NUTTALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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To dear Mrs Mathiesen
with fondest love
+ best wishes
from
Edie

1929

NUTTALL'S

STANDARD DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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NUTTALL'S
STANDARD DICTIONARY

OF THE

English Language

BASED ON THE LABOURS OF THE MOST

EMINENT LEXICOGRAPHERS

New and Greatly Enlarged Edition

COMPRISING

MANY THOUSANDS OF NEW WORDS WHICH MODERN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND SPORT HAVE CALLED INTO EXISTENCE, WITH PRONUNCIATIONS, ETYMOLOGIES, DEFINITIONS, APPENDICES OF USEFUL INFORMATION, ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

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WITH AN ARTICLE ON
THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN WORDS
BY
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PREFACE

THIS is an entirely new edition of a standard work; it is quite original in style and type, and advantage has been taken of the resetting to adopt many improvements that have been under the consideration of the present editor for the last thirty years.

With thorough revision and copious addition the old book has been brought up to date and all that was good in it retained. It was planned as a dictionary in one volume for ready reference and instant answer, and has lost nothing in the comprehensiveness of its matter and the clearness of its definitions.

Every word and hyphened word has an entry to itself in the vocabulary and none of them has to be sought for among a bewildering crowd in the body of the definition.

A new departure which helps in easy reference is the order of its items, the part of speech being placed next to the catchword because it is known to the reader or hearer by the phrase in which the word has been met with, and on it depends the pronunciation. In this the word is spelt phonetically, or as it would be written according to sound; and, although there have been difficulties regarding the niceties of pronunciation in particular cases, it will be found that the results are as near to accuracy as any combination from our present alphabet can be expected to produce.

Pronunciation depends largely on accent, which is the laying of stress on a certain syllable of the word. All English words, except the monosyllables, have an accented syllable; and many of the polysyllables have not only a primary accent but a secondary one which is also italicized herein when the stress requires it; the general tendency of the language being to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables and on the last but one of polysyllables, though the exceptions are numerous.

A dictionary is as frequently referred to for the spelling of a word as for its meaning ; and, for that reason, as many derivatives have been given as the space would permit, including the inflexions of the verbs, which is another new feature. In the spelling of the verbs the form " ize " has been retained—as in the great Oxford Dictionary—whenever it is correct, for it came into the language from the Greek " izo " through the Latin " izare " from which the French got their " iser," and the " s " shows that the verb was imported ready made, while the " z " shows that it was made in Britain.

In defining the animals and plants the vague generalities that usually do duty for definitions have been replaced by the systematic names which exactly define the word. These are indispensable, not only for foreigners who consult English dictionaries in learning our language, but for those who speak English overseas, and even in England where the popular names differ and frequently interchange in different districts, while the systematic names are—or should be—the same everywhere.

In a number of instances phrases and idioms are included in connection with the principal word composing them, and there are definitions of the verbs and other parts of speech as affected by modifying adverbs and prepositions. Many of the words in the definitions are approximately synonymous, but, like most synonyms, they differ slightly in meaning and vary according to the occasion on which they are used where the defined word would not be appropriate.

The origin of many words is unknown. Etymologists trace them back to the first time they meet with them, but do not know where the root really originated, and search can only end in surmise. For this reason the derivation given here is the word's immediate source ; and when the word has been English all along its Old English form is marked A.S., to save confusion among initials.

In addition to the vocabulary the volume contains a trustworthy guide to the correct pronunciation of the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Welsh languages, in which the sounds are shown by the new international signs that have done so much to simplify a very difficult matter.

This is followed by a comprehensive group of foreign and other words and phrases in occasional use which cannot very well be included in an

English vocabulary. Also we find room for a large selection of abbreviations now current or met with in literature. Two lists follow, those of prefixes and suffixes, showing at a glance the beginnings and endings by which the oldest part of a word is modified into different meanings.

The lists of Greek and Latin and Scripture names have been retained, and that of Geographical names has been extended and followed by the old topographical terms descriptive of physical features which appear in so many of our place names. Next to these we have the customary pronunciations of personal names ; and then a list of sporting and other terms applied to numbers and quantities.

An interesting addition is a summary of the international language Esperanto, devised by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof in 1887 ; and in the last group are the usual ceremonious forms of address, a catalogue of the coins and paper money of the British Empire, a conspectus of the metric system, and a collection of signs and symbols.

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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THE English Language, which is now spoken over a large portion of the globe by upwards of 180 millions of its inhabitants, originated from one brought into the country by various tribes from the north of Germany and Denmark who settled here in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. The principal of these were the Jutes, the Saxons and the Engle—a word frequently spelt Ængles, denoting that the E is long. Engles became Latinized as Angli, which was translated into Angles, and is still used in Anglo-Saxon—a compound word which was not introduced until centuries afterwards, and is used herein as a synonym for Old English. These tribes gradually drove the greater number of the natives, who were of Celtic race, westward and into the mountainous parts of Wales, where their descendants are now located, and where their language in a modern form is still spoken. The settlers from across the North Sea had not been here many years before the southern part of Britain was called, after the chief tribe, Engleland or England, and the language they spoke, formed from the amalgamation of their several dialects, was called English, as King Alfred always called it, though he was a West Saxon.

The majority of the words in the language as now spoken are of English origin. A considerable proportion of the others were taken from the Latin (the language of the Romans), but many of these, formerly supposed to come direct from that language, are really Old French, introduced by the Normans, or by the men who took part in the French wars under the later Plantagenets. The rest are from the Celtic, Dutch, Scandinavian, and other tongues, along with the Greek which supplies many of the scientific terms.

There are three periods in the history of the English language : (i) The Old English (Anglo-Saxon) from 450 to 1150, when the words were inflected

in all four of its dialects, the West Saxon, the Northumbrian, the Mercian, and the Kentish (the speech of the Jutes); the Northumbrian being the first to modify its inflections and gradually abandon them under the influence of the Danish invaders, whose language, though closely allied, was different in its grammar; (ii) The Middle English from 1150 to 1500, when many of the inflections disappear or become confused and Norman French began to yield to it; (iii) The Modern English which, during the sixteenth century, began to assume the form in which we now find it.

NOTES ON GRAMMAR

THE words in our language are classified as Parts of Speech, and, independently of the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*, consist of NOUN, ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, VERB, ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, or INTERJECTION; and each word in the Dictionary is referred to one or other of these categories according to its function, thus :—

n.	representing	noun.	*ad.*	representing	adverb.
a.	,,	adjective.	*prep.*	,,	preposition.
pron.	,,	pronoun.	*conj.*	,,	conjunction.
v.	,,	verb.	*int.*	,,	interjection.

As the first four parts of speech vary in inflection or otherwise, these changes are indicated thus :—

n.pl.	representing	noun plural.	*v.imp.*	representing	verb impersonal.
v.i.	,,	verb intransitive.	*p.*	,,	past.
v.t.	,,	verb transitive.	*ppr.*	,,	present participle.

Each of the many thousand words of which our language is composed belongs to one or other of the above Parts of Speech, and the same word may belong to this or that division according to its function in a sentence. Thus, a word is a NOUN when it names a thing, whether that be a substance or an abstraction. An ADJECTIVE is a word "added to" a noun to qualify it in some way, and in general amplify its meaning and limit its application. A PRONOUN is a word used in place of a noun, to avoid its

repetition, as well as to indicate certain rhetorical relations or logical connections. The VERB is "the word" of a sentence, and that which makes the assertion, as well as asks a question or expresses a command, and is here called transitive when it is active, and intransitive (*i.e.* neither active nor passive) when it is not. An ADVERB is a word properly appended to a verb to express some modifying circumstance of place, time, manner or cause regarding it, but is also used to qualify attributive words like adjectives as well as verbs. The PREPOSITION is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence. The CONJUNCTION is a word used to join together sentences or clauses of sentences, and to indicate the relation in which these stand to each other. The INTERJECTION is an abrupt exclamation "thrown between" the words of a sentence to express some related emotion on the part of the speaker. The student will find many words which are of different parts of speech, and verbs which are both transitive and intransitive, according to the senses in which they are used: but these are all clearly distinguished, and the definitions given accordingly.

In spelling, it is a general rule in English that when words which end with the silent *e* receive an augment beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted, as *give, giving*; *sense, sensible*; *cure, curable*; *fame, famous.* Before *fy* and *ty* the *e* is changed *into i*, as *pure, purity, purify*; *active, activity.* When the silent *e* is preceded by *c* or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous*, as *peace, peaceable*; *courage, courageous.* The *e* is retained before *full, less, ly, ment, ness, some, ty*, as *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome, safety.* It is also an established rule that words which end with the vowel *e*, with the effect of lengthening the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file, write, endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination began with a vowel (as *er, ed, ing, ance*). Thus file—*filer, filing*, not *fileer*; endure—*enduring, endurance*, not *endureance.*

In cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant, it forms an exception, as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel: thus, singe, singeing, see, seeing. Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable, ending in a single accented

consonant, and, of course, not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel, as fit, fitted, fitteth, fitting; bar, barred, barring; abet, abetted; compel, compelled.

But for this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (as the *e* in *abet*) would be wrongly pronounced in the derivative (abetted, etc.), namely, with its long sound—fited, bared, abeted. Hence the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant, as *feared, defiled, bloated.*

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable, do not double the final consonant in derivatives, as limit, limited; civil, civility; enter, entered; yet there still remain a small number which do, such as leveller, traveller, rivalling, worshipper. A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word, as *all, always*; *fill, fulfil*; *full, fruitful*; *till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule, as *recall, refill, uphill.* Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment, as *holy, holier*; *happy, happiness*; *pity, pitied*; but before *ing* and *ish* the *y* is retained, as *flying* and *babyish.* When the *y* is preceded by a vowel it is retained, as *boy, boyish*; *joy, joyful*; but to this there are exceptions, such as *gaiety* and *paid.*

PRONUNCIATION

"THE pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages," said Dr. Worcester, "is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society. The question may be asked, Where is this standard

to be sought, or this usage to be ascertained ? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature, and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language." Hence it is that the English naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their safest standard ; although, even here, in many words, there is no certain uniformity. Discrepancies are found to exist, and it only remains for the lexicographer to endeavour to reconcile those discrepancies according to the best of his judgment.

Letters are the elements into which the words of any language may be analysed, and they form the necessary alphabet of that language. Words are the due combination of letters and syllables, and form distinct and articulate sounds for conveying our ideas to one another ; and a good dictionary may be considered as the best and most important medium for attaining a correct knowledge of the principles and practice of good pronunciation.

Some acquaintance with the general properties of vowels and consonants may be necessary to the right understanding of this matter. The distinction between them is great. A vowel sound may be continued at leisure, or it may be terminated either by discontinuing the vocal effort, in which case it is not articulated by any consonant, as in pronouncing the vowel *o*, or by changing the conformation of the mouth or relative position of the organs of speech, so that the vowel sound is lost by articulation, as in pronouncing the syllable *on*.

In pronouncing consonants there are five distinguishable positions of these organs. The first is the application of the lips to each other, so as to close the mouth. Thus are formed the consonants *p*, *b*, and *m*. In the second position, the under lip is applied to the fore teeth of the upper jaw, and in this manner we pronounce the consonants *f* and *v*. The third position is when the tongue is applied to the fore teeth, and thus we pronounce *th*. In the fourth position, we apply the fore part of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and by this application we pronounce the letters *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *r*, *l*, *n*. The fifth position is when the middle part of the tongue is applied to the palate, and thus we pronounce *k*, the hard sound of *g* (as in *ga*), *sh*, *j*, and *ng*.

In the first position we have three letters, of which the most simple, and, indeed, the only articulative one, being absolutely mute, is *p*. In the formation of this letter, nothing is required but the sudden closing of the mouth and stopping the vowel sound. *B*, though justly considered as a mute, is not a perfect mute. The mouth being kept in the same position, and the breath being emitted through the nostrils, the letter *m* is produced. In the first position, therefore, we have a perfect mute *p*, having no audible sound, a labial and liquid consonant *m*, capable of a continued sound, and, between these two extremes, we have the letter *b*, somewhat audible, though different from any vocal sound. In the second position we have the letters *f* and *v*, neither of which is a perfect mute. The letter *f* is formed by having the aspiration not altogether interrupted, but emitted forcibly between the fore teeth and the under lip. This is the simple articulation in this position. If to this we join the guttural sound, we shall have the letter *v*, a letter standing in nearly the same relation to *f*, as *b* and *m*, in the first position, stand to *p*. Thus we have four distinctions of consonants in our alphabet, namely, of perfect and imperfect consonants, perfect and imperfect mutes—*p* being a perfect mute, having no sound ; *b* an imperfect mute, having proper sound, but limited ; *m* a perfect consonant, having sound and continuance ; *f* an imperfect consonant, having no sound audible.

ABBREVIATIONS IN TEXT

[Agr.] - - Agriculture.
[Alg.] - - Algebra.
[Amer.] - - American.
[Anat.] - - Anatomy.
[Arch.] - - Architecture.
[Archæol.] - - Archæology.
[Arith.] - - Arithmetic.
[Astrol.] - - Astrology.
[Astron.] - - Astronomy.
[Av.] - - Aviation.
[Biol.] - - Biology.
[Bot.] - - Botany.
[Carp.] - - Carpentry.
[Chem.] - - Chemistry.
[Chron.] - - Chronology.
[Comm.] - - Commerce.
[Eccles.] - - Ecclesiastical History.
[Elect.] - - Electricity.
[Eng.] - - Engineering.
[Entom.] - - Entomology.
[Ethn.] - - Ethnology.
[Fort.] - - Fortification.
[Geneal.] - - Genealogy.
[Geog.] - - Geography.
[Geol.] - - Geology.
[Gram.] - - Grammar.
[Her.] - - Heraldry.
[Hist.] - - History.
[Hort.] - - Horticulture.
[Ichth.] - - Ichthyology.
[Magnet.] - - Magnetism.
[Malac.] - - Malacology.
[Man.] - - Manège (Horsemanship).
[Math.] - - Mathematics.
[Mech.] - - Mechanics.
[Med.] - - Medicine.
[Met.] - - Metaphysics.
[Metal.] - - Metallurgy.
[Meteor.] - - Meteorology.
[Mil.] - - Military.
[Min.] - - Mineralogy.
[Mus.] - - Music.
[Myth.] - - Mythology.
[Nat. Hist.] - Natural History.
[Naut.] - - Nautical.
[Opt.] - - Optics.
[Ornith.] - - Ornithology.
[Paint.] - - Painting.
[Path.] - - Pathology.
[Persp.] - - Perspective.
[Phil.] - - Philosophy.
[Phot.] - - Photography.
[Phys.] - - Physiology.
[Poet.] - - Poetry.
[Print.] - - Printing.
[Pros.] - - Prosody.
[Pyr.] - - Pyrotechny.
[Rhet.] - - Rhetoric.
[Sculp.] - - Sculpture.
[Surg.] - - Surgery.
[Teleg.] - - Telegraphy.
[Theol.] - - Theology.
[Vet.] - - Veterinary.
[Zool.] - - Zoology.

(Ar.) - - - - - - Arabic.
(A.S.) - - - - - - Anglo-Saxon.
(Bret.) - - - - - - Breton.
(Celt.) - - - - - - Celtic.
(Chin.) - - - - - - Chinese.
(Corn.) - - - - - - Cornish.
(Dan.) - - - - - - Danish.
(Dut.) - - - - - - Dutch.
(Eng. Dial.) - - - - English Dialect
(Fr.) - - - - - - French.
(Gael.) - - - - - - Gaelic.
(Ger.) - - - - - - German.
(Gr.) - - - - - - Greek.
(Heb.) - - - - - - Hebrew.
(Hind.) - - - - - - Hindustani.
(Ice.) - - - - - - Icelandic.
(Ir.) - - - - - - Irish.
(Flem.) - - - - - - Flemish.
(It.) - - - - - - Italian.
(Jap.) - - - - - - Japanese.
(L.) - - - - - - - Latin.
(Lith.) - - - - - - Lithuanian.
(M.E.) - - - - - - Middle English
(O.Fr.) - - - - - - Old French.
(Per.) - - - - - - Persian.
(Port.) - - - - - - Portuguese.
(Russ.) - - - - - - Russian.
(Sans.) - - - - - - Sanscrit.
(Scand.) - - - - - Scandinavian.
(Slav.) - - - - - - Slavonic.
(Sp.) - - - - - - Spanish.
(Turk.) - - - - - - Turkish.
(U.S.) - - - - - - United States.
(W.) - - - - - - Welsh.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A

A has, in English, four distinct sounds: the long or slender; the short; the open, or Italian; and the broad.

Before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, it is, for the sake of euphony, changed into *an*, as, *an* owl, *an* heir; and also before a word beginning with *h* sounded, if the accent be not on the first syllable, as, *an* harangue; but it is not so altered before *u* long, or before the word *one* or *once*, in which the *o* is pronounced as if preceded by the consonant *w*.

A has many significations in our old writers and in our provincial dialects, of which the following are some: ah, he, they, all, on, have, one, always, yes, and even. It has also a peculiar signification, denoting proportion, or each, as a hundred *a* year, a pound *a* man. It is also sometimes placed before a participle, as gone *a-hunting*, come *a-begging*, the house is *a-building*.

A, as a prefix to many English words, is equivalent to the preposition *in* or *on*, as in *asleep*, *alive*, *afoot*, *aground*. *A* is also a prefix of Latin and Greek words, and means, when prefixed to Latin words, away from, as *avert*, to turn away from, *vert* meaning to turn; and when prefixed to Greek words, it means not or without, as *atom*, what cannot be divided, *tom* coming from a word meaning to cut.

A in Music is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, and corresponds to the *la* of Guido. It is also the name of one of the two natural modes; and it is the open note of the second string of the violin produced by 435 vibrations per second, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

A1, a-*wun*, in Lloyd's Register, the mark of a wooden ship of the first class, the A referring to the quality of the hull, and the 1 to that of the equipment; first-rate.

AAM, *n. aim*, a liquid measure used in Holland and Germany of about 30-35 gallons. (Dut. *Aam.*)

AARD-VARK, *n. ard*-vark, ant-bear, an African edentate of the genus *Orycteropus*. (Dut. meaning earth-pig.)

AARD-WOLF, *n. ard*-woolf, the African carnivore, *Proteles cristatus*. (Dut. meaning earth-wolf.)

AARONIC, *a.* ayr-*on*-ik, Aaronical.

AARONICAL, *a.* ayr-*on*-ik-al, pertaining to Aaron or his priesthood.

AARONITE, *n. ayr*-on-ite, a descendant of Aaron; a Hebrew priest.

AARON'S-BEARD, *n. ayr*-ons-beerd, the large-flowered St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*.

AARON'S-ROD, *n. ayr*-ons-rod, a rod with a serpent twined round it [Arch.].

AB, a Latin prefix signifying from; away from.

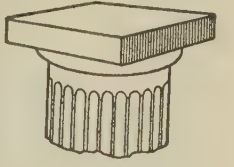
ABACA, *n. ab*-a-ka, Manilla hemp, the fibre of *Musa textilis*.

ABACIST, *n. ab*-a-sist, user of an abacus; an accountant.

ABACK, *ad.* a-*bak*, towards the back: driven back by the wind against the mast [Naut.]. Taken aback, surprised and put out. (A.S. *onbac*, backwards.)

ABACTOR, *n.* a-*bak*-tor, one who steals cattle in herds. (L. *abactum*, driven away.)

ABACUS, *n. ab*-a-kus, an ancient contrivance still used in the nursery and infant schools to teach arithmetic; called also Abacus Pythagoricus; a cupboard or buffet; a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital [Arch.]. Abacus harmonicus, the structure and arrangement of the keys of a musical instrument. (L. *abacus*, a square tablet for counting on.)



Abacus.

ABADDON, *n.* a-*bad*-don, the destroying angel; the bottomless pit. (Heb. *abad*, to be lost.)

ABAFT, *ad.* a-*bahft*, at or towards the stern of a ship. (A.S. *beæftan*, behind.)

ABALIENATE, *v.t.* ab-*ay*-le-an-ate, to transfer the title of a property to another. Abalienated. Abalienates. Abalienating. (L. *abalienatum*, alienated.)

ABALIENATION, *n.* ab-*ay*-le-an-*ay*-shon, act of abalienating [Law]; amputated [Med.].

ABALONE, *n.* ab-a-*lo*-ne, a shell known as the sea-ear from which mother-of-pearl is obtained, a species of *Haliotis*.

ABANDON, *v.t.* a-*ban*-don, to desert; to give up. Abandoned. Abandoning. Abandons. (Fr. *abandonner*, to desert.)

ABANDON, *n.* a-*ban*-don, unrestrained impulsiveness: frankness or enthusiasm of manner. (Fr.)

ABANDONED, *a.* a-*ban*-dond, deserted; given up, generally to ruin or vice; extremely profligate.

ABANDONEDLY, *ad.* a-*ban*-dond-le, in an abandoned fashion.

ABANDONEE, *n.* a-ban-don-*ee*, the person to whom anything is abandoned; the underwriter to whom is given the salvage of a sunken vessel [Law].

ABANDONMENT, *n.* a-*ban*-don-ment, the act of abandoning or state of being abandoned.

ABASE, *v.t.* a-*base*, to humble; to degrade. Abased. Abases. Abasing. (O.Fr. *abaissier*, to lower.)

ABASEMENT, *n.* a-*base*-ment, state of being abased.

ABASH, *v.t.* a-*bash*, to put to confusion through shame on being discovered in a guilty or unworthy action or condition. Abashed. Abashes. Abashing. (O.Fr. *esbaiss.*)

ABASHMENT, *n.* a-*bash*-ment, confusion through shame.

ABASK, *a.* a-*bahsk*, basking.

ABATABLE, *a.* a-*bate*-a-bl, that which may be abated.

ABATE, *v.t.* a-*bate*, to deduct; to lessen: *v.i.* to become less; to fail. Abated. Abates. Abating. (Fr. *abattre*, to bring down.)

ABATEMENT, *n.* a-*bate*-ment, the act of abating; sum deducted from an account; a mark of dishonour in a coat of arms [Her.]; overthrow or defeat, as of a writ [Law].

ABATER, *n.* a-*bate*-er, the person or thing that abates.
ABAT-JOUR, *n.* ab-a-*sjoor*, a skylight; something used to throw light downwards. (Fr. *abat-jour*, skylight.)
ABATTIS, *n.* a-*bat*-tis, a temporary work, made of felled trees, with the branches pointing outwards, so as to hamper an attack [Fort.].
ABATTOIR, *n.* a-bat-*wor*, a slaughterhouse. (Fr. *abattoir*.)
ABATURE, *n.* *ab*-a-tewr, the trail; the spoor.
ABAT-VOIX, *n.* a-bah-*vwor*, the sounding-board or canopy over a pulpit. (Fr. *abat-voix*.)
ABB, *n.* the yarn for a weaver's warp. **Abb-wool**, the wool of which it is made.
ABBA, *n.* *ab*-ba, a father; figuratively, an ecclesiastical superior. (Aramaic.)
ABBACY, *n.* *ab*-a-see. the rank and privileges and jurisdiction of an abbot.
ABBATIAL, *a.* ab-*aysh*-al, pertaining to an abbey.
ABBATICAL, *a.* ab-*bat*-ik-al, abbatial.
ABBÉ, *n.* *ab*-bay, an abbot; also an ecclesiastic having no cure; before the French Revolution, a class of persons who had pursued a course of theological study in the hope of obtaining preferment in the Church, many of whom employed themselves as men of letters, or as tutors in families, or professors in universities.
ABBESS, *n.* *ab*-ess, the lady superior of a nunnery. (O.Fr. *abesse*.)
ABBEY, *n.* *ab*-e, a residence of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to a life of celibacy and religion; the church attached to an abbey; the residence of the superior; a mansion once an abbey. (O.Fr. *abeie*.)
ABBOT, *n.* *ab*-ot, originally a father or aged monk, but afterwards the superior of an abbey. **Abbots regular** were abbots in function as well as name; **Abbots commendatory** were guardians of abbeys, drawing part of the revenues. The **Abbot of misrule** or **Abbot of unreason**, in Scotland, was similar to the **Lord of misrule** in England. (A.S. *abbod*.)
ABBOTSHIP, *n.* *ab*-ot-ship, the office of an abbot.
ABBREVIATE, *v.t.* ab-*bre*-ve-ate, to shorten; to abridge. **Abbreviated. Abbreviates. Abbreviating.** (L. *abbreviatum*, abbreviated.)
ABBREVIATION, *n.* ab-*bre*-ve-*ay*-shon, the act of shortening; a letter, or a few letters used for a word, as **Lat.** for Latin, **A.D.** for Anno Domini; the reduction of fractions to their lowest terms [Math.]; one dash or more on the stem of a note, distinguishing it as a quaver, semiquaver, or demisemiquaver [Mus.].
ABBREVIATOR, *n.* ab-*bre*-ve-ate-or, one who abridges.
ABBREVIATORY, *a.* ab-*bre*-ve-ate-or-re, that which abbreviates or shortens.
ABBREVIATURE, *n.* ab-*bre*-ve-a-tewr, a letter or character used for shortening; an abridgment; an epitome; a compound.
ABC, *n.* the alphabet is thus popularly denoted, hence the elements of any subject; a railway time-table arranged alphabetically; a child's book of the alphabet.
ABDALAVI, *n.* ab-da-*lah*-vi, the Egyptian musk melon, *Cucurbita moschata*.
ABDALS, *n.* *ab*-dalz, certain Moslem fanatics in Persia. (Ar. *abd*, servant, and *Allah*, God.)
ABDERIAN, *a.* ab-*deer*-e-an, given to laughter.
ABDERITE, *n.* *ab*-der-ite, an inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace; a stupid person. Democritus is so called from being a native of this town, and as he was much given to laughter, a disposition to laugh at things has been termed **Abderian**.
ABDEST, *n.* *ab*-dest, rite of purification by washing performed by Mohammedans before prayers. (Pers. *abdast*, compound of *ab*, water, and *dast*, hand.)
ABDICANT, *a.* *ab*-de-cant, abdicating; renouncing: *n.* the person abdicating.
ABDICATE, *v.t.* *ab*-de-cate, to give up or resign a right, post, or office; to disown and disinherit [Law]. **Abdicated. Abdicates. Abdicating.** (L. *abdicatum*, abdicated.)
ABDICATION, *n.* ab-de-*ka*-shon, the act of abdicating.
ABDICATIVE, *a.* *ab*-dik-at-ive, *or* ab-*dik*-at-iv, causing or implying abdication.
ABDIEL, *n.* *ab*-de-el, God's servant; one descended from God (Biblical); an angel opposing Satan's revolt in "Paradise Lost." (Heb. *abdiel*, servant of God.)
ABDITORY, *n.* *ab*-dit-o-re, a place or chest for secreting valuables or relics. (L. *abditorium*, hiding-place.)
ABDOMEN, *n.* ab-*doh*-men *or* *ab*-do-men, the belly; the posterior section of an insect [Entom.]. (L. *abdomen*.)
ABDOMINAL, *a.* ab-*dom*-in-al, situated in or pertaining to the abdomen. **Abdominal ring**, an oblong tendinous ring in each groin.
ABDOMINOSCOPY, *n.* ab-dom-in-*os*-ko-pe, inspection of the abdomen. (L. *abdomen*, and Gr. *scopeo*, view.)
ABDOMINOUS, *a.* ab-*dom*-in-us, having a large belly.
ABDUCE, *v.t.* ab-*dewce*, to draw one part from another; to separate [Med.]. **Abduced. Abduces. Abducing.** (L. *abducere*, lead away.)
ABDUCENT, *a.* ab-*dewce*-ent, having the property of drawing back or away; used of those muscles which serve to open or pull back the parts of the body into which they are inserted; the abducent muscles are called abductors, and act in opposition to the adducent muscles or adductors [Anat.].
ABDUCT, *v.t.* ab-*dukt*, to take away by stealth or force. **Abducted. Abducting. Abducts.**
ABDUCTION, *n.* ab-*duk*-shon, the act of drawing apart; the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward or a wife, either by fraud or open violence [Law].
ABDUCTOR, *n.* ab-*dukt*-or, one guilty of abduction; a muscle which serves to draw or pull back a certain part of the body [Anat.].
ABEAM, *ad.* a-*beem*, at right angles to the vessel's broadside; abreast of [Naut.].
ABECEDARIAN, *n.* a-be-*sed*-ayr-e-an, one who teaches or is learning the alphabet; a novice: *a.* alphabetical. **Abecedarian psalms** are made up of sections each of which is begun by a letter of the alphabet. (From A-B-C.)
ABECEDARY, *n.* a-be-*sed*-ar-e, an abecedarian.
ABED, *ad.* a-*bed*, in bed or on the bed. (A.S. *a*, and *bedd*, resting-place.)
ABELE, *n.* a-*beel*, the hoary or white poplar, *Populus alba*.
ABELIANS, *n.pl.* a-*beel*-yanz, Abelites.
ABELITES, *n.pl.* *ay*-bel-ites, a sect of the early church who married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel.
ABELMOSK, *n.* *ay*-bel-mosk, a species of the Syrian mallow, so called from the musky odour of its seeds, *Abelmoschus moschatus*.
ABELONIANS, *n.pl.* ay-bel-*loh*-ne-ans, an early name of the Abelites.
ABER, *n.* in Celtic, the mouth of a river, prefixed to the names of many places in Great Britain, and pronounced *ab*-er, as in Aberdeen.
ABERDEVINE, *n.* a-*ber*-de-vin, a song bird resembling the goldfinch, allied to the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*.
ABERRANCE, *n.* ab-*er*-rance, a deviation; error. (L. *aberrare*, go astray.)
ABERRANCY, *n.* ab-*er*-an-se, aberrance.
ABERRANT, *a.* ab-*er*-rant, wandering from the right way; differing materially from the type [Zool. and Bot.].
ABERRATION, *n.* ab-er-*ray*-shon, the act of deviating from the right or normal straight line or course; alienation or estrangement of the mind; a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's diurnal or annual motion in its orbit [Astron.]; a deviation of the rays of light when refracted by a lens or reflected by a speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in one point [Opt.]. **Crown of Aberration**, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which it appears enlarged.
ABERRING, *a.* ab-*er*-ring, wandering; going astray.
ABET, *v.t.* a-*bet*, to incite by encouragement, countenance, or aid, generally from an interested motive and in a bad sense. **Abets. Abetted. Abetting.** (O.Fr. *abeter*.)
ABETMENT, *n.* a-*bet*-ment, the act of abetting.
ABETTER, *n.* a-*bet*-ter, an abettor.
ABETTOR, *n.* a-*bet*-tor, one who abets; an accessory to the committal of a crime [Law].
ABEVACUATION, *n.* ab-e-vak-yew-*ay*-shon, a partial

evacuation of morbid humours [Med.]. (L. *ab*, and *evacuatum*, emptying out.)

ABEYANCE, *n.* a-*bay*-ance, expectation or contemplation; a state of suspension or temporary suppression. (O.Fr. *abeiance*, waiting.)

ABEYANT, *a.* a-*bay*-ant, in abeyance.

ABHAL, *n.* *ab*-hal, the fruit of a species of Asiatic cypress; said to be a powerful emmenagogue.

ABHOR, *v.t.* ab-*horr*, to regard with loathing; to detest, hate, or loathe; to turn away in horror from a person. Abhorred. Abhorring. Abhors. (L. *abhorrēre*, shrink back in dread.)

ABHORRENCE, *n.* ab-*horr*-ence, abhorrency.

ABHORRENCY, *n.* ab-*horr*-en-se, detestation.

ABHORRENT, *a.* ab-*horr*-ent, detesting; repugnant to; inconsistent with.

ABHORRENTLY, *ad.* ab-*horr*-ent-le, with abhorrence.

ABHORRER, *n.* ab-*horr*-er, a person detesting anything; a nickname given to the Tories petitioning Charles II in 1680 against the Whig desire for the summoning of Parliament.

ABHORRING, *n.* ab-*horr*-ing, an object of hatred.

ABIB, *n.* *ay*-bib, the first month (March-April) of the Jewish religious year, but better known as Nisan. (Heb. *ābīb*, ear of corn, because corn was then coming into ear.)

ABIDE, *v.i.* a-*bide*, to stay in any place for a shorter or longer period; to remain; to continue; to be firm: *v.t.* to wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to endure. Abide by, to remain beside; to stand by; to accept. Abides. Abiding. Abode. (A.S. *ābīdan*, wait, abide.)

ABIDER, *n.* a-*bide*-er one who dwells or continues; a resident.

ABIDING, *a.* a-*bide*-ing, continuing; permanent: *n.* continuance; residence; an enduring.

ABIDINGLY, *ad.* a-*bide*-ing-le, in an abiding manner.

ABIES, *n.* *ab*-e-eez, a genus of conifers including the silver fir and the Canada balsam tree.

ABIETIC, *a.* ab-e-*et*-ik, pertaining to the genus *Abies*. (L. *abies*, the fir-tree.)

ABIETIN, *n.* *ab*-e-et-in, a resinous substance, the product of *Abies balsamea*.

ABIGAIL, *n.* *ab*-e-gale, a female personal name; colloquially a lady's maid, from the fact that Nabal's wife, Abigail, entitled herself a handmaid. See 1 Sam. xxv. (Heb. *Abigayil*, joy of my father.)

ABIGEAT, *n.* a-*bij*-e-at, the crime of stealing cattle in droves [Law]; abortion brought about by artificial means [Med.]. (L. *abigeatus*, cattle-stealing.)

ABILITIES, *n.pl.* a-*bil*-it-eez, the mental powers.

ABILITY, *n.* a-*bil*-it-e, power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired: force of understanding; moral or legal power; wealth; means; solvency. (O.Fr. *ableté*, cleverness.)

ABINTESTATE, *a.* ab-in-*test*-ate, inheriting the estate of one who died intestate [Law]. (L. *ab*, and *intestatus*, intestate.)

ABIOGENESIS, *n.* a-by-o-*jen*-e-sis, the doctrine of spontaneous generation. (Gr. *abios*, lifeless, and *genesis*, bringing to birth.)

ABIOGENETIC, *a.* a-*by*-o-jen-et-ic, pertaining to spontaneous generation.

ABIOGENIST, *n.* a-bi-*oj*-en-ist, one believing in the theory of abiogenesis.

ABIOGENY, *n.* a-by-*oj*-e-ne, abiogenesis.

ABJECT, *a.* *ab*-jekt, sunk to a low condition; low in estimation: worthless; mean: *n.* a person in the lowest condition, and despicable. (L. *abjectus*, downcast.)

ABJECTEDNESS, *n.* ab-*jekt*-ed-ness, a low or despicable condition.

ABJECTION, *n* ab-*jek*-shon, a state of being cast down; a depressed state; baseness; abjectedness.

ABJECTLY, *ad.* *ab*-jekt-le, in an abject manner.

ABJECTNESS, *n.* *ab*-jekt-ness, the state of being abject.

ABJUDICATE, *v.t.* ab-*ju*-de-kate, to transfer by judgment from one to another. Abjudicated. Abjudicates. Abjudicating. (L. *abjudicatus*, taking away by judgment.)

ABJURATION, *n.* ab-ju-*ray*-shon, the act of abjuring. An abjuration of the realm, a solemn oath made to quit the kingdom for ever; anciently in England, felons who took refuge in a church or other sanctuary, and confessed their guilt, might save their lives by abjuring the realm.

ABJURE, *v.t.* ab-*jure*, to renounce upon oath or formally; to disclaim with solemnity; to recant. Abjured. Abjures. Abjuring. (L. *abjuro*, on oath.)

ABJUREMENT, *n.* ab-*jure*-ment, renunciation.

ABJURER, *n.* ab-*jure*-er, the person abjuring.

ABKARI, *n.* ab-*kar*-e, the production and vending of intoxicating drinks; distilling; also an Indian revenue tax on such manufacture or sale. (Per. *abkari*, distilling.)

ABLACTATE, *v.t.* ab-*lak*-tate, to wean from the breast. Ablactated. Ablactates. Ablactating. (L. *ablactatus*, weaned.)

ABLACTATION, *n.* ab-lak-*tay*-shon, the act of weaning from the breast; an old name for the method of grafting by approach, now called *inarching* [Hort.].

ABLAQUEATION, *n.* *ab*-lak-we-*ay*-shon, laying bare the roots of trees. (L. *ablaqueatum*, the turned up earth round a tree; literally, disentangled.)

ABLATION, *n.* ab-*lay*-shon, the act of taking away what is hurtful or unnecessary; attrition of a glacier or rock [Geol.]. (L. *ablatum*, taken away.)

ABLATIVE, *a.* *ab*-la-tiv, taking away from: *n.* the sixth case in Latin. Ablative absolute, the case in which two words are put in Latin when independent of the rest of the sentence.

ABLAUT, *n.* *ab*-lout, in derivation, the substitution of vowels as in *ring*, *rang*, *rung*; known also as vowel graduation or permutation, more especially substituting one vowel for another as indicative of change of tense in strong verbs. (Ger. *ablaut*, modification or change of radical vowel.)

ABLAZE, *ad.* a-*blaze*, on fire; in a blaze; in a state of excitement (of a person).

ABLE, *a.* *ay*-bl, having power, bodily or mental, to do a thing; superior intellectual qualifications; competent wealth or means; sufficient knowledge or skill; the requisite qualifications or legal power. (O.Fr. *hable*, easily managed.)

ABLE-BODIED, *a.* *ay*-bl-*bod*-ied, strong of body for work; in the Navy, one who has skill as well as strength, hence abbr. A.B. meaning able-bodied seaman.

ABLEGATE, *v.t.* *ab*-leg-ate, to send away. Ablegated. Ablegates. Ablegating. (L. *ablegatum*, sent away.)

ABLEGATE, *n.* *ab*-leg-ate, a Papal envoy or ambassador to a foreign Government; more especially, the bearer of the Red Hat to a newly-appointed Cardinal.

ABLEN, *n.* *ab*-len, a small freshwater fish, the bleak.

ABLENESS, *n.* *ay*-bl-ness, the quality or state of being able; vigour.

ABLEPSY, *n.* ab-*lep*-se, privation of sight. (Gr. *ablepsia*, not seeing.)

ABLOCATE, *v.t.* *ab*-lo-kate, to let out on hire; to lease. Ablocated. Ablocates. Ablocating. (L. *ab*, and *locus*, a place.)

ABLOCATION, *n.* ab-lo-*kay*-shon, the act of ablocating.

ABLOOM, *ad.* a-*bloom*, in a thriving state.

ABLUENT, *a.* *ab*-lu-ent, having the power of cleansing: *n.* that which purifies the blood; a detergent [Med.]. (L. *abluens*, washing away.)

ABLUSH, *ad.* a-*blush*, effusion of blood to the face.

ABLUTION, *n.* ab-*lu*-shon, the act of washing, especially the body by water preparatory to a religious rite; the water so used; in the Roman Catholic Church, a little wine and water used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion. (Fr. *ablution*, washing.)

ABLUTIONARY, *a.* ab-*lu*-shon-ar-e, pertaining to ablution.

ABLUVION, *n.* ab-*lu*-ve-on, that which is washed off.

ABLY, *ad.* *ayb*-le, in an able manner.

ABNEGATE, *v.t.* *ab*-ne-gate, to deny or renounce. Abnegated. Abnegates. Abnegating. (L. *abnegatus*, refused.)

ABNEGATION, *n.* ab-ne-*gay*-shon, renunciation.

ABNODATE, *v.t.* *ab*-node-ate, to cut off the knots, as of trees. Abnodated. Abnodates. Abnodating. (L. *abnodatus*, cleared of knots.)

ABNORMAL, *a.* ab-*nor*-mal, deviating from the rule or type. (Fr. *abnormal*, out of the ordinary.)

ABNORMALITY, *n.* ab-nor-*mal*-i-te, the state of being abnormal.

ABNORMITY, *n.* ab-*norm*-it-e, abnormality.
ABOARD, *ad.* a-*bord*, within a ship or vessel. To go aboard, to embark. To fall aboard of, to strike a ship's side. To get aboard, get foul of.
ABOARD, *prep.* a-*bord*, on board. (*a*, and A.S. *bord*, ship's side.)
ABODE, *n.* a-*bode*, stay; continuance in a place for a longer or shorter time; a dwelling-place. To make abode, to reside. (A.S. *ābād*, from *ābīdan*, delay, wait.)
ABOIL, *ad.* a-*boyl*, boiling; aboil with rage (of a person).
ABOLISH, *v.t.* a-*bol*-ish, to annul; to do away with. Abolished. Abolishes. Abolishing. (Fr. *abolir*, annul).
ABOLISHABLE, *a.* a-*bol*-ish-a-bl, that may be abolished.
ABOLISHMENT, *n.* a-*bol*-ish-ment, the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished.
ABOLITION, *n.* ab-o-*lish*-on, the act of abolishing; state of being abolished; putting an end to slavery.
ABOLITIONISM, *n.* ab-o-*lish*-on-izm, the principles of an abolitionist.
ABOLITIONIST, *n.* ab-o-*lish*-on-ist, one who is desirous to abolish anything, especially slavery.
ABOMA, *n.* a-*boh*-ma, the thick-necked tree-boa of Guiana, *Epicrates cenchris*.
ABOMASUS, *n.* ab-o-*may*-sus, the fourth stomach of ruminants and their real organ of digestion.
ABOMINABLE, *a.* a-*bom*-in-a-bl, detestable; hateful.
ABOMINABLENESS, *n.* a-*bom*-in-a-bl-ness, the quality or state of being abominable.
ABOMINABLY, *ad.* a-*bom*-in-ab-le, in an abominable manner; excessively.
ABOMINATE, *v.t.* a-*bom*-in-ate, to detest; to abhor. Abominated. Abominates. Abominating. (L. *abominatus*, detested.)
ABOMINATION, *n.* a-bom-in-*ay*-shon, extreme hatred; disgust; the object of detestation.
ABORAL, *n.* ab-*or*-al, remote from the mouth.
ABORIGINAL, *a.* ab-o-*rij*-in-al, original; indigenous; autochthonous, when used of the native inhabitants, animals, or flora of a country: *n.* an original settler in a country; a primitive inhabitant.
ABORIGINES, *n.pl.* ab-o-*rij*-in-ees, the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; its original flora and fauna. (L. *ab origine*, from the commencement.)
ABORT, *v.i.* a-*bort*, to be prematurely delivered (of a child); to miscarry; to be checked in growth; sterile [Biology]. Aborted. Aborting. Aborts. (L. *abortus*, miscarriage.)
ABORTED, *a.* a-*bort*-ed, rudimentary, born out of time, imperfectly developed.
ABORTION, *n.* a-*bor*-shon, bringing forth young prematurely; miscarriage; a fœtus brought forth imperfectly formed; anything that does not come to maturity, or that comes to nothing. (L. *abortitum*, miscarried.)
ABORTIONIST, *n.* a-*bor*-shon-ist, a person who for gain, or other reason, causes abortion.
ABORTIVE, *a.* a-*bort*-iv, brought forth in an immature state; imperfectly formed; coming to nought; procuring abortion; result of an abortion; a physic or anything inducing abortion. (L. *abortivus*, born prematurely.)
ABORTIVELY, *ad.* a-*bort*-iv-le, immaturely; untimely.
ABORTIVENESS, *n.* a-*bort*-iv-ness, state of being abortive.
ABOUND, *v.i.* a-*bound*, to be or to have in abundance; to be plentifully supplied; to be very prevalent. (O.Fr. *abonder*, overflow.)
ABOUNDING, *a.* in abundance.
ABOUT, *prep.* a-*bout*, round; near to; on the point of; concerned or engaged in; relating to; respecting: *ad.* around; circuitously; nearly; here and there. To bring a ship about, to place it on another tack [Naut.]. About town, frequenting fashionable places about town. About turn! turn from one direction to the opposite [Mil.]. (A.S. *ābūtan*, around.)
ABOVE, *prep.* a-*buv*, higher or superior in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree; beyond; too proud for; too elevated in mind or rank: *ad.* overhead; in a higher place; before; on high; in heaven: *n.* heaven; the aforesaid. Above all, before every other thing or consideration. Above-board, openly. Above the rest, in particular. Above the world, above the judgment of the world or dependence on it. (A.S. *ābufan*, above.)
ABOVE-CITED, *a.* a-*buv*-syte-ed, cited before.
ABOVE-GROUND, *a.* and *ad.* a-*buv*-ground, not buried; alive.
ABRACADABRA, *n.* *ab*-ra-ka-*dab*-ra, usually, now, something meaningless; moonshine. A cabalistic word formerly used as a charm against ague and other diseases. To render its powers certain, it was written on paper as many times as it has letters, omitting the last letter each time until only one remained, and placing the words in such a succession as to form an equilateral triangle. It was then worn round the neck. (Derivation unknown.)

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

ABRACALAN, *n.* ab-*rak*-a-lan, a cabalistic term, to which the rabbis ascribed the virtues of the *Abracadabra*.
ABRADANT, *n.* ab-*rade*-ant, a substance for producing abrasion such as emery, quartz, pumice or crushed steel.
ABRADE, *v.t.* ab-*rade*, to rub off or wear away by friction. Abraded. Abrades. Abrading. (L. *abradere*, scratch off.)
ABRADING, *n.* ab-*rade*-ing, the crumbling down of banks of earth from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture [Agr.].
ABRAHAMIC, *a.* ay-bra-*ham*-ik, pertaining to Abraham.
ABRAHAM-MEN, *n.pl.* *ay*-bra-ham-men, a class of lunatics who, in the 16th and 17th centuries, were allowed out of the asylum on certain days to go about and beg; impostors who wandered about the country affecting lunacy. To sham Abraham, to feign sickness. (Derivation uncertain: perhaps from story of Lazarus, Luke xvi.)
ABRANCHIANS, *n.pl.* a-*brang*-ke-anz, an order of annelida, which have no gills, as the earthworms and leeches [Zool.]. (Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia* gills.)
ABRANCHIATE, *a.* a-*brang*-ke-ate, having no gills.
ABRASION, *n.* ab-*raze*-yon, the act of wearing or rubbing off; substance worn off by attrition.
ABRASIVE, *a.* ab-*raze*-iv, anything causing abrasion: *n.* an abradant.
ABRASTOL, *n.* a-bras-*tol*, a white-red compound from beta-naphthol used for preserving food and in medicines.
ABRAXAS, *n.* a-*brax*-as, the name given by the Basilidians to the Supreme Being, under whom they placed 365 dependent deities; antique gems or stones with the word *Abraxas* engraved on them, formerly much sought after as amulets; the gooseberry moth, the magpie moth [Entom.]. (Gr. the letters in the word when used numerically amount to 365.)
ABRAZITIC, *a.* ab-ra-*zit*-ik, not effervescing [Min.].
ABREAST, *ad.* a-*brest*, side by side; keeping in a line (marching *abreast*); thus, to keep up-to-date (*abreast* of modern literature).
ABREPTION, *n.* ab-*rep*-shon, carrying away; the state of being carried away. (L. *abreptum*, dragged away.)
ABREUVOIR, *n.* a-broo-*vwar*, a watering-place for horses or cattle; the joint between two stones to be filled up with mortar [Masonry]. (Fr. *abreuver*, to water.)
ABRIDGE, *v.t.* a-*bridge*, to shorten; to epitomize; to contract; to retrench; to lessen; to deprive. Abridged. Abridges. Abridging. (O.Fr. *abregier*, cut short.)
ABRIDGMENT, *n.* a-*bridg*-ment, an epitome or a compend of a book; diminution of any kind; contraction; synopsis.
ABROACH, *ad.* a-*broach*, broached; in a position for letting out the liquor contained, as a cask.

ABROAD, *ad.* a-*broawd*, at large; widely; beyond the bounds of a house or country; before the public at large. To be all abroad, to be far astray; to be at a loss.

ABROGABLE, *a. ab*-ro-ga-bl, that may be abrogated.

ABROGATE, *v.t. ab*-ro-gate, to repeal by authority; to cancel. Abrogated. Abrogates. Abrogating. [L. *abrogatum*, repealed (of a law.).]

ABROGATION, *n.* ab-ro-*gay*-shon, the act of abrogating.

ABROTANOID, *n.* ab-*rot*-an-oyd, a species of madrepore resembling the foliage of southernwood. (Gr. *abrotanon*, southernwood, and *eidos*, like.)

ABROTANUM, *n.* ab-*rot*-an-um, southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum.*

ABRUPT, *a.* ab-*rupt*, steep; craggy; sudden; brusque; unceremonious; terminating abruptly, as if the end were cut off [Bot.]. (L. *abruptus*, broken off.)

ABRUPTED, *a.* ab-*rupt*-ed, torn off or asunder; broken off suddenly.

ABRUPTION, *n.* ab-*rup*-shon, a sudden or violent separation.

ABRUPTLY, *ad.* ab-*rupt*-le, in an abrupt manner.

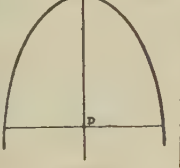
ABRUPTNESS, *n.* ab-*rupt*-ness, a state of being abrupt.

ABSCESS, *n. ab*-sess, a collection of purulent matter in some part or organ of the body. (L. *abscessus*, a going away, an abscess.)

ABSCESSION, *n.* ab-*sesh*-on, separation; an abscess.

ABSCIND, *v.t.* ab-*sind*, to cut off; to rend asunder. Abscinded. Abscinding. Abscinds. (L. *abscindo*, cut off.)

ABSCISSA, *n.* ab-*sis*-sa, a part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex or some other fixed point and a semi-ordinate, as C D in fig. [Math.].



Abscissa.

ABSCISSION, *n.* ab-*sish*-on, the cutting off; the being cut off; severance. The separation of any soft part of the body by a sharp instrument [Surg.]; an abrupt breaking off in the midst of a sentence, thus: "He is a man of so much honour and of such generosity—but I need say no more." [Rhet.].

ABSCOND, *v.i.* abs-*kond*, to make off secretly from a place; to quit the country suddenly and secretly in order to avoid a legal process. Absconded. Absconding. Absconds. (L. *abscondo*, hide.)

ABSCONDENCE, *n.* abs-*kond*-ence, the act of hiding; concealment.

ABSCONDER, *n.* abs-*kond*-er, a person who disappears for a felonious reason.

ABSENCE, *n. ab*-sense, a state of being absent; inattention to things present, as in the expression absence of mind; non-appearance, or not being in court to answer [Law]. (L. *absens*, absent.)

ABSENT, *a. ab*-sent, not present; away from home; inattentive to what is going on.

ABSENT, *v.t.* ab-*sent*, to keep purposely away. Absented. Absenting. Absents.

ABSENTEE *n.* ab-sen-*tee*, one who is absent from his country, estate, or post; applied more particularly, and frequently by way of reproach, to one who lives abroad or away from the district from which he derives his living.

ABSENTEEISM, *n.* ab-sen-*tee*-izm, residing away from one's estate; absence from work.

ABSENTMENT, *n.* ab-*sent*-ment, state of being absent.

ABSINTH, *n. ab*-sinth, wormwood; a bitter plant, *Artemisia absinthium*, used as a tonic; a liqueur, green in colour, containing anise, wormwood oils, and various aromatics, and formerly drunk chiefly in France. (Fr. *absinthe.*)

ABSINTHIAN, *a.* ab-*sinth*-yan, of the nature of absinth.

ABSINTHIATED, *a.* ab-*sin*-the-ate-ed, impregnated with absinth.

ABSINTHIC, *a.* ab-*sinth*-ik, obtained from absinth.

ABSINTHIN, *n.* ab-*sinth*-in, the bitter principle in absinth.

ABSOLESCENCE, *n.* ab-sol-*es*-ence, obsolescence.

ABSOLUTE, *a. ab*-so-lewt, unconditional and unlimited; unlimited in power; arbitrary; despotic; complete in itself or perfect; not relative; self-dependent or self-existing; pure; unmixed. The absolute, *n.* the independent and self-existent being or cause of things; the infinite. (O.Fr. *absolut*, unlimited.)

ABSOLUTELY, *ad. ab*-so-lewt-le, in an absolute manner.

ABSOLUTENESS, *n. ab*-so-lewt-ness, the quality or state of being absolute.

ABSOLUTION, *n.* ab-so-*lew*-shon, among Catholics, the remission of sin on account of penitence; among Protestants, declaration of remission on repentance; an acquittal [Law].

ABSOLUTISM, *n. ab*-so-lewt-izm, state of being absolute; the principles of absolute government; the doctrine of predestination [Theol.].

ABSOLUTIST, *a.* ab-so-*lewt*-ist, despotic or arbitrary; thus, *absolutist* ideas.

ABSOLUTIST, *a. ab*-so-lewt-ist, one who is in favour of absolute government; a person identifying subject with object [Phil.].

ABSOLUTORY, *a.* ab-*sol*-yew-to-re, absolving.

ABSOLVATORY, *a.* ab-*solv*-a-to-re, conferring absolution.

ABSOLVE, *v.t.* ab-*solve*, to set free from some engagement or obligation; to acquit. Absolved. Absolves. Absolving. (L. *absolvo*, set free.)

ABSONANT, *a. ab*-so-nant, absurd; contrary to reason; unmusical. (L. *absonus*, out of tune.)

ABSONOUS, *a. ab*-so-nus, absonant.

ABSORB, *v.t.* ab-*sorb*, to imbibe; to suck or swallow up; to apprehend; to engage wholly. Absorbed. Absorbing. Absorbs. (L. *absorbeo*, swallow up.)

ABSORBABILITY, *n.* ab-sorb-a-*bil*-e-te, the state or quality of being absorbable.

ABSORBABLE, *a.* ab-*sorb*-a-bl, that may be absorbed.

ABSORBED, *a.* ab-*sorbd*, deeply engaged in or on anything; engrossed.

ABSORBEFACIENT, *a.* ab-*sorb-e-faysh*-ent, likely to result in absorption; anything that produces absorption [Med.]. (L. *absorbere*, and *facient*, make absorbent.)

ABSORBENT, *a.* ab-*sorb*-ent, imbibing; having absorbing power: *n.* anything which absorbs fluids; any substance which has the property of withdrawing moisture from the atmosphere, or of neutralising acids [Chem.]; any substance used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels [Med.].

ABSORBING, *a.* ab-*sorb*-ing, anything engrossing; thus, an *absorbing* game; an *absorbing*, that is, interesting, book.

ABSORPTIOMETER, *n.* ab-*sorp*-she-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the absorption of gases by liquids.

ABSORPTION, *n.* ab-*sorp*-shon, the act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of mind; taking up of matter by the absorbent vessels [Physiol.]; the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid by union with another substance [Chem.].

ABSORPTIVE, *a.* ab-*sorp*-tiv, having the power to absorb.

ABSQUATULATE, *v.i.* ab-*skwot*-yewl-ate, a slang word used in a jocular manner, meaning: get off with you; decamp [U.S.]. Absquatulated. Absquatulates. Absquatulating.

ABSTAIN, *v.i.* ab-*stain*, to forbear; to refrain, especially from what gratifies the appetite. (Fr. *abstenir*, forego.)

ABSTAINER, *n.* ab-*stain*-er, one who abstains, especially from intoxicants. Abstained. Abstaining. Abstains.

ABSTEMIOUS, *a.* ab-*steem*-yus, sparing in food, strong drink, and indulgence of every kind; temperate; devoted to abstinence. (L. *abstemius*, abstaining from intoxicating drinks.)

ABSTEMIOUSLY, *ad.* ab-*steem*-yus-le, in an abstemious manner.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *n.* ab-*steem*-yus-ness, the quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION, *n.* ab-*sten*-shon, the act of holding off or refraining; not voting at an election; abstinence.

ABSTERGE, *v.t.* ab-*sterj*, to wipe clean; to purge. Absterged. Absterges. Absterging. (L. *abstergeo*, wipe away.)

ABSTERGENT, *a.* ab-*ster*-jent, having a cleansing quality: *n.* whatever cleanses; a detergent.
ABSTERSION, *n.* ab-*ster*-shon, the act of cleansing. (L. *abstersum*, wiped away.)
ABSTERSIVE, *a.* ab-*ster*-siv, cleansing.
ABSTINENCE, *n. ab*-stin-ence, a voluntary refraining from; a total or partial forbearance from food and drink, as in fasting; abstaining from the use of strong liquors. (Fr. *abstinence*, sobriety.)
ABSTINENCY, *n. ab*-ste-*nen*-se, abstinence.
ABSTINENT, *a. ab*-ste-nent, refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and strong drinks.
ABSTINENTLY, *ad. ab*-ste-nent-le, with abstinence. (Fr. *abstinent*, sober.)
ABSTRACT, *v.t.* ab-*stract*, to draw away; to separate mentally and consider separately; to epitomize or reduce to a summary; to take secretly for one's own use part of another's property in one's power; to purloin; to separate the volatile parts of a substance [Chem.]. Abstracted. Abstracting. Abstracts. (L. *abstractus*, drawn away.)
ABSTRACT, *a. ab*-stract, considered apart from its applications, as abstract science; considered apart from particulars, or in general, and hence abstruse; quality considered apart from substance. An abstract idea, an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its colour or figure [Met.]. Abstract terms, those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, folly, roundness, without regard to any subject in which they exist; or the names of orders, genera, or species of things [Gram. and Logic]. Abstract of title, a list of title deeds with particulars. Abstract numbers, numbers used without application to any particular objects, as 3, 7, 9; but when applied to anything, as 6 feet or 8 men, they become concrete [Arith.]. Abstract or pure mathematics, that which treats of the properties of magnitude, figure, or quantity, absolutely and generally considered, without restriction to any particular object; thus distinguished from mixed mathematics, which treats of the relations of quantity as applied to sensible objects, as astronomy, mechanics or optics [Math.].
ABSTRACT, *n. ab*-stract, a summary containing the substance, or the principal heads, of a treatise or writing; an extract, in smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger. In the abstract, in a state of separation; without reference to particular persons or things.
ABSTRACTED, *pp.* or *a.* ab-*stract*-ed, separated; mentally separated; absent in mind.
ABSTRACTEDLY, *ad.* ab-*stract*-ed-le, in an abstract or absent manner.
ABSTRACTEDNESS, *n.* ab-*stract*-ed-ness, the state of being abstracted.
ABSTRACTER, *n.* ab-*stract*-er, one who abstracts; a maker of abstracts.
ABSTRACTION, *n.* ab-*strac*-shon, the act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted; the operation of the mind by which qualities are considered apart from their substances, and abstract ideas, which may be reasoned about apart from things, are formed from concrete objects; a separation from worldly objects; absence of mind; purloining; the separation by heat of the volatile parts of a compound from those which are fixed [Chem.]; when the part abstracted is collected, the process is called distillation or sublimation, according as the process is wet or dry.
ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* ab-*stract*-iv, having the power or quality of abstracting.
ABSTRACTLY, *ad. ab*-stract-le, in an abstract manner.
ABSTRACTNESS, *n.* ab-*stract*-ness, the state of being abstract.
ABSTRICTION, *n.* ab-*strick*-shon, undoing, loosing. (L. *ab*, and *strictio*, binding tight.)
ABSTRUSE, *a.* ab-*struce*, hidden from view; obscure; difficult to comprehend, as opposed to obvious. (L. *abstrussus*, thrust.)
ABSTRUSELY, *ad.* ab-*struce*-le, in an abstruse manner.
ABSTRUSENESS, *n.* ab-*struce*-ness, the state or quality of being abstruse.
ABSURD, *a.* ab-*surd*, plainly inconsistent with or opposed to sense and reason. (L. *absurdus*, irrational.)
ABSURDITY, *n.* ab-*surd*-it-e, absurdness.
ABSURDLY, *ad.* ab-*surd*-le, in an absurd manner.
ABSURDNESS, *n.* ab-*surd*-ness, the quality of being absurd.
ABU, ah-*boo*, commonly used with proper names in Mohammedan and Arabic-speaking lands; thus, Abu Hassan. (Ar. *Abu*, a father.)
ABUNDANCE, *n.* a-*bund*-ance, great plenty; affluence. (Fr. *abondance*, plenty.)
ABUNDANT, *a.* a-*bund*-ant, plentiful; fully sufficient.
ABUNDANTLY, *ad.* a-*bund*-ant-le, in plenty.
ABUSABLE, *a.* a-*bewze*-a-bl, that can be abused.
ABUSE, *v.t.* a-*bewze*, to make a wrong or bad use of; to use ill; to impose on; to treat rudely; to violate; to defile; to pervert the meaning of; to misapply, as words. Abused. Abuses. Abusing. (Fr. *abuser*, ill-treat.)
ABUSE, *n.* a-*bewce*, the ill use, treatment, employment, or application of anything; rude reproach; violation of a female.
ABUSER, *n.* a-*bewze*-er, a person abusing another.
ABUSIVE, *a.* a-*bewce*-iv, containing or practising abuse.
ABUSIVELY, *ad.* a-*bewce*-iv-le, in an abusive manner.
ABUSIVENESS, *n.* a-*bewce*-iv-ness, abusive usage.
ABUT, *v.i.* a-*but*, to border upon or touch by point or line; to terminate; to rest; to place two planks end to end. Abuts. Abutted. Abutting. (O.Fr. *abouter*, hit against.)
ABUTILON, *n.* a-*bew*-til-on, a genus of plants of which *Abutilon avicennæ* yields China jute.
ABUTMENT, *n.* a-*but*-ment, a solid support for the extremity of a bridge or an arch, or of anything which presses outward; that which abuts or borders. (O.Fr. *aboutement*.)
ABUTTER, *n.* a-*butt*-er, the owner of land abutting upon a public road or another person's land.
ABUZZ, *a.* a-*buzz*, full of buzzing sound.
ABYSM, *n.* a-*bizm*, any deep space; the void of the ancient cosmogonies. (O.Fr. *abisme*, gulf.)
ABYSMAL, *a.* a-*biz*-mal or a-*biss*-mal, bottomless or fathomless.
ABYSS, *n.* a-*biss*, a depth or gulf without bottom, or fathomless; a deep mass of waters, supposed to have encompassed the earth in its state of chaos; an immense cavern in the earth in which were supposed to have been collected all the waters on the third day of the creation; the ocean; hell; Erebus; that which is immeasurable; that in which anything is lost, as the abyss of time also, metaphorically, the abyss of ignorance; in heraldry, the centre, or fess point, in an escutcheon. (L. *abyssus*, a bottomless pit.)
ABYSSAL, *a.* a-*biss*-al, relating or pertaining to the oceanic depths [Biol.]; anything unfathomable. Abyssal rocks, those formed at a great depth beneath the surface, and of an igneous nature [Geol.].
ACACIA, *n.* a-*kay*-sha, a genus of 450 species of tropical trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves; the popular name of a species of *Robinia*. (L. *acacia*, the acacia tree.)
ACACIO, *n.* a-*kah*-she-o, acajou.
ACADEME, *n. ak*-a-deem, academy.
ACADEMIAN, *n.* ak-a-*deem*-e-an, a member of an academy; a student in a university or college.
ACADEMIC, *a.* ak-a-*dem*-ic, academical.
ACADEMIC, *n.* ak-a-*dem*-ic, a student in a college or university; one who adheres to the philosophy of Plato, the founder of the academic school, in Greece, and father of a system which is "the first type and pattern of all metaphysical as well as ethical idealism."
ACADEMICAL, *a.* ak-a-*dem*-ik-al, belonging or proper to an academy, college, or university; pertaining to the school or philosophy of Plato, as the academic sect.
ACADEMICALLY, *ad.* ak-a-*dem*-ik-al-le, in an academical manner.
ACADEMICIAN, *n.* a-*kad*-e-mish-an, a member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences, especially of the French Academy and the Royal Academy of Arts.
ACADEMISM, *n.* a-*kad*-e-mizm, the doctrine of the academic philosophy.
ACADEMIST, *n.* a-*kad*-e-mist, an academician.
ACADEMY, *n.* a-*kad*-e-me, originally the school of Plato, so called from the garden, grove, or villa,

near Athens, where he and his followers held their philosophical conferences. In present use, a seminary of learning, in which the higher branches of education are taught, in contradistinction to a university or an elementary school; a school for teaching some particular art or science; a society of men united for the promotion of the arts and sciences in general, or of some particular science or art; a house appropriated to the purposes of an academy. **Academy figure**, a drawing or painting after a nude model for the use of students at an academy of arts. **Royal Military Academy**, a college for the cadets of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. (Fr. *académie*, from the Gr. *Academus*, an Attic hero to whom the ground of Plato's Academy originally belonged.)

ACADIA, *n.* a-*kayd*-e-ah, the territory now known as Nova Scotia originally settled by the French before they were expatriated in 1755 by the British; still retained in poetical usage. (American Indian name.)

ACADIAN, *a.* and *n.* a-*kayd*-yan, a native of Nova Scotia.

ACAJOU, *n.* *ac*-a-joo, the cashew nut, *Anacardium occidentale*.

ACALEPHÆ, *n.pl.* a-ka-*lee*-fe, an old name for a group of animals now included in the Hydrozoa, so named from their causing when touched a disagreeable sensation similar to the sting of a nettle. (Gr. *akalēphe*, a nettle.)

ACALEPHAN, *a.* a-ka-*lee*-fan, belonging to the acalephæ.

ACANACEOUS, *a.* ak-a-*nay*-shus, armed with prickles; acanthaceous. (L. *ācānos*, a kind of thistle.)

ACANTHA, *n.* a-*kan*-tha, the prickle of a plant [Bot.]; the spine or prickly fin of a fish, or one of the acute processes of the vertebræ [Zool.]. (Gr. *akantha*, a prickle.)

ACANTHACEOUS, *a.* ak-an-*thay*-shus, armed with sharp prickles.

ACANTHICE, *n.* a-*kan*-this, the old name for gum mastic, the resin from *Pistacia lentiscus*.

ACANTHINE, *a.* a-*kan*-thin, pertaining to or resembling the acanthus; from a prickly plant. (L. *acanthinus*, resembling the plant bear's foot, *Helleborus fœtidus*.)

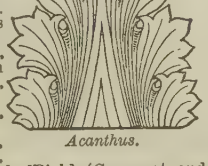
ACANTHOID, *a.* a-*kan*-thoid, spiny.

ACANTHOPOD, *a.* a-*kan*-tho-pod, having spiny feet.

ACANTHOPTERYGII, *n.pl.* a-*kan*-thop-te-*rij*-e-i, fishes, distinguished by having the rays of their fins, especially the dorsal, prickly at the extremities, as in the perch [Ichth.]. (Gr. *pterygion*, a fin.)

ACANTHOUS, *a.* a-*kan*-thus, spinous.

ACANTHUS, *n.* a-*kan*-thus, the plant called bear's breech or brank-ursine; an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of *Acanthus spinosus*, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders [Arch.]. (L. *acanthus*, the bear's foot, *Helleborus fœtidus*.)



Acanthus.

ACARDIA, *n.* a-*kar*-de-ah, want of a heart, an acardiacus. (Gr. *akardios*, without a heart.)

ACARDIAC, *a.* a-*kar*-de-ac, without a heart.

ACARINA, *n.* a-kar-*ine*-a, an order of arachnida, including the mites and ticks [Biol.]. (Gr. *a*, not, and *keiro*, to cut.)

ACARPELOUS, *a.* a-*kar*-pel-us, without any carpels.

ACARPOUS, *a.* a-*kar*-pus, unfruitful; sterile. (Gr. *akarpos*, barren.)

ACARUS, *n.* *ak*-a-rus, a tick or mite.

ACATALECTIC, *n.* a-kat-a-*lek*-tic, a verse which has the complete number of syllables peculiar to the measure, without defect or excess: *a.* complete in syllables. (Gr. *akatalēktos*, unceasing.)

ACATALEPSY, *n.* a-*kat*-a-lep-se, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases [Med.].

ACATALEPTIC, *a.* a-kat-a-*lep*-tik, incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty: *n.* one who believes that we know nothing certainly; a sceptic. (Gr. *akatalēptos*, what cannot be touched, hence, incomprehensible.)

ACATHARSIA, *n.* a-ka-*thar*-se-a, impurity; impure matter proceeding from a wound [Surg.]. (Gr. *akatharsia*, foulness.)

ACAULESCENT, *a.* a-kawl-*ess*-ent, nearly stemless.

ACAULINE, *a.* a-*kaw*-lin, acaulose.

ACAULOSE, *a.* a-*kaw*-lose, apparently without a stem; with leaves springing directly from the root, and flowers resting on the ground [Bot.]. (Gr. *akaulos*, stalkless.)

ACAULOUS, *a.* a-*kaw*-lus, stemless.

ACCEDE, *v.i.* ak-*seed*, to agree or assent; to come to, as heir. **Acceded. Accedes. Acceding.** (L. *accedo*, go near.)

ACCELERANDO, a-che-le-*ran*-do, gradually quicker [Mus.]. (It. *accelerare*, to hasten.)

ACCELERATE, *v.t.* ak-*sel*-er-ate, to hasten; to quicken the speed or rate of. **Accelerated. Accelerates. Accelerating.** (L. *acceleratum*, hastened.)

ACCELERATED, *a.* ak-*sel*-er-ate-ed, quickened in motion; hastened in progress. **Accelerated motion**, that which is continually receiving fresh accessions of velocity [Mech.]. **Accelerated force**, the increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion [Mech.].

ACCELERATION, *n.* ak-sel-er-*ay*-shon, the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated. **Acceleration of the moon**, her increase of mean motion, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth, being about 10″ in a hundred years. **Acceleration of a planet**, is when its real diurnal motion exceeds its mean diurnal motion. The diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars is the time by which they, in one revolution, anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly 3′50″ of mean time sooner each day [Astron.].

ACCELERATIVE, *a.* ak-*sel*-er-ate-iv, a force increasing velocity and measured by the acceleration produced.

ACCELERATOR, *n.* ak-*sel*-er-*ate*-or, that which accelerates; a type of mail-van; a device to increase mechanical speed; a chemical to hasten the development of a sensitized and exposed plate; in motor-engines, a device by which the amount of petrol vapour entering the cylinders can be increased so as to increase the speed of the revolutions.

ACCELERATORY, *a.* ak-sel-er-*ate*-o-re, accelerative.

ACCELEROGRAPH, *n.* ak-*sel*-er-o-graf, an instrument recording the pressure caused by an explosion occurring within a confined space [Mil.].

ACCELEROMETER, *n.* *ak*-sel-er-om-eter, an apparatus by which pressure of gas on any part of a gun can be measured [Mil.].

ACCENDIBILITY, *n.* ak-send-e-*bil*-e-te, inflammability.

ACCENDIBLE, *a.* ak-*send*-e-bl, capable of being inflamed, kindled. (L. *accendere*, set on fire.)

ACCENSOR, *n.* ak-*sen*-sor, an acolyte who trims and lights the candles in the Roman Catholic Church.

ACCENT, *n.* *ak*-sent, a particular stress of voice upon a syllable or word; a mark used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation or to mark the length of a vowel sound; a modulation of the voice expressive of certain passions or sentiments; words, language, or expressions in general. (Fr. *accent*, expression.)

ACCENT, *v.t.* ak-*sent*, to express or note the accent; to lay stress upon (as individual views or opinions). **Accented. Accenting. Accents.**

ACCENTOR, *n.* ak-*sent*-or, one who takes or sings the leading part; a sweet-singing bird; the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

ACCENTUAL, *a.* ak-*sent*-yew-al, relating to or characterized by accent.

ACCENTUATE, *v.t.* ak-*sent*-yew-ate, to mark or pronounce with an accent, or accents; to emphasize. **Accentuated. Accentuates. Accentuating.** (Med. L. *accentuare*, lay emphasis upon.)

ACCENTUATION, *n.* ak-sent-yew-*a*-shon, the act of placing or pronouncing accents.

ACCEPT, *v.t.* ak-*sept*, to take what is offered; to receive with favour, or acquiesce; to agree to; to grant; to receive as terms of a contract. **To accept a bill of exchange**, to subscribe it according to the legal form, and thereby agree to pay the

amount when due [Comm.]. **Accepted.** Accepting. Accepts. (Fr. *accepter*, receive.)

ACCEPTABILITY, *n.* ak-sept-ab-*il*-it-e, acceptableness.

ACCEPTABLE, *a.* ak-*sept*-a-bl, deserving of acceptance; welcome, gratifying.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *n.* ak-*sept*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being agreeable to a receiver.

ACCEPTABLY, *ad.* ak-*sept*-ab-le, in an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, *n.* ak-*sept*-ance, the taking or accepting; favourable reception; agreement to terms of proposals; admission to favour; the subscribing of, or subscription to, a bill of exchange; a bill of exchange accepted [Comm.].

ACCEPTATION, *n.* ak-sep-*ta*-shon, the act of accepting; state of being acceptable; favourable regard; acceptance; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is generally received.

ACCEPTER, *n.* ak-*sept*-er, an acceptor.

ACCEPTOR, *n.* ak-*sept*-or, the person who accepts; he who, being the drawee, has accepted a bill of exchange [Comm.].

ACCESS, *n.* ak-*sess*, or *ak*-sess, admission to a place or person; approach, or the means of approach; increase; addition; the return of a fit or paroxysm of disease. (L. *accessus*, coming towards.)

ACCESSARILY, *ad.* ak-*sess*-a-re-le, accessorily.

ACCESSARINESS, *n.* ak-*ses*-o-re-ness, accessoriness.

ACCESSARY, *a.* ak-*sess*-a-re, accessory.

ACCESSIBILITY, *n.* ak-sess-e-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being accessible, of admitting approach.

ACCESSIBLE, *a.* ak-*sess*-e-bl, that may be approached; easy of approach.

ACCESSIBLY, *ad.* ak-*sess*-ib-le, so as to be accessible.

ACCESSION, *n.* ak-*sesh*-on, a coming to; an acceding or assenting to; the act of being joined to; increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; the act of arriving at a throne, an office, or a dignity; acquisition of property due to increase by growth or by labour expended [Law]; the commencement of a disease [Med.]; the transmission of votes at the election of a Pope.

ACCESSIONAL, *a.* ak-*sesh*-on-al, additional.

ACCESSORIAL, *a.* ak-sess-*or*-e-al, pertaining to an accessory.

ACCESSORILY, *ad.* ak-*sess*-or-e-le, in the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORINESS, *n.* ak-*sess*-or-e-ness, the state of being accessory.

ACCESSORY, *a.* ak-*sess*-or-e, contributing; aiding to the principal agent, or in a subordinate way to the general effect: *n.* one guilty of a felony, not as principal, but by aiding, abetting, or concealing the offender; an accomplice; those parts of a design which are added merely for ornament; in general, any secondary accompaniment [Paint. and Sculp.].

ACCIDENCE, *n.* *ak*-se-dence, that part of grammar which teaches the inflections of words, the declension of nouns, and the conjugation of verbs [Gram.].

ACCIDENT, *n.* *ak*-se-dent, anything which happens; generally an unintended or unexpected untoward occurrence; a mishap; a non-essential; also what happens without intelligent design; a non-essential property or quality [Logic]; an unexpected, often unfavourable, symptom [Med.]; an unnecessary mark in a Coat of Arms [Her.]. (Fr. *accident*, a fortuitous occurrence.)

ACCIDENTAL, *a.* ak-se-*dent*-al, happening by chance, or unexpectedly; non-essential; not necessarily belonging to. **Accidental colours,** those complementary colours seen on a white or light ground after looking steadily for some time at a bright-coloured object.

ACCIDENTAL, *n.* ak-se-*dent*-al, a property or quality non-essential; a sharp, flat or natural implying change of key [Mus.].

ACCIDENTALISM, *n.* ak-se-*dent*-al-ism, effect produced by accidental rays of light.

ACCIDENTALLY, *ad.* ak-se-*dent*-al-le, in an accidental manner.

ACCIDENTALNESS, *n.* ak-se-*dent*-al-ness, the quality of being accidental.

ACCIDENTED, *a.* ak-se-*dent*-ed, of undulating surface; thus, an accidented plateau or field.

ACCIPITER, *n.* ak-*sip*-e-ter, the genus of birds of prey which includes the goshawk and the sparrow-hawk. (L. *accipiter*, a hawk.)

ACCIPITRAL, *a.* ak-*sip*-e-tral, of accipitrine character.

ACCIPITRARY, *n.* ak-*sip*-e-tra-re, a catcher of birds of prey.

ACCIPITRINE, *a.* ak-*sip*-e-trin, seizing; rapacious; pertaining to birds of prey.

ACCLAIM, *n.* ak-*klame*, a shout of joy; applause; acclamation. (L. *acclāmāre*, shout out.)

ACCLAMATION, *n.* ak-kla-*may*-shon, a shout of applause; a representation in sculpture, or on medals, of people expressing joy [Archæol.]; the unanimous vote of an assembly, as when anyone is elected chairman of a meeting by acclamation; in antiphonal singing, the response of the congregation [Mus.].

ACCLAMATORY, *a.* ak-*klam*-a-tor-re, expressive of applause by shouts or clapping of hands.

ACCLIMATATION, *n.* ak-kli-ma-*tay*-shon, the process of becoming or state of being habituated to a foreign climate.

ACCLIMATE, *v.t.* ak-*kli*-mate, to habituate or inure a plant or animal to a climate not native to it. **Acclimated. Acclimates. Acclimating.** (Fr. *acclimater*, accustom to a climate.)

ACCLIMATION, *n.* ak-kli-*may*-shon, acclimatation.

ACCLIMATIZE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* ak-*kli*-ma-tize, to acclimate. **Acclimatized. Acclimatizes. Acclimatizing.**

ACCLIMATIZATION, *n.* ak-*kli*-ma-tize-*ay*-shon, acclimation.

ACCLINAL, *a.* ak-*kline*-al, sloping upwards.

ACCLIVITOUS, *a.* ak-*kliv*-it-ous, acclivous.

ACCLIVITY, *n.* ak-*kliv*-it-te, an ascending slope; the talus of a rampart. (L. *acclivitas*, an ascent.)

ACCLIVOUS, *a.* ak-*klive*-us, rising with a slope; uphill.

ACCOLADE, *n.* ak-ko-*lade*, the gentle blow of a sword upon the shoulder in the ceremony of conferring knighthood; so called because originally conferred by putting the hand on the neck; an upright line or brace joining two or more staves [Mus.]. (Fr. *accolade*, embrace.)

ACCOLATED, *a.* ak-o-*late*-ed, accollé.

ACCOLENT, *n.* *ak*-ko-lent, a borderer; one who dwells near; *a.* dwelling in close proximity. (L. *accola*, a neighbour.)

ACCOLLÉ, *a.* ak-o-*lay*, used in Heraldry of an animal depicted on a shield; collared; in numismatics, used of a coin on which appear two overlapping profiles. (Fr. *accolé*, united.)

ACCOMMODATE, *v.t.* ak-*kom*-o-date, to adapt; to make to agree or harmonize; to adjust; to supply with conveniences of any kind. **Accommodated. Accommodates. Accommodating.** (L. *accommodatum*, fitted to a thing.)

ACCOMMODATING, *a.* ak-*kom*-o-date-ing, adapting one's self to; obliging.

ACCOMMODATION, *n.* ak-kom-o-*day*-shon, adaptation, especially of one thing to another, so as to make them agree or correspond; adjustment; reconciliation; provision of conveniences in supply of a want: *pl.* conveniences; things furnished for use; also in *sing.* a loan of money. **Accommodation bill or note,** one given instead of a loan of money, or which has been drawn and acepted expressly for the purpose of borrowing money, in contra-distinction to a bill given in payment of goods or value received [Comm.]. **Accommodation ladder,** a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway. **Accommodation train,** a train conveying goods and passengers.

ACCOMMODATIVE, *a.* ak-*kom*-o-date-iv, furnishing accommodation.

ACCOMPANIER, *n.* ak-*kum*-pa-ne-er, one who accompanies.

ACCOMPANIMENT, *n.* ak-*kum*-pa-ne-ment, something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry; the music and also the instruments which accompany the voice.

ACCOMPANIST, *n.* ak-*kum*-pa-nist, one who plays the accompaniment.

ACCOMPANY, *v.t.* ak-*kum*-pa-ne, to go with; to attend as a companion; to escort; to be with as connected; to play an accompaniment [Mus.]. **Accompanied. Accompanies. Accompanying.** (Fr. *accompagner*, go with.)

ACCOMPLICE, *n.* ak-*kom*-plis, an associate in a crime. (Fr. *a*, and *complice*, ally.)

ACCOMPLICESHIP, *n.* ak-*kom*-plis-ship, state of being an accomplice.

ACCOMPLISH, *v.t.* ak-*kom*-plish, to complete; to execute; to fulfil; to equip. **Accomplished. Accomplishes. Accomplishing.** (Fr. *accomplissant*, finishing.)

ACCOMPLISHABLE, *a.* ak-*kom*-plish-a-bl, capable of accomplishment.

ACCOMPLISHED, *a.* ak-*kom*-plisht, complete; finished; possessed of the accomplishments and graces prized in good or fashionable society.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, *n.* ak-*kom*-plish-ment, fulfilment; cultured attainment in either art or manners, according to the standard of good breeding.

ACCOMPT, *n.* ak-*kount*, account.

ACCOMPTANT, *n.* ak-*kount*-ant, an accountant.

ACCORD, *n.* ak-*kord*, agreement; harmony of minds; concurrence of opinion or will; harmony of sounds; just correspondence of things; will, or spontaneous impulse; adjustment of a difference: *v.t.* to grant or concede: *v.i.* to agree; to be in correspondence; to harmonise. **Accorded. According. Accords.** (Fr. *accorder*, agree.)

ACCORDANCE, *n.* ak-*kord*-ance, accordancy.

ACCORDANCY, *n.* ak-*kord*-ance-e, agreement with a person; conformity with a thing; harmony.

ACCORDANT, *a.* ak-*kord*-ant, corresponding; consonant.

ACCORDANTLY, *ad.* ak-*kord*-ant-le, in an accordant manner.

ACCORDING, *ppr.* or *a.* ak-*kord*-ing, agreeing; harmonious. **According to**, in accordance with; agreeably to the statement or opinion of. **According as**, in proportion as.

ACCORDINGLY, *ad.* ak-*kord*-ing-le, agreeably to something said; consequently.

ACCORDION, *n.* ak-*kord*-yon, a small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by a bellows-like action upon metallic reeds. **Accordion pleating**, pleating resembling the folds in an accordion. (It. *accordare*, play in tune.)

ACCORDIONIST, *n.* ak-*kord*-yon-ist, a player on the accordion.

ACCOST, *v.t.* ak-*kost*, to draw near to and address; to salute. (Fr. *accoster*, address anyone personally.)

ACCOSTABLE, *a.* ak-*kost*-a-bl, easy of access; familiar.

ACCOSTED, *a.* ak-*kost*-ed, back to back, or side by side, as of two heraldic beasts on a Coat of Arms.

ACCOUCHEMENT, *n.* ak-*koosh*-mong, delivery in childbed; a lying-in. (Fr.)

ACCOUCHEUR, *n.* ak-koo-*shur*, a man-midwife; an obstetrician. (Fr.)

ACCOUCHEUSE, *n.* ak-koo-*shurze*, a midwife. (Fr.)

ACCOUNT, *n.* ak-*kount*, computation or method of reckoning; a register of debits and credits; a written statement in detail of moneys due for goods purchased, or services of any kind rendered; the sum total; a narrative; a recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; a statement or explanation; reason or consideration, as a motive; importance; estimation; profit; advantage; behalf; sake: *v.t.* to deem or judge: *v.i.* to render an account or relation of particulars; to give reasons for. **Current account**, a running, or open, account with a bank or another person. **To account of**, to hold in esteem; to value. **Accounted. Accounting. Accounts.** (O.Fr. *aconter*, reckon up.)

ACCOUNTABILITY, *n.* ak-kount-a-*bil*-e-te, liability to give account; responsibility.

ACCOUNTABLE, *a.* ak-*kount*-a-bl, liable to be called to account; responsible.

ACCOUNTABLENESS, *n.* ak-*kount*-a-bl-ness, the state of being accountable.

ACCOUNTABLY, *ad.* ak-*kount*-ab-le, in an accountable manner.

ACCOUNTANCY, *n.* ak-*kount*-an-se, the profession of an accountant.

ACCOUNTANT, *n.* ak-*kount*-ant, one skilled in keeping accounts; a person professionally employed in examining accounts; a book-keeper in a public office: *a.* being accountable to; responsible for. **Accountant-General**, formerly an officer in the Court of Chancery who received all moneys lodged in court and paid them to the Bank of England; the principal or responsible accountant in several Government offices. **Chartered Accountant**, a member of an institute of accountants established by Royal Charter.

ACCOUNTANTSHIP, *n.* ak-*kount*-ant-ship, the office or duties of an accountant.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, *n.* ak-*kount*-book, a book in which accounts are kept.

ACCOUTRE, *v.t.* ak-*koo*-ter, to dress in military array; to equip for military service. **Accoutred. Accoutres. Accoutring.** (O.Fr. *accoutrer*, dress up.)

ACCOUTREMENTS, *n.pl.* ak-*koo*-ter-ments, military dress and array; military equipments.

ACCREDIT, *v.t.* ak-*kred*-it, to give authority to; to procure credit for; to send as an envoy or ambassador. **Accredited. Accrediting. Accredits.** (Fr. *accréditer*, sanction.)

ACCREMENTITION, *n.* *ak*-kre-men-*tish*-on, gradual increase.

ACCRESCENCE, *n.* ak-*kress*-ence, gradual growth; accretion.

ACCRESCENT, *a.* ak-*kress*-ent, increasing; enlarged. (L. *accrescens*, growing on.)

ACCRETE, *v.i.* ak-*kreet*, to increase by growing; to join to. **Accreted. Accretes. Accreting.** (L. *accretus*, increased.)

ACCRETE, *a.* ak-*kreet*, fastened to another body and growing with it [Bot.].

ACCRETION, *n.* ak-*kree*-shon, an increase in growth, particularly by accessions externally; the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes [Med.]; the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing acquires the right to another, as when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of accretion [Law]; the growth of a tree in height or through the centre. (L. *accretio*, an increment.)

ACCRETIVE, *a.* ak-*kree*-tiv, increasing by growth.

ACCRUE, *v.i.* ak-*kroo*, to proceed or come; to be added to, as increase, profit, or damage; to endow with a right [Law]. **Accrued. Accrues. Accruing.** (O.Fr. *acrew*, increased.)

ACCRUMENT, *n.* ak-*kroo*-ment, addition; the act of increasing.

ACCUBATION, *n.* ak-kew-*bay*-shon, a lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. (L. *accubitus*, reclining at table.)

ACCUMBENCY, *n.* ak-*kum*-ben-se, state of being accumbent.

ACCUMBENT, *a.* ak-*kum*-bent, leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals. (L. *accumbens*, lying near.)

ACCUMULATE, *v.t.* ak-*kew*-mew-late, to heap up; to collect or bring together; to amass: *v.i.* to increase greatly in size, number, or quantity. **Accumulated. Accumulates. Accumulating.** (L. *accumulatum*, heaped up.)

ACCUMULATION, *n.* ak-kew-mew-*lay*-shon, the act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; a mass; a heap. (L. *accumulatio*, a heaping up.)

ACCUMULATIVE, *a.* ak-*kew*-mew-lay-tiv, that accumulates; that is accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVELY, *ad.* ak-*kew*-mew-la-tiv-le, in an accumulative manner.

ACCUMULATOR, *n.* ak-*kew*-mew-lay-tor, one that accumulates; a storage battery; a power-storing apparatus delivering water received from a pressure pump to a machine. (L. *accumulator*, one who heaps up.)

ACCURACY, *n.* *ak*-kew-ra-se, correctness, resulting from care. (L. *accurātum*, bestowed care upon.)

ACCURATE, *a.* *ak*-kew-rate, exact; correct; done with care.

ACCURATELY, *ad.* *ak*-kew-rate-le, in an accurate manner.

ACCURATENESS, *n.* *ak*-kew-rate-ness, accuracy; exactness.

ACCURSED, *a.* ak-*kurst* or ak-*kurse*-ed, under a curse; doomed to ruin; deserving to be cursed; execrable; detestable. (A.S. *a*, and *cursian*, curse.)

ACCURST, *a.* ak-*kurst*, accursed.

ACCUSABLE, *a.* ak-*kew*-za-bl, chargeable with a crime; blamable.

ACCUSAL, *n.* ak-*kewz*-al, an accusation.

ACCUSANT, *n.* ak-*kewz*-ant, one who accuses another. (L. *accusans*, accusing.)

ACCUSANT, *a.* ak-*kewz*-ant, accusing.
ACCUSATION, *n.* ak-kew-*zay*-shon, the act of accusing; the charge brought against any one. (L. *accūsātio*, a complaint.)
ACCUSATIVE, *a.* ak-*kew*-za-tiv, accusing: *n.* the objective case [Gram.].
ACCUSATIVELY, *ad.* ak-*kew*-za-tiv-le, in an accusative manner or the accusative case. (L. *accūsātīvus*, the accusative case.)
ACCUSATORIAL, *a.* ak-kew-za-*tor*-e-al, accusatory.
ACCUSATORY, *a.* ak-*kew*-za-to-re, containing an accusation. (L. *accūsātōrius*.)
ACCUSE, *v.t.* ak-*kewze*, to charge with a crime or fault; to blame. **Accused. Accuses. Accusing.** (O.Fr. *acuser*, accuse.)
ACCUSTOM, *v.t.* ak-*kus*-tom, to make familiar by habit; to habituate: *v.i.* to be wont. **Accustomed. Accustoming. Accustoms.** (O.Fr. *acostumer*, render customary.)
ACCUSTOMABLE, *a.* ak-*kus*-tom-a-bl, usual.
ACCUSTOMABLY, *ad.* ak-*kus*-tom-a-ble, according to custom.
ACCUSTOMED, *a.* ak-*kus*-tomd, usual; often practised; frequent.
ACCUSTOMEDNESS, *n.* ak-*kus*-tomd-ness, state of being accustomed.
ACE, *n.* ace, a unit; the one of cards or dice; a particle; a trifle; an airman who brought down at least ten enemy aeroplanes during the Great War. (O.Fr. *as*, from L. *as*, a unit.)
ACELDAMA, *n.* a-*sel*-da-ma, a field near Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master (Acts i, 19); any place of murderous associations; a field of blood. (Heb. *hakal*, field, and *dama*, blood.)
ACENTRIC, *a.* a-*sen*-trik, not centred: *n.* an aeroplane the line of whose propeller thrust does not pass through the centre of gravity. (Gr. *ākentros*, centreless.)
ACEPHALAN, *n.* a-*sef*-a-lan, one of a class of molluscs having no head, as the oyster [Zool.]. (Gr. *ākephalos*, wanting a head.)
ACEPHALISM, *n.* a-*sef*-a-lizm, being without a head.
ACEPHALIST, *n.* a-*sef*-a-list, one who acknowledges no head.
ACEPHALITES, *n.pl.* a-*sef*-a-lites, sects under no leader; churchmen who are under no bishop [Eccl. Hist.]; mythical, supposedly headless race, mentioned by ancient writers.
ACEPHALOUS, *a.* a-*sef*-a-lus, without a head; without a style to the seed vessel [Bot.].
ACER, *n.* *ay*-ser, a genus of over a hundred species of plants comprising the sycamore and the maples. (L. *acer*, maple-tree.)
ACERA, *n.* *ass*-er-a, a genus of bubble-shells having a mantle with a long filiform appendage protruding from a thin, horny, convolute shell.
ACERACEOUS, *a.* ass-er-*ay*-shus, of the maple order [Bot.].
ACERATE, *n.* *ass*-er-ate, a salt of aceric acid [Chem.].
ACERB, *a.* a-*serb*, sour, with bitterness and astringency. (L. *acerbus*, harsh to the taste.)
ACERBATE, *v.t.* *ass*-er-bate, to make sour and bitter; to exasperate: *a.* irritated, embittered. **Acerbated. Acerbates. Acerbating.**
ACERBENT, *a.* *ass*-er-bent, caustic, astringent.
ACERBIC, *a.* a-*serb*-ic, severe, sour.
ACERBITUDE, *n.* a-*serb*-e-tewd, acerbity.
ACERBITY, *n.* a-*serb*-e-te, a harsh sour taste; applied to persons or things, harshness; severity; bitterness. (Fr. *acerbité*, sharpness.)
ACERIC, *a.* a-*ser*-ic, pertaining to the maple. **Aceric** acid, an acid found in the juice of the maple.
ACEROSE, *a.* *ass*-er-ose, chaffy; narrow, stiff, and prickly, like the fir-tree leaf [Bot.]. (L. *acerosus*, husky, full of chaff.)
ACEROUS, *a.* *ass*-er-us, acerose.
ACERVATE, *a.* *ass*-er-vate, growing in closely-compacted clusters [Bot.]. (L. *acervatum*, heaped up.)
ACESCENCE, *n.* a-*sess*-ence, souring by acetous fermentation; the quality of turning sour. (L. *ascescens*, turning sour.)
ACESCENT, *a.* a-*sess*-ent, turning sour; slightly sour or acid.
ACETABULUM, *n.* a-se-*tab*-yu-lum, a cavity in a bone for receiving the end of another bone; also a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals [Anat.]. (L. *acetabulum*, a cup-shaped vessel for vinegar.)
ACETARIOUS, *a.* a-se-*tare*-eus, fit for salads, as lettuce. (L. *acetaria*, vegetables prepared with vinegar.)
ACETARY, *n.* *ass*-e-ta-re, an acid, gritty, pulpy substance found in fruits like the pear, round the core.
ACETATE, *n.* *ass*-e-tate, a salt of acetic acid. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.)
ACETATED, *a.* *ass*-e-tate-ed, combined with acetic acid.
ACETIC, *a.* a-*see*-tic, *or* a-*set*-ic, relating to vinegar, sour. **Acetic acid,** the pure acid of vinegar. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.)
ACETIFICATION, *n.* a-*set*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the operation of acetifying.
ACETIFIER, *n.* a-*set*-e-fy-er, an appliance to produce acetification.
ACETIFY, *v.t.* or *v.i.* a-*set*-e-fi, to turn into acid or vinegar. **Acetified. Acetifies. Acetifying.**
ACETIMETER, *n.* ass-e-*tim*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.
ACETIMETRY, *n.* ass-e-*tim*-e-tre, the process of ascertaining the strength of acids.
ACETONE, *n.* *ass*-e-tone, a light inflammable liquid [Chem.].
ACETOPATHY, *n.* ass-et-*op*-a-the, the acetic acid cure.
ACETOSE, *a.* *ass*-e-tose, producing vinegar or acetic acid; sour.
ACETOUS, *a.* *a-seet*-tus, acetose.
ACETYLENE, *n.* a-*set*-e-lene, a lighting gas evolved from calcium carbide and water.
ACHÆAN, *a.* a-*key*-an, pertaining to Achaia, a state of Ancient Greece.
ACHARNEMENT, *n.* a-*shar*-ne-*mong*, barbarous ferocity. (Fr. *acharnement*, tenacity.)
ACHATES, *n.* a-*kay*-tees, a companion of Æneas, after the fall of Troy.
ACHE, *v.i.* ake, to be in pain (A.S. *acan*, pain): *n.* a continued pain (A.S. *æce*, pain). **Ached. Aches. Aching.**
ACHENIUM, *n.* a-*kee*-ne-um, a dry, single-seeded fruit with a separable pericarp.
ACHERON, *n.* *ak*-er-on, a river of the underworld, hence Hades [Gr. Myth.].
ACHERSET, *n.* *ak*-er-set, an ancient 8-bushel measure.
ACHEWEED, *n.* *ake*-weed, gout weed, *Ægopodium podagraria*.
ACHIEVABLE, *a.* a-*cheeve*-a-bl, that may be achieved.
ACHIEVANCE, *n.* a-*cheeve*-ance, performance.
ACHIEVE, *v.t.* a-*cheev*, to perform; to finish. **Achieved. Achieves. Achieving.** (O.Fr. *à chef venir*, come to a head.)
ACHIEVEMENT, *n.* a-*cheev*-ment, the act of achieving; exploit; a great or heroic deed; an escutcheon; the shield of a person deceased.
ACHIEVER, *n.* a-*cheeve*-er, one who achieves.
ACHILOUS, *a.* a-*ky*-lus, having only rudimentary or no lips. (Gr. *a*, and *kheilos*, lip.)
ACHIRITE, *n.* *ak*-er-ite, dioptase [Min.].
ACHLAMYDEATE, *a.* a-kla-*mid*-e-ate, without calyx and corolla [Bot.]. (Gr. *a*, and *chlamys*, a cloak.)
ACHLAMYDEOUS, *a.* a-kla-*mid*-e-us, achlamydeate.
ACHOLIA, *n.* a-*kol*-e-a, want of bile [Med.]. (Gr. *ācholos*, without gall.)
ACHOR, *n.* *ay*-kor, the scald-head, a disease of the skin, generally on infants. (Gr.)
ACHROMATIC, *a.* ak-ro-*mat*-ik, transmitting the light pure and undecomposed [Opt.]. (Gr. *akhrōmatos*, wanting colour.)
ACHROMATICALLY, *ad.* ak-ro-*mat*-ik-al-le, in an achromatic manner.
ACHROMATISM, *n.* ak-*ro*-ma-tizm, the state of being achromatic.
ACHROMATIZE, *v.t.* a-*kro*-ma-tyze, to make achromatic. **Achromatized. Achromatizes. Achromatizing.**
ACHROMATOPSY, *n.* ak-ro-ma-*top*-se, colour-blindness. (Gr. *akhrōmatos*, and *opsis*, sight.)
ACICULÆ, *n.pl.* a-*sik*-yew-le, prickly spikes [Zool. and Bot.]. (L. *acicula*, a small pin for a head-dress.)
ACICULAR, *a.* a-*sik*-yew-lar, in the shape or sharpness of a needle.
ACICULARLY, *ad.* a-*sik*-yew-lar-le, in the manner of needles.

ACICULATE, *a.* a-*sik*-yew-late, in the form of a needle.
ACICULIFORM, *a.* a-*sik*-yew-le-form, aciculate.
ACID, *a. ass*-id, sour and sharp to the taste : *n.* a sour substance ; a substance capable of uniting with salifiable bases and forming salts [Chem.]. (Fr. *acide*, sour.)
ACIDIC, *a.* a-*sid*-ic, pertaining to, or containing a large amount of, acid.
ACIDIFEROUS, *a.* ass-id-*if*-e-rus, containing or causing acid.
ACIDIFIABLE, *a.* a-*sid*-e-*fi*-a-bl, capable of being acidified.
ACIDIFIC, *a.* ass-id-*if*-ic, producing acid or acidity.
ACIDIFICATION, *n.* a-sid-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the process of acidifying.
ACIDIFIER, *n.* a-*sid*-e-fi-er, a principle whose presence is necessary for acidity.
ACIDIFY, *v.t.* a-*sid*-e-fi, to make acid ; to convert into an acid. Acidified. Acidifies. Acidifying.
ACIDIMETER, *n.* ass-id-*im*-e-ter, an acetimeter.
ACIDITY, *n.* a-*sid*-e-te, acidness.
ACIDNESS, *n. ass*-id-ness, the quality of being acid.
ACIDOSIS, *n.* ass-id-*oh*-sis, superfluity of acid in the system resulting from defective metabolism.
ACIDULATE, *v.t.* a-*sid*-yew-late, to make slightly acid. Acidulated. Acidulates. Acidulating.
ACIDULENT, *a.* a-*sid*-yew-lent, slightly sour or acid ; caustic ; petulant.
ACIDULOUS, *a.* a-*sid*-yew-lus, slightly sour ; subacid. (L. *acidulus*, sourish.)
ACIERAGE, *n. ace*-e-er-ayj, the process of electroplating metal with steel or iron. (Fr. *aciérage.*)
ACIFORM, *a. ass*-e-form, needle-shaped. (L. *acus*, needle, and *forma*, shape.)
ACINACEOUS, *a.* as-e-*nay*-shus, full of kernels ; having berries in a cluster.
ACINACIFORM, *a.* as-e-*nass*-e-form, scimitar-shaped [Bot.]. (L. *acinaces*, short Persian sabre or scimitar.)
ACINARIOUS, *a.* ass-in-*ayr*-e-us, covered with small round stalked vesicles like grape seeds [Bot.].
ACINI, *n.pl. ass*-in-i, granulations [Anat.] ; compound berries [Bot.]. (L. *acinus*, any juicy berry with seeds.)
ACINIFORM, *a.* a-*sin*-e-form, of glands in clusters like grapes [Anat.].
ACINOSE, *a. ass*-in-ose, acinous.
ACINOUS, *a. ass*-in-us, consisting of minute granular concretions [Min.].
ACIPENSER, *n.* ass-e-*pen*-ser, the genus of fishes consisting of the sturgeons, of which there are over twenty species. (L.)
ACKNOWLEDGE, *v.t.* ak-*nol*-edj, to own ; to admit ; to confess ; to recognize ; to admit the receipt of. Acknowledged. Acknowledges. Acknowledging. (Probably derived from A.S. *oncnâwan*, confess.)
ACKNOWLEDGEABLE, *a.* ak-*nol*-edj-a-bl, that may be acknowledged.
ACKNOWLEDGEABLY, *ad.* ak-*nol*-edj-ab-le, in an acknowledgeable manner.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, and **Acknowledgement,** *n.* ak-*nol*-edj-ment, the act of acknowledging ; confession ; the acknowledging of a benefit or money received.
ACKNOWLEDGER, *n.* ak-*nol*-edj-er, one who acknowledges.
ACLINIC, *a.* a-*klin*-ic, having no dip [Mag.]. Aclinic line, the magnetic equator on which the needle does not dip. (Gr. *aklines*, unswerving.)
ACLIS, *n.* ak-lis, a spiked club used by the barbarians against the Romans. (L. *aclis*, small javelin.)
ACME, *n. ak*-me, the highest point attained ; the prime ; the crisis [Med.]. (Gr. *akme*, a point.)
ACNE, *n. ak*-ne, a hard, inflamed pimple ; a skin disease. (Gr. *akme*, a point.)
ACNESTIS, *n.* ak-*nes*-tis, that part of the spine in mammals, between the shoulder-blade and the loins, which the animal cannot reach to scratch. [Gr. *aknestis*, the spine (of an animal)].
ACOCK, *a.* a-*kok*, alert ; *ad.* in a cocked position.
A-COCKBILL, *ad.* said of an anchor hanging at the cathead ready to drop ; and of the yards when tipped at an angle from the deck as a symbol of mourning.
ACŒMETI, *n.* a-*seem*-e-ti, an order of 5th century Eastern monks and nuns who kept up service day and night. (Gr. *akoimetoi*, without sleep.)
ACOLOGY, *n.* a-*kol*-o-je, the science of therapeutic agents or remedies. (Gr. *akos*, cure, and *logos*, science.)
ACOLOTHIST, *n.* a-*kol*-o-thist, an acolyte.
ACOLYTE, *n. ak*-o-lite, an attendant ; a subordinate official in the Romish Church, who trims the lamps and prepares the elements for the sacraments. (Fr. *acolyte*, companion or servitor.)
ACONDYLOSE, *a.* a-*kon*-dil-ose, acondylous.
ACONDYLOUS, *a.* a-*kon*-dil-us, having stalks without joints [Bot.]. (Gr. *akondulos*, knuckleless.)
ACONITE, *n. ak*-on-ite, wolf's-bane ; monk's-hood [Bot.] ; poison. (Fr. *aconit.*)
ACONITIC, *a.* a-kon-*it*-ic, pertaining to monk's-hood, *Aconitum napellus.*
ACONITINE, *n.* a-*kon*-e-teen, a poisonous extract of aconite.
ACOPIC, *a.* a-*kop*-ik, preventing or removing weariness [Med.]. (Gr. *akopos*, unwearied.)
ACORN, *n. ay*-korn, the fruit of the oak trees ; a small conical piece of wood, fixed on the spindle above the vane, to keep the vane from being blown off [Naut.]. (A.S. *æcern*, nut.)
ACORN-CUP, *n. ay*-korn-kup, the capsule of the acorn.
ACORNED, *a. ay*-kornd, furnished or loaded with acorns ; fed with acorns ; an oak-tree with acorns upon it [Her.].
ACORN-SHELL, *n. ay*-korn-shell, a species of *Balanus*, a genus of the Cirripedia, the order of crustacea which includes the barnacle and the acorn-shells.
ACORUS, *n. ak*-or-us, the plant sweet-flag. (Gr. *akoros*, sweet-flag.)
ACOSMISM, *n. a-koz*-mizm, denial of the existence of an external world. (Gr. *akosmos*, confusion.)
ACOTYLEDON, *n.* a-kot-il-*ee*-don, a plant which has no seed leaves.
ACOTYLEDONOUS, *a.* a-kot-il-*ee*-don-us, having no seed-leaves.
ACOUCHY, *n.* a-*coo*-she, the common agouti.
ACOUMETER, *n.* a-*kou*-me-ter, an instrument for measuring the range of hearing. (Gr. *akouo*, hear, and *metron*, a measure.)
ACOUSTIC, *a.* a-*koust*-ik, pertaining to the sense of hearing, or the science of sound. Acoustic duct, external passage of the ear [Anat.]. Acoustic nerve, the immediate organ of sound [Anat.]. (Gr. *akoustikos.*)
ACOUSTICIAN, *n.* a-kous-*tish*-an, one skilled in acoustics.
ACOUSTICS, *n.* a-*koust*-iks, the science of hearing and sound.
ACQUAINT, *v.t.* ak-*kwaynt*, to make one know or familiar with ; to inform. Acquaint one's self with, to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of. Acquainted. Acquainting. Acquaints. (O.Fr. *acointer*, familiarize with.)
ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* ak-*kwaynt*-ance, knowledge ; familiar knowledge ; people with whom we have friendly intercourse, but are not intimate.
ACQUAINTANCESHIP, *n.* ak-*kwaynt*-ance-ship, the state of being acquainted.
ACQUEST, *n.* ak-*kwest*, acquisition ; possession not acquired by inheritance [Law]. (L. *acquisitio*, act of acquiring.)
ACQUIESCE, *v.i.* ak-kwe-*ess*, to rest in, or remain satisfied with, generally implying previous opposition; to assent to in a passive way. Acquiesced. Acquiesces. Acquiescing. (L. *acquiescere*, repose.)
ACQUIESCENCE, *n.* ak-quee-*ess*-ence, a silent submissive assent and compliance.
ACQUIESCENT, *a.* ak-quee-*ess*-ent, resting satisfied ; acquiescing.
ACQUIESCENTLY, *ad.* ak-quee-*ess*-ent-le, in an acquiescent manner.
ACQUIRABILITY, *n.* ak-*quyr*-a-*bil*-e-te, the state of being acquirable.
ACQUIRABLE, *a.* ak-*quyr*-a-bl, that may be acquired.
ACQUIRE, *v.t.* ak-*quyr*, to gain by any means something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor. Acquired. Acquires. Acquiring. (L. *acquirêre*, obtain.)
ACQUIRED, *a.* ak-*quyred*, not originally bestowed by nature.
ACQUIREMENT, *n.* ak-*quyre*-ment, the act of acquiring, or that which is acquired ; attainment.
ACQUISITION, *n.* ak-quis-*ish*-on, the act of acquiring ; the thing acquired. (L. *acquisitio*, act of acquiring.)
ACQUISITIVE, *a.* ak-*quis*-e-tiv, greedily disposed.
ACQUISITIVELY, *ad.* ak-*quis*-e-tiv-le, in an acquisitive manner ; by way of gain.

ACQUISITIVENESS, *n.* ak-*quis*-e-tiv-ness, an inordinate or morbid desire to acquire property.

ACQUIT, *v.t.* ak-*quit*. to set free or release from an obligation, charge, or suspicion; to declare not guilty [Law]. Acquits. Acquitted. Acquitting. (O.Fr. *aquiter*, satisfy a demand.)

ACQUITTAL, *n.* ak-*quit*-al, deliverance from a charge; a judicial discharge.

ACQUITTANCE, *n.* ak-*quit*-ance, a discharge from a debt; vindication; a writing or receipt which bars a further demand. (O.Fr. *aquitance*, an acquittal.)

ACRE, *n.* *a*-ker, a measure of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. God's acre, the churchyard. (A.S. *æcer*, field.)

ACREABLE, *a.* *a*-ker-a-bl, per acre.

ACREAGE, *n.* *a*-ker-aje, sum of acres in a piece of land.

ACRED, *a.* *a*-kerd, possessing acres or land; thus, a many-*acred* man.

ACREOPHAGIST, *n.* ak-re-*off*-a-jist, a person eating no flesh; a vegetarian.

ACREOPHAGY, *n.* ak-re-*of*-a-je, the habit of eating no flesh; vegetarianism. (Gr. *a*, without, and *kreas*, flesh.)

ACRID, *a.* *ak*-rid, sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; acrimonious; corroding. (L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp.)

ACRIDIAN, *n.* a-*krid*-e-an, an insect of the locust family. (Gr. *akridion*, little locust.)

ACRIDITY, *n.* ak-*rid*-e-te, acridness.

ACRIDNESS, *n.* *ak*-rid-ness, an acrid quality.

ACRIMONIOUS, *a.* ak-re-*mo*-ne-us, sharp or bitter in language and temper.

ACRIMONIOUSLY, *ad.* ak-re-*mo*-ne-us-le, in an acrimonious manner.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* ak-re-*mo*-ne-us-ness, the state or quality of being acrimonious.

ACRIMONY, *n.* *ak*-re-mo-ne, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of language. (O.Fr. *acrimoine*, keenness.)

ACRISIA, *n.* a-*kreez*-e-a, state of a disease in which prognosis is difficult or in which a crisis is wanting [Med.]. (Gr. *akrisia*, disorder.)

ACRISY, *n.* *ak*-re-se, injudiciousness; acrisia.

ACRITA, *n.pl.* *ak*-re-ta, plant-like animals, such as sponges. (Gr. *akritos*, confused.)

ACRITICAL, *a.* *a*-*krit*-e-kal, either without, or without sign of crises [Med.].

ACRITUDE, *n.* *ak*-re-tewd, a corrosive or acrid quality. (L. *acritudo*, sharpness.)

ACRO, *ak*-ro, derived from Gr. *akros*, topmost point; hence, used in combination to signify growth or position, in regard to the culmination of anything.

ACROAMATIC, *a.* ak-ro-a-*mat*-ik, acroamatical.

ACROAMATICAL, *a.* ak-ro-a-*mat*-ik-al, esoteric, and therefore abstruse, an epithet applied in the school of Aristotle to instruction fit only for the ear of the initiated, and not committed to writing. (Gr. *akroamatikos*, intended solely for hearing.)

ACROATIC, *a.* and *n.* ak-ro-*at*-ik, acroamatic.

ACROBAT, *n.* *ak*-ro-bat, a gymnast; a tumbler; a contortionist; a rope-dancer. (Fr. *acrobate*, one dancing on a rope.)

ACROCEPHALIC, *a.* *ak*-ro-sef-*al*-ik, pyramidal-skulled [Ethn.]. (Gr. *akros*, and *kephale*, the head.)

ACROCERAUNIAN, *a.* *ak*-ro-se-*raw*-ne-an, figuratively, thunder-struck or lightning-smitten [Poet.], because this range of mountains in Greece is the scene of frequent terrific thunderstorms. (Gr. *akron*, a height, and *keraunos*, thunder.)

ACROGEN, *n.* *ak*-ro-jen, a cryptogamic plant which grows mainly by increase in length [Bot.]. (Gr. *akros*, and *gennao*, produce.)

ACROGENOUS, *a.* ak-*roj*-en-us, of the nature of an acrogen.

ACROGRAPHY, *n.* ak-*rog*-raf-e, the art of engraving designs in relief on metal, to print from along with type. (Gr. *akro*, and *grapho*, write.)

ACROLITH, *n.* *ak*-ro-lith, a statue of which only the extremities are of stone [Sculp.]. (Gr. *akro*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ACROLITHAN, *a.* a-*kro*-lith-an, formed like an acrolith.

ACROMANIA, *n.* ak-ro-*main*-e-a, incurable madness [Path.].

ACROMEGALY, *n.* ak-ro-*meg*-a-le, over-development of the extremities of the body. (Gr. *akros*, and *megale*, large.)

ACROMONOGRAMMATIC, *n.* ak-ro-*mon*-o-gram-*mat*-ik, a kind of poem, in which every line or verse commences with the letter with which the one preceding ends. (Gr. *monos*, alone, *gramma*, a letter).

ACRONIC, *a.* ak-*ron*-ik, of the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise; opposed to cosmical [Astron.]. (Gr. *akronuchos*, nightfall.)

ACRONICALLY, *ad.* ak-*ron*-ik-al-le, in an acronic manner.

ACROPOLIS, *n.* a-*krop*-o-lis, a citadel, particularly that of Athens. (Gr. *akropolis*, upper-city.)

ACROSPIRE, *n.* *ak*-ro-spire, the sprout of a seed, especially of barley, developed by germination. (Gr. *akro*, and *speira*, a spiral.)

ACROSPIRED, *a.* *ak*-ro-spired, having sprouts at both ends [Malting].

ACROSS, *ad.* or *prep.* a-*cross*, from side to side; opposed to along; passing over at any angle; contrarily; in opposition.

ACROSTIC, *n.* a-*cross*-tik, a composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of the subject of the composition; a psalm, like the CXIX, in which the successive stanzas commence with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet taken in order: *a.* relating to, or containing an acrostic. (Gr. *akrostichis*, acrostic.)

ACROSTICALLY, *ad.* a-*cross*-tik-al-le, as an acrostic.

ACROTELEUTIC, *n.* a-kro-te-*lew*-tik, anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology. (Gr. *akroteleution*, fag-end.)

ACROTER, *n.* *ak*-ro-ter: *pl.* Acroteria, ak-ro-*teer*-e-a, a small pedestal placed at the middle and at the extremities of a pediment to support a statue or another ornament; pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings [Arch.]. (Gr. *akroterion*, the extreme point.)

Acroteria.

ACROTERIAL, *a.* a-kro-*teer*-e-al, pertaining to acroteria.

ACROTHYMION, *n.* ak-ro-*thim*-e-on, a species of wart.

ACROTIC, *a.* ak-*rot*-ik, affecting the surface [Med.].

ACROTISM, *a.* *ak*-ro-tizm, cessation, or great weakness, in the beats of the pulse. (Gr. *a*, not, and *krotos*, beating.)

ACROTOMOUS, *a.* ak-*rot*-o-mus, having a cleavage parallel with the top of a crystal [Min.]. (Gr. *akrotomos*, sharply cut off.)

ACT, *v.i.* akt, to be in action or motion; to exert power; to produce effects; to operate; to perform; to behave: *v.t.* to perform; to play the part of: *n.* action; performance; a deed; a state of reality, as opposed to possibility; a division of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption; a law made by the Sovereign in Parliament; a decree; an edict; a document proving the truth of some transaction [Law]; a thesis maintained in public by candidate for a degree; the time when the masters and doctors complete their degrees. Act of God, an unavoidable event such as an earthquake, tempest, or flood [Law]. Act of Grace, usually a King's Pardon for an offender. Act of Indemnity, a bill passed by Parliament to absolve anyone from penalties they may have incurred through acting illegally in pursuance of their duties. Act up to, to be equal to in action. Acted. Acting. Acts. (Fr. *acte*, act.)

ACTA, *n.pl.* *ak*-ta, acts; accounts of acts [Law]. Acta Sanctorum, biographies in more than sixty volumes of Christian saints and martyrs begun by Bollandists in 1643; the acts of the saints.

ACTING, *a.* *akt*-ing, in actual discharge of the duties of an office: *n.* action; performance of an assumed or dramatic part.

ACTINIA, *n.* ak-*tin*-e-a, a genus of sea-anemones.

ACTINIC, *a.* ak-*tin*-ik, chemically active by the sun's rays.

ACTINIFORM, *a.* ak-*tin*-e-form, radiated.

ACTINISM, *n.* *ak*-tin-izm, the action of the sun's rays in their chemical, as distinct from their illuminating and heating, effects. (Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.)

ACTINOGRAPH, *n.* ak-*tin*-o-graf, an instrument for measuring and registering actinic effects. (Gr. *aktinos*, and *grav'ho*, to write.)

ACTINOLITE, *n.* ak-*tin*-o-lite, ray-stone, a dark green variety of amphibole. (Gr. *aktinos*, and *lithos*, stone.)

ACTINOLITIC, *a.* ak-tin-o-*lit*-ik, pertaining to actinolite.

ACTINOLOGY, *n.* ak-tin-*ol*-o-je, the science of actinism. (Gr. *aktinos*, and *logos*, science.)

ACTINOMETER, *n.* ak-tin-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays. (Gr. *aktinos*, and *metron*, a measure.)

ACTINOMYCES, *n.* ak-tin-o-*mi*-sees, a ray-fungus; *A. bovis*, the ray-fungus of the ox.

ACTINOMYCOSIS, *n.* ak-tin-o-mi-*ko*-sis, an infective cattle disease due to ray-fungus.

ACTINOZOA, *n.* ak-tin-o-*zo*-a, anthozoa, a group of animals including the sea-anemones and corals and their allies.

ACTION, *n.* *ak*-shon, the state of acting or being active; operation; a deed; conduct; behaviour; gesture in speaking; a battle; a suit or process in the form of claim [Law]; the normal or abnormal performance of the function of an organ [Physiol.]; the series of events in a piece, called also the subject or fable [Poet.]; the attitude or position of the several parts of the body in a work of art, as expressive of passion [Paint. and Sculp.]. (Fr. *action*.)

ACTIONABLE, *a.* *ak*-shon-a-bl, affording opportunity for an action at law; punishable.

ACTIONABLY, *ad.* *ak*-shon-ab-le, in a manner that subjects to legal process.

ACTIVE, *a.* *akt*-iv, having the power of acting; quick of movement; agile; busy, or constantly engaged in action; vigorous; assiduous; requiring action or exertion; practical, as opposed to speculative; quick in operating [Med.]; implying action [Gram.]. (Fr. *actif*.)

ACTIVELY, *ad.* *akt*-iv-le, in an active manner or sense.

ACTIVENESS, *n.* *akt*-iv-ness, the state of being active.

ACTIVITY, *n.* ak-*tiv*-e-te, activeness; the rate of work done in a specified time.

ACTON, *n.* *ak*-ton, a jerkin, padded with wool or hair, worn under a coat of mail; afterwards, a waistcoat covered with steel plates. (O.Fr. *auqueton*, a stuffed jacket.)

ACTOR, *n.* *akt*-or, he who acts; a stage-player; an advocate or proctor in civil causes [Law]. (L. *actum*, set in motion.)

ACTRESS, *n.* *akt*-ress, a female actor.

ACTUAL, *a.* *akt*-yew-al, real; existing in act or fact; existing at present. (Fr. *actuel*.)

ACTUALIST, *n.* *akt*-yew-al-ist, one who deals only with the real, as opposed to the ideal. (L. *actuālis*, practical.)

ACTUALITY, *n.* akt-yew-*al*-e-te, the state of being actual; reality.

ACTUALIZATION, *n.* *akt*-yew-al-ize-*ay*-shon, making actual.

ACTUALIZE, *v.t.* *akt*-yew-al-ize, to make actual. Actualized. Actualizes. Actualizing.

ACTUALLY, *ad.* *akt*-yew-al-le, really; as a fact.

ACTUARIAL, *a.* ak-tew-*ayr*-e-al, pertaining to an actuary or his profession.

ACTUARY, *n.* *akt*-yew-a-re, a registrar, or clerk of a court; one skilled in computations connected with the business of assurance offices. (L. *actuarius*, book-keeper.)

ACTUATE, *v.t.* *akt*-yew-ate, to move or incite to action; to influence. Actuated. Actuates. Actuating. (L. *actuatus*, moved.)

ACTUATION, *n.* akt-yew-*ay*-shon, the state of being actuated.

ACUITION, *n.* ak-yew-*ish*-on, strengthening the action of a medicine.

ACUITY, *n.* ak-*yew*-it-e, acuteness, of wit; sharpness, of a needle. (Fr. *acuité*, keenness.)

ACULEATE, *a.* a-*kew*-le-ate, having prickles or a sting [Bot. and Zool.].

ACULEATED, *a.* a-*kew*-le-ate-ed, aculeate.

ACULEUS, *n.* a-*kew*-le-us, a prickle, as in the blackberry [Bot.]; a sting [Zool.]. (L. *aculeus*, a sting.)

ACUMEN, *n.* a-*kew*-men, keenness and quickness of perception. (L. *acumen*, a sharpened point.)

ACUMINATE, *a.* a-*kew*-min-ate, sharpened to a tapering point [Bot.].

ACUMINATED, *a.* a-*kew*-min-ate-ed, acuminate.

ACUMINATION, *n.* a-kew-min-*ay*-shon, ending in a sharp point. (L. *acuminatus*, sharpened.)

ACUMINOUS, *a.* a-*kew*-min-us, possessing acumen.

ACUPRESSURE, *n.* a-kew-*presh*-ur, the checking of hæmorrhage in arteries during an operation by compressing their orifices with a pin or needle instead of tying them [Surg.]. (L. *acus*, a needle, and *pressum*, press.)

ACUPUNCTURATION, *n.* a-kew-punk-tewr-*ay*-shon, an operation performed by pricking the part with a needle [Surg.]. (L. *acus*, and *punctūra*, a puncture.)

ACUPUNCTURE, *n.* a-kew-*punk*-tewr, acupuncturation.

ACUTE, *a.* a-*kewt*, sharp-pointed; keen and penetrating; having nice or quick sensibility; sharp or high, as opposed to grave [Mus.]; elevation of the voice, marked thus (') [Rhet.]; an acute accent; attended with symptoms of severity, opposed to chronic [Med.]; less than a right angle [Mat.]. (L. *acūtus*, sharpened.)

ACUTELY, *ad.* a-*kewt*-le, in an acute manner.

ACUTENESS, *n.* a-*kewt*-ness, the quality of being acute.

ACUTIFOLIATE, *a.* a-kew-te-*fo*-li-ate, with sharp-pointed leaves [Bot.]. (L. *acus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

ACYANOBLEPSY, *n.* a-si-an-o-*blep*-se, inability to distinguish blue. (Gr. *a*, *kyanos*, blue, and *blepsia*, sight.)

AD, a Latin prefix signifying to.

ADACTYL, *a.* a-*dak*-til, having no fingers or toes. (Gr. *a*, and *daktylos*, a finger.)

ADAGE, *n.* *ad*-aje, an old saying. (Fr. *adage*, proverb.)

ADAGIAL, *a.* ad-*aje*-yal, full of adages; proverbial.

ADAGIO, *n.* a-*dah*-jeo, a slow movement: *ad.* slowly, and with grace [Mus.]; when repeated, very slow. (It. *adagio*, softly.)

ADAMANT, *n.* *ad*-a-mant, a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond. (O.Fr. *adamant*, hardest stone, *e.g.* diamond.)

ADAMANTEAN, *a.* ad-a-mant-*ee*-an, hard as adamant. (L. *adamanteus*, made of steel.)

ADAMANTINE, *a.* ad-a-*mant*-in, made of adamant; that cannot be broken or penetrated. (L. *adamantinus*, hard as steel.)

ADAMITES, *n.pl.* *ad*-am-ites, visionaries who pretended innocence, and went naked [Eccl. Hist.].

ADAPT, *v.t.* a-*dapt*, to make to fit; to accommodate. Adapted. Adapting. Adapts. (Fr. *adapter*, fit.)

ADAPTABILITY, *n.* a-*dapt*-a-*bil*-e-te, adaptableness.

ADAPTABLE, *a.* a-*dapt*-a-bl, that may be adapted.

ADAPTABLENESS, *n.* a-*dapt*-a-bl-ness, capability of adaptation.

ADAPTATION, *n.* ad-apt-*ay*-shon, the act of making, or the state of being suitable; the process by which the eye accustoms itself to fluctuations in light; alteration or modification in animals or plants to fit them better for conditions of life [Biol.].

ADAPTEDNESS, *n.* a-*dapt*-ed-ness, the state of being adapted.

ADAPTER, *n.* a-*dapt*-er, an imitator; one adapting (in any way) anything; a double-necked vessel used in a chemical laboratory; any modes of uniting different parts of scientific instruments; a device fitted to a camera to enable it to utilize plates, or films, of varying sizes.

ADAPTOR, *n.* a-*dapt*-or, an adapter.

ADAR, *n.* *ay*-dar, a Hebrew month, the twelfth of the sacred year, or the end of February and commencement of March.

ADAYS, *ad.* a-*daze*, on or in days, as in the word nowadays.

ADD, *v.t.* ad, to join on; to sum up; to increase; to subjoin. Added. Adding. Adds. (L. *addo*, lay on.)

ADDABLE, *a.* *ad*-da-bl, that may be added.

ADDAX, *n.* *ad*-aks, a maned antelope of North Africa and Arabia.

ADDEEM, *v.t.* ad-*deem*, to award or adjudge; to consider (*ad*, and *deem*, *q.v.*). Addeemed. Addeeming. Addeems.

ADDENDUM, *n.* ad-*den*-dum: *pl.* Addenda, ad-*den*-da, a thing to be added; an appendix. (L. *addendere*.)

ADDER, *n.* *ad*-der, one who adds; a viper, the only venomous snake in Britain, *Pelias berus*. (A.S. *nædre*, a snake.)

ADDER-FLY, *n.* *ad*-der-fli, the dragon-fly.

ADDER-PIKE, *n.* *ad*-der-pike, a fish, the viper weever, *Trachinus vipera*.

ADDER'S-GRASS, *n.* *ad*-derz-grahss, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula.*

ADDER-STONE, *n.* *ad*-der-stone, a segment of a crinoid stem, popularly believed to be efficacious against the bite of an adder.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, *n.* *ad*-derz-tung, the fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum,* so called from the spike of spores.

ADDIBILITY, *n.* ad-de-*bil*-e-te, the possibility of being added.

ADDIBLE, *a.* *ad*-de-bl, that may be added.

ADDICT, *v.t.* ad-*dikt*, reflectively, to give one's self up to, usually in a bad sense. **Addicted. Addicting. Addicts.** (L. *addictus,* assented to.)

ADDICTED, *a.* ad-*dik*-ted, habituated.

ADDICTEDNESS, *n.* ad-*dikt*-ed-ness, the state or quality of being addicted.

ADDICTION, *n.* ad-*dik*-shon, addictedness.

ADDITION, *n.* ad-*dish*-on, the act or process of adding; anything added; an accession; the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum; the branch of arithmetic which treats of adding [Arith.]; the title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence [Law]; a dot at the right side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half [Mus.]; anything added as an indication of honour [Her.]. (Fr. *addition.*)

ADDITIONAL, *a.* ad-*dish*-on-al, that is added.

ADDITIONALLY, *ad.* ad-*dish*-on-al-le, in addition to.

ADDITIVE, *a.* *ad*-it-iv, that may be added.

ADDLE, *v.t.* *ad*-dl, to make corrupt. **Addled. Addles. Addling.**

ADDLED, *a.* *ad*-dld, rotten, applied to eggs that can yield no chick; non-productive; barren. (A.S. *adela,* filth.)

ADDLE-HEADED, *a.* *ad*-dl-*hed*-ed, muddled.

ADDLE-PATED, *a.* *ad*-dl-*pate*-ed, having barren or weak brains.

ADDLEMENT, *n.* *ad*-dl-ment, state of being addled.

ADDLEPLOT, *n.* *ad*-dl-plot, one who makes a plot fail.

ADDORSED, *a.* ad-*dorst*, having the backs turned to each other [Her.]. (L. *ad,* and *dorsum,* the back.)

ADDRESS, *v.t.* ad-*dress*, to direct; to speak or write to; to direct in writing, as a letter; to make suit as a lover; to consign; to get ready: *n.* a speech; a speech written; a message of respect; formal application or communication in writing; direction of a letter; manners; adroitness: *pl.* attentions of a lover. **Addressed. Addresses. Addressing.** (Fr. *adresser,* send or speak *direct* to.)

ADDRESSEE, *n.* ad-dress-*ee*, one adressed in a letter.

ADDRESSER, *n.* ad-*dress*-er, one who addresses.

ADDUCE, *v.t.* ad-*dewce*, to bring forward by way of proof; to cite. (L. *adduco,* lead forth.)

ADDUCENT, *a.* ad-*dewce*-ent, applied to those muscles of the body which bring forward or draw together the parts to which they are attached [Anat.]. **Adduced. Adduces. Adducing.** (L. *adducens,* leading forth.)

ADDUCER, *n.* ad-*dewce*-er, one who adduces.

ADDUCIBLE, *a.* ad-*dewce*-ib-bl, that may be adduced.

ADDUCTION, *n.* ad-*duk*-shon, the act of bringing forward.

ADDUCTIVE, *a.* ad-*duk*-tiv, that brings forward.

ADDUCTOR, *n.* ad-*duk*-tor, a muscle which draws one part of the body towards another [Anat.].

ADELPHOUS, *a.* a-*delf*-us, having the stamens collected into a bundle [Bot.]. (Gr. *adelphos,* a brother.)

ADEMPTION, *n.* ad-*emp*-shon, the revocation of a grant [Law]. (L. *ademptio,* a taking away.)

ADENALGIA, *n.* ad-en-*al*-je-a, a pain seated in a gland. (Gr. *adēn,* gland, and *algos,* pain.)

ADENIFORM, *a.* ad-*en*-e-form, gland-like, gland-shaped. (Gr. *adēn,* and *form.*)

ADENITIS, *n.* ad-en-*ite*-tis, inflammation of a gland. (Gr. *adēn,* and *itis.*)

ADENOGRAPHY, *n.* ad-en-*og*-ra-fe, the part of anatomy which treats of the glands. (Gr. *adēn,* and *grapho,* write.)

ADENOIDAL, *a.* ad-en-*oyd*-al, glandiform. (Gr. *adenocidēs,* gland-like.)

ADENOIDS, *n.pl.* *ad*-en-oydz, enlargements of the adenoid tissue in the nasal pharynx.

ADENOLOGICAL, *a.* ad-en-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to the study of glands.

ADENOLOGY, *n.* ad-en-*ol*-o-je, the doctrine of the glands, their nature and their uses. (Gr. *adēn,* and *logos,* word.)

ADENOSE, *a.* *ad*-en-ose, like, or appertaining to, a gland.

ADENOTOMY, *n.* ad-en-*ot*-o-me, a cutting or incision of a gland. (Gr. *adēn,* and *tomē,* cutting.)

ADENOUS, *a.* *ad*-e-nus, adenose.

ADEPS, *n.* *ad*-eps, the soft fat of the human body. (L. *adeps,* soft fat of animals.)

ADEPT, *n.* ad-*ept*, one fully skilled in any art: *a.* well skilled. (L. *adeptus,* attained.)

ADEQUACY, *n.* *ad*-e-kwa-se, adequateness; a sufficiency for a particular purpose. (L. *adæquatus,* made equal to.)

ADEQUATE, *a.* *ad*-e-kwate, equal to; proportionate; fully sufficient.

ADEQUATELY, *ad.* *ad*-e-kwate-le, in an adequate manner.

ADEQUATENESS, *n.* *ad*-e-kwate-ness, the state of being adequate.

ADFECTED, *a.* ad-*fekt*-ed, consisting of different powers of an unknown quantity [Alg.]. (L. *affectus,* a state of mind.)

ADFILIATED, *a.* ad-*fil*-e-ate-ed, affiliate.

ADFILIATION, ad-fil-e-*ay*-shon, affiliation.

ADHERE, *v.i.* ad-*heer*, to stick to; to remain firmly attached to. **Adhered. Adheres. Adhering.** (L. *adhærere,* stick to.)

ADHERENCE, *n.* ad-*heer*-ence, adherency.

ADHERENCY, *n.* ad-*heer*-en-se, the quality or state of adhering; steady attachment.

ADHERENT, *a.* ad-*heer*-ent, sticking to; united with: *n.* an adherer.

ADHERENTLY, *ad.* ad-*heer*-ent-le, in an adherent manner.

ADHERER, *n.* ad-*heer*-er, one who adheres; a follower; a partisan.

ADHESION, *n.* ad-*heezh*-on, the act or state of adhering; adherence; steady attachment; the tendency of two surfaces to remain attached when in contact [Physics]; the union of injured surfaces by the forming of new tissue [Med.]. (L. *adhæsio,* a cleaving.)

ADHESIVE, *a.* ad-*hee*-siv, sticking; tenacious.

ADHESIVELY, *ad.* ad-*hee*-siv-le, in an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS, *n.* ad-*hee*-siv-ness, the state of being adhesive; tenacity; propensity to form attachments.

ADHIBIT, *v.t.* ad-*hib*-it, to apply; to attach. (L. *adhibitus,* held to.)

ADHIBITION, *n.* ad-hib-*ish*-on, act of applying; use.

ADIABATIC, *a.* a-di-a-*bat*-ic, incapable of being passed through; relating to changes in pressure or volume unaccompanied by gain or loss of heat [Phys.]. (Gr. *adiabatos,* impassable.)

ADIACTINIC, *a.* a-de-ak-*tin*-ic, impervious to actinic rays [Opt.]. (Gr. *a, dia,* through, and *aktis,* a ray.)

ADIANTUM, *n.* *ad*-e-*an*-tum, a maidenhair fern. (Gr. *adiantos,* dry, from its habitat.)

ADIAPHORISM, *n.* ad-e-*af*-or-ism, the regarding of certain theological controversies as non-essentials.

ADIAPHOROUS, *a.* ad-e-*af*-or-us, indifferent; doing neither good nor harm [Med.]. (Gr. *adiaphoros,* not different.)

ADIATHERMIC, *a.* a-di-a-*ther*-mik, impervious to heat [Physics]. (Gr. *a, dia,* through, and *therma,* heat.)

ADIEU, *ad.* a-*dew*, farewell; good-bye: *n.* a farewell. (Fr. *à Dieu,* I entrust you to God.)

ADIPIC, *a.* a-*dip*-ik, pertaining to fat. (L. *adipis,* of soft fat.)

ADIPOCERATE, *v.t.* a-de-*pos*-er-ate, to convert into adipocere. **Adipocerated. Adipocerates. Adipocerating.**

ADIPOCERATION, *n.* ad-e-*pos* er-*ay*-shon, the process of changing into adipocere.

ADIPOCERE, *n.* *ad*-e-po-seer, a fatty spermaceti-like substance, such as is produced from the decomposition of animal matter when buried in humid places; fatty mineral matter found in argillaceous iron ore [Min.]. (Fr. *adipocire.*)

ADIPOCEROUS, *a.* ad-e-*pose*-er-us, containing adipocere.

ADIPOMA, *n.* ad-e-*poh*-ma, a fatty morbid growth.

ADIPOSE, *a.* *ad*-e-pose, fat; fatty; consisting of or containing fat. (L. *adiposus,* fatty.)

ADIPOUS, *a.* *ad*-e-pus, adipose.

ADIPSIA, *n.* a-*dip*-se-a, a total absence of thirst [Med.]. (Gr. *adipsos,* without thirst.)

ADIT, *n.* *ad*-it, a horizontal or inclined passage to or from a mine [Mining]. (L. *aditus*, access.)

ADJACENCE, *n.* ad-*jay*-sense, adjacency.

ADJACENCY, *n.* ad-*jay*-sen-se, the state of being adjacent.

ADJACENT, *a.* ad-*jay*-sent, lying near or contiguous. (L. *adjacens*, lying near.)

ADJACENTLY, *ad.* ad-*jay*-sent-le, so as to be adjacent.

ADJECT, *v.t.* ad-*jekt*, to add to; to put to. Adjected. Adjecting. Adjects.

ADJECTIVAL, *a.* ad-jek-*tive*-al, like or pertaining to an adjective.

ADJECTIVALLY, *ad.* ad-jek-*tive*-al-le, adjectively.

ADJECTIVE, *n.* *ad*-jek-tiv, a word which qualifies, defines, and particularizes a noun [Gram.]: *a.* pertaining to an adjective; fixable by some base or mordant to become permanent [Dyeing]. (Fr. *adjectif*.)

ADJECTIVELY, *ad.* *ad*-jek-tiv-le, as an adjective.

ADJOIN, *v.i.* ad-*joyn*, to lie next to; to be contiguous. Adjoined. Adjoining. Adjoins. (O.Fr. *adjoindre*, adjoin.)

ADJOINING, *a.* ad-*joyn*-ing, adjacent.

ADJOINT, *n.* *ad*-joynt, joined together, connected. (O.Fr. *ajoint*, united.)

ADJOURN, *v.t.* ad-*jurn*, to put off to another day; to postpone. Adjourned. Adjourning. Adjourns. (O.Fr. *ajorner*, to dawn.)

ADJOURNED, *a.* ad-*jurnd*, postponed.

ADJOURNMENT, *n.* ad-*jurn*-ment, the putting off till another day; the interval which elapses in adjourning; postponement.

ADJUDGE, *v.t.* ad-*judj*, to determine or award; to sentence judicially. Adjudged. Adjudges. Adjudging. (O.Fr. *ajuger*, to judge.)

ADJUDGMENT, and **Adjudgement**, *n.* ad-*judj*-ment, the act of adjudging; the decision.

ADJUDICATE, *v.t.* ad-*jew*-de-kate, to adjudge: *v.i.* to try to determine upon judicially. Adjudicated. Adjudicates. Adjudicating. (L. *adiudicatum*, adjudged.)

ADJUDICATION, *n.* ad-jew-de-*kay*-shon, the act of adjudging; judgment or decision of a court. (L. *adiudicatio*, an adjudication.)

ADJUDICATOR, *n.* ad-*jew*-de-ka-tor, one who adjudicates.

ADJUNCT, *a.* *ad*-junkt, conjoined or united with: *n.* something united to another, but not essentially part of it; an attribute of the body or mind, whether natural or acquired [Met.]; word added to illustrate or amplify the force of others [Gram.].

ADJUNCTION, *n.* ad-*junk*-shon, the act of joining; the thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, *a.* ad-*junk*-tiv, joining; having the quality of joining; *n.* one who or that which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVELY, *ad.* ad-*junk*-tiv-le, as an adjunctive.

ADJUNCTLY, *ad.* *ad*-junkt-le, by way of adjunct; connected with.

ADJURATION, *n.* ad-jew-*ra*-shon, the form of oath proposed. (L. *adiuratio*. adjuration.)

ADJURATORY, *a.* ad-*jew*-ra-tor-e, solemnly urging.

ADJURE, *v.t.* ad-*jewr*, to charge on pain of God's wrath; to urge with solemnity. Adjured. Adjures. Adjuring. (L. *adiuro*, swear to.)

ADJUST, *v.t.* ad-*just*, to fit; to adapt; to put in order; to settle satisfactorily. Adjusted. Adjusting. Adjusts. (O.Fr. *adjuster*, to accommodate.)

ADJUSTABLE, *a.* ad-*just*-a-bl, that may be adjusted.

ADJUSTER, *n.* ad-*just*-er, one who adjusts.

ADJUSTIVE, *a.* ad-*just*-iv, serving to adjust.

ADJUSTMENT, *n.* ad-*just*-ment, the act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement. (Fr. *ajustement*, arrangement.)

ADJUTAGE, *n.* *ad*-jew-taje, a tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel through which water is played. (Fr. *ajoutage*, tube.)

ADJUTANCY, *n.* *ad*-jew-tan-se, the office of an adjutant; assistance.

ADJUTANT, *n.* *ad*-jew-tant, an officer who assists the commanding officer of a battalion in details of duty and discipline. (L. *adiutantem*, assisting.)

ADJUTANT, *n.* *ad*-ju-tant, an Indian bird, allied to the stork, which is protected as a scavenger. *Leptoptilus dubius*.

ADJUTOR, *n.* ad-*jew*-tor, a colleague; an ally. (L. *adiutor*, a helper.)

ADJUTRIX, *n.* ad-*jew*-trix, a woman as adjutor.

ADJUVANT, *a.* *ad*-jew-vant, helping: *n.* an assistant; an ingredient added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient [Med.]. (L. *adiuvans*, helping.)

ADLEGATION, *n.* ad-le-*gay*-shon, a right formerly claimed by the several states of the old German Empire of consenting to all arrangements affecting their common interests. (L. *ad*, and *legatio*, an embassy.)

ADLOCUTION, *n.* ad-lo-*kew*-shon, allocution.

ADMEASURE, *v.t.* ad-*mezh*-ur, to ascertain measurements; to apportion to each claimant his right [Law]. Admeasured. Admeasures. Admeasuring. (O.Fr. *amesurer*, to measure up.)

ADMEASUREMENT, *n.* ad-*mezh*-ur-ment, the measuring of dimensions by a rule; the dimension ascertained; the adjustment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common [Law]. (O.Fr. *amesurement*, a measuring up.)

ADMENSURATION, *n.* ad-men-su-*ray*-shon, the act, art, or practice of measuring.

ADMINICLE, *n.* ad-*min*-i-kl, aid; additional or interpretative witness [Law].

ADMINICULAR, *a.* ad-min-*ik*-yew-lar, helping; helpful. (L. *adminiculum*, a prop.)

ADMINICULARY, *ad.* ad-min-*ik*-yew-lar-e, in a helpful way.

ADMINICULATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ad-min-*ik*-yew-late, to add corroborative testimony. Adminiculated. Adminiculates. Adminiculating.

ADMINICULATOR, *n.* ad-min-*ik*-yew-la-tor, one who helps the weak or the poor.

ADMINISTER, *v.t.* ad-*min*-is-ter, to act as minister or agent; to direct the execution or application of laws; to afford; to supply; to dispense; to tender, as an oath; to prescribe; to bring aid or supplies. Administered. Administering. Administers. (O.Fr. *aministrer*, to serve.)

ADMINISTERIAL, *a.* ad-min-is-*teer*-e-al, pertaining to administration, or the executive.

ADMINISTRABLE, *a.* ad-*min*-is-tra-bl, capable of administration.

ADMINISTRANT, *n.* ad-*min*-ist-rant, one who administers.

ADMINISTRATE, *v.t.* ad-*min*-ist-rate, to administer. Administrated. Administrates. Administrating.

ADMINISTRATION, *n.* ad-min-is-*tray*-shon, the act of administering or conducting any office or employment; the executive or administrative power or body; execution; dispensation; the power, office, or commission of an administrator. (L. *administratio*, aid.)

ADMINISTRATIVE, *a.* ad-*min*-is-tra-tiv, that administers, or by which one administers. (L. *administrativus*, practical.)

ADMINISTRATOR, *n.* ad-*min*-is-tra-tor, a man who has the estate of one dying without a will committed to his charge; one who directs, manages, or dispenses. (L. *administrātor*, manager.)

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *n.* ad-min-is-*tra*-tor-ship, the office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *n.* ad-min-is-*tra*-trix, a woman who administers.

ADMIRABILITY, *n.* ad-me-ra-*bil*-e-te, admirableness.

ADMIRABLE, *a.* *ad*-me-ra-bl, having qualities to excite admiration; excellent.

ADMIRABLENESS, *n.* *ad*-me-ra-bl-ness, the quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, *ad.* *ad*-me-rab-le, in an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, *n.* *ad*-me-ral, the chief commander of a fleet; the ship of the admiral: *n.* a gastropod mollusc of the genus *Conus* [Zool.]; a species of butterfly [Entom.]. Lord High Admiral, in Great Britain, an officer who formerly superintended all naval affairs and whose work is now done by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Admiral of the Fleet, the highest rank in the Royal Navy. Vice-admiral, an officer next in rank to an admiral. Rear-admiral, an officer next in rank to a vice-admiral. (O.Fr. *amiral*, a naval commander, from the Arabic, *amīr-al-bahr*, prince or commander of the sea.)

ADMIRALTY, *n.* *ad*-me-ral-te, an admiral's jurisdiction; the board of commissioners, commonly called Lords of the Admiralty, appointed for the

administration of naval affairs; the building where the business of the department is transacted. Admiralty Court, the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes. (O.Fr. *amiralle*, office of admiral.)

ADMIRATION, *n.* ad-me-*ray*-shon, the act of admiring; wonder. (Fr. *admiration.*)

ADMIRATIVE, *a.* *ad*-me-ray-tiv, expressing admiration.

ADMIRE, *v.t.* ad-*mire*, to regard with wonder; to have a high opinion of: *v.i.* to wonder. Admired. Admires. Admiring. (Fr. *admirer*, to admire.)

ADMIRED, *a.* ad-*mired*, highly regarded.

ADMIRER, *n.* ad-*mire*-er, one who admires; a lover.

ADMIRING, *a.* ad-*mire*-ing, thinking highly of.

ADMIRINGLY, *ad.* ad-*mire*-ing-le, with admiration.

ADMISSIBILITY, *n.* ad-mis-se-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE, *a.* ad-*mis*-se-bl, that may be admitted.

ADMISSIBLY, *ad.* ad-*mis*-sib-le, so as to be admitted.

ADMISSION, *n.* ad-*mish*-on, the act of admitting; the state of being admitted; permission to enter; concession in argument; acknowledgment.

ADMISSIVE, *a.* ad-*mis*-siv, of the nature of an admission.

ADMISSORY, *a.* ad-*miss*-or-e, admitting.

ADMIT, *v.t.* ad-*mit*, to suffer to enter; to grant entrance into a place, an office, or the mind; to give right of entrance; to allow; to concede as true; to acknowledge. Admits. Admitted. Admitting. (L. *admittere*, admit.)

ADMITTABILITY, *n.* ad-*mit*-a-*bil*-e-te, the possibility of being admitted.

ADMITTABLE, *a.* ad-*mit*-a-bl, that may be admitted.

ADMITTABLY, *ad.* ad-*mit*-tab-le, admittedly.

ADMITTANCE, *n.* ad-*mit*-tance, the act of admitting; admission.

ADMITTEDLY, *ad.* ad-*mit*-ed-le, accepted as correct.

ADMIX, *v.t.* ad-*mix*, to mingle with something else. Admixed. Admixes. Admixing.

ADMIXTURE, *n.* ad-*mix*-tewr, the act of mixing; mixture added to chief ingredient. (L. *admixtus*, mixed.)

ADMONISH, *v.t.* ad-*mon*-ish, to warn; to reprove with mildness; to exhort. Admonished. Admonishes. Admonishing. (O.Fr. *amonester*, to warn.)

ADMONISHMENT, *n.* ad-*mon*-ish-ment, admonition.

ADMONITION, *n.* ad-mo-*nish*-on, gentle reproof; friendly counsel; caution. (O.Fr. *amonition*, warning.)

ADMONITIVE, *a.* ad-*mon*-e-tiv, containing admonition.

ADMONITIVELY, *ad.* ad-*mon*-e-tiv-le, by admonition.

ADMONITOR, *n.* ad-*mon*-it-or, one who admonishes.

ADMONITORIAL, *a.* ad-*mon*-i-tor-e-al, admonishing.

ADMONITORY, *a.* ad-*mon*-e-to-re, that admonishes.

ADMORTIZATION, *n.* ad-mort-e-za-shon, amortization.

ADNASCENT, *a.* ad-*nass*-ent, growing on to. (L. *adnascens*, growing to.)

ADNATE, *a.* *ad*-nate, growing to by its whole length [Anat. and Bot.]. (L. *adnatus*, grown to.)

ADNOMINAL, *a.* ad-*nom*-in-al, adjectival; relating to a noun. (L. *agnomen*, surname.)

ADNOUN, *n.* *ad*-noun, adjective; an attribute of a noun.

ADNUBILATED, *a.* ad-*new*-be-la-ted, clouded; obscured. (L. *adnubilatus*, clouded.)

ADO, *n.* a-*doo*, to-do; fuss; bustle; difficulty. (Scand. *at*, meaning *to* with the infinitive, and *do*.)

ADOBE, *n.* a-*doh*-be, a brick dried by the sun, or made of such bricks. (Sp. *adobe*, an unburnt brick.)

ADOLESCENCE, *n.* ad-o-*less*-ence, the period between childhood and manhood or womanhood.

ADOLESCENCY, *n.* ad-o-*less*-en-se, adolescence.

ADOLESCENT, *a.* ad-o-*less*-ent, advancing to manhood or womanhood. (L. *adolescens*, growing up.)

ADOLODE, *n.* *ad*-o-lode, an instrument for testing the purity of distillation. (Gr. *a*, and *dolos*, guile, and *hodos*, way.)

ADONEAN, *a.* ad-*o*-ne-an, adonic.

ADONIC, *a.* a-*don*-ic, a species of short verse, first used in bewailing the death of Adonis. (Fr. *adonique.*)

ADONIS, *n.* a-*dohn*-is, a youth beloved by Venus, who, having received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar while hunting, was changed by her into the flower that bears his name, *Adonis autumnalis*, the pheasant's eye, or bird's eye; hence, a dandified person. (Gr.)

ADOPT, *v.t.* a-*dopt*, to receive and regard the child of another as one's own; to treat an idea as one's own. Adopted. Adopting. Adopts. (L. *adopto*, choose.)

ADOPTABLE, *a.* a-*dopt*-a-bl, fit to be adopted.

ADOPTEDLY, *ad.* a-*dopt*-ed-le, by adoption.

ADOPTION, *n.* a-*dop*-shon, the act of adopting; the admission of a stranger to the rights and privileges of a family.

ADOPTIVE, *a.* a-*dop*-tiv, that adopts, or that is adopted. (L. *adoptivus*, relating to adoption.)

ADORABLE, *a.* a-*dore*-a-bl, that ought to be adored; worthy of highest honours.

ADORABLENESS, *n.* a-*dore*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being adorable.

ADORABLY, *ad.* a-*dore*-a-ble, in a manner worthy of adoration. (L. *adorabilis*, worthy of adoration.)

ADORATION, *n.* ad-or-*ray*-shon, worship or homage; deep regard; homage to one in high station or esteem. (L. *adoratio*, worship.)

ADORE, *v.t.* a-*dore*, to worship with profound reverence; to love or regard in the highest degree. Adored. Adores. Adoring. (L. *adoro*, worship.)

ADORER, *n.* a-*dore*-er, an admirer; a worshipper.

ADORN, *v.t.* a-*dorn*, to decorate; to embellish; to display the beauty of; to dress. Adorned. Adorning. Adorns. (L. *adorno*, get ready.)

ADORNING, *n.* a-*dorn*-ing, decoration.

ADORNMENT, *n.* a-*dorn*-ment, ornament; embellishment.

ADORSED, *a.* a-*dorst*, adossed.

ADOSCULATION, *n.* ad-*os*-kew-*lay*-shon, the impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils; the inserting of one part of a plant into another [Bot.]. (L. *adosculatum*, kiss at.)

ADOSSED, *a.* a-*dosst*, placed back to back [Her.]. (F. *adossée*, back to back.)

ADOWN, *prep.* and *ad.* a-*down*, down; towards the ground. (A.S. *ofdúne*, down.)

ADPRESSED, *a.* ad-*pressd*, rising, as a leaf, parallel and close to the stem [Bot.]. (L. *adpressus*, pressed to.)

ADRENAL, *a.* ad-*reen*-al, close to the kidneys. Adrenal glands, the two small glands over the kidneys, the suprarenal capsules.

ADRENALIN, *n.* ad-*ren*-al-in, the active principle of the suprarenal secretion.

ADRIFT, *a.* or *ad.* a-*drift*, floating at random; cast loose (*a*, and *drift*, *q.v.*).

ADROIT, *a.* a-*droyt*, expert with the hands; dexterous; skilful. (Fr. *adroit*, ingenious.)

ADROITLY, *ad.* a-*droyt*-le, in an adroit manner.

ADROITNESS, *n.* a-*droyt*-ness, the quality of being adroit.

ADRY, *ad.* and *a.* a-*dry*, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, *a.* ad-se-*tish*-us, adopted by way of supplement. (L. *ascitus*, assumed.)

ADSCRIPT, *n.* *ad*-skript, one held to service, as attached to a place; a serf. (L. *ascriptum*, inserted in writing.)

ADSCRIPTIVE, *a.* ad-*skript*-iv, attached as an adscript.

ADSTRICTION, *n.* ad-*strik*-shon, the act of binding together; costiveness. (L. *astrictio*, astringency.)

ADULARIA, *n.* ad-yew-*lare*-e-a, moonstone, a semi-transparent variety of felspar. (*Adula*, top of St. Gothard.)

ADULATE, *v.t.* *ad*-yew-late, to flatter for a purpose. Adulated. Adulates. Adulating. (L. *adulatus*, fawned like a dog.)

ADULATION, *n.* ad-yew-*lay*-shon, excessive flattery; fawning. (Fr. *adulation*, flattery.)

ADULATOR, *n.* *ad*-yew-late-or-e, a flatterer.

ADULATORY, *a.* *ad*-yew-late-or-e, flattering; servilely praising.

ADULLAMITE, *n.* a-*dull*-am-ite, nickname given by John Bright to the seceding Liberals in 1866. (Adullam, 1 Sam. 22).

ADULT, *a.* a-*dult*, grown up; arrived at the age of puberty: *n.* any full-grown person, animal, or plant. (L. *adultus*, full grown.)

ADULTERANT, *n.* a-*dul*-ter-ant, the person or thing that adulterates.

ADULTERATE, *v.t.* a-*dul*-ter-ate, to deteriorate by admixture of baser materials: *a.* debased by foreign mixture. Adulterated. Adulterates. Adulterating. (L. *adulteratus*, defiled.)

ADULTERATELY, *ad.* a-*dul*-ter-ate-le, in an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS, *n.* a-*dul*-ter-ate-ness, the quality or state of being adulterated.
ADULTERATION, *n.* a-*dul*-ter-*ay*-shon, the act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated. (L. *adulteratio*, adulteration.)
ADULTERER, *n.* a-*dul*-ter-er, a man guilty of adultery. (Fr. *adultère*.)
ADULTERESS, *n.* a-*dul*-ter-ess, a woman guilty of adultery.
ADULTERINE, *a.* a-*dul*-ter-in, proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious; *n.* child of adultery [Law]. (L. *adulterinus*, adulterous.)
ADULTEROUS, *a.* a-*dul*-ter-us, guilty of adultery; illicit.
ADULTEROUSLY, *ad.* a-*dul*-ter-us-le, in an adulterous manner.
ADULTERY, *n.* a-*dul*-ter-e, unchastity of the married. (O.Fr. *avouterie*, adultery.)
ADULTNESS, *n.* a-*dult*-ness, the state of being adult.
ADUMBRANT, *a.* ad-*um*-brant, giving a faint shadow or resemblance of. (L. *adumbrans*, shadowing.)
ADUMBRATE, *v.t.* ad-*um*-brate, to shadow out; to indicate faintly. **Adumbrated. Adumbrates. Adumbrating.** (L. *adumbratus*, shadowed.)
ADUMBRATION, *n.* ad-um-*bray*-shon, the act of adumbrating; a faint or imperfect representation. (L. *adumbratio*, sketch.)
ADUMBRATIVE, *a.* ad-*um*-bra-tiv, faintly representing.
ADUNCOUS, *a.* ad-*unk*-us, bent in the form of a hook. (L. *aduncus*, hooked.)
ADUST, *a.* a-*dust*, burned and dried up with heat of any kind, or as if so. (L. *adustus*, sunburnt.)
ADUSTED, *a.* a-*dust*-ed, adust.
ADUSTION, *n.* a-*dust*-yon, the act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried; cauterization [Surg.]. (L. *adustio*, a burn.)
ADVANCE, *a.* ad-*vahnce*, before: *n.* the act of coming forward; gradual progression; promotion; first step; movement towards; rise in price; furnishing of money or goods to others, in expectation of reimbursement; the property so furnished [Comm.]: *v.i.* to go forward; to make progress; to be promoted: *v.t.* to bring forward; promote; to raise; to enhance; to improve; to forward; to supply beforehand or on credit. **In advance,** in front; beforehand. **Advance note,** a draft on the owner of a ship given by the captain to the crew when signing their Articles of Agreement; customarily, for one month's pay. **Advanced. Advances. Advancing.** (Fr. *avancer*.)
ADVANCED, *a.* ad-*vahnst*, in the front rank as regards progress; imbued with new ideas; well up in years.
ADVANCEMENT, *n.* ad-*vahnce*-ment, the act of advancing; the state of being advanced; promotion; the payment of money in advance; money advanced; provision of a parent for a child by gift of property during the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled, as heir, after the parent's death [Law].
ADVANCER, *n.* ad-*vahnce*-er, a promoter; the second branch (from the base upwards) of a buck's horn.
ADVANCIVE, *a.* ad-*vahnce*-iv, tending to advance or promote.
ADVANTAGE, *n.* ad-*vahn*-taje, any favourable state, condition, or circumstance; gain; profit; superiority: *v.t.* to benefit; to promote the interest of. **Advantaged. Advantages. Advantaging.** (Fr. *avantage*.)
ADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* ad-van-*taje*-us, being of advantage; profitable; serviceable.
ADVANTAGEOUSLY, *ad.* ad-van-*taje*-us-le, in an advantageous manner.
ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.* ad-van-*taje*-us-ness, the quality or state of being advantageous.
ADVENE, *v.i.* ad-*veen*, to accede. **Advened. Advenes. Advening.** (L. *advenio*, come.)
ADVENT, *n.* *ad*-vent, coming, or approach; the coming of Christ as Saviour of mankind; the four weeks before Christmas, being preparatory to the Nativity [Eccles.]. (L. *adventus*, an arrival.)
ADVENTITIOUS, *a.* ad-ven-*tish*-us, accidental; not essentially inherent; out of the ordinary course.
ADVENTITIOUSLY, *ad.* ad-ven-*tish*-us-le, in an adventitious manner.
ADVENTITIOUSNESS, *n.* ad-ven-*tish*-us-ness, the state of being adventitious. (L. *adventitius*, strange.)
ADVENTUAL, *a.* ad-*vent*-yew-al, relating to the Advent.
ADVENTURE, *n.* ad-*vent*-yur, hazard; risk; an enterprise of hazard or risk; a speculation: *v.t.* to risk or hazard. **A Bill of Adventure,** a writing or receipt given by one who ships goods at the risk of another, binding himself to account for the proceeds of the said goods. **The Great Adventure,** euphemism for death. **Adventured. Adventures. Adventuring.** (Fr. *aventure*.)
ADVENTUREFUL, *a.* ad-*vent*-yur-ful, given to adventure.
ADVENTURER, *n.* ad-*vent*-yur-er, one who hazards or attempts extraordinary enterprises; one who seeks to advance his position by pretence or imposture; a speculation. **Merchant Adventurers,** the members of early incorporated trading companies in the days of the Tudors and Stuarts. (Fr. *aventurier*, adventurer.)
ADVENTURESOME, *a.* ad-*vent*-yur-sum, adventurous.
ADVENTURESOMENESS, *n.* ad-*vent*-yur-sum-ness, the quality of being adventurous.
ADVENTURESS, *a.* ad-*vent*-yur-ess, a female adventurer.
ADVENTUROUS, *a.* ad-*vent*-yur-us, inclined to adventures; enterprising.
ADVENTUROUSLY, *ad.* ad-*vent*-yur-us-le, in an adventurous manner.
ADVENTUROUSNESS, *n.* ad-*vent*-yur-us-ness, the act or quality of being adventurous.
ADVERB, *n.* *ad*-verb, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or another adverb [Gram.]. (Fr. *adverbe*, adverb.)
ADVERBIAL, *a.* ad-*verb*-e-al, pertaining to an adverb.
ADVERBIALLY, *ad.* ad-*verb*-e-al-le, in the manner of an adverb.
ADVERSARIA, *n.* ad-ver-*sare*-e-a, a collection of notes and extracts; a commonplace book. (L. *adversaria*, notebook.)
ADVERSARY, *n.* *ad*-ver-sa-re, an opponent; an enemy: *a.* having an opposite party [Law]. (L. *adversarius*, opposite or opposed to.)
ADVERSATIVE, *a.* ad-*verse*-a-tiv, denoting contrariety or contrast [Gram.]: *n.* a word denoting contrariety or contrast. (L. *adversativus*, adversative.)
ADVERSE, *a.* *ad*-verse, acting in a contrary direction; opposing; thwarting; unprosperous. (O.Fr. *avers*, turned from.)
ADVERSELY, *ad.* *ad*-verse-le, in an adverse manner.
ADVERSENESS, *n.* *ad*-verse-ness, state of being adverse.
ADVERSITY, *n.* ad-*verse*-e-te, an adverse state of things; calamity; misfortune. (L. *adversitas*, antipathy.)
ADVERT, *v.i.* ad-*vert*, to turn attention to; to regard or notice. **Adverted. Adverting. Adverts.** (L. *adverto*, turn towards.)
ADVERTENCE, *n.* ad-*vert*-ence, attention; regard.
ADVERTENCY, *n.* ad-*vert*-en-se, advertence.
ADVERTENT, *a.* ad-*vert*-ent, attentive; heedful.
ADVERTENTLY, *ad.* ad-*vert*-ent-le, in an advertent manner.
ADVERTISE, *v.i.* ad-ver-*tize*, to give notice generally to the public. **Advertised. Advertises. Advertising.** (Fr. *avertissant*, informing.)
ADVERTISEMENT, *n.* ad-*ver*-tiz-ment, public announcement in a newspaper or otherwise; legal notification; notice.
ADVERTISER, *n.* ad-ver-*tize*-er, one who, or that which, advertises.
ADVICE, *n.* ad-*vice*, counsel; deliberate consideration; in the *pl.*, intelligence; information in detail given by one merchant or banker to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him [Comm.]. (O.Fr. *avis*, a judgment.)
ADVICE-BOAT, *n.* ad-*vice*-boat, a swift vessel employed to carry dispatches.
ADVISABILITY, *n.* ad-vize-a-*bil*-e-te, advisableness.
ADVISABLE, *a.* ad-*vize*-a-bl, proper to be advised; expedient.
ADVISABLENESS, *n.* ad-*vize*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being advisable.
ADVISABLY, *ad.* ad-*vize*-ab-le, with advice; advisedly.

ADVISE, *v.t.* ad-*vize*, to counsel; to communicate notice to: *v.i.* to consult. **Advised. Advises. Advising.** (O.Fr. *aviser*, to be of opinion.)

ADVISED, *a.* ad-*vized*, acted or done with advice or deliberation; intended.

ADVISEDLY, *ad.* ad-*vize*-ed-le, in an advised manner.

ADVISEDNESS, *n.* ad-*vize*-ed-ness, deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

ADVISER, *n.* ad-*vize*-er, one who gives advice, generally with the accessory idea of responsibility; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates.

ADVISORY, *a.* ad-*vize*-or-e, having power to advise; containing advice.

ADVOCACY, *n.* *ad*-vo-ka-se, a pleading for; intercessional or judicial pleading. (O.Fr. *advocacie*, pleading.)

ADVOCATE, *n.* *ad*-vo-kate, one who pleads the cause of another before a judge in a court of law; a barrister; one who defends or promotes a cause: *v.t.* to plead in favour of; to vindicate. **Faculty of Advocates,** in Scotland, the body of barristers permitted to plead in the supreme courts. **Advocates' Library,** founded in 1682, one of the five copyright libraries of the United Kingdom, now the Scottish National Library. **Lord Advocate,** in Scotland, the principal crown counsel, the public prosecutor in criminal cases, and a functionary of the government for the time being. **Judge Advocate,** in courts martial, an officer who conducts the prosecution. **Devil's Advocate,** in the Romish Church, a person appointed to show reason why one whom it is proposed to canonize should not receive canonization. **Advocated. Advocates. Advocating.** (Fr. *avocat.*)

ADVOCATESHIP, *n.* *ad*-vo-kate-ship, the office or duty of an advocate; church patronage.

ADVOWEE, *n.* ad-vou-*ee*, one who has the right of advowson.

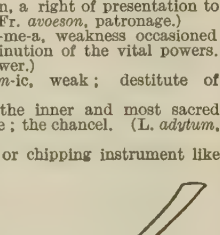
ADVOWSON, *n.* ad-*vou*-son, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice. (O.Fr. *avoeson*, patronage.)

ADYNAMIA, *n.* a-de-*nay*-me-a, weakness occasioned by disease [Med.]; diminution of the vital powers. (Gr. *a*, and *dunamis*, power.)

ADYNAMIC, *a.* a-de-*nam*-ic, weak; destitute of strength.

ADYTUM, *n.* *ad*-e-tum, the inner and most sacred part of a heathen temple; the chancel. (L. *adytum*, the sanctuary.)

ADZE, *n.* adz, a cutting or chipping instrument like an axe, with the blade at right angles to the handle; *v.t.* to chip with an adze. **Adzed. Adzes. Adzing.** (A.S. *adesa*, hatchet.)



Adze.

ÆDILE, *n.* *ee*-dile, edile; a Roman magistrate.

ÆDŒOLOGY, *n.* e-de-*ol*-o-je, the branch of science that treats of the organs of generation. (Gr. *aidoia*, the secret parts, and *logos*, science.)

ÆGER, *n.* *ee*-jer, used for sick leave in English schools and universities, excusing attendance: *a.* sick, ill.

ÆGIS, *n.* *e*-jis, a protecting shield; specially, the mythic shield of Minerva; hence, any protecting influence. (L. *ægis*, a defence.

ÆGROTAT, *n.* e-*gro*-tat, the name of a certificate of sickness given to undergraduates in the English universities. (L. *ægrotat*, he is sick.)

ÆNEID, *n.* e-*nee*-id, a celebrated epic poem by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero.

ÆOLIAN, *a.* e-*oh*-le-an, pertaining to the winds. **Æolian harp,** a stringed instrument, generally placed in a window, deriving its sounds from the action of air currents.

ÆOLIC, *a.* e-*ol*-ik, æolian. **Æolic dialect,** one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. **Æolic verse** consists of an iambus or spondee, then of two anapæsts separated by a long syllable.

ÆOLIPILE, *n.* e-*ol*-e-pile, an eolipile.

ÆOLIST, *n.* *ee*-o-list, a pretender to inspiration. (L. *Æolus*, god of the winds.)

ÆON, *n.* *ee*-on, eon; an indefinite period of time.

ÆPYORNIS, *n.* *ee*-pe-*or*-nis, a large extinct flightless bird of Madagascar whose eggs have a longer circumference of thirty-six inches and a girth of thirty inches.

ÆRARIAN, *n.* e-*raer*-e-an, a freeman in Rome without a vote. (L. *ærarius*, relating to bronze.)

AERATE, *v.t.* *ay*-er-ate, to combine with carbonic dioxide or other gas; to change the circulating fluids of animals by means of air; to arterialize; to oxygenate the blood by respiration; to charge with carbonic acid gas. **Aerated. Aerates. Aerating.** (L. *aër*, air.)

AERATION, *n.* ay-er-*ay*-shon, the act of aerating, or exposing to the action of air, or carbonic acid gas.

AERATOR, *n.* *ay*-er-ate-or, an apparatus for aerating.

AERIAL, *a.* ay-*eer*-e-al, belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; existing or moving in the air; graceful; high in the air; elevated. **Aerial plants,** those which derive their nourishment chiefly from the atmosphere. **Aerial perspective,** perspective as affected by the atmosphere. **Aerial tints,** such tints as suggest distance [Paint.]. (L. *aërius*, airy.)

AERIAL, *n.* *ayr*-e-al, the antenna or conductor used in wireless telegraphy.

AERIALLY, *ad.* ay-*eer*-e-al-le, in an aerial manner.

AERIE, *n.* *ayr*-e, eyrie, the nest of a bird of prey; an isolated dwelling on a height.

AERIFEROUS, *a.* ayr-*if*-er-us, conveying air. (L. *aër*, and *fero*, carry.)

AERIFICATION, *n.* ayr-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of aerifying; the state of being aerified; the act of becoming air, gas, or vapour; the state of being aeriform.

AERIFORM, *a.* *ayr*-e-form, having the form or nature of air. (L. *aër*, and *forma*, shape.)

AERIFY, *v.t.* *ayr*-e-fi, to infuse air into; to fill with air. **Aerified. Aerifies. Aerifying.**

AEROBIA, *n.* ayr-*oh*-be-a, bacteria that cannot live without air.

AEROBIC, *a.* ayr-*ob*-ic, pertaining to aeròbia.

AEROCYST, *n.* *ayr*-o-sist, the air cell of a seaweed [Bot.].

AERODROME, *n.* *ayr*-o-drome, an aeroplane station. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *dromos*, a course.)

AERO-DYNAMICS, *n.* ayr-o-di-*nam*-iks, the science of the motion of air and its mechanical effects. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *dunamis*, power.)

AEROGNOSY, *n.* ayr-*og*-no-se, aerography.

AEROGRAPHY, *n.* ayr-*og*-ra-fe, aerology.

AEROLITE, *n.* *ayr*-o-lite, a meteoric stone. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

AEROLITH, *n.* *ayr*-o-lith, an aerolite.

AEROLITHOLOGY, *n.* ayr-o-lith-*ol*-o-je, the study of meteoric stones.

AEROLITIC, *a.* ayr-o-*lit*-ik, relating to aerolites.

AEROLOGIC, *a.* ayr-o-*loj*-ic, aerological.

AEROLOGICAL, *a.* ayr-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to aerology.

AEROLOGIST, *n.* ayr-*ol*-o-jist, one versed in aerology.

AEROLOGY, *n.* ayr-*ol*-o-je, the science which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

AEROMANCY, *n.* *ayr*-o-man-se, divination by means of the air and winds; forecasting the weather. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *manteia*, prophetic power.)

AEROMETER, *n.* ayr-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the weight or the density of air and gases. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.)

AEROMETRIC, *a.* ayr-o-*met*-ric, pneumatic.

AEROMETRY, *n.* ayr-*om*-e-tre, the science of measuring or weighing the air.

AERONAUT, *n.* *ayr*-o-nawt, one who travels or floats in the air. (Fr. *aéronaute.*)

AERONAUTIC, *a.* ayr-o-*nawt*-ik, pertaining to aerial machines.

AERONAUTICAL, *a.* ayr-o-*naut*-ic-al, aeronautic.

AERONAUTICS, *n.* ayr-o-*nawt*-iks, the science of navigating the air; ballooning.

AERONAUTISM, *n.* ayr-o-*naut*-izm, aeronautics.

AEROPHOBIA, *n.* ayr-o-*foh*-be-a, a dread of fresh air. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *phobos*, panic fear.)

AEROPHYTE, *n.* *ayr*-o-fite, a plant growing on trees. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *phuton*, plant.)
AEROPLANE, *n.* *ayr*-o-plane, a flying machine heavier than air. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *planës*, a wanderer.)
AEROSCEPSY, *n.* ayr-o-*sep*-se, the faculty of perception by the medium of the air ascribed to the antennæ of insects; observation of atmospheric changes. (L. *aëro*, and *skopeo*, observe.)
AEROSCOPY, *n.* ayr-*os*-ko-pe, the observation of variations in the air.
ÆROSE, *a.* *ee*-rose, coppery, containing copper. (L. *ærosus*.)
AEROSTAT, *n.* *ayr*-o-stat, a machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a balloon; an airship. (Fr. *aërostat*.)
AEROSTATIC, *a.* ayr-o-*stat*-ik, pertaining to aerostation.
AEROSTATICAL, *a.* ayr-o-*stat*-ik-al, aerostatic.
AEROSTATICS, *n.* ayr-o-*stat*-iks, the science of atmospheric pressure, or equilibrium in air and other gases, and so of raising and managing aircraft. (L. *aëro*, and Gr. *statikos*, bringing to a standstill.)
AEROSTATION, *n.* ayr-os-*tay*-shon, the navigation of the air. (L. *aëro*, and *station*.)
ÆRUGINOUS, *a.* e-*ru*-jin-us, like or of the nature of verdigris. (L. *ærugo*, rust of copper, verdigris.)
AERY, *a.* *ay*-er-e, ethereal; visionary.
ÆSTHESIOMETER, *n.* es-*thee*-ze-*om*-e-tur, an instrument for testing the sensibility of the skin.
ÆSTHETE, *n.* *ess*-theet, one affecting an extravagant sense of the beautiful.
ÆSTHETIC, *a.* es-*thet*-ik, pertaining to the science and perception of the beautiful. (Gr. *aisthetikos*, perception through the senses.)
ÆSTHETICALLY, *ad.* es-*thet*-ik-al-le, in an æsthetic manner.
ÆSTHETICISM, *n.* es-*thet*-e-sizm, devotion, real or affected, to the study of the beautiful.
ÆSTHETICS, *n.pl.* es-*thet*-iks, the science of the beautiful in nature and the fine arts.
ÆSTHO-PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* *es*-tho-fiz-e-*ol*-o-je, the physiology of the organs of sensation.
ÆSTIVAL, *a.* *es*-te-val, estival; pertaining to summer.
ÆSTIVATE, *v.i.* *es*-te-vate, estivate, to spend the summer. Æstivated. Æstivates, Æstivating.
ÆSTIVATION, *n.* es-tiv-*ay*-shon, estivation; living during the summer; the arrangement of the petals within the bud [Bot.]. (L. *æstivatum*, passed the summer.)
ÆTHER, *n.* *ee*-ther, the ether.
ÆTHRIOSCOPE, *n.* *eth*-re-o-skope, an instrument for measuring changes in temperature due to changes in the sky. (Gr. *aithrios*, clear, and *skopeo*, see.)
ÆTIOLOGY, *n.* e-te-*ol*-o-je, etiology; the study of causes, especially of disease.
AFAR, *ad.* a-*far*, at great distance.
AFEARD, *a.* a-*feerd*, frightened; afraid.
AFFABILITY, *n.* af-fa-*bil*-e-te, affableness.
AFFABLE, *a.* *af*-fa-bl, of easy access and manners; courteous; complaisant; mild. (Fr. *affable*.)
AFFABLENESS, *n.* *af*-fa-bl-ness, the quality of being affable.
AFFABLY, *ad.* *af*-fab-le, in an affable manner.
AFFAIR, *n.* af-*fare*, business of any kind; that which is to be done; matter; an intrigue; a partial engagement between troops: *pl.* public concerns and their management; finances. (O.Fr. *afeire*, a transaction.)
AFFECT, *v.t.* af-*fekt*, to act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; to move or touch; to aim at; to be fond of; to love; to attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to make a show or pretence of; to tend to. Affected. Affecting. Affects. (L. *affecto*, feign.)
AFFECTATION, *n.* af-fek-*tay*-shon, assumption and pretence of what is not natural or real; unreal, artificial appearance or show. (L. *affectatio*, an eager desire for.)
AFFECTED, *a.* af-*fekt*-ed, inclined or disposed; distressed; full of affectation; assumed; not natural; influenced by anything as a person affected by weather conditions or illness.
AFFECTEDLY, *ad.* af-*fekt*-ed-le, in an affected manner.
AFFECTEDNESS, *n.* af-*fekt*-ed-ness, the quality of being affected; affectation.
AFFECTIBILITY, *n.* af-fekt-e-*bil*-e-te, the state of being affectible.
AFFECTIBLE, *a.* a-*fekt*-e-bl, that may be affected.
AFFECTING, *a.* af-*fekt*-ing, having power to excite or move the affections; pathetic.
AFFECTINGLY, *ad.* af-*fekt*-ing-le, in an affecting manner.
AFFECTION, *n.* af-*fek*-shon, the state of being affected, generally in one's feelings; feeling; disposition; inclination; attachment; kindness; fondness; love; an attribute, quality, or property; a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body [Med.]. (Fr. *affection*.)
AFFECTIONAL, *a.* af-*fek*-shon-al, implying affection.
AFFECTIONATE, *a.* af-*fek*-shon-ate, full of affection; fond.
AFFECTIONATELY, *ad.* af-*fek*-shon-ate-le, with affection.
AFFECTIONATENESS, *n.* af-*fek*-shon-ate-ness, fondness.
AFFECTIONED, *a.* af-*fek*-shond, disposed.
AFFECTIVE, *a.* af-*fekt*-iv, that affects. (Fr. *affectif*.)
AFFECTIVELY, *ad.* af-*fekt*-iv-le, in an affective or impressive manner.
AFFEER, *v.t.* af-*feer*, to settle a fine [Law]. Affeered. Affeering. Affeers. (O.Fr. *afeurer*, to settle a price for a thing.)
AFFERENT, *a.* *af*-fer-ent, bringing inward; leading towards a centre, as in afferent nerves [Physiol.]. (L. *afferens*, conveying to.)
AFFETTUOSO, af-fet-too-*oh*-zo, with feeling [Mus.]. (It.)
AFFIANCE, *n.* af-*fie*-ance, promise of marriage; faith pledged; trust: *v.t.* to betroth; to bind by promise to marry. Affianced. Affiances. Affiancing. (O.Fr. *afiance*, faith.)
AFFIANCED, *n.* af-*fie*-anst, a betrothed; a person pledged to marry another.
AFFICHE, *n.* af-*feesh*, a placard. (Fr.)
AFFIDAVIT, *n.* af-fe-*day*-vit, a voluntary declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate or commissioner. (L. *affidavit*, he or she pledges.)
AFFILIABLE, *a.* af-*fil*-e-a-bl, that may be affiliated.
AFFILIATE, *v.t.* af-*fil*-e-ate, to receive into a family as a son, into a society as a member, or into intimate relation; to father; to refer to as origin. Affiliated. Affiliates. Affiliating. (L. *ad*, and *filius*, a son.)
AFFILIATION, *n.* af-fil-e-*ay*-shon, adoption; the act of affiliating; the assignment of a bastard child to its father; connection with a society or institution. (Fr. *affiliation*.)
AFFINAGE, *n.* af-*fine*-aje, the act of refining metals [Metal.].
AFFINE, *v.t.* af-*fine*, to refine [Chem.]. Affined. Affines. Affining.
AFFINED, *a.* af-*fined*, united by marriage or any other bond; leagued or allied; with natural affinities [Zool.]. (O.Fr. *affiner*, to join.)
AFFINITY, *n.* af-*fin*-e-te, relationship by marriage, in contradistinction to consanguinity or relationship by blood; agreement; connection; any natural inclination or attraction; the tendency which the particles of dissimilar bodies have to combine and form new compounds [Chem.]; resemblance in structure [Zool.]. (Fr. *affinité*.)
AFFIRM, *v.t.* af-*ferm*, to confirm or ratify; to declare positively or solemnly. Affirmed. Affirming. Affirms. (O.Fr. *afermer*, to determine.)
AFFIRMABLE, *a.* af-*ferm*-a-bl, that may be affirmed.
AFFIRMABLY, *ad.* af-*ferm*-a-ble, in a way capable of affirmation.
AFFIRMANCE, *n.* af-*ferm*-ance, confirmation.
AFFIRMANT, *n.* af-*ferm*-ant, one who affirms.
AFFIRMATION, *n.* af-ferm-*ay*-shon, the act of affirming; that which is asserted; confirmation; a solemn declaration, made under penalties, by one who conscientiously declines taking an oath [Law].
AFFIRMATIVE, *a.* af-*ferm*-a-tiv, that affirms, as opposed to negative; confirmative; in approval: *n.* that which contains an affirmation. (Fr. *affirmative*.)
AFFIRMATIVELY, *ad.* af-*ferm*-a-tiv-le, in an affirmative manner.
AFFIRMATORY, *a.* af-*ferm*-a-tor-e, confirmatory.
AFFIRMER, *n.* af-*ferm*-er, a person who affirms.
AFFIX, *v.t.* af-*fix*, to fix to; to annex; to attach; to append. Affixed. Affixes. Affixing. (L. *affixus*, fastened to.)
AFFIX, *n.* *af*-fix, a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AFFLATION, *n.* af-*flay*-shon, the act of breathing upon.
AFFLATUS, *n.* af-*flay*-tus, breathing on; inspiration from above. (L. *afflātus*, breathed upon.)
AFFLICT, *v.t.* af-*flikt*, to visit with sore pain, grief, or distress. **Afflicted. Afflicting. Afflicts.** (L. *afflicto*, harass.)
AFFLICTED, *a.* af-*flikt*-ed, stricken with heavy calamity.
AFFLICTEDNESS, *n.* af-*flikt*-ed-ness, the state of being afflicted.
AFFLICTING, *a.* af-*flikt*-ing, distressing.
AFFLICTINGLY, *ad.* af-*flikt*-ing-le, in an afflicting manner.
AFFLICTION, *n.* af-*flik*-shon, the state of being afflicted, or its cause; calamity. (Fr. *affliction.*)
AFFLICTIVE, *a.* af-*flikt*-iv, causing affliction; distressing.
AFFLICTIVELY, *ad.* af-*flict*-iv-le, in an afflictive manner.
AFFLUENCE, *n.* *af*-flu-ence, a flowing to; concourse; abundance of wealth. (Fr. *affluence.*)
AFFLUENCY, *n.* *af*-flu-en-se, affluence.
AFFLUENT, *a.* *af*-flu-ent, flowing to; wealthy: *n.* a river tributary to another.
AFFLUENTLY, *ad.* *af*-flu-ent-le, in an affluent manner.
AFFLUX, *n.* *af*-flux, a flowing to, or that which flows to. (L. *affluxum*, flowed to.)
AFFLUXION, *n.* af-*flux*-shon, afflux.
AFFORCE, *v.t.* af-*force*, bring force to bear upon a person or thing; to ravish; to add technical experts to a judicial bench or jury in order to give it additional weight [Law]. **Afforced. Afforces. Afforcing.** (O.Fr. *aforcier*, to force.)
AFFORCEMENT, *n.* af-*force*-ment, an adding weight to, or strengthening.
AFFORD, *v.t.* af-*foard*, to yield; to be able to bear the cost of. **Afforded. Affording. Affords.** (A.S. *forthian*, to further.)
AFFOREST, *v.t.* af-*for*-rest, to convert into forest; to plant with trees. **Afforested. Afforesting. Afforests.**
AFFORESTATION, *n.* af-for-rest-*ay*-shon, the act of converting ground into forest.
AFFORMATIVE, *n.* af-*form*-a-tiv, a suffix or affix.
AFFRANCHISE, *v.t.* af-*fran*-shize, to make free. **Affranchised. Affranchises. Affranchising.** (Fr. *affranchir*, to set free.)
AFFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* af-*fran*-shiz-ment, the act of affranchising.
AFFRAY, *n.* af-*fray*, a fight or riot in a public place, creating alarm; a brawl. (O.Fr. *effraier*, to frighten.)
AFFREIGHT, *v.t.* af-*frayt*, to freight. **Affreighted. Affreighting. Affreights.**
AFFREIGHTMENT, *n.* af-*frayt*-ment, the act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. (O.Fr. *affretement*, the leasing of a vessel.)
AFFRIGHT, *n.* af-*frite*, sudden or great fear: *v.t.* to impress with sudden fear. **Affrighted. Affrighting. Affrights.** (A.S. *āfyrhtan*, to frighten.)
AFFRIGHTEDLY, *ad.* af-*frite*-ed-le, with fright.
AFFRONT, *v.t.* af-*frunt*, to insult openly; to abash; to front: *n.* insult; contemptuous or rude treatment. **Affronted. Affronting. Affronts.** (O.Fr. *afronter*, to face with.)
AFFRONTÉ, *a.* af-*frong*-tay, facing each other or the spectator [Her.].
AFFRONTED, *a.* af-*frunt*-ed, feeling insulted, as an affronted person.
AFFUSE, *v.t.* af-*fewz*, to pour upon; to sprinkle with a liquid. **Affused. Affuses. Affusing.** (L. *affusum*, poured upon.)
AFFUSION, *n.* af-*few*-sjon, the act of affusing.
AFFY, *v.t.* af-*fi*, to betroth; to bind. **Affied. Affies. Affying.** (O.Fr. *afier*, to put trust in.)
AFIELD, *ad.* a-*feeld*, to or in the field.
AFIRE, *a.* and *ad.* a-*fire*, on fire.
AFLAME, *a.* and *ad.* a-*flame*, flaming.
AFLAT, *ad.* a-*flat*, level with the ground.
AFLAUNT, *a.* and *ad.* a-*flawnt*, flaunting.
AFLOAT, *ad.* and *a.* a-*float*, floating; abroad, adrift.
AFOAM, *a.* and *ad.* a-*fome*, foaming.
AFOOT, *ad.* a-*foot*, on foot.
AFORE, *ad.* a-*fore*, in front; before; in or towards the front part of a ship. (A.S. *on foran*, in front of.)
AFOREGOING, *a.* a-*fore*-go-ing, going before.
AFOREHAND, *ad.* a-*fore*-hand, in time previous.
AFOREMENTIONED, *a.* a-*fore*-men-shond, mentioned before.
AFORENAMED, *a.* a-*fore*-naymd, named before.
AFORESAID, *a.* a-*fore*-sed, said or mentioned before.
AFORETHOUGHT, *a.* a-*fore*-thawt, premeditated; prepense.
AFORETIME, *ad.* a-*fore*-time, in time past; in a former time.
AFOUL, *ad.* and *a.* a-*fowl*, entangled; in collision.
AFRAID, *a.* a-*frayd*, struck with fear.
AFREET, *n.* *af*-reet, a very powerful demon, or djinn, in Arabian mythology. (Ar. *ifrit*, an evil djinn.)
AFRESH, *ad.* a-*fresh*, anew.
AFRIKANDER, *n.* *af*-re-*kand*-er, a native-born white man usually of Dutch stock. (Probably from Dut. *Afrikaner.*)
AFRIT, *n.* *af*-reet, an afreet.
AFT, *a.* and *ad.* ahft, near or towards the stern. **Fore and aft,** the whole length of a ship; rigged without square sails. **Right aft,** in a direct line with the stern. **Rakes aft,** slopes towards the stern [Naut.]. (A.S. *æftan*, behind.)
AFTER, *a.* *ahft*-er, later in time; succeeding; further aft [Naut.]: *prep.* behind in place; later in time; in pursuit or search of; in imitation of according to; next to; concerning. *ad.* posterior; later.
AFTER-AGES, *n.pl.* *ahft*-er-*ay*-jez, later ages posterity.
AFTER-ALL, *ad.* *ahft*-er-*awl*, when all has been considered.
AFTERBIRTH, *n.* *ahft*-er-berth, the placenta and membranes connected with the fœtus expelled directly after parturition [Obstet.].
AFTER-BODY, *n.* *ahft*-er-bod-e, the part of a vessel behind the midship section [Naut.].
AFTERCLAP, *n.* *ahft*-er-klap, an unexpected subsequent event.
AFTERCOST, *n.* *ahft*-er-kost, the expense after the execution of the original plan.
AFTERCROP, *n.* *ahft*-er-krop, the second crop in the same year.
AFTERDAMP, *n.* *ahft*-er-damp, choke-damp arising from an explosion of fire-damp.
AFTERGAME, *n.* *ahft*-er-game, an expedient after a failure; a subsequent game to alter the results of a previous game.
AFTERGLOW, *n.* *ahft*-er-gloh, a glow remaining in the sky after sunset, or in a metal cooling from white-heat.
AFTER-GRASS, *n.* *ahft*-er-grahss, the new grass springing up after the mowing of the first crop.
AFTERGRIEF, *n.* *ahft*-er-greef, grief after first grief.
AFTERGROWTH, *n.* *ahft*-er-groath, second and subsequent growth.
AFTERGUARD, *n.* *ahft*-er-gahrd, the seamen stationed aft to work the after-sails [Naut.].
AFTERHELP, *n.* *ahft*-er-help, secondary help.
AFTER-HOLD, *n.* *ahft*-er-hohld, that part of a vessel's hold behind the mainmast.
AFTER-HOURS, *n.pl.* *ahft*-er-*ours*, hours subsequent to business hours; also, colloq., the time after the sale of intoxicating drinks is permitted.
AFTER-IMAGE, *n.* *ahft*-er-*im*-aj, the likeness of an object appearing to the eye after direct stimulation has been withdrawn.
AFTERINGS, *n.pl.* *ahft*-er-ings, the last milk drawn from a cow.
AFTERLIFE, *n.* *ahft*-er-life, future life here or hereafter.
AFTERLOVE, *n.* *ahft*-er-luv, second or later love.
AFTERMATH, *n.* *ahft*-er-mahth, a second crop of grass in a season. (*A*, *after*, and A.S. *maeth*, measure.)
AFTER-MENTIONED, *a.* *ahft*-er-*men*-shond, subsequently mentioned.
AFTERMOST, *a.* *ahft*-er-moast, furthest aft; nearest the stern [Naut.]. (A.S. *æfternest*, hindmost.)
AFTERNOON, *n.* *ahft*-er-*noon*, time between noon and evening.
AFTERPAINS, *n.pl.* *ahft*-er-paynz, pains after childbirth.
AFTERPART, *n.* *ahft*-er-part, the latter part; towards the stern [Naut.].
AFTERPIECE, *n.* *ahft*-er-peece, a short piece performed after an important play.
AFTERPROOF, *n.* *ahft*-er-proof, proof known subsequently.

AFTER-RAKE, *n.* *ahft*-er-rake, part of the hull jutting out at the stern [Naut.].
AFTERSAILS, *n.pl.* *ahft*-er-saylz, the sails on the mizenmast and stays, between the main and mizenmasts.
AFTERSWARM, *n.* *ahft*-er-sworm, a swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.
AFTERTASTE, *n.* *ahft*-er-tayst, the taste which remains after eating or drinking.
AFTERTHOUGHT, *n.* *ahft*-er-thawt, reflection after the act.
AFTERTOSSING, *n.* *ahft*-er-*tos*-sing, the swell on the sea after a storm.
AFTERWARD, *ad.* *ahft*-er-ward, afterwards.
AFTERWARDS, *ad.* *ahft*-er-wards, in a later or subsequent time. (A.S. *æftanward*, following.)
AFTERWISE, *a.* *ahft*-er-wize, wise afterward, or too late.
AFTERWIT, *n.* *ahft*-er-wit, wit that comes too late.
AFTWARD, *a.* *ahft*-ward, towards the stern.
AGA, *n.* *ah*-ga, formerly a chief officer or functionary in Turkey; now applied to village magistrates, landowners, and the lower nobility. **Aga Khan,** the lineal descendant of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed, with authority over fifty million Mohammedans. (Turk. *aghā*, lord.)
AGAIN, *ad.* a-*gen*, a second time; another time; once more; moreover; back; on the other hand. **Again and again,** with frequent repetition. (A.S. *ongēan*, again.)
AGAINST, *prep.* a-*genst*, in opposition to; opposite to; bearing or leaning upon; in preparation or provision for.
AGALACTIA, *n.* ag-a-*lak*-te-a, want of milk. (Gr. *agalaktia*, want of milk.)
AGALACTOUS, *a.* ag-a-*lak*-tus, destitute of milk [Med.].
AGALAXY, *n.* ag-*al*-ak-se, agalactia, the absence of milk after childbirth.
AGALLOCHUM, *n.* a-*gal*-lok-um, a wood with fragrant properties, of which aloes-wood is a species. (Gr. *agallochon*, the bitter aloe.)
AGALMA, *n.* ag-*al*-ma, impression of a figure on a seal [Law]. (Gr. *agalma*, an image.)
AGALMATOLITE, *n.* ag-al-*mat*-o-lite, a soft stone, extensively used in China, where it is cut into images, hence called figure-stone. (Gr. *agalma*, an image, and *lithos*, a stone.)
AGAL-WOOD, *n.* *ah*-gal-wood, aloes-wood.
AGAMA, *n.* *ag*-a-ma, a lizard with a broad short tongue [Zool.].
AGAMÆ, *n.pl.* *ag*-a-me, cryptogamic plants [Bot.]. (Gr. *agamos*, unmarried.)
AGAMI, *n.* *ag*-a-mi, the trumpeter bird of tropical America, *Psophia crepitans*.
AGAMIC, *a.* a-*gam*-ic, asexual; reproduction without impregnation.
AGAMIST, *n.* *ag*-a-mist, one opposed to matrimony.
AGAMOGENESIS, *n.* *ag*-a-mo-*jen*-e-sis, reproduction asexually.
AGAMOUS, *a.* *ag*-a-mus, cryptogamic.
AGAPE, *ad.* a-*gape*, staring with the mouth wide open.
AGAPE, *n.* *ag*-a-pe, a primitive Christian love-feast, held before or after the communion. (Gr. *agape*, love, especially brotherly-love.)
AGAR-AGAR, *n.* *ah*-gar-*ah*-gar, a non-nitrogenous gelatinous substance made from the seaweed, *Plocaria lichenoides*, used in the Far East for jellies, and in Europe and America for the cultivation of bacteria.
AGARIC, *n.* a-*gar*-rik, a genus of fungi [Bot.]. **Agaric mineral** is a deposit of carbonate of lime, formed in fissures of limestone, so named from its resembling a fungus [Min.]. (L. *agaricon*, larch fungus.)
AGAST, *a.* and *ad.* a-*gahst*, aghast.
AGASTRIC, *a.* a-*gas*-trik, destitute of a stomach or intestines [Zool.]. (Gr. *a*, and *gaster*, the belly.)
AGATE, *n.* *ag*-ate, a variegated variety of chalcedonic quartz, the colours of which are arranged in clouds, spots or bands, used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, and handles of small utensils [Min.]; in Printing, type of 14 lines to the inch, in size between pearl and nonpareil; ruby type; an instrument used by goldwire-drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it, through which the wire is drawn. (O.Fr. *agate*.)
AGATIFEROUS, *a.* ag-a-*tif*-er-us, containing agates [Min.]. (L. *achātēs*, agate, and *fero*, bear.)
AGATINE, *a.* *ag*-a-tin, pertaining to agate.
AGATIZE, *v.t.* *ag*-a-tize, to make into agate. **Agatized. Agatizes. Agatizing.**
AGATIZED, *a.* *ag*-a-tized, having coloured lines like agate [Min.].
AGATY, *a.* *ag*-a-te, of the nature of, or containing, agate.
AGAVE, *n.* a-*gay*-ve, the so-called American aloe, *Agave americana*, which is not an aloe, but belongs to a different genus of a different botanical order, and it is also known as the century plant from a mistaken notion that it does not bloom until it has lived a hundred years. (Gr. *agauos*, illustrious.)
AGAZE, *ad.* a-*gayze*, gazing.
AGAZED, *a.* a-*gayzd*, struck with amazement.
AGE, *n.* aje, the period of time during which a person or thing exists or has existed; extreme verge of a long life; a lifetime; time of life; maturity; majority; an historical period, or epoch; a generation; a century; a long time; a division of time. **Age of consent,** the age before which carnal connection with a girl—whether she consent or not—is rape, and a criminal offence [Law]: *v.i.* to grow, or seem to grow, old. **Aged. Ages. Ageing.** (O.Fr. *aage*.)
AGED, *a.* *ay*-jed, of a certain age; advanced in years: *n.pl.* old persons.
AGELESS, *a.* *aje*-less, without appearing to grow old.
AGENCY, *n.* *ay*-jen-se, action; the office or business of an agent. (L. *ageno*, doing.)
AGENDA, *n.pl.* a-*jen*-da, things to be done; items of business; a record of business done; a programme of business to be done, as an **Agenda paper.**
AGENDUM, *n.* a-*jen*-dum, an item of business.
AGENESIS, *n.* a-*jen*-e-siss, an imperfect development [Physiol.]. (Gr. *a*, and *genesis*, origin.)
AGENT, *a.* *ay*-jent, acting: *n.* an actor; a person or thing that acts, or produces an effect; the means whereby anything is effected; a factor; one who acts for another. **Agent General,** a representative of a Dominion residing in London, and officially appointed to watch over its interests.
AGENTIAL, *a.* a-*jen*-shal, pertaining to agency.
AGEUSIA, *n.* a-*gewz*-e-a, ageustia.
AGEUSTIA, *n.* a-*geuze*-te-a, a defect or loss of taste [Med.]. (Gr. *a*, and *geuomai*, taste.)
AGGLOMERATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ag-*glom*-er-ate, to gather into a ball or mass: *a.* gathered into a ball or mass: *n.* volcanic ash containing angular fragments of rock [Geol.]. **Agglomerated. Agglomerates. Agglomerating.** (L. *agglomerāre*, gather into a mass.)
AGGLOMERATION, *n.* ag-*glom*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of agglomerating; the state of being agglomerated; a confused mass or heap.
AGGLOMERATIVE, *a.* ag-*glom*-er-ate-iv, apt to agglomerate.
AGGLUTINANT, *n.* ag-*gloo*-tin-ant, any viscous substance which causes or strengthens adhesion; an adhesive application: *a.* uniting as glue [Med.]. (L. *agglutinans*, gluing to.)
AGGLUTINATE, *v.t.* ag-*gloo*-tin-ate, to unite by adhesion: *a.* united as with glue. **Agglutinated. Agglutinates. Agglutinating.** (L. *agglutinatum*, glued to.)
AGGLUTINATION, *n.* ag-*gloo*-tin-*ay*-shon, the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated; imperfect union of the inflectional suffix with the root [Phil.].
AGGLUTINATIVE, *a.* ag-*gloo*-tin-a-tiv, that tends to cause adhesion or agglutination.
AGGLUTININ, *n.* ag-*gloo*-tin-in, any substance, apparently proteid, found in animal organisms causing agglutination [Bacteriol.].
AGGRANDIZABLE, *a.* ag-grand-*ize*-a-bl, that may be aggrandized.
AGGRANDIZATION, *n.* ag-grand-iz-*ay*-shon, the act of aggrandizing.
AGGRANDIZE, *v.t.* *ag*-grand-ize, to make great or greater in power, rank, or honour; to exalt; to enlarge. **Aggrandized. Aggrandizes. Aggrandizing.** (Fr. *agrandir*.)
AGGRANDIZEMENT, *n.* ag-*grand*-iz-ment, the act of aggrandizing; the state of being aggrandized;

advancement; exaltation; enlargement. (Fr. *agrandissement.*)

AGGRAVATE, *v.t. ag*-gra-vate, to make worse or less tolerable; to intensify; to exaggerate; to provoke. **Aggravated. Aggravates. Aggravating.** (L. *aggravatum,* made heavier.)

AGGRAVATING, *a. ag*-gra-vate-ing, provoking; making less excusable.

AGGRAVATINGLY, *ad. ag*-gra-vate-ing-le, in an aggravating manner.

AGGRAVATION, *n.* ag-gra-*vay*-shon, the act of aggravating; accession of what aggravates; exaggeration; provocation.

AGGRAVATOR, *n. ag*-gra-vate-or, a person causing aggravation.

AGGREGATE, *a. ag*-gre-gate, formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass; composed of several florets united at the base by the receptacle [Bot.]: *n.* a corporation, consisting of two or more persons, perpetuated by a succession of new members [Law]; different rocks mechanically separable [Geol.]; the sum or assemblage of particulars; a whole formed by the union of homogeneous particles [Phys.]: *v.t.* to collect together into a sum or mass. **Aggregated. Aggregates. Aggregating.** (L. *aggregatum,* collected into a flock.)

AGGREGATELY, *ad. ag*-gre-gate-le, collectively.

AGGREGATION, *n.* ag-gre-*gay*-shon, the act of aggregating; the state of being aggregated; an aggregate.

AGGREGATIVE, *a. ag*-gre-gate-iv, taken together.

AGGRESS, *v.t.* ag-*gress,* to be the first to attack; to begin the quarrel. **Aggressed. Aggresses. Aggressing.** (O.Fr. *aggresser,* to attack first.)

AGGRESSION, *n.* ag-*gresh*-on, the first act of injury or hostility.

AGGRESSIVE, *a.* ag-*gress*-iv, making the first attack; quarrelsome.

AGGRESSIVELY, *ad.* ag-*gress*-iv-le, in an aggressive manner.

AGGRESSIVENESS, *n.* ag-*gress*-iv-ness, quarrelsomeness.

AGGRESSOR, *n.* ag-*gress*-or, he who first commences hostility or gives offence.

AGGRIEVE, *v.t.* ag-*greev,* to give pain or sorrow; to oppress. **Aggrieved. Aggrieves. Aggrieving.** (O.Fr. *agrever,* to hurt.)

AGGRIEVED, *a.* ag-*greevd,* suffering from injustice; having a grievance.

AGGROUP, *v.t.* ag-*groop,* to groop together. **Aggrouped. Aggrouping. Aggroups.** (Fr. *agrouper,* to group.)

AGGROUPMENT, *n.* ag-*groop*-ment, combination; grouping.

AGHAST, *a.* and *ad.* a-*gahst,* struck silent with horror. (A.S. *a,* and *gæstan,* to terrify.)

AGILE, *a. aj*-jile, nimble; active. (Fr. *agile.*)

AGILELY, *ad. aj*-jile-le, in an agile manner.

AGILENESS, *n. aj*-jile-ness, the quality of being agile.

AGILITY, *n.* aj-*jil*-e-te, nimbleness; activity.

AGIO, *n. aj*-je-o, the difference in value between coined and paper money, or between one sort of coined money and another; premium; sum given above the nominal value; discount. (It. *aggio,* exchange.)

AGIOTAGE, *n. aj*-je-o-taje, stock-jobbing.

AGIST, *v.t.* aj-*jist,* to pasture the cattle of others at a certain sum [Law]. **Agisted. Agisting. Agists.** [Fr. *a,* and *gîte* (*giste*), place to lie in.]

AGISTAGE, *n.* aj-*jist*-aje, agistment.

AGISTER, *n.* a-*jist*-er, an agistor.

AGISTOR, *n.* a-*jist*-or, a person pasturing cattle in return for a rent; hence, in English history, an official having charge of cattle so pastured in royal forests and domains [Law].

AGISTMENT, *n.* a-*jist*-ment, the feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; the price paid for such feeding; a tax. (Fr. *agister,* to allot a refuge.)

AGITABLE, *a. aj*-e-ta-bl, that may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AGITATE, *v.t. aj*-e-tate, to shake or move briskly; to stir violently; to disturb; to excite; to revolve in the mind; to discuss: *v.i.* to arouse public attention. **Agitated. Agitates. Agitating.** (L. *agitatus,* excited.)

AGITATED, *a. aj*-e-tate-ed, excited; expressing excitement.

AGITATION, *n.* aj-e-*tay*-shon, the act of agitating or shaking; the state of being agitated; commotion; perturbation; discussion; act of arousing attention.

AGITATIVE, *a. aj*-e-tayt-iv, having a tendency to agitate.

AGITATO, *n.* aj-e-*tah*-to, a broken, restless, spasmodic style of performance, showing surprise or perturbation [Mus.]. (It. *agitare,* to shake up.)

AGITATOR, *n. aj*-e-tay-tor, one who agitates or excites for party or private interest a commotion in the state; a machine with a rotatory contrivance for manufacturing paper-pulp [Mech.]. (L. *agitātor,* a charioteer.)

AGLET, *n. ag*-let, tag of a lace carved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a pendant. (Fr. *aiguillette,* little needle.)

AGLIMMER, *ad.* a-*glim*-er, in a glimmering manner.

AGLOW, *a.* a-*gloh,* glowing.

AGLUTITION, *n.* ag-lu-*tish*-on, inability to swallow. (Gr. *a,* and L. *glutio,* swallow.)

AGMATOLOGY, *n.* ag-ma-*tol*-o-je, the part of science that treats of fractures. (Gr. *agma,* a fracture, and *logos,* science.)

AGNAIL, *n. ag*-nayl, a whitlow; a hangnail. (A.S. *angnœgl,* corn.)

AGNAME, *n. ag*-name, a nickname; a cognomen added to the name and surname.

AGNAMED, *a. ag*-naymd, nicknamed.

AGNATE, *a. ag*-nate, related by the father's side: *n.* any male relation by the father's side. (L. *agnātus,* related.)

AGNATIC, *a.* ag-*nat*-ik, pertaining to descent by the male line.

AGNATICAL, *a.* ag-*nat*-ic-al, agnatic.

AGNATION, *n.* ag-*nay*-shon, descent in a direct male line [Law].

AGNEL, *n. ag*-nel, an old French gold coin bearing a figure of the paschal lamb. (L. *agnus,* a lamb.)

AGNOMEN, *n.* ag-*no*-men, a name given to a person on account of some exploit or distinguishing quality. (L. *agnōmen,* a surname.)

AGNOMINATION, *n.* ag-nom-in-*ay*-shon, an agnomen; allusion of one word to another by sound.

AGNOSTIC, *n.* ag-*nos*-tik, one who denies that we can know the absolute, or infinite, or prove or disprove anything beyond the material phenomena of the universe, though such may exist: *a.* belonging to agnosticism; sceptical of the unknowable. (Gr. *a,* and *gnostikos,* able to know.)

AGNOSTICISM, *n.* ag-*nos*-tis-izm, the doctrine of the agnostics.

AGNUS, *n. ag*-nus, a lamb. **Agnus Dei,** an amulet in the form of a medal or a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the cross; a prayer beginning with these words. (L. *Agnus Dei,* Lamb of God.)

AGO, *ad.* and *a.* a-*go,* past; gone. (A.S. *āgān,* passed away.)

AGOG, *ad.* a-*gog,* in eager excitement. (O.Fr. *en gogues,* in laughter.)

AGOING, *ad.* a-*go*-ing, in motion, as, to set a mill *agoing.*

AGONE, *ad.* a-*gon,* ago; past; since.

AGONE, *n.* ag-*ohn,* a line forming no angles; an agonic line. (Gr. *agōnos,* without angles.)

AGONIC *a.* a-*gon*-ik, angle-less; relating to an agone. **Agonic line,** a line on the surface of the earth on which a magnetic needle points due north and south; hence, a line without magnetic declination.

AGONISM, *n. ag*-o-nizm, contention for a prize.

AGONIST, *n. ag*-o-nist, an athlete. (L. *agōnista,* a competitor for a prize.)

AGONISTIC, *a.* ag-o-*nist*-ik, pertaining to athletic encounters.

AGONISTICAL, *a.* ag-o-*nist*-ik-al, agonistic.

AGONISTICALLY, *ad.* ag-o-*nist*-ik-al-le, in an agonistic manner.

AGONISTICS, *n.pl.* ag-o-*nist*-iks, the scientific study of athletics.

AGONIZE, *v.i. ag*-o-nize, to be in extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish: *v.t.* to distress with extreme pain; to torture. **Agonized. Agonizes. Agonizing.** (Fr. *agoniser.*)

AGONIZING, *a. ag*-o-*nize*-ing, giving extreme pain.

AGONIZINGLY, *ad.* *ag*-o-*nize*-ing-le, in an agonizing manner.

AGONOTHETE, *n.* a-*go*-no-theet, an officer who presided over the Grecian games. (Gr. *agōnothetēs*, a judge of the games.)

AGONOTHETIC, *a.* a-go-no-*thet*-ik, pertaining to the duties of an agonothete.

AGONY, *n.* *ag*-o-ne, extreme pain of body or mind; violent struggle, as for life. (Fr. *agonie.*)

AGORA, *n.* *ag*-o-ra, the market-place of a Grecian town. (Gr. *agora*, an assembly.)

AGORAPHOBIA, *n.* *ag*-or-a-*foh*-be-a, a fear of crowds, or of open places, manifested by a person in a morbid state mentally [Path.]. (Gr. *agora*, and *phobia*, madness.)

AGOUTI, *n.* a-*goo*-te, the acouchy, a South American rodent of the genus *Dasyprocta*. (Fr. *agouti.*)

AGRAFFE, *n.* a-*graff*, an ornamented clasp affixed to armour; a clamping-iron. (Fr. *agrafe.*)

AGRAIL, *n.* *ag*-rale, a narrow-gauge rural railway.

AGRAPHIA, *n.* a-*graf*-e-a, inability to express oneself in writing, due to mental illness [Path.]. (Gr. *a*, and *graphō*, write.)

AGRARIAN, *a.* a-*grare*-e-an, pertaining to an equal division of public lands: *n.* an advocate of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country. **Agrarian laws,** laws among the Romans regulating the division of the lands. **Agrarian murder,** murder arising out of a dispute about land. (L. *agrarius*, pertaining to land.)

AGRARIANISM, *n.* a-*grare*-e-an-izm, an equal division of lands, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

AGRARIANIZE, *v.t.* ag-*rare*-e-an-ize, to apportion land equally; to infect with ideas of agrarianism. **Agrarianized. Agrarianizes. Agrarianizing.**

AGREE, *v.i.* a-*gree*, to be of one mind; to live in concord; to consent; to settle by stipulation; to come to one opinion or mind; to be reconciled; to harmonize; to resemble; to correspond; to suit; to correspond in gender or number [Gram.]. **Agreed. Agreeing. Agrees.** (O.Fr. *agreer*, to come to terms.)

AGREEABILITY, *n.* a-gree-a-*bil*-e-te, agreeableness; conformity; accordance; a quality that affords pleasure.

AGREEABLE, *a.* a-*gree*-a-bl, suitable; conformable to; in conformity with; pleasing; willing to agree.

AGREEABLENESS, *n.* a-*gree*-a-bl-ness, state of being agreeable.

AGREEABLY, *ad.* a-*gree*-ab-le, in an agreeable manner.

AGREEMENT, *n.* a-*gree*-ment, the state of being agreed; harmony of sentiment; correspondence; bargain; a contract; concord [Gram.].

AGRESTIC, *a.* a-*gres*-tik, rustic, rude. (L. *agrestis*, rustic.)

AGRESTICAL, *a.* a-*gres*-tik-al, agrestic.

AGRICULTURAL, *a.* ag-re-*kul*-tewr-al, pertaining to agriculture.

AGRICULTURALIST, *n.* ag-re-*kul*-tewr-al-ist, one skilled in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, *n.* *ag*-re-*kul*-tewr, the science, art, or practice of cultivating the ground. (L. *agri*, of a field, and *cultura*, tilling.)

AGRICULTURIST, *n.* ag-re-*kul*-tewr-ist, an agriculturalist.

AGRIMONY, *n.* *ag*-re-mo-ne, a plant of the genus *Agrimonia*, one species of which, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, yields a medicine once valued for its tonic properties. (O.Fr. *aigrimoine*, liver-wort.)

AGRIN, *a.* a-*grin*, grinning.

AGRIOLOGIST, *n.* ag-re-*ol*-o-jist, a student of agriology.

AGRIOLOGY, *n.* ag-re-*ol*-o-je, the comparative study of man in his primitive state. (Gr. *agrios*, going wild, and *logos*, science.)

AGROM, *n.* *ag*-rom, a disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough, and is sometimes covered with white spots. (Indian name.)

AGRONOMIC, *a.* *ag*-ro-*nom*-ic, relating to agronomics or agronomy.

AGRONOMICAL, *a.* ag-ro-*nom*-ik-al, agronomic.

AGRONOMICS, *n.* ag-ro-*nom*-iks, the branch of Political Economy treating of the allotment and care of the land, especially as regarding its nationalization. (Fr. *agronome*, an agriculturalist.)

AGRONOMIST, *n.* ag-*ron*-o-mist, a student of agronomics, or a person practising agronomy.

AGRONOMY, *n.* ag-*ron*-o-me, scientific agriculture.

AGROSTEMMA, *n.* ag-ro-*stem*-ma, a genus of plants, now included in *Lychnis*, of which the common corncockle, *Lychnis githago*, is a species. (Gr. *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a wreath.)

AGROSTOGRAPHY, *n.* a-gros-*tog*-ra-fe, a description of the grasses. (Gr. *agrostis*, grass, and *graphō*, write.)

AGROSTOLOGY, *n.* a-gros-*tol*-o-je, that part of botany which treats of the grasses. (Gr. *agrostis*, and *logos*, science.)

AGROUND, *ad.* a-*ground*, on the ground; stranded [Naut.]; brought to a stand.

AGUA, *n.* *ah*-gwa, the South American toad, *Bufo agua*, imported into Jamaica for killing the rats.

AGUARDIENTA, *n.* *ah*-gwawr-dee-*en*-ta, an inferior Spanish brandy. Sp. *aguardiente*, brandy.)

AGUE, *n.* *ay*-gew, malaria; an intermittent fever, with cold shiverings; a chill, with shivering, though in health. (O.Fr. *ague*, sharp.)

AGUE-CAKE, *n.* *ay*-gew-kake, a tumour caused by a hardening of the spleen, frequently due to ague.

AGUED, *a.* *ay*-gewd, having a fit of ague; shivering.

AGUE-SPELL, *n.* *ay*-gew-spell, a charm to cure or prevent ague.

AGUE-TREE, *n.* *ay*-gew-tree, the sassafras tree, *Laurus sassafras*, on account of its febrifugal qualities.

AGUISH, *a.* *ay*-gew-ish, malarial; somewhat cold or shivering; causing ague.

AGUISHNESS, *n.* *ay*-gew-ish-ness, the quality of being aguish.

AGYNOUS, *a.* *aj*-e-nus, without female organs; male [Bot.]. (Gr. *a*, and *gyne*, a woman.)

AH, *int.* ah, an exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, or contempt, according to the manner of utterance. (O.Fr. *a* !)

AHA, *int.* ah-*ha*, an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or surprise, according to look or utterance: *n.* a sunk fence; a ha-ha.

AHEAD, *ad.* a-*hed*, further in advance; headlong. **Go ahead,** start at once; keep on.

AHEAP, *a.* or *ad.* a-*heep*, trembling with fear; crouching together from fear.

AHEM, *int.* a-*hem*, exclamation indicating surprise or disbelief, or to attract notice to the person making it.

AHOY, *int.* a-*hoy*, a sea term, used in hailing [Naut.].

AHRIMAN, *n.* *ah*-re-man, the Zoroastrian impersonation of the dark or evil principle in nature. (Per. *ahriman*, from Zend *arira mainyu*, an unfriendly spirit.)

AHULL, *ad.* a-*hull*, said of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm lashed on the lee-side, on account of the violence of a storm—she then lying nearly with her side to the wind and sea, and her head being somewhat inclined in the direction of the wind.

AI, *n.* *ah*-e, the three-toed sloth, an edentate of the genus *Bradypus*. (Braz. *aï*, depicting its plaintive cry.)

AICH'S-METAL, *n.* *aych*'s-met-al, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron. (Johann Aich.)

AID, *n.* ayd, help; succour; the person or thing that helps; an aide-de-camp; a tax for a special purpose; a tribute exacted by a lord from his vassal: *v.t.* to help; to succour; to relieve. **First Aid,** help to the injured before the arrival of the doctor. **Aided. Aiding. Aids.** (O.Fr. *aider*, help.)

AIDE-DE-CAMP, *n.* *ayd*-de-kong: *pl.* **Aides-de-camp,** *ayd*-de-kong, a naval or military officer attendant on the sovereign or a general. (Fr. *aide*, a helper, and *de camp*, of the camp.)

AIDLESS, *a.* *ayd*-less, without aid; unsupported.

AIGLET, *n.* *ayg*-let, a young eagle [Her.]. (Fr. *aigle*, eagle.)

AIGRE, *n.* *ay*-ger, a high tidal wave; an eagre.

AIGREMORE, *n.* *ay*-ger-more, charcoal in that state of preparation for admixture with the other constituents of gunpowder. (Fr. of unknown origin.)

AIGRET, *n.* *ay*-gret, an aigrette.

AIGRETTE, *n.* *ay*-gret, an egret's plume; a tuft of feathers; a spray of jewels.

AIGUILLE, *n.* ay-*gweel,* a slender spire ; a rock drill ; a peak ; a needle-like point. (Fr. *aiguille,* a needle.)
AIGUILLETTE, *n.* *ay*-gwil-*et,* an aglet.
AIGULET, *n.* *ay*-gew-let, an aiguillette.
AIL, *v.t.* ayl, to affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind : *v.i.* to be in pain or trouble ; to be the matter with. Ailed. Ailing. Ails. (A.S. *eglan,* to suffer pain.)
AILANTHUS, *n.* ail-*anth*-us, the so-called tree of heaven, *A. glandulosa.*
AILE, *n.* ile, aisle, the wing of a church.
AILERON, *n.* *ay*-ler-on, a side wall concealing a church aisle, or a half-gable [Architect.] ; an extra auxiliary tip to an aeroplane wing to assist in keeping its lateral balance [Aeronaut.]. (Fr. *aileron.*)
AILLETTE, *n.* ayl-*let,* a steel shoulder-plate worn by wearers of a coat of mail to fend off blows directed against the head, but glancing off the helm ; hence, the modern epaulet. (Fr. *aile,* a wing.)
AILMENT, *n.* *ayl*-ment, indisposition ; disease.
AIM, *n.* aym, the act of aiming ; the object aimed at ; purpose ; design : *v.i.* to point at with a missive weapon ; to direct the intention or effort ; to endeavour : *v.t.* to direct or point, as a weapon. Aimed. Aiming. Aims. (O.Fr. *aesmer,* to estimate.)
AIMLESS, *a.* *aym*-less, without aim.
AIMLESSLY, *ad.* *aym*-less-le, without aim.
AIN'T, aynt, a vulgar way of saying are not and am not [Colloq.].
AIR, *n.* ayr, the atmosphere ; an aeriform body or a gas ; a light breeze ; a tune ; melody ; peculiar look, appearance, or mien, as a ridiculous air ; an affected manner ; show of pride, haughtiness, as an air of triumph, airs and graces ; that which expresses action [Paint.] : *pl.* the artificial motions or carriage of a horse [Man.] : *v.t.* to expose to the air ; to ventilate ; to dry or warm by a fire. Take the air, to walk in the open air. Castles in the air, fanciful ideas. Aired. Airing. Airs. (Fr. *air,* from L. *aer,* from Gr. *aër,* air.)
AIR-BALLOON, *n.* *ayr*-bal-*loon,* a balloon ; an inflated toy balloon.
AIR-BASE, *n.* *ayr*-base, an aerodrome used as a base by military or naval aircraft [Mil.].
AIR-BATH, *n.* *ayr*-bahth, exposure of the naked body to the air ; a machine for causing air to pass over the body.
AIR-BED, *n.* *ayr*-bed, a bed inflated with air.
AIR-BLADDER, *n.* *ayr*-blad-der, a vesicle containing air ; the sound or swim-bladder of a fish.
AIR-BONE, *n.* *ayr*-bone, a hollow bone containing air [Ornith.].
AIR-BRAKE, *n.* *ayr*-brake, a brake worked by compression of air or through the action of air on a vacuum.
AIR-BRICK, *n.* *ayr*-brick, a ventilating brick inserted into a wall of a house.
AIR-BUILT, *a.* *ayr*-bilt, without solid foundation ; chimerical.
AIR-CASING, *n.* *ayr*-kase-ing, iron casing filled with air, and enclosing, so as to isolate, a heated pipe.
AIRCELLS, *n.pl.* *ayr*-selz, cavities containing air [Bot. and Anat.].
AIR-CHAMBER, *n.* *ayr*-chame-ber, a chamber enclosing air, as in a cushion or rubber tyre, for buoyancy and shock-absorption ; a cavity in a hydraulic machine from which the air on the admission of water acts as an equalizing force upon the flow of the water.
AIR-CONDENSER, *n.* *ayr*-kon-*dense*-er, an apparatus for compressing air.
AIR-COOLING, *a.* *ayr*-cool-ing, diminishing heat in a motor-engine by adding to the radiating surface of the cylinder by means of radiators through which currents of air pass.
AIRCOURSE, *n.* *ayr*-korse, an airway.
AIRCRAFT, *n.* *ayr*-craft, machines for navigating the air.
AIR-CUSHION, *n.* *ayr*-kocsh-on, cushion that is inflated with air.
AIR-DRAIN, *n.* *ayr*-drayn, a cavity round the external walls of a building to keep off the earth and prevent dampness.
AIR-DRAWN, *a.* *ayr*-drawn, drawn in air ; imaginary.
AIRE, *n.* *ey*-re, a freeman in ancient Ireland whose position was reckoned by his material possessions.
AIREDALE, *n.* *ayr*-dale, the largest variety of terrier, originally bred for otter-hunting in the river Aire.
AIR-ENGINE, *n.* *ayr*-en-jin, engine moved by the expansion and compression of air.
AIRER, *n.* *ayr*-er, one who airs ; a clothes-horse.
AIR-EXHAUSTER, *n.* *ayr*-ex-awst-er, a contrivance for draining off air.
AIR-FILTER, *n.* *ayr*-filt-er, a contrivance for purifying air.
AIR-FLUE, *n.* *ayr*-flu, a flue distributing heated air over a building.
AIR-FOUNTAIN, *n.* *ayr*-fount-en, a contrivance by which compressed air works a jet of water.
AIR-FUNNEL, *n.* *ayr*-fun-nel, contrivance for ventilating the hold of a ship.
AIR-FURNACE, *n.* *ayr*-fern-ace, a furnace in which air is heated ; a furnace other than a blast-furnace.
AIR-GAS, *n.* *ayr*-gass, air mingled with hydrocarbon vapour so that it becomes combustible and can be used for lighting and heating purposes.
AIR-GUN, *n.* *ayr*-gun, a gun which propels bullets by compressed air.
AIR-HOLE, *n.* *ayr*-hole, an opening for air ; a flaw in cast metal.
AIRILY, *ad.* *ayr*-e-le, in an airy manner.
AIRINESS, *n.* *ayr*-e-ness, the state of being airy ; lightness.
AIRING, *n.* *ayr*-ing, exposure to the air, or a fire, to warm or dry ; exercise in the open air.
AIR-JACKET, *n.* *ayr*-jak-et, a swimming jacket inflated with air.
AIRLESS, *a.* *ayr*-less, not freely communicating with the open air ; not airy.
AIR-LINE, *n.* *ayr*-line, a straight line in the air between two points ; a service of aeroplanes plying for hire.
AIR-LOCK, *n.* *ayr*-lock, the intervening chamber between the air and the interior of a pneumatic or submarine caisson.
AIR-MACHINE, *n.* *ayr*-ma-sheen, machine for ventilation [Mining].
AIRMAN, *n.* *ayr*-man, an aviator ; one who navigates the air.
AIR-PASSAGE, *n.* *ayr*-pas-saje, extended air space betwixt cells of certain plants [Bot.].
AIRPLANE, *n.* *ayr*-plane, an aeroplane.
AIRPOCKET, *n.* *ayr*-pok-et, a localized atmospheric condition caused by irregular air currents affecting an aeroplane so that it drops suddenly as into a cavity while flying.
AIRPOISE, *n.* *ayr*-poize, instrument for measuring the weight of air.
AIRPORT, *n.* *ayr*-port, port to admit air [Naut.] ; an aerodrome.
AIRPUMP, *n.* *ayr*-pump, a machine for altering the density of air.
AIR-RAID, *n.* *ayr*-rade, an attack by aircraft.
AIR-SACS, *n.pl.* *ayr*-saks, air receptacles, or vesicles, in the hollow bones, and other cavities of birds, all communicating with the lungs [Ornith.].
AIRSCREW, *n.* *ayr*-screw, the propeller of an aircraft.
AIRSHAFT, *n.* *ayr*-shahft, a ventilation shaft.
AIRSHED, *n.* *ayr*-shed, a building for docking aircraft ; a hangar.
AIRSHIP, *n.* *ayr*-ship, a dirigible balloon.
AIR-SICKNESS, *n.* *ayr-sik*-ness, a form of *mal de mer* from which fliers often suffer at first.
AIRSPACE, *n.* *ayr*-spayce, space containing air, as a room ; interval betwixt two walls ; cavity holding air in a bird's body.
AIR-STOVE, *n.* *ayr*-stohv, a stove from which heated air is discharged into a room.
AIRT, *n.* ayrt, direction ; a point of the compass. (Gael. *aird,* a quarter of the compass.)
AIR-THERMOMETER, *n.* *ayr*-ther-*mom*-e-ter, a thermometer in which air takes the place of mercury.
AIRTIGHT, *a.* *ayr*-tite, impermeable to air.
AIRTRAP, *n.* *ayr*-trap, contrivance for escape of foul air from drains.
AIRTRUNK, *n.* *ayr*-trunk, a ventilating apparatus.
AIR-VESSEL, *n.* *ayr*-ves-sel, vessel for condensing air.
AIRWAY, *n.* *ayr*-way, passage for admitting air [Mining] ; a route for flying through the air.
AIRWORTHY, *a.* ayr-*wur*-the, fit for flying.
AIRY, *a.* *ayr*-e, consisting of air ; belonging to the air ; in air ; open to a free current of air ; light as, or like, air ; unsubstantial ; unreal ; vain ; gay ;

sprightly; light of heart; suggestive of distance or atmosphere [Paint.].

AIRY, *n.* *ayr*-e, an aerie.

AISLE, *n.* ile, the wing or side passage of a church, separated from the nave by pillars. (Fr. *aile*, aisle.)

AISLED, *a.* iled, furnished with aisles.

AIT, *n.* ayt, a small island in a river or lake; an eyot. (A.S. *iggath*, small island.)

AITCH-BONE, *n.* *aych*-bone, the part of an ox cut from between the rump and the buttock. (For *natch-bone*, from O.Fr. *nache*, buttock, and *bone*.)

AITIOLOGY, *n.* a-te-*ol*-o-je, etiology.

AJAR, *ad.* a-*jahr*, partly open, as a door. (A.S. *oncirran*, to turn away.)

AJOG, *ad.* a-jog, leisurely progression, as of a pony-trap *jogging* along.

AJUGA, *n.* a-*ju*-gah, a genus of 30 labiate plants which includes the bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

AJUTAGE, *n.* *aj*-yew-taje, adjutage.

AKEE, *n.* a-*kee*, the tropical African fruit-tree, *Blighea sapida*.

AKER-STAFF, *or* Acre-staff, *n.* *ay*-ker-stahf, an instrument for clearing the coulter of the plough [Agr.]. (Ger. *acker*, a field.)

AKIMBO, *ad.* a-*kim*-bo, hands on hips with elbows outwards.

AKIN, *a.* a-*kin*, allied by blood or by nature.

AL, a prefix of Arabic origin, equivalent to *the*.

ALA, *n.* *ay*-la, the wing or side petal of a papilionaceous blossom, or membrane attached to a seed, or stalk [Bot.]; the upper and outer parts of the external ear; the lateral cartilages of the nose &c. [Anat.]. (L. *ala*, a wing.)

ALABANDIN, *n.* al-a-*ban*-din, a polishable sulphide of manganese.

ALABASTER, *n.* *al*-a-bas-ter, a compact granular variety of sulphate of calcium; gypsum: *a.* made of alabaster. (O.Fr. *alabastre*.)

ALABASTRIAN, *a.* al-a-*bas*-tre-an, pertaining to, or like, alabaster.

ALABASTRINE, *a.* al-a-*bas*-treen, alabastrian.

ALABASTRITE, *n.* *al*-a-*bas*-trite, a vase, or other vessel, for holding perfumes, usually made of alabaster [Archæol.].

ALABASTRUS, *n.* al-a-*bas*-trus, a flower-bud.

ALACK, *int.* a-*lak*, alas! an expression of sorrow. (Perhaps from early English *a* and *lack*, used to denote a want.)

ALACK-A-DAY, *int.* a-*lak*-a-*day*, alas the day! expressing sorrow.

ALACRIOUS, *a.* a-*lak*-re-us, cheerful.

ALACRITY, *n.* a-*lak*-re-te, cheerful or ardent promptitude. (L. *alacritātem*, briskness.)

ALADDINISTS, *n.pl.* a-*lad*-in-ists, Mohammedan freethinkers. (From Ala Eddin, pinnacle of religion, a famous religious thinker in the days of Bajazet II.)

ALALIA, *n.* a-*lay*-le-a, lack of ability to speak [Path.]. (Gr. *a*, and *lalia*, talking.)

ALAMEDA, *n.* *ah*-la-*may*-da, a wide and shaded promenade; so called because, in the South-Western States of America, these promenades are usually planted with *alamos*, or cottonwood trees.

ALAMODE, *ad.* a-la-*mode*, in the fashion: *n.* a thin glossy silk for hoods and scarfs; in cookery, meat cut in small pieces and stewed with vegetables particularly haricot beans. (Fr. *à la mode*, according to the fashion.)

ALAMORT, *ad.* *al*-a-mort, mortally, or to the death; melancholy or half-dead state; depressed. (Fr. *à la mort*, to the death.)

ALANT, *n.* a-*lant*, a mastiff dog with short ears [Her.]. (O.Fr. *alan*, *alant*, a large hound for hunting.)

ALANTIN, *n.* a-*lan*-tin, a starch from elecampane.

ALAR, *a.* *ay*-lar, pertaining to, or having wings.

ALARM, *n.* a-*lahrm*, signal in warning of approaching danger; a summons to arms; sudden terror excited by apprehension of danger; contrivance for waking persons from sleep, or exciting attention; an appeal or challenge [Fencing]: *v.t.* to rouse to vigilance and exertion in imminency of danger; to disturb with terror. Alarmed. Alarming. Alarms. (Fr. *alarme*, warning.)

ALARM-BELL, *n.* a-*lahrm*-bel, a bell rung to give an alarm.

ALARM-CLOCK, *n.* a-*lahrm*-klok, a clock contrived so that it can be set to strike an alarm at any hour.

ALARM-GAUGE, *n.* a-*lahrm*-gaje, an index of too much pressure on, or too little water in, a boiler.

ALARM-GUN, *n.* a-*lahrm*-gun, gun to signal an enemy's approach.

ALARMING, *a.* a-*lahrm*-ing, exciting alarm or apprehension.

ALARMINGLY, *ad.* a-*lahrm*-ing-le, in an alarming manner.

ALARMIST, *n.* a-*lahrm*-ist, one who is always exciting alarm.

ALARM-POST, *n.* a-*lahrm*-pohst, a rendezvous in case of an alarm.

ALARM-WATCH, *n.* a-*lahrm*-wotch, a watch like an alarm-clock.

ALARUM, *n.* a-*lahr*-um, *or* a-*larr*-um, alarm; an alarm-clock.

ALARY, *a.* *ayl*-a-re, wing-shaped [Bot. and Anat.].

ALAS, *int.* a-*lass*, *or* a-*lahss*, an exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil. (O.Fr. *a*, ah! and *las*, miserable that I am!)

ALATE, *a.* *ay*-late, bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion [Bot.]; having an expanded lip [Conch.]. (L. *ālātus*, winged.)

ALATED, *a.* *ay*-late-ed, alate.

ALB, *n.* alb, a full-length clerical vestment of white linen. (O.Fr. *albe*.)

ALBACORE, *n.* *al*-ba-kore, a sort of tunny-fish; a species of *Thynnus*. (Port. from Ar. *albakr*, the young camel.)

ALBATA, *n.* al-*bah*-ta, a composition of nickel, tin, zinc, and copper, used as a substitute for silver. (L. *albus*, white.)

ALBATROSS, *n.* *al*-ba-tross, the largest of living seafowl, a long-winged petrel of the genus *Diomedea*, met with in the southern ocean. (Port. *alcatraz*, a pelican.)

ALBEIT, *conj.* awl-*be*-it, although; notwithstanding [Poet.].

ALBERIA, *n.* al-*bee*-re-a, a shield without arms [Her.]. (L. *albus*.)

ALBERT, *n.* *al*-bert, a watch-chain attached to a waistcoat buttonhole where it is held by a cross-piece. (After Albert, Prince Consort.)

ALBESCENCE, *n.* al-*bess*-ence, the act of growing white.

ALBESCENT, *a.* al-*bess*-ent, becoming white, or whitish. (L. *albescens*, becoming white.)

ALBICORE, *n.* *al*-be-kore, the albacore.

ALBIGENSES, *n.pl.* al-be-*jen*-seez, a sect of Reformers who separated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century. (From Albigeois, the district round Albi, a town in Languedoc in France, in which they lived.)

ALBINISM, *n.* *al*-bin-izm, the state or condition of an albino; leucopathy.

ALBINO, *n.* al-*bee*-no, a person, or animal, with an unusually pale skin and fair hair, also with pupils of a peculiar red or pink colour, and too weak to bear full daylight; an impression from a die taken without colour. (Port. *albino*, formerly whitish.)

ALBINOTIC, *a.* al-bin-*ot*-ic, relating to albinism; touched with leucopathy.

ALBION, *n.* *al*-be-on, an ancient, and still a poetic, name for England. (Celt. *alb*, cliff, and *ban*, white.)

ALBITE, *n.* *al*-bite, one of the soda felspars. (L. *albus*.)

ALBUGINEA, *n.* al-bew-*jin*-e-a, fibrous white covering of the eye, testicle, and certain other organs [Anat.]. (L. *albuginis*, of a disease of the eye.)

ALBUGINEOUS, *a.* al-bew-*jin*-e-us, pertaining to, or resembling, the white of the eye or of an egg. (L. *albuginis*, of a disease of the eye.)

ALBUGO, *n.* al-*bew*-go, a white opaque spot growing on the cornea, and obstructing vision. (L. *albugo*, a disease of the eye.)

ALBUM, *n.* *al*-bum, a white table containing a list of public officers and transactions [Rom. Antiq.]; a book, originally blank, for autographs and literary pieces as mementos; a blank book for photographs or stamps. (L. *album*, whiteness.)

ALBUMEN, *n.* al-*bew*-men, a thick glairy substance which forms a constituent principle of plants and animals, and exists nearly pure in the white of an egg and the serum of the blood; albumin [Chem.]. (L. *albūmen*, white of an egg.)

ALBUMENIZE, *v.t.* al-*bew*-min-ize, to impregnate with albumen. Albumenized. Albumenizes. Albumenizing.

ALBUMIN, *n.* al-*bew*-min, a clear, glutinous, nitrogenous substance in the blood and in certain animal and vegetable solids and fluids, and used as a clarifier in cookery, photography, &c.

ALBUMINATE, *n.* al-*bew*-min-ate, a mixture of albumen with some other substance.

ALBUMINOID, *a.* al-*bew*-min-oyd, resembling albumen: *n.* a substance resembling albumen. (L. *albūmen*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.)

ALBUMINOSE, *a.* al-*bew*-min-ose, albuminous.

ALBUMINOSIS, *n.* al-bew-min-*ose*-is, a morbid state in which too much albumin is in the blood [Path.].

ALBUMINOUS, *a.* al-*bew*-min-us, having the properties of albumen.

ALBUMINURIA, *n.* al-*bew*-min-*yew*r-e-a, a disease in the kidneys which leads to urinary secretions containing albumen [Med.]. (L. *albūmen*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.)

ALBURNOUS, *a.* al-*bur*-nus, pertaining to or consisting of alburnum.

ALBURNUM, *n.* al-*burn*-um, the white and soft part of the wood, or sap-wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood [Bot.]. (L. *alburnum*, the soft thin layer, or sap-wood, betwixt bark and wood.)

ALCA, *n.* *al*-ka, a genus of sea-birds which includes the razorbill. (Ice. *alka*, an auk.)

ALCAIC, *a.* al-*kay*-ik, a metre invented by the Greek poet Alcæus of Mitylene, and called after him.

ALCAICS, *n.pl.* al-*kay*-iks, several kinds of Alcaic verse.

ALCAYDE, *n.* al-*kayd*, judge or magistrate; in Spain, **Alcalde**, a judge; in Africa, **Alcaid**, a judge or governor. (Ar. *al*, and *qādī*, a cadi or judge.)

ALCAZAR, *n.* al-ka-*thar*, a Moorish palace; the most famous is the Alcazar of Seville in Spain built by the Moors; hence, any palace, though usually a royal one, in Spain. (Sp. *alcazar*, a citadel-palace.)

ALCEDO, *n.* al-*see*-do, a genus of birds comprising the kingfishers. (L. *alcēdo*, kingfisher.)

ALCHEMIC, *a.* al-*kem*-ik, relating to alchemy.

ALCHEMICALLY, *ad.* al-*kem*-ik-al-le, in the manner of alchemy.

ALCHEMIST, *n.* *al*-kem-ist, a student of alchemy.

ALCHEMISTIC, *a.* al-kem-*ist*-ik, alchemistical.

ALCHEMISTICAL, *a.* al-kem-*ist*-ik-al, practising or relating to alchemy.

ALCHEMIZE, *v.t.* *al*-k… ı-ize, to transmute, as by alchemy. **Alchemized. Alchemizes. Alchemizing.**

ALCHEMY, *n.* *al*-kem-e, the early form of chemistry. (O.Fr. *alchemie*.)

ALCHYMY, *n.* *al*-ke-me, alchemy.

ALCOHOL, *n.* *al*-ko-hol, the intoxicating element of fermented liquors; any one of an important class of hydrates of hydrocarbide residues due to ferments of different kinds, many of them acting on glucose; the alcohols are divided into twelve groups, nine of which are composed of liquids, and they are the principal solvents for substances of organic origin. (Ar. *al*, and *kohl*, fine powder of antimony.)

ALCOHOLATE, *n.* *al*-ko-hol-ate, a salt in which the alcohol seems to replace the water of crystallization.

ALCOHOLIC, *a.* al-ko-*hol*-ik, pertaining to an alcohol, or partaking of its properties.

ALCOHOLIMETER, *n.* *al*-ko-hol-*im*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the amount of pure alcohol in a liquid. (*Alcohol*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.)

ALCOHOLISM, *n.* *al*-ko-hol-izm, an impaired condition due to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

ALCOHOLIZATION, *n.* *al*-ko-hol-e-*zay*-shon, the act of rectifying spirit.

ALCOHOLIZE, *v.t.* *al*-ko-hol-ize, to convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit. **Alcoholized. Alcoholizes. Alcoholizing.**

ALCOHOLMETER, *n.* al-ko-*hol*-me-ter, alcoholometer.

ALCOHOLOMETER, *n.* al-ko-hol-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for determining the amount of alcohol in liquors.

ALCOHOLOMETRY, *n.* *al*-ko-hol-*om*-et-re, the determination of the amount of alcohol in spirituous liquids.

ALCORAN, *n.* *al*-ko-ran, *or* al-ko-*rahn*, alkoran, the Koran.

ALCOVE, *n.* *al*-kove, *or* al-*kove*, a vaulted recess in a room; an arbour; any sheltered retreat. (Fr. *alcôve*.)

ALDEHYDE, *n.* *al*-de-hide, a limpid, very volatile liquid, of a suffocating odour, the product of the oxidation of alcohol, being alcohol deprived of two atoms of hydrogen. (*Alcohol*, *de*, from, and *hydrogen*.)

ALDEHYDIC, *a.* al-de-*hide*-ik, containing aldehyde.

ALDER, *n.* *awl*-der, a tree of the genus *Alnus*, usually growing in moist places. (A.S. *alor*, an alder.)

ALDERMAN, *n.* *awl*-der-man, a borough or county dignitary. (A.S. *ealdorman*, a head-man.)

ALDERMANCY, *n.* awl-der-man-se, the office of an alderman.

ALDERMANIC, *a.* awl-der-*man*-ik, pertaining to an alderman.

ALDERMANLIKE, *a.* *awl*-der-man-like, like an alderman.

ALDERMANLY, *a.* *awl*-der-man-le, aldermanlike.

ALDERMANRY, *n.* *awl*-der-man-re, aldermancy.

ALDERN, *a.* *awl*-dern, made of alder.

ALDINE, *a.* *al*-dine, a style of type used by Aldus. Aldine editions, the classics, printed with great care at Venice, by the family of Aldus Manutius, in the 16th century.

ALE, *n.* ayl, liquor made from malt and hops by fermentation. (A.S. *ealu*, ale.)

ALEATORY, *a.* *ayl*-e-a-to-re, depending on dice or chance; depending on a contingency [Law]. (L. *alea*, a game at dice.)

ALEBENCH, *n.* *ayl*-bench, a bench in or before an alehouse.

ALEBERRY, *n.* *ayl*-ber-re, ale and sops of bread boiled.

ALECONNER, *n.* *ayl*-kon-ner, an ale-taster; an inspector of measures in public houses.

ALECOST, *n.* *ayl*-kost, costmary, *Pyrethrum tanacetum*, used to flavour ale.

ALECTOROMACHY, *n.* *a*-lek-to-*rom*-a-ke, the sport of cock-fighting. (Gr. *alektor*, a cock, and *mache*, a fight.)

ALECTOROMANCY, *n.* a-*lek*-to-rom-*an*-se, an ancient practice of telling events by means of a cock. (Gr. *alektryon*, a cock, and *manteia*, prediction.)

ALEE, *ad.* a-*lee*, on or to the lee side [Naut.].

ALEFOUNDER, *n.* *ayl*-found-er, an aleconner.

ALEGAR, *n.* *ayl*-e-gar, sour ale. (*Ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.)

ALEGILL, *n.* *ayl*-jil, a kind of medicated liquor, prepared from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

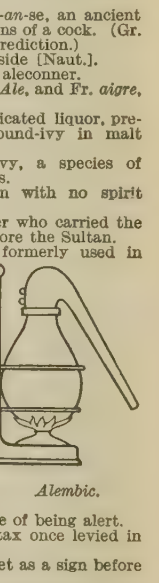
ALE-HOOF, *n.* *ayl*-hoof, ground-ivy, a species of *Nepeta*, once used instead of hops.

ALEHOUSE, *n.* *ayl*-house, an inn with no spirit licence.

ALEMBDAR, *n.* a-*lem*-dar, an officer who carried the green standard of Mohammed before the Sultan.

ALEMBIC, *n.* a-*lem*-bik, a vessel formerly used in distillation, made of glass, metal, or earthenware. (Fr. *alambique*.)

ALEMBROTH, *n.* a-*lem*-broth, the salt of wisdom of the alchemists; a compound of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac.



Alembic.

ALENGTH, *ad.* a-*length*, full-length or length-wise.

ALEPIDOTE, *a.* a-*lep*-e-dote, without scales [Ichth.]. (Gr. *a*, and *lepis*, a scale.)

ALERT, *a.* a-*lert*, watchful; brisk. (Fr. *alerte*.)

ALERTLY, *ad.* a-*lert*-le, briskly; vigilantly.

ALERTNESS, *n.* a-*lert*-ness, the state of being alert.

ALESILVER, *n.* *ayl*-sil-ver, an ale tax once levied in London.

ALE-STAKE, *n.* *ayl*-stake, a stake set as a sign before an alehouse.

ALE-TASTER, *n.* *ayl*-tayst-er, an inspector of beer and bread.

ALETHIOLOGY, *n.* a-*lee*-the-*ol*-o-je, a branch of logic, dealing with the nature of truth and falsehood. (Gr. *alēthia*, truth, and *logos*, science.)

ALETTE, *n.* a-*let*, a side pilaster [Arch.]. (L. *ala*, a wing.)

ALETUDE, *n.* *al*-e-tewd, bulkiness, fatness.

ALEUROMETER, *n.* al-yew-*rom*-e-ter, an instrument for estimating the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour. (Gr. *aleuron*, wheaten flour, and *metron*, a measure.)

ALEURONE, *n.* a-*lew*-rohn, an albuminoid substance found in the endosperm of ripe seeds.
ALE-VAT, *n. ayl*-vat, a vat in which ale is fermented.
ALEWIFE, *n. ayl*-wife, a woman who keeps an alehouse; the allis shad.
ALEXANDERS, *n.* al-ex-*ahn*-derz, the umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium olusatrum.*
ALEXANDRINE, *n.* al-ex-*ahn*-drin, verse of twelve syllables, first used in a French poem on Alexander the Great.
ALEXANDRITE, *n.* al-ex-*ahn*-drite, a variety of chrysoberyl, found in mica schist.
ALEXIN, *n.* a-*lex*-in, a defensive proteid; a substance in the body which destroys germs. (Gr. *alexo*, ward off.)
ALEXIPHARMIC, *a.* a-lex-e-*fahrm*-ik, acting as an antidote: *n.* a counteractive. (Gr. *alexo*, to ward off, and *pharmakon*, poison.)
ALEXIPYRETIC, *n.* a-*lek*-se-py-*ret*-ik, a febrifuge. (Gr. *alexo*, to repel, and *pyretos*, fever.)
ALEXITERIC, *a.* a-lex-e-*ter*-ik, counteracting poison: *n.* a medicine to counteract poison. (Gr. *alexētērios*, able to ward off.)
ALFA, *n. al*-fa, esparto grass, a species of *Stipa.*
ALFALFA, *n.* al-*fal*-fa, the fodder plant lucerne, otherwise purple medick, *Medicago sativa.*
ALFRESCO, *a.* and *ad.* al-*fress*-ko, under the open sky. **Alfresco meal,** a picnic meal. (It. *al fresco*, in the fresh air.)
ALGÆ, *n.pl. al*-je, sea-weeds [Bot.]. (L.)
ALGAROT, *n. al*-ga-rot, an emetic powder prepared from antimony. (From Algarotti, its inventor, a Veronese doctor.)
ALGEBRA, *n. al*-je-brah, universal arithmetic, in which symbols are employed to denote operation, and letters to represent number and quantity. (Ar. *al*, and *jabr*, reduction of fractions to whole numbers.)
ALGEBRAIC, *a.* al-je-*bray*-ik, algebraical.
ALGEBRAICAL, *a.* al-je-*bray*-ik-al, pertaining to algebra.
ALGEBRAICALLY, *ad.* al-je-*bray*-ik-al-le, by algebraic process.
ALGEBRAIST, *n.* al-je-*bray*-ist, one who is versed in algebra.
ALGEBRAIZE, *v.t. al*-je-brah-ize, to reduce to algebraic form. **Algebraized. Algebraizes. Algebraizing.**
ALGERINE, *n.* al-je-*reen*, an inhabitant, usually a native, of Algiers; also a pirate because Algiers was once a great piratical stronghold. (Algiers.)
ALGID, *a. al*-jid, cold [Med.]. (Fr. *algide.*)
ALGIDITY, *n.* al-*jid*-e-te, chilliness.
ALGIFIC, *a.* al-*jif*-ik, producing cold.
ALGIN, *n. al*-jin, a substance found in seaweeds and used in making iodine [Chem.].
ALGOID, *a. al*-goyd, like algæ.
ALGOLOGY, *n.* al-*gol*-o-je, the study of seaweeds.
ALGOR, *n. al*-gör, an unusual coldness [Med.].
ALGORISM, *n. al*-gor-izm, the decimal system of numeration; a symbolic method of numeration. (L. *algorismus.*)
ALGOUS, *a. al*-gus, pertaining to seaweed.
ALGUAZIL, *n.* al-gwah-*zeel*, a Spanish constable. (Sp. *alguazil.*)
ALGUM, *n. al*-gum, a tree, probably sandal-wood, mentioned in the Old Testament, 2 Chron. ii, and 1 Kings x. (Heb. *algum.*)
ALHAMBRA, *n.* al-*ham*-bra, the palace built by the Moors at Granada, which is the finest example of Moorish architecture. (Ar. *al-hamra*, the red house.)
ALHAMBRESQUE, *a.* al-ham-*bresk*, like the Alhambra in architectural style.
ALHENNA, *n.* al-*hen*-na, henna.
ALIAS, *ad. ay*-le-as, otherwise; at another time: *n.* an assumed name; a second writ issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment [Law]. (L. *alias*, otherwise.)
ALIBI, *ad. al*-e-bi, elsewhere: *n.* an allegation on the part of the accused that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed. (L. *alibi*, elsewhere.)
ALICANTE, *n.* al-e-*kan*-te, *or al*-e-kant, a red, sweet Spanish wine from Alicante.
ALIDADE, *n. al*-e-dade, the movable arm of a graduated instrument for taking altitudes and distances. (Fr. *alidade.*)

ALIEN, *a. ayl*-yen, foreign; of a different nature; adverse to: *n.* a foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country; one who has not the privileges of a citizen. (O.Fr. *alien.*)
ALIENABILITY, *n. ayl*-yen-a-*bil*-e-te, the capacity of being alienated.
ALIENABLE, *a. ayl*-yen-a-bl, that may be alienated.
ALIENAGE, *n. ayl*-yen-aje, the state of being an alien, or alienated.
ALIENATE, *v.t. ayl*-yen-ate, to transfer property to another; to estrange; to misapply: *a.* estranged. **Alienated. Alienates. Alienating.** (L. *alienatus*, alienated.)
ALIENATION, *n.* ayl-yen-*ay*-shon, a transfer or a conveyance of property to another [Law]; the state of being alienated; estrangement; mental derangement. (O.Fr. *alienation.*)
ALIENATOR, *n. ayl*-yen-ay-tor, a person who alienates anything.
ALIENEE, *n.* ayl-yen-*ee*, one to whom a right is transferred.
ALIENER, *n. ayl*-yen-er, an alienator.
ALIENISM, *n. ayl*-yen-izm, the state of being an alien; the study of insanity.
ALIENIST, *n. ayl*-yen-ist, a specialist in mental diseases.
ALIFEROUS, *a.* a-*lif*-er-us, having wings. (L. *ala*, and *fero*, bear.)
ALIFORM, *a. al*-e-form, having the shape of a wing.
ALIGEROUS, *a.* a-*lij*-er-us, aliferous.
ALIGHT, *v.t.* a-*lite*, to get down; descend, and settle or lodge on; to happen to come upon. **Alighted. Alighting. Alights.** (A.S. *ālihtan*, to alight.)
ALIGHT, *a.* or *ad.* a-*lite*, lighted; into light.
ALIGN, *v.t.* a-*line*, to form in a line; to adjust or regulate by a line. **Aligned. Aligning. Aligns.** (Fr. *aligner.*)
ALIGNMENT, *n.* a-*line*-ment, the act of aligning; the state of being adjusted to a line; the line of adjustment; a ground-plan.
ALIKE, *a.* a-*like*, having resemblance; similar: *ad.* in the same manner, form, or degree; equally. (A.S. *onlic*, alike.)
ALIMENT, *n. al*-e-ment, nutriment; food; the sum paid to one who has a right to claim support [Scots Law]: *v.t.* to maintain by legal obligation [Scots Law]. **Alimented. Alimenting. Aliments.** (Fr. *aliment.*)
ALIMENTAL, *a.* al-e-*ment*-al, supplying food; nourishing.
ALIMENTALLY, *ad.* al-e-*ment*-al-le, so as to serve for nourishment.
ALIMENTARINESS, *n.* al-e-*ment*-a-re-ness, the quality of being alimentary.
ALIMENTARY, *a.* al-e-*ment*-a-re, pertaining to aliment; nourishing; conveying nourishment. **Alimentary canal,** the passage through the body from the mouth downwards along which the food passes during eating, digestion and excretion.
ALIMENTATION, *n.* al-e-ment-*ay*-shon, the act or power of affording nutriment; the state of being nourished.
ALIMENTATIVENESS, *n.* al-e-*ment*-a-tiv-ness, alimentiveness.
ALIMENTIVENESS, *n.* al-e-*ment*-iv-ness, the instinct of appetite for food and drink.
ALIMONY, *n. al*-e-mon-e, allowance, by decree of court, out of a husband's estate, for support of his wife on her legal separation. (L. *alimōnia*, sustenance.)
ALINE, *v.t.* a-*lyne*, to align. **Alined. Alines. Alining.**
ALINEMENT, *n.* a-*lyne*-ment, alignment.
ALIPED, *n. al*-e-ped, an animal, like the bat, that has the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing: *a.* wing-footed. (L. *ala*, a wing, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.)
ALIQUANT, *a. al*-e-kwant, of a number not contained an exact number of times in another; thus, 6 is an aliquant part of twenty [Arith.]. (Fr. *aliquante.*)
ALIQUOT, *a. al*-e-kwot, of a number contained an exact number of times in another; thus, 5 is an aliquot part of 15 [Arith.]. (Fr. *aliquote.*)
ALISH, *a. ayl*-ish, like ale: having the qualities of ale.
ALISMA, *n. a-liz*-ma, the water-plantain. (Gr. *alisma*, a water-plant.)
ALITRUNK, *n. al*-e-trunk, the segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached. (L. *ala*, and *truncus*, trunk.)

ALIVE, *a.* a-*live*, living, or in life; in force, action, or operation; astir; lively; keenly attentive to; susceptible of. (A.S. *on life*, alive.)

ALIZARIN, *n.* a-*liz*-a-rin, a colouring matter obtained from madder; a red synthetic dye. (Fr. *alizarine.*)

ALKAHEST, *n.* *al*-ka-hest, the universal solvent of the alchemist.

ALKAHESTIC, *a.* al-ka-*hest*-ik, pertaining to the alkahest.

ALKALESCENCE, *n.* *al*-ka-*les*-sence, alkalescency.

ALKALESCENCY, *n.* *al*-ka-*les*-sen-se, a tendency to become alkaline.

ALKALESCENT, *a.* al-ka-*les*-sent, tending to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, *n.* *al*-ka-le, *or* -li, a caustic base combining with fats to form soap and with acids to form salts, and having the power of changing red vegetable colours to blue. (Ar. *al*, and *qali*, ashes of saltwort.)

ALKALIFIABLE, *a.* *al*-ka-le-*fi*-a-bl, that may be made alkaline.

ALKALIFY, *v.t.* *al*-ka-le-fi, to convert into an alkali: *v.i.* to become an alkali. Alkalified. Alkalifies. Alkalifying.

ALKALIGENOUS, *a.* al-ka-*lij*-e-nus, generating alkali. (*Alkali*, and Gr. *gennao*, produce.)

ALKALIMETER, *n.* al-ka-*lim*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies. (*Alkali*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.)

ALKALIMETRIC, *a.* al-ka-le-*met*-rik, relating to alkalimetry.

ALKALIMETRY, *n.* al-ka-*lim*-e-tre, the art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

ALKALINE, *a.* *al*-ka-line, *or* -lin, having the properties of an alkali.

ALKALINITY, *n.* al-ka-*lin*-e-te, that which constitutes an alkali.

ALKALIZATION, *n.* al-ka-le-*zay*-shon, the act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

ALKALIZE, *v.t.* *al*-ka-lize, to render alkaline: *v.i.* to become an alkali. Alkalized. Alkalizes. Alkalizing.

ALKALOID, *n.* *al*-ka-loyd, the active principle of medicinal plants; a nitrogenized substance of vegetable origin possessing in some degree the properties of an alkali: *a.* like an alkali. (*Alkali*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.)

ALKALOIDAL, *a.* *al*-ka-*loyd*-al, resembling an alkaloid.

ALKANET, *n.* *al*-ka-net, a plant of the genus *Alkanna*, whose root yields a red dye. (Sp. *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana*.)

ALKEKENGI, *n.* al-ke-*ken*-je, the winter cherry; a species of *Physalus*. (Sp. *alquequenji*.)

ALKENNA, *n.* al-*ken*-na, henna.

ALKERMES, *n.* al-*kerm*-eez, a cordial with a preparation from a species of kermes for base. (Fr. *alkermès*.)

ALKORAN, *n.* *al*-ko-rahn, the Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Fr. *alcoran*, the Koran.)

ALKORANISH, *a.* al-ko-*rahn*-ish, relating to the Koran.

ALKORANIST, *n.* al-ko-*rahn*-ist, one who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions.

ALL, *n.* awl, the whole; everything; the whole number of; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree: *ad.* wholly; completely; entirely. All but, almost. All one, quite the same. All the better, better by the whole difference. All in all, everything to one; as a whole; altogether. At all, in the least degree—used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. All along, throughout. All in the wind, too close to the wind, so that the sails shake in it only [Naut.]; wavering; uncertain. (A.S. *eall*, all.)

ALL, in *composition*, enlarges or adds force to the meaning; thus "all-absorbing" means absorbing or engrossing to the exclusion of everything else.

ALLA, *a.* *ahl*-lah, in the manner of [Mus.]. (It.)

ALLA-BREVE, *n.* *ahl*-lah-*bray*-vay, quick time. (*Alla*, and L. *brevis*, short.)

ALLA-CAPELLA, *n.* *ahl*-lah-kah-*pel*-la, alla-breve.

ALLAH, *n.* *al*-la, or al-*lah*, the Moslem word for the Deity; the name of the chief god of the Arabians before their conversion to Mohammedanism. (Ar. *al*, the, and *ilah*, god.)

ALLANITE, *n.* *al*-lan-ite, a siliceous oxide of cerium, so called after Allan its discoverer.

ALLANTOIC, *a.* *al*-lan-*toh*-ik, contained in the allantois.

ALLANTOID, *a.* al-*lan*-toyd, pertaining to the allantois; sausage-shaped.

ALLANTOIDAL, *a.* *al*-lan-*toyd*-al, allantoid.

ALLANTOIS, *n.* al-*lan*-to-iss, a thin membrane enveloping the fœtus [Anat.]. (Gr. *allas*, *allantos*, a sausage.)

ALLANTOIN, *n.* al-*lan*-to-in, allantoic acid.

ALLANTOTOXICUM, *n.* al-*lan*-to-*tox*-e-kum, a poison found in decayed liver sausage. (Gr. *allas*, and *toxicum*, poison.)

ALLAY, *v.t.* al-*lay*, to quiet; to still; to repress; to alleviate. Allayed. Allaying. Allays. (A.S. *ālecgan*, to lay down.)

ALLAYMENT, *n.* al-*lay*-ment, alleviation.

ALL-BEARING, *a.* *awl*-bare-ing, producing everything.

ALL-CHANGING, *a.* awl-*chaynj*-ing, changing everything.

ALL-DIVINE, *a.* *awl*-de-*vine*, divine in everything.

ALLECTATION, *n.* *al*-lek-*taysh*-on, allurement.

ALLEGATION, *n.* al-le-*gay*-shon, the act of alleging; assertion; that which is asserted or alleged; an excuse; statement of what a party in a case undertakes to prove [Law]. (Fr. *allégation.*)

ALLEGE, *v.t.* al-*lej*, to adduce and assert as a fact in proof or in plea. Alleged. Alleges. Alleging. (O.Fr. *esligier*, to exculpate legally.)

ALLEGEABLE, *a.* al-*lej*-a-bl, that may be alleged.

ALLEGED, *a.* al-*lejd*, averred to be true; stated to be something as yet unproven.

ALLEGIANCE, *n.* al-*lee*-je-ance, the fidelity of a subject to his sovereign; fealty; the duty owed by a subject to the state. (O.Fr. *ligeance*, liege.)

ALLEGIANT, *a.* a-*lee*-je-ant, loyal; a person owing allegiance, as a subject to a king.

ALLEGORIC, *a.* al-le-*gor*-ik, allegorical.

ALLEGORICAL, *a.* al-le-*gor*-ik-al, in the manner of allegory; figurative.

ALLEGORICALLY, *ad.* al-le-*gor*-ik-al-le, by way of allegory.

ALLEGORICALNESS, *n.* al-le-*gor*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIST, *n.* *al*-le-go-rist, one who treats a subject allegorically.

ALLEGORIZATION, *n.* *al*-le-gor-i-*zay*-shon, act of making an allegory.

ALLEGORIZE, *v.t.* *al*-le-go-rize, to treat or interpret allegorically: *v.i.* to use allegory. Allegorized. Allegorizes. Allegorizing. (Fr. *allégoriser.*)

ALLEGORY, *n.* *al*-le-go-re, a figurative manner of speaking or writing, in which a subject of a higher spiritual order is described in terms of that of a lower which resembles it in its properties and circumstances, the principal subject being so kept out of view that we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker from the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject; a figurative representation, in which something else is intended than what is actually exhibited [Paint. and Sculp.]. (Gr. *allēgoria*, a description of one thing under the image of another.)

ALLEGRETTO, *a.* al-la-*gret*-to, not quite as quick as *allegro* [Mus.]. (It.)

ALLEGRISSIMO, *a.* al-la-*gris*-se-mo, very lively [Mus.]. (It.)

ALLEGRO, *a.* al-*lay*-gro, briskly; gaily. (It. *allegro*, gay.)

ALLELUJAH, *int.* al-le-*lu*-ya, halleluiah.

ALLEMANDE, *n.* al-le-*mahnd*, a German dance; the first movement after the prelude of a suite, played fairly rapidly, and originally composed in Germany [Mus.]. (Fr. *allemand*, German.)

ALLERION, *n.* al-*lee*-re-on, an eagle without beak or feet [Her.]. (Fr. *alérion.*)

ALLEVIATE, *v.t.* al-*lee*-ve-ate, to lighten; to mitigate. Alleviated. Alleviates. Alleviating. (L. *allēvo*, make smooth.)

ALLEVIATION, *n.* al-le-ve-*ay*-shon, the act of alleviating; that which alleviates. (L. *allēviatum*, made smooth.)

ALLEVIATIVE, *a.* al-*lee*-ve-a-tiv, alleviating.

ALLEY, *n.* *al*-le, a way, walk, or passage, generally narrow; a court for skittles. (O.Fr. *alee*, a gallery.)

ALL-FOOLS' DAY, *n.* *awl*-foolz-day, the first of April.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* awl-*fores*, a game at cards, so called from its four points (high, low, jack and the game), also called seven-up. On all fours, on legs and arms; to be on all-fours with a person or thing, means to be on an equality with them.

ALL-GOOD, *n.* *awl-good*, the plant Good King Henry, a species of *Chenopodium*.

ALL-HAIL, *int.* awl-*hayl*, a wish of all health.

ALL-HALLOWEEN, *n.* awl-*hal*-lo-ene, the thirty-first of October.

ALL-HALLOWMASS, *n.* awl-*hal*-lo-mass, All Saints' Day, the first of November; the feast of All Saints.

ALL-HALLOWS, *n.* awl-*hal*-loze, all the saints; All Saints' Day. (A.S. *eall*, all, and *hālgan*, saint.)

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, *n.* awl-*hal*-lo-tide, on or about the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, *n.* *awl*-heel, a popular name of several plants, such as valerian, mistletoe and self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

ALLIACEOUS, *a.* al-le-*ay*-shus, pertaining to onions; having the properties of garlic. (L. *allium*, garlic.)

ALLIANCE, *n.* al-*li*-ance, the state of being allied; relation or union by marriage; union by treaty or league; the treaty or league itself; any union or connection of interests; the parties allied. (O.Fr. *aliance*.)

ALLICE, *n.* *al*-liss, the Severn shad, the allis, *Clupea alosa*.

ALLIES, *n.pl.* al-*lize*, persons or things interdependent upon each other; states in league for mutual defence or offence.

ALLIGATE, *v.t.* *al*-le-gate, to tie together. Alligated. Alligates. Alligating.

ALLIGATION, *n.* al-le-*gay*-shon, a rule for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values [Arith.]. (L. *alligātio*, a tying to.)

ALLIGATOR, *n.* *al*-le-gay-tor, a genus of the Crocodilia living in Europe from the days of the Upper Chalk to those of the Pliocene and now found only in America and China. (Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard.)

ALLIGATOR-PEAR, *n.* *al*-le-gay-tor-pare, the avocado, the fruit of *Persea gratissima*, of tropical America.

ALLIGATURE, *n.* al-*lig*-a-tewr, ligature.

ALLIS, *n.* *al*-lis, a fish of the genus *Clupea*, the allice shad.

ALLISION, *n.* al-*lizh*-on, a striking against. (L. *allisio*, a striking upon.)

ALLITERAL, *a.* al-*lit*-er-al, alliterative.

ALLITERATE, *v.t.* al-*lit*-er-ate, to render alliterative; to be alliterative. Alliterated. Alliterates. Alliterating.

ALLITERATION, *n.* al-lit-er-*ay*-shon, the repetition of the same initial letter in closely successive words. (L. *ad*, and *litera*, a letter.)

ALLITERATIVE, *a.* al-*lit*-er-a-tiv, pertaining to alliteration.

ALLITERATIVENESS, *n.* al-*lit*-er-a-tiv-ness, the quality of being alliterative.

ALLOCATE, *v.t.* *al*-lo-kate, to allot; to assign to each his share. Allocated. Allocates. Allocating. (L. *ad*, and *locare*, to place.)

ALLOCATION, *n.* al-lo-*kay*-shon, the act of allocating; allowance made on an account.

ALLOCATUR, *n.* al-lo-*kate*-ur, a certificate of allowance of costs [Law].

ALLOCHROITE, *n.* al-lo-*kro*-ite, a variety of garnet, so named from its changing colour under the blowpipe. (Gr. *allochrōos*, changed in colour.)

ALLOCHROUS, *a.* *al*-lok-rus, of variable colour.

ALLOCUTION, *n.* al-lo-*kew*-shon, an address; a formal address. (L. *allocutio*, an address.)

ALLODIAL, *a.* al-*loh*-de-al, freehold; not feudal. (O.Fr. *alōd*, entire wealth.)

ALLODIUM, *n.* al-*loh*-de-um, freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior.

ALLOGAMOUS, *a.* al-*log*-a-mus, pertaining to cross-fertilization.

ALLOGAMY, *n.* al-*log*-a-me, cross-fertilization in plants.

ALLOGRAPH, *n.* *al*-lo-graf, a deed not written by the parties interested. (Gr. *allos*, other, and *grapho*, write.)

ALLOMORPHISM, *n.* al-lo-*mor*-fizm, the power in substances of changing their shape while they remain in other respects the same. (Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphe*, shape.)

ALLONGE, *n.* al-*lunj*, a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a lunge [Fencing]; an attachment to a bill of exchange, or other commercial paper, to receive extra endorsements [Law and Comm.]. (Fr. *allonge*, a lengthening.)

ALLOPATHIC, *a.* al-lo-*path*-ik, pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOPATHICALLY, *ad.* al-lo-*path*-ik-al-le, in an allopathic manner.

ALLOPATHIST, *n.* al-*lop*-a-thist, one who practises allopathy.

ALLOPATHY, *n.* al-*lop*-a-the, the method, opposed to homœopathy, of treating disease by the production of a condition of the system different from, or opposite to, the condition essential to the disease to be cured. (Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, feeling or suffering.)

ALLOPHANE, *n.* *al*-lo-fane, an aluminous mineral, so named because it changes its colour under the blowpipe. (Gr. *allophanes*, seeming otherwise.)

ALLOPHYLIAN, *n.* al-lo-*fil*-e-an, one of another race, particularly that which inhabited Europe prior to the Aryan immigration: *a.* of another race; belonging to the Allophylians. (L. *allophylus*, foreign.)

ALLOT, *v.t.* al-*lot*, to distribute by lot; to give to each his share; to assign. Allots. Allotted. Allotting.

ALLOTHEISM, *n.* *al*-lo-the-izm, worship of strange gods, or the gods of a foreign people.

ALLOTMENT, *n.* al-*lot*-ment, the act of allotting; the share assigned; a plot of land for small culture. (Fr. *allotement*.)

ALLOTROPIC, *a.* al-lo-*trop*-ik, pertaining to allotropy [Chem.].

ALLOTROPISM, *n.* al-*lot*-ro-pizm, allotropy.

ALLOTROPY, *n.* al-*lot*-ro-pe, the capability which certain bodies show of assuming different forms and qualities under a presumed diversity of molecular arrangement [Chem.]. (Gr. *allotropos*, in another manner.)

ALLOTTABLE, *a.* al-*lot*-a-bl, that can be allotted.

ALLOTTEE, *n.* al-lot-*tee*, one to whom a share is assigned.

ALLOW, *v.t.* al-*lou*, to grant; to admit; to permit; to approve; to deduct: *v.i.* to concede as an abatement. Allowed. Allowing. Allows. (O.Fr. *alouer*, to praise.)

ALLOWABLE, *a.* al-*lou*-a-bl, that may be allowed; lawful.

ALLOWABLENESS, *n.* al-*lou*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being allowable.

ALLOWABLY, *ad.* al-*lou*-ab-le, in an allowable manner.

ALLOWANCE, *n.* al-*lou*-ance, the act of allowing; permission; admission; fixed quantity or sum allowed; approbation; abatement; deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance. Allowanced. Allowances. Allowancing. (O.Fr. *alouance*.)

ALLOWED, *a.* al-*loud*, permitted; admitted.

ALLOWEDLY, *ad.* al-*lou*-ed-le, admittedly.

ALLOXAN, *n.* al-*lox*-an, a product of the action of nitric on uric acid.

ALLOXANIC, *a.* al-lox-*an*-ik, pertaining to alloxan.

ALLOY, *n.* al-*loy*, a mixture of metals; a base admixture: *v.t.* to mix metals. Alloyed. Alloying. Alloys. (O.Fr. *aeier*, to enter into combination.)

ALLOYAGE, *n.* al-*loy*-aje, the alloying of metals; an alloy.

ALL-SAINTS' DAY, *n.* awl-*saints*-day, All-hallows.

ALLSEED, *n.* *awl*-seed, the flax-seed, *Radiola millegrana*, or the *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

ALL-SOULS'-DAY, *n.* *awl*-soles-day, a festival on the second of November to pray for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALLSPICE, *n.* *awl*-spice, Jamaica pepper, the berry of *Eugenia pimenta*, so called from the taste, which seems as if it were a compound of many others.

ALLUDE, *v.i.* al-*lewd*, to refer to something vaguely and indirectly; to hint at. Alluded. Alludes. Alluding. (L. *alludere*, allude to.)

ALLUMETTE, *n.* al-lew-*met*, a small match for setting fire to anything. (Fr.)

ALLUMINATE, *v.t.* al-*lew*-min-ate, to adorn with ornament; to illuminate. Alluminated. Alluminates. Alluminating. (O.Fr. *alluminer*, to illuminate.)

ALLUMINOR, *n.* al-*lew*-min-or, an illuminator of manuscripts; a limner.

ALLURE, *v.t.* al-*lewr*, to attract or tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to entice. **Allured. Allures. Alluring.** (O.Fr. *aleurrer*, to tempt with something.)

ALLUREMENT, *n.* al-*lewr*-ment, that which allures.

ALLURING, *a.* al-*lewr*-ing, enticing.

ALLURINGLY, *ad.* al-*lewr*-ing-le, in an alluring manner.

ALLURINGNESS, *n.* al-*lewr*-ing-ness, the power of alluring.

ALLUSION, *n.* al-*lew*-sjon, a reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint. (L. *allūsio*, a playing with.)

ALLUSIVE, *a.* al-*lew*-siv, having allusion.

ALLUSIVELY, *ad.* al-*lew*-siv-le, by way of allusion.

ALLUSIVENESS, *n.* al-*lew*-siv-ness, the quality of being allusive.

ALLUSORY, *a.* al-*lew*-so-re, allusive.

ALLUVIAL, *a.* al-*lew*-ve-al, formed by deposit in water. (L. *alluvius*, alluvial.)

ALLUVION, *n.* al-*lew*-ve-on, the gradual increase of land on a shore, or the bank of a river, by the action of water; the land thus added [Law]; the mass of substances so collected.

ALLUVIUM, *n.* al-*lew*-ve-um, deposit from water, in plains and valleys, of earth and other substances, washed down from high grounds, and available as more or less serviceable land [Geol.].

ALL-WISE, *a.* awl-*wize*, of infinite wisdom.

ALL-WORTHY, *a.* awl-*wur*-the, of infinite worth.

ALLY, *n.* al-*li*, one that is allied; a confederate: *v.t.* to unite by marriage or treaty; to connect, as by similitude or friendship. **Allied. Allies. Allying.** (O.Fr. *alier*, to join up.)

ALLYL, *n.* al-lil, the isolated radical of a series of organic compounds [Chem.]. (L. *allium*, garlic, and Gr. *hylē*, substance.)

ALMA, *a.* al-ma, nourishing; fostering. **Alma mater,** the university at which one studied.

ALMA, *n.* al-ma, one of a set of better-class girls in Egypt, who earn their livelihood by singing and dancing for the wealthy. (Ar. *almah*, learned.)

ALMACANTAR, *n.* al-ma-*kan*-tar, a circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle of altitude. (Ar. *al*, and *quantara*, to bend.) **Almacantar's staff,** an instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun. (Fr. *almucantarat*.)

ALMADIE, *n.* al-ma-de, a bark canoe; a long boat. (Fr. *almadie*.)

ALMAGEST, *n.* al-ma-jest, a collection of problems in astronomy and geometry made by Ptolemy; any similar collection. (O.Fr. *almageste*.)

ALMAGRA, *n.* al-*may*-gra, a fine deep-red ochre. (Sp. *almagra*.)

ALMANAC, *n.* *awl*-ma-nak, *or* *al*-ma-nak, a calendar for the year; a register of the days of the year, with the changes and festivals to happen in them. **Nautical almanac,** a register of astronomical observations calculated for years beforehand, from which the sailor may at any point determine his longitude. (Late L. *almanach*; earlier derivation lost.)

ALMANDINE, *n.* *al*-man-dine, a precious garnet of violet colour. (Fr. *almandine*.)

ALMANOGRAPHER, *n.* awl-man-*og*-ra-fer, a person whose business is the making of almanacs. (*Almanac*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

ALMIGHTILY, *ad.* awl-*mite*-e-le, omnipotently.

ALMIGHTINESS, *n.* awl-*mite*-e-ness, omnipotence.

ALMIGHTY, *a.* awl-*mite*-e, possessing all power; *n.* God, as all-powerful. (A.S. *ælmihtig*, almighty.)

ALMOND, *n.* *ah*-mund, the fruit or nut-kernel of a tree of the genus *Prunus*; piece of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks. **Almond of the throat,** a tonsil. (O.Fr. *amandre*.)

ALMOND-CAKE, *n.* *ah*-mund-kake, what is left of the almond after the oil is expressed.

ALMOND-FURNACE, *n.* *ah*-mund-*fur*-nace, a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead.

ALMOND-OIL, *n.* *ah*-mund-*oyl*, oil pressed from bitter-almonds.

ALMOND-PASTE, *n.* *ah*-mund-payst, a cosmetic composed chiefly of almonds, to soften the skin and prevent chapping; a cake icing made of icing sugar and almond meal mixed with water.

ALMOND-WILLOW, *n.* *ah*-mund-wil-loh, a British species of willow, *Salix amygdalina*.

ALMONER, *n.* *ahl*-mon-er *or* *ahm*-ner, a distributor of alms. (O.Fr. *almosnier*, a distributor of alms.)

ALMONRY, *n.* *awm*-re, the place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed; a cupboard. (O.Fr. *aumosnerie*.)

ALMOST, *ad.* *awl*-mohst, nearly; all but. (A.S. *ealmæst*, nearly all.)

ALMS, *n.pl.* ahmz, anything given out of charity to the poor. (A.S. *ælmæsse*, alms.)

ALMSBOX, *n.* *ahms*-box, a collecting box for alms.

ALMSDEED, *n.* *ahmz*-deed, an act or gift of charity.

ALMS-FEE, *n.* *ahmz*-fee, a tax once collected in Great Britain and Ireland for the Pope's use, and abolished by Henry VIII, now represented by the voluntary offerings of Roman Catholics to the Pope and known as Peter's Pence.

ALMSGATE, *n.* *ahmz*-gate, the gate where alms were distributed.

ALMSGIVING, *n.* *ahmz*-giv-ing, the bestowment of alms.

ALMSHOUSE, *n.* *ahmz*-hows, a house where poor people are lodged and provided for by private endowment or public support.

ALMSMAN, *n.* *ahmz*-man, a person supported by alms.

ALMUCANTAR, *n.* al-mew-*kan*-tar, the almacantar.

ALNAGE, *n.* *al*-naje, a measuring by the ell. (Fr. *aunage*, ell-measure.)

ALNAGER, *n.* *al*-na-jer, an officer formerly appointed to inspect and certify the correct measurement of woollen cloth.

ALOE, *n.* *al*-o, a liliaceous genus of succulent plants, all natives of warm climates. (L. *aloë*, the aloe.)

ALOED, *a.* *al*-ode, flavoured with aloes; bitter.

ALOES, *n.* *al*-oze, the inspissated juice of aloes, used as a purgative [Med.].

ALOES-WOOD, *n.* *al*-oze-wood, agallochum, eagle-wood, from a tree of the genus *Aquilaria*.

ALOETIC, *a.* al-o-*et*-ik, containing aloes: *n.* a medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. **Aloetic acid,** an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.

ALOETICAL, *a.* al-o-*et*-ik-al, aloetic.

ALOFT, *ad.* a-*loft*, on high; above; at the mast-head; up the rigging [Naut.]. (Ice. *á lopt*, in the air.)

ALOGOTROPHY, *n.* al-o-*got*-ro-fe, unequal nutrition of different parts of the body [Med.]. (Gr. *alogos*, undue, and *trophe*, nutrition.)

ALOIN, *n.* *al*-oh-in, the active principle of aloes, and used as a purgative [Chem.].

ALOMANCY, *n.* *al*-o-man-se, divination by salt. (Gr. *hals*, salt, *manteia*, divination.)

ALONE, *a.* a-*lone*, single; solitary; only: *ad.* singly; by itself. **Let alone,** to leave undisturbed; disregarding. (A.S. *ān*, one.)

ALONG, *ad.* a-*long*, lengthwise; in a line with the length; onward. (A.S. *andlang*, along.) **All along,** the whole length. **Along with,** in company. **Along of,** as all *along of* somebody. **Along shore,** by the shore [Naut.]. **Lying along,** pressed down by the weight of sail [Naut.]. (A.S. *gelang*, relying on.)

ALONGSIDE, *a.* a-*long*-side, side by side.

ALOOF, *ad.* a-*loof*, at a distance, though within view; keeping away from. (Probably from Dut. *loef*, windward.)

ALOOFNESS, *n.* a-*loof*-ness, the act, or state, of holding aloof.

ALOPECIA, *n.* *al*-o-peece-yah, baldness; the fox-evil or scurf, a disease in which the hair falls off. (L. *alōpecia*, fox-mange.)

ALOUD, *ad.* a-*loud*, loudly; with a loud voice; audibly. (A.S. *on*, and *hlūd*, loud.)

ALOW, *ad.* a-*loh*, to or in a lower part.

ALP, *n.* alp, a high mountain; a mountain pasture; specially, the Swiss Alps. (L. *alpes*, a high mountain.)

ALPACA, *n.* al-*pack*-a, a domesticated variety of the guanaco of the Chilean and Peruvian Andes, with long soft woolly hair; cloth made of this; a mixture of silk and wool. (Sp. *alpaca*, the llama.)

ALPENHORN, *n.* *al*-pen-hawrn, a curved horn about a yard long used by the Swiss herdsmen to signal from one alp to another. (Ger. *alpenhorn*.)

ALPENSTOCK, *n.* *al*-pen-stok, a long, iron-shod stick used in mountaineering. (Ger. *alpenstock*.)

ALPHA, *n. al*-fa, the first letter in the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning. (L. *alpha.*)

ALPHABET, *n. al*-fa-bet, the letters of a language arranged in the usual order; first principles. (Late L. *alphabetum,* the alphabet.)

ALPHABETARIAN, *n.* al-fa-bet-*ayr*-e-an, one learning the alphabet; an abecedarian.

ALPHABETIC, *a.* al-fa-*bet*-ik, alphabetical.

ALPHABETICAL, *a.* al-fa-*bet*-ik-al, in the order of, or furnished with, an alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY, *ad.* al-fa-*bet*-ik-al-le, in an alphabetical order or manner.

ALPHABETIZE, *v.t. al*-fa-bet-*ize,* to place in alphabetical order. **Alphabetized. Alphabetizes. Alphabetizing.**

ALPHENIC, *n.* al-*fen*-ik, white barley sugar. (Fr. *alfénic,* sugar candy.)

ALPHITOMANCY, *n.* al-*fit*-o-man-se, divination by barley-meal. (Gr. *alphiton,* barley-meal, and *manteia,* divination.)

ALPHONSIN, *n.* al-*fon*-sin, an instrument for extracting bullets from wounds. (So called after the inventor.)

ALPHONSINE, *a.* al-*fon*-sin, compiled under Alphonso X, king of Castile and Leon.

ALPHOS, *or* **Alphus,** *n. al*-fus, a leprosy, or psoriasis, called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white spots. (Gr. *alphos,* a dead-white leprosy.)

ALPINE, *a. al*-pine, *or al*-pin, pertaining to the Alps, or any lofty mountain; very high; produced on high mountains: *n.* a kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills. (L. *alpinus,* relating to the Alps.)

ALPINIST, *n. al*-pin-ist, a climber in the Alps or other high mountains.

ALPIST, *n. al*-pist, the seed of canary grass used for feeding birds. (Fr. *alpiste.*)

ALQUIFOU, *n. al*-ke-*foo,* a lead ore called potters' ore, found in Cornwall, used to give a green varnish. (Fr. *alquifou.*)

ALREADY, *ad.* awl-*red*-e, by or before a specified time.

ALSATIA, *n.* al-*say*-sha, formerly a slang name for the Whitefriars district in London, because it was once a sanctuary owing to its monastery, and thereby became a nest of bad characters. (Late L. *Alsatia,* Alsace.)

ALSATIAN, *n.* al-*say*-shan, a breed of large German sheep-dogs.

ALSIKE, *n. al*-sik, Swedish clover, *Trifolium hybridum.*

ALSIRAT, *n.* al-se-*rah't,* the bridge, no wider than a single thread of a spider's web, and sharper than a keen sword's edge, over Hell, leading into Paradise, according to Mohammedan writings; used, metaphorically, in the Koran for the strait way of righteousness. (Ar. *al-sirat,* the road.)

ALSO, *ad.* and *conj. awl*-so, likewise; besides. (A.S. *eallsuā,* so as.)

ALT, *n. alt,* the high notes in the scale [Mus.].

ALTAR, *n. awl*-ter, an elevated structure for offering sacrifices; the communion table; a place of worship. (A.S. *altāre,* altar.)

ALTARAGE, *n. awl*-ter-aje, offerings upon the altar to the church or priest. (O.Fr. *auterage.*)

ALTAR-BREAD, *n. awl*-ter-bred, the bread of the communion.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *n. awl*-ter-klawth, the cloth which covers an altar.

ALTAR-PIECE, *n. awl*-ter-peece, a painting or sculpture in a frame over the altar; the reredos.

ALTAR-RAILS, *n. awl*-ter-*raylz,* the railing separating from the body of a church the raised platform on which stands an altar.

ALTAR-SCREEN, *n. awl*-ter-skreen, a screen between the altar and the choir.

ALTAR-TABLE, *n. awl*-ter-tay-bl, the communion table.

ALTAR-TOMB, *n. awl*-ter-toom, altar-like monument over a tomb.

ALTAR-WISE, *ad. awl*-ter-wize, placed north and south, like an altar.

ALTAZIMUTH, *n.* alt-*az*-e-muth, a telescope so mounted as to give both altitude and azimuth, whence its name [Astron.].

ALTER, *v.t. awl*-ter, to change or vary in some degree; to change entirely or materially: *v.i.* to change in some respects. **Altered. Altering. Alters.** (L. *alter,* another.)

ALTERABILITY, *n.* awl-ter-a-*bil*-e-te, alterableness.

ALTERABLE, *a. awl*-ter-a-bl, that may be altered.

ALTERABLENESS, *n. awl*-ter-a-bl-ness, susceptibility of alteration.

ALTERABLY, *ad. awl*-ter-ab-le, in a manner that may be altered.

ALTERANT, *n. awl*-ter-ant, anything that changes; hence, any reagent that serves to alter the colour of a dye [Dyeing]. (Fr. *altérant.*)

ALTERATION, *n.* awl-ter-*ay*-shon, the act of altering; the change made. (Fr. *altération.*)

ALTERATIVE, *a. awl*-ter-a-tiv, having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which gradually restores the healthy functions [Med.]. (Fr. *altératif.*)

ALTERCATE, *v.i. awl*-ter-kate, to dispute hotly; to wrangle. **Altercated. Altercates. Altercating.** (L. *altercatus,* wrangled.)

ALTERCATION, *n.* awl-ter-*kay*-shon, warm contention in words; wrangle. (O.Fr. *altercation.*)

ALTERCATIVE, *a. awl*-ter-kay-tiv, scolding; quarrelling.

ALTERED, *a. awl*-terd, modified. **Altered chord,** a chord whose tones have been chromatically modified [Mus.].

ALTER-EGO, *n.* al-ter-*eg*-o, a second self; an intimate, a bosom friend; the administrative plenipotentiary of the Sicilian kings. (L. *alter ego,* other I.)

ALTERN, *a. alt*-ern, alternate.

ALTERNANT, *a.* awl-*ter*-nant, composed of alternating layers [Geol.]. (L. *alternans,* alternating.)

ALTERNAT, *n.* ahl-ter-*nah,* right to precedency in succession [Law]; precedence by rotation among diplomatists in the same capital when several are of equal rank; the rotation is often determined by lot, and is most frequently in question at the signature of international treaties, or at international congresses. (Fr. *alternat.*)

ALTERNATE, *a.* awl-*ter*-nate, one after the other in regular succession of time or place; succeeding regularly on opposite sides of a branch [Bot.], or of a line [Math.]; succeeding with regular breaks [Zool.]: *n.* one who takes the place of another in performing duty [Eccles.].

Alternate.

ALTERNATE, *v.t.* awl-ter-nate, to perform by turns; to cause to succeed by turns, or reciprocally: *v.i.* to happen by turns. **Alternated. Alternates. Alternating.** (L. *alternātus,* done by turns.)

ALTERNATELY, *ad.* awl-*ter*-nate-le, in reciprocal succession.

ALTERNATENESS, *n.* awl-*ter*-nate-ness, the quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, *n.* awl-ter-*nay*-shon, act of alternating; the state of being alternate; the regular succession of the one after the other; permutation [Math.]; response in church service [Eccles.]. **Alternation of generations,** the alternate occurrence in a life-history of two or more forms produced in different ways. (L. *alternātio,* an alternation.)

ALTERNATIVE, *a.* awl-*ter*-na-tiv, offering a choice of two: *n.* choice of two.

ALTERNATIVELY, *ad.* awl-*ter*-na-tiv-le, in the manner of an alternative.

ALTERNATIVENESS, *n.* awl-*ter*-na-tiv-ness, the quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNATOR, *n. awl*-ter-*nay*-tor, a dynamo, or generator, that produces alternating electric currents.

ALTHÆA, *n.* al-*thee*-a, a genus of plants including the marsh-mallow and hollyhock. (L. *althæa,* marsh-mallow.)

ALTHEINE, *n.* al-*thee*-een, an extract of marsh-mallow; asparagine.

ALTHORN, *n. alt*-horn, the tenor saxhorn.

ALTHOUGH, *conj.* awl-*tho,* granting all that; though.

ALTIMETER, *n.* al-*tim*-e-ter, an instrument for taking altitudes geometrically. (L. *altus,* high, and Gr. *metron,* a measure.)

ALTIMETRY, *n.* al-*tim*-e-tre, the art of measuring altitudes.

ALTINCAR, *n.* al-*tink*-ar, a salt of unrefined borax used in the fusion of metals.

ALTISCOPE, *n.* *al*-te-skope, a periscope; an instrument consisting of a long tube in which mirrors are fitted so as to reflect to the user below anything happening on the other side of an obstacle over which the top of the altiscope projects. (L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *scopē*, a watch-tower.)

ALTISONANT, *a.* al-*tis*-o-nant, high-sounding; pompous in language. (L. *altus* and *sonus*, sound.)

ALTISONOUS, *a.* al-*tis*-o-nus, altisonant.

ALTITUDE, *n.* *al*-te-tewd, height; height above the horizon; highest point or degree. (Fr. *altitude*.)

ALTITUDINAL, *a.* *al*-te-*tewd*-in-al, relating to altitude.

ALTITUDINARIAN, *a.* *al*-te-tewd-in-*ayr*-e-an, doctrinaire; lofty or idealistic.

ALTIVOLANT, *a.* al-*tiv*-o-lant, flying high. (L. *altus*, and *volans*, flying.)

ALTO, *a.* *al*-to, high: *n.* formerly the highest male voice, the counter-tenor, now the lowest female voice, the contralto; the tenor violin, or viola [Mus.]. (It. *alto*, high.)

ALTO-CLEF, *n.* *al*-to-klef, the C clef placed on the third line of the staff [Mus.].

ALTOGETHER, *ad.* awl-to-*geth*-er, wholly; completely.

ALTOMETER, al-*tom*-e-ter, altimeter.

ALTO-RELIEVO, *n.* *al*-to-re-*lee*-vo, high relief; figures that project half or more from a flat surface [Sculp.]. (It. *alto-rilievo*.)

ALTO-RIPIENO, *n.* ahl-to-re-*pyay*-no, the tenor of the great chorus [Mus.]. (It. *alto-ripieno*.)

ALTO-VIOLA, *n.* ahl-to-ve-*oh*-la, a small tenor viol [Mus.]. (It. *alto-viola*.)

ALTRUISM, *n.* *al*-troo-izm, the doctrine which inculcates sacrifice of self for the interests of others. (It. *altrui*, of others.)

ALTRUIST, *n.* *al*-troo-ist, a practiser of altruism.

ALTRUISTIC, *a.* al-troo-*ist*-ik, agreeable to altruism. (Fr. *altruiste*.)

ALTRUISTICALLY, *ad.* *al*-troo-is-tik-al-e, in an altruistic manner.

ALUDEL, *n.* *al*-yew-dl, a pear-shaped bottle open at each end so that it can form one in a series of like objects used to make a condenser for sublimation [Chem.]. (Fr. *aludel*.)

ALULA, *n.* *al*-yu-la, the bastard wing. (L. *ala*, a wing.)

ALUM, *n.* *al*-um, a double sulphate of alumina and potash, a salt of great use in medicine and the arts: *v.t.* to impregnate with alum. Alumed. Aluming. Alums. (O.Fr. *alum*.)

ALUMINA, *n.* a-*lew*-min-a, the oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths, and the characteristic ingredient of common clay. (L. *alumen*, alum.)

ALUMINATE, *v.t.* a-*lew*-min-ate, to treat with alum. Aluminated. Aluminates. Aluminating. (L. *aluminatus*, tinctured with alum.)

ALUMINIC, *a.* *al*-yew-*min*-ik, containing aluminium.

ALUMINIFEROUS, *a.* a-lew-min-*if*-er-us, containing alum or alumina.

ALUMINIFORM, *a.* a-*lew*-min-e-form, *or* *al*-yew-*min*-e-form, having the form of alumina.

ALUMINITE, *n.* a-*lew*-min-ite, a sulphate of alumina.

ALUMINIUM, *n.* *al*-yew-*min*-e-um, the chemical element Al.; a silvery, malleable, tractable metal, extracted from bauxite, which does not tarnish or oxidize; extensively used in manufacture where lightness combined with strength is desired, as in aeroplanes. Aluminium gold, an alloy of copper with aluminium used in cheap jewellery, and resembling gold. (L. *alumen*, alum.)

ALUMINOUS, *a.* a-*lew*-min-us, pertaining to or containing alum.

ALUMINUM, *n.* a-*lew*-min-um, aluminium.

ALUMISH, *a.* *al*-um-ish, somewhat resembling alum.

ALUMNA, *n.* a-*lum*-nah, a woman graduate or a former pupil.

ALUMNUS, *n.* a-*lum*-nus, a male graduate, or a former pupil. (L. *alumnus*, a foster-son.)

ALUMSTONE, *n.* *al*-um-stone, alunite.

ALUNITE, *n.* *al*-yew-nite, a hydrated sulphate of potassium and aluminium; alum stone. (Fr. *aluminilite*.)

ALUNOGEN, *n.* a-*lune*-o-gen, a fibrous aluminium sulphate.

ALUTA, *n.* a-*lew*-ta, soft leather treated with alum. (L. *aluta*.)

ALUTACEOUS, *a.* al-yew-*tay*-shus, of the colour of tanned leather.

ALVEARY, *n.* *al*-ve-a-re, a beehive, or something resembling one; hollow of the external ear [Anat.]. (L. *alveus*, a hollow.)

ALVEATE, *v.t.* *al*-ve-ate, to hollow out, or make dome-shaped. Alveated. Alveates. Alveating. (L. *alveatus*, hollowed out.)

ALVEOLAR, *a.* al-*vee*-o-lar, containing or pertaining to sockets.

ALVEOLARY, *a.* al-*vee*-o-la-re, alveolar.

ALVEOLATE, *a.* *al*-ve-o-late, deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honeycomb.

ALVEOLE, *n.* *al*-ve-ole, a cell in a honeycomb, or in a fossil; the socket in which a tooth is fixed.

ALVEOLUS, *n.* al-*vee*-o-lus, alveole.

ALVINE, *a.* *al*-vin, in the intestines. (L. *alvus*, the belly.)

ALWAY, *ad.* *awl*-way, always.

ALWAYS, *ad.* *awl*-wayz, continually; regularly. (A.S. *eall*, every, all, and *weg*, way.)

AM, am, a Latin prefix signifying about; around.

AM, am, the first person of the verb to be. (A.S. *eom*, am.)

AMA, *n.* *ay*-ma, a eucharistic wine-flagon; the wine itself. (L. *hama*, a pail.)

AMACRATIC, *a.* am-a-*krat*-ik, of a lens so photographically perfect as to unite all the chemical rays into one focus. (Gr. *hama*, together, and *kratos*, power.)

AMADAVAT, *n.* a-*mad*-a-vat, a weaver-bird whose plumage is crimson with white dots, *Sporæginthus amandava*.

AMADOU, *n.* *am*-a-doo, German tinder, prepared from a dried fungus, *Polyporus fomentarius*, steeped in saltpetre. (Fr. *amadou*.)

AMAIN, *ad.* a-*mayn*, with force; suddenly; at once.

AMALGAM, *n.* a-*mal*-gam, an alloy of mercury; a compound of different things. (Fr. *amalgame*.)

AMALGAMATE, *v.t.* a-*mal*-gam-ate, to mix mercury with another metal; to compound: *v.i.* to combine in an amalgam; to blend; to unite with: *a.* united by amalgamation [Phil.]. Amalgamated. Amalgamates. Amalgamating. (Mediæval L. *amalgamatus*, united.)

AMALGAMATION, *n.* a-*mal*-gam-*ay*-shon, the act of amalgamating; the blending of different things; the process of separating gold and silver from ores by means of mercury [Metal.]; a merger; the union of two or more companies of the same nature into one concern [Comm.].

AMALGAMATIVE, *a.* a-*mal*-ga-may-tiv, having a tendency to amalgamation.

AMALGAMATOR, *n.* a-*mal*-ga-may-tor, a person amalgamating anything; a machine used in mining, to mix mercury with the ore in order to extract free metal.

AMANDIN, *n.* a-*man*-din, the representative proteid of peach kernels and sweet almonds. (Fr. *amandine*.)

AMANDINE, *n.* a-*man*-deen, an ointment prepared from sweet almonds.

AMANDOLA, *n.* a-*man*-do-la, a green marble with white spots resembling a honeycomb. (It.)

AMANITIN, *n.* a-*man*-it-in, the poisonous principle of certain mushrooms; neurin. (Gr. *amānitai*, a kind of fungus.)

AMANUENSIS, *n.* a-man-yew-*en*-sis, one who writes to another's dictation; a secretary. (L. *amanuensis*.)

AMARACUS, *n.* a-*mar*-a-kus, marjoram, *Origanum vulgare*.

AMARANTH, *n.* *am*-a-ranth, the plant called love-lies-bleeding; an imaginary flower that never fades; a colour inclining to purple. (L. *amarantus*, amaranth.)

AMARANTHINE, *a.* am-a-*ranth*-in, relating to amaranth; unfading.

AMARYLLIS, *n.* *am*-a-*ril*-lis, the genus of the belladonna lily; a country sweetheart or rustic maiden [Poet.].

AMASS, *v.t.* a-*mass*, to collect in large quantity or amount; to accumulate. Amassed. Amasses. Amassing. (Fr. *amasser*, to gather up.)

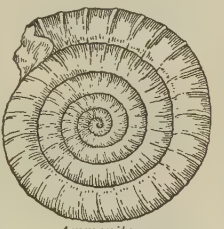
AMASSABLE, *a.* a-*mass*-a-bl, that may be amassed.

AMASSETTE, *n.* am-a-*set*, a horn scraper used to collect painters' colours on the stone in grinding. (Fr. *amassette*.)

AMASSMENT, *n.* a-*mass*-ment, a heap: an accumulation.

AMASTHENIC, *a.* a-mas-*then*-ik, amacratic. (Gr. *hama*, together, and *sthenos*, strength.)

AMMA, *n.* *am*-ma, a truss [Surg.]. (Gr. *amma*, a knot.)
AMMETER, *n.* *am*-me-ter, an ampèremeter; an instrument for measuring strength in ampères of an electric current.
AMMODYTE, *n.* *am*-mo-dite, the sand-eel [Ichth.]. (Gr. *ammodutēs*.)
AMMONAL, *n.* *am*-mon-al, an explosive made by combining nitrate of ammonia with powdered aluminium.
AMMONIA, *n.* am-*moh*-ne-a, a compound of nitrogen with three parts of hydrogen; the pungent volatile alkali in hartshorn. (L. *ammoniacum*, a resinous gum distilled from trees growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.)
AMMONIAC, *a.* am-*moh*-ne-ak, ammoniacal. **Gum-ammoniac,** the gum resin of *Dorema ammoniacum*, used in medicine and manufactures.
AMMONIACAL, *a.* am-mo-*ni*-ak-al, pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.
AMMONIATED, *a.* a-*moh*-ne-*ate*-ed, united or saturated with ammonia.
AMMONIAPHONE, *n.* a-*moh*-nya-fohn, an instrument through which to inhale ammonia to stimulate the voice.
AMMONITE, *n.* am-*mon*-ite, an explosive used in coal mines, being a compound of ammonium nitrate and nitro-naphthalene.
AMMONITE, *n.* *am*-mon-ite, a fossil cephalopodous shell curved into a spiral form, like the ram's horn on the statues of Jupiter Ammon.


Ammonite.

AMMONIUM, *n.* am-*mo*-ne-um, the basyle of ammonia.
AMMUNITION, *n.* am-mew-*nish*-on, military stores in general; the projectiles and explosives discharged from firearms and ordnance of all kinds: *a.* made by contract for the use of soldiers. (O.Fr. *amunition*, corruption for *munition*, military stores.)
AMNESIA, *n.* am-*nee*-se-a, inability to remember certain words [Med.]. (Gr. *amnesia*, forgetfulness.)
AMNESTY, *n.* *am*-nes-te, a general pardon of political offenders. (Fr. *amnestie*.)
AMNION, *n.* *am*-ne-on, the innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus in the womb; a gelatinous substance, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended and nourished at first (Gr. *amnion*.)
AMNIOTIC, *a.* am-ne-*ot*-ik, pertaining to the amnion.
AMŒBA, *n.* a-*mee*-ba, a genus of the protozoa; a protozoon of the simplest structure, being a mere mass of protoplasm, which absorbs its food at every point all over its body by means of processes, which are also locomotive, protruded therefrom at will, so that it is constantly changing its shape. (Gr. *amoibe*, change.)
AMŒBEAN, *a.* am-ee-*bee*-an, alternately answering.
AMŒBEUM, *n.* am-ee-*bee*-um, a poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.
AMŒBIFORM, *a.* a-*mee*-be-form, amœboid.
AMŒBOID, *a.* a-*mee*-boyd, resembling the amœba. (Gr. *amœba*, and *eidos*, like.)
AMŒBOUS, *a.* a-*mee*-bus, pertaining to the amœba.
AMOK, *n.* a-*muk*, a Malayan nervous disease or fit marked by frenzied desire to kill every person encountered; amuck.
AMOMUM, *n.* a-*mo*-mum, a genus of tropical plants, including the cardamom and grains of paradise, whose seeds are remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. (L. *amōmum*, an aromatic shrub.)
AMONG, *prep.* a-*mung*, mingled with; in the midst or number of. (A.S. *onmang*, among.)
AMONGST, *prep.* a-*mungst*, among.
AMONTILLADO, *n.* a-*mon*-til-yah-do, a variety of pale dry sherry. (Sp.)
AMORAL, *a.* a-*mor*-al, unmoral.
AMORIST, *n.* *am*-or-ist, an amateur of love; a gallant; a philanderer. (L. *amor*, love.)
AMOROSA, *n.* am-o-*ro*-sa, a wanton woman.
AMOROSO, *n.* am-o-*ro*-so, a lover; a man enamoured: also *a.* and *ad.* tenderly, lovingly; played with feeling [Mus.]. (It. *amoroso*.)
AMOROUS, *a.* *am*-or-us, inclined to love; fondly in love; inspired by love; pertaining to love. (O.Fr. *amoros*.)
AMOROUSLY, *ad.* *am*-or-us-le, in an amorous manner.
AMOROUSNESS, *n.* *am*-or-us-ness, the quality of being amorous.
AMORPHA, *n.* a-*morf*-a, a genus of North American plants including the bastard indigo. (Gr. *a.* and *morphe*, shape.)
AMORPHISM, *n.* a-*mor*-fizm, state of being amorphous.
AMORPHOTÆ, *n.pl.* *am*-or-*foh*-tee, stars not fitting into a constellation [Astron.].
AMORPHOUS, *a.* a-*mor*-fuss, having no determinate form; uncrystallized. (Gr. *amorphos*, mis-shapen.)
AMORPHOUSNESS, *n.* a-*mor*-fus-ness, the state of being shapeless.
AMORPHOZOA, *n.pl.* a-mor-fo-*zo*-a, shapeless animals like sponges. (Gr. *amorphos*, and *zōon*, animal.)
AMORT, *a.* a-*mort*, in a half-dead state. (Fr. *à la mort*, to the death.)
AMORTIZATION, *n.* a-*mor*-ti-*zay*-shon, the provision for the paying off of a loan by a sinking fund; the act or right of amortizing.
AMORTIZE, *v.t.* a-*mor*-tiz, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to transfer lands or tenements in perpetuity to a corporation or fraternity [Law]; to redeem by a sinking fund [Comm.]. **Amortized. Amortizes. Amortizing.** (Fr. *amortir*.)
AMORTIZEMENT, *n.* a-*mor*-tiz-ment, amortization.
AMOTION, *n.* a-*moh*-shon, deprivation of possession or office [Law]. (L. *amotio*, a removing.)
AMOUNT, *v.i.* a-*mownt*, to rise to, or reach, a certain sum by accumulation of particulars; to come to, in effect, or substance; to be equivalent: *n.* the sum total; the effect, substance or result. **Amounted. Amounting. Amounts.** (O.Fr. *amontir*, to amount to.)
AMOUR, *n.* a-*moor*, an affair of gallantry; a love intrigue. (Fr. *amour*.)
AMOURETTE, *n.* am-oor-*et*, a minor love affair; a little romance; a cupid; the quaking grass, *Briza media* [Bot.]. (Fr. *amour*.)
AMPELITE, *n.* *am*-pe-lite, an earth anciently used to sprinkle on vines to protect them against grubs. (Gr. *ampelitis*, from *ampelos*, a vine.)
AMPELOPSIS, *n.* am-pel-*op*-zis, an old genus of climbing plants including the Virginia creeper, now united with *Vitis*.
AMPÈRE, *n.* *am*-pare, the electrical unit of current; the current sent by one volt through one ohm. (Fr. *ampère*, from the name of a famous French physicist.)
AMPERSAND, *n.* *am*-per-sand, name given to the character &, which is a monogram of *et*, and. (*And, per se*, by itself, and *and, i.e.* and by itself and.)
AMPHI, *am*-fe, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around. (Gr. *amphi*, around.)
AMPHIARTHROSIS, *n.* *am*-fe-ar-*thro*-sis, an articulation, which being, like that of the vertebræ, of the nature of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis, admits of only a small degree of motion [Anat.]. (Gr. *amphi*, and *arthron*, joint.)
AMPHIBIA, *n.pl.* am-*fib*-e-a, the class of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which breathe by gills during their infancy in the water and by lungs when they attain their adult stage on land [Zool.]. (Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life, *i.e.* on both land and water.)
AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, *a.* am-fib-e-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to amphibiology.
AMPHIBIOLOGY, *n.* am-fib-e-*ol*-o-je, the study of the amphibia. (Gr. *amphibios*, and *logos*, science.)
AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* am-*fib*-e-us, able to live in air and water.
AMPHIBIOUSNESS, *n.* am-*fib*-e-us-ness, the quality of being amphibious.
AMPHIBOLE, *n.* *am*-fe-bole, the mineral hornblende. (Gr. *amphibolos*, doubtful.)
AMPHIBOLIC, *a.* am-fe-*bol*-ik, pertaining to or resembling amphibole.
AMPHIBOLITE, *n.* am-*fib*-o-lite, a metamorphic rock, the basis of which is amphibole.

AMBULANCE, *n.* *am*-bew-lance, a movable hospital for the wounded in battle; the carriage which conveys the wounded, or sick, to the hospital. (Fr. *ambulance.*)

AMBULANT, *a.* *am*-bew-lant, moving from place to place.

AMBULATE, *v.i.* *am*-bew-late, to move about; to walk backward and forward. **Ambulated.** **Ambulates.** **Ambulating.**

AMBULATION, *n.* am-bew-*lay*-shon, the act of ambulating.

AMBULATOR, *n.* *am*-bew-late-or, a surveyor's wheel for measuring distances traversed; an odometer; a walker.

AMBULATORY, *a.* *am*-bew-la-to-re, that has the power of walking; moving from place to place; formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind [Ornith.]: *n.* a space, generally within a religious building, for walking in.

AMBURY, *n.* *am*-ber-e, a soft swelling containing blood. (A.S.)

AMBUSCADE, *n.* *am*-bus-*kade*, an ambush: *v.t.* to ambush. **Ambuscaded.** **Ambuscades.** **Ambuscading.** (Sp. *emboscada*, an ambush.)

AMBUSH, *n.* *am*-bush, a lying concealed in wait to attack an enemy by surprise; the place of ambuscade; the attack; the troops in waiting: *v.t.* to lie in wait for; to attack suddenly from a concealed position. **Ambushed.** **Ambushes.** **Ambushing.** (O.Fr. *embuscher*, to fix an ambush.)

AMBUSTION, *n.* am-*bust*-yon, a burn or scald. (L. *ambustio*, a burn.)

AMEER, *n.* a-*meer*, a prince; a ruler; an emir, the title long borne by the Afghan kings.

AMELIORABLE, *a.* a-*meel*-yor-a-bl, that may be ameliorated.

AMELIORATE, *v.t.* a-*meel*-yor-ate, to make better; to improve: *v.i.* to grow better. **Ameliorated.** **Ameliorates.** **Ameliorating.** (Fr. *améliorer*, to improve.)

AMELIORATION, *n.* a-meel-yor-*ay*-shon, a making or becoming better; improvement.

AMELIORATIVE, *a.* a-*meel*-yor-at-iv, tending to make better.

AMELLUS, *n.* a-*mel*-lus, the purple Italian star-wort, *Aster amellus.*

AMEN, *ad.* and *int.* *ay*-*men*, *or ah*-*men*, so let it be; verily; used to ratify solemn expressions of faith: *v.t.* to ratify; to sanction. **Amened.** **Amening.** **Amens.** (L. *āmēn*, be it so, from Gr. *āmēn*, from Heb. *āmēn.*)

AMENABILITY, *n.* a-*mee*-na-*bil*-e-te, amenableness.

AMENABLE, *a.* a-*mee*-na-bl, liable to be called to account and answer. (Fr. *amener*, to bring to.)

AMENABLENESS, *n.* a-*mee*-na-bl-ness, state of being amenable.

AMENABLY, *ad.* a-*mee*-nab-le, in an amenable manner.

AMEND, *v.t.* a-*mend*, to alter for the better; to improve: *v.i.* to grow or become better. **Amended.** **Amending.** **Amends.** (Fr. *amender*, to amend.)

AMENDABLE, *a.* a-*mend*-a-bl, that may be amended.

AMENDATORY, *a.* a-*mend*-a-to-re, tending to amend; corrective.

AMENDE, *n.* a-*mahnd*, a fine by way of compensation; reparation. **Amende honorable,** a public apology for an insult offered or an injury done; originally a mode of punishment in France which required the offender, stripped to his shirt, and led into court with a rope round his neck, held by the public executioner, to beg pardon on his knees, of his God, his king and his country. (Fr. *amende.*)

AMENDMENT, *n.* a-*mend*-ment, an alteration for the better; reformation; recovery of health; a word, clause or paragraph added, or proposed to be added, to a bill or a motion; the correction of an error in a writ or process [Law].

AMENDS, *n.pl.* a-*mendz*, compensation; reparation. (O.Fr. *amende.*)

AMENITY, *n.* a-*men*-e-te, pleasantness. (Fr. *amenité.*)

AMENORRHŒA, *n.* a-men-or-*ree*-a, suppression of the menses from a cause other than natural cessation or pregnancy. (Gr. *a*, and *mēn*, month, and *rein*, flow.)

AMENT, *n.* *am*-ent, a catkin [Bot.]. (L. *amentum*, a thong.)

AMENTACEOUS, *a.* am-en-*tay*-shus, growing in an ament; having flowers in catkins.

AMENTIA, *n.* a-*men*-she-a, imbecility of mind. (L. *āmentia*, madness.)

AMERCE, *v.t.* a-*merce*, to punish with a fine the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court; to punish. **Amerced.** **Amerces.** **Amercing.** (O.Fr. *amercier*, to acquit.)

AMERCEABLE, *a.* a-*merce*-a-bl, liable to amercement.

AMERCEMENT, *n.* a-*merce*-ment, a fine inflicted at the discretion of the court.

AMERCIAMENT, *n.* a-*mers*-ya-ment, amercement.

AMERICAN, *a.* a-*mer*-re-kan, pertaining to America, especially the United States: *n.* a native of America, more especially of the United States. **American blight,** an apple-tree disease due to the plant louse, *Eriosoma mali.* (*Amerigo Vespucci*, an Italian sailor, who, in the service of Portugal, landed on the American continent in 1499.)

AMERICANISM, *n.* a-*mer*-re-kan-izm, an American idiom; the peculiar meaning given to an English word or phrase in the U.S.A.

AMERICANIZE, *v.t.* a-*mer*-re-kan-ize, to render American in character; to naturalize in America. **Americanized.** **Americanizes.** **Americanizing.**

AMETABOLIAN, *n.* a-met-a-*boh*-le-an, a division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis. (Gr. *ametabolos*, unchangeable.)

AMETABOLIC, *a.* a-met-a-*bol*-ik, not subject to metamorphosis [Entom.].

AMETHYST, *n.* *am*-e-thist, a violet-blue variety of crystalline quartz, supposed by the ancients to prevent inebriation when worn about the person; a purple colour [Her.]. (L. *amethystus*, an amethyst, from Gr. *amethustos*, not drunken, because wearing it was said to prevent a person from becoming drunk.)

AMETHYSTINE, *a.* am-e-*thist*-in, pertaining to, resembling, or composed of amethyst.

AMIA, *n.* *am*-e-a, a North American genus of fishes, including the bow-fin or mud-fish.

AMIABILITY, *n.* ay-me-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being amiable.

AMIABLE, *a.* *ay*-me-a-bl, possessed of kindly qualities; lovable; worthy of affection. (O.Fr. *amable.*)

AMIABLENESS, *n.* *ay*-me-a-bl-ness, amiability.

AMIABLY, *ad.* *ay*-me-ab-le, in an amiable manner.

AMIANTHIFORM, *a.* am-e-*an*-the-form, having the form of amianthus.

AMIANTHOID, *n.* am-e-*an*-thoyd, a variety of asbestos: *a.* resembling amianthus in form.

AMIANTHUS, *n.* am-e-*an*-thus, fibrous asbestos, an incombustible mineral substance, so called because it can be purified by fire without injury; fine asbestos. (L. *amiantus.*)

AMIC, *a.* *am*-ik, relating to or derived from ammonia.

AMICABLE, *a.* *am*-e-ka-bl, friendly; implying a disposition to be friendly. (L. *amicabilis*, friendly.)

AMICABLENESS, *n.* *am*-e-ka-bl-ness, the quality of being amicable.

AMICABLY, *ad.* *am*-e-kab-le, in an amicable manner.

AMICE, *n.* *am*-is, a flowing cloak, with a hood, formerly worn by the clergy; a strip of white linen worn round the shoulders by a priest when officiating at mass; a furred hood with long ends first used as a cap. (O.Fr. *amis*, a covering or cloak.)

AMICT, *n.* *am*-ikt, an amice.

AMID, *n.* *am*-id, a derivative from ammonia by substituting univalent acid radicals for hydrogen atoms.

AMID, *prep.* a-*mid*, in the midst or middle; among. (A.S. *on middan*, in the centre.)

AMIDIN, *n.* *am*-e-din, a substance procured from wheat and potato starch.

AMIDINE, *n.* *am*-e-dine, amidin.

AMIDSHIPS, *ad.* a-*mid*-ships, midway in a line between stem and stern [Naut.].

AMIDST, *prep.* a-*midst*, amid.

AMIN, *n.* *am*-in, a derivative from ammonia by substituting hydrocarbon radicals for the hydrogen atoms.

AMIR, *n.* a-*meer*, an emir; an ameer.

AMISS, *a.* a-*miss*, wrong: *ad.* in a faulty manner. **Not amiss,** pretty fair. (Ice. *á mis*, amiss.)

AMISSING, *ad.* a-*miss*-ing, lost; wanting.

AMITY, *n.* *am*-e-te, friendly relationship. (O.Fr. *amiste.*)

AMMA, *n.* *am*-ma, an abbess in a Syrian or Greek convent. (Gr. *amma*, a mother superior.)

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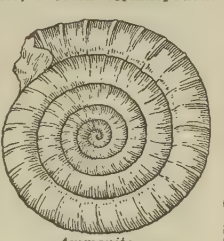
AMMONITE, *n.* am-*mon*-ite, an explosive used in coal mines, being a compound of ammonium nitrate and nitro-naphthalene.
AMMONITE, *n.* *am*-mon-ite, a fossil cephalopodous shell curved into a spiral form, like the ram's horn on the statues of Jupiter Ammon.


Ammonite.

AMMONIUM, *n.* am-*mo*-ne-um, the basyle of ammonia.
AMMUNITION, *n.* am-mew-*nish*-on, military stores in general; the projectiles and explosives discharged from firearms and ordnance of all kinds: *a.* made by contract for the use of soldiers. (O.Fr. *amunition*, corruption for *munition*, military stores.)
AMNESIA, *n.* am-*nee*-se-a, inability to remember certain words [Med.]. (Gr. *amnesia*, forgetfulness.)
AMNESTY, *n.* *am*-nes-te, a general pardon of political offenders. (Fr. *amnestie*.)
AMNION, *n.* *am*-ne-on, the innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus in the womb; a gelatinous substance, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended and nourished at first (Gr. *amnion*.)
AMNIOTIC, *a.* am-ne-*ot*-ik, pertaining to the amnion.
AMŒBA, *n.* a-*mee*-ba, a genus of the protozoa; a protozoon of the simplest structure, being a mere mass of protoplasm, which absorbs its food at every point all over its body by means of processes, which are also locomotive, protruded therefrom at will, so that it is constantly changing its shape. (Gr. *amoibe*, change.)
AMŒBEAN, *a.* am-ee-*bee*-an, alternately answering.
AMŒBEUM, *n.* am-ee-*bee*-um, a poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.
AMŒBIFORM, *a.* a-*mee*-be-form, amœboid.
AMŒBOID, *a.* a-*mee*-boyd, resembling the amœba. (Gr. *amœba*, and *eidos*, like.)
AMŒBOUS, *a.* a-*mee*-bus, pertaining to the amœba.
AMOK, *n.* a-*muk*, a Malayan nervous disease or fit marked by frenzied desire to kill every person encountered; amuck.
AMOMUM, *n.* a-*mo*-mum, a genus of tropical plants, including the cardamom and grains of paradise, whose seeds are remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. (L. *amōmum*, an aromatic shrub.)
AMONG, *prep.* a-*mung*, mingled with; in the midst or number of. (A.S. *onmang*, among.)
AMONGST, *prep.* a-*mungst*, among.
AMONTILLADO, *n.* a-*mon*-til-yah-do, a variety of pale dry sherry. (Sp.)
AMORAL, *a.* a-*mor*-al, unmoral.
AMORIST, *n.* *am*-or-ist, an amateur of love; a gallant; a philanderer. (L. *amor*, love.)
AMOROSA, *n.* am-o-*ro*-sa, a wanton woman.
AMOROSO, *n.* am-o-*ro*-so, a lover; a man enamoured: also *a.* and *ad.* tenderly, lovingly; played with feeling [Mus.]. (It. *amoroso*.)
AMOROUS, *a.* *am*-or-us, inclined to love; fondly in love; inspired by love; pertaining to love. (O.Fr. *amoros*.)
AMOROUSLY, *ad.* *am*-or-us-le, in an amorous manner.
AMOROUSNESS, *n.* *am*-or-us-ness, the quality of being amorous.
AMORPHA, *n.* a-*morf*-a, a genus of North American plants including the bastard indigo. (Gr. *a.* and *morphe*, shape.)
AMORPHISM, *n.* a-*mor*-fizm, state of being amorphous.
AMORPHOTÆ, *n.pl.* *am*-or-*foh*-tee, stars not fitting into a constellation [Astron.].
AMORPHOUS, *a.* a-*mor*-fuss, having no determinate form; uncrystallized. (Gr. *amorphos*, mis-shapen.)
AMORPHOUSNESS, *n.* a-*mor*-fus-ness, the state of being shapeless.
AMORPHOZOA, *n.pl.* a-mor-fo-*zo*-a, shapeless animals like sponges. (Gr. *amorphos*, and *zōon*, animal.)
AMORT, *a.* a-*mort*, in a half-dead state. (Fr. *à la mort*, to the death.)
AMORTIZATION, *n.* a-*mor*-ti-*zay*-shon, the provision for the paying off of a loan by a sinking fund; the act or right of amortizing.
AMORTIZE, *v.t.* a-*mor*-tiz, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to transfer lands or tenements in perpetuity to a corporation or fraternity [Law]; to redeem by a sinking fund [Comm.]. Amortized. Amortizes. Amortizing. (Fr. *amortir*.)
AMORTIZEMENT, *n.* a-*mor*-tiz-ment, amortization.
AMOTION, *n.* a-*moh*-shon, deprivation of possession or office [Law]. (L. *amotio*, a removing.)
AMOUNT, *v.i.* a-*mownt*, to rise to, or reach, a certain sum by accumulation of particulars; to come to, in effect, or substance; to be equivalent: *n.* the sum total; the effect, substance or result. Amounted. Amounting. Amounts. (O.Fr. *amontir*, to amount to.)
AMOUR, *n.* a-*moor*, an affair of gallantry; a love intrigue. (Fr. *amour*.)
AMOURETTE, *n.* am-oor-*et*, a minor love affair; a little romance; a cupid; the quaking grass, *Briza media* [Bot.]. (Fr. *amour*.)
AMPELITE, *n.* *am*-pe-lite, an earth anciently used to sprinkle on vines to protect them against grubs. (Gr. *ampelitis*, from *ampelos*, a vine.)
AMPELOPSIS, *n.* am-pel-*op*-zis, an old genus of climbing plants including the Virginia creeper, now united with *Vitis*.
AMPÈRE, *n.* *am*-pare, the electrical unit of current; the current sent by one volt through one ohm. (Fr. *ampère*, from the name of a famous French physicist.)
AMPERSAND, *n.* *am*-per-sand, name given to the character &, which is a monogram of *et*, and. (*And, per se*, by itself, and *and, i.e.* and by itself and.)
AMPHI, *am*-fe, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around. (Gr. *amphi*, around.)
AMPHIARTHROSIS, *n.* *am*-fe-ar-*thro*-sis, an articulation, which being, like that of the vertebræ, of the nature of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis, admits of only a small degree of motion [Anat.]. (Gr. *amphi*, and *arthron*, joint.)
AMPHIBIA, *n.pl.* am-*fib*-e-a, the class of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which breathe by gills during their infancy in the water and by lungs when they attain their adult stage on land [Zool.]. (Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life, *i.e.* on both land and water.)
AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, *a.* am-fib-e-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to amphibiology.
AMPHIBIOLOGY, *n.* am-fib-e-*ol*-o-je, the study of the amphibia. (Gr. *amphibios*, and *logos*, science.)
AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* am-*fib*-e-us, able to live in air and water.
AMPHIBIOUSNESS, *n.* am-*fib*-e-us-ness, the quality of being amphibious.
AMPHIBOLE, *n.* *am*-fe-bole, the mineral hornblende. (Gr. *amphibolos*, doubtful.)
AMPHIBOLIC, *a.* am-fe-*bol*-ik, pertaining to or resembling amphibole.
AMPHIBOLITE, *n.* am-*fib*-o-lite, a metamorphic rock, the basis of which is amphibole.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, *a.* am-fib-o-*loj*-ik-al, doubtful.
AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, *ad.* am-fib-o-*loj*-ik-al-le, with a doubtful meaning.
AMPHIBOLOGY, *n.* am-fe-*bol*-o-je, a sentence so arranged as to admit of two different interpretations [Logic.]. (Gr. *amphibolos*, and *logos*, science.)
AMPHIBOLOID, *n.* am-*fib*-o-loyd, a rock composed of amphibole and felspar.
AMPHIBOLOUS, *a.* am-*fib*-o-lus, not clear; uncertain; capable of more than one meaning. (L. *amphibolus*, ambiguous.)
AMPHIBRACH. *n.* *am*-fe-brak, a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short [Pros.]. (Gr. *amphibrachus*, short at both ends.)
AMPHICARPIC, *a.* *am*-fe-*kar*-pik, amphicarpous.
AMPHICARPOUS, *a.* *am*-fe-*kar*-pus, having two kinds of fruit or times of ripening [Bot.]. (Gr. *amphi*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
AMPHICŒLOUS, *a.* am-fe-*see*-lus, biconcave; hollow at both ends as the vertebræ of the fishes. (Gr. *amphi*, and *koilos*, hollow.)
AMPHICTYONIC, *a.* am-*fik*-te-*on*-ik, pertaining to the Amphictyons. **Amphictyonic Council,** a body of delegates, especially the council at Delphi.
AMPHICTYONS, *n.pl.* am-*fik*-te-ons, the deputies from twelve states of Greece, who sat alternately at Thermopylæ and Delphi. (Gr.)
AMPHICTYONY, *n.* am-*fik*-te-*oh*-ne, an alliance of States in Ancient Greece for protection of common concerns. (Gr.)
AMPHIGAMOUS, *a.* am-*fig*-a-mus, without any trace of sexual organs.
AMPHIGEN, *n.* *am*-fe-jen, a plant, like a lichen, which grows in all directions. (Fr. *amphigène*.)
AMPHIMACER, *n.* am-*fim*-a-ser, a foot of three syllables, the middle short, and the others long [Pros.]. (L. *amphimacrus*.)
AMPHIMIXIS, *n.* *am*-fe-*mik*-zis, the union of germ-plasma from the male and female in sexual reproduction [Biol.]. (Gr. *amphi*, and *mixis*, a mingling.)
AMPHIOXUS, *n.* *am*-fe-*ok*-sus, the lancelet, one of the primitive vertebrates of the sub-kingdom Protochordata.
AMPHIPODA, *n.pl.* am-*fip*-o-da, crustaceans, with sessile eyes and feet-like appendages directed partly forward and partly backward. (Gr.)
AMPHIPODOUS, *a.* am-*fip*-od-us, pertaining to the amphipoda.
AMPHIPROSTYLE, *n.* am-*fip*-ro-stile, an edifice having an equal columned portico at each end, but without columns at the flanks [Arch.]. (Gr. *amphiprostilos*, having a double prostyle.)
AMPHISBÆNA, *n.* am-fis-*be*-na, a genus of aberrant lizards, supposed by the ancients, from the uniform thickness of their body, to have two heads, and to move forward with either end. (Gr. *amphisbaina*, a species of serpent.)
AMPHISCIANS, *n.pl.* am-*fish*-e-anz, the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and the other, to the south [Geog.]. (Gr. *amphiskios*, throwing a shadow both ways.)
AMPHISTOMOUS, *a.* am-*fist*-o-mus, with a mouth at both ends.
AMPHITHEATRE, *n.* am-fe-*the*-a-ter, the lower gallery of a theatre; an oval or circular theatre, with the arena in the middle, and rows of seats all round, which rose higher as they receded from it; any such building. (L. *amphitheātrum*.)
AMPHITHEATRICAL, *a.* *am*-fe-the-*at*-rik-al, pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.
AMPHITRITE, *n.* *am*-fe-*tri*-te, a planetoid between Mars and Jupiter [Astron.]. (Gr. *Amphitrite*, the wife of Poseidon or Neptune [Myth.].
AMPHITROPAL, *a.* am-*fit*-ro-pal, of an embryo, so curved upon itself that both ends point the same way [Bot.]. (Gr. *amphi*, and *tropos*, turning.)
AMPHITROPOUS, *a.* am-*fit*-ro-pus, with the funicle attached to the middle of the ovule.
AMPHITRYON, *n.* am-*fit*-re-on, a host; the husband of Alcmene personated by Zeus, who thus became the father of Hercules [Myth.]. (Gr.)
AMPHITYPE, *n.* *am*-fe-tipe, a process of producing either a negative or a positive [Phot.]. (Gr. *amphi*, and *typos*, impress.)

AMPHORA, *n.* *am*-fo-ra, an ancient two-handled vessel, usually of earthenware, for wine or oil. (Gr. *amphoreus*.)

Amphora.

AMPHORAL, *a.* *am*-fo-ral, pertaining to or resembling an amphora.
AMPHORIC, *a.* am-*for*-ik, produced by an empty lung cavity giving a sound similar to that yielded by blowing into an empty decanter [Med.].
AMPHOTERIC, *a.* am-fo-*ter*-ik, partly the one, partly the other.
AMPLE, *a.* *am*-pl, large; spacious; sufficient; liberal; full. (Fr. *ample*.)
AMPLENESS, *n.* *am*-pl-ness, the state of being ample.
AMPLEXICAUL, *a.* am-*plex*-e-kawl, almost surrounding the stem.
AMPLIATIVE, *a.* *am*-ple-ate-iv, adding to the primary idea or attributes of a subject [Logic]. (L. *ampliātio*, an enlarging.)
AMPLIFICATION, *n.* am-ple-fe-*kay*-shon, enlargement; the act of amplifying; diffusiveness of description or argument [Rhet.]. (L. *amplificātio*, an enlarging.)
AMPLIFICATIVE, *a.* *am*-ple-fe-kate-iv, serving to amplify.
AMPLIFIER, *n.* *am*-ple-fi-er, anything that enlarges; a device for magnifying the electrical impulses in wireless telephony; an enlarging lens [Opt.].
AMPLIFY, *v.t.* *am*-ple-fi, to enlarge or dilate upon: *v.i.* to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate. **Amplified.** **Amplifies.** **Amplifying.** (L. *amplifico*, extend.)
AMPLITUDE, *n.* *am*-ple-tewd, largeness or extent; the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or a star at its rising or setting [Astron.]. **Magnetical amplitude,** the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon by the compass. **Amplitude of the range,** the line which measures the horizontal distance a projectile has moved. (L. *amplitudo*, width.)
AMPLY, *ad.* *am*-ple, in an ample manner.
AMPULLA, *n.* am-*pul*-la, a narrow-necked vessel used among the Romans in anointing the body after bathing [Antiq.]; a vessel for the wine of the eucharist [Eccles.]; the dilated part of the semicircular canals of the ear [Anat.]; a small membranaceous float attached to the leaves of some aquatic plants [Bot.]. (L. *ampulla*.)
AMPULLACEOUS, *a.* am-pul-*lay*-shus, like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling.
AMPUTATE, *v.t.* *am*-pew-tate, to cut off a limb or a portion of a limb. **Amputated.** **Amputates.** **Amputating.** (L. *amputātus*, cut off.)
AMPUTATION, *n.* am-pew-*tay*-shon, the operation of amputating.
AMPUTATOR, *n.* *am*-pew-tate-or, one who amputates.
AMSEL, *n.* *am*-zel, amzel, the blackbird.
AMUCK, *a.* a-*muk*, possessed by homicidal frenzy: *ad.* in a murderous manner. **To run amuck,** to rush madly about and attack everyone encountered.
AMULET, *n.* *am*-yew-let, something worn about the person as a charm against evil or disease; a charm; a talisman. (Fr. *amulette*.)
AMULETIC, *a.* am-yew-*let*-ik, of the nature of an amulet.
AMURCA, a-*mur*-ka, a by-product in the manufacture of olive oil, used in soap manufacture. (L. *amurca*, oil-less.)
AMURCOUS, *a.* a-*mur*-kus, foul with dregs. (L. *amurca*.)
AMUSABLE, *a.* a-*mewz*-a-bl, capable of being amused.
AMUSE, *v.t.* a-*mewz*, to occupy attention agreeably with agreeable objects; to divert and to beguile with false promises or representations. **Amused.** **Amuses.** **Amusing.** (Fr. *amuser*.)
AMUSEMENT, *n.* a-*mewz*-ment, entertainment; recreation.
AMUSING, *a.* a-*mewz*-ing, that has the power of causing amusement.
AMUSINGLY, *ad.* a-*mewz*-ing-le, in an amusing manner.
AMUSIVE, *a.* a-*mewz*-iv, amusing.
AMUSIVELY, *ad.* a-*mewz*-iv-le, amusingly.

AMYGDALATE, *a.* a-*mig*-da-late, pertaining to or made of almonds: *n.* an emulsion of almonds [Med.]; a salt of amygdalic acid [Chem.].

AMYGDALIC, *a.* a-*mig*-dal-ik, from bitter almonds [Chem.]. **Amygdalic acid,** an acid obtained from amygdalin. (Gr. *amygdalos*, an almond.)

AMYGDALIN, *n.* a-*mig*-da-lin, a glucoside obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond and other stone fruit.

AMYGDALINE, *a.* a-*mig*-da-lin, pertaining to or resembling the almond.

AMYGDALOID, *a.* a-*mig*-da-loyd, almond-shaped: *n.* a rock embedding nodules of various minerals, and resembling almonds in a cake.

AMYGDALOIDAL, *a.* a-*mig*-da-*loyd*-al, pertaining to, or consisting of, almond-shaped cavities in igneous rocks filled up with minerals [Min.].

AMYL, *n.* *am*-il, an alcoholic radical.

AMYLACEOUS, *a.* am-il-*ay*-shus, pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain. (L. *amylum*, starch.)

AMYLIC, *a.* am-*il*-ik, from starch. Amylic acid, a volatile acid from starch.

AMYLINE, *n.* *am*-e-lin, the insoluble part of starch; starch cellulose.

AMYLOID, *n.* *am*-il-oyd, an albuminous substance found in certain seeds and formed from healthy tissue in waxy disease.

AMZEL, *n.* *am*-zel, the blackbird, a species of *Merula*.

AN, an, a form of the indefinite article (A.S. *ān*, one); a form of the Greek prefix *a*; an abbreviation of the Greek prefix *ana*.

ANA, *ad.* an-a, an equal quantity of each in a medical prescription, sometimes abbreviated thus, *āā* or *ā*: *ah*-na, annexed to the names of authors, it denotes a collection of their memorable sayings—as Johnsoniana.

ANA, *an*-na, as a Greek prefix, means up, throughout, back, again, according to.

ANABAPTISM, *n.* an-a-*bap*-tizm, the doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, *n.* an-a-*bap*-tist, one who holds that baptism should be by immersion and administered only to adults after professing their faith in Christ, and that those baptized in infancy should be baptized again: *n.pl.* the sect founded by Muenzer at Zwickau in 1521. (Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizo*, dip in water.)

ANABAPTISTIC, *a.* an-a-bap-*tist*-ik, relating to the Anabaptists, or anabaptism.

ANABAS, *n.* *an*-a-bas, an Indian perch, *A. scandens*, a fish that climbs trees. (Gr. *anabaino*, go up.)

ANABASIS, *n.* a-*nab*-a-sis, a military advance; so called from the famous march of Cyrus the Younger, told by Xenophon in his *Anabasis*. (Gr. *anabasis*, a going up.)

ANABIOSIS, *n.* *an*-a-bi-*oh*-sis, resuscitation; a revival of life; the power of reviving in water. (Gr. *anabiōsis*, revival.)

ANABOLISM, *n.* an-*ab*-o-lizm, constructive metabolism [Biol.].

ANACAMPTIC, *a.* *an*-a-*kamp*-tik, reflected or reflecting, generally of sound. (Gr. *anakampsis*, a bending back.)

ANACATHARTIC, *a.* and *n.* *an*-a-ka-*thar*-tik, cleansing, or that which cleanses, by exciting vomiting or expectoration. (Gr. *anakatharsis*, a cleansing away.)

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, *n.* *an*-a-sef-a-le-*oh*-sis, recapitulation [Rhet.]. (Gr. *anakephalaiosis*, a summary.)

ANACHRONISM, *n.* an-*ak*-ron-izm, an error in the dating of a historical event; anything too early or too late for the date given. (Gr. *anachronismos*, anachronism.)

ANACHRONISTIC, *a.* an-*ak*-ron-*is*-tik, anachronous.

ANACHRONOUS, *a.* an-*ak*-ron-us, erroneous in date.

ANACLASTIC, *a.* an-a-*klas*-tik, due to refraction [Physics]. (Gr. *anaklasis*, a flexure.)

ANACLISIS, *n.* an-*ak*-li-sis, a sore resulting from lying back in bed [Med.]. (Gr. *anaklisis*, reclining.)

ANACŒNOSIS, *n.* *an*-a-se-*noh*-sis, appeal to an opponent for his opinion on the point in debate [Rhet.]. (Gr. *anakoinōsis*, communication.)

ANACOLUTHIC, *a.* *an*-a-ko-*lew*-thik, relating to anacoluthon.

ANACOLUTHICALLY, *ad.* *an*-a-ko-*lew*-thik-al-le, in a disjointed manner.

ANACOLUTHON, *n.* an-a-ko-*lew*-thon, a break in the structure of a sentence [Gram.]. (Gr. *anakoluthon*, inconsequent.)

ANACONDA, *n.* an-a-*kon*-da, the huge tropical South American snake *Eunectes murinus*.

ANACREONTIC, *a.* a-*nak*-re-*on*-tik, in the manner of Anacreon; in praise of love and wine; jovial; amatory: *n.* a poem in this manner. (Gr.)

ANACRUSIS, *n.* an-a-*kroo*-sis, in lyric verse, the unemphasized syllables occurring before the regular rhythm; the introduction in a musical score. (Gr. *anakrousis*, a forcing back.)

ANACRUSTIC, *a.* an-a-*kruss*-tik, relating to anacrusis.

ANACRUSTICALLY, *ad.* an-a-*kruss*-tik-al-le, in an anacrustic manner.

ANADEM, *n.* *an*-a-dem, a garland or chaplet. (L. *anadēma*, a wreath.)

ANADIPLOSIS, *n.* *an*-a-de-*ploh*-zis, the repetition of the last word in a line or clause in the beginning of the next [Rhet.]. (Gr. *anadiplōsis*, a doubling back.)

ANADROMOUS, *a.* an-*ad*-ro-mus, passing from the sea into rivers [Ichth.]. (Gr. *anadromos*, running up, of fishes.)

ANÆMIA, *n.* a-*nee*-me-a, a deficiency in the constituents of the blood characterized by a loss of red blood corpuscles and their hæmoglobin content; the plasma and leucocytes may also be abnormal. (Gr. *anaimia*, want of blood.)

ANÆMIC, *a.* a-*nee*-mik, pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia.

ANÆMOTROPHY, *n.* an-e-*mot*-ro-fe, deficiency in blood formation [Med.]. (Gr. *trophe*, nourishment.)

ANÆROBIA, *n.* an-*ay*-er-*oh*-be-a, bacteria able to exist without free oxygen [Biol.].

ANÆROBIC, *a.* an-*ay*-er-*oh*-bic, living without free oxygen.

ANÆSTHESIA, *n.* an-es-*thee*-ze-a, loss of the sense of touch or feeling [Med.]. (Gr. want of feeling.)

ANÆSTHETIC, *a.* an-es-*thet*-ik, deadening the sensibility; producing insensibility; insensible: *n.* an agent that deadens sensibility.

ANÆSTHETIST, *n.* an-*es*-thet-ist *or* an-es-*thee*-tist, a specialist in the administration of anæsthetics.

ANÆSTHETIZATION, *n.* *an*-es-*thet*-i-*zay*-shon, the act of administering anæsthetics; the state of being anæsthetized.

ANÆSTHETIZE, *v.t.* an-*es*-thet-ize, to administer an anæsthetic. **Anæsthetized. Anæsthetizes. Anæsthetizing.**

ANAGALLIS, *n.* an-a-*gal*-lis, a genus of plants of which the best known is *A. arvensis*, the scarlet pimpernel.

ANAGLYPH, *n.* *an*-a-glif, an ornament embossed or chased in relief. (L. *anaglyphus*, carved in basrelief.)

ANAGLYPHIC, *a.* an-a-*glif*-ik, relating to anaglyphy.

ANAGLYPHY, *n.* an-*ag*-lif-e, the art of enchasing and embossing in relief.

ANAGLYPTIC, *a.* an-a-*glip*-tik, anaglyphic.

ANAGLYPTOGRAPH, *n.* *an*-a-*glip*-to-graf, a mechanical engraving instrument formerly used to represent on paper the proper appearance of embossed work.

ANAGLYPTOGRAPHIC, *a.* an-a-glip-to-*graf*-ik, representing on paper the proper appearance of embossed work.

ANAGLYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* *an*-a-glip-*tog*-ra-fe, the anaglyptographic art. (Gr. *anaglyptos*, embossed, and *grapho*, write.)

ANAGNORISIS, *an*-ag-*nor*-e-sis, recognition; the dénouement in dramatic action. (Gr. recognition.)

ANAGOGE, *n.* an-a-*go*-je, anagogy.

ANAGOGICAL, *a.* an-a-*goj*-ik-al, allegorical; mystical.

ANAGOGICALLY, *ad.* an-a-*goj*-ik-al-le, in an anagogic sense.

ANAGOGY, *n.* *an*-a-go-je, allegorical interpretation of the Old Testament; the ejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth; vomiting [Path.]. (Gr. *anagōgē*, a leading-up.)

ANAGRAM, *n.* *an*-a-gram, a word or sentence, formed by transposing the letters of another. (Fr. *anagramme*.)

ANAGRAMMATIC, *a.* *an*-a-gra*m*-*mat*-ik, anagrammatical.

ANAGRAMMATICAL, *a.* *an*-a-gram-*mat*-ik-al, making an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, *ad.* *an*-a-gram-*mat*-ik-al-le, in the manner of an anagram.
ANAGRAMMATISM, *n.* an-a-*gram*-ma-tizm, the act or practice of making anagrams.
ANAGRAMMATIST, *n.* an-a-*gram*-ma-tist, a maker of anagrams.
ANAGRAMMATIZE, *v.i.* an-a-*gram*-ma-tize, to make anagrams. **Anagrammatized. Anagrammatizes. Anagrammatizing.**
ANAL, *a.* *a*-nal, pertaining to or near the anus; under the tail [Ichth.]. (L. *ānus*, ring.)
ANALECT, *n.* *an*-a-lekt; *pl.* **Analecta**, an-a-*lek*-ta, a collection of extracts from different authors. (Gr. *analektos*, choice.)
ANALECTIC, *a.* an-a-*lek*-tik, composed of things selected.
ANALEMMA, *n.* an-a-*lem*-ma, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian [Geom.]; an instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn. (Gr. *analēmma*, anything used for repairing or holding up anything.)
ANALEPSIS, *n.* an-a-*lep*-sis, recovery of strength after illness, or paroxysm [Med.]. (Gr. *analēpsis*, recovery.)
ANALEPSY, *n.* an-a-*lep*-se, a species of epileptic attack, of sudden and frequent occurrence.
ANALEPTIC, *n.* an-a-*lep*-tik, a restorative.
ANALGESIA, *n.* an-al-*jee*-se-a, absence of, or insensibility to, pain. (Gr. *analgēsia*, loss of feeling.)
ANALOGIC, *a.* an-a-*loj*-ik, analogical; pertaining to analogy.
ANALOGICAL, *a.* an-a-*loj*-ik-al, implying analogy.
ANALOGICALLY, *ad.* an-a-*loj*-ik-al-le, in an analogical manner.
ANALOGICALNESS, *n.* an-a-*loj*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being analogical.
ANALOGISM, *n.* a-*nal*-o-jizm, an argument from the cause to the effect; investigation of things by their analogies.
ANALOGIST, *n.* a-*nal*-o-jist, one who employs analogy.
ANALOGIZE, *v.t.* a-*nal*-o-jize, to explain by analogy; to treat analogically. **Analogized. Analogizes. Analogizing.**
ANALOGOUS, *a.* a-*nal*-o-gus, having analogy; similar.
ANALOGOUSLY, *ad.* a-*nal*-o-gus-le, in an analogous manner.
ANALOGOUSNESS, *n.* a-*nal*-o-gus-ness, similitude.
ANALOGUE, *n.* *an*-a-log, a word or body which bears resemblance or analogy to another; something that acts similarly, or has the same function; a corresponding part.
ANALOGY, *n.* a-*nal*-o-je, an agreement or likeness in certain respects between things which are otherwise entirely different; conformity of words to the structure or general rules of a language [Gram.]; similitude of ratio [Math.]. (Fr. *analogie*.)
ANALYSABLE, *a.* an-a-*lize*-a-bl, that can be analysed.
ANALYSABLENESS, *n.* an-a-*lize*-a-bl-ness, the state of being analysable.
ANALYSE, *v.t.* *an*-al-ize, to resolve into elements; to make an analysis; to subject to critical, or minute, examination. **Analysed. Analyses. Analysing.** (Fr. *analyser*.)
ANALYSER, *n.* *an*-a-lize-er, one who or that which analyses.
ANALYSIS, *n.* a-*nal*-e-sis, the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts or elements; the resolving of problems by algebraical equations [Math.]; an orderly arrangement of the heads of a discourse; classification of the items of an account; a sort of synopsis. (Gr. *analusis*, a releasing.)
ANALYST, *n.* *an*-a-list, one versed in analysis, especially in chemical or pathological analysis.
ANALYTIC, *a.* an-a-*lit*-ik, analytical.
ANALYTICAL, *a.* an-a-*lit*-ik-al, pertaining to analysis; resolving a compound into its constituents; obtained by analysis; reasoning from particulars to principles; inductive.
ANALYTICALLY, *ad.* an-a-*lit*-ik-al-le, in the manner of analysis.
ANALYTICS, *n* an-a-*lit*-iks, the science of analysis.
ANAMNESIS, *n.* an-am-*nee*-zis, the medical history of a person; the bringing into recollection of forgotten things; recollection. (Gr. *amnēsia*, forgetfulness.)

ANAMORPHOSIS, *n.* an-a-*morf*-o-sis, a distorted image or representation of an object, which, when viewed from a certain point, or reflected from a curved mirror, appears regular and in right proportion [Opt.]; an anomalous development in any part of a plant [Bot.]; an evolutionary formalteration observable in higher animals and plants. (Gr. *anamorphōsis*, a re-forming.)
ANAMORPHOUS, *a.* an-a-*morf*-us, abnormally developed.
ANANAS, *n.* a-*nah*-nas, the pineapple. (Brazilian name, *nanas*.)
ANANDROUS, *a.* an-*an*-drus, destitute of a stamen [Bot.]. (Gr. *anandros*, husbandless.)
ANANTHEROUS, *a.* an-*an*-ther-us, without anthers [Bot.].
ANANTHOUS, *a.* an-*an*-thus, flowerless [Bot.]. (Gr. *ananthēs*, wanting bloom.)
ANAPÆST, *n.* *an*-a-peest, a reversed dactyl; a metrical foot of two short syllables and a long one. (L. *anapæstus*.)
ANAPÆSTIC, *n.* an-a-*peest*-ik, the anapæstic measure: *a.* pertaining to an anapæst; consisting of anapæsts.
ANAPHORA, *n.* a-*naf*-o-ra, repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of succeeding clauses of a sentence [Rhet.]; the eucharistic service of the Orthodox Church. (Gr. *anaphora*, rising.)
ANAPHRODISIA, *n.* an-*af*-ro-*diz*-e-a, lack of sexual appetite. (Gr. *anaphrodisia*, want of ability to inspire love.)
ANAPHRODISIAC, *n.* an-*af*-ro-*diz*-e-ak, an agent to allay sexual desire.
ANAPLASTY, *n.* *an*-a-*plas*-te, the operation of repairing a part of the body by the transfer of tissue [Surg.]. (Gr. *anaplastos*, that can be moulded.)
ANAPLEROSIS, *n.* *an*-a-ple-*ro*-sis, renewing of destroyed or lost tissue, as in healing of wounds [Med.]. (Gr. *anaplērōsis*, a means of filling up.)
ANAPLEROTIC, *a.* an-a-ple-*rot*-ik, renewing flesh: *n.* a remedy which renews flesh [Med.].
ANAPTOTIC, *a.* an-ap-*tot*-ik, used of languages that have lost their inflexions through phonetic decay. (Gr. *an*, and *aptōtos*, indeclinable.)
ANARCHIC, *a.* an-*ark*-ik, anarchical.
ANARCHICAL, *a.* an-*ark*-ik-al, without civic rule; in a state of lawless confusion.
ANARCHISM, *n.* *an*-ark-izm, anarchy.
ANARCHIST, *n.* *an*-ark-ist, one who excites or promotes anarchy.
ANARCHY, *n.* *an*-ark-e, a state of society in which there is either in fact or in effect no governing power; want of law or order generally. (Fr. *anarchie*.)
ANARTHROUS, *a.* an-*arth*-rus, without the article [Gram.]; without limbs [Zool.]. (Gr. *anarthros*, jointless.)
ANAS, *n.* *ay*-nas, the genus of ducks which includes the mallard, *A. boscas*, and the gadwall, *A. streperus*.
ANASARCA, *n.* an-a-*sark*-a, dropsy of the connective cellular tissue; dropsy [Med.]. (Gr. *ana*, and *sarx*, flesh.)
ANASARCOUS, *a.* an-a-*sar*-kus, belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.
ANASTATIC, *a.* an-a-*stat*-ik, with the characters in relief [Print.]. (Gr. *anastatos*, compelled to stand up.)
ANASTOMOSE, *v.i.* a-*nas*-to-moze, to inosculate; to unite; to interjoin. **Anastomosed. Anastomoses. Anastomosing.**
ANASTOMOSIS, *n.* a-nas-to-*mo*-sis, inosculation, or the opening of one vessel into another, as of one artery or vein into another [Anat. and Bot.]; intercommunication of a network of streams or lines. (Gr. *anastomōsis*, an opening.)
ANASTOMOTIC, *a.* a-nas-to-*mot*-ik, pertaining to anastomosis; tending to open or remove obstructions.
ANASTROPHE, *n.* a-*nas*-tro-fe, an inversion of the natural order of words [Rhet.]. (Gr. *anastrophē*, a turning upside down.)
ANASTROPHY, *n.* a-*nas*-tro-fe, anastrophe.
ANATASE, *n.* *an*-a-tace, an oxide of titanium [Min.].
ANATHEMA, *n.* a-*nath*-e-ma, a curse solemnly pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; the person or thing accursed; a curse or ban generally. (L. *anathema*.)
ANATHEMATIC, *a.* a-nath-e-*mat*-ik, anathematical.
ANATHEMATICAL, *a.* a-nath-e-*mat*-ik-al, pertaining to or of the nature of anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *ad.* a-nath-e-*mat*-ik-al-le, in an anathematical manner.
ANATHEMATISM, *n.* a-*nath*-e-ma-tizm, excommunication; an imprecation.
ANATHEMATIZATION, *n.* a-*nath*-e-ma-te-*zay*-shon, the act of anathematizing.
ANATHEMATIZE, *v.t.* a-*nath*-e-ma-tize, to pronounce an anathema against. Anathematized. Anathematizes. Anathematizing. (L. *anathematizo*, anathematize.)
ANATOMICAL, *a.* an-a-*tom*-ik-al, relating to anatomy.
ANATOMICALLY, *ad.* an-a-*tom*-ik-al-le, in an anatomical manner.
ANATOMISM, *n.* a-*nat*-o-mizm, a theory accounting for vitality by anatomical structure and thus opposed to animism; in works of art, the application of anatomical principles.
ANATOMIST, *n.* a-*nat*-o-mist, one skilled in anatomy.
ANATOMIZATION, *n.* a-*nat*-o-me-*zay*-shon, the act of anatomizing.
ANATOMIZE, *v.t.* a-*nat*-o-mize, to dissect; to analyse; to discriminate. Anatomized. Anatomizes. Anatomizing.
ANATOMY, *n.* a-*nat*-o-me, the art of dissecting an organized body so as to discover the structure, situation and economy of its parts; also the science thus acquired, which treats of the structure of organized bodies; the act of dissecting or minutely examining anything, intellectual or corporeal; a skeleton. (Fr. *anatomie.*)
ANATREPTIC, *a.* an-a-*trep*-tik, overturning. (Gr. *anatreptikos.*)
ANATRIPSIS, *n.* an-a-*trip*-sis, friction applied to the body as a remedy; massage [Med.]. (Gr. *anatripsis*, chafing.)
ANATRIPTIC, *n.* an-a-*trip*-tik, relating to anatripsis.
ANATRON, *n.* *an*-a-tron, scum of melted glass; the salt which collects on the walls of vaults; glass-gall. (Fr.)
ANATROPOUS, *a.* a-*nat*-ro-pus, with an inverted ovule [Bot.]. (Gr. *anatropeus*, an overturner.)
ANBURY, *n.* *an*-bew-re, anbury.
ANCESTOR, *n.* *an*-ses-tor, one from whom a person has descended; a forefather; any lineal or collateral relative from whom property has been derived by descent [Law]. (O.Fr. *ancestre.*)
ANCESTORIAL, *a.* an-ses-*tor*-e-al, ancestral.
ANCESTRAL, *a.* an-*ses*-tral, relating to ancestors; descending from ancestors.
ANCESTRESS, *n.* *an*-ses-tress, a female ancestor.
ANCESTRY, *n.* *an*-ses-tre, a line of ancestors; lineage; persons composing the line of natural descent.
ANCHILOPS, *n.* *an*-ke-lops, an abscess in the inner angle of the eye [Med.]. (Gr. *anchilōps*, an ulcer at the corner of the eye.)
ANCHITHERE, *n.* *ang*-ke-theer, the anchitherium, one of the ancestors of the horse, having three toes on each foot.
ANCHOR, *n.* *ang*-ker, a heavy iron implement dropped from a ship, and so constructed as to grapple the sea-bottom and hold her fast in the water; any firm security: *v.t.* to fix by an anchor or firmly: *v.i.* to cast anchor; to stop or rest on. Cast anchor, to drop it [Naut.]. Weigh anchor, to raise it [Naut.]. Anchored. Anchoring. Anchors. (A.S. *ancor*, anchor.)
ANCHORABLE, *a.* *ang*-ker-a-bl, fit for anchorage.
ANCHORAGE, *n.* *ang*-ker-aje, ground for anchoring; duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.
ANCHORED, *a.* *ang*-kerd, shaped like an anchor; forked; having the extremities turned back like the flukes of an anchor [Her.].
ANCHORESS, *n.* *ang*-kor-ess, a female anchorite.
ANCHORET, *n.* *ang*-kor-ret, anchorite.
ANCHORETIC, *a.* ang-kor-*et*-ik, anchoretical.
ANCHORETICAL, *a.* ang-kor-*et*-ik-al, pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.
ANCHOR-GROUND, *n.* *ang*-ker-ground, ground for anchoring.
ANCHORHOLD, *n.* *ang*-ker-hohld, the hold which the anchor takes; security.
ANCHOR-ICE, *n.* *ang*-ker-ice, ice formed at the bottom of streams; ground ice.
ANCHORITE, *n.* *ang*-kor-rite, a hermit; a religious recluse; a monk living in solitude with an allowance from his monastery. (Fr. *anachorète.*)
ANCHORSMITH, *n.* *ang*-ker-smith, a smith who forges anchors.
ANCHOVY, *n.* an-*cho*-ve, a small herring-like fish of the genus *Engraulis*, used for eating salted and for making sauces. (Sp. *anchova.*)
ANCHOVY-PEAR, *n.* an-*cho*-ve-pare, a fruit with the taste of mango, borne by a West Indian tree of the genus *Grias.*
ANCHYLOSE, *v.t.* *ang*-ke-loze, to stiffen by anchylosis. Anchylosed. Anchyloses. Anchylosing.
ANCHYLOSIS, *n.* ang-ke-*lo*-sis, an immovable stiffening of a joint [Med.]. (Gr. *angkulōsis*, anchylosis.)
ANCHYLOTIC, *a.* ang-ke-*lot*-ik, pertaining to anchylosis.
ANCIENT, *a.* *ayn*-shent, old; that happened or existed in former times, or antiquity; past; former. Ancients, *n.pl.* those who lived chiefly in Greek and Roman antiquity, opposed to moderns; elders of a people [Scrip.]; senior barristers. (Fr. *ancien.*)
ANCIENT, *n.* *ayn*-shent, an ensign, both as flag and as flag-bearer. (O.Fr. *enseigne.*)
ANCIENTLY, *ad.* *ayn*-shent-le, in ancient times.
ANCIENTNESS, *n.* *ayn*-shent-ness, the state of being ancient; existence from old times.
ANCIENTRY, *n.* *ayn*-shent-re, ancient lineage; antiquity.
ANCILLARY, *a.* an-*sil*-la-re, *a.* subservient; auxiliary. (L. *ancillāris*, relating to women-servants.)
ANCIPITAL, *a.* an-*sip*-e-tal, ancipitous.
ANCIPITOUS, *a.* an-*sip*-e-tus, double-faced or double-formed; double-edged. (L. *ancipitis*, two-headed.)
ANCON, *n.* *an*-kon, the upper end of the elbow; a console [Arch.]. (Gr. *angkōn*, bend of the arm.)
ANCONEAL, *a.* an-*koh*-ne-al, relating to the elbow.
AND, *conj.* and, signifying addition, and connecting words and sentences. (A.S. *and.*)
ANDANTE, *a.* an-*dan*-tay, moderately slow: *n.* a movement moderately slow [Mus.]. (It.)
ANDANTINO, *a.* an-dan-*tee*-no, slow, but quicker than andante [Mus.]. (It.)
ANDARAC, *n.* *an*-dar-ak, sandarac; gum juniper yielded by a species of *Callitris*; realgar; red orpiment.
ANDESINE, *n.* *an*-de-zin, a constituent of andesite; a felspar found in the Andes.
ANDESITE, *n.* *an*-des-ite, a crystalline igneous rock occurring in lava flows, dykes and veins, and found in many other places than the Andes from which it takes its name.
ANDIRON, *n.* *and*-i-urn, a horizontal iron bar inserted at each end of a hearth, to support the logs in a wood fire; a fire-dog; an iron fixed at either end of a grate, in which the spit turns; movable fire-irons. (O.Fr. *andier*, andiron.)
ANDREOLITE, *n.* an-*dree*-o-lite, harmotome, from its having been first discovered at Andreas in the Hartz Mountains.
ANDRŒCEUM, *n.* an-*dree*-se-um, the stamens of a flower [Bot.].
ANDROGYNAL, *a.* an-*droj*-e-nal, androgynous.
ANDROGYNALLY, *ad.* an-*droj*-e-nal-le, in the manner of a hermaphrodite.
ANDROGYNOUS, *a.* an-*droj*-e-nus, partaking of both sexes; hermaphroditical; bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on the same plant [Bot.]. (L. *androgynus*, a hermaphrodite.)
ANDROID, *n.* *an*-droyd: *pl.* Androides, an-*droyd*-eez, an automaton, so made as to resemble a man in form and certain actions: *a.* pertaining to an automaton. (Gr. *androcidēs*, man-like in form.)
ANDROPETALOUS, *a.* *an*-dro-*pet*-al-us, having, as in double flowers, the stamens converted into petals [Bot.]. (Gr. *andros*, male, and *petalon*, a leaf.)
ANDROPHAGI, *n.pl.* an-*drof*-a-ji, cannibals.
ANDROTOMY, *n.* an-*drot*-o-me, the dissection of the human body, as distinguished from zootomy.
ANEAR, *prep.* a-*neer*, near.
ANECDOTAGE, *n.* *an*-ek-*dote*-aje, anecdotes collectively; garrulous senility.
ANECDOTAL, *a.* *an*-ek-*dote*-al, pertaining to, or full of, anecdotes.
ANECDOTE, *n.* *an*-ek-dote, a relation of an isolated fact or incident of a biographic nature. (Gr. *anecdota.*)
ANECDOTIC, *a.* *an*-ek-*dote*-ik, anecdotical.
ANECDOTICAL, *a.* *an*-ek-*dote*-ik-al, addicted to or pertaining to anecdotes.

ANECDOTIST, *n.* *an*-ek-*dote*-ist, one who collects or tells anecdotes.

ANELACE, *n.* *an*-e-lace, anlace.

ANELE, *v.t.* a-*neel*, to anoint; to give extreme unction to. **Aneled. Aneles. Aneling.** (A.S. *an*, and *œl*, oil.)

ANELECTRIC, *a.* an-e-*lek*-trik, not made electric by friction.

ANELECTRODE, *n.* an-e-*lek*-trode, the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ANEMOGRAM, *n.* a-*nem*-o-gram, the register made by an anemograph.

ANEMOGRAPH, *n.* a-*nem*-o-graf, an apparatus which registers the amount and variation of the force of the wind. (Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *grapho*, write.)

ANEMOGRAPHY, *n.* an-e-*mog*-ra-fe, the study of the winds.

ANEMOLOGY, *n.* an-e-*mol*-o-je, *n.* the science of the winds. (Gr. *anemos*, and *logos*, science.)

ANEMOMETER, *n.* *an*-e-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the course, force and velocity of the wind. (Gr. *anemos*, and *metron*, a measure.)

ANEMOMETRY, *n.* an-e-*mom*-et-re, the determination of the strength, velocity and direction of the winds.

ANEMONE, *n.* a-*nem*-o-ne, the wind-flower, a genus of plants distinguished by the bracts being some distance down the flower stem. **Sea anemone**, a cœlenterate animal of the genus *Actinia*, and its allies. (Gr. *anemōnē*, wind-flower.)

ANEMOPHILOUS, *a.* an-e-*mof*-e-lus, fertilized by the wind [Bot.]. (Gr. *anemos*, and *phileo*, love.)

ANEMOSCOPE, *n.* a-*nem*-o-skope, a machine which shows the direction of the wind. (Gr. *anemos*, and *skopeo*, view.)

ANENT, *prep.* a-*nent*, concerning.

ANEROID, *a.* *an*-er-oyd, containing no liquid: *n.* a barometer, consisting of a small watch-shaped, air-tight, air-exhausted, metallic box, provided with an internal spring-work and an external index, which are affected by the pressure of the air. (Fr. *anéroïde*.)

ANETHOL, *n.* *an*-e-tholl, oil of anise.

ANEURISM, *n.* *an*-yew-rizm, a hollow swelling, filled with blood, in the diseased coat of an artery. (Gr. *aneurusma*, an aneurism.)

ANEURISMAL, *a.* an-yew-*riz*-mal, pertaining to an aneurism.

ANEURYSM, *n.* an-yew-*rizm*, aneurism.

ANEW, *ad.* a-*new*, over again; once more; in a new form.

ANFRACTUOSE, *a.* an-*frak*-tew-ose, anfractuous.

ANFRACTUOSITY, *n.* an-frak-tew-*oss*-e-te, anfractuousness.

ANFRACTUOUS, *a.* an-*frak*-tew-us, full of windings and turnings. (Fr. *anfractueux*.)

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, *n.* an-*frak*-tew-us-ness, the state of being anfractuous.

ANGARIA, *n.* an-*gare*-e-ah, a term used in international law meaning the seizure or destruction by a belligerent State of property belonging to neutral States within its frontiers for which it pays an indemnity. (Gr. *aggareia*, customs or port service.)

ANGARY, *n.* an-*gay*-re, angaria.

ANGEL, *n.* *ayn*-jel, a messenger; a spiritual intermediary; an evil spirit; an old English gold coin, an angel noble, worth about 14s. 1d., bearing the figure of the archangel Michael. (O.Fr. *angele*.)

ANGEL-BED, *n.* *ayn*-jel-bed, an open bed without posts.

ANGEL-FISH, *n.* *ayn*-jel-fish, a species of shark, the monk fish, *Rhina squatina*, so named from its wing-like pectoral fins.

ANGELIC, *a.* an-*jel*-ik, angelical.

ANGELICA, *n.* an-*jel*-e-ka, an umbelliferous plant of the genus *Archangelica*, the preserved leaf-stalks of which are used as a confection; a sweet wine of California. (Fr. *angélique*.)

ANGELICAL, *a.* an-*jel*-ik-al, resembling, or of the nature of, an angel.

ANGELICALLY, *ad.* an-*jel*-ik-al-le, like an angel.

ANGELICALNESS, *n.* an-*jel*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being angelic, or more than human.

ANGELOLOGY, *n.* ayn-jel-*ol*-o-je, the doctrine of angelic beings; a treatise on angels.

ANGELOPHANY, *n.* ayn-jel-*off*-an-e, the appearance of an angel to man.

ANGELOT, *n.* *an*-je-lot, a lute-like instrument not now used; a Louis XI French gold coin bearing the figure of the archangel Michael; a coin made by the English under Henry VI at Paris; a small rich cheese, made in Normandy.

ANGELUS, *n.* *am*-jel-us, a devotional service in the Roman Catholic Church in commemoration of the incarnation, said in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, when the Angelus bell rings.

ANGEL-WATER, *n.* *ayn*-jel-waw-ter, a highly-scented liquid perfume and cosmetic.

ANGER, *n.* *ang*-gur, passion of the mind, prompted by a sense of wrong and provoking resentment; indignation of mind: *v.t.* to excite to anger; to provoke. **Angered. Angering. Angers.** (Ice. *angr*, sorrow.)

ANGINA, *n.* an-*ji*-nah, an inflammatory, and as if constricted, affection of the throat; tonsilitis, or quinsy, tending to spasmodic fits of suffocation. **Angina Pectoris**, an acutely painful disease consisting of constriction in the lower and left side of the chest, usually associated with the heart or great blood vessels. (L. *angina*, quinsy.)

ANGIOCARPOUS, *a.* *an*-je-oh-*kar*-pus, with the fruit in an envelope distinct from the calyx.

ANGIOGRAPHY, *n.* an-je-*og*-ra-fe, a description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics of the human body [Med.]. (Gr. *angeion*, vessel, and *grapho*, write.)

ANGIOLOGY, *n.* an-je-*ol*-o-je, the science of the blood-vessels and lymphatics of the human body [Med.]. (Gr. *angeion*, and *logos*, science.)

ANGIONEUROSIS, *n.* *an*-je-o-new-*ro*-sis, neurosis of the blood-vessels.

ANGIOPATHY, *n.* *an*-je-*op*-ath-e, disease of the blood-vessels.

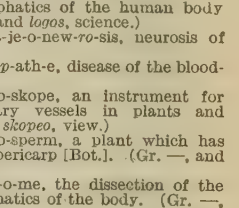
ANGIOSCOPE, *n.* *an*-je-o-skope, an instrument for examining the capillary vessels in plants and animals. (Gr. —, and *skopeo*, view.)

ANGIOSPERM, *n.* *an*-je-o-sperm, a plant which has its seeds enclosed in a pericarp [Bot.]. (Gr. —, and *sperma*, seed.)

ANGIOTOMY, *n.* an-je-*ot*-o-me, the dissection of the blood-vessels and lymphatics of the body. (Gr. —, and *tome*, cutting.)

ANGLE, *n.* *ang*-gl, a corner; the inclination of two lines at a point; a corner or nook in a room. (Fr. *angle*.)

ANGLE, *n.* *ang*-gl, a hook for fishing; fishing-gear; a fishing-rod with a line and hook; *v.t.* to fish for with a rod and line; to entice; to seek something, as to angle for an invitation (Colloq.); *v.i.* to fish with a rod and line. **Angled. Angles. Angling.** (A.S. *angel*, fish-hook.)



Angles.

ANGLED, *a.* *ang*-gld, having angles.

ANGLEMETER, *n.* *ang*-gl-mee-ter, an angle measurer.

ANGLER, *n.* *ang*-gler, one that fishes with an angle.

ANGLER, *n.* *ang*-gler, a sea-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, in which the front spines of the dorsal fin are modified into tentacles.

ANGLES, *n.pl.* *ang*-gles, the Engles, a word frequently spelled Ængles, denoting that the E is long, the form Angles being derived from the latinization of the word into Angli.

ANGLESITE, *n.* *ang*-gl-site, a sulphate of lead derived from the decomposition of galena (first recorded from Anglesea).

ANGLICAN, *a.* *ang*-glik-an, English: *n.* a member of the English Church; characteristic of the High Church party.

ANGLICANISM, *n.* *ang*-glik-an-izm, attachment to English institutions; the principles of the English Church.

ANGLICE, *ad.* *ang*-glis-se, in English or in an English manner.

ANGLICISM, *n.* *ang*-glis-izm, an English idiom.

ANGLICIZE, *v.t.* *ang*-glis-ize, to give an English form to; to make English. **Anglicized. Anglicizes. Anglicizing.**

ANGLIFY, *v.t.* *ang*-gle-fy, to angilicize. Anglified. Anglifies. Anglifying.
ANGLING, *n.* *ang*-gling, fishing with a rod and line.
ANGLO-AMERICAN, *n.* *ang*-glo-a-*mer*-ik-an, an American of English descent; an Englishman whose home is in the U.S.: *a.* pertaining to Anglo-Americans.
ANGLO-CATHOLIC, *a.* *ang*-glo-*kath*-o-lik, pertaining, or belonging, to the Church of England but embracing High Church principles and ritual: *n.* an English Churchman of the High Church party.
ANGLO-CATHOLICISM, *n.* *ang*-glo-ka-*thol*-is-sizm, the beliefs held by the High Church party in the Church of England.
ANGLO-FRENCH, *n.* *ang*-glo-*frensh*, the French language used in England after the Norman Conquest: *a.* pertaining to England and France.
ANGLO-INDIAN, *n.* *ang*-glo-*ind*-yan, an Englishman born or living in India: *a.* pertaining to England and India.
ANGLO-IRISH, *n.pl.* *ang*-gloh-*i*-rish, the descendants of the original settlers within the Pale; the offspring of marriages between the Irish and the English; English persons born or long resident in Ireland: *a.* pertaining to England and Ireland.
ANGLOMANIA, *n.* *ang*-glo-*mayn*-ya, a mania for everything English.
ANGLO-NORMAN, *n.* *ang*-glo-*nor*-man, a Norman living in England after the Conquest: *a.* pertaining to the French language as spoken by the Normans and their descendants.
ANGLOPHOBIA, *n.* *ang*-glo-*foh*-be-a, a hatred of everything English.
ANGLO-SAXON, *a.* *ang*-glo-*sax*-on, Old English; English: *n.* an Englishman; one of the English race.
ANGLO-SAXONISM, *n.* *ang*-glo-*sax*-on-ism, an English peculiarity and idiom.
ANGOLA, *n.* an-*goh*-la, a cloth of angora-wool. Angola cat, a cat with silky hair; an Angora cat.
ANGOR, *n.* *ang*-gor, intense pain accompanied by intense anxiety; intense anxiety. (L.)
ANGORA, *n.* an-*gor*-a, an Anatolian city; formerly Ancyra, now the capital of the Turkish Republic. Angora wool, the hair of the angora goat; mohair.
ANGOSTURA, *n.* an-gos-*tew*-ra, the bitter medicinal bark of a species of *Cusparia*, which is the chief constituent of angostura bitters.
ANGRILY, *ad.* *ang*-gre-le, in an angry manner.
ANGRINESS, *n.* *ang*-gre-ness, the state of being annoyed or angry.
ANGRY, *a.* *ang*-gre, provoked; expressing anger; inflamed (Med.).
ANGUIFORM, *a.* *an*-gwe-form, snake-shaped. (L. *anguis*, a snake, and *forma*, shape.)
ANGUILLIFORM, *a.* an-*gwil*-le-form, anguilloid.
ANGUILLOID, *a.* *an*-gwil-loyd, resembling an eel. (L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, form.)
ANGUINE, *a.* *an*-gwin, pertaining to or resembling a snake. (L. *anguineus*, snaky.)
ANGUINEAL, *a.* an-*gwin*-e-al, winding, snake-like.
ANGUISH, *n.* *ang*-gwish, intense pain of body or mind; any keen feeling: *v.i.* to distress with extreme pain or grief. Anguished. Anguishes. Anguishing. (O.Fr. *anguisse.*)
ANGULAR, *a.* *ang*-gew-lar, having angles or corners. Angular motion, the motion of a line from a point relatively to a stationary line passing through the centre of rotation, as the hand of a clock relatively to a line on the dial.
ANGULARITY, *n.* ang-gew-*lar*-e-te, angularness.
ANGULARLY, *ad.* *ang*-gew-lar-le, with angles or corners.
ANGULARNESS, *n.* *ang*-gew-lar-ness, the quality of being angular.
ANGULATE, *a.* *ang*-gew-late, angulated.
ANGULATE, *v.t.* *ang*-gew-late, to make angular. Angulated. Angulates. Angulating.
ANGULATED, *a.* *ang*-gew-la-ted, having angles; angled.
ANGUSTIFOLIATE, *a.* an-gust-e-*foh*-le-ate, angustifolious.
ANGUSTIFOLIOUS, *a.* an-gust-e-*foh*-le-us, narrow-leaved. (L. *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, a leaf.)
ANHARMONIC, *a.* an-har-*mon*-ik, not harmonic [Math.]. (Fr. *anharmonique.*)
ANHELATION, *n.* an-he-*la*-shon, a panting: difficult respiration. (Fr. *anhélation.*)

ANHIMA, *n.* *an*-he-ma, the horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*, a South American bird with a horn-like process on its head and two spurs on each wing. (Brazilian name.)
ANHYDRITE, *n.* an-*hy*-drite, calcium sulphate.
ANHYDROUS, *a.* an-*hy*-drus, without water. (Gr. *an*, and *hydros*, water.)
ANICUT, *n.* *an*-e-kut, a dam for irrigation purposes in India. (Tamil name.)
ANIENTED, *a.* *an*-e-ent-ed, brought to nought.
ANIGH, *prep.* and *ad.* a-*ny*, near to.
ANIL, *n.* *an*-il, a species of indigo plant, *Indigofera anil*, the Portuguese and French name for the indigo plants, of which the chief is *I. tinctoria.*
ANILE, *a.* *an*-ile, doting from age, like an old woman. (L. *anilis*, old womanish.)
ANILENESS, *n.* *an*-*ile*-ness, anility.
ANILINE, *n.* *an*-il-in, an aromatic base first obtained from indigo by distillation, and from bone oil, and now prepared by reduction of nitro-benzene with nascent hydrogen.
ANILITY, *n.* a-*nil*-e-te, the state of being anile; dotage.
ANIMADVERSION, *n.* *an*-e-mad-*ver*-shon, the act or power of observing; criticism or censure.
ANIMADVERSIVE, *a.* *an*-e-mad-*ver*-siv, having observing power.
ANIMADVERSIVENESS, *n.* an-e-mad-*ver*-siv-ness, the power of animadverting.
ANIMADVERT, *v.i.* an-e-mad-*vert*, to observe; to direct attention to; to remark upon by way of criticism or censure. Animadverted. Animadverting. Animadverts. (L. *animadverto*, turn.)
ANIMAL, *n.* *an*-e-mal, an organized being endowed with life, sensation and power of voluntary motion; a living being as distinct from a plant: *a.* belonging to animals; belonging to the animal or sensual part only; consisting of the flesh of animals. Animal heat, heat generated in the animal body by the processes of oxidization. Animal spirits, cheerful exuberance of health and temper. (L. *animal*, a living being.)
ANIMALCULA, *n.pl.* an-e-*mal*-kew-la, minute animals generally discernible only by the microscope. (L. *animal*, and *culum*, little.)
ANIMALCULAR, *a.* an-e-*mal*-kew-lar, animalculine.
ANIMALCULE, *n.* an-e-*mal*-kewl, a very minute animal nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye; one of the animalcula.
ANIMALCULINE, *a.* an-e-*mal*-kew-lin, pertaining to animalcules.
ANIMALCULISM, *n.* an-e-*mal*-kew-lizm, an abandoned theory by which some physiological and pathological phenomena were accounted for by the presence of animalcules.
ANIMALCULIST, *n.* an-e-*mal*-kew-list, one versed in the knowledge of animalcules.
ANIMAL-FLOWER, *n.* *an*-e-mal-*flow*-er, a zoophyte resembling a flower, but especially the sea-anemone.
ANIMALISH, *a.* *an*-e-mal-ish, pertaining to an animal; brutish.
ANIMALISM, *n.* *an*-e-mal-izm, the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only; the doctrine that man is an animal.
ANIMALITY, *n.* an-e-*mal*-e-te, the qualities distinctive of an animal.
ANIMALIZATION, *n.* an-e-mal-e-*zay*-shon, the act of or process of animalizing.
ANIMALIZE, *v.t.* *an*-e-mal-ize, to give animal life to; to convert into animal substance; to lower to a mere animal. Animalized. Animalizes. Animalizing.
ANIMALNESS, *n.* *an*-e-mal-ness, animality.
ANIMATE, *v.t.* *an*-e-mate, to give life to; to give spirit to; to rouse; to enliven. Animated. Animates. Animating. (L. *animātus*, gifted with life.)
ANIMATED, *a.* *an*-e-mate-ed, possessing life; full of life; vigorous; full of spirit.
ANIMATEDLY, *ad.* an-e-*mate*-ed-le, with animation.
ANIMATING, *a.* *an*-e-*mate*-ing, life-giving.
ANIMATINGLY, *ad.* *an*-e-*mate*-ing-le, so as to animate.
ANIMATION, *n.* an-e-*may*-shon, the act of animating; the state of being animated; vivacity. (L. *animatio*, animating.)
ANIMATISM, *n.* *an*-e-ma-tizm, the primitive belief that inanimate, as well as animate, things possess reason.

ANIMATIVE, *a.* *an*-e-mate-iv, capable of animating.
ANIMATOR, *n.* *an*-e-mate-or, some one or thing that animates.
ANIMÉ, *n.* *an*-im-ay, a transparent amber-coloured resin; any resin or oleoresin; Indian copal, white dammar, a species of *Vateria*. (Sp.)
ANIMETTA, *n.* an-e-*met*-ta, a cloth to cover the chalice. (It.)
ANIMISM, *n.* *an*-e-mizm, the theory which refers organized life and its movements to a separately existing immaterial soul, and holds that all objects possess natural life; the related theory which refers derangement in the organism to derangement in the soul; the theory which refers religious ideas to this belief.
ANIMIST, *n.* *an*-e-mist, one who maintains one or other doctrine of animism.
ANIMISTIC, *a.* an-e-*mis*-tik, founded on, pertaining to, animism.
ANIMOSITY, *n.* an-e-*moss*-e-te, bitter hatred; active enmity. (Fr. *animosité*.)
ANIMUS, *n.* *an*-e-mus, mind; spirit; purpose; intention; hostile spirit. (L. *animus*, the soul as the moved and moving spiritual principle.)
ANISE, *n.* *an*-iss, an annual plant, the seeds of which are used against flatulence. (Fr. *anis*.)
ANISEED, *n.* *an*-e-seed, the seed of the anise plant, *Pimpinella anisum*.
ANISETTE, *n.* an-e-*set*, a liqueur distilled from aniseed. (Fr.)
ANISO, *a.* *an*-e-so, unequal; a prefix to terms in botany and zoology. (Gr. *anisos*, unequal.)
ANISODACTYLES, *n.pl.* an-e-so-*dak*-tilz, birds having toes of unequal length [Ornith.]. (Gr. *aniso*, and *daktylos*, a toe.)
ANISODYNAMOUS, *a.* an-e-so-*din*-a-mus, growing at first with more force on one side of the axis than on the other [Bot.]. (Gr. *aniso*, and *dynamis*, power.)
ANISOMERIC, *a.* an-e-so-*mer*-ik, unsymmetrical.
ANITROGENOUS, *a.* a-ni-*troj*-en-us, non-nitrogenous.
ANKER, *n.* *ang*-ker, an old Dutch or German liquid measure of about 10 wine gallons still used in various countries. (Dut.)
ANKLE, *n.* *ang*-kl, the joint of the foot with the leg. (A.S. *ancléow*.)
ANKLET, *n.* *angk*-let, an ornament for the ankle in the shape of a bangle or ring; a support for the ankle.
ANKYLOSIS, *n.* an-ke-*loh*-sis, anchylosis.
ANKYLOSTOMIASIS, *n.* *an*-ke-lo-sto-*my*-a-sis, a disease caused by the bite of the tunnel-worm, a species of *Ankylostoma*.
ANLACE, *n.* *an*-lace, a broad dagger.
ANNA, *n.* *an*-na, one-sixteenth of a rupee, about one penny. (Hind.)
ANNAL, *n.* *an*-nal, in the Roman Catholic Church, an anniversary mass. (L. *annus*, a year.)
ANNALIST, *n.* *an*-nal-ist, a writer of annals.
ANNALS, *n.pl.* *an*-nals, a relation of events in order of time; in the Roman Catholic Church, masses said steadily throughout the year. (L. *annālēs*, chronicles.)
ANNAT, *n.* *an*-nat, the right of the executors of a deceased clergyman to a half-year's revenue of his benefice [Scots Law]: *n.pl.* **Annates,** the first year's revenue of benefice or see, paid to the pope. (L. *annus*, a year.)
ANNATES, *n.pl.* *an*-nayts, firstfruits.
ANNATTO, *n.* an-*nat*-to, arnotto, the seed of *Bixa orellana*, from which the dye is obtained.
ANNEAL, *v.t.* an-*neel*, to temper glass or metals by subjecting them to intense heat and then letting them cool very slowly; to heat glass and earthenware so as to fix colours; to temper by heat; to bake, as tiles. **Annealed. Annealing. Anneals.** (A.S. *oncelan*, to burn, combined with Middle English, *anelen*, to enamel, from Fr. *nieler*.)
ANNEALING, *n.* an-*neel*-ing, the art or process of tempering glass or metals.
ANNECTANT, *a.* an-*nekt*-ant, connecting.
ANNELIDA, *n.pl.* an-*nel*-e-da, animals like the earthworm, whose bodies are formed by a succession of rings. (L. *annulus*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.)
ANNET, *n.* *an*-net, the kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*.
ANNEX, *v.t.* an-*neks*, to unite; to add on at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater; to connect: *v.i.* to join; to be united. **Annexed. Annexes. Annexing.** (Fr. *annexer*.)
ANNEX, *n.* an-*neks*, a building attached; an addition.
ANNEXATION, *n.* *an*-eks-*ay*-shon, the act of annexing.
ANNEXATIONIST, *n.* an-eks-*ay*-shon-ist, one favourable to annexation.
ANNEXE, *n.* an-*neks*, an annex. (Fr.)
ANNIHILABLE, *a.* an-*ny*-hil-a-bl, that may be annihilated.
ANNIHILATE, *v.t.* an-*ny*-hil-ate, to reduce to nothing; to destroy a thing as such. **Annihilated. Annihilates. Annihilating.** (L. *annihilātus*, reduced to nothing.)
ANNIHILATION, *n.* an-*ny*-hil-*ay*-shon, the act of annihilating; the state of being annihilated.
ANNIHILATIONISM, *n.* an-*ny*-hil-*ay*-shon-ism, the belief that the wicked are punished after this life by annihilation.
ANNIHILATIONIST, *n.* an-*ny*-hil-*ay*-shon-ist, one who believes in annihilationism.
ANNIHILATOR, *n.* an-*ny*-hil-ate-or, some one who, or that which, annihilates.
ANNIVERSARY, *a.* *an*-ne-*verse*-a-re, recurring at a stated time, with the year; yearly: *n.* the return of the day of the year on which a remarkable event took place; a celebration taking place on an anniversary. (L. *anniversārius*, annual.)
ANNOMINATION, *n.* an-nom-in-*ay*-shon, a pun; alliteration.
ANNONA, *n.* an-*noh*-na, the year's produce; the necessaries of life. (L.)
ANNOTATE, *v.t.* *an*-no-tate, to explain passages in a book by the addition of notes; to comment upon. **Annotated. Annotates. Annotating.** (L. *annotatum*, written down.)
ANNOTATION, *n.* an-no-*tay*-shon, the act of annotating; a note in explanation. (L. *annotātio*, an annotation.)
ANNOTATOR, *n.* *an*-no-tay-tor, a writer of annotations; a commentator.
ANNOTATORY, *a.* an-*no*-ta-to-re, containing annotations; pertaining to an annotator.
ANNOTINOUS, *a.* an-*not*-e-nus, a year old; in growths of a year [Bot.]. (L. *annōtinus*, a year old.)
ANNOTTO, *n.* an-*not*-to, annatto.
ANNOUNCE, *v.t.* an-*nounce*, to make known or proclaim; to pronounce or declare judicially. **Announced. Announces. Announcing.** (O.Fr. *anoncier*.)
ANNOUNCEMENT, *n.* an-*nounce*-ment, the act of announcing; the notice given.
ANNOUNCER, *n.* an-*nounce*-er, one who announces.
ANNOY, *v.t.* an-*noy*, to plague by continued or repeated acts; to tease; to molest: *n.* injury; molestation or its cause. **Annoyed. Annoying. Annoys.** (O.Fr. *anoi*.)
ANNOYANCE, *n.* an-*noy*-ance, the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which annoys. (O.Fr. *anoiance*.)
ANNOYER, *n.* an-*noy*-er, one who annoys.
ANNOYING, *a.* an-*noy*-ing, causing trouble and vexation.
ANNOYINGLY, *ad.* an-*noy*-ing-le, provokingly.
ANNOYINGNESS, *n.* an-*noy*-ing-ness, having the quality of being annoying.
ANNUAL, *a.* *an*-new-al, returning every year; lasting only one year or season; reckoned by the year; performed in a year: *n.* a plant that lives but one year or season; a book published yearly. (Fr. *annuel*.)
ANNUALLY, *ad.* *an*-new-al-le, yearly; every year.
ANNUENT, *a.* *an*-new-ent, causing the head to bend forwards; applied to the muscles used in nodding. (L. *annuens*, nodding.)
ANNUITANT, *n.* an-*new*-e-tant, one who receives an annuity.
ANNUITY, *n.* an-*new*-e-te, a sum of money payable yearly. (Fr. *annuité*.)
ANNUL, *v.t.* an-*nul*, to render void or null; to abolish; to reduce to nothing. **Annulled. Annulling. Annuls.** (Fr. *annuler*.)
ANNULAR, *a.* *an*-new-lar, in the form of a ring. **Annular eclipse** of the sun, when the moon so covers his disc that only a bright ring is seen round the border. (L. *annulāris*, ring-like.)
ANNULARLY, *ad.* *an*-new-lar-le, in an annular manner.
ANNULARY, *a.* *an*-new-lar-re, having the form of a ring.

ANNULATE, *a.* *an*-new-late, annulated.
ANNULATED, *a.* *an*-new-late-ed, formed or divided into rings.
ANNULATION, *n.* an-new-*lay*-shon, a circular, ring-like or annulate formation.
ANNULET, *n.* *an*-new-let, a little ring ; a fillet [Arch.].
ANNULLER, *n.* an-*nul*-er, one who annuls.
ANNULMENT, *n.* an-*nul*-ment, the act of annulling. (Fr. *annulement.*)
ANNULOSE, *a.* *an*-new-lose, furnished with rings [Zool.].
ANNUNCIATE, *v.t.* an-*nun*-se-ate, to bring tidings ; to announce. Annunciated. Annunciates. Annunciating. (L. *annuntiatus*, make known.)
ANNUNCIATION, *n.* an-nun-se-*ay*-shon, the act of announcing. Annunciation Day, a Church festival on the 25th of March, in commemoration of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary ; Lady Day. (L. *annuntiatio*, annunciation.)
ANNUNCIATOR, *n.* an-*nun*-se-a-tor, a mechanism connected with a bell to indicate the room where attendance is required ; one who announces.
ANNUNCIATORY, *a.* an-*nun*-se-*ay*-to-re, announcing.
ANOA, *n.* a-*noh*-a, the smallest of the oxen, *Bos depressicornis*, roaming in herds over the mountains of Celebes.
ANODE, *n.* *an*-ode, the positive electric pole, the electrode by which the electric current enters substances through which it passes on its way to the other pole. (Gr. *ana*, and *hodos*, a way.)
ANODYNE, *n.* *an*-o-dine, any medicine which allays pain ; anything that soothes ruffled feelings : *a.* assuaging pain. (L. *anodynos*, stilling pain.)
ANODYNOUS, *a.* an-*oh*-din-us, having the qualities of an anodyne.
ANOINT, *v.t.* a-*noynt*, to pour oil on ; to rub over with oil ; to consecrate with oil. Anointed. Anointing. Anoints. (O.Fr. *enoint*, anointed.)
ANOINTING, *n.* a-*noynt*-ing, anointment.
ANOINTMENT, *n.* a-*noynt*-ment, the act of anointing, or state of being anointed.
ANOLIS, *n.* *an*-o-lis *or* an-*oh*-lis, a genus of American lizards.
ANOMALIPED, *a.* and *n.* a-*nom*-al-e-ped, having the middle toe united to the outer by three phalanges, and to the inner by one only [Ornith.]. (Gr. *anōmalia*, unevenness, and *pod*, foot.)
ANOMALISM, *n.* a-*nom*-a-lizm, an anomaly ; irregularity.
ANOMALISTIC, *n.* a-*nom*-a-*list*-ik, irregular ; departing from common or established rule. Anomalistic month, the time taken by the moon between perigee and perigee. Anomalistic year, the time in which the earth traverses her orbit, which is 25 minutes longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.
ANOMALOUS, *a.* a-*nom*-a-lus, irregular ; deviating from rule. (Gr. *anōmalos*, uneven.)
ANOMALOUSLY, *ad.* a-*nom*-a-lus-le, irregularly.
ANOMALOUSNESS, *n.* a-*nom*-a-lus-ness, irregularity.
ANOMALY, *n.* a-*nom*-a-le, irregularity ; deviation from rule ; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion ; an irregularity in a planet's motion [Astron.] ; slight deviation from a perfect interval [Mus.]. (Gr. *anōmalia.*)
ANON, *ad.* a-*non*, immediately thereupon ; soon thereafter ; then again ; coming, sir ! Ever and anon, every now and then. (A.S. *on ān*, in one moment.)
ANONA, *n.* a-*noh*-na, the genus of plants which includes the custard-apple, the sugar apple, the soursop and the cherimoyer.
ANONYM, *n.* *an*-oh-nim, a nameless person ; an assumed name. (Fr. *anonyme.*)
ANONYMITY, *n.* a-non-*im*-it-e, the condition of being anonymous.
ANONYMOUS, *a.* a-*non*-e-mus, having no name ; without the name of the author being attached. (Gr. *anōnumos*, nameless.)
ANONYMOUSLY, *ad.* a-*non*-e-mus-le, without a name.
ANONYMOUSNESS, *n.* a-*non*-e-mus-ness, anonymity.
ANOPHELES, *n.* an-*off*-el-eez, a malarial mosquito.
ANOPLOTHERIUM, *n.* an-o-plo-*theer*-e-um, a genus of extinct ungulates of Eocene age. (Gr. *anoplos*, without weapons, and *therion.*)
ANOREXIA, *n.* *an*-o-*reks*-e-a, want of appetite. (Gr. *anorexia*, want of appetite.)
ANOREXY, *n.* *an*-o-*reks*-e, anorexia.
ANORMAL, *a.* a-*norm*-al, abnormal.
ANORTHIC, *a.* an-*or*-thik, having oblique angles ; unequal ; without right angles [Min.]. (Gr. *anorthos*, erect.)
ANORTHITE, *n.* a-*nor*-thite, silicate of lime and alumina occurring in translucent or transparent crystals [Min.].
ANOSMIA, *n.* an-*os*-me-a, loss of sense of smell. (Gr. *anosmos*, without smell.)
ANOTHER, *a.* an-*uth*-er, not the same ; one more ; any other.
ANOTTO, *n.* a-*not*-to, a reddish-yellow vegetable substance used for colouring butter, cheese and chocolate, and for dyeing. (Sp. American name.)
ANOUROUS, *a.* a-*nou*-rus, tailless.
ANSA, *n.* *an*-sa, decorated vase-handle [Arch.] ; a loop in the nerves [Med.]. (L.)
ANSATED, *a.* *an*-sate-ed, having a handle. (L. *ansātus*, having a handle.)
ANSERINE, *a.* *an*-ser-ine, belonging to, resembling, the goose or the skin of a goose ; stupid. (L. *anserinus*, relating to geese.)
ANSWER, *v.t.* *ahn*-ser, to reply to ; to respond to ; to refute ; to atone for ; to be sufficient for ; to suit ; to be opposite to ; to solve : *v.i.* to reply ; to respond ; to be suitable : *n.* a reply ; an account to be rendered to justice ; a solution ; a written defence [Law]. Answer for, to be responsible for ; to become answerable for. Answer to, to correspond ; to accord. Answered. Answering. Answers. (A.S. *andswerian*, speak in answer.)
ANSWERABLE, *a.* *ahn*-ser-a-bl, that may be replied to ; obliged or liable to give an account ; responsible.
ANSWERABLENESS, *n.* *ahn*-ser-a-bl-ness, the quality of being answerable.
ANSWERABLY, *ad.* *ahn*-ser-ab-le, correspondingly.
ANSWERLESS, *a.* *ahn*-ser-less, that has no answer, or that cannot be answered.
ANT, *n.* ant, an emmet ; an insect of the genus *Formica.* (A.S. *æmette*, ant.)
ANT, a prefix ; anti.
ANTA, *n.* *an*-ta, a pilaster, or square projection of the side wall of a temple. (L.)
ANTACID, *a.* ant-*ass*-id, counteractive of acidity : *n.* any medicine that counteracts acidity.
ANTACRID, *n.* ant-*ak*-rid, a corrective of acrimony in secretions.
ANTAGONISM, *n.* an-*tag*-o-nizm, opposition in a struggle or strife. (Gr. *antagōnisma*, a fight with.)
ANTAGONIST, *n.* an-*tag*-o-nist, one who contends or strives with another ; an opponent ; *a.* counteracting ; opposing [Anat.]. (L. *antagōnista*, opponent.)
ANTAGONISTIC, *n.* an-tag-o-*nist*-ik, a muscle counteracting in action another.
ANTAGONISTIC, *an*-tag-o-*nist*-ik, contending against ; antagonist.
ANTAGONISTICAL, *a.* an-tag-o-*nist*-ik-al, antagonistic.
ANTAGONISTICALLY, *ad.* *an*-tag-o-*nist*-ik-al-e, in an antagonistic manner.
ANTAGONIZE, *v.t.* an-*tag*-o-nize, to contend against ; to make antagonistic. Antagonized. Antagonizes. Antagonizing.
ANTALGIC, *n.* ant-*al*-jik, an anodyne. (Gr. *anti*, and *algos*, pain.)
ANTALKALI, *n.* ant-*al*-ka-le, a medicine to neutralize the action of alkalies.
ANTALKALINE, *a.* ant-*al*-ka-lin, capable of neutralizing alkalies.
ANTANACLASIS, *n.* *an*-ta-*nak*-la-sis, a repetition of the same word in a different sense, as, whilst we live, let us live [Rhet.] ; a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis [Gram.]. (Gr. *antanaklasis*, reflection of light.)
ANTANAGOGE, *n.* ant-an-ah-*goh*-je, replying to an adversary by recrimination [Rhet.]. (Gr. *antanagō*, lead up against.)
ANTAPHRODISIAC, *n.* ant-af-ro-*diz*-e-ak, anaphrodisiac.
ANTAPOPLECTIC, *a.* ant-ap-o-*plek*-tik, efficacious against apoplexy : *n.* a remedy for apoplexy.
ANTARCTIC, *a.* ant-*ark*-tik, belonging to the circle and zone round the south pole corresponding to those round the north pole. (L. *antarcticus*, southern.)
ANTARTHRITIC, *a.* and *n.* ant-ar-*thrit*-ik, alleviating or remedying gout.

ANTASTHMATIC, *a.* and *n.* ant-as-*mat*-ik, relieving or remedying asthma.
ANTATROPHIC, *a.* ant-a-*trof*-ik, efficacious against atrophy.
ANT-BEAR, *n. ant*-bare, the great American ant-eater or tamanoa, *Myrmecophaga jubata.*
ANTE-, *an*-te, a Latin prefix, signifying before.
ANTE-ACT, *n. an*-te-akt, an act preceding.
ANTEATER, *n. ant*-eet-er, any mammal that feeds on ants.
ANTECEDANEOUS, *a.* an-te-se-*day*-ne-us, preceding in time.
ANTECEDE, *v.t. an*-te-*seed*, to go before in place or time. **Anteceded. Antecedes. Anteceding.** (L. *antecēdo*, go before.)
ANTECEDENCE, *n.* an-te-*seed*-ence, the act or state of going before in time; precedence; an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs [Astron.].
ANTECEDENCY, *n.* an-te-*seed*-en-se, antecedence.
ANTECEDENT, *a.* an-te-*seed*-ent, going before in time; prior: *n.* that which goes before in time or place; the noun to which a relative refers [Gram.]; the conditional clause of a hypothetical proposition [Logic.]; the first of two terms of a ratio [Math.]: *pl.* prior conduct.
ANTECEDENTLY, *ad.* an-te-*seed*-ent-le, previously.
ANTECEDENTS, *n.pl. an*-te-*seed*-ents, one's record to date.
ANTECESSOR, *n.* an-te-*ses*-sor, one who goes before; progenitor; previous possessor [Law].
ANTECHAMBER, *n. an*-te-chame-ber, an anteroom, an entrance-room.
ANTECHAPEL, *n. an*-te-chap-el, anteroom to a chapel, forming a transept north and south outside the choir-screen.
ANTECHOIR, *n. an*-te-kwire, a space reserved for clergy and choristers at the entrance to the choir.
ANTECIANS, *n.pl.* an-*tee*-shans, those living under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides of it [Geog.]. (Gr. *antoikos*, living opposite.)
ANTEDATE, *v.t. an*-te-date, to date before the true time; to anticipate; to precede in time: *n.* a prior date. **Antedated. Antedates. Antedating.**
ANTEDILUVIAN, *a.* an-te-de-*lew*-vi-an, existing or happening before the deluge; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the deluge. (L. *ante*, and *diluvium*, the flood.)
ANT-EGGS, *n.pl. ant*-egz, the ant's pupæ, once supposed to be eggs.
ANTEFIXÆ, *n.pl.* an-te-*fiks*-ce, ornamental tiles concealing the ends of the roofing tiles on a Greek temple.
ANTELOPE, *n. an*-te-lope, a hollow-horned ruminant of kin to the deer and goat. (O.Fr. *antelop.*)
ANTELUCAN, *a.* an-te-*lew*-kan, before daylight. (L. *ante*, and *lux*, light.)
ANTEMERIDIAN, *a. an*-te-me-*rid*-e-an, before noon, A.M.
ANTEMETIC, *a.* ant-e-*met*-ik, allaying or checking vomiting: *n.* a remedy to allay vomiting.
ANTEMOSAIC, *a.* an-te-mo-*zay*-ik, before the time of Moses.
ANTEMUNDANE, *a.* an-te-*mun*-dane, before the world existed.
ANTENATAL, *a.* an-te-*nay*-tal, before birth.
ANTENNA, *n.* an-*ten*-na, an aerial; a wire or collection of wires in the air, for the direct transmission and reception of electric waves into and from the ether [Wireless].
ANTENNÆ, *n.pl.* an-*ten*-ne, feelers attached to the heads of insects and crustaceans. (L. *antennæ*, sail-yards.)
ANTENNAL, *a.* an-*ten*-nal, belonging to the antennæ.
ANTENNIFEROUS, *a.* an-ten-*nif*-er-us, bearing antennæ.
ANTENNIFORM, *a.* an-*ten*-ne-form, shaped like antennæ.
ANTENUPTIAL, *a.* an-te-*nup*-shal, preceding marriage.
ANTEPASCHAL, *a.* an-te-*pas*-kal, before Easter.
ANTEPAST, *n. an*-te-pahst, a foretaste. (L. *ante*, and *pastus*, fed.)
ANTEPENDIUM, *n.* an-te-*pen*-de-um, the embroidered cloth hanging in front of the altar.
ANTEPENULT, *n. an*-te-pe-*nult*, antepenultima, the last syllable of a word except two.
ANTEPENULTIMATE, *a. an*-te-pe-*nul*-te-mate, pertaining to the antepenult: *n.* the antepenult.
ANTEPILEPTIC, *a.* and *n.* ant-ep-e-*lep*-tik, remedying and a remedy for epilepsy.
ANTEPORT, *n. an*-te-port, outer gate or harbour.
ANTEPOSITION, *n. an*-te-po-*zish*-on, placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it [Gram.].
ANTEPRANDIAL, *a.* an-te-*pran*-de-al, before dinner.
ANTERIOR, *a.* an-*teer*-e-or, before in time or place. (L. *anterior*, that is before.)
ANTERIORITY, *n.* an-*teer*-e-or-e-te, the state of being anterior.
ANTERIORLY, *ad.* an-*teer*-e-or-le, previously.
ANTERIORNESS, *n.* an-*teer*-e-or-ness, anteriority.
ANTEROOM, *n. an*-te-room, a room leading into the chief apartment.
ANTESTOMACH, *n.* an-te-*stum*-ak, a cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.
ANTETEMPLE, *n. an*-te-tem-pl, the nave in a church.
ANTHÆMORRHAGIC, *a.* and *n.* ant-*hem*-or-*aj*-ik, remedying hæmorrhage.
ANTHAX, *n. an*-thax, coal derived from wood.
ANTHELION, *n.* ant-*hee*-le-on, a halo, occurring chiefly in Alpine and polar regions, thrown on a fog bank or cloud opposite the sun, and caused by diffraction of light. (Gr. *antēlios*, opposite the sun.)
ANTHELIX, *n.* ant-*hee*-lix, antihelix.
ANTHELMINTIC, *a.* and *n.* an-thel-*min*-tik, destroying or expelling intestinal worms. (Gr. *anti*, and *helminthos*, a worm.)
ANTHEM, *n. an*-them, a hymn sung in alternate parts; a biblical quotation set to music; a national hymn. (A.S. *antefne*, antiphon.)
ANTHEMIS, *n. an*-the-mis, a genus of 100 species of composite plants, including camomile. (L. *anthemis*, camomile.)
ANTHEM-WISE, *ad. an*-them-wize, in the manner of an anthem; alternately.
ANTHER, *n. an*-ther, the male organ in a flowering plant, the head of the stamen [Bot.]. (Gr. *anthēros*, blooming.)
ANTHERAL, *a. an*-ther-al, pertaining to anthers.
ANTHER-DUST, *n. an*-ther-dust, the pollen of an anther.
ANTHERIDIUM, *n. an*-ther-*id*-e-um, the male organ in ferns and mosses.
ANTHERIFEROUS, *a.* an-ther-*if*-er-us, producing anthers.
ANTHEROGENOUS, *a.* an-ther-*oj*-en-us, turning the anthers into petals [Bot.].
ANTHEROID, *a. an*-ther-oyd, resembling an anther.
ANTHESIS, *n.* an-*thee*-sis, that state of inflorescence in which flowers arrive at full bloom. (Gr. *anthēsis*, the full bloom, of flower or plant.)
ANTHILL, *n. ant*-hil, a little tumulus thrown up by ants in forming their nest.
ANTHOBIAN, *n.* an-*tho*-be-an, a beetle that lives on flowers. (Gr. *anthos*, flower, and *bios*, life.
ANTHOCARPUS, *a.* an-tho-*kahr*-pus, bearing fruit formed by masses of flowers adhering together, as the fir-cone and pine-apple. (Gr. *anthos*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
ANTHOCEPHALUS, *a.* an-tho-*sef*-a-lus, having a head in the form of a flower. (Gr. *anthos*, and *kephalē*, head.)
ANTHODIUM, *n.* an-*tho*-de-um, the inflorescence of a composite plant.
ANTHOID, *a. an*-thoyd, resembling a flower in form.
ANTHOLITE, *n. an*-tho-lit, impression of inflorescence on shale. (Gr. *anthos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
ANTHOLOGICAL, *a.* an-tho-*loj*-ik-al, relating to anthology.
ANTHOLOGY, *n.* an-*thol*-o-je, a collection of flowers; a collection of poems, epigrams or choice passages from various authors; a collection of devotional pieces [Eccles.]. (Gr. *anthologia*, a nosegay or gathering of flowers, whence *anthologiai*, anthologies.)
ANTHOLYSIS, *n.* an-*thol*-e-zis, the backward change of the parts of a flower, as of stamens into petals. Gr. *anthos*, and *lyo*, loose.)
ANTHOMANIA, *n.* an-tho-*may*-ne-a, a mania for certain flowers.
ANTHOPHORE, *n. an*-tho-fore, the receptacle extended into a stalk and bearing at its apex the petals, stamens and pistil [Bot.]. (Gr. *anthos*, and *phero*, bear.)

ANTHOPHYLLITE, *n.* an-*thof*-il-lite, hornblende of a clove-brown colour [Min.].

ANTHORISM, *n.* *an*-tho-rizm, a description or definition contrary to that given by the adverse party [Rhet.]. (Gr. *anthorismos*, a counter-definition.)

ANTHRACENE, *n.* *an*-thra-seen, a hydro-carbon dyestuff; a crystalline hydro-carbon derived principally from anthracene oil. Anthracene oil, a thick green oil distilled from coal tar at 270° C.

ANTHRACIFEROUS, *a.* an-thra-*sif*-er-us, anthracite-yielding.

ANTHRACITE, *n.* *an*-thra-site, a hard, lustrous, non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke, with intense heat and with almost no flame. (Gr. *anthrakitēs*, anthracite.)

ANTHRACITIC, *a.* an-thra-*sit*-ik, pertaining to anthracite.

ANTHRACOID, *a.* *an*-thra-koyd, resembling anthrax.

ANTHRACOLITE, *n.* an-*thrak*-o-lite, anthraconite.

ANTHRACONITE, *n.* an-*thrak*-on-ite, black Kilkenny marble; coal-black bituminous limestone.

ANTHRACOSAURUS, *n.* *an*-thrak-o-*saw*-rus, a large fossil lizard found in coal [Geol.].

ANTHRACOTHERIUM, *n.* *an*-thra-ko-*theer*-e-um, an extinct genus of swine [Geol.].

ANTHRAX, *n.* *an*-thrax, a carbuncle; a malignant disease common to sheep and cattle, and occurring in man; wool-sorter's disease. (Gr.)

ANTHRAXYLON, *n.* *an*-thra-*zy*-lon, coal of homogeneous botanical origin from stems and roots.

ANTHROPIC, *a.* an-*throp*-ik, belonging to man. (Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.)

ANTHROPOCENTRIC, *a.* an-thro-po-*sen*-trik, taking man as the pivot of the universe.

ANTHROPOGENY, *n.* an-thro-*poj*-en-e, the science of the evolution of man.

ANTHROPOGLOT, *n.* an-*throp*-o-glot, an animal which has a tongue like a man, as the parrot. (Gr. *anthrōpoglossos*.)

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, *n.* an-thro-*pog*-ra-fe, a description of the characteristics of the different races of man distributed over the globe; ethnography. (Gr. *anthrōpos*, and *grapho*, write.)

ANTHROPOID, *a.* *an*-thro-poyd, resembling man [Zool.]: *n.* a species of the anthropoidea, the highest sub-order of the primates. (Gr. *anthrōpoeides*.)

ANTHROPOLATRY, *n.* an-thro-*pol*-a-tre, man worship.

ANTHROPOLITE, *n.* an-*throp*-o-lite, a petrifaction of the human body. (Gr. *anthrōpos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, *a.* an-thro-po-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, *n.* an-thro-*pol*-oj-ist, one versed in anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *n.* an-thro-*pol*-oj-e, the science of man and mankind as regards physical constitution and condition. (Gr. *anthrōpologos*, speaking about man.)

ANTHROPOMANCY, *n.* *an*-thro-po-*man*-se, divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. (Gr. *anthrōpos*, and *manteia*, divination.)

ANTHROPOMETRY, *n.* *an*-thro-*pom*-e-tre, measurement of the human body. (Gr. *anthrōpos* and *metron*, a measure.)

ANTHROPOMORPHIC, *a.* an-thro-po-*mor*-fik, characterised by anthropomorphism; anthropoid.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *n.* an-thro-po-*morf*-ism, ascription of a human form to deity; of human qualities and affections to deity; of human faculties to the lower animals. (Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*, of human form.)

ANTHROPOMORPHIST, *n.* an-thro-po-*morf*-ist, anthropomorphite.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *n.* an-thro-po-*morf*-ite, one who ascribes to deity human form and passions.

ANTHROPOMORPHITIC, *a.* *an*-thro-po-mor-*fit*-ik, according to anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOMORPHITISM, *n.* *an*-thro-po-*mor*-fit-ism, the doctrines of the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHIZE, *v.t.* *an*-thro-po-*mor*-fyze, to attribute human form to deity. Anthropomorphized. Anthropomorphizes. Anthropomorphizing.

ANTHROPOMORPHOSIS, *n.* *an*-thro-po-mor-*foh*-sis or *an*-thro-po-*morf*-o-sis, transformation into human form.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, *a.* *an*-thro-po-*mor*-fuss, having a form resembling that of man. (Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*.)

ANTHROPOPATHICAL, *a.* *an*-thro-po-*path*-ik-al, subject to human passions.

ANTHROPOPATHICALLY, *ad.* • *an*-thro-po-*path*-ik-al-le, in an anthropopathical manner.

ANTHROPOPATHY, *n.* an-thro-*pop*-a-the, the ascription of human passions, &c., to God. (Gr. *anthrōpopathes*, with manlike feelings.)

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *n.pl.* an-thro-*pof*-a-ji, men that eat human flesh. (Gr. *anthrōpophagos*, man-eating.)

ANTHROPOPHAGITE, *n.* an-thro-*pof*-a-jite, a man that eats human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, *a.* an-thro-*pof*-a-gus, feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *n.* an-thro-*pof*-a-je, cannibalism. (Gr. *anthrōpophagia*, cannibalism.)

ANTHROPOPHUISM, *n.* an-thro-*pof*-yew-izm, the ascribing of a human nature to the gods.

ANTHROPOSCOPY, *n.* an-thro-*pos*-ko-pe, art of judging of character from bodily lineaments. (Gr. *anthrōpos*, and *skópeo*, view.)

ANTHROPOSOPHIST, *n.* an-thro-*pos*-o-fist, one possessed of a knowledge, or the wisdom, of men.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, *n.* an-thro-*pos*-o-fe, human wisdom; the knowledge of men. (Gr. *anthrōpos*, and *sophia*, wisdom.)

ANTHROPOTOMY, *n.* an-thro-*pot*-o-me, human anatomy.

ANTHYPNOTIC, *a.* ant-hip-*not*-ik, antihypnotic.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC, *n.* ant-hip-o-*kond*-re-ak, an antihypochondriac.

ANTHYPOPHORA, *n.* ant-he-*pof*-o-ra, antihypophora.

ANTHYSTERIC, *n.* ant-his-*ter*-ik, antihysteric.

ANTI, *an*-te, a Greek prefix signifying against, opposite, or in place of.

ANTIABOLITIONIST, *n.* *an*-te-ab-o-*lish*-on-ist, one opposed to the abolition of slavery.

ANTIACID, *n.* *an*-te-*ass*-id, antacid.

ANTIADES, *n.pl.* an-*ty*-a-deez, the tonsils [Anat.]. (Gr. *antios*, opposite.)

ANTIADITIS, *n.* *an*-ty-a-*dy*-tis, inflammation of the tonsils.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT, *a.* *an*-te-*ayr*-krahft, opposed to aircraft. **Anti-aircraft gun,** a gun not necessarily stationary, used for defence against enemy aircraft.

ANTIAR, *n.* *ant*-yar, the upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*.

ANTIARINE, *n.* *ant*-yar-reen, the active principle of upas poison.

ANTIARISTOCRAT, *n.* an-te-a-*ris*-to-krat, one opposed to aristocracy or aristocrats.

ANTIARTHRITIC, *n.* an-te-ar-*thrit*-ik, antarthritic.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *n.* an-te-as-*mat*-ik, antasthmatic.

ANTIATTRITION, *n.* *an*-te-at-*trish*-on, a counteractive of friction.

ANTIBACCHIUS, *n.* *an*-te-bak-*ky*-us, a foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short [Pros.].

ANTIBASILICAN, *a.* *an*-te-ba-*sil*-ik-an, opposed to royal state and magnificence. (Gr. *basilikos*, regal.)

ANTIBILIOUS, *a.* an-te-*bil*-yus, counteractive of bilious complaints.

ANTIBODY, *n.* *an*-te-bod-e, a counteractive substance in the blood.

ANTIBRACHIAL, *a.* *an*-te-*brak*-e-al, belonging to the forearm. (L. *brachium*, the arm.)

ANTIC, *a.* *an*-tik, odd; ludicrous; whimsical; fantastic: *n.* a piece of buffoonery. (It. *antico*, grotesque.)

ANTICACHECTIC, *n.* *an*-te-ka-*kek*-tik, a medicine or treatment to correct general mal-nutrition: *a.* remedying cachexia.

ANTICARDIUM, *n.* *an*-te-*kar*-de-um, the pit of the stomach. (Gr. *antikardion*.)

ANTICATARRHAL, *n.* and *a.* *an*-te-ka-*tahr*-al, a remedy for, and remedying, catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTIC, *n.* and *a.* an-te-kaw-*sot*-ik, a remedy for, and remedying, a burning fever. (Gr. *anti*, and *kausos*, heat.)

ANTICHLOR, *n.* *an*-te-klor, a substance used to free paper pulp and goods bleached by chloride of lime, from the after-effects of chlorine.

ANTICHRIST, *n.* *an*-te-kryst, the opposite and opponent of Christ. (O.Fr. *antecrist*.)

ANTICHRISTIAN, *a.* *an*-te-*krist*-yan, opposite to, and opposing, Christ and the spirit of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *n.* *an*-te-*krist*-yan-izm, **anti**christianity; what is contrary and opposed to the Christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIANIZE, *v.t.* *an*-te-*krist*-yan-ize, to make antichristian. **Antichristianized. Antichristianizes. Antichristianizing.**

ANTICHTHON, *n.* an-*tik*-thon, one who lives in the antipodes. (L. *antichthones*, the antipodes.)

ANTICIPANT, *a.* an-*tiss*-e-pant, anticipating; recurring at a shorter interval than the preceding.

ANTICIPATE, *v.t.* an-*tiss*-e-pate, to be beforehand in acting, in seeing, or in realizing; to forestall; to foresee; to foretaste; to be prepared for: *v.i.* to take up beforehand. **Anticipated. Anticipates. Anticipating.** (L. *anticipatum*, having already taken.)

ANTICIPATION, *n.* an-tiss-e-*pay*-shun, the act of anticipating; foretaste; preconception; expectation; the occurrence of any affection before the usual time [Med.].

ANTICIPATIVE, *a.* an-*tiss*-e-pay-tiv, anticipatory.

ANTICIPATOR, *n.* an-*tiss*-e-pay-tor, a person that anticipates.

ANTICIPATORY, *a.* an-*tiss*-e-*pay*-to-re, in anticipation.

ANTICIVIC, *a.* *an*-te-*siv*-ik, against citizenship.

ANTICLERICAL, *a.* an-te-*kler*-rik-al, against the clergy; characterized by anticlericalism.

ANTICLERICALISM, *n.* an-te-*kler*-rik-al-izm, against the sacerdotal claims of the clergy; against the influence of the clergy; a political movement against the interference of the clergy in politics.

ANTICLIMAX, *n.* *an*-te-*kly*-max, bathos.

ANTICLINAL, *a.* *an*-te-*kly*-nal, dipping in opposite directions. (Gr. *anti*, and *klino*, bend.)

ANTICLINE, *n.* *an*-te-klyne, a ridge from which strata dip on both sides.

ANTICLINIC, *a.* *an*-te-*klin*-ik, anticlinal.

ANTICLY, *ad.* an-tik-le, in an antic manner.

ANTICMASK, *n.* *an*-tik-mask, an antimask; an amusing interlude between the acts of a masque.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, *a.* *an*-te-kon-ste-*tew*-shon-al, opposed to the constitution.

ANTICONTAGIOUS, *a.* *an*-te-kon-*tay*-jus, destroying contagion.

ANTICONVULSIVE, *a.* and *n.* *an*-te-kon-*vuls*-iv, remedying and a remedy for convulsions.

ANTICOR, *n.* *an*-te-kor, a dangerous swelling in the chest of domestic animals, opposite the heart. (Gr. *anti*, and L. *cor*, the heart.)

ANTICORROSIVE, *n.* *an*-te-co-*roh*-ziv, a preparation for checking corrosion.

ANTICOSMETIC, *a.* *an*-te-kos-*met*-ik, injurious to beauty: *n.* any preparation which injures beauty.

ANTICOURT, *a.* *an*-te-kort, in opposition to the court.

ANTICOURTIER, *n.* *an*-te-*kort*-yer, one who opposes the court.

ANTICOUS, *a.* *an*-te-kus, having the line of dehiscence in an anther turned towards the pistil [Bot.]. (L. *anticus*, foremost.)

ANTICUM, *n.* an-*ty*-kum, a front porch [Arch.].

ANTICYCLONE, *n.* *an*-te-*sy*-klone, an atmospheric condition, with regard to wind and pressure, opposite to that of a cyclone; the central area of this condition, where winds blow spirally outward.

ANTIDEMOCRATIC, *a.* *an*-te-dem-o-*krat*-ik, opposed to democracy.

ANTIDEMOCRATICAL, *a.* an-te-dem-o-*krat*-ik-al, antidemocratic.

ANTIDOTAL, *a.* *an*-te-*doh*-tal, having the quality of an antidote.

ANTIDOTALLY, *ad.* an-te-*doh*-tal-le, in the manner of an antidote.

ANTIDOTE, *n.* *an*-te-dote, a medicine given to counteract the effects of poison; a counteractive against any evil. (Fr. *antidote.*)

ANTIDOTICAL, *a.* *an*-te-*dot*-ik-al, serving as an antidote.

ANTIDOTICALLY, *ad.* *an*-te-*dot*-ik-al-le, as an antidote.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *a.* and *n.* *an*-te-dis-en-*ter*-ik, remedying and a remedy for dysentery.

ANTIEMETIC, *n.* *an*-te-e-*met*-ik, an antemetic.

ANTIENTHUSIASTIC, *a.* *an*-te-en-thu-ze-*ast*-ik, opposing enthusiasm.

ANTIEPILEPTIC, *a.* and *n.* *an*-te-ep-il-*ep*-tik, remedying and a remedy for epilepsy.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, *a.* *an*-te-e-*pis*-ko-pal, adverse to episcopacy.

ANTIEVANGELICAL, *a.* *an*-te-e-van-*jel*-ik-al, opposed to evangelicalism.

ANTIFANATIC, *n.* *an*-te-fa-*nat*-ik, an enemy of fanaticism.

ANTIFEBRIFIC, *a.* an-te-feb-*rif*-ik, antifebrile.

ANTIFEBRILE, *a.* an-te-*fee*-bril, allaying fever: *n.* a medicine that cures or allays fever; a febrifuge.

ANTIFEBRIN, *n.* an-te-*feb*-rin, a febrifuge obtained from anilin.

ANTIFEDERAL, *a.* *an*-te-*fed*-er-al, opposed to federalism.

ANTIFEDERALISM, *n.* an-te-*fed*-er-al-izm, opposition to federalism.

ANTIFOULING, *n.* *an*-te-*foul*-ing, a preparation for checking the formation of seaweeds and barnacles on ships' hulls.

ANTIFRICTION, *a.* an-te-*frik*-shon, reducing friction: *n.* antiattrition.

ANTIGALACTIC, *a.* an-te-ga-*lak*-tik, diminishing the secretion of milk [Med.]. (Gr. *anti*, and *galaktos*, of milk.)

ANTIGRAPH, *n.* *an*-te-graf, a copy [Law]. (Gr. *antigraphe*, a reply in writing.)

ANTIGUGGLER, *a.* an-te-*gug*-gler, a small syphon to prevent gurgling and to empty liquors without disturbing the sediment.

ANTIHECTIC, *n.* *an*-te-*hek*-tik, a medicine for the cure of hectic disorders.

ANTIHELIX, *n.* an-te-*hee*-lix, the semicircular prominence of the ear, situated before and within the helix.

ANTIHYPNOTIC, *a.* an-te-hip-*not*-ik, preventing sleep: *n.* a medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, *n.* and *a.* *an*-te-hip-o-*kon*-dre-ak, a remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

ANTIHYPOPHORA, *n.* *an*-te-he-*pof*-o-ra, the refutation of an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence [Rhet.]. (Gr. *anthupophora*, a putting forward, as an excuse.)

ANTIHYSTERIC, *n.* *an*-te-his-*ter*-ik, a medicine to counteract hysterical affections.

ANTILEGOMENA, *n.pl.* an-te-le-*gom*-en-a, the seven books admitted into the New Testament canon whose inspiration was questioned. (Gr. *antilegomena*, contradicted.)

ANTILIBRATION, *n.* *an*-te-ly-*bray*-shon, a balancing.

ANTILITHIC, *a.* and *n.* an-te-*lith*-ik, preventing, or a preventive of, urinary calculi.

ANTILOCAPRA, *n.* *an*-te-lo-*kape*-ra, the prongbuck, the North American antelope.

ANTILOG, *n.* *an*-til-og, antilogarithm.

ANTILOGARITHM, *n.* an-til-*og*-a-rithm, the number which a logarithm represents; also, the complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to 90 degrees.

ANTILOGOUS, *a.* an-*til*-o-gus, contradictory; that pole of a crystal which, when heating, is negative, and when cooling, positive [Elect.]. (Gr. *antilogia.*)

ANTILOGY, *n.* an-*til*-oj-e, a contradiction in terms. (Gr. *antilogia*, contradiction.)

ANTILOIMIC, *a.* an-te-*loy*-mik, efficacious against the plague. (Gr. *loimos*, plague.)

ANTILOPE, *n.* an-*til*-o-pe, the original genus of the antelopes.

ANTILOQUY, *n.* an-*til*-o-kwe, a preface; contradiction.

ANTIMACASSAR, *n.* *an*-te-ma-*kas*-sar, a loose protective covering on the backs of chairs and sofas to save them from being soiled by the hair. (*Anti*, and macassar oil.)

ANTIMANIAC, *a.* an-te-*may*-ne-ak, antimaniacal.

ANTIMANIACAL, *a.* an-te-ma-*ny*-ak-al, effective against madness.

ANTIMASK, *n.* *an*-te-mahsk, a grotesque interlude introduced into a masque; anticmask.

ANTIMASONIC, *a.* *an*-te-ma-*son*-ik, opposed to freemasonry.

ANTIMETABOLE, *n.* an-te-me-*tab*-o-le, repetition in reverse order [Rhet.].

ANTIMETER, *n.* an-*tim*-e-ter, an optical instrument for measuring angles under 10°. (Gr. *anti*, and *metron*, a measure.)

ANTIMETRICAL *a.* an-te-*met*-rik-al, contrary to the rules of metre.

ANTIMINISTERIAL, *a.* *an*-te-min-is-*teer*-e-al, opposed to the ministry.

ANTIMNEMONIC, *a.* *an*-te-ne-*mon*-ik, weakening to the memory.
ANTIMONARCHIC, *a.* *an*-te-mon-*ark*-ik, antimonarchical.
ANTIMONARCHICAL, *a.* *an*-te-mon-*ark*-ik-al, opposed to monarchy, or government by one person.
ANTIMONARCHIST, *n.* an-te-*mon*-ark-ist, one opposing monarchy.
ANTIMONIAL, *a.* an-te-*mone*-e-al, pertaining to, or composed of, antimony: *n.* a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient. Antimonial wine, wine with tartar emetic dissolved in it.
ANTIMONIATE, *n.* an-te-*mone*-e-ate, a salt of antimonic acid and a base.
ANTIMONIATED, *a.* an-te-*mone*-e-ate-ed, prepared with antimony.
ANTIMONIC, *a.* an-te-*mon*-ik, composed of antimony. Antimonic acid, an acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.
ANTIMONIOUS, *a.* an-te-*mone*-e-us, consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.
ANTIMONITE, *n.* *an*-te-mon-*ite*, stibnite.
ANTIMONY, *n.* *an*-te-mon-e, the chemical element Sb.; a brittle silvery-white unoxidizable metal, known to the Romans as stibium. (Late L. *antimōnium*, antimony.)
ANTINATIONAL, *a.* an-te-*nash*-on-al, against, or hostile to, one's nation.
ANTINATURAL, *a.* an-te-*nat*-yew-ral, opposed to what is natural.
ANTINEPHRITIC, *n.* *an*-te-ne-*frit*-ik, a medicine efficacious in diseases of the kidneys: *a.* counteracting nephritis.
ANTINOMIAN, *a.* an-te-*noh*-me-an, against the law; pertaining to the Antinomians: *n.* one of a sect who maintain that the law is superseded and set aside by the gospel. (Gr. *anti*, and *nomos*, law.)
ANTINOMIANISM, *n.* an-te-*noh*-me-an-izm, the tenets of the Antinomians.
ANTINOMY, *n.* *an*-te-no-me, *or* an-*tin*-o-me, a contradiction between two laws, or two parts of the same law; the contradiction which arises when we carry the categories of the understanding above experience, and apply them to the sphere of the absolute [Kant's metaphysics]. (L. *antinomia*, a contradiction between laws.)
ANTIPAPAL, *a.* an-te-*pay*-pal, opposing the Pope, or popery.
ANTIPAPISTIC, *a.* an-te-pa-*pist*-ik, opposed to popery.
ANTIPAPISTICAL, *a.* an-te-pa-*pist*-ik-al, antipapistic.
ANTIPARALYTIC, *a.* and *n.* *an*-te-par-a-*lit*-ik, preventing, and a preventive of, paralysis.
ANTIPATHETIC, *a.* an-te-pa-*thet*-ik, having a natural contrariety or antipathy to.
ANTIPATHETICAL, *a.* an-te-pa-*thet*-ik-al, antipathetic.
ANTIPATHIC, *a.* an-te-*path*-ik, opposite, and opposed; contrary in character.
ANTIPATHIST, *n.* an-*tip*-a-thist, one controlled by antipathy; an opposite.
ANTIPATHOUS, *a.* an-*tip*-a-thus, antipathetical; having an aversion.
ANTIPATHY, *n.* an-*tip*-a-the, a natural contrariety or opposition; aversion. (Gr. *antipatheia*, antipathy.)
ANTIPATRIOTIC, *a.* *an*-te-pay-tre-*ot*-ik, *or* *an*-te-patre-*ot*-ik, opposed or indifferent to the welfare of one's country.
ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, *n.* *an*-te-pe-do-*bap*-tist, one who is opposed to the baptism of infants.
ANTIPERIODIC, *a.* and *n.* an-te-peer-e-*od*-ik, effective against, and a preventive of, the periodic return of paroxysms.
ANTIPERISTALTIC, *a.* *an*-te-per-e-*stal*-tik, checking peristaltic motion.
ANTIPERISTASIS, *n.* *an*-te-per-*is*-ta-sis, the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; conceding a point, but drawing a different conclusion [Rhet.]. (Gr. *antiperistasis*, standing round so as to press in.)
ANTIPERISTATIC, *a.* *an*-te-per-is-*stat*-ik, pertaining to antiperistasis.
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, *a.* *an*-te-pes-te-*len*-shal, efficacious against contagion or infection.
ANTIPHLOGISTIC, *a.* *an*-te-flo-*jis*-tik, counteracting inflammation [Med.]; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.
ANTIPHLOGISTINE, *n.* *an*-te-floh-*jis*-teen, any medicine or diet which tends to counteract preternatural heat.
ANTIPHON, *n.* *an*-te-fon, antiphony.
ANTIPHONAL, *a.* an-*tif*-on-al, pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.
ANTIPHONAL, *n.* an-*tif*-o-nal, a book of antiphons or anthems.
ANTIPHONARY, *n.* an-*tif*-o-na-re, a service book used in Roman Catholic churches, containing the responses.
ANTIPHONIC, *a.* an-te-*fon*-ik, antiphonal.
ANTIPHONY, *n.* an-*tif*-o-ne, alternate singing; an anthem, &c., sung alternately. (Gr. *antiphōnos*, sounding in answer.)
ANTIPHRASIS, *n.* an-*tif*-ra-sis, the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning [Rhet.]. (Gr. *antiphrasis*.)
ANTIPHRASTIC, *a.* an-te-*fras*-tik, antiphrastical.
ANTIPHRASTICAL, *a.* an-te-*fras*-tik-al, pertaining to antiphrasis; ironical.
ANTIPHRASTICALLY, *ad.* an-te-*fras*-tik-al-le, in an antiphrastic manner.
ANTIPODAL, *a.* an-*tip*-o-dal, antipodean.
ANTIPODE, *n.* *an*-te-pode, one of the antipodes; directly opposite.
ANTIPODEAN, *a.* an-*tip*-o-*de*-an, pertaining to the antipodes.
ANTIPODES, *n.pl.* an-*tip*-o-deez, those who live on diametrically opposite sides of the globe, and thus seem to have their feet opposite to each other's. (Gr. *antipous*, having the feet opposite.)
ANTIPOISON, *n.* an-te-*poy*-zon, an antidote for poison.
ANTIPOLE, *n.* *an*-te-pole, an opposite; the opposite pole.
ANTIPOPE, *n.* *an*-te-pope, a claimant opposing the canonically chosen pope.
ANTIPOPULAR, *a.* an-te-*pop*-yew-lar, opposing a popular cause or the people.
ANTIPORT, *n.* *an*-te-poart, anteport.
ANTIPRELATICAL, *a.* *an*-te-prel-*at*-ik-al, opposed to prelacy.
ANTIPSORIC, *a.* and *n.* an-tip-*sor*-ik, remedying, and a remedy for, the itch. (Gr. *psora*, the itch.)
ANTIPTOSIS, *n.* an-tip-*toh*-sis, the putting of one case for another [Gram.]. (Gr. *antiptōsis*, resistance.)
ANTIPUTREFACTIVE, *a.* *an*-te-pewt-re-*fak*-tiv, antiseptic.
ANTIPYRETIC, *a.* an-te-py-*ret*-ik, effective against fever and pain: *n.* a febrifuge. (Gr. *anti*, and *pyretos*, fever.)
ANTIPYRIN, *n.* an-te-*py*-rin, a colourless, tasteless drug derived from coal-tar products, valuable in reducing pain and fever.
ANTIQUARIAN, *a.* an-te-*kware*-e-an, pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity: *n.* an antiquary.
ANTIQUARIANISM, *n.* an-te-*kware*-e-an-izm, a fondness for antiquities.
ANTIQUARY, *n.* *an*-te-kwa-re, one devoted to the study of antiquity or antiquities. (L. *antīquārius*, an antiquary.)
ANTIQUATE, *v.t.* *an*-te-kwate, to make obsolete; to put out of use. Antiquated. Antiquates. Antiquating.
ANTIQUATED, *a.* *an*-te-kway-ted, old-fashioned; fallen obsolete.
ANTIQUATEDNESS, *n.* *an*-te-kway-ted-ness, the state of being antiquated. (L. *antiquatus*, restored to its original state.)
ANTIQUE, *a.* an-*teek*, ancient; old-fashioned: *n.* anything very old; a relic of antiquity. (Fr.)
ANTIQUELY, *ad.* an-*teek*-le, in an antique manner.
ANTIQUENESS, *n.* an-*teek*-ness, the quality of being antique.
ANTIQUITIES, *n.pl.* an-*tik*-we-teez, relics of ancient times.
ANTIQUITY, *n.* an-*tik*-we-te, great age; ancient times; the people of ancient times; a relic of old times. (Fr. *antiquité*.)
ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, *a.* *an*-te-rev-o-*lew*-shon-a-re, adverse to revolutions in government.
ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, *n.* *an*-te-rev-o-*lew*-shon-ist, anyone opposed to revolution.
ANTIRHEUMATIC, *a.* and *n.* *an*-te-ru-*mat*-ik, efficacious in cases of, and a remedy for, rheumatism.
ANTIRRHINUM, *n.* an-te-*rine*-um, the genus of the snapdragon, a plant fertilized only by bees owing

to the mouth of the flower being closed. (Gr. *antirrinon*, snapdragon.)

ANTISABBATARIAN, *n.* *an*-te-sab-ba-*tare*-e-an, one opposed to the observance of the Sabbath.

ANTISACERDOTAL, *a.* *an*-te-sas-er-*doh*-tal, adverse to priests.

ANTISCIANS, *n.pl.* an-*tish*-anz, people living on opposite sides of the equator whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. (L. *antiscii.*)

ANTISCORBUTIC, *n.* and *a.* an-te-skor-*bew*-tic, a remedy for, and counteracting, scurvy.

ANTISCRIPTURAL, *a.* an-te-*skrip*-tew-ral, opposed to Scripture.

ANTI-SEMITES, *n.pl.* *an*-te-*sem*-ites, present-day opponents of the Jews, racially, politically and economically.

ANTI-SEMITIC, *a.* *an*-te-sem-*it*-ik, opposed to the Jews.

ANTISEPTIC, *a.* an-te-*sep*-tik, resisting the growth of septic bacteria which cause putrefaction: *n.* any substance used to destroy or counteract putrefaction and its causes. (Gr. *anti*, and *sēptikos*, septic.)

ANTISLAVERY, *n.* an-te-*slave*-er-e, opposition to slavery.

ANTISOCIAL, *a.* an-te-*soh*-shal, opposed to society; tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.

ANTISOCIALIST, *n.* an-te-*soh*-shal-ist, one opposed to socialism.

ANTISPASIS, *n.* an-*tis*-pa-zis, a revulsion of any fluid from one part of the body to another. (Gr. *antispasis*, a drawing back.)

ANTISPASMODIC, *a.* *an*-te-spaz-*mod*-ik, counteractive of spasms; steadying the nerves: *n.* an antispasmodic agent.

ANTISPAST, *n.* *an*-te-spast, a foot of four syllables, in which the first and last are short, and the two middle ones long [Pros.]. (L.)

ANTISPASTIC, *a.* an-te-*spas*-tik, causing a revulsion of fluids or humours; antispasmodic; containing or consisting of antispasts.

ANTISPASTUS, *n.* an-te-*spas*-tus, antispast.

ANTISPLENETIC, *a.* and *n.* an-te-sple-*net*-ik, remedying, and a remedy for, diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTASIS, *n.* an-*tis*-ta-sis, the defence of an action by appeal to the evil results of its omission [Rhet.]. (Gr. *antistasis*, an opposite party.)

ANTISTES, *n.* an-*tis*-teez, a chief priest or prelate. (L.)

ANTISTROPHE, *n.* an-*tis*-tro-fe, the stanza of an ode alternating with the strophe, and originally sung by the chorus in returning to the right, the strophe having been sung in moving to the left; the inversion of the same terms in different clauses [Rhet.]. (Gr. *antistrophē*, a turning about.)

ANTISTROPHIC, *a.* *an*-te-*strof*-ik, pertaining or belonging to antistrophes.

ANTISTRUMATIC, *a.* *an*-te-stroo-*mat*-ik, antistrumous.

ANTISTRUMOUS, *a.* an-te-*stroo*-mus, relieving scrofulous diseases.

ANTISYPHILITIC, *a.* *an*-te-sif-e-*lit*-ik, efficacious against syphilis.

ANTITHEISM, *n.* an-te-*thee*-izm, opposition to theism.

ANTITHEIST, *n.* an-te-*thee*-ist, one who opposes theism.

ANTITHEISTIC, *a.* *an*-te-thee-*ist*-ik, pertaining to antitheism.

ANTITHENAR, *n.* an-*tith*-e-nar, the muscle which moves the thumb [Anat.]. (Gr. *anti*, and *thenar*, the palm of the hand.)

ANTITHESIS, *n.* an-*tith*-es-is: *n.pl.* **Antitheses,** opposition; contrast; expression by contrast [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

ANTITHETIC, *a.* an-te-*thet*-ik, antithetical.

ANTITHETICAL, *a.* an-te-*thet*-ik-al, pertaining to, abounding in, or prone to, antithesis.

ANTITHETICALLY, *ad.* an-te-*thet*-ik-al-le, by antithesis.

ANTITOXIC, *a.* an-te-*tok*-sik, neutralizing the poison of disease.

ANTITOXIN, *n.* an-te-*tok*-sin, one of several soluble chemical compounds in the blood, that neutralize a specific poison; a compound injected into the blood for the purpose of neutralizing the poisons of disease.

ANTITRADE, *n.* *an*-te-trade, an upper tropical wind blowing in a direction contrary to the trade wind.

ANTITRAGUS, *n.* an-*tit*-ra-gus, the conical prominence on the lower part of the outer ear, opposite the tragus. (Gr. *antitragos.*)

ANTITRINITARIAN, *n.* *an*-te-trin-e-*tare*-e-an, one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity: *a.* opposing the Trinity.

ANTITRINITARIANISM, *n.* *an*-te-trin-e-*tare*-e-an-ism, the denial of the Trinity.

ANTITYPE, *n.* *an*-te-tipe, that of which the type is the example. (Gr. *antitypon.*)

ANTITYPICAL, *a.* an-te-*tip*-ik-al, pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

ANTITYPICALLY, *ad.* an-te-*tip*-ik-al-le, by way of antitype.

ANTIVARIOLOUS, *a.* *an*-te-va-*ry*-o-lus, preventive of smallpox.

ANTIVENEREAL, *a.* *an*-te-ve-*neer*-e-al, resisting venereal poison.

ANTIZYMIC, *a.* an-te-*zim*-ick, preventive of fermentation.

ANTIZYMOTIC, *a.* an-te-zy-*mot*-ik, preventing decomposition or fermentation.

ANTLER, *n.* *ant*-ler, the horn of a deer. (O.Fr. *antoillier.*)

ANTLERED, *a.* *ant*-lerd, furnished with antlers.

ANTLIA, *n.* *ant*-le-a: *pl.* **Antliæ,** the suction-tongue of lepidopterous insects. (L. *antlia*, a pump.)

ANTLIKE, *a.* *ant*-like, resembling ants.

ANT-LION, *n.* *ant*-ly-on, a neuropterous insect of the genus *Myrmeleon*, whose larvæ feed on insects caught in the pits they make to catch them.

ANTONOMASIA, *n.* an-to-no-*may*-sje-a, a form of speech, in which a common noun is used for a proper, as the philosopher for Aristotle, or a proper noun for a common, as Cicero for an orator [Rhet.]. (Gr. *antonomasia.*)

ANTONYM, *n.* *an*-ton-im, the opposite of synonym; a word absolutely opposed in meaning to another word. (Gr. *anti*, and *onyma*, name.)

ANTRORSE, *a.* an-*trawrse*, turning upward or forward [Bot.]. (Gr. *anti*, and L. *versus*, turned.)

ANTRUM, *n.* *an*-trum, a cave; a den; a large cavity in the upper maxillary bone connected with the middle meatus of the nose; the maxillary sinus [Anat.]. (L. *antrum.*)

ANUBIS, *n.* an-*yew*-bis, an Egyptian deity, with the body of a man and the head of a jackal, who was at once guardian and judge of the souls of the departed.

ANURA, *n.* an-*yew*-ra, the order of tailless amphibia which includes the frogs and toads.

ANUS, *n.* *ay*-nus, the lower orifice of the alimentary canal [Anat.]. (L.)

ANVIL, *n.* *an*-vil, an iron block on which smiths hammer and shape their work; anything on which blows are struck. **To be on the anvil,** to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation. (A.S. *anfilte*, anvil.)

ANVILED, *a.* *an*-vild, wrought on an anvil.

ANXIETY, *n.* ang-*zy*-e-te, the state of being anxious; intense solicitude. (Fr. *anxiété.*)

ANXIOUS, *a.* *angk*-shus, greatly concerned respecting something future or unknown; full of solicitude; very desirous. (L. *anxius*, distressed.)

ANXIOUSLY, *ad.* *angk*-shus-le, in an anxious manner.

ANXIOUSNESS, *n.* *angk*-shus-ness, the state of being anxious.

ANY, *a.* *en*-ne, one indefinitely; some or an indefinite number. (A.S. *ænig*, any.)

ANYBODY, *n.* *en*-ne-bod-de, one person out of many.

ANYHOW, *ad.* *en*-ne-hou, in any kind of way; at least; in any case; in disorder.

ANYTHING, *n.* *en*-ne-thing, something of any kind; to any extent.

ANYWHERE, *n.* *en*-ne-whare, any place.

ANYWISE, *ad.* *en*-ne-wize, in any manner.

ANZAC, *n.* *an*-zak, the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps which fought in Gallipoli in 1915; any member of that Corps. (The initial letters.)

AONIAN, *a.* a-*oh*-ne-an, pertaining to the Muses, because on Mount Helicon was a fountain, Aganippe, sacred to them, and this mountain is in Bœotia. (Aonia.)

AORIST, *n.* *ay*-o-rist, an indeterminate past tense in the Greek verb [Gram.]. (Gr. *aoristos*, without limits.)

AORISTIC, *a.* ay-o-*rist*-ik, indefinite as regards time.

AORTA, *n.* ay-*ort*-a, the great artery, or main trunk of the arterial system, proceeding immediately from the left ventricle of the heart [Anat.]. (Gr.)
AORTAL, *a.* ay-*ort*-al, pertaining to the aorta.
AORTIC, *a.* ay-*ort*-ik, aortal.
AORTITIS, *n.* ay-or-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the aorta [Med.].
APACE, *ad.* a-*pace*, quickly; steadily; step by step.
APACHE, *n.* a-*pash*-ay, a tribe of North American Indians. (Indian word meaning enemy.)
APACHE, *n.* a-*pahsh*, a Parisian assassin or robber.
APAGOGE, *n.* *ap*-a-go-je, an argument in which the major is evident, but the minor requires further proof [Logic.]; proving a proposition by exposure of the absurdity that would follow from denying it [Logic]; a progress from one proposition to another, when the first, being proved, is used to prove others [Math.]. (Gr. *apagōgē*, taking away.)
APAGOGIC, *a.* ap-a-*goj*-ik apagogical.
APAGOGICAL, *a.* ap-a-*goj*-ik-al, proving indirectly by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.
APAGOGY, *n.* *ap*-a-go-je, apagoge.
APAGYNOUS, *a.* a-*paj*-e-nus, fructifying only once, and then perishing [Bot.].
APANAGE, *n.* *ap*-an-aje, an appanage.
APANTHROPY, *n.* a-*pan*-thro-pe, an aversion to human society. (Gr. *apanthrōpia*, dislike of men.)
APARITHMESIS, *n.* ap-a-*rith*-me-sis, enumeration of particulars [Rhet.]. (Gr. *aparithmēsis*, counting over of money.)
APART, *ad.* a-*pahrt*, separately, as regards—(*a*) place, (*b*) purpose, (*c*) thought, (*d*) wholeness; aside. (Fr. *à part*, alone.)
APARTMENT, *n.* a-*pahrt*-ment, a room in a house: *pl.* a set of rooms; lodgings. (Fr. *appartement*.)
APATHETIC, *a.* ap-a-*thet*-ik, insensible; indifferent.
APATHETICAL, *a.* ap-a-*thet*-ik-al, in a state of apathy; apathetic.
APATHY, *n.* *ap*-a-the, want of feeling; want of passion; indifference. (Gr. *apatheia*, absence of feeling.)
APATITE, *n.* *ap*-a-tite, a phosphate of lime. (Gr. *apatē*, deceit.)
APAUMEE, *a.* a-*poh*-may, with the hand open and extended so as to show the palm [Her.]. (Fr.)
APE, *n.* ape, an anthropoid; any monkey without a tail; any large monkey; a servile or silly imitator: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; to mimic. **Aped.** **Apes.** **Aping.** (A.S. *apa*.)
APEAK, *ad.* a-*peek*, on the point; in a posture to pierce; perpendicular, or nearly so [Naut.].
APELLOUS, *a.* a-*pel*-lus, without skin. (Gr. *a*, and L. *pellis*, skin.)
APEPSIA, *n.* a-*pep*-se-a, defective digestion. (Gr. *apeptos*, not digested.)
APEPSY, *n.* a-*pep*-se, apepsia.
APER, *n.* *ay*-per, one who apes.
APERIENT, *a.* a-*peer*-e-ent, opening; laxative: *n.* laxative medicine. (L. *aperiens*, opening.)
APERITIF, *n.* a-*per*-re-tif, an alcoholic drink, taken before meals to stimulate the appetite; an appetizer. (Fr. *apéritif*.)
APERITIVE, *a.* a-*per*-it-iv, aperient.
APERT, *a.* a-*pert*, open; public.
APERTOR, *n.* a-*pert*-or, a muscle that raises the upper eyelid [Anat.].
APERTURE, *n.* *ap*-er-tewr, an opening; a gap or passage; the space in a telescope or other optical instrument through which light passes. (L. *apertūra*, opening.)
APERY, *n.* *ape*-er-e, mimicry.
APETALOSE, *a.* a-*pet*-a-lose, apetalous.
APETALOUS, *a.* a-*pet*-a-lus, having no petals [Bot.]. (Gr. *a*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)
APETALOUSNESS, *n.* a-*pet*-a-lus-ness, the state of being without petals.
APEX, *n.* *ay*-pex: *pl.* **Apices**, *ap*-e-seez, or **Apexes**, the tip, point or summit of anything. (L.)
APHÆRESIS, *n.* a-*fee*-re-sis, the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; the removal of anything noxious [Med.]; amputation [Surg.]. (Gr. *aphaeresis*, taking away.)
APHANECITE, *n.* a-*fan*-e-site, clinoclase; arseniate of copper [Min.].
APHANIPTERA, *n.pl.* af-an-*ip*-ter-a, insects with rudimentary scales instead of wings.
APHANISTIC, *a.* af-an-*is*-tik, indistinct [Min.]. (Gr. *aphanes*, invisible.)
APHANITE, *n.* *af*-a-nite, an indistinct compound of hornblende, quartz and felspar [Min.]. (Gr. *aphanes*, invisible.)
APHASIA, *n.* a-*fay*-ze-a, defective power of speech [Med.]. (Gr. *aphasia*.)
APHELION, *n.* a-*fee*-le-on: *pl.* **Aphelia**, that point of a planet or comet's orbit most distant from the sun [Astron.]. (Gr. *apo*, from, and *helios*, the sun.)
APHELIOTROPIC, *a.* a-*feel*-e-o-*trop*-ik, turning away from the sun. (Gr. *apo*, from, *helios*, the sun, and *trepo*, turn.)
APHEMIA, *n.* a-*feem*-e-a, a kind of motor aphasia marked by difficulty in articulation [Med.]. (Gr. *a*, and *phēmē*, speech.)
APHERESIS, *n.* a-*fer*-e-sis, aphæresis.
APHESIS, *n.* *af*-e-sis, the gradual dropping of an unstressed vowel at the beginning of a word, *e.g.* squire, from esquire. (Gr. *aphesis*, dismissal.)
APHID, *n.* *ay*-fid, a plant-louse of the genus *Aphis*.
APHIDES, *n.* *af*-e-deez, *pl.* of aphis.
APHIDIAN, *a.* a-*fid*-e-an, pertaining to the aphides.
APHIDIDES, *n.pl.* a-*fid*-e-dees, parasites on aphides.
APHIDIVOROUS, *a.* af-e-*div*-e-rus, devouring aphides.
APHILANTHROPY, *n.* af-il-*an*-thro-pe, want of love to mankind; the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society [Med.].
APHIS, *n.* *a*-fis, a plant-louse; green fly. (L.)
APHLOGISTIC, *a.* af-lo-*jis*-tik, burning without flame. (Gr. *aphlogistos*, uninflammable.)
APHONIA, *n.* a-*foh*-ne-a, a loss of voice. (Gr. *aphonia*, speechlessness.)
APHONOUS, *a.* *af*-o-nus, destitute of voice.
APHONY, *n.* *af*-on-e, aphonia.
APHORISM, *n.* *af*-o-rizm, a principle or truth briefly and pithily expressed; a maxim. (Gr. *apherismos*, a definition.)
APHORIST, *n.* *af*-o-rist, a writer of aphorisms.
APHORISTIC, *a.* af-o-*ris*-tik, aphoristical.
APHORISTICAL, *a.* af-o-*ris*-tik-al, in the form of aphorisms.
APHORISTICALLY, *ad.* af-o-*ris*-tik-al-le, in the manner of aphorisms.
APHORIZE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *af*-or-ize, to make or use aphorisms. **Aphorized.** **Aphorizes.** **Aphorizing.**
APHRISITE, *n.* *af*-re-zite, a variety of black tourmaline.
APHRITE, *n.* *af*-rite, an earthy variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery lustre [Min.]. (Gr. *aphros*, foam.)
APHRODISIAC, *a.* af-ro-*diz*-e-ak, exciting sexual desire: *n.* anything that excites sexual desire. (Gr. *Aphrodite*, the Greek goddess of beauty and love.)
APHRODISIACAL, *a.* af-ro-de-zi-ak-al, aphrodisiac.
APHRODISIAN, *a.* af-ro-*diz*-e-an, pertaining to Aphrodite.
APHTHA, *n.* *af*-thah, the disease known as the thrush.
APHTHÆ, *n.pl.* *af*-thee, small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate; the thrush [Med.]. (Gr. *aphtha*, ulceration of the mouth.)
APHTHITALITE, *n.* af-*thit*-a-lite, glaserite, sulphate of potash occurring in crystalline form. (Gr. *aphthitos*, imperishable, and *lithos*, stone.)
APHTHOUS, *a.* *af*-thus, pertaining to, of the nature of, the thrush.
APHYLLOSE, *a.* *af*-il-lose, aphyllous.
APHYLLOUS, *a.* *af*-il-lus, destitute of leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *aphyllos*, leafless.)
APIAN, *a.* *ay*-pe-an, pertaining to bees.
APIARIAN, *a.* ay-pe-*are*-e-an, relating to bees: *n.* an apiarist.
APIARIST, *n.* *ay*-pe-a-rist, one who rears bees.
APIARY, *n.* *ay*-pe-a-re, a place where bees are kept. (L. *apiārium*.)
APICAL, *a.* *ap*-ik-al, belonging to the apex.
APICES, *n.* *ap*-e-seez, *pl.* of apex.
APICILLARY, *a.* ap-e-*sil*-a-re, near the apex.
APICULATED, *a.* a-*pik*-yew-la-ted, terminated abruptly in a point [Bot.].
APICULTURE, *n.* *ay*-pe-*kult*-yewr, the rearing of bees.
APIECE, *ad.* a-*peece*, to each; each by itself.
APIOCRINITE, *n.* a-pe-*ok*-re-nite, the pearencrinite. (Gr. *apion*, a pear, and *krinon*, a lily.)
APIS, *n.* *ay*-pis, the sacred bull of the Egyptians, kept in state at Memphis. (Egyptian, meaning concealed.)

APISH, *a.* *ape*-ish, like an ape; servilely imitative; foolish.
APISHLY, *ad.* *ape*-ish-le, in an apish manner.
APISHNESS, *n.* *ape*-ish-ness, the quality of being apish.
APITPAT, *ad.* a-*pit*-pat, with quick palpitation.
APIUM, *n.* *ay*-pe-um, a genus of umbelliferous plants including the celery, *A. graveolens.* (L.)
APLACENTAL, *a.* ap-la-*sen*-tal, without a placenta.
APLANATIC, *a.* ap-la-*nat*-ik, entirely free from aberration of the rays of light [Opt.]. (Gr. *aplanētos*, that cannot err.)
APLASTIC, *a.* a-*plas*-tik, not plastic or easily moulded. (Gr. *aplastos*, incapable of being formed.)
APLOMB, *n.* a-*plom*, self-possession; assurance. (Fr. *aplomb*, perpendicularity.)
APLOME, *n.* *ap*-lome, a brownish garnet [Min.]. (Gr. *haplos*, simple.)
APLUSTRE, *n.* a-*plus*-ter, an ornament or flag carried by ancient ships at the stern. (L.)
APNŒA, *n.* ap-*nee*-a, suspension of breathing. (Gr. *apnoia*, loss of wind.)
APO-, *ap*-o, a Greek prefix signifying away from.
APOCALYPSE, *n.* a-*pok*-a-lips, revelation; the Revelation of St. John. (Gr. *apokalupsis*, a revelation.)
APOCALYPTIC, *a.* a-pok-a-*lip*-tik, apocalyptical.
APOCALYPTICAL, *a.* a-pok-a-*lip*-tik-al, pertaining to revelation, or the Apocalypse.
APOCALPYTICALLY, *ad.* a-pok-a-*lip*-tik-al-le, in an, or the, apocalyptic manner.
APOCARPOUS, *a.* ap-o-*karp*-us, having carpels either entirely or partially distinct [Bot.]. (Gr. *apo*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
APOCATASTASIS, *n.* ap-o-ka-*tass*-ta-sis, the time a planet takes to return to the same point in the zodiac [Astron.]; the eventual return of lost souls to divine forgiveness. (Gr. *apokatastasis.*)
APOCOPATE, *v.t.* a-*pok*-o-pate, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word [Gram.]. **Apocopated. Apocopates. Apocopating.**
APOCOPE, *n.* a-*pok*-o-pe, the cutting off or dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. (Gr. *apokopē*, a cutting off.)
APOCRUSTIC, *a.* ap-o-*krust*-ik, repelling; astringent [Med.]. (Gr. *apokroustikos*, capable of repelling.)
APOCRYPHA, *n.* a-*pok*-re-fah, certain books appended to the Old Testament which are regarded as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, and uncanonical by the Greek and the Protestant Churches. (Gr. *apokruphos*, concealed.)
APOCRYPHAL, *a.* a-*pok*-re-fal, pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authorship or intent; fictitious.
APOCRYPHALLY, *ad.* a-*pok*-re-fal-le, in an apocryphal manner; uncertainly.
APOCRYPHALNESS, *n.* a-*pok*-re-fal-ness, the quality of being apocryphal.
APOD, *n.* *ap*-od, fishes which have no ventral fins [Ichth.]. (Gr. *apous*, without feet.)
APODAL, *a.* *ap*-o-dal, destitute of ventral fins; footless.
APODEICTIC, *a.* ap-o-*dike*-tik, apodeictical.
APODEICTICAL, *a.* ap-o-*dike*-tik-al, clearly demonstrative. (L. *apodicticus*, demonstrative.)
APODEICTICALLY, *ad.* ap-o-*dike*-tik-al-le, so as to be evident beyond contradiction.
APODEIXIS, *n.* ap-o-*dike*-zis, complete demonstration. (L. *apodixis*, final proof.)
APODICTIC, *a.* ap-o-*dik*-tik, apodeictic.
APODOSIS, *n.* a-*pod*-o-sis, the consequent clause in conditional and other propositions [Gram.]; the concluding clause of a sentence. (L. *apodosis.*)
APODYTERIUM, *n.* a-*po*-de-*teer*-e-um, the place in a Roman bath where the clothes were put.
APOGEAN, *a.* *ap*-o-*jee*-an, belonging to the apogee.
APOGEE, *n.* *ap*-o-je, that point in the orbit of the moon or a planet which is at the greatest distance from the earth [Astron.]. (Fr.)
APOGRAPH, *n.* *ap*-o-graf, a transcript, (Gr. *apographē*, a copying.)
APOLAUSTIC, *a.* ap-o-*lawst*-ik, devoted to enjoyment or self-indulgence. (Gr. *apolaustikos.*)
APOLLYON, *n.* a-*pol*-yon, the destroying angel. (Gr. from *apollumi*, utterly destroy; hence, the destroyer.)
APOLOGETIC, *a.* a-pol-o-*jet*-ik, apologetical; defensive without admitting error.
APOLOGETICAL, *a.* a-*pol*-o-*jet*-ik-al, said or written in defence, or by way of apology.
APOLOGETICALLY, *ad.* a-pol-o-*jet*-ik-al-le, by way of apology. (Fr.)
APOLOGETICS, *n.* a-pol-o-*jet*-iks, that branch of theology which seeks to vindicate the claims of the Christian religion, or show reason why it must be accepted as of divine authority.
APOLOGIST, *n.* a-*pol*-o-jist, one who pleads in apology or defence.
APOLOGIZE, *v.i.* a-*pol*-o-jize, to make an apology or excuse. **Apologized. Apologizes. Apologizing.**
APOLOGIZER, *n.* a-*pol*-o-jize-er, one who apologizes.
APOLOGUE, *n.* *ap*-o-log, a moral fable. (Fr.)
APOLOGY, *n.* a-*pol*-o-je, something said or written in justification or extenuation, as a thing which may be, or may seem, called for; a bad attempt. (L. *apologia.*)
APONEUROSIS, *n.* ap-o-new-*roh*-sis: *pl.* **Aponeuroses,** ap-o-new-*ro*-seez, a membrane of interlaced fibre in the form of an extension of a tendon or the envelope of a muscle [Anat.]. (Gr. *aponeurōsis.*)
APONEUROTIC, *a.* ap-o-new-*rot*-ik, relating to aponeurosis.
APOPHASIS, *n.* a-*pof*-a-sis, the seeming waiving or omission by a speaker of what he would plainly insinuate [Rhet.]. (Gr. *apophasis*, denial.)
APOPHLEGMATIC, *a.* ap-o-fleg-*mat*-ik, exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus: *n.* a medicine which excites a discharge of phlegm or mucus. (Gr. *apophlegmatikos.*)
APOPHLEGMATISM, *n.* ap-o-*fleg*-ma-tizm, an apophlegmatic or its action [Med.].
APOPHTHEGM, *n.* *ap*-o-them, apothegm.
APOPHYGE, *n.* a-*pof*-e-je, the part of a column where it springs out of its base [Arch.]. (Gr. *apophugē.*)
APOPHYSIS, *n.* a-*pof*-e-sis: *pl.* **Apophyses,** a-*pof*-e-seez, a process or offshoot of a bone [Anat.]; in mosses, a swelling of the spore case. (Gr. *apophusis*, offshoot.)
APOPLECTIC, *n.* ap-o-*plek*-tik, a person affected with apoplexy. (Gr. *apoplēktos*, crippled by a stroke.)
APOPLECTIC, *a.* ap-o-*plek*-tik, pertaining to or predisposed to apoplexy.
APOPLECTICAL, *a.* ap-o-*plek*-tik-al, apoplectic.
APOPLEXY, *n.* *ap*-o-plex-e, a sudden deprivation of sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by some enforced suspension of the functions of the cerebrum. (Fr.)
APORIA, *n.* a-*pore*-e-a, profession of being at a loss where to begin, or what to say [Rhet.]; febrile uneasiness due to obstructions [Med.]. (Gr. *aporia*, difficulty.)
APORT, *ad.* a-*port*, towards or on the left side or port: said especially of the helm [Naut.].
APOSEPEDIN, *n.* a-po-*sep*-e-din, a crystallized substance from putrid cheese. (Gr. *apo*, and *sepedon*, putridity.)
APOSIOPESIS, *n.* a-po-se-o-*pee*-sis, a sudden stopping short in a discourse, generally for rhetorical effect, out of a real or pretended disinclination to proceed further [Rhet.]. (Gr. *aposiōpaō*, keep silence.)
APOSTACY, *n.* a-*pos*-ta-se, apostasy.
APOSTASY, *n.* a-*pos*-ta-se, the abandonment of a faith or of principles once professed; desertion of one's party. (Gr. *apostasia*, revolt.)
APOSTATE, *n.* a-*pos*-tate, one who has apostatized: *a.* false; traitorous. (Gr. *apostatēs*, a deserter.)
APOSTATICAL, *a.* ap-os-*tat*-ik-al, after the manner of an apostate.
APOSTATIZE, *v.i.* a-*pos*-ta-tize, to forsake one's principles, faith or party. **Apostatized. Apostatizes. Apostatizing.**
APOSTEMATE, *v.t.* a-*pos*-te-mate, to form into an abscess. **Apostemated. Apostemates. Apostemating.**
APOSTEMATION, *n.* a-pos-te-*may*-shon, the formation of an aposteme.
APOSTEMATOUS, *a.* ap-os-*tem*-a-tus, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aposteme.
APOSTEME, *n.* *ap*-os-teem, an abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. (Gr. *apo*, and *histemi*, to stand.)
APOSTIL, *n.* a-*pos*-til, a marginal note; a postscript. (Fr.)
APOSTLE, *n.* a-*pos*-sl, one expressly commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel; one sent on or

dedicated to some high mission; an early or first missionary; a messenger. **Apostles' Creed**, the oldest confession of Christian faith. (A.S. *apostol.*)

APOSTLESHIP, *n.* a-pos-*sl*-ship, the office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE, *n.* a-*pos*-to-late, a mission; apostleship, specially that of the pope.

APOSTOLIC, *a.* ap-os-*tol*-ik, pertaining or according to the Apostles. **Apostolic Fathers**, Christian teachers in part contemporary with the Apostles. **Apostolic See**, the see of Rome or the pope. **Apostolic succession**, the doctrine of the lineal transmission from the Apostles of the qualification necessary to constitute any one a minister of the church. (Fr.)

APOSTOLICAL, *a.* ap-os-*tol*-ik-al, apostolic.

APOSTOLICALLY, *ad.* ap-os-*tol*-ik-al-le, in the manner of Apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS, *n.* ap-os-*tol*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being apostolic.

APOSTROPHE, *n.* a-*pos*-tro-fe, a digression in the course of a speech, generally one in which a direct appeal is made to some one absent or dead as if he were present [Rhet.]; the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, and the insertion of a punctuation sign [Gram.]; the sign (') denoting the possessive case. (Gr.)

APOSTROPHIC, *a.* ap-o-*strof*-ik, pertaining to an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIZE, *v.t.* a-*pos*-tro-fize, to address by apostrophe; to omit a letter and insert the apostrophe. **Apostrophized. Apostrophizes. Apostrophizing.**

APOSTUME, *n.* *ap*-os-tewm, aposteme.

APOTHECARY, *n.* a-*poth*-e-ka-re, one who prepares and sells medicines; a medical practitioner. (Fr. *apothecaire.*)

APOTHECIA, *n.* ap-o-*thee*-se-ah, the peltate discs containing the spores on the surface of lichens.

APOTHEGM, *n.* *ap*-o-them, a terse, pithy saying; a sententious maxim. (Gr. *apophthegma.*)

APOTHEGMATIC, *a.* ap-o-theg-*mat*-ik, of the character of an apothegm; given to use it.

APOTHEGMATICAL, *a.* ap-o-theg-*mat*-ik-al, apothegmatic.

APOTHEGMATIST, *n.* ap-o-*theg*-ma-tist, a collector or maker of apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIZE, *v.i.* ap-o-*theg*-ma-tize, to utter apothegms. **Apothegmatized. Apothegmatizes. Apothegmatizing.**

APOTHEOSIS, *n.* ap-o-the-*oh*-sis, deification; enrolment among the gods. (L. *apotheosis.*)

APOTHEOSIZE, *v.t.* a-*poth*-e-o-size, to deify. **Apotheosized. Apotheosizes. Apotheosizing.**

APOTOMY, *n.* a-*pot*-o-me, the difference between two quantities that are commensurate, or commensurable only in power [Math.]; a major semitone [Mus.]. (Gr. *apotomē*, a cutting off.)

APOTREPSIS, *n.* ap-o-*trep*-sis, the resolution of a suppurating tumour [Med.]. (Gr. *apotrepsis*, aversion.)

APOZEM, *n.* *ap*-o-zem, a decoction from plants. (Gr. *apo*, and *zeo*, boil.)

APOZEMICAL, *a.* ap-o-*zem*-ik-al, like a decoction.

APPAL, *v.t.* ap-*pawl*, to depress with fear; to terrify; to dismay. **Appalled. Appalling. Appals.** (O.Fr. *apalir*, to grow pale.)

APPALLING, *prep.* ap-*pawl*-ing, calculated to inspire dismay or horror.

APPALLINGLY, *ad.* ap-*pawl*-ing-le, in a manner to appal.

APPALMENT, *n.* ap-*pawl*-ment, state of being appalled.

APPANAGE, *n.* *ap*-pan-aje, apanage; lands and revenue assigned to a younger son of a royal house; perquisite; territorial dependency; natural attribute. (O.F. *apanage.*)

APPANAGIST, *n.* ap-*pan*-a-jist, a prince to whom an appanage is granted.

APPARATUS, *n.s.* and *pl.* ap-pa-*ray*-tus, a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment, or for practising any art; a group of organs in the animal economy all subserving the same purpose [Physiol.]. (L. *apparatus*, prepared for.)

APPAREL, *n.* ap-*par*-rel, clothes; dress; decorations to ecclesiastical vestments; the equipment of a ship as sails, rigging or anchors: *v.t.* to dress or clothe; to adorn; to furnish. **Apparelled. Apparelling. Apparels.** (O.Fr. *apareiller*, to clothe.)

APPARENT, *a.* ap-*par*-rent, that may be easily seen; obvious; seeming, not real. **Heir apparent**, one whose right to succeed to an estate or throne is indefeasible. (Fr.)

APPARENTLY, *ad.* ap-*par*-rent-le, evidently; seemingly.

APPARENTNESS, *n.* ap-*par*-rent-ness, the state of being apparent.

APPARITION, *n.* ap-pa-*rish*-on, the act of appearing; appearance; a visible object; a ghost, or a spectre; the first appearance of a luminary after having been obscured, opposed to occultation [Astron.]. (Fr.)

APPARITIONAL, *a.* ap-pa-*rish*-on-al, pertaining to apparitions.

APPARITOR, *n.* ap-*par*-e-tor, an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders [Rom. Antiq.]; an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court [English Eccles.]; the beadle in a university, who carries the mace. (L. an attendant.)

APPEAL, *v.i.* ap-*peel*, to refer to a superior judge or court; to refer to another as witness; to invoke aid, pity or mercy; to have recourse to: *v.t.* to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court: *n.* the act of appealing; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a reference to another; recourse. **Court of Appeal**, a higher court of law which revises cases. **Appealed. Appealing. Appeals.** (O.Fr. *apeler*, to summon.)

APPEALABLE, *a.* ap-*peel*-a-bl, that may be appealed; that may be accused.

APPEALER, *n.* ap-*peel*-er, an appellant; one who appeals.

APPEALING, *a.* ap-*peel*-ing, imploring.

APPEALINGLY, *ad.* ap-*peel*-ing-le, in an appealing manner.

APPEALINGNESS, *n.* ap-*peel*-ing-ness, the state of appealing or imploring.

APPEAR, *v.i.* ap-*peer*, to come into view; to become visible; to come before; to be manifest; to be evident; to seem. **Appeared. Appearing. Appears.** (O.Fr. *aparer.*)

APPEARANCE, *n.* ap-*peer*-ance, the act of appearing; the thing seen; a phenomenon; apparent likeness; semblance; outward show; introduction to the public in a particular character; look and bearing; a coming into court [Law]. **To all appearance**, as far as may be seen. **To keep up appearances**, to make a false outward show. **To put in an appearance**, to appear personally. (O.Fr.)

APPEASABLE, *a.* ap-*peez*-a-bl, that may be appeased.

APPEASABLENESS, *n.* ap-*peez*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being appeasable.

APPEASE, *v.t.* ap-*peez*, to quiet; to pacify; to allay. **Appeased. Appeases. Appeasing.** (O.Fr. *apeser.*)

APPEASEMENT, *n.* ap-*peez*-ment, the act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

APPEASER, *n.* ap-*peez*-er, one who appeases.

APPEASIVE, *a.* ap-*pee*-ziv, calculated to appease.

APPELLANT, *n.* ap-*pel*-lant, one who appeals to a higher tribunal; one who makes complaint before a judge: *a.* relating to appeals. (Fr.)

APPELLATE, *a.* ap-*pel*-late, pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals. **Party appellate**, the party appealed against. (L. *appellatus*, called upon.)

APPELLATION, *n.* ap-pel-*lay*-shon, the name by which a person or thing is called; a specific name. (L. *appellatio*, a naming.)

APPELLATIVE, *a.* ap-*pel*-la-tiv, serving to name; common [Gram.]: *n.* a common, as distinct from a proper, name; a specific designation.

APPELLATIVELY, *ad.* ap-*pel*-la-tiv-le, in the manner of an appellative noun. (L. *appellativus.*)

APPELLATORY, *a.* ap-*pel*-la-to-re, containing an appeal.

APPELLEE, *n.* ap-pel-*lee*, the defendant in an appeal.

APPELLOR, *n.* ap-*pel*-lor, a prosecutor.

APPEND, *v.t.* ap-*pend*, to hang or attach; to subjoin. **Appended. Appending. Appends.** (O.Fr. *apendu.*)

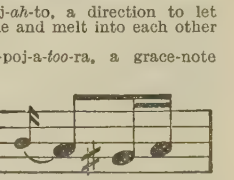
APPENDAGE, *n.* ap-*pend*-aje, something appended or attendant.

APPENDANT, *a.* ap-*pend*-ant, annexed; attached: *n.* that which is annexed or appended.

APPENDICES, *n.* ap-*pend*-e-seez, *pl.* of appendix.

APPENDICITIS, ap-*pen*-de-*sy*-tis, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

APPENDICLE, *n.* ap-*pend*-e-kl, a small appendage. (L. *appendicula.*)
APPENDICULAR, *ad.* ap-pen-*dik*-yew-lar, of the nature of an appendix.
APPENDICULATE, *a.* ap-pen-*dik*-yew-late, furnished with appendages [Bot.].
APPENDIX, *n.* ap-*pend*-ix, something appended; a supplement. **Vermiform appendix**, a narrow short tube opening off the large intestine, and the seat of the disease appendicitis. (L.)
APPERCEPTION, *n.* ap-per-*sep*-shon, perception with consciousness of self. (Fr.)
APPERTAIN, *v.i.* ap-per-*tayn*, to belong to; to relate to. **Appertained. Appertaining. Appertains.** (Fr. *appartenir.*)
APPERTINENT, *a.* ap-*per*-te-nent, belonging to.
APPETENCE, *n.* *ap*-pe-tence, desire or craving of any kind, especially bodily craving; natural inclination or propensity. (Fr.)
APPETENCY, *n.* *ap*-pe-tence-e, appetence.
APPETENT, *a.* *ap*-pe-tent, desiring; very desirous. (L. *appetens*, striving after.)
APPETITE, *n.* *ap*-pe-tite, desire for what gratifies, generally the senses, especially that of hunger or thirst; craving; longing. (Fr.)
APPETITIVE, *a.* *ap*-pe-te-tiv, that desires gratification.
APPETIZE, *v.t.* *ap*-pet-ize, to create or give appetite (of things). **Appetized. Appetizes. Appetizing.**
APPETIZER, *n.* *ap*-pet-ize-er, something that creates an appetite; an aperitif.
APPETIZING, *a.* *ap*-pet-ize-ing, creating appetite.
APPETIZINGLY, *ad.* *ap*-pet-ize-ing-le, in a manner likely to create appetite.
APPLAUD, *v.t.* ap-*plawd*, to praise in any way, but more particularly by clapping the hands, or by acclamation. **Applauded. Applauding. Applauds.** (L. *applaudo.*)
APPLAUSE, *n.* ap-*plawz*, praise; the act of applauding; praise loudly expressed. (L. *applausum.*)
APPLAUSIVE, *a.* ap-*plawz*-iv, applauding.
APPLE, *n.* *ap*-pl, the fruit of *Pyrus malus*. **Apple of the eye**, the pupil; any precious object. **Apple of discord**, cause of contention. **Apple of Sodom**, apple fair to the eye, but false to the taste. **Adam's apple**, a species of *Citrus*; the banana; the prominent part of the throat caused by the thyroid cartilage. (A.S. *appel.*)
APPLE-BRANDY, *n.* *ap*-pl-*bran*-de, a liquor distilled from cider.
APPLE-BUTTER, *n.* *ap*-pl-*but*-ter, a sauce of apples stewed in cider.
APPLE-FACED, *a.* *ap*-pl-fayst, chubby-faced.
APPLE-GRAFT, *n.* *ap*-pl-grahft, graft of an apple-tree.
APPLE-JACK, *n.* *ap*-pl-jak, apple-brandy.
APPLE-JOHN, *n.* *ap*-pl-jon, an apple which is considered best when it becomes withered.
APPLE-MINT, *n.* *ap*-pl-mint, the herb *Mentha rotundifolia.*
APPLE-PIE, *n.* *ap*-pl-py, apples in a dish covered with paste, and baked; apple-tart. **Apple-pie order**, perfect order. **Apple-pie bed**, a bed made with the sheets so folded that it cannot be got into.
APPLE-PIP, *n.* *ap*-pl-pip, apple-seed.
APPLE-SAUCE, *n.* *ap*-pl-sorce, sauce made of apples.
APPLE-SCOOP, *n.* *ap*-pl-skoop, an ancient scooped fruit-knife.
APPLEWOMAN, *n.* *ap*-pl-*woom*-an, a woman who sells apples at a stall.
APPLIANCE, *n.* ap-*ply*-ance, the act of applying; the thing applied.
APPLICABILITY, *n.* *ap*-ple-ka-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being applicable.
APPLICABLE, *a.* *ap*-ple-ka-bl, that may be applied; suitable.
APPLICABLENESS, *n.* *ap*-ple-ka-bl-ness, the quality of being applicable.
APPLICABLY, *ad.* *ap*-ple-kab-le, in such a manner that it may be applied.
APPLICANCY, *n.* *ap*-ple-kan-se, state of being applicable.
APPLICANT, *n.* *ap*-ple-kant, one who applies; a petitioner.
APPLICATE, *n.* *ap*-ple-kate, a chord bisected by the diameter [Math.]: *a.* applied. **Applicate ordinate**, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. (L. *applicatus.*)
APPLICATION, *n.* ap-ple-*kay*-shon, the act of applying; the thing applied; request, or petition; the employment of means; close attention. (L. *applicatio.*)
APPLICATIVE, *a.* *ap*-ple-kay-tiv, practical; applying.
APPLICATORY, *a.* *ap*-ple-kay-to-re, with the property of applying.
APPLIQUÉ, *n.* *ap*-ple-kay, work of one material laid on and fastened down to another. (Fr.)
APPLY, *v.t.* ap-*ply*, to lay or put on; to employ; to devote; to address to: *v.i.* to suit; to refer to; to make application. **Applied. Applies. Applying.** (L. *applico.*)
APPOGGIATO, *pp.* ap-poj-*ah*-to, a direction to let the notes insensibly glide and melt into each other [Mus.]. (It.)
APPOGGIATURA, *n.* ap-poj-a-*too*-ra, a grace-note [Mus.]. (It.)
APPOINT, *v.t.* ap-*poynt*, to fix; to designate: to set apart; to ordain; to assign; to furnish, or to equip: *v.i.* to determine. **Appointed. Appointing. Appoints.** (O.Fr. *apointer.*)


Appoggiatura.

APPOINTABLE, *a.* ap-*point*-a-bl, that may be appointed.
APPOINTEE, *n.* ap-*point*-ee, a person appointed to a post.
APPOINTER, *n.* ap-*point*-er, a person having a power of appointment.
APPOINTMENT, *n.* ap-*poynt*-ment, the act of appointing to an office; situation, or office assigned; fixing by mutual agreement; what is decreed or appointed; command or order; allowance; a devise or grant to a charitable use [Law]: *pl.* equipments of a ship or an army; accoutrements.
APPORTION, *v.t.* ap-*poar*-shon, to divide and assign in just shares; to distribute. **Apportioned. Apportioning. Apportions.** (O.Fr. *apportioner.*)
APPORTIONMENT, *n.* ap-*poar*-shon-ment, the act of apportioning; a dividing into just shares.
APPOSER, *n.* ap-*poze*-er, an examiner; a questioner. (Fr.)
APPOSITE, *a.* *ap*-po-zit, suitable; very applicable. (L. *appositus*, applied to.)
APPOSITELY, *ad.* *ap*-po-zit-le, in an apposite manner.
APPOSITENESS, *n.* *ap*-po-zit-ness, the quality of being apposite.
APPOSITION, *n.* ap-po-*zish*-on, the act of adding to; addition; the placing of a noun in the same case with another which it attributively explains and defines [Gram.]. (L. *appositio*, apposition.)
APPOSITIONAL, *a.* ap-po-*zish*-on-al, relating to apposition.
APPOSITIVE, *a.* ap-*poz*-e-tiv, belonging to or construed in apposition [Gram.].
APPRAISAL, *n.* ap-*praze*-al, a valuation by authority.
APPRAISE, *v.t.* ap-*praze*, to value, particularly as an appraiser. **Appraised. Appraises. Appraising.** (O.Fr. *a*, and *preiser*, to set a price.)
APPRAISEMENT, *n.* ap-*praze*-ment, the act of appraising; a valuation.
APPRAISER, *n.* ap-*praze*-er, one who values; properly, one licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estates.
APPRAISING, *n.* ap-*praze*-ing, the act of valuing.
APPRECIABLE, *a.* ap-*pree*-she-a-bl, that may be estimated or determined.
APPRECIATE, *v.t.* ap-*pree*-she-ate, to value; to estimate duly: *v.t.* to rise in value. **Appreciated. Appreciates. Appreciating.** (L. *appretiatus*, valued.)
APPRECIATION, *n.* ap-pre-she-*ay*-shon, the act of (*a*) valuing, (*b*) duly valuing, and (*c*) rising in value.
APPRECIATIVE, *a.* ap-*pree*-she-ate-ive, appreciatory.
APPRECIATOR, *n.* ap-*pree*-she-ate-or, a person who appreciates; an instrument by which the amount of gluten present in flour can be ascertained.
APPRECIATORY, *a.* ap-*pree*-she-ate-o-re, capable of duly appreciating.
APPREHEND, *v.t.* ap-pre-*hend*, to take hold of; to seize; to arrest; to lay hold of with the mind; to understand; to think with fear: *v.i.* to form a con-

ception; to incline to think. **Apprehended. Apprehending. Apprehends.** (Fr. *appréhender.*)

APPREHENSIBLE, *a.* ap-pre-*hen*-se-bl, that may be apprehended.

APPREHENSION, *n.* ap-pre-*hen*-shon, the act of apprehending or seizing; the act of arresting; the faculty of conception; opinion; fear or dread of future evil. (Fr.)

APPREHENSIVE, *a.* ap-pre-*hen*-siv, afraid; suspicious; distrustful.

APPREHENSIVELY, *ad.* ap-pre-*hen*-siv-le, in an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, *n.* ap-pre-*hen*-siv-ness, the quality of being apprehensive; fear.

APPRENTICE, *n.* ap-*pren*-tiss, one bound for a term of years to serve some craft or trade under a master, who in turn binds himself to instruct him; in old law books, a barrister; a learner of law: *v.t.* to bind under a master to craft or trade. **Apprentice fee,** a sum given to a master for receiving an apprentice. **Apprenticed. Apprentices. Apprenticing.** (O.Fr. *aprentis.*)

APPRENTICESHIP, *n.* ap-*pren*-tis-ship, the state of an apprentice; the term for which he is bound to serve.

APPRESSED, *a.* ap-*presd*, adpressed.

APPRISE, *v.t.* ap-*prize*, to give notice of; to inform. **Apprised. Apprises. Apprising.** (Fr. *apprís*, learn.)

APPRIZE, *v.t.* ap-*prize*, to appraise; to appreciate. **Apprized. Apprizes. Apprizing.** (O.Fr. *aprisier*, praise.)

APPRIZEMENT, *n.* ap-*prize*-ment, appraisement.

APPRIZING, *n.* ap-*prize*-ing, appraising.

APPROACH, *v.i.* ap-*proach*, to come or go near; to draw near; to approximate: *v.t.* to come near to; to resemble: *n.* the act of drawing or advancing near; access; an avenue: *n.pl.* the works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances [Mil.]. **To graft by approach,** to inarch. **Approached. Approaches. Approaching.** (O.Fr. *aprochier.*)

APPROACHABLE, *a.* ap-*proach*-a-bl, that may be approached; accessible.

APPROACHABLENESS, *n.* ap-*proach*-a-bl-ness, the state of being approachable.

APPROACHING, *n.* ap-*proach*-ing, the ingrafting a shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock [Hort.].

APPROACHLESS, *a.* ap-*proach*-less, that cannot be approached.

APPROACHMENT, *n.* ap-*proach*-ment, the act of approaching.

APPROBATE, *v.t. ap*-pro-bate, to approve; to license. **Approbated. Approbates. Approbating.** (L. *approbatus*, assented.)

APPROBATION, *n.* ap-pro-*bay*-shon, the act of approving: approval; commendation; probation. (L. *approbatio.*)

APPROBATIVE, *a. ap*-pro-*bay*-tiv, approbatory.

APPROBATORY, *a. ap*-pro-*bay*-to-re, implying or expressing approbation.

APPROPINQUITY, *n.* ap-pro-*pin*-kwit-e, proximity. (L. *appropinquatus*, approached.)

APPROPRIABLE, *a.* ap-*pro*-pre-a-bl, that may be appropriated.

APPROPRIATE, *v.t.* ap-*pro*-pre-ate, to take and make one's own as by an exclusive right; to set apart to one particular use; to alienate a benefice [Law]: *a.* set apart for a particular use or person; most suitable; belonging peculiarly. **Appropriated. Appropriates. Appropriating.** (L. *appropriatus*, appropriated.)

APPROPRIATELY, *ad.* ap-*pro*-pre-ate-le, in an appropriate manner.

APPROPRIATENESS, *n.* ap-*pro*-pre-ate-ness, the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

APPROPRIATION, *n.* ap-pro-pre-*ay*-shon, the act of appropriating to one's own use or to some special purpose; the sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation [Law]. **Appropriation clause,** a clause in a money bill by which Parliament assigns revenue for a special purpose. (L. *appropriatio.*)

APPROPRIATIVE, *a.* ap-*pro*-pre-a-tiv that appropriates.

APPROPRIATOR, *n.* ap-*pro*-pre-*ay*-tor, one who appropriates; one possessed of an appropriated benefice [Law].

APPROPRIETARY, *n.* ap-*pro*-pre-e-ta-re, a layman in possession of the profits of a benefice.

APPROVABLE, *a.* ap-*proov*-a-bl, meriting approbation.

APPROVABLENESS, *n.* ap-*proov*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being approvable.

APPROVAL, *n.* ap-*proov*-al, approbation; sanction.

APPROVE, *v.t.* ap-*proov*, to be pleased with; to think favourably of; to commend; to ratify; to improve [Law]. **Approved. Approves. Approving.** (O.Fr. *aprover.*)

APPROVED, *a.* ap-*proovd*, tried; proved; worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, *n.* ap-*proov*-ment, approbation; liking; the confession of a felony and accusation of his accomplices by one who, not being the principal, thereby secures his own pardon [Law]; the improvement of common lands, by enclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry [Law].

APPROVER, *n.* ap-*proov*-er, one who approves; one who makes approvement; one who turns King's evidence [Law].

APPROVINGLY, *ad.* ap-*proov*-ing-le, in an approving manner.

APPROXIMATE, *a.* ap-*proks*-e-mate, approaching; nearly correct; of the teeth, close together [Zool.]; of leaves, close to the stem [Bot.]; of quantities, nearly but not absolutely equal [Math.]: *v.t.* to carry or advance near; to cause to approach: *v.i.* to come near; to approach. **Approximated. Approximates. Approximating.** (L. *approximatus*, approached.)

APPROXIMATELY, *ad.* ap-*proks*-e-mate-le, in an approximate manner.

APPROXIMATION, *n.* ap-*proks*-e-*may*-shon, the act of approximating; approach; a continual approach nearer and nearer to a quantity sought, when no process is known for arriving at it exactly [Math. and Physics.].

APPROXIMATIVE, *a.* ap-*proks*-e-ma-tiv, approaching.

APPUI, *n.* ah-*pwee*, a prop; a defensive support [Mil.]. **Point d'appui,** a basis; the determined position on which troops form into line. (Fr.)

APPULSE, *n.* ap-*pulse*, the act of striking against; the approach of a planet to conjunction with the sun or a star [Astron.]. **Appulsed. Appulses. Appulsing.** (L. *appulsus*, driven.)

APPULSION, *n.* ap-*pul*-shon, the act of striking against.

APPULSIVE, *a.* ap-*pulse*-iv, striking against.

APPULSIVELY, *ad.* ap-*pulse*-iv-le, by appulsion.

APPURTENANCE, *n.* ap-*pur*-ten-ance, that which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. (O.Fr. *apertenance.*)

APPURTENANT, *a.* ap-*pur*-ten-ant, belonging or pertaining to of right.

APRICOT, *n. ay*-pre-kot, the fruit of *Prunus armeniaca.* **San Domingo** apricot, the mammee, *Mammea americana.* (Fr. *abricot.*)

APRIL, *n. ay*-pril, the fourth month. (L. *Aprilis.*)

APRON, *n. ay*-pron, a piece of cloth or leather worn on the fore part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury; a piece of leather drawn before a person in a car or carriage; the fat skin covering the belly of a goose; a flat piece of lead that covered the vent of a cannon; a piece of curved timber just above the foremost end of the keel of a ship; a platform or flooring of planks at the entrance of a dock. **Apron string,** a piece of cloth or string attaching an apron to the wearer's body; hence to be bound by the apron strings of a woman meaning to be strongly influenced by her. (O.Fr. *naperon.*)

APRONED, *a. ay*-prond, wearing an apron.

APRON-MAN, *n. ay*-pron-man, a mechanic.

APROPOS, *a.* ap-ro-*poh*, pertinent to place, time and subject; opportune: *ad.* in regard or with reference to; used when speaking *of* anything, appropriately; in the proper place, time and manner. (Fr. *à propos.*)

APSE, *n.* apse, a domed semicircular or polygonal recess in a church; any vaulted recess. (L. *apsis.*)

APSIDAL, *a. ap*-sid-al, pertaining to the apsides or the apsis.

APSIDIOLE, *n.* ap-*sid*-e-ole, a minor or small apse [Arch.].

APSIS, *n. ap*-sis: *pl.* **Apsides,** *ap*-sid-eez; the point of greatest and the point of least distance from the sun

[Astron.]—the line connecting these is called the line of the apsides; an apse. (L.)

APT, *a.* apt, fit; suitable; pertinent; liable; inclined to; prompt and ready; quick. (L. *aptus*, fitted.)

APTERA, *n.pl.* *ap*-ter-a, insects without wings [Entom.]. (Gr. *apteros*, wingless.)

APTERAL, *a.* *ap*-ter-al, destitute of wings; having columns in front or rear, but none along the sides [Arch.].

APTEROUS, *a.* *ap*-ter-us, destitute of wings; destitute of membranous expansions [Bot].

APTERYX, *n.* *ap*-ter-iks, the kiwi, a rare bird of New Zealand, with mere rudiments of wings, and no tail. (Gr. *a*, and *pteryx*, wing.)

APTHOUS, *a.* *ap*-thus, aphthous.

APTITUDE, *n.* *apt*-e-tewd, fitness; tendency; readiness in learning. (Fr.)

APTLY, *ad.* *apt*-le, in an apt manner.

APTNESS, *n.* *apt*-ness, the quality of being apt.

APTOTE, *n.* *ap*-tote, an indeclinable noun [Gram.]. (L. *aptōta*.)

APTOTIC, *a.* ap-*tot*-ik, without declension [Phil.].

APYRETIC, *a.* ap-i-*ret*-ik, with absence or intermission of fever. (Gr. *apuretos*, feverless.)

APYREXY, *n.* *ap*-e-rex-e, absence or intermission of fever.

APYROUS, *a.* a-*py*-rus, unchanged by heat. (Gr. *apuros*, fireless.)

AQUA, *n.* *ak*-wah, water. **Aqua regia**, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids used in dissolving gold and platinum by the action of the chlorine. **Aqua Tofano**, Tofano's poison, supposed to be a solution of arsenic. **Aqua vitæ**, brandy or whisky. (L.)

AQUAFORTIS, *n.* *ak*-wa-*for*-tis, nitric acid.

AQUAMARINE, *n.* ak-wah-mah-*reen*, a sea-blue or green beryl [Min.]. (L. sea water.)

AQUARELLE, *n.* ak-wahr-*el*, a painting in water-colours and Indian ink. (Fr.)

AQUARIUM, *n.* a-*kware*-e-um, a tank, a vessel, or a collection of such for aquatic plants and animals. (L.)

AQUARIUS, *n.* a-*kware*-e-us, the Water-bearer, the 11th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January. (L.)

AQUATIC, *a.* a-*kwat*-ik, inhabiting or growing in water; on the water.

AQUATIC, *n.* a-*quat*-ik, a plant which grows in water: *pl.* exercises in or on the water. (L. *aquāticus*.)

AQUATINT, *n.* *ak*-wa-tint, a variety of etching imitating water colour. (L. *aqua*, and *tinto*, dye.)

AQUATINTING, *n.* *ak*-wa-*tint*-ing, the art of aquatint.

AQUEDUCT, *n.* *ak*-we-dukt, an artificial conduit or structure for conveying water, generally from a distance to a large city. (L. *aquaeductus*.)

AQUEOUS, *a.* *ay*-kwe-us, consisting of, containing, or formed in, water. **Aqueous humour** of the eye, a transparent limpid fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens. **Aqueous rocks**, rocks formed by deposit in water. (L. *aqua*.)

AQUEOUSNESS, *n.* *ay*-kwe-us-ness, the quality of being aqueous.

AQUIFEROUS, *a.* a-*kwif*-e-rus, conducting water. (L. *aqua*, and *fero*, bear.)

AQUIFORM, *a.* *ak*-we-form, in the state of water. (L. *aqua*, and *forma*, shape.)

AQUILATED, *a.* *ak*-we-la-ted, adorned with eagles' heads [Her.].

AQUILEGIA, *n.* ak-wil-*eej*-e-a, a genus of plants comprising the columbines.

AQUILINE, *a.* *ak*-we-lin, *or ak*-we-line, belonging to the eagle; like the beak of an eagle. (L. *aquilinus*, pertaining to an eagle.)

AQUOSITY, *n.* a-*kwos*-e-te, aqueousness.

ARAB, *n.* *ar*-ab, a native of Arabia; an outcast; an Arabian horse: *a.* belonging to Arabia. **Street arab**, a child without a home.

ARABA, *n.* ah-*rah*-bah, a springless cart drawn by oxen and covered by a canopy or hood, used in India and Turkey. (Ar. cart.)

ARABESQUE, *a.* ar-ra-*besk*, after the manner of the Arabians; in a style of ornamentation in favour among the Arabians, and which, religiously excluding animal forms, consisted of painted or inlaid delineations of imaginary intertwined foliage, stalks, plants and geometrical figures: *n.* an ornament executed in the arabesque style: *v.t.* to ornament with arabesque. **Arabesqued. Arabesques. Arabesquing.** (Fr.)

ARABIAN, *a.* a-*ray*-be-an, pertaining to Arabia: *n.* a native of Arabia; an Arabian horse. **Arabian Nights**, a famous collection of oriental tales.

ARABIC, *a.* *ar*-ra-bik, of or from Arabia: *n.* the language of the Arabians.

ARABICALLY, *ad.* *ar*-ra-bik-al-le, in an Arabian manner.

ARABIN, *n.* *ar*-ra-bin, gum-arabic.

ARABISM, *n.* *ar*-rab-izm, an Arabic idiom.

ARABIST, *n.* *ar*-ra-bist, one well versed in the Arabic language or literature.

ARABLE, *a.* *ar*-ra-bl, fit for ploughing or tillage. (Fr.)

ARABY, *n.* *ar*-ra-be, a poetical name for Arabia.

ARACHIS, *n.* *ar*-ra-kiss, the genus of the plant known as the ground-nut, earth-nut or pea-nut, *A. hypogœa*.

ARACHNID, *n.* a-*rak*-nid, a spider, mite or scorpion. (Gr. *arachnes*, a spider, and *eidos*, form.)

ARACHNOID, *a.* a-*rak*-noyd, resembling a spider's web; belonging to the arachnids. **Arachnoid tunic**, a thin membrane spread over the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and the pia mater; a fine slender tunic, encompassing the crystalline humour of the eye [Anat.].

ARACHNOLOGIST, *n.* a-rak-*nol*-oj-ist, one versed in arachnology.

ARACHNOLOGY, *n.* a-rak-*nol*-oj-e, the science which treats of the arachnids. (Gr. *arachnes*, and *logos*, science.)

ARACK, *n.* *ah*-rak, arrack.

ARÆOSTYLE, *n.* a-*re*-o-stile, an arrangement of columns at wide intervals [Arch.]. (Gr. *araiostylos*, with widely separated columns.)

ARÆOSYSTYLE, *n.* a-re-o-*sis*-tile, columns in pairs with an interval generally of half a diameter betwixt the coupled ones, and of three diameters and a half betwixt the pairs. (Gr. *araios*, rare, *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a pillar.)

ARAF, *n.* a-*rahf*, the Mohammedan purgatory, the partition wall between heaven and hell.

ARAGONITE, *n.* *arr*-ag-on-ite, a variety of calcium carbonate with a trace of strontia, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms with the cleavage planes longitudinal instead of inclined as in calcite. (Aragus, where it was first found.)

ARAIGNEE, *n.* ar-rane-*yay*, the branch or gallery of a mine [Fort.]. (Fr.)

ARAMAIC, *a.* ar-a-*may*-ik, pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans: *n.* the language of Palestine at the time of Christ. **Aramaic alphabet**, the oldest Semitic alphabet. (*Aram*, a son of Shem.)

ARAMEAN, *a.* ar-a-*me*-an, Aramaic.

ARAMEANISM, *n.* ar-a-*me*-an-izm, an Aramaic idiom.

ARANEIDÆ, *n.pl.* ar-ra-*nee*-e-de, the spider family. (L. *arānea*, spider, and Gr. *eidos*, form.)

ARANEIDAN, *a.* and *n.* arr-an-*ee*-id-an, of the spider family.

ARANEIFORM, *a.* a-ra-*ne*-e-form, in the shape of a spider.

ARANEOSE, *a.* a-*ray*-ne-ose, covered with hairs crossing each other, like the rays in a spider's web. (L. *aranēosus*, full of spiders' webs.)

ARANEOUS, *a.* a-*ray*-ne-us, resembling a cobweb.

ARANGO, *n.* a-*rang*-go, a bead of rough cornelian. (East Indian.)

ARAPUNGA, *n.* ar-ra-*pung*-ga, the bell-bird, *Chasmorynchus nudicollis*.

ARAR, *n.* *ah*-rar, the wood of a North African species of *Callitris*.

ARAUCARIA, *n.* arr-aw-*kare*-e-a, a genus of conifers including *A. imbricata*, the monkey-puzzle and *A. excelsa*, the Norfolk Island pine.

ARBALIST, *n.* *ar*-balist, a cross-bow. (O.Fr. *arbaleste*.)

ARBALISTER, *n.* *ar*-bal-ist-er, a crossbow-man.

ARBITER, *n.* *ar*-be-ter, a person chosen by parties in a dispute to decide between them; an umpire, whose decision in any matter is regulative and beyond control. (L.)

ARBITRAGE, *n.* *ar*-bit-raje, the buying and selling in different markets simultaneously so as to profit by the difference in price-quotations betwixt the various markets; chiefly traffic in bills of exchange, bonds and stocks of a financial nature. (Fr.)

ARBITRAL, *a.* *ar*-be-tral, belonging to arbitration. (L. *arbitralis*.)

ARBITRAMENT, *n.* ar-*bit*-ra-ment, decision; award.

ARBITRARILY, *ad.* *ar*-be-tra-re-le, in an arbitrary manner.

ARBITRARINESS, *n.* *ar*-be-tra-re-ness, the quality of being arbitrary.

ARBITRARY, *a.* *ar*-be-tra-re, determined solely by one's own judgment or good pleasure; exercised according to one's own discretion; subject to the will or control of no other; absolute; despotic; capricious. (L. *arbitrarius.*)

ARBITRATE, *v.i.* *ar*-be-trate, to hear and decide as an arbitrator; to determine: *v.t.* to decide; to judge of. Arbitrated. Arbitrates. Arbitrating. (L. *arbitrātus*, decided.)

ARBITRATION, *n.* ar-be-*tray*-shon, the hearing and determining of a dispute by a person or persons chosen by the parties. **Permanent Court of Arbitration**, the tribunal at The Hague.

ARBITRATOR, *n.* *ar*-be-tray-ter, an umpire in arbitration; an arbiter.

ARBITRATRIX, *n.* *ar*-be-tray-trix, arbitress.

ARBITRESS, *n.* *ar*-be-tress, a female arbitrator.

ARBOR, *n.* *ar*-bor, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub [Bot.]; an arbour; the axis of a wheel. **Arbor Day**, a public holiday in the Dominions and U.S.A., for the purpose of tree-planting. **Arbor Dianæ**, the tree of Diana, a beautiful arborescent precipitate, made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver. **Arbor Saturni**, the tree of Saturn, a similar precipitate, made by putting zinc into a solution of acetate of lead. **Arbor vitæ** a tree of the genus *Thuja* (*thu*-ya). (L.)

ARBORACEOUS, *a.* ar-bore-*aysh*-us, wooded; like a tree.

ARBORATOR, *n.* *ar*-bo-ray-tor, a planter or pruner of trees.

ARBOREAL, *a.* ar-*bore*-e-al, abounding in trees; belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; growing on trees. (L. *arboreus*, relating to a tree.)

ARBORED, *a.* *ar*-bord, arboured.

ARBORESCENCE, *n.* ar-bore-*ess*-ence, the state of being arborescent, or in the form of a tree.

ARBORESCENT, *a.* ar-bore-*ess*-ent, resembling a tree; growing like a tree; dendritical. (L. *arboresco*, grow to a tree.)

ARBORET, *n.* *ar*-bo-ret, a small tree; a shrub.

ARBORETUM, *n.* ar-bore-*ee*-tum, a place in which different species of trees and shrubs are cultivated. (L.)

ARBORICULTURE, *n.* *ar*-bor-e-*kult*-yur, the cultivation of trees.

ARBORICULTURIST, *n.* *ar*-bor-e-*kult*-yur-ist, one who cultivates trees.

ARBORIFORM, *a.* ar-*bor*-e-form, having the form of a tree.

ARBORIST, *n.* *ar*-bor-ist, one who makes trees his study.

ARBORIZATION, *n.* ar-bor-e-*zay*-shon, arborescence in minerals.

ARBORIZED, *a.* *ar*-bor-ized, arborescent.

ARBOROUS, *a.* *ar*-bor-us, belonging to a tree.

ARBOUR, *n.* *ar*-bur, a seat covered with branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower. (O.Fr. *herbier*, herb.)

ARBOURED, *a.* *ar*-burd, furnished with an arbour.

ARBUSCLE, *n.* *ar*-bus-sl, a dwarf tree, or a tree-like shrub. (L. *arbuscula*, shrub.)

ARBUSCULAR, *a.* ar-*bus*-kew-lar, resembling a shrub.

ARBUSTIVE, *a.* ar-*bust*-iv, covered with shrubs.

ARBUSTUM, *n.* ar-*bust*-um, a copse of shrubs or trees. (L. *arbustum.*)

ARBUTEAN, *a.* ar-bew-*te*-an, pertaining to the strawberry-tree.

ARBUTUS, *n.* *ar*-bu-tus, a genus of trees and shrubs including *A. unedo*, the strawberry-tree.

ARC, *n.* ark, a segment or part of a circle; a segment of the visible path of a heavenly body [Astron.]. **Electric arc**, the passing of electric current over the space between two terminals. (Fr.)

ARCA, *n.* *ar*-ka, coffer [Eccles.]; the ark-shell. (L. a chest.)

ARCADE, *n.* ar-*kade*, a row of arches supported on columns; a walk arched above; a long arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops. (Fr.)

ARCADED, *a.* ar-*kade*-ed, furnished with an arcade.

ARCADIA, *n.* ar-*kade*-e-a, a country in the centre of the Peloponnesus, whose primitive inhabitants claimed to be the most ancient people in Greece and retained their independence until they submitted to the Romans in B.C. 146.

ARCADIAN, *a.* ar-*kay*-de-an, pertaining to Arcadia; pastoral; rustic.

ARCANUM, *n.* ar-*kay*-num, a secret; a mystery. (L.)

ARC-BOUTANT, *n.* ark-*boo*-tong, a flying buttress. (Fr.)

ARCH, *n.* artch, an arc; a curved structure of stone or brick, so arranged that the parts by mutual pressure support each other; any place covered with an arch; the vault of heaven, or the sky. **Arches court**, the supreme court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes lying within the province of Canterbury, so called from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, where it was anciently held. **Triumphal arch**, an arch erected to adorn or commemorate a triumph: *v.t.* to cover with an arch; to form into a curve: *v.i.* to make an arch or arches. Arched. Arches, Arching. (Fr. *arche.*)

ARCH, *a.* artch, shrewd; waggish; roguish. (A.S. *arche.*)

ARCH, *a.* artch, chief; of the first class; used as a prefix to words, as archbishop.

ARCHÆAN, *a.* ar-*kee*-an, relating to the most ancient period or strata known to geology. (Gr.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL, *a.* ar-ke-o-*loj*-ik-al, relating to archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGICALLY, *ad.* ar-ke-o-*loj*-ik-al-le, in an archæological manner.

ARCHÆOLOGIST, *n.* ar-ke-*ol*-o-jist, one versed in archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGY, *n.* ar-ke-*ol*-o-je, the science which treats of antiquities, and especially prehistoric remains. (Gr. *archaiologia*, ancient lore.)

ARCHÆOPTERYX, *n.* ar-kay-*op*-ter-iks, a fossil bird of Jurassic age having teeth in its beak, vertebræ in its tail, and claws on its wings, being a link between birds and reptiles. (Gr. *archaios*, and *pteryx*, wing.)

ARCHAIC, *a.* ar-*kay*-ik, ancient; obsolete. (Gr. *archaios*, from the origin.)

ARCHAISM, *n.* *ar*-kay-izm, an archaic or obsolete expression. (Gr. *archaismos*, an old phrase.)

ARCHAISTIC, *a.* ar-kay-*is*-tik, relating to the archaic; affecting archaism. Archaistic art, Hellenic art.

ARCHAIZE, *v.t.* and *i.* ar-kay-*ize*, to use archaisms; to speak in an oldfashioned way. Archaized. Archaizes. Archaizing.

ARCHANGEL, *n.* ark-*ayn*-jel, an angel of the highest order. (Gr. *archangelos.*)

ARCHANGELIC, *a.* ark-an-*jel*-ik, belonging to archangels.

ARCHARCHITECT, *n.* artch-*ark*-e-tekt, the Supreme Architect.

ARCHBISHOP, *n.* artch-*bish*-op, a chief bishop, or the bishop of a province, and also of his own diocese. (A.S. *arcebiscop.*)

ARCHBISHOPRIC, *n.* artch-*bish*-op-rik, the province of an archbishop.

ARCH-BRICK, *n.* *artch*-brik, a brick for building arches.

ARCHBUTLER, *n.* artch-*but*-ler, the chief butler; an office held by the Kings of Bohemia as Electors in the Holy Roman Empire.

ARCHBUTTRESS, *n.* artch-*but*-tress, a flying buttress.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* artch-*chame*-ber-lane, the chief chamberlain; an office in the Holy Roman Empire held by the Elector of Brandenburg.

ARCH-CHANCELLOR, *n.* artch-*chahn*-sel-lor, a chief chancellor; an office in the Holy Roman Empire held by the Elector-Archbishop of Mainz.

ARCH-CHANTER, *n.* artch-*chahnt*-er, the chief chanter; a precentor.

ARCHDAPIFER, *n.* artch-*dap*-e-fer, an officer of the Holy Roman Empire, who at the coronation of the emperor carried the first dish of meat to table on horseback, the office being held by the Elector Palatine.

ARCHDEACON, *n.* artch-*dee*-kon, a dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, with jurisdiction over the whole diocese, or a part of it, in things temporal; the superintendent of rural deans. (A.S. *arcediacon.*)

ARCHDEACONATE, *n.* artch-*dee*-kon-ate, the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONRY, *n.* artch-*dee*-kon-re, the office, jurisdiction or residence of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, *n.* artch-*dee*-kon-ship, the office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIOCESE, *n.* artch-*dy*-o-seez, the diocese of an archbishop.

ARCHDRUID, *n.* artch-*dru*-id, chief pontiff of the Druids.

ARCHDUCAL, *a.* artch-*dew*-kal, pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHDUCHESS, *n.* artch-*dutch*-ess, wife of an archduke; a daughter of the house of Habsburg.

ARCHDUCHY, *n.* artch-*dutch*-e, archdukedom.

ARCHDUKE, *n.* artch-*dewk*, a prince of the House of Habsburg—Lorraine ; the title being only legally borne by a male descendant of the Emperor Frederick III.

ARCHDUKEDOM, *n.* artch-*dewk*-dum, the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHEAL, *a.* ark-*ee*-al, belonging to the archeus.

ARCHEBIOSIS, *n.* ar-ke-*by*-o-sis, the derivation of life from that which has none ; abiogenesis. (Gr. *arche*, beginning, and *bios*, life.)

ARCHEGONIUM, *n.* ar-ke-*goh*-ne-um, the ovary of cryptogams. (Gr. *archegonos*, primal.)

ARCHEGONY, *n.* ar-*keg*-o-ne, the doctrine of the genesis of life, specially of abiogenesis.

ARCHELOGY, *n.* ar-*kel*-o-je, the science of first principles. (Gr. *arche*, and *logos*, science.)

ARCH-ENEMY, *n.* artch-*en*-e-me, a principal enemy ; Satan, as the arch-fiend.

ARCHER, *n. artch*-er, a bowman ; the ninth sign of the zodiac. **Archer fish,** a species of *Toxotes*, that shoots drops of water for bringing down insects as food. (O.Fr. *archier*.)

ARCHERESS, *n. artch*-er-ess, a female archer.

ARCHERY, *n. artch*-er-e, the art or act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

ARCHETYPAL, *a. ark*-e-tipe-al, pertaining to or constituting an archetype.

ARCHETYPE, *n. ark*-e-tipe, the original model from which, or ideal after which, anything is made ; the standard weight by which others are adjusted [Coining]. (Fr.)

ARCHEUS, *n.* ark-*ee*-us, the all-formative vital principle which constitutes, according to certain alchemist philosophers, the *anima mundi*, or soul of the world. (Gr. *archaios*, old.)

ARCH-FIEND, *n.* artch-*feend*, a chief fiend ; Satan.

ARCH-FLAMEN, *n.* artch-*flay*-men, a chief flamen or priest.

ARCH-HERESY, *n.* artch-*her*-res-e, the chief or mother heresy.

ARCH-HYPOCRITE, *n.* artch-*hip*-o-krit, a great hypocrite.

ARCHIATER, *n.* ar-*ky*-a-ter, an imperial physician as formerly in Russia ; the chief doctor in a city. (L. *archiatrus*, chief physician.)

ARCHICAL, *a. ark*-ik-al, chief ; primary.

ARCHIDIACONAL, *a.* ark-e-di-*ak*-on-al, pertaining to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPACY, *n.* ark-e-e-*pis*-ko-pas-se, the dignity of an archbishop. (L. *archiepiscopus*, archbishop.)

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, *a.* ark-e-e-*pis*-ko-pal, belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHIEPISCOPATE, *n.* ark-e-e-*pis*-ko-pate, archbishopric.

ARCHIEREY, *n.* ar-*ky*-e-re, the higher order of clergy in Russia ; the prelacy of the orthodox Church. (Russ.)

ARCHIL, *n. artch*-il, a rich purple colour, from a lichen so called. (O.Fr. *orchil*.)

ARCHILOCHIAN, *a.* ark-e-*lo*-ke-an, in a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the last three trochees. (*Archilochus*, a Greek satiric poet.)

ARCHIMAGUS, *n.* ark-e-*may*-gus, the high priest of the Persian worshippers of fire ; a chief magician. (Gr. *magos*, sorcerer.)

ARCHIMANDRITE, *n.* ark-e-*mand*-rite, the chief of one or more monasteries in the Greek Church. (L. *archimandrita*, an abbot.)

ARCHIMEDEAN, *a.* ar-kim-e-*dee*-an, pertaining to Archimedes. **Archimedean screw,** originally a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes, and consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder ; now a screw for propelling ships on the same model. (*Archimedes*, the Greek mathematician.)

Archimedean screw.

ARCHING, *a. artch*-ing, curving like an arch ; *n.* the arch proper.

ARCHIPELAGIC, *a.* ark-e-*pel*-a-jik, pertaining to an archipelago.

ARCHIPELAGO, *n.* ark-e-*pel*-a-go, a sea interspersed with many islands ; a group of islands ; specially the Ægean Sea. (It. *arcipelago*.)

ARCHITECT, *n. ark*-e-tekt, one who plans and designs buildings, and superintends their erection ; a contriver or maker. (L. *architectus*.)

ARCHITECTIVE, *a.* ark-e-*tekt*-iv, used in, or proper for, building.

ARCHITECTONIC, *a.* ark-e-tekt-*on*-ik, having skill in architecture. (L. *architectonicus*, relating to architecture.)

ARCHITECTONICS, *n.* ark-e-tekt-*on*-iks, the science of architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL, *a.* ark-e-*tekt*-yewr-al, pertaining to or according to the rules of architecture.

ARCHITECTURE, *n.* ark-e-*tekt*-yewr, the art or science of building, especially houses, bridges and other structures ; frame ; structure ; workmanship ; style of building. **Military architecture,** the art of fortification. **Naval architecture,** the art of building ships. (L. *architectura*.)

ARCHITRAVE, *n. ark*-e-trave, that part of an entablature which rests immediately on the column ; the mouldings round a door or window ; an ornamental moulding. (Fr.)

ARCHIVAL, *a.* ar-*kive*-al, pertaining to archives.

ARCHIVAULT, *n. ark*-e-vawlt, archivolt.

ARCHIVES, *n.pl. ar*-kives, the place in which the public papers or records of a state or community are kept ; the papers themselves. (Fr. *archif*.)

ARCHIVIST, *n.* ar-*kive*-ist, the keeper of archives.

ARCHIVOLT, *n. ark*-e-volt, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with mouldings, running over the faces of the archstones [Arch.]. (It. *archivolto*.)

ARCHLIKE, *a. artch*-like, built like an arch.

ARCHLUTE, *n. artch*-lute, a large or double-stringed lute.

ARCHLY, *ad. artch*-le, in an arch manner.

ARCH-MARSHAL, *n.* artch-*mar*-shal, the grand marshalry of the Holy Roman Empire held by the Elector of Saxony.

ARCHNESS, *n. artch*-ness, the quality of being arch.

ARCHON, *n. ark*-on, a chief magistrate of ancient Athens ; an official of the Byzantine Empire. (Gr.)

ARCHONSHIP, *n. ark*-on-ship, the office of an archon.

ARCH-PILLAR, *n.* artch-*pil*-lar, the main pillar.

ARCHPOLITICIAN, *n.* artch-pol-e-*tish*-an, leading politician.

ARCHPRESBYTER, *n.* artch-*pres*-be-ter, a chief presbyter.

ARCHPRIEST, *n.* artch-*preest*, a chief priest ; a rural dean in the Lutheran Church.

ARCHSTONE. *n. artch*-stone, the keystone.

ARCHTREASURER, *n.* artch-*trez*-ur-er, the great treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

ARCHWAY, *n. artch*-way, a way or passage under an arch.

ARCHWAYED, *a. artch*-wayd, having an archway.

ARCHWISE, *ad. artch*-wize, in the form of an arch.

ARCOGRAPH, *n. ark*-o-graf, an instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point. (L. *arcus*, a bow, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

ARCTATION, *n.* ark-*tay*-shon, arctitude.

ARCTIC, *a. ark*-tik, northern ; pertaining to the region round the north pole : *n.* the North Polar region. **Arctic circle,** a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. **Arctic fox,** a small species of fox, *Vulpes lagopus*, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur. (Fr. *arctique*.)

ARCTITUDE, *n. ark*-te-tewd, constriction, especially in the intestinal canal in constipation [Med.]. (Fr.)

ARCTURUS. *n.* ark-*tew*-rus, a fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Boötes. (Gr. *arktouros*, the bear-guard.)

ARCUATE, *a. ark*-yew-ate, bent, as a bow. (L. *arcuatus*, curved.)

ARCUATION, *n.* ark-yew-*ay*-shon, the act of bending ; the state of being bent ; a method of raising trees by bending the branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth.

ARCUBALIST, *n. ar*-ku-bal-ist, a cross-bow.

ARCUBALISTER, *n. ar*-ku-bal-is-ter, a cross-bowman.

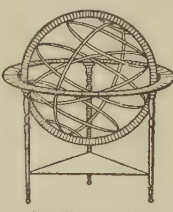
ARDASSINE, *n.* ar-*das*-sin, a very fine quality of Persian silk, the finest used in the looms of France. (Fr. from Per.)

ARDEA, *n.* *ar*-de-a, the generic name of the heron. (L.)
ARDEB, *n.* *ar*-deb, a unit of capacity of very varying amount used in Egypt, where it equals about 5·6 bushels, and in other Oriental countries. (Ar.)
ARDENT, *a.* *ar*-dent, hot; burning; fierce; intense; eager; zealous. Ardent spirits, alcoholic spirits. (O.Fr. *ardant*, burning.)
ARDENCY, *n.* *ar*-den-se, ardentness.
ARDENTLY, *ad.* *ar*-dent-le, in an ardent manner.
ARDENTNESS, *n.* *ar*-dent-ness, the quality of being ardent.
ARDOUR, *n.* *ar*-dor, heat; warmth of affection; zeal. (Fr. *ardeur*.)
ARDUOUS, *a.* *ard*-yew-us, difficult to attain or accomplish; laborious. (L. *arduus*, steep.)
ARDUOUSLY, *ad.* *ard*-yew-us-le, in an arduous manner.
ARDUOUSNESS, *n.* *ard*-yew-us-ness, state or quality of being arduous.
ARE, ahr, the plural of the present tense of the verb to be. (Northumbrian *aron*.)
ARE, *n.* *are*, the unit of French superficial measure, containing 100 square metres, or 1076·44 English square feet. (L. *area*.)
AREA, *n.* *ayr*-e-a, any plane surface included within limits; a vacant space about the sunken basement of a building; the superficial contents of any figure [Geom.]; a compass of ore allotted to diggers [Mining]. (L.)
AREAL, *a.* *ayr*-e-al, pertaining to an area.
ARECA, *n.* a-*ree*-ka, the palm which yields the betel-nut. (Port.)
AREFACTION, *n.* ar-re-*fak*-shon, the act of drying; making arid.
AREFY, *v.t.* *ar*-re-fy, to wither away; to dry up; to dry. Arefied. Arefies. Arefying.
ARENA, *n.* a-*ree*-na, an open space strewed with sand in the centre of an amphitheatre for the exhibition of gladiatorial and other combats; any place or scene of public contest or exertion; the middle of a temple or enclosed space [Arch.]. (L. sand.)
ARENACEOUS, *a.* ar-e-*nay*-shus, sandy; composed of sand-grains. (L. *arena*.)
ARENARIOUS, *a.* arr-e-*nare*-e-us, arenaceous.
ARENATION, *n.* arr-e-*nay*-shon, a bath of sprinkled hot sand.
ARENG, *n.* a-*reng*, the palm tree, *Arenga saccharifera*, which yields palm sugar, wine, sago and fibre for cordage.
ARENICOLITES, *n.pl.* a-ren-*ik*-o-lites, markings on sandstones, supposed to be worm burrows [Geol.]. (L. *arena*. and *colo*, dwell, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)
ARENILITIC, *a.* a-reen-e-*lit*-ik, consisting of sandstone.
ARENOSE, *a.* arr-e-*nose*, sandy; full of sand.
ARENULOUS, *a.* a-*ren*-yew-lus, full of fine sand.
AREOGRAPHY, *n.* arr-e-*og*-raf-e, the physical geography of the planet Mars. (Gr. *Ares*, Mars, and *graphō*, write.)
AREOLA, *n.* a-*ree*-o-la, a small area; the coloured circle round the nipple, or a pustule; an interstitial space or mesh in tissues [Bot. and Anat.]. (L. *area*, a vacant space.)
AREOLAR, *a.* a-*ree*-o-lar, containing areolæ. Areolar tissue, cellular tissue.
AREOLATE, *a.* a-*ree*-o-late, divided into small spaces or areolations.
AREOLATION, *n.* a-re-o-*lay*-shon, any small space bounded by some part differing in colour, texture, &c.
AREOLE, *n.* *ar*-e-ole, an areola.
AREOMETER, *n.* arr-e-*om*-e-ter, any instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. (Gr. *araios*, thin, and *metron*, a measure.)
AREOMETRICAL, *a.* arr-e-o-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to areometry.
AREOMETRY, *n.* arr-e-*om*-e-tre, the art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
AREOPAGITE, *n.* arr-e-*op*-a-jite, a judge of the Areopagus.
AREOPAGITIC, *a.* arr-e-op-a-*jit*-ik, pertaining to the Areopagus.
AREOPAGUS, *n.* arr-e-*op*-a-gus, a celebrated tribunal that assembled on the hill of Mars in ancient Athens. (Gr. *Ares*, Mars, and *pagos*, a hill.)
AREOSTYLE, *n.* *ayr*-e-o-stile, aræostyle.
AREOSYSTYLE, *n.* ayr-e-o-*sis*-tile, aræosystile.
ARETOLOGY, *n.* ar-ret-*ol*-oj-e, the science of the nature and cultivation of virtue. (Gr. *aretē*, virtue, and *logos*, science.)

ARGAL, *ad.* *ar*-gal, therefore. (L. *ergo*.)
ARGAL, *n.* *ar*-gal, argol; a hard crust of crude tartar found adhering to the sides of wine-casks, and used by dyers; a reducing agent [Metal.].
ARGALA, *n.* *ar*-ga-la, the adjutant bird. (Hind.)
ARGALI, *n.* *ar*-gal-e, the horned wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia, *Ovis ammon*. (Tartar.)
ARGAND, *n.* *ar*-gand, a wick or burner that is hollow and circular, so as to increase the current of air and intensify the flame. (Name of inventor.)
ARGEMA, *n.* *ar*-ge-ma, *or* *ar*-je-ma, a white spot on the edge of the cornea caused by ulceration. (Gr.)
ARGEMONE, *n.* ar-*gem*-o-ne, the silverweed, *Potentilla anserina*.
ARGENT, *n.* *ar*-jent, silver; the white colour, representing silver, the symbol of purity, of justice, and gentleness in coats of arms [Her.]; *a.* silvery; bright, like silver. (Fr. *argent*.)
ARGENTAL, *a.* ar-*jent*-al, argentic.
ARGENTAN, *n.* *ar*-jent-an, an alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver. (L. *argentum*, silver.)
ARGENTATION, *n.* ar-jent-*ay*-shon, a coating with silver.
ARGENTIC, *a.* ar-*jent*-ik, consisting of or resembling silver.
ARGENTIFEROUS, *a.* ar-jent-*if*-er-us, containing silver. (L. *argentum*, and *fero*, carry.)
ARGENTINE, *n.* *ar*-gen-tine, a four-sided fish of the salmon family, *Argentina sphyræna*; the silver weed, *Potentilla anserina*; a variety of porcelain coated with metal; a native of the Argentine Republic.
ARGENTINE, *a.* *ar*-jent-ine, like silver; silvery: *n.* a silvery-white variety of carbonate of lime.
ARGENTITE, *n.* *ar*-jen-tite, a greyish-black silver sulphide, a precious ore of silver, occurring also in isometric crystals [Min.]. (L. *argentum*, silver.)
ARGENTUM, *n.* ar-*jent*-um, silver; the chemical element Ag.
ARGHOOL, *n.* ar-*gool*, a reed musical pipe used in Egypt consisting of two tubes and a mouthpiece. (Ar.)
ARGIL, *n.* *ar*-jil, potters' earth; alumina. (Fr. *argile*.)
ARGILLACEOUS, *a.* ar-jil-*lay*-shus, of the nature of, or consisting of, clay. (L. *argillaceus*, clayey.)
ARGILLIFEROUS, *a.* ar-jil-*lif*-er-us, containing clay.
ARGILLITE, *n.* *ar*-jil-lite, clay-slate. (L. *argilla*, white clay.)
ARGILLITIC, *a.* ar-jil-*lit*-ik, pertaining to argillite.
ARGILLO-ARENACEOUS, *a.* ar-*jil*-lo-ar-en-*ay*-shus, consisting of clay and sand.
ARGILLO-CALCAREOUS, *a.* ar-*jil*-lo-kal-*kare*-e-us, consisting of clay and lime.
ARGILLOUS, *a.* ar-*jil*-lus, consisting of clay; clayey.
ARGIVE, *a.* *ar*-give, inhabiting or relating to Argos in Greece; hence, a Greek.
ARGOL, *n.* *ar*-gol, argal.
ARGON, *n.* *ar*-gon, the chemical element Ar. (Gr. *aergos*, idle.)
ARGONAUT, *n.* *ar*-go-nawt, one who sailed in the Argo in quest of the golden fleece; a paper-nautilus, any of the eight species of *Argonauta*. (L. *argonautæ*, the companions of Jason on board the Argo.)
ARGONAUTIC, *a.* ar-go-*nawt*-ic, pertaining to the Argonauts.
ARGOSY, *n.* *ar*-go-se, a large richly-laden merchantman, originally a ship from Ragusa on the Adriatic; hence, in early English, a *ragusy*.
ARGOT, *n.* *ar*-got, *or* *ar*-go, a jargon among professional thieves; any slang. (Fr.)
ARGUABLE, *a.* *ar*-gew-a-bl, capable of being argued.
ARGUE, *v.i.* *ar*-gew, to show reason; to dispute; to debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; to prove or evince; to persuade by reasons. Argued. Argues. Arguing. (Fr. *arguer*.)
ARGUER, *n.* *ar*-gew-er, a person taking part in an argument; one fond of arguing.
ARGUFY, *v.t.* and *i.* to carry on an argument without reason or till other persons are wearied; to persist irritatingly in an argument; to wrangle [Slang]. Argufied. Argufies. Argufying.
ARGUING, *n.* *ar*-gew-ing, reasoning; argumentation.
ARGUMENT, *n.* *ar*-gew-ment, a reason offered in proof; a debate or discussion; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book. (L. *argumentum*.)
ARGUMENTABLE, *a.* ar-gew-*ment*-a-bl, that may be argued.

ARGUMENTAL, *a.* ar-gew-*ment*-al, belonging to argument; consisting in argument.
ARGUMENTATION, *n.* ar-gew-men-*tay*-shon, the act, or a process, of reasoning.
ARGUMENTATIVE, *a.* ar-gew-*ment*-a-tiv, consisting of argument; showing reasons for; addicted to argument.
ARGUMENTATIVELY, *ad.* ar-gew-*ment*-a-tiv-le, in an argumentative manner.
ARGUMENTATIVENESS, *n.* ar-gew-*ment*-a-tiv-ness, the quality of being argumentative.
ARGUS, *n. ar*-gus, a watchful person; a large and beautiful species of Asiatic pheasant of the genus *Argusianus* or of *Rheinhardtius*. **Argus-eyed,** having the eyes of Argus. **Argus shell,** a species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots. (*Argus*, a mythological being with a hundred eyes.)
ARGUTE, *a.* ar-*gewt*, subtle; ingenious. (L. *argutus*, made clear.)
ARGYRIA, *n.* ar-*jir*-re-a, a dark discoloration of the skin brought about by the continued medicinal use of silver nitrate. (Gr. *argyros*, silver.)
ARIA, *n. ah*-re-a, an air, song or tune. (It.)
ARIAN, *a. ayr*-e-an, pertaining to Arius and his teaching: *n.* a follower of Arius, who denied the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father in the Trinity.
ARIANISM, *n. ayr*-e-an-izm, the doctrines of the Arians.
ARICINA, *n.* a-*ris*-sin-a, aricine.
ARICINE, *n. ar*-is-een, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark, first brought from Arica, in Chile.
ARID, *a. ar*-rid, dry; parched up with heat. (L. *aridus*, dry.)
ARIDAS, *n. arr*-id-as, a kind of East Indian taffeta.
ARIDITY, *n.* a-*rid*-it-e, the state of being arid.
ARIDNESS, *n. arr*-id-ness, aridity.
ARIEL, *n. ayr*-e-el, a spirit of the water or air, as in Shakespeare's "Tempest"; the inmost satellite of Uranus [Astron.]; a flying phalanger of Australia.
ARIES, *n. ayr*-e-ees, the Ram, a constellation, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on or about the 21st of March; a battering ram [Antiq.]. (L.)
ARIETTA, *n.* a-re-*et*-ta, a short air or song [Mus.]. (It.)
ARIGHT, *ad.* a-*rite*, rightly; without mistake.
ARIL, *n. ar*-ril, the exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only. (L.)
ARILLATED, *a. arr*-il-la-ted, arilled.
ARILLED, *a, ar*-ild, furnished with an aril.
ARILLUS, *n.* a-*ril*-lus, aril.
ARIOLATION, *n.* ar-re-o-*lay*-shon, soothsaying. (L. *hariolātio*, prophesying.)
ARIOSO, *a.* arr-e-*o*-zo, in the manner of an air [Mus.]. (It.)
ARIOT, *a.* a-*ry*-ot, in riot; in a riotous manner; riotously.
ARIPPLE, *a.* a-*rip*-pl, rippling; in a rippling manner.
ARISE, *v.i.* a-*rize*, to rise up; to spring up; to appear. Arises. Arising. Arose. (A.S. *arisan*.)
ARISTA, *n.* a-*ris*-ta, the awn or pointed beard of grasses. (L.)
ARISTARCH, *n. arr*-is-tark, a severe critic. (*Aristarchus* of Alexandria.)
ARISTARCHIAN, *a. arr*-is-*tark*-e-an, severely critical.
ARISTATE, *a.* a-*ris*-tate, furnished with awns; bearded.
ARISTOCRACY, *n.* arr-is-*tok*-ra-se, government by the best for the benefit of all; the upper class; the best. (Gr. *aristokratia*, government by the best.)
ARISTOCRAT, *n. arr*-is-to-krat, *or* a-*ris*-to-krat, one of good birth; one who favours an aristocracy. (Fr. *aristocrate*.)
ARISTOCRATIC, *a.* arr-is-to-*krat*-ik, aristocratical.
ARISTOCRATICAL, *a.* arr-is-to-*krat*-ik-al, under or belonging to an aristocracy.
ARISTOCRATICALLY, *ad.* arr-is-to-*krat*-ik-al-le, in an aristocratical manner.
ARISTOCRATICALNESS, *n.* arr-is-to-*krat*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being aristocratical.
ARISTOCRATISM, *n.* arr-is-*tok*-rat-ism, the spirit and manners of the aristocracy.
ARISTOLOCHIA, *n.* arr-is-to-*loke*-e-a, a genus of plants including the birthwort and the Dutchman's pipe.
ARISTOPHANIC, *a. arr*-is-to-*fan*-ik, shrewd; witty. (*Aristophanes*, a celebrated comic poet of Athens.)
ARISTOTELIAN, *a.* arr-is-to-*tee*-le-an, pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle: *n.* a follower of Aristotle.
ARISTOTELIANISM, *n.* arr-is-to-*tee*-le-an-izm, the philosophy of Aristotle.
ARISTOTELIC, *a.* arr-is-to-*tel*-ik, aristotelian.
ARITHMANCY, *n.* a-*rith*-man-se, divination by the use or observation of numbers. (Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *manteia*, divination.)
ARITHMETIC, *n.* a-*rith*-me-tik, the science of numbers, or the art of computation. (Fr. *arithmétique*.)
ARITHMETIC, *a.* arr-ith-*met*-ik, arithmetical.
ARITHMETICAL, *a.* arr-ith-*met*-ik-al, pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic. **Arithmetical progression,** continued proportion in which the numbers in a series increase or decrease at equal intervals in numerical order.
ARITHMETICALLY, *ad.* arr-ith-*met*-ik-al-le, in the manner of arithmetic.
ARITHMETICIAN, *n.* arr-ith-me-*tish*-an, one skilled in arithmetic.
ARITHMOCRACY, *n.* arr-ith-*mok*-rass-e, government by a numerical majority; majority rule. (Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *cracy*.)
ARITHMOMETER, *n.* arr-ith-*mom*-e-ter, a computing machine. (Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *metron*, measure.)
ARK, *n.* ahrk, a chest or coffer; the sacred repository of the tables of the law among the Jews; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; the cradle which concealed the infant Moses; a large boat, used on American rivers to transport produce to market. (L. *arca*, a chest.)
ARLES, *n.pl.* ahrlz, money given in token of the conclusion of a bargain. (Scots.)
ARM, *n.* arm, the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; any branch, such as of a sea, a tree, a machine, or a service; power or might. (A.S. *earm*.)
ARM, *v.t.* arm, to furnish with arms, or means of defence, or anything requisite to fortify: *v.i.* to take arms. Armed. Arming. Arms. (Fr. *armer*.)
ARMADA, *n.* ar-*may*-da, a fleet of warships and transports, especially that equipped by Spain for the invasion of England in A.D. 1588. (Sp.)
ARMADILLO, *n.* ar-ma-*dil*-lo, a South American edentate armed with hard bony plates. (Sp.)
ARMAMENT, *n. arm*-a-ment, a force equipped for war; equipment for war. (Fr. *armement*.)
ARMATURE, *n. arm*-a-tewr, armour; means of defence; a piece of iron which connects the two poles of a magnet, to keep the magnetic power undiminished; the rotating portion of a dynamo. (L. *armātūra*, armour.)
ARM-CHAIR, *n. arm*-chare, a chair with arms; an elbow-chair.
ARMED, *a.* armd, fortified; fortified with an armature [Magnet.]; of a different colour from the rest of the body [Her.]. **Armed at all points,** completely sheathed in armour.
ARMENIAN, *a.* ar-*meen*-e-an, relating to Armenia; *n.* a native of Armenia. **Armenian Church,** the forerunner of all national Churches, founded in 301 A.D., and presided over by the Catholicos, which, since the Council of Chalcedon (451 A.D.) has been separated from the orthodox Church. **Armenian stone,** lapis lazuli. **Bole Armenian,** a red argillaceous earth with a conchoidal fracture, and internal lustre, used for colouring.
ARMET, *n. ar*-met, a helmet worn in the late Middle Ages and shaped to fit the wearer's head, lighter and more comfortable to wear than the older, heavy helmets. (Fr.)
ARMFUL, *n. arm*-ful, as much as the arms can hold.
ARMHOLE, *n. arm*-hole, the cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit; a hole in a garment for the arm.
ARMIGER, *n. arm*-ij-er, an armour-bearer; a squire; an esquire. (L. *arma*, arms, and *gero*, bear.)
ARMILLA, *n.* ar-*mil*-la, a bracelet for the arm or wrist; an iron ring, hoop or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; a circular ligament of the wrist, binding the tendons of the hand. (L.)

ARMILLARY, *a.* *arm*-il-la-re, resembling an armilla; consisting of rings or circles. **Armillary sphere,** a celestial globe with hoops representing the different astronomical circles as the equator, ecliptic, &c., in their natural order and relative positions.



Armillary sphere.

ARMILLATED, *a.* *arm*-il-la-ted, furnished with bracelets.

ARMILLET, *n.* *ar*-mil-let, a small armilla or armlet.

ARMINIAN, *a.* ar-*min*-yan, pertaining to Arminius or his principles: *n.* one of a sect of Christians, so called from Arminius, mainly distinguished for their assertion of free-will in opposition to the necessitarianism of Calvin.

ARMINIANISM, *n.* ar-*min*-yan-izm, the tenets of the Arminians.

ARMIPOTENCE, *n.* arm-*ip*-o-tence, power in arms.

ARMIPOTENT, *a.* arm-*ip*-o-tent, mighty in arms. (L. *arma*, and *potens*, powerful.)

ARMISTICE, *n.* *ar*-mis-tis, a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties; a truce. (Fr.)

ARMLESS, *a.* *arm*-less, without an arm; destitute of arms.

ARMLET, *n.* *arm*-let, a small arm, as of the sea; armour, or an ornament, for the arm; a brassard.

ARMOIRE, *n.* arm-*wawr*, a large press in which arms were stored; an aumbry. (Fr.)

ARMORIAL, *a.* ar-*more*-e-al, belonging to armour, or to the arms of a family; a book on armorial bearings. **Armorial bearings,** the heraldic insignia borne on the shield or coat of arms.

ARMORICAN, *n.* ar-*mor*-ik-an, a Breton; a native of Armorica; the language. (L. *Armorica*, the region now known as Brittany.)

ARMORIST, *n.* *arm*-ur-ist, one skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY, *n.* *arm*-ur-e, armour; arms; an armorial bearing; heraldry. (O.Fr. *armoirie.*)

ARMOUR, *n.* *arm*-ur, defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; defensive sheathing. **Armour belt,** the strip of armour-plate fixed round a warship. (O.Fr. *armure.*)

ARMOUR-BEARER, *n.* *arm*-ur-bare-er, one who carries the armour of another.

ARMOURER, *n.* *arm*-ur-er, a maker of armour or arms; one who has the care of the arms of another, and buckles on his armour; the man in charge of the small arms of a ship or battalion.

ARMOUR-PLATE, *n.* *arm*-ur-plate, a specially made steel-plating affixed to ships or forts to defend them from high explosive shells.

ARMOURY, *n.* *arm*-ur-e, a place where arms are deposited and kept in good order.

ARMOZINE, *n.* ar-mo-*zeen*, a strong silk, usually black in colour, from which clerical robes are made. (Fr.)

ARMPIT, *n.* *arm*-pit, the hollow under the shoulder; the axilla.

ARMS, *n.pl.* armz, weapons of war; armour for the body; war; armorial bearings. **To arms!** a summons to take up arms. **To be in arms,** to be in a state of hostility. **To be under arms,** to be armed and ready for action. **Bred to arms,** trained to be a soldier. **A pass of arms,** a combat with swords. **A stand of arms,** a complete set for one soldier. (O.Fr. *armes.*)

ARM'S-END, *n.* *armz*-end, at the end of the arm; a good distance off.

ARM'S-LENGTH, *n.* *armz*-length, at a distance.

ARM'S-REACH, *n.* *armz*-reech, the reach of the arm.

ARMY, *n.* *ar*-me, a body of armed men; a great number; a vast multitude. **Army corps,** the largest formation in an army. **Army Council,** a committee of military and civil members of the War Office of which the Secretary of State for War is the Chairman. **Army List,** the official list of officers of the army. (Fr. *armée.*)

ARMY-WORM, *n.* *ar*-me-wurm, the larva of the fungus-midge, *Sciara militaris.*

ARNAUT, *n.* ar-*nout*, a dweller in the Albanian mountains. (Turk.)

ARNICA, *n.* *ar*-nik-a, a genus of composite plants including *A. montana*, the perennial herb yielding the tincture used as a remedy for bruises.

ARNOT, *n.* *ar*-not, the pig-nut or earth-nut, or arnut, *Arachis hypogœa.*

ARNOTTO, *n.* ar-*not*-to, annatto, *Bixa orellana.*

AROID, *n.* *ayr*-oid, a plant allied to the arum.

AROINT, *int.* a-*roynt*, Away with you! Be off! (Dial. Eng.)

AROMA, *n.* a-*roh*-ma, the fragrance in plants and other substances; a pleasant, often a spicy, odour; a pungent odour. (Gr.)

AROMATIC, *a.* arr-o-*mat*-ik, aromatical: *n.* a plant or drug with a fragrant smell, and usually a warm pungent taste.

AROMATICAL, *a.* arr-o-*mat*-ik-al, yielding aroma; produced by an aroma.

AROMATITE, *n.* a-*ro*-ma-tite, a mineral resembling myrrh; a factitious wine, containing various aromatics. (Gr. *arōmatitēs*, aromatic.)

AROMATIZATION, *n.* *ar*-ro-mat-iz-*ay*-shon, the act of aromatizing.

AROMATIZE, *v.t.* a-*ro*-ma-tize, to impregnate with aroma. **Aromatized. Aromatizes. Aromatizing.**

AROMATIZER, *n.* a-*ro*-ma-tize-er, that which communicates an aromatic quality.

AROMATOUS, *a.* a-*ro*-ma-tus, containing aroma.

AROSE, a-*roze*, the *p.* of arise.

AROUND, *prep.* a-*round*, about; on all sides; encircling; from place to place: *ad.* in a circle; on every side; about; near.

AROURA, *n.* a-*ruhr*-ra, an Egyptian measure of 100 square feet.

AROUSE, *v.t.* a-*rouze*, to wake up; to stir up; to excite. **Aroused. Arouses. Arousing.**

AROW, *ad.* a-*roh*, in a row; successively.

ARPEGGIO, *n.* ar-*pej*-e-o, sounding the notes in a chord in quick succession from below upwards instead of simultaneously, after the manner of playing on a harp; the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord [Mus.]. (It.)

ARQUEBUS, *n.* *ar*-kwe-bus, arquebuse; a harquebus.

ARQUEBUSADE, *n.* *ar*-kwe-bus-*ade*, a distilled water used for the cure of wounds; the shot of an arquebuse.

ARQUEBUSE, *n.* *ar*-kwe-bus, an old-fashioned handgun or musket fired from a forked rest. (Fr. *arquebuse.*)

ARQUEBUSIER, *n.* *ar*-kwe-bus-*eer*, a soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARQUERITE, *n.* *ar*-ker-ite, an amalgam containing 86.5 per cent. of silver, the chief ore of the rich silver mines of Arqueros near Coquimbo in Chile.

ARQUIFOUX, *n.* *ar*-ke-foo, a kind of lead ore, used by potters to give their ware a green varnish.

ARRACACHA, *n.* ar-ra-*kah*-chah, an umbelliferous plant of tropical America, *A. esculenta*, the root of which is used as food.

ARRACH, *n.* *arr*-atsh, a plant of the genus *Atriplex*, the orache.

ARRACK, *n.* *arr*-ak, a spirituous liquor, distilled from palms, molasses or rice. (Ar. *araq*, essence.)

ARRAGONITE, *n.* *arr*-a-gon-ite, aragonite.

ARRAH, *int.* *arr*-a, an interjection denoting amazement used in Southern Ireland.

ARRAIGN, *v.t.* ar-*rayn*, to call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to an indictment; to impeach; to set in order, or fit for trial; to call to account at any bar; to accuse. **Arraigned. Arraigning. Arraigns.** (O.Fr. *araisnier.*)

ARRAIGNER, *n.* ar-*rayn*-er, one who arraigns.

ARRAIGNMENT, *n.* ar-*rayn*-ment, the act of arraigning; accusation.

ARRANGE, *v.t.* ar-*raynj*, to put in the proper order for any purpose; to adjust, or settle; to adapt [Mus.]. **Arranged. Arranges. Arranging.** (Fr. *arranger.*)

ARRANGEMENT, *n.* ar-*raynj*-ment, the act of arranging; the state of being arranged; settlement; adjustment; classification.

ARRANT, *a.* *ar*-rant, notorious, in an ill sense; downright. (Fr. a variation of *errant.*)

ARRANTLY, *ad.* *ar*-rant-le, notoriously; infamously.

ARRAS, *n.* *ar*-ras, tapestry used as wall hangings. (*Arras*, in France, noted for its manufacture.)

ARRASWISE, *a.* *ar*-ras-wize, of a square form when one corner is placed in front, so as to show the top and two of the sides, in the manner of a lozenge [Her.].

ARRAY, *n.* ar-*ray*, order, especially of battle; a body of men or force in military order; an orderly arrangement for show; dress, ornamentally disposed; the act of impannelling a jury; a jury impannelled; those summoned to serve [Law]: *v.t.* to dispose in order, as troops in battle; to deck, or dress; to set a jury in order for a trial; to envelop. Arrayed. Arraying. Arrays. (O.Fr. *arraier*, to set in order.)

ARREAR, *n.* ar-*reer*, what remains still to pay; generally used in the plural. In arrears, behind in payment. (Fr. *arrière*, behind.)

ARREARAGE, *n.* ar-*reer*-aje, arrears.

ARRECT, *a.* ar-*rekt*, erect; attentive. (L. *arrectus*, raised.)

ARRECTED, *a.* ar-*rekt*-ed, erect.

ARRENTATION, *n.* ar-ren-*tay*-shon, licensing the owner of land in a forest to enclose it, in consideration of a yearly rent [Eng. Feudal Law]. (O.Fr.)

ARREST, *v.t.* ar-*rest*, to stop; to check; to seize or apprehend by legal warrant; to seize and fix: *n.* stoppage by seizure; hindrance; interruption; a legal caption or seizure of the person; a mangy humour on the hind legs of a horse. Arrest of judgment, the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned [Law]. Arrested. Arresting. Arrests. (O.Fr. *arester*.)

ARRESTATION, *n.* ar-res-*tay*-shon, arrest; detention. (Fr.)

ARRESTER, *n.* ar-*rest*-er, one who arrests; the person at whose suit an arrest is made [Scots Law].

ARRESTIVE, *a.* a-*rest*-tiv, inclining to hold or detain; usually said of the mind or attention.

ARRESTMENT, *n.* ar-*rest*-ment, the act of arresting; the detention of a criminal till he finds bail; a warrant which enables a creditor to attach money or movable property held by another belonging to his debtor [Scots Law].

ARRET, *n.* a-*ray*, *or* a-*ret*, the decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince; an arrest. (Fr.)

ARRIDE, *v.t.* arr-*ide*, to laugh scornfully at a person; also, to gratify. Arrided. Arrides. Arriding. (L. *arridere*, laugh at.)

ARRIERE, *n.* ar-re-*ayr*, *or* ar-*reer*, the rear of an army; the back [Her.]. Arriere ban, a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of the latter, were summoned to take the field for war; the troops thus collected. Arriere fee, a fee or fief held of a feudatory. Arriere vassal, the vassal of a vassal. (Fr.)

ARRIS, *n.* *arr*-is, the line or edge at which two bodies forming an exterior angle meet each other [Carp.]. (O.Fr. *areste*.)

ARRISWAYS, *ad.* *arr*-is-ways, arriswise.

ARRISWISE, *ad.* *arr*-is-wize, arranged diagonally.

ARRIVAL, *n.* ar-*rive*-al, the act of arriving from a distance; the attainment of any object; the persons or things that have arrived.

ARRIVE, *v.i.* ar-*rive*, to come to or reach a place; to gain or compass by effort. Arrived. Arrives. Arriving. (Fr. *arriver*.)

ARROBA, *n.* ar-*roh*-bah, a weight in use in South America of differing value but approximating to 25 lbs.; a liquid measure of about 3·55 imperial gallons in Spain and Portugal, used for wine. (Sp.)

ARROGANCE, *n.* *arr*-o-gance, the act or quality of being arrogant; undue assumption; overbearing conceit. (L. *arrogantia*.)

ARROGANT, *a.* *arr*-o-gant, given to claim or assume too much; full of assumption; proceeding from an undue claim or self-importance. (L. *arrogans*, arrogating.)

ARROGANTLY, *ad.* *arr*-o-gant-le, in an arrogant manner.

ARROGATE, *v.t.* *arr*-o-gate, to make undue claims, from vanity, pride or false pretensions. Arrogated. Arrogates. Arrogating. (L. *arrogātum*.)

ARROGATION, *n.* arr-o-*gay*-shon, the act of arrogating.

ARROGATIVE, *a.* *arr*-o-ga-tiv, assuming too much; showing arrogance.

ARRONDÉE, *a.* ar-rong-*day*, used of a cross when the arms are composed of sections of a circle [Her.]. (Fr.)

ARRONDISSEMENT, *n.* ar-*rong*-deece-*mong*, a circuit or district forming a sub-division of a department. (Fr. *arrondir*, to make round.)

ARROSION, *n.* ar-*roh*-sjon, a corroding or gnawing. (L. *arrosum*, nibbled at.)

ARROW, *n.* *ar*-ro, a straight, slender, pointed, and barbed weapon, made to be shot from a bow; a sign indicating direction. (A.S. *arwe*.)

ARROW-HEAD, *n.* *ar*-ro-hed, the head of an arrow; aquatic plants of the genus *Sagittaria*, whose leaves resemble the head of an arrow [Bot.].

ARROW-HEADED, *a.* *arr*-o-*hed*-ed, shaped like the head of an arrow. Arrow-headed characters, certain characters, called also cuneiform or wedge-shaped, from their resemblance to a wedge, composing inscriptions found on bricks, rocks and monuments in ancient cities of the East.

ARROWROOT, *n.* *arr*-o-root, a nutritive farinaceous substance, manufactured from the roots of the several species of *Maranta*, and so called from the juice having been applied by Indians to cure wounds caused by poisoned arrows.

ARROW-SHAPED, *a.* *arr*-o-shaypt, shaped like an arrow.

ARROWY, *a.* *arr*-o-e, formed or moving like an arrow.

ARROYO, *n.* a-*roy*-o; *pl.* Arroyos, a-*roy*-ohz, a small river or stream; the passage or gully where such formerly flowed. (Sp.)

ARSE, *n.* arse, the buttocks or hind part of a man or an animal. (A.S. *ærs*.)

ARSENAL, *n.* *ar*-sen-al, a public establishment where weapons of war are manufactured or stored. (Sp.)

ARSENATE, *n.* *ar*-sen-ate, a salt formed by arsenic acid combined with any base.

ARSENIC, *n.* *ar*-sen-ik, a brittle metal, of a steel-grey colour; the chemical element As. Arsenic acid, a compound of four parts of arsenic and ten of oxygen. White arsenic, arsenious anhydride, a virulent poison. (L. *arsenicum*.)

ARSENICAL, *a.* ar-*sen*-ik-al, belonging to, or containing arsenic.

ARSENICATE, *v.t.* ar-*sen*-ik-ate, to combine with arsenic. Arsenicated. Arsenicates. Arsenicating.

ARSENIOUS, *a.* ar-*see*-ne-us, pertaining to or containing arsenic. Arsenious acid, an acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and four of oxygen.

ARSENITE, *n.* *ar*-sen-ite, a salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.

ARSENIURET, *n.* ar-*sen*-yew-ret, compound of arsenic with a metallic or other base.

ARSHIN, *n.* ar-*sheen*, a measure used in Eastern Europe and Russia and equalling about 30 inches. (Turk. an ell.)

ARSINE, *n.* *ar*-sin, *or* *ar*-seen, arsenic with three equivalents of hydrogen; an inflammable gas that smells like garlic.

ARSIS, *n.* *ar*-sis, the rising inflection of the voice, as distinguished from the thesis, or falling; that part of a foot on which the stress of the voice falls, the rest of the foot being called the thesis [Pros.]; the elevation of the voice, more commonly called accentuation; also, the elevation of the hand in beating time [Mus.]. (Gr. *arsis*, lifting.)

ARSON, *n.* *ar*-son, the wilful burning of a house or other building [Law]. (O.Fr.)

ART, art, the second person singular, indicative mood, present tense of the verb *to be*.

ART, *n.* art, the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end, directed by knowledge and skill; a system of rules directive of the skill in the attainment of a certain end; the practice of a system directed to the production of a work of art, generally of fine art; practical skill; dexterity; cunning. Art and part, the contriving and partaking in a criminal act, said to be an abridgment of *artifex particeps* [Scots Law]. (O.Fr.)

ARTEL, *n.* ar-*tel*, a guild of workmen, temporary or permanent, undertaking work and dividing the profits. (Russ.)

ARTEMISIA, *n.* ar-te-*miz*-ya, a genus of 200 species of plants including southernwood and wormwood. (Gr.)

ARTERIAL, *a.* ar-*tere*-e-al, pertaining to or contained in an artery. Arterial road, a main road; a road of the first class. (Gr. *arteria*.)

ARTERIALIZATION, *n.* ar-tere-e-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of making arterial.

ARTERIALIZE, *v.t.* ar-*tere*-e-al-ize, to convert venous blood into arterial. Arterialized. Arterializes. Arterializing.

ARTERIOGRAPHY, *n.* ar-tere-e-*og*-ra-fe, a description of the arteries. (Gr. *arteria*, and *grapho*, write.)

ARTERIOLOGY, *n.* ar-tere-e-*ol*-o-je, the science of the arteries. (Gr. *arteria*, and *logos*, science.)
ARTERIOLE, *n.* ar-*tere*-e-ohl, a lesser artery. (Fr.)
ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS, *n.* ar-*tere*-e-o-skler-*oh*-sis, a disease of the arteries by which the walls are hardened and grow thicker. (Gr. *arteria*, and *sklērōsis*, hardening.)
ARTERIOTOMY, *n.* ar-tere-e-*ot*-o-me, the opening of an artery; the dissection of the arteries. (Gr. *arteria*, and *tome*, cutting.)
ARTERY, *n. ar*-ter-e, one of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. (Gr. *artēria*, the windpipe, arteries being originally supposed to circulate the vital air.)
ARTESIAN, *a.* ar-*tee*-sje-an, belonging to Artois, in France. **Artesian wells,** wells first made at Artois by boring for water to a stratum where it is lower than its source, so as to obtain a constant supply.
ARTFUL, *a. art*-ful, performed with art or skill; artificial; cunning; crafty.
ARTFULLY, *ad. art*-ful-le, in an artful manner.
ARTFULNESS, *n. art*-ful-ness, the quality of being artful.
ARTHRITIC, *a.* ar-*thrit*-ik, pertaining to or affecting the joints. (Gr. *arthron*, a joint.)
ARTHRITICAL, *a.* ar-*thrit*-ik-al, arthritic.
ARTHRITIS, *n.* ar-*thry*-tis, any inflammation of the joints; gout. (Gr.)
ARTHRODIA, *n.* ar-*thro*-de-a, an articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the socket of another. (Gr.)
ARTHRODIC, *a.* ar-*throd*-ik, pertaining to arthrodia.
ARTHRODYNIC, *a.* ar-thro-*din*-ik, relating to a painful affection of the joints. (Gr. *arthron*, and *odyne*, pain.)
ARTHROLOGY, *n.* ar-*throl*-oj-e, the division of anatomical science treating of the joints. (Gr. *arthron*, and *logos*, science.)
ARTHROPODA, *n.pl.* ar-*throp*-o-da, the animals with jointed limbs, a sub-kingdom of the invertebrates comprising insects, spiders, and crustaceans and their allies.
ARTICHOKE, *n. ar*-te-choke, a species of *Cynara* extensively cultivated for culinary purposes, like a thistle, with large scaly heads like the cone of a pine (It. *articiocco*). **Jerusalem artichoke,** a species of sunflower, *Helianthus tuberosus*. (It. *girasole*, turning to the sun.)
ARTICLE, *n. ar*-te-kl, a single particular in a statement, treaty, contract or account; a point of faith; a distinct part; a separate substance or commodity; a contribution to a periodical; that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints [Bot.]; a word used before nouns, to limit or define their application [Gram.]. **Articles of Association,** a written legal agreement by which are laid down the duties, responsibilities and discretionary powers of the board, or governing body, of an association or public company, as between the members of that body or board, and the total membership of the association or company [Law].
ARTICLE, *v.t. ar*-te-kl, to draw up in distinct particulars; to bind by article of agreement; to accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles: *v.i.* to stipulate. **Articled. Articles. Articling.** (Fr.)
ARTICULAR, *a.* ar-*tik*-yew-lar, belonging to the joints. (L. *articulata*, jointed.)
ARTICULARLY, *ad.* ar-*tik*-yew-lar-le, in an articular or articulate manner.
ARTICULATE, *a.* ar-*tik*-yew-late, formed with joints; distinctly syllabled by opening and shutting the organs of speech; expressed in articles: *v.i.* to speak distinctly; to think distinctly: *v.t.* to form into distinct sounds, syllables or words; to unite by a joint. **Articulated. Articulates. Articulating.** (L. *articulatus*, spoken distinctly.)
ARTICULATELY, *ad.* ar-*tik*-yew-late-le, in an articulate manner.
ARTICULATENESS, *n.* ar-*tik*-yew-late-ness, the quality of being articulate.
ARTICULATION, *n.* ar-*tik*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of articulating; distinct utterance; a consonant, as representing the contact of two organs of speech [Gram.]; the joining or juncture of the bones [Anat.]; the connection of the parts of a plant by joints; also, the knots or joints as in cane [Bot.]. (L. *articulatio*, putting forth new joints.)

ARTICULATOR, *n.* ar-*tik*-yew-lay-tor, a distinct speaker; a prosector; a dental instrument for ensuring proper connection between artificial teeth; an instrument used by telephonists.
ARTIFACT, *n. ar*-te-fakt, a product of primitive art; a structure appearing in a tissue after death or through the use of reagents [Biol.].
ARTIFICE, *n. art*-e-fis, an artful or crafty device or contrivance; a trick. (Fr. *artifice*.)
ARTIFICER, *n.* ar-*tif*-e-ser, a skilled workman; a mechanic; an inventor.
ARTIFICIAL, *a.* art-e-*fish*-al, made by art; not natural; affected; fictitious; cultivated; not indigenous.
ARTIFICIALITY, *n. art*-e-fish-e-*al*-e-te, artificialness.
ARTIFICIALIZED, *a. ar*-te-*fish*-al-ized, made artificial.
ARTIFICIALLY, *ad.* art-e-*fish*-al-le, in an artificial manner.
ARTIFICIALNESS, *n.* art-e-*fish*-al-ness, the quality of being artificial.
ARTILLERIST, *n.* ar-*til*-le-rist, one skilled in gunnery.
ARTILLERY, *n.* ar-*til*-le-re, weapons of war; ordnance, together with its equipment; the officers and soldiers by whom the guns are worked; also, the science of gunnery. **Train of artillery,** a number of pieces mounted on carriages in marching order. **Artillery plant,** a species of *Pilea*, so called from the puffs of pollen ejected by the exploding stamens. (Fr.)
ARTILLERYMAN, *n.* ar-*til*-le-re-man, a soldier of the artillery.
ARTIODACTYLA, *n.pl.* ar-te-o-*dak*-til-a, the even-toed ungulates, ranging from the anoplotherium to the hippopotamus.
ARTISAN, *n. art*-e-zan, one skilled in a mechanic art; a handicraftsman. (Fr.)
ARTIST, *n. art*-ist, one who professes and practises any of the fine arts.
ARTISTE, *n.* ar-*teest*, a stage performer. (Fr.)
ARTISTIC, *a.* ar-*tist*-ik, pertaining to an artist; conformable to art.
ARTISTICALLY, *ad.* ar-*tist*-ik-al-le, in an artistic manner.
ARTISTRY, *n. ar*-tist-re, the vocation of an artist; the quality of art.
ARTLESS, *a. art*-less, without art; especially without guile, craft or stratagem; sincere; simple; unadorned.
ARTLESSLY, *ad. art*-less-le, in an artless manner.
ARTLESSNESS, *n. art*-less-ness, the quality of being artless.
ARTOCARPUS, *n.* ar-to-*kahr*-pus, the bread-fruit tree, *A. incisa*. (Gr. *artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit.)
ARTS, *n. pl.* arts, those occupations which require skill and ingenuity, divided into the liberal or fine arts, and the useful or mechanical arts; the former, those requiring the exercise of the mind more than that of the body, as poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture or music; and the latter, those in which manual labour is chiefly concerned, including all the various trades and manufactures; the circle of studies, proficiency in which constitutes an academical education; branches of learning pursued as training for more advanced studies.
ARUM, *n. ayr*-um, the genus of plants which includes the wake-robin. **Arum lily,** the calla lily, a species of *Richardia*. (L.)
ARUNDELIAN, *a.* arr-un-*deel*-yan, belonging to the Earl of Arundel; a term applied to the Grecian marbles collected by him, and in the possession of the university of Oxford.
ARUNDIFEROUS, *a.* arr-un-*dif*-er-us, producing reeds. (L. *arundo*, a reed, and *fero*, bear.)
ARUNDINACEOUS, *a.* arr-un-din-*ay*-shus, reedy; of or like reeds.
ARUNDINEOUS, *a.* arr-un-*din*-e-us, abounding with reeds.
ARUNDO, *n.* a-*rund*-o, the genus comprising the reeds.
ARUSPEX, *n.* a-*rus*-peks, aruspicy.
ARUSPICY, *n.* a-*rus*-pe-se, haruspicy.
ARVICOLA, *n.* ar-*vik*-o-la, the old name for *Microtus*, the genus which comprises the voles.
ARYAN, *a. ayr*-e-an, *or ay*-re-an, belonging to the Indo-European family or language: *n.* an Indo-European. (Sans. *ārya*, an aristocrat.)
ARYTENOID, *a.* ar-rit-*ee*-noyd, cup-shaped; relating to the cartilages at the uppermost rear part of the larynx. (Gr. *arytainoeides*, ladle-like.)

AS, *ad.* az, like to; in the manner in which; when; for example; in the state of: *conj.* since: *pro.* that. As if, as it would be if; as to, as for, with respect to. As though, as if. As well as, equally with. As yet, till now. (A.S. *als.*)

AS, *n.* ass, the Roman pound of 12 ounces; a Roman bronze coin; an integer; a whole.

ASADULCIS, *n.* as-a-*dul*-sis, an old name of benzoin.

ASAFŒTIDA, *n.* ass-a-*fet*-id-a, the juice from the roots of *Ferula assa-fetida*, used in medicine as a nerve stimulant and cathartic. (Pers, *āza*, gum, and L. *fetidus*, fetid.)

ASAR, *n.pl.* as-ar, ridges of gravel and sand of Glacial age; eskar; kames. (Swed.)

ASARABACCA, *n.* ass-a-ra-*bak*-ka, a plant with bitter nauseous leaves, used as an emetic, and in the manufacture of medicated snuffs. (L. *asarum*, wild spikenard, and *bacca*, a berry.)

ASARONE, *n.* *ass*-a-rone, a crystallized substance resembling camphor, obtained from *Asarum europæum.*

ASBESTIC, *a.* ass-*bes*-tik, pertaining to, or consisting of, asbestos.

ASBESTIFORM, *a.* ass-*bes*-te-form, having the structure of asbestos.

ASBESTINE, *a.* ass-*bes*-tin, pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

ASBESTINITE, *n.* ass-*bes*-tin-ite, actinolite or strahlstein. Calciferous asbestinite, a variety of actinolite.

ASBESTINIZED, *a.* ass-*bes*-tin-ized, made uninflammable.

ASBESTOID, *a.* ass-*best*-oid, resembling asbestos.

ASBESTOS, *n.* ass-*bes*-toss, an incombustible fibrous kind of hornblende, which has been manufactured into cloth, paper and lamp-wick. (Gr. *asbestos*, inextinguishable.)

ASBESTOUS, *a.* ass-*best*-us, asbestic.

ASBOLIN, *n.* *az*-bo-lin, a yellow oil-like matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from soot. (Gr. *asbolos*, soot.)

ASCARIDÆ, *n.pl.* ass-*karr*-e-dee, intestinal threadworms. (Gr. *askaris*, a worm in the intestine.)

ASCEND, *v.i.* and *t.* as-*send*, to rise; to mount up; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree; to go backwards in the order of time; to rise to a more acute note [Mus.]; to climb up anything. Ascended. Ascending. Ascends. (L. *ascendo*, ascend.)

ASCENDABLE, *a.* as-*send*-a-bl, that may be ascended.

ASCENDANCY, *n.* as-*send*-an-se, ascendency.

ASCENDANT, *a.* as-*send*-ant, rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon [Astron.]: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy; height; elevation; that sign of the zodiac which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune [Astrol.]; hence, *to be in the ascendant*, to have commanding power or influence. (L. *ascendans*, ascending.)

ASCENDENCY, *n.* as-*send*-en-se, governing or controlling influence.

ASCENDENT, *a.* as-*send*-ent, ascendant.

ASCENSION, *n.* as-*sen*-shon, the act of ascending; a rising. Ascension Day, a festival in commemoration of Christ's ascension, kept on the fortieth day after Easter. Right ascension, celestial longitude, degree of the equator, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which comes to the meridian on the same instant with a star [Astron.]. Oblique ascension, an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same time with a star [Astron.]. (L. *ascensio*, ascent.)

ASCENSIONAL, *a.* as-*sen*-shon-al, ascensive; inclining upwards; relating to ascension.

ASCENSIVE, *a.* as-*sen*-siv, rising; tending to rise.

ASCENT, *n.* as-*sent*, the act of ascending; upward motion; the way of ascending an eminence; an acclivity; degree of elevation.

ASCENTIONAL, *a.* as-*sen*-shon-al, relating to ascension; ascending.

ASCERTAIN, *v.t.* as-ser-*tane*, to make certain; to determine; to find out accurately; to establish. Ascertained. Ascertaining. Ascertains. (O.Fr. *ascertener.*)

ASCERTAINABLE, *a.* as-er-*tane*-a-bl, that may be ascertained by examination.

ASCERTAINMENT, *n.* as-ser-*tane*-ment, the act of ascertaining; finding out.

ASCESSANCY, *n.* as-*ses*-san-se, acescency.

ASCESSANT, *a.* as-*ses*-sant, acescent.

ASCETIC, *a.* as-*set*-ik, unduly self-denying and devoted: *n.* one who retires from the world and devotes himself to a life of severe self-denying discipline. (Gr. *askētēs*, hermit.)

ASCETICAL, *a.* as-*set*-ik-al, pertaining to asceticism.

ASCETICALLY, *ad.* as-*set*-ik-al-le, in an ascetical manner.

ASCETICISM, *n.* as-*set*-e-sizm, the state or practice of an ascetic austerity.

ASCI, *n.pl.* *as*-si, small membranous bags, in which the spores of lichens and fungi are enclosed [Bot.]. (Gr. *askos*, a leather bottle.)

ASCIANS, *n.pl.* *ash*-yanz, the inhabitants of the torrid zone, so called as, the sun being then in its zenith, their bodies twice a year project no shadow at noon. (Gr. *askios*, shadeless.)

ASCIDIANS, *n.* as-*sid*-e-anz, the sea-squirts, a group of semivertebrates belonging to the Tunicata. (Gr. *askidion*, a little bottle, or bottle-shaped.)

ASCIDIFORM, *a.* as-*sid*-e-form, bottle-shaped [Bot.].

ASCIDIUM, *n.* as-*sid*-e-um, a hollow appendage, resembling a small pitcher or bottle, which occurs on some plants [Bot.].

ASCITES, *n.* as-*si*-teez, dropsy of the peritoneum [Med.].

ASCITIC, *a.* as-*sit*-ik, ascitical.

ASCITICAL, *a.* as-*sit*-ik-al, dropsical; affected with ascites.

ASCITITIOUS, *a.* as-se-*tish*-us, adscititious.

ASCLEPIAD, *n.* as-*klee*-pe-ad, a verse of four feet, a spondee, a choriambus, and two dactyls [Pros.]. (*Asklepiades*, its inventor.)

ASCLEPIADÆAN, *a.* as-*kle*-pe-a-*dee*-an, asclepiadic.

ASCLEPIADIC, *a.* as-*kle*-pe-ad-ik, pertaining to an asclepiad.

ASCLEPIAS, *n.* as-*klee*-pe-as, the genus including the swallow-wort. (Gr. *Asklepios*, the god of medicine.)

ASCRIBABLE, *a.* as-*kribe*-a-bl, attributable.

ASCRIBE, *v.t.* as-*kribe*, to attribute, impute or assign; to allege; to belong. Ascribed. Ascribes. Ascribing. (L. *ascribo*, write down an account.)

ASCRIPTION, *n.* as-*krip*-shon, the act of ascribing; the customary phrase at the end of a sermon. (L. *ascriptio*, an addition in writing.)

ASCRIPTITIOUS, *a.* as-krip-*tish*-us, attached to the soil; added.

ASCUS, *n.* *ass*-kus: *pl.* Asci, *ass*-i, a spore case.

ASEITY, *n.* a-*se*-e-te, causeless existence, especially of God as Self-Creator. (L. *a*, by, and *se*, one's self.)

ASEPSIS, *n.* a-*sep*-sis, condition of being aseptic, or free from putrefaction and poisoning of the blood; the manner of asepticizing. (Gr. *a*, and *sepomai*, putrefy.)

ASEPTIC, *a.* a-*sep*-tik, not subject to putrefaction. (Gr. *a*, and *sepomai*, putrefy.)

ASEXUAL, *a.* a-*seks*-yew-al, without sex or sexual organs. (L. *a*, not, and *sexual.*)

ASGARD, *n.* *ass*-gard, the abode of the Scandinavian Gods, the Æsir, where grows the great council tree, Ygdrasil; the place to which heroes slain in battle went to live; the bridge Bifrost joined it to Midgard, the earth. (*As*, god, and *gard*, yard.)

ASH, *n.* ash, the forest tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*; the wood of the ash-tree: *a.* pertaining to, like or made of ash. Mountain ash, the rowan tree, *Pyrus aucuparia.* (A.S. *æse.*)

ASH, *n.* ash, the residue of combustion.

ASHAMED, *a.* a-*shaymd*, affected with shame. (A.S. *āscamod*, put to shame.)

ASHAMEDLY, *ad.* a-*shame*-ed-le, in an ashamed way.

ASH-COLOURED, *a.* *ash*-kull-erd, of a colour between brown and grey.

ASHEN, *a.* *ash*-en, pertaining to, or made of ash; ash-coloured.

ASHERY, *n.* *ash*-er-e, a place for ashes.

ASHES, *n.pl.* *ash*-ez, the remains of anything burnt; the remains of a human body burnt on the funeral pyre; a dead body; the dust of the dead. Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent: so called from the custom of sprinkling ashes on the head, observed in the Roman Catholic Church, on that day.

ASH-FIRE, *n.* *ash*-fire, a slow fire used in chemical operations.

ASH-FLY, *n.* *ash*-fli, the oak-fly.

ASH-HOLE, *n.* *ash*-hole, a repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASHKENAZIM, *n.pl.* ash-ke-*naz*-im, the Jews living in Central and Northern Europe as contrasted with those in Spain and Portugal known as the Sephardim. (Heb.)

ASHLAR, *n. ash*-lar, hewn stones used for the facing of walls, presenting a surface varied according to the tooling they receive ; a facing of wrought and squared stones [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *aiseler*, small board.)

ASHLARING, *n. ash*-lar-ing, quartering for the lathing in garrets ; the setting of an ashlar facing.

ASHORE, *ad.* a-*shore*, on shore ; to the shore ; on land.

ASH-PAN, *n. ash*-pan, a pan beneath a grate for ashes.

ASH-PIT, *n. ash*-pit, receptacle or place for ashes.

ASH-TRAY, *n.* a small receptacle for tobacco ash.

ASHY, *a. ash*-e, belonging to, composed of, or like ashes; ash-coloured ; pale.

ASIAN, *a. aysh*-yan, pertaining to Asia.

ASIARCH, *n. ay*-she-ark, a chief or pontiff of Proconsular Asia ; one who had the direction of the public games. (Gr. *asiarches*.)

ASIATIC, *a.* ay-she-*at*-ik, belonging to Asia : *n.* a native of Asia.

ASIATICISM, *n.* ay-she-*at*-e-sizm, imitation of the Asiatic manner or customs.

ASIDE, *ad.* a-*side*, on or to one side ; apart ; away ; off ; off the right : *n.* a remark in an undertone.

ASININE, *a. ass*-in-ine, belonging to the ass, stupid. (L. *asinus*, an ass.)

ASIPHONATE, *a.* a-*sy*-pho-nate, having no siphon. (Fr. a tube.)

ASITIA, *n.* a-*sish*-e-a, inappetency for food ; want of food. (Gr. *asitia*, want of food.)

ASK, *v.t.* ahsk, to request ; to seek to obtain by words ; to petition ; to require, expect, or claim ; to demand; to question ; to inquire about ; to invite : *v.i.* to request or petition ; to make inquiry. **Asked in church**, to have the banns published. **Asked. Asking. Asks.** (A.S. *āscian*.)

ASKANCE, *ad.* ass-*kance*, sideways ; obliquely ; towards one corner of the eye.

ASKANT, *ad.* ass-*kant*, askance.

ASKER, *n. ask*-er, a newt [Zool.].

ASKER, *n. ahsk*-er, one who asks.

ASKEW, *ad.* a-*skew*, awry ; asquint.

ASLANT, *ad.* a-*slahnt*, on the slant ; obliquely. (Scand.)

ASLEEP, *a.* or *ad.* a-*sleep*, sleeping ; in a state of sleep.

ASLOPE, *ad.* a-*slope*, in a sloping or leaning attitude.

ASMOULDER, *ad.* a-*smohl*-der, smouldering.

ASOAK, *ad.* a-*soak*, in a soaking state.

ASOMATOUS, *a.* a-*soh*-ma-tus, incorporeal. (L. *asōmatus*, incorporeal.)

ASP, *n.* asp, a small poisonous serpent of Egypt from whose bite Cleopatra is said to have died, *Vipera aspis*. (Fr.)

ASPARAGIN, *n.* ass-*par*-a-jin, a crystallizable substance, first discovered in asparagus.

ASPARAGINOUS, *a.* ass-pa-*raj*-in-us, with tender shoots that are eaten like asparagus.

ASPARAGUS, *n.* ass-*par*-a-gus, a liliaceous genus of about a hundred species including *A. officinalis*, the culinary plant. (L.)

ASPARTATE, *n.* ass-*par*-tate, salt of aspartic acid.

ASPARTIC, *a.* ass-*par*-tik, obtained from asparagin.

ASPECT, *n. ass*-pekt, look ; view ; appearance ; position as regards the points of the compass ; the situation of one planet with respect to another [Astron.]. (L. *aspectus*, glance.)

ASPECTANT, *a.* as-*pekt*-ant, looking at each other [Her.].

ASPEN, *n. ass*-pen, a poplar tree remarkable for the trembling of its leaves owing to the petioles being flattened at right angles to the blades, *Populus tremula* : *a.* pertaining to or like the aspen ; made of aspen wood. (A.S. *æspe*.)

ASPER, *n. ass*-per, a sign called the "spiritus asper," or rough breathing, preceding words in Greek beginning with a vowel and *r*, and sounded as "h." (L. rough.)

ASPERATE, *v.t. ass*-per-ate, to make rough or uneven. **Asperated. Asperates, Asperating.**

ASPERATION, *n.* ass-per-*ay*-shon, making or becoming rough. (L. *asperatio*, roughness.)

ASPERGES, *n.* ass-*pur*-jeez, in the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy and congregation with holy water. (L. *asperges*, thou shalt sprinkle.)

ASPERGILLIFORM, *a.* ass-per-*jil*-le-form, shaped like an aspergillus [Bot.].

ASPERGILLUM, *n. ass*-pur-*jil*-um, a genus of bivalves in which the shell consists of a tube resembling the spout of a watering-pot of which the larger end is closed by a perforated plate ; the water-pot shell.

ASPERGILLUS, *n.* ass-per-*jil*-lus, the brush used in the Roman Catholic Church to sprinkle holy water on the people ; a genus of fungi [Bot.]. (L. *aspergo*, sprinkling.)

ASPERIFOLIATE, *a. ass*-per-e-*fo*-le-ate, having rough leaves [Bot.]. (L. *asper*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

ASPERIFOLIOUS, *a. ass*-per-e-*fo*-le-us, asperifoliate.

ASPERITY, *n.* ass-*per*-e-te, roughness ; harshness ; sharpness ; sourness. (Fr.)

ASPERMOUS, *a.* a-*sperm*-us, without seed [Bot.]. (Gr. *aspermos*, seedless.)

ASPERSE, *v.t.* ass-*purse*, to besprinkle ; to bespatter with evil reports ; to slander ; to defame. **Aspersed. Asperses. Aspersing.** (L. *aspersus*, scattered.)

ASPERSION, *n.* ass-*pur*-shon, the act of aspersing ; calumny ; slander.

ASPERSIVE, *a.* ass-*purse*-iv, tending to asperse.

ASPERSORIUM, *n.* ass-pur-*sore*-e-um, a vessel for holy water.

ASPERSORY, *a.* as-*pur*-sor-e, aspersive.

ASPHALT, *n. ass*-falt, mineral pitch, a hard, bituminous substance used by the ancients as a cement, and now much employed in paving, flooring and roofing. (Gr. *asphaltos*.)

ASPHALTIC, *a.* ass-*falt*-ik, pertaining to or containing asphalt ; bituminous.

ASPHALTITE, *a.* ass-*falt*-ite, asphaltic.

ASPHODEL, *n.* ass-fo-del, a plant of the genus *Asphodelus*, sacred to Proserpine ; the king's-spear. **Bog Asphodel**, the Lancashire asphodel, *Narthecium ossifragum*. **Scottish Asphodel**, *Tofieldia palustris*. (Gr. the plant, king's-spear.)

ASPHYXIA, *n.* ass-*fiks*-e-a, suspended animation, particularly from suffocation, drowning or inhaling irrespirable gases ; collapse. (Gr. *asphixia*, cessation of the pulse.)

ASPHYXIAL, *a.* ass-*fiks*-se-al, indicating asphyxia.

ASPHYXIANT, *n.* ass-*fiks*-e-ant, a substance causing asphyxia.

ASPHYXIATE, *v.t.* ass-*fiks*-e-ate, to put into a condition of asphyxia ; to suffocate a person. **Asphyxiated. Asphyxiates. Asphyxiating.**

ASPHYXIATED, *a.* ass-*fiks*-e-ate-ed, in a state of asphyxia.

ASPHYXY, *n.* as-*fix*-e, asphyxia.

ASPIC, *n. asp*-ik, a savoury meat jelly ; a cannon carrying a 12-lb shot ; a species of lavender [Bot.]. (Fr.)

ASPIDISTRA, *n.* ass-pe-*dis*-tra, a small liliaceous genus including the parlour palm.

ASPIRANT, *n.* ass-*pire*-ant, *or* *ass*-per-ant, one who aspires ; a candidate.

ASPIRATE, *v.t. ass*-pe-rate, to pronounce with an audible breathing, or the sound of "h"; to mark with an asper : *n.* an aspirated sound, or a letter marked with an asper ; a mark of aspiration : *a.* pronounced with a full breath. **Aspirated. Aspirates. Aspirating.** (L. *aspiratus*, breathed upon.)

ASPIRATION, *n.* ass-pe-*ray*-shon, the act of aspiring ; an aspirant sound ; an eager desire after something high.

ASPIRATOR, *n. ass*-pe-*ray*-tor, an apparatus used to move gases or liquids by suction ; an instrument that removes by suction the liquid content of tumours [Med.].

ASPIRATORY, *a.* as-*pire*-a-to-re, pertaining to breathing ; suited to the inhaling of air.

ASPIRE, *v.i.* as-*pire*, to desire and seek eagerly after what is above one ; to rise or soar up. **Aspired. Aspires. Aspiring.** (L. *aspiro*, breathe.)

ASPIREMENT, *n.* as-*pire*-ment, the act of aspiring.

ASPIRIN, *n. ass*-pir-in, a compound from salicylic acid used in the treatment of rheumatic affections and to alleviate pain. (L. *aspiro*, aspire.)

ASPIRING, *a.* as-*pire*-ing, ambitious ; animated with an eager desire of power or excellence.

ASPIRINGLY, *ad.* as-*pire*-ing-le, in an aspiring manner.

ASPIRINGNESS, *n.* as-*pire*-ing-ness, the state of being aspiring.

ASPORT, *v.t.* as-*port*, to remove forcibly or feloniously. **Asported. Asporting. Asports.** (L. *asporto*, carry off.)

ASPORTATION, *n.* as-port-*ay*-shon, the felonious displacement of goods [Law]. (L. *asportatum*, carried away.)
ASPRAWL, *ad.* a-*sprawl*, sprawling.
ASPROUT, *ad.* a-*sprout*, sprouting.
ASQUINT, *ad.* a-*skwint*, to the corner of the eye; obliquely.
ASS, *n.* ass, one of two species of *Equus*, either *E. asinus*, the African wild ass, or *E. hemionus*, the Asiatic wild ass; a domesticated variety of either species; a donkey; a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt. (A.S. *assa.*)
ASSAFETIDA, *n.* as-sa-*fet*-e-da, asafœtida.
ASSAGAI, *n. as*-seg-i, a Kaffir javelin or spear made of the wood of the assagai-tree, *Curtisia faginea.* (Port.)
ASSAI, *ad.* as-*sah*-e, enough; very [Mus.]. (It.)
ASSAIL, *v.t.* as-*sayl*, to fall upon with violence; to attack; to assault. **Assailed. Assailing. Assails.** (Fr. *assaillier.*)
ASSAILABLE, *a.* as-*sayl*-a-bl, that may be assailed.
ASSAILANT, *n.* as-*sayl*-ant, one who assails: *a.* attacking; assaulting.
ASSAILER, *n.* as-*sayl*-er, an assailant; a person attacking another.
ASSAPAN, *n.* as-sa-*pan*, the North American flying squirrel, *Sciuropterus volucella.* (Native name.)
ASSART, *n.* as-*sart*, the offence of grubbing up trees, and destroying coverts [Law]: *v.t.* to grub up trees. **Assarted. Assarting. Assarts.** (O.Fr. *essarter.*)
ASSASSIN, *n.* as-*sas*-sin, one who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. (*Hashashin*, a fanatical military sect, led by a chief known as the Old Man of the Mountain, who infested the district of Lebanon, and fortified themselves to deeds of murder by drinking *hashish*, an intoxicating liquor made from hemp.)
ASSASSINATE, *v.t.* as-*sas*-sin-ate, to kill or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; also to attack one off guard and unarmed. **Assassinated. Assassinates. Assassinating.**
ASSASSINATION, *n.* as-sas-sin-*ay*-shon, the act of assassinating.
ASSASSINATOR, *n.* as-*sas*-sin-ate-or, an assassin.
ASSAULT, *n.* as-*sawlt*, a violent, often sudden, attack; an attack by storm; an attack by hostile words or proceedings; an attempt or threat to beat or do bodily injury to another [Law]: *v.t.* to attack with hostile intention; to fall on with violence; to storm; to attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures. **Assault-at-arms**, a public exhibition of military exercises. **Assaulted. Assaulting. Assaults.** (O.Fr. *assaulter.*)
ASSAULTABLE, *a.* as-*sawlt*-a-bl, that may be assaulted.
ASSAULTER, *n.* as-*sawlt*-ter, a person committing, or who has committed, an attack upon another; an assailant.
ASSAY, *n.* as-*say*, examination; the determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, alloy or other metallic compound, and more especially of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion; the substance to be assayed [Metal.]: *v.t.* to examine; to analyse metals: *v.i.* to attempt, or endeavour. **Assay ton**, a weight of 29·166 grammes used for convenience in assaying. **Assayed. Assaying. Assays.** (O.Fr. *assayer.*)
ASSAYABLE, *a.* as-*say*-a-bl, that can be assayed.
ASSAYER, *n.* as-*say*-er, a metallurgist: an officer of the Mint, whose business is to assay both the bullion and the coin.
ASSAYING, *n.* as-*say*-ing, the determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound.
ASSAY-MASTER, *n.* as-*say-mahst*-er, an officer appointed to determine the purity of gold or silver.
ASSEGAI, *n. as*-se-gy, an assagai.
ASSEMBLAGE, *n.* as-*sem*-blayj, the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a collection of individuals or of particular things.
ASSEMBLE, *v.t.* as-*sem*-bl, to bring or call together a number of individuals or things into one place or body: *v.i.* to meet or come together; to convene. **Assembled. Assembles. Assembling.** (O.Fr. *assembler.*)
ASSEMBLING, *n.* as-*sem*-bling, a meeting together; a fitting together [Mech.].
ASSEMBLY, *n.* as-*semb*-le, a company or collection of individuals assembled in the same place for a common purpose—(*a*) for the transaction of public business; (*b*) for legislation; (*c*) for dancing; the second beating of the drum before a march [Mil.]. **Assembly room**, a room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Established and Free Churches in Scotland. (Fr. *assemblée.*)
ASSENT, *n.* as-*sent*, the act of admitting, agreeing to or approving; acquiescence; agreement; approval. **Royal assent**, the assent of the sovereign to Bills passed by Parliament: *v.i.* to admit as true; to agree to; to concur. **Assented. Assenting. Assents.** (O.Fr. *assenter.*)
ASSENTATION, *n.* as-sent-*ay*-shon, compliance.
ASSENTER, *n.* as-*sent*-er, one who assents.
ASSENTIENT, *a.* as-*sen*-she-ent, assenting: *n.* one who assents.
ASSENTINGLY, *ad.* as-*sent*-ing-le, in a manner to express assent; by agreement.
ASSER, *n. as*-ser, a rafter; a thin board; a lath. (L.)
ASSERT, *v.t.* as-*sert*, to declare positively; to affirm; to maintain or defend; to vindicate a claim or title to. **Asserted. Asserting. Asserts.** (L. *assertus*, asserted.)
ASSERTION, *n.* as-*ser*-shon, the act of asserting; positive declaration; affirmation.
ASSERTIVE, *a.* as-*sert*-iv, positive; affirming confidently; dogmatical; pushing.
ASSERTIVELY, *ad.* as-*sert*-iv-le, in an assertive manner.
ASSERTOR, *n.* as-*sert*-or, one who asserts.
ASSERTORY, *a.* as-*sert*-o-re, affirming; maintaining.
ASSESS, *v.t.* as-*sess*, to charge with a certain sum upon, as a tax; to value property for the purpose of taxation; to rate; to set or fix. **Assessed. Assesses. Assessing.** (O.Fr. *assesser.*)
ASSESSABLE, *a.* as-*sess*-a-bl, that may be assessed.
ASSESSABLY, *ad.* as-*sess*-ab-le, by assessment.
ASSESSIONARY, *a.* as-*sesh*-on-a-re, pertaining to assessors.
ASSESSMENT, *n.* as-*sess*-ment, official valuation; the act of assessing; a valuation of property for taxation, or a specific sum charged on the person or property; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.
ASSESSOR, *n.* as-*sess*-or, one appointed to assess property for taxation; an inferior officer of justice, who assists the judge; one who sits by another as next in dignity, and assistant in council; a legal adviser in a court; a rationer of supplies.
ASSESSORIAL, *a.* as-ses-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to an assessor.
ASSET, *n. as*-set, a possession.
ASSETS, *n.pl. as*-sets, the stock-in-trade and entire property of a merchant or of a trading association; goods or estate of a deceased person; the property of an insolvent debtor. (Fr. *assez*, enough.)
ASSEVERATE, *v.t.* as-*sev*-er-ate, to affirm or aver positively or with solemnity. **Asseverated. Asseverates. Asseverating.** (L. *asseverātus*, spoken seriously.)
ASSEVERATION, *n.* as-sev-er-*ay*-shon, solemn affirmation.
ASS-HEAD, *n. ass*-hed, one dull, like the ass; one slow of comprehension; a blockhead.
ASSIBILATE, *v.t.* as-*sib*-e-late, to make sibilant. **Assibilated. Assibilates. Assibilating.** (L. *assibilatus*, kissed.)
ASSIBILATION, *n.* as-*sib*-e-*lay*-shon, the changing of a mute into a sibilant consonant.
ASSIDENT, *a.* as-se-dent, accompanying. **Assident signs**, such as usually attend a disease [Med.]. (L. *assidens*, sitting by.)
ASSIDUITY, *n.* as-se-*dew*-e-te, constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence; attentiveness to persons: *pl.* studied and persevering attentions. (L. *assiduitas*, attendance.)
ASSIDUOUS, *a.* as-*sid*-yew-us, diligent; persevering; attentive; performed with assiduity.
ASSIDUOUSLY, *ad.* as-*sid*-yew-us-le, in an assiduous manner.
ASSIDUOUSNESS, *n.* as-*sid*-yew-us-ness, assiduity; the quality of being assiduous.
ASSIENTO, *n.* as-se-*ent*-o, a contract formerly entered into between Spain and other powers for the importation of negro slaves into South America. (Sp.)
ASSIETTE, *n. ash*-et, an oblong flat dish; an ashet. (Scots. from Fr.)

ASSIGN, *v.t.* as-*sine*, to allot; to apportion; to fix, specify or designate; to appoint; to transfer; to allege or show in particular; to point out: *n.* a person to whom property or an interest is, or may be, transferred; an assignee. **Assigned.** **Assigning.** **Assigns.** (O.Fr. *assigner.*)

ASSIGNABLE, *a.* as-*sine*-a-bl, that may be assigned; that may be transferred by writing.

ASSIGNAT, *n.* *ass*-ig-nat, *or* ass-een-*yah*, a public note or bill issued from 1789-1796 by the revolutionary government of France. (Fr.)

ASSIGNATION, *n.* as-sig-*nay*-shon, the act of assigning; an appointment to meet; a tryst; a making over by transfer of title, or the deed of transfer [Scots Law]. (L. *assignatio*, an assignment.)

ASSIGNEE, *n.* as-sin-*ee*, a person to whom an assignment is made; one appointed by another to do some act or enjoy some right or privilege; a trustee. **Assignees in bankruptcy**, persons formerly appointed under a commission of bankruptcy to manage the estate of a bankrupt for his creditors; trustees [Law].

ASSIGNMENT, *n.* as-*sine*-ment, an allotting or appointment to a particular person or use; a transfer of title or interest; the writing by which an interest is transferred; the thing or property transferred; a pointing out [Law].

ASSIGNOR, *n.* as-sine-*or*, a person who assigns or transfers an interest.

ASSIMILABLE, *a.* as-*sim*-il-a-bl, that may be assimilated.

ASSIMILATE, *v.t.* as-*sim*-e-late, to bring to a likeness; to convert into a like organic substance: *v.i.* to become similar; to perform the act of converting food into the substance of the body; to be converted into the substance of the body. **Assimilated.** **Assimilates.** **Assimilating.** (L. *assimilatus.*)

ASSIMILATION, *n.* as-sim-e-*lay*-shon, the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated; the process by which plants and animals absorb and convert nutriment into their own substance [Physiol.].

ASSIMILATIVE, *a.* as-*sim*-e-lay-tiv, having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

ASSIMILATORY, *a.* as-*sim*-e-lay-to-re, tending to assimilate; assimilative.

ASSIMULATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* as-*sim*-yew-late, to simulate; to pretend. **Assimulated.** **Assimulates.** **Assimulating.** (L. *assimulatus.*)

ASSIMULATION, *n.* as-*sim*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of feigning or simulating; counterfeiting.

ASSINEGO, *n.* as-se-*nee*-go, a little ass.

ASSIST, *v.t.* as-*sist*, to aid, help or succour; to support: *v.i.* to lend aid; to be present; to take part in. **Assisted.** **Assisting.** **Assists.** (Fr. *assister.*)

ASSISTANCE, *n.* as-*sist*-ance, help; aid; support.

ASSISTANT, *a.* as-*sist*-ant, helping; supporting; auxiliary: *n.* one who assists another; an auxiliary.

ASSISTLESS, *a.* as-*sist*-less, without aid or help.

ASSIZE, *n.* as-*size*, originally an assembly of knights and substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, for public business; a sitting of a court of law; an ordinance regulating weight, measure, and price of certain articles of common consumption; the weight, measure, or price itself. (O.Fr. *assise*, a judicial court.)

ASSIZE, *v.t.* as-*size*, to fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities; to assess, as taxes. **Assized.** **Assizes.** **Assizing.**

ASSIZEMENT, *n.* as-*size*-ment, inspection of weights and measures, &c.

ASSIZER, *n.* as-*size*-er, an officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

ASSIZES, *n.pl.* as-*size*-ez, courts held periodically in every county of England by special commission to one or more of the judges of the superior courts; the time or place of holding the court of assize.

ASSIZOR, *n.* as-*size*-or, a juror [Scots Law].

ASSOCIABILITY, *n.* as-so-sha-*bil*-it-e, associableness.

ASSOCIABLE, *a.* as-*soh*-sha-bl, that may be joined to or associated; sociable; companionable; liable to be affected by sympathy [Med.].

ASSOCIABLENESS, *n.* as-*soh*-sha-bl-ness, the quality of being associable.

ASSOCIATE, *v.t.* as-*so*-she-ate, to join in company, as a friend, companion, or confederate; to unite; to combine: *v.i.* to unite in, or to keep, company, inplying intimacy; to join in association; to unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body: *a.* joined in interest, purpose, or office; connected by habit or sympathy [Med.]: *n.* companion; partner; ally. **Associated.** **Associates.** **Associating.** (L. *associatus*, united with.)

ASSOCIATESHIP, *n.* as-*so*-she-ate-ship, the state or office of an associate.

ASSOCIATION, *n.* as-*so*-se-*ay*-shon, the act of associating; a society formed for promoting some object; connexion. **Association football**, the game played with a round ball. **Association of ideas**, that relation among ideas and feelings by which they tend to suggest and recall one another.

ASSOCIATIONAL, *a.* as-so-se-*ay*-shon-al, pertaining to an association.

ASSOCIATIONISM, *n.* as-*so*-se-*ay*-shon-izm, the theory that association of ideas is the basic principle of psychology and the real explanation of mental phenomena.

ASSOCIATIONIST, *n.* as-*so*-se-*ay*-shon-ist, a believer in associationism.

ASSOCIATIVE, *a.* as-*so*-she-ate-iv, having the quality of associating.

ASSOIL, *v.t.* as-*soyl*, to free from guilt or sin; to forgive or pardon; to absolve. **Assoiled.** **Assoiling.** **Assoils.** (O.Fr. *assoudre.*)

ASSOILZIE, *v.t.* as-*soil*-yee, to absolve; to acquit [Scots Law]. **Assoilzied.** **Assoilzies.** **Assoilzing.**

ASSONANCE, *n.* as-so-nance, resemblance of sounds.

ASSONANT, *a.* as-so-nant, having a resemblance in sound; rhyming, in which the syllables contain the corresponding vowel sounds to the neglect of the consonants [Pros.]. (L. *assonans*, sounding.)

ASSORT, *v.t.* as-*sort*, to arrange into sorts or lots as required: *v.i.* to agree; to be in accordance with. **Assorted.** **Assorting.** **Assorts.** (Fr. *assortir.*)

ASSORTED, *a.* as-*sort*-ed, of various sorts, qualities, or sizes.

ASSORTMENT, *n.* as-*sort*-ment, the act of assorting; a quantity of things assorted; the class under which they are assorted.

ASSUAGE, *v.t.* as-*swaje*, to soften; to mitigate; to allay; to soothe: *v.i.* to abate or subside. **Assuaged.** **Assuages.** **Assuaging.** (O.Fr. *asuager.*)

ASSUAGEMENT, *n.* as-*swaje*-ment, mitigation; abatement.

ASSUAGER, *n.* as-*swaje*-er, one who, or that which assuages.

ASSUASIVE, *a.* as-*sway*-ziv, softening; mitigating.

ASSUEFACTION, *n.* as-swe-*fak*-shon, the act of accustoming; the state of being accustomed. (L. *assuēfactum*, accustomed.)

ASSUETUDE, *n.* as-swe-tewd, custom; use; habit. (L. *assuētūdo.* habit.)

ASSUME, *v.t.* as-*sewm*, to take on; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted; to appropriate; to admit; to affect: *v.i.* to be arrogant; to claim more than is due; to take upon one's self an obligation [Law]. **Assumed.** **Assumes.** **Assuming.** (L. *assūmo*, take up.)

ASSUMED, *a.* as-*sewmd*, supposed; taken for granted; pretended, as an assumed manner.

ASSUMER, *n.* as-*sewm*-er, an arrogant person.

ASSUMING, *a.* as-*sewm*-ing, arrogant; haughty: *n.* presumption; arrogance.

ASSUMPSIT, *n.* as-*sump*-sit, *or* as-*sum*-sit, an action to recover damages for a breach of contract [Law]. (L. literally, he undertook.)

ASSUMPTION, *n.* as-*sump*-shon, the act of assuming; a supposition; the thing, often the postulate or proposition, assumed; the minor proposition in a categorical syllogism; the taking up a person into heaven; in particular a festival of the Romish and Greek Churches, celebrated in honour of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary to heaven. (L. *assumptus*, adopted.)

ASSUMPTIVE, *a.* as-*sump*-tiv, that is or may be assumed.

ASSUMPTIVELY, *ad.* as-*sump*-tiv-le, in an assumptive manner.

ASSURABLE, *a.* a-*shoor*-a-bl, that may be assured or insured.

ASSURANCE, *n.* a-*shoor*-ance, the act of assuring; confidence; firmness of mind; intrepidity; impudence; any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property [Law]; insurance, or a con-

tract to pay a given sum in the event of a person's death. (Fr.)

ASSURANT, *n.* a-*shoor*-ant, one who takes out an assurance policy.

ASSURE, *v.t.* a-*shoor*, to make certain; to confirm; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; to protest with assurance; to make confident; to insure. **Assured. Assures. Assuring.** (Fr. *assurer.*)

ASSURED, *pp.* a-*shoord*, certain; undoubting; confident.

ASSUREDLY, *ad.* a-*shoor*-ed-le, certainly.

ASSUREDNESS, *n.* a-*shoord*-ness, the state of being assured.

ASSURER, *n.* a-*shoor*-er, an insurer or underwriter.

ASSURGENT, *a.* as-*sur*-jent, rising in a curve or arch [Bot.]. (L. *assurgentis*, of rising up.)

ASSURINGLY, *ad.* a-*shoor*-ing-le, in a way to create assurance.

ASSYRIAN, *a.* as-*sir*-re-an, pertaining to Assyria: *n.* a native of Assyria. (Gr.)

ASSYRIOLOGIST, *n.* as-sir-re-*ol*-o-jist, a student of assyriology.

ASSYRIOLOGY, *n.* as-sir-re-*ol*-o-je, the study of the history, language, and religions of Assyria. (Assyria, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

ASTARE, *a.i.* a-*stayr*, staring.

ASTATIC, *a.* a-*stat*-ik, without polarity [Mag.]. (Gr. *astatos*, unstable.)

ASTAY, *ad.* a-*stay*, said of the cable when in a line with the stays of the ship.

ASTEISM, *n.* *ass*-te-ism, refined irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another. (Gr. *asteismos*, witty talk.)

ASTEL, *n.* *ass*-tel, an obstruction to hold up water or rubble in a mine; a splinter. (O.Fr. splinter.)

ASTER, *n.* *ass*-ter, a genus of composite plants containing over 200 species. **China aster,** a species of *Callistephus*. (Gr. *astêr*, a star.)

ASTERIA, *n.* ass-*teer*-e-a, a sapphire which, cut in a certain way, resembles a star of six rays.

ASTERIALITE, *n.* ass-*teer*-e-a-lite, a fossil starfish. (Gr. *aster*, and *lithos*, stone.)

ASTERIATED, *a.* ass-*tere*-e-a-ted, radiated like a star.

ASTERID, *n.* *ass*-ter-id, a starfish.

ASTERISK, *n.* *ass*-ter-isk, the little star (*) used in printing to refer to a note, or to denote omission; a star-cluster. (Gr. *asteriskos*, a small star.)

ASTERISM, *n.* *ass*-ter-izm, a small cluster of stars either included or not in a constellation [Astron.]; in printing, a group of asterisks as ⁂ drawing attention to a remark or paragraph; the use of a number of asterisks instead of a proper name, as Mr. T*****. (Gr. *asterismos*, marking with stars.)

ASTERN, *ad.* a-*sturn*, in, at, or towards the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship, at any indefinite distance backward.

ASTEROID, *n.* *ass*-ter-oyd, one of the minor planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter of which more than a thousand are known. (Gr. *astero-eidês*, starlike.)

ASTEROIDAL, *a.* ass-ter-*oyd*-al, resembling a star; pertaining to the asteroids, or to the star-fishes.

ASTEROIDEA, *n.pl.* *ass*-ter-*oyd*-e-a, an order of polypes, with a star-like radiation of their tentacles.

ASTEROLEPIS, *n.* *ass*-ter-o-*leep*-is, a fossil ganoid fish of the Old Red Sandstone [Geol.]. (Gr. *aster*, and *lepis*, a scale.)

ASTHENIA, *n.* ass-then-*i*-a, *or* ass-*thee*-ne-a, lack of strength; loss of vitality; general debility [Med.]; in chickens, a disease characterized by emaciation. (Gr. *astheneia*, weakness.)

ASTHENIC, *a.* ass-*then*-ik, feeble; without strength. (Gr. *asthenikos*, lacking strength.)

ASTHENOLOGY, *n.* ass-then-*ol*-o-je, the doctrine of diseases arising from debility. (Gr. *astheneia*, and *logos*, science.)

ASTHMA, *n.* *asth*-ma, *or* *ass*-ma, a chronic intermittent disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough, wheezing, and constriction of the chest. (Gr. panting.)

ASTHMATIC, *a.* asth-*mat*-ik, *or* ass-*mat*-ik, asthmatical.

ASTHMATICAL, *a.* asth-*mat*-ik-al, *or* ass-*mat*-ik-al, pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma.

ASTIGMATIC, *a.* as-tig-*mat*-ik, affected by or relating to astigmatism.

ASTIGMATISM, *n.* a-*stig*-ma-tizm, faulty focus of the eye. (Gr. *a*, and *stigma*, a point.)

ASTIR, *ad.* a-*stir*, in motion; stirring.

ASTOMATOUS, *a.* a-*stom*-a-tus, without a mouth. (Gr. *astomos*, without a mouth.)

ASTOMOUS, *a.* *ass*-to-mus, astomatous.

ASTONISH, *v.t.* ass-*ton*-ish, to strike with sudden wonder or surprise; to amaze; to surprise. **Astonished. Astonishes. Astonishing.** (O.Fr. *estoner*, to shock.)

ASTONISHING, *a.* ass-*ton*-ish-ing, very wonderful; fitted to astonish.

ASTONISHINGLY, *ad.* ass-*ton*-ish-ing-le, in an astonishing manner or degree.

ASTONISHINGNESS, *n.* ass-*ton*-ish-ing-ness, the quality of exciting astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, *n.* ass-*ton*-ish-ment, the state of being astonished; amazement; surprise.

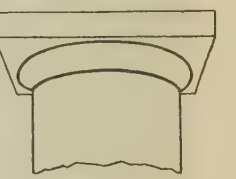
ASTOUND, *v.t.* ass-*tound*, to astonish greatly; to strike dumb with amazement. **Astounded. Astounding. Astounds.** (L.Lat. *extonare*, thunder out.)

ASTOUNDING, *a.* ass-*tound*-ing, calculated to astound.

ASTRADDLE, *ad.* a-*strad*-dl, astride.

ASTRÆA, *n.* ass-*tree*-a, the goddess of justice [Myth.]; a genus of corals. (Gr. *aster*, a star.)

ASTRAGAL, *n.* *ass*-tra-gal, a little moulding round the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring [Arch.]; a round moulding on cannon near the mouth. (Gr. *astragalos*, the ankle-bone.)



Astragal.

ASTRAGALOID, *a.* ass-*trag*-a-loyd, relating to the astragalus.

ASTRAGALUS, *n.* ass-*trag*-a-lus, the ankle or sling-bone; the bone articulating with the tibia [Anat.]; a cosmopolitan genus of 1,200 species of plants including the milk-vetches.

ASTRAKHAN, *n.* ass-tra-*kan*, lambskin with curled wool or an imitation of it; the skin of very young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia.

ASTRAL, *a.* *ass*-tral, belonging to the stars; starry. **Astral body,** a ghost. **Astral spirits,** an order of fallen demoniacal beings, conceived as infesting the stars and the atmosphere; the inhabitants of the astral plane of the theosophists. **Astral lamp,** a lamp whose light is so placed under a concave glass as to concentrate the light on the table. (L. *astrâlis*, relating to stars.)

ASTRAY, *ad.* a-*stray*, out of the right way.

ASTRICT, *v.t.* ass-*trikt*, to bind or confine; to constrict; to restrict [Scots Law]. **Astricted. Astricting. Astricts.**

ASTRICTION, *n.* ass-*trik*-shon, the act of binding close; a contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hæmorrhages; constipation; binding a tenant of lands to grind at a particular mill [Scots Law]. (L. *astrictio*, astringency.)

ASTRICTIVE, *a.* ass-*trikt*-iv, astrictory.

ASTRICTORY, *a.* ass-*trikt*-or-e, binding; styptic.

ASTRIDE, *ad.* a-*stride*, with the legs apart; astraddle.

ASTRINGE, *v.t.* ass-*trinj*, to press together; to constrict. **Astringed. Astringes. Astringing.** (L. *astringere*, draw tight.)

ASTRINGENCY, *n.* ass-*trinj*-en-se, the quality of being astringent.

ASTRINGENT, *a.* ass-*trinj*-ent, binding; contracting; strengthening, opposed to laxative: *n.* a medicine that contracts the tissues and checks discharges [Med.]. (L. *astringens*, binding tight.)

ASTRINGENTLY, *ad.* ass-*trinj*-ent-le, in an astringent manner.

ASTROGENY, *n.* ass-*troj*-en-e, the theory of the origin of the heavenly bodies. (Gr. *astron*, and *genesis*, origin.)

ASTROGNOSY, *n.* ass-*trog*-no-se, the system of knowledge of the fixed stars. (Gr. *astron* and *gnosis*, learning.)

ASTROGRAPHY, *n.* ass-*trog*-ra-fe, mapping the stars, or the art of describing them. (Gr. *astron*, a star, *grapho*, write).

ASTROLABE, *n.* *ass*-tro-labe, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian. (Gr. *astrolabon*, astrolabe.)

ASTROLATRY, *n.* ass-*trol*-a-tre, the worship of the stars. (Gr. *astron*, and *latreia*, worship.)

ASTROLITHOLOGY, *n.* *ass*-tro-lith-*ol*-o-je, the study of meteoric stones. (Gr. *astron*, and *lithos*, stone.)

ASTROLOGER, *n.* ass-*trol*-o-jer, one versed in astrology.

ASTROLOGIC, *a.* ass-tro-*loj*-ik, astrological.

ASTROLOGICAL, *a.* ass-tro-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to, or practising astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, *ad.* ass-tro-*loj*-ik-al-le, in the manner of astrology.

ASTROLOGIZE, *v.i.* ass-*trol*-o-jize, to practise astrology. **Astrologized. Astrologizes. Astrologizing.**

ASTROLOGY, *n.* ass-*trol*-o-je, a theory that the heavenly bodies have a determinative influence on the character and destiny, not only of the earth, but of its several inhabitants and races; also affecting to foretell future events by the situation and different aspects of the stars; formerly, the science now known as astronomy. (Fr. *astrologie.*)

ASTROMETEOROLOGY, *n.* *ass*-tro-*mee*-te-o-*rol*-o-je, the art of foretelling the weather from the aspect of the moon and stars.

ASTROMETER, *n.* ass-*trom*-e-ter, an instrument for testing the comparative brightness of the stars.

ASTROMETRY, *n.* ass-*trom*-et-re, the branch of astronomy which treats of the measurement of the ostensible magnitudes of the stars. (Gr. *astron*, and *metron*, measure.)

ASTRONOMER, *n.* ass-*tron*-o-mer, one versed in astronomy; a person engaged in observing the heavenly bodies. **Astronomer Royal,** the title of the head of Greenwich Observatory. (L. *astronomia*, knowledge of the stars.)

ASTRONOMIC, *a.* ass-tro-*nom*-ik, astronomical.

ASTRONOMICAL, *a.* ass-tro-*nom*-ik-al, pertaining to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, *ad.* ass-tro-*nom*-ik-al-le, in an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

ASTRONOMIZE, *v.i.* ass-*tron*-o-mize, to study astronomy. **Astronomized. Astronomizes. Astronomizing.**

ASTRONOMY, *n.* ass-*tron*-o-me, the science which treats of the celestial bodies, their positions, magnitudes, motions, and all relative phenomena. (Fr. *astronomie.*)

ASTRO-PHOTOGRAPHY, *n.* *ass*-tro-fo-*tog*-ra-fe, the science of taking photographs of stars and planets.

ASTRO-PHOTOMETRY, *n.* *ass*-tro-fo-*tom*-et-re, ascertainment of the brightness of the stars.

ASTRO-PHYSICS, *n.* *ass*-tro-*fiz*-iks, the branch of astronomy treating of the physical characteristics of the heavenly bodies.

ASTROSCOPE, *n.* *ass*-tro-skope, an old astronomical instrument, of two cones, on which the constellations were delineated. (Gr. *astroscopia*, study of the stars.)

ASTROTHEOLOGY, *n.* *ass*-tro-the-*ol*-o-je, theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASTRUT, *ad.* a-*strut*, in a strutting manner.

ASTUTE, *a.* ass-*tewt*, shrewd; penetrating; cunning; sagacious.

ASTUTELY, *ad.* ass-*tewt*-le, in an astute manner.

ASTUTENESS, *n.* ass-*tewt*-ness, the quality of being astute. (L. *astūtus*, clever.)

ASUNDER, *ad.* a-*sun*-der, apart; into parts; separately. (A.S. *on-sundran*, apart.)

ASWARM, *a.* and *ad.* a-*swawrm*, swarming.

ASWAY, *a. and ad.* a-*sway*, swaying.

ASTYLAR, *a.* a-*stile*-ar, columnless, without pilasters. (Gr. *astylos*, without prop.)

ASYLUM, *n.* a-*sy*-lum, a sanctuary or place of refuge where a criminal might take shelter and be free from arrest; any place of retreat and security; an institution for the care or relief of the dumb, blind, insane or destitute. (L. *asylum.*)

ASYMMETRICAL, *a.* a-sim-*met*-rik-al, without symmetry.

ASYMMETRY, *n.* a-*sim*-me-tre, the want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of anything. (Gr. *asymmetria*, inadequacy.)

ASYMPTOTE, *n.* *as*-im-tote, a line approaching nearer and nearer to some curve, but not meeting it within a finite distance [Math.]. (Gr. *asumptōtos*, not close.)

ASYMPTOTICAL, *a.* as-simp-*tot*-ik-al, of the nature of an asymptote.

ASYNARTETE, *a.* a-*sin*-ar-teet, disconnected. **An asynartete sentence,** one whose members are not united by connected particles, as, I came, I saw, I conquered [Gram.]. **An asynartete verse,** one consisting of two members, having different rhythms [Pros.]. (Gr. *asunartētos*, unconnected.)

ASYNCHRONISM, *n.* a-*sin*-kron-izm, a lack of concurrence in time; want of simultaneity. (Gr. *a*, and *synchronos*, contemporaneous.)

ASYNDETIC, *a.* *ass*-in-*det*-ik, relating to asyndeton.

ASYNDETON, *n.* a-*sin*-de-ton, a figure which omits the connective, as *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered [Rhet.]. (Gr. *asundētos*, unconnected.)

ASYNTACTIC, *a.* *ass*-in-tak-tik, *or* *ay*-sin-tak-tic, irregular; not grammatical. (Gr. *a*, and *suntaktikos*, composing.)

ASYSTOLE, *n.* a-*sis*-to-le, in diseases of the heart a cessation of the contractile ability of that organ. (Gr. *a*, and *systole*, contraction.)

AT, *prep.* at, denotes in general presence or nearness, but less definitely than in or on; also, towards, with, in, on, by, near by, in consequence of. (A.S. *æt.*)

ATABAL, *n.* *at*-a-bal, a kettledrum; a Moorish tabour. (Sp.)

ATACAMITE, *n.* a-*tak*-a-mite, a native hydrous oxychloride of copper: so called from Atacama, in Chile, where first found.

ATAGHAN, *n.* *at*-a-gan, a small Turkish sabre or long dagger; a yataghan.

ATARAXIA, *n.* *at*-ar-*ak*-se-ah, ataraxy.

ATARAXY, *n.* *at*-ar-*ak*-se, impassiveness; calmness of mind; liberation from the passions. (Gr. *ataraxia*, coolness.)

ATAMAN, *n.* *at*-a-man, a hetman; a chief of the Cossacks [Rus.].

ATAVISM, *n.* *at*-a-vizm, tendency in offspring to return to the ancestral type; resemblances in special features to remote ancestry; the recurrence of an ancestral peculiarity or weakness in a remote descendant [Med.]. (L. *atavus*, an ancestor.)

ATAVISTIC, *a.* *at*-a-*vis*-tik, relating to atavism.

ATAXIC, *a.* a-*tax*-ik, irregular [Med.].

ATAXY, *n.* a-*tax*-e, want of order; disorder; irregularity in the functions of the body or forms of a disease [Med.]. (Gr. *ataxia*, disorderliness.)

ATE, et, the preterite of the verb *to eat.*

ATE, *n.* *ay*-te, the Greek goddess of mischief [Myth.]. (Gr. mischief.)

ATELENE, *a.* *at*-e-leen, imperfect; amorphous [Min.]. (Gr. *ateles*, imperfect.)

ATELIER, *n.* *at*-el-yay, a sculptor's or painter's studio or workshop. (Fr.)

ATHALAMOUS, *a.* a-*thal*-a-mus, said of lichens whose thallus is without shields or beds for the spores [Bot.]. (Gr. *a*, and *thalamos*, a marriage bed.)

ATHALIA, *n.* a-*thay*-le-a, the turnip sawfly. (Gr. *athales*, not blooming.)

ATHANASIA, *n.* *ath*-an-*aysh*-e-a, immortality; without death. (Gr. immortality.)

ATHANASIAN, *a.* ath-a-*nay-zje*-an, *or* ath-an-*ay*-se-an, pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century: *n.* one who espouses the doctrines of Athanasius. **Athanasian Creed,** a formulary of faith, formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but now generally ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles, in 430.

ATHANOR, *n.* *ath*-an-or, a furnace employed by alchemists to keep up constant heat in processes of digestion. (Sp.)

ATHEISM, *n.* *ay*-the-izm, disbelief in the existence of a personal God; disbelief in the gods of other religions.

ATHEIST, *n.* *ay*-the-ist, one who teaches or encourages atheism: *a.* atheistical. (Gr. *a-theos*, without God.)

ATHEISTIC, *a.* *ay*-the-*ist*-ik, atheistical.

ATHEISTICAL, *a.* *ay*-the-*ist*-ik-al, pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, *ad.* *ay*-the-*ist*-ik-al-le, in an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, *n.* *ay*-the-*ist*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being atheistical.

ATHEIZE, *v.t.* *ay*-the-ize, to render atheistic. **Atheized. Atheizes. Atheizing.**

ATHELING, *n.* *ath*-el-ing, ætheling, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman; generally, the heir to an estate or to the Crown. (A.S. meaning noble.)

ATHENÆUM, *n.* ath-en-*ee*-um, a temple in Athens, dedicated to Athene, frequented by scholars and poets for rehearsal of their works; an institution provided with library, lectureships, and appliances for the encouragement of literary and scientific culture. (*Athene*, the goddess of wisdom, especially in art.)

ATHENIAN, *a.* a-*the*-ne-an, pertaining to Athens: *n.* a native or inhabitant of Athens.

ATHEOLOGY, *n.* ay-the-*ol*-o-je, enmity or opposition to theology.

ATHEOUS, *a.* *ay*-the-us, atheistic; impious.

ATHERINE, *n.* *ath*-e-rin, a genus of small fishes, *Atherirva*, allied to the mullet. (Gr. *atherinē*, smelt.)

ATHERMANCY, *n.* a-*ther*-man-se, non-conductivity.

ATHERMANOUS, *a.* a-*ther*-man-us, not conducting heat. (Gr. *a*, and *thermos*, heat.)

ATHEROMA, *n.* ath-e-*ro*-ma, a kind of wen or encysted tumour. (Gr.)

ATHEROMATOUS, *a.* ath-e-*rom*-a-tus, pertaining to or resembling an atheroma.

ATHIRST, *a.* a-*thurst*, thirsty; wanting drink; eager. (A.S. *ofthyrsted*, having thirsting.)

ATHLETE, *n.* *ath*-leet, a competitor in physical sports; one possessed of great strength of body, and trained to exercise it. (Gr. *athlētēs*, combatant.)

ATHLETIC, *a.* ath-*let*-ik, pertaining to athletes; strong; robust; vigorous.

ATHLETICALLY, *ad.* ath-*let*-ik-al-le, in an athletic manner.

ATHLETICISM, *n.* ath-*let*-e-sizm, the practice of athletic exercises.

ATHLETICS, *n.pl.* ath-*let*-iks, a general term to denote all sports and games; more narrowly, any physical culture system.

ATHLETISM, *n.* *ath*-le-tizm, muscular strength.

ATHROB, *a.* a-throb, throbbing.

ATHWART, *prep.* a-*thwawrt*, across; transversely: *ad.* in a manner to cross and perplex.

ATILT, *ad.* a-*tilt*, in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust; in the manner of a cask tilted.

ATLANTEAN, *a.* at-lan-*tee*-an, pertaining to or resembling Atlas.

ATLANTES, *n.pl.* at-*lan*-teez, figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature [Arch.]. (Gr.)

ATLANTIC, *a.* at-*lan*-tik, pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean: *n.* the ocean so called. (From *Mt. Atlas.*)

ATLANTIDES, *n.pl.* at-*lan*-te-deez, the Pleiades [Astron.].

ATLANTIS, *n.* at-*lan*-tiss, the legendary island or continent said to have been situated in the far west whose site is occupied by the Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, *n.* *at*-lass, a collection of maps in a volume; work which presents a subject in a tabular form, as an historical atlas; a large-sized paper; a rich satin stuff, manufactured in the East; the first vertebra of the neck, which supports the head atlas-wise [Anat.]. **Atlas beetle,** the large olive-green beetle, *Chalcosoma atlas*. (*Atlas*, a Titan who was fabled to bear the world on his shoulders.)

ATMIDOMETER, *n.* at-me-*dom*-e-ter, an atmometer.

ATMOLOGICAL, *a.* at-mo-*loj*-ik-al, belonging to atmology.

ATMOLOGIST, *n.* at-*mol*-o-jist, an expert in atmology.

ATMOLOGY, *n.* at-*mol*-o-je, the science which treats of vaporization and its phenomena. (Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, science.)

ATMOLYSIS, *n.* at-*mol*-e-sis, the separation of gases, or mixture of gases, into their constituents by transmittal through porous substances. (Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *lysis*, unbinding.)

ATMOMETER, *n.* at-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. (Gr. *atmos*, and *metron*, a measure.)

ATMOSPHERE, *n.* *at*-mos-feer, the air surrounding the earth: the air with which any body is surrounded; a spiritual influence; a weight of 15lb. to the square inch. (Gr. *atmos*, and *sphaira*, a globe.)

ATMOSPHERIC, *a.* at-mos-*fer*-ik, of or dependent on the atmosphere. **Atmospheric engine,** an engine whose piston is driven up by steam, and down by pressure of the atmosphere.

ATMOSPHERICAL, *a.* at-mos-*fer*-ik-al, atmospheric.

ATMOSPHERICALLY, *ad.* at-mos-*fer*-rik-al-le, by means of the air.

ATMOSPHERICS, *n.pl.* at-mos-*fer*-riks, noises due to electrical disturbances in the ether.

ATOLL, *n.* *at*-ol, or a-*tol*, a coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. (Malayan word.)

ATOM, *n.* *at*-om, a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; a combination of an ion and electrons; anything extremely small. (Gr. *atomos*, uncut.)

ATOMIC, *a.* a-*tom*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of atoms; extemely minute. **The Atomic philosophy,** of the ancient Epicureans, that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed without the agency of God. **The Atomic theory,** or the doctrine of definite proportions, that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles of bodies, and that these unite, either atom with atom, or in a proportion expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms [Chem.]. **Atomic weights,** the relative weights of bodies, and therefore their atoms in chemical combination.

ATOMICAL, *a.* a-*tom*-ik-al, atomic.

ATOMICITY, *n.* at-o-*miss*-e-te, the number of atoms contained in a molecule; valency; the number of replaceable atoms in the molecule of a compound.

ATOMISM, *n.* *at*-om-izm, the doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, *n.* *at*-om-ist, one who holds the atomic philosophy.

ATOMIZATION, *n.* at-om-ize-*ay*-shon, the formation of a liquid into a spray [Med.].

ATOMIZE, *v.t.* *at*-om-ize, to reduce to atoms. **Atomized. Atomizes. Atomizing.**

ATOMIZER, *n.* *at*-om-ize-er, a hand-spray; an apparatus that reduces to atoms, especially for disinfecting; one atomizing.

ATOMOLOGY, *n.* at-om-*ol*-o-je, atomism.

ATOMY, *n.* *at*-o-me, an atom; a skeleton.

ATONABLE, *a.* a-*tone*-a-bl, fit for atonement.

ATONE, *v.i.* a-*tone*, to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offence or a crime: *v.t.* to expiate or make amends for. **Atoned. Atones. Atoning.** (Mediæval Eng. *at*, and *on*.)

ATONEMENT, *n.* a-*tone*-ment, the act of atoning; reparation; expiation; the expiation of sin made by the sufferings of Christ [Theol.].

ATONIC, *a.* a-*ton*-ik, wanting tone [Med.]; unaccented [Gram.]: *n.* a soothing medicine [Med.]; an unaccented word [Gram.]. (Gr. *atonos*, feeble.)

ATONY, *n.* *at*-o-ne, debility; want of tone [Med.].

ATOP, *ad.* a-*top*, on or at the top.

ATRABILARIOUS, *a.* *at*-ra-bil-*ayr*-e-us, atrabiliar.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, *n.* *at*-ra-bil-*ayr*-e-us-ness, the state of being atrabiliar.

ATRABILIAR, *a.* at-tra-*bil*-yar, affected with melancholy, or a melancholic temperament. (L. *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile.)

ATRABILIARY, *a.* at-ra-*bil*-ya-re, bilious.

ATRAMENTAL, *a.* at-ra-*ment*-al, inky; black like ink. (L. *ātrāmentum*, any black fluid.)

ATRAMENTARIOUS, *a.* *at*-ra-ment-*ayr*-e-us, like ink; suitable for making ink.

ATRAMENTOUS, *a.* at-ra-*ment*-us, atramental.

ATREMBLE, *a.* a-*trem*-bl, trembling.

ATRIP, *ad.* a-*trip*, said of the anchor when it is just out of the ground, and of the sails when hoisted to the mast-head [Naut.].

ATRIUM, *n.* *at*-re-um, the entrance hall and chief apartment in a Roman house; a fore-court. (L.)

ATROCIOUS, *a.* a-*tro*-shus, extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; horrible; outrageous. (L. *atrox*, horribly cruel.)

ATROCIOUSLY, *ad.* a-*tro*-shus-le, in an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, *n.* a-*tro*-shus-ness, the quality of being atrocious.

ATROCITY, *n.* a-*tross*-e-te, horrible cruelty or wickedness.

ATROPAL, *a.* *at*-ro-pal, atropous.

ATROPHIC, *a.* at-*rof*-ik, pertaining to, or characterized by, atrophy.

ATROPHIED, *a.* *at*-ro-feed, caused by atrophy.

ATROPHY, *n.* *at*-ro-fe, a general or local wasting away due especially to defective nutrition or digestive power. (Gr. *atrophis*, lack of food.)

ATROPINE, *n.* *at*-ro-pin, a vegetable alkaloid extracted from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa belladonna*. (Gr. *Atropos*, the one of the three Fates that cuts the thread of life.)

ATROPISM, *n.* *at*-rop-izm, a morbid state of the system due to misuse of atropine or belladonna.

ATROPOUS, *a.* *at*-ro-pus, unturned; said of an ovule which remains erect with the foramen on top [Bot.]. (Gr. *atropos*.)

ATTACH, *v.t.* at-*tatch*, to fasten on; to bind; to connect with; to lay hold on; to win or gain over; to arrest the person or lay hold of property by writ [Law]. **Attached. Attaches. Attaching.** (O.Fr. *attacher*.)

ATTACHABLE, *a.* at-*tatch*-a-bl, that may be attached.

ATTACHÉ, *n.* at-*tash*-ay, one attached to an embassy, or in the suite of an ambassador. **Attaché case,** a small leather, or similar, case for carrying business or other papers.

ATTACHMENT, *n.* at-*tach*-ment, the act of attaching; that which attaches; the thing attached, or adjunct; adherence; fidelity; regard; affection; a taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand; a writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court [Law]. **Foreign attachment,** an arrest on property of the debt, or in the hands of a third person [Law].

ATTACK, *v.t.* at-*tak*, to fall upon with violence; to assault; to assail, so as to discredit and damage; to assail harmfully: *v.i.* to make an attack: *n.* the act of attacking, or assault; falling on with violence; abuse, injury or disease. **Attacked. Attacking. Attacks.** (Fr. *attaquer*.)

ATTACKABLE, *a.* at-*tak*-a-bl, that can be attacked.

ATTAGHAN, *n.* *at*-ta-gan, a yataghan.

ATTAIN, *v.i.* at-*tayn*, to reach; to arrive at: *v.t.* to reach, gain or achieve by exertion an object, a place, or a position. **Attained. Attaining. Attains.** (O.Fr. *ataindre*.)

ATTAINABILITY, *n.* at-tayn-a-*bil*-e-te, attainableness.

ATTAINABLE, *a.* at-*tayn*-a-bl, that may be attained.

ATTAINABLENESS, *n.* at-*tayn*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, *n.* at-*tayn*-der, the act of attainting; the state of being attainted; deprivation of all civil rights and of the power to inherit or transmit property, consequent on a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony [Law].

ATTAINMENT, *n.* at-*tayn*-ment, the act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; an acquirement.

ATTAINT, *v.t.* at-*taynt*, to taint; to disgrace; to stain or corrupt. **Attainted. Attainting. Attaints.** (O.Fr. *ateint*.)

ATTAINT, *v.t.* at-*taynt*, to convict of felony, especially of treason, and deprive of all inheritance and civil rights.

ATTAINTMENT, *n.* at-*taynt*-ment, the being attainted.

ATTAINTURE, *n.* at-*taynt*-yur, attaintment.

ATTAR, *n.* *at*-tar, perfume extracted from flowers; otto. (Ar. *itr*, scent.)

ATTEMPER, *v.t.* at-*tem*-per, to modify by mixture or heat; to soften or mollify; to mix in just proportion; to fit or make suitable. **Attempered. Attempering. Attempers.** (O.Fr. *atempre*, to alter.)

ATTEMPERATE, *a.* at-*tem*-per-ate, tempered; proportioned; suited: *v.t.* to attemper. **Attemperated. Attemperates. Attemperating.**

ATTEMPERATOR, *n.* at-*tem*-per-*ay*-tor, one who attempers coiled piping through which hot and cold water may be run to regulate the temperature.

ATTEMPERMENT, *n.* at-*tem*-per-ment, tempering or due proportion.

ATTEMPT, *v.t.* at-*tempt*, to try; to endeavour; to attack; to try to seduce: *n.* an essay, trial or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack. **Attempted. Attempting. Attempts.** (Fr. *attenter*.)

ATTEMPTABILITY, *n.* at-tem-ta-*bil*-e-te, a thing attemptable.

ATTEMPTABLE, *a.* at-*tempt*-a-bl, that may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt.

ATTEMPTER, *n.* at-*tempt*-er, one attempting; an attacker.

ATTEND, *v.t.* at-*tend*, to accompany; to wait on; to be present at; to accompany as a consequence: *v.i.* to listen; to regard with attention; to be in attendance. **Attended. Attending. Attends.** (O.Fr. *atendre*, to wait upon.)

ATTENDANCE, *n.* at-*tend*-ance, the act of attending; presence; service; the persons attending; a retinue.

ATTENDANT, *a.* at-*tend*-ant, accompanying as subordinate or consequential; depending on or owing service to [Law]: *n.* one who attends or accompanies; one who owes duty or service to, or depends on, another [Law].

ATTENDER, *n.* at-*tend*-er, an attendant; one paying attention to what is said.

ATTENDINGLY, *ad.* at-*tend*-ing-le, with attention.

ATTENTATES, *n.pl.* at-*tent*-ayts, proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition has been decreed [Law]. (Fr.)

ATTENTION, *n.* at-*ten*-shon, the act of attending; heeding; regarding attentively; act of civility or courtesy: *pl.* acts of special regard. (L. *attentio*.)

ATTENTIVE, *a.* at-*tent*-iv, heedful; intent; regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, *ad.* at-*tent*-iv-le, in an attentive manner.

ATTENTIVENESS, *n.* at-*tent*-iv-ness, the state or quality of being attentive.

ATTENUANT, *a.* at-*ten*-yew-ant, making thin; diluting: *n.* a medicine which thins the blood; a diluent. (L. *attenuans*, being thin.)

ATTENUATE, *v.t.* at-*ten*-yew-ate, to make thin; to dilute; to make slender; to refine away: *v.i* to become thin or slender: *a.* made thin, or less viscid; made slender. **Attenuated. Attenuates. Attenuating.** (L. *attenuatus*, thinned.)

ATTENUATED, *pp. or a.* at-*ten*-yew-a-ted, made attenuate; growing slender towards the extremity [Bot.].

ATTENUATION, *n.* at-ten-yew-*ay*-shon, the act of attenuating; the conversion of the saccharine ingredients in malt into alcohol.

ATTEST, *v.t.* at-*test*, to bear witness to, especially officially; to certify; to call to witness; to invoke; to manifest; to enrol for military service. **Attested. Attesting. Attests.** (L. *attesto*, witness.)

ATTESTABLE, *a.* at-*test*-a-bl, attesting; capable of being borne witness to.

ATTESTATION, *n.* at-test-*ay*-shon, the act of attesting or certifying as a witness or officially.

ATTESTER, *n.* at-*test*-er, attestor.

ATTESTOR, *n.* at-*test*-or, one who attests or bears testimony; a witness.

ATTIC, *a.* *at*-tik, pertaining to Attica, or to its principal city, Athens: *n.* a native of Attica; the Attic dialect of Greek; a low story erected over a principal order, generally decorated with pilasters, and a cornice, but having neither capital nor base; usually an uppermost room in a house where the ceiling is square with the sides, to distinguish it from a garret, but the latter is also frequently termed an attic. **Attic base,** a peculiar base, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia and lower torus, with fillets between them, used by ancient architects in the Ionic order or column, and sometimes in the Doric. **Attic dialect,** the dialect of Greek spoken by the Athenians. **Attic faith,** inviolable faith. **Attic order,** an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. **Attic story,** the upper story of a house. **Attic style,** a pure, classical and elegant style. **Attic wit,** or **Attic salt,** poignant, delicate wit, such as the Athenians were famous for. (Gr. *Attikos*, Attic.)

ATTICAL, *a.* *at*-tik-al, pertaining to Athens; pure; classical.

ATTICISM, *n.* *at*-te-sizm, the peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; a concise and elegant expression; partiality for the Athenians.

ATTICIZE, *v.t.* *at*-te-size, to make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica: *v.i.* to use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians; to side with the Athenians. **Atticized. Atticizes. Atticizing.**

ATTINGE, *v.t.* at-*tinj*, to touch lightly; to affect. **Attinged. Attinges. Attinging.** (L. *attingere*, touch.)

ATTIRE, *v.t.* at-*tire*, to dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid apparel: *n.* dress; clothes; headdress; the horns of a stag, &c. [Her.]. **Attired. Attires. Attiring.** (O.Fr. *atirer*, to dress up.)

ATTIRED, *a.* at-*tired*, provided with horns or antlers [Her.].

ATTITUDE, *n.* *at*-te-tewd, the posture, bodily or mental; bearing; gesture; posture of things as well as persons as possessing significance. (It. *attitudine*, skill.)

ATTITUDINAL, *a.* at-te-*tew*-din-al, pertaining to attitude.

ATTITUDINARIAN, *n.* *at*-te-tew-din-*ayr*-e-an, one who affects attitudes.

ATTITUDINIZE, *v.i.* at-te-*tew*-din-ize, to assume affected attitudes or airs; to pose. Attitudinized. Attitudinizes. Attitudinizing.

ATTOLLENT, *a.* at-*tol*-lent, that raises or lifts up: *n.* a muscle which raises some part, as the upper eyelid [Anat.]. (L. *attollens*, lifting.)

ATTORN, *v.i.* at-*turn*, to transfer homage to a new possessor [Feud. Law]. Attorned. Attorning. Attorns. (O.Fr. *atorner*, to turn.)

ATTORNEY, *n.* at-*turn*-e, one who is legally qualified to manage matters in law for others; a solicitor; one authorized to transact business for another, as his agent or factor. Attorney-General, an officer appointed to manage all the law affairs for the sovereign, state or public, and whose duty is to act for the state in all cases, in particular to prosecute persons guilty of crimes. Letter, power, or warrant of attorney, a formal written authority by which a person authorizes another person to transact business for him.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *n.* at-*turn*-e-ship, the office of an attorney; agency for another.

ATTORNMENT, *n.* at-*turn*-ment, the act of a feudatory vassal or tenant, by which he consents, on the alienation of an estate, to receive the new lord as superior.

ATTRACT, *v.t.* at-*trakt*, to draw to or cause to approach; to draw by influence of a moral kind; to allure; to entice: *v.i.* to have power to attract. Attracted. Attracting. Attracts. (L. *attractus*, draw to.)

ATTRACTABILITY, *n.* at-*trakt*-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being attractable.

ATTRACTABLE, *a.* at-*trakt*-a-bl, that may be attracted; subject to attraction.

ATTRACTILE, *a.* at-*trakt*-ile, that has power to attract.

ATTRACTINGLY, *ad.* at-*trakt*-ing-le, in an attracting manner.

ATTRACTION, *n.* at-*trak*-shon, the power or act of attracting; the force inherent in bodies and their particles, by which they are drawn towards each other and resist separation [Physics].

ATTRACTIVE, *a.* at-*trakt*-iv, having the quality or power of attracting; alluring.

ATTRACTIVELY, *ad.* at-*trakt*-iv-le, in an attractive manner.

ATTRACTIVENESS, *n.* at-*trakt*-iv-ness, the quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, *n.* at-*trakt*-or, that which attracts.

ATTRAHENT, *a.* *at*-tra-hent, drawing to or attracting: *n.* that which draws to. (L. *attrahens*, attracting.)

ATTRECTATION, *n.* at-trekt-*ay*-shon, frequent handling. (L. *attrectatis*, handling.)

ATTRIBUTABLE, *a.* at-*trib*-yew-ta-bl, that may be attributed.

ATTRIBUTE, *v.t.* at-*trib*-yewt, to ascribe, impute, or assign, as belonging or due. Attributed. Attributes. Attributing. (L. *attributus*, assigned.)

ATTRIBUTE, *n.* *at*-tre-bewt, that which is attributed as a property or a characteristic; an adjective [Gram.]; a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure, as the trident of Neptune, the club of Hercules [Paint. and Sculp.].

ATTRIBUTION, *n.* at-tre-*bew*-shon, the act of attributing; the quality ascribed; commendation.

ATTRIBUTIVE, *a.* at-*trib*-yew-tiv, pertaining to or expressing an attribute: *n.* the thing attributed; a word significant of an attribute, as an adjective, verb or participle [Gram.].

ATTRIBUTIVELY, *ad.* at-*trib*-yew-tiv-le, as an adjective, and not as a predicate [Gram.].

ATTRITE, *a.* at-*trite*, worn by friction; penitent only through fear of punishment [Theol.]. (L. *attritus*, worn off.)

ATTRITED, *a.* at-*trite*-ed, rubbed away through attrition.

ATTRITENESS, *n.* at-*trite*-ness, the being much worn.

ATTRITION, *n.* at-*trish*-on, abrasion; the act of rubbing down; the state of being rubbed down; penitence arising only from fear of punishment. (L. *attritio*, friction.)

ATTRITUS, *n.* at-*trite*-us, coal of heterogeneous botanical origin from plant fragments.

ATTUNE, *v.t.* at-*tewn*, to tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant. Attuned. Attunes. Attuning.

ATWEEN, *ad.* a-*tween*, atwixt.

ATWIXT, *ad.* a-*twikst*, between or betwixt.

ATYPIC, *a.* a-*tip*-ik, of no special type [Med.].

AUBADE, *n.* o-*bahd*, the opposite of serenade; a musical composition for performance in the morning; a concert before noon. (Fr.)

AUBAINE, *n.* o-*bane*, inheritance by the crown of the property of an alien dying unnaturalized, a right in force till lately in France, and called *droit d'aubaine*. (Fr. from elsewhere.)

AUBERGINE, *n.* o-ber-*sjeen*, the egg plant, the brinjal, *Solanum melongena*.

AUBIN, *n.* *aw*-bin, a broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop, popularly called a Canterbury gallop [Man.]. (Fr.)

AUBURN, *a.* *aw*-burn, reddish brown. (O.Fr. *auborne*.)

AUCTION, *n.* *awk*-shon, a public sale of property to the highest bidder, by a person licensed for the purpose; the things sold at auction. Candle auction, bidding by the light of a small piece of candle, the lot falling to the last bidder before the candle goes out. Dutch auction, the setting up of property above its value, and gradually lowering the price till someone takes it. Auction bridge, a card game, a variety of Bridge in which the declaration of trumps is competed for by bidding and goes to the player bidding the highest number of points. (L. *auctio*, auction.)

AUCTIONARY, *a.* *awk*-shon-a-re, belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONEER, *n.* awk-shon-*eer*, one licensed to sell property by public sale; the manager of an auction.

AUCTORIAL, *a.* awk-*tore*-e-al, relating to an author.

AUDACIOUS, *a.* aw-*day*-shus, daring; impudent; implying effrontery. (L. *audax*, bold.)

AUDACIOUSLY, *ad.* aw-*day*-shus-le, in an audacious manner.

AUDACIOUSNESS, *n.* aw-*day*-shus-ness, the quality of being audacious.

AUDACITY, *n.* aw-*dass*-e-te, boldness; impudence; effrontery.

AUDIBILITY, *n.* *awd*-e-bil-e-te, audibleness.

AUDIBLE, *a.* *awd*-e-bl, that may be heard; loud enough to be heard. (Late L. *audibilis*.)

AUDIBLENESS, *n.* *awd*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being audible.

AUDIBLY, *ad.* *awd*-ib-le, in an audible manner.

AUDIENCE, *n.* *awd*-e-ence, the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or a formal interview; an auditory, or an assembly of hearers; an archiepiscopal court, now abolished, for hearing ecclesiastical cases.

AUDIOMETER, *n.* awd-e-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for testing the sense of hearing. (L. *audio*, hear, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

AUDIOPHONE, *n.* *awd*-e-o-fone, an instrument invented to make deaf people hear, so constructed as to convey the waves of sound to the nerve of hearing through the teeth. (L. *audio*, and Gr. *phone*, sound.)

AUDIT, *n.* *awd*-it, an authorized examination of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned in the result of such an examination; a final account: *v.t.* to examine and adjust accounts. Audit ale, a special ale brewed for College use at Oxford and Cambridge. Commissioner of Audit, a commissioner having cognizance of all public accounts. Audited. Auditing. Audits. (L. *auditus*, listening.)

AUDIT-HOUSE, *n.* *awd*-it-house, an annex to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.

AUDITION, *n.* awd-*ish*-on, the act of hearing; a performance as a test of competency. (L. *auditio*, a hearing.)

AUDITIVE, *a.* *awd*-it-iv, pertaining to hearing.

AUDITOR, *n.* *awd*-it-or, a hearer; a person appointed to audit accounts. Auditor of the Court of Session, an officer appointed in connection with the Scottish courts to estimate costs decreed in court. (L. *auditor*.)

AUDITORIAL, *a.* *awd*-it-*ore*-e-al, connected with an audit.

AUDITORIUM, *n.* aw-dit-*ore*-e-um, a space in a public building in which an audience can assemble, as in a theatre; a room or building solely used for public gatherings. (L.)

AUDITORSHIP, *n. awd*-it-ore-ship, the office of an auditor.

AUDITORY, *a. awd*-it-ore-e, pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience or assembly of hearers; a place for hearing; a bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

AUF, *n.* awf, oaf; a fool; a simpleton.

AUGEAN, *a.* aw-*jee*-an, full of accumulated filth: arduous and toilsome. (*Augeas*, whose stables, containing 3,000 oxen, had not been cleansed for 30 years till Hercules swept them clean by turning the river Alpheus into them.)

AUGER, *n. awg*-er, a tool used by carpenters for boring large holes; an instrument for boring rocks. (A.S. *naf*, nave, and *gar*, a sharp-pointed thing.)

AUGET, *n. aw*-jet, *or* oh-*sjay*: Augette, aw-*jet*, a tube filled with powder, used in exploding mines. (Fr. *auge*, a trough.)

AUGHT, *n.* awt, anything; a jot or tittle. (A.S. *âht.*)

AUGITE, *n. aw*-jite, a mineral of a black or greenish-black colour, found in volcanic rocks; pyroxene [Min.]. (L. *augites*, a precious stone.)

AUGITIC, *a.* aw-*jit*-ik, pertaining to, resembling or composed of augite.

AUGMENT, *v.t.* awg-*ment*, to make large; to increase; to prefix an argument [Gram.]: *v.i.* to grow larger; to increase. **Augmented. Augmenting. Augments.** (Fr. *augmenter.*)

AUGMENT, *n. awg*-ment, increase; a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel [Gram.]; the period of a fever between its commencement and its height [Med.].

AUGMENTABLE, *a.* awg-*ment*-a-bl, that may be augmented.

AUGMENTATION, *n.* awg-men-*tay*-shon, the act of augmenting; the state of being augmented; addition, or thing added; a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon [Mus.]; an addition to a coat-of-arms bestowed as a mark of honour [Her.]. **Augmentation Court,** a court erected by Henry VIII to augment his revenues by the suppression of monasteries. **Process of augmentation,** action at the instance of a parish clergyman for increase of stipend [Scots Law].

AUGMENTATIVE, *a.* awg-*ment*-a-tiv, having the quality or power of augmenting: *n.* opposite of diminutive [Gram.].

AUGMENTED, *a.* awg-*ment*-ed, added to; in music, an interval a half step greater than a major interval.

AUGMENTER, *n.* awg-*ment*-er, he who or t..at which augments.

AUGUR, *n. aw*-gur, among the Romans one who foretold future events by observing various actions of birds, and also other signs or omens; a soothsayer: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens; to forebode: *v.t.* to foretell by signs. **Augured. Auguring. Augurs.** (L.)

AUGURAL, *a. aw*-gew-ral, pertaining to augury.

AUGURATION, *n.* aw-gew-*ray*-shon, the practice of augury.

AUGURIAL, *a.* aw-*gew*-re-al, relating to augurs or augury.

AUGURSHIP, *n. aw*-gur-ship, the office of an augur.

AUGURY, *n. aw*-gu-re, the art or practice of auguring an omen; prognostication.

AUGUST, *n. aw*-gust, the eighth month of the year, named in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

AUGUST, *a.* aw-*gust*, grand; majestic; impressing awe or reverence. (L. *augustus*, sacred.)

AUGUSTAN, *a.* aw-*gust*-an, under the Emperor Augustus, as, the Augustan age; distinguished by refined and brilliant literary activity; pertaining to Augusta Vindelicorum, the modern Augsburg in Germany. **Augustan confession,** drawn up at Augsburg by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, as a statement of the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Romish Church. (L. *augustānus*, relating to Augustus.)

AUGUSTINIANS, *n.pl.* aw-gust-*in*-e-anz, an order of monks, so called because they follow the doctrines and rules of St. Augustine the Great (Aurelius Augustinus), also called Austin Canons or Austin Friars, and wearing a black habit; the followers of St. Augustine in respect to original sin, election and other matters.

AUGUSTLY, *ad.* aw-*gust*-le, in a majestic way.

AUGUSTNESS, *n.* aw-*gust*-ness, the quality of being august.

AUK, *n.* awk, a sea-bird of the genus *Alca* or *Mergulus.* (Scand.)

AULA, *n. aw*-la: *pl.* **Aulae,** *aw*-le, the hall or court of a Roman villa; the front part of the third ventricle in the brain [Anat.]. (L.)

AULARIAN, *n.* aw-*lare*-e-an, at Oxford, a member of a hall as distinguished from a member of a college: *a.* appertaining to a hall. (L. *aula*, a court, a hall.)

AULD, *a.* awld, old. (Scots.)

AULIC, *a. aw*-lik, pertaining to a royal court. **The Aulic council,** formerly the privy council of the Holy Roman emperor; after the dissolution of the empire in 1806 the name was given to the Imperial Council of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

AUMBRY, *n. awm*-bre, an ambry.

AUNCEL-WEIGHT, *n. awn*-sel-wayt, an ancient kind of balance.

AUNT, *n.* ahnt, the sister of one's father or mother, or the wife of an uncle. **Aunt Sally,** a game which consists in aiming a bludgeon or stone at the head of a figure to smash a pipe out of its mouth. (O.Fr. *aunte.*)

AURA, *n. aw*-ra, the sensation of a stream of air, preceding an attack of epilepsy or hysterics [Med.]; any subtle, invisible fluid supposed to exhale from a substance, as the odour of the blood, the aroma of flowers; the circle of light supposed to surround an angel's head; an electrical influence proceeding from an electrified body, or surrounding it. (L. *aura*, a wafting breeze.)

AURAL, *a. aw*-ral, pertaining to aura.

AURAL, *a. aw*-ral, connected with the ear. (L. *auris*, the ear.)

AURATE, *n. aw*-rate, a combination of auric acid with a base [Chem.]. (L. *aurātus*, gilt.)

AURATED, *a. aw*-ra-ted, combined with auric acid.

AURATED, *a. aw*-ra-ted, having ears, as in the scallop-shell. (L. *auris*, the ear.)

AUREAT, *a. aw*-re-at, aureate.

AUREATE, *a. aw*-re-ate, golden; gilded. (L. *aureātus*, decorated with gold.)

AURELIA, *n. aw-ree*-le-a, the pupa of an insect. (It. *aurelio*, golden.)

AURELIAN, *a.* aw-*ree*-le-an, like or belonging to an aurelia; in the days of the Emperor Aurelius. **Aurelian Wall,** the wall built round Rome by Aurelius. **Aurelian Way,** an ancient road in Italy.

AUREOLA, *n.* aw-*ree*-o-la, a halo or circle of rays or gold disk with which painters surround the head of Christ, the Virgin and the saints. (L. *aureolus*, golden.)

AUREOLE, *n. aw*-re-ohl, a halo surrounding the sun or moon; an aureola: *v.t.* to place an aureole round an object. **Aureoled. Aureoles. Aureoling.**

AUREUS, *n. aw*-re-us, the first Roman gold coin.

AURIC, *a. aw*-rik, pertaining to gold. **Auric acid,** oxide of gold [Chem.].

AURICLE, *n. aw*-re-kl, the external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head: *pl.* two muscular cavities of the heart, resembling ears, and placed above the ventricles. (L. *auricula*, the ear-lap.)

AURICLED, *a. aw*-re-kld, having appendages like ears.

AURICULA, *n.* aw-*rik*-yew-la, a species of *Primula*, called, from the shape of its leaves, bear's ear. (L.)

AURICULAR, *a.* aw-*rik*-yew-lar, pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; confided to the ear, specially of a priest in the confessional; known by hearsay or transmitted report; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

AURICULARLY, *ad.* aw-*rik*-yew-lar-le, in an auricular manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AURICULATE, *a.* aw-*rik*-yew-late, ear-shaped; having ear-like appendages; eared.

AURICULATED, *a.* aw-*rik*-yew-la-ted, auriculate.

AURIFEROUS, *a.* aw-*rif*-er-us, gold-bearing. (L. *aurifer*, gold-bearing.)

AURIFORM, *a. aw*-re-form, ear-shaped. (L. *auris*, an ear, and *forma*, shape.)

AURIGEROUS, *a.* aw-*rij*-er-us, having a golden colour. (L. *auriger*, gold-bearing.)

AURIGRAPHY, *n.* aw-*rig*-ra-fe, a writing with liquid gold. (L. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)
AURILAVE, *n. aw*-re-lave, a device for removing wax from the ears. (L. *auris*, ear, and *lavare*, wash.)
AURIPIGMENTUM, *n.* aw-re-pig-*men*-tum, orpiment.
AURISCALP, *n. aw*-re-skalp, an instrument to clean the ears with. (L. *auriscalpium*, a probe.)
AURISCOPE, *n. aw*-ris-kope, an instrument used by an aurist to examine the ear; also known as an otoscope. (L. *auris*, and Gr. *skope*, view.)
AURIST, *n. aw*-rist, one skilled in disorders of the ear.
AURITED, *a. aw*-re-ted, having lobes or appendages like the ear [Zool. and Bot.].
AUROCHS, *n. aw*-roks, a wild ox, the European bison. (Gr.)
AURORA, *n.* aw-*rore*-a, the goddess of the morning or dawn; the rising light of the morning. **Aurora borealis**, the northern aurora, a luminous phenomenon in northern latitudes, which usually appears in streams of light ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon; the northern lights or streamers. **Aurora australis**, a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere. (L.)
AURORAL, *a.* aw-*rore*-al, belonging to the aurora or northern lights; belonging to the dawn.
AUROUS, *a. aw*-rus, pertaining to gold. **Aurous acid**, an oxide of gold [Chem.].
AURULENT, *a. aw*-roo-lent, of a golden colour. (L. *aurulentus*, of gold-colour.)
AURUM, *n. aw*-rum, gold; the chemical element Au. **Aurum fulminans**, fulminating gold, gold dissolved in nitro-hydrochloric acid, and precipitated by ammonia. (L.)
AUSCULTATE, *v.i.* and *v.t. aws*-kul-tate, to listen to sounds inside the human body [Med.] **Auscultated. Auscultates. Auscultating.**
AUSCULTATION, *n.* aws-kul-*tay*-shon, the act of listening; a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, either directly by applying the ear, or by means of a stethoscope. (L. *auscultatus*, a hearing.)
AUSCULTATOR, *n. aws*-kul-*tay*-tor, one who practises auscultation; one who has taken his degree, and is on the outlook for an appointment. (L. a hearer.)
AUSCULTATORY, *a.* aws-*kul*-ta-tore-e, pertaining to auscultation.
AUSONIA, *n.* aw-*so*-ne-a, the poetical name for Italy. (*Ausm*, the son of Ulysses.)
AUSPEX, *n. aw*-speks, one who takes the auspices. (L. a bird-seer.)
AUSPICATE, *v.t. aw*-spe-kate, to inaugurate formally; to foreshow. **Auspicated. Auspicates. Auspicating.** (L. *auspicatus*, consecrated by auguries.)
AUSPICATORY, *a.* aw-spe-*kay*-tore-e, pertaining to augury.
AUSPICE, *n. aw*-spis, an omen drawn from birds or otherwise; augury; protection; patronage; influence (generally in the plural). (L. *auspicium*, divination from birds.)
AUSPICIOUS, *a.* aw-*spish*-us, having omens of success, or favourable appearances; prosperous; fortunate; propitious.
AUSPICIOUSLY, *ad.* aw-*spish*-us-le, in an auspicious manner, or with favourable omens.
AUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* aw-*spish*-us-ness, state of being auspicious, or of fair promise.
AUSTER, *n. aws*-ter, the south wind, really the south-west wind; the Italian sirocco. (L.)
AUSTERE, *a.* aw-*steer*, severe; harsh; rigid; stern; sour; rough to the taste; strictly true to fact and nature. (L. *austērē*, rigidly.)
AUSTERELY, *ad.* aw-*steer*-le, in an austere manner.
AUSTERENESS, *n.* aw-*steer*-ness, the quality of being austere.
AUSTERITY, *n.* aw-*ster*-e-te, severity of manner or life; rigour; strictness; harsh discipline. (Fr. *austérité*.)
AUSTRAL, *a. aws*-tral, southern; lying or being in the south. **Austral pole**, the pole of the needle which seeks the south [Magnet.]. **Austral signs**, the signs of the zodiac south of the equator. (L. *austrālis*, southern.)
AUSTRALASIA, *n. aws*-tral-*aysh*-a, a general name for Australia and New Zealand, and the adjacent islands.
AUSTRALASIAN, *a. aws*-tral-*aysh*-an, pertaining to Australasia.
AUSTRALIA, *n.* aws-*trale*-ya, the largest of the islands of the Australasian group, organized politically as the Commonwealth of Australia with a Federal capital at Canberra; the six States being New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.
AUSTRALIAN, *a.* aws-*trale*-yan, pertaining to Australia: *n.* a native of Australia.
AUSTROMANCY, *n. aws*-tro-man-se, the act of predicting future events from observation of the wind. (L. *auster*, and *manteia*, divination.)
AUTARCH, *n. aw*-tark, a tyrant or autocrat.
AUTARCHY, *n. aw*-tark-e, autocracy; absolutism. (Gr. *autarchia*.)
AUTHENTIC, *a.* aw-*then*-tik, having a genuine origin or authority; being what it professes to be; genuine; true; of approved authority, and reliable; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested [Law]. **Authentic melodies**, such as have their principal notes contained between the key-note and its octave [Mus.]. (O.Fr. *autentique*.)
AUTHENTICALLY, *ad.* aw-*then*-tik-al-le, in an authentic manner.
AUTHENTICALNESS, *n.* aw-*then*-tik-al-ness, the quality of being authentic.
AUTHENTICATE, *v.t.* aw-*then*-tik-ate, to render authentic; to give authority to by the necessary formalities, so as to insure credit; to determine as genuine. **Authenticated. Authenticates. Authenticating.** (L. *authenticus*, genuine.)
AUTHENTICATION, *n. aw*-then-tik-*ay*-shon, the act of authenticating.
AUTHENTICITY, *n.* aw-then-*tiss*-e-te, the quality of being authentic; genuineness.
AUTHENTICLY, *ad.* aw-*then*-tik-le, in an authentic manner.
AUTHOR, *n. aw*-thor, one who produces, creates or brings into being; the beginner, or first mover; the cause; the compiler or writer of a book. (O.Fr. *autor*.)
AUTHORESS, *n. aw*-thor-ess, a female author.
AUTHORITATIVE, *a.* aw-*thor*-e-tay-tiv, having due authority; having an air of authority; dictatorial.
AUTHORITATIVELY, *ad.* aw-*thor*-e-tay-tiv-le, in an authoritative manner.
AUTHORITATIVENESS, *n.* aw-*thor*-e-tay-tiv-ness, the quality of being authoritative.
AUTHORITY, *n.* aw-*thor*-e-te, legal power, or a right to command or to act; one or, in the plural, people, invested with this power; power, weight or influence derived from rank, office, character, age or experience; precedent, or official declaration. **Port of London Authority**, the administrative body for preserving and improving the Port of London. (Fr. *autorité*.)
AUTHORIZABLE, *a. aw*-thor-*ize*-a-bl, that can be authorized.
AUTHORIZATION, *n. aw*-thor-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.
AUTHORIZE, *v.t. aw*-thor-ize, to give authority to; to empower; to make legal; to establish by authority; to justify. **Authorized Version** of the Bible, that published in 1611. **Authorized. Authorizes. Authorizing.** (Fr. *autoriser*.)
AUTHORLESS, *a. aw*-thor-less, anonymous.
AUTHORSHIP, *n. aw*-thor-ship, the quality or state of being an author; literary work.
AUTOBIOGRAPHER, *n. aw*-to-by-*og*-raf-er, one who writes an account of his own life.
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL, *a. aw*-to-by-o-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to, or containing, autobiography.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, *n. aw*-to-by-*og*-raf-e, the memoirs of a man's life written by himself. (Gr. *autos*, self, and *biography*.)
AUTOCAR, *n. aw*-to-kar, a motorcar.
AUTOCARPOUS, *a.* aw-to-*karp*-us, said of such fruit as consists of pericarp only [Bot.]. (Gr. *autos*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
AUTOCEPHALOUS, *a. aw*-to-*sef*-a-lus, self-governing or independent—used of the Eastern Churches having the same communion but no central common authority. (Gr. independent.)
AUTOCHTHON, *n.* aw-*tok*-thon, one of the earliest known inhabitants; first employed by the ancient Greeks to designate native races supposed to be

indigenous, that which is original to a particular country; or which had its first origin there. (Gr. *autochthōn*, raised from the soil itself.)

AUTOCHTHONAL, *a.* aw-*tok*-thon-al, autochthonous.

AUTOCHTHONIC, *a.* aw-tok-*thon*-ik, autochthonous.

AUTOCHTHONOUS, *a.* aw-*tok*-thon-us, native where first discovered.

AUTOCLAVE, *n.* *aw*-to-klave, a digester; a cooking-vessel with a tight-fitting cover to prevent the entrance of steam; a metal vessel for warming liquids under pressure. (Fr.)

AUTOCRACY, *n.* aw-*tok*-ra-se, independent power; supreme, uncontrolled authority, or right of governing, vested in a single person.

AUTOCRAT, *n.* *aw*-to-krat, an absolute ruler; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia, as Autocrat of all the Russias. (Gr. *autokrateia*, absolute rule.)

AUTOCRATIC, *a.* aw-to-*krat*-ik, autocratical.

AUTOCRATICAL, *a.* aw-to-*krat*-ik-al, pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

AUTOCRATICALLY, *ad.* aw-to-*krat*-ik-al-le, in an autocratic manner.

AUTOCRATRICE, *n.* aw-*tok*-ra-tris, an autocratrix.

AUTOCRATRIX, *n.* aw-*tok*-ra-trix, a female absolute sovereign.

AUTOCRATSHIP, *n.* *aw*-to-krat-ship, the office of an autocrat.

AUTO-DA-FE, *n.* *aw*-to-da-fay: *pl.* Autos-da-fé, *aw*-tose-da-fay, properly a solemn ceremony held by the Court of the Inquisition in Spain preliminary to the execution of a heretic; the sentence pronounced and read to the criminal; the session of the Court of Inquisition. (Port. meaning an act of faith.)

AUTOGAMY, *n.* aw-*tog*-a-me, self-fertilization.

AUTOGENIC, *a.* aw-*toj*-en-ik, autogenous.

AUTOGENOUS, *a.* aw-*toj*-e-nus, self-begotten; generating itself. (Gr. *autos*, self, and *gennao*, beget.)

AUTOGRAPH, *n.* *aw*-to-graf, a person's own handwriting. (Gr. *autos*, and *grapho*, write.)

AUTOGRAPHIC, *a.* aw-to-*graf*-ik, autographical.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* aw-to-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to an autograph; pertaining to, or used in, autography; self-reproducing [Telegr.].

AUTOGRAPHY, *n.* aw-*tog*-ra-fe, the science of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography, by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

AUTOGRAVURE, *n.* aw-to-gra-*voor*, a variety of photographic engraving, or photo-etching.

AUTO-GYRO, *n.* *aw*-to-*jy*-ro, an aeroplane with lifting vanes working horizontally.

AUTO-INTOXICATION, *n.* *aw*-to-in-toks-e-*kay*-shon, poisoning of a part, or whole, of the body by toxic matter produced therein; autotoxæmia.

AUTOLATRY, *n.* aw-*tol*-at-re, worship of one's self. (Gr. *autos*, and *latreia*, worship.)

AUTOLOGY, *n.* aw-*tol*-o-je, study of one's self on scientific lines. (Gr. *autos*, and *logos*, science.)

AUTOMATA, *n.pl.* aw-*tom*-a-ta, automatons.

AUTOMATH, *n.* *aw*-to-math, one who is self-taught. (Gr. *autos*, and *manthano*, learn.)

AUTOMATIC, *a.* aw-to-*mat*-ik, automatical: *n.* a quick-firing revolver.

AUTOMATICAL, *a.* aw-to-*mat*-ik-al, having the power of an automaton, said of those functions which are performed involuntarily [Phys.].

AUTOMATISM, *n.* au-*tom*-at-izm, automatic action.

AUTOMATON, *n.* aw-*tom*-at-on, a self-moving figure, so constructed as, by means of secret springs, to imitate the action of a living body; any machine so constructed as to be mechanically self-acting, like a watch. (L. *automatus*, self-acting.)

AUTOMATOUS, *a.* aw-*tom*-at-us, having the power of motion within itself.

AUTOMOBILE, *n.* aw-to-mo-*beel*, a motor car.

AUTOMORPHIC, *a.* aw-to-*mor*-fik, after one's own image. (Gr. *automorphos*, self-formed.)

AUTOMORPHISM, *n.* *aw*-to-*mor*-fizm, ascribing to another the personal characteristics of one's self. (Gr. *autos*, and *morphe*, shape.)

AUTONOMASY, *n.* aw-to-*nom*-a-se, a common noun used for a proper, as city for London [Rhet.]. (Gr. *autos*, and *onoma*, a name.)

AUTONOMIAN, *a.* aw-to-*no*-me-an, pertaining to autonomy.

AUTONOMIC, *a.* aw-to-*nom*-ik, autonomous.

AUTONOMIST, *n.* aw-*ton*-om-ist, a believer in the theory of autonomy. (Fr.)

AUTONOMOUS, *a.* aw-*ton*-o-mus, under self-government.

AUTONOMY, *n.* aw-*ton*-o-me, the power or right of self-government; the living according to one's own law, according to right of reason as sovereign [Meta.]. (Gr. *autonomia*, freedom.)

AUTONYM, *n.* *aw*-to-nim, a person's surname as contrasted with a pseudonym; occasionally, a book published under the author's true name. (Gr. *autos*, and *onoma*, name.)

AUTOPHAGI, *n.pl.* aw-*tof*-a-ji, birds that can feed themselves as soon as hatched. (Gr. *autophagos*, self-feeding.)

AUTOPHOBY, *n.* aw-*tof*-o-be, fear of being mentioned; of being alone; of becoming conceited. (Gr. *autos*, and *phobos*, fear.)

AUTOPHONY, *n.* aw-*tof*-on-e, increased resonance in one's voice; the sound of the voice when speaking with the head beside another's chest. (Gr. *autos*, and *phōnē*, sound.)

AUTOPLASTIC, *a.* *aw*-to-*plass*-tik, relating to autoplasty.

AUTOPLASTY, *n.* *aw*-to-plas-te, reparation of a lesion from an adjoining healthy part [Surg.]. (Gr. *autoplastos*, self-formed.)

AUTOPSIA, *n.* aw-*top*-se-a, personal observation. (Gr. *autopsia*, seeing with one's own eyes.)

AUTOPSY, *n.* aw-*top*-se, or *aw*-top-se, dissection of a dead body to learn the cause of death; a post-mortem; autopsia.

AUTOPTICAL, *a.* aw-*top*-tik-al, seen with one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, *ad.* aw-*top*-tik-al-le, by one's own observation.

AUTOSCHEDIASM, *n.* aw-to-*skee*-de-azm, an impromptu; anything done without previous thought or preparation. (Gr. *autoschediasma*, an impromptu.)

AUTO-SUGGESTION, *n.* *aw*-to-suj-*jest*-yon, suggestion to one's self as compared with suggestion emanating from another; the opposite process to hypnotism.

AUTOTHEISM, *n.* *aw*-to-*the*-izm, in theology, the doctrine of the self-existence of God; worship of one's self.

AUTOTOXÆMIA, *n.* *aw*-to-tox-*ee*-me-a, auto-intoxication.

AUTOTOXICATION, *n.* *aw*-to-*tox*-e-*kay*-shon, autotoxicosis

AUTOTOXICOSIS, *n.* *aw*-to-*tox*-e-*koh*-sis, autotoxis.

AUTO-TOXIN, *n.* *aw*-to-*tox*-in, toxin produced by alteration of the tissues in the body.

AUTOTOXIS, *n.* *aw*-to-*tox*-is, auto-intoxication.

AUTOTYPE, *n.* *aw*-to-type, a process in photography for producing pictures in monochrome; a facsimile.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* *aw*-to-ty-*pog*-ra-fe, the process of drawing upon gelatine relief designs that are subsequently pressed on to plates of soft metal from which prints are made.

AUTUMN, *n.* *aw*-tum, the third season of the year, astronomically beginning at the equinox, when the sun enters Libra, and ending at the winter solstice; but popularly comprising September, October, and November; a period of decay. (Fr. *automne*.)

AUTUMNAL, *a.* aw-*tum*-nal, belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; belonging to the decline of life: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn. **Autumnal equinox**, the time in autumn, about the 22nd of September, when day and night are of equal length.

AUXANOMETER, *n.* awks-an-*om*-e-ter, an instrument by whose aid the rate of growth in plants can be ascertained. (Gr. *auxanein*, cause to grow.)

AUXESIS, *n.* awks-*ee*-sis, a figure by which anything is magnified too much [Rhet.]. (Gr. boasting.)

AUXETIC, *a.* awks-*eet*-ik, amplifying; magnifying.

AUXILIARIES, *n.pl.* awg-*zil*-ya-reez, foreign troops, confederate and auxiliary in war.

AUXILIARY, *a.* awg-*zil*-ya-re, helping; aiding. (L. *auxiliārius*, helping.)

AUXILIARY, *n.* awg-*zil*-ya-re, a helper; an assistant; a confederate; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs [Gram.].

AUXOMETER, *n.* awks-*om*-e-ter, an instrument to measure optical power. (Gr. *auxano*, increase, and *metron*, a measure.)

AVA, *n.* *ah*-va, kava, the narcotic beverage obtained in Hawaii, from a species of *Cordyline.*

AVAIL, *v.t.* a-*vayl*, to be of value or use; to profit or assist; to advise: *v.i.* to be of use or service; to have the effect: *n.* profit; advantage; benefit; utility. **Availed. Availing. Avails.** (L. *ad*, and *valeo*, strong or of value.)

AVAILABILITY, *n.* a-*vayl*-a-*bil*-e-te, availableness.

AVAILABLE, *a.* a-*vayl*-a-bl, that may be made use of; that may be of use or efficacious.

AVAILABLENESS, *n.* a-*vayl*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being available.

AVAILABLY, *ad.* a-*vayl*-ab-le, in an available manner.

AVALANCHE *n.* *av*-a-lahnsh, a snow-slip; a large body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain and sweeping all before it; anything that comes on with sudden overwhelming force. (Fr.)

AVANT-COURIER, *n.* a-vahn-*koor*-e-er, one dispatched before another to notify his approach. (Fr. *avant*, before, and *courir*, to run.)

AVANT-GUARD, *n.* a-vahn-*gahrd*, vanguard.

AVANTURINE, *n.* a-*van*-tew-rin, aventurine, a glittering variety of micaceous quartz. (Fr. *aventurine.*)

AVARICE, *n.* *av*-ar-is, an inordinate desire of gain; covetousness. (Fr.)

AVARICIOUS, *a.* av-ar-*ish*-us, greedy of gain; covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, *ad.* av-ar-*ish*-us-le, in an avaricious manner.

AVARICIOUSNESS, *n.* av-ar-*ish*-us-ness, the quality of being avaricious.

AVAST, *int.* a-*vahst*, cease; stop; stay [Naut.]. (Dut. *houd*, hold, and *vast*, fast.)

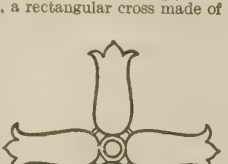
AVATAR, *n.* av-a-*tahr*, embodiment; the incarnation or visible appearance on earth of a deity [Hindu Myth.]. (Sans. descent.)

AVAUNT, *int.* a-*vawnt*, begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence. (O.Fr. *avant.*)

AVE, *int.* *ah*-vay, hail. **Ave Maria**, an invocation to the Virgin Mary. (L. *avē*, hail!)

AVEL, *n.* *av*-el, an awn of barley. (Dial. Eng.)

AVELLANE, *n.* a-*vel*-lane, a rectangular cross made of four filbert nuts meeting at their bases [Her.].



Avellane Cross.

AVENACEOUS, *a.* av-en-*ay*-shus, belonging to or partaking of, the nature of oats. (L. *avena*, oats.)

AVENAGE, *n.* *av*-en-aje, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty [Old Law].

AVENER, *n.* *av*-en-er, an officer of the king's stable, who had charge of the horses' provender in feudal times.

AVENGE, *v.t.* a-*venj*, to take satisfaction for an injury by inflicting suffering on the injuring party; to vindicate the just, or a just cause, by the defeat of the adversary; a term now restricted to the taking of just punishment, while revenge, originally synonymous, is the inflicting of pain or evil maliciously, in an illegal manner: *v.i.* to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender; to execute vengeance. **Avenged. Avenges. Avenging.** (O.Fr. *avengier.*)

AVENGEANCE, *n.* a-*venj*-ance, punishment; vengeance.

AVENGEMENT, *n.* a-*venj*-ment, the act of avenging; vengeance; punishment.

AVENGER, *n.* a-*venj*-er, one who avenges.

AVENOR, *n.* *av*-en-or, an avener.

AVENS, *n.* *av*-enz, the herb bennet, a species of *Geum.*

AVENTAILE, *n.* *av*-ent-ayl, ventail of a helmet; the opening in a visor. (O.Fr. *esventail*, an opening to let in air.)

AVENTINE, *a.* *av*-en-tine, pertaining to Mount Aventinus, one of the seven hills of Rome: *n.* a secur position; the name of a political party opposir g Fascism in Modern Italy.

AVENTURE, *n.* a-*vent*-yur, a mischance causing a person's death without felony [Old Law]. (Fr. chance.)

AVENUE, *n.* *av*-en-ew, a path or road bordered by trees; a wide street. (Fr.)

AVER, *v.t.* a-*ver*, to declare to be true; to affirm in a positive manner; to offer to verify [Law]. **Averred. Averring. Avers.** (Fr. *avérer.*)

AVERAGE, *n.* *av*-er-aje, the mean sum, quantity, or value, made out of unequal sums, quantities, or values, by adding these together and dividing by the number of them: *a.* containing a mean proportion; ordinary: *v.t.* to find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a mean; to divide according to an average: *v.i.* to form a mean sum or quantity. **General average**, a contribution to a general loss, when, for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction to the ship is incurred, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board [Comm.]. **Particular average**, the sum payable for damage to the goods of any one person. **Petty or accustomed averages**, charges payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. **On an average**, taking the mean of numbers or quantities. **Averaged. Averages. Averaging.** (Fr. *avarie*, damage.)

AVERAGELY, *ad.* *av*-er-aje-le, in an average manner.

AVERMENT, *n.* a-*ver*-ment, the act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion; establishment by evidence; an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges [Law].

AVERNIAN, *a.* a-*ver*-ne-an, pertaining to Lake Avernus, near Puzzuoli, famous for its poisonous exhalations, and fabled by the ancients to be the entrance to the infernal regions.

AVERPENNY, *n.* *av*-er-pen-ne, a contribution in money formerly paid towards conveying the king's carriages [Old Law].

AVERROISM, *n.* *av*-er-*ro*-izm, the doctrines of Averroes the Arabian philosopher, who taught a form of pantheism.

AVERRUNCATE, *v.t.* *av*-er-*rung*-kate, to turn off or away. **Averruncated. Averruncates. Averruncating.** (L. *averruncātus*, turned from.)

AVERRUNCATION, *n.* *av*-er-rung-*kay*-shon, the act of averruncating; removal.

AVERRUNCATOR, *n.* *av*-er-*rung*-ka-ter, an instrument for pruning trees, consisting of a pair of shears fixed on the end of a rod or pole.

AVERSANT, *a.* a-*verse*-ant, showing the back of the right hand [Her.].

AVERSE, *a.* a-*verse*, averted; feeling a repugnance or dislike; unwilling; disinclined.

AVERSELY, *ad.* a-*verse*-le, in an averse manner.

AVERSENESS, *n.* a-*verse*-ness, the state of being averse; disinclination. (L. *aversus*, turned away.)

AVERSION, *n.* a-*ver*-shon, repugnance of mind; hatred; dislike; disinclination; opposition; contrariety of nature; the cause or object of dislike.

AVERT, *v.t.* a-*vert*, to turn from or away; to ward off. **Averted. Averting. Averts.** (L. *averto*, turn away.)

AVERTED, *a.* a-*vert*-ed, turned aside; also, offended, as one turning away with averted gaze.

AVERTEDLY, *ad.* a-*vert*-ed-le, in an averted manner.

AVERTER, *n.* a-*vert*-er, one who or that which averts or prevents.

AVERTIBLE, *a.* a-*vert*-e-bl, that which can be avoided; preventible.

AVES, *n.pl.* *ay*-veez, the class of the vertebrata that comprises the birds. (L.)

AVIAN, *a.* *ay*-ve-an, belonging to birds. (L. *avis*, a bird.)

AVIARY, *n.* *ay*-ve-a-re, a place for keeping birds. (L. *aviarius*, relating to birds.)

AVIATE, *v.i.* *ay*-ve-ate, to travel in the air. **Aviated. Aviates. Aviating.**

AVIATION, *n.* ay-ve-*ay*-shon, the science of flying; the act of navigating an airship or aeroplane.

AVIATOR, *n.* *ay*-ve-a-tor, the pilot of an aeroplane. (L. *avis*, a bird.)

AVIATRESS, *n.* *ay*-ve-a-tress, a woman aviator.

AVICULTURE, *n.* *ay*-ve-kult-yur, the breeding and rearing of birds.

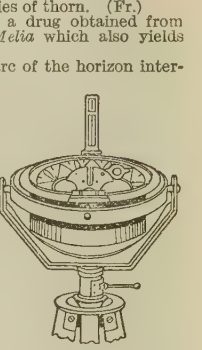
AVID, *a.* *av*-id, greedy; desiring keenly. (Fr.)
AVIDITY, *n.* a-*vid*-e-te, greediness; eagerness. (Fr.)
AVIETTE, *n.* ay-ve-*et*, an aeroplane flown by man-power; a sort of glider. (Fr.)
AVIFAUNA, *n.* av-e-*faw*-na, the bird fauna.
AVIFORM, *a.* *av*-e-form, bird-shaped. (L. *forma*, shape.)
AVIGATO, *n.* av-e-*gah*-to, the avocado pear.
AVISO, *n.* a-*vee*-zo, a dispatch boat. (Span.)
AVITAL, *a.* *av*-it-al, ancestral. (L. *avitus*, relating to grandfather.)
AVIZANDUM, *n.* av-e-*zan*-dum, a hearing in chambers by a judge, followed by his private consideration of the case [Scots Law].
AVOCADO, *n.* av-o-*kah*-do, the alligator pear, the fruit of a species of *Persea*.
AVOCAT, *n.* *av*-o-kah, an advocate; a barrister and solicitor. (Fr.)
AVOCATION, *n.* av-o-*kay*-shon, originally the act of calling aside, or diverting from one's proper calling, or that which does so; now that calling, business, trade, or profession itself. (L. *āvocātio*, a calling off.)
AVOCATIVE, *a.* a-*vok*-a-tive, calling off.
AVOCET, *n.* *av*-o-set, a bird of the snipe family with the bill curving upwards, *Recurvirostra avocetta*.
AVOID, *v.t.* a-*voyd*, to keep at a distance from; to shun; to eschew; to make void [Law]; to annul: *v.i.* to become void or vacant. **Avoided.** **Avoiding.** **Avoids.** (O.Fr. *esvuidier*, to empty out.)
AVOIDABLE, *a.* a-*voyd*-a-bl, that may be avoided.
AVOIDANCE, *n.* a-*voyd*-ance, the act of shunning, annulling or becoming vacant; the state of being vacant.
AVOIDER, *n.* a-*voyd*-er, one who avoids.
AVOIDLESS, *a.* a-*voyd*-less, unavoidable; inevitable.
AVOIRDUPOIS, *n.* or *a.* *av*-er-du-*poyz*, a system of weights used for the larger and coarser commodities, of which the pound contains 16 ounces, each of 437½ grains. (Fr. to have weight.)
AVOSET, *n.* *av*-o-set, avocet.
AVOUCH, *v.t.* a-*vouch*, to affirm or own openly; to maintain; to vindicate: *n.* evidence. **Avouched.** **Avouches.** **Avouching.** (O.Fr. *avochier*.)
AVOUCHABLE, *a.* a-*vouch*-a-bl, that may be avouched.
AVOUCHMENT, *n.* a-*vouch*-ment, declaration; the act of avouching.
AVOW, *v.t.* a-*vow*, to declare openly as prepared to justify; to own; to admit and justify [Law]. **Avowed.** **Avowing.** **Avows.** (Fr. *avouer*.)
AVOWABLE, *a.* a-*vow*-a-bl, that may be avowed.
AVOWABLY, *ad.* a-*vow*-ab-le, in an avowable manner.
AVOWAL, *n.* a-*vow*-al, frank acknowledgment.
AVOWANCE, *n.* a-*vow*-ance, avowal.
AVOWANT, *n.* a-*vow*-ant, the defendant in replevin, who admits the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking [Law].
AVOWEDLY, *ad.* a-*vow*-ed-le, in an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.
AVOWEE, *n.* a-vow-*ee*, the holder of an advowson.
AVOWRY, *n.* a-*vow*-re, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right [Law]. (O.Fr.)
AVULSION, *n.* a-*vul*-shon, a pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending or forcible separation. (L. *āvulsio*, a young shoot torn off from a plant.)
AVUNCULAR, *a.* a-*vung*-ku-lar, through an uncle. (L.)
AWAIT, *v.t.* a-*wayt*, to wait for; to look for or expect; to be in store for; to attend. **Awaited.** **Awaiting.** **Awaits.** (O.Fr. *aguaitier*.)
AWAKE, *v.t.* a-*wake*, to rouse from sleep, or a state resembling it; to put into action or new life: *v.i.* to bestir; to rise; to waken or bestir out of sleep, or a state resembling it: *a.* not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action. **Awaked.** **Awakes.** **Awaking.** **Awoke.** (A.S. *awacen*.)
AWAKEN, *v.t.* a-*wake*-en, to wake up; to rouse: *v.i.* to become awake. **Awakened.** **Awakening.** **Awakens.**
AWAKENER, *n.* a-*wake*-en-er, he or that which awakens.
AWAKENING, *n.* a-*wake*-en-ing, the act of awaking.
AWANTING, *a.* a-*wont*-ing, wanting; absent.
AWARD, *v.t.* a-*wawrd*, to adjudge; to assign by sentence; to apportion: *v.i.* to judge; to determine; to make an award: *n.* judgment; sentence; the decision of arbitrators in a case; the paper containing such a decision. **Awarded.** **Awarding.** **Awards.** (O.Fr. *esuarder*, to award.)
AWARDABLE, *a.* a-*wawrd*-a-bl, that can be awarded.
AWARDER, *n.* a-*wawrd*-er, one who awards, or assigns by judicial determination; a judge.
AWARDMENT, *n.* a-*wawrd*-ment, award.
AWARE, *a.* a-*ware*, apprised; conscious; vigilant. (A.S. *gewer*.)
AWASH, *a.* and *ad.* a-*wosh*, washed by the waves, as when the decks of a ship in a heavy sea are often swept by waves.
AWATCH, *a.* and *ad.* a-*wotch*, on the look-out for somebody or something; watching.
AWAVE, *a.* and *ad.* a-*wave*, waving, as of a flag awave in the wind.
AWAY, *ad.* a-*way*, absent; at a distance; apart: *int.* begone. **Away with,** cannot bear or endure. **Make away with,** to destroy. **Away-going,** leaving. (A.S. *onweg*.)
AWE, *n.* aw, dread; reverential fear or veneration; dread inspired by something sublime: *v.t.* to strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect. **Awed.** **Awes.** **Awing.** (Scand.)
AWEARY, *a.* a-*weer*-e, tired; weary.
AWEATHER, *ad.* a-*weth*-er, on the weather side, or towards the wind; opposed to alee [Naut.].
AWE-BAND, *n.* *aw*-band, a check.
AWE-COMMANDING, *a.* *aw*-kom-*mand*-ing, influencing by awe.
AWEIGH, *ad.* a-*way*, atrip [Naut.].
AWELESS, *a.* *aw*-less, wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; wanting power to awe.
AWESOME, *a.* *aw*-sum, terrible; weird; causing horror in a person or thing.
AWE-STRUCK, *a.* *aw*-struk, impressed with dread.
AWFUL, *a.* *aw*-ful, inspiring or expressing awe; dreadful; fearful; shocking.
AWFUL-EYED, *a.* *aw*-ful-ide, having eyes exciting awe.
AWFULLY, *ad.* *aw*-ful-le, in an awful manner.
AWFULNESS, *n.* *aw*-ful-ness, the quality of being awful.
AWHILE, *ad.* a-*while*, for a space of time; some time; for a short time. (A.S.)
AWKWARD, *a.* *awk*-ward, wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; inelegant. (Scand.)
AWKWARDLY, *ad.* *awk*-ward-le, in an awkward manner.
AWKWARDNESS, *n.* *awk*-ward-ness, the quality of being awkward.
AWL, *n.* awl, a sharp tool for piercing small holes, used by shoemakers and other workers in leather. (A.S. *al*.)
AWLWORT, *n.* *awl*-wurt, a plant with awl-shaped leaves, *Subularia aquatica*.
AWN, *n.* awn, the beard or slender sharp bristle in the flower of grasses. (Scand.)
AWNED, *a.* awnd, bearded; having awns [Bot.].
AWNER, *n.* *awn*-er, an instrument by which the awns are separated from grain.
AWNING, *n.* *awn*-ing, a cover of canvas or other material to shelter from the sun's rays; that part of a poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin [Naut.]. (Probably from Fr. *aurent*, a penthouse.)
AWNLESS, *a.* *awn*-less, without awns; bearded-less.
AWNY, *a.* *awn*-e, having awns.

Awned.

AWOKE, a-*woke*, *p.* of awake.
AWRONG, *ad.* a-*rong*, wrongly.
AWRY, *a.* or *ad.* a-*ri*, twisted towards one side or position; asquint; in a wry manner.
AXE, *n.* aks, a tool for hewing timber and chopping wood. **An axe to grind,** an ulterior object. (A.S. *æx*.)
AXE-HELVE, *n.* *aks*-helv, the handle of an axe. (A.S. *æx*, and *helf*, handle.)
AXESTONE, *n.* *aks*-stone, jade.
AXIAL, *a.* *aks*-e-al, pertaining to an axis.

AXICLE, *n. aks*-e-kl, a sheave.
AXIFEROUS, *a.* aks-*if*-er-us, having simply an axis without leaves or appendages, as certain fungi, lichens, &c. [Bot.]. (L. *axis*, and *fero*, bear.)
AXIFORM, *a. aks*-e-form, in the form of an axis. (L. *axis* and *forma*, shape.)
AXIL, *n. aks*-il, the angle formed on the upper side by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch [Bot.]. (L.)
AXILE, *a. aks*-il, lying in the axis of anything [Bot.].
AXILLA, *n.* aks-*il*-la, the armpit; axil.
AXILLARY, *a. aks*-il-la-re, pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil of plants. **Axillary leaves,** those which proceed from the axil.
AXINOMANCY, *n.* aks-*in*-o-man-se, divining by the aid of an axe. (L. *axinomantia.*)
AXIOM, *n. aks*-e-um, a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science. (Fr. *axiome.*)
AXIOMATIC, *a.* aks-e-o-*mat*-ik, axiomatical.
AXIOMATICAL, *a.* aks-e-o-*mat*-ik-al, self-evident.
AXIOMATICALLY, *ad.* aks-e-o-*mat*-ik-al-le, by the use of axioms.
AXIS, *n. aks*-is: *pl.* **Axes,** the straight line, real or imaginary, round which a body revolves; a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid [Geom.]; a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles [Conic Sections]; the second vertebra of the neck, with an upward process on which the atlas turns [Anat.]; the central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed [Bot.]; a particular ray of light from any object falling perpendicularly on the eye, called also the optic or visual axis [Opt.]. **Axis of a balance,** that line about which it turns [Mech.]. **Axis of oscillation,** a right line parallel to the horizon, about which a pendulum vibrates [Physics]. **Axis in peritrochio,** or **wheel and axis,** one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel concentric with a cylindrical axis, with which it revolves [Mech.]. (L.)
AXIS, *n. aks*-is, the chital or Indian spotted deer, *Cervus axis.*
AXITE, *n. aks*-ite, a smokeless explosive composed of nitro-glycerine and nitro-cellulose.
AXLE, *n. aks*-el, the spindle of the wheel.
AXLE-BOX, *n. aks*-el-boks, the lining for the hub of a wheel.
AXLED, *a. aks*-eld, provided with an axle.
AXLE-PIN, *n. aks*-el-pin, a linchpin.
AXLETREE, *n. aks*-el-tre, a piece of timber, or bar of iron, which passes through the centre of a wheel, and on which it revolves. (Scand.)
AXOID, *a. aks*-oyd, axoidean.
AXOIDEAN, *a.* aks-*oyd*-e-an, relating to the axis [Anat.].
AXOLOTL, *n. aks*-o-lotl, any of the Mexican larval salamanders of the genus *Amblystoma.*
AXOTOMOUS, *a.* aks-*ot*-o-mus, having a cleavage with a single face perpendicular to the axis [Min.]. (Gr. *axŏn*, axle, and *tomos*, cut.)
AXUNGE, *n. aks*-unj, hog's lard; grease used for wheels. (L. *axungia*, cart-grease.)
AY, *ad.* i, aye; yes.
AYAH, *n. ah*-ya, a native Indian waiting woman. (Anglo-Indian.)
AYE, *ad.* i, yea; yes; indeed; more than that. (Ice. *ei.*)
AYE, *ad.* ay, always; for ever; continually. (Ice. *ei*, for ever.)
AYE-AYE, *n. i*-i, Madagascar lemur of the genus *Chiromys*, so named from its peculiar cry.
AYELP, *a.* and *ad. a-yelp*, yelping.
AYES, *n.pl.* ize, those who vote for a motion.
AYRY, *n. ay*-re, eyrie.

AZALEA, *n.* a-*zay*-le-a, a genus of plants of the heath order now united with *Rhododendron.*
AZARIN, *n. az*-ar-in, a colouring substance derived from coal-tar and of a brilliant red or crimson hue [Chem.].
AZAROLE, *n. az*-a-role, a species of thorn. (Fr.)
AZEDARACH, *n.* a-*zed*-ar-ak, a drug obtained from the bark of a species of *Melia* which also yields margosa oil. (Arab.)
AZIMUTH, *n. az*-e-muth, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a heavenly body [Astron.]. **Azimuths,** great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. **Magnetic azimuth,** an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian. **Azimuth compass,** an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or the amplitude of a heavenly object. **Azimuth dial,** a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. (Ar. *as-samût*, the way.)


Azimuth Compass.

AZIMUTHAL, *a. az*-e-muth-al, pertaining to the azimuth.
AZOIC, *a.* a-*zo*-ik, without vestige of life. (Gr. *azōos*, lifeless.)
AZONIC, *a.* a-*zon*-ik, not native to any special district or zone. (Gr. *azōnikos.*)
AZOTE, *n.* a-*zote*, nitrogen; originally so named from its destructive effects on animal life [Chem.]. (Fr.)
AZOTH, *n. az*-oth, the first principle of metals; mercury; a universal medicine [Alchem.]. (Arab.)
AZOTIC, *a.* a-*zot*-ic, pertaining to, or formed of, azote.
AZOTITE, *n. az*-o-tite, a salt of nitrous oxide.
AZOTIZE, *v.t. az*-o-tize, to impregnate with azote; to deprive of life. **Azotized. Azotizes. Azotizing.**
AZOTIZED, *pp.* or *a. az*-o-tized, impregnated with azote.
AZRAEL, *n. az*-rah-el, in Hebrew and Mohammedan legends, the angel of death. (Heb. literally, God's helper.)
AZTEC, *n. az*-tek, a member of the now extinct Aztec race formerly dwelling in Mexico.
AZURE, *a. az*-yure, sky-blue; resembling the clear blue colour of the sky: *n.* a fine blue colour like that of the sky; the sky, or azure vault of heaven; a blue colour in coats of arms: *v.t.* to colour blue. **Azured. Azures. Azuring** (Fr. *azur.*)
AZURED, *a. az*-yured, coloured blue.
AZURIN, *n. az*-yur-in, *or az*-ur-een, a greyish-blue coal-tar dye.
AZURINE, *n. az*-yur-een, the blue roach, a species of *Leuciscus.*
AZURITE, *n. az*-yur-ite, lazulite; blue malachite.
AZYGOUS, *a. az*-e-gus, occurring singly and not in pairs [Anat.]. (Gr. *azygos*, yokeless.)
AZYME, *n. az*-im, *or az*-eem, the unleavened loaf eaten by the Jews at the Feast of the Passover. (L. *azymus*, unleavened.)
AZYMITE, *n. az*-im-ite, a user of unleavened bread in celebrating the Eucharist.
AZYMOUS, *a. az*-e-mus, unleavened; unfermented. (Gr. *azymos*, unleavened.)

B

B is the second letter, and the first consonant in the English as well as most other alphabets. It is a mute and a labial, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the labial letters P and V, and in some languages is interchanged with them. In Russian, the letter having the same effect is of a different shape, and the B of that language represents the English V.

B, in music, is the designation of the seventh note in the natural diatonic scale of C; it also stands for bass, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough bass.

BAA, *n.* bah, the cry or bleating of sheep: *v.i.* to cry or bleat as sheep. **Baaed. Baaing. Baas.**

BAAL, *n. bay*-al, a Phoenician god; a false god; an idol: *pl.* **Baalim.** (Heb. *baal*, a lord.)

BABA, *n. bah*-ba, a church dignitary in Western Asia, a title of respect given especially to the Patriarch of Alexandria [Papa]. (Turk.)

BABA, *n. bah*-ba, a small finger-shaped cake, soaked in wine, originally made in Poland.

BABAKOTO, *n. bah*-ba-*koh*-to, the largest lemur, *Indris brevicaudata*.

BABBLE, *v.i. bab*-bl, to utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children; to utter sounds incessantly and indistinctly, as a brook; to talk idly or irrationally; to talk much; to tell secrets: *v.t.* to prate; to utter: *n.* idle talk; senseless prattle. **Babbled. Babbles. Babbling.** (Probably from the Dan. *bable*, to prattle.)

BABBLEMENT, *n. bab*-bl-ment, idle talk; senseless prate.

BABBLER, *n. bab*-bler, an idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BABBLING, *n. bab*-bling, idle or foolish talk.

BABE, *n.* babe, an infant; a young child of either sex. (M.E.)

BABEL, *n. bay*-bl, a confusion of sounds; tumult; disorder. (Heb. *bab-el*, gate of the god, but mistaken for *balbel*, to confuse.)

BABIISM, *n. bah*-be-izm, a Persian religion founded in 1844 by Mirza Ali, whose disciple called himself the Bab or gate. (Pers. *Bābi*, a gate.)

BABIRUSA, *n.* bab-e-*roos*-a, the pig-deer of Ceylon, *Babirusa alfurus*.

BABISH, *a. babe*-ish, like a babe; childish; foolish.

BABISHLY, *ad. babe*-ish-le, childishly.

BABISHNESS, *n. babe*-ish-ness, childishness.

BABLAH, *n. bah*-la, the rind of certain acacias brought from the East, containing gallic acid and tannin, and used in dyeing drab.

BABOO, *n.* ba-*boo*, a Hindu clerk. (Babu.)

BABOON, *n.* ba-*boon*, a monkey with short tail, long face, large strong tusks and the nostrils placed at the extreme end of the snout; any species of the African genus *Cynocephalus*. (Fr. *babouin*.)

BABU, *n.* ba-*boo*, a title of respect to a gentleman among the Hindus.

BABY, *n. bay*-be, a young child of either sex; a doll; a babe: *a.* pertaining to an infant. (M.E. *babe*.)

BABY-FARMING, *n. bay*-be-farm-ing, a system of provision for the nursing of newly-born infants whom, as illegitimately begotten for the most part, their parents may wish removed out of sight.

BABYHOOD, *n. bay*-be-hood, the state of infancy.

BABY-HOUSE, *n. bay*-be-house, a place for children's dolls.

BABYISH, *a. bay*-be-ish, like a baby; childish.

BABYISM, *n. bay*-be-izm, the characteristics of a baby.

BABYLON, *n. bab*-e-lon, the great capital (circa 2300 B.C.) of Babylonia, built on the banks of the Euphrates within sixty miles of Bagdad, notorious for the vice and luxury of its citizens. (Heb. *bab-el*, gate of the god.)

BABYLONIAN, *a.* bab-e-*lone*-e-an, pertaining to Babylon; like the language of Babel; mixed; confused; luxurious; dissolute.

BABYLONIC, *a.* bab-e-*lon*-ic, made at Babylon; tumultuous; disorderly.

BABYLONICAL, *a.* bab-e-*lon*-ik-al, referring to Babylon.

BABYLONISH, *a.* bab-e-*lone*-ish, Babylonian.

BABYLONITE, *n. bab*-e-lon-ite, a cuneiform character.

BABYROUSSA, *n.* bab-e-*roos*-a, the babirusa.

BAC, *n.* bak, a ferry-boat.

BACCA, *n. back*-ah, a berry. (L. *bacca*, a berry.)

BACCALAUREATE, *n.* bak-ka-*law*-re-ate, the degree of bachelor.

BACCARAT, *n. bak*-ka-rah, a French game at cards. (Fr. *baccara*.)

BACCATE, *a. bak*-kate, berried; berry-shaped; pulpy, like a berry [Bot.].

BACCHANAL, *n. bak*-ka-nal, one who indulges in drunken revels.

BACCHANALIA, *n.pl.* bak-ka-*nay*-le-a, drunken feasts; feasts in honour of Bacchus. (L. *Bacchānalia*, the orgies in honour of Bacchus.)

BACCHANALIAN, *a.* bak-ka-*nay*-le-an, revelling in intemperate drinking: *n.* a bacchanal; riotous; noisy.

BACCHANALIANLY, *ad.* bak-ka-*nay*-le-an-le, in the manner of bacchanals. (L. *Bacchānālis*, a worshipper of Bacchus.)

BACCHANT, *n. bak*-kant, a bacchanal; priest of Bacchus. (L. *bacchor*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.)

BACCHANTE, *n.* ba-*kant*-ay, *pl.* **Bacchantes,** bak-*kan*-teez; a priestess of Bacchus, or a woman who joined in the Bacchanalia.

BACCHANTIC, *a.* ba-*kan*-tik, pertaining to the priests of Bacchus.

BACCHIC, *a. bak*-kik, relating to Bacchus; drunken; mad, or as if mad, with intoxication.

BACCHUS, *n. bak*-us, the god of wine in Greek and Roman religion. (L. *Bacchus*, vine or wine.)

BACCIFEROUS, *a.* bak-*sif*-er-us, berry-bearing. (L. *baccifer*, berry-bearing.)

BACCIVOROUS, *a.* bak-*siv*-o-rus, subsisting on berries. (L. *bacca*, and *voro*, devour.)

BACHELOR, *n. batch*-e-lor, an unmarried man; one who has taken his first degree in any faculty at a university: a knight in the first or lowest stage of knighthood. (O.Fr. *bacheler*.)

BACHELORDOM, *n. batch*-e-lor-dum, bachelors collectively.

BACHELORHOOD, *n. batch*-e-lor-hood, celibacy.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS, *n.pl. batch*-e-lors-*but*-tons, a popular name of several species of *Ranunculus* and other plants.

BACHELORSHIP, *n. batch*-e-lor-ship, the state of a bachelor.

BACILLARY, *a.* ba-*sill*-a-re, pertaining to bacilli; composed of small rods.

BACILLIFORM, *a.* ba-*sill*-e-form, shaped like bacilli; rod-shaped.

BACILLUS, *n.* ba-*sill*-us, a rod-shaped bacterium found in certain diseases or diseased tissues. (L. *bacillum*, a little staff.)

BACK, *n.* bak, the hinder part of the human body; the upper part of an animal; the part of anything, opposed to front; the part most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor; the part of a cutting tool opposed to the edge; the upper part; a ship's keel; the top of the lode in a metalliferous mine; a thick, well-tanned hide; a football player who stands nearest the goal: *a.* that lies beyond, or distant; returning backward: *ad.* to the place from which one came; to a former state, condition, or station; behind, not advancing, or not coming or bringing forward; towards times or things past; again; in return; away: *v.t.* to mount or get upon the back; to second or support; to sign or endorse, as a warrant or note of exchange; to put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; to furnish with a back; to bet in favour of: *v.i.* to move or go backward. **Back the field,** to bet against a particular horse that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat it. **Back the oars,** to pull the oars backwards so as to stay the progress

of a boat [Naut.]. **Back up**, to second or support. **Behind the back**, when one is not there, or not looking. **See the back of**, to be rid of. **Turn the back on**, to turn coldly away from. **Backed. Backing. Backs.** (A.S. *bæc*, back.)

BACK, *n.* bak, a shallow vat used in brewing and distilling.

BACKBITE, *v.t.* *bak*-bite, to speak evil of the absent. **Backbit. Backbites. Backbiting. Backbitten.**

BACKBITING, *n.* *bak*-bite-ing, maligning the absent; slander.

BACKBOARD, *n.* *bak*-board, a board for the back of a cart or boat; the thin board at the back of a picture frame or one to correct an ill habit of stooping in young persons.

BACKBONE, *n.* *bak*-bone, the spinal column; what is like a backbone or serves as such; decision. **To the backbone**, through and through.

BACKBOXES, *n.pl.* *bak*-box-es, boxes on the top of the upper case, usually for small capitals [Print.].

BACKED, *a.* *bakt*, having a back.

BACKER, *n.* *bak*-er, a supporter, an endorser; one who bets that a horse will win.

BACK-FIRE, *n.* *back*-fyre, an explosion reversing the stroke in an internal combustion engine; an ignited discharge from the breech of a gun.

BACKGAMMON, *n.* *bak*-gam-on, a game played by two persons upon a board with box and dice. (*Back*, and *gammon*.)

BACKGROUND, *n.* *bak*-ground, ground in the rear; the space behind the principal group in a picture; the shade, where one is not noticed or seen; a situation little seen or noticed.

BACKHAND, *n.* *bak*-hand, writing leaning to the left.

BACKHANDED, *a.* *bak*-hand-ed, with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; reverse: *ad.* with the hand directed backward.

BACKHANDER, *n.* *bak*-hand-er, a stroke with the back of the hand; metaphorically, any unexpected intelligence usually of an unpleasant nature.

BACKING, *n.* *bak*-ing, mounting; supporting; endorsing; putting or going back; furnishing with a back; stuff used for making a back.

BACKING-UP, *n.* *bak*-ing-up, supporting, helping; the advance of the non-striker towards the striker's wicket in readiness for the run [Cricket].

BACKLASH, *n.* *bak*-lash, the friction between the teeth of geared wheels as they disengage.

BACKPAINTING, *n.* *bak*-paynt-ing, the method of staining mezzotint prints when pasted on glass so as to be like stained glass work.

BACKPIECE, *n.* *bak*-peece, the piece of armour which covers the back.

BACK-RENT, *n.* *bak*-rent, rent paid after reaping and selling the first year's crop [Scots Law].

BACK-SETTLEMENT, *n.* bak-*set*-tl-ment, outlying land that is being settled and cultivated.

BACKSHEESH, *n.* *bak*-sheesh, a gratuity. (Per. *bakhshīsh*.)

BACKSIDE, *n.* *bak*-side, the back part or rear of anything; vulgarly, a person's posterior.

BACKSIGHT, *n.* *bak*-site, the sight towards the bench-mark with which the surveyor begins his levelling; the gun-sight nearest the marksman.

BACK-SLANG, *n.* *bak*-slang, slang formed by spelling words backwards.

BACKSLIDE, *v.i.* *bak*-slide, to fall off; to lapse into sin. **Backslided. Backslides. Backsliding.**

BACKSLIDER, *n.* *bak*-slide-er, one who backslides either in faith or morals.

BACKSLIDING, *n.* *bak*-slide-ing, the act of apostatizing; lapsing into unbelief or sin.

BACKSTAFF, *n.* *bak*-staff, an old-fashioned quadrant in which the back of the observer was turned towards the sun.

BACKSTAIRS, *n.pl.* *bak*-stayrz, back or private stairs: *a.* underhand.

BACKSTAYS, *n.pl.* *bak*-stayz, stays on both sides of a ship to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail [Naut.].

BACKSTITCH, *n.* *bak*-stitch, a stitch which begins a little behind the front of another.

BACKSWORD, *n.* *bak*-soard, a sword with one sharp edge; a fencing-stick with a basket handle; a broadsword.

BACKWARD, *a.* *bak*-ward, unwilling; hesitating; dilatory; dull of comprehension; behind in progress; behind in time.

BACKWARDATION, *n.* *bak*-war-*day*-shon, allowance to purchasers of stock or shares for an extension of time in the delivery [Comm.].

BACKWARDLY, *ad.* *bak*-ward-le, in a backward manner.

BACKWARDNESS, *n.* *bak*-ward-ness, the state of being backward.

BACKWARDS, *ad.* *bak*-wardz, with the back foremost; towards the back; on the back; towards past times; by way of reflection; from a better to a worse state; in time past; reversely; from the end to the beginning; in a contrary manner.

BACKWASH, *n.* *bak*-wosh, the water disturbed by oars at the end of the stroke.

BACKWATER, *n.* *bak*-waw-ter, a pool fed by the stream alongside it owing to some obstruction or rise in the tide below; water kept back at high tide to cleanse the channel; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel, or of paddles.

BACKWOODS, *n.pl.* *bak*-woods, unreclaimed forest land in a new country.

BACKWOODSMAN, *n.* bak-*woodz*-man, a settler in the backwoods.

BACKWORM, *n.* *bak*-wurm, filanders.

BACON, *n.* *bay*-kon, pig's flesh cured for eating. **Save one's bacon**, to guard one's self from harm. (O.Fr. *bacon*.)

BACONIAN, *a.* ba-*ko*-ne-an, pertaining to the inductive philosophy, of which Bacon was the founder.

BACTERIA, *n.pl.* bak-*teer*-e-a, minute fungoid plants living in decomposing substances. (Gr. *bacterion*, a little stick.)

BACTERICIDAL, *a.* bak-*teer*-e-side-al, fatal to bacteria.

BACTERIOLOGY, *n.* bak-*teer*-e-*ol*-o-je, the study of bacteria and other minute fungoid plants.

BACTRIS, *n.* *bak*-tris, the Brazilian peach-palm, *Bactris minor*. (Gr. *baktron*, a staff.)

BACULITE, *n.* *bak*-yu-lite, a straight fossil cephalopod. (L. *baculus*, a staff, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

BACULOMETRY, *n.* *bak*-yu-*lom*-e-tre, the art of measuring distance or altitude by staves. (L. *baculus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.)

BAD, *a.* bad, opposite of good; ill; evil; hurtful; wicked; immoral; unfortunate; unhappy; unsound. (M.E. *badde*.)

BADDISH, *a.* *bad*-ish, rather bad.

BADE, *v.t.* bad, *p.* of bid.

BADGE, *n.* badj, a mark or token by which a person or thing is distinguished; a cognizance.

BADGER, *n.* *badj*-er, a carnivore of the genus *Meles* with a thick body and short legs, about the size of a fox, dwelling in burrows, and living on carrion and fruit; an artist's brush of badger's hair: *v.t.* to pursue with eagerness; to pester; to annoy. **Badgered. Badgering. Badgers.**

BADGER, *n.* *badj*-er, a corn-chandler; formerly, a licensed pedlar in any goods.

BADGER-LEGGED, *a.* *badj*-er-legd, having short thick legs, like a badger.

BADIAGA, *n.* bad-e-*ah*-ga, a small sponge, found in northern Europe.

BADIANE, *n.* *bad*-e-ane, the seed of the Chinese anise tree, which yields an oil used for seasoning. (Fr. *badiane*.)

BADIGEON, *n.* ba-*deege*-on, a cement used by sculptors to fill up small holes and repair other defects in the material of their work; a cement used for a similar purpose by joiners. (Fr.)

BADINAGE, *n.* bad-e-*nahje*, light, playful talk, or banter. (Fr. *badinage*.)

BADLY, *ad.* *bad*-le, in a bad manner; not well.

BADMINTON, *n.* *bad*-min-ton, a game played with shuttlecocks over a net.

BADNESS, *n.* *bad*-ness, the state of being bad.

BAFFETAS, *n.* *baf*-fe-tas, a cotton cloth, or plain muslin, manufactured in India.

BAFFLE, *v.t.* *baf*-fl, to elude by artifice; to frustrate; to defeat; to disconcert; to check. **Baffled. Baffles. Baffling.** (Probably from the Scottish *buffull*, to disgrace.)

BAFFLING, *a.* *baf*-fling, perplexing and defeating.

BAFFLINGLY, *ad.* *baf*-fling-le, in a baffling manner.

BAFFLINGNESS, *n.* *baf*-fling-ness, quality of baffling.

BAFFY, *n.* *baff*-ee, a short wooden golf club with a much lofted face. (Scots.)

BAFTAS, *n. baf*-tas, baffetas.

BAG, *n.* bag, a sack; a pouch; a receptacle in animal bodies containing some secretion; the contents of a game-bag; a determinate quantity of a commodity [Comm.]: *v.t.* to put into a bag; to steal; to shoot: *v.i.* to swell like a full bag; to distend. **Bagged. Bagging. Bags.** (Ice. *baggi*, a bundle.)

BAGASSE, *n.* ba-*gas*, the refuse stalks of the sugar-cane. (Fr. *bagasse.*)

BAGATELLE, *n. bag*-a-*tel*, a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board with nine balls and a cue; a trifle, a thing of no importance. (Fr. *bagatelle*, a trifle.)

BAGFUL, *n. bag*-full, as much as the bag will hold.

BAGGAGE, *n. bag*-gaje, the tents, utensils, and other necessaries of an army; the clothing and other conveniences of a traveller. (O.Fr. *bagage*, a number of packages.)

BAGGAGE, *n. bag*-gaje, a low worthless woman; a playful saucy female. (Fr. *bagasse*, a prostitute.)

BAGGAGE-CHECK, *n. bag*-gaje-check, a label attached to passengers' luggage on the American railways.

BAGGING, *n. bag*-ging, cloth or material for bags: *a.* bulging.

BAGGY, *a. bag*-ge, bulging out like a bag.

BAGMAN, *n. bag*-man, a commercial traveller, so called from at one time carrying his market samples in saddle-bags.

BAGNIO, *n. bahn*-yo, a bathing-house; a brothel; a Turkish gaol. (It. *bagno*, bath or prison.)

BAGPIPE, *n. bag*-pipe, an ancient musical wind instrument, still used in Scotland and Ireland, consisting of a leather bag which receives the air by a tube, stopped by a valve, and of pipes into which the air is pressed by the performer.

BAGPIPER, *n. bag*-pipe-er, one who plays the bagpipes.

BAGUETTE, *n.* bag-*et*, a little round moulding [Arch.]. (Fr. *baguette*, a rod.)

BAH, *int.* bah, an exclamation of contempt. (Fr.)

BAHADUR, *n.* ba-*hah*-door, a title of respect in India, meaning a great captain or hero.

BAHAR, *n.* ba-*har*, a weight of about 3¾ cwt. used in the East Indies.

BAIKALITE, *n. bike*-al-ite, a mineral, a variety of augite [Min.]. (Lake Baikal.)

BAIL, *n.* bayl, the release of a prisoner from custody upon security being given for his appearance in court when required; the person or persons who become surety, or the sum of money in which they are bound; the surety of a prisoner on bail: *v.t.* to give security on the release of a prisoner for his appearance at trial; to admit to bail; to release upon bail; to deliver goods in trust, upon a contract. **Admit to bail, to release on security. Bail up**, to stick up, as a bushranger. **Find bail, to procure security. Bailed. Bailing. Bails.** (O.Fr. *bail*, safe-keeping.)

BAIL, *n.* bayl, a bar, acting as a travis, hanging between two horses in a stable: *pl.* the cross-pieces on the stumps completing the wicket [Cricket]. (L. *baculum*, a stick.)

BAIL, *n. bayl*, the handle of a kettle, the spreader beneath a canvas or tarpaulin tent or tilt. (M.E. *beyl*, from Ice. *beygla*, ring.)

BAILABLE, *a. bayl*-a-bl, that may be bailed.

BAILAGE, *n. bayl*-aje, balliage.

BAILBOND, *n. bayl*-bond, a bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed.

BAILEE, *n.* bayl-*ee*, the person to whom goods are committed in trust [Law].

BAILER, *n. bayl*-er, one who delivers goods to another in trust; one who stands bail for another.

BAILEY, *n. bayl*-e, formerly, the external wall round a castle; hence, any encircling wall save the innermost wall of a castle; finally, the space enclosed (*i.e.* the castle yard) by such a wall. **Old Bailey**, the London Central Criminal Court.

BAILIE, *n. bayl*-e, a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an alderman; a bailiff.

BAILIFF, *n. bayl*-if, an officer of the sheriff who serves writs and executes arrests; a land steward. **Water bailiff**, an officer to guard rivers from poachers. (O.Fr. *baillif*, a custodian.)

BAILIWICK, *n. bayl*-e-wik, the jurisdiction of a bailiff. (O.Fr. *baillif*, and A.S. *wic*, a territory.)

BAILLIE, *n. bayl*-e, a bailie.

BAILMENT, *n. bayl*-ment, a delivery of goods in trust [Law]. (O.Fr. *baillement.*)

BAILPIECE, *n. bayl*-peece, a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail [Law].

BAILSMAN, *n. bayls*-man, one who stands bail; a bailer.

BAIRAM, *n. by*-rahm, the Moslem festival of the interruption, held in the middle of April; the lesser bairam, the festival of the sacrifices being held seventy days after it. (Turk. and Pers.)

BAIRN, *n.* bayrn, a child. (A.S. *bearn*, son, or child.)

BAIT, *n.* bayt, a lure or enticement, generally to deceive and catch fish or other animals; food or refreshment on a journey; whitebait: *v.t.* to put food on a hook or among snares, to entice fish, fowls, and other animals into one's power; to allure; to give food and drink to a beast upon the road; to provoke and harass by dogs, or in any way: *v.i.* to take food and drink for refreshment on a journey. **Baited. Baiting. Baits.** (Ice. *beita*, to cause to bite.)

BAITING, *n. bayt*-ing, the act of baiting; refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, *n.* bayz, a coarse woollen cloth formerly called bayes. (Fr. *baies.*)

BAJADERE, *n. bay*-ya-deer, a bayadere.

BAJREE, *n. baj*-ree, the grass *Holcus spicatus* cultivated as a grain plant in India. (Mahratta, *bajuree.*)

BAKE, *v.t.* bake, to dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; to prepare for food by drying and hardening in an oven; to harden in any way: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat. **Baked. Bakes. Baking.** (A.S. *bacan*, to bake.)

BAKEHOUSE, *n. bake*-house, a house or building for baking.

BAKEMEATS, *n.pl. bake*-meets, meats cooked in an oven.

BAKER, *n. bake*-er, one who bakes bread or biscuits; a small oven. **Baker's dozen**, thirteen.

BAKER-FOOT, *n. bake*-er-foot, a distorted foot.

BAKER-LEGGED, *a. bake*-er-legd, with legs that bend in at the knees.

BAKERY, *n. bake*-er-e, the trade of a baker; a bake-house.

BAKESTONE, *n. bake*-stone, the stone or iron plate on which cakes are baked in an oven.

BAKING, *n. bake*-ing, the act of baking; the quantity baked at one time.

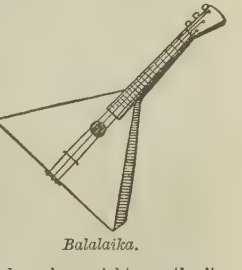
BAKSHEESH, *n. bak*-sheesh, bakshish.

BAKSHISH, *n. bak*-sheesh, backsheesh.

BALAAM, *n. bay*-lam, odd newspaper paragraph.

BALALAIKA, *n.* bal-a-*ly*-ka, a Russian guitar.

BALANCE, *n. bal*-ance, a pair of scales; a weighing apparatus of any kind; poise; equipoise, or equality of weight or power; the weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats; an impartial state of mind in deliberating; that which renders weight or authority equal; a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, Libra [Astron.]: *v.t.* to bring to an equipoise; to compare by weighing or estimating as in a balance; to keep in equipoise; to counterpoise; to adjust an account; to make the two sides equal: *v.i.* to have equal weight, or be in equipoise; to hesitate. **Balance of power of the world**, that equality of power as between the different states which offers a security for the general safety. **Balance of trade**, the difference in value between exports and imports. **Balanced. Balances. Balancing.** (Fr. *balance.*)



Balalaika.

BALANCE-FISH, *n. bal*-ance-fish, the hammerhead shark, *Zygaena malleus.*

BALANCE-KNIFE, *n.* *bal*-ance-nife, a table-knife which rests on the handle without the blade touching the tablecloth.

BALANCER, *n.* *bal*-an-ser, one of the halteres, which are the drumstick organs taking the place of the second pair of wings in the flies and other dipterous insects.

BALANCE-REEF, *n.* *bal*-ance-reef, a reef-band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm [Naut.].

BALANCE-SHEET, *n.* *bal*-ance-sheet, a summary statement on a sheet of the condition of several accounts; a statement of assets and liabilities.

BALANCE-WHEEL, *n.* *bal*-ance-wheel, the contrivance in a watch which regulates the beat.

BALANCING, *n.* *bal*-ance-ing, equilibrium; poise.

BALANITE, *n.* ba-*lay*-nite, a fossil shell of the barnacle family. (L. *balanus*, an acorn.)

BALAS, *n.* ba-*lass*, a variety of spinel ruby. (Fr. *balais*.)

BALATA, *n.* ba-*lah*-ta, a tree of the genus *Mimusops*.

BALAUSTINE, *n.* ba-*laws*-tin, the wild pomegranate-tree, *Punica granatum*.

BALAUSTION, *n.* ba-*laws*-te-on, the flower of the pomegranate. (L. *balaustium*.)

BALCONET, *n.* bal-ko-*net*, a projecting window-sill railing.

BALCONIED, *a.* *bal*-ko-nid, having balconies.

BALCONY, *n.* *bal*-ko-ne, a platform provided with a railing or parapet, projecting from the external wall of a house, and usually in front of windows. (It. *balcone*.)

BALD, *a.* bawld, without hair or feathers on the head; bare; unadorned.

BALDACHIN, *n.* *bawl*-da-kin, a canopy, supported by columns, and placed over thrones and altars; a canopy of various kinds. (It. *baldacchino*, canopy.)

BALDERDASH, *n.* *bawl*-der-dash, words jumbled together without sense or judgment; a worthless mixture. (Dan. *balder*, chatter, and *daske*, slap.)

BALDHEAD, *n.* *bawld*-hed, a man bald on the head.

BALDICOOT, *n.* *bawl*-de-koot, popular name for a coot.

BALDLY, *ad.* *bawld*-le, in a bald manner.

BALDMONEY, *n.* *bawld*-mun-e, the purple gentian, *Gentiana campestris* [Bot.].

BALDMOYNE, *n.* *bawld*-moin, the yellow spignel, *Meum athamanticum* [Bot.].

BALDNESS, *n.* *bawld*-ness, the state of being bald.

BALDPATE, *n.* *bawld*-pate, a pate without hair.

BALD-PATED, *a.* *bawld*-pate-ed, destitute of hair.

BALDRICK, *n.* *bawl*-drik, a richly ornamented shoulder belt. (O.Fr. *baldut*, girdle.)

BALE, *n.* bale, a bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale; to scoop the water out of a boat. **Baled. Bales. Baling.**

BALE, *n.* bale, calamity; destruction. (A.S. *bealu*, evil.)

BALE, *n.* bale, a beacon fire; a funeral pyre. (A.S. *bael*.)

BALEEN, *n.* ba-*leen*, whalebone. (L. *balæna*, a whale.)

BALE-FIRE, *n.* *bale*-fire, a signal fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

BALEFUL, *a.* *bale*-ful, bringing bale and sorrow.

BALEFULLY, *ad.* *bale*-ful-le, in a baleful manner.

BALEFULNESS, *n.* *bale*-ful-ness, the quality of being baleful.

BALER, *n.* *bale*-er, the bucket or bowl used in baling out a boat.

BALING-PAPER, *n.* *bale*-ing-*pa*-per, paper for packing.

BALING-PRESS, *n.* *bale*-ing-press, a press for compressing goods to be put up in bales.

BALISTER, *n.* *bal*-is-ter, a cross-bow; a ballista.

BALISTIC, *a.* ba-*lis*-tik, ballistic.

BALISTRARIA, *n.* bal-is-*trayr*-e-a, a loophole in the wall of a fortress, through which the cross-bowmen discharged their arrows; a projecting turret from which to shoot.

BALIZE, *n.* ba-*leez*, a pole raised on a bank as a sea-mark. (Fr. *balise*.)

BALK, *n.* bawk, a ridge of land left unploughed; a rough beam; frustration; disappointment: *v.t.* to disappcint; to baulk; to frustrate; to leave untouched; to omit: *v.i.* to stop suddenly. **Balked. Balking. Balks.** (A.S. *balca*, a ridge, a beam.)

BALKER, *n.* *bawk*-er, among fishermen, one who stands on an eminence to espy the shoals of herrings, and signal their whereabouts; a huer.

BALKINGLY, *ad.* *bawk*-ing-le, so as to balk.

BALKY, *a.* *bawk*-e, apt to stop suddenly.

BALL, *n.* bawl, anything round or roundish; a bullet; the globe; a game with a ball; the pill used in veterinary practice: *v.t.* to form into a ball: *v.i.* to form into balls, as snow on horses' hoofs, in travelling. **Ball and socket**, a form of joint, made usually of metal, the ball turning in any direction within the close-fitting socket in which it is partially enclosed. **Ball bearings**, a series of small hard steel balls placed between a wheel and the shaft or axle for the purpose of reducing friction. **Balled. Balling. Balls.** (Fr. *balle*, a ball.)

BALL, *n.* bawl, an assembly for dancing. (Fr. *bal*.)

BALLAD, *n.* *bal*-lad, a popular semi-epic or patriotic tale of adventure or daring in verse, originally sung to the harp; a short air of simple construction. (O.Fr. *ballade*.)

BALLADE, *n.* bal-*lahd*, a poem consisting of three stanzas and a refrain. (Fr. originated in 15th century.)

BALLADER, *n.* *bal*-lad-er, a writer or singer of ballads.

BALLADMAKER, *n.* *bal*-lad-make-er, a composer of ballads.

BALLADMONGER, *n.* *bal*-lad-mung-ger, a trader in ballads.

BALLADRY, *n.* *bal*-lad-re, the subject or style of ballads.

BALLADSINGER, *n.* *bal*-lad-sing-er, one who sings ballads in the streets.

BALLAST, *n.* *bal*-last, heavy matter laid in the hold of a ship, to keep it steady when there is no cargo; that which is used to make anything steady; the earth or gravel used to fill up the spaces between the rails on a railway: *v.t.* to place ballast in; to keep steady. **Ballasted. Ballasting. Ballasts.** (Dan. *bag*, behind, and *last*, load.)

BALLASTAGE, *n.* *bal*-last-age, a duty paid for leave to take ballast.

BALLASTING, *n.* *bal*-last-ing, anything used for ballast.

BALL-CARTRIDGE, *n.* *bawl-kar*-tridj, a cartridge charged with a bullet.

BALLCOCK, *n.* *bawl*-kok, a water-cock of a cistern, with a lever attached, bearing a hollow metal ball, which, as it rises and sinks with the water, regulates the supply.

BALLERINA, *n.* bal-le-*reen*-ah, a ballet-girl. (It. *ballerina*.)

BALLET, *n.* *bal*-lay, a more or less complicated dance; a scenic representation of actions, characters, and passions, by means of gesture and music, accompanied with dancing. (Fr. *ballet*.)

BALL-FLOWER, *n.* *bawl*-flou-er, an ornament like a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it [Arch.].

BALLIAGE, *n.* *bal*-le-aje, a small duty formerly paid to the City of London on certain exports.

BALLING-GUN, *n.* *bawl*-ing-gun, an instrument for forcing medicine in balls into a horse's gullet.

BALLISTA, *n.* bal-*lis*-ta, a military engine used by the ancients for throwing darts and stones. (L. *ballista*.)

BALLISTIC, *a.* bal-*lis*-tik, pertaining to the throwing of missiles or shooting projectiles. **Ballistic curve**, the path of a projectile. **Ballistic pendulum**, an instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

BALLISTICS, *n.pl.* bal-*lis*-tiks, the science of projectiles.

BALLISTITE, *n.* *bal*-list-ite, a smokeless explosive containing nitro-glycerin and soluble nitro-cellulose.

BALLIUM, *n.* *bal*-le-um, the court within a fortified castle; an outer bulwark; a bailey.

BALLONET, *n.* *bal*-lon-net, small balloon, or gas-bag, within a dirigible.

BALLOON, *n.* bal-*loon*, any spherical hollow body; a large spherical bag of silk or other light material, which, being filled with gas or heated air, rises and floats in the air; a glass receiver, of a spherical form, used in distilling [Chem.]; a kind of firework resembling a bomb [Pyr.]; a ball, or globe, on the top of a pillar or cupola [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *balon*, a small ball.)

BALLOONING, *n.* bal-*loon*-ing, the construction and management of balloons.

BALLOONIST, *n.* bal-*loon*-ist, one who makes or ascends in a balloon.

BALLOT, *n.* *bal*-lot, a little ball, ticket, or anything used to give a secret vote; the act or practice of voting by balls or tickets; the number of votes given: *v.t.* to choose or elect by ballot: *v.i.* to vote by ballot. **Balloted. Balloting. Ballots.** (It. *ballotta*, a small ball used in voting.)

BALLOTADE, *n.* *bal*-lo-tade, balotade.

BALLOTAGE, *n.* *bal*-lo-tahj, the second ballot between the two highest candidates. (Fr.)

BALLOT-BOX, *n.* *bal*-lot-box, a box used in voting by ballot.

BALLOTING, *n.* *bal*-lot-ing, the act of voting by ballot.

BALM, *n.* bahm, the sap or juice of trees or shrubs that are specially odoriferous or aromatic; any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain; the name of several aromatic plants, particularly of the genus *Melissa* [Bot.]: *v.t.* to anoint with balm; to assuage; to soothe. **Balm of Gilead**, the resin of *Commiphora opobalsamum*, a tree of Arabia Felix; the resin of a North American coniferous tree, *Abies balsamea*, also known as Canada balsam. **Balmed. Balming. Balms.** (O.Fr. *basme*, resin of balsam.)

BALM-CRICKET, *n.* bahm-*krik*-it, the field-cricket.

BALMILY, *ad.* *bahm*-e-le, in a balmy manner.

BALMY, *a.* *bahm*-e, like balm; fragrant; soothing; mild.

BALNEARY, *n.* *bal*-ne-a-re, a bath-room: *a.* pertaining to bathing. (L. *balnearis*.)

BALNEOLOGY, *n.* bal-ne-*ol*-o-je, the study of bathing. (L. *balneum*, a bath.)

BALNEUM, *n.* *bal*-ne-um, a bath [Chem.]. (L. *balneum*, a bath.)

BALOTADE, *n.* *bal*-o-tade, the leap of a horse, as between two pillars or upon a straight line, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind-feet without jerking out [Man.].

BALSA, *n.* *bahl*-sa, a Peruvian double-boat raft of great buoyancy.

BALSAM, *n.* *bawl*-sam, an oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously, or by incision, from certain plants. (L. *balsamum*, gum of balsam-tree.)

BALSAM, *n.* *bawl*-sam, the balsamine.

BALSAMIC, *a.* bal-*sam*-ik, having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; soft; soothing: *n.* a warm, demulcent, oily medicine.

BALSAMICAL, *a.* bal-*sam*-ik-al, balsamic.

BALSAMICALLY, *ad.* bal-*sam*-ik-al-le, in a balsamic manner.

BALSAMIFEROUS, *a.* bal-sam-*if*-er-us, producing balsam.

BALSAMINE, *n.* *bawl*-sa-mine, the plant touch-me-not, *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*.

BALTIMORE-BIRD, *n.* *bawl*-te-more-burd, the Baltimore hangnest, *Icterus galbula*, an American singing bird, about the size of a linnet, with a body of bright gold colour.

BALUSTER, *n.* *bal*-us-ter, a small column used for balustrades. (Fr. *baluster*.)

BALUSTERED, *a.* *bal*-us-terd, having balusters.

BALUSTRADE, *n.* *bal*-us-trade, a row of balusters, joined by a coping, serving as a fence or for ornament.

BAM, *n.* bam, a hoax, a falsehood: *v.t.* to cheat in order to deceive. **Bammed. Bamming. Bams.**

BAMBINO, *n.* bam-*bee*-no, a figure of the infant Christ in swaddling-bands, surrounded by a halo and a group of angels. (It. a child.)

BAMBOCCIATA, *n.* bam-botch-i-*ah*-ta, a picture of rustic homely life, as seen in fairs and merry-makings. (*Bamboccio*, child or simpleton, the nickname of Van Laar, the inventor.)

BAMBOO, *n.* bam-*boo*, a plant of a species of *Bambusa*, a genus of tropical and sub-tropical giant grasses ranging up to 150 feet in height and a foot in diameter. (Malay, *bambu*.)

BAMBOOZLE, *v.t.* bam-*boo*-zl, to confound; to mystify. **Bamboozled. Bamboozles. Bamboozling.**

BAN, *n.* ban, proclamation; interdiction; proscription; curse; excommunication; a pecuniary mulct or penalty: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to curse; to interdict **Banned. Banning. Bans.** (A.S. *gebann*, a proclamation.)

BAN, *n.* ban, a muslin, from banana fibre.

BANAL, *a.* *ban*-al, *or* ba-*nal*, trite; commonplace; vulgar.

BANALITY, *n.* ba-*nal*-e-te, a commonplace; vulgarity. (Fr. *banalité*.)

BANANA, *n.* ba-*nah*-na, a tropical plant, closely allied to the plantain, with a clustering fruit that is very nutritious, and in some parts forms a most important article of food, *Musa sapientum*. (Sp.)

BANCO, *n.* *bank*-o, a bench or a bank; bank money in contrast with local currency. **Sittings in banco**, when several judges are together on the bench [Law]. (It.)

BAND, *n.* band, anything which binds together; a narrow strip of cloth for binding or weaving round anything; a fillet; a tie; a chain; something worn about the neck, as a clergyman's bands; any flat, low member or moulding, broad, but not deep [Arch.]; a belt for the transmission of power in a machine [Mech.]: *v.t.* to bind with a band; to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy; to bind with a band of a different colour from the charge [Her.]: *v.i.* to associate. **Banded. Banding. Bands.** (Ice. *band*.)

BAND, *n.* band, a body of armed men; a company of musical performers; a company of persons united in any common design. (Fr. *bande*.)

BANDAGE, *n.* *band*-aje, a strip of woven fabric used in dressing and binding up wounds and injuries; that which is bound over something else; *v.t.* to bind with a bandage. **Bandaged. Bandages. Bandaging.**

BANDANNA, *n.* ban-*dan*-nah, a kind of silk handkerchief manufactured in India, having a red, blue, or other dark ground, with small white or brightly-coloured spots; a process in calico-printing in which the same effect is obtained on a dark ground by discharging the colour. (Hind. *bándhnú*, a silk cloth of a special kind.)

BANDBOX, *n.* *band*-box, a light box of thin bent wood for hats, caps, bonnets, or other light articles. (Derived from the boxes used in 17th century to carry ruffs.)

BANDEAU, *n.* *ban*-do: *pl.* **Bandeaux**, a head-band. (Fr.)

BANDED, *a.* *band*-ed, striated with coloured bands.

BANDELET, *n.* *band*-e-let, a little band or flat moulding.

BANDERILLA, *n.* *ban*-de-*ril*-la, a bull-fighter's barbed dart. (Sp.)

BANDEROLE, *n.* *band*-er-ole, a narrow streamer under the crook of a crosier, and folding over the staff [Her.]; a streamer or pennant flown at the mast-head, or used to mark a military position. (Fr.)

BANDIAN, *n.* *ban*-de-an, badiane.

BANDICOOT, *n.* *band*-e-koot, a huge Indian rat, *Nesocia bandicota*, whose flesh is used for food; an Australian marsupial insectivore of the genus *Perameles*. (Telugu. *pandi-kokku*, pig-like rat.)

BANDIT, *n.* *ban*-dit, *pl.* Banditti, ban-*dit*-te; an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow. (It. *bandito*, exiled or outlawed.)

BANDLE, *n.* *ban*-dl, an Irish measure of two feet. (Ir. *bannlamh*, a hand measure.)

BANDLET, *n.* *band*-let, bandelet.

BANDMASTER, *n.* *band*-mahst-er, the conductor of a naval or military band.

BANDOG, *n.* *ban*-dog, a large dog kept chained. (*Bind*, and *dog*.)

BANDOLEER, *n.* *ban*-do-*leer*, a leather belt formerly worn by musketeers over the right shoulder to sustain their firearms; small cases of wood or leather attached to a bandoleer, each containing a charge of powder; a shoulder-belt for holding cartridges. (Fr. *bandoulière*.)

BANDOLIER, *n.* *band*-o-leer, bandoleer.

BANDOLINE, *n.* *ban*-do-leen, a substance applied to the hair to keep it flat and smooth, often made from extract of quince-seeds.

BANDORE, *n.* *ban*-dore, an ancient kind of lute. (Sp. *bandurria*.)

BANDROL, *n.* *band*-role, a little flag or streamer, a banderole.

BANDSMAN, *n.* *bandz*-man, a member of a band.

BANDSAW, *n.* *band*-saw, a thin saw stretched on a frame; an endless saw working over two pulleys.

BANDY, *n.* *band*-e, a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a game at ball with such a club; hockey on the ice: *a.* having an outward bend: *v.t.* to beat to and fro, as at bandy; to toss to and fro; to give and take; to toss about: *v.i.* to contend as at bandy. **Bandied. Bandies. Bandying.** (Fr. *bandé*, bent.)

BANDY-LEGGED, *a.* *band*-e-legd, having bow legs.

BANE, *n.* bane, poison; any fatal cause; ruin; destruction; the rot in sheep. (A.S. *bana*, destruction.)

BANEBERRY, *n.* *bane*-ber-re, the herb-christopher, the berries of which are poisonous, *Actæa spicata*.

BANEFUL, *a.* *bane*-ful, destructive; deadly.

BANEFULLY, *ad.* *bane*-ful-le, in a baneful manner.

BANEFULNESS, *n.* *bane*-ful-ness, the quality of being baneful.

BANEWORT, *n.* *bane*-wurt, the plant deadly-nightshade, *Atropa belladonna*.

BANG, *v.t.* bang, to beat; to handle roughly; to force to with a loud noise; to surpass: *v.i.* to resound with a loud noise; to thump at: *n.* a sudden slamming sound. **Banged. Banging. Bangs.** (Ice. *banga*, a knocking about.)

BANG, *n.* bang, bangue.

BANG, *a.* bang, cut straight across, as a woman's hair on her forehead, or a horse's tail.

BANGLE, *n.* *bang*-gl, an ornament worn upon the arms and ankles by the natives in some parts of India and Africa. (Hind. *bangri*, a bracelet of glass.)

BANGLE-EARS, *n.pl.* *bang*-gl-eerz, loose hanging ears, like those of a dog; an imperfection in a horse.

BANGUE, *n.* bang, a narcotic and intoxicant from Indian hemp; bhang. (Pers. *bang*.)

BANIAN, *n.* *ban*-yan, a caste among the Hindus of travelling merchants, very strict in abstinence from animal food; a man's morning gown, resembling the loose dress worn by the Banians; the banyan-tree, *Ficus benghalensis*. Banian day, among seamen, a day on which no flesh meat was served.

BANISH, *v.t.* *ban*-ish, to condemn to exile; to drive or force away. **Banished. Banishes. Banishing.** (O.Fr. *banis*, from *banir*, to exile.)

BANISHMENT, *n.* *ban*-ish-ment, the act of banishing; the state of being banished; exile; expulsion.

BANISTER, *n.* *ban*-is-ter, a corruption of baluster, when applied to the railings of a staircase. (*Baluster*.)

BANJO, *n.* *ban*-jo, a stringed instrument with a body like a tambourine and a head and neck like a guitar, and played with the fingers.

BANJOIST, *n.* *ban*-jo-ist, one who plays the banjo.

BANK, *n.* bank, a mound or ridge of earth or of sand; the margin of a river or lake; a rising gradient; the side of a railway cutting; a shoal; a rowing bench; the face of the coal in a mine; the surface round the top of a mine shaft; a pile of clouds: *v.t.* to raise a mound about; to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank. Bank a fire, to cover up or shut in a fire so that it may burn low. **Banked. Banking. Banks.** (Scand. *banke*.)

BANK, *n.* bank, an establishment which trades in money, by receiving, lending, or exchanging it; the banking office; a company associated in banking business; a fund: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to do banking. Bank Holiday, a public holiday declared by Act of Parliament, such as Boxing Day, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and the first Monday in August, in England, and Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the first Mondays in May and August, in Scotland. Bank Rate, the rate at which the Bank of England discounts bills of exchange. **Banked. Banking. Banks.** (Fr. *banque*, originally the bench at which the moneylenders and exchangers sat.)

BANK, *n.* bank, the pool at a gaming table.

BANKABLE, *a.* *bank*-a-bl, receivable at a bank.

BANK-AGENT, *n.* *bank*-ay-jent, the manager of a branch banking office.

BANK-BILL, *n.* *bank*-bill, a note, or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time.

BANK-BOOK, *n.* *bank*-book, a pass-book which is a copy of the customer's account in the books of the bank.

BANK-CREDIT, *n.* *bank*-kred-it, permission, on security given, to draw to a certain amount.

BANKER, *n.* *bank*-er, one who keeps a bank or traffics in money; a vessel in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; a stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a card game.

BANKET, *n.* *bank*-et, the conglomerate rock forming the gold reef of the Transvaal; a cake containing raisins.

BANKING, *n.* *bank*-ing, the act of casting up a bank; the business of a banker; the tilting up of an aeroplane at an acute angle, flying round a curve: *a.* pertaining to or conducted by a bank.

BANK-NOTE, *n.* *bank*-note, a promissory note, payable on demand, issued by a bank.

BANKRUPT, *n.* *bank*-rupt, one who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person: *a.* unable to pay one's debts; insolvent: *v.t.* to break one in trade, to make insolvent. **Bankrupted. Bankrupting. Bankrupts.** (Fr. *banqueroute*.)

BANKRUPTCY, *n.* *bank*-rupt-se, the state of being a bankrupt; the act of becoming a bankrupt. Act of bankruptcy, an act by which a debtor renders himself liable to be declared a bankrupt.

BANK-STOCK, *n.* *bank*-stock, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANLIEUE, *n.* *bahn*-lew, the territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town. (Fr. *banlieue*.)

BANNER, *n.* *ban*-ner, a rectangular flag, ensign, or standard, adorned with some device or emblem; a flag borne between two poles; the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla [Bot.]. (O.Fr. *baniere*.)

BANNERED, *a.* *ban*-nerd, furnished with banners.

BANNERET, *n.* *ban*-ner-et, a knighthood conferred on the field of battle, in reward for valour; a knight so created; a Swiss officer who had charge of the banner of his canton. (O.Fr. *baneret*.)

BANNEROL, *n.* *ban*-ner-ole, a small banner; bandrol.

BANNOCK, *n.* *ban*-nok, a cake made of oatmeal or barley-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire. (Gael. *bannach*, an oaten cake.)

BANNS, *n.pl.* banz, notice of an intention of marriage, given in a church; ban.

BANNY, *n.* *ban*-ne, the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*.

BANQUET, *n.* *bank*-wet, a sumptuous feast; a dinner with speeches, &c.: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to feast; to regale one's self with rich fare. **Banqueted. Banqueting. Banquets.** (Fr. *banquet*.)

BANQUETER, *n.* *bank*-wet-er, a feaster; one who gives rich feasts.

BANQUETING, *n.* *bank*-wet-ing, the act of feasting; luxurious living.

BANQUETTE, *n.* *ban*-ket, a foot bank, behind a parapet, on which the besieged stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge, raised above the carriage-way.

BANSHEE, *n.* *ban*-she, an Irish fairy attached to a house and giving evil omens. (Gael. *beanshith*.)

BANSTICKLE, *n.* *ban*-stik-kl, a stickleback; any fish of the genus *Gasterosteus*.

BANTAM, *n.* *ban*-tam, a dwarf fowl, probably first brought from Bantam, in Java; a short man; a boxer of light weight; a kind of painted or carved work, like that from Japan, but more gaudy: *a.* of bantam breed; small.

BANTER, *v.t.* *ban*-ter, to rail at humorously; to make a joke of: *n.* a joking or jesting; pleasant raillery; ridicule. **Bantered. Bantering. Banters.**

BANTERING, *n.* *ban*-ter-ing, the act of railing humorously.

BANTING, *n.* *bant*-ing, Banting's dietary for reducing corpulency. (From the discoverer, William Banting.)

BANTLING, *n.* *bant*-ling, a young child. (Ger. *bänkling*, bastard.)

BANTU, *n.* *bahn*-too, a group of South African languages spoken by many tribes of mixed negroid and Hamitic stock.

BANYAN, *n.* *ban*-yan, the banian or Indian fig, *Ficus benghalensis*, a tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new stocks, till they cover a prodigious extent of ground.

BANZAI, *n.* bahn-*zah*-ee, the Japanese cheer ("Live for ever!").

BAOBAB, *n.* *bay*-o-bab, the monkey bread or sour gourd, an African tree with a stem of great thickness, *Adansonia digitata*.

BAPHOMETIC, *a.* baf-o-*met*-ik, consecrated as a Templar, under the curse of Baphomet, or Mahomet, if one retracts.

BAPTISM, *n. bap*-tizm, the initiatory rite or sacrament of the Christian Church by solemn immersion in or sprinkling with water. (O.Fr. *baptiser.*)

BAPTISMAL, *a.* bap-*tiz*-mal, pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, *n. bap*-tist, one who administers baptism; a supporter of adult baptism.

BAPTISTERY, *n. bapt*-is-ter-e, or *bapt*-is-tre, the place where baptism is administered.

BAPTIZABLE, *a.* bap-*tize*-a-bl, that may be baptized.

BAPTIZE, *v.t.* bap-*tize*, to administer baptism. Baptized. Baptizes. Baptizing.

BAR, *n.* bar, a rod of wood, iron, or other solid substance, used as a lever, an axis, or an obstruction; a cross beam or bolt; a barrier for defence; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbour, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult: the railing that encloses the place which barristers occupy in courts of justice; the place in a court at which criminals stand during trial; those who plead at the bar; any tribunal, as, the bar of public opinion; the enclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee-house, where liquors are served out; the clasp on a medal ribbon denoting an additional distinction or recording the battle in which the wearer took part; anything laid across another, as stripes in colour, and the like; the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks; an ordinary, consisting of the space included by two straight lines drawn across the escutcheon [Her.]; a peremptory exception, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action [Law]; a line drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats [Mus.]; an ingot, lump, or wedge, from the mines, run in a mould, and unwrought [Comm.]: *v.t.* to fasten with a bar; to obstruct; to exclude; to except; to cross with stripes of a different colour. Barred. Barring. Bars. (Fr. *barre.*)

BARB, *n.* barb, a beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; the throat piece of a wimple as worn by nuns and nurses; the down covering the surface of some plants [Bot.]; the points that stand backward in an arrow or fish-hook, to prevent its being extracted; a lateral filament of a feather, otherwise known as a plate, the plates being linked together at their free ends by the barbules which are generally interlinked by hooklets: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs, as a fish-hook or spear; to clothe with armour. Barbed. Barbing. Barbs. (L. *barba*, a beard.)

BARB, *n.* barb, a horse of Barbary breed; a Barbary pigeon.

BARBACAN, *n. bar*-ba-kan, a barbican; a fortification or defence to a town or castle outside the walls, generally in front of the gate, or at the end of a drawbridge; an opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are levelled and fired. (Fr. *barbacane.*)

BARBADOS-CHERRY, *n.* bar-*bay*-doze-*cher*-re, a tree with a pleasant acid fruit, *Malpighia urens.*

BARBADOS-LEG, *n.* bar-*bay*-doze-leg, elephantiasis.

BARBARIAN, *n.* bar-*bare*-e-an, a man in a rude uncivilized state; a savage; one destitute of pity or humanity: *a.* rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman. (Gr. and L. *barbaros*, speaking a language foreign to that of either Greece or Rome.)

BARBARIC, *a.* bar-*bar*-rik, indicating barbarism.

BARBARISM, *n. bar*-ba-rizm, a form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a language; a rude, ignorant, uncivilized state; brutality; cruelty.

BARBARITY, *n.* bar-*bar*-re-te, the state of being barbarous.

BARBARIZATION, *n. bar*-ba-rize-*ay*-shon, the act of making, or state of being barbarous.

BARBARIZE, *v.t. bar*-ba-rize, to make barbarous. Barbarized. Barbarizes. Barbarizing.

BARBAROUS, *a. bar*-ba-rus, rude; uncivilized; barbaric; cruel; unidiomatic.

BARBAROUSLY, *ad. bar*-ba-rus-le, in a barbarous manner.

BARBAROUSNESS, *n. bar*-ba-rus-ness, the quality or state of being barbarous.

BARBASTELLE, *n.* bar-ba-*stel*, a bat with bearded lips, *Synotus barbastellus.*

BARBATE, *a. bar*-bate, bearded; awned [Bot.]. (L. *barba*, a beard.)

BARBE, *n.* barb, a piece of the defensive armour of a knight's war-horse; a piece of linen worn by nuns and widows about the chin. Fire in barbe, to fire the cannon over the parapet [Mil.]. (Fr. *barbe*, a beard.)

BARBECUE, *n. bar*-be-kew, a wooden framework on which meat is smoked or dried; a hog, ox, or any large animal broiled or roasted whole; hence, an entertainment in the open air, at which animals dressed whole, and provisions of other kinds, are consumed; a terrace: a platform on which coffee beans are spread to dry in the sun: *v.t.* to smoke or cure meat. Barbecued. Barbecues. Barbecuing. (Sp. *barbacoa.*)

BARBED, *a.* barbd, bearded; furnished with barbs; furnished with armour.

BARBE-FEATHERS, *n.pl. barb*-feth-ers, feathers under a hawk's beak.

BARBEL, *n. barb*-el, a fish, allied to the carp, with two pairs of beard-like appendages on its upper jaw, *Barbus vulgaris*: *pl.* small cylindrical processes appended to the mouths of some fishes.

BARBELLATE, *a. bar*-bel-ate, bearded by short stiff bristles [Bot.].

BARBER, *n. bar*-ber, one who shaves beards, and cuts and dresses hair: *v.t.* to shave or cut hair. Barber surgeon, formerly, one who practised both shaving and surgery. Barbered. Barbering. Barbers. (L. *barba*, a beard.)

BARBERRY, *n. bar*-ber-re, a thorny shrub of the genus *Berberis.*

BARBET, *n. bar*-bet, a tropical climbing bird allied to the toucans and woodpeckers; a dog with long, coarse, curly hair.

BARBETTE, *n.* bar-*bet*, a terrace inside a parapet, so raised as to admit of the cannon being fired over the top [Fort.]; the armoured turret of a warship. (Fr.)

BARBICAN, *n. bar*-be-kan, a barbacan.

BARBITON, *n. barb*-it-on, an ancient musical stringed instrument allied to the lyre. (Gr. *barbitos*, many-stringed musical instrument.)

BARBULE, *n. bar*-bewl, a very minute barb or beard.

BARCAROLLE, *n. bar*-ka-role, a melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a boat song; any melody after the manner of the Venetian boat song; a boatman in Italy. (It. *barcaruolo*, boatman.)

BARD, *n.* bard, an armoured horse's breastplate.

BARD, *n.* bard, a Celtic minstrel; a poet. (W. *bardd.*)

BARD, *n.* bard, a thin slice of bacon for larding. (Fr.)

BARDIC, *a. bard*-ik, pertaining to bards, or their poetry; written by a bard.

BARDISH, *a. bard*-ish, bardic.

BARDISM, *n. bard*-izm, the learning and maxims of bards.

BARE, *pt.* of bear.

BARE, *a.* bare, naked; uncovered; with the head uncovered, from respect; unadorned; poor; destitute; much worn; empty: *v.t.* to strip; to make bare. Bare poles, the masts of a ship at sea without sails. Bared. Bares. Baring. (A.S. *bær*, naked.)

BAREBACK, *a. bare*-bak, without cover or saddle.

BAREBONED, *a. bare*-boand, lean, so that the bones stand out.

BAREFACED, *a. bare*-fayst, with the face uncovered without concealment; open, or aboveboard; shameless.

BAREFACEDLY, *ad. bare*-fayst-le, in a barefaced manner.

BAREFACEDNESS, *n. bare*-fayst-ness, the quality of being barefaced.

BAREFOOT, *a.* or *ad. bare*-foot, with the feet bare.

BAREFOOTED, *a. bare*-foot-ed, having the feet bare.

BAREGE, *n.* ba-*rayj*, a thin fabric resembling gauze, of worsted and silk or cotton. (Baréges, in the south of France.)

BAREGNAWN, *a. bare*-nawn, eaten bare.
BAREHEADED, *a.* bare-*hed*-ed, having the head uncovered.
BARELEGGED, *a. bare*-legd, having the legs bare.
BARELY, *ad. bare*-le, in a bare manner.
BARENECKED, *a. bare*-nekt, having the neck uncovered.
BARENESS, *n. bare*-ness, the state or quality of being bare.
BAREPICKED, *a. bare*-pikt, picked to the bone.
BARERIBBED, *a. bare*-ribd, very lean.
BARET, *n. bar*-et, a barret; a biretta, formerly a flat cap worn by men-at-arms; a bishop or cardinal's cap. (Fr.)
BARGAIN, *n. barg*-en, a contract, generally concerning sale and purchase; the thing bought or sold; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell; to transfer for a consideration. **Strike a bargain,** to complete a bargain. **Into the bargain,** over and above. **Bargained. Bargaining. Bargains.** (Fr. *barguigner*, to higgle.)
BARGAINEE, *n. barg*-en-ee, he who accepts a bargain.
BARGAINER, *n. barg*-en-er, he who makes a bargain.
BARGE, *n.* barj, a large boat, generally flat-bottomed, used for loading and unloading ships, or for carrying heavy burdens on rivers and canals; a boat of state; the boat of the commanding officer of a ship of war; a boat for passengers and goods taken under tow by a steamboat. (It. *barca*, a boat.)
BARGEBOARD, *n. barj*-bord, the facing board placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof [Arch.]. (*Vergeboard.*)
BARGE-COUPLES, *n.pl. barj*-kup-pls, two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building [Arch.].
BARGE-COURSE, *n. barj*-kō-rse, that part of the tiling of a roof which projects beyond the external face of the gable; also, the coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.
BARGEE, *n. bar*-jee, a bargeman.
BARGEMAN, *n. barj*-man, the manager of a barge.
BARGEMASTER, *n. barj*-mahst-er, the owner of a barge.
BARIA, *n. bare*-e-a, baryta.
BARIC, *a. bar*-rik, barometric.
BARIC, *a. bare*-ik, pertaining to barium.
BARILLA, *n.* ba-*ril*-la, formerly, the raw material of sodium carbonate obtained by burning to ashes seaweeds and certain maritime plants on the coast of Spain; the alkali so obtained. (Sp.)
BARILLET, *n.* bar-*il*-let, the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch. (Fr. *baril*, a barrel.)
BAR-IRON, *n. bar*-i-urn, iron wrought into malleable bars.
BARITONE, *n. ba*-re-tone, a male voice between tenor and bass: *a.* barytone.
BARIUM, *n. bare*-e-um, the chemical element Ba, the metallic base of baryta.
BARK, *n.* bark, a small ship; a sailing boat. (Fr. *barque*, small vessel.)
BARK, *n.* bark, the outer coverings of a plant beyond the wood, and formed of tissue parallel with it; Peruvian bark; tanner's bark: *v.t.* to peel; to strip off the bark; to cover with bark; to graze the skin. **Barked. Barking. Barks.** (Dan. *bark.*)
BARK, *n.* bark, the voice of a dog or wolf: *v.i.* to make the noise of dogs; to clamour. **Barked. Barking. Barks.** (A.S. *beorcan*, to bark.)
BARK-BARED, *a. bark*-bayrd, stripped of the bark.
BARK-BED, *n. bark*-bed, a hotbed made of tanner's bark; any similar hotbed [Hort.].
BARK-BOUND, *a. bark*-bound, having the bark too firm or close.
BARKER, *n. bark*-er, one who strips trees of their bark; one who clamours unreasonably; one who stands at a shop door to invite customers. **Barker's mill,** a glass container which moves by the force of the water issuing from it, so called from its inventor.
BARKERY, *n. bark*-er-e, a tan-house.
BARKING-IRONS *n.pl. bark*-ing-i-urnz, tools for taking off the bark of trees used in tanning; pistols.
BARK-MILL, *n. bark*-mill, a mill for crushing bark.
BARK-PIT, *n. bark*-pit, a tan-vat.
BARKY, *a. bark*-e, consisting of or containing bark.
BARLEY, *n. bar*-ley, a cereal of the genus *Hordeum*, used especially for making malt. **Pearl barley,** dressed barley. **Pot barley,** barley stripped of the husk. (A.S. *bærlic*, barley-like.)
BARLEY-BRAKE, *n. bar*-ley-brake an ancient rustic game played round stacks of grain.
BARLEY-BREE, *n. bar*-lee-bree, strong beer.
BARLEY-BROTH, *n. bar*-ley-brawth, Scotch broth, a broth made by boiling barley and flesh along with certain vegetables; beer.
BARLEYCORN, *n. bar*-ley-korn, a grain of barley; the third of an inch.
BARLEYMEAL, *n. bar*-ley-meel, barley ground into flour.
BARLEYMILL, *n. bar*-ley-mil, a mill for making pot and pearl-barley.
BARLEYMOW, *n. bar*-ley-moh, a place for storing reaped barley; a stack of barley.
BARLEY-SUGAR, *n. bar*-ley-*shu*-gar, sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.
BARLEY-WATER, *n. bar*-ley-waw-ter, a cooling drink made by boiling pearl-barley in water.
BARM, *n.* barm, yeast; the froth upon malt liquor when fermenting, and used as leaven; the bosom or lap. (A.S. *beorma*, yeast.)
BARMAID, *n. bar*-made, a female barman.
BARMAN, *n. bar*-man, a man who serves at the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.
BARMASTER, *n. bar*-mahst-er, a superintendent of mines. (Ger. *berg*, a mountain, and *meister*, master.)
BARMBRACK, *n. barm*-brack, a light currant cake or loaf baked in Ireland.
BARMECIDE, *a. bar*-me-side, unreal; imaginary. (From the imaginary feast provided for the beggar by the Barmecide prince in the Arabian Nights.)
BARMKIN, *n. barm*-kin, barnekin.
BARMY, *n. bar*-me, a small fish of the genus *Gasterosteus.*
BARMY, *a. barm*-e, containing barm; light-headed; crazy.
BARN, *n.* barn, a covered building for storing grain, hay or straw; or for cattle: *v.t.* to lay up in a barn. **Barned. Barning. Barns.** (A.S. *bern*, from *berecærn*, barn.)
BARNABAS, *n. barn*-a-bas, a composite plant, the cornflower or corn bluebottle, *Centaurea cyanus.*
BARNACLE, *n. barn*-a-kl, a cirriped, commonly found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea; a species of goose, formerly fabulously supposed by some to grow from trees, and by others to be generated by the cirriped from which it takes its name: *pl.* an instrument put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a pair of spectacles. (Fr. *bernaque.*)
BARNAGH, *n. barn*-ah, a mollusc, the large whelk, *Fusus antiquus.*
BARN-DOOR, *n. barn*-dawr, door of a barn: *a.* reared in the farmyard. **Barn door fowls,** domestic fowls.
BARNEKIN, *n. barn*-kin, the outermost ward of a castle, otherwise the barmkin.
BARN-OWL, *n. barn*-oul, the screech owl, *Strix flammea.*
BAROGRAPH, *n. bar*-o-graf, a self-recording aneroid barometer; a contrivance for recording the variations in atmospheric pressure; a graphic record of such variations. (Gr. *baros*, weight, and *grapho*, write.)
BAROLOGY, *n.* ba-*rol*-o-je, the science of weight. (Gr. *baros*, and *logos*, science.)
BAROMETER, *n.* ba-*rom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere, and so indicating changes of weather, as well as determining altitudes. (Gr. *baros*, and *metron*, a measure.)
BAROMETRIC, *a.* ba-ro-*met*-rik, barometrical.
BAROMETRICAL, *a.* ba-ro-*met*-rik-al, pertaining or relating to the barometer.
BAROMETRICALLY, *ad.* ba-ro-*met*-rik-al-le, by means of a barometer.
BAROMETZ, *n. bar*-o-metz, a fern, *Cibotium barometz*, which, from its shaggy nature and habit, resembles a crouching animal.

BARON, *n. ba*-ron, a peer; a title or degree of nobility, the lowest in the British peerage; a judge of the old court of Exchequer; a husband, as, baron and feme, husband and wife [Law]. **Baron of beef,** two sirloins not cut asunder. **Barons of the Cinque Ports,** members of the House of Commons formerly elected by the Cinque Ports. (Fr.)

Baron's Coronet.

BARONAGE, *n. ba*-ron-aje, the body of the barons; the dignity of a baron; the land giving title to a baron; a book about barons and their families.

BARONESS, *n. ba*-ron-ess, a baron's wife or widow; a woman bearing a barony in her own right.

BARONET, *n. ba*-ron-et, the lowest hereditary rank taking precedence next below a baron and above a knight. (The word is the diminutive of baron and many of the lesser barons were called baronets before the accession of the Tudors.)

BARONETAGE, *n. ba*-ron-et-aje, the collective body of baronets; the rank of baronet; a book about baronets and their families.

BARONETCY, *n. ba*-ron-et-se, the dignity of a baronet.

BARONIAL, *a.* ba-*rone*-yal, pertaining to the nobility or baronage.

BARONY, *n. ba*-ro-ne, the lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland; a mediæval land-tenure. (O.Fr. *baronie.*)

BAROQUE, *n.* ba-*roke,* a design which is more lavish and showy than true and tasteful; an architectural style dating from early 18th century and rococo in character: hence *a.* of a rococo or grotesque nature.

BAROSCOPE, *n. bar*-ro-skope, an air-variation indicator. (Gr. *baros,* and *skopeo,* view.)

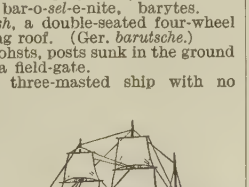
BAROSELENITE, *n.* bar-o-*sel*-e-nite, barytes.

BAROUCHE, *n.* ba-*roosh,* a double-seated four-wheel carriage, with a folding roof. (Ger. *barutsche.*)

BAR-POSTS, *n.pl. bar*-pohsts, posts sunk in the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

BARQUE, *n.* bark, a three-masted ship with no squaresails on the mizenmast. (Fr.)

BARQUENTINE, *n. bark*-en-*teen,* a three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the main and mizen. (Fr. *barque.*)



Barque.

BARRACAN, *n. bar*-ra-kan, a thick waterproof strong stuff like camlet of which the Roman toga was made. (Turk. *barrakan.*)

BARRACK, *n. bar*-ra k, a large building to lodge soldiers in, generally plural; originally a collection of huts covered with branches. (Fr. *baraque.*)

BARRACKING, *n. bar* -rak-ing, ironical cheering.

BARRACK-MASTER, *n. bar*-rak-*mahst*-er, the officer in charge of barracks.

BARRACOON, *n.* bar-ra-*koon,* an African fortified slave depot. (Sp.)

BARRACOUTA, *n.* bar-ra-*koot*-ah, a fish of the *Sphyræna* genus. (Sp. *barracuda.*)

BARRAGE, *n. bar*-rage, the act of barring; the forming an artificial bar in a stream to increase the depth of water. (Fr. *barrage.*)

BARRAGE, *n.* bar-*rahj,* a curtain of artillery fire rendering a sector, or given line, impassable.

BARRAS, *n. bar*-ras, a resinous exudation from *Pinus maritima* which is the raw material of Burgundy pitch.

BARRATOR, *n. bar*-ra-ter, an encourager of litigation; one who commits barratry [Comm.]. (O.Fr. *baratour,* a cheating knave.)

BARRATROUS, *a. bar*-ra-trus, guilty of barratry.

BARRATRY, *n. bar*-ra-tre, the practice of exciting or encouraging lawsuits; any species of fraud by a shipmaster or mariner, by which the owners, freighters, or insurers are injured. (O.Fr. *baraterie.*)

BARREL, *n. bar*-rel, a round oblong vessel, bulging in the middle, built of staves or bars, girt with loops and closed at both ends; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder about which anything is wound; a tube; a cask holding 36 gallons: *v.t.* to pack in a barrel. **Barrel of the ear,** a cavity behind the tympanum. **Barrelled. Barrelling. Barrels.** (Fr. *baril.*)

BARREL-BELLIED, *a. bar*-rel-*bel*-leed, having a large belly.

BARREL-BULK, *n. bar*-rel-bulk, five cubic feet [Naut.].

BARRELLED, *a. bar*-reld, having a barrel or tube.

BARREL-ORGAN, *n. bar*-rel-awr-gan, an instrument containing a cylinder studded with pegs, which, as the cylinder revolves, open a succession of valves that let in air to pipes, to produce the musical notes.

BARREL-VAULTED, *a. bar*-rel-*vawlt*-ed, having a semi-circular wooden roof.

BARREN, *a. bar*-ren, not producing young, or fruit, or ideas; unproductive; unfruitful; uninventive; *n.* any unproductive tract of land; in the Western States of America, land, not unproductive, but partly prairie and partly covered with stunted trees. **Barren flowers,** those having the genital organs absent or atrophied. (O.Fr. *baraine.*)

BARRENLY, *ad. bar*-ren-le, in a barren manner.

BARRENNESS, *n. bar*-ren-ness, the quality of being barren; sterility.

BARRET, *n. bar*-ret, a clerical or military cap. (Fr.)

BARRICADE, *n. bar*-re-*kade,* a fortification, made in haste, of anything that will serve to obstruct the progress of an enemy or shelter from attack; any bar or obstruction; that which defends: *v.t.* to stop up a passage; to fortify. **Barricaded. Barricades. Barricading.** (Fr. *barricade.*)

BARRICADO, *n.* bar-re-*kade*-o, barricade.

BARRICO, *n.* ba-*reek*-o, a keg of small size; a breaker. (Sp. *barrica.*)

BARRIER, *n. bar*-re-er, anything which hinders approach or attack; an enclosing fence; any limit or boundary. **Barrier Act,** an act in the Presbyterian Church which provides that no law shall be changed without the sanction of a majority of presbyteries. **Barrier reef,** a barrier of coral round islands and along shores with a lagoon between. (O.Fr. *barrière.*)

BARRING, *prep. barr*-ing, excepting.

BARRING-OUT, *n.* barr-ing-*out,* exclusion, especially of a schoolmaster by his pupils in sport at Christmas.

BARRISTER, *n. bar*-ris-ter, one called to the bar as a qualified advocate in the higher courts. (From *bar.*)

BARROW, *n. bar*-ro, a tumulus; a large mound of earth anciently raised over graves. (A.S. *beorg,* a hill.)

BARROW, *n. bar*-ro, a light small carriage; a hand-cart; a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne between two men; a frame with a box, supported by one wheel. (A.S. *ber-an,* to carry.)

BARRULET, *n. bar*-ru-let, a stripe, one-fourth the width of a bar, running horizontally [Her.].

BARRULY, *a. bar*-ru-le, barry of ten or more pieces [Her.].

BARRY, *a. bar*-re, divided across from side to side into an even number of partitions not exceeding ten, consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably disposed. **Barry bendy,** divided evenly, bar and bend-ways, by lines transverse and diagonal, drawn interchangeably varying the tinctures of which it consists. **Barry pily,** a particular manner of dividing the field into six or more pieces [Her.]. (All from O.Fr. *barré,* bent.)

BAR-SHEAR, *n. bar*-sheer, a contrivance for cutting metal bars.

BAR-SHOE, *n. bar*-shoo, a kind of horseshoe to protect the frog of the foot from injury.

BAR-SHOT, *n.* *bar*-shot, double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half-ball or round head at each end.
BAR-TENDER, *n.* *bar*-tend-er, a barman; also, a keeper or owner of an inn or public house [U.S.].
BARTER, *n.* *bar*-ter, traffic by exchange of commodities: *v.t.* to traffic by exchange: *v.i.* to give one thing for another. **Bartered. Bartering. Barters.** (O.Fr. *bareter*, to cheat.)
BARTIZAN, *n.* *bar*-te-zan, a small overhanging turret, projecting from the corners of ancient fortifications.
BARTON, *n.* *bar*-tun, the domain lands of a manor; the manor itself; the outhouses; a farmyard. (A.S. *bere*, barley, and *tūn*, an enclosed space.)
BARTRAM, *n.* *bar*-tram, the plant pellitory, a species of *Parietaria*.
BARU, *n.* *bah*-ru, the fluffy fibre of an Indian sago palm used for stuffing pillows and caulking boats. (Hind.)
BARWOOD, *n.* *bar*-wood, a red dye-wood from Africa; camwood.
BARYCENTRIC, *a.* bar-re-*sent*-rik, distinctive of the centre of gravity.
BARYPHONIA, *n.* bar-re-*fohn*-yah, hoarseness.
BARYTA, *n.* ba-*ri*-ta, barium oxide, the heaviest of the earths [Min.].
BARYTES, *n.* ba-*ri*-teez, heavy spar; barium sulphate. (Gr. *barytēs*, weight.)
BARYTIC, *a.* ba-*rit*-ik, pertaining to, formed of, or containing barytes or baryta.
BARYTOCALCITE, *n.* ba-*rite*-o-*kal*-site, a mineral consisting of barium carbonate and calcium carbonate, with a trace of silica.
BARYTONE, *a.* *bar*-re-tone, baritone; pertaining to a grave, deep voice: *n.* a male voice between bass and tenor [Mus.]; the last syllable without an accent, the grave being understood [Gram.]. (It. *baritono*.)
BASAL, *a.* *bay*-sal, pertaining to, or constituting, the base; fundamental.
BASALT, *n.* *bas*-awlt, an igneous rock, often columnar, of a dark colour, and consisting chiefly of augite and felspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron. (L. *basaltes*, a syenite quarried in North Africa.)
BASALTIC, *a.* ba-*sawlt*-ik, pertaining to basalt; formed of, or containing, basalt.
BASALTIFORM, *a.* ba-*sawlt*-e-form, having the columnar structure of basalt.
BASALTINE, *n.* ba-*sawlt*-in, a hornblende found in basalt and lavas; a column of basalt.
BASANITE, *n.* *baz*-a-nite, Lydian stone, or touchstone, a compact variety of flinty slate of a black colour. (L. *basanites lapis*, a touchstone.)
BASCINET, *n.* *bas*-se-net, basinet; a spherical helmet, originally without a vizor, worn in the fifteenth century. (O.Fr. *bacinet*.)
BASCULE, *n.* *bas*-kewl, a balanced lever; a balanced drawbridge. (Fr.)
BASE, *a.* base, low in value, or worth, or origin, or station, or spirit; worthless; mean; counterfeit; deep-toned, grave, commonly written bass [Mus.]: *n.* the foundation on which a thing stands or rests, as, the base of a pillar; the starting line; the broad part of anything, as the bottom of a cone; the place from which racers start; an old game, still extant; a goal; the lowest side of a figure on which it is supposed to stand [Geom.]; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed [Mil.]; that with which an acid unites to form a salt [Chem.]; bass, the lowest part, whether vocal or instrumental [Mus.]: *v.t.* to found; to lay the base or foundation of; to set or place. **Based. Bases. Basing.** (Fr. *bas*, low.)
BASEBALL, *n.* *base*-ba wl, a ball-game derived from rounders, which has become national in the United States and Canada.
BASE-BORN, *a.* *base*-born, born out of wedlock; born of low parentage; vile; mean.
BASE-BRED, *a.* *base*-bred, of base breeding.
BASE-COURT, *n.* *base*-kort, the back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farmyard.
BASEL, *n.* *baz*-el, the skin of a sheep tanned.
BASELESS, *a.* *base*-less, without base or foundation.
BASE-LINE, *n.* *base*-line, the line from which surveying and military operations begin.
BASELY, *ad.* *base*-le, in a base manner.
BASEMENT, *n.* *base*-ment, a floor below the ground level. (Fr. *soubassement*, compound of *sous*, under, and *bassement*, meanly.)
BASENESS, *n.* *base*-ness, meanness, vileness.
BASENET, *n.* *bas*-sen-et, a helmet; a bascinet.
BASH, *v.t.* bash, to strike a smashing blow. **Bashed. Bashes. Bashing.** (Scand. *baske*, to slap.)
BASHAW, *n.* ba-*shaw*, a pasha; a proud, tyrannical man. (Turk. *bāshā*, pasha.)
BASHFUL, *a.* *bash*-ful, easily disconcerted or put out; shy; diffident; modest.
BASHFULLY, *ad.* *bash*-ful-le, in a bashful manner.
BASHFULNESS, *n.* *bash*-ful-ness, the quality of being bashful.
BASHI-BAZOUKS, *n.pl.* *bash*-ee-ba-*zooks*, irregular volunteers in the Turkish army, receiving neither pay nor uniform, and notorious in history for the committal of atrocities. (Turk. *bāshi-bozuq*, literally, untidy head-dress.)
BASIAL, *a.* *base*-yal, pertaining to kissing. (L. *basium*, kiss.)
BASIC, *a.* *base*-ik, relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt; having the base in excess [Chem.].
BASICITY, *n.* ba-*siss*-e-te, the ratio of the combination of an acid with a base.
BASIFIER, *n.* *base*-e-fi-er, that which basifies [Chem.].
BASIFY, *v.t.* *base*-e-fi, to convert into a salifiable base. **Basified. Basifies. Basifying.**
BASIL, *n.* *baz*-il, the slope at the edge of a chisel or plane: *v.t.* to grind the edge of a cutting tool to an angle. **Basiled. Basiling. Basils.** (Fr.)
BASIL, *n.* *baz*-il, an aromatic culinary herb, *Ocymum basilicum*. (O.Fr. *basile*.)
BASIL, *n.* *baz*-il, sheepskin leather.
BASILAR, *a.* *baz*-il-ar, serving as basis [Anat.].
BASILIAN, *n.* ba-*zil*-e-an, a monk of the order of St. Basil, founded A.D. 356, of which the chief monastery was that on Mount Athos.
BASILIC, *a.* ba-*zil*-ik, basilical.
BASILICA, *n.* ba-*zil*-e-ka, an oblong public hall among the Romans for the transaction of business and the administration of justice, with at length a semicircular recess at the end for the judges; a Christian church on the same plan; a structure over the grave of a royal person; the middle vein of the arm [Anat.]. (L. *basilica*, royal.)
BASILICAL, *a.* ba-*zil*-ik-al, in the manner of a basilica; belonging to the basilical vein.
BASILICAN, *a.* ba-*zil*-e-can, basilical.
BASILICON, *n.* ba-*zil*-e-kon, a kind of salve or ointment.
BASILISK, *n.* *baz*-e-lisk, a fabulous animal of monstrous size, the mere breath and even look of which the ancients alleged to be fatal; a genus of crested lizards, *Basiliscus*, living in tropical South America. (L. *basiliscus*, royal.)
BASILISK, *n.* *baz*-e-lisk, a brass cannon taking a shot of about 2 cwt., formerly used by the Turks in their sieges.
BASIL-WEED, *n.* *baz*-il-weed, wild basil, *Calamintha clinopodium*.
BASIN, *n.* *bay*-sin, a shallow hollow vessel to hold water for washing and other uses; a pond, a dock, or any reservoir for water; the scale of a balance when hollow and round; a synclinal, forming a hollow [Geol.]; the entire tract of country drained by a river [Phys. Geog.]; a concave piece of metal, by which convex glasses are formed [Opt.]. (O.Fr. *bacin*.)
BASINED, *a.* *bay*-sind, enclosed in a basin.
BASINET, *n.* *bas*-se-net, bascinet.
BASIS, *n.* *bay*-sis: *pl.* **Bases**, the base or foundation; the lowest part of a column; the groundwork, or first principle. (Gr.)
BASK, *v.i.* bahsk, to repose in the sunshine or in genial warmth or under fostering influence: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat. **Basked. Basking. Basks.** (Ice. *baða sik*, to wash one's self.)
BASKET, *n.* *bahs*-ket, a domestic vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible material; as much as a basket will contain: *v.t.* to put in a basket. **Basketed. Basketing. Baskets.** (W. *basg*, network.)
BASKET-BALL, *n.* *bahs*-ket-bawl, a game in which the two goals are baskets at the top of short poles.

BASKET-CHAIR, *n.* *bahs*-ket-chair, a wickerwork chair.
BASKET-FISH, *n.* *bahs*-ket-fish, a species of star-fish, *Astrophyton linckii.*
BASKETFUL, *n.* *bahs*-ket-ful, as much as fills a basket.
BASKET-HILT, *n.* *bahs*-ket-hilt, a hilt of basket-work.
BASKET-HILTED, *a.* *bahs*-ket-*hilt*-ed, having a basket-hilt.
BASKETRY, *n.* *bahs*-ket-re, wickerwork.
BASKETWORK, *n.* *bahs*-ket-wurk, wickerwork.
BASKING-SHARK, *n.* *bahsk*-ing-shark, a species of shark, *Selache maxima.*
BASLARD, *n.* *bas*-lard, a small dagger on a gentleman's girdle.
BASNET, *n.* *bas*-net, bascinet.
BASON, *n.* *bay*-son, a basin.
BASQUE, *n.* bahsk, a language spoken on the Biscayan borders of France and Spain : *a.* Biscayan.
BASQUE, *n.* bahsk, a bodice extending below the waist.
BAS-RELIEF, *n.* *bah*-re-*leef* or *bass*-re-leef, low relief ; a carving in low relief.
BASS, *n.* bass, the sea perch, *Labrax lupus* ; the American linden-tree, called also bass-wood, *Tilia americana* ; the bast or inner bark of this tree ; matting made of it. (A.S. *bœrs*, a perch.)
BASS, *n.* bass, a bitter ale, so called from the brewer.
BASS, *n.* base, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition : *a.* low ; deep ; grave : *v.t.* to sound in a deep tone : *v.i.* to take the bass part ; to sound in a deep tone.
BASSELISSE, *a.* bas-*leece*, with the warp horizontal, in tapestry. (Fr.)
BASSET, *n.* *bass*-et, a game at cards in which the players bet on their hands. (It. *basso*, low.)
BASSET, *n.* *bass*-et, the outcrop : *a.* inclined upward, as, the basset edge of strata : *v.i.* to incline upward, as strata. Basseted. Basseting. Bassets. (Fr.)
BASSET, *n.* *bass*-et, a long hound with short legs, a badger hound.
BASSET-HORN, *n.* *bass*-et-horn, a tenor clarinet of great compass.
BASSETING, *n.* *bas*-set-ing, cropping-out [Mining].
BASSETTE, *n.* bas-*sett*, a tenor or small bass viol. (It. *bassetto.*)
BASS-HORN, *n.* *base*-horn, a deep-toned bassoon.
BASSINET, *n.* *bass*-in-et, a cradle of wickerwork with a hood. (Fr.)
BASSO, *n.* *bass*-o, a bass singer. (It.)
BASSOCK, *n.* *bass*-ok, a mat made of bass fibre.
BASSOON, *n.* bas-*soon*, a wood-wind instrument with a double reed, the bass oboe. (Fr. *basson.*)
BASSOONIST, *n.* bas-*soon*-ist, a performer on the bassoon.
BASSO-RELIEVO, *n.* *bas*-so-re-le-*ay*-vo, low relief.
BASSORINE, *n.* *bas*-so-rin, a substance obtained by treating certain gums with water, alcohol, and ether. (*Bassora*, a city of Asia Minor, whence comes the gum of that name.)
BASS-RELIEF, *n.* *bas*-re-*leef*, low relief, when figures do not stand out far from the ground.
BASS-VIOL, *n.* *base*-vi-ol, the violoncello.
BAST, *n.* bast, the inner bark of the lime and other trees ; rope or matting made of it. (A.S. *bœst.*)
BASTA, *ad.* *bas*-ta, stop ! (It. enough.)
BASTARD, *n.* *bast*-ard, a child born out of wedlock ; anything spurious : *a.* begotten as a bastard ; not genuine ; so impure as to be practically worthless [Geol.]. (O.Fr. *bastard.*)
BASTARDIZATION, *n.* *bas*-tar-diz-*ay*-shon, declaration of illegitimacy.
BASTARDIZE, *v.t.* *bast*-ard-ize, to declare illegitimate. Bastardized. Bastardizes. Bastardizing.
BASTARDLY, *ad.* *bast*-ard-le, in the manner of a bastard ; spuriously : *a.* bastard ; spurious.
BASTARD-WING, *n.* *bast*-ard-wing, the feathers attached to the representative of the thumb in a bird's wing.
BASTARDY, *n.* *bast*-ard-e, state of being a bastard.
BASTE, *v.t.* bayst, to beat with a stick ; to drip butter or fat upon meat while roasting. Basted. Bastes. Basting. (Ice. *beysta*, to beat, Swed. *bösta.*)
BASTE, *v.t.* bayst, to sew with long stitches ; to sew slightly. (O.Fr. *bastir.*)
BASTERNA, *n.* bas-*ter*-na, a closed litter for women, borne between two mules. (L.)
BASTILE, *n.* bas-*teel* or *bas*-teel, a temporary wooden tower on wheels used at sieges.
BASTILLE, *n.* bas-*teel*, an old castle in Paris, long used as a state prison and demolished by the enraged populace in 1789 ; any fortress prison. (Fr. *bastille*, a fortress.)
BASTINADE, *n.* bas-te-*nade*, a beating with a stick.
BASTINADO, *n.* bas-te-*nah*-do, a mode of punishment in the East by beating an offender on the soles of his feet : *v.t.* to inflict bastinado on. Bastinadoed. Bastinadoes. Bastinadoing. (Sp. *bastonado.*)
BASTING, *n.* *bayst*-ing, a sewing with long stitches.
BASTION, *n.* *bas*-te-on, an advanced work with two flanks and two faces standing out from the angles of a rampart ; a salient angle [Fort.]. (Fr. *bastion.*)
BASTIONED, *a.* *bas*-te-ond, provided with bastions.
BASTO, *n.* *bas*-to, the ace of clubs at quadrille. (Sp.)
BASTON, *n.* *bas*-ton, a round moulding in the base of a column [Arch.] ; a baton denoting bastardy [Her.].
BASYLE, *n.* *bay*-sil or *bas*-il, a radical [Chem.]. (Gr. *basis*, base, and *hyle*, substance.)
BAT, *n.* bat, a heavy stick or club with a flat face ; a thick broad piece of wood, with a round handle used to strike the ball in cricket ; a batsman ; shale, or bituminous shale ; a sheet of cotton prepared for quilting ; a piece of brick : *v.i.* to wield a bat at cricket. Bats. Batted. Batting. (A.S. *batt.*)
BAT, *n.* bat, any of the 450 species of Chiroptera ; a flying mammal with a body like a mouse, and a pair of membranes which, commencing at the sides of the neck and extending between the front feet and toes, form wings that enable it to take short flights with great rapidity. (Dan. *bakke.*)
BATATA, *n.* ba-*tay*-ta, the sweet potato, *Batatas edulis.* (Haytian name.)
BATAVIAN, *n.* ba-*tay*-ve-an, a native of Batavia, a Dutchman : *a.* pertaining to Batavia.
BATCH, *n.* batch, the quantity of bread baked at one time ; a quantity of similar things.
BATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* bate, to diminish or deduct ; to abate. Bated. Bates. Bating.
BATEAU, *n.* *bat*-o, a long narrow light boat ; a pontoon. (Fr.)
BATED, *a.* *bayt*-ed, artificially restrained, *e.g.* with bated breath.
BATEFUL, *a.* *bayt*-ful, contentious ; prone to strife.
BAT-FOWLING, *n.* *bat*-fowl-ing, a mode of catching birds at night, by holding a light before a net and beating the roost.
BATH, *n.* bahth, a vessel, or the water in it, for bathing in ; a bath-house ; the act of bathing ; a vessel holding a liquid to immerse any body in [the Arts] ; a vessel holding a substance to regulate or modify the temperature of a body immersed in it [Chem.] ; a Hebrew measure of six gallons. Order of the Bath, a British order of knighthood, consisting of three classes, viz., knights grand cross, knights commander, and companions, abbreviated thus : G.C.B., K.C.B., and C.B. (initiation into the order having been originally preceded by immersion in a bath, in token of renunciation and consecration.) Bathed (bahthd). Bathing (bahthing). Baths. (A.S. *bœth*, bath.)
BATHABLE, *a.* *bahth*-a-bl, that may be bathed.
BATH-BRICK, *n.* *bahth*-brik, a preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick for cleaning and polishing stone and metal.
BATH-CHAIR, *n.* bahth-*chair*, a wheeled-chair for invalids.
BATHE, *v.t.* baythe, to cleanse by immersion, as in a bath, or in the sea ; to moisten or suffuse with a liquid : *v.i.* to be or lie in a bath : *n.* the act of bathing, especially in the sea. Bathed (baythd). Bathes. Bathing (baything). (A.S. *bathian*, to bathe.)
BATHER, *n.* *bayth*-er, one who bathes.
BATHETIC, *a.* ba-*thet*-ik, pertaining to bathos.
BATHING, *n.* *bayth*-ing, the act or practice of bathing. Bathing machine, a covered carriage to bathe from.
BATH-METAL, *n.* *bahth*-met-al, an alloy of brass and zinc.

BATHOMETER, *n.* ba-*thom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring depth by a spring balance. (Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.)

BAT-HORSE, *n.* *bat*-horse, a horse allowed a batman for carrying the utensils in his charge; a pack-horse.

BATHOS, *n.* *bath*-os, a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. (Gr. *bathos*, depth.)

BATH-ROOM, *n.* *bahth*-room, an apartment for bathing.

BATHYBIUS, *n.* ba-*thib*-e-us, a gelatinous matter found at the sea-bottom at great depths. (Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life.)

BATHYMETRICAL, *a.* bath-e-*met*-rik-al, as regards depth in the sea.

BATHYMETRY, *n.* ba-*thim*-e-tre, the art of taking soundings. (Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.)

BATING, *ppr.* *bate*-ing, abating; deducting; except.

BATISTE, *n.* bat-*eest*, a kind of cambric. (Fr. *Baptiste*, the inventor.)

BATLET, *n.* *bat*-let, a small bat for beating linen.

BATMAN, *n.* *bat*-man, an officer's servant; a man allowed to each company of the army when on service in the field, who had the charge of the cooking utensils. (Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.)

BATON, *n.* *bat*-on, a short staff or truncheon held in the hand as a badge of office; a marshal's staff; a band conductor's wand; a mark of illegitimate birth [Her.]. (Fr.)

BATRACHIA, *n.pl.* ba-*trak*-ya, an order of amphibians, including frogs, toads, and newts. (Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.)

BATRACHIAN, *a.* ba-*trak*-yan, pertaining to the Batrachia.

BATRACHITE, *n.* *bat*-ra-kite, a mineral, a variety of chrysolite in which much of the magnesia is replaced by lime.

BATRACHOID, *a.* *bat*-ra-koyd, having the form of a frog.

BATRACHOMYOMACHY, *n.* *bat*-ra-kom-e-*om*-a-ke, the battle between the frogs and mice, a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer. (Gr. *batrachos*, *mus*, a mouse, and *mache*, a battle.)

BATRACOPHAGOUS, *a.* bat-ra-*kof*-a-gus, feeding on frogs. (Gr. *batrachos*, and *phago*, eat.)

BATSMAN, *n.* *bats*-man, in cricket, and similar games, the one who wields the bat.

BATSWING, *n.* *bats*-wing, a gas-burner giving a flat flame.

BATTA, *n.* *bat*-ta, an allowance, in addition to their pay, made to troops in India when in the field.

BATTALIA, *n.* ba-*tay*-le-a, an army in battle array.

BATTALION, *n.* bat-*tal*-yon, a division of an infantry regiment consisting of a small number of companies; the British unit of infantry.

BATTALIONED, *a.* bat-*tal*-yond, formed into battalions.

BATTELS, *n.* *bat*-telz, provisions from the buttery at Oxford; the charge for these.

BATTEL, *v.i.* *bat*-tel, to stand indebted in the college books at Oxford for battels; to reside at a university. **Batteled. Batteling. Battels.** (O.E. *bat*, increase, and *deal*.)

BATTEN, *v.t.* *bat*-ten, to make fat; to fertilize; *v.i.* to grow or become fat; to live in ease and luxury. **Battened. Battening. Battens.** (Ice. *batna*, to become better.)

BATTEN, *n.* *bat*-ten, a piece of board or scantling of a few inches in breadth; a bar in a silk loom: *v.t.* to form or secure with battens.

BATTENING, *n.* *bat*-ten-ing, the act of attaching battens for nailing up laths or securing the hatches on hatchways; the battens thus attached.

BATTER, *n.* *bat*-ter, a mixture of flour and eggs beaten together [Cookery]; the leaning back of a wall; paste: *v.t.* to beat with successive blows, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; to attack with engines of war, as artillery; to wear or impair with beating, or by use; to paste together (Scots): *v.i.* to incline backwards from its base, as a wall. **Battered. Battering. Batters.** (Fr. *battre*, to beat.)

BATTER, *n.* *bat*-ter, a mallet for flattening out potter's clay.

BATTERING-GUN, *n.* *bat*-ter-ing-gun, a heavy gun to act against strong defensive works [Mil.].

BATTERING-RAM, *n.* *bat*-ter-ing-ram, an ancient military engine used to batter the walls of besieged places.

BATTERING-TRAIN, *n.* *bat*-ter-ing-trayn, a siege train [Mil.].

BATTERY, *n.* *bat*-ter-e, an instrument for battering or attack; a unit of artillery, its equipment and the artillerymen; the men of a battery; a raised work on which guns are placed, with magazines below, and shelters to accommodate the men not on duty; the unlawful beating or even touching of another [Law]; a group of cells. **Storage battery**, a battery of secondary or storage cells [Elect.]. (Fr. *batterie*.)

BATTING, *n.* *bat*-ing, the management of a bat at a game; cotton or wool in sheets, prepared for quilts.

BATTISH, *a.* *bat*-ish, resembling a bat.

BATTLE, *n.* *bat*-tl, a fight or an engagement between enemies or opposing armies: *v.i.* to contend in fight; to struggle. **Battle royal**, a fight among gamecocks in which more than two took part; a fight in which all are engaged with or without weapons. **Battle array**, array or order of battle. **Battled. Battles. Battling.** (O.Fr. *bataille*.)

BATTLE-AXE, *n.* *bat*-tl-aks, an axe formerly used in war.

BATTLE-CRY, *n.* *bat*-tl-kri, a war cry, a slogan.

BATTLED, *pp.* *bat*-tld, battlemented.

BATTLEDORE, *n.* *bat*-tl-dore, a light bat of parchment stretched over a frame with a handle to strike a ball or shuttlecock. (Prov. *batedor*, a beater.)

BATTLEFIELD, *n.* *bat*-tl-feeld, the site of a battle.

BATTLEGROUND, *n.* *bat*-tl-ground, a battlefield.

BATTLEMENT, *n.* *bat*-tl-ment, a crenellated parapet, the embrasures being the crenelles, divided from each other by the merlons. (O.Fr. *batailler*, to fortify.)

Battlement.

BATTLEMENTED, *a.* *bat*-tl-ment-ed, having battlements.

BATTLE-PIECE, *n.* *bat*-tl-peece, a picture representing a battle.

BATTLER, *n.* *bat*-ler, one who stands indebted in the college books at Oxford for battels; one who resides at a university.

BATTLESHIP, *n.* *bat*-tl-ship, a warship of the highest class for service in the line of battle; a capital ship.

BATTOLOGIST, *n.* bat-*tol*-o-jist, one who needlessly repeats the same thing.

BATTOLOGY, *n.* bat-*tol*-o-je, a needless repetition of words. (Gr. *battos*, a stammer, and *logos*, speech.)

BATTON, *n.* *bat*-ton, a batten.

BATTUE, *n.* *bat*-too, the surrounding of a preserve by a number of men, who by cries and beating drive the game towards the sportsmen; the game beaten up; hence, wanton killing of anything. (Fr.)

BAUBEE, *n.* *baw*-be, a bawbee.

BAUBLE, *n.* *baw*-bl, a bawble.

BAUDEKIN, *n.* *baw*-de-kin, a rich embroidered silk or cloth much worn in the Middle Ages. (Fr.)

BAUGE, *n.* bawj, a kind of coarse cloth or drugget.

BAULK, *n.* bawk, a beam; an obstacle; a strip of ground left unploughed: *v.t.* to thwart, to disappoint. **Baulked. Baulking. Baulks.**

BAULK, *n.* bawk, a limit line at billiards.

BAUXITE, *n.* *boh*-zite, aluminium and iron hydroxide; beauxite. (Baux, a town in France.)

BAVIN, *n.* *bav*-in, a brushwood faggot. (O.Fr. *baffe*, bundle of wood.)

BAWBEE, *n.* *baw*-be, a halfpenny, originally three halfpence. (Scots.)

BAWBLE, *n.* *baw*-bl, a piece of showy finery without real value; a childish gewgaw; a jester's wand. (O.Fr. *baubel*, a toy.)

BAWD, *n.* bawd, a procurer or procuress; now generally a procuress of women for lewd purposes; a brothel-keeper. (O.Fr. *baud*, bold.)

BAWDILY, *ad.* *bawd*-il-e, obscenely; lewdly.

BAWDINESS, *n.* *bawd*-e-ness, obscenity; lewdness.

BAWDRICK, *n.* *bawd*-rik, a belt; a baldric.

BAWDRY, *n.* *bawd*-re, the practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust; obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.
BAWDY, *a.* *bawd*-e, unchaste; lewd; obscene.
BAWDY-HOUSE, *n.* *bawd*-e-house, a house of prostitution.
BAWL, *v.i.* to cry out, or aloud, with vehemence: *v.t.* to shout aloud; *n.* violent clamour. **Bawled. Bawling. Bawls.** (Ice. *baula*, to make a noise like a cow's low.)
BAWLEY, *n.* *bor*-le, borley, a Thames fishing-boat.
BAWLING, *n.* *bawl*-ing, the act of crying with a loud sound.
BAWN, *n.* bawn, an enclosure for cattle; a fortification. (Ir. *babhun*, the bailey of a castle.)
BAWSIN, *n.* *baw*-sn, a badger. (O.Fr. *bausen*, spotted with white.)
BAY, *a.* bay, inclining to a chestnut colour, as a horse. (O.Fr. *bai*, bay-coloured.)
BAY, *n.* bay, a recess of the sea, caused by a bend inward of the land; a roadstead; a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill wheels; a recess or opening in walls betwen columns; addition to room caused by projecting window beyond wall-line [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *baie*, an opening, as in a wall.)
BAY, *n.* bay, the forepart of a ship between decks.
BAY, *n.* bay, the laurel-tree. (L. *bacca*, a berry.)
BAY, *n.* bay, the bark of a hound: *v.i.* to bark, as a dog at his game: *v.t.* to bark at; to follow with barking; so to chase as to bring to bay. **At bay,** the state of being compelled to turn upon pursuers from an inability to escape. **Keep at bay,** to ward off an attack, or to keep an enemy from closing in; also, to watch, as, to keep a man at bay. **Bayed. Baying. Bays.** (O.Fr. *bayer*, to bark.)
BAYADERE, *n.* *bay*-ya-deer, a dancing girl in India; a nautch girl. (Fr. *bayadére*.)
BAYARD, *n.* *bay*-ard, a bay horse; a horse. (*Bay.*)
BAYARD, *n.* *bay*-ard, one who stares in an unmannerly way. (Fr. *bayer*, to gape.)
BAYARDLY, *a.* *bay*-ard-le, blind; stupid.
BAYBERRY, *n.* *bay*-ber-re, the wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, the berry of which is that used in bay rum. **Bayberry tallow,** a waxy substance obtained from the wax-myrtle, also called myrtle-wax.
BAYED, *a.* bayd, having bays, as a building.
BAYONET, *n.* *bay*-on-et, a dagger, for the rifle muzzle; a pin which plays in and out of a hole made to receive it, and thus serves to engage or disengage some part of a machine: *v.t.* to stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet. **Bayonets. Bayoneted. Bayoneting.** (*Bayonne*, where it was first made.)
BAYOU, *n.* *by*-oo, in America, the outlet of a lake; a channel out of a river into the lower country adjoining. (Fr. *boyau*, bowel.)
BAYS, *n.pl.* bayz, honorary garland, usually of laurel, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory; literary fame or distinction. (*Bay*, laurel.)
BAYSALT, *n.* *bay*-sawlt, salt formed in pits or basins by exposure of sea-water to evaporation.
BAY-TREE, *n.* *bay*-tre, the laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.
BAY-WINDOW, *n.* *bay*-win-do, the window of a recess in a room.
BAY-WOOD, *n.* *bay*-wood, mahogany from Campeachy Bay.
BAY-YARN, *n.* *bay*-yarn, woollen yarn.
BAYZE, *n.* bayz, baize.
BAZAAR, *n.* ba-*zar*, an exchange, market place, or place in the East, where goods of various kinds are exposed for sale; in Europe, a spacious hall or suite of rooms, fitted up with separate stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of articles provided gratuitously for a benevolent object. (Pers. *bāzār*, a market.)
BDELLIUM, *n.* *del*-le-um, an aromatic gum-resin produced by certain trees in Africa and in the East Indies. (L. *bdellium.*)
BE, *v.i.* be, to exist; to have a real state or existence; to be fixed; to be made to be; to become; to remain. **Let be,** to omit, or let alone. **Am. Are. Art. Been. Being. Is. Was. Were. Wert.** (A.S. *bēon*, to be.)
BE, be, an Anglo-Saxon prefix, signifying to make, about, for, over, by, &c.
BEACH, *n.* beech, the shore of the sea, or of a lake, washed by the tide and waves; the strand: *v.t.* to haul up a boat on a beach, to run on to a beach. **Beached. Beaches. Beaching.** (probably from A.S. *bæc*, a valley.)
BEACHCOMBER, *n.* *beech*-koamer, a long rolling wave; one who lies in wait for wrecks with a view to plunder; a loafing longshoreman.
BEACHED, *a.* beecht, drawn or driven on a beach.
BEACHMASTER, *n.* *beech*-mahst-er, an officer in charge of the disembarkation of an attacking force.
BEACHY, *a.* *beech*-e, having a beach or beaches.
BEACON, *n.* *bee*-kon, a fire lighted on an eminence as a signal, generally of danger; anything that warns of danger: *v.t.* to afford light, as a beacon; to light up: *v.i.* to act as a beacon. **Beaconed. Beaconing. Beacons.** (A.S. *bēacn.*)
BEACONAGE, *n.* *bee*-kon-aje, money paid for the maintenance of beacons, buoys, and lighthouses.
BEACONED, *pp.* or *a.* *bee*-kond, having a beacon.
BEAD, *n.* beed, a small perforated ball of glass, or other material, of which necklaces and rosaries are made; any small globular body; a round moulding [Arch.]; a bubble on spirits. **Be at one's beads,** or **tell one's beads,** to be at prayer. (A.S. *bed*, a prayer, hence applied to the stringed beads used in counting prayers.)
BEADED, *a.* *beed*-ed, like beads.
BEADHOUSE, *n.* *beed*-house, an almshouse; a bede-house.
BEADING, *n.* *beed*-ing, a narrow wooden moulding.
BEADLE, *n.* *bee*-dl, a messenger or crier of a court; an officer of a college; a parish officer. (O.Fr. *bedel.*)
BEADLERY, *n.* *bee*-dl-re, jurisdiction of a beadle.
BEADLESHIP, *n.* *bee*-dl-ship, the office of a beadle.
BEAD-PROOF, *n.* *beed*-proof, a rude method of determining the strength of spirituous liquors by the time the bubbles remain on the surface after shaking.
BEAD-ROLL, *n.* *beed*-role, among Roman Catholics, a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be repeated; a list generally.
BEADS, *n.pl.* beedz, glass globules of various sizes, formerly used to determine the strength of spirit, which was said to be of the strength numbered on the bead that remained on its surface.
BEADSMAN, *n.* *beedz*-man, one employed in praying for others; an almsman.
BEADSWOMAN, *n.* *beedz*-woom-an, the feminine of beadsman.
BEAD-TREE, *n.* *beed*-tree, a species of *Melia*, the nuts of which are bored and manufactured into rosaries.
BEADWORK, *n.* *beed*-wurk, ornamental work in beads.
BEADY, *a.* *beed*-e, bead-like.
BEAGLE, *n.* *bee*-gl, a small hound used to hunt hares; a cross-country runner.
BEAK, *n.* beek, the bill of a bird or turtle; anything ending in a point like a beak; a pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy: *v.t.* among cock-fighters, to take hold with the beak. **Beaked. Beaking. Beaks.** (Fr. *bec.*)
BEAKED, *a.* beekt, having a beak; sharp-pointed; having a beak of a colour different from that of the body [Her.].
BEAKER, *n.* *beek*-er, a drinking cup; a thin glass vessel, generally with a lip, used in the laboratory. (Ice. *bikarr*, cup.)
BEAKIRON, *n.* *beek*-i-urn, a bickern; an anvil with two projecting ends; the projecting end of a blacksmith's anvil.
BEAM, *n.* beem, a large piece of timber or metal laid across the walls to support the principal rafters in a building; a transverse piece of timber, the width of a ship, supporting the deck and staying the sides; the breadth of a ship; any large and long piece of timber; the part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage; a cylinder, or part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp; also, a cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven; the main piece of a plough, in which the plough-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn; the shank of an anchor; the horn or mainshaft on the head of a stag which bears the antlers. **On the beam,** at right angles to the keel. **On her beam ends,** when a ship is thrown so much over on one side that the beams approach a vertical position. **To be on one's beam ends,** to be in extreme embarrassment. (A.S. *beam*, a tree.)

BEAM, *n.* beem, a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun, or other luminous body; a ray: *v.t.* to send forth; to emit: *v.i.* to emit rays of light; to shine. **Beamed. Beaming. Beams.** (A.S. *bēam*, as in the compound *sunne-bēam*, sunbeam.)

BEAM-BIRD, *n. beem*-berd, the spotted flycatcher, a species of *Muscicapa*, so called from its often building its nest on the end of a rafter in a building; the pettychaps.

BEAM-COMPASS, *n. beem*-kum-pas, an instrument for describing large circles, consisting of a small beam of wood or brass, furnished with sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points.

BEAMED, *a.* beemd, having all its antlers, as a stag.

BEAM-ENGINE, *n. beem*-en-jin, a steam engine in which the crank is worked by a horizontal beam attached to the piston-rod.

BEAM-FEATHER, *n. beem*-feth-er, a long feather in a hawk's wing.

BEAM-FILLING, *n. beem*-fil-ling, the filling in of masonwork between beams or joists; cargo between the beams [Naut.].

BEAMING, *n. beem*-ing, the emission of light in rays; first indication: *a.* radiant with happiness.

BEAMLESS, *a. beem*-less, emitting no rays of light.

BEAM-TREE, *n. beem*-tree, a tree yielding a hard tough wood for making axletrees, and such purposes; the white-beam *Pyrus aria*, the wood of which, being very tough, was much used for beams.

BEAMY, *a. beem*-e, emitting rays of light; radiant; resembling a beam in size and weight; having horns or antlers; broad.

BEAN, *n.* been, a name given to several kinds of leguminous and other seeds, and the plants producing them. (A.S. *bēan*, bean.)

BEAN-CAPER, *n. been*-kay-per, a plant of the genus *Zygophyllum*, yielding buds used as capers.

BEANFEAST, *n. been*-feest, an annual excursion or dinner given by employers to their staff.

BEAN-GOOSE, *n. been*-goose, the migratory wild goose, *Anser segetum*.

BEANO, *n. been*-o, a beanfeast; a jovial outing; a spree.

BEAN-STALK, *n. been*-stawk, the stem of the bean.

BEAN-TREFOIL, *n. been*-tre-foyl, the laburnum tree, *Laburnum vulgare*.

BEAR, *v.t.* bare, to support; to carry; to wear; to suffer; to endure; to cherish; to admit of; to bring forth or produce; to possess and use, as power; to behave: *v.i.* to suffer; to press or to weigh upon; to imply; to take effect; to relate; to be situated as to the point of compass with respect to something else; to depreciate the values of stocks and shares. **Bear against,** to approach for attack or seizure. **Bear a hand,** to make haste, be quick, help. **Bear away,** to change the course of a ship, when close-hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind [Naut.]. **Bear down,** to drive or tend to [Naut.]. **Bear down,** to overthrow or crush by force. **Bear down upon,** to make all sail to come up with [Naut.]. **Bear hard,** to press or urge. **Bear in,** to run or tend toward [Naut.]. **Bear off,** to carry off; to keep from approach; to remove to a distance [Naut.]. **Bear on,** to press against; also to incite or animate. **Bear out,** to give countenance to; to support; to justify. **Bear out,** to confirm. **Bear up,** to bear away; to keep afloat [Naut.]; to have fortitude; to be firm. **Bear with,** to endure what is unpleasing. **Bare. Bearing. Bears. Bore. Born. Borne.** (A.S. *beran*, to bear.)

BEAR, *n.* bare, a mammal of the genus *Ursus*; a rude unmannerly man; either of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear [Astron.].

BEAR, *n.* bare, one who contracts to deliver stock at a certain fixed price on a specified day, in contradistinction to the bull, or he who contracts to take it; the interest of the former, in the intervening time, being that the stocks should be depressed, as the bear pulls down with its paws, and of the latter that they should rise, as the bull throws upwards with his horns. (A.S. *bera*.)

BEAR, *n.* beer, six-rowed barley; bere; bigg.

BEARABLE, *a. bare*-a-bl, that can be borne; tolerable.

BEARABLENESS, *n. bare*-a-bl-ness, the state of being bearable.

BEARABLY, *ad. bare*-ab-le, in a bearable manner.

BEAR-BAITING, *n. bare*-bayt-ing, baiting bears with dogs.

BEARBERRY, *n. bare*-ber-re, the plant *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, whose leaves possess tonic and astringent properties.

BEARBIND, *n. bare*-bynd, a species of bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*.

BEARD, *n.* beerd, the hair that grows on the chin and the adjacent parts; the bristle on the ears of the grasses (the awn); the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument; the part of a horse under the lower mandible and above the chin, which bears the curb of the bridle; the feathers at the base of a bird's beak; the barbules of a fish; the gills of the oyster, and other bivalves; the fine threads or hairs of the mussel, and similar shell-fish; the rays of a comet: *v.t.* to take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face; to set at defiance. **Bearded. Bearding. Beards.** (A.S. *beard*.)

BEARDED, *a. beerd*-ed, having a beard; awned.

BEARDGRASS, *n. beerd*-grass, a grass of the genus *Polypogon*.

BEARDIE, *n. beerd*-e, a bird, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; in Scotland, a fish, the loach.

BEARDLESS, *a. beerd*-less, without a beard; youthful.

BEARDLESSNESS, *n. beerd*-les-ness, state of being beardless.

BEARDMOSS, *n. beerd*-moss, the lichen *Usnea barbata*.

BEARDTONGUE, *n.* beerd-*tung*, the plant *Pentstemon digitalis*.

BEARER, *n. bare*-er, one who bears, sustains, or conveys; a carrier; a supporter; one who bears a corpse to the grave, at a funeral; one who bears anything; a tree or plant that yields fruit; the presenter of a cheque or banknote.

BEAR-GARDEN, *n. bare*-gar-den, a place where bears were formerly kept for sport; a rude, turbulent assembly.

BEAR-GRASS, *n. bare*-grass, the plant *Yucca filamentosa*.

BEAR-HERD, *n. bare*-herd, one who tends bears.

BEARING, *n. bare*-ing, patient endurance; deportment; the situation of one object with respect to another; production; the part of a wheel or shaft that bears the friction; the points of support of a piece of timber [Arch.]: *pl.* the charges that fill a coat of arms [Her.].

BEARING-REIN, *n. bare*-ing-rain, a strap from the bit to the harness to make the horse hold the head up so as to look more showy.

BEARISH, *a. bare*-ish, having the qualities of a bear; rude, churlish, uncouth.

BEARLEADER, *n. bare*-leed-er, a travelling tutor: a guide; a keeper of a performing bear.

BEARLIKE, *a. bare*-like, resembling a bear; bearish.

BEARPIT, *n. bare*-pit, a shallow pit in which bears are kept, generally with a pole in the centre.

BEAR'S-BREECH, *n. bares*-breech, brank-ursine, *Acanthus mollis*.

BEAR'S-EAR, *n. bares*-eer, the plant *Primula auricula*. **Bear's-ear sanicle,** the plant *Cortusa matthioli*.

BEAR'S-FOOT, *n. bares*-foot, stinking hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

BEAR'S-GREASE, *n. bares*-greece, fat of bears made into a pomatum for promoting the growth of the hair and also used in ointments.

BEARSKIN, *n. bare*-skin, the skin of a bear; a cap made of it; a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats; the tall fur cap worn by the Guards Brigade.

BEARWARD, *n. bare*-wawrd, a bear-keeper.

BEAST, *n.* beest, an animal, as distinguished from man; any animal with four legs; a bovine animal; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a human being; a game at cards, like loo. (O.Fr. *beste*.)

BEASTINGS, *n.pl. beest*-ingz, biestings.

BEASTISH, *a. beest*-ish, like a beast; brutal.

BEASTLINESS, *n. beest*-le-ness, the quality of being beastly.

BEASTLY, *a. beest*-le, like a beast in form or nature; brutal; filthy; coarse; annoying: *ad.* in the manner of a beast.

BEAT, *v.t.* beet, to strike repeatedly; to bruise or break, by beating or pounding; to shape metal by hammering; to extend by beating; to strike, at bushes to rouse game; to thrash; to mix or agitate by beating; to dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind; to tread, as a path; to vanquish or conquer; to harass; to overlabour; to baffle: *v.i.* to move with pulsation; to throb; to strike or dash with force, as a storm; to knock, as at a door. **Beat about,** to try to find, or search by various means or ways. **Beat about the bush,** to address one's self to a question in an underhand, indirect way. **Beat back,** to compel to retire. **Beat down,** to break, or throw down; to lay flat down; to crush; to lower the price. **Beat into,** to instil. **Beat off,** to drive back. **Beat out,** to hammer out. **Beat the bounds,** to follow the boundaries of a parish and strike the principal boundary marks; formerly, in some parishes, to thrash a schoolboy at each of them that he might remember it. **Beat the general,** to give the signal to march [Mil.]. **Beat the hoof,** to go on foot. **Beat the tattoo,** to summon to quarters [Mil.]. **Beat the wing,** to flutter. **Beat time,** to measure or regulate the time in music by the motion of the hand or foot. **Beat up,** to attack suddenly and repeatedly; to make progress to windward by sailing in a zigzag line, or traverse [Naut.]. **Beat up and down,** to run first one way and then another [Hunting]. **Beat up for,** to go about, in order to procure. **Beat.** **Beaten.** **Beating.** **Beats.** (A.S. *bēatan*, to beat.)

BEAT, *n.* beet, a stroke or blow; a recurring stroke; pulsation or throb; a footfall; a round or course which is often trodden; a place of habitual resort; the rise and fall of the hand and foot, in regulating the time [Mus.]; a transient grace-note, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament [Mus.]. **Beat of drum,** a succession of beats on a drum variously arranged to give different orders. (A.S. *bēat*, a thrashing.)

BEAT, *a.* beet, exhausted by exertion, as one dead-beat.

BEATEN, *a. beet*-en, trodden into a path; defeated; fatigued; hackneyed.

BEATER, *n. beet*-er, one who beats or strikes; an instrument for pounding substances; one who beats up game for sportsmen. (A.S. *bēatere*, beater.)

BEATIFIC, *a.* be-a-*tif*-ik, making happy.

BEATIFICAL, *a.* be-a-*tif*-ik-al, beatific.

BEATIFICALLY, *ad.* be-a-*tif*-ik-al-le, in a beatific manner.

BEATIFICATION, *n.* be-*at*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of beatifying; the act of the Pope in beatifying, the first step towards canonization.

BEATIFY, *v.t.* be-*at*-e-fi, to make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyment; in the Romish Church, to declare, by a public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed. **Beatified.** **Beatifies.** **Beatifying.** (Fr. *bēatifice.*)

BEATING, *n. beet*-ing, the act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; pulsation or throbbing; knocking; overthrow; defeat; sailing against the wind [Naut.]; the keeping of time in music, with the hands or feet [Mus.].

BEATITUDE, *n.* be-*at*-e-tewd, felicity of the highest kind; heavenly bliss; a saying ascribing blessedness to particular virtues. (Fr. *bēatitude.*)

BEAU, *n.* boh: *pl.* **Beaux,** boze; a man studious of fashion in dress; a suitor to a lady. (Fr. *beau*, O.Fr. *bel*, beautiful.)

BEAUFREY, *n. boh*-fray, a beam or joist.

BEAU-IDEAL, *n.* bo-i-*dee*-al, ideal excellence, or the conception in the mind of perfection in anything. (Fr.)

BEAUISH, *a. boh*-ish, like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAUJOLAIS, *n. boh*-jo-lay, a red wine from the town of that name in the Lyonnais.

BEAU-MONDE, *n. boh*-maund, the fashionable world.

BEAUNE, *n.* bohn, a red Burgundy wine from the town of that name in the Cote d'Or.

BEAUSÉANT, *n. boh*-se-ahnt, the black and white banner of the Knights Templar; their war-cry. (O.Fr. *baucent*, mottled white and black.)

BEAUTEOUS, *a. bew*-te-us, endowed with beauty.

BEAUTEOUSLY, *ad. bew*-te-us-le, in a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, *n. bew*-te-us-ness, the state or quality of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFIER, *n. bew*-te-fy-er, he or that which beautifies; a house decorator.

BEAUTIFUL, *a. bew*-te-ful, having the attributes of beauty. **The beautiful,** that which constitutes beauty.

BEAUTIFULLY, *ad. bew*-te-ful-le, in a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, *n. bew*-te-ful-ness, the quality of being beautiful.

BEAUTIFY, *v.t. bew*-te-fi, to make or render beautiful; to adorn; to decorate by painting and paperhanging. **Beautifies.** **Beautified.** **Beautifying.**

BEAUTILESS, *a. bew*-te-less, without beauty.

BEAUTY, *n. bew*-te, an assemblage of properties in a person or object, which attracts and pleases the senses, especially the eye; a particular feature, grace or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a beautiful person. (O.Fr. *beaute.*)

BEAUTY-SLEEP, *n. bew*-te-sleep, sleep before midnight.

BEAUTY-SPOT, *n. bew*-te-spot, a patch or spot placed on the face by way of foil to heighten beauty; a beautiful place amid beautiful surroundings.

BEAVER, *n. bee*-ver, a rodent of the genus *Castor*, valuable for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat made of beaver. (A.S. *befer*, beaver.)

BEAVER, *n. bee*-ver, a quick repast; a snack. (O.Fr. *bievre*, to drink.)

BEAVER, *n. bee*-ver, that part of a helmet which covers the face, and is movable up and down. (O.Fr. *bavière*, a child's bib.)

BEAVERED, *a. bee*-verd, covered with or wearing a beaver.

BEAVERTEEN, *n. bee*-ver-teen, a twilled cloth with a pile of uncut loops.

BEAVER-TREE, *n. bee*-ver-tree, the white laurel, *Magnolia glauca.*

BEBEERIN, *n.* be-*beer*-in, an alkaloid, with the properties of quinine, obtained from the bibiru-tree of British Guiana, *Nectandra leucantha*, the greenheart.

BEBLUBBERED, *a* be-*blub*-berd, swollen with weeping.

BECALM, *v.t.* be-*kahm* to calm or still; to appease. **Becalmed.** **Becalming.** **Becalms.**

BECALMED, *a.* be-*kahmd*, motionless for want of wind.

BECALMING, *n.* be-*kahm*-ing, a calm at sea.

BECAUSE, *conj.* be-*kawz or* be-*koz*, by cause, or by the cause; on this account; for this reason; inasmuch as.

BECCABUNGA, *n.* bek-ka-*bung*-ga, the plant brook-lime, *Veronica beccabunga.*

BECCAFICO, *n.* bek-a-*fee*-ko, the fig-pecker or garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis.* (*Beak*, and It. *fico*, a fig.)

BECHAMEL, *n. baysh*-a-mel, a white sauce of savoury herbs, so called from its inventor, the chef to Louis XIV.

BECHANCE, *v.t.* be-*chahnce*, to befall; to happen to. **Bechanced.** **Bechances.** **Bechancing.**

BECHARM, *v.t.* be-*charm*, to charm; to captivate. **Becharmed.** **Becharming.** **Becharms.**

BECHE, *n.* baysh, a contrivance for recovering a boring-rod broken in a bore-hole. (Fr.)

BÊCHE-DE-MER, *n. baysh*-de-mare, sea-cucumber, a species of *Holothuria*, trepang, when dried in the sun, a dainty among the Chinese; the polyglot trading language of Melanesia, also known as Beach-la-Mar. (Fr. sea-spade.)

BECK, *n.* bek, a nod, or a motion of the hand, especially as a sign of command: *v.i.* to nod or make a sign with the head or hand: *v.t.* to call by a motion of the head or hand. **Becked.** **Becking.** **Becks.**

BECK, *n.* bek, a brook. (Ice. *bekki*, a little stream.)

BECKET, *n. bek*-et, a device in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a wooden bracket, or a rope with a knot and eye.

BECKON, *v.i.* or *v.t. bek*-on, to make a sign by a nod, a motion of the hand, or other gesture. **Beckoned.** **Beckoning.** **Beckons.** (A.S. *bēcnan*, a sign.)

BECLOUD, *v.t.* be-*kloud*, to cloud; to obscure; to dim. **Beclouded.** **Beclouding.** **Beclouds.**

BECOME, *v.i.* be-*kum*, to pass from one state to another; to come to be: *v.t.* to suit; to befit; to accord with; to adorn. **To become of,** to be the

fate or end of. **Became.** **Become.** **Becomes.** **Becoming.** (A.S. *becuman*, to occur.)

BECOMING, *ppr.* or *a.* be-*kum*-ing, suitable; befitting; graceful.

BECOMINGLY, *ad.* be-*kum*-ing-le, in a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, *n.* be-*kum*-ing-ness, the quality of being becoming.

BECURLED, *a.* be-*kurld*, covered with curls.

BED, *n.* bed, something to sleep and rest on or in; marriage; a plot of ground for plants to grow in; the channel of a river; that on which anything lies or is embedded; a layer or a stratum; the horizontal surfaces of stones in position: *v.t.* to place in bed; to plant in beds; to lay in bed; to lay in a stratum; to lay in order, or flat: *v.i.* to cohabit; to use the same bed. **Bed of justice,** a formal session of the French Parlement, under the presidency of the king, for the compulsory registration of the royal edicts. **Bring to bed,** or **put to bed,** deliver of a child. **Brought to bed,** delivered of a child. **From bed and board,** the separation of husband and wife [Law]. **Bedded.** **Bedding.** **Beds.** (A.S. *bedd.*)

BEDABBLE, *v.t.* be-*dab*-bl, to wet; to sprinkle. **Bedabbled.** **Bedabbles.** **Bedabbling.**

BEDAD, *int.* be-*dad*, an asseveration or exclamation. (Ir.)

BEDAGGLE, *v.t.* be-*dag*-gl, to soil by trailing in the dirt. **Bedaggled.** **Bedaggles.** **Bedaggling.**

BEDARKENED, *pp.* or *a.* be-*dark*-end, buried in darkness.

BEDASH, *v.t.* be-*dash*, to bespatter with a liquid or mud. **Bedashed.** **Bedashes.** **Bedashing.**

BEDAUB, *v.t.* be-*dawb*, to daub over; to besmear with anything viscous, or thick and dirty. **Bedaubed.** **Bedaubing.** **Bedaubs.**

BEDAZZLE, *v.t.* be-*daz*-zl, to confound with splendour. **Bedazzled.** **Bedazzles.** **Bedazzling.**

BEDAZZLINGLY, *ad.* be-*daz*-zling-le, so as to bedazzle.

BED-BUG, *n.* *bed*-bug, the noxious insect *Cimex lectularius.*

BED-CHAIR, *n.* *bed*-chair, a frame with a movable back, to support a sick person while sitting up.

BEDCHAMBER, *n.* *bed*-chame-ber, a room to sleep in. **Ladies of the Bedchamber,** and **Bedchamber women,** certain ladies appointed to wait in rotation upon the queen. **Gentlemen and Grooms of the Bedchamber,** certain officers of the royal household, whose duty is to wait upon the sovereign.

BED-CLOTHES, *n.pl.* *bed*-klothz, sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c., for beds.

BEDDER, *n.* *bed*-der, the nether stone of an oil-mill (*bed*); a bed-maker (Cambridge University); an upholsterer, or maker of beds. (Dial. Eng.)

BEDDING, *n.* *bed*-ding, a bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratification.

BEDE, *n.* beed, a prayer; a miner's pick-axe.

BEDECK, *v.t.* be-*dek*, to deck; to adorn; to dress up. **Bedecked.** **Bedecking.** **Bedecks.**

BEDEGUAR, *n.* *bed*-e-gar, an excrescence found on rose bushes, produced by certain insects for their eggs. (Fr.)

BEDE-HOUSE, *n.* *beed*-house, a hospital or almshouse, where the poor prayed for their benefactors.

BEDEL, *n.* *bee*-dl, an official at Oxford and Cambridge; a beadle.

BEDELRY, *n.* *bee*-dl-re, beadlery.

BEDESMAN, *n.* *beedz*-man, a beadsman.

BEDEVIL, *v.t.* be-*dev*-il, to throw into utter disorder and confusion; to destroy or render unfit for use; to bewitch. **Bedevilled.** **Bedevilling.** **Bedevils.**

BEDEVILMENT, *n.* be-*dev*-il-ment, state of exasperating confusion.

BEDEW, *v.t.* be-*dew*, to moisten gently, as with dew; to sprinkle. **Bedewed.** **Bedewing.** **Bedews.**

BEDEWEEN, *n.* *beed*-ween, the birch tree, *Betula alba.*

BEDEWER, *n.* be-*dew*-er, that which bedews.

BEDFAST, *a.* *bed*-fahst, kept close to bed; bedridden.

BEDFELLOW, *n.* *bed*-fel-lo, a joint occupant of a bed.

BEDGOWN, *n.* *bed*-gown, a nightgown.

BED-HANGINGS, *n. pl.* *bed*-hang-ings, the drapery of a bed.

BEDIGHT, *v.t.* be-*dite*, to adorn, or set off with ornaments. **Bedighted.** **Bedighting.** **Bedights.**

BEDIM, *v.t.* be-*dim*, to make dim; to obscure. **Bedimmed.** **Bedimming.** **Bedims.**

BEDIZEN, *v.t.* be-*dyze*-en, to adorn; to dress out gaudily. **Bedizened.** **Bedizening.** **Bedizens.**

BEDIZENMENT, *n.* be-*dyze*-en-ment, gaudy adornment.

BED-KEY, *n.* *bed*-key, a tool for screwing up a bedstead.

BEDLAM, *n.* *bed*-lam, Bethlem, a madhouse; a hospital for lunatics; a scene of wild uproar: *a.* belonging to or fit for a madhouse. (*Bethlehem*, a priory in London, converted into a hospital for the insane in 1547.)

BEDLAMISM, *n.* *bed*-lam-ism, a characteristic of lunacy.

BEDLAMITE, *n.* *bed*-lam-ite, a patient of Bethlem Hospital; a madman.

BEDLINEN, *n.* *bed*-lin-en, linen for beds.

BEDMAKER, *n.* *bed*-make-er, one whose office is to make the beds in a college.

BEDMATE, *n.* *bed*-mate, a bedfellow.

BED-MOULDING, *n.* *bed*-mohld-ing, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet [Arch.].

BEDOUIN, *n.* *bed*-a-win, an Arab of the desert. (O.Fr. *bedouin*, an itinerant Arab.)

BED-PAN, *n.* *bed*-pan, a utensil for the use of invalids in bed.

BEDPLATE, *n.* *bed*-plate, the foundation plate of a machine.

BEDPOST. *n.* *bed*-post, a post supporting the top of a bedstead.

BED-PRESSER, *n.* *bed*-press-er, a lazy fellow.

BED-QUILT, *n.* *bed*-kwilt, the thick outer covering of a bed.

BEDRABBLED, *a.* be-*drab*-ld, soiled with wet dirt.

BEDRAGGLE, *v.t.* be-*drag*-gl, to soil, as the garments, by allowing them, while walking, to drag in the dirt. **Bedraggled.** **Bedraggles.** **Bedraggling.**

BEDRENCH, *v.t.* be-*drench*, to drench; to saturate. **Bedrenched.** **Bedrenches.** **Bedrenching.**

BED-REST, *n.* *bed*-rest, a bed-chair; a contrivance for supporting the back when sitting up in bed.

BEDRID, *a.* *bed*-rid, bedridden.

BEDRIDDEN, *a.* *bed*-rid-den, confined to the bed for life by age or infirmity. (A.S. *bedreda*, a term of reproach for one incapable of riding a horse, meaning *bed-rider.*)

BEDROOM, *n.* *bed*-room, an apartment for sleeping in.

BEDROP, *v.t.* be-*drop*, to besprinkle; to speckle. **Bedropped.** **Bedropping.** **Bedrops.**

BEDSIDE, *a.* *bed*-side, sympathetic, as a doctor's manner when visiting a patient in bed.

BEDSORE, *n.* *bed*-sore, sore caused by lying in bed.

BEDSPREAD, *n.* *bed*-spread, a linen or other cover spread upon the top of a made bed.

BEDSTAFF, *n.* *bed*-stahf, a pin formerly inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping.

BEDSTEAD, *n.* *bed*-sted, a frame for supporting a bed. (A.S. *bed*, and *stede*, a support or stand.)

BEDSTRAW, *n.* *bed*-straw, straw laid under a bed to make it soft; plants of the genus *Galium.*

BEDSWERVER, *n.* *bed*-swerv-er, one unfaithful to the marriage vow.

BED-TABLE, *n.* bed-*tay*-bl, a table for the use of a patient in bed.

BEDTICK, *n.* *bed*-tik, a case of linen or cotton cloth, for enclosing feathers or other materials of a bed.

BEDTIME, *n.* *bed*-time, the usual hour of going to bed.

BEDUCK, *v.t.* be-*duck*, to put the head under water. **Beducked.** **Beducking.** **Beducks.**

BEDUIN, *a.* *bed*-oo-in, Bedouin, otherwise Bedaween, pertaining to a Bedouin.

BEDUST, *v.t.* be-*dust*, to sprinkle or cover with dust. **Bedusted.** **Bedusting.** **Bedusts.**

BEDWARD, *ad.* *bed*-ward, towards bed.

BEDWARF, *v.t.* be-*dworf*, to make little; to stunt. **Bedwarfed.** **Bedwarfing.** **Bedwarfs.**

BEDWORK, *n.* *bed*-wurk, work easily performed.

BEDYE, *v.t.* be-*di*, to dye; to stain. **Bedyed.** **Bedyeing.** **Bedyes.**

BEE, *n.* bee, any one of the 1,500 species of insects, with membraneous wings, that are grouped as *Apidæ*; a busy worker; an industrious frugal person; a meeting of neighbours and friends to aid a person in need; a meeting of ladies to sew for the poor. **Honey bee,** *Apis mellifica.* **Spelling bee,** a contest in spelling. (A.S. *bēo.*)

BEE-BIRD, *n.* *bee*-berd, the spotted flycatcher.
BEE-BREAD, *n.* *bee*-bred, the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young; a clover plant, *Trifolium pratense*.
BEECH, *n.* beech, the forest tree, *Fagus sylvatica*. (A.S. *bēce*.)
BEECH-COAL, *n.* *beech*-koal, charcoal from beechwood.
BEECHEN, *a.* *beech*-en, consisting of beechwood or bark. (A.S. *bēcen*, beechen.)
BEECH-GALL, *n.* *beech*-gawl, a hard excrescence on the leaf of a beech, produced by the maggot of a fly.
BEECHMAST, *n.* *beech*-mahst, the fruit or nut of the beech.
BEECH-OIL, *n.* *beech*-oyl, oil expressed from beechnuts.
BEE-EATER, *n.* *bee*-eet-er, a bird of the genus *Merops*.
BEEF, *n.* beef, the flesh of ox, bull, or cow, when killed: *a.* consisting of the flesh of oxen. (O.Fr. *boef*.)
BEEFEATER, *n.* *beef*-eet-er, a yeoman of the guard. (The traditional derivation is from the Fr. *buffetier*, a servant at the sideboard.)
BEEFLOWER, *n.* *bee-flou*-er, the bee orchis, *Ophrys apifera*.
BEEFSTEAK, *n.* *beef*-stake, a slice of beef for broiling.
BEEF-TEA, *n.* *beef*-tee, soup made simply of gravy-beef, without bones or stock.
BEEF-WITTED, *a.* *beef*-wit-ted, dull in intellect; stupid.
BEE-GARDEN, *n.* *bee*-gard-en, an enclosure for beehives.
BEE-GLUE, *n.* *bee*-glu, propolis, the soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives and close up the cells.
BEEHIVE, *n.* *bee*-hive, an artificial dwelling for bees; now used to denote the wooden structure as opposed to the old bee-skep of straw.
BEEHIVE-HOUSE, *n.* *bee*-hive-house, a small ancient structure to be met with (sometimes in clusters) in Ireland and the west of Scotland, with a conical roof formed with long stones overlapping each other.
BEELE, *n.* beel, a pickaxe used by miners, sharpened at both ends (akin to *bill*). (Dial. Eng.)
BEELINE, *n.* *bee*-line, a straight course, as that of the bee making for its hive.
BEELZEBUB, *n.* be-*el*-ze-bub, the prince of demons or devils; Satan. (Heb. *Ba'al-zebūb*, ruler of flies.)
BEEMASTER, *n.* *bee*-mahst-er, one who keeps bees.
BEE-MOTH, *n.* *bee*-moth, a moth of the genus *Macroglossa*, pernicious to bees.
BEEN, *pp.* been *or* bin, *pp.* of the verb to be.
BEEN, *n.* been, the vina, an Indian guitar having nineteen frets.
BEER, *n.* beer, a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, flavoured with hops; an inferior beverage, as ginger beer or spruce beer. (A.S. *bēor*.)
BEER-BARREL, *n.* *beer*-bar-rel, a barrel for holding beer.
BEER-ENGINE, *n.* *beer*-en-jin, a beer-pump.
BEER-MONEY, *n.* *beer*-mun-e, allowance in certain households in lieu of beer.
BEER-PUMP, *n.* *beer*-pump, a pump to pump beer from the cellar.
BEERSHOP, *n.* *beer*-shop, a licensed house where malt liquors, and no wines or spirits, are sold; an alehouse.
BEERY, *a.* *beer*-e, pertaining to beer, maudlin; beer-stained.
BEESTINGS, *n.pl.* *beest*-ingz, biestings.
BEESWAX, *n.* *beez*-wax, a substance secreted by bees, and employed by them in the construction of their combs.
BEESWING, *n.* *beez*-wing, a gauze-like film of tartar on port wine.
BEET, *n.* beet, a plant of the genus *Beta*, grown for its root which is used as a vegetable and also in the manufacture of sugar. (A.S. *bēte*.)
BEETLE, *n.* beetl, a heavy wooden mallet or rammer: *v.t.* to beat with a beetle: *v.i.* to jut out; to hang over. Beetled. Beetles. Beetling. (A.S. *bytel*, hammer.)
BEETLE, *n.* beetl, an insect with horny wing-cases covering the active pair of wings. (A.S. *bitela*, beetle, lit., one that bites.)
BEETLE-BROW, *n.* *beetl*-brou, a prominent brow.
BEETLE-BROWED, *a.* *beetl*-broud, having prominent or overhanging brows.
BEETLE-HEAD, *n.* *beetl*-hed, a stupid fellow.
BEETLE-HEADED, *a.* *beetl*-hed-ed, dull; stupid; heavy.
BEETLE-STOCK, *n.* *beetl*-stok, the handle of a wooden beetle.
BEETLING, *a.* *beet*-ling, overhanging; prominent.
BEET-RADISH, *n.* *beet*-rad-ish, beet-rave.
BEET-RAVE, *n.* *beet*-rave, the red beet used for salad. (Fr. *betterave*.)
BEEVES, *n.pl.* of *beef*, beevz, animals of the ox kind.
BEFALL, *v.t.* be-*fawl*, to happen to: *v.i.* to happen; to come to pass. Befalling. Befalls. Befell.
BEFANA, *n.* bay-*fah*-na, a fairy believed to bring children presents on Epiphany-eve. (It.)
BEFIT, *v.t.* be-*fit*, to suit; to be suitable to; to become. Befits. Befitted. Befitting.
BEFLATTER, *v.t.* be-*flat*-ter, to flatter; to cajole. Beflattered. Beflattering. Beflatters.
BEFLOWER, *v.t.* be-*flour*, to sprinkle with eruptive spots. Beflowered. Beflowering. Beflowers.
BEFOG, *v.t.* be-*fog*, to involve in a fog. Befogged. Befogging. Befogs.
BEFOGGED, *a.* be-*fogd*, wrapped in fog; confused in thought.
BEFOOL, *v.t.* be-*fool*, to fool; to delude; to infatuate. Befooled. Befooling. Befools.
BEFORE, *prep.* be-*foar*, preceding in space, in time, or in rank; in front of; in presence or sight of; under the cognizance of; in preference to: *ad.* farther onward in place, or progress in a place; preceding; previously; already; hitherto. Before the wind, moving in the direction of the wind and by its impulse. Before the mast, not berthed aft of the mainmast, as being only a common sailor.
BEFORE-CITED, *a.* be-*foar*-site-ed, cited in a preceding part.
BEFORE-GOING, *a.* be-*foar*-go-ing, preceding.
BEFOREHAND, *ad.* be-*foar*-hand, in anticipation; by way of preparation; before the time.
BEFORE-MENTIONED, *a.* be-*foar*-men-shond, mentioned before.
BEFOUL, *v.t.* be-*foul*, to soil; to make dirty; to pollute. Befouled. Befouling. Befouls.
BEFRECKLE, *v.t.* be-*frekl*, to freck; to spot. Befreckled. Befreckles. Befreckling.
BEFRIEND, *v.t.* be-*frend*, to act as a friend to. Befriended. Befriending. Befriends.
BEFRINGE, *v.t.* be-*frinj*, to furnish or decorate with a fringe. Befringed. Befringes. Befringing.
BEFUR, *v.t.* be-*fur*, to cover with fur. Befurred. Befurring. Befurs.
BEG, *v.t.* beg, to ask or supplicate in charity; to ask earnestly; to entreat or beseech; to take for granted: *v.i.* to practise begging; to live by asking alms. Begged. Begging. Begs. (A.S. *bedecian*, to beg, connected with *bid*.)
BEG, *n.* bay, the governor of a town or district, more particularly the lord of a sanjak in Turkey and other parts of the East. (Same as *bey*.)
BEGAD, *int.* be-*gad*, a polite oath meaning By God!
BEGAN, be-*gan*, *p.* of begin.
BEGAUM, *n.* *bee*-gawm, begum.
BEGET, *v.t.* be-*get*, to procreate; to generate; to produce; to cause. Begets. Begetting. Begot. Begotten.
BEGETTER, *n.* be-*get*-ter, one who begets; a father.
BEGGABLE, *a.* *beg*-ga-bl, that may be begged.
BEGGAR, *n.* *beg*-gar, one who lives by begging; one reduced to complete poverty; one who takes for granted what he does not prove: *v.t.* to reduce to beggary; to exhaust. Beggar-my-neighbour, a juvenile game with cards. Beggared. Beggaring. Beggars. (O.Fr. *begart*.)
BEGGARLINESS, *n.* *beg*-gar-le-ness, the state of being beggarly.
BEGGARLY, *a.* *beg*-gar-le, very poor; mean: *ad.* in a beggarly manner.
BEGGARY, *n.* *beg*-gar-e, extreme poverty; beggarly appearance.
BEGGING, *n.* *beg*-ging, the act or practice of soliciting alms.
BEGHARD, *n.* *beg*-hard, one of an independent religious order that arose in Belgium in the 13th century, connected with the Beguines, and was soon suppressed.

BEGILT, *a.* be-*gilt*, gilded.

BEGIN, *v.i.* be-*gin*, to have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence: *v.t.* to do the first act of; to enter on; to commence; to trace from anything as the first ground. **Began. Beginning. Begins. Begun.** (A.S. *beginnan*, to start.)

BEGINNER, *n.* be-*gin*-ner, originator; author; first mover; one who is only learning, and has had little experience.

BEGINNING, *n.* be-*gin*-ning, the first cause or origin; the first state or commencement; the rudiments.

BEGIRD, *v.t.* be-*gerd*, to bind with a girdle; to surround; to enclose. **Begirded. Begirding. Begirds. Begirt.**

BEGIRDLE, *v.t.* be-*gerd*-dl, to begird. **Begirdled. Begirdles. Begirdling.**

BEGLERBEG, *n. beg*-ler-beg, the governor of a Turkish province. (Turk.)

BEGLOOM, *v.t.* be-*gloom*, to make gloomy. **Begloomed. Beglooming. Beglooms.**

BEGNAW, *v.t.* be-*naw*, to eat away; to corrode; to nibble at. **Begnawed. Begnawing. Begnaws.**

BEGONE, *int.* be-*gawn*, go away; depart; haste away.

BEGONIA, *n.* be-*goh*-ne-a, the elephant's ear, a genus of plants with lopsided leaves, from S. America and India, named after Begon, a French botanist.

BEGORED, *a.* be-*goard*, besmeared with gore.

BEGREASE, *v.t.* be-*greez*, or *-greece*, to soil or daub with grease. **Begreased. Begreases. Begreasing.**

BEGRIME, *v.t.* be-*grime*, to soil deeply with dirt or soot. **Begrimed. Begrimes. Begriming.**

BEGROAN, *v.t.* be-*groan*, to greet with a groan. **Begroaned. Begroaning. Begroans.**

BEGRUDGE, *v.t.* be-*gruj*, to envy the possession of. **Begrudged. Begrudges. Begrudging.**

BEGUARD, *n. bay*-gar, a beghard.

BEGUILE, *v.t.* be-*gile*, to deceive or cheat; to elude by craft; to pass pleasingly. **Beguiled. Beguiles. Beguiling.**

BEGUILEMENT, *n.* be-*gile*-ment, act of beguiling; deceit.

BEGUILER, *n.* be-*gile*-er, he or that which beguiles.

BEGUILINGLY, *ad.* be-*gile*-ing-le, in a manner to beguile.

BEGUINE, *n.* bay-*geen*, one of an order of women in Germany and the Netherlands, who, without taking any monastic vow, devote themselves to religious exercises and charity; an order traced to Lambert le Bègue, a Liège priest of the 12th century.

BEGUM, *n. bee*-gum, in the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank, generally the reigning queen of a Mohammedan state. (Per. *begum*, a queen.)

BEGUN, be-*gun*, *p.* of begin.

BEHALF, *n.* be-*hahf*, favour; advantage; support; defence; side; stead.

BEHAVE, *v.i.* be-*hayve*, to conduct; to demean: *v.i.* to act; to conduct one's self; to conduct one's self well. **Behaved. Behaves. Behaving.** (A.S. *behabban*, to hold in.)

BEHAVIOUR, *n.* be-*hayve*-yur, manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; demeanour; the manner in which a thing acts.

BEHEAD, *v.t.* be-*hed*, to cut off the head; to decapitate. **Beheaded. Beheading. Beheads.**

BEHEADING, *n.* be-*hed*-ing, the act of decapitating.

BEHELD, be-*held*, *p.* of behold.

BEHEMOTH, *n. bee*-he-moth, a large animal mentioned in Job, probably the hippopotamus. (Heb. beasts.)

BEHEST, *n.* be-*hest*, command; mandate. (A.S. *behæs*, order.)

BEHIND, *prep.* be-*hynd*, at the back of; after; inferior to: *ad.* at the back or in the rear; backwards; held back; out of sight; remaining; past in time. **Behind the back**, out of notice or regard. **Behind one's back**, when not present. (A.S. *behindan*.)

BEHINDHAND, *a.* be-*hynd*-hand, in a backward state; tardy; late; in arrears.

BEHOLD, *int.* be-*hold*, see; lo; observe: *v.t.* to fix the eyes upon; to look at; to observe with care: *v.i.* to look; to fix the attention upon an object. **Beheld. Beholding. Beholds.** (A.S. *behealdan*.)

BEHOLDEN, *a.* be-*hold*-en, obliged; bound in gratitude; beheld.

BEHOLDER, *n.* be-*hold*-er, an observer.

BEHONEY, *v.t.* be-*hun*-e, to sweeten with honey. **Behoneyed. Behoneying. Behoneys.**

BEHOOF, *n.* be-*hoof*, advantage; profit; benefit. (A.S. *behōf*, profit.)

BEHOOVE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* be-*hoove*, to behove. **Behooved. Behooves. Behooving.**

BEHOVE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* be-*hove*, to be necessary, fit, or proper for. **Behoved. Behoves. Behoving.** (A.S. *behōfian*.)

BEHOVEFUL, *a.* be-*hove*-ful, advantageous, profitable.

BEHUNG, *a.* be-*hung*, draped.

BEIGE, *n.* baysje, a fabric of undyed wool; undyed serge: *a.* grey.

BEING, *n. bee*-ing, existence; a thing or person existing.

BEINKED, *a.* be-*inkd*, smudged with ink.

BEJAN, *n. bee*-jan, a freshman at Aberdeen or St. Andrews. (Fr. *béjaune*, ninny.)

BEJEWELLED, *a.* be-*jew*-eld, wearing many jewels.

BEJUCO, *n.* be-*hu*-co, a twisting cane of tropical America. (Sp.)

BEKAH, *n. bee*-ka, a half shekel. (Heb. half.)

BEKISS, *v.t.* be-*kiss*, to give many kisses. **Bekissed. Bekisses. Bekissing.**

BEKNAVE, *v.i.* be-*nave*, to call a knave. **Beknaved. Beknaves. Beknaving.**

BEKNOWN, *a.* be-*nohn*, known.

BELABOUR, *v.t.* be-*lay*-bur, to beat soundly; to thump. **Belaboured. Belabouring. Belabours.**

BELACE, *v.t.* be-*lace*, to adorn with lace. **Belaced. Belaces. Belacing.**

BELATE, *v.t.* be-*late*, to make too late. **Belated. Belates. Belating.**

BELATED, *a.* be-*late*-ed, detained till late; benighted.

BELATEDNESS, *n.* be-*late*-ed-ness, the state of being belated.

BELAUD, *v.t.* be-*lawd*, to praise greatly. **Belauded. Belauding. Belauds.**

BELAY, *v.t.* be-*lay*, to fasten a rope by winding, round a strong pin in the side of a vessel or the mast [Naut.]. **Belayed. Belaying. Belays.** (Dut. *beleggen*, to lay over.)

BELAYING-CLEAT, *n.* be-*lay*-ing-kleet, a cleat used for belaying.

BELAYING-PIN, *n.* be-*lay*-ing-pin, the pin round which the ropes are belayed [Naut.].

BELCH, *n.* belch, the act of belching: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as by eructation: *v.t.* to eject with force or with violence, as wind from the stomach. **Belched. Belches. Belching.** (A.S. *bealcian*, to speak.)

BELCHER, *n. belch*-er, a coloured neckerchief called after a famous boxer, Jem Belcher.

BELCHING, *n. belch*-ing, eructation.

BELDAM, *n. bel*-dam, an old woman; a hag. (Fr. *belle*, fine, and *dame*, lady.)

BELDAME, *n. bel*-dame, a beldam.

BELEAGUER, *v.t.* be-*leeg*-er, to besiege; to blockade. **Beleaguered. Beleaguering. Beleaguers.**

BELEAGUERMENT, *n.* be-*leeg*-er-ment, the act of beleaguering.

BELECTURED, *a.* be-*lekt*-yurd, much lectured to.

BELEMNITE, *n. bee*-lem-nite, a straight pointed fossil cephalopod, otherwise known as the arrow-head finger-stone, thunder-bolt, or thunder-stone. (Gr. *belemnitēs*, a dart-like stone.)

BELEPER, *v.t.* be-*lep*-er, to infect with leprosy. **Belepered. Belepering. Belepers.**

BELFRY, *n. bel*-fre, that part of the steeple, or the tower, in which a bell is hung; a movable tower, of several storeys, erected by besiegers to overlook or command the place besieged; a watch-tower near a fortified place: *v.t.* to build a belfry. **Belfried. Belfries. Belfrying.** (O.Fr. *berfrei*, an outlook tower.)

BELGIAN, *a. bel*-jan, belonging to Belgium.

BELGIC, *a. bel*-jic, belonging to the Belgæ; Belgian.

BELGRAVIAN, *a.* bel-*gray*-ve-an, belonging to Belgravia, an aristocratic quarter of London, or to fashionable life: *n.* one of the upper class.

BELIAL, *n. bee*-le-al, worthlessness; wickedness; Satan; the spirit of evil: *a.* worthless, wicked. **Sons of Belial**, worthless, wicked men. (Heb. *beli*, without, and *yaal*, use.)

BELIBEL, *v.t.* be-*li*-bel, to libel or traduce. **Belibelled. Belibelling. Belibels.**

BELIE, *v.t.* be-*ly*, to give the lie to; to speak falsely of; to calumniate; to counterfeit. **Belied. Belies. Belying.** (A.S. *beléogan*, to lie concerning.)

BELIEF, *n.* be-*leef*, a persuasion of the truth of anything; credence; opinion; faith or persuasion in regard to religious truth; the thing believed; creed. (A.S. *geléafa*.)

BELIEVABILITY, *n.* be-*leev*-a-*bil*-e-te, believableness.

BELIEVABLE, *a.* be-*leev*-a-bl, that may be believed.

BELIEVABLENESS, *n.* be-*leev*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being believable.

BELIEVE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* be-*leev*, to be persuaded of as true; to confide in; to think or suppose loosely. **Believed. Believes. Believing.** (A.S. *geliefan*, to hold dear.)

BELIEVER, *n.* be-*leev*-er, one who believes; one who has faith, especially in Christianity.

BELIEVING, *a.* be-*leev*-ing, having all faith.

BELIEVINGLY, *ad.* be-*leev*-ing-le, in a believing manner.

BELIKE, *ad.* be-*like*, probably; likely; perhaps.

BELITTLE, *v.t.* be-*lit*-tl, to depreciate; to disparage. **Belittled. Belittles. Belittling.**

BELITTLEMENT, *n.* be-*lit*-tl-ment, disparagement.

BELL, *n.* bel, a hollow body of metal, enlarged or expanded at the mouth, so compounded as to emit a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell; the stroke of the bell at each half-hour of a watch at sea: *v.t.* to put on a bell: *v.i.* to grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers; to bellow as a deer in rutting-time. **Bear the bell,** to be leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock. **Bear away the bell,** to take the prize. **Bell the cat,** to encounter and cripple one of greatly superior force, from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat. **Curse by bell, book, and candle,** an excommunication accompanied by the tolling of a bell. **Passing bell,** a bell rung when anyone was dying, that the neighbours might pray for his soul. **Shake the bells,** to give an alarm. **Belled. Belling. Bells.** (A.S. *bellan*, to sound loudly.)

BELLADONNA, *n. bel*-la-*don*-na, the deadly nightshade, *Atropa belladonna*, so called because used by women to enlarge the pupils of their eyes. **Belladonna lily,** the South African plant *Amaryllis belladonna*. (It. a beautiful woman.)

BELLBIND, *n. bell*-bynd, the bindweed *Convolvulus sepium*.

BELL-BIRD, *n. bel*-burd, a South American bird *Chasmorhynchus*, whose note is like a tolling bell; a New Zealand bird of the genus *Authornis*, having a tinkling note.

BELLBUOY, *n. bell*-boy, a buoy which rings a bell as it rolls in the water.

BELLCOTE, *n. bell*-cot, a shelter for a bell.

BELLCRANK, *n. bell*-crank, the crank on which the wires work in bells that are pulled.

BELLE, *n.* bel, a fashionable young lady; any young lady much admired. (Fr.)

BELLED, *a.* beld, hung with bells.

BELLEISLE, *n. bell*-ile, the American cress, *Barbarea præcox*.

BELLES-LETTRES, *n.pl.* bel-*let*-tr, polite literature, or that department of literature, such as poetry, which implies culture, and belongs to the domain of art. (Fr.)

BELLETRIST, *n.* bell-*let*-rist, a writer of belles-lettres.

BELL-FASHIONED, *a. bel*-fash-ond, of the form of a bell.

BELL-FLOWER, *n. bel*-flou-er, a plant of the genus *Campanula* (from the shape of its flowers); a variety of apple.

BELLFOUNDER, *n. bel*-found-er, a maker of bells.

BELL-FOUNDRY, *n. bel*-found-re, a place for casting bells.

BELL-GABLE, *n. bel*-gay-bl, a gable surmounted by a turret for one or more bells.

BELL-GLASS, *n. bel*-glahss, a bell-shaped covering for plants; an ornament.

BELLHANGER, *n. bel*-hang-er, one who hangs or fixes bells.

BELLHANGING, *n. bel*-hang-ing, the act of hanging bells.

BELLICOSE, *a. bel*-le-kose, inclined to war; warlike. (L. *bellicosus*, warlike.)

BELLIED, *pp.* or *a. bel*-eed, swelled out like the belly; swelled out in the middle [Bot.].

BELLIGERENCE, *n.* bel-*lij*-er-ence, belligerency.

BELLIGERENCY, *n.* bel-*lij*-er-en-se, a state of war.

BELLIGERENT, *a.* bel-*lij*-er-ent, waging war: *n.* a nation or state carrying on war. (L. *belligerans*, waging war.)

BELLING, *a. bel*-ing, growing full and ripe: *n.* the noise of a roe in rutting-time.

BELLIPOTENT, *a.* bel-*lip*-o-tent, powerful in war. (L. *bellis*, and *potens*, powerful.)

BELLIS, *n. bel*-lis, the daisy. (L. *bellus*, beautiful.)

BELLMAN, *n. bel*-man, a town-crier who rings a bell to summon attention.

BELL-METAL, *n. bel*-met-tl, an alloy of copper and tin, and usually a small portion of other metal, used for making bells.

BELLON, *n. bel*-lon, lead colic.

BELLONA, *n.* bel-*loh*-na, the goddess of war.

BELLOW, *n. bell*-o, a loud out-cry; a roar: *v.i.* to make a loud resonant noise as a bull; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; in contempt, to vociferate or clamour. **Bellowed. Bellowing. Bellows.** (A.S. probably from *bellan*, to roar.)

BELLOWING, *n. bell*-lo-ing, a loud hollow sound, or roar, as of a bull; loud outcry.

BELLOWS, *n. sing.* and *pl. bell*-oze, a contrivance for blowing a fire, or supplying wind to an organ. (A.S. *bælg*, a bag.)

BELLOWS-FISH, *n. bell*-oze-fish, the trumpet-fish, or sea-snipe, *Centriscus scolopax*.

BELLOWS-MAKER, *n. bell*-oze-make-er, a maker of bellows.

BELLOWS-SOUND, *n. bell*-oze-sound, a puffing sound [Med.].

BELL-PEPPER, *n. bell*-pep-per, Guinea pepper.

BELLPULL, *n. bell*-pull, a bell rope, a ball knot to pull a bell-wire with.

BELL-PUNCH, *n. bell*-punch, a ticket perforator fitted with a bell.

BELLRINGER, *n. bell*-ring-er, the ringer of a church or other bell.

BELLROPE, *n. bell*-rope, the rope by which a bell is rung.

BELLSHAPED, *a. bell*-shaypt, in the form of a bell.

BELL-TENT, *n. bell*-tent, a conical army tent.

BELL-TURRET, *n. bell*-tur-ret, a turret containing a bell.

BELLWETHER, *n. bell*-weth-er, the sheep which leads the flock with a bell on her neck.

BELLWORT, *n. bell*-wurt, the nettle-leaved bell-flower, *Campanula trachelium*.

BELLY, *n. bell*-e, the part of the body from the chest to the thighs; the abdomen; the part corresponding of a beast; the womb; the part of anything which swells or bulges out; any hollow enclosed place: *v.t.* to fill; to swell out: *v.i.* to swell and become protuberant. **Bellied. Bellies. Bellying.** (A.S. *bælg*, a bag.)

BELLYBAND, *n. bell*-e-band, a band that pasess under the belly of a horse; a girth; a cord attached at both ends to a kite.

BELLYBOARD, *n. bell*-e-board, the wood of which sounding-boards are made.

BELLY-FRETTING, *n. bell*-e-fret-ting, the chafing of a horse's belly with a girth; a violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

BELLYFUL, *n. bell*-e-ful, as much as satisfies the appetite; a sufficiency; more than enough.

BELLY-GOD, *n. bell*-e-god, a glutton; a greedy epicure.

BELLYING, *a. bell*-e-ing, protuberant; swelling out.

BELLY-PINCHED, *a. bell*-le-pincht, pinched with hunger.

BELLY-ROLL, *n. bell*-e-role, a roller protuberant in the middle, used to roll land between ridges or in hollows.

BELLY-SLAVE, *n. bell*-e-slave, a slave to appetite.

BELOCK, *v.t.* be-*lok*, to lock or fasten as with a lock. **Belocked. Belocking. Belocks.**

BELOMANCY, *n. bell*-o-man-se, divination by marked arrows. (Gr. *belos*, an arrow, and *manteia*, divination.)

BELONE, *n, bell*-o-ne, the garfish, or mackerel guide, *B. vulgaris*.

BELONG, *v.i.* be-*long*, to be the property, attribute, or appendage of; to be the concern or business of; to appertain; to be a resident or native of; to be suitable for. Belonged. Belonging. Belongs.

BELONGINGS, *n.pl.* be-*long*-ingz, qualities; property; possessions.

BELOVED, *a.* bē-*luvd* and be-*luv*-ed, greatly loved; very dear.

BELOW, *prep.* be-*loh*, beneath in place; inferior in rank or excellence; unworthy of: *ad.* in a lower place; on earth; in hell or in the regions of the dead; in an inferior law court [Law].

BELT, *n.* belt, a girdle; a band or strap by which a weapon is hung; a broad strip; anything similar; a strait [Geog.]; a zone of Jupiter [Astron.]: *v.t.* to encircle; to encompass as with a belt; to beat with a belt [Mil.]. Belted. Belting. Belts. (A.S. *belt*.)

BELTANE, *n.* *bel*-tane, an ancient festival kept in Ireland on the 21st of June, and in the Highlands of Scotland on the 1st of May, old style, during which fires are kindled on the tops of the hills, and various ceremonies gone through. (Ir. *bel-tene*, kindling fire.)

BELTED, *a.* *belt*-ed, wearing a belt; worn in a belt.

BELTING, *n.* *belt*-ing, belts collectively, especially as connected with machinery; the material of which belts are made; a beating with a belt [Mil.].

BELUGA, *n.* be-*lew*-ga, a species of dolphin, the white whale, otherwise known as *Delphinapterus leucas*. (Russ.)

BELVEDERE, *n.* *bel*-ve-deer, a pavilion or turret on the top of a house, or a small edifice in a park garden, used as a prospect tower, and as a lounge in the cool of the evening [Arch.]; a gallery in the Vatican, which gives name to a famous statue of Apollo [Arch.]. (It. a beautiful view.)

BELZEBUB, *n.* *bel*-ze-bub, Beelzebub.

BEMA, *n.* *bee*-ma, a platform in the early Church represented by the modern pulpit, and railed off with a screen; originally the judge's seat in a basilica, and afterwards the site of the altar. (Gr. *bēma*, a raised place.)

BEMASK, *v.t.* be-*mahsk*, to mask, to conceal. Bemasked. Bemasking. Bemasks.

BEMIRE, *v.t.* be-*mire*, to soil or drag in the mire. Bemired. Bemires. Bemiring.

BEMOAN, *v.t.* be-*moan*, to lament; to bewail. Bemoaned. Bemoaning. Bemoans.

BEMOCK, *v.t.* be-*mok*, to treat with mockery; to deride. Bemocked. Bemocking. Bemocks.

BEMOISTEN, *v.t.* be-*moyce*-en, to moisten; to wet. Bemoistened. Bemoistening. Bemoistens.

BEMOUTH, *v.t.* be-*mowth*, to mouth. Bemouthed. Bemouthing. Bemouths.

BEMUDDLE, *v.t.* be-*mud*-dl, to confuse; to stupefy. Bemuddled. Bemuddles. Bemuddling.

BEMUSED, *a.* be-*mewzd*, overcome with musing; stupefied; dazed.

BEN, *n.* ben, a high mountain, as Ben Nevis. (Gaelic.)

BEN, *n.* ben, a British plant, either *Silene inflata* or *Senecio jacobœa*; the horse-radish tree, *Moringa oleifera*.

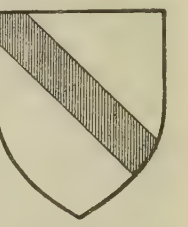
BENCH, *n.* bench, a long seat or form; a carpenter's or mechanic's work-table; a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in an earthwork to strengthen it; a seat in a boat; the seat where judges sit in court, or the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges, or the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches: *v.i.* to sit on a bench; to sit on a seat of justice. Bench of bishops, the bishops of the English Church, who rank as peers of the realm. King's or Queen's Bench, a court at first really, and then nominally, presided over by the sovereign. Benched. Benches. Benching. (A.S. *benc*, akin to *bank*.)

BENCHER, *n.* *bench*-er, a senior member of an inn of court, with governing powers and other privileges.

BENCHMARKS, *n.pl.* *bench*-marks, marks left on a line of survey for reference at a future time, the benchmark of the Ordnance Survey being the broad-arrow with a bar at the top [Survey.].

BENCH-WARRANT, *n.* *bench*-wor-rant, a warrant issued by the judge for the apprehension of an offender [Law].

BEND, *n.* bend, a curve; a turn in a road or a river; a particular kind of knot made by seamen [Naut.]; half a butt of the leather used for soles; an honourable ordinary, supposed to represent a shoulder belt or scarf, formed by lines drawn from the dexter corner to the sinister base, and containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain [Her.]: *v.t* to make crooked, or to curve; to direct to a certain point, as one's course; to apply closely; to incline; to be determined; to subdue; to fasten a rope to anything; to fasten [Naut.]: *v.i.* to be crooked or incurvated; to incline; to lean or turn; to jut over; to be prone to; to bow; to be submissive. (O.Fr. *bende*.) Bend the brow, to knit the brow; to frown. Bends of a ship, the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more commonly called wales [Naut.]. Bend sinister, drawn from the sinister corner to the dexter base, denoting illegitimacy [Her.]. Bend. Bended. Bending. Bent. (A.S. *bendan*, to bend.)



Bend Sinister.

BENDABLE, *a.* *bend*-a-bl, that may be bent.

BENDER, *n.* *bend*-er, an instrument for bending; a stretcher; a spree (Amer.); a log (Amer.).

BEND-LEATHER, *n.* *bend*-leth-er, leather for soles.

BENDLET, *n.* *bend*-let, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of the shield [Her.].

BENDY, *a.* *bend*-e, with the field divided into parts diagonally, and varying in metal and colour [Her.].

BENE, *n.* *ben*-e, the oil-plant, *Sesamum orientale*.

BENEAPED, *a.* be-*neept*, left aground by the ebb of a tide.

BENEATH, *prep.* be-*neeth*, under; lower in rank or excellence; unworthy of: *ad.* in a lower place; below; on earth. (A.S. *beneothan*, below.)

BENEDICK, *n.* *ben*-e-dick, a man who, like *Benedick* in "Much Ado about Nothing," from seeming a confirmed bachelor, suddenly changes his mind and takes to matrimony; a newly-married man.

BENEDICTINE, *n.* ben-e-*dik*-tin, a monk of the order of St. Benedict; a liqueur distilled by the monks; a Black Friar: *a.* pertaining to this order.

BENEDICTION, *n.* ben-e-*dik*-shon, the act of blessing or invoking a blessing; a giving praise or thanks to God for blessings; a blessing pronounced; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; the advantage conferred by blessing; the form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop [Eccles.]. (Fr. *bénédiction*.)

BENEDICTIVE, *a.* ben-e-*dik*-tiv, expressing benediction.

BENEDICTORY, *a.* ben-e-*dik*-to-re, benedictive.

BENEFACTION, *n.* ben-e-*fak*-shon, a gift for a good cause; the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation. (L. *benefactus*, benefited.)

BENEFACTOR, *n.* ben-e-*fak*-ter, a giver, a patron. (L. *benefactor*.)

BENEFACTORY, *a.* ben-e-*fak*-to-re, conferring benefits.

BENEFACTRESS, *n.* ben-e-*fak*-tress, a woman benefactor.

BENEFICE, *n.* *ben*-e-fis, a church living; a church dignity. (Fr. *bénéfice*.)

BENEFICED, *a.* *ben*-e-fist, possessed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, *n.* be-*nef*-e-sense, the practice of doing good; active goodness; kindness. (L. *beneficentia*, kindness.)

BENEFICENT, *a.* be-*nef*-e-sent, doing good; munificent.

BENEFICENTLY, *ad.* be-*nef*-e-sent-le, in a beneficent manner.

BENEFICIAL, *a.* ben-e-*fish*-al, profitable; useful; helpful; entitled to the benefit.

BENEFICIALLY, *ad.* ben-e-*fish*-a-le, in a beneficial manner.

BENEFICIALNESS, *n.* ben-e-*fish*-al-ness, the quality of being beneficial.

BENEFICIARY, *a.* ben-e-*fish*-a-re, holding in subordination to another; holding in gift: *n.* one who holds a benefice; one who receives anything as a free gift. (L. *beneficiarius*, a soldier specially exempted from service.)

BENEFIT, *n.* *ben*-e-fit, an act of kindness; a favour conferred; advantage; profit; a performance at a theatre or place of entertainment, or a match at a sports ground, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, or players, some indigent deserving person, or some public institution or charity; a pension or allowance due under an insurance scheme: *v.t.* to do good to; to profit: *v.i.* to gain advantage; to make improvement. Benefit society, a friendly society for mutual benefit. Benefit of Clergy, the exemption of the clergy and others from trial by a secular judge. Benefited. Benefiting. Benefits. (O.Fr. *bienfet.*)

BENEVOLENCE, *n.* be-*nev*-o-lence, disposition to do good; goodwill; an act of kindness; a tax, formerly levied by the kings of England, regarded as a gratuity. (Fr. *bénévolence.*)

BENEVOLENT, *a.* be-*nev*-o-lent, wishing well to others, and doing them good; kind.

BENEVOLENTLY, *ad.* be-*nev*-o-lent-le, in a benevolent manner.

BENGAL, *n.* ben-*gawl*, a thin stuff, made of silk and hair; stuff in imitation. (*Bengal.*)

BENGALESE, *n. sing.* and *pl.* ben-gal-*eez*, a native or the natives of Bengal.

BENGALI, *n.* ben-*gawl*-e, the language or dialect spoken in Bengal; a native of Bengal.

BENGAL-LIGHT, *n.* ben-gawl-*lite*, a species of firework producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured light.

BENGAL-STRIPES, *n.* ben-*gawl*-stripes, a cotton cloth woven with coloured stripes; a gingham.

BENIGHT, *v.t.* be-*nite*, to cover with darkness; to obscure. Benighted. Benighting. Benights.

BENIGHTED, *a.* be-*nite*-ed, overtaken with night; involved in moral darkness or ignorance.

BENIGN, *a.* be-*nine*, of, or proceeding from, a kindly nature or disposition; favourable; mild. (O.Fr. *benigne.*)

BENIGNANT, *a.* be-*nig*-nant, kind; gracious; favourable.

BENIGNANTLY, *ad.* be-*nig*-nant-le, in a benignant manner.

BENIGNITY, *n.* be-*nig*-ne-te, graciousness; mildness.

BENIGNLY, *ad.* be-*nine*-le, in a benign manner.

BENIGNNESS, *n.* be-*nine*-ness, the quality of being benign.

BENISON, *n.* *ben*-e-zon, blessing; benediction. (O.Fr. *beneison.*)

BÉNITIER, *n.* bay-*nee*-te-ay, the vessel for holding the holy water. (Fr.)

BENJAMIN, *n.* *ben*-ja-min, a gum or balsam; benzoin; a kind of overcoat.

BENJY, *n.* *ben*-je, a low broad-brimmed straw hat.

BENNET, *n.* *ben*-net, the herb bennet, *Geum urbanum.*

BEN-NUT, *n.* *ben*-nut, the nut of the horseradish tree, the ben, which yields an oil by pressure called oil of ben, or ben-oil, used in pharmacy and perfumery.

BENOTE, *v.* be-*note*, to note fully. Benoted. Benotes. Benoting.

BENSHI, *n.* *ben*-she, banshee.

BENT, *n.* bent, utmost exertion; inclination; leaning or bias of mind; fixed tendency; particular direction.

BENT, *n.* bent, a wiry creeping grass; a withered stalk of grass.

BENT-GRASS, *n.* *bent*-grahss, a grass of the genus *Agrostis.* (A.S. *beonet.*)

BENTHAMISM, *n.* *ben*-tham-izm, the utilitarian philosophy of Jeremy Bentham.

BENTHAMITE, *n.* *ben*-tham-ite, a disciple of Bentham.

BENTING-TIME, *n.* *bent*-ing-time, the time before peas are ripe, when pigeons feed on bents.

BENTY, *a.* *bent*-e, overgrown with bents.

BENUMB, *v.t.* be-*num*, to make torpid or numb. Benumbed. Benumbing. Benumbs.

BENUMBEDNESS, *n.* be-*numd*-ness, torpidity; absence of feeling.

BENUMBMENT, *n.* be-*num*-ment, the act of benumbing.

BENZENE, *n.* *ben*-zeen, the hydrocarbon discovered by Faraday in 1825 from which the coal-tar dyes are obtained.

BENZINE, *n.* *ben*-zin, or ben-*zeen*, a distilled, inflammable, solvent liquid from petroleum, used as a cleaning agent.

BENZOATE, *n.* *ben*-zo-ate, a salt of benzoic acid.

BENZOIC, *a.* ben-zo-ik, pertaining to benzoin. Benzoic acid, or flowers of benzoin, a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.

BENZOIN, *n.* *ben*-zo-in, gum benjamin; a fragrant, concrete resinous juice, flowing from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of the Malay Archipelago, used as a cosmetic, and burned as incense. (Fr. *benjoin*, benjamin gum.)

BENZOLE, *n.* *ben*-zole, a product from coal tar.

BENZOLINE, *n.* *ben*-zo-lin, impure benzine; petrol.

BENZOYL, *n.* *ben*-zoyl, the radical of benzoic acid, and of a series of compounds produced from the volatile oil of bitter almonds.

BEPAINT, *v.t.* be-*paynt*, to cover with paint. Bepainted. Bepainting. Bepaints.

BEPATCH, *v.t.* be-*patch*, to cover with patches. Bepatched. Bepatches. Bepatching.

BEPEARL, *v.t.* be-*perl*, to cover with pearls. Bepearled. Bepearling. Bepearls.

BEPEPPER, *v.t.* be-*pep*-per, to cover with pepper. Bepeppered. Bepeppering. Bepeppers.

BEPESTER, *v.t.* be-*pest*-er, to annoy persistently. Bepestered. Bepestering. Bepesters.

BEPINCH, *v.t.* be-*pinch*, to mark with pinches. Bepinched. Bepinches. Bepinching.

BEPITY, *v.t.* be-*pit*-e, to pity greatly. Bepitied. Bepities. Bepitying.

BEPLASTER, *v.t.* be-*plahs*-ter, to plaster over. Beplaster. Beplastered. Beplasters.

BEPLUME, *v.t.* be-*ploom*, to cover with plumes. Beplumed. Beplumes. Bepluming.

BEPOMMEL, *v.t.* be-*pum*-el, to pommel well. Bepommeled. Bepommeling. Bepommels.

BEPOWDER, *v.t.* be-*pou*-der, to besprinkle with powder. Bepowdered. Bepowdering. Bepowders.

BEPRAISE, *v.t.* be-*prayz*, to praise extravagantly. Bepraised. Bepraises. Bepraising.

BEPUDDLED, *a.* be-*pud*-dld, made muddy by being trodden on.

BEPUFF, *v.t.* be-*puff*, to belaud with puffery. Bepuffed. Bepuffing. Bepuffs.

BEQUEATH, *v.t.* be-*kweeth*, to leave by will; to transmit. Bequeathed. Bequeathing. Bequeaths. (A.S. *be*, and *cwethan*, to say.)

BEQUEATHABLE, *a.* be-*kweeth*-a-bl, that may be bequeathed.

BEQUEATHAL, *n.* be-*kweeth*-al, bequeathment.

BEQUEATHER, *n.* be-*kweeth*-er, one who bequeaths.

BEQUEATHMENT, *n.* be-*kweeth*-ment, the act of bequeathing.

BEQUEST, *n.* be-*kwest*, something bequeathed; a legacy.

BEQUOTE, *v.t.* be-*kwote*, to quote frequently. Bequoted. Bequotes. Bequoting.

BERATE, *v.t.* be-*rate*, to chide vehemently; to scold. Berated. Berates. Berating.

BERBER, *n.* *ber*-ber, the language spoken in the mountainous regions of Barbary and farther south.

BERBERIN, *n.* *ber*-be-rin, a yellow bitter principle, contained in the root of the barberry plant.

BERBERRY, *n.* *ber*-ber-re, the barberry, *Berberis vulgaris.*

BERE, *n.* beer, bigg; four-rowed barley.

BEREAVE, *v.t.* be-*reev*, to deprive; to make destitute. Bereaved. Bereaves. Bereaving. (A.S. *berēafian*, to deprive of.)

BEREAVEMENT, *n.* be-*reev*-ment, deprivation, particularly by the loss of a relative or friend by death.

BEREFT, *a.* be-*reft*, bereaved.

BERG, *n.* berg, a mountain; a mountainous mass of floating ice. (Ger.)

BERGAMASK, *n.* *berg*-a-mahsk, bergomask.

BERGAMOT, *n.* *ber*-ga-mot, a variety of orange, *Citrus aurantium bergamia*, which yields an essence or perfume; a species of *Monarda*; a species of snuff perfumed with bergamot; a kind of pear; a kind of coarse tapestry, so called from *Bergamo*, in Italy.

BERGANDER, *n.* ber-*gan*-der, the sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* (Dial. Eng.)

BERGMANNITE, *n.* *berg*-man-ite, a mineral found in Norway, a variety of natrolite.
BERGMASTER, *n.* *berg*-mahst-er, the bailiff or chief official among the Derbyshire miners.
BERGMEHL, *n.* *berg*-male, diatomaceous earth. (Ger.)
BERGMOTE, *n.* *berg*-mote, a court held in Derbyshire, to decide controversies between the miners.
BERGOMASK, *n.* *ber*-go-mahsk, a rustic dance. (*Bergamo.*)
BERGYLT, *n.* *ber*-gilt, a bright orange-red sea-fish, *Sebastes norvegicus.*
BERHYME, *v.t.* be-*rime*, to celebrate in rhyme or verse. Berhymed. Berhymes. Berhyming.
BERI-BERI, *n.* *ber*-re-*ber*-re, an infectious tropical disease. (Cingalese.)
BERLIN, *n.* *ber*-lin, or ber-*lin*, a four-wheeled carriage with a covered seat at the back, first made, it is said, at Berlin. Berlin warehouse, a warehouse for fancy goods. Berlin wool, fine worsted for the fancy work called Berlin work.
BERLIN-BLUE, *n.* *ber*-lin-blu, Prussian blue.
BERLIN-IRON, *n.* *ber*-lin-*i*-urn, iron capable of a high degree of fluidity.
BERM, *n.* berm, a space of ground of four or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse [Fort.]; the slanting bank on the side opposite the towing-path in canals; a ledge. (O.Fr. *barme*, brim.)
BERNACLE, *n.* *ber*-na-kl, barnacle.
BERNARDINE, *a.* *ber*-nar-din, pertaining to the order of monks founded in 1115, by St. Bernard, bishop of Clairvaux, in France: *n.* a monk of the order of St. Bernard.
BERNICLE, *n.* *bern*-e-kl, the barnacle goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.*
BERNOUSE, *n.* ber-*noose*, a loose mantle worn by the Arabs; a burnouse.
BEROE, *n.* *ber*-o-e, a medusa remarkable for emitting a phosphoric light. (*Beroe*, a sea-nymph.)
BERRIED, *a.* *ber*-reed, furnished with berries.
BERRY, *n.* *ber*-re, a succulent or pulpy fruit, containing seeds: *v.t.* to bear or produce berries. Berried. Berries. Berrying. (A.S. *berie.*)
BERRY, *n.* *ber*-re, a small mound. (Corruption of *barrow.*)
BERRY-BEARING, *a.* *ber*-re-*bare*-ing, producing berries.
BERSAGLIERI, *n.* ber-*sahl*-yayr-e, Italian light infantry. (It.)
BERSERKER, *n.* *ber*-ser-ker, one of the old Norse warriors, who were said to be inspired with such fury in battle as to be invulnerable and irresistible: *a.* inspired with similar fierce battle fury. (Ice. *bear*, and *sark*, shirt.)
BERTH, *n.* berth, a station in which a ship rides at anchor; sufficient sea room to manœuvre; a sleeping-place in a ship; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot berths in a ship; to give a place to anchor. Give a wide berth to, to keep well clear of. Berthed. Berthing. Berths. (Connected with *bear.*)
BERTHA, *n.* *berth*-ah, a wide lace collar to a low-necked dress.
BERTHAGE, *n.* *berth*-aje, money paid for accommodation in a dock; the accommodation itself.
BERTHOLLETIA, *n.* ber-tho-*lee*-she-a, a tall tree of South America, the fruit of which is the Brazil nut.
BERTRAM, *n.* *ber*-tram, bastard pellitory.
BERYL, *n.* *ber*-ril, a silicate of aluminium and beryllium nearly identical with the emerald, but less brilliant in colour. (O.Fr. *beril.*)
BERYLLINE, *a.* *ber*-ril-lin, resembling beryl.
BERYLLIUM, *n.* *ber*-ril-e-um, glucinum, the chemical element Gl.
BERYX, *n.* *beer*-ix, a perch-like sea-fish found in the chalk.
BESAINT, *v.t.* be-*saynt*, to make a saint. Besainted. Besainting. Besaints.
BESANT, *n.* *bez*-ant, a bezant.
BESAYLE, *n.* be-*sayl*, a great-grandfather [Law].
BESCRAWL, *v.t.* be-*skrawl*, to scrawl; to scribble over. Bescrawled. Bescrawling. Bescrawls.
BESCREEN, *v.t.* be-*skreen*, to screen; to shelter; to conceal. Bescreened. Bescreening. Bescreens.
BESCRIBBLE, *v.t.* be-*skrib*-bl, to scribble over. Bescribbled. Bescribbles. Bescribbling.
BESEECH, *v.t.* be-*seech*, to ask for with urgency; to entreat; to implore. Beseeched. Beseeches. Beseeching. Besought. (A.S. *be*, and *secean*, to seek.)
BESEECHER, *n.* be-*seech*-er, a suppliant.
BESEECHINGLY, *ad.* be-*seech*-ing-le, in a beseeching manner.
BESEEM, *v.t.* be-*seem*, to become; to befit; to be worthy of. Beseemed. Beseeming. Beseems.
BESEEMING, *ppr.* or *a.* be-*seem*-ing, becoming; meet; fit.
BESEEMINGLY, *ad.* be-*seem*-ing-le, in a beseeming manner.
BESEEMINGNESS, *n.* be-*seem*-ing-ness, quality of being beseeming.
BESEEMLY, *a.* be-*seem*-le, becoming; fit; suitable.
BESET, *v.t.* be-*set*, to surround; to press on all sides, so as to perplex; to fall upon. Beset. Besets. Besetting. (A.S. *besettan*, to put.)
BESETMENT, *n.* be-*set*-ment, the state of being beset; a failing to which one is prone.
BESETTING, *a.* be-*set*-ing, habitually attending or pressing.
BESHADOW, *v.t.* be-*shad*-o, to overshadow. Beshadowed. Beshadowing. Beshadows.
BESHAME, *v.t.* be-*shame*, to make ashamed. Beshamed. Beshames. Beshaming.
BESHMET, *n.* *besh*-met, grapes reduced to a pulp.
BESHREW, *imp.* be-*shroo*, used as an exclamation. Beshrew me! curse me; confound it.
BESHROUDED, *a.* be-*shroud*-ed, covered as with a shroud.
BESIDE, *prep.* be-*side*, at the side of; near; over and above; distinct from; aside from; out of. To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits from some excitement.
BESIDERY, *n.* be-*sid*-e-re, a variety of pear.
BESIDES, *prep.* be-*sides*, over and above; distinct from; in addition: *ad.* moreover; more than that.
BESIEGE, *v.t.* be-*seej*, to lay siege to, or surround with armed forces. Besieged. Besieges. Besieging.
BESIEGEMENT, *n.* be-*seej*-ment act of besieging; state of being besieged.
BESIEGER, *n.* be-*seej*-er, one who besieges.
BESIEGING, *a.* be-*seej*-ing, surrounding in a hostile manner.
BESIEGINGLY, *ad.* be-*seej*-ing-le, in a besieging manner.
BESIGH, *v.t.* be-*sy*, to sigh over. Besighed. Besighing. Besighs.
BESILVER, *v.t.* be-*sil*-ver, to cover with silver. Besilvered. Besilvering. Besilvers.
BESIT, *v.t.* be-*sit*, to besiege; to fit suitably; to sit well upon. Besat. Besits. Besitting.
BESLAVE, *v.t.* be-*slave*, to enslave. Beslaved. Beslaves. Beslaving.
BESLAVER, *v.t.* be-*slav*-er, to defile or cover with slaver. Beslavered. Beslavering. Beslavers.
BESLIME, *v.t.* be-*slime*, to daub with slime; to soil. Beslimed. Beslimes. Besliming.
BESLOBBER, *v.t.* be-*slob*-ber, to beslaver; to besmear. Beslobber. Beslobbering. Beslobbers.
BESMEAR, *v.t.* be-*smeer*, to bedaub with anything soft, viscous, or adhesive; to soil. Besmeared. Besmearing. Besmears.
BESMIRCH, *v.t.* be-*smurch*, to soil; to discolour. Besmirched. Besmirches. Besmirching.
BESMOKE, *v.t.* be-*smoke*, to foul with smoke. Besmoked. Besmokes. Besmoking.
BESMUT, *v.t.* be-*smut*, to blacken with smut or soot. Besmuts. Besmutted. Besmutting.
BESNOWED, *a.* be-*snode*, besprinkled as with snow.
BESNUFF, *v.t.* be-*snuff*, to foul with snuff. Besnuffed. Besnuffing. Besnuffs.
BESOIL, *v.t.* be-*soyl*, to soil; to defile. Besoiled. Besoiling. Besoils.
BESOM, *n.* *bee*-zom, a broom made of twigs or hair. (A.S. *besma.*)
BESORT, *v.t.* be-*sort*, to suit; to fit; to become. Besorted. Besorting. Besorts.
BESOT, *v.t.* be-*sot*, to make sottish; to stupify with liquor. Besots. Besotted. Besotting.
BESOTTED, *a.* be-*sot*-ted, stupefied as if with drink.
BESOTTEDLY, *ad.* be-*sot*-ted-le, after the manner of a sot.
BESOTTEDNESS, *n.* be-*sot*-ted-ness, the state of being besotted.

BESOTTINGLY, *ad.* be-*sot*-ting-le, in a besotting manner.
BESOUGHT, *pp.* be-*sawt*, beseeched.
BESOULED, *a.* be-*soled* endowed with a soul.
BESPANGLE, *v.t.* be-*spang*-gl, to adorn as with spangles. Bespangled. Bespangles. Bespangling.
BESPATTER, *v.t.* be-*spat*-ter, to soil by spattering; to asperse. Bespattered. Bespattering. Bespatters.
BESPEAK, *v.t.* be-*speek*, to speak for or engage beforehand; to speak so as to gain favour; to speak to; to betoken. Bespeaking. Bespeaks. Bespoke. Bespoken.
BESPEAKER, *n.* be-*speek*-er, one who bespeaks.
BESPECKLE, *v.t.* be-*spek*-kl, to mark with speckles or spots. Bespeckled. Bespeckles. Bespeckling.
BESPECTACLED, *a.* be-*spek*-ta-kld, wearing spectacles.
BESPEED, *v.t.* be-*speed*, to help onward; to hurry up. Bespeeded. Bespeeding. Bespeeds.
BESPEW, *v.t.* be-*spew*, to foul with vomit. Bespewed. Bespewing. Bespews.
BESPICE, *v.t.* be-*spice*, to season with spices or drugs. Bespiced. Bespices. Bespicing.
BESPIRT, *v.t.* be-*spurt*, to spurt out, upon, or over. Bespirted. Bespirting. Bespirts.
BESPIT, *v.t.* be-*spit*, to soil with spittle. Bespat. Bespits. Bespitting.
BESPOKE, *a.* be-*spoke*, made to order.
BESPOT, *v.t.* be-*spot*, to mark with spots. Bespots. Bespotted. Bespotting.
BESPREAD, *v.t.* be-*spred*, to spread or cover over. Bespreaded. Bespreading. Bespreads.
BESPRENT, *a.* be-*sprent*, besprinkled; sprinkled over.
BESPRINKLE, *v.t.* be-*sprink*-kl, to sprinkle or scatter over. Besprinkled. Besprinkles. Besprinkling.
BESPUTTER, *v.t.* be-*sput*-ter, to sputter over. Besputtered. Besputtering. Besputters.
BESSEMER, *n.* *bess*-e-mer, a process for converting cast-iron into steel, so named from Bessemer, its inventor.
BEST, *a.* best, *superl.* of good; good or excellent in the highest degree; most desirable: *n.* utmost; highest endeavour, as to do one's best: *v.t.* to get the better of. At best, in the utmost degree or extent. To the best of, to the utmost extent of. To make the best of, to realize the most that one can out of anything; to make the most of. The best of the way, the greater part: *ad.* *superl.* of well; in the highest degree; beyond all others; most easily or successfully. Best man, a grooms-man. Bested. Besting. Bests.
BESTAIN, *v.t.* be-*stayn*, to mark with spots or stains. Bestained. Bestaining. Bestains.
BESTEAD, *a.* be-*sted*, circumstanced; treated.
BESTED, *a.* be-*sted*, bestead.
BESTIAL, *a.* *best*-yal, belonging to a beast; like a beast; brutal; sensual. (Fr. *bestial*.)
BESTIALITY, *n.* best-*yal*-i-te, the state or quality of being bestial.
BESTIALIZE, *v.t.* *best*-yal-ize, to make like a beast. Bestialized. Bestializes. Bestializing.
BESTIALLY, *ad.* *best*-yal-e, in a bestial manner.
BESTIARIAN, *n.* *best*-e-*ayr*-e-an, an opponent of vivisection.
BESTIARY, *n.* *best*-e-ayr-e, a book about animals. (L. *bestia*, beast.)
BESTICK, *v.t.* be-*stik*, to stick over. Besticking. Besticks. Bestuck.
BESTILL, *v.t.* be-*still*, to quiet. Bestilled. Bestilling. Bestills.
BESTIR, *v.t.* be-*stur*, to rouse into vigorous action. Bestirred. Bestirring. Bestirs.
BESTOW, *v.t.* be-*stoh*, to give; to confer; to give in marriage; to apply or make use of; to lay up or deposit for safe keeping. Bestowed. Bestowing. Bestows.
BESTOWAL, *n.* be-*stoh*-al, the act of bestowing; disposal.
BESTOWER, *n.* be-*stoh*-er, one who bestows.
BESTOWMENT, *n.* be-*stoh*-ment, the act of bestowing; that which is bestowed; donation.
BESTRADDLE, *v.t.* be-*strad*-dl, to bestride. Bestraddled. Bestraddles. Bestraddling.
BESTRAUGHT, *a.* be-*strawt*, distracted; mad.
BESTREAK, *v.t.* be-*streek*, to mark with streaks. Bestreaked. Bestreaking. Bestreaks.
BESTREW, *v.t.* be-*stroo*, to scatter over; to besprinkle. Bestrewed. Bestrewing. Bestrewn. Bestrews.
BESTRID, *a.* be-*strid*, beneath legs astride.
BESTRIDE, *v.t.* be-*stride*, to stand or sit over with the legs astraddle; to step across. Bestrid. Bestridden. Bestrides. Bestriding. Bestrode.
BESTUCK, *a.* be-*stuk*, pierced in many places.
BESTUD, *v.t.* be-*stud*, to adorn with studs or bosses. Bestudded. Bestudding. Bestuds.
BET, *n.* bet, a wager; a stake: *v.t.* to wager on an uncertain contingency; to stake. Bets. Betted. Betting. (Fr. *abet*.)
BETAIL, *v.t.* be-*tale*, to provide with, or to deprive of, a tail. Betailed. Betailing. Betails.
BETAINE, *n.* *bee*-ta-een, the alkaloid of beet. (L. *beta*, beet.)
BETAKE, *v.t.* be-*take*, to take, in the sense of to remove or repair to. Betaken. Betakes. Betaking. Betook.
BETEARED, *a.* be-*teerd*, having tears in the eyes.
BETEEM, *v.t.* be-*teem*, to bring forth; to shed. Beteemed. Beteeming. Beteems.
BETEL, *n.* *bee*-tl, a species of pepper, *Piper betle*, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel-nut and lime by the natives of the East Indies. Betel-nut, *Areca catechu*, the nut of the areca-palm. (Port. *betel*.)
BETHANK, *v.t.* be-*thank*, to thank. Bethanked. Bethanking. Bethanks.
BETHEL, *n.* *beth*-el, a dissenting place of worship. (Heb. *bêth'êl*, God's house.)
BETHINK, *v.t.* be-*think*, to recall to mind: *v.i.* to have in recollection; to consider. Bethinking. Bethinks. Bethought.
BETHLEMITE, *n.* *beth*-lem-ite, a monk belonging to an order with the Star of Bethlehem as badge; a lunatic.
BETHRAL, *v.t.* be-*thrawl*, to enslave. Bethralled. Bethralling. Bethrals.
BETHROW, *v.t.* be-*throh*, to twist; to torture. Bethrowing. Bethrown. Bethrows.
BETHUMB, *v.t.* be-*thum*, to soil or crease with the thumb. Bethumbed. Bethumbing. Bethumbs.
BETHUMP, *v.t.* be-*thump*, to beat soundly. Bethumped. Bethumping. Bethumps.
BETHWACK, *v.t.* be-*thwack*, to thrash. Bethwacked. Bethwacking. Bethwacks.
BETIDE, *v.t.* be-*tide*, to happen to: *v.i.* to happen; to betoken. Betided. Betides. Betiding.
BETIMES, *ad.* be-*times*, in good time; early; in a short time.
BÊTISE, *n.* *bay*-teez, stupidity; nonsense. (Fr.)
BETITLE, *v.t.* be-*ty*-tl, to give a title to. Betitled. Betitles. Betitling.
BETOKEN, *v.t.* be-*toke*-en, to be a sign of; to foreshow. Betokened. Betokening. Betokens.
BETON, *n.* *bet*-on, a kind of concrete. (Fr.)
BETONGUE, *v.t.* be-*tung*, to scold. Betongued. Betongues. Betonguing.
BETONY, *n.* *bet*-on-e, a plant of the genus *Stachys*.
BETORN, *a.* be-*toarn*, torn in pieces.
BETOSS, *v.t.* be-*toss*, to toss; to agitate violently. Betossed. Betosses. Betossing.
BETRAP, *v.t.* be-*trap*, to ensnare. Betrapped. Betrapping. Betraps.
BETRAY, *v.t.* be-*tray*, to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or breach of trust; to prove unfaithful to, as a trust; to disclose treacherously what has been intrusted for secrecy; to expose to injury by violation of confidence; to deceive; to seduce; to mislead; to discover; to show. Betrayed. Betraying. Betrays. (*Be*, and O.Fr. *trair*, to hand over.)
BETRAYAL, *n.* be-*tray*-al, betrayment; breach of trust.
BETRAYER, *n.* be-*tray*-er, a traitor; one who betrays.
BETREAD, *v.t.* be-*tred*, to tread on. Betreading. Betreads. Betrod. Betrodden.
BETRIM, *v.t.* be-*trim*, to array in order; to deck. Betrimmed. Betrimming. Betrims.
BETROTH, *v.t.* be-*trothe*, to affiance; to promise to marry; to become engaged. Betrothed. Betrothing. Betroths.
BETROTHAL, *n.* be-*trothe*-al, engagement to marry.
BETROTHMENT, *n.* be-*trothe*-ment, a mutual contract between two persons with a view to marriage; betrothal.

BETSO, *n. bet*-so, the smallest Venetian coin, worth a farthing. (It.)

BETTER, *a. bet*-ter, *comp.* of good; good or excellent in a greater degree than another; more desirable; improved in health; greater in degree: *ad. comp.* of well, in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or fully; with more profit; in a higher degree; more: *n.* one who bets: *n.pl.* superiors; those who have a claim to precedence on account of their rank, age, or office: *v.t.* to improve; to exceed; to give advantage to. **To be better off,** to be in better circumstances. **Better half,** a wife. **To get or gain the better,** to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory. **For the better,** for the advantage, superiority, or victory; for the advantage or improvement. **Bettered. Bettering. Betters.** (A.S. *betera.*)

BETTERMENT, *n. bet*-ter-ment, improvement.

BETTERMOST, *a. bet*-ter-moast, best.

BETTERNESS, *n. bet*-ter-ness, the quality of being better.

BETTING, *n. bet*-ting, the proposing or laying of a wager.

BETTONG, *n. bet*-tong, the kangaroo rat.

BETTOR, *n. bet*-tor, one who bets or lays wagers.

BETTY, *n. bet*-te, an instrument to break open doors; a jemmy; a Florence flask.

BETULINE, *n. bet*-yu-leen, birch camphor.

BETUMBLED, *a.* be-*tum*-bld, rolled about; disordered.

BETUTOR, *v.t.* be-*tew*-tor, to instruct; to tutor. **Betutored. Betutoring. Betutors.**

BETWEEN, *prep.* be-*tween*, in the intermediate space of; from one to another; belonging to two or more; having mutual relation to two or more; noting difference or discrimination of one from another. (A.S. *betwēonan.*)

BETWEEN, *n.* be-*tween*, a needle between a sharp and a blunt.

BETWEEN-DECKS, *n.* be-*tween*-decks, between two decks; below the main deck.

BETWEEN-MAID, *n.* be-*tween*-maid, a tweeny, a servant who helps two other servants in their duties.

BETWEEN-WHILES, *prep.* be-*tween*-whiles, in the intervals.

BETWIXT, *prep.* be-*twixt*, between. (A.S. *betweox.*)

BEUDANTITE, *n. bev*-dan-tite, a crystallized mineral composed of iron, lead and silica, and probably a mixture of pharmacosiderite and lead sulphate. (*Beudant*, a French mineralogist.)

BEVEL, *n. bev*-el, among masons and carpenters, a kind of square for taking angles, movable on a pivot, and capable of being set to any angle; an edge slanting from a right line: *a.* slant; having the form of a bevel: *v.t.* to cut to a bevel angle: *v.i.* to slant, or incline off to a bevel edge. **Bevel angle,** either an obtuse or an acute angle. **Bevel wheel,** a toothed wheel with teeth set on a bevel and thus inclined at an angle to the shaft. **Bevelled. Bevelling. Bevels.** (Fr. *biveau*, bevel.)

BEVEL-GEAR, *n. bev*-el-geer, a system of engaging bevel wheels.

BEVELLED, *a. bev*-eld, formed to a bevel angle; sloped along the edges [Her.].

BEVELLING, *a. bev*-el-ling, slanting towards a bevel angle; bending from a right line: *n.* a hewing of timber with a slant towards a bevel angle; the slant or bevel of timber.

BEVELMENT, *n. bev*-el-ment, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, or faces, equally inclined to the including faces or adjoining planes [Min.].

BEVERAGE, *n. bev*-er-aj, liquor for drinking; generally an agreeable liquor; a mixture of cider and water; a treat in drink on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on first coming into prison: *a.* a wine to be drunk with water. (O.Fr. *berrage*, drink.)

BEVILE, *n. bev*-il, a chief broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel [Her.].

BEVILLED, *a. bev*-ild, said of ordinaries, &c., the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction [Her.].

BEVILWAYS, *ad. bev*-il-wayz, represented bevilled [Her.].

BEVY, *n. bev*-e, a flock of birds, particularly of quails; an assembly, generally of women. (O.Fr. *bevre*, to drink.)

BEWAIL, *v.t.* be-*wayl*, to lament: *v.i.* to express grief. **Bewailed. Bewailing. Bewails.**

BEWAILABLE, *a.* be-*wayl*-a-bl, that may be lamented.

BEWAILING, *n.* be-*wayl*-ing, lamentation.

BEWAILINGLY, *ad.* be-*wayl*-ing-le, in a bewailing manner.

BEWAILMENT, *n.* be-*wayl*-ment, the act of bewailing.

BEWARE, *v.i.* be-*ware*, to regard with caution; to avoid; to take care. **Bewared. Bewares. Bewaring.**

BEWEEP, *v.t.* be-*weep*, to weep over; to bedew with tears. **Beweeping. Beweeps. Bewept.**

BEWELTERED, *a.* be-*welt*-erd, heavily bloodstained.

BEWET, *v.t.* be-*wet*, to wet; to moisten. **Bewets. Bewetted. Bewetting.**

BEWIGGED, *a.* be-*wigd*, wearing a wig.

BEWILDER, *v.t.* be-*wil*-der, to perplex; to lead astray. **Bewildered. Bewildering. Bewilders.**

BEWILDEREDNESS, *n.* be-*wil*-derd-ness, bewilderment.

BEWILDERINGLY, *ad.* be-*wil*-der-ing-le, so as to bewilder.

BEWILDERMENT, *n.* be-*wil*-der-ment, state of being bewildered; act of bewildering; perplexity.

BEWINTER, *v.t.* be-*win*-ter, to make like winter. **Bewintered. Bewintering. Bewinters.**

BEWITCH, *v.t.* be-*witch*, to enchant, as by a spell of witchcraft; to fascinate to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance. **Bewitched. Bewitches. Bewitching.**

BEWITCHEDNESS, *n.* be-*witch*-ed-ness or be-*witchd*-ness, state of being bewitched.

BEWITCHERY, *n.* be-*witch*-er-e, resistless power of anything that fascinates.

BEWITCHFUL, *a.* be-*witch*-ful, bewitching.

BEWITCHING, *a.* be-*witch*-ing, alluring; fascinating; that has power to bewitch.

BEWITCHINGLY, *ad.* be-*witch*-ing-le, in a bewitching manner.

BEWITCHINGNESS, *n.* be-*witch*-ing-ness, power of bewitching.

BEWITCHMENT, *n.* be-*witch*-ment, bewitchery.

BEWIT, *n. bew*-it, the leather strap fastening a hawk's bells [Falcon.]. (O.Fr. *beue*, collar.)

BEWONDERED, *a.* be-*wun*-derd, amazed.

BEWRAP, *v.t.* be-*rap*, to wrap up; to enclose. **Bewrapped. Bewrapping. Bewraps.**

BEWRAY, *v.t.* be-*ray*, to disclose; to betray unintentionally. **Bewrayed. Bewraying. Bewrays.** (A.S. *be*, and *wreyan*, to disclose.)

BEWRAYER, *n.* be-*ray*-er, a divulger of secrets.

BEWRAYINGLY, *ad.* be-*ray*-ing-le, in a manner to bewray.

BEWRAYMENT, *n.* be-*ray*-ment, act of bewraying.

BEWROUGHT, *a.* be-*rawt*, worked.

BEWTER, *n. bu*-ter, the bittern, a bird of the genus *Botaurus.*

BEY, *n.* bay, a Turkish governor; a major in the Turkish army; the ruler of Tunis. (Turk. *bey*, a lord.)

BEYLIK, *n. bay*-lik, a province governed by a bey.

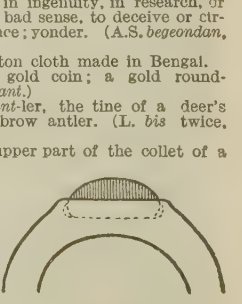
BEYOND, *prep.* be-*yond*, on the farther side of; farther onward than; farther than any given limit; before, or at a place not yet reached; past, or out of reach of; above, or in a degree exceeding or surpassing. **Go beyond,** to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in anything else; in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent: *ad.* at a distance; yonder. (A.S. *begeondan*, beyond.)

BEZAN, *n. bez*-an, a cotton cloth made in Bengal.

BEZANT, *n. bez*-ant, a gold coin; a gold roundlet [Her.]. (O.Fr. *besant.*)

BEZ-ANTLER, *n. bay-ant*-ler, the tine of a deer's horn next above the brow antler. (L. *bis* twice, and *antler.*)

BEZEL, *n. bez*-zl, the upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone; the groove into which the glass of a watch fits. (Fr.)



Bezel.

BEZETTA, *n.* be-*zet*-ta, the rags in which certain pigments are heavily soaked for convenient transportation. (It. *pezzetta.*)

BEZIL, *n. bez*-zl, bezel.

BEZIQUE, *n.* be-*zeek*, a game at cards in which the term is used when a hand contains the queen of spades and the knave of diamonds. (Fr.)

BEZOAR, *n. bee*-zoar, a calculous concretion found in the intestines of certain ruminants, formerly supposed to possess antidotal qualities; an oxide of antimony. Fossil bezoar, a figured stone resembling the animal bezoar. (O.Fr. *bezoar*.)

BEZOARDIC, *a.* bez-o-*ar*-dik, composed of bezoar: *n.* a medicine compounded with bezoar.

BEZONIAN, *n.* be-*zoh*-ne-an, a beggar; a rascal. (It. *bisogno*, want.)

BHANG, *n.* bang, Indian hemp, *Cannabis sativa*; hashish.

BHEESTIE, *n. beast*-e, a Hindu water-carrier.

BHEL, *n.* bel, the Bengal quince, *Ægle marmelos*.

BI, by, a Latin prefix signifying two, twice, or two-fold.

BIACID, *a.* by-*ass*-id, combining with an acid in two different proportions [Chem.].

BIANGULAR, *a.* by-*an*-gew-lar, having two angles or corners.

BIARTICULATE, *a.* by-ar-*tik*-yu-late, having two joints.

BIAS, *n. by*-as, a weight on the side of a bowl (wood) to turn it from a straight line in its course; a leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; partiality; obliquity: *v.t.* to cause to incline to one side; to prepossess; to prejudice. Biased. Biases. Biasing. (Fr. *biais*, slant.)

BIASED, *a. by*-ast, partial; unfair.

BIAURICULATE, *a.* by-aw-*rik*-yew-late, having two auricles [Anat.].

BIAXIAL, *a. by*-aks-e-al, having two axes.

BIB, *n.* bib, a small piece of linen to put under the chin of an infant when feeding or teething: *v.i.* to sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. Bibbed. Bibbing. Bibs. (L. *bibo*, drink.)

BIB, *n.* bib, the whiting pout, *Gadus luscus*.

BIBACIOUS, *a.* bi-*bay*-shus, addicted to drinking.

BIBASIC, *a.* by-*base*-ik, combining with a base in two different proportions [Chem.].

BIBBER, *n. bib*-ber, a tippler; a man given to drinking.

BIBBLE-BABBLE, *n. bib*-bl-*bab*-bl, prating; idle talk.

BIBBS, *n.pl.* bibs, wooden brackets bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestle-trees [Naut.].

BIBLE, *n. by*-bl, the book which contains the scriptures accepted as sacred by the Christian Church. Bible Society, a society for the distribution of the Bible. (Fr. *bible*.)

BIBLICAL, *a. bib*-lik-al, pertaining to the Bible.

BIBLICALLY, *ad. bib*-lik-al-le, according to the Bible.

BIBLICIST, *n. bib*-le-sist, one skilled in biblical knowledge.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, *n.* bib-le-*og*-ra-fer, one versed in bibliography; one who compiles a history of literary productions. (Gr. *bibliographos*, a writer of books.)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC, *a.* bib-le-o-*graf*-ik, relating to bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, *a.* bib-le-o-*graf*-ik-al, bibliographic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, *n.* bib-le-*og*-ra-fe, a description of books, as to authorship, subject, date or edition. (Gr. *bibliographia*, the writing of books.)

BIBLIOLATER, *n.* bib-le-*ol*-a-ter, a Bible worshipper.

BIBLIOLATRY, *n.* bib-le-*ol*-a-tre, making an idol of a book, especially of the Bible.

BIBLIOLOGICAL, *a.* bib-le-o-*loj*-ik-al, relating to bibliology.

BIBLIOLOGY, *n.* bib-le-*ol*-o-je, Biblical literature or doctrine; bibliography. (Gr. *biblion*, and *logos*, science.)

BIBLIOMANCY, *n. bib*-le-o-man-se, divination from chance passages of Scripture. (Gr. *bibion*, and *manteia*, divination.)

BIBLIOMANIA, *n.* bib-le-o-*may*-ne-a, a rage for possessing rare and curious books. (Gr. *biblion*, and *mania*, madness.)

BIBLIOMANIAC, *n.* bib-le-o-*may*-ne-ak, one who has bibliomania.

BIBLIOMANIACAL, *a. bib*-le-o-ma-*ny*-ak-al, possessed by a passion for books.

BIBLIOMANIST, *n.* bib-le-*om*-a-nist, a bibliomaniac.

BIBLIOPEGY, *n.* bib-le-*op*-e-jee, bookbinding. (Gr. *biblion*, and *pēgnunai*, make fast.)

BIBLIOPHILE, *n. bib*-le-o-fil, a lover of books. (Gr. *biblion*, and *philos*, a friend.)

BIBLIOPHILISM, *n.* bib-le-*off*-e-lizm, love of bibliography or of books.

BIBLIOPHILIST, *n.* bib-le-*off*-e-list, a lover of bibliography or of books.

BIBLIOPHOBIA, *n.* bib-le-o-*foh*-be-a, a dread of books. (Gr. *biblion*, and *phobos*, fear.)

BIBLIOPOLE, *n. bib*-le-o-pole, a bookseller. (L. *bibliopōla*, a bookseller.)

BIBLIOPOLIC, *a.* bib-le-o-*pol*-ik, bibliopolical.

BIBLIOPOLICAL, *a.* bib-le-o-*pol*-ik-al, relating to bookselling or booksellers.

BIBLIOPOLIST, *n.* bib-le-*op*-o-list, a bookseller.

BIBLIOPOLY, *n.* bib-le-*op*-o-le, bookselling.

BIBLIOTHECA, *n. bib*-le-o-*thee*-ka, a library. (L. *bibliothēca*, a library.)

BIBLIOTHECAL, *a. bib*-le-o-*thee*-kal, belonging to a library.

BIBLIOTHECARY, *n. bib*-le-*oth*-e-ka-re, a librarian.

BIBLIST, *n. bib*-list, *or by*-blist, one who is conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

BIBLUS, *n. bib*-lus, the papyrus; the paper reed or paper rush, *Cyperus papyrus*. (L. *biblus*.)

BIBULOUS, *a. bib*-yew-lus, imbibing; inclined to tippling; absorptive. (L. *bibulus*, freely drinking.)

BIBULOUSLY, *ad. bib*-yew-lus-le, in a bibulous manner.

BICALCARATE, *a.* by-*kal*-kar-ate armed with two spurs. (L. *bi*, and *calcar*, a spur.)

BICAMERAL, *a.* by-*kam*-e-ral, consisting of two chambers of legislative assemblies. (L. *bi*, and *camera*, a chamber.)

BICAPITATED, *a.* by-*kap*-e-ta-ted, having two heads [Her.]. (L. *bi*, and *capitātus*, having a head.)

BICAPSULAR, *a.* by-*kap*-su-lar, with two seed-capsules to a flower [Bot.]. (L. *bi*, and *capsula*, a small box.)

BICARBONATE, *n.* by-*kar*-bon-ate, a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base [Chem.].

BICARINATE, *a.* bi-*ka*-re-nate, having two keels. (L. *bi*, and *carinātus*, keeled.)

BICARPELLARY, *a.* bi-car-*pell*-a-re, having two carpels.

BICAUDAL, *a.* by-*kaw*-dal, with two tails. (L. *bi*, and *cauda*, a tail.)

BICE, *n.* bice, a pigment used in painting, made from smalt, of which there are two varieties, a pale blue and a green. (Fr. *bis*, dusky.)

BICENTENARY, *n.* by-*sen*-ten-a-re, or by-sen-*teen*-a-re, two hundred years; celebration of an event two hundred years after: *a.* occurring after two hundred years.

BICENTENNIAL, *a.* by-sen-*ten*-e-al, lasting two hundred years, or occurring every two hundred years.

BICEPHALOUS, *a.* by-*sef*-a-lus, two-headed. (L. *bi*, and Gr. *kephale*, the head.)

BICEPS, *n. by*-seps, a muscle having two heads; fore-muscle of upper arm [Anat.]. (L. *bi*, and *caput*, the head.)

BICHLORIDE, *n.* bi-*klor*-ide, having two equivalents of chlorine.

BICHORD, *a. by*-cord, with two strings to each note.

BICHROMATE, *a.* bi-*kro*-mate, having two equivalents of chromium.

BICIPITAL, *a.* by-*sip*-it-al, having two heads or origins, as a muscle.

BICIPITOUS, *a.* by-*sip*-it-us, bicipital.

BICKER, *n. bik*-er, a confused fight: *v.i.* to quarrel; to contend in petulant altercation; to move quickly; to quiver; to ripple; to be tremulous. Bickered. Bickering. Bickers. (O.Fr. *bequer*, to hit with the beak.)

BICKER, *n. bik*-er, a wooden cup.

BICKERING, *n. bik*-er-ing, quarrel; noisy altercation.

BICKERN, *n. bik*-ern, an anvil ending in a beak or point. (Fr. *bigorne*.)

BICONJUGATE, *a.* by-*kon*-ju-gate, in pairs, side by side [Bot.].

BICORN, *a. by*-korn, bicornous.

BICORNOUS, *a.* by-*korn*-us, having two horns [Bot.].

BICORPORAL, *a.* by-*kor*-po-ral, having two bodies.

BICRURAL, *a.* by-*croor*-al, having two legs.

BICUSPID, *a.* by-*kus*-pid, having two cusps: *n.* a tooth with two cusps.

BICUSPIDATE, *a.* by-*kus*-pid-ate, having two points, or two fangs [Anat. and Bot.]. (L. *bi*, and *cuspis*, a prong.)

BICYCLE, *n.* *by*-sikl, a road carriage with two wheels in line, propelled by pedals: *v.t.* to ride a bicycle. **Bicycled. Bicycles. Bicycling.** (L. *bi,* and Gr. *kyklos,* a circle.)

BICYCLIST, *n.* *by*-sik-list, one skilled in bicycle riding.

BID, *v.t.* bid, to pray. **To bid beads,** to pray with beads. **Bidden. Bidding. Bids.** (A.S. *biddan,* to pray.)

BID, *v.t.* bid, to command, to invite; to offer; to propose; to proclaim; to wish. **Bid fair,** to open or offer a good prospect; to appear likely. **Bade. Bidden. Bidding. Bids.** (A.S. *bēodan,* to order.)

BID, *n.* bid, an offer of a price, as at an auction.

BIDALE, *n.* *bid*-ale, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and contribute to his relief.

BIDDABLE, *a.* *bid*-a-bl, inclined to do what is required.

BIDDER, *n.* *bid*-er, one who bids.

BIDDERY, *n.* *bid*-der-e, an alloy of copper, lead, tin, and spelter, used for metal ware; bidri.

BIDDING, *n.* *bid*-ding, command; offer at an auction. **Bidding prayer,** one in which the congregation are invited to join; the prayer before the sermon in the English Church service.

BIDDY, *n.* *bid*-de, a fowl; a chicken.

BIDE, *v.i.* bide, to dwell; to remain. **Bided. Bides. Biding.** (A.S. *bīdan,* to stay.)

BIDE, *v.t.* bide, to endure; to suffer; to wait for. **Bided. Bides. Biding.**

BIDENT, *n.* *by*-dent, a spear having two prongs [Arch.].

BIDENTAL, *a.* bi-*dent*-al, two-toothed.

BIDENTATE, *a.* bi-*dent*-ate, divided into two teeth-like processes.

BIDENTATED, *a.* by-*dent*-ate-ed, bidentate.

BIDET, *n.* be-*det,* a small horse, formerly allowed to a trooper to carry his baggage. (Fr. *bidet,* a pony.)

BIDET, *n.* be-*day,* a kind of sitz bath.

BIDIGITATE, *a.* by-*dij*-e-tate, with two fingers or two toes.

BIDON, *n.* *bid*-on, a measure of liquids, of about five quarts.

BIDRI, *n.* *bid*-re, biddery. (Made at *Bidar* in Haidarabad, India.)

BIENNIAL, *a.* by-*en*-ne-al, lasting for only two years; happening once in two years: *n.* a plant which lasts but two years. (L. *biennālis,* continuing two years.)

BIENNIALLY, *ad.* by-*en*-ne-al-le, once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, *n.* beer, a carriage or frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave. (A.S. *bēr,* a litter.)

BIER-BALK, *n.* *beer*-bawk, a church road for burials.

BIESTINGS, *n.* *beest*-ings, first milk given by a cow after calving. (A.S. *bysting,* beestings.)

BIFACIAL, *a.* by-*fayshʼ*-al, having the opposite faces or surfaces alike.

BIFARIOUS, *a.* bi-*fair*-e-us, distichous, twofold; arranged in two rows [Bot.]. (L.)

BIFARIOUSLY, *ad.* by-*fair*-e-us-le, in a bifarious manner.

BIFEROUS, *a.* *bif*-er-us, bearing fruit or flowers twice a year. (L. *bi,* and *fero,* bear.)

BIFFIN, *n.* *bif*-fin, a red-stained apple dried and pressed, otherwise beefin. (The colour of beef.)

BIFID, *a.* *by*-fid, two-cleft; opening with a cleft [Bot.]. (L. *bi,* and *findo,* cleave.)

BIFIDATE, *a.* *bif*-id-ate, bifid.

BIFIDLY, *ad.* *bif*-id-le, in a bifid manner.

BIFILAR, *a.* by-*fy*-lar, with two fine threads. (L. *bi,* and *filum,* a thread.)

BIFLEX, *a.* *by*-flex, twice curved. (L. *bi,* and *flecto,* bend.)

BIFLORATE, *a.* by-*flor*-ate, biflorous.

BIFLOROUS, *a.* by-*floar*-us, bearing two flowers.

BIFOIL, *n.* *by*-foil, a plant, the twayblade, *Listera ovata.*

BIFOLD, *a.* *by*-fohld, twofold; double; of two kinds.

BIFOLIATE, *a.* by-*foh*-le-ate, having two leaves [Bot.].

BIFOLIOLATE, *a.* by-*foh*-le-o-late, having two leaflets.

BIFOLLICULAR, *a.* by-fol-*lik*-yew-lar, having two follicles [Bot.].

BIFORATE, *a.* *by*-for-ate, having two pores. (L. *bi,* and *foro,* pierce.)

BIFORM, *a.* *by*-form, having two forms.

BIFORMITY, *n.* by-*form*-e-te, the state of being biform.

BIFRONTED, *a.* by-*frunt*-ed, having two fronts or faces.

BIFURCATE, *a.* *by*-fur-kate, bifurcated.

BIFURCATED, *a.* *by*-fur-*ka*-ted, divided into two branches or prongs. (L. *bi,* and *furca,* a fork.)

BIFURCATION, *n.* by-fur-*kay*-shon, a forking into two branches.

BIFURCOUS, *a.* by-*fur*-kus, bifurcate.

BIG, *a.* big, large or great in bulk; pregnant; full and ready to bring forth; haughty in air; proud; great in spirit; lofty; brave. **Big game,** the larger mammals shot for sport. (M.E.)

BIG, *n.* big, bigg.

BIGA, *n.* *by*-ga, a chariot drawn by two horses abreast. (L.)

BIGAMIST, *n.* *big*-a-mist, one who has committed bigamy.

BIGAMOUS, *a.* *big*-a-mus, involving bigamy.

BIGAMOUSLY, *ad.* *big*-a-mus-le, in a bigamous manner.

BIGAMY, *n.* *big*-a-me, the crime of having two wives or two husbands at a time. (Fr. *bigamie.*)

BIGAROON, *n.* big-a-*roon,* the large white-heart cherry.

BIG-BELLIED, *a.* *big*-*bel*-leed, having a protuberant belly.

BIG-BONED, *a.* *big*-bohnd, having large bones; strong.

BIG-CORNED, *a.* *big*-kornd, having large grains.

BIGEMINATE, *a.* by-*jem*-in-ate, twin-forked [Bot.]. (L. *bi,* and *geminus,* double.)

BIGENER, *n.* *by*-jen-er, a cross between two species of different genera. (L. *bi,* and *genus,* a kind.)

BIGENTIAL, *a.* bi-*jen*-shal, of two tribes. (L. *bi,* and *gens,* a tribe.)

BIGG, *n.* big, a kind of barley; bere. (Scots.)

BIGGEN, *n.* biggin, a biggin.

BIGGIN, *n.* *big*-gin, a child's cap; biggonet; a night-cap. (Fr. *béguin,* head-covering.)

BIGGIN, *n.* *big*-gin, a small wooden vessel; a coffee-pot with a top furnished with a percolator.

BIGGISH, *a.* *big*-ish, rather large.

BIGGONET, *n.* *big*-gon-et, a large cap with ear-like flaps, worn especially by the Beguines.

BIGHORN, *n.* *big*-horn, the American wild sheep *Ovis canadensis.*

BIGHT, *n.* bite, a small bay; the loop or coil of a rope; the inward bend of a horse's chambrel, and the bend of the fore knees. (A.S. *byht,* corner.)

BIGLANDULAR, *a.* by-*gland*-yew-lar, having two glands [Bot.].

BIGLY, *ad.* *big*-le, in a haughty, blustering manner.

BIGNESS, *n.* *big*-ness, the quality of being big.

BIGNONIA, *n.* big-*noh*-ne-a, a genus of plants comprising the trumpet flowers.

BIGOT, *n.* *big*-ot, the obstinate holder of a particular opinion. (Fr. *bigot,* hypocrite.)

BIGOTED, *a.* *big*-ot-ed, affected with bigotry.

BIGOTEDLY, *ad.* *big*-ot-ed-le, in the manner of a bigot.

BIGOTRY, *n.* *big*-o-tre, narrow-minded zeal in the interest of some creed, system, or party.

BIG-SOUNDING, *a.* *big*-sound-ing, having a pompous sound.

BIG-SWOLN, *a.* *big*-swoaln, turgid; ready to burst.

BIGWIG, *n.* *big*-wig, a person of weight and authority, so called because of the great wigs formerly worn by such persons.

BIJOU, *n.* *be*-sjoo, a trinket: *a.* small and compact. (Fr. *bijou.*)

BIJOUTERIE, *n.* be-*sjoo*-te-ree, jewelry; trinkets.

BIJUGATE, *a.* by-*ju*-gate, bijugous.

BIJUGOUS, *a.* by-*ju*-gus, having two pairs of leaflets [Bot.]. (L. *bi,* and *jugum,* a yoke.)

BIKE, *n.* byke, a bicycle.

BILABIATE, *a.* by-*lay*-be-ate, having two lips [Bot.]. (L. *bi,* and *labium,* a lip.)

BILAMELLATE, *a.* by-*lam*-mel-ate, bilaminar.

BILAMINAR, *a.* by-*lam*-in-ar, having two thin plates.

BILANDER, *n.* *bil*-an-der, a two-masted vessel with a cross-jack mainsail; a kind of hoy, used chiefly on the Dutch canals. (Dut. *bijlander.*)

BILATERAL, *a.* by-*lat*-er-al, having two sides.

BILBERRY, *n.* *bil*-ber-re, the whortleberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus.* (Dan. *böllebar,* bilberry.)

BILBO, *n.* *bil*-bo, a rapier; a sword. (*Bilbao,* in Spain.)

BILBOES, *n.pl.* *bil*-boze, long bars of iron with shackles, used at sea to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.

BILBOQUET, *n.* *bil*-bo-ket, the toy called cup-and-ball. (Fr.)

BILE, *n.* bile, a thick, yellow, bitter liquid, secreted by the liver; ill humour; an inflamed tumour or boil. (Fr. *bile.*)

BILEDUCT, *n.* *bile*-dukt, a vessel or duct for conveying bile.

BILESTONE, *n.* *bile*-stone, a biliary concretion; gallstone.

BILGE, *n.* bilj, the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge [Naut.]. **Bilge keel,** a projection along the bilge parallel to the true keel to minimize rolling, or act as a protection when aground. **Bilge pump,** a pump to draw the water from a ship. **Bilge water,** water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship. **Bilged. Bilges. Bilging.**

BILGED, *a.* bilj*d*, having a fracture in the bilge.

BILHARZIA, *n.* bil-*harts*-e-a, a genus of trematode worms of which, *B. hæmatobius,* is a dangerous human parasite. (Bilharz, the discoverer.)

BILIARY, *a.* *bil*-yar-e, belonging to the bile; conveying the bile. **Biliary calculus,** a gall-stone.

BILIATION, *n.* bil-e-*ay*-shon, the excretion of bile.

BILIN, *n.* *by*-lin, the resinous matter of bile [Chem.].

BILINGUAL, *a.* by-*ling*-gwal, in two languages. (L. *bi,* and *lingua,* tongue.)

BILINGUAR, *a.* by-*ling*-gwar, bilingual.

BILINGUOUS, *a.* bi-*ling*-gwus, speaking two languages.

BILIOUS, *a.* *bil*-yus, biliary; affected by excess of bile; melancholic.

BILIOUSNESS, *n.* *bil*-yus-ness, the state of being bilious.

BILIRUBIN, *n.* *by*-le-*roo*-bin, the red colouring matter in bile.

BILITERAL, *a.* by-*lit*-er-al, consisting of two letters.

BILIVERDINE, *n.* by-*liv*-er-din, a green pigment found in bile.

BILK, *v.t.* bilk, to defraud by non-payment, or not fulfilling an engagement. **Bilked. Bilking. Bilks.**

BILKER, *n.* *bilk*-er, one who bilks.

BILL, *n.* bil, the beak of a bird; a narrow promontory; the point of an anchor fluke: *v.i.* to caress, as doves, by joining bills; to fondle. **Billed. Billing. Bills.** (A.S. *bile,* beak or bill.)

BILL, *n.* bil, a short axe or hatchet with a hooked point; a kind of halbert or battle-axe. (A.S. *bill,* a sword.)

BILL, *n.* bil, written statement of particulars; an account; a promissory note; a proposed law; an advertisement posted up; a declaration in writing, expressing a wrong sustained or committed [Law]: *v.t.* to advertise. **Bill of credit,** a document empowering another to receive money from a third party; a note issued on the credit of the state and passed as money [Comm.]. **Bill of divorce,** in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved. **Bill of entry,** a written account of goods entered at the custom-house. **Bill of exceptions,** a written statement of errors in law. **Bill of exchange,** an order drawn on a person at a distance, requesting him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, in consideration of value received [Comm.]. **Bill of fare,** a menu, a list of the food provided. **Bill of health,** a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port [Comm.]. **Bill of lading,** a formal receipt signed by the master of a merchant vessel, acknowledging that he has received the goods specified in it on board his ship, and binding himself, under certain exceptions, to the safe delivery of them [Comm.]. **Bill of mortality,** an account of the number of deaths in a place in a given time. **Bill of parcels,** an account of goods bought, with their prices given by the seller to the buyer; an invoice [Comm.]. **Bill of rights,** a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. **Bill of sale,** a written conveyance of certain goods, therein named, by a debtor to a creditor, authorizing him to dispose of the same if his debt be not paid according to the terms of the contract [Law]. **Bill of sight,** a provisional entry, at the custom house, of goods respecting which the importer has not full information so as to describe them exactly [Comm.]. **True bill,** a declaration by a grand jury that the evidence against a prisoner is sufficient to warrant a trial. **Billed. Billing. Bills.** (From Late L. *billa.*)

BILL-BOOK *n.* *bil*-book, a book in which a trader makes a formal entry of all bills accepted and received by him.

BILLBROKER, *n.* *bil*-bro-ker, one who trades in money-bills.

BILL-CHAMBER, *n.* *bil*-chame-ber, a department of the Scottish Court of Session for the issue of edicts in urgent cases.

BILL-DISCOUNTER, *n.* bill-*dis*-kount-er, a discount broker.

BILLED, *a.* bild, furnished with a bill; advertised on a bill.

BILLET, *n.* *bil*-let, a small note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered. **Billeted. Billeting. Billets.** (Dim. of Late L. *billa.*)

BILLET, *n.* *bil*-let, a small log of wood; an ornament in Norman architecture; a bearing of an oblong square form [Her.]. (Fr. *billette,* a billet.)

BILLET, *n.* *bil*-et, the coalfish, *Gadus virens.*

BILLETDOUX, *n.* *bil*-lay-doo, a short love-letter. (Fr.)

BILLFISH, *n.* *bil*-fish, a large fish of the great North American lakes.

BILLHEAD, *n.* *bill*-hed, the printed heading of a tradesman's bill.

BILLHOOK, *n.* *bill*-hook, a tool used for cutting hedges.

BILLIARD, *a.* *bil*-yard, pertaining to the game of billiards. (Fr. *billard,* billiards.)

BILLIARDS, *n.pl.* *bil*-yardz, a game played on a rectangular table with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into pockets, at the sides and corners of the tables, by driving one ball against another with a cue. (Fr. *billard,* a billiard stick.)

BILLING, *a.* or *n.* *bil*-ling, caressing or fondling, like doves. **Billing and cooing,** making love like birds.

BILLINGSGATE, *n.* *bill*-ings-gate, foul language, like that formerly used in the London fish-market of that name.

BILLION, *n.* *bil*-yun, a million millions; with the French and Americans, a billion is a thousand millions. (Fr.)

BILLON, *n.* *bil*-lon, an alloy of silver and copper; copper coin; debased coin. (Fr. *bille,* a log.)

BILLOT, *n.* *bil*-lot, gold or silver in the bar or mass.

BILLOW, *n.* *bil*-lo, a large rolling wave: *v.i.* to swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges. **Billowed. Billowing. Billows.** (Ice. *bylgja.*)

BILLOWED, *a.* *bil*-lode, swollen like a billow.

BILLOWY, *a.* *bil*-lo-e, pertaining to billows.

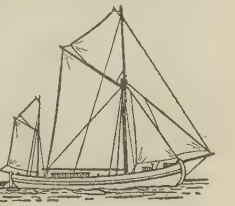
BILLSTICKER, *n.* *bil*-stik-er, one who sticks up bills.

BILLY, *n.* *bill*-e, a tin can used for cooking. (Aust.)

BILLY-BOY, *n.* *bil*-le-boy, a bluff-bowed ketch.

BILLY-COCK, *n.* *bill*-e-kok, a low-crowned hard felt hat.

BILLY-GOAT, *n.* *bill*-e-goat, a male goat. (Dial. Eng.)



Billy-boy.

BILOBATE, *a.* by-*lo*-bate, bilobed.

BILOBED, *a.* *by*-lohbd, divided into two lobes.

BILOCULAR, *a.* by-*lok*-yew-lar, containing two cells [Bot.]. (L. *bi,* and *loculus,* a little place.)

BILTONG, *n.* *bil*-tong, strips of meat dried in the sun. (South Africa.)

BIMACULATE, *a.* by-*mak*-yew-late, having two spots. (L. *bi,* and *macula,* a spot.)

BIMANAL, *a.* *by*-ma-nal, bimanous.

BIMANOUS, *a.* *by*-ma-nus, having two hands.

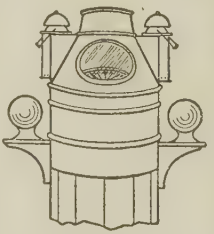
BIMARGINATE, *a.* by-*mar*-jin-ate, having a double margin.

BIMARINE, *a.* by-ma-*reen,* between two seas.

BIMENSAL, *a.* by-*men*-sal, occurring once in two months.

BIMESTRIAL, *a.* bi-*mes*-tre-al, bimensal; continuing for two months. (L. *bi,* and *mensis,* a month.)

BIMETALLIC, *a.* by-me-*tal*-ik, consisting of two metals.
BIMETALLISM, *n.* by-*met*-al-izm, the use of two metals as standard currency at a fixed relative value to each other.
BIMETALLIST, *n.* by-*met*-al-ist, a supporter of bimetallism.
BIMONTHLY, *a.* by-*munth*-le, every two months.
BIMUSCULAR, *a.* by-*mus*-ku-lar, having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions, as a mollusc.
BIN, *n.* bin, a receptacle for corn, flour, dust, coal, &c.; a partition in a cellar for wine-bottles: *v.t.* to store in a bin. **Binned. Binning. Bins.** (A.S. *binn*, manger.)
BINARY, *a.* *by*-na-re, composed of two. (L. *binārius*, that consists of two.)
BINATE, *a.* *by*-nate, being double; growing in pairs.
BINAURAL, *a.* by-*naw*-ral, with two ears; adapted to the two ears. (L. *bi*, and *auris*, the ear.)
BIND, *v.t.* bynd, to fasten together with a band; to wrap or gird with a cover or bandage; to confine or restrain with a bond or otherwise; to oblige; to engage; to compel; to confirm or ratify; to make costive; to make hard or firm; to form a border; to fasten with a band or anything that strengthens the edges; to sew together and cover with leather, or anything firm, as a book; to cover or secure by a band; to oblige or serve by contract: *v.i.* to contract; to grow hard or stiff; to become costive; to be obligatory. **Binding. Binds. Bound.** (A.S. *bindan*, to bind.)
BIND, *n.* bynd, a stalk of hops; the indurated clay of coal-mines [Min.]; a ligature or tie which groups notes together [Mus.]. **Bind of eels,** a quantity numbering 250.
BINDER, *n.* *bynd*-er, a person who binds, especially books or sheaves; anything that binds; a bandage.
BINDERY, *n.* *bynd*-er-e, a place where books are bound.
BINDING, *a.* *bynd*-ing, that binds; that obliges; obligatory: *n.* the act of binding; anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.
BINDINGLY, *ad.* *bynd*-ing-le, in a binding manner.
BINDINGNESS, *n.* *bynd*-ing-ness, the quality of being binding.
BINDWEB, *n.* *bynd*-web, the connective tissue of the nervous system [Anat.].
BINDWEED, *n.* *bynd*-weed, the woodbine, *Convolvulus sepium*.
BINE, *n.* byne, a slender stem, as of the hop plant.
BINERVATE, *a.* bi-*nerv*-ate, having two longitudinal ribs [Bot.].
BING, *n.* bing, a heap, especially of corn or alum. (Scand. cf. Ice. *bingr*, a heap.)
BINNACLE, *n.* *bin*-na-kl, the compass-box of a ship. (Port. *bitacola*, a bittacle.)
BINNY, *n.* *bin*-ne, a fish, the barbel of the Nile.
BINOCLE, *n.* *bin*-o-kl, a telescope fitted with two tubes, so as to enable one to see an object with both eyes at once. (L. *bi*, and *oculus*, eye.)
BINOCULAR, *a.* by-*nok*-yew-lar, suited for both eyes; *n.* a field-glass.
BINOCULATE, *a.* by-*nok*-yew-late, having two eyes.
BINOMIAL, *n.* by-*noh*-me-al, an expression consisting of two terms, connected by plus or minus [Alg.]. (L. *bi*, and *nomen*, a name.)


Binnacle.

BINOMIAL, *a.* by-*noh*-me-al, pertaining to binomials.
BINOMINAL, *a.* by-*nom*-in-al, having two names.
BINOTONOUS, *a.* by-*not*-o-nus, consisting of two notes. (L. *bi*, and *tonus*, sound.)
BINOUS, *a.* *by*-nus, double; in a pair [Bot.].
BINOXALATE, *n.* bin-*ox*-a-late, a combination of two equivalents of oxalic acid with a base.
BINOXIDE, *n.* by-*nox*-ide, a peroxide [Chem.].
BINTURONG, *n.* *bint*-yew-rong, the Malayan bear-cat, *Arctitis binturong*. (East Indian name.)

BINUCLEAR, *a.* by-*new*-kle-ar, with two nuclei.
BIOBLAST, *n.* *by*-o-blast, a minute structureless mass of protoplasm, with formative power. (Gr. *bios*, and *blastos*, a bud.)
BIOCELLATE, *a.* by-*os*-el-late, marked with two eye-like spots. (L. *bi*, and *ocellus*, a little eye.)
BIOCHEMISTRY, *n.* by-o-*kem*-is-tre, the chemistry of living things.
BIODYNAMICS, *n.* by-o-dy-*nam*-iks, the study of vital forces.
BIOGENESIS, *n.* by-o-*jen*-e-sis, the science of the origin of life; the doctrine that life is derived from life only. (Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.)
BIOGENETIC, *a.* by-o-je-*net*-ik, pertaining to biogenesis.
BIOGENETICALLY, *ad.* *by*-o-je-*net*-e-kal-le, in a biogenetic sense.
BIOGEOGRAPHY, *n.* *by*-o-je-*og*-ra-fe, the study of the distribution of animals and plants.
BIOGRAPH, *n.* *by*-o-graf, an instrument for exhibiting life-movements by photography; the cinematograph; the bioscope. (Gr. *bios*, and *grapho*, depict.)
BIOGRAPHER, *n.* by-*og*-ra-fer, a writer of biography.
BIOGRAPHIC, *a.* by-o-*graf*-ik, biographical.
BIOGRAPHICAL, *a.* by-o-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to, or containing, biography.
BIOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* by-o-*graf*-ik-al-le, in the manner of a biography.
BIOGRAPHY, *n.* by-*og*-ra-fe, the history of the life and character of a particular person; biographic literature. (Gr. *bios*, and *grapho*, write.)
BIOLOGICAL, *a.* by-o-*loj*-ik-al, relating to biology.
BIOLOGIST, *n.* by-*ol*-o-jist, one skilled in biology.
BIOLOGY, *n.* by-*ol*-je, the science of life in its various forms. (Gr. *bios*, and *logos*, science.)
BIOLYTIC, *a.* by-o-*lit*-ik, destructive to life. (Gr. *bios*, and *lyo*, loosen.)
BIOMAGNETISM, *n.* by-o-*mag*-net-izm, animal magnetism.
BIOMETRICS, *n.* by-o-*met*-riks, the study of the statistics and valuation of biological facts.
BIOMETRY, *n.* by-*om*-e-tre, the science which calculates the probable duration of life. (Gr. *bios*, and *metron*, a measure.)
BIONOMICS, *n.* by-o-*nom*-iks, the study of the life of plants and animals as affected by their environment.
BIOPHAGOUS, *a.* by-*off*-a-gus, living on living food.
BIOPLASM, *n.* *by*-o-plazm, living protoplasm, as the germ of growth.
BIOSCOPE, *n.* *by*-o-scope, a cinematograph. (Gr. *bios*, life, and *skopein*, look.)
BIOSTATICS, *n.* by-o-*stat*-iks, the study of living structure.
BIOTAXY, *n.* *by*-o-tax-e, the grouping of living organisms. (Gr. *bios*, and *taxis*, arrangement.)
BIOTIC, *a.* by-*ot*-ik, pertaining to life.
BIOTICS, *n.* by-*ot*-iks, the study of the functions of living organisms. (Gr. *biotikos*, lively.)
BIOTINE, *n.* *by*-o-tin, anorthite, aluminium silicate.
BIOTITE, *n.* *by*-o-tite, the magnesia mica. (Biot, a French naturalist.)
BIPAROUS, *a.* *bip*-a-rus, bringing forth two at a birth. (L. *bi*, and *pario*, bring forth.)
BIPARTIBLE, *a.* by-*part*-e-bl, divisible into two parts. (L. *bipartio*, bisect.)
BIPARTIENT, *a.* by-*par*-shent, dividing into two parts.
BIPARTILE, *a.* by-*par*-til, bipartible.
BIPARTITE, *a.* by-*part*-tite, having two corresponding parts; divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf [Bot.]. (L. *bipartito*, in two ways.)
BIPARTITION, *n.* by-par-*tish*-on, the act of dividing into two parts, or of making two corresponding parts.
BIPED, *n.* *by*-ped, an animal having only two feet. (L. *bi*, and *pes*, foot.)
BIPEDAL, *a.* *by*-*ped*-al, having two feet.
BIPELTATE, *a.* by-*pel*-tate, double-shielded [Zool.]. (L. *bi*, and *pelta*, a shield.)
BIPENNATE, *a.* by-*pen*-nate, having two wings. (L. *bipennis*, having two wings.)
BIPENNATED, *a.* by-*pen*-na-ted, bipennate.
BIPENNIS, *n.* by-*pen*-nis, a battle-axe; a two-edged axe. (L.)
BIPETALOUS, *a.* by-*pet*-a-lus, having two petals.
BIPINNATE, *a.* by-*pin*-nate, doubly pinnate.
BIPINNATED, *a.* by-*pin*-na-ted, bipinnate.

BIPINNATIFID, *a.* by-pin-*nat*-e-fid, pinnatifid with the pinnæ similarly divided [Bot.].
BIPLANE, *n.* *by*-plane, an aeroplane with two planes.
BIPLICATE, *a.* *bip*-le-kate, doubly folded transversely.
BIPOLAR, *a.* by-*po*-lar, having two poles.
BIPONT, *a.* *by*-pont, bipontine.
BIPONTINE, *a.* by-*pont*-in, relating to editions of classic authors printed at Zweibrucken (L. *Bipontium*), Bavaria, during the XVIII century.
BIPUNCTATE, *a.* by-*punk*-tate, having two points.
BIQUADRATE, *a.* and *n.* by-*kwod*-rate, biquadratic.
BIQUADRATIC, *n.* by-kwod-*rat*-ik, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself [Math.]: *a.* pertaining to this power.
BIRAMOUS, *a.* by-*ray*-mus, double-branched. (L. *bi*, and *ramus*, a branch.)
BIRCH, *n.* berch, a tree of the genus *Betula*; a bundle of birch twigs formerly used in schools for correction: *v.t.* to flog with a rod of birch. **Birched. Birches. Birching.** (A.S. *birce.*)
BIRCH, *a.* berch, made of birch; consisting of birch.
BIRCHEN, *a.* *berch*-en, birch.
BIRCH-WATER, *n.* *berch*-waw-ter, the sugary sap of the birch.
BIRCH-WINE, *n.* *berch*-wine, a medicinal drink from birch-water.
BIRD, *n.* berd, a feathered animal; a name of endearment: *v.t.* to catch or snare birds. **Arabian bird**, the phœnix. **Bird of Jove**, the eagle. **Bird of Juno**, the peacock. **Bird of night**, the owl. **Bird of peace**, the dove. **Bird of Paradise**, any one of 50 species of birds of New Guinea remarkable for their beautiful plumage. **Birds of a feather**, people of similar tastes. **Birds of passage**, migratory birds. **Birded. Birding. Birds.** (A.S. *bridd.*)
BIRD-BOLT, *n.* *berd*-boalt, a blunt arrow to shoot birds with.
BIRD-CAGE, *n.* *berd*-kaje, a framework with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, for keeping birds.
BIRD-CALL, *n.* *berd*-kawl, a pipe constructed to imitate the notes of birds and decoy them.
BIRDCATCHER, *n.* *berd*-katch-er, one who catches birds.
BIRDCATCHING, *n.* *berd*-katch-ing, the art of taking birds.
BIRD-CHERRY, *n.* *berd*-cher-re, a tree of the genus *Prunus*, whose fruit is peculiarly grateful to birds.
BIRDER, *n.* *bird*-er, a birdcatcher.
BIRDEYE, *a.* *berd*-eye, bird's-eye.
BIRD-EYED, *a.* *berd*-ide, quick-sighted or glancing.
BIRDFANCIER, *n.* *berd*-fan-se-er, one who takes pleasure in rearing birds; one who keeps birds for sale.
BIRDLIKE, *a.* *berd*-like, resembling a bird.
BIRDLIME, *n.* *berd*-lime, a viscous jelly used for catching birds.
BIRDLIMED, *a.* *berd*-limed, smeared with birdlime.
BIRDMAN, *n.* *berd*-man, a fowler, or birdcatcher.
BIRD-ORGAN, *n.* *berd*-or-gan, a small barrel-organ, used in teaching birds to sing.
BIRD-PEPPER, *n.* *berd*-pep-per, the plant *Capsicum minimum.*
BIRD'S-EYE, *a.* *berdz*-eye, seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed, as, a bird's-eye view of the subject: *n.* a kind of tobacco; the popular name of several plants. **Bird's-eye-maple**, a maple with spotted grain. **Bird's-eyes**, the germander speedwell, *Veronica chamædrys.*
BIRD'S-FOOT, *n.* *berdz*-foot, a plant of the genus *Ornithopus.*
BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *n.* *berdz*-foot-*tree*-foyl, a leguminous plant of the genus *Lotus.*
BIRD'S-MOUTH, *n.* *berdz*-mouth, a notch cut at the end of a piece of timber to receive the edge of another piece [Carp.].
BIRD'S-NEST, *n.* *berdz*-nest, the nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young; the nest of a species of swift, esteemed a great delicacy in China; a plant of the genus *Monotropa.* **Bird's-nest fern**, *Asplenium nidus.* **Bird's-nest orchis**, *Neottia nidus-avis.*
BIRD'S-TONGUE, *n.* *berdz*-tung, the plant *Senecio paludosus.*
BIRD-WITTED, *a.* *berd*-wit-ted, without the faculty of attention.
BIREME, *n.* *by*-reem, a galley with two tiers of oars. (L. *birēmis*, two-oared.)
BIRETTA, *n.* be-*ret*-ta, a square clerical cap worn by clergy, and by the doctors of certain European Universities. (It. *berretta.*)
BIRGANDER, *n.* ber-*gan*-der, the bergander or sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.*
BIRHOMBOIDAL, *a.* *by*-rom-*boyd*-al, having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces.
BIRK, *n.* berk, the birch-tree.
BIROSTRATE, *a.* by-*ros*-trate, having a double beak, or beak-like process. (L. *bi*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)
BIROSTRATED, *a.* by-*ros*-tra-ted, birostrate.
BIRR, *n.* bur, a whirring, rattling noise; an accent in speaking. (Scots.)
BIRT, *n.* burt, the turbot. (Dial. Eng.)
BIRTH, *n.* berth, the act of coming into life, or of being born; the act of bringing forth; the condition and environment in which a person is born; rank by birth, especially high rank; that which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. (A.S. *beorth.*)
BIRTHDAY, *n.* *berth*-day, the day of one's birth, or its recurrence: *a.* relating to the day of one's birth.
BIRTHDOM, *n.* *berth*-dum, privilege of birth.
BIRTHING, *n.* *berth*-ing, anything added to raise a ship's sides.
BIRTHLESS, *a.* *berth*-less, destitute of birth.
BIRTHMARK, *n.* *berth*-mark, a congenital mark on the body, peculiar to the individual.
BIRTHPLACE, *n.* *berth*-place, the place of one's birth.
BIRTHRATE, *n.* *berth*-rate, the ratio of births to population.
BIRTHRIGHT, *n.* *berth*-rite, right acquired by birth.
BIRTHSONG, *n.* *berth*-song, a song sung at one's birth.
BIRTH-STRANGLED, *a.* *berth*-strang-gld, strangled at birth.
BIRTHWORT, *n.* *berth*-wurt, the plant *Aristolochia clematitis.*
BIS, *ad.* bis, encore; to be repeated [Mus.].
BISCOTIN, *n.* *bis*-ko-tin, a kind of cake or biscuit made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs. (Fr.)
BISCUIT, *n.* *bis*-kit, a thin, hard or crisp kind of bread; a kind of unglazed earthenware. (Fr. *biscuit*, meaning twice-baked.)
BISE, *n.* beez, a cold north-west wind in Switzerland and on the Mediterranean. (Fr.)
BISECT, *v.t.* by-*sekt*, to cut or divide into two equal parts. **Bisected. Bisecting. Bisects.** (L. *bis*, and *sectum*, cut.)
BISECTION, *n.* by-*sek*-shon, division into two equal parts.
BISECTOR, *n.* by-*sek*-tor, that which divides anything into two equal parts.
BISEGMENT, *n.* by-*seg*-ment, one half of a bisected line.
BISERIATE, *a.* by-*see*-re-ate, arranged in two series.
BISERRATE, *a.* by-*ser*-rate, doubly notched [Bot.].
BISETOSE, *a.* by-*see*-tose, having two bristle-like appendages [Bot. and Zool.]. (L. *bis*, and *seta*, a bristle.)
BISETOUS, *a.* by-*see*-tus, bisetose.
BISEXUAL, *a.* by-*seks*-yew-al, of two sexes; containing stamens and pistils in the same envelope [Bot.].
BISHOP, *n.* *bish*-op, a spiritual overseer, or one invested with the cure of souls; a dignitary of the Church who presides over the clergy within a district called his diocese; a hot drink, composed of mulled wine, oranges, and sugar; sleeves of a lady's dress when shaped like those worn by a bishop; a piece in the game of chess. (A.S. *bisceop*, bishop.)
BISHOP, *v.t.* *bish*-op, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or give a good appearance to a bad one. **Bishoped. Bishoping. Bishops.**
BISHOP-BIRD, *n.* *bish*-op-berd, a South African bird of beautiful plumage of the genus *Pyromelana.*
BISHOP-LIKE, *a.* *bish*-op-like, resembling a bishop.
BISHOPRIC, *n.* *bish*-op-rik, the jurisdiction or the office of a bishop; a diocese.
BISHOP-CAP, *n.* *bish*-op-cap, mitre-wort, a plant of the genus *Cyclamen.*

BISHOP-SLEEVE, *n.* *bish*-op-sleev, a sleeve shaped like a bishop's.
BISHOPSWEED, *n.* *bish*-ops-weed, a plant so called by the Scots as being troublesome to weed out, *Stachys betonica*.
BISK, *n.* bisk, bisque; a kind of ice-cream.
BISLEY, *n.* *biz*-le, the National Rifle Association meeting held at the village of that name in Surrey.
BISMILLAH, *int.* bis-*mill*-ah, in the name of God. (Ar.)
BISMITE, *n.* *bis*-mite, bismuth-ochre.
BISMUTH, *n.* *biz*-muth, a brittle yellowish or reddish-white metal used in the arts and in medicine; the chemical element Bi. (Gr.)
BISMUTHAL, *a.* *biz*-muth-al, bismuthic.
BISMUTHIC, *a.* *biz*-muth-ik, consisting of bismuth.
BISMUTHINE, *n.* *biz*-muth-in, native sulphide of bismuth.
BISMUTHITE, *n.* *biz*-muth-ite, native carbonate of bismuth.
BISON, *n.* *by*-son, the European wild ox; the American buffalo. (Gr. *bisōn*.)
BISQUE, *n.* bisk, crayfish soup; an unglazed earthenware.
BISQUE, *n.* bisk, a term for the odds at tennis; a stroke granted an opponent to use at any stage of the match [Golf]; an extra stroke [Croquet]. (Fr.)
BISSEXTILE, *n.* bis-*sex*-til, leap-year: *a.* pertaining to the leap year. (L. *bis*, and *sextus*, sixth, because on that year the sixth day before the kalends of March, that is, the 24th February, was reckoned twice.)
BISTIPULED, *a.* by-*stip*-yewld, having two stipules [Bot.].
BISTORT, *n.* *bis*-tort, snakeweed, *Polygonum bistorta*. (Fr. *bistorte*.)
BISTOURY, *n.* *bis*-toor-e, a surgical knife. (O.Fr. *bistorie*, a dagger.)
BISTRE, *n.* *bis*-ter, a brown pigment from wood-soot. (Fr.)
BISULCATE, *a.* by-*sul*-kate, cloven-footed. (L. *bis*, and *sulcus*, a furrow.)
BIT, *n.* bit, a morsel; a small piece; a whit or degree; a tool for boring holes; the cutting part of a carpenter's plane; the mouthpiece of the bridle: *v.t.* to put the bit in the mouth. Bits. Bitted. Bitting. (A.S. *bita*, a little piece.)
BITCH, *n.* bitch, the female of the dog, wolf, or fox; a woman of loose character. (A.S. *bicce*, bitch.)
BITE, *n.* bite, seizure by the teeth or mouth; a wound made by the teeth; a mouthful; a cheat; a trick; a part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away [Printing]: *v.t.* to break, crush, or seize with the teeth; to pinch or pain, as with cold; to make the mouth smart; to pierce, cut, or wound; to wound with reproach or sarcasm; to cheat; to trick; to enter the ground and hold fast, as an anchor; to take hold, as a screw; to eat into, as an acid. Bites. Biting. Bitten. (A.S. *bitan*.)
BITER, *n.* *bite*-er, one who or that which bites; a cheat.
BITERNATE, *a.* by-*tern*-ate, doubly ternate [Bot.].
BITING, *a.* *bite*-ing, sharp; severe; sarcastic.
BITING-IN, *n.* *bite*-ing-in, corrosion by acids in etching.
BITINGLY, *ad.* *bite*-ing-le, in a biting manner.
BITLESS, *a.* *bit*-less, without a bit or bridle.
BITMAKER, *n.* *bit*-make-er, one who makes bits.
BITMOUTH, *n.* *bit*-mouth, the bit proper of a bridle.
BITNOBEN, *n.* bit-*noh*-ben, a salt of bitumen, of high repute as a specific among the natives of India.
BITT, *v.t.* bit, to put the cable around the bitts [Naut.]. Bitted. Bitting. Bitts. (Scand. perhaps from Ice. *biti*, a bite.)
BITTER, *a.* *bit*-ter, sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; harsh; piercing; painful; distressing; mournful: *n.* anything bitter; bitter ale: *v.t.* to make bitter. Bitter almond, a variety of the almond. Bitter gourd, the colocynth, *Citrullus colocynthis*. Bittered. Bittering. Bitters. (A.S. *biter*.)
BITTERCRESS, *n.* *bit*-ter-cress, a plant of the genus *Cardamine*.
BITTERING, *n.* *bit*-ter-ing, a mixture for adulterating beer.
BITTERISH, *a.* *bit*-ter-ish, somewhat bitter.
BITTERISHNESS, *n.* *bit*-ter-ish-ness, the quality of being bitterish.
BITTERLY, *ad.* *bit*-ter-le, with a bitter taste; in a bitter manner.
BITTERN, *n.* *bit*-tern, a bird of the genus *Botaurus*. (Fr. *butor*.)
BITTERN, *n.* *bit*-tern, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted in salt works; bittering.
BITTERNESS, *n.* *bit*-ter-ness, the quality of being bitter.
BITTER-ROOT, *n.* *bit*-ter-root, the plant *Lewisia rediviva*.
BITTERS, *n.pl.* *bit*-terz, a liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.
BITTER-SALT, *n.* *bit*-ter-sawlt, Epsom salts, magnesium sulphate.
BITTER-SPAR, *n.* *bit*-ter-spahr, dolomite or rhomb-spar, a mineral mainly composed of calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.
BITTERSWEET, *n.* *bit*-ter-sweet, woody nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste, also the meadow-sweet; a variety of the apple.
BITTER-VETCH, *n.* *bit*-ter-vetch, a plant of the genus *Orobus*.
BITTERWEED, *n.* *bit*-ter-weed, any species of the genus *Populus*.
BITTERWOOD, *n.* *bit*-ter-wood, quassia, the plant *Picræna excelsa*.
BITTERWORT, *n.* *bit*-ter-wurt, the yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea*.
BITTLE, *n.* *bit*-tl, the flat club by which washed clothes were beaten smooth before ironing was introduced; beetle.
BITTOCK, *n.* *bit*-tok, a small piece. (Dial.)
BITTOUR, *n.* *bit*-toor, the bittern.
BITTS, *n.pl.* bits, two strong pieces of timber, in the fore part of a ship, to fasten the cables on when she rides at anchor.
BITUBERCULATE, *a.* *by*-tew-*berk*-yu-late, having two tubercles.
BITUMEN, *n.* be-*tew*-men *or* *bit*-yew-men, mineral pitch; asphalt. (L.)
BITUMINATE, *v.t.* be-*tew*-min-ate, to impregnate with bitumen. Bituminated. Bituminates. Bituminating.
BITUMINIFEROUS, *a.* be-*tew*-min-*if*-er-us, producing bitumen.
BITUMINIZATION, *n.* be-*tew*-min-e-*zay*-shon, the transformation of organic matters into bitumen.
BITUMINIZE, *v.t.* be-*tew*-min-ize, to form into or impregnate with bitumen. Bituminized. Bituminizes. Bituminizing.
BITUMINOUS, *a.* be-*tew*-min-us, containing or having the qualities of bitumen.
BIVALENT, *a.* *biv*-al-ent, capable of replacing two atoms of hydrogen. (L. *bi*, and *valens*, having force.)
BIVALVE, *n.* *by*-valv, a mollusc having a shell of two valves or parts, like the oyster [Zool.]; a pericarp whose seed-vessel opens into two valves [Bot.]: *a.* having two shells or valves.
BIVALVOUS, *a.* by-*valv*-us, with shells like those of a bivalve.
BIVALVULAR, *a.* by-*valv*-yew-lar, having two small valves.
BIVAULTED, *a.* by-*vawlt*-ed, having two vaults or arches.
BIVENTRAL, *a.* by-*ven*-tral, having two belly-shaped parts. (L. *bi*, and *venter*, the belly.)
BIVIOUS, *a.* *biv*-e-us, offering two courses.
BIVOUAC, *n.* *biv*-wak, an encampment of soldiers for the night, without tents, in readiness for action: *v.i.* to pass the night in bivouac. Bivouacked. Bivouacking. Bivouacks. (Ger. *bei*, at, *wache*, watch.)
BI-WEEKLY, *a.* by-*week*-le, every two weeks or fortnightly.
BIXIN, *n.* *bix*-in, the alkaloid of the annatto tree, *Bixa orellana*.
BIZANTINE, *n.* and *a.* be-*zant*-tin, byzantine.
BIZARD, *n.* *biz*-ard, a carnation with two stripes and a variety of colours.
BIZARRE, *a.* be-*zahr*, odd; fantastic; whimsical. (Fr.)
BLAB, *n.* blab, a blabber; a tell-tale; one who blabs: *v.t.* to tell in a thoughtless manner what ought to be kept secret: *v.i.* to tattle; to tell tales. Blabbed. Blabbing. Blabs. (Dan. *blabbre*, to tell tales.)

BLABBER, *n. blab*-ber, a tell-tale: *v.i.* to blab. Blabbered. Blabbering. Blabbers.

BLACK, *a.* blak, of the darkest colour; destitute of light; dark; sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance; atrociously wicked; horrible; dismal; mournful: *n.* want of colour; the darkest of all colours; a negro; a black dress; mourning; a particle of soot or black dirt: *v.t.* to blacken; to soil. Black art, magic; necromancy (so called on the supposition that the word necromancy came from *niger*, black). Black and blue, livid. Black and white, writing or print. Black ball, a black ball used as a negative in balloting. Black beer, a black syrupy German beer. Black book, a book containing an account of the Exchequer and its officers, said to have been composed in 1175; a book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution; a book which treats of necromancy; a book of misdemeanours kept at some universities. Black Book of the Admiralty, the oldest book on the laws of the sea. Black bread, rye bread. Black cap, the cap worn on the wig by a judge when in full dress, and consequently worn by him when sentencing a prisoner to death. Black death, the black plague. Black draught, an aperient of senna and salts. Black Monks, the Benedictines. Black Rod, the usher of the Order of the Garter, so-called from the black rod he carries; he is gentleman usher to the Lord Chamberlain and of the House of Lords. Black Watch, from the dark tartan worn by the men of the old 42nd of the line, now the Royal Highlanders. Blacked. Blacking. Blacks. (A.S. *blac.*)

BLACKAMOOR, *n. blak*-a-moor, a negro; a black man.

BLACKBALL, *v.t. blak*-bawl, to reject by black ball or by vote. Blackballed. Blackballing. Blackballs.

BLACK-BAND, *n. blak*-band, carbonaceous ironstone.

BLACK-BEETLE, *n. blak*-be-tl, the cockroach, *Periplaneta orientalis.*

BLACKBERRY, *n. blak*-ber-re, the fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.* (A.S. *blac berie.*)

BLACKBIRD, *n. blak*-berd, a species of the merle, *Merula*; the American grackle, and other birds.

BLACK-BIRDING, *n. black*-berd-ing, the kidnapping of negroes or Polynesians for slavery.

BLACKBOARD, *n. blak*-board, a board painted black, used to write or draw on, for purposes of instruction.

BLACK-BODING, *a. blak*-bode-ing, betokening evil.

BLACK-BONNET, *n. blak*-bonnet, the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus.*

BLACKBROWED, *a. blak*-browd, frowning; threatening.

BLACKCAP, *n. blak*-kap, the warbler sometimes called the mock nightingale, *Sylvia atricapilla*; an apple roasted till black.

BLACK-CHALK, *n. blak*-chawk, a mineral of a bluish-black colour; a variety of argillaceous slate.

BLACK-COAT, *n. blak*-koat, a name for a clergyman.

BLACK-COCK, *n. blak*-kok, the heath-cock, or black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix.*

BLACKDROP, *n. blak*-drop, an infusion of opium in vinegar.

BLACK-EARTH, *n. blak*-erth, rich dark mould.

BLACKEN, *v.t. blak*-en, to make black; to darken; to sully; to defame: *v.i.* to grow black or dark. Blackened. Blackening. Blackens.

BLACKEY, *n. blak*-e, a black person; a negro.

BLACKFELLOW, *n. blak*-fel-lo, an Australian aboriginal.

BLACK-FISH, *n. blak*-fish, the pilot whale, *Globicephalus melas*; a fish of the mackerel family, *Centrolophus pompilus*; a fish just spawned.

BLACK-FLUX, *n. blak*-flux, a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used as a flux.

BLACK-FLY, *n. blak*-fli, the turnip-flea beetle.

BLACKFRIAR, *n. blak*-fri-ar, a Dominican friar.

BLACKGAME, *n. blak*-game, blackcock and grey hen.

BLACKGUARD, *n. blag*-gard, a low, worthless fellow; also a kind of snuff made in Ireland, usually called Irish blackguard: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language: *a.* vile; worthless. (Applied originally to the lowest menial about a house, from the scullions in the Middle Ages being called "the black guards.")

BLACKGUARDISM, *n. blag*-gard-izm, the conduct or language of a blackguard.

BLACKGUARDLY, *ad. blag*-gard-le, in the manner of a blackguard.

BLACK-GUM, *n. blak*-gum, a North American tree, *Nyssa villosa.*

BLACKHEAD, *n. blak*-hed, a black spot due to the stopping up of a sebaceous gland.

BLACKHEART, *n. blak*-hart, a kind of cherry so dark-red in colour as to be practically black.

BLACKHEARTED, *a. blak*-hart-ed, having a wicked heart.

BLACKHOLE, *n. blak*-hole, a place of confinement for refractory prisoners.

BLACKING, *n. blak*-ing, a substance used for blacking.

BLACKISH, *a. blak*-ish, somewhat black.

BLACK-JACK, *n. blak*-jak, a name given by miners to blende; a leathern cup of old times.

BLACK-LEAD, *n. blak*-led, plumbago or graphite.

BLACKLEG, *n. blak*-leg, a low gambler; a swindler; a disease among cattle and sheep; a name given by trade-unionists to those who will not join their unions.

BLACK-LETTER, *n. blak-let*-ter, old English or modern Gothic: *a.* written or printed in black letter.

BLACK-LIST, *n. blak*-list, an official or private list of fraudulent or insolvent people.

BLACKLY, *ad. blak*-le, darkly; atrociously.

BLACKMAIL, *n. blak*-mayl, a tribute paid to robbers to secure freedom or protection from molestation; extortion of money, or otherwise, on threat of exposure; also, black-rent: *v.t.* to extort blackmail. Blackmailed. Blackmailing. Blackmails.

BLACK-MARTIN, *n. blak-mar*-tin, the swift.

BLACK-MATCH, *n. blak*-match, a pyrotechnic match or sponge.

BLACK-MONDAY, *n.* blak-*mun*-day, any inauspicious day; among schoolboys the Monday on which the school re-opens after a vacation; originally a fatal Easter Monday, in the reign of Edward III., of unusual gloom and bitterly cold.

BLACK-MOUTHED, *a. blak*-mouthd, using foul language.

BLACKNESS, *n. blak*-ness, the quality of being black.

BLACK-PEOPLED, *a. blak*-pe-pld, having a black population.

BLACK-PUDDING, *n. blak*-pood-ing, a sausage of blood and meat.

BLACK-RENT, *n. blak*-rent, rent paid in corn, kind, or base coin; money paid to the Irish chiefs by the English to secure allegiance.

BLACK-RUST, *n. blak*-rust, a disease in wheat.

BLACK-SHEEP, *n. blak*-sheep, a person of bad character.

BLACK-SILVER, *n. blak*-sil-ver, a mineral consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

BLACKSMITH, *n. blak*-smith, a smith who works in iron; the halibut.

BLACKSNAKE, *n, blak*-snake, the American snake *Zamenis constrictor*; the Australian snake *Pseudechis porphyriaceus.*

BLACKSTART, *n. blak*-start, the black redstart, *Ruticilla titys.*

BLACKSTRAP, *n. blak*-strap, a kind of wine issued to the fleet in the Mediterranean.

BLACKTAIL, *n. blak*-tayl, a kind of perch.

BLACK-TANG, *n. blak*-tang, the seaweed tangle, *Fucus vesiculosus.*

BLACKTHORN, *n. blak*-thorn, the sloe, *Prunus spinosa.*

BLACK-VOMIT, *n. blak*-vom-it, a copious vomiting of dark-coloured matter, a symptom of yellow fever.

BLACK-WAD, *n. blak*-wod, an ore of manganese.

BLACK-WASH, *n. blak*-wosh, a lotion of calomel and lime-water.

BLACK-WATER, *n. blak*-waw-ter, an African fever.

BLACK-WORK, *n. blak*-wurk, iron wrought by blacksmiths.

BLACKWORT, *n. blak*-wurt, the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale.*

BLADDER, *n. blad*-der, a thin membranous bag in animals, serving as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, especially that containing the urine; any vesicle, blister, or pustule; anything inflated with air. (A.S. *blaedre*, a blister.)

BLADDER-ANGLING, *n. blad*-der-*ang*-gling, angling by means of a hook attached to an inflated bladder.

BLADDERED, *a. blad*-derd, inflated like a bladder.

BLADDER-KELP, *n.* *blad*-der-kelp, seaweed with vesicles on its fronds.

BLADDERWORT, *n.* *blad*-der-wurt, a plant of the genus *Utricularia*.

BLADDER-WRACK, *n.* *blad*-der-rak, bladder-kelp, black-tang.

BLADDERY, *a.* *blad*-der-e, like a bladder; containing bladders.

BLADE, *n.* blayd, a leaf of grass; a spire of grass; the broad part of a leaf; the cutting part of a tool or weapon; the flat part of an oar; the shoulder-bone; a dashing rakish fellow; *v.t.* to furnish with a blade. **Bladed. Blades. Blading.** (A.S. *blæd.*)

BLADEBONE, *n.* *blade*-bone, the scapula, the upper bone of the shoulder.

BLADED, *a.* *blade*-ed, having a blade or blades; with plates like a blade [Min.].

BLADEFISH, *n.* *blade*-fish, the hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus*.

BLADESMITH, *n.* *blade*-smith, a sword cutler.

BLAEBERRY, *n.* *blay*-ber-re, the whortleberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*. (Ice. *blāc*, livid, and *berry*.)

BLAGUE, *n.* blahg, boastful humbug; swagger.

BLAIN, *n.* blayn, the whiting pout *Gradus luscus*.

BLAIN, *n.* blayn, an inflammatory swelling; a pustule; a blister; a disease in cattle. (A.S. *blegen*, a boil.)

BLAKELING, *n.* *blake*-ling, the yellow bunting.

BLAMABLE, *a.* *blame*-a-bl, deserving of blame.

BLAMABLENESS, *n.* *blame*-a-bl-ness, the state of being blamable.

BLAMABLY, *ad.* *blame*-ab-le, in a blamable manner.

BLAME, *v.t.* blame, to censure; to find fault with; *n.* imputation of a fault; censure; a fault; sin. **Be to blame**, to be blamable. **Blamed. Blames. Blaming.** (O.Fr. *blasmer*, to reproach.)

BLAMEFUL, *a.* *blame*-ful, deserving of blame.

BLAMEFULLY, *ad.* *blame*-ful-le, in a blameful manner.

BLAMEFULNESS, *n.* *blame*-ful-ness, state of being blameful.

BLAMELESS, *a.* *blame*-less, innocent; not meriting censure.

BLAMELESSLY, *ad.* *blame*-les-le, in a blameless manner.

BLAMELESSNESS, *n.* *blame*-les-ness, the state of being blameless.

BLAMEWORTHINESS, *n.* *blame*-wur-the-ness, the quality of deserving censure.

BLAMEWORTHY, *a.* *blame*-wur-the, deserving censure.

BLANCARD, *n.* *blank*-ard, a linen cloth made in Normandy.

BLANCH, *v.t.* blahnch, to whiten, by taking out the colour; to whiten by exclusion of the light [Hort.]; *v.i.* to grow white. **Blanched. Blanches. Blanching.** (Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten.)

BLANCHER, *n.* *blahnch*-er, one who blanches.

BLANCH-FARM, *n.* *blahnch*-farm, a farm in which the rent was paid in silver, and not in cattle.

BLANCH-FERM, *n.* *blahnch*-ferm, a blanch-farm.

BLANCH-HOLDING, *n.* *blahnch*-hohld-ing, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal rent [Law].

BLANCHIMETER, *n.* blahnch-*im*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the bleaching power of chlorides.

BLANCHING, *a.* *blahnch*-ing, whitening. **Blanching liquor**, a bleaching solution of chloride of lime.

BLANC-MANGE, *n.* bla-*monge*, a white jelly, made of gelatine or cornflour, milk and sugar, boiled to a thick consistence. (O.F. *blancmanger*, white food.)

BLAND, *a.* bland, mild; gentle; kindly; affable. (L. *blandus*, smooth-tongued.)

BLANDILOQUENCE, *n.* blan-*dil*-o-kwence, fair flattering speech.

BLANDISH, *v.t.* *bland*-ish, to flatter by kindness, to wheedle. **Blandished. Blandishes. Blandishing.** (Fr. *blandir*, to flatter.)

BLANDISHING, *n.* *bland*-ish-ing, blandishment.

BLANDISHMENT, *n.* *bland*-ish-ment, soft, flattering, often enticing, speech or treatment.

BLANDLY, *ad.* *bland*-le, mildly.

BLANDNESS, *n.* *bland*-ness, state of being bland.

BLANK, *a.* blank, white or pale; not written upon or marked; void; empty; confused; dispirited; dejected; pure; *n.* a paper unwritten upon or not filled in; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize; a piece of metal before stamping; any void space; a white point to aim at in the centre of a target; aim; *v.t.* to make or render blank. **Blank cartridge**, cartridge without ball. **Blank charge**, a signed [illegible] with the amount left to be filled in. **Blank credit**, permission to draw on an individual or firm up to a certain amount. **Blank verse**, unrhymed verse, particularly the heroic verse of five feet. **Blanked. Blanking. Blanks.** (Fr. *blanc*, white.)

BLANK-DOOR, *n.* [illegible], a recess in a wall like a door.

BLANKET, *n.* [illegible], a soft loosely-woven woollen cloth, used for bed coverings and wrappers; to toss in a blanket; to take the wind out of a vessel's sails by drawing to windward alongside. **Blanketed. Blanketing. Blankets.**

BLANKET, *v.t.* [illegible], to cover with a blanket.

BLANKETING, *n.* [illegible], cloth or materials for blankets; [illegible].

BLANKLY, *ad.* [illegible], in a blank manner.

BLANKNESS, *n.* [illegible], state of being blank.

BLANQUETTE, *n.* [illegible], a magnet.

BLARE, *v.i.* blayr, to emit a bellowing noise; to trumpet or bellow with noise. **Blared. Blares. Blaring.** (Du. [illegible].)

BLARNEY, *n.* [illegible], coaxing flattery; smooth deceitful speech; [illegible], which, as legend, is supposed to endow the person that kissed it with a fair-spoken tongue.)

BLASÉ, *a.* *blah*-zay, used up; all relish and energy exhausted.

BLASPHEME, *v.t.* [illegible], to speak blasphemously of; *v.i.* to utter blasphemy. **Blasphemed. Blasphemes. Blaspheming.** (Gr. *blasphēmeō*.)

BLASPHEMING, *n.* [illegible], the act of uttering blasphemy.

BLASPHEMOUS, *a.* *blas*-fe-mus, uttering or containing blasphemy.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, *ad.* *blas*-fe-mus-le, in a blasphemous manner.

BLASPHEMY, *n.* *blas*-fe-me, impious contemptuous speech or behaviour in reference to God and things sacred; profane speaking.

BLAST, *n.* blahst, a violent gust of wind; a forcible stream of air or [illegible] blown with wind instrument; explosive power of [illegible] air; the [illegible] artificially; any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants; a [illegible] disease in sheep; *v.t.* to strike with and cause to wither under some pernicious influence; to blight; to ruin; to strike with terror or calamity; to split rocks with gunpowder. **Blasted. Blasting. Blasts.** (A.S. *blæst*.)

BLASTED, *a.* *blahst*-ed, confounded.

BLASTEMA, *n.* [illegible], the formative material of [illegible].

BLASTEMAL, *a.* [illegible], relating to the blastema.

BLASTER, *n.* *blahst*-er, he who or that which blasts or destroys.

BLAST-FURNACE, *n.* *blahst*-fur-nace, a furnace for smelting by means of a steam blast of hot air.

BLASTIDE, *n.* [illegible], a small [illegible] by the fecundated [illegible] which precedes the appearance of the nucleus. (Gr. *blastos*, a bud, and *eidos*, like.)

BLASTING, *n.* *blahst*-ing, a blast; blight; the splitting of rocks by an explosive.

BLASTOCARPOUS, *a.* *blas*-to-*kar*-pus, germinating inside the pericarp [Bot.]. (Gr. *blastos*, a sprout, and *karpos*, fruit.)

BLASTOCOLLA, *n.* blas-to-*kol*-la, a sticky substance coating buds.

BLASTODERM, *n.* *blas*-to-derm, the germinal membrane which lies immediately beneath the [illegible] of the ovum [illegible]. (Gr. *blastos*, a bud, and *derma*, skin.)

BLASTOGENESIS, *n.* *blas*-to-*jen*-e-sis, reproduction by budding. (Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *genesis*, birth.)

BLAST-PIPE, *n.* *blahst*-pipe, a pipe in locomotives to convey waste steam up the chimney, and urge the fire by creating a stronger current of air.

BLATANCY, *n.* *blay*-tan-se, obtrusive vulgarity.

BLATANT, *a.* *blay*-tant, bellowing like a beast; [illegible].

BLATE, *a.* blayt, bashful. (Scots.)

BLATTA, *n.* *blat*-ta, the cockroach or black-beetle. (L.)

BLATTER, *v.i.* *blat*-ter, to make a senseless noise; to patter. **Blattered. Blattering. Blatters.**

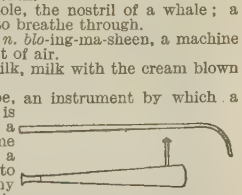
BLATTERING, *n.* *blat*-ter-ing, senseless blustering.
BLAY, *n.* blay, a small river-fish, the bleak. (A.S. *blæge*, gudgeon.)
BLAZE, *n.* blaze, the stream of light from a body when burning; full streaming light; outburst of display: *v.i.* to flame; to send forth a bright and expanded light; to be conspicuous. Blazed. Blazes. Blazing. (A.S *blæse*, torch.)
BLAZE, *v.t.* blaze, to make known far and wide; to proclaim abroad. (Probably from Ice. *blāsa*, to sound a horn.)
BLAZE, *n.* blaze, a white spot on the forehead or face of a horse; a mark made on trees by notching the bark with a hatchet: *v.t.* to mark trees by paring off a part of the bark. Blazed. Blazes. Blazing.
BLAZER, *n.* *blaze*-er, a coloured flannel jacket.
BLAZING *a.* *blaze*-ing, emitting flame or light; flaming.
BLAZON, *n.* *blay*-zon, the act or art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; publication; pompous display: *v.t.* to describe or depict armorial bearings; to embellish; to make known far and wide. Blazoned. Blazoning. Blazons. (Fr. *blason*, coat of arms.)
BLAZONER, *n.* *blay*-zon-er, one who blazons; a herald; a propagator of scandal.
BLAZONMENT, *n.* *blay*-zon-ment, publication.
BLAZONRY, *n.* *blay*-zon-re, heraldic painting or description.
BLEA, *n.* ble, the liber or inner bark of a tree.
BLEACH, *n.* bleech, chloride of lime: *v.t.* to make white, especially by bleaching: *v.i.* to grow white. Bleached. Bleaches. Bleaching. (A.S. *blæcan*, grow pale.)
BLEACHER, *n.* *bleech*-er, one who or that which bleaches.
BLEACHERY, *n.* *bleech*-er-e, a place for bleaching.
BLEACHFIELD, *n.* *bleech*-feeld, a field for bleaching in the sun.
BLEACHING, *n.* *bleech*-ing, the act or art of whitening, especially cloth, by means of decolourizing agents. Bleaching liquid, a solution of bleaching powder, or chloride of lime.
BLEAK, *n.* bleek, a small river-fish, with silvery scales, *Alburnus lucidus*.
BLEAK, *a.* bleek, unsheltered; cold; cheerless. (A.S. *blæc*.)
BLEAKISH, *a.* *bleek*-ish, rather bleak.
BLEAKLY, *ad.* *bleek*-le, in a bleak manner.
BLEAKNESS, *n.* *bleek*-ness, the state of being bleak.
BLEAKY, *a.* *bleek*-e, bleak.
BLEAR, *a.* bleer, sore and dim, with watery humour.
BLEAREDNESS, *n.* *bleerd*-ness, the state of being bleared.
BLEAR-EYED, *a.* *bleer*-ide, having sore weak eyes.
BLEAT, *n.* bleet, a sheep's cry: *v.t.* to cry as a sheep. Bleated. Bleating. Bleats. (A.S. *blætan*.)
BLEATING, *n.* *bleet*-ing, the cry of a sheep.
BLEB, *n.* bleb, a little vesicle or blister; a bubble.
BLEBBY, *a.* *bleb*-be, abounding with blebs.
BLECK, *n.* blek, the coalfish, *Gadus virens*.
BLEED, *v.i.* bleed, to lose blood; to die a violent death; to drop or issue, as blood: *v.t.* to let blood; to take blood from. Bled. Bleeding. Bleeds. (A.S. *blēdan*, to lose blood.)
BLEEDING, *n.* *bleed*-ing, a running or issuing of blood; a hæmorrhage; the operation of letting blood, or of drawing sap.
BLEMISH, *n.* *blem*-ish, what stains, mars or impairs; a flaw; what tarnishes or impairs reputation: *v.t.* to mark; to impair; to tarnish. Blemished. Blemishes. Blemishing. (O.Fr. *blesmir*, to spot.)
BLEMISHLESS, *a.* *blem*-ish-less, without blemish or spot.
BLENCH, *v.i.* blensh, to shrink from; to flinch; to blink. Blenched. Blenches. Blenching. (A.S. *blencan*, to deceive.)
BLENCH-HOLDING, *n.* *blensh*-hoald-ing, blanch-holding.
BLEND, *n.* blend, a mixture: *v.t.* to mingle together; to confound: *v.i.* to be mixed; to be united. Blended. Blending. Blends. (A.S. *blandan*.)
BLENDE, *n.* blend, native sulphide of zinc. (Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle.)
BLENDER, *n.* *blend*-er, one who or that which blends.
BLENHEIM, *n.* *blen*-em, a breed of spaniels.
BLEND-WATER, *n.* *blend*-waw-ter, a liver distemper in cattle.

BLENNOGENOUS, *a.* blen-*noj*-en-nus, producing mucus.
BLENNORRHŒA, *n.* *blen*-nor-*ree*-a, inordinate discharge of mucus; gonorrhœa. (Gr. *blenna*, mucus, and *rheo*, to flow.)
BLENNY, *n.* *blen*-ne, a small freshwater fish of the genus *Blennius*.
BLENT, *a.* blent, blended, mixed.
BLESBOK, *n.* *bless*-bok, a white-faced South African antelope, *Bubalis albifrons*.
BLESS, *v.t.* bless, to invoke a blessing upon; to wish happiness to; to make happy or prosperous; to consecrate or pronounce holy; to praise; to esteem or count happy. Blessed. Blesses. Blessing. (A.S. *blessian*.)
BLESSED, *a.* blest *or bless*-ed, happy; prosperous; enjoying or bestowing, or connected with blessing.
BLESSEDLY, *ad.* *bless*-ed-le, in a blessed manner.
BLESSEDNESS, *n.* *bless*-ed-ness, the state of being blessed. Single blessedness, the state of being unmarried.
BLESSED-THISTLE, *n.* *bless*-ed-*this*-sl, a medicinal plant, *Carduus benedictus*.
BLESSING, *n.* *bless*-ing, an invocation of happiness or success; any means or cause of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage; divine favour.
BLEST, *a.* blest, blessed.
BLET, *n.* blet, a spot produced on fruit in a state of decay: *v.i.* to decay internally. Blets. Bletted. Bletting. (O.Fr. *blet*, too ripe.)
BLETHER, *v.i.* *bleth*-er, to talk nonsense. Blethered. Blethering. Blethers.
BLETONISM, *n.* *blee*-tun-izm, the pretended faculty of perceiving subterraneous movements by sensation; so called from one Bleton, a Frenchman, who professed to possess this faculty.
BLETONIST, *n.* *blee*-tun-ist, a pretender to the faculty of bletonism.
BLETTED, *a.* *blet*-ted, marked with blots; over-ripe.
BLEW, blu, *pt.* of blow.
BLEWART, *n.* *blew*-art, the germander speedwell, *Veronica chamædrys*.
BLEWIT, *n.* *blu*-it, the mushroom, *Agaricus personatus*.
BLEYME, *n.* bleem, an inflammation in a horse's foot. (Fr. *bleime*.)
BLIGHT, *n.* blite, a disease in plants variously caused, under which they wither; mildew; anything which blasts or destroys: *v.t.* to affect with blight; to frustrate; to blast. Blighted. Blighting. Blights. (A.S. *blican*, to shine.)
BLIGHTING, *n.* *blite*-ing, act of blasting.
BLIGHTINGLY, *ad.* *blite*-ing-le, in a blighting manner.
BLIGHTY, *n.* *blite*-e, the soldier's name for England. (Hind. *belati*, home.)
BLIMBING, *n.* *blim*-bing, the fruit of *Averrhoa bilimbi*.
BLIMP, *n.* blimp, a small airship [Coll.].
BLIND, *a.* blyned, destitute of the sense of sight, destitute of vision of any kind, such as understanding or judgment; unseen; dark; obscure; heedless; reckless; inconsiderate; admitting no light; having no outlet: *n.* a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive. Blind alley, an alley not connecting with any road or street; hence an occupation affording no hope for promotion. Blind shell, a shell that alights without exploding. Blinded. Blinding. Blinds. (A.S. *blind*.)
BLINDAGE, *n.* *blyned*-aje, a screen for military purposes.
BLIND-COAL, *n.* *blyned*-kole, a coal that does not flame or smoke.
BLINDER, *n.* *blyned*-er, a horse's blinker.
BLIND-FIRE, *n.* *blyned*-fire, fuel in a grate all ready to kindle.
BLINDFOLD, *a.* *blyned*-fohld, having the eyes covered, so as not to see: *v.t.* to cover the eyes. Blindfolded. Blindfolding. Blindfolds. (A.S. *blind*, and *fellan*, to hit.)
BLIND-HARRY, *n.* blyned-*har*-re, blindman's-buff.
BLINDLY, *ad.* *blyned*-ly, in a manner as if blind.
BLINDMAN, *n.* *blyned*-man, one who is blind; one in the post office whose business it is to make out ill-written addresses.
BLINDMAN'S-BUFF, *n.* *blyned*-manz-buf, a game in which one, who is blindfolded, tries to catch any other player and give his name.
BLINDNESS, *n.* *blyned*-ness, the state of being blind.

BLINDS, *n.pl.* blyneds, a screen of interwoven branches to shelter the men in the trenches [Mil.].
BLIND-SIDE, *n. blyned*-side, the side most easily assailed; the weak side; a foible.
BLIND-VESSEL, *n. blyned*-ves-sel, a vessel with an opening on only one side [Chem.].
BLINDWORM, *n. blyned*-wurm, the slow-worm, a legless lizard, *Anguis fragilis*.
BLINK, *n.* blink, a glimpse; a glimmer; a glance: *v.i.* to wink; to peer with the eyes half shut; to twinkle: *v.t.* to shut out of sight; to avoid or purposely evade. **Blink ice**, reflection from snow or icefields over the horizon. **Blinked. Blinking. Blinks.** (A.S. *blican*, to gleam.)
BLINKARD, *n. blink*-ard, one with bad eyes; that which twinkles.
BLINK-BEER, *n. blink*-beer, beer kept till it is sharp.
BLINKERS, *n.pl. blink*-ers, broad pieces of leather attached to a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways.
BLINKS, *n.* blinks, a small water chickweed, *Montia fontana*.
BLINKY, *a. blink*-e, having blinking eyes.
BLIRT, *n.* blirt, a gust accompanied by rain [Naut.].
BLISS, *n.* bliss, the highest happiness or blessedness. (A.S.)
BLISSFUL, *a. bliss*-ful, full of bliss.
BLISSFULLY, *ad. bliss*-ful-le, in a blissful manner.
BLISSFULNESS, *n. bliss*-ful-ness, the state of being blissful.
BLISSLESS, *a. bliss*-less, destitute of bliss.
BLISTER, *n. bliss*-ter, a pustule or thin vesicle raised by some injury on the skin, containing watery matter or serum; a plaster to raise a blister; any similar rising on a surface: *v.i.* to rise in blisters: *v.t.* to raise a blister; to apply a blistering plaster. **Blistered. Blistering. Blisters.** (Middle English, *blester*.)
BLISTER-FLY, *n. bliss*-ter-fly, the Spanish fly, used in blistering, *Lytta vesicatoria*.
BLISTER-STEEL, *n. bliss*-ter-steel, steel covered with blisters.
BLISTERY, *a. bliss*-ter-e, full of blisters.
BLITE, *n.* blite, the plant Good-King-Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*. **Sea Blite**, the plant *Suæda maritima*.
BLITHE, *a.* blythe, gay; merry; joyous; sprightly. (A.S.)
BLITHELY, *ad. blythe*-le, in a blithe manner.
BLITHENESS, *n. blythe*-ness, the quality of being blithe or blithesome.
BLITHESOME, *a. blythe*-sum, gay; merry; cheerful.
BLITHESOMENESS, *n. blythe*-sum-ness, blitheness.
BLIZZARD, *n. blizz*-ard, a cold violent snowstorm accompanied by a gale. (Probably from A.S. *blæstan*, to blow.)
BLOAT, *v.t.* bloat, to cause to swell; to puff up; to make vain; to dry by smoke: *v.i.* to grow turgid; to dilate. **Bloated. Bloating. Bloats.** (Ice. *blautr*.)
BLOATED, *a. bloat*-ed, large and unwieldy from over self-indulgence.
BLOATEDNESS, *n. bloat*-ed-ness, the state of being bloated.
BLOATER, *n. bloat*-er, a herring dried with smoke.
BLOB, *n.* blob, a blot, a round drop; a nought.
BLOBBER, *n. blob*-ber, a bubble; blubber.
BLOBBER-LIP, *n. blob*-ber-lip, a thick hanging lip.
BLOBBER-LIPPED, *a. blob*-ber-lipt, having thick lips.
BLOCK, *n.* blok, a solid mass of wood or stone; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; a frame of wood, with one or more sheaves for ropes; a solid piece of hard wood, on which figures are cut or engraved; a wooden or other mould, on which a thing is shaped; a continuous row of buildings; an obstruction; a stop, as block section of a railway; a blockhead: *v.t.* to enclose or shut up; to stop up; to stop a train by a block signal; to shape roughly. **Block machine**, a machine for making blocks for a ship's rigging. **Block signal**, a signal to stop a train in consequence of the next block section not being reported clear. **Block system**, a system of traffic on railways which requires a section (usually of three or four miles) of the line to be reported clear before a train is allowed to enter it. **Block tin**, impure tin run into ingots. **Blocked. Blocking. Blocks.** (Scand. *blok*.)
BLOCKADE, *n.* blok-*ade*, a siege, a cutting-off of supplies; to surround by blockade: *v.t.* to deprive the enemy of supplies by blocking his communications by sea, land, or air. **Blockade runner**, a ship for breaking through a blockade by sea. **Blockaded. Blockades. Blockading.**
BLOCKHEAD, *n. blok*-hed, a dull stupid person.
BLOCKHEADISM, *n. blok*-hed-izm, the quality of a blockhead.
BLOCK-HOUSE, *n. blok*-house, a small temporary fort, constructed chiefly of hewn timber.
BLOCKISH, *a. blok*-ish, stupid; dull.
BLOCKISHLY, *ad. blok*-ish-le, in a blockish manner.
BLOCKISHNESS, *n. blok*-ish-ness, the quality of being blockish.
BLOCK-LIKE, *a. blok*-like, like a block; stupid.
BLOCK-PRINTING, *n. blok*-print-ing, a mode of printing from engraved wooden blocks.
BLOKE, *n.* bloke, a fellow; a man.
BLOMARY, *n. bloom*-a-re, the first forge through which iron passes after it is smelted from the ore; the bloomery.
BLOND, *n.* blond, a man with fair hair and blue eyes: *a.* with fair hair and light blue eyes.
BLONDE, *n.* blond, a woman of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes; a silk lace used by ladies. (Fr.)
BLOOD, *n.* blud, the vital fluid which circulates through the arteries, veins, and capillaries of animals; offspring; connexion by descent; honourable or high birth; the royal family; slaughter; murder; carnal part opposed to spiritual; temper; passion; a man of a fiery spirit; a rake, or dissipated character; being of pure descent; the juice of anything especially if red: *a.* like blood; of good breed: *v.t.* to bleed by opening a vein; to stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound; to exasperate. **Flesh and blood**, man, especially as he is. **Half blood**, connexion through one parent only. **Whole blood**, connexion through both parents. **Blooded. Blooding. Bloods.** (A.S. *blōd*.)
BLOOD-BAPTISM, *n. blud*-bap-tizm, baptism by martyrdom, reckoned a valid substitute for baptism by water.
BLOOD-BESPOTTED, *a. blud*-be-*spot*-ted, spotted with blood.
BLOOD-BOLTERED, *a. blud*-bohl-terd, blood-soiled.
BLOOD-BOUGHT, *a. blud*-bawt, got by the sacrifice of life.
BLOOD-BROTHER, *n. blud*-bruth-er, a brother of both parents.
BLOOD-CONSUMING, *a. blud*-kon-su-ming, wasting the blood.
BLOODED, *a. blud*-ed, of pure or nearly pure blood or breed; smeared with blood or given the first taste of it.
BLOOD-FLOWER, *n. blud*-flou-er, the red-flowered *Hæmanthus*.
BLOOD-FROZEN, *a. blud*-froze-en, having the blood chilled.
BLOOD-GUILTINESS, *n. blud*-gilt-e-ness, the guilt of shedding blood.
BLOOD-GUILTY, *a. blud*-gilt-e, responsible for shedding blood or murder.
BLOOD-HEAT, *n. blud*-heet, heat of the blood, about 98° Fahrenheit.
BLOOD-HORSE, *n. blud*-horse, a thoroughbred horse.
BLOOD-HOT, *a. blud*-hot, of the same heat as the blood.
BLOODHOUND, *n. blud*-hound, a dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, formerly used for man-hunting.
BLOODILY, *ad. blud*-e-le, in a bloody manner.
BLOODINESS, *n. blud*-e-ness, the state of being bloody.
BLOODLESS, *a. blud*-less, without blood, or bloodshed, or spirit.
BLOODLESSLY, *ad. blud*-less-le, without bloodshed.
BLOODLETTING, *n. blud*-let-ting, the act of letting blood.
BLOODMONEY, *n. blud*-mun-e, reward to informer for securing conviction for murder.
BLOOD-POISONING, *n. blud-poyze*-on-ing, septicæmia.
BLOOD-PUDDING, *n. blud*-pood-ding, black-pudding.
BLOOD-RED, *a. blud*-red, red as or red with blood.
BLOOD-RELATION, *n. blud*-re-*lay*-shon, one related by descent.

BLOOD-ROOT, *n.* *blud*-root, a plant whose root bleeds when cut, *Potentilla tormentilla*, also *Sanguinaria canadense*.
BLOOD-SHAKEN, *a.* *blud*-shake-en, with the blood in commotion.
BLOODSHED, *n.* *blud*-shed, the shedding of blood; slaughter.
BLOODSHEDDING, *n.* *blud*-shed-ding, the shedding of blood.
BLOODSHOT, *a.* *blud*-shot, red and inflamed, as the eye, by a turgid state of the blood-vessels.
BLOOD-SPAVIN, *n.* *blud*-spav-in, dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.
BLOODSTAINED, *a.* *blud*-staynd, stained with blood.
BLOODSTONE, *n.* *blud*-stone, a dark-green chalcedony, spotted with jasper, as if with blood; a heliotrope; an amulet thought to prevent bleeding at the nose; red hæmatite.
BLOODSUCKER, *n.* *blud*-suk-er, an animal that sucks blood; a cruel man; a usurer.
BLOODSUCKING, *a.* *blud*-suk-ing, that sucks blood.
BLOOD-SWOLN, *a.* *blud*-swohln, suffused with blood.
BLOOD-TAX, *n.* *blud*-tax, conscription for national defence.
BLOOD-THIRST, *n.* *blud*-therst, thirst for blood.
BLOODTHIRSTINESS, *n.* *blud*-therst-e-ness, a bloodthirsty disposition.
BLOODTHIRSTY, *a.* *blud*-therst-e, eager for slaughter.
BLOOD-VESSEL, *n.* *blud*-ves-sel, any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery; a vein.
BLOOD-WARM, *a.* *blud*-wawrm, warm as blood; lukewarm.
BLOOD-WITE, *n.* *blud*-wite, a fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood [Ancient English Law]. (*Blood*, and *wite*, a penalty.)
BLOOD-WON, *a.* *blud*-wun, won by shedding blood.
BLOODWOOD, *n.* *blud*-wood, a name given to logwood.
BLOODWORM, *n.* *blud*-wurm, the larva of a gnat used as a bait for fishing.
BLOODWORT, *n.* *blud*-wurt, the plant *Rumex sanguineus*.
BLOODY, *a.* *blud*-e, blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed: *v.t.* to stain with blood. **Bloodied. Bloodies. Bloodying.**
BLOODY, *a.* *blud*-e, cursed, damned; a vulgar intensive [Slang].
BLOODY-EYED, *a.* *blud*-e-ide, having bloody or fierce eyes.
BLOODY-FACED, *a.* *blud*-e-fayst, having a bloody appearance.
BLOODY-FLUX, *n.* *blud*-e-flux, dysentery with blood.
BLOODY-MINDED, *a.* *blud*-e-mind-ed, of a cruel disposition.
BLOODY-SCEPTRED, *a.* *blud*-e-*sep*-terd, having a sceptre obtained by shedding blood.
BLOODY-SWEAT, *n.* *blud*-e-swet, a sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; the sweating sickness.
BLOOM, *n.* bloom, a blossom or flower; the blue colour upon newly-gathered plums, grapes, &c.; full maturity; the rosy flush of full life: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of bloom; to flourish. **Bloomed. Blooming. Blooms.** (Ice. *blóm*, a flower.)
BLOOM, *n.* bloom, a mass of heated iron that has passed the bloomery and undergone the first hammering.
BLOOMER, *n.* *bloom*-er, a serious mistake [Slang].
BLOOMERS, *n.pl.* *bloom*-erz, a loose knickerbocker costume for women. (From its introducer, Mrs. Bloomer.)
BLOOMERY, *n.* *bloom*-a-re, blomary.
BLOOMING, *a.* *bloom*-ing, in a state of bloom; flourishing; the process of converting cast into malleable iron [Metal.]; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on the surface of a picture [Paint.].
BLOOMING, *a.* *bloom*-ing, synonym for bloody [Slang].
BLOOMINGLY, *ad.* *bloom*-ing-le, in a blooming manner.
BLOOMINGNESS, *n.* *bloom*-ing-ness, state of being blooming.
BLOOMY, *a.* *bloom*-e, full of bloom; blooming.
BLORE, *n.* blore, a heavy gust of wind. (Dial. Eng.)

BLOSSOM, *n.* *blos*-som, the flower, especially in anticipation of the fruit: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms. **Blossomed. Blossoming. Blossoms.** (A.S. *blóstma*, flower or fruit.)
BLOSSOMY, *a.* *blos*-so-me, full of blossoms.
BLOT, *n.* blot, a spot or stain; an obliteration of something written; a spot in reputation; a disgrace: *v.t.* to spot or stain; to stain with infamy; to obliterate or efface; to dry with blotting-paper. **Blots. Blotted. Blotting.** (O.Fr. *blote*, a clod of earth.)
BLOTCH, *n.* blotch, a pustule or eruption upon the skin; a blemish: *v.t.* to mark with blotches. **Blotched. Blotches. Blotching.**
BLOTCHY, *a.* *blotch*-e, having blotches; spotted.
BLOTE, *v.t.* bloat, to dry by smoke, as a fish. **Bloted. Blotes. Bloting.**
BLOTTER, *n.* *blot*-ter, a pad or book of blotting paper.
BLOTTING, *n.* *blot*-ting, the drying of blots. **Blotting pad**, a block of blotting paper. **Blotting paper**, a soft unsized paper for blotting.
BLOUSE, *n.* blouz, a light, loose, outer garment; a loose bodice. (Fr.)
BLOW, *n.* blo, a gale of wind; breath; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly: *v.i.* to make a current of air; to pant; to sound as a horn by being blown; to flower; to blossom; to come to blossom: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to put out of breath; to inflate with air; to puff up; to sound a wind instrument; to spread by report; to taint by depositing eggs upon, as flies; to shatter by explosives. **Blow hot and cold**, to vacillate; to side now with one party, now with the other. **Blow out**, to extinguish by blowing upon; to scatter, as by a pistol-shot. **Blow over**, to pass away without effect; to subside. **Blow up**, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder; to inflate; to kindle; to burst or scatter by the explosion of gunpowder; to bring to nought suddenly; to scold. **Blow upon**, to make stale or common, as a passage in a writer; to speak ill of; to regard as worthless; to divulge. **Blew. Blowing. Blown. Blows.** (A.S. *blowan*, to blow.)
BLOW, *n.* blo, a stroke; an act of hostility; a sudden calamity. (Middle Eng. *blowe*.)
BLOW-BALL, *n.* *blo*-bawl, the downy head of the dandelion.
BLOWER, *n.* *blo*-er, a contrivance for producing a current of air; a whale.
BLOW-FLY, *n.* *blo*-fli, a fly which taints meat by its eggs; a species of the genus *Calliphora*.
BLOW-GUN, *n.* *blo*-gun, a tube through which darts are blown by the breath.
BLOW-HOLE, *n.* *blo*-hole, the nostril of a whale; a hole in ice for seals to breathe through.
BLOWING-MACHINE, *n.* *blo*-ing-ma-sheen, a machine for creating a current of air.
BLOW-MILK, *n.* *blo*-milk, milk with the cream blown off.
BLOWPIPE, *n.* *blo*-pipe, an instrument by which a current of air is driven through a flame, and that flame is directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it; any tube by which air is blown on a flame to make it hotter; a tube used for blowing poisoned arrows through; a blow-gun.



Blowpipes.

BLOWSE, *n.* blouz, blouse.
BLOWTH, *n.* blohth, bloom: blossoms; state of blossoming. (Dial. Eng.)
BLOWY, *a.* *blo*-e, windy; blowing.
BLOWZE, *n.* blouz, a ruddy, fat-faced woman.
BLOWZED, *a.* blouzd, blowzy.
BLOWZY, *a.* *blouz*-e, coarse, fat, tawdry.
BLUBBER, *n.* *blub*-ber, the fat of whales and other large sea animals; the sea-nettle.
BLUBBER, *v.i.* *blub*-ber, to weep noisily, so as to swell the cheeks: *v.t.* to swell the cheeks with weeping. **Blubbered. Blubbering. Blubbers.**
BLUBBER-LIP, *n.* *blub*-ber-lip, blobber-lip.

BLUCHER, *n.* *blu*-cher, a kind of half-boot, so called from Marshal Blücher.

BLUDGEON, *n.* *bludj*-un, a short heavy stick.

BLUE, *n.* blu, a primary colour of various shades; the azure sky; a representative in certain sports of Oxford or Cambridge; a preparation used in washing linen: *a.* of a blue colour; sky-coloured; cast down or low in spirits; obscene: *v.t.* to make blue; to temper steel. **Blue Ball**, the devil's-bit, *Scabiosa succisa*. **Blue Bonnet**, the cornflower, *Centaurea cyanus*; a Scottish trooper; the flat cap of a Scottish peasant. **Blue cat**, a species of Siberian cat. **Blue Devils**, lowness of spirits; delirium tremens. **Blue Gum**, a tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*. **Blue Jay**, a North American bird, *Cyanurus cristatus*. **Blue John**, fluor-spar [Mining]. **Blue Peter**, a blue flag with a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing. **Blue Ribbon**, the ribbon of the order of the garter; a badge of success; success itself; a ribbon worn by total abstainers. **Blue Rock**, the rock dove. **Blue Ruin**, a cant name for gin. **Blue vitriol**, copper sulphate. **Blue Water**, the deep sea. **The Blues** (a contraction for blue devils), lowness of spirits. **True blue**, genuine and thorough. **Blued. Blues. Bluing.** (O.Fr. *bleu.*)

BLUE-BACK, *n.* *blu*-bak, the fieldfare.

BLUEBEARD, *n.* *blu*-beerd, a husband of many wives.

BLUE-BELL, *n.* *blu*-bel, the popular name of *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, and, in Scotland, of the hair-bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

BLUE-BERRY, *n.* *blu*-ber-re, the bilberry.

BLUEBIRD, *n.* *blu*-berd, a small singing bird of the genus *Sialia*, the harbinger of spring to the Americans.

BLUE-BLACK, *a.* *blu*-blak, bluish.

BLUE-BLOOD, *n.* *blu*-blud, aristocratic descent.

BLUE-BOOK, *n.* *blu*-book, a book containing a Government account or report, printed by order of Parliament, usually in a blue cover; a list of Government officials in the U.S.

BLUEBOTTLE, *n.* *blu*-bot-tl, the cornflower; the blow-fly.

BLUE-BREAST, *n.* *blu*-brest, the bluethroat.

BLUE-CAP, *n.* *blu*-kap, the coal fish; a titmouse.

BLUECOAT, *a.* *blu*-koat, belonging to Christ's Hospital; *n.* a Christ's Hospital boy.

BLUE-FISH, *n.* *blu*-fish, a fish, a species of *Chilodipterus*; also, a fish allied to the mackerel.

BLUEGOWN, *n.* *blu*-goun, in Scotland, a bedesman of the king who held a royal licence to beg, so called from his blue gown, the gift of the king.

BLUEING, *n.* *blu*-ing, the giving a bluish tint to clothes; the heating of metal until it assumes a blue colour.

BLUEJACKET, *n.* *blu*-jak-et, a seaman in the Royal Navy.

BLUELIGHT, *n.* *blu*-lite, a blue-flamed signal light.

BLUELY, *ad.* *blu*-le, of a blue colour.

BLUENESS, *n.* *blu*-ness, the quality of being blue.

BLUENOSE, *n.* *blu*-noze, the popular name for a native of Nova Scotia.

BLUE-OINTMENT, *n.* *blu*-oynt-ment, mercurial ointment.

BLUE-PILL, *n.* *blu*-pil, mercurial pill.

BLUEPOLL, *n.* *blu*-pole, a fish allied to the salmon, *Salmo albus*.

BLUES, *n.pl.* bluze, the Royal Horse Guards.

BLUE-STOCKING, *n.* *blu*-stok-ing, a literary woman, originally one of the Blue Stocking Society, a club that met about 1750 to discuss literature. (Blue stockings, *i.e.* not full evening dress.)

BLUE-STOCKINGISM, *n.* *blu*-stock-ing-izm, female pedantry.

BLUESTONE, *n.* *blu*-stone, copper sulphate; copperas.

BLUETHROAT, *n.* *blu*-throat, the blue-breast, a species of *Cyanecula*.

BLUFF, *a.* bluf, full-faced; frank and free; outspoken; gruff; steep and overhanging; boasting with a view to deceive: *n.* a headland: *v.t.* to repulse unceremoniously; to deceive. **Bluffed. Bluffing. Bluffs.** (Dut. *blaf*, broad.)

BLUFF-BOWED, *a.* *bluf*-boud, having broad bows [Naut.].

BLUFF-HEADED, *a.* *bluf*-hed-ed, having an upright stem [Naut.].

BLUFFNESS, *n.* *bluf*-ness, bloatedness; surliness.

BLUFFY, *a.* *bluf*-e, having bluffs or bold points of coast.

BLUISH, *a.* *blu*-ish, slightly blue.

BLUISHLY, *ad.* *blu*-ish-le, in a bluish manner.

BLUISHNESS, *n.* *blu*-ish-ness, the quality of being bluish.

BLUISM, *n.* *blu*-izm, blue-stockingism.

BLUNDER, *n.* *blun*-der, a gross mistake: *v.i.* to mistake grossly; to err stupidly; to flounder about. **Blundered. Blundering. Blunders.** (Scand.)

BLUNDERBUSS, *n.* *blun*-der-bus, a short gun with a conical muzzle; a stupid blundering fellow. (Dut. *donderbus*, thunder gun.)

BLUNDERHEAD, *n.* *blun*-der-hed, a stupid fellow; a dolt.

BLUNDERINGLY, *ad.* *blun*-der-ing-le, in a blundering manner.

BLUNGE, *v.t.* blunj, to mix clay with water. **Blunged. Blunges. Blunging.**

BLUNGER, *n.* *blun*-jer, a tool or machine for mixing clay.

BLUNT, *n.* blunt, a thick needle; money [Slang]: *a.* having an edge or point that is not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; unceremonious: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken. **Blunted. Blunting. Blunts.** (Ice. *blunda.*)

BLUNTISH, *a.* *blunt*-ish, somewhat blunt.

BLUNTLY, *ad.* *blunt*-le, in a blunt manner.

BLUNTNESS, *n.* *blunt*-ness, the quality of being blunt.

BLUNT-WITTED, *a.* *blunt-wit*-ted, dull; stupid.

BLUR, *n.* blur, a blot; a stain; a blemish: *v.t.* to soil; to obscure; to dim. **Blurred. Blurring. Blurs.** (Scand.)

BLURT, *v.t.* blurt, to utter hastily and unadvisedly, or inadvertently. **Blurted. Blurting. Blurts.** (Sc. *blirt*, an outburst.)

BLUSH, *n.* blush, redness in the cheeks from modesty, &c.; a red or reddish colour; a glance: *v.i.* to grow red in the face from modesty, shame or confusion; to feel ashamed. **Blushed. Blushes. Blushing.** (A.S. *blyscan*, to shine.)

BLUSHFUL, *a.* *blush*-ful, full of blushes.

BLUSHFULLY, *ad.* *blush*-ful-le, in a blushful manner.

BLUSHING, *n.* *blush*-ing, the act of turning red; colour, as of blushing: *a.* with blushes; blooming.

BLUSHINGLY, *ad.* *blush*-ing-le, in a blushing manner.

BLUSHLESS, *a.* *blush*-less, without a blush; unblushing.

BLUSHWORT, *n.* *blush*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Erythræa*.

BLUSTER, *n.* *blus*-ter, a loud confused noise, as of wind in impotent gusts; boasting; boisterousness: *v.i.* to make a loud boisterous noise; to bully; to swagger; to boast. **Blustered. Blustering. Blusters.**

BLUSTERER, *n.* *blus*-ter-er, a noisy swaggerer or boaster.

BLUSTERING, *a.* *blus*-ter-ing, windy; noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

BLUSTERINGLY, *ad.* *blus*-ter-ing-le, in a blustering manner.

BLUSTEROUS, *a.* *blus*-trus, noisy; tumultuous.

BO, *excl.* bo, a word used by children to frighten.

BOA, *n.* *bo*-ah, a genus of non-venomous snakes, crushing their prey in their coils; a boa-shaped wrap of fur worn by women round the neck. (L. *boa.*)

BOANERGES, *n.* bo-an-*er*-jeez, a vehement preacher. (Gr. from Heb. *pl.* sons of thunder.)

BOAR, *n.* bore, the male of swine; the wild boar: *v.i.* to shoot out the nose as high as the ears, and toss it in the wind [Man.]. **Boared. Boaring. Boars.** (A.S. *bār.*)

BOARD, *n.* bord, a piece of timber sawn thin, of considerable length and breadth; a table for food; food served at table; a charge for meals; a table at which a council or court sits; a number of persons who have the management of a public company; a committee; a table or frame for a game, as a chessboard; pasteboard; cover of a book; the deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack [Naut.]: *pl.* the stage: *v.t.* to cover with boards; to enter a ship by force; to accost; to furnish with board; to place as a boarder: *v.i.* to be furnished with board. **By the board**, close to the deck; completely [Naut.]. **Boarded. Boarding. Boards.** (A.S. *bord*, a table.)

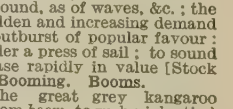
BOARD, *n.* bord, a drift in a mine at right angles to the face of the coal.
BOARDABLE, *a.* *bord*-a-bl, that may be boarded, as a ship.
BOARDER, *n.* *bord*-er, one who lives in another's house at an agreed charge ; one who boards a ship in action.
BOARDING-CLERK, *n.* *bord*-ing-klark, a clerk in the custom house, or a shipping firm, whose duty it is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port.
BOARDING-HOUSE, *n.* *bord*-ing-house, a house where board may be had.
BOARDING-PIKE, *n.* *bord*-ing-pike, a sailor's boarding weapon.
BOARDING-SCHOOL, *n.* *bord*-ing-skool, a school, the scholars of which board with the master.
BOARD-RULE, *n.* *bord*-rule, a figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.
BOARD-SCHOOL, *n.* *bord*-skool, a school under a school board.
BOARD-WAGES, *n.pl.* *bord*-wa-jez, money allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
BOARFISH, *n.* *bore*-fish, the red and silver fish, *Capros aper*.
BOARHOUND, *n.* *bore*-hound, a hound for hunting boars.
BOARISH, *a.* *bore*-ish, swinish ; brutal ; cruel.
BOAR-SPEAR, *n.* *bore*-speer, a spear used in boar-hunting.
BOAST, *n.* boast, an expression of ostentation or pride ; a brag ; cause of boasting ; laudable exultation : *v.i.* to brag ; to glory in : *v.t.* to brag of ; to magnify or exalt ; to vaunt. **Boasted. Boasting. Boasts.** (A.S. *bost.*)
BOASTER, *n.* *boast*-er, a broad chisel used by stonemasons.
BOASTFUL, *a.* *boast*-ful, given to boasting.
BOASTFULLY, *ad.* *boast*-ful-le, in a boastful manner.
BOASTFULNESS, *n.* *boast*-ful-ness, state of being boastful.
BOASTING, *n.* *boast*-ing, act of boasting ; vaunting.
BOASTINGLY, *ad.* *boast*-ing-le, in a boasting manner.
BOASTLESS, *a.* *boast*-less, without boasting.
BOAT, *n.* boat, a small open vessel, moved by oars or rowing ; a vessel moved by steam or sails ; a small tureen : *v.t.* to convey in a boat : *v.i.* to go in a boat. **Boat train**, a train run for steamer passengers. **In the same boat**, in the same category. **Boated. Boating. Boats.** (A.S. *bât.*)
BOATABLE, *a.* *boat*-a-bl, navigable for small boats.
BOATBILL, *n.* *boat*-bil, a heron with a boat-like beak, *Cancbroma cochlearia*.
BOATBUILDER, *n.* *boat*-bild-er, one who makes boats.
BOAT-CAR, *n.* *boat*-car, a trolley for carrying canal boats on inclined planes.
BOAT-FLY, *n.* *boat*-fly, the water-boatman, an insect of the genus *Notonecta*.
BOATFUL, *n.* *boat*-ful, as much as the boat will hold.
BOAT-HOOK, *n.* *boat*-hook, a large hook with a point on the back, fixed to a staff, to push or pull a boat.
BOAT-HOUSE, *n.* *boat*-house, a shed to shelter boats.
BOATING, *n.* *boat*-ing, the act or practice of rowing, or sailing in boats.
BOATMAN, *n.* *boat*-man, a man who manages a boat.
BOAT-RACE, *n.* *boat*-race, a rowing match.
BOAT-ROPE, *n.* *boat*-rope, the painter.
BOAT-SHAPED, *a.* *boat*-shaypt, having the shape of a boat.
BOATSWAIN, *n.* *bo*-sn, a warrant officer in the Royal Navy (the chief of the crew in the merchant service), who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, &c., and calls the men to duty. (A.S. *bât*, and *swan*, a lad.)
BOB, *n.* bob, a short jerking motion or action ; a slight blow ; anything which swings with a bob ; a pendant ; an ear-ring ; the ball of a pendulum, or plumb-line ; a curtsy ; a woman's hair when cut short ; a curl like a tassel ; a knot of worms, at the end of a line, used in catching eels ; a bob-wig ; a shilling ; a peal of several courses, or sets of changes in bell-ringing : *v.t.* to move with a short jerking motion ; to move jerkily up and down ; to cut short ; to cheat : *v.i.* to play backward and forward ; to angle with a bob. **Bobbed. Bobbing. Bobs.**
BOBADIL, *n.* *bob*-a-dil, a boastful swaggerer. (Captain Bobadil in "Every Man in His Humour," by Ben Jonson, 1598.)
BOBBERY, *n.* *bob*-er-re, a rumpus : *a.* of all sorts and kinds [Slang].
BOBBIN, *n.* *bob*-bin, a spool on which thread is wound ; a reel ; round tape. (Fr. *bobine.*)
BOBBINET, *n.* *bob*-bin-et, bobbin net, a machine-made lace.
BOBBIN-LACE, *n.* *bob*-bin-lace, lace made with bobbins by hand.
BOBBIN-WORK, *n.* *bob*-bin-wurk, work woven with bobbins.
BOBBISH, *a.* *bob*-bish, hearty ; in good spirits.
BOBBLE, *n.* *bob*-bl, the up and down motion of disturbed water ; popple. (Dial. Eng.)
BOBBY, *n.* *bob*-e, a policeman [Slang].
BOB-CHERRY, *n.* *bob*-cher-re, a child's game of catching a bobbing cherry in the mouth.
BOBOLINK, *n.* *bob*-o-link, the rice-bird or reed-bird of America, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.
BOB-SLED, *n.* *bob*-sled, a bob-sleigh.
BOB-SLEIGH, *n.* *bob*-slay, a sleigh used for tobogganing.
BOBSTAY, *n.* *bob*-stay, the rope to steady the bowsprit, passing downwards from its outer end to the cutwater.
BOBTAIL, *n.* *bob*-tayl, a tail cut short ; the rabble.
BOBTAILED, *a.* *bob*-tayld, having the tail cut short. Bobtail wig, a bobwig.
BOBWIG, *n.* *bob*-wig, a wig of short hair.
BOB-WHITE, *n.* *bob*-white, the American partridge, or quail, *Ortyx virginianus*.
BOCAL, *n.* *bo*-cal, a cylindrical glass jar with a short, wide neck. (Gr. *baukalion*, a jug.)
BOCHE, *n.* boash, a German soldier. (Fr. Slang.)
BOCK-BEER, *n.* *bok*-beer, an intoxicating lager beer. (Ger.)
BOCKELET, *n.* *bok*-e-let, a kind of long-winged hawk.
BOCKING, *n.* *bok*-ing, a coarse woollen cloth ; a red herring.
BOCKLAND, *n.* *bok*-land, bocland ; bookland.
BOCLAND, *n.* *bok*-land, freehold land.
BODE, *v.t.* and *i.* bode, to portend ; to be an omen of. **Boded. Bodes. Boding.** (A.S. *bodian*, to tell.)
BODEFUL, *a.* *bode*-ful, ominous of evil.
BODEGA, *n.* bo-*dee*-ga, a wine shop. (Sp.)
BODEMENT, *n.* *bode*-ment, a presentiment.
BODHI-TREE, *n.* *bo*-de-tree, the bo-tree. (Sans. *bodha*, knowledge.)
BODICE, *n.* *bod*-is, the part of a woman's gown above the waist, as fitting the body.
BODIED, *a.* *bod*-eed, having a body.
BODILESS, *a.* *bod*-e-less, having no body ; incorporeal.
BODILY, *a.* *bod*-e-le, relating to the body ; in the form of a body : *ad.* corporeally ; united with a body or matter ; in a body.
BODING, *n.* *bode*-ing, an omen : *a.* foreshowing.
BODKIN, *n.* *bod*-kin, a large blunt needle with a long eye for threading tape, &c., usually through a hem ; an instrument for piercing holes ; a hatpin or long hairpin ; a small dagger.
BODLE, *n.* *bode*-l, in olden days the smallest Scottish coin, worth the sixth of a penny.
BODLEIAN, *a.* *bod*-le-an, pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or the library which he founded at Oxford.
BODY, *n.* *bod*-e, the material structure of an animal ; the main part of any structure ; the trunk as distinct from the head and limbs ; a corpse ; a bodice ; solidity ; substance ; matter, as opposed to spirit ; a person ; a collective mass or collection ; a number of individuals united for a purpose ; a corporation ; the main part ; strength or substance ; a solid [Geom.] : *v.t.* to give shape to ; to produce in some form. **Bodied. Bodies. Bodying.** (A.S. *bodig.*)
BODY-CLOTHES, *n.pl.* *bod*-e-kloathz, clothing for the body ; coverings for a horse.
BODY-COLOUR, *n.* *bod*-e-kul-ur, a pigment possessing consistence, body and colouring power ; pigment mixed with white laid on thickly.
BODYGUARD, *n.* *bod*-e-gard, a life-guard, especially of a sovereign ; a guardian escort.
BODY-POLITIC, *n.* *bod*-e-*pol*-e-tik, a nation viewed as a body.
BODY-SERVANT, *n.* *bod*-e-ser-vant, a valet or other personal attendant.
BODY-SNATCHER, *n.* *bod*-e-*snatch*-er, one who disinters bodies for dissection.

BODY-SNATCHING, *n.* *bod*-e-snatch-ing, the robbing of graves.
BODY-WHORL, *n.* *bod*-e-whorl, the last turn of the spiral in the shell of a gastropod.
BŒOTIAN, *a.* be-*o*-she-an, belonging to Bœotia; dull; stupid.
BOER, *n.* boor, an inhabitant of the Transvaal of Dutch or German descent; a Dutch colonist in South Africa. (Dut.)
BOG, *n* bog, a marsh; a quagmire: *v.t.* to whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. **Bogged. Bogging. Bogs.** (Ir. *bogach*, bog, from *bog*, soft.)
BOG-BEAN, *n.* *bog*-been, the marsh plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.
BOG-BERRY, *n.* *bog*-ber-re, a name of the cranberry.
BOG-BUTTER, *n.* *bog*-but-ter, a fatty substance found in peat-bogs.
BOG-EARTH, *n.* *bog*-erth, an earth or soil composed of sand and decomposed vegetable fibre.
BOGEY, *n.* *bohg*-e, the number of strokes in which a supposititious "scratch" player would hole out at each hole on a golf-course, the bogey for the course being the sum total of these strokes.
BOGEY-MAN, *n.* *boh*-ge-man, a bogy.
BOGIE, *n.* *bohg*-e, a low four-wheeled truck. **Bogie carriage**, one mounted on two bogies connected with it by swivel joints, adapted to take a curve readily.
BOGGLE, *v.i.* *bog*-gl, to stop, as if afraid to proceed; to waver; to dissemble. **Boggled. Boggles. Boggling.**
BOGGLER, *n.* *bog*-gler, a doubter; a timorous man.
BOGGY, *a.* *bog*-ge, full of bogs; marshy; swampy.
BOG-HOUSE, *n.* *bog*-house, a privy.
BOG-LAND, *n.* *bog*-land, a boggy country; marshy land.
BOGLE, *n.* *bo*-gl, a bugbear; a scarecrow. (W. *bygel*, scarecrow.)
BOGMOSS, *n.* *bog*-moss, a peat moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.
BOG-OAK, *n.* *bog*-oke, oak found preserved in bogs.
BOG-ORE, *n.* *bog*-oar, an iron ore found in boggy land.
BOG-RUSH, *n.* *bog*-rush, a sedge of the genus *Schœnus*.
BOG-SPAVIN, *n.* *bog*-spav-in, an encysted tumour on the inside of a horse's hock.
BOGTROTTER, *n.* *bog*-trot-ter, one accustomed to traverse bogs; a name originally given to the Scottish moss-troopers, now to certain Irish, for their agility in escaping over bogs.
BOGUS, *a.* *bo*-gus, spurious; counterfeit [Slang].
BOG-WHORT, *n.* *bog*-wurt, the bilberry or whortleberry.
BOGY, *n.* *bohg*-e, a phantom; a spectre. (*Bogle.*)
BOHEA, *n.* *bo*-he, one of the kinds of black tea. (From *Bohea* hills in China.)
BOHEMIAN, *n.* bo-*he*-me-an, a gipsy; a person, generally affecting art of some kind, who despises conventionality: *a.* unconventional; gipsy-like. (Fr. *bohémien*, a gipsy.)
BOHEMIANISM, *n.* bo-*he*-me-an-izm, the life of a Bohemian.
BOIAR, *n.* *boy*-ar, a boyar.
BOIL, *v.i.* boyl, to be agitated by the action of heat, or from any other cause, as waves; to be cooked by boiling; to be agitated with passion: *v.t.* to heat a liquid to the point at which it is converted into vapour; to cook by boiling; to subject to heat in a boiling liquid. **Boil away**, to evaporate by boiling. **Boil down**, to reduce by boiling; to abridge. **Boiled shirt**, a shirt with a starched front. **Boiled. Boiling. Boils.** (O.Fr. *boillir*.)
BOIL, *n.* boyl, an inflamed tumour ending in a pustule.
BOILER, *n.* *boyl*-er, a vessel in which anything is boiled; a vessel in which steam is generated.
BOILING, *a.* *boyl*-ing, in a state of ebullition by heat. **Boiling point**, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition, that of water being 212° F. **Boiling spring**, a spring emitting hot or boiling water; a geyser. **Keep the pot boiling**, continue without flagging; to ward off starvation.
BOISTEROUS, *a.* *boyce*-ter-us, noisy; turbulent; violent; stormy. (M.E. *boistous*.)
BOISTEROUSLY, *ad.* *boyce*-ter-us-le, in a boisterous manner.
BOISTEROUSNESS, *n.* *boyce*-ter-us-ness, the state or quality of being boisterous.
BOK, *n.* bok, an antelope. (Dut.)

BOLAS, *n.* *bo*-las, two or three balls on a leather thong used for throwing round an animal's legs, used by the natives of S. America either as a weapon of war or for hunting.
BOLARY, *a.* *bo*-la-re, partaking of the nature of clay.
BOLD, *a.* boald, courageous; daring; exhibiting courage; planned or executed with courage and spirit; rude; impudent; standing out to view; striking; steep; abrupt. **To make bold**, or **to be bold**, to venture. (A.S. *bald*.)
BOLD-FACE, *n.* *boald*-face, impudence; an impudent person.
BOLD-FACED, *a.* *boald*-fayst, impudent.
BOLDLY, *ad.* *boald*-le, in a bold manner.
BOLDNESS, *n.* *boald*-ness, the quality of being bold.
BOLD-SPIRITED, *a.* *boald*-spir-rit-ed, courageous; daring.
BOLE, *n.* bole, the trunk of a tree. (Scand.)
BOLE, *n.* bole, a friable clayey earth tinged with peroxide of iron [Geol.]; aluminium bisilicate [Min.]. (Gr. *bolos*, a clod.)
BOLECTION, *n.* bo-*lek*-shon, a raised moulding.
BOLERO, *n.* bo-*lare*-o, a popular Spanish dance; a jacket that does not reach down to the waist. (Sp.)
BOLETIC, *a.* bo-*let*-ik, obtained from a fungus of the genus *Boletus*.
BOLIDE, *n.* *bo*-lyde, a meteor that explodes and scatters its fragments in the air. (Gr. *bolis*, a missile.)
BOLL, *n.* boal, a globular seed vessel: *v.i.* to form into bolls. **Bolled. Bolling. Bolls.**
BOLL, *n.* boal, an old measure of four or six bushels. (Scots.)
BOLLARD, *n.* *bol*-lard, a strong post for holding a hawser; a post in a whaleboat round which the harpoon line is worked [Naut.].
BOLLING, *n.* *boal*-ing, a tree with top and branches cut off.
BOLO, *n.* *bo*-lo, the long knife of the Filipinos. (Native name.)
BOLOGNA-FLASK, *n.* bo-*lone*-ya-flahsk, a flask of glass suddenly cooled, which flies in pieces when scratched.
BOLOGNA-SAUSAGE, *n.* bo-*lone*-ya-sos-saje, a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet, chopped fine; a polony.
BOLOGNESE, *a.* bo-*lone*-yese, pertaining to Bologna. **Bolognese stone**, radiated sulphate of barium, first discovered near Bologna.
BOLOMETER, *n.* bo-*lom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring radiant heat. (Gr. *bolē*, ray, and *metron*, measure.)
BOLSHEVIK, *n.* *bol*-she-vik, a Russian, or other, revolutionary.
BOLSHEVISM, *n.* *bol*-she-vizm, a variety of ochlocracy originated by the majority socialists of Russia. (Russ. belonging to the majority.)
BOLSTER, *n.* *boal*-ster, a round long pillow; a pad for various purposes: *v.t.* to support with a bolster, or any soft pad; to support or hold up. **Bolstered. Bolstering. Bolsters.** (A.S.)
BOLSTER-CASE, *n.* *boal*-ster-kase, a case to hold a bolster.
BOLSTERER, *n.* *boal*-ster-er, one who bolsters; a supporter.
BOLSTERING, *n.* *boal*-ster-ing, a prop; a support.
BOLT, *n.* boalt, the arrow used with a cross-bow, otherwise known as a quarrel; a stout pin of iron or other metal; a sliding bar; a metal pin secured by a nut; an elongated bullet; a stroke of lightning; a sudden start; a hasty swallow of unchewed food: *v.t.* to fasten with a bolt; to secure; to blurt out; to swallow hastily; to start or dislodge: *v.i.* to dart forth, or off; to run away; to desert one's party suddenly. **Bolt of canvas**, a piece of 39 yards. **Bolted. Bolting. Bolts.** (A.S. *bolt*.)
BOLT, *v.t.* boalt, to sift; to separate bran from flour; to examine by sifting; to purify; to discuss or argue. **Bolted. Bolting. Bolts.** (O.Fr. *buleter*.)
BOLT-AUGER, *n.* *boalt*-awg-er, a large boring instrument.
BOLT-BOAT, *n.* *boalt*-boat, a strong boat for a rough sea.
BOLTER, *n.* *boalt*-er, a machine for separating bran from flour; a sieve; a cloth for sieves; a horse that bolts.

BOLT-HEAD, *n. boalt*-hed, the head of a bolt; a matrass or receiver [Chem.].
BOLTING, *n. boalt*-ing, the act of bolting; fastening with a bolt; sifting; a private arguing of cases [Law].
BOLTING-CLOTH, *n. boalt*-ing-kloth, linen or hair cloth for bolters.
BOLTING-HOUSE, *n. boalt*-ing-house, a house where meal is bolted.
BOLTING-HUTCH, *n. boalt*-ing-hutch, a tub for bolted flour.
BOLTING-MILL, *n. boalt*-ing-mil, a machine for sifting meal.
BOLTING-TUB, *n. boalt*-ing-tub, a tub to sift meal in.
BOLTONITE, *n. boal*-tun-ite, a granular mineral, a variety of olivine. (Bolton, U.S.A.)
BOLT-ROPE, *n. boalt*-rope, a rope to which the edges of sails are sewn to strengthen them.
BOLT-SPRIT, *n. boalt*-sprit, the old word for bowsprit.
BOLT-UPRIGHT, *a. boalt*-up-rite, perfectly upright.
BOLUS, *n. bo*-lus, a large pill, to be swallowed at once; what must be accepted, however reluctantly. (Gr. *bōlos*, a lump.)
BOMB, *n.* bom, a hollow case or ball filled with explosives, and thrown from a mortar, or thrown by the hand, or dropped from the air; a porous mass of igneous rock ejected from a volcano: *v.t.* to attack with bombs. Bombed. Bombing. Bombs. (Gr. *bombos*, a deep dull sound.)
BOMBARD, *v.t.* bom-*bard*, to attack with bombs or artillery. Bombarded. Bombarding. Bombards. (Fr. *bombarde*, a big gun.)
BOMBARDIER, *n.* bom-bard-*eer*, a lance-corporal of artillery; a beetle of the genus *Brachinus* [Entom.].
BOMBARDMENT, *n.* bom-*bard*-ment, an artillery attack; an attack with bombs.
BOMBARDON, *n.* bom-*bar*-don, a musical wind instrument, much like a bassoon, used as a bass to the hautboy; a brass bass instrument of the saxhorn group. (It.)
BOMBAST, *n. bom*-bast, a loose stuff used to swell garments; language inflated with senseless high-sounding words; fustian. (O.Fr. *bombace.*)
BOMBASTIC, *a.* bom-*bast*-ik, inflated with diction.
BOMBASTRY, *n. bom*-bast-re, bombast; fustian.
BOMBAX, *n. bom*-baks, the silk-cotton tree. (L. *bombyx*, silk or cotton.)
BOMBAY-DUCK, *n. bom*-bay-*duck*, the bummaloti or bummalo, a fish of the genus *Harpodon*, which is salted, fermented and dried.
BOMBAZETTE, *n.* bom-ba-*zet*, a sort of thin woollen cloth.
BOMBAZINE, *n.* bom-ba-*zeen*, a twilled fabric of silk and worsted; the material of which a barrister's gown is made. (Fr.)
BOMB-CHEST, *n. bom*-chest, a chest filled with combustibles to place underground and explode destructively.
BOMBERNICKEL, *n.* bom-ber-*nik*-el, a kind of coarse bran bread; pumpernickel.
BOMBIATE, *n. bom*-be-ate, a salt of bombic acid.
BOMBIC, *a. bom*-bik, pertaining to the silkworm. Bombic acid, an acid obtained from the silkworm.
BOMBILATE, *v.i. bom*-be-late, to make a humming noise. Bombilated. Bombilates. Bombilating. (L. *bombilatus*, buzzed.)
BOMB-KETCH, *n. bom*-ketsh, a small bomb-vessel.
BOMB-PROOF, *a. bom*-proof, impenetrable by bombs.
BOMBSHELL, *n. bom*-shel, any bomb.
BOMB-VESSEL, *n. bom*-ves-sel, a strongly-built ship for throwing bombs.
BOMBYCINOUS, *a.* bom-*bis*-e-nus, silken; made of silk; of the colour of the silkworm.
BOMBYX, *n. bom*-biks, the silkworm. (L.)
BONA-FIDE, *a.* '*bo*-na-*fi*-de, with good faith; without fraud or deception. (L.)
BONANZA, *n.* bo-*nan*-za, a windfall of good fortune. (Sp. a fair wind.)
BONASUS, *n.* bo-*nay*-sus, a species of bison or wild ox, *Bos bonassus*. (L.)
BONBON, *n. bon*-bon, sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum; a Christmas cracker. (Fr.)
BON-CHRETIEN, *n.* bon-*kret*-yan, a species of pear. (Fr. good Christian.)
BOND, *n.* bond, anything that binds, as a cord or band; the disposition of stones or bricks in a wall so that the vertical joints are separated from each other; link of connection; an obligation or promise in writing to do or pay something on or before a given day; a security issued by a government or company; any written promise; a government store for goods till the duty is paid; chains; imprisonment; captivity: *a.* in a state of servitude or slavery: *v.t.* to put imported goods in a customs warehouse till the duties chargeable thereon are paid. Bonded. Bonding. Bonds. (Scand.)
BONDAGE, *n. bond*-aje, slavery; captivity. (Fr.)
BONDAGER, *n. bond*-aj-er, a tenant on a farm bound at stated seasons to assist the farmer in his operations.
BOND-CREDITOR, *n. bond*-kred-it-or, a bondholder.
BOND-DEBT, *n. bond*-det, a debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.
BONDED, *a. bond*-ed, under a bond. Bonded goods, those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom house.
BONDHOLDER, *n. bond*-hold-er, a creditor secured by a bond.
BONDMAID, *n. bond*-mayd, a young female slave.
BONDMAN, *n. bond*-man, a man slave.
BONDSERVANT, *n. bond*-ser-vant, a slave.
BONDSERVICE, *n. bond*-serv-is, a state of slavery.
BONDSLAVE, *n. bond*-slave, a person in a state of slavery.
BONDSMAN, *n. bondz*-man, a surety; a slave.
BONDWOMAN, *n. bond*-woom-an, a woman slave.
BONE, *n.* bone, a firm hard substance, composing the skeleton of an animal body; a piece of the skeleton; ossified animal tissue: *pl.* pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together in time to a tune: *a.* made of bone: *v.t.* to take out the bones; to put bones in; to steal. Body and bones, altogether. Bone of contention, a cause of dispute. To have a bone to pick, to have something disagreeable to settle. To make no bones, to make no scruple. Boned. Bones. Boning. (A.S. *bān.*)
BONE-ACE, *n. bone*-ace, a game at cards.
BONE-ACHE, *n. bone*-ake, pain in the bones.
BONE-ASH, *n. bone*-ash, the residue of burnt bones.
BONE-BED, *n. bone*-bed, a layer of rock containing fossil bones.
BONEBLACK, *n. bone*-blak, charcoal from burnt bones.
BONEBREAKER, *n. bone*-brake-er, the osprey or fish-hawk.
BONE-CAVE, *n. bone*-cave, a cave with the bones of pre-historic animals.
BONED, *a.* bohnd, deprived of bones; having bones.
BONE-DUST, *n. bone*-dust, bones ground for manure.
BONE-EARTH, *n. bone*-erth, the earthy residuum of bones.
BONELACE, *n. bone*-lace, a lace made with bobbins by hand, bobbin-lace.
BONELESS, *a. bone*-less, without bones; wanting bones.
BONES, *n.pl.* bohnz, bobbins of bone for making lace.
BONESETTER, *n. bone*-set-ter, one who professes to set and restore dislocated or broken bones; an osteopath.
BONESETTING, *n. bone*-set-ting, the art of setting bones.
BONESHAKER, *n. bone*-shake-er, a wooden bicycle, a bicycle without rubber tyres.
BONE-SPAVIN, *n. bone*-spav-in, a bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.
BONETICKLE, *n. bone*-tick-l, a stickleback.
BONETTA, *n.* bo-*net*-ta, the bonito.
BONFIRE, *n. bon*-fire, a large fire in the open air (in olden days, a fire for burning bones) serving as a beacon or sign of rejoicing.
BONGRACE, *n. bon*-grace, a sunshade or forehead covering worn on the front of a woman's bonnet or cap. (Fr.)
BONHOMIE, *n. bon*-no-me, good-nature; geniality. (Fr.)
BONIFACE, *n. bon*-e-face, an innkeeper. (The name of the innkeeper in "The Beaux' Stratagem," by Farquhar, 1707.)
BONING, *n. bone*-ing, the act of judging of a plane surface, or of setting objects in the same plane or line by the eye. Boning rods, poles used in boning by being set up at certain distances.
BONITO, *n.* bo-*ne*-to, a tunny fish. (Sp.)
BONMOT, *n. bon*-mo, a witty repartee. (Fr. a good saying.)

BONNE, *n.* bon, a French or Swiss nursemaid. (Fr.)
BONNET, *n.* *bon*-net, a brimless head-covering; a Scotch cap; also, a cap worn by men; a covering for other purposes; the hood over the engine of a motor-car; a safety cap over machinery; a small sail attached to a larger; a kind of little ravelin [Fort.]: *v.t.* to pull off the bonnet: *v.t.* to crush hat over eyes. Bonneted. Bonneting. Bonnets. (Fr.)
BONNETED, *a.* *bon*-net-ed, wearing a bonnet; having the hat crushed down over the eyes.
BONNET-PEPPER, *n.* *bon*-net-*pep*-per, a species of *Capsicum*.
BONNET-ROUGE, *n.* *bon*-ne-*roosj*, an extreme Republican; so called because of the red caps worn by the *Sans-culottes* in 1793. (Fr. red cap.)
BONNILASS, *n.* *bon*-ne-las, a beautiful girl.
BONNILY, *ad.* *bon*-ne-le, in a bonny manner.
BONNINESS, *n.* *bon*-ne-ness, quality of being bonny.
BONNIVISS, *n.* *bon*-ne-vis, a kind of kidney bean.
BONNY, *a.* *bon*-ne, handsome; pretty. (Fr. *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good.)
BONNY, *n.* *bon*-ne, an isolated bed of ore [Min.].
BONNY-CLABBER, *n.* *bon*-ne-*klab*-ber, milk thickened and sour. (Ir. *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mud.)
BONSPIEL, *n.* *bon*-speel, a curling match. (Scots.)
BONTEBOK, *n.* *bon*-te-bok, the South African antelope *Bubalis pygargus*.
BONTEN, *n.* *bon*-ten, a narrow woollen fabric.
BON-TON, *n.* bon-ton, good fashion; the height of fashion. (Fr.)
BONUS, *n.* *bo*-nus, a consideration for a service; a premium given for a privilege, or, in addition to interest, for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders out of accumulated profits. (L.)
BON-VIVANT, *n.* *bon*-vee-von, a luxurious liver; a jovial companion. (Fr. living well.)
BONXIE, *n.* *bonks*-e, the great skua, one of the pirate gulls. (Dial. Eng.)
BONY, *a.* *bo*-ne, consisting of, or pertaining to, bones; having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.
BONZE, *n.* bonz, a Buddhist priest in China, Japan, &c. (Port. *bonzo*, priest.)
BOO, *n.* boo, a noisy indication of disapproval; the lowing of a cow.
BOOB, *n.* boob, a silly conceited dandy; a general butt; a booby.
BOOBY, *n.* *boob*-e, birds of several species of *Sula*, the genus of the gannets, so called from their apparent stupidity in allowing themselves to be caught.
BOOBY, *n.* *boob*-e, a stupid fellow. (Sp. *bobo*, fool.)
BOOBY-HATCH, *n.* *boob*-e-hatch, the covering of the hatchway to the forepeak [Naut.].
BOOBY-HUT, *n.* *boob*-e-hut, a kind of covered sleigh.
BOOBY-HUTCH, *n.* *boob*-e-hutch, a clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage or seat, used in the east of England.
BOOBY-TRAP, *n.* *boob*-e-trap, anything placed on the top of a door so as to fall when the door is opened wider.
BOODHISM, *n.* *bood*-izm, Buddhism.
BOODLE, *n.* boodl, money made by bribery or fraud; a crowd [Slang].
BOODLE, *n.* boodl, the corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.
BOOHOO, *v.i.* boo-*hoo*, to weep loudly. Boohooed. Boohooing. Boohoos.
BOOK, *n.* book, a collection of sheets printed on, written on, or blank, and bound in a volume; a literary composition, or one of its larger divisions; a writing: *v.t.* to enter, write, or register in a book; to get booked. In good books, in kind remembrance; in favour. To bring to book, to require to give an exact reckoning. To speak by book, to speak on accurate knowledge. Without book, by memory; without authority. Booked. Booking. Books. (A.S. *boc*, a book; also the beech, the first books being pieces of writing scratched on beechen boards.)
BOOK-ACCOUNT, *n.* *book*-a-kount, an account or register of debt or credit in a book.
BOOKBINDER, *n.* *book*-byned-er, one who binds books.
BOOKBINDERY, *n.* *book*-byned-er-e, a place for binding books.
BOOKBINDING, *n.* *book*-byned-ing, the art or act of binding books.
BOOKCASE, *n.* *book*-kace, a case with shelves for books.
BOOK-DEBT, *n.* *book*-det, a debt charged in an account book.
BOOKED, *a.* bookt, registered; provided with a ticket; bound.
BOOKFUL, *a.* *book*-ful, full of notions gleaned from books: *n.* as much as a book contains.
BOOK-HUNTER, *n.* *book*-hunt-er, an eager collector of old and rare books.
BOOKIE, *n.* *book*-e, a bookmaker; one who takes bets.
BOOKING, *n.* *book*-ing, registry in a book; selling numbered tickets. Booking office, the office where the tickets are obtained for a railway or other journey. Booking clerk, the clerk who issues the tickets.
BOOKISH, *a.* *book*-ish, given to reading; acquainted only with what is written in books.
BOOKISHLY, *ad.* *book*-ish-ly, in the manner of one who is bookish.
BOOKISHNESS, *n.* *book*-ish-ness, bookish disposition.
BOOK-KEEPER, *n.* *book*-keep-er, a keeper of accounts.
BOOK-KEEPING, *n.* *book*-keep-ing, the art of keeping accounts.
BOOK-KNOWLEDGE, *n.* *book*-nol-ledj, book learning.
BOOKLAND, *n.* *book*-land, charter-land, or land held by a simple deed, land taken from folkland and given to a private owner; freehold land [O.E. Law].
BOOK-LEARNED, *a.* *book*-lern-ed, versed in books; well-read.
BOOK-LEARNING, *n.* *book*-lern-ing, learning acquired by reading, often as opposed to that by experience and observation.
BOOKLESS, *a.* *book*-less, unlearned.
BOOKLET, *n.* *book*-let, a small book.
BOOK-MADNESS, *n.* *book*-mad-ness, bibliomania.
BOOKMAKER, *n.* *book*-make-er, one who writes or compiles books; one who takes bets systematically on sporting events and enters the bets in a book.
BOOKMAKING, *n.* *book*-make-ing, the practice of compiling books; the practice of betting systematically.
BOOKMAN, *n.* *book*-man, a scholar by profession.
BOOKMARK, *n.* *book*-mark, a card or paper for marking a page in a book.
BOOKMATE, *n.* *book*-mate, a schoolfellow.
BOOKMONGER, *n.* *book*-mung-ger, a dealer in books
BOOK-MUSLIN, *n.* *book*-muz-lin, a coarse muslin.
BOOK-NAME, *n.* *book*-name, a name of a plant or animal only found in books, and never in popular use.
BOOK-OATH, *n.* *book*-oath, an oath made on the Bible.
BOOKPLATE, *n.* *book*-plate, the owner's label inside a book-cover.
BOOK-POST, *n.* *book*-poast, the transmission by the post office of printed matter at a lower charge than by letter-post.
BOOKSELLER, *n.* *book*-sel-ler, one who trades in books.
BOOKSELLING, *n.* *book*-sel-ling, the business of a bookseller.
BOOKSTALL, *n.* *book*-stawl, an open stall for retailing books.
BOOKSTAND, *n.* *book*-stand, a stand or a case for books.
BOOKSTORE, *n.* *book*-store, a bookseller's shop.
BOOKWORM, *n.* *book*-wurm, the larva of a beetle, *Anobium paniceum*, that eats holes in books; an indiscriminate reader of books.
BOOM, *n.* boom, a long pole or spar to extend a sail; a strong iron chain, line of spars, or other bar, extended across a river, or harbour mouth, to obstruct the passage; a pole set up as a mark in a channel to direct seamen. (D. *boom*, a tree.)
BOOM, *n.* boom, a hollow sound, as of waves, &c.; the cry of the bittern; a sudden and increasing demand for a thing; a sudden outburst of popular favour: *v.i.* to rush, as a ship under a press of sail; to sound with a boom; to increase rapidly in value [Stock Exchange]. Boomed. Booming. Booms.
BOOMER, *n.* *boom*-er, the great grey kangaroo *Macropus giganteus*. (From *boom*, to rush violently.)
BOOMERANG, *n.* *boom*-er-rang, a curved wooden missile that returns to the thrower, peculiar to the aborigines of Australia.



Boomerangs.

BOOMKIN, *n.* *boom*-kin, bumkin.
BOON, *n.* boon, a gift; a favour; a privilege. (Ice. *bon*, a prayer.)
BOON, *n.* boon, the refuse from dressed flax.

BOON, *a.* boon, genial; jovial. (L. *bonus*, good.)
BOOPIC, *a.* bo-*op*-ik, having prominent eyes like an ox.
BOOPS, *n.* *bo*-ops, the humpback or pike-headed whale *Meyaptera boops*. (Gr. *boōpis*, ox-eyed.)
BOOR, *n.* boor, a countryman; a coarse uneducated man. (Dut. *boer*, a peasant.)
BOORISH, *a.* *boor*-ish, clownish; rude in manners; illiterate.
BOORISHLY, *ad.* *boor*-ish-le, in a boorish manner.
BOORISHNESS, *n.* *boor*-ish-ness, the quality of being boorish.
BOORT, *n.* boort, a kind of diamond used for polishing.
BOOSE, *n.* booz, a drinking bout: *v.i.* to drink to excess. **Boosed. Booses. Boosing.** (Dut. *buyzen*, to drink.)
BOOST, *v.t.* boost, to lift or raise by pushing. **Boosted. Boosting. Boosts.** (Dial. Eng.)
BOOSTER, *n.* *boost*-er, one who boosts; a machine for raising voltage [Elect.].
BOOSY, *a.* *boo*-ze, a little intoxicated; merry with liquor.
BOOT, *n.* boot, a covering for the leg, or foot, generally of leather; a kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals; a box for parcels on a vehicle; an apron of leather to protect the riders in a chaise or gig; a leathern case in which to put a filled bottle, to guard against accident in corking: *v.t.* to put boots on. **Booted. Booting. Boots.** (Fr. *botte.*)
BOOT, *n.* boot, profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal: *v.t.* to profit; to advantage. **To boot**, in addition to; over and above. **Booted. Booting. Boots.** (A.S. *bōt*, compensation.)
BOOTCRIMP, *n.* *boot*-krimp, a frame used by bootmakers, for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot.
BOOTED, *a.* *boot*-ed, having boots on.
BOOTEE, *n.* *boot*-e, a kind of half or short boot.
BOOTH, *n.* booth, a stall at a market or fair; a temporary shelter. (Ice. *buth.*)
BOOTHOOK, *n.* *boot*-hook, a hook to pull on long boots.
BOOTHOSE, *n.* *boot*-hoze, spats; spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.
BOOTIED, *a.* *boot*-ed, laden with plunder.
BOOTIKIN, *n.* *boot*-e-kin, a little boot; a soft glove or boot.
BOOTJACK, *n.* *boot*-jak, an appliance for drawing off boots.
BOOTLACE, *n.* *boot*-lace, the lace of a boot.
BOOT-LAST, *n.* *boot*-lahst, a boot-tree used in making boots.
BOOTLEG, *n.* *boot*-leg, leather cut for the leg of a boot.
BOOTLEGGER, *n.* *boot*-leg-ger, one engaged in the wholesale smuggling of alcoholic liquor, thus named because liquor was often smuggled in a flask concealed in the leg of the smuggler's boot.
BOOTLESS, *a.* *boot*-less, unavailing; useless.
BOOTLESSLY, *ad.* *boot*-less-le, so as to be bootless.
BOOTLESSNESS, *n.* *boot*-less-ness, state of being bootless.
BOOTLICK, *n.* *boot*-lik, a lickspittle [U.S.].
BOOTS, *n.* boots, the servant at an inn who cleans the boots and attends to the luggage; the youngest officer in a regiment.
BOOT-TOPPING, *n.* *boot*-top-ping, the cleansing of a ship's bottom near the surface of the water, and rubbing it with tallow, &c.
BOOT-TREE, *n.* *boot*-tre, an appliance for stretching boots, or keeping them in shape.
BOOTY, *n.* *boot*-e, spoil taken in war, or by force; plunder. **To play booty**, to play dishonestly with intent to lose. (Ice. *byta*, to divide.)
BOOZE, *v.i.* booze, to boose. **Boozed. Boozes. Boozing.**
BOPEEP, *n.* *bo*-peep, a game to amuse children by peeping from behind something and crying *bo!*
BORA, *n.* *bore*-a, a north-west wind of the Adriatic. (*Boreas*, the north wind.)
BORACHIO, *n.* bo-*rahtch*-yo, a bottle or cask; a drunkard. (Sp. *borracha*, a leather wine bag.)
BORACIC, *a.* bo-*rass*-ik, pertaining to, or produced from, borax. **Boracic acid**, a compound of boron and oxygen.
BORACITE, *n.* *bor*-a-site, native borate and chloride of magnesium.
BORAGE, *n.* *bur*-raje, a plant, *Borago officinalis*, sprigs of which were believed to be cordial, and were infused in drinks. (Fr. *bourrache.*)
BORATE, *n.* *bore*-rate, a salt of boracic acid.
BORAX, *n.* *bore*-raks, tincal, borate of soda, used as a flux in hand-soldering, and also used in pharmacy. (Ar. *bōraq.*)
BORBORYGM, *n.* *bor*-bo-rim, a rumbling noise of wind in the abdomen. (Gr.)
BORCER, *n.* *bor*-ser, an instrument to bore holes in rocks for blasting.
BORD, *n.* bord, the face of the coal parallel to the cleavage [Min.].
BORDAGE, *n.* *bord*-age, tenure on which bord-land was held from a feudal lord.
BORDAR, *n.* *bord*-ar, a cottager; a villein or cotter of feudal days. (L. *bordarius*, a cottager.)
BORDEAUX, *n.* bor-*doh*, claret produced in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux in the Gironde.
BORDEL, *n.* *bord*-el, a brothel. (Fr. a little house.)
BORDER, *n.* *bord*-er, the edge of anything; margin; boundary; frontier; a bed surrounding a garden: *v.i.* to be adjacent; to approach: *v.t.* to make or adorn with a border; to reach or be contiguous to. **Bordered. Bordering. Borders.** (Fr. *bordure.*)
BORDERER, *n.* *bord*-er-er, one who dwells on the borders of a country or near to a place.
BORDERLAND, *n.* *bord*-er-land, land on the border, usually debatable.
BORD-HALFPENNY, *n.* *bord*-hay-pen-ne, duty formerly paid for liberty to set up a stall in a fair or market.
BORDLAND, *n.* *bord*-land, the domain land which a lord reserved for the maintenance of his bord or table [Feudal Law].
BORD-LODE, *n.* *bord*-load, the service required of a tenant in feudal days to carry forest timber to the house of the lord of the manor.
BORDMAN, *n.* *bord*-man, a tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.
BORDSERVICE, *n.* *bord*-serv-is, the tenure of bord-lands.
BORDURE, *n.* *bor*-dewr, the border of an escutcheon [Her.].
BORE, *n.* bore, the hole made by boring; the calibre of a gun; an instrument used for boring: *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; to hamper by moving along too closely to: *v.i.* to be pierced; to push forward toward a certain point; to lean heavily on the bit, as a horse. **Bored. Bores. Boring.** (A.S. *borian.*)
BORE, *n.* bore, one who wearies those he talks to: *v.t.* to weary with repetition of what does not interest. **Bored. Bores. Boring.**
BORE, bore, *pt.* of to bear.
BORE, *n.* bore, a sudden influx in certain estuaries of a tidal wave rushing up with great violence and a loud noise. (Perhaps from Ice. *bara*, a swell or billow on the sea.)
BOREAL, *a.* *bore*-e-al, northerly, pertaining to Boreas.
BOREAS, *n.* *bore*-e-as, the north wind. (L. and Gr.)
BORECOLE, *n.* *bore*-e-koal, a winter cabbage, the leaves of which are curled or wrinkled, *Brassica oleracea acephala.*
BOREDOM, *n.* *bore*-dum, the society of bores; the state of being bored.
BOREE, *n.* bo-*ree*, a rustic dance among the French peasants.
BORER, *n.* *bore*-er, a boring instrument; a sea-worm; a piercer.
BOREWORM, *n.* *bore*-wurm, the shipworm, a species of *Teredo.*
BORIC, *n.* *bor*-ik, boracic.
BORING, *n.* *bore*-ing, the act of, or a hole made by, boring: *n.pl.* the chips produced in boring.
BORLEY, *n.* *bor*-le, a single-masted fishing boat used in the Thames estuary. (Dial. Eng.)
BORN, born, *pp.* of bear, brought forth as an animal. **Born again**, imbued through conversion, with a new and nobler principle of life. **Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**, born to a fortune. **To be born**, to be brought into life. (A.S. *beran*, to bring forth.)
BORNE, born, *pp.* of bear; carried; supported; defrayed.
BORNITE, *n.* *born*-ite, a tellurite of bismuth. (After Born, an Austrian scientist.)
BORON, *n.* *bore*-on, the non-metallic element B.
BOROUGH, *n.* *bur*-ro, a corporate town; a town that sends representatives to parliament (parliamentary borough); an electoral division composed of a group of suburban parishes (municipal borough);

an electoral division composed of a town and the surrounding district (county borough). (A.S. *burg*, a fortified place, a city.)

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, *n.* *bur*-ro-*ing*-glish, a customary descent of lands to the youngest son, or brother, instead of the eldest (once common in English Midlands and certain southern counties).

BOROUGH-HOLDER, *n.* *bur*-ro-hoald-er, a headborough, a borsholder.

BOROUGH-MASTER, *n.* *bur*-ro-*mahs*-ter, the mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough; a burgomaster.

BOROUGHMONGER, *n.* *bur*-ro-*mung*-ger, one who bought or sold the parliamentary representation of boroughs.

BORROW, *v.t.* *bor*-ro, to obtain a loan; to appropriate and employ: to copy: to assume. **Borrowed. Borrowing. Borrows.** (A.S. *borg*, a pledge.)

BORROWING, *n.* *bor*-ro-ing, the act of obtaining a loan.

BORSHOLDER, *n.* *bors*-hoald-er, the head of a tithing. (A.S. *borg*, and *eald*, honoured.)

BORSTAL, *n.* *bors*-tal, a system for encouraging the reformation of young prisoners. (From Borstal, near Rochester, where it was begun in 1902.)

BORT, *n.* bort, coarse or broken diamonds pounded into dust, and used in grinding and polishing operations; boort.

BORZOI, *n.* *bor*-zoy, the Russian wolfhound. (Russ.)

BOSA, *n.* *bo*-za, a fermented liquor from hemp and other seed. (Per. and Turk.)

BOSCAGE, *n.* *bosk*-aje, underwood growing in a leafy mass; food for cattle yielded by bushes and trees [Law]; a landscape representing boscage [Painting]. (O.Fr. a grove.)

BOSH, *n.* bosh, empty talk; nonsense. (Turk. empty.)

BOSHBOK, *n.* *bosh*-bok, bushbuck.

BOSH-BUTTER, *n.* *bosh*-but-ter, a mixture of butter and margarine.

BOSJESMANS, *n.pl.* *boosh*-manz, the bushmen, the aboriginal race of South Central Africa.

BOSK, *n.* bosk, a bosket.

BOSKET, *n.* *bosk*-et, a grove; a small wood; an arbour formed by branches of trees. (Fr. *bosquet*.)

BOSKY, *a.* *bosk*-e, thickly wooded; shady.

BOSOM, *n.* *booz*-um, the human breast; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the breast as the seat of the tender affections and passions; the breast, as containing the secrets of the heart; any enclosed place; the interior; the embrace: *a.* intimate; confidential; dear: *v.t.* to enclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to conceal; to cherish. **Bosom friend**, a friend who knows your thoughts. **Bosomed. Bosoming. Bosoms.** (A.S. *bōsm*.)

BOSON, *n.* *bo*-sn, a corruption of boatswain.

BOSPHORIAN, *a.* *bos*-fore-ee-an, pertaining to the Cimmerian or Thracian strait.

BOSPHORUS, *n.* *bos*-fore-us, a strait, between the Marmora and Black seas, or between the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea, the former known as the Thracian, the latter as the Cimmerian Bosphorus. (Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *poros*, a passage.)

BOSPORUS, *n.* *bos*-pore-us, Bosphorus.

BOSS, *n.* bos, a protuberant part; a stud or nob; a raised ornament. (Fr. *bosse*, a swelling.)

BOSS, *n.* bos, a master mechanic; a foreman or superintendent; a leader; a wirepuller [U.S.]: *v.t.* to oversee; command [Slang]. (Dut. *baas*, a master.)

BOSSAGE, *n.* *bos*-aje, a stone in building left projecting and rough, to be afterwards carved; rustic work, consisting of stones which project beyond the end of the building.

BOSSY, *a.* *bos*-e, containing a boss; ornamented with bosses; inclined to be masterly [Colloq.].

BOSTANGI, *n.pl.* *bos*-tan-je, the guards of the Sultan's seraglio. (Turk.)

BOSTON, *n.* *bost*-on, a variety of whist; a kind of waltz. (From Boston, U.S.A.)

BOSTRYCHITE, *n.* *bos*-tre-kite, a gem in the form of a lock of hair. (Gr. *bostrychos*, a lock of hair.)

BOT, *n.* bot, the larva of the bot-fly, a species of *Gastrophilus*.

BOTANIC, *a.* bo-*tan*-ik, botanical. **Botanic garden**, a garden for the culture of plants collected to illustrate the science of botany.

BOTANICAL, *a.* bo-*tan*-ik-al, pertaining to botany; containing plants.

BOTANICALLY, *ad.* bo-*tan*-ik-al-le, in a botanical reference.

BOTANIST, *n.* *bot*-an-nist, one skilled in botany.

BOTANIZE, *v.i.* *bot*-a-nize, to seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation; to study plants. **Botanized. Botanizes. Botanizing.**

BOTANOMANCY, *n.* *bot*-an-o-*man*-se, divination by fig and other leaves.

BOTANY, *n.* *bot*-a-ne, the science of plants. (Gr. *botanē*, a plant.)

BOTANY, *n.* *bot*-a-ne, fine Australian wool, originally shipped from Botany Bay (Sydney, N.S.W.).

BOTARGO, *n.* bo-*tar*-go, a sausage made of mullet-roes. (It.)

BOTCH, *n.* botch, an eruptive discoloured swelling on the skin; a clumsy patch; ill-finished work: *v.t.* to mend or patch clumsily; to put together unsuitably or unskilfully. **Botched. Botches. Botching.** (O.Fr. *boce*.)

BOTCHERY, *n.* *botch*-e-re, botched work; patchwork.

BOTCHY, *a.* *botch*-e, marked with botches; full of botches.

BOTE, *n.* bote, compensation, satisfaction, or reparation, as, **man-bote**, a compensation for a man slain; a privilege or allowance of necessaries, as **house-bote**; a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or of fuel [Law]. (A.S. *bot*, reparation.)

BOT-FLY, *n.* *bot*-fli, a fly of the genus *Gastrophilus*.

BOTH, *ad.* and *pron.* boath, the one and the other; as well. (Ice. *bāthir*.)

BOTHER, *n.* *both*-er, annoyance; a plague: *v.t.* to tease or perplex: *v.i.* to trouble one's self. **Bothered. Bothering. Bothers.** (Perhaps from Gael. *buair*, to trouble.)

BOTHERATION, *n.* *both*-er-ay-shon, trouble; worry: *int.* bother it.

BOTHERSOME, *a.* *both*-er-sum, causing trouble.

BOTHRODENDRON, *n.* *both*-ro-*den*-dron, a decorticated condition of *Ulodendron*, a fossil plant of the coal measures.

BOTHY, *n.* *boath*-e, bothie, a hut; in Scotland a cottage in which farm servants of either sex that are unmarried are housed together.

BOTOCUDOS, *n.* *bo*-to-*kew*-doze, the aboriginal race of Eastern Brazil.

BO-TREE, *n.* *bo*-tree, the pipal tree, under which the light of life first dawned on Buddha, and sacred in Buddhism, *Ficus religiosa*.

BOTRYOID, *a.* *bot*-re-oyd, botryoidal.

BOTRYOIDAL, *a.* *bot*-re-*oyd*-al, having the form of a bunch of grapes. (Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, likeness.)

BOTRYOLITE, *n.* *bot*-re-o-lite, a variety of datholite, occurring in botryoidal forms [Min.]. (Gr. *botrys*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

BOTTINE, *n.* *bot*-teen, a half-boot; a boot for weak ankles, &c., in children; a lady's boot. (Fr.)

BOTTLE, *n.* *bot*-tl, a vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors; an infant's feeding flask; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles. **Bottled. Bottles. Bottling.** (Fr. *bouteille*.)

BOTTLE, *n.* *bot*-tl, a bundle of hay. (Fr. *botte*, a bundle.)

BOTTLE-BELLIED, *a.* *bot*-tl-*bel*-lid, potbellied.

BOTTLEBRUSH, *n.* *bot*-tl-brush, an Australian plant of the genus *Callistemon*; a plant of the genus *Equisetum*.

BOTTLE-COMPANION, *n.* *bot*-tl-kom-*pan*-yun, a friend or companion in drinking.

BOTTLE-FLOWER, *n.* *bot*-tl-flou-er, the cornflower.

BOTTLE-GLASS, *n.* *bot*-tl-glahss, a coarse green glass used for making bottles.

BOTTLE-GOURD, *n.* *bot*-tl-goord, the white pumpkin, *Lagenaria vulgaris*.

BOTTLE-GREEN, *a.* *bot*-tl-green, of the colour of bottle glass.

BOTTLEHEAD, *n.* *bot*-tl-hed, the bottlenose whale.

BOTTLE-HOLDER, *n.* *bot*-tl-*hohld*-er, one who waits on a combatant in a prize fight with refreshment, and to assist; a second; an abettor.

BOTTLENOSE, *n.* *bot*-tl-noze, the beaked whale, *Hyperoodon rostratus*.

BOTTLE-NOSED, *a.* *bot*-tl-noazd, having a large thick nose.

BOTTLER, *n.* *bot*-ler, one who bottles liquors.

BOTTLE-RACK, *n.* *bot*-tl-rak, a rack for bottles.

BOTTLE-TIT, *n.* *bot*-tl-tit, the long-tailed tit, *Parus longicaudatus*, so called from its nest.

BOTTLE-WASHER, *n.* *bot*-tl-wosh-er, one who washes the bottles and is a general help.

BOTTOM, *n.* *bot*-tum, the lowest, deepest, or remotest part of anything; the ground under any body of water; the foundation or base; the part on which a thing rests or sits; a dale; a valley; the extremity of the trunk of animals; a ship; the dregs of liquor; cause; stamina; strength: *v.t.* to found or build upon; to furnish with a bottom; to fathom: *v.i.* to rest upon: *a.* at the very bottom; in a low situation. **Bottom heat**, the temperature communicated to certain soils, by fermenting and decomposing substances placed underneath them [Hort.]. **To touch bottom**, to reach the worst. **Bottomed. Bottoming. Bottoms.** (A.S. *botm.*)

BOTTOMLESS, *a.* *bot*-tum-less, without a bottom; fathomless.

BOTTOMMOST, *a.* *bot*-tum-mohst, lowest down.

BOTTOMRY, *n.* *bot*-tum-re, borrowing of money on the security of a ship [Maritime Law].

BOTTONY, *n.* *bot*-ton-e, a cross which terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons [Her.]. (O.Fr. *bottoné.*)

BOTULIFORM, *a.* *bot*-yew-le-form, sausage-shaped.

BOTULISM, *n.* *bot*-yew-lizm, poisoning by consuming putrid meat, fish or fruit. (L. *botulus*, sausage.)

BOUCH, *n.* boosh, provision accorded by the king to knights on service: *v.t.* make a mouth into; to bush; to drill a new hole in a spiked gun. (Fr. mouth.)

BOUCHET, *n.* *boo*-shay, *or* boo-*shet*, a sort of pear. (Fr.)

BOUD, *n.* bood, an insect that breeds in grain. (Dial. Eng.)

BOUDOIR, *n.* *boo*-dwor, a lady's own room; a dressing-room. (Fr.)

BOUGE, *n.* booje, the part of a cask where the girth is greatest. (Dial. Eng.)

BOUGH, *n.* bou, an arm or large branch of a tree. (A.S. *bôg.*)

BOUGHT, bawt, *pp.* of buy.

BOUGIE, *n.* *boo*-sjee, a contrivance for insertion in cases of stricture into the urethra, rectum, or gullet, to remove obstructions [Surg.]. (Fr. a wax taper.)

BOUILLI, *n.* bool-*ye*, *or* bully, boiled or stewed meat; bully-beef. (Fr.)

BOUILLON, *n.* *bool*-yong, broth; soup. (Fr.)

BOULDER, *n.* *bohl*-der, a large stone worn roundish by water; a mass of more or less rounded rock that has been transported to a distance from its native bed: *a.* containing boulders. (Swedish *bullersten*, a big stone.)

BOULDER-CLAY, *n.* *bohld*-er-clay, the clay deposited by glaciers.

BOULE, *n.* bool, buhl, inlay work.

BOULET, *n.* *boo*-let, said of a horse when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position [Man.].

BOULEVARD, *n.* *bool*-var, originally, the rampart or bulwark of a fortified city, then a street or promenade occupying the line of demolished fortifications, and now any promenade planted with trees around or in a town. (Fr.)

BOULEVERSEMENT, *n.* bool-*vers*-mahn, overthrow; turning upside down. (Fr.)

BOULIMY, *n.* *bohl*-le-me, bulimy.

BOULTER, *n.* *bolt*-er, a fishing line with many hooks.

BOULTIN, *n.* *bohl*-tin, a moulding, the convexity of which is one-fourth of a circle [Arch.].

BOUNCE, *n.* bounce, a heavy blow, thrust, or thump; a sound, as by an explosion; a boast; a species of dogfish, the nurse-hound, *Scyllium catulus*: *v.t.* to drive against: *v.i.* to leap, spring, or rush out suddenly; to hit with force so as to rebound; to thump so as to make a loud noise; to boast or brag. **Bounced. Bounces. Bouncing.** (Dut. *bonzen*, to strike.)

BOUNCER, *n.* *boun*-cer, a boaster; a bully; a bold lie; a liar; anything large and bouncing.

BOUNCING, *a.* *boun*-sing, large and heavy; stout; strong. **Bouncing bet**, soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.*

BOUNCINGLY, *ad.* *boun*-sing-le, boastingly; with a bounce.

BOUND, *n.* bound, boundary; limit: *v.t.* to set limits to; to restrain; to confine. **Bounded. Bounding. Bounds.** (Fr. *bonde.*)

BOUND, *n.* bound, a leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound: *v.i.* to leap; to move forward by leaps. **Bounded. Bounding. Bounds.** (Fr. *bondir.*)

BOUND, *pp.* of the verb to bind: *a.* destined; going, or intending to go.

BOUNDARY, *n.* *bound*-a-re, a mark indicating a limit; limit.

BOUND-BAILIFF, *n.* *bound*-bayl-if, a sheriff's officer (as duty *bound*).

BOUNDEN, *a.* *bound*-en, morally binding.

BOUNDER, *n.* *bound*-er, a conceited lout. (Dial. Eng.)

BOUNDLESS, *a.* *bound*-less, without bound or limit.

BOUNDLESSLY, *ad.* *bound*-less-le, in a boundless manner.

BOUNDLESSNESS, *n.* *bound*-less-ness, the quality of being boundless.

BOUNDS, *n.* boundz, an area including the boundary line.

BOUNTEOUS, *a.* *boun*-te-us, liberal; bountiful.

BOUNTEOUSLY, *ad.* *boun*-te-us-le, in a bounteous manner; largely.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, *n.* *boun*-te-us-ness, the quality of being bounteous.

BOUNTIFUL, *a.* *boun*-te-ful, liberal; generous; munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, *ad.* *boun*-te-ful-le, in a bountiful manner.

BOUNTIFULNESS, *n.* *boun*-te-ful-ness, the quality of being bountiful.

BOUNTY, *n.* *boun*-te, liberality; generosity in giving; a gift freely bestowed; a premium given to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage a branch of industry. **Queen Anne's Bounty**, a provision made in that queen's reign for augmenting poor church livings. (O.Fr. *bonte.*)

BOUQUET, *n.* boo-*kay*, a nosegay; a bunch of flowers; the aromatic odour of wine. (Fr.)

BOUQUETIN, *n.* *boo*-ke-tin, the ibex. (Fr.)

BOURBONISM, *n.* *boor*-bon-izm, adherence to the legitimate royal line, so called from the partisanship to the House of Bourbon in France.

BOURBONIST, *n.* *boor*-bon-ist, a supporter of the Bourbons.

BOURDON, *n.* *boor*-don, the bass stop in an organ or harmonium; the drone of a bagpipe. (Fr.)

BOURG, *n.* boorg, a fortified town.

BOURGEOIS, *n.* bur-*joyce*, a printing type larger than brevier and smaller than long primer.

BOURGEOIS, *n.* *boorje*-wah, a member of the middle-class; a trader: *a.* conventional. (Fr. from *bourg*, a town.)

BOURGEOISIE, *n.* *boorj*-wah-ze, the middle classes.

BOURGEON, *n.* *bur*-jun, a branch bud [Bot.]: *v.i.* to sprout; to shoot forth. **Bourgeoned. Bourgeoning. Burgeons.** (Fr.)

BOURN, *n.* boorn, or burn, a stream, a burn or brook. (A.S. *burna.*)

BOURN, *n.* boorn, or boarn, a bound; a limit. (Fr. *borne.*)

BOURNE, *n.* boorn, or borne, a destination. (Fr. *borne.*)

BOURNONITE, *n.* *boor*-nun-ite, an antimonial sulphide of lead.

BOURSE, *n.* boorce, an exchange where merchants meet to transact business; the money market. (Fr.)

BOUR-TREE, *n.* *boor*-tree, the elder, *Sambucus nigra.* (Scots.)

BOUSE, *v.i.* booz, to boose. **Boused. Bouses. Bousing.**

BOUSTROPHEDON, *n.* bou-stro-*fee*-don, an ancient mode of writing from right to left, and left to right alternately, as in ploughing. (Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *strepho*, to turn.)

BOUT, *n.* bout, a turn, or round; as much as can be done at one time. (Dan. *bugt*, a bend.)

BOUTADE, *n.* boo-*tahd*, a whim; a fancy; a caprice. (Fr.)

BOUTS-RIMÉS, *n.* boo-*ree*-may, verses written to fit given rhymes. (Fr.)

BOVEY-COAL, *n.* *bo*-ve-*koal*, a species of lignite found at Bovey Tracey.

BOVIFORM, *a.* *bo*-ve-form, having the form of an ox.

BOVINE, *a.* *bo*-vine, pertaining to cattle; dull, stupid. (L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox or cow.)

BOVRIL, *n.* *bov*-ril, an extract of beef.

BOW, *n.* bou, a respectful inclination of the head, or bending of the body: *v.t.* to bend; to bend, as the head or body, in token of respect or condescension; to depress; to crush; to subdue: *v.i.* to bend or incline the body out of respect; to stoop; to sink under pressure. **Bowed. Bowing. Bows.** (A.S. *bugan*, to bend.)

BOW, *n.* bou, the fore-end of a ship or boat: *pl.* the meeting of the port and starboard sides towards the prow. (Ice. *bógr.*)

BOW, *n.* bo, a well-known weapon or instrument to shoot arrows with; anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow; the doubling of a string or ribbon in a slip knot; the instrument with which the strings of a violin are sounded; an instrument for turning a drill; an arch: *v.t.* to use a violin bow. **Saddle bow,** the arched part of a saddle tree. **Bowed. Bowing. Bows.** (A.S. *boga*, a bow.)

BOWBACK, *n. bo*-bak, a crooked back.

BOW-BENT, *a. bo*-bent, bent like a bow.

BOW-BRACE, *n. bo*-brace, a guard on the left arm against the springing back of the bow-string.

BOW-COMPASSES, *n.pl. bo*-kum-pas-sez, compasses, one leg of which slides on a curved plate of metal, which is riveted into the other; an instrument for bending a lath of wood or steel into an arch.

BOWDLERISM, *n. boud*-ler-ism, expurgation of what is deemed indelicate.

BOWDLERIZE, *v.i.* and *v.t. boud*-ler-ize, to omit or modify that which cannot with propriety be read aloud, as in Bowdler's edition of Shakespeare. **Bowdlerized. Bowdlerizes. Bowdlerizing.**

BOW-DRILL, *n. bo*-dril, a drill worked by a bow.

BOW-DYE, *n. bo*-dy, a kind of scarlet colour.

BOWED, *a.* boad, bent like a bow [Her.].

BOWEL, *v.t. bou*-el, to take out the bowels. **Boweled. Boweling. Bowels.**

BOWELS, *n.pl. bou*-elz, the intestines of an animal, especially of man; the interior part of anything; tenderness. **Soft bowels,** pity. (O.Fr. *boël.*)

BOWER, *n. bou*-er, a shelter made with boughs of trees; a shady recess. (A.S. *bur*, a chamber.)

BOWER, *n. bou*-er, an anchor at the bow of a ship.

BOWER, *n. bou*-er, a flexor muscle, one that bends a joint [Anat.]. (Ger. *bauer.*)

BOWER, *n. bou*-er, one of two knaves in euchre.

BOWER-BIRD, *n. bou*-er-bird, the name of several species of Australian birds that build a bower to play in near their nest.

BOWERY, *a. bou*-er-e, shady; containing bowers: *n.* a notorious district of New York. (Dut. *bouwerij.*)

BOWESS, *n. bou*-ess, a young hawk [Falconry].

BOWET, *n. bou*-et, a bowess.

BOWFIN, *n. bo*-fin, the mudfish, the North American ganoid fish *Amia calva.*

BOW-GRACE, *n. bou*-grace, a fender of junk, to guard the sides or bows of ships from injury by ice [Naut.].

BOW-HAND, *n. bo*-hand, the hand that draws a bow.

BOWIE-KNIFE, *n. bo*-e-nife, a long knife, used as a weapon in the Western States of America, invented by Col. Bowie.

BOWINGLY, *ad. bou*-ing-le, in a bending manner.

BOWL, *n.* bohl, a round hollow; a basin; a drinking-cup; the hollow part of anything. (A.S. *bolla.*)

BOWL, *n.* bohl, a ball of wood with a bias for rolling along the ground: *v.i.* to play bowls; to move smoothly and rapidly like a ball; to deliver a ball at a wicket: *v.t.* to roll as a bowl or ball; to pelt with anything rolled. **Bowl out,** at cricket, to hit the wicket by bowling. **Bowled. Bowling. Bowls.** (Fr. *boule.*)

BOWLDER, *n. bohl*-der, a boulder.

BOW-LEG, *n. bo*-leg, a leg crooked as a bow.

BOW-LEGGED, *a. bo*-legd, having crooked legs.

BOWLER, *n. bohl*-er, one who plays at bowls, or who bowls the ball at cricket.

BOWLER, *n. bohl*-er, a low-crowned hard felt hat.

BOWLESS, *a. bo*-less, destitute of a bow.

BOWLINE, *n. bo*-lin, a rope used to steady the weather-edge of a sail forward when the ship is sailing close to the wind. **Bowline knot,** a knot originally used for fastening the bowline bridles to the cringles. (Swed. *boglina*, a line tied to a ship's bow.)

BOWLING, *n. bohl*-ing, playing bowls, or delivering the ball at the wicket in cricket. **Bowling-alley,** a place for playing American bowls. **Bowling-green,** a level piece of turf kept smooth for playing bowls.

BOWMAN, *n. bo*-man, a man who uses a bow; an archer.

BOWMAN, *n. bou*-man, the man who pulls the oar that is nearest the bow and manages the boat-hook.

BOW-NET, *n. bo*-net, a kind of wicker basket used for catching lobsters and crayfish.

BOW-OAR, *n. bou*-oar, the oarsman nearest the bow; No 1 of a racing crew.

BOW-PEN, *n. bo*-pen, a metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out; oward the middle.

BOW-PIECE, *n. bou*-peece, a gun at the bow of a ship.

BOW-SAW, *n. bo*-saw, a flexible saw for cutting curves.

BOWSE, *v.i.* bouz, to take another pull on a taut rope; to pull or haul together [Naut.]. **Bowsed. Bowses. Bowsing.**

BOW-SHOT, *n. bo*-shot, the space an arrow may traverse; eighty yards.

BOWSIE, *n. bou*-zee, a slab of wood with a hole through each end used for shortening ropes by passing the rope through both holes and fastening the end to the bowsie, which can be slipped as wanted.

BOWSPRIT, *n. bo*-sprit, the large spar which projects over the stem of a ship to carry sail forward.

BOW-STRING, *n. bo*-string, the string of a bow: *v.t.* to furnish with a bow-string; to strangle with the string of a bow, as was done in Turkey. **Bow-stringing. Bowstrings. Bowstrung.**

BOW-WINDOW, *n. bo*-win-do, a rounded bay-window.

BOW-WOW, *n. bou*-wou, the bark of a dog; a dog.

BOWYER, *n. bo*-yer, a maker of bows.

BOX, *n.* box, a case of any size and material for containing anything; the contents of the case; a money-chest; the case that contains the compass; an enclosed space, such as a seat in a theatre; a separate apartment; a cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axletree runs; a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the driver's seat on a coach; a small lodge; a present, as at Christmas: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; to furnish with a box; to make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap. **Boxed. Boxes. Boxing.** (A.S.)

BOX, *n.* box, a blow with the hand or fist: *v.t.* to give a box to: *v.i.* to fight with the fists. **Boxed. Boxes. Boxing.** (M.E. *box*, a blow.)

BOX, *n.* box, a shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*; its wood.

BOX, *v.t.* box, to make to turn on her keel [Naut.]. **To box the compass,** to go round the points of the compass in order; hence, to make a complete round. **Boxed. Boxes. Boxing.**

BOX-COAT, *n. box*-cote, a heavy overcoat for driving.

BOX-DAY, *n. box*-day, day for lodging papers [Law].

BOX-DRAIN, *n. box*-drayn, an underground drain, boxed up on the sides and on the top.

BOX-ELDER, *n. box-eld*-er, the ash-leaved maple.

BOXEN, *a. box*-n, made of box-wood; resembling box.

BOXER, *n. box*-er, a member of a Chinese anti-foreigner society.

BOXER, *n. box*-er, one who fights with his fists, with or without gloves; a pugilist.

BOXHAUL, *v.t. box*-hawl, to veer a ship round on her keel. **Boxhauled. Boxhauling. Boxhauls.**

BOXING, *n. box*-ing, the art or act of fighting with the fists.

BOXING-DAY, *n. box*-ing-day, the day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes are given (*i.e.* originally money-boxes).

BOX-IRON, *n. box*-iurn, a box-shaped iron containing a heater.

BOX-KEEPER, *n. box*-keep-er, a theatre attendant in charge of the boxes.

BOX-KITE, *n. box*-kyte, a kite like a long box with four rectangular planes.

BOX-OFFICE, *n. box*-off-is, an office for booking theatre seats.

BOX-PLEAT, *n. box*-pleet, a double fold, *i.e.* a fold first to the right and then to the left continuing so alternately.

BOX-THORN, *n. box*-thorn, a plant of the genus *Lycium.*

BOX-TREE, *n. box*-tre, a tree or shrub of the genus *Buxus.*

BOX-WOOD, *n. box*-wood, the wood of the box-tree.

BOY, *n.* boy, a male child; a lad; a male servant. (M.E. *boi.*)
BOYAR, *n. boy*-ar, one of a class of aristocrats in Russia in the time of Peter the Great; also, one of a special class in Rumania. (Russ.)
BOYAU, *n. boy*-o: *pl.* **Boyaux**, a connecting ditch covered with a parapet [Fort.]. (Fr. gut.)
BOYCOTT, *v.t. boy*-kot, to ostracize; to combine together to have no dealings with one on account of his political opinions, a mode of persecution so called from Captain Boycott, who was the first victim of it in Ireland in 1880. **Boycotted. Boycotting. Boycotts.**
BOYER, *n. boy*-er, a Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end. (Flemish.)
BOYHOOD, *n. boy*-hood, the state of being a boy.
BOYISH, *a. boy*-ish, like a boy; puerile.
BOYISHLY, *ad. boy*-ish-le, in a boyish manner.
BOYISHNESS, *n. boy*-ish-ness, the quality of being boyish.
BOY'S-PLAY, *n. boyz*-play, amusement worthy of a boy.
BRABBLE, *n. brab*-bl, a quarrel; a broil. (Dut. *brabbelen*, to confuse.)
BRACCATE, *a. brak*-kate, having the feet concealed by long feathers [Ornith.]. (L. *braccātus*, breeched.)
BRACE, *n.* brace, that which holds anything tight; a cincture or bandage; a thick strap which supports the body of a coach; a pair or a couple; tension; tightness; a crooked line connecting two or more words or lines, thus: ⌒ [Print.]; a piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way [Arch.]: *pl.* two straps to support the trousers from the shoulders.
BRACE, *n.* brace, a rope to work a ship's yards with; a curved handle for holding a bit; the cord that tightens a drum.
BRACE, *v.t.* brace, to fasten together; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tense; to strain up; to furnish with braces; to strengthen. **Braced. Braces. Bracing.** (O.Fr. *bracer.*)
BRACELET, *n. brace*-let, an ornament for the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm. (Fr.)
BRACER, *n. bray*-cer, that which braces; a band or bandage; a defence for the arm; a tonic medicine.
BRACH, *n.* bratch, a female hound. (O.Fr. *brache.*)
BRACHELYTROUS, *a.* brak-*el*-e-trus, with short elytra [Entom.]. (Gr. *brachys*, short, and *elytron*, a wing-case.)
BRACHIAL, *a. brak*-e-al, belonging to the arm.
BRACHIATE, *a. brak*-e-ate, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next [Bot.].
BRACHIOCEPHALIC, *a. brak*-e-o-sef-*al*-ik, connected with the artery which supplies blood to the arms and head [Anat.]. (Gr. *brachion*, and *kephale*, the head.)
BRACHIOPOD, *n. brak*-e-o-pod, a lamp-shell, not a mollusc but one of a class of invertebrates of many genera found fossil throughout the whole series of stratified rocks, with a few species still in existence. (Gr. *brachion*, the arm, and *pous*, foot.)
BRACHIOPODOUS, *a. brak*-e-*op*-o-dus, belonging to the brachiopod group.
BRACHISTOCEPHALIC, *a.* bra-*kis*-to-se-*fal*-ik, with a head whose diameter across is in the ratio of 0·85 : 1 of that lengthwise; very broad-headed. (Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, and *kephale*, the head.)
BRACHISTOCHRONE, *n.* bra-*kist*-o-krone, the curve of swiftest descent under gravity. (Gr. *brachistos*, and *chronos*, time.)
BRACHYCATALECTIC, *n. brak*-e-kat-a-*lek*-tik, a verse wanting two syllables at the end. (Gr. *brachys*, short, and *katalektikos*, defective.)
BRACHYCEPHALIC, *a. brak*-e-se-*fal*-ik, with a head whose diameter across is in the ratio of 4 to 5 of that lengthwise. (Gr. *brachys*, and *kephale.*)
BRACHYDIAGONAL, *n. brak*-e-dy-*ag*-o-nal, the shortest diagonal of a rhombic prism.
BRACHYGRAPHY, *n.* bra-*kig*-ra-fe, shorthand writing. (Gr. *brachys*, and *grapho*, to write.)
BRACHYLOGY, *n.* bra-*kil*-o-je, conciseness of speech [Rhet.].
BRACHYODONT, *a. brak*-e-o-dont, having the molar teeth with low crowns.
BRACHYPTEROUS, *a.* bra-*kip*-ter-us, short-winged [Ornith.]. (Gr. *brachys*, and *pteron*, a wing.,
BRACHYTYPOUS, *a. brak*-e-type-us, of a short form [Min.].
BRACHYURAL, *a.* brak-e-*yew*-ral, short-tailed, descriptive of a group of crustaceans, comprehending the crabs [Zool.]. (Gr. *brachys*, and *oura*, a tail.)
BRACHYUROUS, *a.* brak-e-*yew*-rus, brachyural.
BRACING, *a. brace*-ing, giving strength or tone.
BRACKEN, *n. brak*-n, the brake fern, *Pteris aquilina.* (A.S. *braccan.*)
BRACKET, *n. brak*-et, an angular stay to support anything to a wall; a short isolated shelf fastened on to a wall.
BRACKET, *n. brak*-et, a mark used in printing thus [ ]; a gas pipe projecting from a wall: *v.t.* to furnish with brackets; to enclose in brackets. **Bracketed. Bracketing. Brackets.** (Sp. *bragueta*, a corbel.)
BRACKISH, *a. brak*-ish, saltish; somewhat salt. (Dut. *brak.*)
BRACKISHNESS, *n. brak*-ish-ness, the quality of being brackish.
BRACT, *n. brakt*, a leaf growing out beneath the calyx from the peduncle of a flower [Bot.]. (L. a thin plate of metal.)
BRACTEATE, *a. brak*-te-ate, having bracts.
BRACTEATED, *a. brak*-te-a-ted, plated over with a richer metal [Numis.].
BRACTEOLATE, *a. brak*-te-o-late, having bracteoles [Bot.].
BRACTEOLE, *n. brak*-te-ole, a little bract [Bot.].
BRACTLESS, *a. brakt*-less, destitute of bracts [Bot.].
BRAD, *n.* brad, a nail without a head, but with a projection from one side; a thin flat nail. (Scand.)
BRADAWL, *n. brad*-awl, an awl to make holes for brads; a small boring tool for making brad-holes.
BRADSHAW, *n. brad*-shaw, a railway guide called after the compiler's name.
BRADYPOD, *n. brad*-e-pod, a sloth. (Gr. *bradys*, slow, and *pous*, foot.)
BRAE, *n.* bray, the side of a hill, a steep bank. (Scots.)
BRAG, *n.* brag, a boast; a game at cards: *v.i.* to boast. **Bragged. Bragging. Brags.** (Scand.)
BRAGGADOCIO, *n. brag*-ga-*do*-she-o, a boasting fellow; a boast. (Coined by Spenser in "The Faerie Queen.")
BRAGGART, *n. brag*-gart, a boaster; a vain fellow: *a.* boastful. (O.Fr. *bragard.*)
BRAGGING, *n. brag*-ging, boastful language.
BRAGGINGLY, *ad. brag*-ging-le, boastingly.
BRAHMA, *n. brah*-mah, in the Hindu theology, the first person of the Hindu trinity, the deity viewed as creator who, ever since his work as such was finished, is regarded as living in sublime solitary retirement. (Sans.)
BRAHMAN, *n. brah*-man, Brahmin.
BRAHMANAS, *n.* bra-*man*-ahs, treatises on the ceremonial system of Brahminism, abounding in legend and speculation.
BRAHMIN, *n. brah*-min, one of the sacred caste among the Hindus that boasts of direct descent from Brahma, and is therefore of high priestly rank. (Sans. lit. prayer.)
BRAHMINEE, *n. brahm*-in-ee, a female Brahmin.
BRAHMINICAL, *a.* brah-*min*-ik-al, pertaining or relating to the Brahmins.
BRAHMINISM, *n. brah*-min-izm, the creed and ritual of the Brahmins.
BRAHMA-SOMAJ, *n. brah*-ma-so-*mahj*, a revival of Hinduism on deistic principles and the rational ideas and philosophy of Europe, led by the society of this name. (Sans. *brahmā*, and Hind. *samāj*, meeting.)
BRAID, *n.* brayd, a narrow band formed by plaitings; a plait of hair: *v.t.* to intertwine; to plait. **Braided. Braiding. Braids.** (A.S. *brēdan.*)
BRAIL, *n.* brail, a piece of leather to bind a hawk's wing. (Fr.)
BRAIL, *n.* brail, a rope passing through a block on a hoop of the mizen-mast or gaff to the leech of a fore-and-aft sail, to truss the sail up with: *v.t.* to truss up a fore-and-aft sail. **Brailed. Brailing. Brails.** (O.Fr. *brailer.*)
BRAILLE, *n.* brail, printing in relief for the blind, by an alphabet of dots. (Braille, its inventor.)
BRAIN, *n.* brain, the convoluted mass of grey and white matter enclosed in the skull, which is the centre of the nervous system and the seat of sensation, perception, consciousness, and will in vertebrates; the cephalic ganglion in invertebrates; the under-

standing; fancy; imagination: *v.t.* to dash out the brains. **Brained. Braining. Brains.** (A.S. *brægen.*)

BRAIN-CORAL, *n.* brain-*cor*-ral, a coral of the genus *Meandrina.*

BRAINED, *a.* braind, having brains; intelligent.

BRAIN-FAG, *n. brain*-fag, nervous exhaustion.

BRAIN-FEVER, *n. brain*-fe-ver, inflammation of the brain; meningitis.

BRAINISH, *a. brain*-ish, brainsick.

BRAINLESS, *a. brain*-less, silly; thoughtless; witless.

BRAINPAN, *n. brain*-pan, the skull containing the brain.

BRAINSICK, *a. brain*-sick, disordered in the understanding; deranged.

BRAINSICKLY, *ad. brain*-sik-le, in a brainsick manner.

BRAINSICKNESS, *n. brain*-sik-ness, the state of being brainsick.

BRAINSTORM, *n. brain*-storm, sudden mental derangement; strong mental agitation.

BRAINWAVE, *n. brain*-wave, a good idea.

BRAINY, *a. brain*-e, clever; quick of thought.

BRAIRD, *n.* braird, the first springing up of the seed of a grain crop. (Scots.)

BRAISE, *n.* braze, meat so cooked: *v.t.* to cook meat in a covered pan with fire above as well as below. **Braised. Braising. Braises.** (Fr. *braiser,* to bake in an oven.)

BRAISE, *n.* braze, the fish generally known as the roach.

BRAISING-PAN, *n. braze*-ing-pan, a covered pan for braising meat in.

BRAIT, *n.* brate, a rough diamond.

BRAIZE, *n.* braze, a red fish with purple and silver reflections, the pandora, *Pagellus erythrinus.*

BRAKE, *n.* brake, bracken; the fern *Pteris aquilina*; a place overgrown with brake, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket. (A.S. *bracce.*)

BRAKE, *n.* brake, a tool for breaking flax or hemp; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading-board; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for fettering refractory horses while shoeing them; a carriage for breaking in horses; a large wagonette; an appliance to a wheel to check motion; a heavy harrow for breaking clods: *v.t.* to use a brake. **Braked. Braking. Brakes.** (Late Ger. *brake,* a flax-brake.)

BRAKE, brake, *pt.* of break.

BRAKELESS, *a. brake*-less, having no brake.

BRAKE-MAN, *n. brake*-man, a brakesman.

BRAKESMAN, *n. brakes*-man, a man who has charge of the brake; the man in charge of a winding engine.

BRAKE-VAN, *n. brake*-van, the van, or compartment in a train in which the brakes are worked.

BRAKY, *a. brake*-e, full of brakes; rough; thorny.

BRAMBLE, *n. bram*-bl, the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; any rough, prickly, wild shrub. (A.S. *bremel.*)

BRAMBLED, *a. bram*-bld, overgrown with brambles.

BRAMBLE-NET, *n. bram*-bl-net, a kind of net to catch birds.

BRAMBLING, *n. bram*-bling, the mountain finch, *Fringilla montifringilla.*

BRAMBLY, *a. bramb*-le, full of brambles.

BRAN, *n.* bran, the husks of ground corn, separated from the flour by bolting. (Fr.)

BRANCARD, *n. brank*-ard, a litter borne by horses. (Fr.)

BRANCH, *n.* brahnch, the shoot or limb of a tree; any offshoot, or any member, part, or subdivision of a body or system; any individual of a family descending in a collateral line: *v.i.* to ramify: to shoot out in branches or into subdivisions: *v.t.* to divide into branches, or subordinate divisions; to adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs. **Branched work,** the sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes. **Branches of a bridle,** two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb. **Branch out,** to speak diffusively. **Branched. Branches. Branching.** (Fr.)

BRANCHER, *n. brahnch*-er, that which branches forth; a young hawk or other bird when it begins to take to the branches.

BRANCHERY, *n. brahnch*-er-e, vessels ramified through the pulpy part of the fruit.

BRANCHIÆ, *n.pl. brank*-e-e, the gills of fishes. (Gr. *branchia,* gills.)

BRANCHIAL, *a. brank*-e-al, pertaining to gills.

BRANCHIATE, *a. brank*-e-ate, having gills.

BRANCHIFEROUS, *a.* bran-*kif*-e-rus, bearing gills.

BRANCHINESS, *n. brahnch*-e-ness, fulness of branches.

BRANCHING, *a. brahnch*-ing, shooting out branches.

BRANCHIOPOD, *n. brank*-e-o-pod, a crustacean in which the gills are on the feet. (Gr. *branchia,* and *pous,* foot.)

BRANCHIOPODOUS, *a.* brank-e-*op*-o-dus, pertaining to the branchiopods; gill-footed.

BRANCHIOSTEGAN, *n.* brank-e-*os*-te-gan, a fish which has its gills covered with a membrane. (Gr. *branchia,* and *stegos,* covering.)

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, *a.* brank-e-*os*-te-gus, having the gills covered; pertaining to the branchiostegans.

BRANCHIOSTOMA, *n.* brank-e-*os*-to-ma, a genus of semivertebrates comprising the lancelets and including the common amphioxus, *B. lanceolatum.* (Gr. *branchia,* and *stoma,* a mouth.)

BRANCHIREMÉ, *n. brank*-e-reem, an animal that has setiform legs. (*L. branchiæ,* and *remus,* an oar.)

BRANCHLESS, *a. brahnch*-less, destitute of branches.

BRANCHLET, *n. brahnch*-let, a little branch; a twig.

BRANCH-PILOT, *n. brahnch*-py-lot, a pilot who holds a Trinity House certificate.

BRANCHY, *a. brahnch*-e, full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, *n.* brand, a burning piece of wood; a piece partly burnt; a sword; a mark burnt in; a trade mark; quality; a mark of infamy; a disease in vegetables: *v.t.* to mark with a brand; to stigmatize. **Branded. Branding. Brands.** (A.S. *brand,* a flashing sword.)

BRANDGOOSE, *n. brand*-goos, a wild goose; the brant-goose.

BRANDIED, *a. bran*-deed, mixed or strengthened with brandy.

BRANDING-IRON, *n. brand*-ing-i-urn, an iron to brand with; a trivet to set a pot on.

BRANDISH, *n. brand*-ish, a flourish: *v.t.* to wave a wand, or flourish a weapon. **Brandished. Brandishes. Brandishing.** (Fr.)

BRANDLING, *n. brand*-ling, a dunghill worm banded or striped with red and yellow.

BRAND-NEW, *a. brand*-new, new, as if fresh from fire.

BRANDRITH, *n. bran*-drith, a rail round a well-mouth. (Dial. Eng.)

BRANDY, *n. bran*-de, spirit distilled from wine. (Dut. *brande-wijn.*)

BRANDY-FACED, *a. bran*-de-fayst, looking as if addicted to drinking.

BRANDY-PAWNEE, *n. bran*-de-*paw*-nee, brandy and water. (Anglo-Indian.)

BRANDY-WINE, *n. bran*-de-wine, brandy.

BRANGLE, *v.i. brang*-gl, to wrangle; to squabble. **Brangled. Brangles. Brangling.**

BRANGLING, *n. brang*-gling, a quarrel.

BRANK, *n.* brank, buckwheat. (Dial. Eng.)

BRANK, *n.* brank, a bridle to gag scolding women. (Gael. *brancas,* a halter.)

BRANKS, *n.* branks, the mumps, epidemic parotitis.

BRANK-URSINE, *n. brank*-ur-sin, the plant bear's-breech, a species of *Acanthus.* (Fr.)

BRANLIN, *n. bran*-lin, brandling.

BRAN-NEW, *a. bran*-new, quite new; brand-new.

BRANNY, *a. bran*-ne, resembling bran.

BRANT, *n.* brant, the brandgoose, *Bernicla brenta,* the brent goose. (Scand. meaning burnt.)

BRANTAIL, *n. bran*-tail, the redstart.

BRANT-FOX, *n. brant*-fox, a kind of small fox.

BRASEN, *a. bray*-zn, brazen.

BRASH, *a.* brash, hasty; impetuous; brittle. (Probably from Ger. *barsch,* rough.)

BRASH, *n.* brash, rock disintegrated into small fragments [Geol.]. (Fr. *brèche,* breach.)

BRASH, *n.* brash, a belch of acid fluid.

BRASIER, *n. braze*-yer, a worker in brass; a pan for charcoal; a brazier. (Fr.)

BRASIL, *n.* bra-*zil,* Brazil-wood.

BRASS, *n.* brahss, an alloy of copper and zinc, or anything made of it; a plate of it engraved with effigies, &c., inlaid on a tombstone; money; brazenness; impudence: *pl.* brass musical instruments in a band. (A.S. *bræs.*)

BRASSAGE, *n. bras*-saje, sum levied for expenses of coinage. (Fr.)

BRASSARD, *n. bras*-sard, an armlet. (Fr.)

BRASSART, *n. bras*-sart, armour protecting the upper arm. (Fr. *bras,* arm.)

BRASS-BAND, *n. brahss*-band, a band with wind instruments of brass.
BRASSE, *n.* brass, the pale-spotted perch.
BRASSET, *n. bras*-set, a casque, or headpiece of armour.
BRASSIE, *n. bras*-se, a golf club with a brass sole.
BRASSIE, *n. bras*-se, the whiting pout, *Gadus luscus.*
BRASS-FOIL, *n. brahss*-foyl, Dutch gold; brass beaten out thin.
BRASSFOUNDER, *n. brahss*-found-er, a workman in a brass foundry; a maker of brass castings.
BRASSICA, *n. bras*-se-ka, the cabbage family of plants. (L.)
BRASSINESS, *n. brahss*-e-ness, the quality of being brassy.
BRASSOCK, *n. bras*-sok, field mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.*

Brasset.

BRASS-PAVED, *a. brahss*-payvd, hard as brass.
BRASS-VISAGED, *a. brahss*-vis-ajd, impudent; brazen-faced.
BRASSY, *a. brahss*-e, like or made of brass; hard as brass.
BRASSY, *n. bras*-se, a brassie (golf-club).
BRAT, *n.* brat, a child, so called in contempt. (Gael. a rag.)
BRATLING, *n. brat*-ling, a little brat.
BRATTICE, *n. brat*-is, a partition; a timber lining to a shaft or headway.
BRATTICING, *n. brat*-tis-ing, a temporary parapet; a ridge to a parapet; a boarded partition; a breastwork. (O.Fr. *bretiche.*)
BRAUL, *n.* brawl, cloth with blue and white stripes.
BRAUNITE, *n. brou*-nite, native oxide of manganese. (From M. Braun, of Gotha.)
BRAVADO, *n.* bra-*vah*-do, a boast; an arrogant menace; ostentatious bravery. (Sp.)
BRAVE, *a.* brave, courageous; fearless; valiant; of noble mien; showy; excellent: *n.* a Hector; a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior: *v.t.* to defy; to dare; to encounter with courage and fortitude. **Braved. Braves. Braving.** (Fr.)
BRAVELY, *ad. brave*-ly, in a brave manner.
BRAVERY, *n. brave*-er-e, the quality of being brave.
BRAVISSIMO, *int.* brah-*viss*-e-mo, very well done!
BRAVO, *n. brah*-vo *or bray*-vo, a bandit; a hired assassin. (It.)
BRAVO, *n. brah*-vo, *int.* well done! (It.)
BRAVURA, *n.* bra-*voo*-ra, a florid, showy piece of music: *a.* spirited, difficult, and brilliant. (It.)
BRAWL, *n.* brawl, noisy quarrel; a disturbance in a church or churchyard; a kind of dance; the sound of water flowing over gravel: *v.i.* to quarrel noisily; to make a noise. **Brawled. Brawling. Brawls.** (Dan. *bralle.*)
BRAWLING, *a. brawl*-ing, noisy; quarrelsome.
BRAWLINGLY, *ad. brawl*-ing-le, in a brawling manner.
BRAWN, *n.* brawn, a muscular part of the body; muscular strength; the arm; bulk; pig's head boiled, boned, seasoned and pressed. (O.Fr. *braon,* a piece of meat.)
BRAWNER, *n. brawn*-er, a boar killed for the table.
BRAWNINESS, *n. brawn*-e-ness, the quality of being brawny.
BRAWNY, *a. brawn*-e, muscular; strong; callous.
BRAXY, *n. brak*-se, an inflammatory disease in sheep; mutton of a sheep affected with it.
BRAY, *v.t.* bray, to pound or beat small. **Brayed. Braying. Brays.** (Fr.)
BRAY, *n.* bray, the voice of an ass; a harsh grating sound: *v.i.* to utter a harsh sound, as an ass; the sound of a trumpet: *v.t.* to utter with a bray. **Brayed. Braying. Brays.** (O.Fr. *braier.*)
BRAYER, *n. bray*-er, an instrument to temper ink [Print.].
BRAYING, *n. bray*-ing, loud but senseless clamour.
BRAYLE, *n.* brayl, brail.
BRAZE, *v.t.* braze, to solder with brass and zinc. **Brazed. Brazes. Brazing.** (A.S. *brasian.*)
BRAZED, *a.* brayzed, with three chevrons clasping one another [Her.].

BRAZEN, *a. bray*-zn, made of brass; impudent: *v.i.* to behave brazenly. **Brazen age,** the age of violence. **Brazen it out,** carry a matter off impudently. **Brazened. Brazening. Brazens.** (A.S. *brœsen,* of brass.)
BRAZEN-BROWED, *a. bray*-zn-broud, shameless; impudent.
BRAZEN-FACE, *n. bray*-zn-face, an impudent person.
BRAZEN-FACED, *a. bray*-zn-fayst, impudent; shameless.
BRAZENLY, *ad. bray*-zn-le, in a brazen manner.
BRAZENNESS, *n. bray*-zn-ness, the quality of being brazen or insolent.
BRAZIER, *n. braze*-yer, a pan for burning charcoal.
BRAZIER, *n. braze*-yer, a worker in brass.
BRAZILETTO, *n. braz*-il-*et*-to, an inferior kind of Brazil-wood.
BRAZILIN, *n. braz*-il-in, the colouring matter of Brazil-wood.
BRAZIL-NUT, *n.* bra-*zil*-nut, the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa,* a myrtaceous tree of Brazil.
BRAZIL-TEA, *n.* bra-*zil*-tee, maté, *Ilex paraguayensis.*
BRAZIL-WOOD, *n.* bra-*zil*-wood, brasil, a wood for dyeing red, consisting of certain species of *Cæsalpinia.*
BREACH, *n.* breech, a breaking; a break; a broken opening; violation of a law, contract, or engagement; infringement; quarrel; injury; a whale's leap out of water: *v.t.* to make an opening, as in a wall. **Breach of promise,** breach of promise of marriage. **Breached. Breaches. Breaching.** (A.S. *brecan,* break.)
BREACHFUL, *a. breech*-ful, full of breaches.
BREACHY, *a. breech*-e, apt to break fences; unruly.
BREAD, *n.* bred, food made of flour and baked; food; livelihood. **Bread and butter,** means of living. (A.S.)
BREADBASKET, *n. bred*-bahsk-et, a basket for bread; the stomach [Slang].
BREAD-BERRY, *n. bred*-ber-re, pap of bread sugared.
BREAD-CORN, *n. bred*-korn, corn of which bread is made.
BREAD-FRUIT, *n. bred*-froot, the fruit of *Artocarpus incisa* which, when roasted, is used as bread.
BREADLESS, *a. bred*-less, without bread; destitute of food.
BREAD-NUT, *n. bred*-nut, the fruit of *Brosimum alicastrum.*
BREAD-ROOM, *n. bred*-room, an apartment in a ship's hold where the bread and biscuit are kept.
BREADSTUFF, *n. bred*-stuff, cereals; flour; meal.
BREADTH, *n.* bredth, measure from side to side; width; broadness. (A.S. *brœdu.*)
BREADTHWAYS, *ad.* and *a. bredth*-ways, broad, across the width.
BREADTHWISE, *ad.* and *a. bredth*-wyse, breadthways.
BREAD-WINNER, *n. bred*-win-ner, the member of a family whose earnings support it.
BREAK, *n.* brake, the state of being broken; an opening or breach; an interruption; a line in writing or printing, noting suspension of the sense, or a stop; the first appearance of light in the morning, or the dawn; a drag or appliance to check motion; a strongly-built carriage, used for breaking in horses, and training them to draught: *v.t.* to part by force; to rend apart; to rupture; to shatter; to disperse; to weaken or impair; to subdue; to tame or make tractable; to make bankrupt; to dismiss or cashier; to violate, as a law; to interrupt; to intercept; to lessen the force of; to make a first disclosure of, as a scheme or tidings: *v.i.* to part in pieces; to burst; to show the first light or dawn; to burst forth; to utter or exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to force a way; to interrupt friendship; to fall out; to change; to change direction after striking the ground (of a ball). **Break a deer,** to cut it up at table. **Break a lance,** to have trial of skill. **Break at Billiards,** the score made by a player in a single turn. **Break at Cricket,** the change of direction in the flight of the ball as it rises from its pitch. **Break bulk,** to begin to unload. **Break cover,** to come forth from a lurking-place, as hunted game. **Break down,** to destroy; to dilute spirits; to overcome; to give way. **Break ground,** to plough; to dig; to open trenches; to commence an undertaking. **Break in,** to tame; to train to

something; to enter by force; to intrude. **Break into,** to enter unlawfully, to interrupt. **Break loose,** to escape from captivity; to shake off restraint. **Break off,** to part by breaking; to abandon; to desist suddenly. **Break out,** to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up; to appear in eruptions; to throw off restraint and become dissolute. **Break the back,** to ruin; to break the keel [Naut.]; to get through with the most part. **Break the heart,** to afflict grievously; to destroy with grief. **Break the ice,** to overcome the first difficulties. **Break up,** to dissolve, or put an end to; to open, or lay open; to separate; to disband. **Break upon the wheel,** to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel. **Break wind,** to give vent to wind from the body. **Break with,** to part in enmity; to cease to be friends. **Breaking. Breaks. Broke. Broken.** (A.S. *brecan.*)

BREAKABLE, *a.* *brake*-a-bl, capable of being broken.

BREAKAGE, *n.* *brake*-aje, a breaking; an allowance for things accidentally broken.

BREAKDOWN, *n.* *brake*-doun, a negro dance of the hornpipe character.

BREAKDOWN, *n.* *brake*-doun, failure; collapse.

BREAKER, *n.* *brake*-er, a small water-cask. (Sp. *bareca.*)

BREAKER, *n.* *brake*-er, a wave broken over rocks; a rock which breaks the wave; erection in a river to break floating ice.

BREAKFAST, *n.* *brek*-fast, the first meal in the day: *v.i.* to take breakfast: *v.t.* to furnish a breakfast. **Breakfasted. Breakfasting. Breakfasts.** (*Break,* and *fast.*)

BREAKFASTING, *n.* *brek*-fast-ing, the act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

BREAKING-IN, *n.* *brake*-ing-in, training; irruption.

BREAK-JOINT, *n.* *brake*-joynt, the disposition of the stones or bricks, so that the joints shall not fall immediately over one another.

BREAKMAN, *n.* *brake*-man, a brakes-man.

BREAKNECK, *n.* *brake*-nek, a fall, or a steep place endangering the neck: *a.* endangering the neck; hazardous.

BREAKPROMISE, *n.* *brake*-prom-is, a promise-breaker.

BREAKSHARE, *n.* *brake*-share, a disease in sheep; braxy.

BREAKWATER, *n.* *brake*-waw-ter, a mole to break the force of the waves, and protect shipping.

BREAM, *n.* breem, a broad, thin fresh-water fish of the carp tribe, of the genus *Abramis*; sea fishes of the order Sparidæ. (O.Fr. *bresme.*)

BREAM, *v.t.* breem, to burn off the seaweed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom [Naut.]. **Breamed. Breaming. Breams.** (Broom, the fuel used.)

BREAST, *n.* brest, the fore part of the body, between the neck and the abdomen; the soft protuberance on the thorax, terminating in a nipple; the bosom; the heart; the seat of the affections and passions; the front or fore part: *v.t.* to meet in front; to face. **Make a clean breast,** to reveal all one knows. **Breast up a hedge,** to cut the face of it. **Breasted. Breasting. Breasts.** (A.S. *brēost.*)

BREAST, *n.* brest, the torus of a column [Arch.].

BREASTBAND, *n.* *brest*-band, a band across a horse's breast which answers the purpose of a collar.

BREASTBONE, *n.* *brest*-bone, the flat bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREAST-DEEP, *a.* *brest*-deep, up to the breast.

BREAST-DRILL, *n.* *brest*-dril, a drill worked against the breast.

BREASTED, *a.* *brest*-ed, having a breast; with a fine voice.

BREASTFAST, *n.* *brest*-fast, a large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay, or to another ship [Naut.].

BREAST-HIGH, *a.* *brest*-hi, high as the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, *n.pl.* *brest*-hooks, the timbers placed across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part.

BREASTKNOT, *n.* *brest*-not, a knot of ribbons on the breast.

BREASTPIN, *n.* *brest*-pin, a pin worn on the breast; a brooch.

BREASTPLATE, *n.* *brest*-plate, armour for the breast; a strap across a horse's breast; part of the vestment of the Jewish high-priest.

BREASTPLOUGH, *n.* *brest*-plou, a kind of small plough propelled by the hands, used to cut or pare turf.

BREASTROPE, *n.* *brest*-rope, a rope which fastens the yards to the parrels [Naut.].

BREASTSUMMER, *n.* *brest*-sum-mer, a bressummer.

BREAST-WALL, *n.* *brest*-wawl, a wall breasting a slope.

BREASTWHEEL, *n.* *brest*-wheel, a water-wheel, which receives the water at the level of its axis.

BREASTWORK, *n.* *brest*-wurk, a work thrown up breast-high for defence [Fort.]; a parapet.

BREATH, *n.* breth, the air inhaled and expelled in respiration; life; power of breathing freely; a single respiration; the time of a single respiration; respite, or time to breathe; a single act; an instant; breeze; air in gentle motion; a mere word; an exhalation. (A.S.)

BREATHABLE, *a.* *breethe*-a-bl, that may be breathed.

BREATHABLENESS, *n.* *breethe*-a-bl-ness, state of being breathable.

BREATHE, *v.i.* breethe, to inspire and expire air; to live; take a breath or pause; to pass as air; to exhale: *v.t.* to inhale, as air, into the lungs, and expel it; to infuse; to expire; to exercise or keep in breath; to inspire or blow into; to utter softly; to give vent to; to express; to manifest. **Breathed. Breathes. Breathing.**

BREATHED, *a.* breethed, possessed of breath; uttered with breath.

BREATHER, *n.* *breethe*-er, a spell of exercise.

BREATHFUL, *a.* *breth*-ful, full of breath; full of odour.

BREATHING, *a.* *breethe*-ing, as if living: *n.* respiration; aspiration; a gentle breeze; inspiration; exercise; a pause to take a breath; an aspirate.

BREATHING-PLACE, *n.* *breethe*-ing-place, a place to pause at.

BREATHING-PORE, *n.* *breethe*-ing-pore, a microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants.

BREATHING-TIME, *n.* *breethe*-ing-time, time for a breath; a short interval of rest.

BREATHLESS, *a.* *breth*-less, out of breath; panting; unable to breathe; without breath; dead.

BREATHLESSLY, *ad.* *breth*-less-le, in a breathless manner.

BREATHLESSNESS, *n.* *breth*-less-ness, the state of being breathless.

BRECCIA, *n.* *bretch*-e-ah, rock composed of conglomerated angular fragments. (It.)

BRECCIATED, *a.* *bretch*-e-ay-ted, in the form of breccia.

BRED, bred, *pt.* of breed.

BREDSORE, *n.* *bred*-sore, a whitlow, an abscess near the root of a finger-nail.

BREECH, *n.* britch *or* breech, the lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of a gun or anything: *v.t.* to put into breeches; to whip on the breech. **Breeched. Breeches. Breeching.**

BREECH-BAND, *n.* *britch*-band, the breeching.

BREECH-BLOCK, *n.* *britch*-blok, the block that closes the breech of a gun.

BREECHES, *n.pl.* *britch*-ez, a garment worn by men, covering the lower part of the body. **Wear the breeches,** said of a wife who usurps the authority of her husband. (A.S. *brēc.*)

BREECHING, *n.* *britch*-ing, a whipping; that part of a harness which passes round the haunches of a horse; ropes with which a cannon was lashed to the sides of a ship to prevent its recoil.

BREECH-LOADER, *n.* *breetch*-lode-er, a firearm loaded at the breech.

BREED, *n.* breed, race or progeny from the same parents or stock; kind; a brood: *v.t.* to generate; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to form by education; to bring up; to rear: *v.i.* to bring forth young; to have birth; to be produced; to raise a breed. **Breed in and in,** to breed from animals of the same stock that are very nearly related. **Bred. Breeding. Breeds.** (A.S. *brēdan,* cherish.)

BREEDBATE, *n.* *breed*-bate, one who breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, *n.* *breed*-er, one who breeds.

BREEDING, *n.* *breed*-ing, the act of generating or producing; the raising of a breed; descent; nurture; manners. **Good breeding,** politeness.

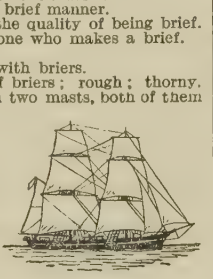
BREEKS, *n.* breeks, breeches; trousers. (Scots.)

BREESE, *n.* breez, a stinging fly; the gad-fly. (A.S.)

BREEZE, *n.* breez, a light wind; a gentle gale; a slight quarrel. **Land breeze,** breeze blowing from the land. **Sea breeze,** breeze blowing from the sea. (Fr. *brise.*)

BREEZE, *n.* breez, small cinders, coal or coke; sweepings. (O.Fr. *brese.*)
BREEZELESS, *a.* *breez*-less, destitute of breezes; motionless.
BREEZY, *a.* *breez*-e, fanned by, or subject to, breezes; hearty; bluff in manner.
BREHON, *n.* *bre*-hon, an ancient Irish judge, one to each tribe, who gave judgment in the open air on mound-tops. **Brehon laws**, the unwritten common laws of Ireland. (Ir. meaning judge.)
BRENNAGE, *n.* *bren*-naje, a tribute anciently paid by tenants to their lord, in lieu of bran for his hounds. (O.Fr.)
BRENT, *n.* brent, the brent goose, *Bernicla brenta.*
BRESSOMER, *n.* *bres*-sum-er, a bressummer.
BRESSUMMER, *n.* *bres*-sum-mer, a beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition [Arch.]. (*Breast*, and Fr. *sommier*, a rafter.)
BREST, *n.* brest, breast.
BRET, *n.* bret, a fish of the turbot kind. (Dial. Eng.)
BRETHREN, *breth*-ren, *n.pl.* of brother; members of the same profession, society, or persuasion.
BRETON, *n.* *brett*-on, pertaining to Brittany. (Fr.)
BRETTICES, *n.pl.* *bret*-te-siz, brattices, air-tight partitions in mines.
BRETWALDA, *n.* bret-*wawl*-da, a chief chosen to lead in war. (A.S. *Bret*, Briton, and *wealdan*, power.)
BREVE, *n.* breev, a note equal to two semibreves [Mus.]; a mark (˘) over a short syllable. (L. *brevis*, short.)
BREVET, *n.* bre-*vet*, *or* *brev*-et, a rise in army rank without rise in regimental seniority or pay; nominal rank above real rank; a patent. (Fr.)
BREVET, *a.* bre-*vet*, taking rank by brevet.
BREVETCY, *n.* *brev*-et-se, rank taken or held by virtue of a brevet.
BREVIARY, *n.* *breev*-ya-re, *or* *brev*-ya-re, an abridgment; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Church. (Fr. *bréviaire.*)
BREVIER, *n.* bre-*veer*, a type, in size between bourgeois and minion, so called as used in printing breviaries.
BREVIPED, *a.* *brev*-e-ped, having short legs [Ornith.]. (L. *brevis*, and *pes*, foot.)
BREVIPEN, *n.* *brev*-e-pen, a bird with short wings, as the ostrich [Ornith.].
BREVIPENNATE, *a.* *brev*-e-*pen*-nate, short-winged.
BREVIROSTRATE, *a.* *brev*-e-*ros*-trate, having a short beak [Zool.].
BREVITY, *n.* *brev*-e-te, briefness; shortness; conciseness. (L. *brevitas.*)
BREW, *v.t.* broo, to make liquor by boiling and fermentation, as from malt and hops; to mingle; to contrive; to plot: *v.i.* to perform the business of brewing; to be forming or collecting. **Brewed. Brewing. Brews.** (A.S. *breôwan.*)
BREWAGE, *n.* *broo*-aje, something brewed; a mixture.
BREWER, *n.* *broo*-er, one whose trade is brewing.
BREWERY, *n.* *broo*-er-e, a building used for brewing.
BREWHOUSE, *n.* *broo*-house, a brewery.
BREWING, *n.* *broo*-ing, the process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; quantity brewed at once; a gathering of storm-clouds.
BREWSTER, *n.* *broo*-ster, a brewer; the sessions for granting licences to sell alcoholic drinks.
BREWSTERITE, *n.* *broos*-ter-ite, a siliceous mineral. (After Sir D. Brewster.)
BRIABOT, *n.* *bri*-a-bot, the angler-fish. (Ir.)
BRIAR, *n.* *bry*-ar, a briar-root pipe.
BRIAR, *n.* *bry*-ar, a brier; a plant with a thorny stem; a plant of the genus *Rosa.* (A.S. *brêr.*)
BRIAREAN, *a.* bri-*ayr*-e-an, many-handed. (*Briareus*, a hundred-handed giant.)
BRIAR-ROOT, *n.* *bri*-er-root, root of the tree heath, *Erica scoparia.* (Fr. *bruyère.*)
BRIBABLE, *a.* *bribe*-a-bl, open to bribery.
BRIBE, *n.* bribe, something given or promised, with a view to pervert justice and judgment; anything that seduces: *v.t.* to influence by a bribe. **Bribed. Bribes. Bribing.** (Fr. a lump of bread.)
BRIBELESS, *a.* *bribe*-less, free from bribery.
BRIBERY, *n.* *bribe*-er-e, the crime of giving or taking bribes.
BRIC-A-BRAC, *n.* *brik*-a-brak, curiosities; knick-knacks. (Fr.)
BRICK, *n.* brik, a block of clay and sand burnt hard for building; anything like a brick; a loaf of bread so shaped: *a.* made of, or like, brick: *v.t.* to lay or pave with brick; to imitate brick in plaster. **Bricked. Bricking. Bricks.** (Fr. *brique.*)
BRICKBAT, *n.* *brik*-bat, half a brick; a piece or fragment of a brick.
BRICKBUILT, *a.* *brik*-bilt, built with bricks.
BRICK-CLAY, *n.* *brik*-klay, clay suitable for making bricks.
BRICKDUST, *n.* *brik*-dust, finely ground sandstone.
BRICK-EARTH, *n.* *brik*-erth, earth used for brick-making.
BRICKFIELD, *n.* *brik*-field, a field where bricks are made.
BRICK-KILN, *n.* *brik*-kiln, a kiln for burning bricks.
BRICKLAYER, *n.* *brik*-lay-er, one who builds with bricks.
BRICKLAYING, *n.* *brik*-lay-ing, the art of building with bricks.
BRICKMAKER, *n.* *brik*-make-er, one who makes bricks.
BRICK-NOGGING, *n.* *brik*-nog-ging, brickwork carried up and fitted in between timber framing [Arch.].
BRICK-RED, *a.* *brik*-red, greyish red.
BRICK-TEA, *n.* *brik*-tee, tea compressed into blocks for camel transport.
BRICKWORK, *n.* *brik*-wurk, the laying of bricks; building of bricks.
BRICKY, *a.* *brik*-e, full or formed of bricks.
BRICKYARD, *n.* *brik*-yard, a place where bricks are made.
BRICOLE, *n.* *brik*-ole, the bounce of a tennis ball from the wall of the court; a shot off the cushion in billiards; an engine like a balista used in the Middle Ages; a contrivance used in the British Army to enable gunners to drag guns over ground impassable by horses. (Fr.)
BRIDAL, *a.* *bride*-al, belonging to a bride or a wedding: *n.* a nuptial feast. (A.S. *bryd*, and *ealo*, ale, hence a bride-feast.)
BRIDE, *n.* bride a woman on her wedding-day and during her honeymoon. (A.S. *bryd.*)
BRIDECAKE, *n.* *bride*-kake, a rich wedding cake for distribution among the friends of the bride and bridegroom.
BRIDECHAMBER, *n.* *bride*-chame-ber, the nuptial apartment.
BRIDEGROOM, *n.* *bride*-groom, a man on his wedding-day and during his honeymoon. (A.S. *bryd*, and *guma*, man.)
BRIDESMAID, *n.* *brides*-mayd, an unmarried young woman who attends on the bride at a wedding.
BRIDESMAN, *n.* *brides*-man, a man attendant on a bridegroom and bride.
BRIDEWELL, *n.* *bride*-wel, a house of correction; a prison so called from the palace near St. Bride's or Bridget's well in London, which was turned into a penitentiary.
BRIDEWORT, *n.* *bride*-wurt, the meadowsweet, *Spiræa ulmaria.*
BRIDGE, *n.* bridj, a structure thrown over a river, &c., as a roadway across; anything like a bridge, as the supporter of the strings of a violin; a rest for a billiard cue; the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage; the bony part of the nose; a gangway; a raised platform across a ship's deck: *v.t.* to build a bridge over; to make a passage by a bridge. **Bridge over**, to get over. **Bridged. Bridges. Bridging.** (A.S. *brica.*)
BRIDGE, *n.* bridj, a Russian game of cards, a variety of dummy whist, called bridge-whist when introduced.
BRIDGEBOARD, *n.* *bridj*-board, a board supporting stair-ends.
BRIDGE-HEAD, *n.* *bridj*-hed, a fortification defending a bridge; a tête-du-pont.
BRIDGELESS, *a.* *bridj*-less, having no bridge.
BRIDGE-TRAIN, *n.* *bridj*-trane, a troop of engineers for bridge-making [Mil.].
BRIDLE, *n.* *bry*-dl, the head-stall, bit and reins of a horse; a curb; a check: *v.t.* to put a bridle upon; to guide by a bridle; to check; to control: *v.i.* to hold up the head and draw in the chin in real or affected pride or scorn. **Bridled. Bridles. Bridling.** (A.S.)
BRIDLE-HAND, *n.* *bry*-dl-hand, the hand that holds the reins; the left hand.
BRIDLEMAKER, *n.* *brydl*-may-ker, a loriner.
BRIDLEPATH, *n.* *bry*-dl-pahth, a bridle-way.
BRIDLE-REIN, *n.* *bry*-dl-rayn, the thong of a bridle.

BRIDLE-ROAD, *n.* *bry*-dl-rode, a bridle-way.
BRIDLE-WAY, *n.* *bry*-dl-way, a road too narrow for carts; a horse-track.
BRIDOON, *n.* brid-*oon*, the snaffle of a military bridle. (Fr.)
BRIEF, *a.* breef, short; concise: *n.* a short statement, especially of a client's case for the instruction of counsel in conducting it; a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; a letter patent, authorizing a collection of money in churches for any public or private purpose; a papal letter: *v.t.* to give a brief to a barrister. In brief, in a few words. Briefed. Briefing. Briefs. (Fr. *bref.*)
BRIEFLESS, *a.* *breef*-less, without a brief.
BRIEFLY, *ad.* *breef*-le, in a brief manner.
BRIEFNESS, *n.* *breef*-ness, the quality of being brief.
BRIEFMAN, *n.* *breef*-man, one who makes a brief.
BRIER, *n.* *bry*-er, briar.
BRIERED, *a.* *bry*-erd, set with briers.
BRIERY, *a.* *bry*-e-re, full of briers; rough; thorny.
BRIG, *n.* brig, a vessel with two masts, both of them square-rigged. (Abbreviation of *brigantine.*)



Brig.

BRIGADE, *n.* bre-*gade*, a group of three or four battalions, or two to four batteries; an organized body with a uniform: *v.t.* to form into a brigade. Brigaded. Brigades. Brigading. (Fr.)
BRIGADE-MAJOR, *n.* bre-*gade-may*-jor, an officer who assists the brigadier in the management of his brigade.
BRIGADIER, *n.* *brig*-a-deer, the officer commanding a brigade.
BRIGAND, *n.* *brig*-and, a robber; one of a gang of bandits. (Fr.)
BRIGANDAGE, *n.* *brig*-and-aje, robbery; occupation of a brigand.
BRIGANDINE, *n.* *brig*-an-deen, a tunic armoured with rings or plates. (Fr.)
BRIGANTINE, *n.* *brig*-an-teen, a two-masted vessel, square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast; a swift-sailing vessel, formerly used by pirates. (Fr.)
BRIGHT, *a.* brite, shining; full of light; brilliant; transparent; clear; evident; quick in intellect; illustrious; glorious; witty; ingenious; lively.
BRIGHTEN, *v.t.* *bry*-tn, to make bright or brighter; to make gay or cheerful; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty: *v.i.* to grow bright, or to clear up. Brightened. Brightening. Brightens. (A.S. *beorht.*)
BRIGHTLY, *ad.* *brite*-le, in a bright manner.
BRIGHTNESS, *n.* *brite*-ness, the state of being bright.
BRIGHTSOME, *a.* *brite*-sum, bright; cheery.
BRIGUE, *n.* breeg, a cabal; intrigue; strife.
BRILL, *n.* bril, a smooth flat fish of the genus *Rhombus.*
BRILLANTE, *a.* *bril*-lan-tay, in a gay and lively manner [Mus.].
BRILLIANCE, *n.* *bril*-yance, brilliancy.
BRILLIANCY, *n.* *bril*-yan-se, the quality of being brilliant.
BRILLIANT, *a.* *bril*-yant, shining; sparkling; splendid: *n.* a diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets, so as to display great brilliancy. (Fr. *brillant*, glittering.)
BRILLIANTINE, *n.* *bril*-yan-teen, a sticky preparation of oil and alcohol for the hair.
BRILLIANTLY, *ad.* *bril*-yant-le, in a brilliant manner.
BRILLIANTNESS, *n.* *bril*-yant-ness, the state of being brilliant.
BRILLS, *n.* brilz, the hair on the eyelids of a horse.
BRIM, *n.* brim, the upper edge of a vessel; the brink of a fountain or river; margin; the edging of a hat: *v.t.* to fill to the top: *v.i.* to be full to the top; to coast. Brim over, to flow over. Brimmed. Brimming. Brims. (M.E. *brim*, edge of the sea.)
BRIMFUL, *a.* *brim*-ful, full to the top; completely full.
BRIMLESS, *a.* *brim*-less, having no brim.
BRIMMED, *a.* brimd, with a brim; up to the brim.
BRIMMER, *n.* *brim*-mer, a bowl full to the top; a hat.
BRIMMING, *a.* *brim*-ming, full to the top or brim.
BRIMSTONE, *n.* *brim*-stone, sulphur: *a.* of brimstone. (A.S. *breinan*, to burn.)
BRIN, *n.* brin, a spreader or inner radiating bar of a fan. (Fr.)
BRINDLE, *n.* *brin*-dl, the state of being brindled.
BRINDLED, *a.* *brin*-dld, brown marked with dull coloured streaks. (Scand.)
BRINE, *n.* brine, water saturated with salt; the sea; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine; to mix salt with. Brined. Brines. Brining. (A.S. *bryne.*)
BRINEPAN, *n.* *brine*-pan, a pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.
BRINEPIT, *n.* *brine*-pit, a pit or well of salt water; a brinepan.
BRINESHRIMP, *n.* *brine*-shrimp, a small crustacean of the genus *Artemia.*
BRINESPRING, *n.* *brine*-spring, a spring of salt water.
BRING, *v.t.* bring, to fetch; to carry; to conduct; to lead; to cause to come; to induce; to prevail upon. Bring about, to bring to pass; to effect. Bring back, to recall. Bring down, to humble or abase. Bring forth, to give birth to; to produce; to bring to light. Bring forward, to produce; to adduce; to show off (a child); to continue from a preceding page. Bring in, to import; to introduce; to place in a particular condition; to yield. Bring off, to convey from; to procure to be acquitted; to carry to a successful conclusion; to cause to escape. Bring on, to cause to begin; to originate or cause to exist; to aid in advancing. Bring over, to convert; to cause to change sides, or an opinion. Bring out, to introduce; to exhibit, or cause to exhibit; to publish; to expose; to detect. Bring to, to restore to consciousness; to check the course of a ship by trimming the sails. Bring under, to subdue; to restrain; to reduce to obedience. Bring up, to nurse; to educate; to feed and clothe; to cause to advance near; to cast anchor [Naut.]. Bringing. Brings. Brought. (A.S. *bringan.*)
BRINISH, *a.* *brine*-ish, like brine; saltish.
BRINISHNESS, *n.* *brine*-ish-ness, quality of being saltish.
BRINJAL, *n.* *brin*-jal, the fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum melongela.*
BRINK, *n.* bringk, the edge or margin of a steep place; verge. (Scand.)
BRINY, *a.* *brine*-e, partaking of the nature of brine; salt; the sea.
BRIO, *n.* *bre*-o, vivacity. (It.)
BRIOCHE, *n.* *bree*-ohsh, a horseshoe cake of light flaky pastry. (Fr.)
BRIONY, *n.* *bry*-o-ne, bryony.
BRIQUETTE, *n.* bre-*ket*, a brick made of small coal. (Fr.)
BRISE-BISE, *n.* *breez*-beez, a short curtain across a window.
BRISK, *a.* brisk, lively; active; full of spirit; effervescing; burning freely; quick: *v.i.* to brisk up; to come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude. Brisked. Brisking. Brisks. (W. *brysg*, quick.)
BRISKET, *n.* *brisk*-et, the breast of an animal, or the part of the breast next the ribs. (O.Fr. *bruschet.*)
BRISKLY, *ad.* *brisk*-le, in a brisk manner.
BRISKNESS, *n.* *brisk*-ness, the quality of being brisk.
BRISTLE, *n.* *bris*-sl, the stiff hair of swine; a hairy pubescence on plants: *v.t.* to erect in bristles; to cause to bristle up; to fix a bristle: *v.i.* to stand erect as bristles; to raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance. Bristled. Bristles. Bristling. (A.S. *byrst.*)
BRISTLINESS, *n.* *bris*-le-ness, quality of being bristly.
BRISTLING, *n.* *brist*-ling, the sprat, *Clupea sprattus.*
BRISTLY, *a.* *bris*-le, thick set with bristles; rough.
BRISTOL-BOARD, *n.* *bris*-tul-board, a fine smooth cardboard.
BRISTOL-BRICK, *n.* *bris*-tul-*brik*, a brick for cleaning cutlery; Bath-brick.
BRISTOL-DIAMOND, *n.* *bris*-tul-*dy*-a-mond, rock-crystal found near Bristol.
BRISTOL-FLOWER, *n.* *bris*-tul-*flou*-er *or* flour, a species of *Lychnis.*
BRISTOL-STONE, *n.* *bris*-tul-stone, Bristol-diamond.

BRIT, *n.* brit, whitebait; young sea-fishes of several genera.

BRITANNIA-METAL, *n.* bre-*tan*-ya-*met*-tl, an alloy of tin and antimony with a little copper, zinc, lead or bismuth.

BRITANNIC, *a.* bre-*tan*-nik, British. (L. *Britannicus.*)

BRITE, *v.i.* brite, to be or become over-ripe. **Brited. Brites. Briting.**

BRITISH, *a.* *brit*-ish, pertaining to Britain, Great Britain, or the British Empire. (A.S. *Bryttisc*, British.)

BRITON, *n.* *brit*-on, a native of Britain; a native of the British Empire. (Fr. *Breton.*)

BRITTLE, *v.t.* *brit*-tl, to prepare a deer for cooking. **Brittled. Brittles. Brittling.**

BRITTLE, *a.* *brit*-tl, apt to break; fragile; not tough. (A.S. *brytan*, to break.)

BRITTLELY, *ad.* *brit*-tl-le, in a brittle manner.

BRITTLENESS, *n.* *brit*-tl-ness, the state of being brittle.

BRITTLESTAR, *n.* *brit*-tl-star, a long-armed star fish.

BRITZSKA, *n.* *britch*-ka, an open carriage with a calash top, and space sufficient for reclining at length in. (Polish.)

BRIZA, *n.* *bry*-za, quaking grass. (Gr.)

BRIZE, *n.* brize, the gad-fly.

BROACH, *n.* broach, an awl; a bodkin; a drill bit; a tool for reaming and countersinking; a start of a young stag's head; a roasting spit: *v.t.* to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to open up; to start; to let out; to utter; to mention a matter as a subject for conversation. **Broach to**, to incline suddenly to windward [Naut.]. **Broached. Broaches. Broaching.** (Fr. *brocher*, to pierce.)

BROACHER, *n.* *broach*-er, a first enunciator or publisher of a new idea.

BROACH-SPIRE, *n.* *broach*-spire, a spire without a parapet.

BROAD, *n.* brawd, a freshwater lake or expansion of a river's course.

BROAD, *a.* brawd, wide; large; extensive; vast; not narrow; liberal; full; open; unconfined; bold; gross; indelicate. **As broad as it is long**, the same, whichever way. **Broad church**, that section of the Protestant Church which inclines to liberal opinions, and is opposed to those who would narrow either spirit or form. (A.S. *brad.*)

BROAD-ARROW, *n.* *brawd*-ar-ro, the arrow-head mark of Government property.

BROAD-AWAKE, *a.* *brawd*-a-wake, fully awake.

BROAD-AXE, *n.* *brawd*-aks, an ancient military weapon; an axe for hewing timber.

BROADBEAN, *n.* *brawd*-been, the fruit of *Vicia faba.*

BROADBILL, *n.* *brawd*-bill, the shoveller duck; the spoonbill, a species of *Platalea.*

BROAD-BLOWN, *a.* *brawd*-blone, full-blown.

BROADBRIM, *n.* *brawd*-brim, a broad-brimmed Quaker hat; a Quaker.

BROADCAST, *n.* *brawd*-kahst, the sowing of seed at large by hand [Agr.]: *a.* sown by the hand at large; wide-scattered: *ad.* by scattering at large or widely: *v.t.* to transmit by wireless telephony. **Broadcast. Broadcasting. Broadcasts.**

BROADCLOTH, *n.* *brawd*-kloth, a fine double-width woollen cloth.

BROADEN, *v.i.* *brawd*-en, to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad. **Broadened. Broadening. Broadens.**

BROAD-EYED, *a.* *brawd*-ide, having a wide survey.

BROAD-GAUGE, *n.* *brawd*-gaje, distance more than 4 ft. 8½ in. between the rails of a railway.

BROAD-HORNED, *a.* *brawd*-hornd, having wide-spread horns.

BROADISH, *a.* *brawd*-ish, rather broad.

BROADLY, *ad.* *brawd*-le, in a broad manner.

BROADNESS, *n.* *brawd*-ness, the quality of being broad.

BROAD-PIECE, *n.* *brawd*-peece, an English gold coin of the reigns of James I and Charles I, worth about 24s., larger than a guinea.

BROAD-SEAL, *n.* *brawd*-seel, the great or official seal of any Government; the national seal: *v.t.* to stamp with the broad-seal. **Broad-sealed. Broad-sealing. Broad-seals.**

BROADSHEET, *n.* *brawd*-sheet, a large sheet of printed paper; a broadside blank on the back.

BROADSIDE, *n.* *brawd*-side, the side of a ship; discharge of all the guns on one side at once; a sheet printed on one side.

BROAD-SIGHTED, *a.* *brawd*-site-ed, having a wide view.

BROAD-SPOKEN, *a.* *brawd*-spo-ken, speaking plainly or coarsely or rudely.

BROADSWORD, *n.* *brawd*-soard, a broad-bladed sword; a claymore.

BROADWAYS, *ad.* *brawd*-wayz, broadwise.

BROADWISE, *ad.* *brawd*-wize, along the breadth.

BROB, *n.* brob, a wooden wedge to tighten the fitting of a tenon. (Dial. Eng.)

BROBDINGNAGIAN, *a.* brob-ding-*nay*-je-an, gigantic: *n.* a gigantic person: properly a native of Brobdingnag, in "Gulliver's Travels," by Swift.

BROCADE, *n.* bro-*kade*, silk stuff woven with raised patterns and gold and silver threads: *v.t.* to make brocade. **Brocaded. Brocades. Brocading.** (Sp. *brocado.*)

BROCADED, *a.* bro-*kade*-ed, woven or worked in the manner of brocade; dressed in brocade.

BROCADE-SHELL, *n.* bro-*kade*-shel, a cone-shell.

BROCAGE, *n.* *bro*-kaje, brokerage.

BROCARD, *n.* *brok*-ard, or *broh*-kard, an accepted maxim or principle. (Burkhard, a compiler of ecclesiastical canons.)

BROCATEL, *n.* *bro*-ka-tel, a kind of coarse brocade. (Fr.)

BROCATELLO, *n.* bro-ka-*tel*-lo, brecciated marble; Sienna marble.

BROCCOLI, *n.* *brok*-o-le, a hardy variety of the cauliflower. (It. sprouts.)

BROCH, *n.* brok, an ancient circular structure built without mortar by the early inhabitants of Northern Scotland.

BROCHANTITE, *n.* *brok*-an-tite, a sulphate of copper. (After Brochant de Villiers, the French mineralogist.)

BROCHURE, *n.* bro-*shur*, a stitched pamphlet. (Fr.)

BROCK, *n.* brok, a badger; a brocket. (Celt.)

BROCKED, *a.* brokt, coloured black and white. (Scots.)

BROCKET, *n.* *brok*-et, a red deer two years old. (Fr. *brocart.*)

BRODEKIN, *n.* *broad*-e-kin, a buskin, or half-boot. (Fr.)

BROG, *n.* brog, an awl. (Dial. Eng.)

BROGAN, *n.* *broh*-gan, a stout coarse shoe; a brogue.

BROGUE, *n.* broag, a low, leather shoe; provincial peculiarity of accent, especially Irish. (Ir. *brog*, a shoe.)

BROIDER, *v.t.* *broyd*-er, to embroider. **Broidered. Broidering. Broiders.** (O.Fr. *broder.*)

BROIL, *n.* broyl, a tumult; a noisy quarrel; discord.

BROIL, *v.t.* broyl, to cook over, or in front of, the fire, generally upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be greatly heated; to sweat with heat. **Broiled. Broiling. Broils.** (O.Fr. *bruiller.*)

BROILER, *n.* *broyl*-er, one who excites broils; that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

BROILING, *a.* *broyl*-ing, extremely hot.

BROKAGE, *n.* *broke*-aje, brokerage.

BROKE, broke, *pp.* of break: *a.* penniless; ruined; dismissed from the army.

BROKE, *v.i.* broke, to transact business for or by others. **Broked. Brokes. Broking.** (A.S. *brucan*, to use, to profit.)

BROKEN, *pp.* *broke*-en, in fragments; not whole; infirm; crushed; violated; intermittent.

BROKEN-BACKED, *a.* *broke*-en-bakt, having the back broken.

BROKEN-BELLIED, *a.* *broke*-en-*bel*-leed, broken down.

BROKEN-DOWN, *a.* *broke*-en-down, ruined; decrepit; useless.

BROKEN-HEARTED, *a.* *broke*-en-*hart*-ed, crushed in spirit with grief.

BROKENLY, *ad.* *broke*-en-le, in a broken manner.

BROKEN-MEAT, *n.* *broke*-en-meet, the remains of a repast.

BROKENNESS, *n.* *broke*-en-ness, the state of being broken.

BROKEN-WIND, *n.* *broke*-en-wind, a disease in the lungs of horses, under which the respiration becomes laboured and spasmodic.

BROKEN-WINDED, *a.* *broke*-en-*wind*-ed, having broken wind.

BROKER, *n.* *broke*-er, one who buys and sells, especially stock or shares, for others; a dealer in secondhand household goods, clothes, &c.; a pimp. (A.S. *brūcan.*)

BROKERAGE, *n.* *broke*-er-aje, the business of a broker; the commission charged for a transaction by a broker.

BROKERLY, *a.* *broke*-er-le, mean; low; servile.

BROKING, *n.* *broke*-ing, the trade of a broker.
BROLLY, *n.* *brol*-le, an umbrella [Slang].
BROMA, *n.* *bro*-ma, a chocolate preparation from cocoa. (Gr. food.)
BROMAL, *n.* *brome*-al, a colourless oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine or alcohol.
BROMATE, *n.* *brome*-ate, a salt of bromic acid.
BROMATOLOGY, *n.* brom-a-*tol*-oj-e, a treatise on food.
BROME-GRASS, *n.* *brome*-grahss, a grass of the genus *Bromus*.
BROMELIA, *n.* bro-*mee*-le-a, the pine-apple. (After Bromel, the botanist.)
BROMIC, *a.* *brom*-ik, appertaining to bromine. Bromic acid, a compound of bromine and oxygen.
BROMIDE, *n.* *brome*-ide, a compound of bromine with a base.
BROMINE, *n.* *brome*-in, the non-metallic element Br.; a deep red, malodorous, poisonous, elementary fluid, extracted generally from the liquid called bittern, which remains after the manufacture of sea-salt. (Gr. *bromos*, a stench.)
BROMIZE, *v.t.* *brome*-ize, to treat with bromine [Phot.]. Bromized. Bromizes. Bromizing.
BRONCHIÆ, *n.pl.* *brongk*-e-e, the ramifications of the windpipe, which carry air into the lungs. (Gr. and L.)
BRONCHIAL, *a.* *brongk*-e-al, bronchic.
BRONCHIC, *a.* *brongk*-ik, belonging to the windpipe.
BRONCHITIS, *n.* bron-*kite*-is, inflammation of the bronchial tubes. (Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe.)
BRONCHOCELE, *n.* *brongk*-o-seel, goitre. (Gr. *bronchos*, and *kele*, a swelling.)
BRONCHOPHONY, *n.* bron-*koff*-on-e, the natural sound of the voice; a loud, clear, thrilling sound in the chest detected by auscultation [Med.]. (Gr. *bronchos*, and *phone*, voice.)
BRONCHOTOMY, *n.* brong-*kot*-om-e, an incision into the windpipe [Surg.]. (Gr. *bronchos*, and *tome*, cutting.)
BRONCO, *n.* *bronk*-o, a rough, unbroken horse. (Sp. rough.)
BRONTOSAURUS, *n.* *bront*-o-*saw*-rus, an extinct gigantic dinosaur feeding only on plants.
BRONZE, *n.* bronz, an alloy of copper with tin, zinc or lead; a colour to imitate bronze; work of art cast in bronze; a bronze statue; impudence: *v.t.* to make like bronze in appearance or colour; to harden. Bronze age, the age when the implements were of bronze [Archæol.]. Bronzed. Bronzes. Bronzing. (Fr.)
BRONZE-POWDER, *n.* *bronz*-poud-er, a metallic powder for imitating bronze.
BRONZEWING, *n.* *bronz*-wing, the bronze-winged pigeon, a species of *Phaps*.
BRONZING-LIQUOR, *n.* *bronz*-ing-*lik*-ur, chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used in bronzing.
BRONZITE, *n.* *bronz*-ite, a variety of diallage [Min.].
BROOCH, *n.* broach, a clasp with a pin and catch; a painting all of one colour [Paint.]. (Fr. *broche*.)
BROOD, *n.* brood, the number of birds hatched at once; offspring; that which is bred: *v.t.* to sit over and cover; to cherish; to meditate: *v.i.* to sit on in order to hatch; to cover with the wings; to continue anxiously pondering. Brooded. Brooding. Broods. (A.S. *brōd*.)
BROODING, *a.* *brood*-ing, deeply pondering; settled.
BROODINGLY, *ad.* *brood*-ing-le, with anxious thought.
BROOD-MARE, *n.* *brood*-mare, a mare kept for breeding.
BROODY, *a.* *brood*-e, wanting to brood.
BROOK, *n.* brook, a small stream. (A.S. *brôc*, a spring.)
BROOK, *v.t.* brook, to bear; to endure. Brooked. Brooking. Brooks. (A.S. *brūcan*, to use.)
BROOKLET, *n.* *brook*-let, a small brook.
BROOKLIME, *n.* *brook*-lime, the water-speedwell, a species of *Veronica*. (A.S. *brūcan*, and *hleomoc*, speedwell.)
BROOKMINT, *n.* *brook*-mint, the water-mint.
BROOKWEED, *n.* *brook*-weed, the cosmopolitan plant, *Samolus valerandi*.
BROOKY, *a.* *brook*-e, abounding with brooks.
BROOM, *n.* broom, a shrub of the genus *Sarothamnus*: a long-handled besom, originally made of its twigs: *v.t.* to bream. Broomed. Brooming. Brooms. (A.S. *brom*.)
BROOMCORN, *n.* *broom*-korn, a species of *Sorghum*, of which brooms and brushes are made.
BROOMLAND, *n.* *broom*-land, land producing broom.
BROOMRAPE, *n.* *broom*-rape, strangleweed, a plant of the genus *Orobanche*.
BROOMSTICK, *n.* *broom*-stik, the staff or handle of a broom.
BROOMY, *a.* *broom*-e, full of broom; consisting of broom.
BROSE, *n.* broze, a Scottish dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal. Athole brose, a mixture of honey and whisky. (Scots)
BROTH, *n.* broth, liquor in which flesh has been boiled. (A.S.)
BROTHEL, *n.* *broth*-el, a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution. (A.S.)
BROTHELLER, *n.* *broth*-el-ler, one who frequents brothels.
BROTHER, *n.* *bruth*-er, *pl.* Brothers, or Brethren; a son of the same father and mother; any one closely connected; an associate; one of the same profession or society; one who resembles another; a fellow-creature. Half Brother, a son of the same parent, either father or mother. (A.S.)
BROTHER-GERMAN, *n.* *bruth*-er-*jer*-man, a full brother.
BROTHERHOOD, *n.* *bruth*-er-hood, the fact of being a brother or brotherly; a fraternity; an association.
BROTHER-IN-LAW, *n.* *bruth*-er-in-law, the brother of a husband or wife, or a sister's husband.
BROTHERLESS, *a.* *broth*-er-less, without a brother.
BROTHERLIKE, *a.* *bruth*-er-like, as a brother; affectionate.
BROTHERLINESS, *n.* *bruth*-er-le-ness, state of being brotherly.
BROTHERLY, *ad.* *bruth*-er-le, as a brother.
BROTHER-UTERINE, *n.* *bruth*-er-*yew*-ter-ine, a brother by the mother only.
BROUGHAM, *n.* broom, a one-horse close carriage named after Lord Brougham.
BROUGHT, brawt, *pp.* of bring.
BROW, *n.* brou, a movable gangway from the ship to the wharf.
BROW, *n.* brou, the ridge over the eyes; the arch of hair that covers it; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of a slope or hill; a fringe of coppice, adjoining the hedge of a field. Knit the brows, to frown. (A.S. *brû*.)
BROW-ANTLER, *n.* *brou*-ant-ler, the first on a deer's head.
BROWBEAT, *v.t.* *brou*-beet, to overbear by word or look; to bully. Browbeaten. Browbeating. Browbeats.
BROWBOUND, *a.* *brou*-bound, crowned.
BROWN, *a.* brown, of a dusky colour, inclining to red: *n.* a colour of various shades, resulting from a mixture of red, black, and yellow: *v.t.* to make brown. Brown Bess, a brown flint musket, now disused. Brown bread, bread of unbolted flour; bread with Indian meal mixed in it. Brown study, absent-minded reverie. Browned. Browning. Browns. (A.S. *brūn*.)
BROWNBILL, *n.* *broun*-bil, a halbert formerly in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.
BROWN-COAL, *n.* *broun*-koal, wood coal or lignite.
BROWNIE, *n.* *broun*-e, a good-natured domestic elf.
BROWNING, *n.* *broun*-ing, the process by which a brown colour is imparted to various articles of iron; a brown liquid, largely prepared from burnt sugar, used as colouring in cookery.
BROWNISH, *a.* *broun*-ish, somewhat brown.
BROWNIST, *n.* *broun*-ist, an Independent or Congregationalist, so called from Robert Brown, a leader of the denomination.
BROWNNESS, *n.* *broun*-ness, the shade of brown colour.
BROWN-RUST, *n.* *broun*-rust, a disease in wheat due to the fungus *Puccinia graminis*.
BROWN-SPAR, *n.* *broun*-spahr, a variety of dolomite.
BROW-POST, *n.* *brou*-post, a beam which goes across a building.
BROWSE, *n.* brouz, the tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for cattle to eat: *v.t.* to nibble and eat: *v.i.* to feed on the shoots and leaves of shrubs and trees. Browsed. Browses. Browsing. (O.Fr. *broust*, a sprout.)
BROWSICK, *a.* *brou*-sik, dejected; melancholy.
BROWSING, *n.* *brouz*-ing, place for browsing.
BRUCHUS, *n.* *broo*-kus, a genus of small beetles, the pea beetles. (Gr. *brouchos*, wingless locust.)

BRUCINE, *n. broo*-sin, a bitter poisonous vegetable alkaloid, present in *Nux vomica.* (After James Bruce, the African explorer.)

BRUCITE, *n. broo*-site, a hydrate of magnesia; a compound silicate and fluoride of magnesia. (Bruce, an American mineralogist.)

BRUIN, *n. broo*-in, a bear. (Dut. brown.)

BRUISE, *n.* brooz, the discoloration caused by a blow: *v.t.* to crush by beating, pounding, or squeezing; to injure so as to discolour; to contuse; a hurt with a blunt or heavy instrument; a contusion. **Bruised. Bruises. Bruising.** (A.S. *brysan.*)

BRUISER, *n. brooze*-er, one that bruises; a concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes; a boxer.

BRUISEWORT, *n. brooze*-wurt, the soap-wort, *Saponaria officinalis.*

BRUIT, *n.* broot, report; rumour: *v.t.* to report; to noise abroad. (Fr. *bruit,* noise.)

BRUMAL, *a. broo*-mal, belonging to the winter. (L. *bruma,* the shortest day.)

BRUME, *n.* broom, fog. (L. *bruma.*)

BRUMMAGEM, *a. brum*-a-jem, sham; cheap. (Birmingham, so pronounced, as celebrated for its plated and cheap ware.)

BRUNETTE, *n.* broo-*net,* of a brown complexion; with dark eyes and hair. (Fr.)

BRUNION, *n. brun*-yun, the nectarine, a fruit between a plum and a peach, *Persica vulgaris lævis.* (Fr.)

BRUNONIAN, *a.* broo-*no*-ne-an, according to John Brown, a famous Edinburgh physician. **Brunonian theory,** a doctrine which regards and treats diseases as due either to defective or excessive excitation.

BRUNSWICK-BLACK, *n. brunz*-wik-blak, a compound of asphaltum, hot boiled oil and oil of turpentine, used as a black varnish for ironwork.

BRUNSWICK-GREEN, *n. brunz*-wik-green, a pigment of carbonate of copper and chalk.

BRUNT, *n.* brunt, the fiercest attack; the shock; blow.

BRUSH, *n.* brush, an implement for sweeping, dusting or rubbing, generally made of bristles, twigs or feathers; a tool for painting made of hair; brush-wood; a thicket; a skirmish, or slight encounter; a bushy tail, particularly of a fox; the brush-like discharge of electric sparks; an appliance for conducting current to or from the armature of a dynamo [Elect.]: *v.t.* to sweep or rub with a brush; to touch slightly in passing; to remove by brushing: *v.i.* to move with haste; to skim over lightly. **Brushed. Brushes. Brushing.** (Fr. *brosse.*)

BRUSH-BURN, *n. brush*-burn, a burn caused by friction.

BRUSHINESS, *n. brush*-e-ness, the quality of being brushy.

BRUSHING, *a. brush*-ing, for brushing; brisk.

BRUSH-TURKEY, *n. brush*-turk-e, a game-bird of the megapode family.

BRUSH-WHEELS, *n.pl. brush*-wheelz, wheels which turn each other without teeth, the rubbing surfaces being covered with stiff hairs, woollen cloth, buff leather or other material.

BRUSHWOOD, *n. brush*-wood, underwood; close thicket; branches of trees cut off.

BRUSHY, *a. brush*-e, rough or shaggy, like a brush.

BRUSQUE, *a.* brusk, *or* broosk, rude; blunt; abrupt in manner. (Fr.)

BRUSQUENESS, *n.* bruskness, *or broosk*-ness, the quality of being brusque.

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, *n.pl. brus*-selz-sprouts, miniature cabbages, which sprout from an upright stem or stalk.

BRUSTLE, *v.i. brus*-sl, to crackle; to rustle; to bully. **Brustled. Brustles. Brustling.** (Dial. Eng.)

BRUTAL, *a. broo*-tal, pertaining to a brute; like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; blunt.

BRUTALISM, *n. broo*-tal-izm, brutality.

BRUTALITY, *n.* bru-*tal*-it-e, quality of being brutal; a brutal act.

BRUTALIZE, *v.t. broo*-tal-ize, to make like a brute or brutal. **Brutalized. Brutalizes. Brutalizing.**

BRUTALLY, *ad. broo*-tal-le, in a brutal manner.

BRUTE, *a.* broot, senseless; unconscious; irrational; like a brute; rude; unintelligent: *n.* a mammal as distinct from man; a brutal person; a savage; a low-bred, unfeeling man. (L. *brutus,* dull, irrational.)

BRUTIFY, *v.t. broo*-te-fi, to render the mind brutal; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling. **Brutified. Brutifies. Brutifying.**

BRUTISH, *a. broot*-ish, like a brute; stupid; unfeeling; gross.

BRUTISHLY, *ad. broot*-ish-le, in a brutish manner.

BRUTISHNESS, *n. broot*-ish-ness, the quality of being brutal.

BRUTISM, *n. broot*-izm, brutishness.

BRYOLOGIST, *n.* bry-*ol*-oj-ist, a student of mosses. (Gr. *bryon,* and *logos,* science.)

BRYOLOGY, *n.* bry-*ol*-oj-e, the study of mosses.

BRYONINE, *n. bry*-o-nin, bitter principle from white bryony.

BRYONY, *n. bry*-o-ne, a climbing plant. **Black Bryony,** *Tamus communis.* **White Bryony,** *Bryonia dioica.* (L. *bryŏnia.*)

BRYOZOA, *n.* bry-o-*zoh*-ah, the polyzoa. (Gr. *bryon,* and *zōon,* animal.)

BRYTHONIC, *a.* bry-*thon*-ik, pertaining to the Celtic races of Cumbria, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. (W.)

BUB, *n.* bub, a kind of yeast; strong malt liquor. (Slang.)

BUBBLE, *n. bub*-bl, a sphere or blob of water or other fluid, inflated with air; anything that wants firmness or solidity; a fraudulent scheme: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; to cheat. **Bubbled. Bubbles. Bubbling.** (From the sound.)

BUBBLER, *n. bub*-bler, one who cheats.

BUBBLING, *n. bub*-bling, the sound of boiling or flowing water.

BUBBLY, *a. bub*-ble, full of bubbles.

BUBBLY-JOCK, *n. bub*-le-jok, a turkey-cock. (Scots.)

BUBO, *n. bew*-bo, an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit [Med.]. (Gr. *bubon,* the groin.)

BUBO, *n. bew*-bo, the eagle owl [Ornith.].

BUBONIC, *n.* bew-*bon*-ik, characterised by buboes, as the plague.

BUBONOCELE, *n.* bew-*bon*-o-seel, a rupture in the groin. (Gr. *bubon,* and *kele,* a tumour.)

BUCANIER, *n. buk*-ka-*neer,* buccaneer.

BUCCAL, *a. buk*-kal, pertaining to the cheek. (L. *bucca,* the cheek.)

BUCCAN, *n. buk*-kan, a hurdle made of sticks: *v.t.* to smoke on a buccan, particularly strips of beef newly salted, an Indian custom practised by the buccaneers. **Buccaned. Buccaning. Buccans.** (Fr. *boucan.*)

BUCCANEER, *n. buk*-ka-*neer,* a name given to certain English and French piratical adventurers who, in the 17th and 18th centuries, combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America; a freebooter: *v.t.* to play the pirate. **Buccaneered. Buccaneering. Buccaneers.**

BUCCINAL, *a. buk*-sin-al, resembling or sounding like a trumpet.

BUCCINATOR, *n.* buk-sin-*ate*-or, a muscle of the cheek, used in blowing [Anat.]. (L. *buccinus,* a trumpet.)

BUCCINITE, *n. buk*-sin-ite, a fossil whelk.

BUCCINUM, *n. buk*-sin-um, a whelk or trumpet-shell.

BUCCO, *n. buk*-ko, the genus which comprises the puff-birds.

BUCENTAUR, *n.* bew-*sent*-or, a monster, half ox and half man; the state barge of the doges of Venice. (Gr. *bous,* an ox, and *kentauros,* a centaur.)

BUCEPHALUS, *n.* bew-*sef*-al-us, a celebrated horse of Alexander the Great. (Gr. *bous,* and *kephale,* the head.)

BUCEROS, *n. bew*-ser-os, a rhinoceros hornbill of Malaya. (Gr. *boukeros,* ox-horned.)

BUCK, *n.* buk, lye in which clothes are soaked in bleaching, or in which they are washed: *v.t.* to soak or wash in lye. **Bucked. Bucking. Bucks.** (Middle Eng. *bouker.*)

BUCK, *n.* buk, the male of the fallow deer antelope, rabbit, hare, &c.; a fop: *v.t.* to jump up and down. **Bucked. Bucking. Bucks.** (A.S. *buc.*)

BUCK, *n.* buk, a wickerwork eel trap. (Dial. Eng.)

BUCK-BASKET, *n. buk*-bahsk-et, a clothes basket.

BUCKBEAN, *n. buk*-been, a water plant of the genus *Menyanthes.*

BUCKBOARD, *n. buk*-bord, a four-wheeled vehicle in which the seats rest on a spring-board stretching from axle to axle.

BUCKET, *n.* *buk*-et, a pail; a vessel for drawing or holding water, and other purposes. (A.S. *buc*, a pitcher.)
BUCKET, *v.t.* *buk*-et, to ride furiously; to row hurriedly. **Bucketed. Bucketing. Buckets.**
BUCKETFUL, *n.* *buk*-et-ful, as much as a bucket will hold.
BUCKET-SHOP, *n.* *buk*-et-shop, an office for speculating in stocks and shares.
BUCKEYE, *n.* *buk*-i, a horse-chestnut, *Æsculus ohioensis*.
BUCKHOUND, *n.* *buk*-hound, a variety of deerhound.
BUCKIE, *n.* *buk*-e, the large whelk, *Fusus antiquus*. (Scots.)
BUCKING, *n.* *buk*-ing, the act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; the lye or liquor in which clothes are bleached or washed; a washing.
BUCKING-STOOL, *n.* *buk*-ing-stool, a washing block.
BUCKISH, *a.* *buk*-ish, pertaining to a buck; foppish.
BUCKISM, *n.* *buk*-izm, the quality of a buck; foppery.
BUCK-JUMP, *n.* *buk*-jump, a leap from the ground like that of a buck.
BUCKJUMPER, *n.* *buk*-jump-er, a vicious horse or mule.
BUCKLE, *n.* *buk*-kl, a metal clasp having a tongue; a metallic link for fastening straps, &c.; a curl of hair, or the state of the hair crisped and curled; a token of trusty service [Her.]: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action; to join in battle; to confine or limit; to curl: *v.i.* to bend; to wrinkle. **Buckle to**, to bend to; to apply one's self to with vigour. **Buckle with**, to engage with in close combat. **Buckle in**, to close in [U.S.]. **Buckled. Buckles. Buckling.** (Fr. *boucle*, the boss of a shield.)
BUCKLER, *n.* *buk*-ler, a small round shield with a boss in the centre. (O.Fr. *bucler*.)
BUCKLER-HEADED, *a.* *buk*-ler-hed-ed, having a head like a buckler.
BUCKLER-THORN, *n.* *buk*-ler-thorn, Christ's thorn, a species of *Paliurus*, the seeds buckler-shaped.
BUCKMAST, *n.* *buk*-mahst, the fruit of the beech-tree.
BUCKRA, *n.* *buk*-ra, a negro name for the white man, signifying a supernatural being.
BUCKRAM, *n.* *buk*-ram, a coarse linen cloth, stiffened with gum: *a.* stiff; formal; precise. (O.Fr. *boucaram*.)
BUCRANIA, *n.pl.* bew-*kray*-ne-a, ornamental ox-skulls on Greek friezes. (Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *kranion*, a skull.)
BUCK'S-HORN, *n.* *buks*-horn, a plantain.
BUCKSAW, *n.* *buk*-saw, a frame-saw.
BUCKSHOT, *n.* *buk*-shot, a large-size shot for sporting guns.
BUCKSKIN, *n.* *buk*-skin, the skin of a buck; a soft yellow leather, originally of buckskin: *pl.* breeches of this leather: *a.* made of buckskin.
BUCKSTALL, *n.* *buk*-stawl, a toil or net to take deer.
BUCKTHORN, *n.* *buk*-thorn, a shrub of the genus *Rhamnus* yielding a powerful cathartic, and of service in dyeing. **Sea buckthorn**, a plant of the genus *Hippophae*.
BUCKTOOTH, *n.* *buk*-tooth, a projecting tooth.
BUCKWASHING, *n.* *buk*-wosh-ing, washing in lye.
BUCK-WHEAT, *n.* *buk*-wheet, a species of *Polygonum*, with three-cornered seeds like beech-nuts. (A.S. *bōc*, beech.)
BUCOLIC, *n.* bew-*kol*-ik, a pastoral poem. (L. *bucolicus*, pastoral.)
BUCOLIC, *a.* bew-*kol*-ik, pastoral.
BUCOLICAL, *a.* bew-*kol*-ik-al, bucolic.
BUD, *n.* bud, the first shoot from a stem or branch; an unexpanded leaf or flower: *v.i.* to put forth buds; to begin to grow: *v.t.* to graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree. **Budded. Budding. Buds.** (Dut. *bot*.)
BUDDHISM, *n.* *bood*-dizm, the religion founded by Sakyamuni in the 5th century B.C., which, eschewing all speculation about God and the universe, set itself solely to the work of salvation the end of which was the merging of the individual in the unity of being, and the "way" to which was the mortification of all private passion and desire. (Buddha, the enlightened, the name Sakyamuni assumed on his conversion.)
BUDDHIST, *n.* *bood*-dist, a believer in Buddhism.
BUDDHISTIC, *a.* *bood*-dist-ik, relating to Buddhism.
BUDDING, *a.* *bud*-ding, opening out as a bud: *n.* the putting forth of buds; the act of inserting a bud of one tree within the bark of another for propagation [Hort.]; reproduction by buds [Zool.].
BUDDLE, *n.* *bud*-dl, a large square frame of boards used in washing ore: *v.i.* to wash ore. **Buddled. Buddles. Buddling.** (Ger. *butteln*, to shake.)
BUDE-LIGHT, *n.* *bewd*-lite, a very brilliant light, produced by introducing oxygen into the centre of an Argand burner. (Bude, the residence of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, the inventor.)
BUDGE, *v.t.* budj, to give way; to move slightly. **Budged. Budges. Budging.** (Fr. *bouger*.)
BUDGE, *n.* budj, the dressed fur of lambs, used to trim scholars' cloaks; *a.* stiff; formal; pedantic. **Budge bachelors**, old men dressed in robes lined with fur, who accompanied the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration. **Budge-barrel**, a barrel for carrying powder. (O.Fr. a bag.)
BUDGERIGAR, *n.* *budj*-er-e-gar, the green parakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*. (Australian.)
BUDGERO, *n.* *budj*-er-o, a Bengal passenger-boat. (Anglo-Indian.)
BUDGET, *n.* *bud*-jet, a little sack, with its contents; a stock; the financial statement annually made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: *v.i.* to provide for the expenditure required by the estimates. **Budgeted. Budgeting. Budgets.** (Fr. *bougette*, a tiny bag.)
BUDLET, *n.* *bud*-let, a little bud.
BUFF, *n.* buf, a leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; the skins of other animals similarly dressed; a military coat made of such leather; the colour of buff, pale flesh colour; a yellow substance formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases: *a.* of buff leather; pale flesh colour. (Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.)
BUFF, *n.* buf, a blow. **To stand buff**, to face boldly.
BUFFALO, *n.* *buf*-fa-lo, a wild ox: *a.* pertaining to a buffalo. **Buffalo bird**, a South African bird of the genus *Buphaga* that feeds on the parasites of the buffalo. **Buffalo chips**, dung of the bison used as fuel. **Buffalo grass**, prairie grass. **Buffalo robe**, the skin of the bison, prepared with the hair on. (Port.)
BUFFEL, *n.* *buf*-fel, the buffle-headed duck, *Bucephala albeola*.
BUFFER, *n.* *buf*-fer, a contrivance attached to railway carriages to deaden the force of a concussion; an oldish man (Slang). **Buffer State**, a small state between two large ones which lessens the danger of disputes between them. (Fr.)
BUFFER, *n.* *buf*-fer, a fool; a blockhead. (Fr.)
BUFFET, *n.* *boof*-fay, a sideboard; a place for refreshments. (Fr.)
BUFFET, *n.* *buf*-fet, a blow with the hand or fist, particularly in the face; a slap; a cuff: *v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist; to beat back; to contend against: *v.i.* to struggle, as with the arms in boxing. **Buffeted. Buffeting. Buffets.** (O.Fr. *buffet*.)
BUFFETING, *n.* *buf*-fet-ing, a series of blows or slaps; used especially of waves beating against a ship.
BUFFING, *n.* *buf*-fing, polishing on a wheel covered with buff leather.
BUFFING-SPRING, *n.* *buf*-fing-spring, a spring in a buffer.
BUFFLEHEADED, *a.* *buf*-fl-hed-ed, having a large head; stupid. (*Buffalo*.)
BUFFO, *n.* *boof*-fo, a comic actor; a clown. (It.)
BUFFOON, *n.* buf-*foon*, one who amuses others with low jests, grimaces and contortions; a merry-andrew; a jester; a mimic. (Fr. *bouffon*.)
BUFFOONERY, *n.* buf-*foon*-er-e, the jests and pranks of a buffoon.
BUFFOONISH, *a.* buf-*foon*-ish, like a buffoon.
BUFFOONISM, *n.* buf-*foon*-izm, the practices of a buffoon.
BUFFOONIZE, *v.i.* buf-*foon*-ize, to play the buffoon. **Buffoonized. Buffoonizes. Buffoonizing.**
BUFFOONLIKE, *a.* buf-*foon*-like, resembling a buffoon.
BUFFS, *n.pl.* buffs, the name of the East Kent Regiment. (Derived from their original uniform.)
BUFFY, *a.* *buf*-fe, of the colour of buff; pertaining to buff on the blood.
BUFONITE, *n.* *bew*-fon-ite, toadstone. (L. *bufo*, a toad.)

BUG, *n.* bug, an insect; the name of certain insects which infest houses and plants, specially the fetid house-bug or bed-bug, of the genus *Cimex*; a spectre causing terror. (W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin.)
BUGABOO, *n. bug*-a-*boo*, a bugbear.
BUGBEAR, *n. bug*-bare, an object of dread, generally spectral: *a.* needlessly alarming: *v.t.* to alarm with idle phantoms. **Bugbeared. Bugbearing. Bugbears.**
BUGGINESS, *n. bug*-ge-ness, the state of being buggy.
BUGGY, *a. bug*-ge, infested with bugs.
BUGGY, *n. bug*-ge, a four-wheeled one-horse light carriage; a gig.
BUGLE, *n. bew*-gl, a long glass bead, usually black.
BUGLE, *n. bew*-gl, a plant of the genus *Ajuga*. (Fr.)
BUGLE, *n. bew*-gl, a huntsman's horn; a signal horn for military commands, having a shorter and more conical tube than the trumpet and a narrower bell. **Key bugle,** a bugle provided with keys. (*Bugle, i.e.*, buffalo, *horn.*)
BUGLER, *n. bew*-gler, the man who sounds the bugle.
BUGLET, *n. bewg*-let, a small bugle.
BUGLE-WEED, *n. bew*-gl-weed, American name of *Lycopus virginiacus*.
BUGLOSS, *n. bew*-glos, the name of two plants, *Echium vulgare* and *Lycopsis arvensis*. (Gr. *bous*, ox, and *glossa*, tongue.)
BUGWORT, *n. bug*-wurt, the plant *Cimicifuga fœtida*.
BUHL, *n.* bool, unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl, used for inlaying. **Buhl-work,** work in which wood or tortoise-shell is inlaid with buhl. (Boule, a French cabinet-maker.)
BUHR-STONE, *n. bur*-stone, a siliceous stone, much used for mill-stones for flour mills; burrstone.
BUILD, *n.* bild, make; form; construction: *v.i.* to practise building; to rest or depend on: *v.t.* to construct and raise; to pile together by art; to raise or rear. **Building. Builds. Built.** (A.S. *bold*, a house.)
BUILDER, *n. bild*-er, one who builds; an architect.
BUILDING, *n. bild*-ing, the trade of a builder; an edifice. **Building Society,** a co-operative loan society, using the subscriptions as capital to be lent to the subscribers for building their own houses.
BUILT, *a.* bilt, formed; fashioned; composed of parts.
BULB, *n.* bulb, a plant bud yielding stem and roots, like that of an onion or a crocus; a similar expansion, as that of a thermometer: an electric lamp: *v.i.* to project, or be protuberant. **Bulbed. Bulbing. Bulbs.** (L. *bulbus*.)
BULBACEOUS, *a.* bul-*bay*-se-us, bulbous; round-headed.
BULBED, *a.* bulbd, with a bulb; round-headed.
BULBIFEROUS, *a.* bulb-*if*-er-us, producing bulbs.
BULBIFORM, *a. bulb*-e-form, having the form of a bulb.
BULBOUS, *a. bulb*-us, possessing a bulb; bulb-shaped.
BULB-TUBER, *n. bulb*-tew-ber, a corm.
BULBUL, *n. bull*-bull, the Persian nightingale. (Pers.)
BULBULE, *n. bulb*-yewl, a little bulb.
BULCHIN, *n. bull*-chin, a young male calf.
BULGE, *n.* bulj, the protuberant part of a cask; an irregular protuberance: *v.i.* to swell out unequally. **Bulged. Bulges. Bulging.** (A.S. *belgan*, to swell.)
BULGINESS, *n. bulj*-e-ness, protuberance.
BULGING, *a. bulj*-ing, protuberant.
BULGY, *a. bul*-je, bandy; protuberant.
BULIMEA, *n.* bew-*lim*-e-a, a morbidly insatiable appetite. (Gr.)
BULK, *n.* bulk, magnitude or size; the major portion; the main mass or body; the whole contents of a ship's hold. **Laden in bulk,** having the cargo loose in the hold. **To break bulk,** to begin to unload. **Bulked. Bulking. Bulks.** (Ice. *bulki*, a pile.)
BULKHEAD, *n. bulk*-hed, a partition in a ship.
BULKINESS, *n. bulk*-e-ness, the quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk.
BULKY, *a. bulk*-e, large; of great size.
BULL, *n.* bull, the male of cattle; Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; one who nominally buys stock on the speculation of its rising in value: *a.* of a large size; male: *v.t.* to try dishonestly to enhance the value of shares. **Bulled. Bulling. Bulls.** (M.E. *bule*.)
BULL, *n.* bull, an edict of the Pope. (L. *bulla*, a boss, a leaden seal attached to the edict.)
BULL, *n.* bull, a ludicrous inconsistency or blunder in speech. (O.Fr. *boule*, deceit.)
BULLA, *n. bull*-la, a genus of mollusca; a bleb. (L.)
BULLACE, *n. bull*-ace, a kind of wild plum. (Fr.)
BULLANTIC, *a. bull*-an-tic, designating certain ornamental capital letters used in apostolic bulls.
BULLATE, *a. bull*-late, having blisters. (L. *bulla*, a bubble.)
BULL-BAITING, *n. bull*-bate-ing, exciting bulls with dogs.
BULL-BEE, *n. bull*-bee, the stag beetle.
BULL-BEEF, *n. bull*-beef, flesh of a bull; coarse beef.
BULL-BEGGAR, *n. bull*-beg-gar, a bugbear.
BULL-CALF, *n. bull*-kahf, a male calf; a stupid fellow.
BULLDOG, *n. bull*-dog, an English dog of remarkable courage, formerly used in baiting bulls.
BULLEN-NAILS, *n.pl. bull*-len-naylz, nails with round heads and short shanks, tinned and lacquered.
BULLET, *n. bull*-et, the projectile used with small-arms. (Fr.)
BULLETIN, *n. bull*-e-teen, an official report of something of public interest: *v.t.* to report by bulletin. **Bulletined. Bulletining. Bulletins.** (Fr.)
BULLET-PROOF, *a. bull*-et-proof, capable of resisting a bullet.
BULL-FACED, *a. bull*-fayst, having a large coarse face.
BULL-FIGHT, *n. bull*-fite, a Spanish sport, in which men fight with an excited bull.
BULLFINCH, *n. bull*-finsh, a bird of the genus *Pyrrhula*.
BULLFINCH, *n. bull*-finsh, a high hedge with a ditch alongside making it difficult to be jumped. (Dial.)
BULL-FLY, *n. bull*-fli, the gad-fly.
BULL-FROG, *n. bull*-frog, a large species of frog.
BULLHEAD, *n. bull*-hed, a stupid fellow; a small black water insect; the fish also known as the Miller's Thumb, *Cottus gobio*. **Sea Bullhead,** the father lasher, *Cottus scorpius*.
BULLION, *n. bull*-yon, uncoined gold or silver; fringe of gold and silver thread. (O.Fr. *bouillon*.)
BULLIONIST, *n. bull*-yon-ist, an opponent of paper currency.
BULLIRAG, *v.t. bull*-le-rag, to abuse grossly; to badger. **Bulliragged. Bulliragging. Bullirags.**
BULLOCK, *n. bull*-ok, a gelded bull. (A.S.)
BULLRING, *n. bull*-ring, the arena of a bullfight.
BULL-ROARER, *n. bull*-roar-er, an oblong piece of wood attached to a string and whirled rapidly round until it booms; the twindrin.
BULL'S-EYE, *n. bullz*-i, a small circular window or opening; a thick round glass let into a ship's ports or deck to admit light [Naut.]; the centre of a target; a small obscure cloud, portending a storm; a small ball of peppermint toffee.
BULL'S-NOSE, *n. bullz*-noze, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle [Arch.].
BULL-TERRIER, *n. bull*-ter-re-er, a cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.
BULL-TROUT, *n. bull*-trout, a large species of trout, *Salmo eriox*.
BULLWEED, *n. bull*-weed, knapweed.
BULLWORT, *n. bull*-wurt, bishop's-weed.
BULLY, *n. bull*-le, a noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow: *v.t.* to overbear with blustering menaces: *v.i.* to be noisy and quarrelsome. **Bullied. Bullies. Bullying.** (O.Ger. *buole*, lover.)
BULLY, *n. bull*-e, a miner's hammer.
BULLY, *n. bull*-e, the crossing of the sticks with which a hockey match begins or is resumed.
BULLY-BEEF, *n. bull*-e-beef, tinned boiled beef.
BULLYRAG, *v.t. bull*-e-rag, to bullirag. **Bullyragged. Bullyragging. Bullyrags.**
BULRUSH, *n. bull*-rush, a large strong water-rush of the genus *Scirpus*.
BULRUSH, *n. bull*-rush, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.
BULRUSHY, *a. bull*-rush-e, full of bulrushes.
BULSE, *n.* bulz, a bag or a certain quantity of diamonds. (E. Ind.)
BULWARK, *n. bull*-wurk, a rampart; a fortification; any means of defence or security; a ship's side above the deck: *v.t.* to fortify with a bulwark. **Bulwarked. Bulwarking. Bulwarks.** (Scand.)
BUM, *n.* bum, the buttocks. (Bottom.)
BUM, *v.i.* bum, to make a humming noise, as a bee. **Bummed. Bumming. Bums.** (From the sound.)

BUMBAILIFF, *n.* bum-*bay*-lif, an under-bailiff.
BUMBLE-BEE, *n. bum*-bl-bee, a wild bee, the humble bee, a species of *Bombus*.
BUMBLEDOM, *n. bum*-bl-dum, the fuss and consequence of petty incapable officialism collectively regarded. (Mr. Bumble, in "Oliver Twist.")
BUMBLEPUTTY, *n. bum*-bl-putt-e, a game with racquets and a tennis ball slung to a tall post, the players hitting the ball so as to wind it spirally round the post and prevent each other doing so.
BUMBOAT, *n. bum*-boat, a boat carrying provisions to vessels at a distance from shore; a broad, flat-bottomed boat used in Holland. (Dut.)
BUMKIN, *n. bum*-kin, a short boom standing from each bow; a small outrigger over the stern of a boat to extend the mizen; a boomkin [Naut.]. (Dut. *boom*, a log.)
BUMMALOE, *n. bum*-a-lo, the small fish, *Harpodon nehereus*, also known as the Bombay duck.
BUMMAREE, *n. bum*-a-ree, a factor in the fish trade; a moneylender (Slang).
BUMP, *n.* bump, a thump; a collision; a dull heavy blow; a swelling caused by a blow or collision; the sound of the collision; a protuberance on the cranium supposed by phrenologists to indicate mental or moral qualities: *v.t.* to strike heavily against anything large or solid: *v.i.* to strike. **Bumped. Bumping. Bumps.** (From the sound.)
BUMP, *n.* bump, the boom of the bittern: *v.i.* to make a loud or hollow noise like the bittern. **Bumped. Bumping. Bumps.**
BUMPER, *n. bump*-er, a cup or glass filled to the brim; a crowded house at a theatre.
BUMPINESS, *n. bump*-e-ness, irregularity of surface.
BUMPKIN, *n. bump*-kin, a bumkin.
BUMPKIN, *n. bump*-kin, an awkward heavy rustic; a country lout.
BUMPKINLY, *a. bump*-kin-le, clownish.
BUMPTIOUS, *a. bump*-shus, noisily self-assertive.
BUMPY, *a. bump*-e, abounding in bumps.
BUN, *n.* bun, a small round, flat, soft cake. (O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling.)
BUNCH, *n.* bunsh, a hard lump; a hunch; a cluster, or a number of the same things growing or tied together; a knot; a tuft: *v.i.* to swell out in a bunch; to be protuberant or round: *v.t.* to form or tie in a bunch or bunches. **Bunched. Bunches. Bunching.** (Dan. *bunke*, a heap.)
BUNCH-BACKED, *a. bunsh*-bakt, having a bunch on the back.
BUNCHINESS, *n. bunsh*-e-ness, the state of being bunchy.
BUNCHY, *a. bunsh*-e, growing in bunches; having tufts.
BUNCOMBE, *n. bun*-kom, bunkum.
BUNDLE, *n. bun*-dl, a number of things bound together loosely; anything wrapped in a convenient form for conveyance: *v.t.* to tie in a bundle; to pack off unceremoniously: *v.i.* to depart hurriedly or confusedly; to sleep together without undressing. **Bundled. Bundles. Bundling.** (A.S. *byndele*.)
BUNG, *n.* bung, a stopper for the hole in a cask; a shive: *v.t.* to stop the hole of a cask with a bung; to close up. **Bunged. Bunging. Bungs.** (Dut. *bonde*.)
BUNGALOW, *n. bung*-ga-lo, an Indian country house of a single floor, usually built of very light materials; a one-story house. (Hind. *bangala*.)
BUNGHOLE, *n. bung*-hole, the hole in a cask to fill it by.
BUNGLE, *v.t. bung*-gl, to perform clumsily: *v.i.* to make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly: *n.* a botch; a clumsy performance. **Bungled. Bungles. Bungling.** (Perhaps from Scand. *bangla*.)
BUNGLER, *n. bung*-gler, a clumsy awkward workman.
BUNGLING, *a. bung*-gling, clumsy; awkward; ill done.
BUNGLINGLY, *ad. bung*-gling-le, in a bungling manner.
BUNGVENT, *n. bung*-vent, the spile-hole in a bung.
BUNION, *n. bun*-yon, an excrescence on the big toe. (O.Fr. *buigne*, a bump.)
BUNK, *n.* bungk, a frame of boards for a bed; a shelf for sleeping on; a sleeping-berth; a piece of timber across a shed. (Scand. *bunke*, a coop.)
BUNK, *v.t.* bungk, to get away; to clear off. **Bunked. Bunking. Bunks.**
BUNKAGE, *n. bungk*-aje, the charge for coaling [Naut.].
BUNKER, *n. bung*-ker, a large bin for coals; a stowage place for coals in steamships; a bench; a sandy hollow; an obstruction on a golf course.
BUNKERED, *a. bungk*-erd, stopped by a bunker [Golf]; in a difficult place.
BUNKUM, *n. bung*-kum, speech spoken merely to please one's supporters or constituents and secure their votes; mere talk; nonsense. (Buncombe, a district in N. Carolina with a constituency, to please whom a member of theirs once boasted he had made a speech in Congress.)
BUNNY, *n. bun*-ne, a rabbit. (Gael. *bun*, a stump.)
BUNODONT, *a. bew*-no-dohnt, having tuberculated molar teeth. (Gr. *bounos*, hill, and *odont*.)
BUNSEN, *n. boon*-sen, a gas burner for heating purposes in which gas and air are burnt together. (Named after Bunsen, the inventor.)
BUNT, *n.* bunt, the stinking-smut of wheat due to the spores of *Tilletia tritici*.
BUNT, *n.* bunt, the middle part or cavity of a sail [Naut]; the bag of a fishing net: *v.i.* to swell out, as a sail. **Bunted. Bunting. Bunts.**
BUNT, *v.t.* bunt, to push; to push with horns. **Bunted. Bunting. Bunts.**
BUNTING, *n. bunt*-ing, a bird of the genera *Emberiza*, *Calcarius* or *Plectrophenax*.
BUNTING, *n. bunt*-ing, a thin woollen fabric of which the flags of ships are made; a ship's flags.
BUNTLINE, *n. bunt*-lin, a rope attached to the foot-rope of a sail to turn it up forward.
BUNYIP, *n. bun*-yip, a mythical monster of the swamp. (Australian native word.)
BUOY, *n.* boy, a floating sea-mark, as a cask, moored over a spot, to indicate a shoal, a rock, or any sunken object: *v.t.* to keep afloat; to bear up; to sustain; to keep from sinking; to fix buoys as a direction to mariners. **Lifebuoy**, a float to sustain persons who have fallen overboard, till relief can be brought them. **Buoyrope**, the rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor. **Buoyed. Buoying. Buoys.** (Dut. *boei*, a buoy.)
BUOYAGE, *n. boy*-aje, the placing of buoys.
BUOYANCY, *n. boy*-an-se, capacity for floating lightly; specific lightness; elasticity of spirit, as in cheerfulness.
BUOYANT, *a. boy*-ant, floating; light; that will not sink; cheerful.
BUOYANTLY, *ad. boy*-ant-le, in a buoyant manner.
BUPHAGA, *n. bew*-fa-ga, the beef-eater, a bird which preys upon larvæ beneath the hide of cattle. (Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *phago*, eat.)
BUPRESTIDANS, *n.pl.* bew-*pres*-tid-anz, insects of a brilliant metallic splendour. (Gr.)
BUR, *n.* bur, a prickly fruit or flower-head; a badly burnt brick; any rough knob; burr.
BURBOT, *n. bur*-bot, a fish of the genus *Lota*.
BURDASH, *n. burd*-ash, a sash with a fringe.
BURDEN, *n. bur*-den, something borne or carried; a load; anything that is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive to bear; quantity that a ship will carry; cargo: *v.t.* to load; to encumber; to oppress. **Burdened. Burdening. Burdens.** (A.S. *byrthen*.)
BURDEN, *n. bur*-den, the verse repeated in a song at the end of each verse; the chorus; that which is often repeated; the main topic. (Fr. *bourdon*, a hum.)
BURDENSOME, *a. bur*-dn-sum, heavy to be borne; cumbersome; wearisome; oppressive.
BURDENSOMELY, *ad. bur*-dn-sum-le, in a burdensome manner.
BURDENSOMENESS, *n. bur*-dn-sum-ness, the quality of being burdensome.
BURDOCK, *n. bur*-dok, a plant of the genus *Arctium*. (*Bur*, and *dock*.)
BUREAU, *n.* bew-*roh*: *pl.* **Bureaux**, a writing-table with drawers for papers; also a chest of drawers; a place or office for the transaction particularly of public business; a government department. (Fr.)
BUREAUCRACY, *n.* bew-*roh*-kra-se, the system of government administration in departments, each under the control of a chief; government by officials. (Fr. *bureaucratie*.)

BUREAUCRAT, *n.* bew-*roh*-krat, an advocate of bureaucracy; an official.
BUREAUCRATIC, *a.* bew-ro-*krat*-ik, relating to bureaucracy.
BUREAUCRATIST, *n.* bew-*roh*-krat-ist, a bureaucrat.
BURETTE, *n.* bew-*ret*, a graduated vessel for dividing a given portion of any liquid into equal parts. (Fr.)
BURG, *n.* burg, a fortified place; a borough; a town. (A.S.)
BURGAGE, *n. burg*-aje, a tenure in socage proper to cities and towns, whereby lands or tenements are held of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent. (Fr.)
BURGAMOT, *n. burg*-a-mot, bergamot.
BURGANET, *n. bur*-gan-et, a kind of helmet. (Burgundy.)
BURGEE, *n.* bur-*jee*, a broad swallow-tailed pennant used as the distinguishing flag of a yacht club; a swallow-tailed flag.
BURGEE, *n.* bur-*jee*, a kind of small coal.
BURGEOIS, *n. boorj*-wah, a burgess; bourgeois.
BURGEOIS, *n.* bur-*joyz*, a species of type.
BURGEON, *v.i. bur*-jun, to sprout. **Burgeoned. Burgeoning. Burgeons.** (Fr.)
BURGESS, *n. bur*-jes, a borough freeman; a borough voter; a representative in parliament; a magistrate. (O.Fr. *burgeis*.)
BURGESS-SHIP, *n. bur*-jes-ship, the condition of a burgess.
BURGGRAVE, *n. burg*-grave, in Germany, a governor of a town or castle; later, an hereditary title of nobility. (Ger. *burggraf*, lord of a castle.)
BURGH, *n. burr*-a, borough. **Royal burgh,** a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. **Burgh of barony,** in Scotland, a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior, and subject to the government of magistrates. **Parliamentary burgh,** a town that by itself or with others is represented in parliament.
BURGHAL, *a. burg*-al, pertaining to a burgh.
BURGHBOTE, *n. burg*-bote, a contribution formerly levied for building or repairing a town's defences.
BURGHER, *n. burg*-er, an inhabitant or freeman of a borough. (Dut. *burger*.)
BURGHERSHIP, *n. burg*-er-ship, the privilege of a burgher.
BURGH-MASTER, *n. burg*-mahs-ter, a burgomaster; an official in tin mines.
BURGH-MOTE, *n. burg*-mote, a borough court. (A.S. *burg*, and *mote*, assembly.)
BURGLAR, *n. burg*-lar, one who commits burglary. (Low L. *burgulātor*.)
BURGLARIOUS, *a.* burg-*layr*-e-us, pertaining to burglary.
BURGLARIOUSLY, *ad.* burg-*layr*-e-us-le, in the manner of a burglar.
BURGLARY, *n. burg*-la-re, the act or crime of breaking into a house by night, with intent to commit felony. (Low L. *burglaria*.)
BURGLE, *v.t. bur*-gl, to break into a house at night. **Burgled. Burgles. Burgling.**
BURGOMASTER, *n. burg*-o-mahs-ter, the chief magistrate of a Dutch, German or Flemish municipal town. (Dut. *burgemeester*.)
BURGOMASTER, *n. burg*-o-mahst-er, the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*.
BURGONET, *n. burg*-o-net, burganet; a steel cap; a helmet with a visor. (Fr.)
BURGOO, *n.* bur-*goo*, a thick oatmeal gruel made at sea.
BURGRAVE, *n. bur*-grave, a burggrave.
BURGUNDY, *n. bur*-gun-de, a kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France, where it is made.
BURGUNDY-PITCH, *n. bur*-gun-de-pitch, a resin from *Abies pectinata*, the silver fir.
BURIAL, *n. berr*-e-al, the act of burying, especially a dead person; a funeral. **Burial board,** the public authority controlling a cemetery. **Burial ground,** a cemetery. **Burial place,** a place set apart for burial. **Burial service,** the Church service for burials. (A.S. *byrgels*, a grave.)

BURIN, *n. bew*-rin, a graver; a tool for engraving. (Fr.)
BURK, *v.t.* burk, to murder, particularly by suffocation; to smother quietly, and get rid of; to avoid discussion; to hush up. **Burked. Burking. Burks.** (Burke, an Irishman who, in 1828, committed such murders wholesale in Edinburgh, and sold the bodies for dissection.)

Burin.

BURL, *n.* burl, a small knot or end of thread in cloth: *v.t.* to pick burls from. **Burled. Burling. Burls.** (Fr. *bourre*, a flock of wool.)
BURLACE, *n. bur*-lace, burdelais, a variety of grape from the Bordeaux district. (Fr. *bourdelais*.)
BURLAP, *n. bur*-lap, a coarse canvas for packages.
BURLER, *n. burl*-er, a dresser of cloth.
BURLESQUE, *n.* bur-*lesk*, a ludicrous representation or contrast; a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous, as when the trifling is treated seriously, or the serious, or rather mock serious, with levity: *v.t.* to turn to ridicule: *a.* tending to excite laughter by burlesque. **Burlesqued. Burlesques. Burlesquing.** (Fr. from It.)
BURLETTA, *n.* bur-*let*-ta, a comic opera; a musical farce.
BURLINESS, *n. bur*-le-ness, the state of being burly.
BURLY, *a. bur*-le, bulky; robust; boisterous. (A.S. *būr*, a lady's bower; the idea being of a person fitted for such a place by good appearance.)
BURN, *n.* burn, a brook; a bourn.
BURN, *n.* burn, a bodily hurt or injury caused by fire; the operation of burning or baking, as in brick-making: *v.i.* to be on fire; to glow; to act with destructive violence; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to feel excess of heat: *v.t.* to consume or injure with fire; to subject to the action of fire; to affect, as by the action of fire; to consume chemically; to cauterize. **Burn one's fingers,** to suffer from speculating or interfering in other men's matters. **Burned. Burning. Burns. Burnt.** (A.S. *byrnan*.)
BURNER, *n. burn*-er, the device by which a flame is controlled.
BURNET, *n. burn*-et, a plant of the genus *Poterium*; a moth of the genus *Zygæna*. (Fr.)
BURNING, *a. burn*-ing, much heated; scorching; powerful; vehement; exciting. **Burning glass,** a glass so formed as to concentrate the sun's rays to a focus and produce intense heat. **Burning mirror,** a concave mirror, usually of metal, which concentrates the sun's rays to a focus with similar effect.
BURNISH, *n. burn*-ish, polish; brightness; lustre: *v.i.* to grow bright: *v.t.* to polish by friction; to make bright. **Burnished. Burnishing. Burnishes.** (Fr. *brunir*, to make brown.)
BURNISHER, *n. burn*-ish-er, a person who burnishes; an instrument used in polishing, of different kinds.
BURNOOSE, *n. burn*-oose, *or* bur-*noose*, a hooded cloak worn by Arabs. (Ar. a high cap.)
BURNT, *a.* burnt, treated with fire, as burnt wine.
BURNT-EAR, *n. burnt*-eer, a disease in corn caused by the fungus *Uredo carbo*, in which the ear seems black as if burnt.
BURNT-OFFERING, *n. burnt*-of-fer-ing, a burnt sacrifice.
BURNT-SACRIFICE, *n. burnt*-sak-re-fyce, an offering by fire on an altar.
BURNT-SIENNA, *n. burnt*-se-*en*-na, an orange-red pigment produced by burning sienna.
BURNT-STONE, *n. burnt*-stone, a cornelian, as if acted on by fire, found in ruins.
BURR, *n.* bur, the lobe or lap of the ear; the round knob of a horn next a deer's head; a rough edge; a roughness; the sweetbread; a triangular chisel; a round iron ring used with a cannon, and also with a lance; the full sound of the letter R; a bur; the burdock. (Perhaps from Friesian, *burre*, a burr.)
BURRAS-PIPE, *n. burr*-ras-pipe, a tube in which to keep corroding powders.

BUR-REED, *n. bur*-reed, a plant of the genus *Sparganium.*
BURREL, *n. bur*-rel, a sort of pear. (O.Fr. *burel,* reddish.)
BURREL-FLY, *n. bur*-rel-fli, the breeze-fly.
BURREL-SHOT, *n. bur*-rel-shot, a sort of case-shot. (Fr. *bourreler,* to torment.)
BURRHEL, *n. bur*-rel, the wild sheep of the Himalayas, the bharal, *Ovis nahura.*
BURRO, *n. bur*-ro, a donkey. (U.S. from Sp.)
BURROCK, *n. bur*-rok, a small weir for entrapping fish.
BURROW, *n. bur*-ro, a hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation: *v.t.* to excavate a burrow; to work a way underground. Burrowed. Burrowing. Burrows. (Borough.)
BURROW-DUCK, *n. burr*-ro-duk, the sheldrake.
BURROWER, *n. bur*-ro-er, a dweller in burrows.
BURROWING-OWL, *n. bur*-ro-ing-owl, the owl, *Athene cunicularia,* which dwells in burrows.
BURR-PUMP, *n. bur*-pump, a large kind of pump [Naut.].
BURRY, *a. bur*-e, covered with hooked spines.
BURSAR, *n. burs*-ar, a treasurer or purser; a student who holds a bursary. (Mediæval L. *bursa,* a purse.)
BURSARSHIP, *n. burs*-ar-ship, the office of a bursar.
BURSARY, *n. burs*-ar-e, the treasury of a college or monastery; in the Scottish universities and college schools, a grant, by competition or presentation, from an endowment for a longer or shorter term to a student, to aid him in the prosecution of his studies; a scholarship.
BURSE, *n.* burse, a purse; an exchange.
BURSIFORM, *a. bur*-se-form, shaped like a purse.
BURST, *n.* burst, a sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rent; a sprint: *v.i.* to break or fly open suddenly and with violence; to disrupt violently; to explode; to break, rush forth, or fall upon suddenly or with violence: *v.t.* to break or rend open with violence. Burst. Bursting. Bursts. (A.S. *berstan.*)
BURSTWORT, *n. burst*-wurt, the rupture-wort, *Herniaria glabra.*
BURT, *n.* burt, a flat fish of the turbot kind. (Dial. Eng.)
BURTHEN, *n.* and *v.t. bur*-then, burden. Burthened. Burthening. Burthens.
BURTON, *n. bur*-ton, a small tackle formed by two blocks.
BUR-WEED, *n. bur*-weed, the plant *Galium aparine.*
BURY, *n. berr*-re, a burgh; a hillock; a clump of trees. (A.S. *byrig,* burg.)
BURY, *v.t. ber*-re, to inter with funeral rights in a grave; to cover with earth, &c.; to hide; to withdraw into seclusion; to forget and forgive. Bury the hatchet, as among the American Indians, to lay aside the instruments of war, and make peace. Buried. Buries. Burying. (A.S. *byrgan.*)
BURYING, *n. ber*-re-ing, interment; burial.
BURYING-GROUND, *n. ber*-re-ing-ground, a cemetery.
BURYING-PLACE, *n. ber*-re-ing-place, a sepulchre.
BUS, *n.* bus, an omnibus.
BUSBY, *n. buz*-be, the tall cap of bearskin, black sable fur or black Persian lambskin, worn by certain regiments in the British army.
BUSH, *n.* bush, a thick shrub; the bough of a tree; a cluster of shrubs; a branch of ivy hung out as a tavern sign; a wild uncultivated forest region; anything like a bush; the tail of a fox: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to prop up with bushes. Beat about the bush, not to set straightforwardly to work. Bushed. Bushes. Bushing. (Scand.)
BUSH, *n.* bush, a circle of metal let into round holes or orifices, or into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to reduce wear by friction; a thimble (U.S.): *v.t.* to furnish a block with a bush. Bushed. Bushes. Bushing. (Dut. *bus,* a box.)
BUSHBUCK, *n. bush*-buk, an antelope of the genus *Tragelaphus.*
BUSHCAT, *n. bush*-cat, the serval, *Felis serval.*
BUSHEL, *n. bush*-el, a dry measure of eight gallons. (O.Fr. *boissel.*)
BUSHEL, *n. bush*-el, the bush in the nave of a wheel.
BUSHELAGE, *n. bush*-el-aje, a duty payable by the bushel.
BUSHELER, *n. bush*-el-er, a clothes-repairer. (U.S.)
BUSHFIGHTING, *n. bush*-fite-ing, firing here and there from behind bushes.
BUSH-HARROW, *n. bush*-har-ro, a harrow of three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.
BUSHINESS, *n. bush*-e-ness, the quality of being bushy.
BUSHMAN, *n. bush*-man, a woodsman; a settler in bushland. Bushmen or Bosjesmans, a native tribe of South Africa. (Dut. *boschman.*)
BUSHRANGER, *n. bush*-raynj-er, in Australia, one who has taken to the bush and lives by robbery.
BUSHY, *a. bush*-e, full of branches; thick and spreading; overgrown with shrubs.
BUSILY, *ad. biz*-ze-le, actively; officiously.
BUSINESS, *n. biz*-ness, employment; occupation; trade; profession; concerns or affairs; duty; a matter: *a.* relating to business. To do the business for a man, to kill, destroy, or ruin him. To make it one's business, to see to it.
BUSINESS-LIKE, *a. biz*-ness-like, done accurately and punctually as if one knew his business.
BUSK, *n.* busk, a piece of steel, whalebone, &c., to strengthen corsets in front.
BUSK, *v.t.* busk, to prepare; to dress. Busked. Busking. Busks. (Scand.)
BUSKED, *a.* buskt, wearing a busk.
BUSKIN, *n. busk*-in, a kind of half-boot, anciently worn by actors in tragedy, and furnished with high soles; the tragic drama. (O.Fr.)
BUSKINED, *a. busk*-ind, wearing the buskin; pertaining to tragedy.
BUSKY, *a. busk*-e, woody; bosky.
BUSS, *n.* bus, a loud playful kiss: *v.t.* to kiss. Bussed. Busses. Bussing. (Fr. *baisir,* to kiss.)
BUSS, *n.* bus, a two-masted herring lugger with the mizen smaller than the mainsail. (Dut. *buis,* a small vessel.)
BUST, *n.* bust, the human figure, or a representation of it, in sculpture, comprising the head, neck, shoulders, and breast; the chest. (Fr.)
BUSTARD, *n. bust*-ard, a bird of the genus *Otis.* The great bustard, the largest land bird of Europe. (O.Fr. *bistarde.*)
BUSTLE, *n. bus*-sl, hurry; great stir; tumult: *v.i.* to stir about fussily; to be actively and confusedly busy. Bustled. Bustles. Bustling. (Scand.)
BUSTLE, *n. bus*-sl, a stuffed pad to pouch a woman's skirt behind.
BUSTLER, *n. bus*-sler, an active, stirring person.
BUSY, *a. biz*-ze, very closely engaged; actively employed; diligent; marked by activity; meddling: *v.t.* to occupy; to make or keep busy. Busied. Busies. Busying. (A.S. *bysig.*)
BUSYBODY, *n. biz*-ze-*bod*-e, a meddling officious person.
BUSYNESS, *n. biz*-ze-ness, the state of being busy.
BUT, *conj.* but, except; unless; except that; which not; yet; nevertheless; than: *prep.* except: *ad.* only. (A.S. *būtan.*)
BUTCHER, *n. bootsh*-er, a dealer in meat; one whose business is to slaughter animals for food; one who delights in slaughter or deeds of blood; one who kills men needlessly: *v.t.* to slaughter animals for food; to murder with cruelty; to slaughter inhumanly. Butchered. Butchering. Butchers. (O.Fr. *bochier,* a slayer of goats.)
BUTCHER-BIRD, *n. bootsh*-er-burd, a bird of the genus *Lanius,* a shrike.
BUTCHER-ROW, *n. bootsh*-er-ro, a row of shambles.
BUTCHER'S-BROOM, *n. bootsh*-erz-broom, the knee-holly, *Ruscus aculeatus.*
BUTCHERY, *n. bootsh*-er-e, the business of a butcher; the place where animals are killed; murder of unusual barbarity; great slaughter, with cruelty.
BUTLER, *n. but*-ler, the principal manservant, who has charge of the wines, plate, &c.; a bottler. (Middle Eng. *boteler.*)
BUTLERAGE, *n. but*-ler-aje, a duty on wine imported, so called as being originally paid to the king's butler.
BUTLERSHIP, *n. but*-ler-ship, the office of a butler.
BUTLERY, *n. but*-ler-e, a butler's pantry; a larder.
BUTMENT, *n. but*-ment, an abutment.
BUTT, *n.* but, the end of a thing; the thick and heavy end; a mark to shoot at; an object to aim at; the mound behind a target; an object of ridicule; goal; limit; a push or thrust given by the head of an animal; a hide from the back and sides: *v.t.* to strike with the head, as a ram. Butted. Butting. Butts. (O.Fr. *boter,* to push, strike.)

BUTT, *n.* but, a flat fish, such as sole, plaice, etc.
BUTT, *n.* but, a large cask ; a liquid measure of 126 gallons of wine, or 108 gallons of beer. (Fr. *botte*, a cask.)
BUTTE, *n.* but, a ridge ; a hill with a flat top.
BUTT-END, *n. but*-end, the thick and heavy end.
BUTTER, *n. but*-ter, the fatty substance obtained from cream by churning ; any substance of the consistence of butter : *v.t.* to spread with butter ; to flatter : *v.i.* to increase the stakes at every throw or every game. **Butter and eggs**, the name of several plants with two shades of yellow in the flower. **Buttered. Buttering. Butters.** (A.S. *butere.*)
BUTTER-BIRD, *n. but*-ter-burd, the rice-bunting ; the bobolink.
BUTTERBOAT, *n. but*-ter-boat, a small sauce tureen.
BUTTERBUMP, *n. but*-ter-bump, the bittern.
BUTTERBUR, *n. but*-ter-bur, the plant *Petasites vulgaris.*
BUTTERCUP, *n. but*-ter-kup, a ranunculus, with a cup-like yellow flower.
BUTTER-DOCK, *n. but*-ter-dok, the plant *Rumex obtusifolius.*
BUTTERFINGERS, *n. but*-ter-*fing*-ers, one who cannot hold catches ; one who is clumsy with the hands.
BUTTERFISH, *n. but*-ter-fish, one of the blennies *Centronotus gunnellus.*
BUTTERFLOWER, *n. but*-ter-flou-er, a flower that reflects yellow on the skin.
BUTTERFLY, *n. but*-ter-fli, any specimen of Lepidoptera with clubbed antennæ ; a flighty, thoughtless person. **Butterfly nut**, a thumbscrew with two wings. (Said to be named from *Gonepteryx rhamni*, the brimstone butterfly, formerly known as the butter fly.)
BUTTERINE, *n. but*-ter-in, oleomargarine ; a compound of a product of fat and milk, or of butter, milk, and yolks of eggs, sold and used as butter.
BUTTERINESS, *n. but*-ter-e-ness, similarity to butter.
BUTTERIS, *n. but*-ter-is, a knife for paring a horse's hoof.
BUTTERKNIFE, *n. but*-ter-nife, a knife to cut butter with.
BUTTERMAN, *n. but*-ter-man, a retailer of butter.
BUTTERMILK, *n. but*-ter-milk, the acid-flavoured milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.
BUTTERMOULD, *n. but*-ter-mohld, a mould in which butter is shaped and stamped.
BUTTERNUT, *n. but*-ter-nut, the nut of the genus *Caryocar.*
BUTTER-PRINT, *n. but*-ter-print, carved pieces of wood for rolling small pats of butter.
BUTTER-SCOTCH, *n. but*-ter-skotch, a toffee made of sugar and butter, scotched (heated almost to scorching) together.
BUTTER-STAMP, *n. but*-ter-stamp, a carved piece of wood to stamp butter.
BUTTER-TOOTH, *n. but*-ter-tooth, a broad foretooth.
BUTTER-TREE, *n. but*-ter-tre, an African plant of the genus *Butyrospermum*, the nuts of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter.
BUTTERWIFE, *n. but*-ter-wife, a butterwoman.
BUTTERWOMAN, *n. but*-ter-woom-an, a woman who sells butter.
BUTTERWORT, *n. but*-ter-wurt, a marsh plant with oil-secreting prickles, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*
BUTTERY, *a. but*-ter-e, having the qualities or appearance of butter ; not grasping firmly : *n.* a storeroom for provisions and liquors ; in some colleges, a refreshment-room for the students. (O.Fr. *boterie*, a wine-store.)
BUTTOCK, *n. but*-tok, the rump or protuberant part behind ; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern : *v.t.* to throw a wrestler by using the buttock. **Buttocked. Buttocking. Buttocks.** (Butt.)
BUTTON, *n. but*-tn, a knob ; a small ball ; a disk of metal, or other substance, to fasten the dress : *v.t.* to fasten with buttons ; to furnish with buttons. **Buttoned. Buttoning. Buttons.** (Fr. *bouton.*)
BUTTON-BUSH, *n. but*-tn-bush, the North American shrub, *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*
BUTTONHOLE, *n. but*-tn-hole, a hole or loop to admit a button ; a flower or nosegay worn in the buttonhole, or in the breast : *v.t.* to detain in conversation. **Buttonholed. Buttonholes. Buttonholing.**
BUTTONHOOK, *n. but*-tn-hook, a hook for drawing a button through the buttonhole.
BUTTON-MOULD, *n. but*-tn-mohld, a wooden blank over which the material is stretched to make the button complete.
BUTTONS, *n. but*-onz, the plant tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.*
BUTTONS, *n. but*-tnz, a page in livery.
BUTTONWEED, *n. but*-tn-weed, the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.*
BUTTONWOOD, *n. but*-tn-wood, the western plane-tree of North America, *Platanus occidentalis.*
BUTTONY, *a. but*-tn-e, having many buttons.
BUTTRESS, *n. but*-tress, an abutment of masonry, to strengthen and support a wall ; any prop or support : *v.t.* to support by a buttress ; to prop. **Buttressed. Buttresses. Buttressing.** (O.Fr. *bouterez*, props.)

Buttress.

BUTTRICE, *n. but*-tris, a butteris.
BUTTS, *n.pl.* buts, a place for archery ; a rifle-range ; short ridges left at the corners of a field in ploughing ; sides of the thickest sole-leather.
BUTTY, *n. but*-te, a deputy ; a term applied to an equal dividend system among labourers. **Butty gang**, a body of navvies who contract to do a given piece of work on that system. (Dial. Eng.)
BUTYRACEOUS, *a.* bew-tir-*ay*-shus, having the qualities of butter ; buttery. (L. *butyrum*, butter.)
BUTYRATE, *n. bew*-tir-ate, a salt of butyric acid.
BUTYRIC, *a.* bew-*tir*-rik, relating to or derived from butter. **Butyric acid**, a colourless acid liquid, with a rancid smell, found in butter.
BUTYRINE, *n. bew*-tir-rin, a peculiarly oily matter existing in butter, associated with oleine and stearine.
BUTYROUS, *a. bew*-tir-rus, butyraceous.
BUXEOUS, *a. buks*-e-us, pertaining to the box-tree. (L. *buxus*, the box-tree.)
BUXINE, *n. buks*-in, an alkaloid obtained from the box-tree.
BUXOM, *a. buks*-um, plump and comely ; healthy ; compliant. (A.S. *būgan*, to bend.)
BUXOMLY, *ad. buks*-um-le, in a buxom manner.
BUXOMNESS, *n. buks*-um-ness, the quality of being buxom.
BUY, *v.t.* by, to purchase or acquire by paying a price, or some equivalent ; to bribe : *v.i.* to treat about a purchase. **Buy in**, to buy for one's self what one has set up for sale. **Buy off**, to pay a price for release or non-opposition. **Buy out**, to buy off ; to purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock ; to obtain release from the army by a money payment. **Bought. Buying. Buys.** (A.S. *bycgan.*)
BUZZ, *n.* buz, the hum of a bee or fly ; a confused hum ; a report secretly spread about : *v.i.* to hum like a bee or fly ; to whisper ; to speak with a low hissing sound : *v.t.* to whisper ; to spread abroad secretly. **Buzzed. Buzzes. Buzzing.** (From the sound.)
BUZZARD, *n. buz*-zard, a rapacious but sluggish bird of prey of the genus *Buteo* ; a blockhead ; a dunce : *a.* senseless ; stupid. (Fr.)
BUZZARD-CLOCK, *n. buz*-zard-klok, the dorbeetle.
BUZZARDET, *n. buz*-zard-et, a species of hawk.
BUZZER, *n. buz*-zer, a secret whisperer or tattler ; a steam whistle ; a hooter ; a fog-horn.
BUZZING, *a. buz*-zing, resembling or making a buzz.
BUZZINGLY, *ad. buz*-zing-le, in a buzzing manner.
BY, *prep.* by, in the presence of ; at a short distance ; retired ; obscure ; out of the way ; incidental ; with ; through, as author, maker, cause, means ; according to ; in the measure or quantity of ; during ; not later than : *ad.* near ; aside ; away. **By and by**, in a short time after ; presently. **By one's self**, alone. **By-the-bye**, by the way, as a passing remark aside from the main subject. **By the way**, incidentally. **Stand by**, to stand near, or to support. (A.S. *bi.*)
BY, *a.* by, as a prefix, signifying side, secondary, private.
BY, or **BYE**, *n.* by, something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as, by-the-by or -bye.
BYARD, *n. by*-ard, a miner's breast-strap to drag sledges.
BY-BIDDER, *n. by*-bid-der, one who bids at an auction to tempt others to bid high.

BY-BLOW, *n.* *by*-blow, a side blow; an illegitimate child.
BY-BUSINESS, *n.* by-*biz*-ness, a secondary business.
BY-CONCERNMENT, *n.* *by*-kon-*sern*-ment, a secondary interest.
BY-CORNER, *n.* *by*-korn-er, a private corner.
BY-DESIGN, *n.* *by*-de-*syne*, a subsidiary purpose.
BY-DRINKING, *n.* *by*-dringk-ing, drinking between times.
BYE, by, as a prefix.
BYE, *n.* by a ball from which runs are obtained which passes the striker without touching his bat or his person and is neither a "wide" nor a "no ball." **Leg bye**, a similar ball which touches the striker's person but does not touch his bat or hand [Cricket]; the unplayed holes after the termination of a match [Golf].
BYE, *n.* by, one who is left out to play in the next round, when the competition is played in pairs.
BYE-BYE, *n.* *by-by*, good-night; good-bye.
BY-ELECTION, *n.* *by*-e-*lek*-shon, an election due to an unexpected vacancy.
BY-END, *n.* *by*-end, private selfish end.
BYGONE, *a. and n.* *by*-gawn, past; gone by: *n.pl.* the past; past affronts. **Let bygones be bygones**, let the past be forgotten.
BY-INTEREST, *n.* *by*-in-ter-est, private selfish interest.
BY-LANE, *n.* *by*-lane, a side lane.
BY-LAW, *n.* *by*-law, authoritative regulation of a corporation or society. (Scand. *bylag.*)
BY-MATTER, *n.* *by*-mat-ter, something incidental.
BY-NAME, *n.* *by*-name, a nickname; a name of reproach.
BY-PASS, *n.* *by*-pahss, a pipe or outlet used when the main supply is cut off.
BY-PASSAGE, *n.* *by*-pas-saje, a private or retired passage.
BYPATH, *n.* *by*-pahth, a private path; a path seldom used.
BY-PLAY, *n.* *by*-play, significant acting carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.
BY-PLOT, *n.* *by*-plot, a subsidiary plot.
BY-PRODUCT, *n.* *by*-prod-ukt, an incidental product of a main process.
BY-PURPOSE, *n.* *by*-pur-pus, indirect or concealed design.
BYRE, *n.* byre, a cow-house. (A.S. *byre*, a shed.)
BY-ROAD, *n.* *by*-road, an obscure or unfrequented road.
BY-SPEECH, *n.* *by*-speech, an incidental or casual speech.
BYSSINE, *a.* *bis*-sin, made of fine flax; like byssus.
BYSSOID, *a.* *bis*-soid, fringed, with the threads unequal in length.
BYSSOLITE, *n.* *bis*-so-lite, a fine fibrous tremolite; asbestos.
BYSSUS, *n.* *bis*-sus, among the ancients, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, either of linen, cotton, or silk; a tuft of filaments, by which certain shell-fish are attached to rocks; a tuft. (L. fine cloth, usually linen.)
BYSTANDER, *n.* *by*-stand-er, a looker-on; one standing by.
BY-STREET, *n.* *by*-street, a side street.
BY-STROKE, *n.* *by*-stroke, an incidental or sly stroke.
BY-VIEW, *n.* *by*-vew, a self-interested purpose.
BY-WALK, *n.* *by*-wawk, a secluded or private walk.
BY-WAY, *n.* *by*-way, a private or obscure way.
BY-WIPE, *n.* *by*-wipe, a secret stroke of sarcasm.
BYWORD, *n.* *by*-wurd, a common saying; a proverb; an object of derision. (A.S. *biword*, proverb.)
BYZANT, *n.* *biz*-ant, bezant; an ancient gold coin, so called from its being struck at Byzantium, now Constantinople.
BYZANTIAN, *n.* be-*zan*-shan, a Byzantine.
BYZANTINE, *a.* be-*zan*-tin, belonging or relating to Byzantium.

C

C is the third letter and second consonant of the English alphabet. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, it has a hard or close sound, like *k*; and before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a soft or sibilant sound, precisely like *s*. When combined with the letter *h*, it has three different sounds: the first is equivalent to *tsh*, as in *chair*, *church*; the second is equivalent to *k*, as in *character*, *chemistry*; and the third, occurring only in a few words, derived from the French, is equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*, *chemise*.

C, in *music*, when placed after the clef, is the mark of common time; and when a bar is perpendicularly drawn through it, *alla-breve* time, or a quicker movement, is indicated. C is also the first note of the diatonic scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians, and the *ut* of the French.

CAABA, *n.* *ka*-ah-ba, an ancient Arab temple at Mecca containing the black stone, alleged to have come from Paradise, which is the object of pilgrimage for all the Mohammedan world. (Ar. *kabah*, a square house.)

CAAING-WHALE, *n.* *cah*-ing-whale, *or* *caw*-ing-whale, the pilot whale.

CAB, *n.* kab, a Hebrew measure, equal to nearly three pints. (Heb. *qabab*, to dig out.)

CAB, *n.* kab, a small passenger conveyance licensed for hire; a cabriolet; a taxi; the covered part of a railway engine in which the driver and stoker stand.

CABAL, *n.* ka-*bal*, a small party united in some secret state intrigue; secret artifices of such a party; a clique: *v.i.* to plot for a secret purpose. **Caballed. Caballing. Cabals.** (Fr. *cabale*, intrigue.)

CABALA, *n.* *kab*-a-la, the secret science traditionally preserved, by which the rabbis affect to interpret the mystic sense of the words, letters, and very accents of Scripture; oral tradition; any mystic science. (Heb. *qabal*, to receive.)

CABALISM, *n.* *kab*-al-izm, occultism; the mystical interpretation of the Bible.

CABALIST, *n.* *kab*-a-list, a person skilled in the cabala.

CABALISTIC, *a.* kab-a-*list*-ik, pertaining to the cabala; containing an occult meaning.

CABALISTICAL, *a.* kab-a-*list*-ik-al, cabalistic.

CABALISTICALLY, *ad.* kab-a-*list*-ik-al-le, in a cabalistic manner.

CABALLER, *n.* ka-*bal*-ler, one who cabals; an intriguer.

CABALLINE, *a.* *kab*-al-line, fit for a horse. (L. *caballinus*, of horses.)

CABANA, *n.* kab-*ahn*-ya, a brand of cigars made in Havana and so named after the maker.

CABARET, *n.* *kab*-a-ray, *or* *kab*-a-ret, a tavern. **Cabaret show,** an entertainment of song and dancing given late at night in restaurants and imitating those of the Parisian cabarets. (Fr.)

CABAS, *n.* *kab*-a, *or* ka-*bah*, a basket made of rushes. (Fr.)

CABBAGE, *n.* *kab*-baje, the culinary plant *Brassica oleracea*. **Cabbage butterfly,** a species of *Pieris*. **Cabbage fly,** a species of *Anthomyia*. **Cabbage moth,** a species of *Mamestra*. **Sea cabbage,** seakale. (O.Fr. *caboche*, large-head.)

CABBAGE, *n.* *kab*-aje, shreds of cloth filched by tailors: *v.i.* to purloin, as small pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment. **Cabbaged. Cabbages. Cabbaging.**

CABBAGE-NET, *n.* *kab*-baje-net, a net to boil cabbage in.

CABBAGE-TREE, *n.* *kab*-baje-tre, a palm of the genus *Oreodoxa*.

CABBALA, *n.* *kab*-ba-la, cabala.

CABBLE, *v.t.* *kab*-bl, to smash into small pieces. **Cabbled. Cabbles. Cabbling.** (Dial. Eng.)

CABBY, *n.* *kab*-be, the driver of a cab [Slang].

CABEÇA, *n.* ka-*bay*-sa, the finest India silk. (Port.)

CABER, *n.* *kay*-ber, a stout pole with the bark on, hurled in the Highland games; a pole. (Gael. rafter.)

CABESSE, *n.* ka-*bess*, *or* ka-*bess*, cabeça.

CABIN, *n.* *kab*-in, a small room; a cottage or hut; an apartment in a ship: *v.i.* to live in a cabin: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin. **Cabin boy,** one who waits on the officers of a ship. **Cabined. Cabining. Cabins.** (Fr. *cabane*.)

CABINET, *n.* *kab*-in-et, a closet or small room; a private room, in which consultations are held; the secret council of a monarch; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a state; a piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors; a place where things of value are deposited for safe keeping. **Cabinet council,** a council held with privacy; a council of cabinet ministers. **Cabinet edition,** an edition between the library and popular editions. **Cabinet minister,** a member of a cabinet. **Cabinet photograph,** a photograph measuring $3\frac{7}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. **Cabinet picture,** a small carefully finished picture. (Fr.)

CABINETED, *a.* *kab*-in-et-ed, in close conference with another.

CABINETMAKER, *n.* *kab*-in-et-make-er, one who makes the finer kinds of household furniture.

CABIR, *n.* *kay*-ber, *pl.* Cabiri, ka-*by*-ry, certain divinities to whom mystic honours were paid in Lemnos and other islands in connection with nature worship, fire, corn, and the vine. (L.)

CABIRIAN, *a.* ka-*bir*-e-an, cabiric.

CABIRIC, *a.* ka-*bir*-ik, pertaining to the Cabiri.

CABLE, *n.* *kay*-bl, a long strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor; a number of insulated wires protected in a sheath for submarine or underground telegraphy; a wreathed circular moulding, resembling a rope [Arch.]: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; to send a message by telegraph cable. **Cable moulding,** a moulding made to resemble the twisted appearance of a cable [Arch.]. **Cable tramway,** a tram road on which the cars are moved by means of an endless cable. **Cabled. Cables. Cabling.** (Fr. *cable*.)

CABLE, *n.* *kay*-bl, a measure of 100 fathoms; the tenth of a nautical mile.

CABLEGRAM, *n.* *kay*-bl-gram, a message by submarine cable.

CABLE-LAID, *a.* *kay*-bl-lade, twisted like a cable, with three ropes twisted to the left, each rope of three strands twisted to the right.

CABLET, *n.* *kay*-blet, a little cable; a tow-rope.

CABLE-TIER, *n.* *kay*-bl-teer, the place where the cables are kept coiled up; coils of cable [Naut.].

CABMAN, *n.* *kab*-man, the driver of a cab.

CABOB, *n.* ka-*bob*, an oriental dish of meat roasted with spices: *v.t.* to cook such a dish. **Cabobbed. Cabobbing. Cabobs.** (Per. *kab*, an ox.)

CABOCHED, *a.* ka-*boshd*, showing an animal's head affronté, without any of the neck [Her.]. (O.Fr.)

CABOCHON, *n.* kab-o-*shawn*, any jewel shaped like a carbuncle but without facets. (Fr.)

CABOODLE, *n.* ka-*boo*-dl, all; the whole crowd of people [Slang].

CABOOSE, *n.* ka-*boose*, the kitchen of a ship; a box that covers the chimney in a ship. (Dut.)

CABOTAGE, *n.* *kab*-o-tage, the coasting-trade; shore-navigation. (Fr.)

CAB-RANK, *n.* *kab*-rank, a place for cabs to wait for hirers.

CABRIOLET, *n.* kab-re-o-*lay*, a one-horsed covered carriage; a cab. (Fr. *cabriole*, the leap of a goat.)

CABRIT, *n.* *kab*-rit, the prongbuck antelope.

CAB-STAND, *n.* *kab*-stand, a cab-rank.

CABURN, *n.* *kab*-urn, a small line of spun-yarn.

CACAO, *n.* ka-*kay*-o, *or* ka-*kah*-o, the chocolate-tree. (Sp.)

CACAO-BUTTER, *n.* ka-*kay*-o-*but*-ter, a fixed oil from the seeds of the chocolate-tree.

CACHÆMIA, *n.* ka-*kee*-me-a, bad state of the blood. (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *haima*, blood.)

CACHALOT, *n.* *kash*-a-lot, *or* *kash*-a-lo, the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*. (Fr.)

CACHE, *n.* kash, a hiding place for concealing provisions or goods. (Fr. *cacher*, to hide.)

CACHECTICAL, *a.* ka-*kek*-tik-al, having an ill habit of body. (L. *cachecticus*, consumptive.)

CACHET, *n.* *kash*-ay, a seal; a distinctive mark. **Lettre de cachet**, in France, before the revolution, a royal warrant for the imprisonment of a person without being brought to trial. (Fr.)

CACHEXY, *n.* ka-*kek*-se, a bad state of the body. (Gr. *kachexia*, morbid state of the body.)

CACHINNATION, *n.* kak-in-*nay*-shon, loud laughter. (L. *cachinnātio*, immoderate laughter.)

CACHOLONG, *n.* *kash*-o-long, a white opaque variety of opal. (Fr.)

CACHOU, *n.* ka-*shoo*, a little pill to purify the breath. (Fr.)

CACHUCHA, *n.* ka-*choo*-chah, a Spanish dance like the bolero. (Sp.)

CACHUNDE, *n.* ka-*choon*-day, an aromatic medicine in great repute among the Chinese and Indians. (Sp.)

CACIQUE, *n.* ka-*seek*, a native chief of Mexico and Central America.

CACK, *v.i.* kak, to ease the body by stool: *n.* human excrement. **Cacked. Cacking. Cacks.** (L. *caco*, to wish to go to stool.)

CACKEREL, *n.* *kak*-er-el, a species of fish.

CACKLE, *n.* *kak*-kl, the noise of a goose; idle talk: *v.i.* to make a noise as a goose; to laugh with a cackle; to talk idly; to tattle. **Cackled. Cackles. Cackling.** (Dan. *kagle.*)

CACOCHYMIC, *a.* kak-o-*kim*-ik, affected with cacochymy.

CACOCHYMICAL, *a.* kak-o-*kim*-ik-al, cacochymic.

CACOCHYMY, *n.* *kak*-o-kim-e, a diseased state of the fluids of the body, especially the blood. (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *chyme.*)

CACODEMON, *n.* kak-o-*de*-mon, a bad dream or nightmare; a wicked sprite; the twelfth house [Astrol.]. (Gr. *kakodaimon.*)

CACODOXY, *n.* *kak*-o-dok-se, erroneous opinion. (Gr. *kakodoxia*, heterodoxy.)

CACODYL, *n.* *kak*-o-dil, an oily, highly inflammable compound, forming salts, and also known as tetramethyldiarsenid. (Gr. *kakōdēs*, bad-smelling.)

CACOEPY, *n.* ka-ko-*ee*-pe, *or* kak-*oh*-e-pe, false pronunciation of words. (Gr. *kakos*, and *epos*, word.)

CACOETHES, *n.* kak-o-*ee*-theez, a bad habit. **Cacoethes scribendi**, a diseased propensity or itch for writing. (Gr. *kakoēthēs*, malicious.)

CACOGASTRIC, *a.* kak-o-*gas*-trik, dyspeptic.

CACOGRAPHY, *n.* ka-*kog*-ra-fe, bad writing or spelling. (Gr. *kakos*, and *grapho*, write.)

CACOLET, *n.* *kak*-o-lay, *or* -let, a mule-chair. (Fr.)

CACOLOGY, *n.* ka-*kol*-o-je, vicious pronunciation; using wrong words. (Gr. *kakologos*, evil-saying.)

CACOPHONIC, *a.* kak-o-*fon*-ik, sounding harshly.

CACOPHONOUS, *a.* ka-*kof*-o-nuss, harsh-sounding.

CACOPHONY, *n.* ka-*kof*-o-ne, harsh or discordant sound; discord; a depraved state of the voice [Med.]. (Gr. *kakophōnia*, ill-sounding.)

CACOTROPHY, *n.* ka-*kot*-ro-fe, bad nutrition. (Gr. *kakotrophia*, ill nourishment.)

CACTACEOUS, *a.* kak-*tay*-shus, pertaining to the cactus family.

CACTUS, *n.* *kak*-tus: *pl.* **Cacti**, a plant with fleshy spiny stem, adapted for the storage of water in dry regions and generally without green leaves. (Gr.)

CAD, *n.* kad, a low vulgar fellow. (Fr.)

CADASTRAL, *a.* ka-*das*-tral, pertaining to a detailed and accurate survey of the lands of a country. (Fr. *cadastre.*)

CADAVERIC, *a.* ka-*dav*-er-ik, relating to corpses; corpse-like, as in an appearance of rigidity. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.)

CADAVEROUS, *a.* ka-*dav*-er-us, having the appearance of a corpse.

CADAVEROUSLY, *ad.* ka-*dav*-er-us-le, in a cadaverous form.

CADAVEROUSNESS, *n.* ka-*dav*-er-us-ness, the quality of being cadaverous.

CADDICE, *n.* *kad*-dis, caddis.

CADDIE, *n.* *kad*-de, one who carries a golfer's clubs. (Scots.)

CADDIS, *n.* *kad*-dis, the grub of a caddis-fly; a kind of tape or ribbon lint for dressing wounds.

CADDIS-FLY, *n.* *kad*-dis-fly, a species of the Trichoptera.

CADDISH, *a.* *kad*-ish, behaving like a cad; badly bred.

CADDY, *n.* *kad*-de, a small box for keeping tea. (Malay.)

CADE, *a.* kade, tame; bred by hand; domesticated: *v.t.* to bring up by hand; to tame. **Caded. Cades. Cading.**

CADE, *n.* kade, a cask of herrings, 500; of sprats, 1,000. (Fr.)

CADENAS, *n.* *kad*-en-as, a contrivance for holding salts and spices for table use in the Middle Ages. (Fr.)

CADENCE, *n.* *kay*-dence, a fall of the voice at the end of a sentence, or in the modulation of the voice; the general modulation in reading, especially verse; sound or tone; the modulation of the bars or clauses in music; uniformity in step or pace. (Fr.)

CADENCE, *v.t.* *kay*-dense, to regulate by musical measure. **Cadenced. Cadences. Cadencing.**

CADENCY, *n.* *kay*-den-se, cadence. **Marks of Cadency**, the symbols on a shield distinguishing the arms of the younger members of a family from those of the head of the house, and of each other [Her.].

CADENE, *n.* ka-*deen*, an inferior sort of Turkey carpet.

CADENT, *n.* *kay*-dent, dropping; possessing cadence. (L. *cadens*, falling.)

CADENT, *n.* *kay*-dent, a grace in early English music.

CADENZA, *n.* ka-*den*-za, a musical cadence. (It.)

CADET, *n.* ka-*det*, the younger or youngest son; one who served in the army as a private, to acquire skill and obtain a commission; a pupil in a naval or military academy; a member of the Russian Constitutional-Democratic Party. **Cadet Corps.** an organization for training youths as soldiers. (Fr.)

CADETSHIP, *n.* ka-*det*-ship, the position of a student at a naval or military training college; the state of being a cadet.

CADGE, *n.* kadj, begging; the act of importuning a person. (Dial. Eng.)

CADGE, *v.t.* and *i.* kadj, to hawk or peddle; to sponge; to beg. **Cadged. Cadges. Cadging.** (Dial. Eng.)

CADGER, *n.* *kad*-jer, one who brings butter and poultry to market; a huckster; a beggar. (Dial. Eng.)

CADI, *n.* *kah*-de, *or* *kay*-de, a Turkish judge or magistrate. (Ar. *qadi*, a judge.)

CADILLAC, *n.* ka-dil-*lac*, a sort of pear, called from the locality in which it is grown. (Cadillac, in France.)

CADMEAN, *a.* kad-*mee*-an, relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, hence called Cadmean letters. **Cadmean victory**, a victory fatal in its consequences for the victor; doubtful praise.

CADMIA, *n.* *kad*-me-a, a sulphide of cadmium. (L.)

CADMIUM, *n.* *kad*-me-um, the metallic element Cd. **Cadmium yellow**, a sulphide of cadmium.

CADRANS, *n.* *kad*-ranz, an instrument used by jewellers when cutting facets on a precious stone. (Fr.)

CADRE, *n.* *kah*-dr, the men and officers forming the nucleus of a battalion; the officers of a battalion regarded as a whole. (Fr. *cadre*, a frame.)

CADUCEAN, *a.* ka-*dew*-se-an, belonging to Mercury's wand. (L. *caduceus*, a winged rod entwisted with two serpents, carried by Mercury.)

Caduceus.

CADUCIBRANCHIATE, *a.* ka-*dew*-se-*brang*-ke-ate, with gills falling off before the mature stage is reached, as in the frogs.

CADUCITY, *n.* ca-*dew*-se-te, the being caducous.

CADUCOUS, *a.* ka-*dew*-kus, falling off early, as leaves [Bot.]. (L. *caducus*, easily falling.)

CÆCAL, *a.* *see*-kal, of or like the cæcum; having a blind end.

CÆCUM, *n.* *see*-kum, a sac with only one opening in the intestine of an animal [Anat.]. (L. *cæcus*, blind.)

CÆSAR, *n.* *see*-zar, formerly, the Roman emperor; metaphorically, any great autocrat. In modern times, represented by the German title Kaiser. (Sans. *késa*, hair.)

CÆSARIAN, *a.* se-*zare*-e-an, pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars. **Cæsarian operation**, the taking of a child from the womb by cutting the abdominal walls, as was done at the birth of Julius Cæsar.

CÆSARISM, *n.* *see*-zar-izm, the theory or practice of imperial rule on the model of the Roman Cæsars; autocratic government; imperialism.

CÆSIOUS, *a.* *see*-zhe-us, of a greyish-blue colour. (L. *cæsius*, blue-grey.)
CÆSIUM, *n.* *see*-ze-um, a silver-like metal; the chemical element Cs.
CÆSPITOSE, *a.* *ses*-pe-tose, growing in tufts.
CÆSURA, *n.* se-*zew*-ra, *or* se-*sew*-ra, a metrical pause in verse; in Latin verse, the separation of the last syllable of a word from that which precedes it, and the carrying of it forward into another foot, called the cæsural pause [Gram.]. (L. a cutting off.)
CÆSURAL, *a.* se-*zew*-ral, *or* se-*sew*-ral, pertaining to the cæsura.
CAFÉ, *n.* *kaf*-fay, a coffee-house; a restaurant. **Café chantant**, a garden or garden-house in which light refreshments can be procured and an orchestra plays. (Fr.)
CAFENET, *n.* *kaf*-en-et, a Turkish inn or coffee-house. (Turk.)
CAFETERIA, *n.* *kaf*-e-*teer*-e-a, a restaurant for light refreshments; a restaurant in which everyone helps himself.
CAFFEIC, *a.* kaf-*fee*-ik, obtained from coffee.
CAFFEINE, *n.* *kaf*-fe-in, *or* kaf-*feen*, the vegetable alkaloid of coffee and tea.
CAFFRE, *n.* *kaf*-fer, Kaffir.
CAFTAN, *n.* *kaf*-tan, *or* kaf-*tahn*, an undercoat worn in the East. (Ar.)
CAGE, *n.* kaje, an enclosure made of wire and wood, or of twigs, for confining birds or other animals, or of iron bars for confining wild beasts; a prison for petty criminals; an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it [Carp.]: *v.t.* to confine in a cage. **Caged. Cages. Caging.** (Fr.)
CAGELING, *n.* *kaje*-ling, a bird confined in a cage.
CAGMAG, *n.* *kag*-mag, a tough old goose; meat unfit for food. (Dial. Eng.)
CAGOT, *n.* ka-*goh*, a member of a nearly extinct pariah race found in the Pyrenees. (Fr.)
CAHIER, *n.* kah-*yay*, a book formed of sheets of paper loosely stitched together; specially, a number of a work published in parts; a report. (Fr.)
CAHOOT, *n.* ka-*hoot*, copartnery [U.S. Slang].
CAIMACAM, *n.* ky-ma-*kam*, kaimakam; the governor of a Turkish province; a lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish army. (Turk.)
CAIMAN, *n.* *kay*-man, an alligator of Central and South America.
CAINOZOIC, *a.* ky-no-*zoh*-ic, tertiary.
CAIQUE, *n.* ka-*eek*, a skiff, especially a light rowing-boat used in the Bosphorus. (Fr.)
CA-IRA, *n.* sa-ee-*rah*, "it shall go on," a French Revolutionary song. (Fr.)
CAIRN, *n.* kayrn, a conical heap of stones anciently erected as a memorial, especially over a grave. (Gael. *carn*, a heap.)
CAIRNGORM, *n.* *kayrn*-gorm, a yellow or smoky brown variety of smoky quartz found on Cairngorm mountain. (Gael. *carn*, and *gorm*, blue.)
CAISSON, *n.* *kay*-son, *or* ka-*soon*, a wooden chest, with bombs, to bury beneath the route of an enemy, and explode under him; an ammunition-chest or waggon; a wooden framework or casing. (Fr.)
CAISSON, *n.* *kay*-son, *or* ka-*soon*, a water-tight case for working in under water [Eng.].
CAITIFF, *n.* *kay*-tif, a mean despicable knave: *a.* base; vile. (O.Fr.)
CAJEPUT, *n.* *kaj*-e-poot, an oil-yielding tree of the Moluccas, a species of *Melaleuca*.
CAJOLE, *v.t.* ka-*jole*, to deceive by flattery or fair promises; to wheedle; to coax. **Cajoled. Cajoles. Cajoling.** (Fr. *cajoler*, to chatter like a bird in a cage.)
CAJOLEMENT, *n.* ka-*jole*-ment, blandishment or flattery.
CAJOLER, *n.* ka-*jole*-er, a flatterer.
CAJOLERY, *n.* ka-*jole*-er-e, the act of cajoling; wheedling.
CAJOLINGLY, *ad.* ka-*jole*-ing-le, in a flattering way.
CAKE, *n.* kake, a small mass of dough baked; a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked usually in a small mass; anything in the form of a cake; any mass of matter concreted: *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to concrete into a hard mass. **Cake walk**, a negro entertainment in which a cake is the reward of a graceful performer. **Caked. Cakes. Caking.** (Scand. *kaka*.)
CALABASH, *n.* *kal*-a-bash, the fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of a calabash-shell; the gourd-plant. (Fr. *calebasse*.)
CALABER, *n.* *kal*-a-ber, the fur of the grey squirrel.
CALABOOSE, *n.* kal-a-*boose*, a prison [U.S. Slang].
CALADE, *n.* ka-*lade*, the slope of a rising manège-ground. (Fr.)
CALADIUM, *n.* kal-*ay*-de-um, a genus of plants cultivated for their ornamental leaves.
CALAMANCO, *n.* kal-a-*mang*-ko, woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp. (Sp.)
CALAMARY, *n.* *kal*-a-mar-e, a cuttle-fish. (L. *calamus*, a reed.)
CALAMBAC, *n.* *kal*-am-bak, calambour.
CALAMBOUR, *n.* *kal*-am-boor, a species of aloes-wood used in cabinet-making, *Aquilaria agallocha*. (Per. *kalambak*, a scented wood.)
CALAMIFEROUS, *a.* kal-a-*mif*-er-us, producing reeds; reedy. (L. *calamus*, a reed, and *fero*, bear.)
CALAMINE, *n.* *kal*-a-min, an ore of zinc. (Fr.)
CALAMINT, *n.* *kal*-a-mint, an aromatic plant of the genus *Calamintha*. (Fr. *calament*.)
CALAMITE, *n.* *kal*-a-mite, a variety of tremolite, of a vitreous lustre, and frequently reed-shaped; a fossil plant resembling a horsetail.
CALAMITOUS, *a.* ka-*lam*-e-tuss, producing or arising out of calamity, distress, or wretchedness.
CALAMITOUSLY, *ad.* ka-*lam*-e-tuss-le, in a calamitous manner.
CALAMITOUSNESS, *n.* ka-*lam*-e-tuss-ness, a calamitous state of things.
CALAMITY, *n.* ka-*lam*-e-te, a misfortune that causes either wide-spread or great distress; cause of misery; adversity; affliction; disaster. (Fr. *calamité*.)
CALAMUS, *n.* *kal*-a-mus, a genus of palms, one species of which yields the resin called dragon's blood; the root of the sweet-flag; a wind instrument, made of a reed; a reed anciently used as a pen. (L. a reed.)
CALANDER, *n.* kal-*an*-der, a large European lark. (Fr. *calandre*.)
CALANDO, *ppr.* ka-*lan*-do, gradually diminishing time and sound [Mus.]. (It.)
CALANDRA, *n.* ka-*lan*-dra, the grain-weevil. (Probably Late L. *calandrus*, weevil.)
CALANGAY, *n.* ka-*lang*-gay, a species of white cockatoo.
CALASH, *n.* ka-*lash*, a light low-wheeled carriage, with or without a folding hood; the folding hood of a carriage; a sort of hood worn by ladies to protect their headdress. (Fr. *calèche*.)
CALATHIUM, *n.* kal-*ay*-the-um, the flower-head of a composite plant. (L. *calathus*, a wicker-basket.)
CALATHUS, *n.* *kal*-a-thus, an ancient basket for ladies' work, a symbol of maidenhood. (L.)
CALAVANCES, *n.pl.* *kal*-a-van-ses, haricot beans.
CALCANEAL, *a.* kal-*kay*-ne-al, relating to or forming the calcaneum [Anat.].
CALCANEUM, *n.* kal-*kay*-ne-um, a bone forming part of the tarsus, or ankle-bone [Anat.]; the hypotarsus in birds. (L.)
CALCAR, *n.* *kalk*-ar, a calcinating furnace used in glass-works. (L. *calcāria*, a lime-kiln.)
CALCAR, *n.* *kalk*-ar, a spur-like process in flowers [Bot.]. (L. a spur.)
CALCARATE, *a.* *kalk*-ar-ate, furnished with a spur [Bot.].
CALCAREO-ARGILLACEOUS, *a.* kal-*kare*-e-o-ar-jil-*lay*-shus, consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.
CALCAREO-BITUMINOUS, *a.* kal-*kare*-e-o-be-*tew*-min-us, consisting of lime and bitumen.
CALCAREO-SILICEOUS, *a.* kal-*kare*-e-o-se-*lish*-us, consisting of calcareous and siliceous earth.
CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS, *a.* kal-*kare*-e-o-sul-*fure*-us, having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.
CALCAREOUS, *a.* kal-*kare*-e-us, partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime. **Calcareous spar**, calc-spar, crystallized carbonate of lime. **Calcareous tufa**, carbonate of lime in alluvial deposit. (L. *calcārius*, pertaining to lime.)
CALCAVELLA, *n.* kal-ka-*vel*-la, a sweet wine from Portugal.
CALCED, *a.* kalst, shod; fitted with shoes or sandals, as calced monks.
CALCEDON, *n.* *kal*-se-don, a foul vein, like chalcedony, occurring in some precious stones.
CALCEDONIC, *a.* *kal*-se-don-ik, pertaining to or resembling chalcedony.

CALCEDONY, *n.* kal-*sed*-o-ne, *or kal*-se-do-ne, chalcedony.
CALCEOLARIA, *n.* kal-se-o-*lare*-e-a, a genus of 150 species of plants comprising the slipperworts. (L. *calceolus*, a slipper.)
CALCEOLATE, *a. kal*-se-o-late, slipper-shaped.
CALCIC, *a. kal*-sik, containing calcium. (L. *calx*, lime.)
CALCIFEROUS, *a.* kal-*sif*-e-rus, producing lime.
CALCIFICATION, *n.* kal-se-fe-*kay*-shon, conversion into chalk or bony substance through impregnation with salts of lime, as in petrifaction. (L. *calx*, and *fero*, bear.)
CALCIFY, *v.i. kal*-se-fi, to become stony by secretion of lime: *v.t.* to make stony in this way. Calcified. Calcifies. Calcifying. (L. *calx*, lime, and *facio*, make.)
CALCINABLE, *a.* kal-*sine*-a-bl, *or kal*-se-na-bl, that may be calcined.
CALCINATION, *n.* kal-se-*nay*-shon, the subjecting of a substance to the action of fire, to drive off its volatile parts, and thus reduce it to a friable state.
CALCINATORY, *n.* kal-*sin*-a-tor-e, a vessel used in calcination.
CALCINE, *v.t. kal*-sine, *or kal*-sin, to reduce to powder or a friable state by heat: *v.i.* to become calcined. Calcined. Calcines. Calcining. (Fr. *calciner*.)
CALCIPHILUS, *a.* kal-*sif*-e-lus, chalk-loving.
CALCITE, *n. kal*-site, calc-spar, native carbonate of lime.
CALCITRATE, *v.i. kal*-se-trate, to kick. Calcitrated. Calcitrates. Calcitrating. (L. *calcitrātus*, a kicking.)
CALCIUM, *n. kal*-se-um, the metallic base of lime; the element Ca. (L. *calx*, lime.)
CALCOGRAPHY, *n.* kal-*kog*-ra-fe, engraving after the manner of chalk drawing. (L. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)
CALCOURANITE, *n. kal*-ko-*yewr*-an-ite, hydrated phosphate of uranium and calcium.
CALC-SINTER, *n. kalk*-sin-ter, stalactitic carbonate of lime; calcareous tufa.
CALC-SPAR, *n. kalk*-spar, calcareous spar; calcite.
CALC-TUFF, *n. kalk*-tuf, calcareous tufa.
CALCULABLE, *a. kal*-kew-la-bl, that may be calculated.
CALCULARY, *n. kal*-kew-la-re, a collection of little stony knots found in the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap: *a.* relating to the disease of the stone [Med.]. (L. *calculārius*, pertaining to calculation.)
CALCULATE, *v.t. kal*-kew-late, to compute; to reckon; to adjust; to adapt: *v.i.* to conclude or estimate by calculation; believe or think [U.S.]. Calculated. Calculates. Calculating. (L. *calculātus*, reckoned.)
CALCULATING, *a. kal*-kew-late-ing, accurate or expert in computing; reckoning carefully beforehand.
CALCULATION, *n.* kal-kew-*lay*-shon, the act or process of calculating; the estimate come to by calculating; computation; reckoning; a deduction of reason; inference; opinion. (L. *calculatio*, a reckoning.)
CALCULATIVE, *a. kal*-kew-lay-tiv, pertaining to calculation. (L. *calculatorius*, of accounts.)
CALCULATOR, *n. kal*-kew-lay-tor, a person who calculates; a person of a scheming disposition; a machine for calculating much used in banks.
CALCULATORY, *a. kal*-kew-*lay*-tore-e, calculative.
CALCULOSE, *a. kal*-kew-lose, calculous.
CALCULOUS, *a. kal*-kew-lus, stony; gritty; affected with or arising from the stone. (L. *calculōsus*, stony.)
CALCULUS, *n. kal*-kew-lus; *pl.* Calculi, a morbid concretion of a hard or stony consistence formed in different organs of the body [Med.].
CALCULUS, *n. kal*-kew-lus, a method of calculating. Differential calculus, the method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely small quantity which, being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity. Exponential calculus, a method of finding and summing up the differentials of exponential quantities. Integral calculus, a method of integrating or summing up differential quantities. Literal calculus, algebra [Math.]. (L. *calculus*, a little stone.)
CALDARIUM, *n.* kal-*dare*-re-um, the hot-bath room in a Roman villa. (L.)
CALDRON, *n. kawl*-dron, a cauldron.

CALECANNON, *n.* kale-*kan*-non, an Irish dish of potatoes and green vegetables.
CALÈCHE, *n.* ka-*laysh*, a calash.
CALEDONIAN, *a.* kal-e-*do*-ne-an, pertaining to Scotland. (L. *Caledonia*, Northern Britain.)
CALEFACIENT, *n.* kal-e-*fay*-she-ent, a heat-exciting substance. [Med]. (L. *calefaciens*, warming.)
CALEFACTION, *n.* kal-e-*fak*-shon, the production of heat; state of being heated. (L. *calefactio*.)
CALEFACTOR, *n.* kal-e-*fak*-tor, a small cooking-stove.
CALEFACTORY, *a.* kal-e-*fak*-tor-e, imparting warmth; fit to make hot.
CALEMBOURG, *n. kal*-om-boorg, a pun; a witticism. (Fr.)
CALENDAR, *n. kal*-en-der, a register of the year; an almanac; a register of persons or things, especially a list of criminal causes which stand for trial: *v.t.* to enter in a calendar. Calendar month, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. (L. *calendārium*, an account-book.)
CALENDER, *n. kal*-en-der, a machine consisting of two hot rollers for pressing cloth smooth and glossy; a person who calenders: *v.t.* to press in a calender. Calendered. Calendering. Calenders. (Fr. *calendre*.)
CALENDER, *n. kal*-en-der, a dervish in the East known as a *qalander*.
CALENDS, *n.pl. kal*-endz, the first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar, when the priests called the people together to apprize them of the festivals for the month. Greek calends, never, as the Greeks had no calends. (L. *calendæ*.)
CALENDULA, *n.* ka-*len*-dew-la, a species of marigold [Bot.]. (After Calends, because it is in flower the year round.)
CALENDULIN, *n.* ka-*len*-dew-lin, a gum from the marigold.
CALENTURE, *n. kal*-en-tyur, sunstroke. (Fr.)
CALESCENCE, *n.* ka-*les*-sence, increasing heat. (L. *calescens*, growing hot.)
CALF, *n.* kahf: *pl.* Calves, kahvs, the young of the cow and other animals; calf-skin leather; a stupid cowardly fellow. Calf love, a silly boyish or girlish love. The calves of the lips, sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving. (A.S.)
CALF, *n.* kahf, the muscles behind the shin.
CALFSKIN *n. kahf*-skin, a calf's skin; the leather it is made into.
CALIBAN, *n. kal*-e-ban, the monster so named in "The Tempest"; hence, any monstrosity.
CALIBRATE, *v.t. kal*-e-brate, to find out the calibre of; to measure interior diameters. Calibrated. Calibrates. Calibrating.
CALIBRATION, *n.* kal-e-*bray*-shon, taking the calibre.
CALIBRE, *n. kal*-e-ber, diameter of the bore of a gun; capacity of mind. (Fr.)
CALIBRED, *a. kal*-e-berd, having a calibre.
CALICHE, *n. kal*-eash, South American sodium nitrate and iodate occurring a few feet under ground.
CALICLE, *n. kal*-e-kl, a tiny body or organ like a cup [Biol.]. (L. *caliculus*, tiny cup.)
CALICO, *n. kal*-e-ko, cotton cloth, so called as originally from Calicut; a printed calico. Calico printing, the art of printing figured patterns on calico.
CALICULAR, *a.* ka-*lik*-yu-lar, cup-shaped.
CALID, *a. kal*-id, hot; burning; ardent.
CALIDUCT, *n. kal*-e-dukt, a pipe to convey heat through the apartments of a house. (L. *caleo*, and *duco*, lead.)
CALIGINOUS, *a.* ka-*lij*-en-us, misty; dark. (L. *cālīgineus*.)
CALIGO, *n.* ka-*li*-go, a disease of the eye, causing dimness of sight. (L. darkness.)
CALIGRAPHY, *n.* ka-*lig*-ra-fe, handwriting; beautiful handwriting.
CALIN, *n. kay*-lin, an alloy of tin and lead of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, and the like. (Fr.)
CALIPASH, *n.* kal-e-*pash*, the green fat on a turtle's upper shell [Cookery]. (Fr. *carapace*.)
CALIPEE, *n.* kal-e-*pee*, the yellow fat on a turtle's lower shell [Cookery].
CALIPERS, *n.pl. kal*-e-perz, caliper compasses; a sort of compasses made with curved legs for measuring the diameter of round bodies. (From *calibre*.)
CALIPH, *n. kay*-lif, calif; khalif; a title given to the successors of Mohammed, regarded as supreme in both civil and religious matters. (Ar. successor.)

CALIPHATE, *n.* *kay*-lif-ate, the office, dignity, or government of a caliph.
CALISAYA, *n.* kal-e-*say*-a, a Peruvian bark. (Sp.)
CALISAYINE, *n.* kal-e-*say*-in, an extract of calisaya for making bitters.
CALISTHENIC, *a.* kal-is-*then*-ik, callisthenic.
CALIVER, *n.* *kal*-e-ver, *or* ka-*lee*-ver, a musket used in the 16th century. (Fr.)
CALIX, *n.* *kay*-lix, an organ shaped like a cup [Phys.]. (L. a cup.)
CALK, *n.* kawk, a calker or calkin ; a piece of iron with sharp points, worn on the shoes to prevent slipping on the ice [U.S.] : *v.t.* to caulk ; to stop and stuff the seams of a ship with oakum ; to furnish with a calk or a calkin ; to prevent slipping [U.S.] Calked. Calking. Calks. (O.Fr. *cauquer*, to step.)
CALK, *v.t.* kalk, to copy a drawing by chalking it. Calked. Calking. Calks. (Fr. *calquer*.)
CALKER, *n.* *kawk*-er, a calkin ; a prominent part at the extremity of a horseshoe, bent downwards, and brought to a sort of point, to prevent the animal from slipping.
CALKIN, *n.* *kalk*-in, a projection on a horseshoe.
CALKIN, *n.* *kawk*-in, a calker.
CALKING, *n.* *kawk*-ing, stopping up seams with oakum ; the oakum employed.
CALKING, *n.* *kalk*-ing, the act or art of copying a drawing by rubbing the back of it with a pencil or crayon, and then tracing the lines of the design with a style on paper, or other prepared surface, placed behind it.
CALKING-IRON, *n.* *kawk*-ing-i-urn, a chisel for calking.
CALL, *n.* kawl, a vocal address, summons, command or citation ; demand ; invitation ; a short visit ; the cry of a bird to its young or its mate ; a note on the horn by a huntsman to cheer on the hounds ; the whistle of the boatswain : *v.i.* to address by name ; to cry aloud ; to make a short visit : *v.t.* to name ; to summon ; to convoke ; to proclaim ; to appoint ; to invoke ; to signal. **Call back,** to revoke or retract ; to recall. **Called session,** an extraordinary session. **Call for,** to demand ; to visit so as to bring someone or something away. **Call forth,** to bring or summon to action. **Call in,** to collect ; to withdraw from circulation ; to summon together ; to invite together. **Call of the house,** in parliamentary language, an authoritative summons to members to be present at a stated time either to discuss some important matter or with a view to ascertain who are and who are not at their posts. **Call off,** to summon away ; to divert. **Call on,** to make a short visit to ; to invoke ; to demand the performance of a duty, or the payment of a debt. **Call out,** to challenge to fight ; to summon into service ; to utter in a loud voice ; to bawl. **Call over,** to read aloud a list, name by name. **Call to mind,** to recollect. **Call to the bar,** admission as a barrister. **Call up,** to bring into view or recollection ; to bring into action or discussion ; to require payment. **Call upon,** to implore. Called. Calling. Calls. (A.S. *ceallian*.)
CALLA, *n.* *kal*-la, a floating water plant, the bog arum. Calla lily, a species of *Richardia*.
CALL-BIRD, *n.* *kawl*-berd, a bird trained to allure others.
CALL-BOY, *n.* *kawl*-boy, one who calls the actors on the stage ; a hotel messenger boy ; a captain's boy.
CALLER, *a.* *kal*-ler, fresh. (Scots.)
CALLET, *n.* *kal*-let, a low, scolding woman. (Fr.)
CALLID, *a.* *kal*-lid, skilled ; expert. (L. *callidus*, shrewd.)
CALLIGRAPHIC, *a.* kal-le-*graf*-ik, pertaining to calligraphy.
CALLIGRAPHICAL, *a.* kal-le-*graf*-ik-al, calligraphic.
CALLIGRAPHIST, *n.* kal-*lig*-ra-fist, an elegant penman.
CALLIGRAPHY, *n.* kal-*lig*-ra-fe, the art of beautiful writing ; elegant penmanship. (Gr. *kalligraphia*, beautiful writing.)
CALLING, *n.* *kawl*-ing, vocation ; profession ; trade ; class of persons engaged in a profession ; divine summons.
CALLIONYMUS, *n.* kal-le-*on*-e-mus, the dragonet fish. (Gr. *kallionymos*, a sort of fish.)
CALLIOPE, *n.* kal-*ly*-o-pe, the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry [Myth.]. (Gr. *Kalliopé*, the beautiful-voiced Muse.)
CALLIPERS, *n.pl.* *kal*-le-perz, calipers.
CALLISTHENIC, *a.* kal-is-*then*-ik, relating to callisthenics.
CALLISTHENICS, *n.pl.* kal-lis-*then*-iks, exercises for promoting gracefulness of carriage and physical beauty. (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.)
CALL-NOTE, *n.* *kawl*-note, call of a bird to its mate.
CALLOSITY, *n.* ka-*los*-se-te, skin thickened and hardened as by constant pressure or friction. (Fr. *callosité*.)
CALLOTECHNICS, *n.pl.* kal-lo-*tek*-niks, the fine, ornamental, or decorative arts. (Gr. *kalos*, and *technē*, art.)
CALLOUS, *a.* *kal*-lus, hard ; indurated ; hardened in mind ; insensible ; unfeeling. (L. *callōsus*, with a hard skin.)
CALLOUSLY, *ad.* *kal*-luss-le, in a callous manner.
CALLOUSNESS, *n.* *kal*-luss-ness, the state of being callous.
CALLOW, *a.* *kal*-lo, unfledged. (A.S. *calu*, bald.)
CALLOWNESS, *n.* *kal*-lo-ness, the state of being callow.
CALLUNA, *n.* kal-*yew*-na, the heather or ling.
CALLUS, *n.* *kal*-lus, a callosity ; a callosity between fractured bones, uniting them. (L.)
CALM, *a.* kahm, still ; undisturbed ; tranquil : *n.* the state of being calm : *v.t.* to still ; to quiet : *v.i.* to become still. Calmed. Calming. Calms. (Fr. *calme*.)
CALMATIVE, *a.* *kal*-ma-tiv, possessing a soothing or sedative effect : *n.* a sedative [Med.].
CALMLY, *ad.* *kahm*-le, in a calm manner.
CALMNESS, *n.* *kahm*-ness, the state of being calm.
CALMY, *a.* *kahm*-e, calm ; quiet.
CALOMEL, *n.* *kal*-o-mel, a chloride of mercury, much used in medicine. (Gr. *kalos*, fair, and *melas*, black.)
CALORESCENCE, *n.* kal-o-*res*-sence, the transmutation of calorific rays into luminous ones [Physics]. (L. *calescens*, growing hot.)
CALORIC, *n.* ka-*lor*-ik, heat : *a.* pertaining to heat. (L. *calor*, heat.)
CALORICITY, *n.* kal-o-*ris*-e-te, power of developing heat.
CALORIE, *n.* *kal*-or-e, a unit of heat. (Fr.)
CALORIFACIENT, *a.* kal-*or*-e-*faysh*-ent, supplying animal heat [Physiol.].
CALORIFERE, *n.* ka-*lor*-e-feer, an apparatus for distributing heat, especially in conservatories. (L. *calor*, and *fero*, carry.)
CALORIFIC, *a.* kal-or-*if*-ik, heating ; causing heat. Calorific rays, the invisible heating rays of the sun. (L. *calor*, and *facio*, make.)
CALORIMETER, *n.* kal-or-*im*-e-ter, an apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, or the specific heat of bodies ; an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling. (L. *calor*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.)
CALOTTE, *n.* ka-*lot*, a skull-cap or coif worn by Romish ecclesiastics, and by serjeants-at-law in England ; also a military skull-cap ; anything of the shape of a cap ; a round cavity or depression, like a cap [Arch.]. (Fr.)
CALOTYPE, *n.* *kal*-o-tipe, a photographic process employing paper treated with silver iodide and requiring development after exposure, known also as talbotype from the inventor, W. H. F. Talbot. (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, form.)
CALOYER, *n.* ka-*loy*-er, a monk of the Greek Church. (Fr.)
CALPAC, *n.* *kal*-pak, a high black hat of sheepskin worn in the Near East. (Turk.)
CALTHA, *n.* *kal*-tha, the marsh-marigold. (L.)
CALTROP, *n.* *kal*-trop, an instrument with four iron spikes disposed in a triangular form, so that when three are on the ground the other points upward, sometimes used to impede the progress of an enemy's cavalry, by endangering the horses' feet [Mil.] ; a kind of thistle [Bot.]. (A.S. *calcatrippe*, from *coltetrappe*, a thistle.)
CALTROPS, *n.* *kal*-trops, a plant of the genus *Tribulus*, with spiky seeds.
CALUMBA, *n.* ka-*lum*-ba, the climbing plant *Jateorhiza calumba*, of East Africa, the root of which is a bitter tonic.
CALUMET, *n.* *kal*-yew-met, among the North American Indians, a pipe with a bowl of pipestone for smoking tobacco, used in making treaties, and particularly as a symbol of peace and war. (Fr.)
CALUMNIATE, *v.t.* kal-*um*-ne-ate, to charge falsely and maliciously with something criminal, immoral,

or disgraceful; to slander: *v.i.* to accuse falsely; to propagate evil reports, with a design to injure another's reputation. **Calumniated.** **Calumniates.** **Calumniating.** (L. *calumniatus*, censured.)

CALUMNIATION, *n.* kal-um-ne-*ay*-shon, the act of calumniating.

CALUMNIATOR, *n.* kal-*um*-ne-ate-or, one who calumniates.

CALUMNIATORY, *a.* kal-*um*-ne-ate-or-e, calumnious.

CALUMNIOUS, *a.* kal-*um*-ne-us, slanderous; false; defamatory.

CALUMNIOUSLY, *ad.* kal-*um*-ne-us-le, in a calumnious manner.

CALUMNIOUSNESS, *n.* kal-*um*-ne-us-ness, the quality of being calumnious.

CALUMNY, *n. kal*-um-ne, false accusation of a crime or offence, maliciously made or reported; slander. (Fr. *calomnie.*)

CALVARY, *n. kal*-va-re, a place of skulls, the mount where Christ was crucified; in Roman Catholic countries, an elevation on which crosses representing the crucifixion are erected for the purpose of devotion; a cross so called, set upon steps [Her.]. (L. *calvāria*, skull.)

CALVE, *v.i.* kahv, to bring forth a calf; to bring forth. **Calved.** **Calves.** **Calving.** (A.S. *cealfian*, calve.)

CALVES'-FOOT, *n. kahvz*-foot, a jelly made from the boiled foot of a calf.

CALVES'-SNOUT, *n. kahvz*-snout, a plant, the snapdragon.

CALVILLE, *n. kal*-vil, a sort of apple. (Fr.)

CALVINISM, *n. kal*-vin-izm, the system of Calvin and his followers, the chief characteristic of which is that it assigns all in salvation to the sovereign action and persistent operation of divine grace.

CALVINIST, *n. kal*-vin-ist, one who accepts the doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC, *a.* kal-vin-*ist*-ik, Calvinistical.

CALVINISTICAL, *a.* kal-vin-*ist*-ik-al, pertaining to Calvinism.

CALVITIES, *n.* kal-*vish*-e-eez, lack of hair on the scalp. (L. *calvus*, bald.)

CALX, *n.* kalks, lime or chalk; the residue of a metal or mineral remaining after calcination. (L.)

CALYCANTHUS, *n.* kal-ik-*an*-thus, a genus of shrubs including the Carolina allspice. (Gr. *kalyx*, a cup, and *anthos*, a flower.)

CALYCINAL, *a.* kal-*iss*-in-al, pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.

CALYCINE, *a. kal*-iss-in, calycinal.

CALYCLE, *n. kal*-ik-l, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside [Bot.]; a small cup-like prominence on a coral, containing a polype-cell [Zool.]. (L. *calyculus*, diminutive for *calyx.*)

CALYMENE, *n.* kal-e-*mee*-ne, a genus of trilobites. (Gr. *kekalymene*, concealed.)

CALYPTRA, *n.* ka-*lip*-tra, the capsule cap of mosses.

CALYPTRATE, *a.* kal-*ip*-trate, having a calyptra or hood [Bot.]. (Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering or hood.)

CALYPTRIFORM, *a.* kal-*ip*-tre-form, in the form of a calyptra.

CALYX, *n. kay*-liks, the whorl or cup of sepals of a flower [Bot.]. (Gr. *kalyx*, a cup.)

CAM, *a.* kam, curved; crooked. (Gael.)

CAM, *n.* kam, a projection for changing rotary to reciprocal motion. (A.S. a comb.)

CAMAIEU, *n.* ka-may-*yew*, a cameo; a monochrome. (Fr.)

CAMAIL, *n.* ka-*male*, the chain-mail covering the shoulders and neck of a soldier in the Middle Ages. (Fr.)

CAMARADERIE, *n.* kam-ahr-*ahd*-er-ee, good-fellowship; friendship and fealty between comrades. (Fr.)

CAMARILLA, *n.* kam-ar-*ril*-la, a clique of secret counsellors who come between a monarch and his regular ministry. (Sp.)

CAMATA, *n.* kam-*ay*-ta, camatina.

CAMATINA, *n.* kam-a-*te*-na, acorns used in tanning. [Comm.].

CAMBER, *n. kam*-ber, a slight arching or convexity upwards; a small tidal basin: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to bend; to arch. **Camber-beam,** a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle. **Cambered-deck,** an arched deck, sloping towards the stem and stern. **Camber-window,** one arched above. **Cambered.** **Cambering.** **Cambers.** (Fr. *cambrer*, bend.)

CAMBERING, *a. kam*-ber-ing, arched; bending.

CAMBIST, *n. kam*-bist, a banker; one who deals in bills and notes of exchange; one skilled in cambistry. (Fr. *cambiste.*)

CAMBISTRY, *n. kam*-bist-re, skill in exchange, in the value of foreign coins, weights or measures.

CAMBIUM, *n. kam*-be-um, the mucilaginous layer of cellular tissue between the alburnum and the liber of an exogenous plant during vegetation. (Late L. *cambium*, exchange.)

CAMBLET, *n. kamb*-let, camlet.

CAMBREL, *n. kam*-brel, a crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on; a gambrel.

CAMBRIAN, *a. kam*-bre-an, pertaining to Wales or Cambria.

CAMBRIC, *n. kame*-brik, a species of fine white linen, originally manufactured at Cambray.

CAMBUCA, *n.* kam-*bew*-ka, a bishop's staff of office; a pastoral staff. (Celt.)

CAMEL, *n. kam*-el, a large ungulate of the genus *Camelus*, much used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden, the Bactrian having two humps on the back, and the Arabian only one; a large floating machine for bearing ships over bars into a harbour. **Camel's hair,** made from camel's hair, or, as in the case of so-called camel-hair brushes, from the tail-hairs of the squirrel. (L. *camelus.*)

CAMEL-BACKED, *a. kam*-el-bakt, humpbacked.

CAMEL-CORPS, *n. kam*-el-kawr, cavalry using camels as mounts instead of horses.

CAMELEON, *n.* ka-*mee*-le-on, the chameleon.

CAMELLIA, *n.* ka-*mel*-le-a, a species of evergreen shrub, native of India, China and Japan. (Kamel, a Jesuit, said to have brought it from China in 1739.)

CAMELOPARD, *n.* ka-*mel*-o-pahrd, *or kam*-el-o-parhd, a giraffe. (Gr. *kāmelopardalis.*)

CAMELOT, *n. kam*-e-lot, camlet.

CAMELRY, *n. kam*-el-re, a troop mounted on camels.

CAMEO, *n. kam*-e-o, a precious stone cut in relief; more particularly, a stone composed of different coloured layers, having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer forming the ground; a shell so carved. (It. *cammeo.*)

CAMERA, *n. kam*-er-a, an arched roof [Arch.]; a Judge's chamber [Law]; a council chamber. **In camera,** not in open court.

CAMERA, *n. kam*-er-a, the apparatus used in photography which is an adaptation of the camera obscura. **Camera lucida,** an apparatus by means of which the image of any object may be made to appear on the wall of a light room, or on paper, canvas, &c. [Optics]. **Camera obscura,** an apparatus by means of which the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colours, on a white surface placed in the focus of the lens [Optics]. (L. a chamber.)

CAMERALISTICS, *n. kam*-er-al-*ist*-iks, the study of public finance. (It. *camerale*, of a treasury.)

CAMERATE, *v.t. kam*-er-ate, to construct in arch-shape or like a vault. **Camerated.** **Camerates.** **Camerating.**

CAMERATED, *a. kam*-er-ate-ed, arched; vaulted [Arch.]; divided into chambers.

CAMERLENGO, *n.* kam-er-*leng*-go, a camerlingo.

CAMERLINGO, *n.* kam-er-*ling*-go, the papal chamberlain known as the Cardinal Camerlingo because he is invariably a Cardinal; when a pope dies the Cardinal Camerlingo is ruler of the Church until a new election has taken place. (It.)

CAMION, *n. kam*-e-on, a conveyance for transporting guns. (Fr.)

CAMISADE, *n.* kam-is-*ade*, *or* kam-is-*ad*, camisado.

CAMISADO, *n.* kam-is-*ade*-o, an attack by soldiers at night, in which they originally wore shirts over their armour as a means of recognition. (Fr. a night attack.)

CAMISOLE, *n. kam*-is-ole, a garment reaching to the waist, worn by ladies underneath their dress; a strait-waistcoat or jacket. (Fr.)

CAMLET, *n. kam*-let, a thin stuff, originally made of camel's hair, but now usually of wool, or of goat's hair, sometimes mixed with silk. (Fr. *camelot.*)

CAMOMILE, *n. kam*-o-mile, chamomile.

CAMORRA, *n.* ka-*mor*-ra, a secret terrorist society in Italy in the 19th century. (It.)

CAMOUFLAGE, *n.* *kam*-oo-flahsj, concealment of guns, warships, and other objects from enemy attack; dazzle-painting; any way of diverting attention from one's self or concealing one's actions. (Fr. from *camouflet*, a little smoke puffed in the face of anyone.)

CAMOUFLAGE, *v.t.* *kam*-oo-flahsj, to disguise anything. Camouflaged. Camouflages. Camouflaging. (Fr.)

CAMOUFLET, *n.* *kam*-oo-flay, a small mine used in countermining.

CAMP, *n.* kamp, the ground on which an army or marching party pitches its tents; the collection of the tents; an army or body of troops camping; a heap of potatoes, turnips, &c., laid up for preservation through the winter [Agr.]: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to encamp. **Camp boy,** a boy that serves in a camp. **Camp meeting,** a religious, often a revivalist, meeting, in the open air. **Camped. Camping. Camps.** (L. *campus*, a plain.)

CAMPAGNOL, *n.* *kam*-pan-yol, *or* kam-pan-*yol*, a short-tailed field-vole. (Fr.)

CAMPAIGN, *n.* kam-*pane*, an extensive tract of open plain; the time that an army keeps the field during a season; a series of operations: *v.i.* to serve in a campa'gn. **Campaigned. Campaigning. Campaigns.** (Fr. *campagne*, the country.)

CAMPAIGNER, *n.* kam-*pane*-er, one who has served in many campaigns; an old experienced soldier.

CAMPANA, *n.* kam-*pay*-na, the pasque-flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*. (It. *campana*, a bell.)

CAMPANERO, *n.* kam-pan-*ay*-ro, the white-plumaged bell-bird of South America. (Sp. a bell-ringer.)

CAMPANIFORM, *a.* kam-*pan*-e-form, bell-shaped [Bot.].

CAMPANILE, *n.* kam-pan-*ee*-le, *or* *kam*-pan-il, a detached bell-tower; a clock-tower. (It.)

CAMPANOLOGY, *n.* kam-pan-*ol*-oj-e, the art of bell-ringing.

CAMPANULA, *n.* kam-*pan*-yew-la, a genus of 240 species of plants comprising the bell-flowers.

CAMPANULATE, *a.* kam-*pan*-yew-late, bell-shaped [Bot.].

CAMP-BEDSTEAD, *n.* kamp-*bed*-sted, a bedstead made to fold up.

CAMPEACHY-WOOD, *n.* kam-*peetsh*-e-wood, logwood. (Campeche, a town in Mexico.)

CAMPESTRAL, *a.* kam-*pes*-tral, pertaining to or growing in fields. (L. *campester*, field.)

CAMPESTRINE, *a.* kam-*pes*-treen, campestral.

CAMP-FIGHT, *n.* *kamp*-fite, a legal trial by duel [Old Law].

CAMP-FOLLOWER, *n.* *kamp*-fol-lo-er, one who accompanies an army in the field, as a sutler and dealer in small wares.

CAMPHENE, *n.* *kam*-feen, camphine.

CAMPHINE, *n.* *kam*-feen, a hydrocarbon crystallizing in white prisms.

CAMPHOR, *n.* *kam*-for, a whitish solid semi-translucent substance, procured chiefly from the camphor laurel of Eastern Asia, with a bitterish taste and a fragrant smell, and of use in medicine. (Fr. *camphre*.)

CAMPHORACEOUS, *a.* kam-for-*ay*-shus, of the nature of camphor.

CAMPHORATE, *n.* *kam*-for-ate, a salt of camphoric acid: *v.t.* to impregnate with camphor. **Camphorated. Camphorates. Camphorating.**

CAMPHORATED, *a.* *kam*-for-ate-ed, impregnated with camphor.

CAMPHORIC, *a.* kam-*for*-ik, pertaining to camphor. **Camphoric acid,** an acid produced by successive distillations of camphor [Chem.].

CAMPHOR-OIL, *n.* *kam*-for-oyl, a fragrant essential oil obtained from the *Dryobalanops camphora* of Borneo, by distillation.

CAMPHOR-TREE, *n.* *kam*-for-tre, the tree which yields the common camphor, a species of *Cinnamomum*.

CAMPION, *n.* *kamp*-e-on, any one of the plants included in *Lychnis* and *Silene*.

CAMPSTOOL, *n.* *kamp*-stool, a folding stool.

CAMPYLOSPERMOUS, *a.* kam-pil-o-*sper*-mus, with the seed curved at the margin [Bot.].

CAMPYLOTROPAL, *a.* kam-pil-*ot*-ro-pal, campylotropous [Bot.].

CAMPYLOTROPOUS, *a.* kam-pil-*ot*-ro-pus, bent so that the apex of the ovule is close to the base.

CAM-WHEEL *n.* *kam*-wheel, an eccentric wheel.

CAMWOOD, *n.* *kam*-wood, a red dye-wood, a species of *Baphia*.

CAN, *n.* kan, a metal cup or vessel for liquors; a tin for preserved food; a canister: *v.t.* to put into a tin. **Canned. Canning. Cans.** (A.S. *cann*, can.)

CAN, *v.i.* kan (*pret.* could), to be able; to have sufficient power. **Can but,** can merely. **Cannot away with,** cannot brook. **Cannot but,** cannot help. (A.S. *cunnan*, to know how, to be able.)

CANADIAN, *a.* kan-*ay*-de-an, pertaining to Canada. **Canada balsam,** a kind of turpentine obtained from the balsam fir, used in medicine and the arts. **Canada pitch,** the resin of the hemlock spruce, a species of *Tsuga*. Canadian pondweed, a species of *Anacharis*.

Cam-wheel.

CANAILLE, *n.* ka-*nile*, the lowest of the people; the rabble. (Fr.)

CANAL, *n.* ka-*nal*, an artificial waterway, specially for the passage of ships or boats; a duct in the body for any of its fluids, &c. [Anat.]; a flute; a groove. (L. *canalis*, a channel.)

CANALICULATE, *a.* kan-al-*ik*-yew-late, channelled; furrowed.

CANALICULATED, *a.* kan-al-*ik*-yew-late-ed, canaliculate.

CANALIZATION, *n.* *kan*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, *or* kan-*al*-ize-*ay*-shon, the construction of canals.

CANALIZE, *v.t.* *kan*-al-ize, to construct into a canal. Canalized. Canalizes. Canalizing.

CANARD, *n.* ka-*nahr*, *or* ka-*nahrd*, a hoax; a fabricated story palmed off as a fact. (Fr. a duck.)

CANARY, *n.* ka-*nare*-e, wine made in the Canary Islands; an old dance. **Canary creeper,** a yellow species of *Tropæolum*. (Sp. *canario*, bird.)

CANARY, *n.* ka-*nare*-e, a singing bird, originally brought from the Canary Islands, *Serinus canarius*.

CANARY-GRASS, *n.* ka-*nare*-e-grahss, the canary-seed plant, a species of *Phalaris*.

CANASTER, *n.* ka-*nast*-ter, a rush basket in which tobacco is packed; a kind of tobacco. (Sp. *canastra*.)

CAN-BUOY, *n.* *kan*-boy, a large buoy in the form of a cone.

CANCAN, *n.* *kan*-kan, a lascivious dance. (Fr. tittle-tattle.)

CANCEL, *n.* *kan*-sel, the deletion and reprinting of part of a book; the part suppressed and reprinted [Print.]: *v.t.* to blot out by drawing lines across; to annul; to strike out; to suppress. **Cancelled. Cancelling. Cancels.** (Fr. *canceller*.)

CANCELLATED, *a.* *kan*-sel-late-ed, cross-barred; having cross lines; reticulated [Bot.].

CANCELLATION, *n.* kan-sel-*lay*-shon, the act of cancelling.

CANCER, *n.* *kan*-ser, the crab; one of the signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice [Astron.]; carcinoma, a very painful eating tumour, presenting the appearance of a crab with its claws extended [Med.]. (L. a crab.)

CANCERATE, *v.i.* *kan*-ser-ate, to become cancerous. Cancerated. Cancerates. Cancerating. (L. *cancer-atus*, cancerous.)

CANCERATION, *n.* kan-ser-*ay*-shon, a growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, *a.* *kan*-ser-us, of or like a cancer.

CANCEROUSLY, *ad.* *kan*-ser-us-le, in the manner of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, *n.* *kan*-ser-us-ness, the state of being cancerous.

CANCHROMA, *n.* kan-*kro*-ma, the genus of herons including the boatbill, *C. cochlearia*.

CANCRIFORM, *a.* *kan*-kre-form, of the form of a cancer or crab.

CANCRINE, *a.* *kan*-krin, having the qualities of a crab.

CANCRINITE, *n.* *kan*-krin-ite, a silicate of aluminium and sodium [Min.].

CANCROID, *a.* *kan*-kroyd, like cancer, but not really so. (L. *cancer*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.)

CANDELABRA, *n.* kan-del-*ay*-bra, *pl.* of Candelabrum.

CANDELABRUM, *n.* kan-del-*ay*-brum, a tall stand for lamps; a high ornamental candlestick; an ornamented candlestick with branches. (L.)

CANDENT, *a.* *kand*-ent, glowing with white-heat.
CANDID, *a.* *kan*-did, fair; frank; sincere. (L. *candidus*, shining, white.)
CANDIDACY, *n.* *kan*-did-as-se, the state of being a candidate for any office or employment or reward.
CANDIDATE, *n.* *kan*-did-ate, one who seeks, or is brought forward, to fill some office or post of honour, so called because it was the custom in Rome for such to dress in white.
CANDIDATESHIP, *n.* *kan*-did-ate-ship, candidacy.
CANDIDATURE, *n.* *kan*-did-ate-yur, state of being a candidate.
CANDIDLY, *ad.* *kan*-did-le, in a candid manner.
CANDIDNESS, *n.* *kan*-did-ness, the quality of being candid.
CANDIED, *pp.* or *a.* *kan*-deed, preserved or encrusted with sugar; converted into sugar; flattering.
CANDIFY, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *kan*-de-fi, to make or become candied. **Candified. Candifies. Candifying.**
CANDITEERS, *n.pl.* kan-de-*teerz*, frames to lay fagots or brushwood on, to protect a working party [Fort.].
CANDLE, *n.* *kan*-dl, a roll of tallow, wax, or similar substance, with a wick in the centre, to give light; a light. **Candle power**, a unit for measuring light, *i.e.* the amount of light given by a standard candle of a weight of approx. 2¼ ozs., and burning at a rate of 120 grains each hour. **Not fit to hold the candle to**, not fit to be the link-boy or lowest menial of. **Not worth the candle**, not worth the trouble of seeking. (L. *candela.*)
CANDLEBERRY, *n.* *kan*-dl-ber-re, the fruit of the wax-myrtle.
CANDLE-BOMB, *n.* *kan*-dl-bom, a small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle where it explodes.
CANDLE-COAL, *n.* *kan*-dl-kohl, cannel.
CANDLEHOLDER, *n.* *kan*-dl-*hohld*-er, one who assists, as a link-boy.
CANDLE-LIGHT, *n.* *kan*-dl-lite, the light of a candle; night.
CANDLEMAS, *n.* *kan*-dl-mass, a religious feast, on the 2nd of February, in honour of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, so called from the great number of lights used.
CANDLESTICK, *n.* *kan*-dl-stik, a utensil to hold a candle.
CANDLE-TREE, *n.* *kan*-dl-tree, the Central American tree, *Parmentiera cerifera.*
CANDLEWASTER, *n.* *kan*-dl-wayst-er, one who in study or in dissipation only wastes candles; a bit of the burning wick that wastes the candle.
CANDLEWICK, *n.* *kan*-dl-wik, the wick of a candle.
CANDOCK, *n.* *kan*-dok, the yellow water-lily.
CANDOUR, *n.* *kan*-dur, frankness; sincerity. (L. *candor*, whiteness.)
CANDY, *n.* *kan*-de, sugar crystallized; a sweetmeat; sweetstuff of any kind [Amer.]: *v.i.* to congeal or become candied: *v.t.* to conserve with sugar; to crystallize; to encrust with crystals. **Candied. Candies. Candying.** (Fr. *candi.*)
CANDYTUFT, *n.* *kan*-de-tuft, a plant of the genus *Iberis.* (Candia, in Crete, and *tuft.*)
CANE, *n.* kane, a reed-stem; sugar-cane; the bamboo; the rattan; a walking-stick; a lance or dart made of cane; a foreign measure of length: *v.t.* to beat with a cane; to work with split cane. **Cane sugar**, sugar made from the sugar-cane as distinguished from other sugars. **Caned. Canes. Caning.** (L. *canna.*)
CANEBRAKE, *n.* *kane*-brake, a thicket of canes.
CANE-CHAIR, *n.* *kane*-chare, one with a seat of plaited cane.
CANE-HOLE, *n.* *kane*-hole, a trench for planting sugar-cane cuttings.
CANELLA, *n.* ka-*nel*-la, a West Indian tree with an aromatic bark. (L. *canna*, a reed.)
CANE-MILL, *n.* *kane*-mil, a mill for grinding sugar canes.
CANEPHOR, *n.* *kan*-ef-or, a figure of a woman bearing a basket on her head used as an architectural ornament. (Gr. *kānephoros*, a bearer at a festival.)
CANESCENT, *a.* kan-*es*-sent, growing white or hoary. (L. *canescens*, growing white.)
CANE-TRASH, *n.* *kane*-trash, refuse of sugar-cane after grinding.
CANGUE, *n.* kang, a Chinese pillory consisting of a large board placed round the criminal's neck so that he cannot lie down or eat. (Fr.)
CANHOOK, *n.* *kan*-hook, a tackle for slinging a cask.
CANICULA, *n.* kan-*ik*-yew-la, the dog-star. (L. *canis*, a dog.)
CANICULAR, *a.* kan-*ik*-yew-lar, pertaining to the dog-star; excessively hot, as in the dog-days.
CANINE, *a.* *kane*-ine, *or* kan-*ine*, pertaining to or like the dog. **Canine appetite**, insatiable appetite. **Canine teeth**, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side, between the incisors and præmolars. **Canine laugh**, a sardonic laugh. (L. *caninus.*)
CANING, *n.* *kane*-ing, a beating with a cane or stick.
CANISTER, *n.* *kan*-is-ter, a box or case, originally of reed, now generally of thin metal; a deep box containing shot which explodes when discharged. (L. *canistrum.*)
CANKER, *n.* *kank*-er, a disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall; certain small corroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children; anything that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys; a disease in a horse's foot, consisting of a running thrush of the worst kind; the dog-rose: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; to decay: *v.t.* to corrode; to infect; to pollute. **Cankered. Cankering. Cankers.** (L. *cancer*, a crab.)
CANKERED, *a.* *kank*-erd, ill-natured; crabbed.
CANKER-FLY, *n.* *kank*-er-fli, a fly that preys on fruit.
CANKEROUS, *a.* *kank*-er-us, corroding like a canker.
CANKER-WORM, *n.* *kank*-er-wurm, a caterpillar, very destructive to plants, and especially to fruit-trees.
CANKERY, *a.* *kank*-er-e, rusty; surly; cankered.
CANNA, *n.* *kan*-na, a genus of 40 species of plants including *C. indica*, the Indian shot and *C. edulis* which yields a kind of arrowroot. (Gr. *kanna*, reed.)
CANNABIN, *n.* *kan*-na-bin, a resin extracted from hemp. (L. *cannabis*, the hemp plant.)
CANNEL, *n.* *kan*-nel, a hard, compact, bituminous coal, which burns with a bright flame like a candle.
CANNELON, *n.* *can*-ne-lon, a thin channelled roll of paste containing minced meat or jam, baked or fried. (Fr.)
CANNELURE, *n.* *kan*-ne-lewr, a groove such as the fluting on a column. (Fr.)
CANNEQUIN, *n.* *kan*-ne-kwin, an Indian white cotton cloth.
CANNERY, *n.* *kan*-ne-re, a meat-preserving factory.
CANNIBAL, *n.* *kan*-ne-bal, a human being that eats human flesh; an animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *a.* pertaining to cannibalism. (Caribal, a carib man-eater, the *r* being changed into *n*, as if from *canis*, a dog.)
CANNIBALISM, *n.* *kan*-ne-bal-izm, the act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; murderous cruelty.
CANNIBALLY, *ad.* *kan*-ne-bal-le, in the manner of a cannibal.
CANNIKIN, *n.* *kan*-ik-in, pannikin; a small can or drinking vessel.
CANNON, *n.* *kan*-non, a large mounted gun; a stroke in billiards by which the player strikes both his opponent's and the red ball with his own; a rebound off one object on to another: *v.t.* to make a cannon. **Cannoned. Cannoning. Cannons.**
CANNON, *n.* *kan*-non, the bone in the leg of a horse, between the hock and the fetlock.
CANNONADE, *n.* kan-non-*ade*, an attack with artillery, generally a fast, sustained attack; a bombardment: *v.t.* to attack with artillery: *v.i.* to discharge cannon. **Cannonaded. Cannonades. Cannonading.**
CANNON-BALL, *n.* *kan*-non-bawl, a ball, usually of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon; a projectile.
CANNON-BIT, *n.* *kan*-non-bit, a round smooth horse bit.
CANNONEER, *n.* kan-non-*eer*, a cannonier.
CANNONIER, *n.* kan-non-*eer*, an artilleryman.
CANNON-PROOF, *a.* *kan*-non-proof, proof against cannon-shot.
CANNON-SHOT, *n.* *kan*-non-shot, cannon-ball; the range of a cannon.
CANNOT, *kan*-not, the words can, and not, are thus united in common usage.
CANNULA, *n.* *kan*-new-la, a metallic tube used by surgeons. (Diminutive of *canna*, a reed.)
CANNULAR, *a.* *kan*-new-lar, tubular; shaped like a tube.

CANNY, *a. kan*-ne, cautious; prudent; managing; easy; easy-going; knowing. **Ca' canny,** a phrase meaning to be cautious or go slowly, and used of the Trade Union policy of trying to limit output. (Scots.)

CANOE, *n.* ka-*noo*, a light boat worked with paddles. (Sp. *cañoa.*)

CANOEIST, *n.* ka-*noo*-ist, one skilled in managing a canoe.

CANON, *n. kan*-yon, a deep precipitous gorge; canyon. (Sp. *cañon.*)

CANON, *n. kan*-on, a law or rule, specially in Church matters; the Book of Holy Scriptures received as genuine by the Church; a dignitary of the Church, who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a catalogue of saints, acknowledged and canonized by the Romish Church; the rules, or the book containing the rules, of some monastic order; a kind of continual fugue [Mus.]; one of the largest kinds of type [Print.]; an instrument used in sewing up wounds [Surg.]. **Canon law,** a collection of ecclesiastical laws. (A.S.)

CANON-BIT, *n. kan*-on-bit, a cannon-bit.

CANONESS, *n. kan*-on-ess, a woman who enjoys a prebend without being obliged to make any vows.

CANONIC, *a.* kan-*on*-ik, canonical.

CANONICAL, *a.* kan-*on*-ik-al, included in the canon, specially of Scripture; prescribed by canon law, or the canons. **Canonical hours,** prime, 6 a.m; tierce, 9 a.m; sext, noon; none, 2 p.m; vespers, 4 p.m; compline, 7 p.m.

CANONICALLY, *ad.* kan-*on*-ik-al-le, in a manner conformable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, *n.* kan-*on*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, *n.pl.* kan-*on*-ik-alz, the dress of a clergyman when officiating, prescribed by canon.

CANONICATE, *n.* kan-*on*-ik-ate, the office of a canon.

CANONICITY, *n.* kan-on-*iss*-it-e, the quality of belonging to the canon, or the genuine books of Scripture. (Late L. *canonicus.*)

CANONIST, *n. kan*-on-ist, one skilled in the canon law.

CANONISTIC, *a.* kan-on-*ist*-ik, pertaining to a canonist.

CANONIZATION, *n.* kan-on-e-*zay*-shon, the act of canonizing.

CANONIZE, *v.t. kan*-on-ize, to declare a man or woman a saint, and rank him or her in the catalogue called the canon. **Canonized. Canonizes. Canonizing.**

CANONRY, *n. kan*-on-re, the benefice of a canon.

CANOODLE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* kan-*oo*-dl, to caress or fondle. **Canoodled. Canoodles. Canoodling.** (American word.)

CANOPIED, *a. kan*-o-peed, covered with a canopy.

CANOPUS, *n.* ka-*noh*-pus, a star in the constellation *Argo navis.* (L.)

CANOPY, *n. kan*-o-pe, a rich covering over an altar, a throne or a bed; any covering of state, borne over the host or a distinguished person; a projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a Gothic arch [Arch.]: *v.t.* to cover with a canopy. **Canopied. Canopies. Canopying.** (Fr. *canapé.*)

CANOROUS, *a.* ka-*nore*-us, tuneful. (L. *canto,* sing.)

CANT, *n.* kant, a whining sing-song manner of speaking, especially that which is affected; a mode of speaking peculiar to a certain sect or party; generally, affectation of speech, as when one says or professes what he does not sincerely think, believe, or feel: *a.* of the nature of cant: *v.i.* to speak whiningly, peculiarly, or insincerely. **Canted. Canting. Cants.** (L. *canto,* sing.)

CANT, *n.* kant, an external angle; an inclination from a horizontal line; a thrust; a jerk: *v.t.* to tilt over; to incline. **Canted. Canting. Cants.** (Late L. *cantus,* a turning.)

CANTAB, *n.* kan-*tab*, a graduate, or undergraduate, of Cambridge University, so-called from *Cantabrigia,* the Latin for Cambridge.

CANTABILE, *a.* kan-*tay*-bil-ay, *or* kan-ta-*beel*-ay, in a graceful singing style [Mus.] (It.)

CANTALOUP, *n. kan*-ta-lope, a cantaloupe.

CANTALOUPE, *n. kan*-ta-loop, a small round variety of musk-melon. (Cantalupo, a castle in Italy, where it was first raised in Europe.)

CANTANKEROUS, *a.* kan-*tank*-er-us, cross-grained. (A.S. *conteckour,* a fighter or disputer.)

CANTAR, *n.* kan-*tahr*, a weight of roughly 1 cwt., in use in the Near East.

CANTATA, *n.* kan-*tah*-tah, a narrative poem, set to melody and recitative, for a single voice; a dramatic choral composition.

CANTATRICE, *n. kan*-ta-trece, a songstress.

CANTEEN, *n.* kan-*teen*, a tin or wooden vessel for holding the liquor of a soldier on march; a service refreshment bar and provision stores; a box or case furnished with various articles for use in campaigning or travelling. (It. *cantina,* a wine-cellar.)

CANTER, *n. kant*-er, a horse's gait between a trot and a gallop: *v.i.* to move as a horse at a moderate gallop: *v.t.* to make to canter. **Win in a canter,** to win easily. **Cantered. Cantering. Canters.**

CANTERBURY, *n. kant*-er-ber-re, a stand with divisions to hold music, portfolios, or papers. **Canterbury bell,** the plant *Campanula medium.*

CANTHARIDES, *n.pl.* kan-*thar*-e-deez, blister beetles, the so-called Spanish flies, which in a dried form are used in medicine. (Gr. blistering flies.)

CANTHARIDIN, *n.* kan-*thar*-e-din, the active principle of cantharides, causing vesication.

CANTHARUS, *n. kan*-tha-rus, a deep, long-stemmed drinking-cup with loop-shaped handles. (L.)

CANTHOOK, *n. kant*-hook, a lever for canting logs. (U.S.)

CANTHUS, *n. kanth*-us, the corner of the eye. (Gr.)

CANTICLE, *n. kan*-te-kl, a song; a chant. **Canticles,** the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. (L. *canticulum,* a little song.)

CANTILEVER, *n. kant*-il-eev-er, a truss in a bridge; a projecting beam of wood, stone, or iron, supporting a cornice, balcony, &c. [Arch.]. (*Cant,* and Fr. *lever,* to lift.)

Cantilever.

CANTILLATE, *v.t. kant*-il-late, to chant. **Cantillated. Cantillates. Cantillating.**

CANTING, *a. kant*-ing, whining; hypocritical.

CANTINGLY, *ad. kant*-ing-le, in a canting manner.

CANTINGNESS, *n. kant*-ing-ness, the habit of canting.

CANTLE, *n. kan*-tl, the projection at the rear of a saddle; any piece cut away, as from a field or length of cloth. (O.Fr. *cantel.*)

CANTLET, *n. kant*-let, a piece; a very small fragment.

CANTO, *n. kan*-to, a division of a poem; the highest vocal part, or the leading melody [Mus.]. **Canto-fermo,** a choral song in unison, in notes all of equal length; the part which is the subject of counterpoint [Mus.]. (It.)

CANTON, *n.* kan-*ton*, a small division of territory; in Switzerland, a distinct state; its inhabitants; a distinct part or division, as, the canton of a painting; the quarter of a flag; the corner of a heraldic shield. (Fr. a corner.)

CANTON, *v.t.* kan-*ton, or* kan-*toon*, to divide into cantons; to allot quarters to the different divisions of a body of troops. **Cantoned. Cantoning. Cantons.**

CANTONAL, *a. kan*-ton-al, pertaining to a canton.

CANTONIZE, *v.t. kan*-ton-ize, to canton; to parcel out. **Cantonized. Cantonizes. Cantonizing.**

CANTONMENT, *n.* kan-*ton*-ment, *or* kan-*toon*-ment, quarters for troops.

CANTOON, *n.* kan-*toon*, a cotton material, corded on one side and smooth on the other.

CANTOR, *n. kan*-tor, a precentor. (L.)

CANTORIAL, *a.* kan-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to the northern side, the precentor's side, of a choir.

CANTY, *a. kan*-te, cheerful; talkative. (Scots.)

CANUCK, *n.* ka-*nuk*, a French-Canadian. (American word.)

CANVAS, *n. kan*-vas, a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for tents, sails, painting on, &c.; a clear unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle; sails in general. **Under canvas,** a colloquialism for living in a tent, or for a ship with all sails set: *a.* made of canvas. (O.Fr. *canevas.*)

CANVAS-BACK, *n. kan*-vas-bak, the American duck *Fuligula vallisneria.*

CANVAS-CLIMBER, *n. kan*-vas-klime-er, a sailor.

CANVASER, *n.* *kan*-vas-er, canvasser.

CANVASS, *n.* *kan*-vas, close examination; discussion; solicitation; *v.i.* to go about to solicit votes, interest, or orders; *v.t.* to examine; to discuss; to solicit votes. **Canvassed. Canvasses. Canvassing.** (O.Fr. *canabasser*, to sift as through canvas.)

CANVASSER, *n.* *kan*-vas-er, one who solicits votes or orders.

CANY, *a.* *kane*-e, full of canes; made of cane.

CANYON, *n.* *can*-yon, a deep ravine. (Sp. *cañon.*)

CANZONE, *n.* kan-*tzo*-nay, an air in two or three parts [Mus.]. (It.)

CANZONET, *n.* kan-tzon-*et*, a short air or song.

CAOUTCHINE, *n.* koo-*cheen*, a hydrocarbon in oil of caoutchouc; an inflammable, light, volatile oil, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.

CAOUTCHOUC, *n.* koo-*chook*, raw rubber; an elastic impermeable substance found in the milky juices of certain plants. (Fr. Carib, from *cahuchu.*)

CAP, *n.* kap, a covering for the head; a cover; the top; anything in form of a cap: *v.t.* to cover the top or end; to put a cap on; to complete; to top and beat; to confer a degree. **Cap and bells,** the traditional insignia of office of a Court Fool. **Cap of Liberty,** the cap worn by the lower classes in the French Revolution, resembling the tight-fitting pileus, worn by the Roman slaves when freed. **Cap of maintenance,** an ornament of state, carried before the sovereigns of England at the coronation, and also before the mayors of some cities. **Cap-paper,** a coarse paper. **Cap-squares,** strong plates of iron which came over the trunnions of a cannon and secured it to the carriage. **Capped. Capping. Caps.** (A.S. *cæppe.*)

CAPA, *n.* *kah*-pa, the tobacco leaf used for the outer covering of Havana cigars. (Sp.)

CAPABILITY, *n.* kay-pa-*bil*-it-e, the quality of being capable, especially intellectually.

CAPABLE, *a.* *kay*-pa-bl, susceptible; able; competent; qualified; skilful. (Fr.)

CAPABLENESS, *n.* *kay*-pa-bl-ness, the state or quality of being capable.

CAPABLY, *ad.* *kay*-pab-le, in a capable manner.

CAPACIOUS, *a.* ka-*pay*-shus, able to hold much; roomy; spacious; comprehensive. (L. *capio*, take.)

CAPACIOUSLY, *ad.* ka-*pay*-shus-le, in a capacious manner.

CAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* ka-*pay*-shus-ness, the quality of being capacious.

CAPACITATE, *v.t.* ka-*pas*-it-ate, to qualify. **Capacitated. Capacitates. Capacitating.**

CAPACITY, *n.* ka-*pas*-it-e, the power of containing or holding; room; capability; intellectual ability; position; cubic contents; legal qualification. (Fr. *capacité.*)

CAP-A-PIE, *ad.* kap-a-*pe*, from head to foot; all over. (Fr.)

CAPARISON, *n.* ka-*par*-is-on, state trappings; rich clothing of a horse: *v.t.* to cover with state trappings; to adorn with rich dress. **Caparisoned. Caparisoning. Caparisons.** (O.Fr. *caparasson.*)

CAPE, *n.* kape, a headland. (Fr. *cap.*)

CAPE, *n.* kape, the shoulder-piece of a coat or cloak; a loose covering for the shoulders.

CAPE, *n.* kape, Cape Colony. **Cape cart,** a two-wheeled carriage with a hood and pole. **Cape Hunting Dog,** the large African wild dog with four toes only on each foot, *Lycaon pictus.*

CAPELIN, *n.* *kape*-lin, a small smelt, *Mallotus villosus*, used as bait in the Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries. (Fr. *capelan.*)

CAPELINE, *n.* *kap*-el-in, a surgical hood-shaped bandage; a lady's evening hood. (Fr.)

CAPELLET, *n.* *kap*-e-let, a swelling like a wen on the elbow or hock of a horse. (Fr.)

CAPER, *n.* *kay*-per, the flower-bud of a species of *Capparis* used in sauces. (Fr. *capre.*)

CAPER, *n.* *kay*-per, a Dutch privateer. (Dut.)

CAPER, *n.* *kay*-per, a frolicsome leap, spring, or jump; a prank: *v.i.* to skip or jump; to frisk about. **Capered. Capering. Capers.** (It. *capriola*, a jumping dance step.)

CAPERCAILLIE, *n.* *kay*-per-*kale*-e, the capercailzie, *Tetrao urogallus.*

CAPERCAILZIE, *n.* *kay*-per-*ka le*-e, *or* *kay*-per-*kale*-ze, the wood-grouse or cock of the woods. (Gael. *capull*, a horse, and *coille*, a wood.)

CAPFUL, *n.* *kap*-full, a small quantity.

CAPIAS, *n.* *kap*-e-as, *or* *kay*-pe-as, a writ authorizing seizure of person or goods. (L. take hold.)

CAPIBARA, *n.* ka-pe-*bah*-ra, capybara. (Brazilian native name.)

CAPILLACEOUS, *a.* kap-il-*lay*-shus, slender, like a hair.

CAPILLAIRE, *n.* kap-il-*lare*, a syrup flavoured originally with maidenhair fern, but now any syrup flavoured with orange flowers. (Fr. maidenhair fern.)

CAPILLAMENT, *n.* ka-*pil*-la-ment, a filament like a hair.

CAPILLARITY, *n.* kap-il-*lar*-rit-e, the state of being capillary; the rising of a liquid within a capillary tube above the level it reaches outside.

CAPILLARY, *n.* *kap*-il-la-re, *or* ka-*pil*-la-re, hair-like; a tube with a hair-like bore; a minute blood-vessel. (L. *capillaris*, hair-like.)

CAPILLARY, *a.* *kap*-il-la-re, *or* ka-*pil*-la-re, resembling a hair in bore; pertaining to capillary vessels. **Capillary attraction or repulsion,** the cause which determines the ascent or the descent of a fluid in capillary vessels.

CAPILLIFORM, *a.* ka-*pil*-e-form, in the shape of a hair.

CAPILLITIUM, *n.* ka-pil-*ish*-um, a purse enclosing the spores of some fungi. (L. *capillitium*, the hair.)

CAPILLOSE, *a.* *kap*-il-lose, hairy.

CAPITAL, *a.* *kap*-it-al, pertaining to the head; first in importance; chief; principal; punishable by loss of the head or life; excellent; first-rate; belonging to capital: *n.* the head part of a column or pillar; the principal thing; the chief city in a state; a large letter; money; wealth invested in trade; store of power. **Capital punishment,** the death penalty. **Capital levy,** a tax on capital. (Fr.)

CAPITALISM, *n.* *kap*-it-al-izm, the economic organization of society in which the chief power lies in the hands of the moneyed or landed classes; the ownership of capital.

CAPITALIST, *n.* *kap*-it-al-ist, one who possesses capital; a man of large means.

CAPITALIZATION, *n.* *kap*-it-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of capitalizing or converting into capital.

CAPITALIZE, *v.t.* *kap*-it-al-ize, to convert into capital; to calculate the present value of payments made periodically. **Capitalized. Capitalizes. Capitalizing.**

CAPITALLY, *ad.* *kap*-it-al-le, in a first-rate manner.

CAPITAN, *n.* kah-pe-*tahn*, a Turkish naval officer. **Capitan Pasha,** the admiral commanding in chief the former Imperial Turkish Navy. (Sp. *capitán.*)

CAPITATE, *a.* *kap*-it-ate, growing in a head [Bot.]. (L. *capitatus*, possessing a head.)

CAPITATION, *n.* kap-it-*ay*-shon, numeration by the head; a tax upon each head or person; a poll-tax. (L. *capitatio.*)

CAPITE, *n.* *kap*-it-e, a tenant in capite, or in chief, one who holds lands immediately of the king [Law].

CAPITOL, *n.* *kap*-it-ol, a temple and citadel in Rome, on the Capitoline rock, dedicated to Jupiter; in the U.S. the edifice in which Congress meets; the senate-house of a state.

CAPITOLIAN, *a.* kap-it-*o*-le-an, capitoline.

CAPITOLINE, *a.* *kap*-it-o-line, pertaining to the Capitol in Rome. **Capitoline games,** games instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls.

CAPITULAR, *a.* ka-*pit*-yew-lar, growing in small heads; belonging to a chapter.

CAPITULARLY, *ad.* ka-*pit*-yew-lar-le, in the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, *n.* ka-*pit*-yew-lar-re, a statute passed in a chapter, either of knights or canons; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter. (L. *capitulum*, a chapter.)

CAPITULATE, *v.i.* ka-*pit*-yew-late, to surrender on conditions. **Capitulated. Capitulates. Capitulating.**

CAPITULATION, *n.* ka-pit-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of capitulating; the conditions of surrender. (Fr.)

CAPITULATOR, *n.* ka-*pit*-yew-lay-tor, one who surrenders or capitulates.

CAPITULUM, *n.* ka-*pit*-yew-lum, a small head; a

close cluster of flowers as in composite plants; a protuberance on a bone fitting into a hollow in another bone.

CAPIVI, *n.* ka-*pe*-ve, a medicinal balsam from the South American tree *Copaifera langsdorffii*; copaiva; copaiba.

CAPLIN, *n. kap*-lin, the capelin. (Fr. *capelan.*)

CAPNOMANCY, *n. kap*-no-man-se, divination from the movement and density of smoke. (Gr. *kapnos,* smoke, and *manteia,* divination.)

CAPNOMOR, *n. kap*-no-mor, a transparent colourless oil-like fluid, from the smoke of organic bodies, or wood-tar. (Gr. *kapnos,* and *moria,* a section.)

CAPOC, *n.* ka-*pok,* a kind of short fine Indian cotton. (Hind.)

CAPON, *n. kay*-pon, a castrated male fowl. (A.S. *capun.*)

CAPONIERE, *n.* kap-un-*yare,* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a work to another, protected by a parapet [Fort.]. (Fr.)

CAPORAL, *n. kap*-or-ahl, a corporal; in South America, an overseer of manual labourers; a boss; in France, a tobacco. (Fr.)

CAPOT, *n.* ka-*po, or* ka-*pot,* a winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet: *v.t.* to win at piquet. **Capoted. Capoting. Capots.** (Fr.)

CAPOTE, *n.* ka-*pote,* a kind of long cloak. (Fr.)

CAPOUCH, *n.* ka-*poosh,* a monk's cowl or hood; the hood of a cloak: *v.t.* to cover with a hood; to hoodwink. **Capouched. Capouches. Capouching.**

CAPPAGH-BROWN, *n. kap*-pa-*broun,* a colouring matter extracted from earth-deposits at Cappagh, Co. Cork.

CAPRA, *n. kap*-ra, the goat. (L. she-goat.)

CAPRATE, *n. kap*-rate, a salt of capric acid [Chem.].

CAPREOLATE, *a. kap*-re-o-late, clasping with tendrils [Bot.]. (L. *capreolus,* a tendril.)

CAPRIC, *a. kap*-rik, existing in the milk of the goat and the cow [Chem.].

CAPRICCIO, *n.* ka-*prit*-cho, a free fanciful composition [Mus.]. (It.)

CAPRICCIOSO, *a.* ka-prit-*cho*-so, in a free fantastic style [Mus.]. (It.)

CAPRICE, *n.* ka-*preece,* a change without reason of opinion or humour; a whim; a freak. (Fr.)

CAPRICIOUS, *a.* ka-*prish*-us, led by caprice; whimsical.

CAPRICIOUSLY, *ad.* ka-*prish*-us-le, in a capricious manner.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *n.* ka-*prish*-us-ness the quality of being capricious.

CAPRICORN, *n. kap*-re-korn, the Goat, the tenth sign of the zodiac, the winter solstice. (L. *capricornus,* the goatshorn.)

CAPRID, *a. kap*-rid, relating to goats.

CAPRIFICATION, *n.* kap-rif-ik-*ay*-shon, a process practised in the Levant for maturing the fig by fertilizing the ovules of the fruit by an insect, or with the pollen of the wild fig. (L. *caprificus,* the wild fig-tree employed in the process.)

CAPRIFOLE, *n. kap*-re-fole, the honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum.*

CAPRIFORM, *a. kap*-re-form, having the form of a goat.

CAPRIGENOUS, *a.* ka-*prij*-in-us, produced by a goat. (L. *caprigenus,* goat-begotten.)

CAPRIMULGUS, *n.* kap-re-*mul*-gus, the goat-sucker. (L. *caprimulgus,* goatsucker.)

CAPRIN, *n. kap*-rin, an acid found in butter, which, with butyrine and caprone, gives it its peculiar taste and odour.

CAPRINE, *a. kap*-rin, *or kay*-prine, like a goat.

CAPRIOLE, *n. kap*-re-ole, a leap made by a horse without advancing; a caper in dancing. (Fr.)

CAPRIPED, *a. kap*-re-ped, with feet like a goat. (L. *caper,* and *pes,* a foot.)

CAPRIZANT, *a. kap*-re-zant, leaping; unequal [Med.]. (Fr. *caprisant.*)

CAPROATE, *n. kap*-ro-ate, a salt of caproic acid [Chem.].

CAPROIC, *a.* kap-*ro*-ik, goat-like. **Caproic acid,** a fatty acid from butter, coconut oil, &c., which smells like a goat.

CAPRONE, *n. kap*-rone, flavouring oil in butter.

CAPSICINE, *n. kap*-se-sin, an alkaloid in capsicums.

CAPSICUM, *n. kap*-se-kum, an American genus of tropical plants whose fruits are chillies or red peppers, which, when powdered, form cayenne. (L. *capsa,* a box.)

CAPSIZE, *v.t.* kap-*size,* to upset or overturn. **Capsized. Capsizes. Capsizing.**

CAPSTAN, *n. kap*-stan, a vertical windlass. (Fr. *cabestan.*)

CAPSTONE, *n. kap*-stone, a kind of fossil encrinite.

CAPSULA, *n. kap*-sew-la, a capsule. (L. *capsula,* a little box.)

CAPSULAR, *a. kap*-sewl-ar, pertaining to a capsule.

CAPSULATE, *a. kap*-sewl-ate, enclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

CAPSULE, *n. kap*-sewl, the seed-vessel of a plant; a small shallow vessel [Chem.]; a membranous production enclosing a part like a bag [Anat.]; an envelope for some nauseous specific [Med.]. (Fr. *capsule.*)

CAPTAIN, *n. kap*-tain, a chief commander; the commander of a company, a troop, or a ship; an overseer; the leader of a side at cricket or other games; a Spanish military office. **Captain of Fleet,** the chief staff-officer of a fleet. (O.Fr. *capitain.*)

CAPTAINCY, *n. kap*-tain-se, the rank of a captain; leadership.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL, *n. kap*-tain-*jen*-e-ral, a supreme commander. The Sovereign is, by the constitution, Captain-General of all the armed forces of the Empire.

CAPTAINSHIP, *n. kap*-tain-ship, the post of captain or chief commander; military skill.

CAPTATION, *n.* kap-*tay*-shon, use of clever appeals to popular feelings to obtain applause; ad captandum arguments. (L. *captatio.*)

CAPTION, *n. kap*-shon, the act of taking a person by a judicial process; an arrest; a certificate appended to a legal instrument, showing when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed [Law]; arrestment for debts [Scots Law]; a chapter, page, or paragraph heading, or the titling of a picture. (L. *captum,* take.)

CAPTIOUS, *a. kap*-shus, disposed to catch at faults; apt to cavil; proceeding from a cavilling disposition; ensnaring. (Fr. *captieux.*)

CAPTIOUSLY, *ad. kap*-shus-le, in a captious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n. kap*-shus-ness, disposition to be captious.

CAPTIVATE, *v.t. kap*-tiv-ate, to take captive; to charm; to fascinate. **Captivated. Captivates. Captivating.** (L. *captivatus,* charmed.)

CAPTIVATING, *a. kap*-tiv-ate-ing, charming; fascinating.

CAPTIVATION, *n.* kap-tiv-*ay*-shon, the act of taking captive.

CAPTIVE, *n. kap*-tiv, one taken prisoner, especially in war; one captivated or ensnared: *a.* made prisoner, kept in bondage; captivated. (L. *captivus,* a captive.)

CAPTIVITY, *n.* kap-*tiv*-it-e, the state of being captive.

CAPTOR, *n. cap*-tor, one who takes a prisoner or a prize. (L. one who takes.)

CAPTURE, *n. kap*-tyur, the act of taking or seizing; the thing taken; a prize: *v.t.* to take or seize by force; to take as a prize. **Captured. Captures. Capturing.** (Fr.)

CAPUCHIN, *n.* kap-yew-*sheen, or kap*-oo-chin, a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wears; a cloak with a hood, worn by women; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers. (Fr. *capucin.*)

CAPUCINE, *n. kap*-yew-sin, the hooded monkey, a species of *Cebus*; capuchin.

CAPULET, *n. kap*-yew-let, a capellet.

CAPULIN, *n. kap*-yew-lin, the Mexican cherry. (Sp.)

CAPUT, *n. kay*-put, *or kap*-ut, the head. **Caput mortuum,** literally a dead head; among the old chemists the inert residuum after the sublimation or distillation of the substance; what remains after the life and worth are gone. (L.)

CAPYBARA, *n.* ka-pe-*bah*-ra, the carpincho, the largest living rodent, *Hydrochœrus capivara.*

CAR, *n.* kahr, a light vehicle; a chariot of war or triumph; a railway carriage; a motor car; a passenger carriage mechanically propelled; a low two-wheeled truck; the passenger part of an aircraft. **Irish jaunting car,** one in which the riders sit back to back. (O.Fr. *carre.*)

CARABINE, *n. kar*-a-bin, carbine; a short rifle, chiefly used by cavalry. (Fr. *carabine.*)

CARABINEER, *n. kar*-bin-*eer*, a cavalryman armed with a carbine. **Carabineers,** the sixth Dragoon Guards.
CARACAL, *n. kar*-a-kal, the Persian lynx. (Fr.)
CARACARA, *n. kah*-ra-*kah*-ra, *or kar*-ra-kah-ra, the Brazilian carrion-hawk, a species of *Polyborus.*
CARACK, *n. kar*-ak, a large ship of burden. (Fr. *caraque.*)
CARACOLE, *n. kar*-a-kole, the movement of a horse in making a half-turn; a winding staircase [Arch.]: *v.i.* to wheel in a caracole. **Caracoled. Caracoles. Caracoling.** (Fr. *caracole*, a snail.)
CARACOLY, *n. kar*-a-kol-e, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.
CARAFE, *n.* kah-*rahf*, a glass water-bottle. (Fr.)
CARAMBOLA, *n.* ka-ram-*bo*-lah, the Coromandel gooseberry, a species of *Averrhoa.*
CARAMBOLE, *n.* kar-ram-*bole*, the stroke in billiards usually known as the cannon. (Fr.)
CARAMEL, *n. kar*-a-mel, burnt sugar, used to colour spirits and soups; a sweetmeat. (Fr.)
CARANX, *n. kay*-rangks, *or kar*-angks, the genus of fishes including *S. trachurus*, the scad or horse-mackerel.
CARAPACE, *n. kar*-a-pace, the upper shell of reptiles and crustaceans. (Fr.)
CARAP-OIL, *n. kar*-rap-oyl, oil of the crab-wood tree, *Carapa guianensis.* (South American native word.)
CARAT, *n. kar*-at, a weight of 200 milligrams; a 24th part consisting of pure gold: thus gold of 22 carats is gold of which 22 parts are pure. **Not to be worth a carat,** to be of little or no value. (Fr.)
CARAUNA, *n.* kah-*raw*-na, a resinous substance formerly used in medicine, and obtained from certain South American trees. (Native name.)
CARAVAN, *n. kar*-a-van, *or* kar-a-*van*, a company of merchants or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security in traversing a desert; a large close carriage for transporting wild beasts; a house on wheels; a large light covered waggon, abbreviated into van. (Fr. *caravane*, from Per. *karwan.*)
CARAVANEER, *n.* kar-a-van-*eer*, one in charge of the camels of a caravan.
CARAVANSARY, *n.* kar-a-*van*-sar-e, in the East a large unfurnished inn, with a spacious court in the middle, for the accommodation of caravans and other travellers at night; a similar structure in towns, with shops &c. (Per. *karwan*, and *sarâi*, an inn.)
CARAVANSERA, *n.* kar-a-*van*-ser-a, a caravansary.
CARAVEL, *n. kar*-a-vel, a lateen-rigged four-masted ship. (Sp. *carabela*, a little ship.)
CARAWAY, *n. kar*-a-way, the caraway-seed plant, *Carum carui.* (Sp. *alcarahueya.*)
CARBIDE, *n. kahr*-bide, a combination of carbon with another element, generally a metal.
CARBINE, *n. kahr*-bine, a short rifle for use by mounted soldiers. (Fr. *carabine*, a rifle.)
CARBO-HYDRATE, *n. kahr*-bo-*hy*-drate, an organic compound of carbon and water. (*Carbon* and *hydrate.*)
CARBOLIC, *n.* kahr-*bol*-ik, phenol; an acid procured from coal-tar.
CARBON, *n. kahr*-bon, pure charcoal; the chemical element C. **Carbon dioxide,** carbonic acid. **Carbon monoxide,** carbonic oxide. **Carbon paper,** manifold paper for copying purposes. (L. *carbo*, coal.)
CARBONACEOUS, *a.* kahr-bon-*ay*-shus, pertaining to, containing or composed of coal.
CARBONADO, *n.* kahr-bon-*ah*-do, a black uncrystallized diamond; meat slish-slashed across with a sharp knife and grilled on an open fire. (Sp.)
CARBONARI, *n.pl.* kahr-bo-*nah*-ree, a secret political democratic society existing in 19th century in Italy and France. (Literally, charcoal-burners.)
CARBONATE, *n. kahr*-bon-ate, a salt of carbonic acid [Chem.].
CARBONATED, *a. kahr*-bon-ate-ed, combined with carbonic acid.
CARBONIC, *a.* kahr-*bon*-ik, pertaining to carbon. **Carbonic acid,** a gaseous combination of carbon and oxygen. **Carbonic oxide,** a gaseous compound of oxygen and carbon, containing a less proportion of oxygen than exists in carbonic acid.
CARBONIFEROUS, *a.* kahr-bon-*if*-er-us, containing coal; the geological formation between the Devonian and the Permian. (L. *carbo*, and *fero*, bear.)
CARBONIZATION, *n.* kahr-bon-iz-*ay*-shon, *or* kahr-bon-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of carbonizing.
CARBONIZE, *v.t. kahr*-bon-ize, to convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire. **Carbonized. Carbonizes. Carbonizing.**
CARBORUNDUM, *n.* kahr-bore-*und*-um, a compound of silicon with carbon under great heat used as an abrasive for grinding tools.
CARBOY, *n. kahr*-boy, a large globular bottle of glass, usually protected by basket-work. (Per. *garabah*, flagon.)
CARBUNCLE, *n. kahr*-bun-kl, a beautiful gem of a deep red colour; a garnet; a painful, highly inflamed tumour; a bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier [Her.]. (L. a little coal.)
CARBUNCLED, *a. kahr*-bungk-ld, set with carbuncles; afflicted with carbuncles.
CARBUNCULAR, *a.* kahr-*bungk*-yew-lar, pertaining to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.
CARBUNCULATION, *n.* kahr-bungk-yew-*lay*-shon, the blasting of young buds by excess of either heat or cold.
CARBURET, *v.t. kahr*-bewr-et, to impregnate with carbon. **Carburetted. Carburetting. Carburets.**
CARBURETTED, *a. kahr*-bewr-et-ted, combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide, as carburetted hydrogen.
CARBURETTER, *n. kahr*-bew-ret-ter, the chamber in an oil-engine in which the vapour is mixed with air before explosion takes place.
CARBURETTOR, *n. kahr*-bew-ret-tor, a carburetter.
CARBURIZE, *v.t.* to carburet. **Carburized. Carburizes. Carburizing.**
CARCAJOU, *n. kahr*-ka-joo, the wolverine or glutton.
CARCANET, *n. kahr*-kan-et, a chain or collar of jewels. (Fr. a little collar.)
CARCASE, *n. kahr*-kass, the body, usually when dead; the mere framework of anything, as of a house or decaying hulk of a ship; the frame or main parts of a thing; a perforated bombshell filled with combustibles and discharged to set fire to buildings. (Fr. *carcasse*, a skeleton.)
CARCASS, *n. kahr*-kass, a combustible bomb; a carcase.
CARCINOLOGY, *n.* kahr-sin-*ol*-oj-e, the study of crustaceans. (Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, science.)
CARCINOMA, *n.* kahr-sin-*o*-ma, a form of cancer. (Gr.)
CARCINOMATOUS, *a.* kahr-sin-*om*-at-us, cancerous.
CARD, *n.* kahrd, a piece of pasteboard, with painted figures or points on it, for playing with, or with a person's name on it, or with an invitation, a programme, or a business advertisement; a paper on which the points of the compass are marked; a knowing fellow [Slang]. (Fr. *carte.*)
CARD, *n.* kahrd, an instrument for combing wool or flax: *v.t.* to comb wool, flax, hemp, &c.; to mix. **Carded. Carding. Cards.** (L. *carduus*, a thistle.)
CARDAMINE, *n. kahrd*-a-mine, bitter cress. (Gr.)
CARDAMOM, *n. kahrd*-a-mum, an aromatic, pungent, medicinal capsule of *Elettaria cardamomum* or the seed of *Amomum.* (Fr. *cardamone.*)
CARDBOARD, *n. kahrd*-bord, pasteboard.
CARD-CASE, *n. kahrd*-kace, a case for holding visiting cards.
CARDIA, *n. kahr*-de-ah, the orifice where the gullet enters the stomach. (Gr. heart.)
CARDIAC, *a. kahr*-de-ak, pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; stimulating; strengthening: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial. **Cardiac passion,** heartburn.
CARDIACAL, *a.* kahr-*di*-ak-al, *or kahr*-de-ak-al, cardiac.
CARDIACE, *n. kahr*-de-ace, a heart-shaped precious stone.
CARDIAGRAPHY, *n. kahr*-de-*ag*-raf-e, anatomical description of the heart. (Gr. *kardia*, and *grapho*, write.)
CARDIALGIA, *n.* kahr-de-*al*-je-a, heartburn. (Gr. *kardia*, and *algos*, pain.)
CARDIALGY, *n. kahr*-de-al-je, cardialgia.
CARDIGAN, *n. kahr*-de-gan, a jacket of knitted wool called after the Earl of Cardigan who fought in the Crimean War.
CARDINAL, *a. kahr*-din-al, chief; principal; pre-eminent, or fundamental: *n.* a dignitary of the Roman Church, next in rank to the Pope; a woman's

short cloak; mulled red wine. **Cardinal numbers**, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from first, second, third, &c., which are ordinals. **Cardinal points**, the four original points of the compass. **Cardinal signs**, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn, or the two equinoxes and two solstices [Astron.]. **Cardinal virtues**, with the ancients, Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude. (L. *cardinalis*, chief.)

CARDINALATE, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-ate, the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

CARDINAL-BIRD, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-berd, a North American singing bird with a crest and red plumage, the Virginia nightingale, *Cardinalis virginianus*.

CARDINAL-FLOWER, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-flou-er, a plant, *Lobelia cardinalis*, bearing brilliant red flowers.

CARDINALSHIP, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-ship, cardinalate.

CARDING-MACHINE, *n.* *kahrd*-ing-ma-sheen, a machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool or fibres.

CARDIOGRAPH, *n.* *kahr*-de-o-graf, an instrument for registering the beats of the pulse. (Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *grapho*, write.)

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CARDIOLOGY, *n.* kahr-de-*ol*-oj-e, the study of the heart. (Gr. *kardia*, and *logos*, science.)

CARDIOMETRY, *n.* kahr-de-*om*-e-tre, heart measurement.

CARDITIS, *n.* kahr-*dy*-tis, inflammation of the heart.

CARDOL, *n.* *kahrd*-ol, an oil of a blistering nature extracted from the cashew-nut.

CARDOON, *n.* kahr-*doon*, the artichoke, *Cynara cardunculus*. (Fr. *cardon*.)

CARDOPHAGI, *n.pl.* kahr-*dof*-a-ji, donkeys. (L. *cardnus*, a thistle, and Gr. *phago*, eat.)

CARDPLAYER, *n.* *kahrd*-play-er, one given to card-playing.

CARDSHARPER, *n.* *kahrd*-sharp-er, one who cheats at cards.

CARD-TABLE, *n.* *kahrd*-tay-bl, a table for playing cards on.

CARDUUS, *n.* *kahr*-dew-us, a genus of 80 species of thistles. **Carduus benedictus**, the blessed thistle.

CARE, *n.* kare, solicitude; anxiety; caution; regard; attention; heed; charge or oversight; the object of care: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about; to be inclined; to like. **Cared. Cares. Caring.** (A.S *caru*.)

CARE-CRAZED, *a.* *kare*-krayzed, crazy from care.

CAREEN, *v.t.* ka-*reen*, to lay a ship on her side, for the purpose of calking or repairing; *v.i.* to incline to one side under press of sail. **Careened. Careening. Careens.** (L. *carina*, a keel.)

CAREENAGE, *n.* ka-*reen*-aje, a place for, or cost of, careening.

CAREER, *n.* ka-*reer*, course of action; course through life; a racecourse; a race: *v.i.* to move or run rapidly. **Careered. Careering. Careers.** (Fr. *carrière*, race-course.)

CAREFUL, *a.* *kare*-ful, full of care; anxious; solicitous; provident; heedful; watchful; with care.

CAREFULLY, *ad.* *kare*-ful-le, in a careful manner.

CAREFULNESS, *n.* *kare*-ful-ness, the quality of being careful.

CARELESS, *a.* *kare*-less, having no care; heedless; free from care; unconcerned; thoughtless; without care.

CARELESSLY, *ad.* *kare*-less-le, in a careless manner.

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CARESS, *n.* ka-*ress*, an act of endearment; a tender embrace: *v.t.* to treat with affection; to fondle; to embrace. **Caressed. Caresses. Caressing.** (Fr. *caresse*.)

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CARINA, *n.* ka-*ri*-na, the keel of a papilionaceous flower [Bot.]. (L. the keel of a ship.)

CARINATE, *a.* *kar*-in-ate, having a keel-shaped ridge [Bot. and Zool.].

CARINATED, *a.* *kar*-in-ate-ed, carinate.

CARIOSITY, *n.* ka-re-*os*-it-e, ulceration of a bone.

CARIOUS, *a.* *kare*-e-us, rotten or ulcerated, as a bone. (L. *cariosus*, rotten.)

CARK *n.* kahrk, care: *v.i.* to be careful or concerned. **Carked. Carking. Carks.** (O.Fr. *karkier*.)

CARKING, *a.* *kahrk*-ing, distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.

CARLE, *n.* kahrl, a rustic; a strong man, or an old or rude-mannered one. (A.S. a man.)

CARLINE, *n.* *kar*-lin, a light joist lying fore and aft from beam to beam [Naut.].

CARLINE, *a.* *kar*-line, pertaining to Charles. **Carline thistle**, *Carlina vulgaris*, so called from Charlemagne, to whom an angel, it is said, had revealed its medicinal virtues.

CARLISM, *n.* *kahrl*-izm, the claims to the Spanish throne advanced by Don Carlos and his heirs.

CARLOCK, *n.* *kahr*-lok, a kind of isinglass obtained from Russia. (Russ.)

CARLOVINGIAN, *a.* kahr-lo-*vin*-je-an, pertaining to Charlemange.

CARMAGNOLE, *n.* kahr-man-*yole*, a French Republican song or dance; a violent Jacobin, or the dress he wore; a boastful bulletin. (Fr.)

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CARMELITE, *n.* *kahr*-*min*-at-iv, curative of flatulence and colic: *a.* acting as a carminative. (L. *carminatus*, cleansed.)

CARMINE, *n.* *kahr*-mene, a crimson pigment from cochineal. (Sp. *carmin*.)

CARNAGE, *n.* *kahr*-naj, slaughter: *v.t.* to cover with slain bodies. **Carnaged. Carnages. Carnaging.**

CARNAL, *a.* *kahr*-nal, fleshly; sensual; not spiritual; not after the spirit. **Carnal knowledge**, sexual intercourse. (L. *carnalis*, fleshly.)

CARNALIST, *n.* *kahr*-nal-ist, one given to carnality.

CARNALITY, *n.* kahr-*nal*-it-e, carnal state of mind.

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CARNASSIAL, *a.* kahr-*nas*-se-al, adapted to eat flesh [Anat.]. **Carnassials**, the flesh teeth of the carnivora. (Fr. *carnassier*, flesh-eating.)

CARNATION, *n.* kahr-*nay*-shon, flesh-colour; a flesh-coloured flower; a variety of the pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. (Fr.)

CARNAUBA, *n.* kah-na-*oo*-ba, the Brazilian wax-bearing palm, *Corypha cerifera*. (Native name.)

CARNELIAN, *n.* kahr-*neel*-yan, bright red chalcedony; cornelian. (Fr. *cornaline*.)

CARNEOUS, *a.* *kahr*-ne-us, fleshy; resembling flesh. (L. *carneus*.)

CARABINEER, *n.* *kar*-bin-*eer*, a cavalryman armed with a carbine. **Carabineers,** the sixth Dragoon Guards.

CARACAL, *n.* *kar*-a-kal, the Persian lynx. (Fr.)

CARACARA, *n.* *kah*-ra-*kah*-ra, *or* *kar*-ra-kah-ra, the Brazilian carrion-hawk, a species of *Polyborus*.

CARACK, *n.* *kar*-ak, a large ship of burden. (Fr. *caraque*.)

CARACOLE, *n.* *kar*-a-kole, the movement of a horse in making a half-turn; a winding staircase [Arch.]: *v.i.* to wheel in a caracole. **Caracoled.** **Caracoles.** **Caracoling.** (Fr. *caracole*, a snail.)

CARACOLY, *n.* *kar*-a-kol-e, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.

CARAFE, *n.* kah-*rahf*, a glass water-bottle. (Fr.)

CARAMBOLA, *n.* ka-ram-*bo*-lah, the Coromandel gooseberry, a species of *Averrhoa*.

CARAMBOLE, *n.* kar-ram-*bole*, the stroke in billiards usually known as the cannon. (Fr.)

CARAMEL, *n.* *kar*-a-mel, burnt sugar, used to colour spirits and soups; a sweetmeat. (Fr.)

CARANX, *n.* *kay*-rangks, *or* *kar*-angks, the genus of fishes including *S. trachurus*, the scad or horse-mackerel.

CARAPACE, *n.* *kar*-a-pace, the upper shell of reptiles and crustaceans. (Fr.)

CARAP-OIL, *n.* *kar*-rap-oyl, oil of the crab-wood tree, *Carapa guianensis*. (South American native word.)

CARAT, *n.* *kar*-at, a weight of 200 milligrams; a 24th part consisting of pure gold: thus gold of 22 carats is gold of which 22 parts are pure. **Not to be worth a carat,** to be of little or no value. (Fr.)

CARAUNA, *n.* kah-*raw*-na, a resinous substance formerly used in medicine, and obtained from certain South American trees. (Native name.)

CARAVAN, *n.* *kar*-a-van, *or* kar-a-*van*, a company of merchants or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security in traversing a desert; a large close carriage for transporting wild beasts; a house on wheels; a large light covered waggon, abbreviated into van. (Fr. *caravane*, from Per. *karwan*.)

CARAVANEER, *n.* kar-a-van-*eer*, one in charge of the camels of a caravan.

CARAVANSARY, *n.* kar-a-*van*-sar-e, in the East a large unfurnished inn, with a spacious court in the middle, for the accommodation of caravans and other travellers at night; a similar structure in towns, with shops &c. (Per. *karwan*, and *sarâi*, an inn.)

CARAVANSERA, *n.* kar-a-*van*-ser-a, a caravansary.

CARAVEL, *n.* *kar*-a-vel, a lateen-rigged four-masted ship. (Sp. *carabela*, a little ship.)

CARAWAY, *n.* *kar*-a-way, the caraway-seed plant, *Carum carui*. (Sp. *alcarahueya*.)

CARBIDE, *n.* *kahr*-bide, a combination of carbon with another element, generally a metal.

CARBINE, *n.* *kahr*-bine, a short rifle for use by mounted soldiers. (Fr. *carabine*, a rifle.)

CARBO-HYDRATE, *n.* *kahr*-bo-*hy*-drate, an organic compound of carbon and water. (*Carbon* and *hydrate*.)

CARBOLIC, *n.* kahr-*bol*-ik, phenol; an acid procured from coal-tar.

CARBON, *n.* *kahr*-bon, pure charcoal; the chemical element C. **Carbon dioxide,** carbonic acid. **Carbon monoxide,** carbonic oxide. **Carbon paper,** manifold paper for copying purposes. (L. *carbo*, coal.)

CARBONACEOUS, *a.* kahr-bon-*ay*-shus, pertaining to, containing or composed of coal.

CARBONADO, *n.* kahr-bon-*ah*-do, a black uncrystallized diamond; meat slish-slashed across with a sharp knife and grilled on an open fire. (Sp.)

CARBONARI, *n.pl.* kahr-bo-*nah*-ree, a secret political democratic society existing in 19th century in Italy and France. (Literally, charcoal-burners.)

CARBONATE, *n.* *kahr*-bon-ate, a salt of carbonic acid [Chem.].

CARBONATED, *a.* *kahr*-bon-ate-ed, combined with carbonic acid.

CARBONIC, *a.* kahr-*bon*-ik, pertaining to carbon. **Carbonic acid,** a gaseous combination of carbon and oxygen. **Carbonic oxide,** a gaseous compound of oxygen and carbon, containing a less proportion of oxygen than exists in carbonic acid.

CARBONIFEROUS, *a.* kahr-bon-*if*-er-us, containing coal; the geological formation between the Devonian and the Permian. (L. *carbo*, and *fero*, bear.)

CARBONIZATION, *n.* kahr-bon-iz-*ay*-shon, *or* kahr-bon-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of carbonizing.

CARBONIZE, *v.t.* *kahr*-bon-ize, to convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire. **Carbonized.** **Carbonizes.** **Carbonizing.**

CARBORUNDUM, *n.* kahr-bore-*und*-um, a compound of silicon with carbon under great heat used as an abrasive for grinding tools.

CARBOY, *n.* *kahr*-boy, a large globular bottle of glass, usually protected by basket-work. (Per. *qarabah*, flagon.)

CARBUNCLE, *n.* *kahr*-bun-kl, a beautiful gem of a deep red colour; a garnet; a painful, highly inflamed tumour; a bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier [Her.]. (L. a little coal.)

CARBUNCLED, *a.* *kahr*-bungk-ld, set with carbuncles; afflicted with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULAR, *a.* kahr-*bungk*-yew-lar, pertaining to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CARBUNCULATION, *n.* kahr-bungk-yew-*lay*-shon, the blasting of young buds by excess of either heat or cold.

CARBURET, *v.t.* *kahr*-bewr-et, to impregnate with carbon. **Carburetted.** **Carburetting.** **Carburets.**

CARBURETTED, *a.* *kahr*-bewr-et-ted, combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide, as carburetted hydrogen.

CARBURETTER, *n.* *kahr*-bew-ret-ter, the chamber in an oil-engine in which the vapour is mixed with air before explosion takes place.

CARBURETTOR, *n.* *kahr*-bew-ret-tor, a carburetter.

CARBURIZE, *v.t.* to carburet. **Carburized.** **Carburizes.** **Carburizing.**

CARCAJOU, *n.* *kahr*-ka-joo, the wolverine or glutton.

CARCANET, *n.* *kahr*-kan-et, a chain or collar of jewels. (Fr. a little collar.)

CARCASE, *n.* *kahr*-kass, the body, usually when dead; the mere framework of anything, as of a house or decaying hulk of a ship; the frame or main parts of a thing; a perforated bombshell filled with combustibles and discharged to set fire to buildings. (Fr. *carcasse*, a skeleton.)

CARCASS, *n.* *kahr*-kass, a combustible bomb; a carcase.

CARCINOLOGY, *n.* kahr-sin-*ol*-oj-e, the study of crustaceans. (Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, science.)

CARCINOMA, *n.* kahr-sin-*o*-ma, a form of cancer. (Gr.)

CARCINOMATOUS, *a.* kahr-sin-*om*-at-us, cancerous.

CARD, *n.* kahrd, a piece of pasteboard, with painted figures or points on it, for playing with, or with a person's name on it, or with an invitation, a programme, or a business advertisement; a paper on which the points of the compass are marked; a knowing fellow [Slang]. (Fr. *carte*.)

CARD, *n.* kahrd, an instrument for combing wool or flax: *v.t.* to comb wool, flax, hemp, &c.; to mix. **Carded.** **Carding.** **Cards.** (L. *carduus*, a thistle.)

CARDAMINE, *n.* *kahrd*-a-mine, bitter cress. (Gr.)

CARDAMOM, *n.* *kahrd*-a-mum, an aromatic, pungent, medicinal capsule of *Elettaria cardamomum* or the seed of *Amomum*. (Fr. *cardamome*.)

CARDBOARD, *n.* *kahrd*-bord, pasteboard.

CARD-CASE, *n.* *kahrd*-kace, a case for holding visiting cards.

CARDIA, *n.* *kahr*-de-ah, the orifice where the gullet enters the stomach. (Gr. heart.)

CARDIAC, *a.* *kahr*-de-ak, pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; stimulating; strengthening: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial. **Cardiac passion,** heartburn.

CARDIACAL, *a.* kahr-*di*-ak-al, *or* *kahr*-de-ak-al, cardiac.

CARDIACE, *n.* *kahr*-de-ace, a heart-shaped precious stone.

CARDIAGRAPHY, *n.* *kahr*-de-*ag*-raf-e, anatomical description of the heart. (Gr. *kardia*, and *grapho*, write.)

CARDIALGIA, *n.* kahr-de-*al*-je-a, heartburn. (Gr. *kardia*, and *algos*, pain.)

CARDIALGY, *n.* *kahr*-de-al-je, cardialgia.

CARDIGAN, *n.* *kahr*-de-gan, a jacket of knitted wool called after the Earl of Cardigan who fought in the Crimean War.

CARDINAL, *a.* *kahr*-din-al, chief; principal; pre-eminent, or fundamental: *n.* a dignitary of the Roman Church, next in rank to the Pope; a woman's

short cloak; mulled red wine. **Cardinal numbers**, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from first, second, third, &c., which are ordinals. **Cardinal points**, the four original points of the compass. **Cardinal signs**, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn, or the two equinoxes and two solstices [Astron.]. **Cardinal virtues**, with the ancients, Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude. (L. *cardinalis*, chief.)

CARDINALATE, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-ate, the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

CARDINAL-BIRD, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-berd, a North American singing bird with a crest and red plumage, the Virginia nightingale, *Cardinalis virginianus*.

CARDINAL-FLOWER, *n.* *kahr*-din-al-flou-er, a plant, *Lobelia cardinalis*, bearing brilliant red flowers.

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CARNATION, *n.* kahr-*nay*-shon, flesh-colour; a flesh-coloured flower; a variety of the pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. (Fr.)

CARNAUBA, *n.* kah-na-*oo*-ba, the Brazilian wax-bearing palm, *Corypha cerifera*. (Native name.)

CARNELIAN, *n.* kahr-*neel*-yan, bright red chalcedony; cornelian. (Fr. *cornaline*.)

CARNEOUS, *a.* *kahr*-ne-us, fleshy; resembling flesh. (L. *carneus*.)

CARNEY, *n. kahr*-ne, a disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

CARNIFEX, *n. kar*-ne-feks, a public executioner. (L. *caro,* and *facio.*)

CARNIFICATION, *n.* kahr-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of carnifying; a morbid alteration in a tissue, the act of transubstantiation of consecrated elements. (Fr.)

CARNIFY, *v.i. kahr*-ne-fy, to turn abnormally into flesh. Carnified. Carnifies. Carnifying.

CARNIVAL, *n. kahr*-ne-val, a season of festivity and revelry ending on Shrove Tuesday; revelry. (It. *carnevale.*)

CARNIVORA, *n.pl.* kahr-*niv*-or-a, mammals that subsist on flesh, or prey upon others. (L.)

CARNIVOROUS, *a.* kahr-*niv*-or-us, feeding on flesh. (L.)

CARNOSE, *a. kahr*-nose, fleshy; of a fleshy consistence.

CARNOSITY, *n.* kahr-*nos*-sit-e, a fleshy excrescence.

CAROB, *n. kar*-ob, the locust or algaroba tree, *Ceratonia siliqua.* (Fr. *caroube.*)

CAROL, *n. kar*-ol, a song of joy or praise, originally a song and dance; a warble: *v.i.* to sing a carol; to warble: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song. Carolled. Carolling. Carols. (O.Fr. *carole,* a dance with singing.)

CAROLITIC, *a.* kar-o-*lit*-ik, decorated with branches [Arch.].

CAROLUS, *n. kar*-o-lus, a gold coin of Charles I. equal to 20s., afterwards, 23s. (L. Charles.)

CAROM, *n. kar*-rom, in French billiards, the stroke known as the cannon in the English game; also, an American form of croquet.

CAROSSE, *n.* ka-*ross,* a fur cloak worn by Zulu warriors.

CAROTEEL, *n.* kar-o-*teel,* an Oriental weight of from five to nine pounds. (East Indian name.)

CAROTID, *a.* ka-*rot*-id, relating to the two arteries in the neck which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *n.* either of these arteries. (Gr. *karotides.*)

CAROUSAL, *n.* ka-*rouz*-al, a feast; a noisy drinking bout. (O.Fr. *carrousel,* tilting.)

CAROUSE, *n.* ka-*rouz,* a drinking match; a noisy revel: *v.i.* to drink freely and heartily; to revel. Caroused. Carouses. Carousing. (O.Fr. *carousser.*)

CAROUSER, *n.* ka-*rouz*-er, one who carouses; a reveller.

CAROUSINGLY, *ad.* ka-*rouz*-ing-le, in a carousing manner.

CARP, *v.i.* kahrp, to catch at small parts; to cavil at petulantly. Carped. Carping. Carps. (L. *carpo,* pluck.)

CARP, *n.* kahrp, the freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio.* (O.Fr. *carpe.*)

CARPAL, *a. kahrp*-pal, pertaining to the wrist.

CARPEL, *n. kahrp*-pel, a modified leaf of one, or several, of which the pistil of a flower is formed [Bot.]. (Gr. *karpos,* fruit.)

CARPELLARY, *a. kahr*-pel-la-re, belonging to a carpel.

CARPELLUM, *n.* kahr-*pel*-lum, a carpel.

CARPENTER, *n. kahr*-pen-ter, a worker in timber for building: *v.i.* to do work as a carpenter. Carpentered. Carpentering. Carpenters. (O.Fr. *carpentier.*)

CARPENTERING, *n. kahr*-pen-ter-ing, a carpenter's employment.

CARPENTRY, *n. kahr*-pen-tre, working in wood.

CARPER, *n. kahrp*-er, a person who speaks or acts in a carping manner.

CARPET, *n. kahr*-pet, a fabric for covering floors or stairs: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet. On the carpet, under consideration; under reproof. Carpet bag, a travelling-bag, when made of carpet. Carpet bagger, a parliamentary candidate who is a stranger to the constituency. Carpet knight, one who has not earned his honour by service, but received it by favour. Carpeted. Carpeting. Carpets. (O.Fr. *carpite,* from *carpo,* pluck.)

CARPETING, *n. kahr*-pet-ing, cloth for carpets; carpets.

CARPETMONGER, *n. kahr*-pet-mung-ger, a lover of easy pleasure.

CARPHOLOGY, *n.* kahr-*fol*-oj-e, a plucking at the bedclothes in delirium and a symptom of acute illness. (Gr. *karphos,* tiny, and *legō,* pull.)

CARPING, *a. kahrp*-ing, cavilling; captious.

CARPINGLY, *ad. karp*-ing-le, in a carping manner.

CARPMEALS, *n. kahrp*-meelz, a kind of coarse cloth.

CARPOLITE, *n. kahr*-po-lite, a fossil fruit. (Gr. *karpos,* fruit, and *lithos,* a stone.)

CARPOLOGY, *n.* kahr-*pol*-oj-e, that part of botany which treats of fruit and seeds. (Gr. *karpos,* fruit, and *logos,* science.)

CARPOPHAGOUS, *a.* kahr-*pof*-a-gus, living on fruits. (Gr. *karpos,* and *phagō,* eat.)

CARPOPHORE, *n. kahr*-po-fore, the continuation of the stalk between the carpels.

CARPUS, *n. kahr*-pus, the wrist [Anat.]. (L.)

CARR, *n.* kahr, marshy land in process of, or actually reclaimed from, bog; the scene of a coursing match. (Swed. *kairr,* bog.)

CARRACK, *n. kar*-rak, a large, beamy ship, deep in draught, built for the Indian and Brazilian trades and armed for attack and defence.

CARRAGEEN, *n. kar*-ra-geen, Irish moss, the sea-weed *Chondrus crispus.* (Carragheen, near Waterford, where it is found.)

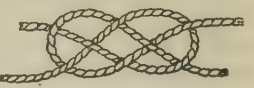
CARRAWAY, *n. kar*-ra-way, caraway.

CARREL, *n. kar*-rel, arrow used in the cross-bow; a small oratory.

CARRIABLE, *a. kar*-re-a-bl, that may be carried.

CARRIAGE, *n. kar*-rij, a vehicle; the act of carrying; the price of carrying; burden; the manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; the framework which supports the steps of a wooden stair [Arch.]; that part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed [Print.]. (O.Fr. *cariage.*)

CARRICK-BEND, *n. kar*-rik-bend, a particular kind of knot [Naut.].



Carrick bend.

CARRICK - BITTS, *n.pl.* bitts supporting the windlass [Naut.].

CARRIER, *n. kar*-re-er, one who conveys goods; a messenger; an appliance for carrying luggage; a cycle for carrying goods; anything that carries; an indirect transmitter of disease; a breed of pigeon trained to convey letters.

CARRIOLE, *n. kar*-re-ole, a kind of calash; a light carriage with a special form of harness. (Fr.)

CARRION, *n. kar*-re-on, dead and putrifying flesh: *a.* relating to or feeding upon carrion. Carrion crow, the crow with whitish bases to its body feathers, *Corvus corone.* (O.Fr. *caroigne.*)

CARRONADE, *n.* kar ron-*ade,* a ship's cannon made at Carron, in Scotland.

CARRON-OIL, *n. kar*-ron-oyl, oil for scalds, as used at Carron ironworks.

CARROT, *n. kar*-rot, the red or yellow-coloured esculent root of *Daucus carota.* (Fr. *carote.*)

CARROTINESS, *n. kar*-rot-e-ness, the state of being carroty.

CARROTY, *a. kar*-rot-e, like a carrot in colour; sandy reddish yellow.

CARRY, *v.t. kar*-re, to bear, to convey, or transport; to transfer; to take away; to effect, to accomplish; to gain an object; to lead or draw; to have; to imply or import; to show or display; to contain or comprise; to extend; to obtain possession of by force: *v.i.* to bear, convey, or propel, as a gun, &c.; to run on ground which sticks to the feet, as a hare; to bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse; to propel the ball over a distance or an obstacle [Golf]. Carry away, to lose [Naut.]. Carry coals to Newcastle, to bring things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labour. Carry off, to remove. Carry on, to manage; to prosecute; to continue; to help forward. Carry one's self, to behave or demean. Carry the bat, to go in first and bat all through the innings without being out. Carry through, to sustain; to accomplish. Carried. Carries. Carrying. (O.Fr. *carier.*)

CARRYING, *n. kar*-re-ing, a bearing, conveying, removing, or transporting. Carrying trade, transport of goods, specially by water. Carrying wind, said when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears.

CARRY-TALE, *n. kar*-re-tale, a tale-bearer.

CARSE, *n.* kahrse, low, fertile, alluvial land, adjacent to a river. (Scand. *kers,* a marsh.)

CART, *n.* kahrt, a two-wheeled carriage for heavy

goods : *v.t.* to convey on a cart ; to expose in a cart : *v.i.* to use carts for carriage. **Governess cart,** a two-wheeled pony carriage with seats at the sides only. **T-cart,** a phaeton seated for four. **Carted. Carting. Carts.** (Ice. *kartr.*)

CARTAGE, *n.* *kahrt*-aje, the act of carting, or the price paid for it.

CARTE, *n.* kahrt, a card ; a bill of fare. (Fr.)

CARTE, *n.* kahrt, a movement in fencing ; a thrust at the inside of the upper part of the body. (Fr. *quarte,* fourth.)

CARTE-BLANCHE, *n.* kahrt-*blahnsh,* a blank paper with a signature given to another person to fill up with what conditions he pleases ; unlimited power to act. (Fr.)

CARTE-DE-VISITE, *n.* kahrt-de-viz-*eet,* a person's photograph on a small card. (Fr.)

CARTEL, *n.* kahr-*tel, or kahr*-tel, an agreement between hostile states relating to the exchange of prisoners ; an unarmed vessel used for exchanging prisoners of war ; a challenge to a combat ; an association of political or financial interests. (Fr.)

CARTER, *n.* *kahrt*-er, a man who drives a cart.

CARTESIAN, *a.* kahr-*tee*-sjan, pertaining to the French philosopher Descartes, or his philosophy. (Fr. *Cartesien.*)

CARTHAMINE, *n.* *kahr*-tha-min, a red-coloured matter obtained from the safflower.

CARTHAMUS, *n.* *kahr*-tha-mus, a genus of 20 species including *C. tinctorius,* the safflower or bastard saffron. (Ar. *qartama,* paint.)

CARTHORSE, *n.* *kahrt*-horse, a heavy draught horse.

CARTHUSIAN, *n.* kahr-*thew*-ze-an, one of an order of monks, observing silence except in Church and during their weekly walk, and eating no meat, so called from Chartreuse, in Dauphine, the place of their institution by St. Bruno in 1086 ; a pupil of Charterhouse School.

CARTILAGE, *n.* *kahrt*-il-aje, gristle ; the elastic substance in which bone is formed. (Fr.)

CARTILAGINOUS, *a.* kahrt-il-*aj*-in-us, pertaining to or consisting of cartilage. **Cartilaginous fishes,** fishes with cartilage for bones ; the elasmobranchs.

CART-JADE, *n.* *kahrt*-jade, a horse fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD, *n.* *kahrt*-lode, as much as will load a cart.

CARTOGRAPHER, *n.* kahrt-*og*-raf-er, a maker of maps.

CARTOGRAPHY, *n.* kahrt-*og*-raf-e, the science of map-drawing. (Fr. *carte,* and Gr. *grapho,* write.)

CARTON, *n.* *kahr*-ton, paste-board ; a pasteboard box.

CARTON-PIERRE, *n.* *kahr*-ton-pe-*air,* papier-mâché for imitating stonework.

CARTOON, *n.* kahr-*toon,* a drawing on strong paper or fresco subjects, or as a pattern for tapestry ; a page-sized sketch. (Fr. *carton.*)

CARTOUCHE, *n.* kahr-*toosh.* a cartridge ; a cartridge-box ; a case for cannon-balls ; a pass given to a soldier ; the device round the titles and names on ancient monuments in Egypt ; a scroll on the cornice of a column [Arch.]. (Fr. *cartouche.*)

CARTRIDGE, *n.* *kahr*-trij, a case with a charge of explosive. (Fr. *cartouche.*)

CARTRIDGE-BOX, *n.* *kahr*-trij-boks, a case for cartridges.

CARTRIDGE-PAPER, *n.* *kahr*-trij-*pay*-per, continuous drawing paper five feet wide.

CARTULARY, *n.* *kahr*-tew-lar-e, a register book of charters, deeds and documents ; the officer who had charge of it. (Late L. *cartulanium,* register.)

CARTWHEEL, *n.* *kahrt*-wheel, the wheel of a dray or cart ; a somersault [Slang].

CARTWRIGHT, *n.* *kahrt*-rite, an artificer who makes carts.

CARUCAGE, *n.* *kar*-yew-kaje, a tax on ploughs.

CARUCATE, *n.* *kar*-yew-kate, as much land as a team can plough in a year. (Late L. *caruca,* a plough-team.)

CARUNCLE, *n.* *kar*-rung-kl, a soft fleshy excrescence, either natural, as a cock's comb, or morbid. (L. *caruncula.*)

CARUNCULAR, *a.* kar-*rung*-kew-lar, in the form of a caruncle.

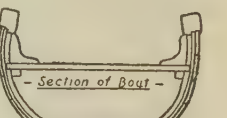
CARUNCULATED, *a.* kar-*rung*-kew-late-ed, having a caruncle.

CARUS, *n.* *kare* us, entire loss of consciousness [Med.]. (Gr. *karos,* deep sleep.)

CARVE, *v.t.* kahrv, to cut ; to hew ; to cut or hew into some particular form or design ; to cut into slices ; to apportion : *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor ; to cut up meat. **Carved. Carves. Carving.** (A.S. *ceorfan.*)

CARVEL, *n.* kahr-vel, a jelly-fish ; a caravel.

CARVEL-BUILT, *a.* *kahr*-vel-bilt, having the planks meeting along their edges instead of overlapping as in clinker-built.



Carvel-built.

CARVER, *n.* *kahrv*-er, one who cuts meat at table ; a sculptor ; a large knife used at table for carving.

CARVING, *n.* *kahrv*-ing, the act or art of cutting meat, or figures in wood or stone, a carved figure.

CARVIST, *n.* *kahr*-vist, a hawk carried on the hand.

CARYATIC, *a.* kar-e-*at*-ik, pertaining to caryatides. **Caryatic order,** an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures [Arch.].

CARYATIDES, *n.pl.* kar-e-*at*-id-eez, figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures [Arch.]. (Gr. *karyatides,* women from Carya.)

CARYOKAR, *n.* *kar*-e-o-kahr, the butternut-tree. (Gr. *karyon,* nut.)

CARYOPHYLLIC, *a.* *kar*-e-o-*fil*-lik, derived from oil of cloves. (Gr. *karyon,* a nut, and *phyllon,* a leaf.)

CARYOPHYLLINE, *n.* *kar*-e-o-*fil*-lin, a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by means of alcohol.

CARYOPSIS, *n.* kar-e-*op*-sis, a fruit in which, as in the grasses, seed and pericarp are as one [Bot.]. (Gr. *karyon,* and *opsis,* appearance.)

CARYOTA, *n.* kar-re-*oh*-tah, the genus of the fish-tail palms.

CASAL, *a.* *kace*-al, belonging to case [Gram.].

CASCABEL, *n.* *kas*-ka-bel, the knob at the end of a cannon. (Sp. a small bell.)

CASCADE, *n.* kas-*kade,* a small waterfall ; a lace collar. (Fr. *cascade.*)

CASCALHO, *n.* kas-*kal*-ho, in Brazil, the alluvial deposit in which the diamond is usually found. (Brazilian name.)

CASCARA, *n.* kass-*kah*-rah, a laxative, *Cascara sagrada* (meaning sacred bark), made from the bark of the Californian buckthorn, *Rhamnus purshiana.*

CASCARILLA, *n.* kas-ka-*ril*-la, the bitter aromatic bark of *Croton cascarilla.* (Sp. little bark.)

CASE, *n.* kace, a covering, box, or sheath ; a receptacle for types ; a quantity : *v.t.* to cover with or put in a case. **In good case,** to be in good condition of body. **Cased. Cases. Casing.** (O.Fr. *casse.*)

CASE, *n.* kace, that which falls or happens ; an event, particular state, condition, or predicament of a person ; an instance ; question at issue ; a cause or suit in court ; change in the termination of a noun, &c., to express relation [Gram.]. **Case Law,** law as determined by judicial decisions. **In case,** in the event. (Fr. *cas.*)

CASEATE, *n.* *kay*-se-ate, a salt of caseic acid.

CASEHARDEN, *v.t.* *kace*-hahrd-n, to harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel. **Casehardened. Casehardening. Case-hardens.**

CASEIC, *a.* *kay*-se-ik, obtained from cheese, as caseic acid. (L. *caseus,* cheese.)

CASEIN, *n.* *kay*-se-in, the coagulated or cheesy substance of milk, found in certain leguminous plants.

CASE-KNIFE, *n.* *kace*-nife, a large table-knife carried in a sheath.

CASEMAN *n.* *kace*-man, a compositor [Print.].

CASEMATE, *n.* *kace*-mate, a vault in any work of defence, with embrasures for cannon [Fort] ; a shell-proof chamber ; on board a warship, an armoured covering round the guns. (Fr.)

CASEMATED, *a.* *kace*-mate-ed, furnished with a casemate.

CASEMENT, *n.* *kace*-ment, *or kaze*-ment, a window made to open on hinges ; a hollow moulding. (Fr.)

CASEMENTED, *a.* *kace*-ment-ed, *or kaze*-ment-ed, having casements.

CASEOUS, *a.* *kay*-se-us, having the qualities of cheese.
CASERN, *n.* *kay*-zern, *or* kah-*zern*, a barrack near the ramparts of a town. (Fr. *caserne.*)
CASE-SHOT, *n.* *kace*-shot, musket-balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.
CASE-WORM, *n.* *kace*-wurm, an aquatic larva, the caddis.
CASH, *n.* kash, money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into or exchange for money; to give money for. **Cash on delivery,** or **C.O.D.,** a means of transporting goods by rail or post or hand by which the goods are returned to sender unless paid for on delivery. **Cashed. Cashes. Cashing.** (O.Fr. *casse*, a money-box.)
CASHEW, *n.* ka-*shoo*, *or* *kash*-ew, a tropical American tree. **Cashew nut,** the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale.* (Fr. *acajou.*)
CASHIER, *n.* kash-*eer*, one who has charge and keeps accounts of cash or monetary transactions. (Fr. *cassier.*)
CASHIER, *v.t.* kash-*eer*, to dismiss from an office; to discharge. **Cashiered. Cashiering. Cashiers.** (Fr. *casser*, to break.)
CASH-KEEPER, *n.* *kash*-keep-er, a cashier.
CASHMERE, *n.* *kash*-meer, the long fine silky hair of the Cashmere goat; a cashmere shawl: *a.* made of cashmere. (Kashmir.)
CASHOO, *n.* *kash*-oo, catechu. (Fr.)
CASH-REGISTER, *n.* *kash*-rej-ist-er, an automatic machine registering the amount of money placed in it.
CASING, *n.* *kace*-ing, a covering; a case.
CASINO, *n.* ka-*see*-no, a club-house or public building on the Continent, provided with rooms for social meetings, music, dancing, billiards, &c. (It. a little cottage.)
CASK, *n.* kahsk, a close wooden vessel for containing liquors; the quantity contained. (Fr. *casque*, a helmet.)
CASKET, *n.* *kahsk*-et, a small case for jewels &c.; a coffin: *v.t.* to put into a casket. **Casketed. Casketing. Caskets.** (Fr. *cassette*, a little chest.)
CASQUE, *n.* kahsk, a helmet. (Sp. *casco*, a skull.)
CASQUE-SHAPED, *a.* *kahsk*-shaypt, shaped like a casque.
CASSADA, *n.* kas-*sah*-da, a manioc, the roots of which yield tapioca. (Sp. from native Haitian word *casabbi.*)
CASSAMUNAR, *n.* kas-sa-*mew*-nar, an aromatic root of a plant of the ginger genus. (Native E. Ind. name.)
CASSAREEP, *n.* *kas*-sa-reep, a sauce used in Guiana, manufactured from the juice of the bitter cassava. (Native name.)
CASSATION, *n.* kas-*say*-shon, the reversal of a judicial sentence. **Court of Cassation,** in France and Belgium, the highest court of appeal. (Fr.)
CASSAVA, *n.* kas-*sah*-va, cassada.
CASSEROLE, *n.* *kas*-ser-ole, an earthenware or glass cooking utensil fitted with a lid. (Fr. a little bowl.)
CASSIA, *n.* *kash*-ya, *or* *kass*-ya, a genus of plants of 400 species, including the senna, used in medicine. (L.)
CASSIDEOUS, *a.* kas-*sid*-e-us, helmet-shaped [Bot.]. (L. *cassis*, a helmet.)
CASSIMERE, *n.* *kas*-sim-eer, a twilled woollen cloth. (Fr. *casimere.*)
CASSINETTE, *n.* kas-sin-*et*, a cloth made of cotton warp with the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.
CASSINO, *n.* kas-*see*-no, the name of a game at cards; casino.
CASSIOPEIA, *n.* *kas*-se-o-*pee*-ya, the constellation like a W in the Northern hemisphere.
CASSITERITE, *n.* kas-*sit*-er-ite, tinstone, the chief ore of tin. (Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.)
CASSIUS, *n.* *kas*-se-us, the purple of Cassius, a mixture of the chlorides of gold and tin. (After the German chemist Andreas Cassius.)
CASSOCK, *n.* *kas*-sok, a vestment worn by clergymen under their surplice or gown. (Fr. *casaque.*)
CASSOLETTE, *n.* *kas*-so-let, a little box containing perfume. (Fr.)
CASSONADE, *n.* kas-son-*ade*, unrefined sugar. (Fr.)
CASSOWARY, *n.* *kas*-so-ware-e, a large bird of the genus *Casuarius*, allied to the ostrich. (Native Malay name.)
CASS-WEED, *n.* *kass*-weed, the shepherd's purse.
CAST, *n.* kahst, the act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a throw of dice; chance; the form into which a thing is cast; a thing so formed; an impression; shape; mould; a tinge; manner or mien; allotment of parts in a play: *v.t.* to throw, fling, drive, or thrust; to shed; to direct; to discharge; to throw up; to throw down; to condemn; to compute; to contrive; to assign, as the parts in a play to the actors; to mould; to throw off, as a proof [Print.]: *v.i.* to throw, as a line; to reckon accounts; to consider; to receive form or shape; to warp. **Cast aside,** to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. **Cast away,** to reject; to waste; to wreck. **Cast down,** to throw down; to depress. **Cast forth,** to throw out; to emit. **Cast in the teeth,** to upbraid; to charge; to twit. **Cast off,** to discard. **Cast off copy,** to ascertain how many printed pages will be made out of a manuscript. **Cast one's self on,** to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve. **Cast out,** to turn out. **Cast up,** to reckon up; to upbraid; to vomit. **Casted. Casting. Casts.** (Ice. *kasta*, throw.)
CASTALIAN, *a.* kass-*tale*-yan, pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.
CASTANEA, *n.* kass-*tane*-ya, a chestnut-tree. (L.)
CASTANETS, *n.pl.* *kass*-tan-ets, small, spoon-shaped, concave clappers of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the fingers in pairs, and rattled to a dance or tune. (Fr. *castagnettes.*)
CASTAWAY, *n.* *kahst*-a-way, one wrecked on an unfrequented coast; one abandoned: *a.* rejected: useless; of no value.
CASTE, *n.* kahst, among the Hindus, rank in society of an exclusive nature, due to birth; an hereditary social class. (Port. *casta*, breed.)
CASTELLAN, *n.* *kass*-tel-lan, the governor of a castle. (O.Fr. *castelain.*)
CASTELLANY, *n.* *kass*-tel-lane-e, the lordship of a castellan.
CASTELLATED, *a.* *kass*-tel-ate-ed, with turrets, parapet, and battlements. (Late L. *castellatus*, fortified.)
CASTER, *n.* *kahst*-er, a bottle with a perforated top; a cruet for condiments used at table; the caster-stand; a small bottle for holding pepper, oil or vinegar for use at table; a small wheel on a swivel, attached to the legs of furniture.
CASTER, *n.* *kahst*-er, one who throws or casts; a computer.
CASTIGATE, *v.t.* *kass*-tig-ate, to chastise; to criticize for correction; to correct. **Castigated. Castigates. Castigating.** (L. *castigatus*, made pure.)
CASTIGATION, *n.* kass-tig-*ay*-shon, the act of castigating.
CASTIGATOR, *n.* kas-tig-*ate*-or, a chastiser.
CASTIGATORY, *a.* *kass*-tig-ate-or-e, corrective; punitive.
CASTILE-SOAP, *n.* *kass*-teel-*sope*, a refined white, hard soap, first made in Castile, in Spain, from olive-oil mixed with soda.
CASTILIAN, *n.* kass-*til*-yan, a native of Castile; the dialect of Spanish there spoken which is the purest and most classical form of the language.
CASTING, *n.* *kahst*-ing, the act of throwing, founding, moulding, or warping; anything formed by casting or taking of casts. **Casting of draperies,** the disposition of the folds of garments [Paint. and Sculp.].
CASTING-NET, *n.* *kahst*-ing-net, a net which is cast and drawn.
CASTING-VOTE, *n.* *kahst*-ing-vote, the vote of a president, which turns the balance when the votes are equal.
CAST-IRON, *n.* *kahst*-i-urn, iron melted and cast in moulds.
CASTLE, *n.* *kahs*-sl, a fortified house or fortress; the mansion of a nobleman or prince; the rook in the game of chess: *v.t.* to cover the king with a castle by a certain move [Chess]. **Castle in the air,** a visionary project. **Castled. Castles. Castling.** (A.S. *castel.*)
CASTLE-BUILDER, *n.* *kahs*-sl-*bild*-er, a visionary schemer.
CASTLED, *a.* *kahs*-sld, furnished with castles.
CASTLE-GUARD, *n.* *kahs*-sl-gahrd, a feudal tenure, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm.

CASTLERY, *n. kahs*-sl-re, the government of a castle.
CASTLET, *n. kahs*-let, a small castle.
CASTLE-WARD, *n. kahs*-sl-wawrd, a tax formerly levied upon those protected by a castle for the maintenance of the guard.
CAST-OFF, *a. kahst*-off, laid aside as of no further use.
CASTOR, *n. kahst*-or, a horny knob on the inside of a horse's leg, also known as a chestnut. (O.Fr. *castaine*, a chestnut.)
CASTOR, *n. kahst*-or, the beaver genus of rodents; a hat, properly a beaver hat. (Gr.)
CASTOR, *n. kahst*-or, the brother of Pollux, the two being the Gemini or Twins, who were immortal on alternate days; a sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on 21st May; a fiery meteor seen on the rigging at sea in the form of twin balls [Meteor.].
CASTOREUM, *n.* kass-*tore*-e-um, a secretion of the beaver.
CASTORINE, *n. kass*-tor-in, an animal principle, prepared by boiling castoreum in alcohol.
CASTOR-OIL, *n. kahst*-or-oyl, the oil of *Ricinus communis*, an Indian plant, used as a cathartic.
CASTRAL, *a. kass*-tral, pertaining to a camp. (L. *castra*, camp.)
CASTRAMETATION, *n. kas*-tra-met-*ay*-shon, the art or act of encamping. (L. *castra*, a camp, and *metari*, measure.)
CASTRATE, *n. kass*-trate, one castrated: *v.t.* to deprive of generative power by removing the testicles; to remove the anthers; to emasculate or weaken; to expurgate, as the obscene parts of a writing; to take out a leaf from a book and render it imperfect. **Castrated. Castrates. Castrating.** (L. *castratus*, emasculated.)
CASTRATION, *n.* kass-*tray*-shon, the act of castrating.
CASTRATO, *n.* kass-*trah*-to, a person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for singing. (It.)
CAST-STEEL, *n. kahst*-steel, steel fused and run into moulds.
CASUAL, *a. kaz*-yew-al, happening by chance; accidental; occasional: *n.* one admitted for a night into the workhouse of a district to which he does not belong. **Casual labourer,** a man living by doing odd jobs. **Casual ward,** a workhouse ward. **Casual water,** a temporary pool or accumulation of water on a golf course which is not regarded as a hazard, and from which a player may remove his ball without penalty. (Fr. *casuel*.)
CASUALISM, *n. kaz*-yew-al-izm, the doctrine that all things are brought about by mere chance.
CASUALLY, *ad. kaz*-yew-al-le, in a casual manner.
CASUALNESS, *n. kaz*-yew-al-ness, the quality of being casual.
CASUALTY, *n. kaz*-yew-al-te, that which chances; an accident, resulting in injury or loss of life. **Casualty ward,** the ward in a hospital for the treatment of persons accidentally injured.
CASUARINA, *n. kas*-sew-ar-*ine*-a, a genus of about 25 species of Australian and Polynesian trees.
CASUIST, *n. kaz*-yew-ist, one who is versed in casuistry; a quibbler. (Fr. *casuiste*.)
CASUISTIC, *a.* kaz-yew-*ist*-ik, relating to casuistry.
CASUISTICAL, *a.* kaz-yew-*ist*-ik-al, casuistic.
CASUISTRY, *n. kaz*-yew-ist-re, the doctrine which professes to determine the lawfulness or unlawfulness of particular acts by rules derived from some accepted standard of right; sophistical reasoning. (L. *casus*, a case, as of conscience.)
CASULA, *n. kass*-yew-la, a chasuble. (Late L.)
CAT, *n.* kat, any one of about 30 species of the genus *Felis* including *F. domesticus* the domestic cat and *F. catus* the wild cat.
CAT, *n.* kat, a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to draw an anchor to the cathead [Naut.]; a double tripod, having six feet, which falls like a cat; a short stick pointed at both ends; a scourge for flogging: *v.t.* to raise to the cathead and stow there; to retch or vomit [Slang]. **Catbeam,** the longest beam in a ship [Naut.]. **Catted. Catting. Cats.** (A.S. *cat*.)
CAT, *n.* kat, an old rig of ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist.
CATA, *kat*-a, a Greek prefix signifying down, back, against, thoroughly.
CATABAPTIST, *n.* kat-a-*bapt*-ist, one opposed to baptism.
CATABOLISM, *n.* ka-*tab*-o-lizm, the breaking down of complex bodies; katabolism. (Gr. *katabole*, throwing down.)
CATACAUSTIC, *a.* kat-a-*kawst*-ik, formed by reflection, as catacaustic curves: *n.* a curve formed by reflection [Opt.].
CATACHRESIS, *n.* kat-a-*kree*-sis, an abuse of a trope or metaphor, as when a term is wrested too much from its natural sense [Rhet.]. (Gr. *kata*, and *kresis*, use.)
CATACHRESTIC, *a.* kat-a-*krest*-ik, wrested from its natural sense.
CATACLYSM. *n. kat*-a-klizm, a great flood; a sudden physical change. (Gr. *kataklysmos*.)
CATACLYSMAL, *a.* kat-a-*kliz*-mal, pertaining to a cataclysm.
CATACLYSMIST, *n.* kat-a-*kliz*-mist, one who ascribes many geological changes to cataclysms.
CATACOMB, *n. kat*-a-kome, a subterranean place for the burial of the dead. (Fr. *catacombe*.)
CATACOUSTICS, *n.* kat-a-*koust*-iks, that part of acoustics which treats of echoes or reflected sounds.
CATADIOPTRIC, *a.* kat-a-di-*op*-trik, refracting and reflecting light [Opt.].
CATADROMOUS, *a* kat-*ad*-rome-us, descending a river to spawn in the sea. (Gr.)
CATAFALQUE, *n. kat*-a-falk, a temporary structure representing a tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person. (It.)
CATAGMATIC, *a.* kat-ag-*mat*-ik, that has the property of consolidating fractured bones [Med.]. (Fr. *catagmatique*.)
CATAGRAPH, *n. kat*-a-graf, the first draught of a picture. (Gr. *kata*, and *grapho*, write.)
CATALAN, *n. kat*-al-an, a native of Catalonia, in Spain; the language there spoken.
CATALECTIC, *a.* kat-a-*lekt*-ik, wanting a syllable [Pros.]. (Gr. *kata*, and *lego*, cease)
CATALEPSY, *n. kat*-a-lep-se, a sudden suspension of voluntary sensation. (Gr. *katalepsis*, seizing.)
CATALLACTICS, *n.* kat-al-*lakt*-iks, the science of exchange. (Gr. *katallasso*, exchange.)
CATALOGUE, *n. kat*-a-log, an arranged list: *v.t.* to make a list of. **Catalogue raisonné** (ray-*zon*-ay), a catalogue of books according to their subjects. **Catalogued. Catalogues. Cataloguing.** (Fr.)
CATALPA, *n.* ka-*tal*-pa, a genus of trees, including the catawba tree and the Shawnee-wood tree. (Native Indian name.)
CATALYSIS, *n.* ka-*tal*-is-is, a change in composition effected on a body by the mere presence of another which does not undergo any; dissolution and recomposition [Chem.]. (Gr.)
CATALYTIC, *a.* kat-a-*lit*-ik, relating to catalysis: *n.* a medicine which is thought to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood. Catalytic force, the force of catalysis.
CATAMARAN, *n. kat*-a-ma-*ran*, a raft, usually of three logs; a flat-bottomed boat; a double boat. (Tamil word meaning bound-up wood.)
CATAMENIA, *n.pl.* kat-a-*mee*-ne-a, the menses. (Gr. monthly.)
CATAMENIAL, *a.* kat-a-*mee*-ne-al, pertaining to catamenia.
CATAMOUNT, *n. kat*-a-mount, the puma.
CATANADROMOUS, *a.* kat-an-*ad*-rome-us, catandronous.
CATANDROMOUS, *a.* kat-*and*-rome-us, moving once a year from salt water to fresh [Ichth.]. (Gr. *katan*, up and down, and *dromos*, running.)
CATAPAN, *n. kat*-a-pan, a governor of a Byzantine province.
CATAPETALOUS, *a.* kat-a-*pet*-al-us, with the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases [Bot.]. (Gr. *kata*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)
CATAPHONICS, *n.* kat-a-*fon*-iks, the theory of reflected sounds. (Gr. *kata*, and *phone*, sound.)
CATAPHRACT, *n. kat*-a-frakt, a piece of more or less complete scaly armour. (L. *cataphracto*.)
CATAPHRACTED, *a.* kat-a-*frakt*-ed, completely armed, covered with a thick hard skin, or horny plates [Zool.].
CATAPHYLLARY, *a.* kat-a-*fil*-lar-e, pertaining to a rudimentary leaf. (Gr.)
CATAPLASM, *n. kat*-a-plazm, a poultice [Med.]. (L. *cataplasma*.)
CATAPLEXY, *n. kat*-a-pleks-e, hypnotic sleep in animals induced by great fear. (Gr. *kataplessein*, hit down.)
CATAPULT, *n. kat*-a-pult, an ancient military engine

for throwing stones, &c.; a toy with a rubber loop for throwing small stones. (L. *catapulta.*)

CATARACT, *n.* *kat*-a-rakt, a great waterfall; a disease of the eye, by which vision is impaired or destroyed [Med.]. (L. *cataracta.*)

CATARACTOUS, *a.* kat-a-*rakt*-us, relating to cataract.

CATARRH, *n.* ka-*tahr*, inflammation of the mucus membrane; cold [Med.]. (Fr. *catarrhe.*)

CATARRHAL, *a.* ka-*tahr*-al, connected with catarrh.

CATARRHINE, *a.* *kat*-ar-rine, narrow-nosed as compared with platyrhine, broad-nosed; also applied to monkeys. (Gr. *kata*, and *rhin*, the nose.)

CATARRHOUS, *a.* ka-*tahr*-us, catarrhal.

CATASTA, *n.* ka-*tas*-ta, the block upon which slaves were placed to be sold. (L.)

CATASTASIS, *n.* kat-*ass*-ta-sis, the exordium, or narrative part of the orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question [Rhet.]; the constitution of a thing [Med.]. (Gr. laying.)

CATASTERISM, *n.* kat-*ast*-er-izm, the act of placing among the stars. (Gr. *katasterismos.*)

CATASTROPHE, *n.* kat-*ast*-ro-fe, the wind-up, or final issue; an unfortunate conclusion; a great calamity; supposed violent convulsion of the globe, causing the elevation or subsidence of its solid parts [Geol.]. (Gr.)

CATASTROPHIC, *a.* kat-as*t*-*rof*-ik, violently changing.

CATASTROPHISM, *n.* kat-*ast*-rof-izm, the theory which accounts for geologic changes by the hypothesis of the action of violent convulsive forces.

CATASTROPHIST, *n.* kat-*ast*-rof-ist, one who holds the catastrophic theory of the earth's formation.

CATAWBA, *n.* ka-*taw*-ba, an Ohio grape; its wine. (From the river Catawba.)

CAT-BIRD, *n.* *kat*-berd, an American thrush, a species of *Galeoscoptes.*

CATBOAT, *n.* *kat*-bote, a boat with a mast right in the bow.

CAT-BLOCK, *n.* *kat*-blok, a block to draw up an anchor to the cathead.

CATCALL, *n.* *kat*-kawl, a squeaking instrument used in theatres to condemn plays; a sound in imitation.

CATCH, *n.* katch, the act of seizing; seizure; anything that seizes, takes hold, or checks; a watching an opportunity to seize; advantage; a snatch, or a short interval of action; a song, the parts of which are caught up in succession by different singers; a play upon words: *v.i.* to get entangled; to communicate; to be contagious; to take hold: *v.t.* to seize; to intercept from falling; to seize in pursuit; to ensnare; to captivate; to get entangled with; to get possession of; to receive; to receive by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to engage and attach to; to come upon suddenly. **Catch at,** to endeavour to seize suddenly. **Catch it,** to receive a scolding. **Catches. Catching. Caught.** (O.Fr. *cachier*, take.)

CATCHABLE, *a.* *katch*-a-bl, that may be caught.

CATCH-DRAIN, *n.* *katch*-drane, a drain across a declivity, to catch the surface water; a drain alongside a canal to catch the surplus water.

CATCHFLY. *n.* *katch*-fli, the name of certain plants in which insects are caught.

CATCHING, *a.* *katch*-ing, infectious; charming.

CATCHLAND, *n.* *katch*-land, land not known to belong to any parish, and open to appropriation.

CATCH-MEADOW, *n.* *katch*-med-do, a meadow which is irrigated by water from a hill-side.

CATCHMENT, *n.* *katch*-ment, an area which may be drained of its water.

CATCHPENNY, *n.* *katch*-pen-ne, a worthless thing, trumped up and palmed off to catch money.

CATCHPOLL, *n.* *katch*-pole, a constable.

CATCHUP, *n.* *katch*-up, a sauce made from mushrooms, &c.; ketchup. (Malay word, *kechap.*)

CATCHWEED, *n.* *katch*-weed, the madwort, *Asperugo procumbens.*

CATCH-WEIGHT, *n.* *katch*-wate, a boxer or wrestler competing in a tournament without restriction of weight as to what class of contest he enters.

CATCHWORD, *n.* *katch*-wurd, a word under the last line of a page, as being the first of the next page; the word that heads the page or column in works of reference; the word explained or defined in each article of an encyclopædia or dictionary; among actors, the last word of the previous speaker.

CATCHY, *a.* *katch*-e, attractive to the eye; deceptive.

CATECHETIC, *a.* kat-e-*ket*-ik, consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICAL, *a.* kat-e-*ket*-ik-al, catechetic.

CATECHETICALLY, *ad.* kat-e-*ket*-ik-al-le, in a catechetical manner. (L. *catecheticus.*)

CATECHINE, *n.* *kat*-e-chin, a peculiar principle obtained from catechu [Chem.].

CATECHISM, *n.* *kat*-e-kizm, a form or a book of instruction by means of question and answer.

CATECHIST, *n.* *kat*-e-kist, one who teaches by catechizing, or imparts elementary instruction; a catechizer; one appointed by the Church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CATECHISTIC, *a.* kat-e-*kist*-ik, in the form of a catechism.

CATECHISTICAL, *a.* kat-e-*kist*-ik-al, catechistic.

CATECHISTICALLY, *ad.* kat-e-*kist*-ik-al-le, in a catechistical manner.

CATECHIZATION, *n.* kat-e-kize-*ay*-shon, act of catechizing.

CATECHIZE, *v.t.* *kat*-e-kize, to instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to question. **Catechized. Catechizes. Catechizing.** (Late L. *catechizo.*)

CATECHU, *n.* *kat*-e-choo, a brown astringent substance, chiefly obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, an Indian tree. (Malay name.)

CATECHUIC, *a.* kat-e-*choo*-ik, pertaining to catechu. Catechuic acid, catechine.

CATECHUMEN, *n.* kat-e-*kew*-men, one who is under Christian instruction preparatory to admission into the Church; a beginner in any art or science; one who is taught orally. (Late L. *catechumenus.*)

CATEGOREMATIC, *a.* *kat*-e-gor-re-*mat*-ik, applied to a word capable of being employed by itself as a term [Logic]. (Gr. *katēgorēma.*)

CATEGORICAL, *a.* kat-e-*gor*-rik-al, pertaining to a category or the categories; absolute; positive; not conditional. **Categorical imperative,** the absolute command of the moral law [Kant]. (Gr. *katēgorikos.*)

CATEGORICALLY, *ad.* kat-e-*gor*-rik-al-le, in a categorical manner.

CATEGORY, *n.* *kat*-e-gor-re, an order or a class; a summum genus, or highest class, that is, a class which comes under no higher, of which classes Aristotle reckoned up ten [Logic]; in the philosophy of Kant, one of the twelve primitive forms of thought contributed by the understanding independently of experience. (Gr. *katēgoria*, a statement.)

CATELECTRODE, *n.* *kat*-e-*lek*-trode, the negative pole or electrode of a battery.

CATENARIAN, *a.* kat-en-*are*-e-an, catenary.

CATENARY, *a.* *kat*-en-ar-re, like a chain. (L. *catena*, a chain.)

CATENARY, *n.* *kat*-en-ar-re, the curve formed by a chain of uniform density and thickness, when hanging freely between two points of suspension [Geom.].

CATENULATE, *a.* ka-*ten*-yew-late, consisting of links or chains; presenting a series of tubercles like a chain. (L. *catenula*, little chain.)

CATER, *v.i.* *kay*-ter, to provide food or amusement. **Catered. Catering. Caters.** (Fr. *achat*, purchase.)

CATERAN, *n.* *kat*-er-an, a Highland or Irish predatory irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter. (Celt.)

CATER-COUSIN, *n.* *kay*-ter-*kuz*-n, a quarter-cousin; a remote relation. (L. *quatuor*, four.)

CATERER, *n.* *kay*-ter-er, one who caters.

CATERPILLAR, *n.* *kat*-er-pil-lar, the larva of a moth or butterfly. **Caterpillar wheel,** an endless band running over two or more wheels to provide a better wheel-base for crossing rough ground. (O.Fr. *chatepelose.*)

CATERWAUL, *v.i.* *kat*-er-wawl, to make a noise like a cat. **Caterwauled. Caterwauling. Caterwauls.** (M.E. *caterwawen.*)

CATES, *n.pl.* kayts, viands; dainties. (Fr.)

CAT-EYED, *a.* *kat*-ide, seeing in the dark.

CAT-FALL, *n.* *kat*-fawl, a rope to hoist up the anchor [Naut.].

CATFISH, *n.* *kat*-fish, the wolf-fish, *Anarrichas lupus*; the nurse-hound, *Scyllium catulus.*

CATGUT, *n.* *kat*-gut, cord for musical instruments, made of the intestines of animals; a kind of canvas with wide interstices.

CATHARISM, *n.* *kath*-ar-izm, the beliefs of a catharist.

CATHARIST, *n.* *kath*-ar-ist, one who pretends to greater purity than others. (Gr. *katharos*, pure.)

CATHARMA, *n.* ka-*thar*-ma, what is purged from the body. (Gr.)
CAT-HARPINGS, *n.pl.* *kat*-harp-ingz, ropes serving to tighten the shrouds [Naut.].
CATHARSIS, *n.* ka-*thar*-sis, purgation; alvine discharges; in Aristotle's philosophy, an intellectual and moral purgation. (Gr.)
CATHARTIC, *a.* ka-*thart*-ik, purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.
CATHARTICAL, *a.* ka-*thart*-ik-al, cathartic.
CATHARTINA, *n.* ka-*thar*-tin-a, cathartine.
CATHARTINE, *n.* ka-*thar*-tin, the active principle of senna. (Gr. *kathartikos*, purgative.)
CATHEAD, *n.* *kat*-hed, a horizontal beam over a ship's bows to raise the anchor and secure it to: *v.t.* to make fast to the cathead [Naut.]. **Catheaded. Catheading. Catheads.**
CATHEDRA, *n.* ka-*thee*-dra, *or* *kath*-e-dra, a bishop's throne; a professor's chair. **Ex cathedra,** with authority. (Gr. *kathedra*, a seat.)
CATHEDRAL, *n.* ka-*thee*-dral, the principal church in a diocese, in which is the chair or throne of a bishop: *a.* pertaining to a cathedral. (L. *cathedralis*, relating to a bishop's throne.)
CATHERETIC, *n.* kath-er-*et*-ik, a slightly caustic substance used to eat away warts, &c. [Med.]. (Gr. *kathairetikos*, erosive.)
CATHERINE-PEAR, *n.* *kath*-er-in-pare, a kind of small pear.
CATHERINE-WHEEL, *n.* *kath*-er-in-wheel, an ornamental circular window, with radiating divisions [Arch.]; a firework which, as it goes off, rotates like a wheel. (So-called from the resemblance to the wheel upon which St. Catherine was martyred.)
CATHETER, *n.* *kath*-et-er, a tubular instrument, usually of silver, to draw off the urine from the bladder [Surg.]. (Gr. *kathetos*, upright.)
CATHETOMETER, *n.* kath-et-*om*-et-er, a device for measuring minute differences in levels of various liquids contained in tubes. (Gr. *kathetos*, and *metron*, measure.)
CATHISMA, *n.* ka-*thiz*-ma, a part of the psalter. (Gr. a seat.)
CATHODE, *n.* *kath*-ode, the negative electrode from which the current flows towards the anode. (Gr. *kathodos*, descending.)
CATHOLIC, *a.* *kath*-o-lic, universal; embracing or embraced by the whole Church; liberal; pertaining to or affecting Roman Catholics: *n.* a member of the Church Catholic; a Roman Catholic. **Catholic Church,** the whole Christian Church; the Roman Catholic Church. (Gr. *katholikos*, from *kata*, and *holos*, whole.)
CATHOLICISM, *n.* ka-*thol*-iss-izm, what is catholic, specially what is distinctively Roman Catholic.
CATHOLICITY, *n.* kath-o-*lis*-it-e, universality; liberality.
CATHOLICON, *n.* ka-*thol*-ik-on, a universal remedy. (Gr.)
CATHOLICOS, *n.* ka-*thol*-ik-os, the primate or head of the Armenian Church; also, the primate of the Nestorian Church; a treasurer in the early Christian Church.
CATILINARIAN, *n.* kat-il-in-*are*-e-an, one who resembles Catiline; a conspirator against his country.
CATILINISM, *n.* *kat*-il-in-izm, conspiracy, like Catiline's.
CATKIN, *n.* *kat*-kin, a pendulous inflorescence, like that of the hazel, resembling a cat's tail. (O.Dut. *katteken*, kitten.)
CATLING, *n.* *kat*-ling, a surgeon's dismembering knife; a down on certain trees, resembling the hair of a cat.
CATMINT, *n.* *kat*-mint, a plant like mint, of which cats are fond; a species of *Nepeta*.
CATNIP, *n.* *kat*-nip, catmint.
CATODONT, *a.* *kat*-o-dont, with teeth only on the lower jaw. (Gr. *kata*, and *odons*, a tooth.)
CATONIAN, *a.* ka-*to*-ne-an, resembling Cato; severe.
CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, *n.* *kat*-o-*nine*-taylz, a whip or scourge having nine or more lashes or cords.
CATOPSIS, *n.* kat-*op*-sis, morbid keen-sightedness. (Gr. *kata*, and *opsis*, sight.)
CATOPTRIC, *a.* kat-*op*-trik, relating to catoptrics.
CATOPTRICS, *n.* kat-*op*-triks, that part of optics which treats of reflected light. (Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror.)
CATOPTROMANCY, *n.* kat-*op*-tro-man-se, divination by looking into a mirror under water. (Gr. *katoptron*, and *manteia*, divination.)
CAT-SALT, *n.* *kat*-sawlt, salt formed out of bittern.
CAT'S-CRADLE, *n.* kats-*kray*-dl, a child's game for two players with a piece of string intertwined and transferred by the fingers.
CAT'S-EYE, *n.* *kats*-i, an opalescent quartz, a chrysoberyl, known also as cymophane.
CAT-SILVER, *n.* *kat*-sil-ver, a mineral, a variety of mica.
CAT'S-PAW, *n.* *kats*-paw, one who is duped into acting as the tool of another, as the cat by the monkey; a rippling of the surface of the water [Naut.]; a turn in the bight of a rope to hook a tackle on [Naut.].
CAT'S-TAIL, *n.* *kats*-tale, the reed mace *Typha latifolia*; timothy, a grass of the genus *Phleum*; a catkin.
CATTISH, *a.* *kat*-tish, feline; in a spiteful manner.
CATTLE, *n.pl.* *kat*-tl, beasts of pasture, especially oxen, bulls, and cows; live-stock. (O.Fr. *catel*.)
CATTY, *a.* *kat*-te, cat-like; spiteful; cattish.
CATTY, *n.* *kat*-te, the Chinese pound which equals about 1⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.
CATWHIN, *n.* *kat*-whin, the needle-gorse, *Genista anglica*.
CAUCASIAN, *n.* kaw-*kaze*-yan, a main division of the human race, the Indo-European.
CAUCUS, *n.* *kaw*-kus, an organization for electoral purposes.
CAUDAL, *a.* *kawd*-al, pertaining to a tail; having a tail. (L. *cauda*, a tail.)
CAUDATE, *a.* *kawd*-ate, having a tail, or a termination like a tail [Bot.].
CAUDATED, *a.* *kawd*-ate-ed, caudate.
CAUDEX, *n.* *kawd*-ex, the stem of a palm or fern [Bot.]. (L.)
CAUDLE, *n.* *kawd*-l, a warm drink; spiced wine, thickened with gruel. (O.Fr. *caudel*, warm drink.)
CAUF, *n.* kawf, a chest with holes in the top, for keeping fish alive in water. (L. *corbis*, a container.)
CAUL, *n.* kawl, a membrane covering the lower intestines; a thin membrane covering the head of some children at birth; a kind of net for the hair. (O.Fr. *cale*, veil.)
CAULDRON, *n.* *kawl*-dron, a large kettle or boiler shaped like a bowl; caldron. (Norman Fr. *cauderon*.)
CAULESCENT, *a.* kawl-*es*-sent, with a true stem [Bot.]. (L. *caulis*, a stalk.)
CAULICLE, *n.* *kalw*-ik-l, a short stem [Bot.].
CAULICULE, *n.* *kawl*-ik-ewl, a little stalk, especially one rising from the neck of the root [Bot.].
CAULIFEROUS, *a.* kawl-*if*-er-us, bearing a stalk [Bot.]. (L. *caulis*, and *fero*, bear.)
CAULIFLOWER, *n.* *kol*-le-flou-er, a cabbage, the inflorescence of which is rendered edible by cultivation, *Brassica oleracea cauliflora*.
CAULIFORM, *a.* *kawl*-e-form, having the form of a stalk.
CAULINE, *a.* *kawl*-in, of or belonging to the stem [Bot.]. (Gr. *kaulinos*, stalky.)
CAULK, *v.t.* kawk, to drive oakum into the seams of a ship's planking or deck, and treating it with pitch to make the vessel watertight; to calk. **Caulked. Caulking. Caulks.**
CAUSAL, *a.* *kawz*-al, relating to or expressing cause: *n.* a word that introduces the reason [Gram.].
CAUSALITY, *n.* kawz-*al*-it-e, action as a cause; the faculty of tracing effects to causes.
CAUSALLY, *ad.* *kawz*-al-le, in a causal manner or order. (L. *causalis*.)
CAUSATION, *n.* kawz-*ay*-shon, the act of causing; the connection between cause and effect.
CAUSATIONIST, *n.* kawz-*ay*-shon-ist, one who believes in causal sequence.
CAUSATIVE, *a.* *kawz*-at-iv, causing; expressing cause. (L. *causitivus*.)
CAUSATIVELY, *ad.* *kawz*-at-iv-le, in a causative manner.
CAUSE, *n.* kawz, that which produces an effect, or contributes to it; that which always precedes an effect; reason; motive; the object sought; sake; subject in debate; case; a law suit; a party object: *v.t.* to produce; to bring about. **Caused. Causes. Causing.** (Fr. *cause*.)

CAUSELESS, *a. kawz*-less, having no cause; self-caused; without just reason.
CAUSELESSLY, *ad. kawz*-less-le, without cause or reason.
CAUSELESSNESS, *n. kawz*-less-ness, the state of being causeless.
CAUSERIE, *n. koze*-ree, gossip, especially in a newspaper; any brief and informal essay. (Fr.)
CAUSEUSE, *n.* ko-*zooz*, a settee for two. (Fr.)
CAUSEWAY, *n. kawz*-way, a roadway paved with stones, over wet ground; a highway; a pavement. (O.Fr. *caucie.*)
CAUSEWAYED, *a. kawz*-wayd, having a causeway.
CAUSIDICAL, *a.* kawz-*id*-ik-al, pertaining to an advocate, or legal advocacy. (L. *causidicus*, a pleader.)
CAUSTIC, *n. kawst*-ik, a substance which burns or corrodes; an escharotic; silver nitrate. (L. *causticus.*)
CAUSTIC, *a. kawst*-ik, burning; corroding; searing; severe; cutting; sarcastic. **Caustic curve,** a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents [Geom.].
CAUSTICITY, *n.* kawst-*is*-sit-e, the quality of being caustic.
CAUTER, *n. kaw*-ter, a searing hot iron. (Gr.)
CAUTERANT, *n. kaw*-ter-ant, a cauterizing substance.
CAUTERISM, *n. kaw*-ter-izm, the application of a cautery.
CAUTERIZATION, *n.* kaw-ter-ize-*ay*-shon, act of cauterizing.
CAUTERIZE, *v.t. kaw*-ter-ize, to burn some morbid part with a caustic or a hot iron; to sear. **Cauterized. Cauterizes. Cauterizing.** (Late L. *cauterizo.*)
CAUTERY, *n. kaw*-ter-e, burning with a hot iron or caustic; an iron for burning; a caustic. (L. *cauterium.*)
CAUTION, *n. kaw*-shon, prudence; provident care against contingent evil; warning: *v.t.* to warn. **Caution money,** money paid as security for good behaviour. **Cautioned. Cautioning. Cautions.** (Fr. *caution.*)
CAUTIONARY, *a. kaw*-shon-a-re, cautioning; given as a pledge.
CAUTIONER, *n. kaw*-shon-er, one who becomes security for another [Scots Law].
CAUTIOUS, *a. kaw*-shus, exercising caution; wary.
CAUTIOUSLY, *ad. kaw*-shus-le, in a cautious manner.
CAUTIOUSNESS, *n. kaw*-shus-ness, the quality of being cautious; prudence.
CAVALCADE, *n.* kav-al-*kade*, a procession on horseback. (Fr.)
CAVALIER, *n.* kav-a-*leer*, a horseman; a knight or gentleman soldier; a gay military man; a lady's man; an adherent of Charles I; an elevation for cannon within a bastion [Fort.]: *a.* gay, easy and offhand, like a cavalier; haughty; disdainful; connected with the cavaliers: *v.t.* to act cavalierly. **Cavaliered. Cavaliering. Cavaliers.** (Fr.)
CAVALIERLY, *ad.* kav-a-*leer*-le, in a cavalier manner.
CAVALRY, *n. kav*-al-re, mounted troops. (O.Fr. *cavalerie.*)
CAVATINA, *n.* kav-a-*tee*-na, a short simple air [Mus.]. (It.)
CAVATION, *n.* ka-*vay*-shon, the digging of the earth for the foundation of a building [Arch.].
CAVE, *n.* kave, a hollow place in the earth; a den; a group of seceders from a political party. **Cave bear,** the extinct *Ursus spelæus.* **Cave in,** to fall in and leave a hollow; to give in. (L. *cavus*, hollow.)
CAVE, *int. kay*-ve, look out; beware. (L.)
CAVEAT, *n. kave*-e-at, a warning; a process to stop procedure [Law]; a notice of intention to apply for a patent for some invention (U.S.): *v.t.* to enter a caveat. **Caveated. Caveating. Caveats.** (L., literally, let him take care.)
CAVEATING, *n. kave*-e-ate-ing, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to another [Fencing].
CAVEATOR, *n. kave*-e-ate-or, one who enters a caveat.
CAVE-DWELLERS, *n.pl. kave*-dwel-lerz, dwellers in caves.
CAVENDISH, *n. kav*-en-dish, sweetened tobacco pressed into cakes; negro-head. (After the maker, Cavendish.)
CAVERN, *n. kav*-ern, a deep hollow place in the earth. (L. *caverna.*)
CAVERNED, *a. kav*-ernd, with caverns; inhabiting a cavern.
CAVERNOUS, *a. kav*-ern-us, hollow; full of caverns.
CAVERNULOUS, *a.* ka-*vern*-yew-lus, full of little cavities.
CAVESSON, *n. kav*-es-son, a nose-band for breaking horses in. (Fr.)
CAVIAR, *n.* kav-e-*ahr*, the roes of certain large fish, principally the sturgeon, prepared and salted; anything artistic or otherwise which requires a highly cultivated taste for its true appreciation. (Fr.)
CAVIARE, *n.* kav-e-*ahr*-ay, caviar.
CAVICORN, *a. kav*-e-korn, hollow-horned. (L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, horn.)
CAVIE, *n. kave*-e, a hen-coop. (Scots.)
CAVIL, *n. kav*-il, an objection; a sophism: *v.i.* to raise captious and frivolous objections. **Cavilled. Cavilling. Cavils.** (O.Fr. *caviller*, pick holes in.)
CAVILLER, *n. kav*-il-ler, one who cavils.
CAVILLING, *a. kav*-il-ing, raising frivolous objections.
CAVILLINGLY, *ad. kav*-il-ing-le, in a cavilling manner.
CAVIN, *n. kav*-in, a hollow way adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place [Mil.]. (Fr.)
CAVITY, *n. kav*-it-e, a hollow place or part. (Fr. *cavité.*)
CAVORT, *v.i. ka*-vort, to prance like a horse. **Cavorted. Cavorting. Cavorts.** (American Slang.)
CAVY, *n. ka*-ve, the guinea pig, a species of *Cavia.* (Native name.)
CAW, *n.* kaw, a cry: *v.i.* to cry like a rook. **Cawed. Cawing. Caws.** (From the sound.)
CAWK, *n.* kawk, a compact variety of barytes.
CAWKY, *a. kawk*-e, pertaining to or like cawk.
CAXON, *n. kaks*-on, a hirsute wig.
CAXTON, *n. kaks*-ton, a book in black letter printed by Caxton (1422-1491), who introduced printing into England.
CAY, *n.* kay, a reef; a shoal. (Sp. *cayo*, shoal.)
CAYENNE-PEPPER, *n.* kay-*yen*-, *or* kay-en-*pep*-per, pungent red pepper, obtained from several varieties of capsicum. (Cayenne, French Guiana.)
CAYMAN, *n. kay*-man, caiman; the name of five species of alligator found in tropical America. (Sp. *caiman.*)
CAYUSE, *n. ki*-yoos, a small Indian pony often in poor condition; hence, any horse in bad condition. (American term.)
CAZIQUE, *n.* ka-*zeek*, an aboriginal American chief.
CEASE, *v.i.* sees, to stop; to desist; to come to an end: *v.t.* to put a stop or an end to. **Ceased. Ceases. Ceasing.** (Fr. *cesser.*)
CEASELESS, *a. sees*-less, unceasing; unending.
CEASELESSLY, *ad. sees*-less-le, unceasingly.
CEASING, *n. sees*-ing, cessation; pause.
CECIDOMYIA, *n. ses*-se-do-*mi*-ya, the genus of the wheat-fly.
CECILS, *n.pl. ses*-sils, fried balls of seasoned mince.
CECITY, *n. see*-sit-e, loss of sight or blindness. (L. *caecitas*, blindness.)
CEDAR, *n. se*-dar, the popular name of many trees, coniferous and otherwise; botanically, one of the three species of *Cedrus*, the cedar of Lebanon, *Cedrus libani*; the Atlantic cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*; and the deodar, *Cedrus deodara*: *a.* made of cedar. **Cedar Bird,** the American waxwing, *Ampelis cedrorum.* **Cedar oil,** the oil of a species of juniper. (O.Fr. *cedre.*)
CEDARED, *a. se*-dard, covered or furnished with cedars.
CEDARN, *a. se*-darn, pertaining to, or made of cedar.
CEDE, *v.t.* seed, to yield; to give up: *v.i.* to submit; to give way. **Ceded. Cedes. Ceding.** (L. *cedo*, give place to.)
CEDILLA, *n.* se-*dil*-la, a mark used under the *c* (thus, ç), to show that it is to be sounded like *s.* (Fr.)
CEDRAT, *n. se*-drat, a species of citron-tree; its fruit. (Fr.)
CEDRINE, *a. se*-drin, *or se*-drine, belonging to cedar.
CEE-SPRING, *n. see*-spring, C-spring, a spring in the likeness of the letter C, upholding a carriage-frame.
CEIL, *v.t.* seel, to cover with a ceiling. **Ceiled. Ceiling. Ceils.** (Fr. *ciel*, the sky.)
CEILING, *n. seel*-ing, the inner roof of an apartment; the upper interior surface; the lining or planks on the inside of a ship's frame [Naut.].
CEILINGED, *a. seel*-ingd, furnished with a ceiling.
CELADON, *n. sel*-a-don, porcelain on which colour is

laid when the clay is wet, and into which it is burnt at the first baking. (Fr.)

CELANDINE, *n. sel*-an-dine, the swallow-wort, a species of *Chelidonium*, so called because believed to flower with the coming and die with the going of the swallow; the pilewort, a species of *Ranunculus*. (Gr. *chelidon*, a swallow.)

CELEBRANT, *n. sel*-e-brant, the officiating priest. (Fr. *célébrant*.)

CELEBRATE, *v.t. sel*-e-brate, to praise; to commemorate by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect. **Celebrated. Celebrates. Celebrating.** (L. *celebratus*, renowned.)

CELEBRATED, *a. sel*-e-brate-ed, having celebrity; famous.

CELEBRATION, *n.* sel-e-*bray*-shon, the act of celebrating.

CELEBRITY, *n.* se-*leb*-rit-e, fame; renown; a celebrated or greatly distinguished person. (L. *celeber*, famous.)

CELERIAC, *n.* se-*le*-re-ak, turnip-rooted celery.

CELERITY, *n.* se-*ler*-it-e, rapidity; swiftness. (Fr. *célérité*, swiftness.)

CELERY, *n. sel*-ler-e, a salad vegetable, *Apium graveolens*. (L. *celeri*.)

CELESTIAL, *a.* se-*lest*-yal, heavenly; belonging, relating to, or dwelling in heaven; excellent in a supreme degree: *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a Chinese. **Celestial Empire,** the former Chinese Empire. (O.Fr. *celestiel*.)

CELESTIALLY, *ad.* se-*lest*-yal-le in a heavenly manner.

CELESTIALNESS, *n.* se-*lest*-yal-ness, the quality of being celestial.

CELESTINE, *n. sel*-es-tin, sulphate of strontian [Min.].

CELESTINES, *n.pl. sel*-es-tinz, an order of monks founded in 1254 by Pietro da Murrone and called Murronites until 1294 when he became Pope Celestine V.

CELIAC, *a. see*-le-ak, pertaining to the lower abdomen. (Gr. *koilia*, stomach.)

CELIBACY, *n. sel*-ib-as-se, the unmarried state. (L. *cœlebs*, unmarried.)

CELIBATARIAN, *n.* sel-ib-at-*are*-e-an, one who favours celibacy: *a.* favouring celibacy.

CELIBATE, *n. sel*-ib-ate, a person who is unmarried: *a.* unmarried. (L. *cœlibatus*, unmarried.)

CELIDOGRAPHY, *n.* sel-id-*og*-raf-e, a description of spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets. (Gr. *kelis*, a spot, and *grapho*, write.)

CELL, *n.* sel, enclosed space in a prison or a convent; the small rude retreat of a hermit; a small cavity; the unit of organic structure; a mass of protoplasm containing a nucleus; a vessel for generating electricity. (L. *cella*, a little room, from *celo*, hide.)

CELLAR, *n. sel*-lar, underground accommodation for stores, especially for wines; a small receptacle, as a salt-cellar. (Fr. *cellier*.)

CELLARAGE, *n. sel*-lar-aje, cellars; space for cellars; charge for storage in a cellar.

CELLARER, *n. sel*-lar-er, a monk who has the care of the cellar; an official in chapters who has the care of the temporals; a wine-merchant.

CELLARET, *n.* sel-lar-*et*, a case, or a cupboard in a sideboard, for holding wine, etc.

CELLARING, *n. sel*-lar-ing, cellarage; storing in cellars.

CELLARIST, *n. sel*-lar-ist, a cellarer.

CELLARMAN, *n. sel*-lar-man, one employed in a cellar where liquor is kept.

CELLED, *a.* seld, having cells.

CELLIFEROUS, *a.* sel-*lif*-fer-us, bearing or producing cells.

CELLIST, *n. chel*-list, a violoncellist.

CELLO, *n. chel*-lo, a violoncello.

CELLULAR, *a. sel*-lew-lar, consisting of, or containing cells: *n.* a plant without spiral vessels. **Cellular tissue,** that which consists of an infinite number of minute cells communicating with one another.

CELLULARES, *n.pl.* sel-lew-*lare*-eez, plants whose tissue is cellular. (L. *cellular*, a tiny cell.)

CELLULATED, *a. sel*-lew-late-ed, formed with cells.

CELLULE, *n. sel*-lewl, a little cell.

CELLULIFEROUS, *a.* sel-lew-*lif*-er-us, bearing little cells. (*Cell*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

CELLULOID, *n. sel*-lew-loyd, xylonite; a compound of cellulose, manufactured in substitution of ivory, bone, coral and shell; and used for billiard-balls, umbrella handles, piano keys, combs and many other articles.

CELLULOSE, *a. sel*-lew-lose, containing cells: *n.* the substance of the cellular tissue of plants.

CELO, *n. see*-lo, a unit of acceleration of one velo a second. (L. *celer*, quick.)

CELSIUS, *a. sel*-se-us, centigrade: *n.* the scale of the centigrade thermometer which was invented by Anders Celsius (1701-1744).

CELT, *n.* selt, or kelt, one of the primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Britain; a Kelt. (Fr. *Celte*.)

CELT, *n.* selt, a cutting or cleaving implement of stone or bronze used in prehistoric times. (L. *celtes*, a chisel for chiselling stone.)

CELTIC, *a. selt*-ik, or *kelt*-ic, pertaining to the Celts: *n.* their language.

CELTICISM, *n. selt*-is-izm, or *kelt*-is-izm, a Celtic custom or idiom.

CEMENT, *n.* se-*ment*, an adhesive substance for making bodies, especially stones, cohere; bond of union; that which unites firmly.

CEMENT, *v.t.* se-*ment*, to unite with cement; to unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* to unite and cohere. **Cemented. Cementing. Cements.** (O.Fr. *ciment*.)

CEMENTATION, *n.* sem-ent-*ay*-shon, the act of cementing; a process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to redness in a close vessel, so that the one combines with the other without fusing, iron being thus converted into steel by being surrounded with charcoal powder, and green bottle-glass converted into porcelain by being surrounded with sand [Chem.].

CEMENTATORY, *a.* se-*ment*-a-tore-e, cementing.

CEMENTITIOUS, *a.* sem-ent-*ish*-us, of the nature of cement.

CEMETERY, *n. sem*-et-er-e, a burying-place. (L. *cemeterium*.)

CENACLE, *n. sen*-ak-l, a supper-room, especially that which was the scene of the Last Supper. (Fr.)

CENATION, *n.* sen-*ay*-shon, the act of supping. (L. *cœnatum*, supped.)

CENOBITE, *n. sen*-o-bite, a religious order living in a convent or in community. (Gr. *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.)

CENOBITIC, *a.* sen-o-*bit*-ik, living in community.

CENOBITICAL, *a.* sen-o-*bit*-ik-al, cenobitic.

CENOTAPH, *n. sen*-o-taf, a tomb or monument erected in memory of one buried elsewhere. **The Cenotaph,** the monument erected in Whitehall, designed by Lutyens, to commemorate the British soldiers killed in the Great War of 1914-1918. (Gr. *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb.)

CENSE, *v.t.* sense, to burn incense; to worship with incense; to smoke with incense. **Censed. Censes. Censing.**

CENSER, *n. sen*-ser, a vessel for burning incense in. (O.Fr. *censier*.)

CENSION, *n. sen*-shon, a rate, tax, or assessment.

CENSOR, *n. sen*-sor, an officer in ancient Rome, charged with the taking of the census, imposing taxes, and watching over the manners and morals of the citizens; in modern times a person appointed to examine all plays before their public performance is licensed, in order to see that they contain nothing likely to corrupt public morality; a military officer appointed in time of war to examine all correspondence, press articles, etc., in order to erase from them any statements likely to convey information to the enemy; one addicted to censure: *v.t.* to examine anything written with a view to erasing from it objectionable matter; to do work as a censor. **Censored. Censoring. Censors.** (L.)

CENSORIAL, *a.* sen-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to a censor; full of censure; censorious.

CENSORIOUS, *a.* sen-*sore*-e-us, addicted to censure; severe in judging; expressing censure.

CENSORIOUSLY, *ad.* sen-*sore*-e-us-le, in a censorious manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, *n.* sen-*sore*-e-us-ness, the quality of being censorious.

CENSORSHIP, *n. sen*-sor-ship, the office of censor; the time during which he holds office. **Censorship of the Press,** the control of newspapers in either a governmental or moral interest by a public official or a public board.

CENSUAL, *a. sen*-su-al, pertaining to a census.

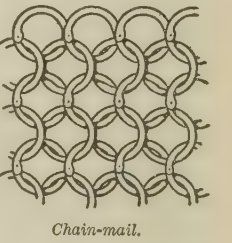
CENSURABLE, *a. sen*-shoor-a-bl, worthy of censure; blamable.
CENSURABLENESS, *n. sen*-shoor-a-bl-ness, the quality of being censurable.
CENSURABLY, *ad. sen*-shoor-ab-le, in a censurable manner.
CENSURE, *n. sen*-shur, blame; imputation of wrong; reproof; judgment or sentence of condemnation: *v.t.* to blame; to find fault with and condemn as wrong; to condemn by a judicial sentence. **Censured. Censures. Censuring.** (Fr. *censurer.*)
CENSUS, *n. sen*-sus, in ancient Rome, a registration every five years of the number, condition, and property of the citizens; in modern use, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. (L.)
CENT, *n.* sent, a hundred; a coin, whose value is the hundredth part of the standard unit; the hundredth part of a dollar; a halfpenny. **Per cent,** a rate by the hundred. (L. *centum,* a hundred.)
CENTAGE, *n. sent*-aje, rate by the hundred.
CENTAL, *n. sent*-al, a hundred pounds weight.
CENTAUR, *n. sen*-tawr, a mythological figure, half man and half horse, conceived by the Greeks as embodying their idea of the relation between the spiritual and animal in man and nature. (Gr. *kentauros.*)
CENTAURY, *n. sen*-taw-re, the plant *Erythræa centaurium,* or a species of *Centaurea.*
CENTENARIAN, *n.* sent-en-*are*-e-an, one a hundred years old. (L. *centenarius.*)
CENTENARY, *n.* sen-*teen*-a-ree, or *sent*-en-ar-re, a hundred years; commemoration after a hundred years: *a.* relating to a hundred or a centenary.
CENTENNIAL, *a.* sent-*en*-ne-al, lasting or having lived a hundred years; happening every hundred years: *n.* a centenary. (L. *centum,* and *annus,* a year.)
CENTER, *v.t.* and *v.i. sen*-ter, centre. **Centered. Centering. Centers.**
CENTERING, *n. sen*-ter-ing, the frame on which an arch is supported during its construction [Arch.].
CENTESIMAL, *n.* sent-*es*-sim-al, hundredth part: *a.* hundredth. (L. *centesimus.*)
CENTESIMATION, *n. sent*-es-sim-*ay*-shon, a military punishment, in which one in a hundred mutineers or wrongdoers is selected for execution.
CENTIARE, *n. song*-te-are, a square meter. (Fr.)
CENTICIPITOUS, *a.* sen-te-*sip*-it-us, hundred-headed. (L. *centum,* and *caput,* head.)
CENTIFIDUS, *a.* sen-*tif*-e-dus, divisible into a hundred parts.
CENTIFOLIOUS, *a.* sen-te-*fole*-e-us, having a hundred leaves.
CENTIGRADE, *a. sent*-e-grade, divided into a hundred degrees. **Centigrade thermometer,** one in which the interval between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees. (L. *centum,* and *gradus,* step.)
CENTIGRAM, *n. sen*-te-gram, centigramme.
CENTIGRAMME, *n. son*-te-gram, the hundredth part of a gramme. (Fr.)
CENTILITRE, *n.* son-te-*lee*-tr, the hundredth part of a litre. (Fr.)
CENTILLION, *n.* sen-*til*-yon, the one-hundredth power of one million.
CENTIME, *n.* son-*teem,* the hundredth part of a franc. (Fr.)
CENTIMETRE, *n. sen*-te-me-ter, the hundredth part of a metre, 0.3937 of an inch. (Fr.)
CENTIPEDE, *n. sent*-e-peed, a many-legged arthropod. (L. *centum,* and *pes,* the foot.)
CENTNER, *n. sent*-ner, a weight of 110.2 pounds avoirdupois; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller ones [Metal. and Assaying]. (L. *centenarius.*)
CENTO, *n. sen*-to, a composition formed of selections from various authors or composers [Mus. and Lit.]. (L. patchwork.)
CENTRAL, *a. sent*-ral, relating to, placed in, containing, or from the centre. **Central forces,** the two antagonistic forces (the so-called centrifugal and centripetal) under whose action bodies revolve round a central point [Physics and Mechan.]. **Central heating,** warming by pipes from a central boiler. (L. *centralis.*)
CENTRALISM, *n. sent*-ral-izm, the quality of being collected in a centre; centralization of government.
CENTRALIST, *n. sent*-ral-ist, one who advocates centralization in government.
CENTRALITY, *n.* sen-*tral*-it-e, the state of being central.
CENTRALIZATION, *n.* sent-ral-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of centralizing, or of bringing, especially the government of a country, to one centre.
CENTRALIZE, *v.t. sent*-ral-ize, to draw to a centre. **Centralized. Centralizes. Centralizing.**
CENTRALLY, *ad. sent*-ral-le, in a central manner.
CENTRE, *n. sen*-ter, the point round which a circle is described; a nucleus; the middle point of anything; the middle or central object; the head of an organization; a middle party; the troops in the line between the wings [Mil.]: *v.t.* to place on a centre; to collect to a point: *v.i.* to be collected to a point; to be placed in the centre. **Centre forward,** a player occupying the middle of the front line in a football team. **Centre of gravity,** the point about which the parts of a body, when left free, exactly balance each other [Physics]. **Centred. Centres. Centring.** (Gr. *kentron,* a point.)
CENTREBIT, *n. sent*-er-bit, a boring tool worked with a brace.
CENTREBOARD, *n. sen*-ter-bord, a movable keel fitted to a boat which can be lowered to vary the draught.
CENTRE-PIECE, *n. sen*-ter-peece, an ornament placed in the centre of a table.
CENTRIC, *a. sen*-trik, central. (Gr. *kentrikos.*)
CENTRICAL, *a. sen*-trik-al, centric.
CENTRICALLY, *ad. sen*-trik-al-le, in a central position.
CENTRICITY, *n.* sen-*tris*-sit-e, the state of being centric.
CENTRIFUGAL, *a.* sen-*trif*-yew-gal, from the centre; expanding first at the summit, and later at the base [Bot.]. **Centrifugal force,** the force by which a body moving round another body in a curve tends to fly off from the axis of its motion. (Gr. *kentron,* and L. *fugio,* flee.)

Centre-bit.

CENTRING, *n. sent*-ring, centering.
CENTRIPETAL, *a.* sen-*trip*-et-al, tending towards the centre; expanding first at the base, and afterwards at the summit, as a flower [Bot.]. **Centripetal force,** the force which draws a body towards a centre. (Gr. *kentron,* and L. *peto,* seek.)
CENTROBARIC, *a. sen*-tro-*bar*-rik, pertaining to the centre of gravity. (L. *centrum,* and Gr. *baros,* weight.)
CENTROID, *n. sen*-troid, centre of gravity.
CENTROLINEAD, *n. sen*-tro-*lin*-e-ad, an instrument for drawing lines converging to a centre that is beyond reach. (Gr. *kentron,* and L. *linea,* a line.)
CENTROLINEAL, *a. sen*-tro-*lin*-e-al, relating to lines converging towards a centre: *n.* a centrolinead.
CENTUMVIR, *n.* sen-*tum*-ver, a Roman judge in civil suits.
CENTUPLE, *n. sen*-tew-pl, a hundredfold: *v.t.* to multiply a hundredfold. **Centupled. Centuples. Centupling.** (L. *centum,* and *plica,* a fold.)
CENTUPLICATE, *v.t.* sen-*tew*-plik-ate, to make a hundredfold. **Centuplicated. Centuplicates. Centuplicating.**
CENTURION, *n.* sen-*tew*-re-on, among the Romans, a military officer who commanded a hundred men; the captain of a century in a legion. (L. *centuria.*)
CENTURY, *n. sen*-tew-re, a hundred; a period of a hundred years; a division of the Roman people or army. **Century plant,** the maguey or American aloe, *Agave americana,* which is not an aloe and derives its popular name from the mistaken notion that it flowers once in a hundred years, whereas it may do so at any time after five years and then dies. (L. *centuria.*)
CEORL, *n.* cherl, a freeman in Anglo-Saxon times. (A.S.)
CEPHALALGIC, *a.* sef-al-*al*-jik, relating to headache: *n.* a medicine for headache [Med.]. (Gr. *kephale,* the head, and *algos,* pain.)
CEPHALASPIS, *n.* sef-a-*las*-pis, a fossil ganoid. (Gr. *kephale,* and *aspis,* a shield.)
CEPHALIC, *a.* se-*fal*-ik, pertaining to the head: *n.* a medicine for disorders in the head. **Cephalic index,** the expression of the ratio of the greatest breadth to the greatest length of the skull when the greatest length is taken as 100.

CEPHALITIS, *n.* sef-a-*ly*-tis, inflammation of the brain.
CEPHALIZATION, *n. sef*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, subserviency of structure to head domination [Biol.].
CEPHALOGRAPHY, *n.* sef-a-*log*-ra-fe, a description of the head. (Gr. *kephale*, and *grapho*, write.)
CEPHALOID, *a. sef*-a-loyd, headshaped [Bot.].
CEPHALOMETRY, *n.* sef-a *lom*-et-re, the measurement of the skull. (Gr. *kephalos*, and *metron*, measure.)
CEPHALOPOD, *n. sef*-al-o-pod, a cuttle; a mollusc which has its organs of motion and prehension attached to the head. (Gr. *kephale*, and *pous*, foot.)
CEPHALOPODIC, *a.* sef-a-lo-*pod*-ik, pertaining to the cephalopods.
CEPHALOPODOUS, *a.* sef-a-*lop*-od-us, cephalopodic.
CEPHALOTHORAX, *n. sef*-a-lo-*thor*-aks, the head and chest united.
CEPHALOTOMY, *n.* sef-a-*lot*-o-me, dissection of the head [Anat.]. (Gr. *kephale*, and *tome*, cutting.)
CEPOLA, *n. sep*-o-la, the bandfish or snakefish. (Late L. *cepola*, a tiny onion.)
CERACEOUS, *a.* se-*ray*-shus, waxy, or like wax. (L. *cera*, wax.)
CERAGO, *n.* se-*ray*-go, the pollen of flowers fed on by bees.
CERAMIC, *a.* se-*ram*-ik, pertaining to pottery. (Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth.)
CERAMICS, *n.* se-*ram*-iks, pottery; objects made by process of moulding, modelling, or otherwise treating clay.
CERARGYRITE, *n.* se-*rar*-je-rite, horn silver; chloride of silver. (Gr. *keras*, horn, and *arguros*, silver.)
CERASIN, *n. ser*-a-sin, a gum which exudes from the cherry and the plum. (L. *cerasus*, the cherry-tree.)
CERASTES, *n.* se-*ras*-teez, a horned snake. (Gr. *keras*, a horn.)
CERASTIUM, *n.* se-*rass*-te-um, the genus that comprises the chickweeds.
CERATE, *n. seer*-ate. an ointment of wax, oil, &c.
CERATED, *a. seer*-ate-ed, covered with wax.
CERATITE, *n. ser*-a-tite, a species of ammonite. (Gr. *keras*, a horn.)
CERATOID, *a. ser*-ra-toyd, horny. (Gr. *keras*, horn, and *eidos*, like.)
CERAUNICS, *n.* se-*rawn*-iks, the study of thunderstorms. (Gr. *keraunos*, thunder.)
CERBEREAN, *a.* ser-*beer*-e-an, pertaining to Cerberus, the three-throated monster that guarded the entrance to the nether world of Pluto.
CERE, *n.* seer, the naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill of some birds, as that of the hawk. (Fr. *cire*.)
CERE, *v.t.* seer, to cover with wax. **Cered. Ceres. Cering.**
CEREAL, *a. seer*-e-al, pertaining to corn or edible grain; *n.* the edible grain. (L. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.)
CEREALIA, *n.pl.* seer-e-*ay*-le-a, the grasses that include the cereals; festivals in honour of Ceres.
CEREALIN, *n. seer*-e-a-lin, a nitrogenous substance extracted from the inner layer of bran [Chem.].
CEREBELLAR, *a.* ser-re-*bel*-lar, relating to the cerebellum.
CEREBELLUM, *n.* ser-re-*bel*-lum, the hinder and lower part of the brain. (L. the little brain.)
CEREBRAL, *a. ser*-re-bral, pertaining to the brain. Cerebral hemispheres, the two main divisions of the brain.
CEREBRALISM, *n. ser*-re-bral-izm, the theory which resolves mind into a function of the brain.
CEREBRATE, *v.i. ser*-re-brate, to be exerting the brain. **Cerebrated. Cerebrates. Cerebrating.**
CEREBRATION, *n.* ser-re-*bray*-shon, brain action.
CEREBRIC, *a. ser*-re-brik, obtained from the brain.
CEREBRIFORM, *a.* ser-*reb*-re-form, brain-shaped.
CEREBRINE, *n. ser*-re-brin, a substance obtained from the brain [Chem.].
CEREBROPATHY, *n.* ser-re-*brop*-a-the, morbid affection of an overwrought brain. (L. *cerebrum*, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.)
CEREBRO-SPINAL, *a. ser*-re-bro-*spine*-al, belonging to both spine and brain [Anat.]. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, popularly known as spotted fever, inflammation of the membranes of the cerebrum and spinal cord.
CEREBRUM, *n. ser*-re-brum, the superior part of the brain. (L.)
CERECLOTH, *n. seer*-kloth, a cloth smeared with wax. (L. *cera*, wax.)
CEREMENT, *n. seer*-ment, a shroud; cloth dipped in melted wax, in which dead bodies were wrapped; grave-clothes.
CEREMONIAL, *a.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-al, relating to ceremony: *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony. (L. *cæremonia*, ceremony.)
CEREMONIALISM, *n.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-al-izm, ritualism.
CEREMONIALLY, *ad.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-al-le, in a ceremonial manner.
CEREMONIALNESS, *n.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-al-ness, the quality of being ceremonial.
CEREMONIOUS, *a.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-us, full of ceremony; according to prescribed form; punctiliously observant of form.
CEREMONIOUSLY, *ad.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-us-le, in a ceremonious manner.
CEREMONIOUSNESS, *n.* ser-re-*mohn*-e-us-ness, the quality of being ceremonious.
CEREMONY, *n. ser*-re-mon-e, a prescribed form of observance of a more or less religious and solemn nature; the celebration of it; prescribed formality. Master of ceremonies, one who sees that the due forms are observed. (Fr. *cérémonie*.)
CEREOPSIS, *n.* ser-re-*op*-sis, the Cape Barren goose, *C. novæ hollandiæ*. (*Cere*, and Gr. *opsis*, appearance.)
CEREOUS, *a. seer*-e-us, waxen; like wax.
CERES, *n. seer*-eez, the Roman goddess of growth; the Earth-Mother. (L.)
CERGE, *n.* serj, a tall candle of wax for burning on an altar. (O.Fr.)
CERIFEROUS, *a.* se-*rif*-er-us, wax-producing. (L. *cera*, and *fero*, to bear.)
CERIN, *n. see*-rin, a constituent of common wax soluble in alcohol; a waxy substance obtained from alcohol digested on grated cork.
CERINE, *n. see*-rene, an ore of cerium.
CERIPH, *n. ser*-rif, serif; in printing, a fine line at the top or bottom of a letter, especially capitals. (Dut. *schreef*, line.)
CERISE, *n.* ser-*reez*, cherry-colour. (L. *cerasus*.)
CERITE, *n. see*-rite, the silicate of cerium.
CERIUM, *n. seer*-e-um, the metallic element Ce.
CERNUOUS, *a. ser*-new-us, drooping [Bot.]. (L. stooping.)
CEROGRAPHICAL, *a.* se-ro-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to cerography.
CEROGRAPHIST, *n.* se-*rog*-raf-ist, one skilled in cerography.
CEROGRAPHY, *n.* se-*rog*-raf-e, engraving on wax; painting in wax-colours. (Gr. *kerographia*.)
CEROMANCY, *n. ser*-ro-man-se, divination by dropping melted wax into water. (Gr. *keros*, wax, and *manteia*, divination.)
CEROON, *n.* se-*roon*, a bale or package made of skins.
CEROPLASTIC, *n.* se-ro-*plast*-ik, the art of modelling in wax. (Gr. *keroplastikos*.)
CEROTIC, *a.* se-*rot*-ik, obtained from beeswax.
CEROXYLON, *n.* se-*roks*-il-on, the wax-palm of the Andes. (Gr. *keros*, and *xylon*, a tree.)
CERRIS, *n. ser*-ris, the Turkey oak, a species of *Quercus*. (L.)
CERT, *n.* sert, a certainty [Slang].
CERTAIN, *a. ser*-ten, sure; assured; regular; fixed; one; some. (L. *certus*, determined.)
CERTAINLY, *ad. ser*-ten-le, without doubt or without fail.
CERTAINTY, *n. ser*-ten-te, that which is certain; assurance.
CERTES, *ad. ser*-tez, certainly; in truth; verily. (Fr.)
CERTIFICATE, *n. ser-tif*-ik-ate, a written testimony or voucher; a testimonial of character or qualification: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to give a certificate of qualification to; to attest by certificate. **Certificated. Certificates. Certificating.** (L. *certificatus*, certified.)
CERTIFICATION, *n.* ser-tif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of certifying.
CERTIFIER, *n. ser*-te-fy-er, a person who certifies.
CERTIFY, *v.t. ser*-tif-i, to testify in writing; to give certain information; to assure. **Certified. Certifies. Certifying.** (Fr. *certifier*.)
CERTIORARI, *n.* ser-she-o-*rare*-i, a writ issuing out of a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. (Late L. to be certified.)
CERTITUDE, *n. ser*-te-tewd, certainty; assurance. (Fr.)

CERULEAN, *a.* ser-*roo*-le-an, sky-blue. (L. *cæruleus*, sky-blue or dark-blue.)
CERULIFIC, *a. ser*-roo-*lif*-ik, producing a blue colour.
CERULIN, *n. ser*-roo-lin, indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid.
CERUMEN, *n.* se-*roo*-men, the wax secreted by the ear.
CERUSE, *n. seer*-ooz, white-lead, a carbonate of lead. (Fr.)
CERUSED, *a. seer*-oozd, washed with white-lead.
CERUSSITE, *n. ser*-rus-ite, carbonate of lead.
CERVICAL, *a. ser*-vik-al, *or* ser-*vike*-al, pertaining to the neck. (L. *cervix*, the neck.)
CERVINE, *a. ser*-vine, pertaining to a stag or deer.
CERVUS, *n. ser*-vus, a genus of over 30 species of deer. (L.)
CESAREVITCH, *n.* se-*zahr*-e-vitch, the title of the heir apparent of the Czar in the former Russian Empire. (Russ.)
CESIOUS, *a. see*-sje-us, *or see* se-us, of a bluish-grey colour. (L.)
CESPITOSE, *a. ses*-pit-ose, growing in tufts [Bot.]. (L. *cespes*, turf.)
CESPITOUS, *a. ses*-pit-us, pertaining to turf; turfy.
CESS, *v.t.* ses, to lay a tax on; to assess. **Cessed.** Cesses. **Cessing.** (Dial. Eng.)
CESSATION, *n.* ses-*say*-shon, a ceasing; pause; rest.
CESSIO, *n. sesh*-e-o, *or sesh*-o, the act of surrendering or assigning anything in Civil Law. **Cessio bonorum,** a surrender by an insolvent debtor of his entire property to his creditors to escape arrest [Scots Law]. (L. literally, a surrender of goods.)
CESSION, *n. sesh*-un, relinquishment; a yielding up or surrender, as of property; the required surrender of a benefice by an incumbent on his acceptance of another [Eccles. Law]. (Fr.)
CESSIONARY, *a. sesh*-un-ar-re, giving up; yielding. Cessionary bankrupt, one who has surrendered all his effects for division among his creditors [Law].
CESSPIT, *n. sess*-pit, a cesspool or midden.
CESSPOOL, *n. ses*-pool, a pit for drainage. (A.S. *sessian*, settle.)
CEST, *n.* sest, a lady's girdle. (L. *cestus.*)
CESTOID, *n. sest*-oyd, a tape-worm. (L. *cestus.*)
CESTRACION, *n.* ses-*tray*-shon, the Port Jackson Shark, *Heterodontus phillipi*. (Gr. *kestra*, hammer.)
CESTUI, *n. ses*-twe, anyone who is in cestui que trust, a legal phrase used of the beneficiary under the trust. (O.Fr.)
CESTUS, *n. ses*-tus, the embroidered girdle of Venus; a marriage-girdle. (L.)
CESTUS, *n. ses*-tus, an ancient loaded boxing-glove. (L.)
CETACEA, *n.pl.* se-*tay*-se-a, whales and dolphins [Zool.]. (Gr. *ketos*, a sea-monster.)
CETACEAN, *n.* se-*tay*-se-an, a whale or dolphin.
CETACEOUS, *a.* se-*tay*-se-us, pertaining to the cetacea.
CETATE, *n. see*-tate, a salt of cetic acid.
CETIC, *a. see*-tik, pertaining to the whale; obtained from spermaceti.
CETINE, *n. see*-tin, a crystalline mass of spermaceti.
CETOLOGY, *n.* se-*tol*-oj-e, the natural history of the cetacea. (Gr. *ketos*, and *logos*, science.)
CETOTOLITES, *n.pl.* se-*tot*-o-lites, fossil whale ear-bones. (Gr. *ota*, ears, and *lithos*, stone.)
CETRARIA, *n.* se-*trare*-e-a, a genus of lichens which includes the Iceland moss [Bot.]. (L. *cetra*, a short shield.)
CETRARINE, *n. see*-tra-rin, a principle extracted from cetraria.
CETYL, *n. see*-til, a radical in spermaceti. (L. *cetus*, whale.)
CEYLONITE, *n. see*-lon-ite, a variety of spinel found in Ceylon [Min.].
CHABAZITE, *n. chab*-a-zite, a silicate of aluminium and lime. (Gr. *chabazios.*)
CHABLIS, *n.* shah-*blee*, a white French wine from Chablis. (Fr.)
CHABOUK, *n. shah*-book, a whip with a long lash used in the East for flogging criminals. (Hind.)
CHABUK, *n. shah*-book, a chabouk.
CHACK, *n.* chack, a toss of the head by a horse. (Scots.)
CHACMA, *n. chack*-ma, the pig-tailed baboon.
CHACO, *n. chack*-o, an edible earth found in La Paz.
CHACONE, *n.* shah-*kone*, a slow dance, and the music for it. (Sp.)
CHACONNE, *n.* shah-*kon*, the chacone.
CHAD, *n.* chad, the young of the sea-bream, a species of *Pagellus*; the gilt-head *Pagrus auratus*. (Dial. Eng.)
CHAFE, *v.t.* chafe, to excite heat by friction; to wear by rubbing; to fret; to make angry; to cause to rage: *v.i.* to fret; to fret against; to be worn by rubbing: *n.* fret; passion. **Chafed.** Chafes. Chafing. (Fr. *chauffer*, to warm.)
CHAFER, *n. chafe*-er, a beetle that feeds on leaves as an adult. (A.S. *ceafor.*)
CHAFERY, *n. chafe*-er-e, in ironworks, a furnace in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat. (Fr. *chaufferie.*)
CHAFEWAX, *n. chafe*-waks, an officer formerly under the lord chancellor, to fit the wax for sealing writs.
CHAFF, *n.* chahf, the husk of grain; fodder of straw finely cut; worthless matter. (A.S. *ceaf.*)
CHAFF, *n.* chahf, banter: *v.t.* to banter. **Chaffed.** Chaffing. Chaffs.
CHAFF-CUTTER, *n. chahf*-kut-ter, a chaff-cutting machine.
CHAFFER, *v.i. chaf*-fer, to treat about a purchase; to haggle about the price; to talk much and idly: *v.t.* to buy. **Chaffered. Chaffering. Chaffers.** (A.S. *ceap*, a bargain.)
CHAFFINCH, *n. chaf*-finsh, the small finch, *Fringilla cœlebs*, of which the sexes migrate in separate flocks, hence the specific name.
CHAFFLESS, *a. chahf*-less, without chaff.
CHAFFY, *a. chahf*-e, like chaff; full of chaff; light; worthless; full of joke and banter.
CHAFING-BOARD, *n. chafe*-ing-board, a batten to prevent the ropes chafing [Naut.].
CHAFING-DISH, *n. chafe*-ing-dish, a portable charcoal stove; a dish heated at table.
CHAGRIN, *n.* sha-*grin*, vexation; ill-humour: *v.t.* to fret; to vex. **Chagrined. Chagrining. Chagrins.** (Fr.)
CHAIN, *n.* chane, a series of links or rings, connected or fitted into each other; a bond, or anything which binds; bondage; a series linked together; a measure of 100 links, or 66 feet: *v.t.* to fasten with a chain; to restrain; to connect; to enslave; to obstruct. **Chained. Chaining. Chains.** (Fr. *chaine.*)
CHAIN-BELT, *n. chane*-belt, a chain as a belt in a machine.
CHAIN-BRIDGE, *n. chane*-bridge, suspension-bridge.
CHAINLESS, *a. chane*-less, having no chains; free.
CHAINLET, *n. chane*-let, a small chain.
CHAIN-MAIL, *n. chane*-male, armour of interwoven iron links.
CHAIN-PUMP, *n. chane*-pump, a hydraulic machine, consisting principally of a long chain equipped with a number of buckets, lowered and raised by means of wheels.
CHAIN-SHOT, *n. chane*-shot, two cannon-balls, or half-balls, connected by a chain for damaging rigging



Chain-mail.

CHAIN-STITCH, *n. chane*-stitch, a particular stitch used to form chainwork; a stitch made with two threads.
CHAINWORK, *n. chane*-wurk, work consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain.
CHAIR, *n.* chare, a movable seat with a back for one person; a seat of authority or office; an office; a professorship; a chairman; a sedan chair; a small carriage on wheels; an iron socket which supports and secures the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph. **Chaired. Chairing. Chairs.** (Fr. *chaire*, from L. *cathedra.*)
CHAIRMAN, *n. chare*-man, the president of a meeting or of a committee; the porter of a sedan chair; the driver of a bath chair.
CHAIRMANSHIP, *n. chare*-man-ship, the office of a chairman.
CHAISE, *n.* shaze, a light one-horsed carriage. **Chaise longue,** a sofa or couch. (Fr.)

CHALAZA, *n.* ka-*lay*-za, the brown spot on a seed where the integuments and nucleus are united [Bot.]; one of two twisted filaments attached to each end of the yolk of an egg and binding it to the albumen [Zool.]. (Gr. hailstone.)

CHALCEDONIC, *a.* kal-se-*don*-ik, pertaining to chalcedony.

CHALCEDONY, *n.* kal-*sed*-o-ne, translucent quartz of several varieties and various colours, so named from Chalcedons in Asia Minor.

CHALCEDONYX, *n.* kal-*sed*-on-iks, a variety of agate.

CHALCOGRAPHY, *n.* kal-*kog*-raf-e, the art of engraving on copper or brass. (Gr. *chalkos*, copper, brass, and *grapho*, write.)

CHALDAIC *a.* kal-*day*-ik, relating to the Chaldeans or Chaldea: *n.* the language of Chaldeans or Babylonians.

CHALDER, *n.* *chawl*-der, the measure of 96 bushels used for the fixing of the stipends of Scottish ministers.

CHALDER, *n.* *chol*-der, the oyster-catcher.

CHALDRON, *n.* *chawl*-dron, or *chahl*-dron, a measure of coals of 36 bushels or about 25 hundredweight. (Fr. *chaudron*, kettle.)

CHALET, *n.* shah-*lay*, or *shal*-e, a Swiss cottage. (Swiss.)

CHALICE, *n.* *chal*-is, a communion cup. (L. *calix*, a cup.)

CHALICED, *a.* *chal*-ist, having a cell or cup, as a flower

CHALK, *n.* chawk, a fine-grained limestone, generally white, but occasionally red, consisting of fossil foraminifera and being the uppermost formation of the Secondary rocks: *v.t.* to rub or mark with chalk; to manure with chalk. **Chalk out,** to lay out; to plan. **Chalk Sunday,** the first Sunday in Lent, so called in Ireland from the practice indulged in on that day by the young women, of chalking the backs of the young men who have not plighted troth to any one. **Black chalk,** a slaty clay mixed with carbon. **Brown chalk,** umber. **French chalk,** soapstone. **Chalked. Chalking. Chalks.** (A.S. *cealc*.)

CHALK-CUTTER, *n.* *chawk*-kut-ter, a man who digs chalk.

CHALKINESS, *n.* *chawk*-e-ness, the state of being chalky.

CHALKPIT, *n.* *chawk*-pit, a pit from which chalk is dug.

CHALKSTONE, *n.* *chawk*-stone, a concretion of urate of soda in the hands and feet of persons affected with gout.

CHALKY, *a.* *chawk*-e, containing or like chalk.

CHALLENGE, *n.* *chal*-lenj, a defiance or summons to fight a duel; an invitation to a contest of any kind; the call of a sentinel; the calling in question of a person's right; exception taken to a juror; the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game: *v.t.* to defy a person by calling on him to make good his point in single combat; to call to a contest of any kind; to summon to answer; to demand a right; to object to. **Challenged. Challenges. Challenging.** (O.Fr. *chalenger*.)

CHALLENGEABLE, *a.* *chal*-lenj-a-bl, that may be challenged.

CHALLENGER, *n.* *chal*-lenj-er, one who challenges or opposes.

CHALLIS, *n.* *shal*-le, a fine silk and woollen fabric. (Hind.)

CHALONE, *n.* *chal*-one, a secretion restraining growth, as a hormone stimulates it.

CHALUMEAU, *n.* shal-loo-*moh*, a shepherd's flute or pipe. (Fr.)

CHALYBEATE, *a.* ka-*lib*-e-ate, impregnated with iron: *n.* water or a liquor into which iron enters. (Gr. *chalyps*, steel.)

CHALYBITE, *n.* *kal*-ib-ite, spathic iron ore, carbonate of iron, the most valuable ore of the metal.

CHAM, *n.* kam, the sovereign of Tartary; any Mogul or Tatar khan; khan.

CHAMA, *n.* *kam*-a, a genus of gigantic bivalve shells. (L.)

CHAMADE, *n.* sha-*mahd*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley. (Fr.)

CHAMBER, *n.* *chame*-ber, an apartment; a lawyer's apartment or office; a judge's room; hired lodgings; a place where an assembly meets; the assembly itself; a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; a company for the promotion of some common interest; a hollow or cavity; that part of the bore of a gun where the powder lay; a magazine: *v.i.* to reside in or occupy as a chamber; to be wanton *v.t.* to shut up as in a chamber. **Chamber of Commerce,** a municipal or other society for the promotion of business interests. **Chambers of a lock,** the space between the gates of a lock in a canal. **Chambered. Chambering. Chambers.** (Fr. *chambre*.)

CHAMBER-COUNCIL, *n.* *chame*-ber-*koun*-sil, a secret council.

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, *n.* *chame*-ber-*koun*-sel, a counsellor who gives his opinion at his chambers, but does not plead.

CHAMBERED, *a.* *chame*-berd, divided into compartments [Malac.].

CHAMBERER, *n.* *chame*-ber-er, a wanton; a gallant.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, *n.* *chame*-ber-*fel*-lo, one who sleeps in the same apartment.

CHAMBER-HANGING, *n.* *chame*-ber-*hang*-ing, tapestry for a chamber.

CHAMBERING, *n.* *chame*-ber-ing, licentious indulgence.

CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* *chame*-ber-lin, an officer charged with the management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble; a servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel; the treasurer of a city or a corporation. **Lord Chamberlain,** the head of the Royal Household and licenser of London theatres and the plays performed therein. **Lord Great Chamberlain,** an official of state, whose duties are confined to ceremonial occasions like coronations. (Fr. *chamberlain*.)

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, *n.* *chame*-ber-lin-ship, the office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, *n.* *chame*-ber-mayd, a female servant who has the care of the bedrooms.

CHAMBER-MUSIC, *n.* *chame*-ber-*mew*-zik, orchestral music played in a room as distinct from a hall or large building; music suitable for such performance.

CHAMBER-POT, *n.* *chame*-ber-pot, a utensil for holding urine.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, *n.* *chame*-ber-*prak*-tis, the practice of a chamber-counsel.

CHAMBERS, *n.pl.* *chame*-bers, rooms in the law courts for the settlement of matters of routine and of minor importance.

CHAMBERTIN, *n.* shahm-bare-*tan*, a red Burgundy wine grown in the famous Chambertin vineyards of the Côte-d'Or.

CHAMBREL, *n.* *kam*-brel, a joint in a horse's hind leg; a gambrel.

CHAMÆLEON, *n.* ka-*mee*-le-on, any one of the 50 species of Rhiptoglossa, differing from the lizards in having an extensile tongue and no collar bones, and the power of changing their colour to suit their surroundings. (Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *leon*, a lion.)

CHAMFER, *n.* *cham*-fer, a small furrow cut in stone: *v.t.* to groove or bevel in stone. **Chamfered. Chamfering. Chamfers.** (Fr.)

CHAMFRON, *n.* *cham*-fron, a horse's head armour. (Fr.)

CHAMOIS, *n.* *shahm*-waw, the goat-like antelope of Europe, *Rupicapra tragus*. (Fr.)

CHAMOIS, *n.* *sham*-me, a soft leather first made from the skin of the chamois.

CHAMOMILE, *n.* *kam*-o-mile, a bitter plant, a species of *Anthemis* or *Matricaria*; camomile. (Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, an apple.)

CHAMP, *v.t.* and *v.i.* champ, to keep biting with the teeth; to chew; to crunch. (From the sound.) **Champed. Champing. Champs.**

CHAMPAGNE, *n.* sham-*payn*, a kind of light, brisk, sparkling wine from Champagne, in France. **Champagne brandy,** brandy made from wine produced at Cognac, in France. **Champagne cider,** cider into which carbonic acid has been put.

CHAMPAIGN, *n.* sham-*payn*, a flat, open country: *a.* open; level. (O.Fr.)

CHAMPAK, *n.* *cham*-pak, or *cham*-puk, an Indian tree cultivated for its perfumed flowers, *Michelia champaca*.

CHAMPERTOR, *n.* *cham*-pert-or, one purchasing the right to sue and then prosecuting a suit to gain a share in the resultant proceeds.
CHAMPERTY, *n.* *cham*-per-te, maintenance of a party in a lawsuit upon condition of sharing with him the thing at issue if recovered [Law]. (Fr. *champart*, a field-rent paid to a feudal lord.)
CHAMPIGNON, *n.* sham-*pin*-yon, a small mushroom. (Fr.)
CHAMPION, *n.* *cham*-pe-on, a man who comes forward to defend a cause single-handed; a defender; the first in some athletic sport or trial of skill. (Fr.)
CHAMPIONSHIP, *n.* *cham*-pe-on-ship, the rank of champion.
CHAMPLEVÉ, *a.* shawm-*lev*-ay, enamelling by a special process; the opposite process to cloisonné enamelling. (Fr.)
CHANCE, *n.* chahnce, the result of unknown causes; accident; risk; possibility; opportunity: *a.* happening by chance: *v.i.* to happen: *v.t.* to risk. Chanced. Chances. Chancing. (Fr.)
CHANCECOMER, *n.* *chahnce*-kum-er, one who comes by chance.
CHANCEFUL, *a.* *chahnce*-ful, hazardous; full of risk.
CHANCEL, *n.* *chahn*-sel, the eastern part of a church; that part of a church where the altar is, and usually railed off. (O.Fr.)
CHANCELLOR, *n.* *chahn*-sel-lor, a president or chief officer of a court or public department, or a university. Chancellor of a cathedral, an official acting as secretary to the chapter and keeping their seal and library. Chancellor of a diocese, the diocesan bishop's legal adviser in matters of canon and civil law. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a Cabinet Minister, the legal representative of the King as Duke of Lancaster. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the highest finance minister of the British government. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, or other military order, an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter. Chancellor of a university, the titular head of the university. Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the highest officer of the Crown, and a member of the Cabinet; he is the Keeper of the Great Seal, presides over the Chancery Division of the High Court, and is prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription. (O.Fr. *chancelier*.)
CHANCELLORSHIP, *n.* *chahn*-sel-lor-ship, the office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.
CHANCEL-SCREEN, *n.* *chahn*-sel-skreen, the screen, usually of open woodwork, dividing off the chancel from the body of a church.
CHANCE-MEDLEY, *n.* *chahnce*-med-le, the killing of another in self-defence, upon a chance encounter [Law].
CHANCERY, *n.* *chahn*-ser-e, in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to the parliament, now a division of the High Court of Justice; a court of equity [U.S.]. Get into chancery, to get involved in an interminable lawsuit. (Fr. *chancellerie*.)
CHANCRE, *n.* *shank*-er, a venereal ulcer. (Fr.)
CHANCROUS, *a.* *shank*-rus, ulcerous; like a chancre.
CHANCY, *a.* *chahn*-se, risky; dubious; uncertain [Slang].
CHANDELIER, *n.* shan-de-*leer*, a hanging fitting for a number of lights; a kind of movable parapet [Fort.]. (Fr.)
CHANDLER, *n.* *chahnd*-ler, a candle-maker; a dealer. (O.Fr. *chandelier*.)
CHANDLERY, *n.* *chahnd*-ler-e, goods sold by a chandler.
CHANFRIN, *n.* *shan*-frin, the fore-part of a horse's head; the chamfron.
CHANGE, *v.t.* chaynj, to make different or alter; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or take an equivalent in other coin; to exchange: *v.i.* to suffer a change; to become new; to become worse. Changed. Changes. Changing. (O.Fr. *changer*.)
CHANGE, *n.* chaynj, any alteration or variation; shifting; transition; alteration in the order, specially of ringing bells; small coin; the amount returnable when the money tendered is in excess of the price of goods purchased; the Exchange. (L. *cambio*, to barter.)
CHANGEABILITY, *n.* chaynj-a-*bil*-it-e, changeableness.
CHANGEABLE, *a.* *chaynj*-a-bl, liable to change; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable.
CHANGEABLENESS, *n.* *chaynj*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being changeable.
CHANGEABLY, *ad.* *chaynj*-ab-le, in a changeable manner.
CHANGEFUL, *a.* *chaynj*-ful, full of change; inconstant; fickle.
CHANGEFULLY, *ad.* *chaynj*-ful-le, in a changeful manner.
CHANGEFULNESS, *n.* *chaynj*-ful-ness, the quality of being changeful.
CHANGELESS, *a.* *chaynj*-less, not subject to change.
CHANGELING, *n.* *chaynj*-ling, a child substituted for another; anything substituted; one apt to change.
CHANGER, *n.* *chaynj*-er, one who changes; a moneychanger.
CHANGING, *a.* *chaynj*-ing, changeful; altering.
CHANK, *n.* chank, a species of conch-shell, *Turbinella pyrum*. (Sans. *chanka*, conch-shell.)
CHANNEL, *n.* *chan*-nel, a river-bed; a watercourse; the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour; a narrow sea between two continents, or between a continent and an island; means of conveying or transmitting; a groove or furrow, as in a column: *v.t.* to groove. Channelled. Channelling. Channels. (O.Fr. *chanel*.)
CHANNELLED, *pp.* or *a.* *chan*-neld, grooved lengthwise.
CHANSON, *n.* *shahn*-song, a song. Chanson de Geste, an epic ballad composed in the Middle Ages in France. (Fr.)
CHANSONETTE, *n.* *shahn*-son-*net*, a ditty. (Fr.)
CHANT, *n.* chahnt, song; melody; words in church service recited to musical tones: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to sing solemnly; to celebrate in song; to intone. Chant a horse, to advertise it falsely. Chanted. Chanting. Chants. (Fr. *chanter*, to sing.)
CHANTER, *n.* *chahnt*-er, one who chants; a chief singer; the tenor or treble pipe in a bagpipe.
CHANTERELLE, *n.* shan-ter-*el*, a species of mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*. (L. *cantharellus*.)
CHANTICLEER, *n.* shahnt-e-*kleer*, a crowing cock. (Fr. *chanteclair*.)
CHANTRESS, *n.* *chahnt*-ress, a female singer.
CHANTRY, *n.* *chant*-re, a chapel endowed to support a priest or priests to chant mass daily for one deceased. (O.Fr. *chanterie*.)
CHANTY, *n.* *shahn*-te, a song with a chorus (and usually topical allusions) sung by sailors when hauling together on a rope.
CHAOS, *n.* *kay*-os, that confusion in which matter was supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order; confusion; disorder. (Gr.)
CHAOTIC, *a.* kay-*ot*-ik, resembling chaos; confused.
CHAOTICALLY, *ad.* kay-*ot*-ik-al-e, in a chaotic manner.
CHAP, *n.* chap, a crack in the skin; a longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink: *v.i.* to crack; to open in cracks: *v.t.* to cause to cleave, crack, or open in long slits. Chapped. Chapping. Chaps. (Dut. *kappen*, to cut.)
CHAP, *n.* chap, a boy or man, originally a chapman.
CHAP, *n.* chop, the jaw.
CHAPARRAL, *n.* chap-ar-*ral*, a low oak grove; a dense thicket [U.S.]. (Sp.)
CHAPBOOK, *n.* *chap*-book, a small book of wonderful tales, once hawked about by chapmen.
CHAPE, *n.* chape, the catch of anything, as of a buckle; a thin metal plate at the end of a scabbard. (Fr.)
CHAPEAU, *n.* shap-*po*, a hat; a cap of dignity or maintenance. (Fr.)
CHAPEL, *n.* *chap*-el, a place of worship connected with but subordinate to a church; a place of worship in a palace or private dwelling; a dissenters' place of worship; a meeting in a printing establishment of the compositors to settle points of order and differences. Chapel of ease, an extra church in a large parish. Chapel Royal, the chapel of a royal palace; the clergy and musical staff, under the supervision of a dean, conducting the religious services of the Royal Family. Chapelle ardente, a mortuary chapel, or an apartment used for the lying-in-state of a great personage. (O.Fr. *chapelle*.)
CHAPELESS, *a.* *chape*-less, without a chape.

CHAPELET, *n.* *chap*-let, a pair of stirrup leathers with stirrups. (O.Fr.)
CHAPELLANY, *n.* *chap*-el-la-ne, a chapel within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it; an ecclesiastical foundation subject to another.
CHAPELLING, *n.* *chap*-el-ing, the act of turning a ship round in a light breeze, when close-hauled [Naut.].
CHAPELRY, *n.* *chap*-el-re, the district of a chapel.
CHAPERON, *n.* *shap*-er-ohn, a kind of hood or cap; an escort, usually a lady, escorting an unmarried lady; a little escutcheon on the forehead of a horse that draws a hearse at a funeral [Her.]: *v.t.* to act as chaperon. **Chaperoned. Chaperoning. Chaperons.** (Fr.)
CHAPERONAGE, *n.* *shap*-er-ohn-age, the part or guardianship of a chaperon.
CHAPFALLEN, *a.* *chop*-fawl-en, having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited; silenced.
CHAPITER, *n.* *chap*-it-er, the capital of a column. (O.Fr. *chapitre.*)
CHAPLAIN, *n.* *chap*-lin, a clergyman who conducts divine service in a ship, a regiment, a public establishment, or a family. (Fr. *chapelain.*)
CHAPLAINCY, *n.* *chap*-lin-se, the post or rank of a chaplain.
CHAPLAINSHIP, *n.* *chap*-lin-ship, the office of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.
CHAPLESS, *a.* *chap*-less, without flesh about the mouth.
CHAPLET, *n.* *chap*-let, a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary; a little moulding, carved into round beads, pearls, &c. [Arch.]; a tuft of feathers on a peacock's head; a small chapel or shrine: *v.t.* to crown with a chaplet. **Chapleted. Chapleting. Chaplets.** (O.Fr. *chapelet.*)
CHAPMAN, *n.* *chap*-m*a*n, a hawker or pedlar, originally a buyer or seller. (A.S. *ceapman*, merchant.)
CHAPPED, *a.* chapt, seamed with chaps.
CHAPPY, *a.* *chap*-pe, full of chaps; cleft.
CHAPS, *n.pl.* chops, the chops, the mouth or jaws.
CHAPTER, *n.* *chap*-ter, a division of a book; an Act of Parliament; a decretal epistle; the body of clergymen attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, presided over by the dean; a meeting of the members of a religious order; an organized branch of some society or fraternity: *v.t.* to divide into chapters; to put headings on chapters. **Chapter and Verse**, exact authority for any statement made. **Chaptered. Chaptering. Chapters.** (Fr. *chapitre.*)
CHAPTER-HOUSE, *n.* *chap*-ter-hous, a building belonging to a cathedral in which the chapter meets.
CHAPTREL, *n.* *chap*-trel, a capital supporting an arch.
CHAR, *n.* chahr, a fish allied to the salmon, living in glacial lakes. (Gael. *ceara*, red.)
CHAR, *n.* chahr, work done by the day; a single job: *v.i.* to work at others' houses by the day; to do small jobs; to chore. **Chared. Charing. Chars.** (A.S. *cierr*, a turn.)
CHAR, *v.t.* chahr, to reduce to charcoal; to burn partially. **Charred. Charring. Chars.**
CHAR-A-BANC, *n.* *shar*-a-bong, a charabanc; a pleasure-van; a long open motor car with benches; a motor coach. (Fr. car with benches.)
CHARABANC, *n.* *char*-a-bank, a long open motor car with the seats facing forwards; a motor-coach.
CHARACTER, *n.* *kar*-rak-ter, a mark made by cutting, engraving, or writing a letter or sign; a peculiar form of letter; peculiar distinctive qualities; the qualities which distinguish an individual or an office; good moral qualities; decided qualities; a description exhibiting qualities; certificate of qualities; person or personage; an odd individual: *v.t.* to inscribe; to engrave. **Generic characters**, those which constitute a genus. **Specific characters**, those which distinguish a species. **Charactered. Charactering. Characters.** (Fr. *caractère.*)
CHARACTERISTIC, *a.* *kar*-rak-ter-*ist*-ik, constituting or exhibiting peculiar qualities: *n.* that which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes one person or thing from another. **Characteristic of a logarithm**, its index or exponent.
CHARACTERISTICALLY *ad.* *kar*-rak-ter-*ist*-ik-al-le, in a characteristic manner.
CHARACTERIZATION, *n.* *kar*-rak-ter-ize-*ay*-shon, act of characterizing.
CHARACTERIZE, *v.t.* *kar*-rak-ter-ize, to give character to; to stamp or distinguish; to describe by peculiar qualities. **Characterized. Characterizes. Characterizing.** (Gr. *charakterizo*, to describe distinctly.)
CHARACTERLESS, *a.* *kar*-rak-ter-less, having no character.
CHARADE, *n.* shar-*rahd*, a syllabic enigma; a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word that has to be found out from an acted representation of its several syllables, and of the whole word. (Fr.)
CHARCOAL, *n.* *chahr*-kole, impure carbon obtained by partially burning wood, either in covered piles or externally heated cylinders.
CHARD, *n.* chard, an artichoke. (L. *carduus*, a thistle.)
CHARE, *n.* chare, a narrow street or court. (Dial. Eng.)
CHARE, *n.* chare, work done by the day; char; an odd job; a spell of work; chore.
CHARFRON, *n.* *chahr*-fron, chamfron.
CHARGE, *n.* chahrj, care; custody; the object of care; order or command; injunction; duty; attack or onset; that which is laid on or in; burden; the quantity with which a gun is loaded; the instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese; accusation; price; an entry on the debit side of an account; a quantity of electricity; the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another [Her.]: *v.i.* to make an onset: *v.t.* to rush on and attack; to load or fill; to lay on or impose; to enjoin; to fix a price; to place on the debit side of an account; to impute; to accuse; to entrust; to give directions to. **Charge of lead**, thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds each. **Charged. Charges. Charging.** (Fr. *charger.*)
CHARGEABLE, *a.* *chahrj*-a-bl, liable to be charged; imposable; ratable; imputable; accusable.
CHARGEABLENESS, *n.* *chahrj*-a-bl-ness, state of being chargeable.
CHARGELESS, *a.* *chahrj*-less, free from charge.
CHARGER, *n.* *chahrj*-er, a military officer's horse.
CHARGER, *n.* *chahrj*-er, a large strong dish for the principal joint.
CHARGE-SHEET *n.* *chahrj*-sheet, a list of offenders taken into custody by the police, and their offences.
CHARILY, *ad.* *chare*-il-e, frugally; stingily; with care.
CHARINESS, *n.* *chare*-e-ness, the quality of being chary.
CHARIOT, *n.* *char*-re-ot, a four-wheeled carriage of pleasure or state; a two-wheeled car formerly used in war and racing, and in public triumphs. (Fr.)
CHARIOTEER, *n.* char-re-ot-*eer*, a chariot-driver.
CHARIOTEERING, *n.* char-re-ot-*eer*-ing, the act, art, or practice of driving a chariot.
CHARISM, *n.* *kar*-rizm, a gift; a power to work miracles conferred on the early Christians [Eccles.]. (Gr. *charisma.*)
CHARITABLE, *a.* *char*-rit-a-bl, benevolent; liberal in giving to the poor; liberal in judging others; springing from or intended for charity. (Fr.)
CHARITABLENESS, *n.* *char*-rit-a-bl-ness, disposition to be charitable.
CHARITABLY, *ad.* *char*-rit-ab-le, in a charitable manner
CHARITY, *n.* *char*-rit-e, love; a disposition to think kindly of others, and to do them good; an act prompted by this disposition; liberality to the poor, or alms-giving; alms; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a charitable gift or institution. **Charity school**, a school supported by voluntary contributions for educating poor children. **Sisters of charity**, a religious society devoted to relieving poverty and sickness. (Fr. *charité.*)
CHARIVARI, *n.* shahr-e-*vahr*-e, a mock serenade of discordant music, designed to insult and annoy; a satirical journal. (Fr.)
CHARLATAN, *n.* *shahr*-la-tan, a prating boaster; an imposter; a quack. (Fr.)
CHARLATANIC, *a.* shahr-la-*tan*-ik, belonging to a charlatan; quackish.
CHARLATANICAL, *a.* shahr-la-*tan*-ik-al, charlatanic.
CHARLATANICALLY, *ad.* shahr-la-*tan*-ik-al-le, after the manner of a charlatan.
CHARLATANISM, *n.* *shahr*-la-tan-izm, charlatanry.
CHARLATANRY, *n.* *shahr*-la-tan-re, imposture: quackery.
CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n.* *chahrls*-ez-wane, the Plough, seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear [Astron.]. (A.S. *carles wægn.*)

CHARLEY, *n.* *chahr*-le, a night-watchman [Slang].
CHARLOCK, *n.* *chahr*-lok, the wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*. (A.S. *cerlic*.)
CHARLOTTE, *n.* *shahr*-lot, an apple-charlotte, or baked pudding of apples with sugar and bread-and-butter or breadcrumbs. **Charlotte russe**, cream enclosed in sponge-cakes. (Personal name.)
CHARM, *n.* chahrm, words, philters, or characters acting as a spell; any spell or enchantment which acts by some magic power; attractiveness: *v.i.* to act as a charm: *v.t.* to bewitch; to fascinate. **Charmed. Charming. Charms.** (O.Fr. *charme*.)
CHARM, *n.* chahrm, a trinket worn for good luck.
CHARMER, *n.* *chahrm*-er, one who uses charms, or who fascinates.
CHARMING, *a.* *chahrm*-ing, pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.
CHARMINGLY, *ad.* *chahrm*-ing-le, in a manner to charm.
CHARMINGNESS, *n.* *chahrm*-ing-ness, the quality of being charming.
CHARNEL, *a.* *chahr*-nel, containing flesh or carcases: *n.* a charnel-house. (O.Fr.)
CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* *chahr*-nel-hous, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a mortuary.
CHARON, *n.* *kare*-on, the ferryman of the ghosts of men into Hades [Gr. Myth.].
CHARPIE, *n.* *shahr*-pe, lint for dressing a wound. (Fr.)
CHARPOY, *n.* *chahr*-poy, an Indian bedstead of interlaced tape in a bamboo frame. (Hind.)
CHARQUI, *n.* *chahr*-ke, beef strips dried in the sun. (Peruv.)
CHARRY, *a.* *chahr*-re, pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal.
CHART, *n.* chahrt, a map of some part of the sea, with the coasts, rocks, banks, channels, &c., for the use of sailors; a tabulated account in the form of a map; a charter. (O.Fr. *charte*.)
CHART, *v.t.* chahrt, to delineate on a chart: *v.i.* to make a chart. **Charted. Charting. Charts.**
CHARTACEOUS, *a.* kahr-*tay*-shus, resembling paper [Bot.].
CHARTER, *n.* *chahrt*-er, a state document conferring or confirming certain powers, rights, privileges, and immunities; a patent; a grant; a contract, as in letting or hiring a ship; a claim of rights: *v.t.* to establish by charter; to hire or let a ship by charter. **Charterhouse**, a famous Carthusian monastery in London, subsequently turned into a hospital for destitute gentlemen and a school, which was removed to Godalming in 1872. **Chartered. Chartering. Charters.** (O.Fr. *chartre*.)
CHARTERED, *a.* *chahrt*-erd, invested with privileges by charter; granted by charter; hired or let as a ship. **Chartered accountant**, a qualified accountant who is a member of the Institute of Accountants. **Chartered company**, a commercial organization trading under a royal charter.
CHARTER-LAND, *n.* *chahrt*-er-land, land held by charter.
CHARTER-PARTY, *n.* *chahrt*-er-*pahrt*-e, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight [Comm.]. (Fr. *charte-partie*, literally, a divided charter, each contractor holding a half.)
CHARTISM, *n.* *chahrt*-izm, the principles of a democratic body in the early 19th century called Chartists; the chief of which were universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and payment of members of parliament.
CHARTIST, *n.* *chahrt*-ist, a supporter of Chartism.
CHARTLESS, *a.* *chahrt*-less, of which there is no chart.
CHARTOGRAPHER, *n.* kar-*tog*-raf-er, a maker of maps or charts; cartographer.
CHARTOGRAPHIC, *a.* kar-to-*graf*-ik, belonging to chartography.
CHARTOGRAPHY, *n.* kar-*tog*-raf-e, the art and business of map-making; cartography.
CHARTREUSE, *n.* shahr-*trooz*, a celebrated monastery of Carthusians, near Grenoble, in France; an aromatic liqueur, so called from its having been originally made at that monastery. (Fr.)
CHARTREUX, *n.* shahr-*troo*, a Carthusian friar. (Fr.)
CHARTULARY, *n.* *chahrt*-yew-lar-re, a cartulary.
CHARWOMAN, *n.* *chahr*-woom-an, a woman who does odd jobs for others by the day.
CHARY, *a.* *chare*-e, careful; wary; frugal. (A.S. *cearig* full of concern.)

CHASE, *n.* chase, earnest pursuit; hunting; that which is chased; open land with deer and other game: *v.t.* to pursue; to hunt; to drive away. **Chased. Chases. Chasing.** (O.Fr. *chace*.)
CHASE, *n.* chase, a frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages; a wide groove; the length of a gun in front of the trunnions; a term in the game of tennis. **Chase guns**, those guns which had their ports at the head or stern, used in chasing or in defence when chased. (O.Fr. *chacier*, to chase.)
CHASE, *v.t.* chase, to enchase; to emboss; to cut into the form of a screw. **Chased. Chases. Chasing.**
CHASEABLE, *a.* *chase*-a-bl, that may be chased.
CHASER, *n.* *chase*-er, one who chases; a pursuer; an enchaser; a tool in screw-cutting.
CHASERICULTURE, *n.* *chas*-ser-e-*kul*-tewr, combined tea-planting and silk-growing. (Chinese *chasze*, tea-merchant, and L. *senium*, silk.)
CHASING, *n.* *chase*-ing, the art of engraving or embossing on metals.
CHASM, *n.* *kaz*-m, a yawning or wide and deep cleft in the earth. (L. *chasma*, gulf.)
CHASSEPOT, *n.* *shas*-po, a French rifle named from the inventor, Antoine Chassepot.
CHASSEUR, *n.* shas-*ser*, a light-armed foot soldier or cavalryman. (Fr. a hunter.)
CHASSIS, *n.* *shas*-se, the frame and machinery of a motor-car or aeroplane; the movable carriage of a gun. (Fr.)
CHASTE, *a.* chayst, pure in heart and conduct, or morally pure; pure in thought and speech; pure in taste; pure in style; virtuous; modest; unadulterated. (O.Fr. *chaste*.)
CHASTE-EYED, *a.* *chayst*-ide, having modest eyes.
CHASTELY, *ad.* *chayst*-le, in a chaste manner.
CHASTENESS, *n.* *chayst*-ness, the quality or state of being chaste.
CHASTEN, *v.t.* *chase*-en, to afflict or punish, in order to correct and purify, or make chaste; to purify. **Chastened. Chastening. Chastens.**
CHASTENING, *a.* *chase*-en-ing, punishing with a view to correction: *n.* chastisement, correction.
CHASTE-TREE, *n.* *chayst*-tre, a shrub allied to the verbena, *Vitex agnus-castus*.
CHASTISABLE, *a.* chass-*tize*-a-bl, deserving chastisement.
CHASTISE, *v.t.* chass-*tize*, to punish with a view to correction; to punish; to reduce to order or obedience. **Chastised. Chastises. Chastising.** (O.Fr. *chastier*.)
CHASTISEMENT, *n.* *chass*-tiz-ment, punishment; correction.
CHASTITY, *n.* *chass*-tit-e, the state of being chaste; sexual purity; purity of conduct. (Fr. *chasteté*.)
CHASUBLE, *n.* *chass*-yew-bl, an outward vestment, nearly circular in form, worn by a priest over the alb when officiating at mass. (Fr.)
CHAT, *n.* chat, familiar conversation; idle talk: *v.i.* to talk in a familiar manner, or idly. **Chatted. Chatting. Chats.**
CHAT, *n.* chat, a little stick.
CHATEAU, *n.* shat-*to*, a castle; a country seat. (Fr.)
CHATELAINE, *n.* *shat*-tel-lane, the lady governor of a castle; a bunch of chains worn by ladies, to which are attached sundry articles of domestic use. (Fr. literally, a castellan's lady.)
CHATELET, *n.* shat-el-*ay*, a little castle. (Fr.)
CHATELLANY, *n.* *shat*-el-la-ne, the lordship of a castle.
CHATOYANT, *a.* shat-*twoi*-yahnt, changing lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark: *n.* a hard stone with a changing lustre. (Fr. *chat*, a cat, and *œil*, the eye.)
CHATOYMENT, *n.* shah-*twoi*-ment, play of colours. (Fr.)
CHAT-POTATOES, *n.pl.* *chat*-po-tay-toze, potatoes cut small, as given to pigs.
CHATTAH, *n.* *chat*-tah, an umbrella. (Anglo-Indian term.)
CHATTEL, *n.* *chat*-tl, movable property; any article of property, except such as is freehold [Law]. (O.Fr. *catel*.)
CHATTER, *n.* *chat*-ter, sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk: *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie; to clatter the teeth, as

in shivering with cold ; to talk idly or rapidly ; to jabber. **Chattered. Chattering. Chatters.** (M.E. *chatteren*, from the sound.)

CHATTERATION, *n.* chat-ter-*ay*-shon, talkativeness [Colloq.].

CHATTERBOX, *n. chat*-ter-boks, an incessant talker.

CHATTERER, *n. chat*-ter-er, one who chatters ; a bird of the waxwing family.

CHATTY, *a. chat*-te, familiarly talkative.

CHATWOOD, *n. chat*-wood, little sticks ; fuel.

CHAUCERIAN, *a.* chaw-*seer*-e-an, relating to Chaucer, or his works : *n.* a student of Chaucer's works.

CHAUD-MEDLEY, *n. shode*-med-le, slaying another person in the heat of passion. (Fr. legal term.)

CHAUFFER, *n. shoh*-fer, a small iron furnace. (Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.)

CHAUFFEUR, *n.* shoh-*fur*, a motor-car driver. (Fr. a stoker.)

CHAUMONTELLE, *n.* sho-mon-*tel*, a sort of pear. (Fr.)

CHAUNTER, *n. chahn*-ter, the highest pipe in the bag-pipe, the one on which the melody is played ; the chanter.

CHAUSSES, *n.* shose, a kind of trunk-hose ; leg-armour. (Fr.)

CHAUSSURE, *n.* sho-*soor*, boots ; shoes ; hose. (Fr.)

CHAUVIN, *n.* sho-*van*, a Napoleon-worshipper, so called from one Chauvin ; a person inspired with an excess of patriotism.

CHAUVINISM, *n. sho*-vin-izm, political fanaticism, and especially undue glorification of one's own country.

CHAW, *v.t.* chaw, to chew [Slang]. **Chawed. Chawing. Chaws.**

CHAWDRON, *n. chaw*-dron, entrails. (Dia). Eng.)

CHAYA-ROOT, *n. chay*-ya-root, the root of a species of *Oldenlandia*, used in India to give the red to the Madras cottons. (Tamil word.)

CHAY-ROOT, *n. chay*-root, chaya-root.

CHEAP, *a.* cheep, purchasable at a low price or a trifling cost ; of small value or esteem. **Cheap Jack,** anything shoddy or valueless, so called because of the travelling hawkers known as cheap jacks. (A.S. *ceap*, price, bargain.)

CHEAPEN, *v.t. cheep*-en, to beat down or lessen the price or value of. **Cheapened. Cheapening. Cheapens.**

CHEAPLY, *ad. cheep*-le, at a small price.

CHEAPNESS, *n. cheep*-ness, the quality of being cheap

CHEAT, *n.* cheet, a fraud committed by deception ; a person who cheats ; a weed ; an escheat : *v.t.* to deceive and defraud ; to impose on. **Cheated. Cheating. Cheats.**

CHEATABLE, *a. cheet*-a-bl, easily cheated.

CHEATABLENESS, *n. cheet*-a-bl-ness, liability to be cheated.

CHEATERY, *n. cheet*-er-e, deception ; fraud ; cheating.

CHEATING, *a. cheet*-ing, fraudulent ; deceptive.

CHEATINGLY, *ad. cheet*-ing-le, in a cheating manner.

CHECK, *n.* chek, stop ; sudden restraint ; he or that which checks ; reproof or reprimand ; a mark put against names in going over a list ; something corresponding to compare with ; an order for money, now usually written cheque ; a ticket ; a token serving for identification ; a checkered cloth ; a pattern in squares ; a term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move his king or guard it ; a term used when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds crossing her in her flight [Falcon.] : *v.i.* to stop : *v.t.* to stop ; to restrain ; to chide or reprove ; to test accuracy by comparison with some duplicate ; to mark as having been examined ; to put in check [Chess] ; to ease off a little of a rope which is too stiffly extended [Naut.] ; to stopper the cable [Naut.]. **Check,** a roll or book containing the names of persons who are the attendants and in the pay of a sovereign or great personage. **Clerk of the check,** an officer who keeps account of the men in a naval dock-yard. **Checked. Checking. Checks.** (Fr. *échec.*)

CHECK, *a.* chek, chequered.

CHECK-BOOK, *n. chek*-book, a book containing blank cheques.

CHECKER, *v.t. chek*-er, to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours ; to diversify ; to variegate. **Checkered. Checkering. Checkers.**

CHECKER, *n. chek*-er, a chess-board ; a draughtsman ; a railway ticket collector : *pl.* draughts [U,S.] ; a square of checker-work. (O.Fr. *eschequier.*)

CHECKER-TREE, *n. chek*-er-tree, the wild service tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, the chequer-tree, so called from its speckled berries.

CHECKER-WORK, *n. chek*-er-wurk, work consisting of cross stripes of varied colours and materials.

CHECKLESS, *a. chek*-less, uncontrollable ; violent.

CHECKMATE, *n. chek*-mate, the final or winning move in the game of chess, when the adversary's king is in check, and can neither move out of it nor interpose a piece ; defeat ; overthrow : *v.t.* to put the king in checkmate ; to defeat ; to place in a position from which there is no escape. **Checkmated. Checkmates. Checkmating.** (Fr. *échec est mat*, from Per., the king is dead.)

CHECK-REIN, *n. chek*-rane, a coupling strap so fixed to a horse's harness and bridle as to prevent its lowering its head.

CHECK-ROLL, *n. chek*-role, a roll of employees in a business or factory.

CHECKWEIGHER, *n. chek*-way-er, a worker in a colliery who acts as the representative of the miners in checking the amount of coal mined.

CHECKY, *a. chek*-e, checkered like a chess-board [Her.].

CHEDDAR, *n. ched*-dar, a kind of cheese, so called from a village in Somersetshire where it was originally made.

CHEDDAR-PINK, *n. ched*-dar-pink, the wild flower *Dianthus cæsius*.

CHEEK, *n.* cheek, the side of the face ; one of two sides which correspond, or which are double and alike ; insolence : *v.t.* to be impertinent. **Cheek by jowl,** *i.e.*, jaw, side by side, closeness. **Cheeked. Cheeking. Cheeks.** (A.S. *ceace.*)

CHEEK-BONE, *n. cheek*-bone, the bone of the cheek.

CHEEK-TOOTH, *n. cheek*-tooth, a molar tooth.

CHEEKY, *a. cheek*-e, insolent ; impertinent [Slang].

CHEEP, *v.i.* cheep, to pipe or chirp, as a young bird. **Cheeped. Cheeping. Cheeps.** (From the sound.)

CHEEPER, *n. cheep*-er, one that cheeps ; a young game-bird.

CHEER, *n.* cheer, an expression of cheerfulness ; a state of gladness or joy ; that which makes cheerful ; entertainment good fare ; a shout of joy or applause : *v.i.* to grow cheerful ; to raise a cheer : *v.t.* to gladden ; to cause to rejoice ; to applaud ; to encourage. **Cheer up,** to make cheerful ; to enliven. **Cheered. Cheering. Cheers.** (O.Fr. *chère*, the face.)

CHEERER, *n. cheer*-er, he who or that which gladdens.

CHEERFUL, *a. cheer*-ful, having good spirits ; lively ; animated ; gladsome ; joyful.

CHEERFULLY, *ad. cheer*-ful-le, in a cheerful manner.

CHEERFULNESS, *n. cheer*-ful-ness, the state of being cheerful.

CHEERILY, *ad. cheer*-e-le, in a cheery manner.

CHEERINESS, *n. cheer*-e-ness, the state of being cheery.

CHEERING, *a. cheer*-ing, gladdening ; encouraging : *n.* applause ; cheers.

CHEERINGLY, *ad. cheer*-ing-le, in a cheering manner.

CHEERLESS, *a. cheer*-less, joyless ; sad ; gloomy.

CHEERLESSNESS, *n. cheer*-less-ness, the state of being cheerless.

CHEERY, *a. cheer*-e, cheerful ; making cheerful.

CHEESE, *n.* cheez, the curd of milk pressed in a mould into a solid mass ; anything in the form of cheese ; the appearance of a lady's skirt when curtseying ; the correct thing [Slang]. **Cheese it !** clear off ! [Slang]. (A.S. *cése.*)

CHEESECAKE, *n. cheez*-kake, a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEFLY, *n. cheez*-fli, the small black fly bred in cheese.

CHEESEHOPPER, *n. cheez*-hopper, the maggot of the cheesefly, *Piophila casei*.

CHEESE-MITE, *n. cheez*-mite, the arachnid found in cheese, *Tyroglyphus siro*.

CHEESEMONGER, *n. cheez*-mung-ger, a dealer in cheese.

CHEESEPARING, *a. chez*-pare-ing, parsimonious ; mean : *n.* useless or worthless scraps ; stinginess.

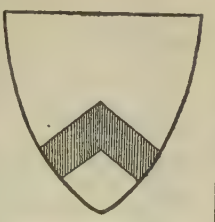
CHEESEPRESS, *n. cheez*-press, a press for pressing curd into cheese.

CHEESE-RENNET, *n. cheez*-ren-net, the yellow lady's bedstraw, *Galium verum*, the plant used in coagulating milk.

CHEESEVAT, *n. cheez*-vat, the vat in which curds are pressed.

CHEESY, *a. cheez*-e, resembling cheese; chic.
CHEETAH, *n. chee*-ta, the chita or hunting leopard of India. (Hind.)
CHEF, *n.* shef, a chief cook; a man cook. (Fr.)
CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, *n.* shay-*doovr*, a masterpiece. (Fr.)
CHEFFONIER, *n. shef*-fon-eer, a chiffonier.
CHEGRE, *n. tsheg*-er, chegoe; chigoe.
CHEIRANTHUS, *n.* ky-*ran*-thus, the genus which includes the wallflower.
CHEIROLEPIS, *n.* ky-*rol*-lep-is, a fossil ganoid. (Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *lepis*, a scale.)
CHEIROPTERA, *n.pl.* ky-*rop*-ter-a, chiroptera, the bats. (Gr. *cheir*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
CHEKOA, *n.* chek-*oh*-a, Chincse porcelain clay.
CHELA, *n. kee*-la, the prehensile claw of a crab, lobster, &c.; a Buddhist disciple. (Gr. a claw.)
CHELIFEROUS, *a.* kel-*if*-er-us, furnished with claws.
CHELIFORM, *a. kel*-e-form, having the form of a claw.
CHELONE, *n.* ke-*loh*-ne, the tortoise flower; a turtle. (Gr. *tortoise.*)
CHELONIA, *n.pl.* ke-*loh*-ne-a, the sub-class of the reptiles which includes the tortoises and turtles. (Gr. *chelone*, a tortoise.)
CHELONIAN, *a.* ke-*loh*-ne-an, pertaining to the chelonia.
CHEMICAL, *a. kem*-ik-al, pertaining to chemistry, or its phenomena.
CHEMICALLY, *ad. kem*-ik-al-le, according to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process.
CHEMICO-ELECTRIC, *a. kem*-ik-o-e-*lek*-trik, electrical from chemical action; also chemical from electrical action.
CHEMISE, *n.* she-*meez*, under-garment worn by women; a wall that lines the face of an earthwork [Fort.]. (Fr.)
CHEMISETTE, *n.* shem-e-*zet*, a light under-garment for the neck, shoulders and breast, worn by women.
CHEMIST, *n. kem*-ist, one versed in chemistry. **Analytical chemist,** one trained in chemical analysis; one who has passed the examinations of the Institute of Chemistry. **Chemist and druggist,** one who has passed the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. **Pharmaceutical chemist,** one who has passed the major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Alchemist.)
CHEMISTRY, *n. kem*-ist-re, the science which treats of the elements and their combinations, with the properties that distinguish and the laws that govern them. **Inorganic chemistry,** the analysis of physical compounds. **Organic chemistry,** the analysis of vegetable and animal compounds.
CHEMITYPE, *n. kem*-e-tipe, the art of producing by chemical means an engraving in relief on a metal plate.
CHEMOSMOSIS, *n.* kem-os-*moh*-sis, chemical action taking effect through an intervening membrane. (Gr. *chemeia*, chemistry, and *osmos*, pushing.)
CHENG, *n.* cheng, a Chinese musical instrument of reeds.
CHENILLE, *n.* shin-*eel*, a loose, soft, fluffy cord of silk or cotton, used in embroidery work, so called from its resemblance to a caterpillar. (Fr. a caterpillar.)
CHENOPODIUM, *n.* kee-no-*pode*-e-um, the goose-foot genus of plants. (Gr.)
CHEQUE, *n.* chek, a draft or order for money, drawn on a banker or merchant. **Clerk of the Cheque,** the adjutant of the Yeomen of the Guard.
CHEQUE-BOOK, *n. chek*-book, a book of blank cheques issued by a bank.
CHEQUER, *v.* and *n. chek*-er, checker. **Chequered. Chequering. Chequers.**
CHERIMOYER, *n.* cher-re-*moy*-er, the fruit of *Anona cherimolia*, a tree of Peru and Ecuador.
CHERISH, *v.t. cher*-rish, to hold as dear; to treat with fostering affection; to foster: to nourish; to encourage, to harbour. **Cherished. Cherishes. Cherishing.** (Fr. *chérissant.*)
CHERISHING, *a. cher*-rish-ing, treating as dear.
CHERISHINGLY, *ad. cher*-rish-ing-le, in a cherishing manner.
CHERMES, *n. ker*-meez, kermes.
CHEROOT, *n.* sher-*root*, a cigar, usually not rounded at the end, as is a Havana, and made in India, Burma or Manila. (Tamil, *shuruttu*, a roll.)
CHERRY, *n. cher*-re, a stone fruit of the genus *Cerasus*; a cherry cordial: *a.* of the colour of a cherry; ruddy; blooming. (O.Fr. *cherise.*)
CHERRY-BAY, *n. cher*-re-bay, the Portuguese laurel.
CHERRY-BRANDY, *n. cher*-re-*bran*-de, brandy in which cherries have been steeped.
CHERRY-CHEEKED, *a. cher*-re-cheekt, ruddy-cheeked.
CHERRY-PIT, *n. cher*-re-pit, a child's game of throwing cherry-stones into a hole.
CHERSONESE, *n. ker*-so-neez, a peninsula. (Gr. literally, land-island.)
CHERT, *n.* chert, a kind of flint; hornstone. (Ir. *ceart*, pebble.)
CHERTY, *a. chert*-te, like or containing chert; flinty.
CHERUB, *n. cher*-rub: *pl.* **Cherubs** *or* **Cherubim,** an angel next in order to a seraph; a winged head; a beautiful child. (Heb.)
CHERUBIC, *a.* cher-*roob*-ik, pertaining to cherubs; angelic.
CHERUBICAL, *a.* cher-*roob*-ik-al, cherubic.
CHERVIL, *n. chur*-vil, a culinary herb of the genus *Chærophyllum.*
CHESHIRE, *n. chesh*-ir, a cheese made in that county, in England. **Cheshire Cat,** a cat in "Alice in Wonderland" with a fixed stare or grin, whence the phrase, to grin like a Cheshire cat.
CHESIBLE, *n. ches*-se-bl, a chasuble.
CHESIL, *n. ches*-sil, gravel or shingle. (A.S. *cesil.*)
CHESS, *n.* chess, an intellectual game played by two parties with different pieces, on a board divided into sixty-four squares. (Fr. *échecs*, literally, kings, from Per. *shah*, king.)
CHESS-APPLE, *n. chess*-ap-pl, the checker-berry, the fruit of the wild service tree.
CHESSBOARD, *n. chess*-board, the board used in chess.
CHESSEL, *n. ches*-sel, a cheese mould.
CHESSMAN, *n. chess*-man, a piece used in playing chess.
CHESSPLAYER, *n. chess*-play-er, one who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.
CHESSTREE. *n. chess*-tre, a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on a ship's side, to secure the clews of the mainsail [Naut.].
CHEST, *n.* chest, a large box; the quantity contained in it; the trunk of the body from the neck to the abdomen; the thorax: *v.t.* to deposit in a chest; to put in a coffin. **Chest of drawers,** a case of drawers. **Chested. Chesting. Chests.** (A.S. *cist.*)
CHESTED, *a. chest*-ed, having a chest as particularized, such as broad-chested.
CHESTERFIELD, *n. chest*-er-field, a long sofa with upright ends; an overcoat, so named after the Earl of Chesterfield.
CHEST-FOUNDERING, *n. chest*-found-er-ing, a rheumatic disease in horses affecting the chest and fore-legs.
CHESTNUT, *n. chess*-nut, the edible nut of the chestnut-tree, *Castanea vulgaris*; the inedible nut of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus hippocastanum*; an old, well-worn joke [Slang]: *a.* of a chestnut colour; reddish-brown. (O.Fr. *chastaigne*, chestnut.)
CHESTON, *n. chess*-ton, a species of plum. (*Chesinut.*)
CHEVAL, *n.* shev-*al*, a support or frame. **Cheval glass,** a large swing-glass mounted on a frame. (Fr. a horse.) **Cheval de frise,** *pl.* **Chevaux de frise,** a military fence composed of a piece of timber armed with long spikes [Fort.]; a kind of trimming. (Fr. literally, Friesland horse.)
CHEVALIER, *n.* shev-a-*leer*, a cavalier; a knight; a gallant young man; a bird, the greenshank; a horseman armed at all points [Her.]. (Fr.)
CHEVELURE, *n. shev*-el-oor, the arrangement of the hair; a periwig. (Fr.)
CHEVERIL, *n. chev*-er-il, kid-leather: *a.* yielding; pliable, as cheveril. (O.Fr. *chevrele.*)
CHEVET, *n.* she-*vay*, a variety of apse [Arch.]. (Fr.)
CHEVILLE, *n.* she-*veel*, the bridge, as of a violin. (Fr.)
CHEVIN, *n. chev*-in, a river fish, the chub, *Leuciscus cephalus.*
CHEVIOT, *n. chev*-e-ot, a sheep bred on the Cheviots.
CHEVISANCE, *n. shev*-e-zance, achievement; an agreement [Law].
CHEVRETTE, *n.* shev-*ret*, an engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages; a thin kind of glove-leather. (L. *capra*, a goat.)

CHEVRON, *n. shev*-ron, an honourable ordinary representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top [Her.]; an ornament of fret or zigzag work [Arch.]; the mark on the coat-sleeves of a non-commissioned officer [Mil.]. (Fr. a rafter, from L. *capra*, a goat.)



Chevron.

CHEVRONED, *a. shev*-rond, having or like a chevron.
CHEVRONEL, *n. shev*-ron-el, half a chevron [Her.].
CHEVROTAIN, *n.* shev-ro-*tane*, a very small antelope of the genus *Tragulus*, a mouse-deer. (Fr.)
CHEVY, *v.t. chiv*-ve, to chase. Chevied. Chevies. Chevying.
CHEW, *v.t.* choo, to bruise and grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate or meditate on: *v.i.* to champ; to ruminate. Chewed. Chewing. Chews. (A.S. *ceowan*.)
CHEWING-GUM, *n. choo*-ing-gum, a gum like india-rubber from a Mexican tree, sweetened and flavoured for human mastication.
CHIAN, *a. ky*-an, relating to the island of Chios.
CHIANTI, *n.* ke-*ahn*-te, a famous red wine grown in Tuscany.
CHIAROSCURO, *n. ky*-ah-ro-*skoo*-ro, the treatment of light and shade in art. (It. literally, clear-obscure.)
CHIASM, *n. ky*-azm, a crossing of two portions of the optic nerve, so called from its resemblance to the junction of lines in the Greek letter *x* [Anat.]. (Gr. *chiasma*.)
CHIASTOLITE, *n.* ky-*as*-to-lite, a variety of andalusite, which when cut and polished is used for amulets owing to its showing a dark cross on a white ground.
CHIBOUK, *n.* chee-*book*, a Turkish tobacco-pipe. (Turk.)
CHIC, *n.* sheek, manual facility in artistic execution; style: *a.* stylish; just right. (Fr.)
CHICA, *n. chee*-kah, a fermented liquor made of Indian corn; a red colouring substance from a species of *Bignonia*, used by some Indians to stain their skins. (Native name.)
CHICANE, *n.* she-*kane*, quibbling captious artifice and manœuvring: *v.i.* to prolong a contest by chicane; to trick; to cheat; to swindle. Chicaned. Chicanes. Chicaning. (Fr. *chicaner*.)
CHICANE, *n.* she-*kane*, a hand at cards without a trump in it.
CHICANERY, *n.* she-*kane*-er-e, the employment of chicane.
CHICH, *n.* chitch, a chick-pea. (Fr.)
CHICK, *v.i.* chik, to sprout, as seed; to vegetate. Chicked. Chicking. Chicks.
CHICK, *n.* chik, a chicken.
CHICKEN, *n. chik*-en, the young of a fowl, particularly the domestic hen; a person of tender years; a child. Mother Carey's chicken, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. (A.S. *cicen*.)
CHICKADEE, *n. chik*-a-dee, an American titmouse. (From its song.)
CHICKAREE, *n. chik*-a-ree, the American red squirrel. (From its cry.)
CHICKEN-HEARTED, *a. chik*-en-*hart*-ed, timid; cowardly.
CHICKEN-POX, *n. chik*-en-poks, a pustulous contagious disease, generally occurring in childhood; varicella.
CHICKLING, *n. chik*-ling, a small chick or chicken.
CHICK-PEA, *n. chik*-pee, a pea with one- or two-seeded puffy pods, used as food, *Cicer arietinum*.
CHICKWEED, *n. chik*-weed, a weed which birds are fond of, *Cerastium arvense*, or any species of *Stellaria*.
CHICORY, *n. chik*-or-e, a composite plant of the genus *Cichorium*, with a carrot-like root, which, when roasted and ground, is employed to mix with coffee. (Fr. *chicorée*.)
CHIDE, *n.* chide, murmur; gentle noise: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to scold; to reprove; to blame; to fret. Chid. Chidden. Chides. Chiding. Chode. (A.S. *cidan*.)
CHIDING, *n. chide*-ing, a scolding; a reproof.
CHIDINGLY, *ad. chide*-ing-le, in a chiding manner.

CHIEF, *a.* cheef, principal; highest in office or rank; most eminent; most important; leading; main: *n.* a head or principal person; commander; the principal thing; the largest part; the upper part of an escutcheon [Her.]. To hold land in chief, to hold it directly from the sovereign by honourable personal services. The Lord Chief Justice of England, the president of the King's Bench Division. Chief Justice of the United States, the president of the Supreme Court. (Fr. *chef*.)
CHIEFAGE, *n. cheef*-age, a tribute or tax by the head.
CHIEFLESS, *a. cheef*-less, without a chief or leader.
CHIEFLY, *ad. cheef*-le, principally; especially; above all.
CHIEFRIE, *n. cheef*-re, a small feudal rent.
CHIEFTAIN, *n. cheef*-tan, a commander; the head of a tribe; the head of a Highland clan. (O.Fr. *chevelaine*.)
CHIEFTAINCY, *n. cheef*-tan-se, the office or rank of chieftain.
CHIEFTAINSHIP, *n. cheef*-tan-ship, chieftaincy.
CHIEL, *n.* cheel, a young fellow [Scots].
CHIEVANCE, *n. cheev*-ance, an unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted.
CHIFF-CHAFF, *n. chif*-chaf, the small British warbler, *Phylloscopus collybita*.
CHIFFON, *n. shif*-fong, a gauze material; ornaments worn on a lady's dress. (Fr. *chiffe*, a rag.)
CHIFFONIER, *n. shif*-fon-*eer*, a rag-gatherer; an ornamental cupboard. (Fr. *chiffon*, a rag.)
CHIGNON, *n.* she-*nyong*, a large roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women on the back of the head. (Fr. the nape of the neck.)
CHIGOE, *n. chig*-o, an insect, the female of which burrows under the skin of the feet, multiplies incredibly and proves a source of great irritation; the harvest-mite; the jigger, a species of *Sarcopsylla*. (West Indian and U.S.A. term.)
CHILBLAIN, *n. chil*-blane, a blane or inflamed state of the skin caused by cold; kibe. (*Chill* and *blain*.)
CHILD, *n.* chyld: *pl.* Children, *chil*-dren, a son or a daughter; offspring; a very young person; an infant; one young in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; spiritual offspring; descendants, however remote; the inhabitants of a country. With child, pregnant. (A.S. *cild*.)
CHILDBEARING, *a. chyld*-bare-ing, bearing children: *n.* the act of bearing children.
CHILDBED, *n. chyld*-bed, the state of a woman lying in.
CHILDBIRTH, *n. chyld*-berth, parturition; the act of bringing forth a child.
CHILDE, *n.* chyld, the eldest son of a nobleman who has not yet attained to knighthood. (*Child*.)
CHILDERMAS, *n. chil*-der-mas, the Feast of Holy Innocents on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the innocents slain by Herod. (A.S. *cyldamæsse*, the children's mass.)
CHILDHOOD, *n. chyld*-hood, the state of being a child; the time from infancy to near puberty.
CHILDING, *a. chyld*-ing, bearing children.
CHILDISH, *a. chyld*-ish, of or like a child; puerile; silly. (A.S. *cildisc*.)
CHILDISHLY, *ad. chyld*-ish-le, in a childish manner.
CHILDISH-MINDED, *a. chyld*-ish-*mynd*-ed, simple as a child.
CHILDISHNESS, *n. chyld*-ish-ness, the state or quality of being childish.
CHILDLESS, *a. chyld*-less, having no child or offspring.
CHILDLESSNESS, *n. chyld*-les-ness, state of being childless.
CHILDLIKE, *a. chyld*-like, like a child; beseeming a child; docile; simple; artless.
CHILDLY, *a.* and *ad. chyld*-le, in the manner of a child.
CHILDREN, *chil*-dren, *n.pl.* of child.
CHILDRENITE, *n. chil*-dren-ite, a mineral, hydrated phosphate of aluminium, iron and manganese.
CHILI, *n. chil*-le, the chilli.
CHILIAD, *n. kil*-e-ad, a thousand; a thousand years. (Gr.)
CHILIAGON, *n. kil*-e-a-gon, a plane geometrical figure of a thousand equal angles. (Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *gonia*, an angle.)
CHILIAHEDRON, *n. kil*-e-a-*heed*-ron, a figure of a thousand equal sides. (Gr. *chilioi*, and *hedra*, a seat.)
CHILIARCH, *n. kil*-e-ark, the commander of a thousand men. (Gr. *chilioi*, and *arche*, rule.)
CHILIARCHY, *n. kil*-e-ark-e, a corps of a thousand men.

CHILIASM, *n.* *kil-e-azm*, a millennium. (Gr. *chiliasmos.*)

CHILIAST, *n.* *kil-e-ast*, a millenarian.

CHILIASTIC, *a.* *kil-e-ast-ik*, relating to the millennium.

CHILL, *n.* chil, chilliness; coldness; anything that chills, depresses, or discourages; *a.* cold, so as to cause shivering with cold; coldly formal; depressing; *v.t.* to make cold; to check the progress of; to cool suddenly. Chilled. Chilling. Chills. A.S. *cele*, coolness.

CHILLER, *n.* *chil-er*, a machine for chilling, or a person who chills.

CHILLI, *n.* *chil-le*, the pod of cayenne pepper, a species of *Capsicum*. Mexican name.)

CHILLINESS, *n.* *chil-e-ness*, the state of being or making chilly.

CHILLINGLY, *ad.* *chil-ing-le*, in a chilling manner.

CHILLNESS, *n.* *chil-ness*, the state of being chill.

CHILLUM, *n.* *chil-lum*, that part of a hookah in which is contained the tobacco and charcoal. (Hind.)

CHILLY, *a.* *chil-le*, cold; feeling cold: *ad.* with coldness.

CHILOMA, *n.* *ky-lok-ma*, the upper lip or muzzle of an unculate, when turnid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel. Gr. the lip.)

CHILONEAN, *a.* *ky-lok-ne-an*, relating to Chilo, a Spartan Ephor and one of the seven wise men of Greece; concise.

CHILTERN, *a.* *chil-tern*, pertaining to the Chilterns. *Chiltern Hundreds*, a nominal stewardship in [illegible], which a member of parliament, as he cannot resign, may accept, if he wishes to retire, and thus vacate his seat. In Stuart days the Chiltern Hills were a haunt of robbers, and the stewardship was instituted by James I., to guard the district from these evil-doers.)

CHIMB, *n.* chime, the projecting ends of the staves of a cask; the chime.

CHIME, *n.* chime, the consonant or harmonious sound of musical instruments; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers; the sound of the bells of a clock at the quarters of the hour; correspondence of sounds; harmony; correspondence of relation: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; to sound at the quarters of an hour; to accord; to agree: *v.t.* to move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. Chimed. Chimes. Chiming. (A.S. *cimbal.*)

CHIME, *n.* chime, the edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves; the chimb. A.S. *cim*, a box.)

CHIMÆRA, *n.* *ky-mee-ra*, the king-of-the-herrings, or rabbit-fish, a curious fish about four feet long, with a stout spine on the head and a long slender, filamentary tail. *Chimæra monstrosa.*

CHIMERA, *n.* *ky-mee-ra*, chimæra.

CHIMERA, *n.* *ky-mee-ra*, a monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, vomiting flames (Myth.); an incongruous and impossible conception of the fancy. (L.)

CHIMERE, *n.* *shi-meer*, the upper robe of a bishop. Fr. *chimarre.*

CHIMERICAL, *a.* *ky-mer-ik-al*, purely imaginary.

CHIMERICALLY, *ad.* *ky-mer-ik-al-le*, in a chimerical manner.

CHIMINAGE, *n.* *chim-in-aje*, a toll for passage through a forest. (Old Law. Fr. *chemin*, a road.)

CHIMNEY, *n.* *chim-ne*, a passage for the escape of smoke from a fire; a flue; a funnel; a glass funnel to intensify the combustion of a lamp. (Fr. *cheminée.*)

CHIMNEYBOARD, *n.* *chim-ne-bord*, a fire-board.

CHIMNEYBREAST, *n.* *chim-ne-brest*, the projection in a room in which the fireplace is set.

CHIMNEYCAP, *n.* *chim-ne-kap*, a cowl to improve the draught; an ornamental top.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, *n.* [illegible] *ner*, a place near the fire.

CHIMNEY-HOOK, *n.* *chim-ne-hook*, a hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIMNEY-MONEY, *n.* *chim-ne-mun-ne*, a tax on each chimney.

CHIMNEYPIECE, *n.* *chim-ne-peece*, an ornamental [illegible] set round a fireplace.

CHIMNEYPOT, *n.* *chim-ne-pot*, an extension of the chimney-top; a tall hat (Slang).

CHIMNEYSHAFT, *n.* *chim-ne-shahft*, the portion of a chimney which rises above the roof of the building.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, *n.* *chim-ne-sweep-er*, one whose occupation is to sweep chimneys.

CHIMPANZEE, *n.* chim-pan-*zee*, a man-like ape of Equatorial Africa, of the genus *Anthropithecus.* Native name.)

CHIN, *n.* chin, the front of the under jaw. A.S. *cinn.*

CHINA, *n.* *chy-na*, porcelain, first brought from China in the 16th century, but excellent earlier ware.

CHINA-ASTER, *n.* *chy-na-ass-ter*, a species of *Callistephus.*

CHINA-CLAY, *n.* *chy-na-klay*, the finest kind of potter's clay; kaolin.

CHINA-GRASS, *n.* *chy-na-grahss*, ramee or rhea, the fibre obtained from the inner bark of *Boehmeria nivea.*

CHINAMAN, *n.* *chy-na-man*, a native of China.

CHINAMPA, *n.* *chi-nam-pah*, a floating garden.

CHINA-ORANGE, *n.* *chy-na-or-anj*, the sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHINA-ROOT, *n.* *chy-na-root*, the root of a species of *Smilax*, used as sarsaparilla.

CHINA-ROSE, *n.* *chy-na-roze*, a beautiful flowering [illegible].

CHINASHOP, *n.* *chy-na-shop*, a shop for the sale of [illegible].

CHINATOWN, *n.* *chy-na-town*, the Chinese quarter in [illegible].

CHINAWARE, *n.* *chy-na-ware*, articles made of china.

CHINCAPIN, *n.* *chin-ka-pin*, the chinkapin.

CHINCH, *n.* chinch, the bed-bug, a species of *Cimex*; a species of *Blissus*, destructive to grain. Sc. *chinch.*)

CHINCHILLA, *n.* *chin-chil-la*, the small South American rodent, *Chinchilla lanigera*; the larger, or Cuvier's, chinchilla, a species of *Lagidium*, both of them famous for their fur of a grey-pearl colour, greatly prized for making wraps, coats, and dress trimmings. Sp.)

CHIN-CHIN, *n.* *chin-chin*, a toasting phrase, meaning "Good luck," or as a salutation (Slang).

CHINCOUGH, *n.* *chin-kof*, the whooping-cough.

CHINE, *n.* chine, the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the back of an animal, properly of a pig, cut for cooking: *v.t.* to cut through the backbone, or into chine-pieces. Chined. Chines. Chining. (O.Fr. *eschine.*)

CHINE, *n.* chine, a cleft; a ravine running down to a [illegible].

CHINED, *a.* chyned, pertaining to the back or having a [illegible].

CHINEE, *n.* *chy-nee*, a Chinese (Slang).

CHINESE, *a.* *chy-neez*, of or relating to the Chinese Empire, China, or the Chinese as a race. *Chinese fox*, the chow. *Chinese lantern*, a collapsible paper lantern. *Chinese puzzle*, any intricate problem. *Chinese white*, oxide of zinc.

CHINESE, *n.* *chy-neez*, a native of China: *pl.* the races of China.

CHINGLE, *n.* *shing-gl*, gravel free from dirt; shingle.

CHINK, *n.* chink, a narrow aperture; a cleft or rent: *v.t.* to form into or close up a chink. (A.S. *cinc*, a cleft.) Chinked. Chinking. Chinks.

CHINK, *n.* chink, a Chinaman, a pejorative term (Slang).

CHINK, *n.* chink, the chink, as if a chink: *vb.* to cause to jingle, as money: *v.i.* to clink. Chinked. Chinking. Chinks. From the sound.)

CHINKAPIN, *n.* *chink-a-pin*, the dwarf chestnut of North America, *Castanea pumila.* Indian word.)

CHINKY, *a.* chink-e, full of chinks; gaping.

CHINNED, *a.* chind, having a chin, as particularized.

CHINOOK, *n.* *chi-nook*, a tribe of Indians, Flathead, Nez Percé and other forms formerly spelt by trappers and Indians, and denying its name from the Chinook or rush of warm, dry wind along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

CHINSCAS, *n.* chin-skas, a disease in sheep, the dartars.

CHINSE, *v.t.* chinz, to caulk against the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point: of a knife Navy). Chinsed. Chinses. Chinsing. From [illegible].

CHINTZ, *n.* chints, cotton cloth or calico, printed with flowers and other devices, in different colours. Hind.)

CHIOPPINE, *n.* chop-peen, chopine.

CHIP, *n.* chip, a small piece chopped off; a thin slip of wood; a fragment: *v.t.* to cut into chips; to banter; to tease [Slang]: *v.i.* to break or fly off in chips. **Chip of the old block,** his father's son. **Chipped. Chipping. Chips.**

CHIPAXE, *n. chip*-aks, an axe for chipping.

CHIP-HAT, *n. chip*-hat, a cheap hat made from palm leaves.

CHIPMUNK, *n. chip*-munk, a ground squirrel of the genus *Tamias.*

CHIPPENDALE, *n. chip*-pen-dale, a style of furniture made in the 18th century by Thomas Chippendale, the ornamentation of which was borrowed from Chinese or French models, whence the terms Chinese Chippendale and French Chippendale to distinguish the two styles.

CHIPPER, *a. chip*-per, lively; cheerful; comfortable: *n.* light talk: *v.i.* to twitter, as a bird. **Chippered. Chippering. Chippers.** [U.S. Slang.]

CHIPPING, *n. chip*-ping, the act of cutting off in chips; a chip; the flying or breaking off, in chips, from the edges of earthenware; banter.

CHIPPY, *a. chip*-pe, abounding in chips.

CHIRAGRA, *n.* ky-*rag*-ra, gout in the hands. (Gr. *cheir,* the hand, and *agra,* seizure.)

CHIRK, *a.* cherk, lively; cheerful; comfortable [U.S. Slang].

CHIRM, *n.* cherm, din or hum of voices: *v.i.* to chirp as a bird; to hum. **Chirmed. Chirming. Chirms.** (Dial. Eng.)

CHIROGNOMY, *n.* ky-*rog*-no-me, judgment of character from the hand. (Gr. *cheir,* and *gnome,* judgment.)

CHIROGRAPH, *n. ky*-ro-graf, anciently, a deed of conveyance, engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written a word, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party [Law]. (Gr. *cheir,* and *grapho,* write.)

CHIROGRAPHER, *n.* ky-*rog*-raf-er, one who professes chirography.

CHIROGRAPHIC, *a.* ky-ro-*graf*-ik, pertaining to chirography.

CHIROGRAPHICAL, *a.* ky-ro-*graf*-ik-al, chirographic.

CHIROGRAPHIST, *n.* ky-*rog*-raf-ist, a chirographer; one who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

CHIROGRAPHY, *n.* ky-*rog*-raf-e, penmanship; the art of telling fortunes from the hand.

CHIROGYMNAST, *n.* ky-ro-*jim*-nast, an instrument for strengthening the fingers in pianoforte playing [Mus.]. (Gr. *cheir,* and *gymnast.*)

CHIROLOGICAL, *a.* ky-ro-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to chirology.

CHIROLOGIST, *n.* ky-*rol*-oj-ist, one versed in chirology.

CHIROLOGY, *n.* ky-*rol*-oj-e, the art or practice of conversing by signs made by the hands and fingers. (Gr. *cheir,* and *logos,* discourse.)

CHIROMANCER, *n. ky*-ro-man-ser, one skilled in chiromancy.

CHIROMANCY, *n. ky*-ro-man-se, the reading of one's character or fortune by inspecting the lines of the hand; palmistry. (Gr. *cheir,* and *manteia,* divination.)

CHIROMANTIC, *a.* ky-ro-*mant*-ik pertaining to chiromancy.

CHIRONOMY, *n.* ky-*ron*-o-me the science of expression by means of gesture. (Gr. *cheir,* and *nomos,* law.)

CHIROPEDIST, *n.* ky-*rop*-ed-ist, chiropodist.

CHIROPLAST, *n. ky*-ro-plast, an instrument to train the hand to a particular position when playing on the piano [Mus.]. (Gr. *cheir,* and *plasso,* fashion.)

CHIROPODIST, *n.* ky-*rop*-od-ist, one skilled in the treatment of the hands and feet. (Gr. *cheir,* and *ped,* or *pod,* the foot.)

CHIRP, *n.* cherp, bird notes *v.i.* to utter short sharp cheerful notes, as certain birds and insects. **Chirped. Chirping. Chirps.** (From the sound.)

CHIRPER, *n. cherp*-er, a chirping bird or insect.

CHIRPINGLY, *ad. cherp*-ing-le, in a chirping manner.

CHIRPY, *a. cher*-pe, cheerful; chatty.

CHIRR, *v.i.* cher, to coo, as the pigeon. **Chirred. Chirring. Chirrs.**

CHIRRUP, *v.i. chir*-rup, to chirp. **Chirruped. Chirruping. Chirrups.**

CHIRURGEON, *n.* ky-*rur*-jon, a surgeon. (Fr. *chirurgien.*)

CHISEL, *n. chiz*-el, an edged tool driven by the hand or by a mallet or hammer: *v.t.* to cut, pare, or engrave with a chisel; to take advantage of in dealing; to cheat. **Chiselled. Chiselling. Chisels.** (O.Fr. *cisel.*)

CHISELLED *a. chiz*-ld, cut, as with a chisel; clear cut.

CHISLEU, *n. kis*-lew, the ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and December. (Hebrew.)

CHISLEY, *a. chiz*-le, sandy and clayey, with a large admixture of small pebbles. (A.S. *ceosel,* gravel.)

CHIT, *n.* chit, a first shoot or sprout; a baby; a pert and lively child or young person; an instrument for cleaving laths. (A.S. *cith,* a young shoot.)

CHIT, *n.* chit, a memorandum; a note or voucher; a recommendation. (Hind. *chitti.*)

CHIT-CHAT, *n. chit*-chat, small talk; gossip.

CHITIN, *n. ky*-tin, a substance forming the exoskeleton of many invertebrate animals. (Fr.)

CHITON, *n. ky*-ton, a genus of molluscs, remarkable for their shells being formed of many portions, but never truly articulated. (Gr. a tunic.)

CHITTAGONG, *n.* chit-ta-*gong,* Indian trees of several species, the wood of which is valued for cabinet-making, the chief being *Chickrassia tabularis.*

CHITTER, *v.i. chit*-ter, to shiver with cold. **Chittered. Chittering. Chitters.** (Dial. Eng.)

CHITTERLINGS, *n.pl. chit*-ter-lingz, part of the smaller intestines, particularly of swine, used for food. (Ger. *kutteln,* intestines.)

CHITTY, *a. chit*-te, childish, like a babe.

CHIVALRIC, *a. shiv*-al-rik, *or chiv*-al-rik, pertaining to or in the spirit of chivalry; worthy of a knight; brave; gallant; nobly daring.

CHIVALROUS, *a. shiv*-al-russ, *or chiv*-al-russ, characterized by knightly qualities; chivalric.

CHIVALROUSLY, *ad. shiv*-al-russ-le, *or chiv*-al-russ-le, in a chivalrous spirit.

CHIVALRY, *n. shiv*-al-re, *or chiv*-al-re, the system of knighthood with its usages and privileges, being originally a military organization for the defence of Christendom against the Pagan and the Turk; the body or order of knights, or any such body; the qualifications of a knight, such as dignity, courtesy, bravery, respect for the right, respect for womanly dignity and purity, and military address; a tenure of lands by knight's service [Law]. (O.Fr. *chevallerie,* horsemanship.)

CHIVE, *n.* chive, the small onion, *Allium schœnoprasum,* allied to the garlic.

CHIVY, *n. chiv*-e, chevy, a playground game.

CHLAMYDOPHORUS, *n.* klam-e-*dof*-or-us, the pichiago or pink fairy armadillo, *C. truncatus,* so named from the cloak-like covering of its back. (Gr. *chlamys,* and *phero,* bear.)

CHLAMYS, *n. klam*-is, a tunic or loose scarf worn by the ancients; a floral envelope [Bot.]. (Gr.)

CHLOANTHITE, *n. kloh*-an-thite, an ore of nickel containing arsenic.

CHLOASMA, *n.* klo-*az*-ma, a skin disease manifested in brown-yellow patches. (Gr. *chloazo,* turn green.)

CHLORACETIC, *a.* klor-ra-*set*-ik, formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid in bright sunshine. (Gr. *chloros,* green.)

CHLORAL, *n. klore*-al, a narcotic liquid obtained at first by the action of chlorine upon alcohol.

CHLORALISM, *n. klore*-al-izm, morbid state of body induced by the too free use of chloral.

CHLORATE, *n. klore*-ate, a salt of chloric acid.

CHLORIC, *a. klore*-ik, of or from chlorine. **Chloric acid,** an acid of chlorine and oxygen.

CHLORID, *n. klore*-id, chloride.

CHLORIDATE, *v.t. klor*-rid-ate, to cover with chloride of silver. **Chloridated. Chloridates. Chloridating.**

CHLORIDE, *n. klore*-ide, a compound of chlorine with another element.

CHLORINATE, *v.t. klor*-rin-ate, to combine or otherwise treat with chlorine. **Chlorinated. Chlorinates. Chlorinating.**

CHLORINATION, *n.* klor-rin-*ay*-shon, act of chlorinating, as in the extraction of gold from ore by use of chlorine.

CHLORINE, *n. klorz*-in, the chemical element Cl.; a greenish-yellow gas; a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent. (Gr. *chloros,* green.)

CHLORIODATE, *n.* *klore*-e-od-ate, salt of chloriodic acid.
CHLORIODIC, *a.* klore-e-*od*-ik, consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them, as chloriodic acid.
CHLORIODINE, *n.* klore-i-o-din, a compound of chlorine and iodine.
CHLORITE, *n.* *klore*-ite, a soft olive-green mineral, soapy to the touch; a salt of chlorous acid [Chem.].
CHLORITIC, *a.* klore-*it*-ik, containing chlorite.
CHLOROCARBONIC, *a.* *klore*-o-kar-*bon*-ik, compounded of chlorine and carbonic oxide.
CHLOROCARBONOUS, *a.* *klore*-o-*kar*-bon-us, chlorocarbonic.
CHLOROCYANIC, *a.* klore-o-si-*an*-ik, composed of chlorine and cyanogen, as chlorocyanic acid.
CHLOROFORM, *n.* *klor*-ro-form, perchloride of formyl used in surgery to induce insensibility: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to anyone. **Chloroformed. Chloroforming. Chloroforms.** (Gr. *chloros*, and *formica*, an ant, formyl being the base.)
CHLOROMETER, *n.* klor-*rom*-et-er, an instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime. (Gr. *chloros*, and *metron*, a measure.)
CHLOROMETRY, *n.* klor-*rom*-et-re, the process of testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine.
CHLOROPAL, *n.* klore-*oh*-pal, a greenish earthy mineral composed of silica and oxide of iron.
CHLOROPHÆITE, *n.* klor-ro-*fee*-ite, a green mineral which soon becomes black when broken. (Gr. *chloros*, and *phaios*, dark.)
CHLOROPHANE, *n.* *klor*-ro-fane, a variety of fluor spar, with a bright green phosphorescence when heated. (Gr. *chloros*, and *phaino*, show.)
CHLOROPHYLL, *n.* *klor*-ro-fil, the green colouring matter of plants, especially in leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *chloros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
CHLOROSIS, *n.* klore-*oh*-sis, the green sickness a form of anæmia incident to young girls, giving them a pale greenish hue.
CHLOROTIC, *a.* klore-*ot*-ik, pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis.
CHLOROUS, *a.* *klore*-us, pertaining to or containing chlorine. **Chlorous acid,** an acid composed of chlorine and oxygen.
CHOANITE, *n.* *koh*-an-ite, a fossil sponge of the chalk. (Gr. *choanē*, funnel.)
CHOBDAR, *n.* *chob*-dar, an attendant upon an Indian rajah. (Pers.)
CHOCK, *n.* chok, a kind of wedge to secure a cask from moving [Naut.]. (From *choke*.)
CHOCK-FULL, *a.* *chok*-ful, quite full; as full as possible.
CHOCOLATE, *n.* *chok*-o-late, cocoa in the form of paste; a beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk: *a.* of the colour of chocolate. (Sp.)
CHOCOLATE-NUT, *n.* *chok*-o-late-nut, the fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.
CHOCTAW, *n.* *chok*-taw, a step in figure-skating executed on the right foot outside forward; a tribe of North American Indians.
CHOICE, *n.* choyce, the act or the power of choosing; discrimination; selection; the thing chosen; care in selecting; the best or preferable part: *a.* selected with care; select; of great value; careful. (O.Fr. *chois*.)
CHOICELESS, *a.* *choyce*-less, without the power of choosing.
CHOICELY, *ad.* *choyce*-le, with care in choosing; eminently; carefully.
CHOICENESS, *n.* *choyce*-ness, the quality of being choice; discriminati-eness; superior worth.
CHOIR, *n.* kwire, a band of singers, especially in a church service; the part of a church for the singers; the chancel; a large hall adjoining the body of a church, separated by a grating, where the nuns sing the office: *v.i.* to sing in choir. **Choired. Choiring. Choirs.** (O.Fr. *cuer*.)
CHOIR-ORGAN, *n.* *kwire*-awr-gan, the softest of the three organs that make up a great multiple organ.
CHOIR-SCREEN, *n.* *kwire*-skreen, a partition of carved lattice work dividing off the choir from the body of a church.
CHOIR-SERVICE, *n.* *kwire*-ser-vis, the part of the service performed by the choir.
CHOKE, *v.t.* choke, to block or compress the windpipe so as to stop the passage of the breath; to stop by filling; to stifle; to obstruct; to reduce the bore of a tube at one end: *v.i.* to have the windpipe stopped; to stick; to be offended. **Choked. Chokes. Choking.** (A.S. *ceocian*.)
CHOKE-BORE, *n.* *choke*-bore, the bore of a gun when narrowed at the extremity.
CHOKE-CHERRY, *n.* *choke*-cher-re, the fruit of *Prunus virginiana*.
CHOKE-DAMP, *n.* *choke*-damp, a suffocating vapour; carbonic acid generated in wells, coal-mines, and other pits.
CHOKE-FULL, *a.* *choke*-ful, chock-full.
CHOKE-PEAR, *n.* *choke*-pare, a pear that is difficult to swallow; an aspersion which puts to silence.
CHOKER, *n.* *choke*-er, that which cannot be answered; a high collar or cravat.
CHOKEY, *n.* *cho*-ke, gaol or prison. (Slang use of Hind. word meaning guardhouse.)
CHOKY, *a* *choke*-e, causing or having a feeling of choking.
CHOLAGOGUE, *n.* *kol*-a-gog, a medicine to evacuate bile. (Gr. *chole*, bile, and *ago*, lead.)
CHOLEDOGRAPHY, *n.* kol-e-*dog*-ra-fe, a description of the organs connected with biliary secretion. (Gr. *chole*, and *grapho*, write.)
CHOLEDOLOGY, *n.* kol-e-*dol*-oj-e, a treatise on the bile. (Gr. *chole*, and *logos*, science.)
CHOLEIC, *a.* kol-*ee*-ik, obtained from bile, as choleic acid.
CHOLER, *n.* *kol*-er, bile; anger; irascibility. (Fr. *colère*.)
CHOLERA, *n.* *kol*-er-*a*, a bilious disease characterized by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, often called English cholera. **Cholera asphyxia,** an aggravated form of cholera morbus, being accompanied with more frequent watery discharges, retchings, severe spasms, and usually asphyxia, collapse, and speedy death. **Cholera morbus,** an epidemic disease, of Asiatic origin, of a totally different nature, though characterized by most of the symptoms of cholera in a very aggravated form. (Gr.)
CHOLERAIC, *a.* kol-er-*ay*-ik, pertaining to cholera.
CHOLERIC, *a.* *kol*-er-ik, full of choler; irascible; angry. (Fr. *colérique*.)
CHOLERINE, *n.* *kol*-er-in, the first stage of cholera.
CHOLESTERIC, *a.* ko-*les*-ter-ik, obtained from cholesterine.
CHOLESTERIN, *n.* ko-*les*-ter-in, a substance like spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions. (Gr. *chole*, and *stereos*, solid.)
CHOLESTRINE, *n.* ko-*les*-treen, cholesterin.
CHOLIAMB, *n.* *koh*-le-amb, a verse having an iambic foot in the fifth place and a spondee in the sixth or last [Pros.]. (L. *choliambus*.)
CHOLIAMBIC, *n.* ko-le-*amb*-ik, a choliamb: *a.* having the quality of a choliamb.
CHOLIC, *a.* *kol*-ik, pertaining to bile, as cholic acid.
CHOLOCHROME, *n.* *kol*-o-krome, colouring matter in the bile. (Gr. *chole*, and *khroma*, colour.)
CHOLTRY, *n.* *chole*-tre, an East Indian inn or caravansary. (Hind.)
CHONDRAL, *a.* *kon*-dral, cartilaginous.
CHONDRINE, *n.* *kon*-drin, a gelatinous liquid obtained from the tissue of cartilage in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c. (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage.)
CHONDRITIS, *n.* kon-*dri*-tis, inflammation of cartilage.
CHONDRODITE, *n.* *kon*-dro-dite, the fluo-silicate of magnesium; humite.
CHONDROGRAPHY, *n.* kon-*drog*-ra-fe, the descriptive study of cartilages. (Gr. *chondros*, and *grapho*, write.)
CHONDROLOGY, *n.* kon-*drol*-oj-e, the structure of cartilages. (Gr. *chondros*, and *logos*, science.)
CHONDROMETER, *n.* kon-*drom*-et-er, a steelyard for weighing corn. (Gr. *chondros*, grain, and *metron*, measure.)
CHONDROPTERYGIAN, *n.* *kon*-drop-ter-*ij*-e-an, one of the two great sections of fishes, the bones and fin-spines of which are formed of gristle, as in the sturgeons and sharks. (Gr. *chondros*, and *pteryx*, a wing, a fin.)
CHONDROTOMY, *n.* kon-*drot*-o-me, the anatomy of cartilages. (Gr. *chondros*, and *tome*, cutting.)
CHONIKRITE, *n.* *kon*-ik-rite, a massive white mineral, hydrosilicate of alumina, magnesia and lime.
CHOOSE, *v.t.* chooz, to make choice of; to select; to feel inclined: *v.i.* to make selection; to determine. **Chooses. Choosing. Chose.** (A.S. *ceosan*.)

CHOOSER, *n.* *chooz*-er, one who chooses.
CHOOSINGLY, *ad.* *chooz*-ing-ly, by choosing.
CHOP, *n.* chop, a piece chopped off; a small slice of meat with the bone, as a mutton-chop; a crack or cleft: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion, like that of a blow; to chap: *v.t.* to cut off with a sharp instrument by a quick blow; to cut into small pieces, or to mince; to break or open into chinks; to chap. **Chop and change,** to be variable; to change one's mind frequently. **Chop logic,** to wrangle; to merely argue. **Chopped. Chopping. Chops.**
CHOP, *n.* chop, change: *v.i.* to shift suddenly, as the wind: *v.t.* to exchange. **Chopped. Chopping. Chops.** (A.S. *ceapian.*)
CHOP, *n.* chop, the jaw; the mouth.
CHOP, *n.* chop, quality or quantity of tea; a brand or trade-mark in the Far East. (Hind. a stamp.)
CHOPFALLEN, *a.* *chop*-fawl-en, chapfallen.
CHOP-HOUSE, *n.* *chop*-house, an eating-house.
CHOPIN, *n.* *chop*-in, a liquid measure no longer in use. (Fr. *chopine.*)
CHOPINE, *n.* chop-*een*, a high patten worn to make the wearer look taller, brought from Turkey to Europe. (Sp. *chapin*, clog.)
CHOPNESS, *n.* *chop*-ness, a kind of spade.
CHOPPER, *n.* *chop*-per, a butcher's cleaver.
CHOPPING, *a.* *chop*-ping, suddenly and often changing about, said of waves.
CHOPPING-BLOCK, *n.* *chop*-ping-blok, a wooden block on which anything is laid to be chopped.
CHOPPING-KNIFE, *n.* *chop*-ping-nife, a mincing-knife.
CHOPPY, *a.* *chop*-pe, full of clefts or cracks; chopping.
CHOPS, *n.pl.* chops, the mouth of an animal.
CHOPSTICKS, *n.pl.* *chop*-stiks, two small sticks of wood or ivory, held between the fingers of one hand, used in China to eat with.
CHORAGIC, *a.* ko-*raj*-ik, *or* ko-*rayj*-ik, pertaining to a choragus. **Choragic monument,** a monument in honour of the choragus who produced the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus [Antiq.].
CHORAGUS, *n.* ko-*ray*-gus, the leader or organizer of a chorus among the ancient Greeks; a musical conductor. (L.)
CHORAL, *a.* *kore*-al, belonging to a choir or chorus; sung in a choir; chanted or sung. (Late L. *choralis.*)
CHORAL, *n.* *kore*-al, a metrical composition to a plain tune sung in unison.
CHORALE, *n.* *kore*-al, *or* ko-*rarl*, choral.
CHORALLY, *ad.* *kore*-al-le, in the manner of a chorus.
CHORD, *n.* kawrd, the string of a musical instrument; a harmonious combination of musical tones; harmony of colour; a right line joining the extremities of the arc of a circle [Geom.]: *v.t.* to furnish with musical strings. **Chorded. Chording. Chords.** (Gr. *chorde*, an intestine.)
CHORDATA, *n.pl.* kor-*day*-ta, the vertebrates and semi-vertebrates combined.
CHORE, *n.* chore, a small job; charwork. (U.S. and Dial. Eng.)
CHOREA, *n.* ko-*re*-a, St. Vitus's dance, a disease occasioning convulsive motions of the limbs and strange gesticulations. (Gr. *choreia*, a dance.)
CHOREE, *n.* ko-*ree*, *or* *koh*-re, a trochee. (Gr.)
CHOREGRAPHY, *n.* ko-*reg*-ra-fe, choreography.
CHOREGUS, *n.* ko-*ree*-gus, choragus.
CHOREOGRAPH, *n.* *kor*-re-o-graf, an arranger or composer of ballets.
CHOREOGRAPHY, *n.* kor-re-*og*-raf-e, the art of representing a dance by signs, as a tune by notes; ballet-dancing. (Gr. *choreia*, and *grapho*, write.)
CHOREPISCOPAL, *a.* kor-e-*pis*-ko-pal, pertaining to a chorepiscopus.
CHOREPISCOPUS, *n.* kor-e-*pis*-ko-pus, a suffragan or local bishop. (Gr. *chora*, place, and *episcopos*, bishop.)
CHOREUS, *n.* ko-*re*-us, a foot of two syllables, the first long, the second short, or of three short [Pros.]; a trochee. (Gr.)
CHORIAMB, *n.* kor-re-*amb*, a foot of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short [Pros.]. (Gr.)
CHORIAMBIC, *n.* kor-re-*amb*-ic, a choriamb: *a.* having the quality of a choriamb.
CHORIAMBUS, *n.* kor-re-*amb*-us, a choriamb.
CHORIC, *a.* *kore*-ik, pertaining to a chorus.
CHORION, *n.* *ko*-re-on, the exterior membrane investing the fœtus in utero [Anat.]; the exterior membrane of a seed [Bot.]. (Gr.)
CHORISIS, *n.* *ko*-ris-is, the separation of a lamina from part of an organ, and forming it into a scale so as to double the organ [Bot.]. (Gr. *chorizo*, separate.)
CHORISTER, *n.* *kor*-rist-er, a singer in a choir.
CHORIZONTES, *n.pl.* ko-re-*zon*-teez, Alexandrian scholars who held Homer to have been non-existent and his works contemporary compilations. (Gr.)
CHOROGRAPHER, *n.* ko-*rog*-ra-fer, one skilled in chorography.
CHOROGRAPHY, *n.* ko-*rog*-ra-fe, the description of a particular district or country; regional geography. (L. *chorographia.*)
CHOROID, *n.* *ko*-royd, a vascular membrane in the eye; *a.* resembling or pertaining to the chorion [Anat.].
CHOROLOGY, *n.* ko-*rol*-o-je, the science of the distribution of plants and animals. (Gr. *chora*, a place, and *logos*, science.)
CHORTLE, *v.i.* *chore*-tl, to chuckle aloud. **Chortled. Chortles. Chortling.** (Invented by Lewis Carroll, in "Through the Looking-glass.")
CHORUS, *n.* *kore*-us, a company of persons singing in concert; a piece performed by a company in concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer; a musical composition of two or more parts; in the ancient drama, persons introduced as beholding what passes in the acts of a piece, and who sing their sentiments between the acts; a song between the acts of a piece; originally a band of singers and dancers employed on festive occasions in honour of the gods, particularly Bacchus. (Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring with singing.)
CHOSE, *n.* shoze, a thing. **Chose in action,** property which a person has a right to sue for, as a debt [Law]. (Fr.)
CHOSEN, *a.* *cho*-zn, distinguished by preference.
CHOU, *n.* shoo, an ornamental ribbon or lace worn on a woman's dress or hat. (Fr.)
CHOUGH, *n.* chuff, a bird of the crow family, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, with red legs, and a red beak, which lives in community and nests in cliffs. (A.S. *céo.*)
CHOULTRY, *n.* *chole*-tre, choltry.
CHOUSE, *n.* chouse, generally, one easily cheated; a trick; an imposition: *v.t.* to cheat. **Choused. Chouses. Chousing.** (Turk. *chiaw*, a messenger or envoy; one such sent to England in 1609 having distinguished himself by his swindling achievements.)
CHOUSINGHA, *n.* *chou*-sing-ha, the Indian four-horned antelope, *Tetraceros quadricornis.* (Native name.)
CHOUT, *n.* chout, blackmail. (Hind. a fourth part of anything.)
CHOW, *n.* chou, a Chinese dog with a black tongue and a thick furry coat usually red or brown in colour. (Chinese word.)
CHOW-CHOW, *n.* chou-chou, a preserve made of ginger; a mixture of pickles.
CHOWDER, *n.* *chou*-der, in America, a dish of fish or clams boiled with biscuit, salt pork, vegetables, &c.: *v.t.* to make a chowder of. **Chowder beer,** a kind of spruce beer. **Chowdered. Chowdering. Chowders.**
CHOWRY, *n.* *chou*-re, in India, a whisk to keep off flies. (Anglo-Indian.)
CHOWTER, *v.i.* *chou*-ter, to grumble like a frog or a froward child. **Chowtered. Chowtering. Chowters.**
CHOY-ROOT, *n.* *choy*-root, chay-root.
CHREMATISTICS, *n.* krem-a-*tist*-iks, the science of wealth; political economy. (Gr. *chrematistikos*, relating to money-making.)
CHRESTOMATHY, *n.* kres-*tom*-ath-e, a book of extracts for learning a language. (Gr. *chrestomatheia.*)
CHRISM, *n.* krizm, consecrated oil used in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and sacramental unction generally. (A.S. *crisma.*)
CHRISMAL, *a.* *kriz*-mal, pertaining to chrism.
CHRISMATION, *n.* kriz-*may*-shon, the act of applying the chrism.
CHRISMATORY, *n.* *kriz*-ma-tore-e, a vessel to hold chrism.
CHRISOM, *n.* *kriz*-om, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, laid over a child's face at baptism; a christening robe. **Chrisom child,** a child just baptized, or one that dies within a month after.

CHRIST, *n.* kryste, an appellation given to Jesus, synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah, and signifying The Anointed One. (L. *cristus*, anointed.)

CHRISTADELPHIAN, *n.* kris-ta-*del*-fe-an, a member of a religious sect, founded by John Thomas in 1848, which believes in Jesus as a Saviour but denies the existence of the Trinity; a Thomasite. (Gr. *christadelphos*, brotherhood with Christ.)

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW, *n.* *kris*-kros-ro, criss-cross-row, an old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross set before it.

CHRISTEN, *v.t.* *kris*-sen, to baptize in the name of Christ; to name. **Christened.** **Christening.** **Christens.** (A.S. *cristnian.*)

CHRISTENDOM, *n.* *kris*-sen-dom, the whole body of Christians; the countries where they form the majority. (A.S. *cristendom.*)

CHRISTENING, *n.* *kris*-sen-ing, the ceremony of baptism.

CHRISTIAN, *n.* *krist*-yan, one who professes faith in Christ or his teaching; vaguely, one born in a Christian country or of Christian parents: *a* pertaining to Christ or Christianity. **Christian name**, name given at christening, distinct from the surname. **Christian Science**, a religious organization or body of doctrine, started in America by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, in which sin and disease are regarded as due to mental errors. (L. *Christianus.*)

CHRISTIANISM, *n.* *krist*-yan-izm, Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, *n.* kris-te-*an*-it-e, the Christian religion.

CHRISTIANIZE, *v.t.* *krist*-yan-ize, to make Christian; to convert to Christianity. **Christianized.** **Christianizes.** **Christianizing.**

CHRISTIANLIKE, *a.* *krist*-yan-like, befitting a Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, *a* *krist*-yan-le, befitting a Christian: *ad.* in a Christian manner.

CHRISTLESS, *a.* *kryst*-less, without the grace of Christ.

CHRISTMAS, *n.* *kris*-mas, the festival on the 25th of December, in memory of the birth of Christ: *a.* belonging to the period of Christmas or its festivities. **Christmas card**, a decorated greeting-card sent between friends at Christmastide. **Christmas carol**, a hymn or joyful song for Christmastide, originally sung when dancing. **Christmas daisy**, the plant *Aster grandiflorus.* **Christmas day**, the 25th of December. **Christmas eve**, the 24th of December. **Christmas number**, the special issue for that season of a magazine or newspaper. **Christmas pride**, the plant *Ruellia paniculata.* **Christmas rose**, a species of the genus *Helleborus.* **Christmas tree**, a fir, or other evergreen tree on which presents are hung, which is decorated and illuminated for Christmas day. (*Christ*, and *Mass.*)

CHRISTMAS-BOX, *n.* *kris*-mas-*box*, a Christmas present.

CHRISTMASTIDE, *n.* *kris*-mas-tide, Christmas-time.

CHRISTMAS-TIME, *n.* *kris*-mas-time, the season of Christmas which extends formally from 24th December (Christmas eve) to 6th January (Epiphany).

CHRISTOLOGY, *n.* kris-*tol*-oj-e, that branch of theology which treats of the person and attributes of Christ. (Gr. *christos*, and *logos*, science.)

CHRISTOPHANY, *n.* kris-*tof*-an-e, appearance of Christ to mankind after his resurrection.

CHRIST'S-THORN, *n.* *krysts*-thorn, the prickly shrub, *Paliurus aculeata*, supposed to be the plant which furnished the crown of thorns.

CHROMATE, *n.* *krome*-ate, a salt of chromic acid [Chem.].

CHROMATIC, *a.* krome-*at*-ik, relating to colour; coloured; proceeding by semitones [Mus.]: *n.* a kind of music that proceeds by semitones or accidental semitones. **Chromatic scale**, a scale rising by semitones. (L. *chromaticus.*)

CHROMATICALLY, *ad.* krome-*at*-ik-al-le, in a chromatic manner.

CHROMATICS, *n.* krome-*at*-iks, that branch of optics which treats of colours.

CHROMATIN, *n.* *krome*-a-tin, the minute particles forming the chromoplasm of a cell.

CHROMATISM, *n.* *krome*-a-tizm, chromatic aberration in optics; abnormal coloration in botany.

CHROMATOGRAPHY, *n.* krome-at-*og*-raf-e, a treatise on colours; printing in colours. (Gr. *chroma*, and *grapho*, write.)

CHROMATOMETER, *n.* krome-at-*om*-et-er, a scale for measuring the intensity of colours. (Gr. *chroma*, and *metron*, a measure.)

CHROMATOPHORE, *n.* krome-*at*-o-fore, a pigment-carrying cell which effects change of colour in certain animals. (Gr. *chroma*, and *phero*, bear.)

CHROMATOPSIA, *n.* krome-a-*top*-se-a, chromatic sight.

CHROMATOSOME, *n.* *krome*-at-oze-ohm, a minute fragment into which the chromatin can be divided up. (Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *soma*, body.)

CHROMATROPE, *n.* *krome*-a-trope, a revolving lantern-slide by which a movable kaleidoscopic effect can be produced. (Gr. *chroma*, and *trepo*, turn.)

CHROMATYPE, *n.* *krome*-a-tipe, a process for procuring a coloured photograph. (Gr. *chroma*, and *type.*)

CHROME, *n.* krome, a yellow pigment from chromate of lead, remarkable for the beauty and variety of the colours of its compounds. **Chrome green**, a dark green pigment, from the oxide of chromium. (Fr.)

CHROMIC, *a.* *krome*-ik, obtained from chromium.

CHROMITE, *n.* *krome*-ite, chrome iron ore, oxide of chromium and iron, the chief source of the chromic dyes and pigments.

CHROMIUM, *n.* *krome*-e-um, chrome, the metallic element Cr., which forms a valuable alloy with steel.

CHROMOGEN, *n.* *krome*-o-jen, organic colouring-matter of any kind; a dye derived from naphthaline.

CHROMOGENE, *n.* *krome*-o-jeen, chromogen.

CHROMOGRAPH, *n.* *krome*-o-graf, a transfer copying process from a gelatine pad. (Gr. *chroma*, and *grapho*, write.)

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, *n.* *krome*-o-*lith*-o-graf, a picture done by chromo-lithography.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, *n.* *krome*-o-lith-*og*-raf-e, the art of colour-printing from a succession of stones.

CHROMOPHORE, *n.* *krome*-o-fore, a chemical combination whose presence in a given class of organic compounds is necessary to produce colours.

CHROMOPLASM, *n.* *krome*-o-plazm, the part of a cell having a tendency to take up colouring matter.

CHROMOSOME, *n.* *krome*-o-sohm, a segment where chromatin is formed.

CHROMOSPHERE, *n.* *krome*-o-sfere, the red outer gaseous envelope of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes. (Gr. *chroma*, and *sphere.*)

CHROMOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* *krome*-o-type-*og*-raf-e, picture printing in different colours.

CHROMULE, *n.* *krome*-yewl, the colouring matter in plants, green excepted.

CHRONIC, *a.* *kron*-ik, relating to time; recurring or of long continuance. **A chronic disease**, one which is of long continuance as distinct from an acute disease. (Gr. *chronos*, time.)

CHRONICLE, *n.* *kron*-e-kl, a record of events in the order of time; a history; annals; a record: *v.t.* to record in history; to record. **Chronicled.** **Chronicles.** **Chronicling.** (Fr. *chronique.*)

CHRONICLER, *n.* *kron*-ik-ler, the writer of a chronicle.

CHRONICLES, *n.pl.* *kron*-ik-lz, two canonical records of the kingdom of Judah contained in the Old Testament.

CHRONOGRAM, *n.* *kron*-o-gram, an inscription which contains the date of an action mentioned, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:—

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRONOGRAMMATIC, *a* *kron*-o-gram-*mat*-ik, belonging to a chronogram, or containing one. (Gr. *chronos*, and *gramma*, a letter.)

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, *a.* *kron*-o-gram-*mat*-ik-al, chronogrammatic.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, *n.* *kron*-o-*gram*-ma-tist, a writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPH, *n.* *kron*-o-graf, a chronometer that measures and registers minute divisions of time; a stop-watch. (Gr. *chronos*, and *grapho*, write.)

CHRONOGRAPHER, *n.* kron-*og*-ra-fer, a chronologer.

CHRONOGRAPHY, *n.* kron-*og*-ra-fe, a chronological description of past events; use of the graphic method in measuring intervals of time in rapid successive motions.

CHRONOLOGER, *n.* kron-*ol*-oj-er, one versed in chronology, or who arranges past events according to their order in time.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *a.* kron-ol-*oj*-ik-al, relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, *ad.* kron-ol-*oj*-ik-al-le, in a chronological manner.

CHRONOLOGIST, *n.* kron-*ol*-oj-ist, a chronologer.

CHRONOLOGY, *n.* kron-*ol*-oj-e, a method of computing time; the arrangement of dates in history: a register or tabular view of dates. (Gr. *chronos*, and *logos*, account.)

CHRONOMETER, *n.* kron-*om*-et-er, any instrument that measures time, such as a clock, watch, or dial; specially one that measures time with the greatest possible exactness, such as is used by mariners for determining the longitude at sea. **Chronometer tables,** calculations for use in any latitude which aid in effecting chronometric correction by an observation of the altitude of the sun. (Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, a measure.)

CHRONOMETRIC, *a.* kron-o-*met*-rik, pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

CHRONOMETRICAL, *a.* kron-o-*met*-rik-al, chronometric

CHRONOMETRY, *n.* kron-*om*-et-re, the art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

CHRONOPHER, *n. kron*-o-fer, an instrument by which time-indications are borne to distant places by electricity. (Gr. *chronos*, and *phero*, bear.)

CHRONOSCOPE, *n. kron*-o-skope, an instrument for measuring time velocities. (Gr. *chronos*, and *skopeo*, view.)

CHRYSALID, *n. kris*-a-lid, a chrysalis. (Gr. *chrysos*, gold.)

CHRYSALIS, *n. kris*-a-lis: *pl.* **Chrysalides,** kris-*al*-id-eez; the pupa, or apparently torpid state, of a lepidopterous insect before it assumes its wings; an aurelia.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *n.* kris-*an*-the-mum, a genus of over a hundred species of composite plants, now including *Pyrethrum*, of which the ox-eye daisy and corn marigold are the common British representatives, and *C. indicum*, and *C. sinense*, are the most cultivated forms. (L.)

CHRYSELEPHANTINE, *a. kris*-el-e-*fan*-tine, partly made of gold and ivory or overlaid with them. (Gr. *chryselephantinos*, made of ivory and gold.)

CHRYSOBALANUS, *n.* kris-o-*bal*-an-us, a genus of tropical trees including *C. icaco*, the coco plum. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *balanos*, an acorn.)

CHRYSOBERYL, *n. kris*-o-ber-ril, aluminate of glucinum, a precious stone of a yellowish-green colour.

CHRYSOCHLORIS, *n. kris*-o-klore-is, a S. African genus of insectivorous mammals allied to the mole, whose fur reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold; a golden mole.

CHRYSOCOLLA, *n.* kris-o-*kol*-la, a hydrated silicate of copper.

CHRYSOCRACY, *n.* kris-*ok*-ras-se, the government of the moneyed class; plutocracy. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *kratein*, rule.)

CHRYSOGRAPHY, *n.* kris-*og*-raf-fe, the art of writing in letters of gold. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *grapho*, write.)

CHRYSOLITE, *n. kris*-o-lite, a yellow transparent variety of olivine; when greenish in colour it is known as peridot. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

CHRYSOLOGY, *n.* kris-*ol*-oj-e, that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *logos*, science.)

CHRYSOMELA, *n.* kris-*om*-e-la, a genus of beautiful beetles. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *melas*, black.)

CHRYSOPHAN, *n. kris*-o-fan, a bitter substance extracted from rhubarb. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *phaino*, appear.)

CHRYSOPHANIC, *a.* kris-o-*fan*-ik, relating to chrysophan. **Chrysophanic acid,** a preparation of chrysophan used in skin treatments.

CHRYSOPRASE, *n. kris*-o-praze, a pale green variety of chalcedony. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek.)

CHRYSOTYPE, *n. kris*-o-tipe, a photographic process in which a solution of gold is used. (Gr. *chrysos*, and *type*.)

CHTHONIAN, *a. kthon*-e-an, relating to the earth; subterranean. (Gr, *chthonos*, earth.)

CHTHONIC, *a. kthon*-ik, chthonian.

CHUB, *n.* chub, the cheven, a freshwater-fish, *Leuciscus cephalus*, of the carp family. (Dan. *kobbe*, seal.)

CHUBBINESS, *n. chub*-be-ness, the state of being chubby.

CHUBBY, *a. chub*-be, plump; short and thick.

CHUB-FACED, *a. chub*-fayst, having a plump round face.

CHUCK, *n.* chuk, the call of a hen; a sudden small noise; a chick, as a word of endearment: *v.i.* to call as a hen: *v.t.* to call, as a hen her chickens. **Chucked. Chucking. Chucks.** (From the sound.)

CHUCK, *n.* chuk, a pat under the chin; a toss or throw to a short distance; a jerk: *v.t.* to touch or give a gentle blow; to throw, with a quick motion; to jerk to a short distance; to pitch. **Chuck it,** stop, cease [Slang]. **Chucked. Chucking. Chucks.** (Fr. *choquer*.)

CHUCK, *n.* chuk, an appendage to a lathe.

CHUCKER-OUT, *n. chuk*-er-*out*, a burly attendant at a theatre or other place of public assembly whose duty it is to remove disorderly persons.

CHUCK-FARTHING, *n. chuk*-far-thing, a game in which a farthing or other piece of money is pitched into a hole.

CHUCK-HOLE, *n. chuk*-hole, a steep hole in a waggon rut.

CHUCKLE, *n. chuk*-kl, the call of a hen: *v.i.* to cackle: *v.t.* to call, as a hen her chickens; to caress. **Chuckled. Chuckles. Chuckling.** (From the sound.)

CHUCKLE, *n. chuk*-kl, a short suppressed laugh in amusement, triumph or derision: *v.i.* to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation. **Chuckled. Chuckles. Chuckling.**

CHUCKLEHEAD, *n. chuk*-kl-hed, one with a large head; a booby.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, *a. chuk*-kl-hed-ed, thick-headed.

CHUCKLING, *n. chuk*-ling, suppressed, amused, self-satisfied, self-exultant laughter; a chicken.

CHUET, *n. choo*-et, a pie of minced meat.

CHUFF, *n.* chuf, a clown; a coarse, heavy, surly fellow. (Dial. Eng.)

CHUFFILY, *ad. chuf*-e-le, in a chuffy manner.

CHUFFINESS, *n. chuf*-e-ness, the quality of being chuffy.

CHUFFY, *a. chuf*-e, fat or swollen out, especially in the cheeks; clownish; surly; angry.

CHUKKUR, *n. chuk*-kur, a period of play or a goal in the game of polo.

CHUM, *n.* chum, one who occupies the same room or rooms; a messmate; an intimate familiar friend: *v.i.* to occupy a room or rooms with another; to mess with another. **Chummed. Chumming. Chums.** (Chamber-fellow abridged.)

CHUMMERY, *n. chum*-mer-e, intimacy; friendship.

CHUMP, *n.* chump, a short, thick, heavy piece of wood; the thick end; a stupid fellow. **Off his chump,** out of his right mind. (Swed. *kumpa*, cut into logs.)

CHUMP-END, *n. chump*-end, thick end of loin of mutton or veal, next the tail.

CHUNAM, *n.* choo-*nam*, the name in India for lime; stucco made of calcined shells.

CHUNK, *n.* chunk, a thick piece cut from any substance.

CHUPATTY, *n.* chu-*pat*-te, unleavened bread in a thin cake. (Hind, *chapati*.)

CHURCH, *n.* church, a building consecrated to Christian worship and ordinances; the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the followers of Christ in a particular city or province; the clergy, in distinction from the laity; the communicants of a congregation [U.S.]; divine service; ecclesiastical authority: *v.t.* to assist, as a priest, any one in the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, particularly a woman after childbirth; in Scotland, to escort to church, as a bride after her marriage: *a.* ecclesiastical. **Church Army,** an organization in the Church of England for work amongst the poor. **Church Catholic,** the collective body of Christians in their unity from the commencement. **Church Militant,** the body of Christians regarded as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds. **Church Invisible,** the collective body of Christians in heaven and on earth. **Churched. Churches. Churching.** (A.S. *circe*.)

CHURCH-ALE, *n. church*-ale, a wake or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of a church and generally taking place at Whitsuntide.
CHURCH-BENCH, *n. church*-bench, a seat in a church porch.
CHURCHBROOM, *n. church*-broom, the teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris.*
CHURCH-BURIAL, *n. church*-ber-e-al, burial according to the rites of a church.
CHURCH-COURT, *n.* church-*kawrt*, a court trying ecclesiastical suits.
CHURCHED, *a.* churchd, presented at church.
CHURCHGOER, *n. church*-go-er, one who habitually attends church.
CHURCHGOING, *a. church*-go-ing, usually attending church; calling to church.
CHURCHING, *n. church*-ing, the act of returning thanks in church on the part of a woman after her confinement; presentation in church.
CHURCHISM, *n. church*-izm, rigid adherence to church-forms.
CHURCHITE, *n. church*-ite, a hydrated phosphate of cerium and didymium, so called after Professor A. H. Church.
CHURCH-LAND, *n. church*-land, land belonging to the church.
CHURCHLIKE, *a. church*-like, becoming a church or churchman.
CHURCHMAN, *n. church*-man, an ecclesiastic; a member of a state or national church, as the Church of England; in America, an episcopalian.
CHURCHMANLY, *a. church*-man-le, like a churchman.
CHURCHMANSHIP, *n. church*-man-ship, state of being a churchman, or of belonging to the church.
CHURCH-MEMBER, *n.* church-*mem*-ber, a member in communion with a church.
CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP, *n.* church-*mem*-ber-ship, the state of being a church member.
CHURCH-MUSIC, *n. church*-mew-zik, a musical service in a church; music suited to church service.
CHURCHOUTED, *a. church*-out-ed, excommunicated.
CHURCH-OWL, *n. church*-owl, the common barn owl, *Strix flammea.*
CHURCH-SERVICE, *n. church*-ser-vis, religious service in a church; a book containing Common Prayer and the scriptural lessons.
CHURCHWARDEN, *n. church*-wawr-den, one of two officials elected in every Anglican parish to take care of the church property, enforce decorum in church, and act as the legal representatives of the parish; a long-stemmed clay pipe [Colloq.].
CHURCH-WAY, *n. church*-way, a road that leads to a church.
CHURCH-WORK, *n. church*-werk, work for or on a church; work in connection with the church.
CHURCHY, *a. church*-e, characteristic of the church.
CHURCHYARD, *n. church*-yard, the ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; often, a cemetery.
CHURINGA, *n.* cher-*in*-ga, a totemistic amulet of the Australian aborigines. (Native name.)
CHURL, *n.* churl, a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a rustic; a miser; a niggard. (A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman.)
CHURLISH, *a. churl*-ish, rude; surly; sullen; uncivil; ill-natured; selfish; untractable.
CHURLISHLY, *ad. churl*-ish-le, in a churlish manner.
CHURLISHNESS, *n. churl*-ish-ness, the quality of being churlish.
CHURLY, *a. churl*-e, churlish.
CHURN, *n.* churn, a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated for the production of butter: *v.t.* to agitate in a churn for the production of butter; to agitate with violence or continued motion. **Churned. Churning. Churns.** (A.S. *cyrin.*)
CHURNING, *n. churn*-ing, the operation of churning; as much butter as is made at one operation.
CHURN-STAFF, *n. churn*-stahf, a staff used in churning.
CHURRUS, *n. cher*-rus, a resinous substance used as a narcotic in India. (Hind.)
CHURRWORM, *n. chur*-wurm, the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.*
CHUT, *int.* chut, an exclamation of impatience or annoyance.
CHUTE, *n.* shoot, a fall, as in a rapid, for floating timber down. **Water chute,** a shallow stream on a sloping wooden floor used for tobogganing on water. (Fr.)
CHUTNEY, *n. chut*-ne, an E.Indian condiment used with curry, generally made from spices, fruits, and vinegar.
CHYAZIC, *a.* ky-*az*-ik, compounded of hydrocyanic acid.
CHYLACEOUS, *a.* ky-*lay*-shus, chylous; consisting of chyle.
CHYLE, *n.* kile, a milky fluid, separated in the small intestines from the chyme by the action on it of the pancreatic juice and the bile, which when absorbed by the lacteal vessels is gradually assimilated into blood [Phys.]. (Gr. *chylos*, juice, from *cheo*, flow.)
CHYLE-DUCT, *n. kile*-dukt, a part of the thoracic duct acting as reservoir for the chyle.
CHYLIFACTION, *n.* kile-if-*ak*-shon, chylification.
CHYLIFACTIVE, *a.* kile-if-*ak*-tiv, forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.
CHYLIFEROUS, *a.* kile-*if*-er-us, transmitting chyle. (Gr. *chylos*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
CHYLIFICATION, *n.* kile-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of making chyle. (Gr. *chylos*, and L. *facio*, make.)
CHYLIFICATORY, *a. kile*-if-ik-*ay*-tor-e, chylifactive.
CHYLIFIC, *a.* kile-*if*-ik, chylifactive.
CHYLIFY, *v.t. kile*-if-i, to convert into chyle. **Chylified. Chylifies. Chylifying.** (Gr. *chylos*, and L. *facio*, make.)
CHYLOPOIETIC, *a.* kile-o-poy-*et*-ik, relating to the production of chyle.
CHYLOUS, *a. kile*-us, pertaining to or consisting of chyle.
CHYLURIA, *n.* kile-*yew*-re-a, a condition of having chyle in the urine. (Gr. *chyle*, and *ouron*, urine.)
CHYME, *n.* kime, the pulpy mass into which the food is converted in the stomach prior to the separation of the chyle. (Gr. *chymos*, juice.)
CHYMIC, *a. kim*-ik, chemical.
CHYMIFICATION, *n. ky*-mif-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of becoming or being formed into chyme.
CHYMIFY, *v.t.* and *v.i. ky*-mif-i, to form or become chyme. **Chymified. Chymifies. Chymifying.**
CHYMIST, *n. kim*-ist, chemist.
CHYMISTRY, *n. kim*-is-tre, chemistry.
CHYMOUS, *a. kime*-us, relating to or consisting of chyme.
CIBARIOUS, *a.* se-*bare*-e-us, relating to food. (L. *cibarius.*)
CIBOL, *n. sib*-ol, a Welsh onion; a shallot. (Fr. *ciboule.*)
CIBORIUM, *n.* se-*bore*-e-um, a canopy on columns; a baldachin [Arch.]; the vessel in which the eucharist is kept [Eccles.]. (L. a drinking cup.)
CICADA, *n.* se-*kay*-da, a group of hemipterous insects remarkable for the loud sounds they emit from a complicated apparatus of membranes and fibres situated under the abdomen. **Cicada killer,** a digger-wasp living upon the cicada. (L.)
CICALA, *n.* se-*kah*-la, a cicada.
CICATRICE, *n. sik*-a-tris, a scar remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. (L. *cicatrix.*)
CICATRICLE, *n. sik*-a-trik-l, a cicatricula.
CICATRICULA, *n.* sik-a-*trik*-yew-la, the scarlike germinating or fœtal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg. (L. diminutive of *cicatrix.*)
CICATRISANT, *n. sik*-a-trize-ant, a cicatrisive application.
CICATRISIVE, *a. sik*-a-trize-iv, inducing a cicatrice.
CICATRIX, *n.* sik-*ay*-triks, a cicatrice. (L.)
CICATRIZATION, *n.* sik-a-trize-*ay*-shon, the process of forming a cicatrice; the state of being cicatrized.
CICATRIZE, *v.t. sik*-a-trize, to heal a wound or ulcer by inducing the formation of a skin or cicatrix: *v.i.* to be healed or skin over. **Cicatrized. Cicatrizes. Cicatrizing.**
CICATROSE, *a. sik*-a-trose, full of scars.
CICELY, *n. sis*-e-le, the plant *Myrrhis odorata.* (L. *seselis.*)
CICER, *n. sy*-ser, a genus of Mediterranean plants which includes the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum.*
CICERONE, *n.* che-chay-*roh*-nay, *or* sis-er-*oh*-ne, a guide; one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place. (It. from L. *Cicero.*)
CICERONIAN, *a.* sis-er-*oh*-ne-an, resembling Cicero in style; classical or eloquent.
CICERONIANISM, *n.* sis-er-*oh*-ne-an-izm, Ciceronian style or mode of expression.
CICHLID, *n. sik*-lid, a member of the family of Cichlidæ which form the majority of the fish fauna of Lake Tanganyika.
CICHORACEOUS, *a* sik-ore-*ay*-shus, pertaining to chicory.

CICHORIUM, *n.* se-*kore*-e-um, wild endive, *C. endivia.* (L.)

CICINDELA, *n.* sis-in-*dee*-la, a genus of beetles, popularly called tiger-beetles, or sparklers, owing to their rich metallic colours. (L. a glowworm.)

CICISBEISM, *n.* che-chiz-*bee*-izm, *or* se-siz-be-izm, the practice of a cicisbeo.

CICISBEO, *n.* che-chiz-*bee*-o, *or* se-siz-*bee*-o, one who dangles about women, especially about a married woman, with the respect and devotion of a lover; a cavaliere servente. (It.)

CICONIA, *n.* se-*koh*-ne-a, the genus of birds comprising the storks. (L.)

CICURATE, *v.t.* *sik*-yew-rate, to tame. **Cicurated.** **Cicurates.** **Cicurating.** (L. *cicur*, tame.)

CICUTA, *n.* se-*kew*-ta, cow-bane or water-hemlock, *C. virosa.* (L.)

CID, *n.* sid, a chief; a commander; specially the Spanish national hero, Rodrigo Diaz, who fought the Moors in the 11th century, or an epic about him. (Sp.)

CIDARIS, *n.* *sid*-ar-is, a genus of sea-urchins. (Gr. a turban.)

CIDER, *n.* *sy*-der, the fermented juice of the apple; formerly, any strong liquor, except wine. **Cider Brandy,** a distillation from cider. (Fr. *cidre.*)

CIDERIST, *n.* *sy*-der-ist, a maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, *n.* *sy*-der-kin, a liquor from apples after the juice has been expressed for cider.

CI-DEVANT, *a.* se-de-*vong*, late; former. (Fr. formerly.)

CIERGE, *n.* seerj, a wax candle used in religious processions. (Fr. from L. *cera*, wax.)

CIGAR, *n.* sig-*gar*, a small roll of tobacco-leaves, rounded off at the end to be inserted in the mouth, for smoking. (Sp. *cigarro.*)

CIGARETTE, *n.* sig-ar-*et*, tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

CIGAR-HOLDER, *n.* sig-*ar*-hold-er, a mouthpiece for a cigar.

CIGAR-SHAPED, *a.* sig-*ar*-shaypt, of cylindrical form with tapering extremities.

CILERY, *n.* *sil*-er-e, the drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns. (L. *caelatura.*)

CILIA, *n.pl.* *sil*-e-a, the eyelashes [Anat.]; long hairs on leaves [Bot.]; minute filaments on the lower invertebrates having a quick vibratile motion [Zool.]. (L.)

CILIARY, *a.* *sil*-yar-e, pertaining to the eyelids or to cilia.

CILIATE, *a.* *sil*-e-ate, furnished with cilia.

CILIATED, *a.* *sil*-e-ate-ed, ciliate.

CILICIOUS, *a.* sil-*ish*-us, made of goat's hair.

CILIFORM, *a.* *sil*-e-form, like cilia for fineness and number.

CILIOGRADE, *a.* *sil*-e-o-grade, moving by means of cilia.

CIMA, *n.* *sy*-ma, cyma.

CIMBIA, *n.* *sim*-be-a, a fillet or band round the shaft of a column to strengthen it [Arch.]. (Sp. *cimbra*, arched framework.)

CIMBRIC, *a.* *sim*-brik, pertaining to the Cimbri, a former people of N. Germany: *n.* the language of the Cimbri.

CIMELIARCH, *n.* sim-*eel*-e-ark, the keeper of the plate and other valuables belonging to a church; the room where such things were kept. (Gr. *keimelion*, treasure, and *archo*, rule.)

CIMETER, *n.* *sim*-et-er, a scimitar.

CIMEX, *n.* *sy*-meks, the genus of the bed-bug *C. lectularius.* (L.)

CIMMERIAN, *a.* sim-*meer*-e-an, pertaining to the Cimmerii, or their country—a district, variously localized, and fabled to have been unvisited by a single ray of the light of the sun; extremely dark.

CIMOLITE, *n.* *sim*-o-lite, a variety of pyroxene. (L. *cimolia.*)

CINCH, *n.* sinch, an American game of cards; a saddle-girth; a certainty, or sure thing [Slang]. (Sp. *cincha*, cincture.)

CINCHONA, *n.* sin-*ko*-na, a genus of Andesian trees consisting of forty species, several of which yield the Peruvian bark, or Jesuit's bark, from which quinine is derived. (Named after a Countess of Chinchon, vicereine of Peru in 1638, who was cured of an illness through using the bark.)

CINCHONACEOUS, *a.* sin-ko-*nay*-shus, pertaining to cinchona.

CINCHONATE, *n.* *sin*-ko-nate, a salt of cinchonic acid.

CINCHONIC, *a.* sin-*kon*-ik, obtained from cinchona bark.

CINCHONIN, *n.* *sin*-ko-nin, an alkaloid obtained from several species of *Cinchona.*

CINCHONISM, *n.* *sin*-kon-izm, a disordered state of the body due to overdoses of cinchona.

CINCINNATUS, *n.* sin-sin-*ay*-tus, in popular use, a great statesman living a retired life but capable of aiding his nation in a crisis, after the manner of the Roman Cincinnatus.

CINCTURE, *n.* *sink*-tewr, a belt, girdle, or band; an enclosure; a ring or fillet at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column [Arch.]: *v.t.* to encircle; to encompass. **Cinctured.** **Cinctures.** **Cincturing.** (L. *cinctura.*)

CINCTURED, *a.* *singk*-tewrd, having a cincture or girdle.

CINDER, *n.* *sin*-der, anything burnt but not reduced to ashes; a piece of coal that has ceased to flame or burn; the refuse of burnt coal or wood. (A.S. *sinder.*)

CINDERELLA, *n.* *sin*-der-*el*-la, any person whose beauty or goodness of character escapes general notice. (From the fairy-story.)

CINDERELLA-DANCE, *n.* *sin* der-*el*-la-dahnce, a dance ceasing at midnight.

CINDERPATH, *n.* *sin*-der-pahth, a running track made of cinders.

CINDERSIFTER, *n.* *sin*-der-sift-er, a household utensil for sifting cinders from ashes.

CINDER-WENCH, *n.* *sin*-der-wench, a cinder-woman.

CINDER-WOMAN, *n.* *sin*-der-woom-an, a woman who gains her living by raking among ashes for cinders.

CINDERY, *a.* *sin*-der-e, like or composed of cinders.

CINDROUS, *a.* *sind*-rus, resembling or composed of cinders.

CINEFACTION, *n.* sin-e-*fak*-shon, reduction to ashes. (L. *cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, make.)

CINEMA, *n.* *sin*-e-ma, short for cinematograph; a motion-picture; the building or theatre in which such pictures are publicly shown.

CINEMATOGRAPH, *n.* sin-e-*mat*-o-graf, an instrument for showing photographs of moving objects. (Gr. *kinema*, motion, and *grapho*, depict.)

CINENCHYMA, *n.* sin-en-*ky*-ma, laticiferous tissue.

CINERARIA, *n.* sin-er-*ayr*-e-a, a South African genus of composite plants. (L. *cinerarius*, of ashes.)

CINERARY, *a.* *sin*-er-ar-e, pertaining to ashes. **Cinerary urn,** a vase or urn containing the ashes of those whose bodies have been consumed by cremation [Archæol.]. (L. *cinerarius.*)

CINERATION, *n.* sin-er-*ay*-shon, reduction to ashes.

CINEREAL, *a.* sin-*eer*-e-al, cinereous.

CINEREOUS, *a.* sin-*eer*-e-us, like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.

CINERITIOUS, *a.* sin-er-*ish*-us, ash-coloured; grey.

CINGALESE, *n.* sing-ga-*leez*, a native or the natives of Ceylon: *a.* pertaining to Ceylon, or its inhabitants.

CINGLE, *n.* *sing*-gl, a girth for a horse. (O.Fr. *cingle.*)

CINGULUM, *n.* *sing*-gew-lum, the band round the waist of a priest's alb; any band or zone, such as the carapace of an armadillo. (L.)

CINNABAR, *n.* *sin*-na-bar, native mercuric sulphide, the principal ore of mercury; vermilion; dragon's blood, the gum of an Indian tree. (L. *cinnabaris*, vermilion.)

CINNABARINE, *a.* *sin*-na-bar-in, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing cinnabar.

CINNAMIC, *a.* sin-*nam*-ik, cinnamonic.

CINNAMON, *n.* *sin*-na-mon, the aromatic inner bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, a tree which abounds in Ceylon. (L. *cinnamōmum.*)

CINNAMONIC, *a.* sin-na-*mon*-ik, obtained from cinnamon.

CINNAMON-STONE, *n.* *sin*-na-mon-stone, essonite, a yellowish red garnet.

CINQUE, *n.* sink, five; a five at cards or dice. **Cinque ports,** the five English ports of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, to which Winchelsea, Rye, and others were afterwards added, that enjoyed special privileges in return for providing a navy. (Fr. *cinq.*)

CINQUECENTIST, *n.* chin-kwe-*chent*-ist, an artist or writer of the Italian 16th century school, or one who models his style upon that school. (It.)

CINQUEFOIL, *n.* *sink*-foyl, the creeping potentilla, *Potentilla reptans*; an ornamental foliation, in five compartments, with five points or cusps, used in windows, &c. [Arch.]. (Fr. *cinque*, and L. *folium*, a leaf.)

Cinquefoil.

CINQUEPACE, *n.* *sink*-pace, a slow-movement dance.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, *a.* *sink*-spot-ted, having five spots.

CINTRE, *n.* *sin*-ter, centering [Arch.]. (Fr.)

CIPHER, *n.* *sy*-fer, the arithmetical character 0; any arithmetical figure; a character in general; an intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; a secret way of writing, consisting of certain characters or transpositions agreed on by two or more persons to stand for letters or words, understood only by them; a thing of no consequence or importance; a nonentity: *v.i.* to compute by figures: *v.t.* to write in occult characters; to write in cipher. **Ciphered.** Ciphering. **Ciphers.** (O.Fr. *cifre*.)

CIPHERING, *a.* *sy*-fer-ing, for ciphering in or on.

CIPHER-KEY, *n.* *sy*-fer-kee, a key for deciphering coded writings.

CIPOLIN, *n.* *sip*-o-lin, a green marble with white zones, like the section of an onion. (It. *cipolla*, an onion.)

CIPPUS, *n.* *sip*-pus, a small monumental column, bearing an inscription or epitaph. (L.)

CIRC, *n.* serk, a stone circle of prehistoric age.

CIRCAR, *n.* *ser*-kar, in Hindustan, a district or province under Mogul domination. (Hind.)

CIRCASSIAN, *a.* ser-*kas*-se-an, pertaining to Circassia: *n.* a native of Circassia; a kind of woollen cloth.

CIRCE, *n.* *ser*-se, the famous sorceress; hence, any fascinating woman.

CIRCEAN, *a.* ser-*se*-an, magically and fatally infatuating. (Circe, a sorceress, who by her magic potions changed the companions of Ulysses into swine.)

CIRCENSIAL, *a.* ser-*sen*-she-al, circensian.

CIRCENSIAN, *a.* ser-*sen*-she-an, pertaining to the circus, in ancient Rome. (L. *circensis*.)

CIRCINATE, *a.* *ser*-sin-ate, rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying the centre, as in ferns [Bot.]. (L. *circinus*, compasses.)

CIRCINATE, *v.t.* *ser*-sin-ate, to make a circle; to compass. **Circinated.** **Circinates.** **Circinating.**

CIRCLE, *n.* *ser*-kl, a plane figure comprehended by a line, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the centre [Geom.]; a circular line, or anything in that form; a round body; a ring; compass; circuit; a series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a number of persons, or things, or ideas considered as connected or drawn together by some central tie or bond; a complete system; a territorial division; an inconclusive form of argument, in which a proposition is disguisedly employed to prove itself [Logic]: *v.t.* to move round; to encircle: *v.i.* to move round in a circle. **Circled.** **Circles.** **Circling.** (A.S. *circul*.)

CIRCLED, *a.* *ser*-kld, having the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, *n.* *serk*-let, a small circle; an orb.

CIRCLEWISE, *ad.* *ser*-kl-wise, in a circle.

CIRCLING, *a.* *serk*-ling, encircling; moving in a circle.

CIRCUIT, *n.* *ser*-kit, the act of moving or passing round; way round about; the space enclosed in a circle, or within certain limits; the path of electric action; that which encircles, or the boundary; the periodical visitation of a judge or judges for holding assizes; the district in which they administer justice: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move in a circle; to go round. **Circuited.** **Circuiting.** **Circuits.** (Fr.)

CIRCUITEER, *n.* ser-kit-*eer*, one who travels a circuit.

CIRCUITOUS, *a.* ser-*kew*-it-us, roundabout; indirect.

CIRCUITOUSLY, *ad.* ser-*kew*-it-us-le, in a circuitous manner.

CIRCUITY, *n.* ser-*kew*-it-e, indirect proceeding.

CIRCULABLE, *a.* *ser*-kew-la-bl, that may be circulated.

CIRCULAR, *a.* *ser*-kew-lar, in the shape of a circle; round; performed in a circle, so as to return back; ending in itself; addressed to a number of persons, as a circular letter: *n.* a letter, or printed notice, of which a copy is sent to many persons. **Circular instrument**, one graduated for the whole circle. **Circular lines**, lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plane scale and sector. **Circular note**, an order for payment on demand in connection with a letter of credit, issued by bankers for customers travelling abroad. **Circular numbers**, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots. (L. *circulus*.)

CIRCULARITY, *n.* ser-kew-*lar*-re-te, the state of being circular.

CIRCULARIZE, *v.t.* *ser*-kew-lar-ize, to appeal to by means of circulars. **Circularized.** **Circularizes.** Circularizing.

CIRCULARLY, *ad.* *ser*-kew-lar-le, in a circular manner.

CIRCULATE, *v.i.* *ser*-kew-late, to move round, as blood in the body; to traverse certain channels, as sap in plants; to pass from point to point, or hand to hand, as money; to be spread about, or diffused about: *v.t.* to cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to spread. **Circulated.** **Circulates.** **Circulating.** (L. *circulatus*, make round.)

CIRCULATING, *a.* *ser*-kew-late-ing, moving in a circle, or in prescribed channels; passing from one to another; passing current. **Circulating decimal**, a decimal in which one or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order. **Circulating library**, a library where books are sent out on loan to subscribers. **Circulating medium**, the currency of a country, whether money, bank notes, or any other articles.

CIRCULATION, *n.* ser-kew-*lay*-shon, the act of circulating; the state of being circulated; a currency or circulating medium; diffusion; extent of diffusion; an operation by which the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times [Chem.]. **Circulation of the blood**, the natural motion of the blood in the living animal, (Fr.)

CIRCULATIVE, *a.* *ser*-kew-late-iv, circulating, or producing circulation.

CIRCULATOR, *n.* *ser*-kew-lay-tor, a recurring decimal.

CIRCULATORY, *a.* *ser*-kew-lay-tor-e, circular; circulating.

CIRCUM, *ser*-kum, a Latin prefix signifying around, about, on all sides, in a circle.

CIRCUMAMBAGES, *n.pl.* ser-kum-*am*-baj-ez, circumlocutory style of speech.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, *n.* ser-kum-*am*-be-an-se, the state or act of going round or surrounding.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, *a.* ser-kum-*am*-be-ent, going round about; surrounding.

CIRCUMAMBULATE, *v.i.* ser-kum-*am*-bew-late, to walk around. **Circumambulated.** **Circumambulates.** Circumambulating. (L. *ambulatus*, walked.)

CIRCUMAMBULATION, *n.* *ser*-kum-am-bew-*lay*-shon, the act of walking around.

CIRCUMBENDIBUS, *n.* ser-kum-*ben*-de-bus, circumlocution. (Humorous formation, from *circum* and *bend*.)

CIRCUMCISE, *v.t.* *ser*-kum-size, to cut off the foreskin, as among the Jews; to mortify the flesh. **Circumcised.** **Circumcises.** **Circumcising.** (L. *circumcisus*, cut round.)

CIRCUMCISER, *n.* *ser*-kum-size-er, one who circumcises.

CIRCUMCISION, *n.* ser-kum-*sizh*-on, the act of circumcising, performed among the Jews, Egyptians, Arabs and other Eastern nations.

CIRCUMCLUSION, *n.* ser-kum-*kloo*-zhon, the act of enclosing on all sides. (L. *clausum*, shut.)

CIRCUMDENUDATION, *n.* *ser*-kum-den-ewd-*ay*-shon, erosion or denudation of country surrounding an isolated tract free from such denudation or erosion [Geol.].

CIRCUMDUCT, *v.t.* *ser*-kum-dukt, to nullify [Law]; to declare elapsed [Scots Law]. **Circumducted.** Circumducting. **Circumducts.** (L. *ductum*, lead.)

CIRCUMDUCTILE, *a.* *ser*-kum-*duk*-tyle, capable of being led about.

CIRCUMDUCTION, *n.* ser-kum-*duk*-shon, a leading about; the act of circumducting [Law].

CIRCUMFERENCE, *n.* ser-*kum*-fer-ence, the line that bounds a circle, or that encompasses any figure; the periphery. (L. *circumferentia.*)

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, *a.* ser-kum-fer-*en*-shal, pertaining to the circumference.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *n.* ser-kum-fer-*ent*-or, an instrument used mainly by mine surveyors for taking or measuring horizontal angles.

CIRCUMFLECT, *v.t. ser*-kum-flekt, to bend round; to mark with a circumflex. **Circumflected. Circumflecting. Circumflects.** (L. *flecto,* bend.)

CIRCUMFLECTION, *n. ser*-kum-*flek*-shon, circumflexion.

CIRCUMFLEX, *n. ser*-kum-fleks, a mark thus (^) to indicate accent, quantity, contraction, &c. [Gram.]: *v.t.* to mark or pronounce with a circumflex: *a.* bent; turning round. **Circumflexed. Circumflexes. Circumflexing.**

CIRCUMFLEXION, *n.* ser-kum-*flek*-shon, the act of circumflecting; circular or winding movement.

CIRCUMFLEXUS, *n.* ser-kum-*fleks*-us, a muscle of the palate; the axillary nerve [Anat.]. (L.)

CIRCUMFLUENCE, *n.* ser-*kum*-flu-ence, a flowing round on all sides; an enclosure of waters. (L. *fluens,* flowing.)

CIRCUMFLUENT, *a.* ser-*kum*-flu-ent, flowing around; encompassing, as a fluid.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, *a.* ser-*kum*-flu-us, circumfluent.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, *a.* ser-kum-fore-*ane*-e-us, going about from house to house; strolling. (L. *forum,* a market-place.)

CIRCUMFULGENT, *a.* ser-kum-*ful*-jent, glowing around. (L. *fulgens,* shining.)

CIRCUMFUSE, *v.t. ser*-kum-fewz, to pour around, as a fluid; to spread around. **Circumfused. Circumfuses. Circumfusing.** (L. *fusum,* poured.)

CIRCUMFUSILE, *a.* ser-kum-*few*-zile, that may be circumfused.

CIRCUMFUSION, *n.* ser-kum-*few*-zjon, the act of circumfusing; the state of being circumfused.

CIRCUMGYRATE, *v.t.* ser-kum-*jy*-rate, to whirl; to roll or turn round. **Circumgyrated. Circumgyrates. Circumgyrating.** (L. *gyrus,* a circle.)

CIRCUMGYRATION, *n.* ser-kum-jire-*ay*-shon, the act of circumgyrating; the turning of a limb in its socket.

CIRCUMINCESSION, *n.* ser-kum-in-*sesh*-on, the existence of each person of the Trinity in the others. (L. *incessus,* walking.)

CIRCUMJACENT, *a.* ser-kum-*jay*-sent, lying round anything; bordering on every side. (L. *jacens,* lying.)

CIRCUMLITTORAL, *a.* ser-kum-*lit*-tor-al, along the sea-shore. (L. *circum,* and *littoralis,* pertaining to the shore.)

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *n. ser*-kum-lo-*kew*-shon, the use of too many words to express an idea. (L. *locutio,* speaking.)

CIRCUMLOCUTIONIST, *n.* ser-kum-lo-*kew*-shon-ist, one who uses circumlocution.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, *a.* ser-kum-*lok*-yew-tor-re, involving circumlocution; periphrastic.

CIRCUM-MERIDIAN, *a.* ser-kum-mer-*id*-e-an, near the meridian.

CIRCUMMURED, *a.* ser-kum-*mewrd,* walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, *a.* ser-kum-*nav*-ig-a-bl, that may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, *v.t.* ser-kum-*nav*-ig-ate, to sail round. **Circumnavigated. Circumnavigates. Circumnavigating.** (L. *circumnavigatus.*)

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, *n.* ser-kum-nav-ig-*ay*-shon, the act of sailing round, especially round the globe.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, *n.* ser-kum-*nav*-ig-ay-tor, one who sails round; one who has sailed round the globe.

CIRCUMNUTATION, *n.* ser-kum-new-*tay*-shon, the circular movement of a growing plant; inclining in all directions in succession during growth.

CIRCUMORAL, *a.* ser-kum-*ore*-al, put round the mouth.

CIRCUMPLEXION, *n.* ser-kum-*plek*-shon, a folding or wrapping round; the thing wrapped round; involvement. (L. *plexum,* folding.)

CIRCUMPOLAR, *a.* ser-kum-*pole*-ar, round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSE, *v.t.* ser-kum-*poze,* to put round. **Circumposed. Circumposes. Circumposing.**

CIRCUMPOSITION, *n.* ser-kum-po-*zish*-on, the act of placing around, or the state of being so placed.

CIRCUMROTARY, *a.* ser-kum-*ro*-ta-re, turning, rolling, or whirling round. (L. *rota,* a wheel.)

CIRCUMROTATION, *n.* ser-kum-ro-*tay*-shon, the act of revolving; the state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMROTATORY, *a.* ser-kum-*ro*-ta-tor-re, circumrotary.

CIRCUMSCISSILE, *a.* ser-kum-*sis*-sile, opening by a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary [Bot.]. (L. *scissum,* cut.)

CIRCUMSCRIBABLE, *a.* ser-kum-*skribe*-a-bl, capable of being circumscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, *v.t. ser*-kum-skribe, to draw round; to limit; to enclose. **Circumscribed. Circumscribes. Circumscribing.** (L. *scribo,* write.)

CIRCUMSCRIBER, *n.* ser-kum-*skribe*-er, one who circumscribes.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, *a.* ser-kum-*skrip*-te-bl, circumscribable.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, *n.* ser-kum-*skrip*-shon, the act of circumscribing; limitation; bounding line; a circular inscription.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, *a.* ser-kum-*skript*-iv, limiting; limited.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, *ad.* ser-kum-*skript*-iv-le, in a limited manner.

CIRCUMSOLAR, *a.* ser-kum-*sole*-ar, near or around the sun.

CIRCUMSPECT, *a. ser*-kum-spekt, watchful on all sides; wary; prudent. (L. *circumspectus,* watchful.)

CIRCUMSPECTION, *n.* ser-kum-*spek*-shon, careful consideration beforehand; thoughtfulness.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, *a.* ser-kum-*spekt*-iv, employing circumspection.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, *ad. ser*-kum-spekt-le, in a circumspect manner.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, *n. ser*-kum-spekt-ness, the quality of being circumspect.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *n. ser*-kum-stance, something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; incident; event; condition in regard to worldly estate; situation; state of things: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation. **Circumstanced. Circumstances. Circumstancing.** (O.Fr. *circonstance.*)

CIRCUMSTANCED, *a. ser*-kum-stanst, situated.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* ser-kum-*stan*-shal, attending or relating to, but not direct; incidental; detailed; minute; particular: *n.* a thing incidental, but not essential. **Circumstantial evidence,** inferential, as distinct from direct and positive, evidence; that which is obtained from circumstances which are necessarily or usually relative to similar cases.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, *n.* ser-kum-*stan*-she-*al*-it-e, the state of being circumstantial.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, *ad.* ser-kum-*stan*-she-al-le, in a circumstantial manner.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, *v.t.* ser-kum-*stan*-she-ate, to describe minutely; to prove or confirm by circumstances; to verify. **Circumstantiated. Circumstantiates. Circumstantiating.**

CIRCUMUNDULATION, *n. ser*-kum-und-yew-*lay*-shon, flowing round.

CIRCUMVALLATE, *v.t.* ser-kum-*val*-late, to surround with a rampart. **Circumvallated. Circumvallates. Circumvallating.** (L. *vallum,* a rampart.)

CIRCUMVALLATION, *n.* ser-kum-val-*lay*-shon, throwing up fortifications around a place; a fortification thrown up.

CIRCUMVENT, *v.t.* ser-kum-*vent,* to overreach; to outwit; to deceive; to cheat. **Circumvented. Circumventing. Circumvents.** (L. *circumventus.*)

CIRCUMVENTION, *n.* ser-kum-*ven*-shon, act of circumventing.

CIRCUMVENTIVE, *a.* ser-kum-*vent*-iv, outwitting; scheming.

CIRCUMVOLATION, *n. ser*-kum-vo-*lay*-shon, flying round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, *n.* ser-kum-vo-*lew*-shon, the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round; a winding; anything winding or tortuous.

CIRCUMVOLVE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ser-kum-*volv,* to roll or move round; to revolve. **Circumvolved. Circumvolves. Circumvolving.** (L. *volvo,* roll.)

CIRCUS, *n.* *ser*-kus, a large oblong edifice, with an open space in the centre, surrounded by tiers of seats, in which public games, sports and combats were exhibited [Rom. Antiq.]; a place for the exhibition of horsemanship; a circular space of any kind. (L.)

CIRL, *n.* serl, the cirl bunting, *Emberiza cirlus*, so called from its twittering note, "tirrilirrilul." (It. *zarlare*, to twitter.)

CIRQUE, *n.* serk, or seerk, a circus; a natural arena like an amphitheatre at the head of a valley. (Fr.)

CIRRHOSE, *a.* *sir*-rose, cirrose.

CIRRHOSIS, *n.* sir-*roh*-sis, a yellow morbid secretion of the liver; a disease of the liver mainly the result of alcoholism. (Gr. *kirrhos*, yellowish.)

CIRRHOTIC, *a.* sir-*rot*-ik, like, or affected with, cirrhosis.

CIRRHOUS, *a.* *sir*-rus, cirrous.

CIRRIFEROUS, *a.* sir-*rif*-er-us, bearing tendrils. (L. *cirrus*, and *fero*, bear.)

CIRRIFORM, *a.* *sir*-re-form, formed like a tendril.

CIRRIGEROUS, *a.* sir-*rij*-er-us, curly-haired. (L. *cirrus*, and *gero*, carry.)

CIRRIGRADE, *a.* *sir*-re-grade, moving by cirri.

CIRRIPEDE, *n.* *sir*-re-pede, a barnacle, so called from its long, slender, jointed curling filaments. (L. *cirrus* and *pes*, the foot.)

CIRRO-CUMULUS, *n.* *sir*-ro-*kew*-mew-lus, a cloud broken up into small fleecy masses. (L. *cumulus*, a heap.)

CIRROSE, *a.* *sir*-rose, terminating or coiled in a tendril [Bot.].

CIRRO-STRATUS, *n.* *sir*-ro-*stray*-tus, a cloud in fleecy sheets. (L. *stratus*, laid flat.)

CIRROUS, *a.* *sir*-rus, cirrose.

CIRRUS, *n.* *sir*-rus, a tendril [Bot.]; a curled filament [Zool.]; a cloud, like a distended lock of hair. (L. a curl of hair.)

CIRSOCELE, *n.* *ser*-so-seel, a dilatation of the spermatic vein. (Gr. *kirsos*, a varicose vein, and *kele*, a tumour.)

CIS, sis, a Latin prefix, signifying on this side.

CISALPINE, *a.* sis-*al*-pine *or* -pin, on the Roman or south side of the Alps; opposed to transalpine.

CISATLANTIC, *a.* sis-at-*lant*-ik, on this side of the Atlantic.

CISCO, *n.* *sis*-ko, a species of *Coregonus*, an American char. (U.S.)

CISELURE, *n.* *seez*-loor, chasing; chased metal work. (Fr. *ciseler*, to carve.)

CIS-LEITHAN, *a.* sis-*lite*-an, not Hungarian; Austrian; west of the river Leitha which formerly divided Austria from Hungary.

CISMONTANE, *a.* sis-*mont*-ane, north of the Alps as contrasted with ultramontane, the other side of the mountains.

CISPADANE, *a.* *sis*-pa-dane, on the south side of the Po. (L. *Padanus*, the Po.)

CISSOID, *n.* *sis*-soyd, a curve, invented by Diocles, to trisect a plane angle and to construct two geometric means between two given straight lines [Geom.]. (Gr. *kissos*, ivy, and *eidos*, form.)

CISSUS, *n.* *sis*-sus, the wild vine. (Gr. *kissos*, ivy.)

CIST, *n.* sist, a chest or basket; a stone chest; a prehistoric grave, a tomb consisting of rows of stones on edge covered with rough slabs [Archæol.]. (L. a chest.)

CISTED, *a.* *sist*-ed, enclosed in a cyst.

CISTELLA, *n.* sis-*tel*-la, a capsular shield in certain lichens.

CISTERCIAN, *n.* sis-*ter*-shan, a monk, one of a reformed order of Benedictines, also known as Bernardines. (Cistercium, now Citeaux, in France.)

CISTERN, *n.* *sis*-tern, a receptacle for water or other liquids; a reservoir; a place containing water. (Fr. *citerne*.)

CISTIC, *a.* *sist*-ik, cystic.

CISTUS, *n.* *sist*-us, a genus of plants including the rock-rose. (Gr. *kistos*, rock-rose.)

CISTVAEN, *n.* *kist*-vay-en, a kistvaen.

CIT, *n.* sit, a citizen, used in contempt.

CITABLE, *a.* *site*-a-bl, that may be cited or quoted.

CITADEL, *n.* *sit*-a-del, a fortress in or near a city; the keep; the strongest fortified position. (Fr. *citadelle*.)

CITAL, *n.* *sy*-tal, summons; mention; quotation.

CITATION, *n.* sy-*tay*-shon, a summons to appear in court; quotation; mention; reference. (L. *citatus*, cited.)

CITATOR, *n.* *sy*-*tay*-tor, one citing or causing a citation to be drawn up against another.

CITATORY, *a.* *sy*-ta-tore-e, citing; in the form of a citation.

CITE, *v.t.* site, to summon to answer in a court: to quote. **Cited. Cites. Citing.** (L. *cito*, call.)

CITHARA, *n.* *sith*-a-ra, a stringed instrument; the ancient Greek lyre. (Gr.)

CITHARISTIC, *a.* sith-a-*rist*-ik, pertaining to a cithara.

CITHERN, *n.* *sith*-ern, a form of lute used in the Middle Ages. (O.Fr. *guiterne*, guitar.)

CITIED, *a.* *sit*-eed, containing, or forming, cities.

CITIGRADE, *a* *sit*-e-grade, moving nimbly. (L. *cito*, quickly, and *gradus*, a step.)

CITIZEN, *n.* *sit*-e-zn, an inhabitant of a city; a freeman of a city; a townsman; a member of a sovereign state in the enjoyment of full political rights: *a.* having the character of a citizen. **Citizen soldier,** one who is both a soldier and a citizen. (Fr. *citoyen*.)

CITIZENIZE, *v.t.* *sit*-e-zn-ize, to make a citizen of. **Citizenized. Citizenizes. Citizenizing.**

CITIZENSHIP, *n.* *sit*-e-zn-ship, the rank of a citizen.

CITRATE, *n.* *sit*-rate, a salt of citric acid [Chem.].

CITRENE, *n.* *sit*-reen, a hydrocarbon from oil of lemons.

CITRIC, *a.* *sit*-rik, obtained from lemons or citrons. **Citric acid,** the acid from which lemons and other acid fruits derive their sourness.

CITRIL, *n.* *sit*-ril, a beautiful song finch of Italy, *Chrysomitris citrinella*. (It. *citrinella*.)

CITRINATION, *n.* sit-rin-*ay*-shon, the state of turning or of having turned yellow.

CITRINE, *a.* *sit*-rin, like a citron; yellow or greenish-yellow: *n.* a yellow pellucid variety of quartz. (Fr. *citrin*.)

CITRON, *n.* *sit*-ron, the fruit of *Citrus medica*, resembling the lemon but larger in size. **Citron water,** a liquor distilled from citron-rind. (Fr.)

CITRUL, *n.* *sit*-rul, the pumpkin. (From its yellow colour.)

CITRUS, *n.* *sit*-rus, a genus of about thirty species of plants including the orange, the shaddock, the citron, the lemon, the lime and other fruits. (L.)

CITTERN, *n.* *sit*-tern, the cithern.

CITY, *n.* *sit*-e, a large important corporate town; one which is or has been the seat of a bishop; a town; the collective body of citizens: *a.* pertaining to a city. **City Company,** a modern corporation descended from one of the ancient trading guilds of London. **City editor,** the financial editor of a newspaper or review. (Fr. *cité*.)

CITYWARDS, *ad.* *sit*-e-wards, towards the city.

CIVE, *n.* syve, the chive.

CIVET, *n.* *siv*-et, a small nocturnal carnivore of the genus *Viverra*, of which there are six species, five being Asiatic, and one, *V. civetta*, confined to Africa; a substance got from a gland under the tail of the civets, and used as a perfume: *v.t.* to scent with civet. **Civeted. Civeting. Civets.** (Fr. *civette*.)

CIVET-CAT, *n.* *siv*-et-kat, the popular name of any species of civet.

CIVIC, *a.* *siv*-ik, pertaining to a city or citizen. **Civic crown,** a garland of oak-leaves given to a Roman soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. (L. *civicus*.)

CIVICS, *n.* *siv*-iks, the science of municipal administration; the art of citizenship.

CIVIES, *n.pl.* *siv*-ees, mufti; plain clothes. **In civies,** out of uniform.

CIVIL, *a.* *siv*-il, relating to a community or people, as citizens and subjects of a state; political, as opposed to criminal; lay, as opposed to ecclesiastical; intestine, as opposed to foreign; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c., as opposed to military; well regulated, opposed to rude and barbarous; civilized; polite; courteous. **Civil architecture,** the art of constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life. **Civil death,** that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its privileges, as banishment, outlawry, entering into a monastery, &c. [Law]. **Civil engineer,** one employed in civil engineering; an engineer engaged in the construction and upkeep of a railroad as distinguished from the locomotive engineer. **Civil engineering,** the science or art of constructing canals, railroads, docks, &c., as distinguished from military or mechanical engineering. **Civil law,** the law of a state or country, specially Roman law. **Civil list,** the yearly sum granted for the support of

the reigning monarch's household and the dignity of the crown. **Civil list pension**, a pension granted by royal favour generally for good work done in literature, science, or art. **Civil lord**, one of the two commissioners of the Board of Admiralty who are not naval officers. **Civil servant**, an officer of the crown employed in the administration of the civil affairs of the state as distinct from those in the naval, military or air services. **Civil suit**, an action between citizen and citizen, as opposed to a criminal process, which is between the sovereign or state and a citizen. **Civil war**, a war between people of the same state or community, as that between Charles I and the Parliamentarians. **Civil year**, the legal year as distinguished from the exact solar year. (Fr.)

CIVILIAN, *a.* siv-*il*-yan, pertaining to civil matters: *n.* one skilled in civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law; a student of the civil law; one engaged in civil, not military or clerical pursuits. (O.Fr. *civilien.*)

CIVILIST, *n.* *siv*-il-ist, one skilled in civil law.

CIVILITY, *n.* siv-*il*-it-e, the quality of being civil; politeness: *pl.* acts or expressions of politeness. (Fr. *civilité.*)

CIVILIZABLE, *a.* siv-il-*ize*-a-bl, that may be civilized.

CIVILIZATION, *n.* siv-il-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized.

CIVILIZE, *v.t.* *siv*-il-ize, to reclaim from barbarism; to instruct in the arts and refinements of civil life. **Civilized. Civilizes. Civilizing.** (Fr. *civiliser.*)

CIVILLY, *ad.* *siv*-il-le, in a civil manner.

CIVISM, *n.* *siv*-izm, citizenship; the principles of citizenship. (Fr. *civisme.*)

CLABBER, *n.* *klab*-ber, milk thickened and sour: *v.i.* to become thick or inspissated. **Clabbered. Clabbering. Clabbers.**

CLACHAN, *n.* *klach*-an, a hamlet; a circle of stones. (Celt.)

CLACK, *n.* klak, a loud click; a sharp abrupt sound, frequently repeated; anything that clacks; a continual talking; incessant tattle; the tongue, in contempt; in a corn-mill, the clapper that strikes the hopper and stimulates the running of the corn; also a bell which gives notice when more corn is required in the hopper (from the sound); a toffee made in Scottish country places, of sugar, butter, and water, and pulled with the hands when cooling until it is hard and of a pale honey colour (from the sound when broken): *v.i.* to make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to go on talking with short, sharp, abrupt sounds: *v.t.* to cause to clack. **Clack valve**, a hinged pump-valve. **Clacked. Clacking. Clacks.**

CLACK DISH, *n.* *klak*-dish, a dish used by mendicants, with a cover, which they kept clacking.

CLACKER, *n.* *klak*-er, the clack of a mill; a clack-valve.

CLAD, *a.* klad, clothed.

CLADODE, *n.* *klad*-ode, a phylloclade; a leaf-like branch as in *Ruscus aculeatus*, the butcher's-broom.

CLADONIA, *n.* kla-*done*-e-a, a genus of lichens including *Cladonia rangiferina*, the reindeer moss.

CLAIK, *n.* clake, the barnacle goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.*

CLAIM, *n.* klame, a demand of a right or supposed right; a right to claim; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a settler in a colony claims a right to purchase when it is put up for sale; a portion of land marked out for mining: *v.t.* to demand as a right or as due. **Claimed. Claiming. Claims.** (O.Fr. *claimer.*)

CLAIMABLE, *a.* *klame*-a-bl, that may be claimed.

CLAIMANT, *n.* *klame*-ant, one who claims.

CLAIR-AUDIENCE, *n.* klare-*awd*-e-ence, a state in which the hearing is preternaturally acute. (Fr. *clair*, clear, and *audience.*)

CLAIRSCHACH, *n.* *klare*-shah, an old Celtic harp. (Ir. *clairseach.*)

CLAIRVOYANCE, *n.* klare-*voy*-ance, a power attributed to certain persons of discerning objects not present to the senses. (Fr. literally, clear-seeing.)

CLAIRVOYANT, *n.* klare-*voy*-ant, one who professes the power of clairvoyance: *a.* having the power of clairvoyance.

CLAM, *n.* klam, the popular name for many species of bivalve molluscs, mostly used for food. (A.S. *clamm.*)

CLAM, *n.* klam, clamminess: *v.t.* to clog with viscous matter. **Clammed. Clamming. Clams.** (A.S. clay.)

CLAMANT, *a.* *klame*-ant, crying; insistent.

CLAMBER, *v.i.* *klam*-ber, to climb with difficulty, as by hands and feet; to be of steep ascent. **Clambered. Clambering. Clambers.** (Scand.)

CLAMMINESS, *n.* *klam*-me-ness, the state of being clammy; viscosity; sliminess.

CLAMMY, *a.* *klam*-me, viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

CLAMOROUS, *a.* *klam*-or-us, full of clamour; vociferous; noisy.

CLAMOROUSLY, *ad.* *klam*-or-us-le, in a clamorous manner.

CLAMOROUSNESS, *n.* *klam*-or-us-ness, the state or quality of being clamorous.

CLAMOUR, *n.* *klam*-or, a great outcry; continued vociferation or loud noise; uproar; importunate demand; complaint: *v.t.* to cry aloud; to stun or overpower with noise: *v.i.* to utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to make importunate demands; to complain. **Clamoured. Clamouring. Clamours.** (O.Fr. *clamour.*)

CLAMP, *n.* klamp, a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; an instrument with a screw at one end, used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together [Carp.]; a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams [Naut.]; a smooth crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage; a pile; a pile of bricks laid up for burning: *v.t.* to fasten or strengthen with clamps; to fit a piece of board with the grain to the end of another piece of board across the grain [Carp.]. **Clamp irons**, irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling; nails used to fasten clamps in the building of ships. **Clamped. Clamping. Clamps.** (Dut. *klampen*, to make fast.)

CLAMP, *n.* klamp, a heavy footstep or tread, particularly of many persons: *v.i.* to tread heavily. **Clamped. Clamping. Clamps.**

CLAMPER, *n.* *klamp*-er, an iron attachment to the sole for walking on ice; an iron patch on a ship's hull.

CLAMS, *n.pl.* klams, a sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails; a kind of vice.

CLAN, *n.* klan, a tribe or collection or families united under a chieftain, usually having the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor; a clique, sect, or body of persons closely united. (Gael. *clann*, children, a tribe.)

CLANCULAR, *a.* *klan*-kew-lar, clandestine. (L. *clam*, secretly.)

CLANDESTINE, *a.* klan-*des*-tin, hidden; kept secret; concealed; underhand; implying evil intent. (L. *clandestinus.*)

CLANDESTINELY, *ad.* klan-*des*-tin-le, in a clandestine manner.

CLANDESTINENESS, *n.* klan-*des*-tin-ness, being clandestine.

CLANG, *n.* klang, a sharp ringing sound, made by striking together metallic substances or other sonorous bodies: *v.t* or *v.i.* to make a sharp ringing sound, as by striking metallic substances; to strike with a sharp sound. **Clanged. Clanging. Clangs.** (L. *clango*, resound.)

CLANGOROUS, *a.* *klang*-gor-us, *or* *klang*-or-us, sounding with clangour.

CLANGOUR, *n.* *klang*-gor, *or* *klang*-or, a sharp, harsh sound. (L.)

CLANGOUS, *a.* *klang*-gus, making a shrill or harsh sound.

CLANK, *n.* klank, the loud, sharp sound as of heavy chains, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make to sound: to sound with a clank. **Clanked. Clanking. Clanks.** (Dut. *klank.*)

CLANNISH, *a.* *klan*-nish, disposed to draw closely together and stand by one another, as the members of a clan.

CLANNISHLY, *ad.* *klan*-nish-le, in a clannish manner.

CLANNISHNESS, *n.* *klan*-nish-ness, a clannish disposition.

CLANSHIP, *n.* *klan*-ship, a state of union, as in a clan.

CLANSMAN, *n.* *klanz*-man, one of a clan.

CLAP, *n.* klap, a noise made by the collision of flat surfaces; a sudden act or motion; a burst of sound, particularly of thunder; an act of applause; the nether part of the beak of a hawk: *v.i.* to move or drive together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together in applause: *v.t.* to strike with a quick motion lightly or heavily, generally with something flat; to thrust or drive together suddenly; to shut hastily; to put or place suddenly or hastily; to applaud by striking the hands together. **Clap up**, to make hastily; to imprison hastily or with informality. **Clapped. Clapping. Claps.** (Scand.)

CLAP, *n.* klap, gonorrhea: *v.t.* to infect with it. **Clapped. Clapping. Claps.**

CLAPBOARD, *n. klap*-bawrd, a stave for a cask; a thin narrow board for covering houses: *v.t.* to cover with clapboards. **Clapboarded. Clapboarding. Clapboards.** (U.S.)

CLAP-DISH, *n. klap*-dish, a wooden dish; a clack-dish.

CLAP-NET, *n. klap*-net, a folding net for taking birds.

CLAPPER, *n. klap*-per, one who claps, or applauds by clapping; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

CLAPPER-CLAW, *v.t. klap*-per-klaw, to fight and scratch; to scold; to vilify with the tongue. **Clapper-clawed. Clapper-clawing. Clapper-claws.** (*Clap* and *claw*.)

CLAP-SILL, *n. klap*-sil, the lowest part of the frame, into which lock-gates close.

CLAP-TRAP, *a. klap*-trap, aiming at applause: *n.* a trap for clapping in theatres; bunkum to gain applause or public favour.

CLAQUE, *n.* klak, a body of claqueurs. (Fr. *claquer*, to clap.)

CLAQUEUR, *n. klak*-er, one hired to applaud in a theatre. (Fr.)

CLARABELLA, *n.* klah-rah-*bel*-la, the organ-stop with a flute-like note. (L. *clarus*, clear, and *bellus*, lovely.)

CLARAIN, *n. klare*-ain, coal of silky lustre, minutely laminated.

CLARE, *n.* klare, a nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLARENCE, *n. klar*-rence, a cab with four wheels; a closed carriage to seat six, four inside and two outside. (Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV.)

CLARENCEUX, *n. klar*-ren-sew, the king-at-arms, whose jurisdiction ranges south of the Trent, and who comes next in rank to Garter King-at-arms. (Clarencieux, originally known as Surroy, so called from the Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.)

CLARENDON, *n. klar*-ren-don, the printing type used in the first word of the line above.

CLARE-OBSCURE, *n. klare*-obs-kewr, chiaroscuro.

CLARET, *n. klar*-ret, a clear red wine; the red wine of Médoc: *a.* claret-coloured. (O.Fr.)

CLARET-CUP, *n. klar*-ret-cup, an iced drink of claret, brandy, lemon, &c.

CLARICORD, *n. klar*-re-kord, clavichord. (L. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, chord.)

CLARIFICATION, *n. klar*-rif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of clarifying. (Fr.)

CLARIFIER, *n. klar*-re-fy-er, he who or that which clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified.

CLARIFY, *v.t. klar*-re-fy, to make clear or pure; to purify, especially liquors, from feculent matter: *v.i.* to become clarified. **Clarified. Clarifies. Clarifying.** (O.Fr. *clarifier*.)

CLARINET, *n. klar*-rin-et, an important wood-wind instrument of music, of the oboe class, sounded by a reed in the mouthpiece made from a slip of *Arundo sativa*. (Fr. *clarinette*.)

CLARION, *n. klar*-re-on, a kind of trumpet having a narrow tube and a very shrill clear tone. (O.Fr.)

CLARIONET, *n. klar*-re-o-net, clarinet.

CLARISONOUS, *a.* kla-*ris*-on-us, with a clear sound. (L. *clarus*, and *sonus*, sound.)

CLARITY, *n. klar*-rit-e, distinctness. (O.Fr. *clarté*.)

CLARO-OBSCURO, *n. klah*-ro-ob-*sku*-ro, chiaroscuro.

CLARTY, *a. klart*-e, wet and dirty; miry. (Scots.)

CLARY, *n. klare*-e, the sweet herb *Salvia selarea*, whose dried leaves are used as a seasoning. (Fr. *sclarée*.)

CLARY-WATER, *n. klare*-e-waw-ter, a cordial of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris.

CLASH, *v.i.* klash, to strike or drive against with force; to make a noise by mutual collision; to act or meet in opposition or conflict; to interfere with: *v.t.* to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise: *n.* a noise from the violent collision of bodies: opposition; contradiction. **Clashed. Clashes. Clashing.** (From the sound.)

CLASHING, *a. klash*-ing, opposing; conflicting.

CLASHINGLY, *ad. klash*-ing-le, in a clashing manner.

CLASP, *n.* klahsp, a catch or hook for fastening a brooch or buckle; a bar for a war medal; an embrace, by throwing the arms round: *v.t.* to fasten or provide with a clasp; to catch and hold to by twining; to embrace; to grasp. **Clasped. Clasping. Clasps.** (A.S. *clyppan*, embrace.)

CLASPER, *n. klahsp*-er, that which clasps; a tendril; a clasping organ, generally a modified limb.

CLASPERED, *a. klahsp*-erd, having tendrils.

CLASPKNIFE, *n. klahsp*-nife, a knife which shuts up or folds into the handle.

CLASPLOCK, *n. klahsp*-lok, a spring-lock.

CLASPNAIL, *n. klahsp*-nayl, a nail with a head to clasp into the wood.

CLASS, *n.* klahss, a rank or order of persons or things; grade; quality; a number of students in a college or school of the same standing and taught together; a scientific division, specially that subordinate to a kingdom, and including orders under it: *v.t.* to arrange in a class or classes; to arrange according to some method; to classify. **Classed. Classes. Classing.** (Fr. *classe*.)

CLASSIBLE, *a. klahs*-se-bl, that may be classed.

CLASSIC, *a. klas*-sik, belonging to ancient Greek and Latin authors of the first rank; resembling the pure and elegant literature of ancient Greece and Rome; of the first rank, especially in literature and the fine arts, so as to be academic and authoritative; pure; correct; refined; versed in the classics; pertaining to a class or classes. **Classic races**, the five chief horse-races in England, being the Two Thousand Guineas, the One Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger.

CLASSIC, *n. klas*-sic, an author of the first rank, originally a Greek or Latin author of this class; a book written by a classic, especially of Greece or Rome; one versed in the classics. (L. *classicus*, a citizen of the first class.)

CLASSICAL, *a. klas*-sik-al, classic.

CLASSICALISM, *n. klas*-sik-al-izm, a classic style or idiom; devotion to Greek or Roman art.

CLASSICALIST, *n. klas*-sik-al-ist, a proficient in or an admirer of the classics.

CLASSICALITY, *n.* klas-sik-*al*-it-e, the quality of being classical.

CLASSICALLY, *ad. klas*-sik-al-le, in a classical manner.

CLASSICALNESS, *n. klas*-sik-al-ness, classicality.

CLASSICISM, *n. klas*-sis-izm, a classic idiom or style.

CLASSICIZE, *v.t.* and *v.i. klas*-se-size, to copy a classic style; to make classic. **Classicized. Classicizes. Classicizing.**

CLASSIFIABLE, *a. klas*-sif-i-a-bl, capable of being classed.

CLASSIFICATION, *n. klas*-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of classifying; arrangement; system.

CLASSIFICATORY, *a. klas*-sif-ik-*ay*-tor-e, classifying.

CLASSIFIER, *n. klas*-se-fy-er, one who classifies.

CLASSIFY, *v.t. klas*-if-i, to arrange in classes; to class. **Classified. Classifies. Classifying.** (L. *classis*, and *facio*, make.)

CLASSIS, *n. klas*-sis, an ecclesiastical assembly or convention constituting a judicatory. (L.)

CLASSMAN, *n. klahss*-man, one who has, after examination, gained a certain rank towards graduation in arts at an English university.

CLASSY, *a. klahs*-se, high-toned, superior [Slang].

CLASTIC, *a. klass*-tic, fragmental. (Gr. *klastikos*.)

CLATHRATE, *a. klath*-rate, latticed [Bot.]. (L. *clathrus*, a lattice.)

CLATHROID, *a. klath*-royd, clathrate.

CLATTER, *n. klat*-ter, a repetition of abrupt sharp sounds; a confused repetition of rattling sounds: *v.i.* to make rattling sounds; to rattle; to talk fast and idly: *v.t.* to strike so as to make a thing rattle. **Clattered. Clattering. Clatters.** (A.S. *clatrung*, clattering.)

CLATTERER, *n. klat*-ter-er, one who clatters; a babbler.

CLATTERINGLY, *ad.* *klat*-ter-ing-le, with clattering.
CLAUDICATE, *v.i.* *klaw*-de-kate, to halt or limp. Claudicated. Claudicates. Claudicating. (L. *claudus*, lame.)
CLAUSE, *n.* klawz, part of a complex or a compound sentence [Gram.]; an article, or a distinct part, of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; stipulation. (Fr.)
CLAUSILIA, *n.* klaw-*sil*-e-a, a genus of land-snails. (L. *clausum*.)
CLAUSTHALITE, *n.* *klawss*-tal-ite, a seleniuret of lead. (From Klausthal, in Germany.)
CLAUSTRAL, *a.* *klawss*-tral, relating to a cloister; like a cloister.
CLAUSTROPHOBIA, *n.* klawss-tro-*foh*-be-a, fear of being closed in a narrow or confined space.
CLAUSTRUM, *n.* *klawss*-trum, grey matter lying in the hemispheres of the cerebellum. (L.)
CLAUSULAR, *a.* *klawz*-yew-lar, consisting of clauses.
CLAUSURE, *n.* *klawz*-yewr, confinement; an imperforated canal [Anat.].
CLAVATE, *a.* *klay*-vate, club-shaped; knobbed [Bot. and Zool.]; jointed like a nail into its hole [Anat.]. (L. *clava*, a club.)
CLAVATED, *a.* *klay*-vate-ed, clavate.
CLAVATION, *n.* kla-*vay*-shon, articulation like that of a nail in its hole [Anat.].
CLAVECIN, *n.* *klave*-e-sin, an early form of harpsichord; the keyboard of a carillon. (Fr.)
CLAVELLATED, *a.* *klav*-el-late-ed, relating to potash and pearlash, obtained from burning billets of wood. (L. *clava*, a club.)
CLAVIARY, *n.* *klav*-e-ar-e, an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces [Mus.]. (L. *clavis*, a key.)
CLAVICHORD, *n.* *klav*-e-kord, a precursor of the pianoforte; a stringed musical instrument in which the strings instead of being plucked were vibrated by brass tangents striking upwards against them.
CLAVICLE, *n.* *klav*-e-kl, the collar-bone. (Fr. *clavicule*.)
CLAVICORN, *n.* *klav*-e-korn, a family of beetles, so called from their club-shaped antennæ. (L. *clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn.)
CLAVICULAR, *a.* klav-*ik*-yew-lar, pertaining to the clavicle.
CLAVIER, *n.* *klay*-ve-er, *or* kla-*veer*, the keyboard of an organ or pianoforte. (Fr.)
CLAVIFORM, *a.* *klav*-e-form, club-shaped; clavate.
CLAVIGER, *n.* *klav*-ij-er, a club, key, or nail-bearer. (L. *clavis*, and *gero*, bear.)
CLAVIGEROUS, *a.* klav-*ij*-er-us, bearing a club, key, or nail.
CLAVIS, *n.* *klay*-vis, a key; a translation. (L.)
CLAW, *n.* klaw, the sharp hooked nail of an animal; the whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails; the limb of a crustacean; the hand, in contempt; anything like a claw: *v.t.* to pull, scratch, or tear as with claws, or to tickle. **Claw off** or away, to turn and beat to windward, to prevent falling on a lee shore [Naut.]; to get off or escape; to scold or rail at. **Clawed. Clawing. Claws.** (A.S. *clawu*.)
CLAWBACK, *n.* *klaw*-bak, one who flatters; a sycophant.
CLAWED, *a.* klawd, furnished or armed with claws.
CLAWHAMMER, *n.* *klaw*-ham-mer, a hammer with a split peen for extracting nails.
CLAWLESS, *a.* *klaw*-less, destitute of claws.
CLAWSICK, *n.* *klaw*-sik, the foot-rot, a disease in sheep.
CLAY, *n.* klay, hydrated silicate of alumina derived from the waste of rocks and generally mixed with impurities; soft tenacious plastic earth; the material part of the human organism: *a.* formed or consisting of clay: *v.t.* to cover or manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar; to puddle with clay. **Clayed. Claying. Clays.** (A.S. *clæg*.)
CLAY-BRAINED, *a.* *klay*-braynd, stupid.
CLAY-COLD, *a.* *klay*-kohld, cold as clay; lifeless.
CLAYES, *n.pl.* klayz, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers [Fort.]. (Fr. *claie*, hurdle.)
CLAYEY, *a.* *klay*-e, consisting of clay; like clay; soiled with clay.
CLAYISH, *a.* *klay*-ish, of the nature of clay.
CLAY-MARL, *n.* *klay*-mahrl, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
CLAYMORE, *n.* *klay*-more, *or* klay-*more*, the large sword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; a two-edged broad-sword; a basket-hilted sword. (Gael. literally, great sword.)
CLAY-PIT, *n.* *klay*-pit, a pit where clay is dug.
CLAY-SLATE, *n.* *klay*-slate, argillaceous schist; roofing-slate.
CLAY-STONE, *n.* *klay*-stone, an earthy stone resembling compact or calcareous marl.
CLAYWEED, *n.* *klay*-weed, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*.
CLEAN, *a.* kleen, free from stain, or alloy, or blemish, or imperfection, or disease, or awkwardness, or any defect; pure; guiltless; holy; in whaling, without a whale: *ad.* quite; entirely; leaving no trace; dexterously: *v.t.* to make clean; to purify; to cleanse. **Clean bill**, a bill declaring a ship free from infection. **Clean slate**, a new beginning. **Clean sweep**, an entire removal of rubbish. **Cleaned. Cleaning. Cleans.** (A.S. *clæne*.)
CLEANER, *n.* *kleen*-er, he who or that which cleans.
CLEAN-HANDED, *a.* *kleen*-hand-ed, absolved from all blame in a matter.
CLEANING, *n.* *kleen*-ing, the act of making clean; the after-birth of ungulates.
CLEANISH, *a.* *kleen*-ish, rather clean.
CLEANLILY, *ad.* *klen*-le-le, in a cleanly manner.
CLEANLIMBED, *a.* *kleen*-limd, having well-proportioned limbs.
CLEANLINESS, *n.* *klen*-le-ness, freedom from dirt.
CLEANLY, *a.* *klen*-le, clean; clean in person and habits.
CLEANNESS, *n.* *kleen*-ness, the state of being clean.
CLEANSABLE, *a.* *k'enz*-a-bl, that may be cleansed.
CLEANSE, *v.t.* klenz, to make clean; to purge away. Cleansed. Cleanses. Cleansing. (A.S. *clænsian*.)
CLEANSER, *n.* *klenz*-er, he who or that which cleanses; a detergent.
CLEAN-SHAPED, *a.* *kleen*-shaypt, well-proportioned.
CLEANSIBLE, *a.* *klenz*-e-bl, that may be cleansed.
CLEANSING, *a.* *klenz*-ing, adapted to cleanse.
CLEAN-TIMBERED, *a.* *kleen*-tim-berd, well-proportioned.
CLEAR, *a.* kleer, free from what darkens, obscures, or dims; bright; luminous; translucent; transparent; sharply intelligent; lucid; evident; indisputable; serene; irreproachable; free; unembarrassed; unentangled; unshackled; unobstructed; distinctly audible: *ad.* plainly; quite; completely: *v.t.* to make clear; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or nuisance; to remove; to pass untouched; to liberate or disengage; to exonerate; to acquit; to profit beyond all expenses and charges; to pass or leap over without touching: *v.i.* to become clear, fair, bright, or fine; to be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged. **Clear a ship at the custom-house**, to perform the required conditions at the custom-house, and procure a permission to sail [Naut.]. **Clear a ship for action**, to remove every encumbrance from the decks, and prepare to fight. **Clear off**, to depart [Naut.]; to exchange, as in clearing-houses [Comm.]. **Clear the land**, to have open sea-room, without danger of going on shore [Naut.]. **Cleared. Clearing. Clears.** (Fr. *clair*.)
CLEAR, *n.* kleer, the distance between any two bodies where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces [Carp. and Arch.].
CLEARAGE, *n.* *kleer*-aje the removing of anything.
CLEARANCE, *n.* *kleer*-ance, the act or result of clearing or removing; clear profit; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
CLEARCOLE, *n.* *kleer*-kole, the first coat in house-painting: *v.t.* to paint with clearcole. Clearcoled. Clearcoles. Clearcoling. (Fr. *claire colle*, clear glue.)
CLEAR-CUT, *a.* *kleer*-kut, clearly and finely outlined, as if cut.
CLEARER, *n.* *kleer*-er, that which clears.
CLEAR-EYED, *a.* *kleer*-ide, clear-sighted.
CLEAR-HEADED, *a.* *kleer*-hed-ed, acute; intelligent.
CLEARING, *n.* *kleer*-ing, the act of freeing; the act of justifying; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; among bankers, the exchanging of the drafts on each other's houses, and settling of the differences [Comm.].

CLEARING-HOUSE, *n.* *kleer*-ing-hous, a place where the operation called clearing is done [Comm.].
CLEARING-NUT, *n.* *kleer*-ing-nut, the kernel of the nut of *Strychnos potatorum*, used in India for rubbing the inside of earthenware vessels in which the water is thereby cleared.
CLEARLY, *ad.* *kleer*-le, in a clear manner; evidently; plainly.
CLEARNESS, *n.* *kleer*-ness, transparency; brightness.
CLEAR-SEEING, *a.* *kleer*-see-ing, clear-sighted.
CLEAR-SHINING, *a.* *kleer*-shine-ing, shining brightly.
CLEAR-SIGHTED, *a.* *kleer*-site-ed, keen-sighted; acute; discerning.
CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* *kleer*-site-ed-ness, discernment.
CLEARSTARCH, *n.* *kleer*-stahrch, colourless starch: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands. Clearstarched. Clearstarches. Clearstarching.
CLEARSTARCHER, *n.* *kleer*-stahrch-er, one who clearstarches: a laundress.
CLEARSTORY, *n.* *kleer*-store-e, an upper story, with a row of windows, in a Gothic church, or other building, rising clear above the aisle roofs; clerestory [Arch.].
CLEARWING, *n.* *kleer*-wing, any one of a family of moths, the Sesiadæ, which have translucent wings.
CLEAT, *n.* kleet, a fixing to belay ropes to [Naut.]; a narrow strip of wood, nailed on, in joinery; a thin metallic plate. (Early Eng. *clete.*)
CLEAVABLE, *a.* *kleev*-a-bl, that may be split or divided.
CLEAVAGE, *n.* *kleev*-aje, the act of cleaving or splitting; the fracture, or particular manner, in which any rock or mineral, having a regular structure, may be cleaved [Min.].
CLEAVE, *v.i.* kleev, to adhere or cling to; to fit. Cleaved. Cleaves. Cleaving. (Ger. *kleben.*)
CLEAVE, *v.t.* kleev, to part or divide by force; to rive; to part or open naturally: *v.i.* to part asunder; to crack. Cleaved. Cleaves. Cleaving. Cleft. Clove. Cloven. (A.S. *cleofan.*)
CLEAVELANDITE, *n.* *kleev*-land-ite, a variety of albite.
CLEAVER, *n.* *kleev*-er, one who or that which cleaves; a butcher's chopper.
CLEAVERS, *n.* *kleev*-erz, a plant of the genus *Galium*: goose-grass.
CLECHÉ, *n.* klesh-*ay*, a cross voided [Her.]. (Fr.)
CLEDGE, *n.* klej, the upper stratum of fuller's earth. (Dial. Eng.)
CLEDGY, *a.* *klej*-e, stiff, tenacious, clayey, applied to soil.
CLEEK, *n.* kleek, a golf-club with an iron head and narrow upright face. (Scots.)
CLEF, *n.* klef, a character at the beginning of a staff to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that staff in the system, and to point out the names of the notes contained in the line of that clef [Mus.]. (Fr. a key.)
CLEFT, *n.* kleft, an opening made by splitting; a crack; a fissure; a piece made by splitting; a morbid crack on the bend of the pastern of a horse.
CLEFT-FOOTED, *a.* *kleft*-foot-ed, having a cloven foot.
CLEFT-GRAFT, *v.t.* *kleft*-grahft, to engraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion [Hort.]. Cleft-grafted. Cleft-grafting. Cleft-grafts.
CLEFT-PALATE, *n.* *kleft*-*pal*-at, a defect of the palate by which the halves are left apart from each other, commonly accompanied by hare-lip.
CLEG, *n.* kleg, a gad-fly or breeze-fly, *Tabanus bovinus.* (Dial. Eng.)
CLEISTOGAMIC, *a.* *klyste*-o-*gam*-ik, having a flower that does not open and must therefore be self-pollinated.
CLEITHRAL, *a.* *kleeth*-ral, with a roof forming an entire covering, as of Greek temples. (Gr. *kleio*, covered up.)
CLEM, *v.t.* and *v.i.* klem, to starve; to be pinched with hunger. Clemmed. Clemming. Clems. (Ger. *klemmen*, to pinch.)
CLEMATIS, *n.* *klem*-a-tis, a genus of 170 species of plants, mostly climbers, including the virgin's bower or traveller's joy. (So called from its clemata, or tendrils.)
CLEMENCY, *n.* *klem*-en-se, the quality of being clement; leniency; mercy. (L. *clementia.*)
CLEMENT, *a.* *klem*-ent, mild; gentle; kind; tender; compassionate. (Fr.)
CLEMENTINE, *a.* *klem*-ent-in, pertaining to St. Clement, or the constitutions of Pope Clement V.
CLEMENTLY, *ad.* *klem*-ent-le, in a clement manner.
CLENCH, *v.t.* klench, to grip; to make firm; to clinch. Clenched. Clenches. Clenching.
CLEPE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* kleep, to call or name. Cleped. Clepes. Cleping. (A.S. *clepan.*)
CLEPSAMMIA, *n.* klep-*sam*-me-a, an instrument for measuring time by sand. (Gr. *klepto*, steal, *ammos*, sand.)
CLEPSYDRA, *n.* klep-*sid*-ra, an instrument used by the ancients to measure time, by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel into another; a chemical vessel. (Gr. *klepto*, and *hydor*, water.)
CLERESTORY, *n.* *kleer*-store-e, a clearstory.
CLERGY, *n.pl.* *kler*-je, the body of men set apart by ordination for the service of religion in the Christian Church; the body of ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity. Benefit of clergy, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge, an immunity granted in certain cases to those who could read. (O.Fr. *clergie.*)
CLERGYABLE, *a.* *kler*-je-a-bl, entitled to benefit of clergy.
CLERGYMAN, *n.* *kler*-je-man, a man in holy orders; one of the clergy; an ordained Christian minister. Clergyman's throat, a chronic form of pharyngitis brought on by constant public speaking.
CLERIC, *n.* *kler*-rik, a clerk or clergyman: *a.* clerical.
CLERICAL, *a.* *kler*-rik-al, pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a writer or transcriber. Clerical error, error made by a transcriber; a venial error.
CLERICALISM, *n.* *kler*-ik-al-izm, clerical domination.
CLERISY, *n.* *kler*-ris-e, the literati; the clergy.
CLERK, *n.* klahrk, a clergyman or ecclesiastic; a scholar; a layman who reads the responses in the church service, to direct the congregation; an assistant in an office; one who records the proceedings of a public or associated body; an assistant shopman [U.S.]. Bible Clerk, a scholar whose duty it is to read the lessons in a college chapel. Clerk of the Works, one who superintends the building in progress. Clerk of the Weather, an imaginary controller of the weather. (A.S. *clerc*, a priest.)
CLERK-LIKE, *a.* *klahrk*-like, like a clerk; learned.
CLERKLY, *a.* *klahrk*-le, pertaining to a clerk; scholarly; learned: *ad.* in a learned manner.
CLERKSHIP, *n.* *klahrk*-ship, a state of being in holy orders; scholarship; the office or situation of a clerk.
CLEROMANCY, *n.* *kler*-ro-man-se, divination by casting lots with dice. (Gr. *kleros*, lot, and *manteia*, divination.)
CLERONOMY, *n.* kle-*ron*-o-me, heritage; patrimony. (Gr. *kleros*, and *nomos*, assignment.)
CLEVE, *n.* kleev, a cliff; a valley, as in Exe Cleve. (Dial. Eng.)
CLEVER, *a.* *klev*-er, dexterous; skilful; ingenious; quick or ready-witted; intelligent. (Perhaps from M.E. *cliver*, claw.)
CLEVERISH, *a.* *klev*-er-ish, moderately clever.
CLEVERLY, *ad.* *klev*-er-le, in a clever manner; well.
CLEVERNESS, *n.* *klev*-er-ness, the quality of being clever; dexterity; skill.
CLEVIS, *n.* *klev*-is, the draught-iron of a plough; a sharply curved iron at the end of a beam to which harness or tackle is attached. (*Cleave.*)
CLEVY, *n.* *klev*-e, a clevis.
CLEW, *n.* kloo, a ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; a thread to guide a person in a labyrinth, like that given by Ariadne to guide Theseus through the labyrinth at Crete; anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a key or a hint to the solution of a mystery; the lower corner of a squaresail, and the aftermost corner of a staysail [Naut.]: *v.t.* to truss up sails to the yard [Naut.]. Clew garnets, a sort of tackle fastened to the clews of the sails on the mainmast and foremast, to truss them up to the yard [Naut.]. Clew lines, a similar tackle, applied to the smaller squaresails [Naut.]. Clewed. Clewing. Clews. (A.S. *cliwen.*)

CLICHÉ, *n. klee*-shay, a proof impression of a die; a stereotype, or electrotype [Phot.]; a trite phrase; an overworked literary expression. (Fr. *clicher*, to stereotype.)

CLICK, *n.* klik, a short sharp sound; the latch of a door; a small piece of iron that falls into a notched or ratchet wheel: *v.i.* to make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking; to tick: *v.t.* to cause to click. **Clicked.** Clicking. **Clicks.** (From the sound.)

CLICK-BEETLE, *n. klik*-bee-tl, a skipjack, such as *Agriotes lineatus*, whose larva is the well-known wireworm.

CLICK-CLACK, *n. klik*-klak, a clicking noise, as the click-clack of a typewriter.

CLICKER, *n. klik*-er, the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers; one who cuts out the leather and apportions it to the workmen [Shoemaking]; a maker-up; one who receives the matter in the galley from the compositors, and arranges it in due form ready for printing [Print.].

CLICKET, *n. klik*-et, the knocker, the latch of a door.

CLIENT, *n. kly*-ent, among the Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, termed his patron; one who employs a lawyer as his agent in legal matters, or in a case at court; a customer; a dependent. (Fr. *client*.)

CLIENTAGE, *n. kly*-ent-aje, one's clients or dependents as a body; the condition of a client.

CLIENTAL, *a. kly*-ent-al, pertaining to a client; dependent.

CLIENTED, *a. kly*-ent-ed, supplied with clients.

CLIENTELAGE, *n. kly*-ent-il-aje, clientage.

CLIENTELE, *n.* kle-ong-*tel*, *or* kly-en-*tel*, clientage. (Fr.)

CLIENTSHIP, *n. kly*-ent-ship, the condition of a client.

CLIFF, *n.* klif, a high and steep rock; a precipice; the steep face of the high ground on a coast. (A.S. *clif*, a rock.)

CLIFFY, *a. klif*-e, having cliffs; broken; craggy.

CLIFT, *n.* klift, a cleft; a cliff.

CLIMACTERIC, *n.* kly-mak-*ter*-ik, *or* kly-*mak*-ter-ik, a critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; according to some, every seventh year is climacteric; according to others the years got by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to which a few add the 81st year; these years have also been supposed to influence the fortunes of a man as well as his life. **Grand climacteric**, the 63rd year. (O.Fr. *climactere*.)

CLIMACTERIC, *a.* kly-mak-*ter*-ik, *or* kly-*mak*-ter-ik, pertaining to a climacteric; critical; observed in persons advanced in life [Path.].

CLIMACTERICAL, *a.* kly-mak-*ter*-ik-al, climacteric.

CLIMACTIC, *a.* kly-*mak*-tik, relating to a climax.

CLIMATARCHIC, *a.* kly-ma-*tark*-ik, presiding over climates. (*Climate*, and Gr. *archo*, rule.)

CLIMATE, *n. kly*-mate, the condition of a region of the earth's surface as regards temperature and atmospheric changes in their relation to or effects upon plants and animals; weather; anciently one of the thirty zones into which the space between the equator and the pole was divided agreeably to the obliquity of the sun's course to the horizon, as causing the inequality of day and night. (Fr. *climat*.)

CLIMATIC, *a.* kly-*mat*-ik, pertaining to climate; limited by climate.

CLIMATICAL, *a.* kly-*mat*-ik-al, climatic.

CLIMATION, *n.* kly-*may*-shon, act of inuring or of becoming inured to a new climate.

CLIMATIZE, *v.t. kly*-ma-tize, to inure to a new climate: *v.i.* to become inured to a new climate. **Climatized.** **Climatizes.** **Climatizing.**

CLIMATOGRAPHICAL, *a. kly*-mat-o-*graf*-e-kl, relating to climatography.

CLIMATOGRAPHY, *n.* kly-mat-*og*-raf-e, a description of climates. (*Climate*, and *grapho*, write.)

CLIMATOLOGICAL, *a. kly*-mat-ol-*oj*-e-kl, pertaining to climatology.

CLIMATOLOGY, *n.* kly-mat-*ol*-oj-e, meteorology; the science of climates; an investigation of the causes which form a climate. (*Climate*, and *logos*, science,)

CLIMATURE, *n. kly*-mat-yewr, a climate.

CLIMAX, *n. kly*-maks, a series of sentences so arranged as to rise in force, importance, or dignity to the close of the series [Rhet.]; the highest point; culmination. (Gr. a ladder.)

CLIMB, *v.i.* and *v.t.* klime, to ascend with labour and difficulty, properly by clutching with the hands and feet; to ascend with a slow motion; to creep up by means of tendrils, &c., as a plant. **Climbed.** **Climbing.** **Climbs.** (A.S. *climban*.)

CLIMBABLE, *a. klime*-a-bl, that can be climbed.

CLIMBER, *n. klime*-er, one who climbs; a plant that climbs on some support; a bird that climbs.

CLIMBING, *a. klime*-ing, creeping or ascending. **Climbing boy**, one who swept chimneys by climbing them. **Climbing irons**, grips of iron affixed to a climber's legs to give him a better hold. **Climbing perch**, an Indian fish, *Anabas scandens*, which climbs trees by means of its strong spines.

CLIME, *n.* klime, a climate; a tract or region of country. (L. *clima*.)

CLINAMEN, *n.* kly-*nay*-men, a bias or inclination. (L. *clinare*, slope.)

CLINANDRIUM, *n.* klin-*an*-dre-um, the anther-bed.

CLINANTHIUM, *n.* kly-*nan*-the-um, the receptacle of a composite plant on which the small flowers are situated [Bot.]. (Gr. *kline*, a bed, and *anthos*, a flower.)

CLINCH, *n.* klinch, a grip; a holdfast; a word with a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity: *v.t.* to rivet by bending the point of a nail that has been driven through anything; to fix or confirm; to grasp tightly; to close firmly. **Clinched.** **Clinches.** **Clinching.** (*Clench*.)

CLINCHER, *n. klinch*-er, he who or that which clinches; a holdfast; a decisive reply or argument.

CLINCHER-BUILT, *a. klinch*-er-bilt, made of clincher-work; clinker-built.

CLINCHER-WORK, *n. klinch*-er-wurk, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, so that the lower edge of each overlies the next below it like slates on the roof of a house.

CLING, *v.i.* kling, to adhere closely, especially by winding round or embracing; to adhere closely in interest or affection *v.i.* to shrivel up; to apply tightly. **Clinging.** **Clings.** **Clung.** (A.S. *clingan*, to wither up, to adhere.)

CLINGSTONE, *n. kling*-stone, a variety of peach, so called because the pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLINGY, *a. kling*-e, apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINIC, *n. klin*-ik, medical and surgical instruction at the bedside in a hospital, or in a dispensary, in the patient's presence. (Fr. *clinique*.)

CLINICAL, *a. klin*-ik-al, pertaining to the sick-bed. **Clinical baptism**, baptism administered to one sick. **Clinical convert**, a death-bed convert. **Clinical lecture**, instruction given in hospital at the bedside of a patient, or a lecture on cases from notes taken at the bedside. **Clinical medicine or surgery**, that which is taught through the use of clinics. **Clinical thermometer**, a thermometer for taking the body temperature.

CLINICALLY, *ad. klin*-ik-al-le, by the bedside.

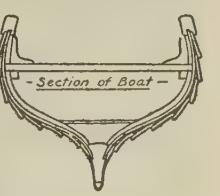
CLINIQUE, *n.* klin-*eek*, lecture at the bedside; a clinic. (Fr.)

CLINK, *n.* klink, a small ringing sound caused by striking two sounding bodies together; a prison [Slang]: *v.i.* to sound with a clink; to ring or jingle: *v.t.* to cause to clink or jingle. **Clinked.** **Clinking.** **Clinks.** (Ger. *klingen*, to ring.)

CLINKANT, *a. klink*-ant, glittering.

CLINKER, *n. klink*-er, a vitreous cinder or slag formed in furnaces; a vitrified mass of bricks; a kind of hard-baked brick or tile.

CLINKER, *a. klink*-er, having overlapping strakes; clincher. **Clinker-built**, built of planks with overlapping edges, fastened together with clinched nails; a mode of construction in wooden vessels that led to the lap-jointing of the plates in iron ships.



Clinker-built.

CLINKSTONE, *n. klink*-stone, a felspathic rock which rings or clinks when struck; phonolite.

CLINOID, *a. kly*-noyd, like a bed. (Gr. *kline*, a bed, and *eidos*, like.)

CLINOMETER, *n.* kly-*nom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring angles of slope, as the dip of mineral strata. (Gr. *klino*, bend, and *metron*, a measure.)
CLINOMETRIC, *a.* kly-no-*met*-rik, ascertained by a clinometer; according to clinometry.
CLINOMETRICAL, *a. kly*-no-*met*-rik-al, clinometric.
CLINOMETRY, *n.* kly-*nom*-et-re, the art of measuring the dip of mineral strata and other angles of slope.
CLINOPODIUM, *n.* kly-no-*pode*-e-um. the plant wild basil, *Calumintha clinopodium*.
CLINQUANT, *n. klink*-ant, Dutch gold; false glitter: *a.* glittering; dressed in tinsel finery. (Fr.)
CLINT, *n.* klint, a hard rock; a rough stone first thrown off in curling.
CLIO, *n. kly*-o, the muse of history and epic poetry [Myth.]; a genus of marine molluscs [Zool.]. (Gr. *kleos*, glory.)
CLIONE, *n. kly*-o-ne, a genus of pteropods forming the chief food of the whalebone whales.
CLIP, *n.* klip, the wool of a season's sheep-shearing; a blow or stroke with the hand [U.S.]: *v.i.* to move with rapidity [Falconry]; to run with speed [U.S.]: *v.t.* to cut off with shears or scissors; to shear sheep; to diminish coin by paring the edges; to cut short. To clip one's wings, to put a check on one's ambitious designs. **Clipped. Clipping. Clips.** (Scand.)
CLIPPER, *n. klip*-per, one who clips; a sharp-built, fast-sailing schooner, with aft-raking masts and forward-raking bow; a full-sized, full-rigged ship, with a fine entrance and a raking bow. (Dut. *klepper*, a trotting horse.)
CLIPPERS, *n.pl. klip*-erz, small shears used for hair-cutting.
CLIPP-FISH, *n. klip*-fish, split and salted fish. (Dan. *klip-fisk*.)
CLIPPING, *n. klip*-ping, a piece separated by clipping.
CLIQUE, *n.* kleek, a number of persons united in a design, usually of a selfish character; a small social coterie endeavouring to set the fashion to others in the same district; a small political party. (Fr.)
CLIQUISH, *a. kleek*-ish, disposed to join in cliques.
CLISH-CLASH, *n. klish*-klash, gossip: *v.t.* to sound like the clashing of swords. **Clish-clashed. Clish-clashes. Clish-clashing.** (Scots.)
CLITELLUM, *n.* klit-*tel*-lum, the saddle of a worm.
CLITTER, *v.t.* and *v.i. klit*-ter, to make a sharp rattling sound. **Clittered. Clittering. Clitters.** (*Clatter.*)
CLITTER-CLATTER, *n. klit*-ter-*klat*-ter, gossiping talk.
CLIVERS, *n. kly*-verz, goose-grass.
CLIVITY, *n. kliv*-e-te, a slope; an incline.
CLOACA, *n.* klo-*ay*-ka, the receptacle in birds, reptiles and monotremes, into which the alimentary canal opens, which also receives the products of the reproductive organs and kidneys; a sewer. (L.)
CLOACAL, *a.* klo-*ay*-kal, relating to a cloaca.
CLOAK, *n.* kloke, a loose outer garment worn both by men and women; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext: *v.t.* to cover with a cloak; to conceal. **Cloaked. Cloaking. Cloaks.** (O.Fr. *cloque*, a bell-shaped cape.)
CLOAKAGE, *n. kloke*-aje, covering with a cloak.
CLOAK-BAG, *n. kloke*-bag, a portmanteau.
CLOAKEDLY, *ad. kloke*-ed-le, in a concealed manner.
CLOAKING, *n. kloke*-ing, material for cloaks.
CLOAK-ROOM, *n. kloke*-room, a room for leaving cloaks and luggage until called for.
CLOAM, *n.* klome, earthenware. (Dial. Eng.)
CLOBBER, *n. klob*-ber, a paste used in cobbling up old shoes to conceal cracks in the leather. (Dial. Eng.)
CLOCHE, *n.* klohsh, a glass shaped like a bell for forcing plants. Fr.)
CLOCK, *n.* klok, the figured work on the side of a stocking.
CLOCK, *n.* klok, a machine which tells the time of day, consisting of wheels moved by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum, but more especially the larger machines of this kind, so constructed as to tell the hours by the stroke of a hammer upon a bell; a beetle: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to check the time of arrival for work. The phrases, What's o'clock? and What o'clock is it? are contractions of What hour of the clock is it? **Clocked. Clocking. Clocks.** (Low L. *cloca*, a bell.)
CLOCKMAKER, *n. klok*-make-er, one who makes clocks.
CLOCK-SETTER, *n. klok*-set-ter, one who regulates clocks.
CLOCKWISE, *ad. klok*-wize, moving in the same direction as the hands of a clock, when viewed from in front.
CLOCKWORK, *n. klok*-wurk, machinery of, or as of, a clock; a train of wheels.
CLOD, *n.* klod, a lump of earth or clay; a mass of earth and turf; the ground; any mass concreted; that which is earthy, base, and vile; a gross stupid fellow; a dolt: *v.i.* to clot: *v.t.* to pelt with clods. **Clodded. Clodding. Clods.** (A.S.)
CLOD-BREAKER, *n. klod*-brake-er, a rustic.
CLODDINESS, *n. klod*-de-ness, the state of being cloddy.
CLODDISH, *a. klod*-dish, boorish; stupid.
CLODDY, *a. klod*-de, abounding in clods; earthy; gross.
CLODHOPPER, *n. klod*-hod-per, a farm labourer; a rustic.
CLODPATE, *n. klod*-pate, a stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.
CLODPATED, *a. klod*-pate-ed, stupid; dull; doltish.
CLODPOLL, *n. klod*-pole, a clodpate.
CLOFF, *n.* kloff, an allowance in weight; a cleft.
CLOG, *n.* klog, anything that hinders motion, or renders it difficult; a shoe with a wooden sole; a wooden shoe; a lady's patten: *v.t.* to encumber with something that retards or hinders motion; to impede; to obstruct; to choke up: *v.i.* to coalesce; to be encumbered with extraneous matter. **Clogged. Clogging. Clogs.** (M.E.)
CLOG-ALMANAC, *n. klog*-awl-man-ak, a square block of wood or bone, variously notched all round with notches equal to the days in the year, with marks opposite for remarkable days.
CLOG-DANCE, *n. klog*-dahnce, a dance in which the dancers wear clogs.
CLOGGINESS, *n. klog*-ge-ness, the state of being cloggy.
CLOGGING, *n. klog*-ging, an obstruction.
CLOGGY, *a. klog*-ge, that clogs; adhesive.
CLOISONNE, *n.* kloy-*zon*-nay, enamel-work in which coloured parts are separated by metallic partitions. (Fr.)
CLOISTER, *n. kloyst*-er, an arched or roofed walk for recreation running round the walls of certain parts of a monastery or college; an ambulatory; a place of religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; a piazza: *v.t.* to confine in a cloister; to immure. **Cloistered. Cloistering. Cloisters.** (O.Fr. *cloistre*.)
CLOISTERAL, *a. kloyst*-er-al, cloistral.
CLOISTERED, *a. kloyst*-erd, living in a cloister; provided with cloisters; retired from the world; secluded; enclosed.
CLOISTERER, *n. kloyst*-er-er, one belonging to a cloister.
CLOISTER-GARTH, *n. kloyst*-er-gahrth, a court girt by a cloister [Arch.].
CLOISTRAL, *a. kloyst*-ral, belonging to a cloister.
CLOISTRESS, *n. kloys*-stress, a nun.
CLONIC, *a. klon*-ik, convulsive; alternately contracting and relaxing [Path.]. (Gr. *klonos*, tumultuous movement.)
CLONUS, *n. kloh*-nus, spasms accompanied by violent contraction and relaxation of the muscles. (Gr.)
CLOOP, *n.* kloop, sound in drawing a cork. (From the sound.)
CLOSE, *n.* kloze, conclusion; a grapple in wrestling: *v.t.* to shut; to make fast; to end; to conclude; to fill up; to unite a gap; to bring nearer together; to confine; to enclose; to unite; to coalesce; to end; to terminate; to grapple. **Close on,** or **upon,** to come to a mutual agreement. **Close with,** to accede to; to consent or agree to; to come to an agreement with; to unite with. **Close with,** or close in with, to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest. **Closed. Closes. Closing.** (O.Fr. *clos*.)
CLOSE, *n.* klose, an enclosure or place fenced in; the confines of a cathedral or abbey; an entry from a street; a blind alley; a cadence: *a.* shut fast, so as to have no opening; compact; well guarded; without ventilation; stagnant; confined; narrow; near in place or time; very nearly equal; secret; having the quality of secrecy; reserved; intent;

attentive; concise; strictly adhering to the original; compressed, as thoughts or words; intimate; accurate; penurious; not liberal: *ad.* closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly: warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression; with the wings close, and in a standing posture [Her.]. **Close by**, within a little distance; very near. **Close communion**, among certain Baptists, communion in the Lord's Supper with only those of their own sect. **Close corporation**, a corporation which fills up its own vacancies. **Close scholarship**, one not open to general competition. **Close shave**, narrow escape from an accident.

CLOSE-BANDED, *a. klose*-band-ed, being in close order: closely united.

CLOSE-BARRED, *a. klose*-bahrd, with little spaces between the bars, hence, well shut-up.

CLOSE-BODIED, *a. klose*-bod-eed, fitting close to the body.

CLOSE-COUCHED, *a. klose*-koucht, quite concealed.

CLOSE-FISTED, *a. klose*-fist-ed, close-handed.

CLOSE-GRAINED, *a. klose*-graynd, compact.

CLOSE-HANDED, *a. klose*-hand-ed, penurious; niggardly.

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS, *n. klose*-hand-ed-ness, penuriousness.

CLOSE-HAULED, *a. klose*-hawld, sailing as close to the wind as possible [Naut.].

CLOSELY, *ad. klose*-le, in a close manner.

CLOSENESS, *n. klose*-ness, the state of being close.

CLOSE-PENT, *a. klose*-pent, shut close.

CLOSE-QUARTERS, *n.pl. klose*-kwaw-ters, strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defence when the ship is boarded. **To come to close quarters**, to come into direct conflict with an enemy.

CLOSER, *n. kloze*-er, that which closes or concludes, especially a debate; a stone or brick terminating the horizontal course of a wall [Arch.].

CLOSE-REEFED, *a. klose*-reefd, with every reef taken in [Naut.].

CLOSE-SEASON, *n. klose*-see-zon, close-time.

CLOSE-STOOL, *n. klose*-stool, a chamber utensil enclosed in a box.

CLOSET, *n. kloz*-zet, a small room for privacy or retirement, or a small room or recess used as a cupboard: *v.t.* to take into a private apartment for consultation or deliberation. **Closeted. Closeting. Closets.**

CLOSET-SIN, *n. kloz*-zet-sin, sin committed secretly.

CLOSE-TIME, *n. klose*-time, a season when it is illegal to catch certain fish and shoot certain game; the breeding season.

CLOSE-TONGUED, *a. klose*-tungd, reticent.

CLOSE-UP, *n. klose*-up, a film-acting term used to describe a photograph taken at a close range.

CLOSH, *n.* klosh, a game like skittles.

CLOSING, *n. kloze*-ing, conclusion.

CLOSING-TIME, *n. kloze*-ing-time, the hour at which shops and public-houses are closed.

CLOSURE, *n. klo*-sjur, the act of shutting; that which closes; enclosure; conclusion; the means by which an end is made to a debate in a legislative or deliberative assembly; the completing of a circuit [Elec.]; the breech-block in a breech-loading gun; the right of the batting side in a cricket match to declare their innings closed. (L. *clausura*, closing.)

CLOT, *n.* klot, a soft or fluid mass coagulated, as blood; a dull heavy fellow: *v.i.* to form into clots; to coagulate: *v.t.* to cause to clot; to cover with clots. **Clotted. Clotting. Clots.** (A.S.)

CLOT-BUR, *n. klot*-ber, a plant, the burdock.

CLOTH, *n.* kloth, a woven or felted fabric of wool, hemp, flax, silk, cotton, or bark, used for garments or other covering, specially a fabric of wool; a tablecloth; the dress of a profession, especially the clerical. **The cloth**, the clerical profession, from always wearing black cloth. **Cloth of gold**, a weave of gold threads with silk. **Cloth of state**, the canopy held over a king's head. (A.S. *clath.*)

CLOTHE, *v.t.* kloathe, to invest or cover as with a garment; to furnish with clothes: *v.i.* to wear clothes. **Clothed. Clothes. Clothing.** (A.S. (*clathian.*)

CLOTHES, *n.pl.* kloathz: *pl.* of cloth; wearing apparel; dress; bed-clothes. (A.S. *clathas.*)

CLOTHES-BASKET, *n. kloathz*-bahsk-et, a receptacle for clothes in the wash.

CLOTHES-BRUSH, *n. kloathz*-brush, a brush for cleaning clothes.

CLOTHES-HORSE, *n. kloathz*-horse, a frame to dry clothes on.

CLOTHES-LINE, *n. kloathz*-line, a line for drying clothes on.

CLOTHES-MAN, *n. kloathz*-man, a dealer in clothes.

CLOTHES-MOTH, *n. kloathz*-moth, any species of the fifteen families of *Tineæ*.

CLOTHES-PEG, *n. kloathz*-peg, a forked peg for fastening clothes on a line.

CLOTHES-PRESS, *n. kloathz*-press, a device for pressing clothes.

CLOTH-HALL, *n. kloth*-hawl, a Cloth Exchange like that in Bruges.

CLOTHIER, *n. kloathe*-yer, a seller of cloth or clothes; a maker of cloth; one who fulls and dresses cloth; a tailor.

CLOTHING, *n. kloathe*-ing, garments; clothes; dress.

CLOTH-SHEARER, *n. kloth*-sheer-er, one who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTHWORKER, *n. kloth*-werk-er, a maker of cloth.

CLOTHYARD, *n. kloth*-yahrd, a measure of 27 inches by which cloth was formerly measured.

CLOTPOLL, *n. klot*-pole, a clodpole.

CLOTTED, *a. klot*-ted, concreted into a mass; coagulated. **Clotted cream**, cream that forms in clots when new milk is warmed.

CLOTTER, *v.t. klot*-ter, to clot; to coagulate. **Clottered. Clottering. Clotters.**

CLOTTING, *n. klot*-ting, a clotted substance; coagulation.

CLOTTY, *a. klot*-te, full of clots.

CLOUD, *n.* kloud, a collection of visible vapour, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust floating or drifting in the air; a dark or varied colour in a vein or spot on a stone or other body; a great multitude; a veil which obscures or darkens: *v.t.* to overspread with clouds; to darken; to variegate with dark-coloured spots; to make gloomy or sullen; to sully: *v.i.* to become clouded. **In the clouds**, out of sight from confusion of idea, perception, or conception; away from reality; absent in mind. **Clouded. Clouding. Clouds.** (A.S. *clūd*, a round mass.)

CLOUDAGE, *n. kloud*-aje, cloudiness; mass of clouds.

CLOUD-ASCENDING, *a. kloud*-as-*send*-ing, ascending to the clouds.

CLOUDBERRY, *n. kloud*-ber-re, the mountain bramble, *Rubus chamæmorus*.

CLOUD-BORN, *a. kloud*-born, born of a cloud.

CLOUD-BUILT, *a. kloud*-bilt, built of clouds or idle fancies.

CLOUDBURST, *n. kloud*-berst, a torrential and destructive rainfall within a small area and a short space of time.

CLOUD-CAPT, *a. kloud*-kapt, topped with clouds; very lofty.

CLOUD-CASTLE, *n. kloud*-cahs-sl, an imaginary thing; a day-dream.

CLOUD-COMPELLER, *n. kloud*-kom-*pel*-ler, he that makes or directs clouds; Jupiter; a smoker.

CLOUD-COMPELLING, *a. kloud*-kom-*pel*-ling, collecting clouds or driving clouds.

CLOUDED, *a. kloud*-ed, having the colours unequally blended. **Clouded leopard**, a carnivore of south-eastern Asia, "the tiger of the trees," *Felis nebulosa*.

CLOUDILY, *ad. kloud*-il-e, in a cloudy manner.

CLOUDINESS, *n. kloud*-e-ness, the state of being cloudy.

CLOUD-KISSING, *a. kloud*-kis-sing, touching the clouds.

CLOUDLESS, *a. kloud*-less, without a cloud; clear; bright.

CLOUDLESSLY, *ad. kloud*-less-le, in a cloudless manner.

CLOUDLET, *n. kloud*-let, a little cloud.

CLOUDLINE, *n. kloud*-line, the level below which cloud rarely forms.

CLOUDWARDS, *ad. kloud*-wawrdz, in the direction of the clouds.

CLOUD-WRACK, *n. kloud*-rack, torn fragments of cloud in the sky after a storm.

CLOUD-WRAPT, *a. kloud*-rapt, involved in mist or obscurity.

CLOUDY, *a. kloud*-e, overcast with clouds; consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; gloomy; sullen; marked with veins or spots; wanting in clearness.

CLOUGH, *n.* kluf, a cleft or ravine in a rock or a hillside; an allowance of 2 lb. in every hundredweight, for the turn of the scale, after the usual tare and tret have been deducted [Comm.]. (M.E.)

CLOUT, *n.* klout, a piece of cloth or leather, or metal, used to mend or patch something; a patch; a rag; a mark, originally, as some think, of white cloth, for archers to shoot at; an iron plate on an axletree, to keep it from wearing; a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to mend by sewing on a clout; to patch; to cover with a piece of cloth; to join clumsily; to strike heavily with the hand. **Clouted. Clouting. Clouts.** (A.S. *clut*, a patch.)

CLOUT, *v.t.* klout, to make fast with nails. **Clouted. Clouting.** **Clouts.** (Fr. *clou*, a nail.)

CLOUTED, *a. klout*-ed, patched; mended clumsily.

CLOUTED, *a. klout*-ed, studded with nails.

CLOUTERLY, *a. klout*-er-le, clumsy; awkward. (Dial. Eng.)

CLOUT-NAIL, *n. klout*-nale, a large-headed short nail for the soles of stout shoes; the copper nail used in coating ships before sheet copper was introduced.

CLOVATE, *a. klove*-ate, thicker towards the top and attenuated towards the base [Malac.].

CLOVE, *n.* klove, a very pungent aromatic spice, the dried unexpanded flower-bud of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. (L. *clavus*, a nail.)

CLOVE, *n.* klove, a small bulb formed in the axils of the scales of another bulb; a weight of sometimes 7 lb., sometimes 8 lb.; a cleft or ravine; a chine. (A.S. *clufˉ*.)

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, *n.* klove-*jil*-le-flou-er, a species of *Dianthus*, the flower of which smells like cloves.

CLOVE-HITCH, *n. klove*-hich, two half-hitches round a spar or rope.

CLOVEN, *a. klo*-vn, divided into two parts, as a hoof.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, *a. klo*-vn-foot-ed, cloven-hoofed.

CLOVEN-HOOFED, *a. klo*-vn-hooft, having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcate.

CLOVE-PINK, *n. klove*-pink, the clove-gilliflower, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CLOVER, *n. klo*-ver, a plant of the genus *Trifolium*, on which cattle feed readily. **To live in clover**, to live luxuriously or in abundance. (A.S. *clāfre*.)

CLOVERED, *a. klo*-verd, covered with clover.

CLOVER-GRASS, *n. klo*-ver-grahss, clover.

CLOWN, *n.* kloun, a rustic; one who has the manners of a rustic; a buffoon in pantomime. (Scand.)

CLOWNERY, *n. kloun*-er-e, behaviour like a clown's.

CLOWNISH, *a. kloun*-ish, pertaining to or like a clown; clumsy; ungainly; rude.

CLOWNISHLY, *ad. kloun*-ish-le, in a clownish manner.

CLOWNISHNESS, *n. kloun*-ish-ness, the state of being clownish.

CLOY, *v.t.* and *v.i.* kloy, to satiate; to glut; to surfeit; to fill to loathing; to spike a gun; to prick a horse in shoeing. **Cloyed. Cloying. Cloys.** (Fr. *clou*, a nail.)

CLOYLESS, *a. kloy*-less, that cannot cloy or satiate.

CLOYMENT, *n. kloy*-ment, satiety; surfeit.

CLUB, *n.* klub, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick; a stick bent and weighted at the end for driving a ball; any of the sticks used in golf; a knot; one of the four suits of cards, so named from the emblem which it bears among the Spaniards, though with us its emblem is the trefoil: *v.t.* to beat with a club. **To club the musket**, to wield it so as to beat with the butt-end. **Clubbed. Clubbing. Clubs.** (Scand.)

CLUB, *n.* klub, a number of persons associated for the promotion of some common purpose, as of social intercourse, literature, science or politics, and who are usually governed by certain self-imposed regulations or by-laws; the collective body of members composing a club, or who support a clubhouse; a share or proportion paid to form a common stock, or the fund thus raised; joint charge or effort: *v.i.* to join as in a club; to pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge: *v.t.* to combine means for a purpose, each contributor paying an equal share. **Clubbed. Clubbing Clubs.** (Scand.)

CLUBBABLE, *a. klub*-a-bl, disposed to club life; suitable for club membership.

CLUBBED, *a.* klubd, thickened at the end.

CLUBBER, *n. klub*-ber, a clubbist.

CLUBBISH, *a. klub*-bish, rustic; clubbable.

CLUBBIST, *n. klub*-bist, a club-member.

CLUB-FIST, *n. klub*-fist, a large heavy fist.

CLUB-FISTED, *a. klub*-fist-ed, having a club fist.

CLUBFOOT, *n. klub*-foot, a short deformed foot; talipes.

CLUBFOOTED, *a. klub*-foot-ed, having a club foot.

CLUB-GRASS, *n. klub*-grahss, grey hair grass, *Aira canescens*.

CLUBHAUL, *v.t. klub*-hawl, to make a ship tack about, by letting go the lee anchor, and slipping the cable, as soon as she pays off. **Clubhauled. Clubhauling. Clubhauls.**

CLUB-HEADED, *a. klub*-hed-ed, having a thick head.

CLUBHOUSE, *n. klub*-house, a house occupied by a club; the home of a club which sometimes combines the conveniences of a hotel with the comforts of a wealthy mansion.

CLUB-LAND, *n. klub*-land, the district round St. James's and Pall Mall in London, within which the chief clubs are situated.

CLUB-LAW, *n. klub*-law, government by violence.

CLUB-MAN, *n. klub*-man, a club-member; a man passing the greater part of his time in his clubs.

CLUB-MOSS, *n. klub*-moss, a plant of the genus *Lycopodium*.

CLUB-ROOM, *n. klub*-room, a room in which a club meets.

CLUB-ROOT, *n. klub*-root, a plant disease due to *Plasmodiophora brassicæ*, one of the slime fungi and characterized by protuberances on the roots.

CLUB-RUSH, *n. klub*-rush, a plant of the genus *Scirpus*.

CLUB-SHAPED, *a. klub*-shaypt, shaped like a club; clavated.

CLUCK, *n.* kluk, the call of a hen; a kind of articulation among the South African tribes: *v.i.* to call on chickens, as a hen: *v.t.* to call by clucking, as a hen. **Clucked. Clucking. Clucks.** (*Clack.*)

CLUE, *n.* kloo, a clew, particularly in the sense of a fact or suggestion serving as a guide in an investigation.

CLUMBER, *n. klum*-ber, a species of spaniel so called from having been bred at Clumber, the Duke of Newcastle's seat in Nottinghamshire.

CLUMP, *n.* klump, a thick, short, shapeless piece of wood or other solid substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; the compressed clay of coal strata; a heavy footfall: *v.t.* to nail an extra sole on to a boot. **Clumped. Clumping. Clumps.** (Dan. *klump*.)

CLUMPER, *v.t. klump*-er, to form into clumps or masses. **Clumpered. Clumpering. Clumpers.**

CLUMPS, *n.* klumps, a stupid fellow; a numskull.

CLUMPY, *a. klump*-e, consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless.

CLUMSILY, *ad. klum*-ze-le, in a clumsy manner.

CLUMSINESS, *n. klum*-ze-ness, the quality of being clumsy.

CLUMSY, *a. klum*-ze, awkward; ungainly; ill made; badly constructed. (M.E. *clumsen*, to be benumbed.)

CLUNCH, *n.* klunch, indurated clay or chalk marl, found in coal-pits next to the coal; stiff coarse clay. (Dial. Eng.)

CLUNG, *a.* klung, wasted with leanness; shrunken.

CLUNG, klung, *pp.* of cling.

CLUNIAC, *n. kloo*-ne-ak, one of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluny, in Burgundy.

CLUPEA, *n. kloo*-pe-a, a genus of fishes including the herring, sprat, pilchard and the shads. (L. a small fish.)

CLUPEOID, *a. klup*-e-oyd, resembling a herring.

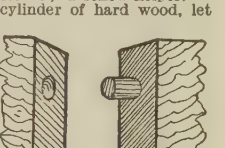
CLUSTER, *n. klus*-ter, a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; a collection; a group; a crowd: *v.i.* to grow or collect in clusters: *v.t.* to collect into a bunch or group. **Clustered. Clustering. Clusters.** (A.S. a bunch.)

CLUSTERED, *a. klus*-terd, grouped together. **Clustered column**, a column apparently made up of several columns bound together [Arch.]. **Clustered saxifrage**, the plant *Saxifraga nivalis*.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, *n.* *klus*-ter-grape, a small black grape; a currant.
CLUSTERINGLY, *ad.* *klus*-ter-ing-le, in clusters.
CLUSTERY, *a.* *klus*-ter-e, growing in or full of clusters.
CLUTCH, *a.* klutch, to double in the fingers, and compress them together; to seize; to grasp; *n.* a griping or pinching with the fingers; grasp; seizure; a projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting moving parts; the batch of eggs laid by one bird; a set of eggs for hatching: *pl.* paws or talons; hands. **Clutched. Clutches. Clutching.** (A.S. *clyccan*, to catch.)

Clutch.

CLUTTER, *n.* *klut*-ter, a confused mass; a confused noise; bustle: *v.i.* to encumber with litter: *v.i.* to make a noise or bustle. **Cluttered. Cluttering. Clutters.**
CLYPEASTER, *n.* klip-e-*ast*-er, a genus of sea-urchins. (L. *clypeus*, a shield, and Gr. *aster*, a star.)
CLYPEATE, *a.* *klip*-e-ate, shaped like a buckler; scutate.
CLYPEIFORM, *a.* *klip*-e-e-fawrm, shield-shaped.
CLYPEUS, *n.* *klip*-e-us, the fore-part of an insect's head. (L.)
CLYSMIC, *a.* *kliz*-mik, washing; cleansing.
CLYSTER, *n.* *klist*-er, an injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, usually to promote alvine discharges. **Clyster pipe**, a tube or pipe used for injections. (L.)
CLYSTERIZE, *v.t.* *klist*-er-ize, to apply a clyster to. **Clysterized. Clysterizes. Clysterizing.**
CLYSTER-WISE, *ad.* *klist*-er-wize, in the manner of a clyster.
CO, ko, a prefix of Latin origin; an abbreviation for company.
COACERVATE, *a.* ko-*as*-ser-vate, heaped together; collected into a crowd: *v.t.* to heap up. **Coacervated. Coarcervates. Coacervating.** (L. *acervus*, a heap.)
COACH, *n.* koach, a close four-wheeled double-seated vehicle or carriage; a railway carriage; a tutor to prepare for an examination; a trainer for athletic sports: *v.i.* to ride in a coach: *v.t.* to carry in a coach; to prepare for an examination. **Coached. Coaches. Coaching.** (Hung. *kocsi*, because it is supposed that the first coach was made at the village of Kocs in Hungary.)
COACHBOX, *n.* *koach*-boks, the driver's seat on a coach.
COACH-DOG, *n.* *koach*-dog, a carriage-dog; a Dalmatian hound.
COACHEE, *n.* *koach*-ee, a coachman [Slang].
COACHFUL, *n.* *koach*-ful, as many as a coach will hold.
COACH-HIRE, *n.* *koach*-hire, price for the use of a coach.
COACH-HORSE, *n.* *koach*-horse, a horse for drawing a coach.
COACH-HOUSE, *n.* *koach*-house, a house to keep a coach in.
COACHING, *n.* *koach*-ing, the driving of a coach; the tutoring of a person for an examination, or athletic contest.
COACHMAKER, *n.* *koach*-make-er, one who makes coaches.
COACHMAN, *n.* *koach*-man, the driver of a coach.
COACHMANSHIP, *n.* *koach*-man-ship, skill in driving.
COACHMASTER, *n.* *koach*-mahst-er, the proprietor of a coach, or of a livery stable.
COACH-OFFICE, *n.* *koach*-of-fis, a booking office of a stage coach.
COACHSTAND, *n.* *koach*-stand, a place where coaches stood for hire.
COACT, *v.i.* ko-*akt*, to act together or in concert. **Coacted. Coacting. Coacts.** (*Co*, and *act*.)
COACTION, *n.* ko-*ak*-shon, joint action; compulsion.
COACTIVE, *a.* ko-*akt*-iv, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
COACTIVELY, *ad.* ko-*akt*-iv-le, in a coactive manner.
COADAPTED, *a.* ko-ad-*apt*-ed, mutually adapted.
COADJUSTMENT, *n.* ko-ad-*just*-ment, mutual adjustment.
COADJUTANT, *n.* ko-*aj*-oot-tant, an assistant: *a.* mutually assisting or operating.
COADJUTOR, *n.* ko-*aj*-oot-er, an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate; a colleague; one appointed to perform the duties of another [Canon Law]. (L. *co*, and *adjutor*, a helper.)
COADJUTORSHIP, *n.* ko-*aj*-oot-er-ship, joint assistance.
COADJUTRIX, *n.* ko-*aj*-oot-rix, a female assistant.
COADJUVANT, *n.* ko-*aj*-oov-ant, an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid the effect of some other [Med.].
COADUNATE, *a.* ko-*ad*-yew-nate, united; of leaves united at the base [Bot.]. (Low L. *coadjunatus*.)
COADVENTURE, *n.* ko-ad-*ven*-tewr, joint adventure.
COAGENCY, *n.* ko-*ay*-jen-se, joint agency.
COAGENT, *n.* ko-*ay*-jent, an assistant; an associate.
COAGULABILITY, *n.* ko-*ag*-yew-la-*bil*-it-e, capability of being coagulated.
COAGULABLE, *a.* ko-*ag*-yew-la-bl, capable of coagulating.
COAGULANT, *n.* ko-*ag*-yew-lant, that which causes coagulation.
COAGULATE, *v.t.* ko-*ag*-yew-late, to curdle; to change from a fluid to an inspissated state; to clot: *v.i.* to curdle. **Coagulated. Coagulates. Coagulating.** (L. *coagulatus*, curdled.)
COAGULATION, *n.* ko-ag-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated; that which is coagulated. (L. *coagulatio*.)
COAGULATIVE, *a.* ko-*ag*-yew-late-iv, productive of coagulation.
COAGULATOR, *n.* ko-*ag*-yew-late-or, coagulant.
COAGULATORY, *a.* ko-*ag*-yew-late-or-e, tending to coagulate.
COAGULUM, *n.* ko-*ag*-yew-lum, coagulated mass; a clot of blood; a coagulant, as rennet. (L.)
CO-AID, *n.* *ko*-ade, an assistant; a fellow-helper.
COAK, *n.* koak, a small cylinder of hard wood, let into the ends of the pieces to be joined, to render the joining more secure [Carp.]; the metal hole in a sheave through which the pin runs [Naut.]: *v.t.* to render more secure by means of coaks [Carp.]. **Coaked. Coaking. Coaks.**


Coak.

COAL, *n.* koal, a piece of wood or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred; a combustible rock of vegetable origin used as fuel: *v.t.* to burn to charcoal; to mark or delineate with charcoal: *v.i.* to take in coal; to stoke. **Coal tar**, the thick by-product yielded in the manufacture of gas from coal. **Blow the coals**, to stir up strife. **Carry coals to Newcastle**, to waste one's labour. **Haul over the coals**, to take one to task; to reprimand. **Coaled. Coaling. Coals.** (A.S. *col*.)
COALBACKER, *n.* *koal*-back-er, a coal-porter at the docks.
COALBED, *n.* *koal*-bed, a coal-stratum, or one containing coal.
COAL-BLACK, *a.* *koal*-blak, black as coal; very black.
COALBOX, *n.* *koal*-boks, a box for holding coals.
COALBRAND, *n.* *koal*-brand, a disease in wheat in which the ear fills with a coal-black powder.
COAL-BRASS, *n.* *koal*-brass, iron pyrites found in coal.
COAL-BUNKER, *n.* *koal*-bunk-er, a bin for coals.
COAL-CELLAR, *n.* *koal*-sel-lar, a storeplace for coals.
COALESCE, *v.i.* *ko-a-less*, to grow together; to unite. **Coalesced. Coalesces. Coalescing.**
COALESCENCE, *n.* *ko-a-less*-ence, union; fusion.
COALESCENT, *a.* *ko-a-les*-sent, growing together; uniting. (L. *coalescens*.)
COAL-FACTOR, *n.* *koal*-fak-tor, the middleman between the coal-owner and the coal-merchant.
COALFIELD, *n.* *koal*-feeld, a bed of coal; land containing coal strata.

COALFISH, *n.* *koal*-fish, a species of the codfish family with a greenish black back, *Gadus virens*.
COALFITTER, *n.* *koal*-fit-ter, a factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the coal-merchant.
COAL-FORMATION, *n.* koal-for-*may*-shon, a group of strata in which coal is found [Geol.].
COAL-GAS, *n.* *koal*-gas, carburetted hydrogen got from coal.
COALHEAVER, *n.* *koal*-heev-er, one employed in carrying or loading coals.
COAL-HOLE, *n.* *koal*-hole, a small coal-cellar.
COAL-HOUSE, *n.* *koal*-house, a place for keeping coals.
COALING, *n.* *koal*-ing, the operation of filling a ship's bunkers with coal. **Coaling station**, a fortified port where ships of war can take in coal.
COALITE, *n.* *koal*-ite, a fuel manufactured by the low carbonization of small coal.
COALITION, *n.* *ko*-al-*ish*-on, union; temporary political union. (L. *coalitus*.)
COALITIONIST, *n.* ko-a-*lish*-on-ist, a supporter of a political coalition.
COALMASTER, *n.* *koal*-mahst-er, one who works a coal-mine.
COAL-METER, *n.* *koal*-meet-er, one appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.
COAL-MINE, *n.* *koal*-mine, a mine from which coal is obtained.
COAL-MINER, *n.* *koal*-mine-er, a worker in a coal-mine.
COALPIT, *n.* *koal*-pit, a pit where coal is dug; a place where charcoal is made.
COALPLATE, *n.* *koal*-plate, the circular lid covering the hole down which coal is shot into the cellar.
COAL-SCREEN, *n.* *koal*-skreen, a mechanical sieve for sorting coal.
COAL-SCUTTLE, *n.* *koal*-skut-tl, a carrier in which to put coals for immediate use.
COAL-SHIP, *n.* *koal*-ship, a ship that transports coal; a collier.
COAL-TIT, *n.* *koal*-tit, a small passerine bird, either *Parus britannicus*, the British coal-tit, or *Parus ater*, the Continental species.
COAL-TRIMMER, *n.* *koal*-trim-mer, a coal-shifter on board a ship.
COAL-WHIPPER, *n.* *koal*-whip-per, one who unloads coal from ships.
COALWORK, *n.* *koal*-werk, a colliery, including the engines and machinery for working and raising the coal.
COALY, *a.* *koal*-e, like coal; containing coal.
COAMING, *n.* *koam*-ing, the raised border of a hatchway [Naut.]. (*Comb.*)
CO-ANNEX, *v.t.* ko-an-*neks*, to annex. **Coannexed. Coannexes. Coannexing.** (L. *co*, and *annex*.)
COAPTATION, *n.* ko-ap-*tay*-shon, the adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. (L. *coaptatus*, fitted together.)
COARB, *n.* *ko*-ahrb, the head of a Celtic family or clan; a bishop or abbot. (Ir. *comharba*.)
COARCTATE, *a.* ko-*ark*-tate, pressed together [Bot.]. (L. *coarctatus*, pressed together.)
COARCTATION, *n.* ko-ark-*tay*-shon, pressure; contraction.
COARSE, *a.* korse, large in texture; rough; uncivil; gross; indelicate.
COARSE-GRAINED, *a.* *korse*-graynd, of large grains; unrefined.
COARSELY, *ad.* *korse*-le, in a coarse manner.
COARSEN, *v.t.* *korse*-n, to make coarse. **Coarsened. Coarsening. Coarsens.**
COARSENESS, *n.* *korse*-ness, the quality of being coarse.
COARSISH, *a.* *korse*-ish, inclining towards coarseness.
CO-ARTICULATION, *n.* *ko*-ar-tik-yew-*lay*-shon, the articulation of the bones in forming a joint.
CO-ASSESSOR, *n.* ko-as-*ses*-sor, a joint assessor.
CO-ASSUME, *v.t.* ko-as-*sewm*, to assume with another. **Coassumed. Coassumes. Coassuming.**
COAST, *n.* koast, the margin of the land next the sea; the sea-shore; the exterior line, limit, or border of a country; *v.i.* to sail near the shore, or in sight of land; to sail from port to port in the same country; to free-wheel on a bicycle down-hill; to toboggan down-hill. to slide down snow or ice on a sledge [U.S.]; *v.t.* to sail by or near to; to keep close to. **The coast is clear**, the danger is over; the enemy has departed. **Coasted. Coasting. Coasts.** (O.Fr. *coste*.)
COASTAL, *a.* *koast*-al, relating to the coast.
COASTER, *n.* *koast*-er, a vessel employed in trading from port to port in the same country.
COASTGUARD, *n.* *koast*-gahrd, a naval shore guard.
COASTING, *a.* *koast*-ing, sailing along the coast. **Coasting trade**, the trade carried on between the ports of the same country. **Coasting vessel**, a vessel employed in the coasting trade; a coaster.
COASTLINE, *n.* *koast*-line, the shore line; the coastal outline of a country.
COAST-WAITER, *n.* *koast*-wayt-er, a customs official superintending the examination of the cargoes of coasters.
COASTWARDS, *ad.* *koast*-werds, towards the coast.
COASTWISE, *ad.* *koast*-wize, along the coast.
COAT, *n.* koat, a sleeved outer garment; the habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office; the order or office; external covering, as the hair or fur of a beast; any membrane that serves as a cover; a layer of any substance covering another; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms: *v.t.* to cover; to spread over with a layer of any substance. **Coat of Arms**, heraldic bearings of an esquire or one of higher rank; the tabard of a herald. **Coat of mail**, a piece of armour, in form of a shirt, consisting of a network of iron rings, or of iron scales fastened on leather. **Red coat**, the traditional British army uniform; hence, redcoat, a soldier. **Coated. Coating. Coats.** (O.Fr. *cote*.)
COAT-ARMOUR, *n.* *koat*-ar-mor, a coat of arms; armorial ensigns.
COAT-CARD, *n.* *koat*-kahrd, a card bearing a coated figure, now usually called a court-card.
COATEE, *n.* koat-*ee*, a coat with short tails.
COAT-FROCK, *n.* koat-*frok*, a dress of loose design and worn without a coat or jacket.
COATI, *n.* ko-*ah*-te, coatimundi, the name of two species of *Nasua*, a long-nosed South American genus of the racoon family. (Native name.)
COATING, *n.* *koat*-ing, a covering, or the act of covering; a substance spread over for cover or defence; cloth for coats.
COAT-LINK, *n.* *koat*-link, two buttons held loosely together by a link.
COAX, *v.t.* koaks, to persuade by fondling or flattery; to wheedle; to soothe. **Coaxed. Coaxes. Coaxing.** (M.E. *cokes*, a fool.)
COAXER, *n.* *koaks*-er, a wheedler; a flatterer.
CO-AXIAL, *a.* ko-*aks*-e-al, having a common axis.
COAXINGLY, *ad.* *koaks*-ing-le, in a coaxing manner.
COB, *n.* kob, the top or head; the spike of maize; a ball or pellet for feeding fowls; a spider; a composition of clay mixed with straw; a kind of wicker basket, used in husbandry; a Spanish dollar; a covetous person: *v.t.* to punish by striking the breech with a belt or flat piece of wood; to pull by the hair or ears. **Cobbed. Cobbing. Cobs.** (Welsh *cob*, a tuft, and *cobio*, to hit hard.)
COB, *n.* kob, a male swan; a horse rather larger than a pony.
COBALT, *n.* *ko*-bawlt, the metallic element Co.; a brittle metal of a reddish-grey or greyish-white colour, and weak metallic lustre. **Cobalt Bloom**, acicular arsenate of cobalt. **Cobalt Blue**, a pigment of alumina and cobalt. **Cobalt Crust**, earthy arsenate of cobalt. **Cobalt Glance**, cobaltite, a compound of cobalt with arsenic and sulphur. **Cobalt Green**, a lasting green colouring matter. (Ger. *Kobalt*, from *Kobold*, a goblin, so named for the trouble it gave the miners.)
COBALTIC, *a.* ko-*bawlt*-ik, pertaining to cobalt.
COBALTINE, *n.* *ko*-bawlt-in, cobaltite.
COBALTITE, *n.* *ko*-bawlt-ite, cobalt glance.
COBBLE, *v.t.* *kob*-bl, to make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to make or do clumsily: *v.i.* to work clumsily. **Cobbled. Cobbles. Cobbling.** (O.Fr. *cobler*.)
COBBLE, *n.* *kob*-bl, a stone worn round; a boulder; a pebble; a roundish lump of coal; a coble. (*Cob*, a lump.)
COBBLER, *n.* *kob*-bler, a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage sucked through a straw [U.S.]. **Cobbler's punch**, beer mixed with

spirits, sugar, and spice, and served hot. **Cobbler's wax**, resinous wax used for waxing threads for sewing boots.

COBBLESTONE, *n.* *kob*-bl-stone, a large pebble.

COBBY, *a.* *kob*-be, stout; brisk.

COBCAL, *n.* *kob*-kal, a sandal worn by women in the East. (Ar.)

COBCOALS, *n.pl.* *kob*-koalz, large round coals; cobbles.

CO-BELLIGERENT, *a.* ko-bel-*lij*-er-ent, carrying on war conjointly: *n.* a nation carrying on war conjointly with another.

COBIRON, *n.* *kob*-i-urn, an andiron with a knob at the top.

CO-BISHOP, *n.* ko-*bish*-up, a joint or coadjutant bishop.

COBLE, *n.* *koh*-bl, a flat-floored boat with a deep rudder. (Welsh *ceubal.*)

COBLOAF, *n.* *kob*-loaf, a loaf that is rough and crusty.

COBNUT, *n.* *kob*-nut, a large hazel-nut, *Corylus tubulosa.*

COBRA, *n.* *koh*-bra, a venomous serpent, *Naja tripudians*, a native of Southern Asia, which has the faculty, when excited, of dilating the skin about its neck into a form like a hood. **Hooded cobra**, the aspis, *N. haje*, an African species. **King cobra**, the hamadryad or ring cobra, *N. bungarus*, ranging from India to the Philippines. (Port. *cobra de capello*, the snake of the hood.)

COBRES, *n.* *koh*-bres, an indigo made in South America.

COBSTONE, *n.* *kob*-stone, a large rounded stone.

COBURG, *n.* *koh*-burg, a worsted and cotton or silk fabric, having one side twilled. (Coburg, in Germany.)

COB-WALL, *n.* *kob*-wawl, a wall made of mud or unburned clay, mixed with straw.

COBWEB, *n.* *kob*-web, the fine-spun network spread by a spider to catch its prey; a flimsy snare to entrap the simple or unwary; a weak and flimsy entanglement: *a.* thin, flimsy, slender, feeble. (M.E. *coppe*, a spider, and *web.*)

COBWEBBED, *a.* *kob*-webd, covered with cobwebs; covered with a thick interwoven pubescence [Bot.].

COBWEBBERY, *n.* *kob*-web-ber-e, a mass of cobweb.

COBWEBBY, *a.* *kob*-web-be, covered with cobwebs.

COCA, *n.* *ko*-ka, a highly stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of *Erythroxylon coca*, found wild in Peru, and chewed. (Sp.)

COCAIGNE, *n.* ko-*kane*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury; London and its suburbs. (O.Fr. *cocaigne*, plenty.)

COCAINE, *n.* *ko*-kay-in, *or* ko-*kane*, an alkaloid of coca forming the base of many drugs used as local anæsthetics.

COCAINISM, *n.* *ko*-kay-in-izm, *or* ko-*kane*-izm, cocaine poisoning; a morbid state brought about by excessive use of cocaine.

COCAINIZATION, *n.* *ko*-kay-in-ize-*ay*-shon, *or* ko-*kane*-ize-*ay*-shon, the state of being under the influence of cocaine.

COCAINIZE, *v.t.* *ko*-kay-in-ize, *or* ko-*kane*-ize, to give cocaine to. **Cocainized. Cocainizes. Cocainizing.**

COCALON, *n.* *ko*-ka-lon, a large cocoon of a weak texture. (Gr. *kokkalon*, a kernel.)

COCCAGEE, *n.* ko-ka-*jee*, a cider apple, and the cider itself. (Ir. goose-dung, because so coloured.)

COCCIDIA, *n.pl.* kok-*sid*-e-a, protozoan organisms formed as parasites living in the cell-tissues of animals.

COCCIFEROUS, *a.* kok-*sif*-er-us, bearing berries. (L. *coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, bear.)

COCCINELLA, *n.* kok-se-*nel*-la, the genus of beetles including the ladybirds. (Gr. *kokkinos*, scarlet.)

COCCOLITE, *n.* *kok*-ko-lite, a variety of pyroxene. (Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *lithos*, a stone.)

COCCOLITHS, *n.pl.* *kok*-ko-liths, algal remains found embedded in the ooze at the bottom of the N. Atlantic, and in chalk.

COCCOMILIA, *n.* kok-ko-*meel*-ya, a plum-tree with a medicinal bark. (It.)

COCCOSPHERE, *n.* *kok*-ko-sfeer, minute bodies, often with coccoliths on their surface, found deep down in the N. Atlantic. (Gr. *kokkos*, and *sphaira*, a ball.)

COCCULUS, *n.* *kok*-kew-lus, a genus of Indian menispermaceous plants, one species of which, *Cocculus palmatus*, affords the Calumba root of commerce, from which a valuable bitter is obtained. The berries called Cocculus Indicus, employed in medicine as a narcotic, and sometimes to adulterate beer, are the achenes of *Anamirta cocculus.* (Gr. *kokkos.*)

COCCUS, *n.* *kok*-kus, a genus of hemipterous insects; an order of spheroidal bacteria; a cell or capsule [Bot.]. (Gr. *kokkos.*)

COCCYGEAL, *a.* kok-*sij*-e-al, relating to the coccyx.

COCCYX, *n.* *kok*-siks, the bone at the base of the spine [Anat.]. (Gr. a cuckoo.)

COCHIN, *n.* *ko*-chin, cochin-china, a variety of domestic fowl with feathered legs, imported originally from that country.

COCHINEAL, *n.* *coch*-in-eel, a small insect, *Coccus cacti*, found chiefly in Mexico, which, when collected in great numbers, killed by the application of heat, and formed into a mass, is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and in the manufacture of carmine. (Sp. *cochinilla.*)

COCHINEAL-FIG, *n.* *coch*-in-eel-fig, the cactaceous plant, *Nopalea coccinellifera*, on which the cochineal insect is found and extensively cultivated.

COCHLEA, *n.* *kok*-le-a, a spiral-shaped cavity of the internal ear; the screw [Mech.]. (L. a snail, or spiral, shell.)

COCHLEAN, *a.* *kok*-le-an, cochleate.

COCHLEARE, *n.* kok-le-*ayr*-e, a spoon; a spoonful [Med.].

COCHLEARIFORM, *a.* kok-le-*ayr*-e-form, having the form of a snail-shell.

COCHLEARY, *a.* *kok*-le-*ayr*-e, cochleate.

COCHLEATE, *a.* *kok*-le-ate, twisted like a snail-shell; spiral.

COCHLEATED, *a.* *kok*-le-ate-ed cochleate.

COCINATE, *n.* *ko*-sin-ate, a salt of cocinic acid [Med.].

COCINIC, *a.* ko-*sin*-ik, obtained from cocoa [Chem.].

COCK, *n.* kok, the male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls; a male; a weathervane in shape of a cock; a tap for drawing off liquid; a small conical pile of hay; the style or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance; the piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch; a chief man; a familiar form of address: *a.* turning up: *v.t.* to set erect; to place, as the hat, on one side of the head; to turn or set up with an air of pertness: *v.i.* to hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. **Cock-a-hoop**, triumphant; exulting. **Cock-a-doodle-doo**, a nursery name for a cock's crow. **Cock-and-bull-story**, a tedious absurd story, or a ridiculous exaggerated story. **Cock-a-leekie**, a soup of boiled fowl with leeks. **Cock-of-the-north**, the brambling. **Cock-of-the-rock**, the handsome South American passerine bird, *Rupicola crocea.* **Cock-of-the-wood**, the capercaillie. **Cocked. Cocking. Cocks.** (A.S. *coc.*)

COCK, *n.* kok, the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a firearm, which, being impelled by a spring, causes fire by striking the cartridge: *v.t.* to draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire. **Cocked. Cocking. Cocks.**

COCKABONDY, *n.* kok-a-*bon*-de, the artificial fly coch-a-bondhu. (W. red with black body.)

COCKADE, *n.* kok-*ade*, a knot or ribbon stuck in the hat as a badge; a leather badge worn on the hat. (Fr. *cocarde*, from *coq*, a cock.)

COCKADED, *a.* kok-*ade*-ed, wearing a cockade.

COCKAL, *n.* *kok*-al, a game, otherwise called knuckle-bones, played with the knuckle-bones of sheep.

COCKATEEL, *n.* kok-a-*teel*, an Australian crested parrot allied to the cockatoos and the grass parrakeets, and having narrow, pointed tail feathers, the middle pair being very long; the only species of *Callopsittacus.*

COCKATOO, *n.* kok-a-*too*, a crested parrot; a small farmer [Australian Slang]. (Malay *kākātūa.*)

COCKATRICE, *n.* *kok*-a-triss, a fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg; the basilisk; an imaginary bird with a serpent's tail. (O.Fr. *cocatrice*, a crocodile.)

COCK-BILL, *n.* *kok*-bil, said of the anchor when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cathead ready to be let go [Naut.].

COCKBOAT, *n.* *kok*-boat, a small boat.

COCK-BRAINED, *a.* *kok*-braynd, giddy; rash.

COCK-BROTH, *n.* *kok*-broth, broth made by boiling a cock.

COCKCHAFER, *n.* *kok*-chayf-er, a beetle of the genus *Melolontha.* (*Cock*, and *chafer.*)

COCK-CROW, *n.* *kok*-kro, the early dawn.

COCK-CROWING, *n.* *kok*-kro-ing, cock-crow.

COCKED, *a.* kokt, erect ; set upon one side, as a cocked hat.
COCKER, *v.t. kok*-er, to fondle ; to indulge ; to pamper. **Cockered. Cockering. Cockers.** (Welsh *cocri*, caress.)
COCKER, *n. kok*-er, cock-fighter ; a kind of spaniel.
COCKEREL, *n. kok*-er-el, a young cock.
COCKET, *n. kok*-et, a seal of the custom-house ; a certificate from the custom-house that duty has been paid. (Fr. *coquet.*)
COCKET-BREAD, *n. kok*-et-bred, the finest wheaten bread.
COCKEYE, *n. kok*-I, a squinting eye.
COCKEYED, *a. kok*-ide, having squinting eyes.
COCKFIGHT, *n. kok*-fite, a fight between gamecocks.
COCKFIGHTING, *n. kok*-fite-ing, a cock-fight.
COCKHEADED, *a. kok*-hed-ed, with a head like a cock's.
COCKHORSE, *a. kok*-horse, on horseback.
COCKINESS, *n. kok*-e-ness, the state of being cocky, or impudent ; impudence.
COCKING, *a. kok*-ing, cockering.
COCK-LAIRD, *n. kok*-layrd, in Scotland, a yeoman.
COCKLE, *n. kok*-kl, a plant that grows among corn. (A.S. *coccel.*)
COCKLE, *n. kok*-kl, a mollusc of the genus *Cardium* : *v.i.* and *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles ; to pucker or wrinkle, as cloth. **Cockled. Cockles. Cockling.** (Fr. *coquille.*)
COCKLED, *a. kok*-kld, shelled ; cochleated ; puckered.
COCKLE-OAST, *n. kok*-kl-oast, that part of a hop-kiln or oast where the fire is made.
COCKLER, *n. kok*-kler, one who collects and sells cockles.
COCKLE-STAIR, *n. kok*-kl-stare, a spiral or winding stair.
COCKLOFT, *n. kok*-loft, the top loft next the roof.
COCK-MASTER, *n. kok*-mahst-er, one who breeds gamecocks.
COCKNEY, *n. kok*-ne, a native or resident of London ; an effeminate person, or one nurtured into softness and indolence : *a.* pertaining to a cockney. (M.E. *cockenay*, a fop.)
COCKNEYDOM, *n. kok*-ne-dum, the city of London, as the home of cockneys.
COCKNEYFIED, *a. kok*-ne-fide, like a cockney.
COCKNEYISH, *a. kok*-ne-ish, relating to or like a cockney.
COCKNEYISM, *n. kok*-ne-izm, the peculiar dialect or manners of a cockney.
COCK-PADDLE, *n. kok*-pad-dl, the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*
COCKPIT, *n. kok*-pit, a pit or area where gamecocks fight ; a place on the lower deck in a ship of war for the wounded in an action [Naut.].
COCKROACH, *n. kok*-roach, the so-called black beetle (which is not a beetle, but belongs to the orthoptera) *Periplaneta orientalis* or its allies. (Sp. *cucaracha.*)
COCKSCOMB, *n. koks*-kome, the comb of a cock ; a plant of the genus *Celosia* ; the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus crista-galli* ; a fop.
COCK'S-FOOT, *n. koks*-foot, the pasture grass, *Dactylis glomerata.*
COCK'S-HEAD, *n. koks*-hed, sainfoin, from the shape of the pod.
COCK-SHOT, *n. kok*-shot, a shot or throw at an object for amusement.
COCKSHUT, *n. kok*-shut, the close of the day, when fowls go to roost ; a net for woodcocks.
COCK-SHY, *n. kok*-shy, a cock-shot ; a mark to throw at.
COCK-SPARROW, *n. kok*-spar-ro, male of the sparrow ; a little, pert, presuming fellow.
COCKSPUR, *n. kok*-spur, the spur of a cock ; the white blossoming or Virginian hawthorn.
COCKSURE, *a. kok*-shoor, confidently certain.
COCKSWAIN, *n. kok*-sn, a coxswain.
COCKSY, *a. kok*-se, conceited.
COCKTAIL, *n. kok*-tale, a kind of beetle ; a drink of bitters and spirits, usually iced.
COCK-UP, *n. kok*-up, a tall initial letter [Typ.].
COCKY, *a. kok*-e, aggressively impudent ; conceited.
COCKYOLLY, *n.* kok-*yol*-le, a nursery name for any bird.
COCOA, *n. ko*-ko, a beverage made of the cocoa-bean.
COCOA-BEAN, *n. ko*-ko-been, the seed of *Theobroma cacao*, a tropical evergreen tree included among the Malvales.
COCOA-NIBS, *n.pl. ko*-ko-nibz, crushed cocoa-beans.
COCOA-NUT, *n. ko*-ko-nut, the coconut.
COCOA-PLUM, *n. ko*-ko-plum, the fruit of *Chrysobalanus icaco.*
COCO-DE-MER, *n.* ko-ko-de-*mare*, the double coconut, *Lodoicea sechellarum.*
COCONUT, *n. ko*-ko-nut, the fruit of the tropical palm, *Cocos nucifera*, officially spelt cokernut. (Sp. *coco*, bugbear, on account of the face-like marking on the nut.)
COCOON, *n.* ko-*koon*, the covering which the larvæ of certain insects spin for their protection in their pupal state. (Fr. *cocon.*)
COCOONERY, *n.* ko-*koon*-er-e, a building or apartment for silkworms, when feeding and forming cocoons.
COCTIBLE, *a. kok*-te-bl, that may be cooked.
COCTILE, *a. kok*-tile, made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick. (L. *coctilis.*)
COCTION, *n. kok*-shon, the act of boiling ; that alteration in the matter of a disease which fits it for a discharge [Med.] ; digestion. (L. *coctio*, from *coquo*, cook.)
COCUS, *n. ko*-kus, green ebony.
COD, *n.* kod, a husk or pod ; the scrotum ; a pillow : *v.i.* to enclose in a pod : *v.t.* to play jokes upon a person [Slang]. **Codded. Codding. Cods.** (A.S. a small bag.)
COD, *n.* kod, a codfish.
CODA, *n. ko*-da, the winding-up of a composition by an extra melodic phrase [Mus.]. (L. *cauda*, a tail.)
CODBER, *n. kod*-ber, a pillowslip.
CODDED, *a. kod*-ded, enclosed in a pod.
CODDER, *n. kod*-der, a gatherer of cods or peas.
CODDLE, *v.t.* kodl, to pamper or spoil a person ; to seethe or simmer ; to codle. **Coddled. Coddles. Coddling.**
CODDY-MODDY, *n. kod*-de-*mod*-de, a gull in its first year's plumage. (Dial. Eng.)
CODE, *n.* kode, a telegraphic cipher ; a selection of words or groups of letters having a special meaning, known only to the possessors of the code : *v.t.* to codify. **Coded. Codes. Coding.**
CODE, *n.* kode, any orderly collection or digest of laws ; a body of laws or regulations. (Fr.)
CO-DECLINATION, *n. ko*-dek-lin-*ay*-shon, complement of declination [Astron.].
CODEINE, *n.* ko-*dee*-in, an alkaloid obtained from opium. (Gr. *kodeia*, poppy-head.)
CODEX, *n. ko*-deks : *pl.* **Codices,** an ancient manuscript ; a body of prescriptions [Med.]. (L. the trunk of a tree, a tablet, a book.)
CODFISH, *n. kod*-fish, the food-fish *Gadus morrhua.*
CODGER, *n. koj*-er, an eccentric old man ; a miserly man. (*Cadger.*)
CODICIL, *n. kod*-is-il, a supplement to a will. (L. *cŏdicillus.*)
CODICILLARY, *a.* kod-is-*il*-la-re, of the nature of a codicil.
CODIFICATION, *n. kode*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of codifying.
CODIFIER, *n. kode*-if-i-er, a codist.
CODIFY, *v.t. kode*-if-I, to reduce to a code or digest. **Codified. Codifies. Codifying.**
CODILLA, *n.* ko-*dil*-la, the coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted out by itself ; also, the coarsest part of flax. (L. *cauda*, tail.)
CODILLE, *n.* ko-*deel*, a term at ombre, when the game is won. (Fr.)
CODIST, *n. kode*-ist, one who codifies.
CODLE, *v.t. kod*-dl, to parboil ; to pamper ; to caudle : *n.* a pampered object. **Codled. Codles. Codling.**
CODLIN, *n. kod*-lin, a cooking-apple. (Ir. *cueirt*, apple-tree.)
CODLING, *n. kod*-ling, a young cod.
CO-EDUCATION, *n. ko*-ed-yew-*kay*-shon, the teaching of the two sexes in the same class or school.
COEFFICACY, *n.* ko-*ef*-fe-ka-se, joint efficacy.
COEFFICIENCY, *n.* ko-ef-*fish*-shen-se, co-operation.
COEFFICIENT, *a.* ko-ef-*fish*-ent, co-operating : *n.* that which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect ; a number put before a quantity, into which it is supposed to be multiplied [Alg.] ; the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity [Fluxions].
COEFFICIENTLY, *ad.* ko-ef-*fish*-ent-le, by co-operation.

COEHORN, *n. ko*-horn, a mortar for firing grenades. (Baron Coehorn, the inventor.)

CŒLEBS, *n. se*-lebs, a bachelor. (L.)

CO-ELECTION, *n.* ko-e-*lek*-shon, joint election.

CŒLENTERA, *n.pl.* see-*len*-ter-a, the sub-kingdom of the invertebrates which comprises the corals and sea-anemones.

CŒLIAC, *a. se*-le-ak, pertaining to the lower abdomen. **Cœliac artery,** the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm. **Cœliac passion,** a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food. (Gr. *koilia,* a hollow.)

CŒLOM, *n. se*-lum, the body cavity.

COEMPTION, *n.* ko-*emp*-shon, the act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity. (L. *coemptio.*)

CŒNÆSTHESIS, *n.* sen-ess-*thee*-sis, the general bodily consciousness. (Gr. *koinos,* general, and *aisthēsis,* consciousness.)

CŒNOBITE, *n. se*-no-bite, a cenobite.

CŒNŒCIUM, *n.* se-*nee*-se-um, the dermal system of a polyzoon.

CŒNOGAMY, *n.* se-*nog*-a-me, community of wives or of husbands. (Gr. *koinos,* common, and *gamos,* marriage.)

CŒNOSARC, *n. se*-no-sark, the common organized medium by which the separate polypites of a compound hydrozoon are connected together. (Gr. *koinos,* common, and *sarx,* flesh.)

CŒNURE, *n. see*-newr, the larval form of a tapeworm.

COEQUAL, *a.* ko-*ee*-kwal, equal to another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power; *n.* one who is equal to another.

COEQUALITY, *n.* ko-e-*kwal*-it-e, the state of being coequal.

COEQUALLY, *ad.* ko-*ee*-kwal-le, with joint equality.

COERCE, *v.t.* ko-*erse,* to restrain by force; to compel. **Coerced. Coerces. Coercing.** (L. *coerceo,* press together.)

COERCIBLE, *a.* ko-*erse*-e-bl, that may be coerced.

COERCIBLENESS, *n.* ko-*erse*-e-bl-ness, the state of being coercible.

COERCION, *n.* ko-*er*-shon, restraint; check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion.

COERCIVE, *a.* ko-*erse*-iv, that has power or authority to restrain; compulsory; constraining.

COERCIVELY, *ad.* ko-*erse*-iv-le, by constraint.

COESSENTIAL, *a.* ko-es-*sen*-shal, having the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, *n.* ko-es-*sen*-she-*al*-it-e, participation of the same essence.

COESSENTIALLY, *ad.* ko-es-*sen*-shal-le, in a coessential manner.

COESTABLISHMENT, *n.* ko-es-*tab*-lish-ment, joint establishment.

COESTATE, *n.* ko-es-*tate,* a union of estates.

COETANEAN, *a.* ko-e-*tane*-e-an, coetaneous.

COETANEOUS, *a.* ko-e-*tane*-e-us, of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time. (L. *coætaneus.*)

COETERNAL, *a.* ko-e-*ter*-nal, equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, *ad.* ko-e-*ter*-nal-le, with equal eternity.

COETERNITY, *n.* ko-e-*ter*-nit-e, equal eternity.

COEVAL, *a.* ko-*ee*-val, of the same age: *n.* one of the same age. (L. *co,* and *ævum,* age.)

CO-EXECUTOR, *n.* ko-eks-*ek*-yew-tor, an executor with another.

COEXIST, *v.i.* ko-eks-*ist,* to exist at the same time. **Coexisted. Coexisting. Coexists.**

COEXISTENCE, *n.* ko-eks-*ist*-ence, existence at the same time.

COEXISTENT, *a.* ko-eks-*ist*-ent, existing at the same time.

COEXPAND, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ko-eks-*pand,* to expand together equally. **Coexpanded. Coexpanding. Coexpands.**

COEXTEND, *v.t.* or *v.i.* ko-eks-*tend,* to extend through the same space. **Coextended. Coextending. Coextends.**

COEXTENSION, *n.* ko-eks-*ten*-shon, the act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.

COEXTENSIVE, *a.* ko-eks-*ten*-siv, equally extensive.

COEXTENSIVELY, *ad.* ko-eks-*ten*-siv-le, in a coextensive manner.

COEXTENSIVENESS, *n.* ko-eks-*ten*-siv-ness, equal extensiveness.

COFFEE, *n. kof*-fe, the berry of several of the sixty species of *Coffea*; a beverage made from the berries after they have been roasted and ground. (Ar. *qahweh.* the drink.)

COFFEE-BEAN, *n. kof*-fe-been, a coffee-berry.

COFFEE-BUG, *n. kof*-fe-bug, one of the gall insects, *Lecania coffeæ.*

COFFEE-CUP, *n. kof*-fe-kup, a cup for drinking coffee; the largest size of tea-cup.

COFFEE-HOUSE, *n. kof*-fe-house, a house where coffee and other refreshments were sold.

COFFEE-MILL, *n. kof*-fe-mil, a mill for grinding coffee.

COFFEE-POT, *n. kof*-fe-pot, a pot in which coffee is made, or brought upon the table for drinking.

COFFEE-ROASTER, *n. kof*-fe-roast-er, a machine for roasting coffee-beans before grinding.

COFFEE-ROOM, *n. kof*-fe-room, the dining room in an hotel.

COFFEE-TAVERN, *n. kof*-fe-tav-ern, a temperance house of refreshment.

COFFER, *n. kof*-fer, a chest for holding money or valuables; a treasure; a square depression in each interval between the modillions of a cornice [Arch.]; a sunk panel in vaults and domes [Arch.]; a trench or lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad [Fort.]; a canal lock for receiving a barge: *v.t.* to lay up in a coffer. **Coffered. Coffering. Coffers.** (O.Fr. *cofre.*)

COFFERDAM, *n. kof*-fer-dam, an enclosure for excluding water during bridge-building and dock-work.

COFFERED, *a. kof*-ferd, furnished with coffers.

COFFERER, *n. kof*-fer-er, formerly a principal officer of the Royal Household, next under the Controller.

COFFER-FISH, *n. kof*-fer-fish, a species of *Ostracion* in which the body is protected by a mosaic of hexangular plates.

COFFIN, *n. kof*-fin, a chest in which a corpse is buried; a mould of paste for a pie; a paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers; the whole hoof of a horse above the coronet, including the **coffin-bone,** which is a small spongy bone in the midst of the hoof [Farriery]; a wooden frame enclosing the stone on which the printing form is imposed: *v.t.* to enclose in a coffin: to enclose. **Coffined. Coffining. Coffins.** (O.Fr. *cofin.*)

COFFIN-MAKER, *n. kof*-fin-*make*-er, one who makes coffins.

COFFIN-SHIP, *n. kof*-fin-ship, an unseaworthy vessel.

COFFLE, *n. kof*-fl, a band of slaves; a train of animals. (Ar. *qufala,* caravan.)

COG, *v.t.* kog, to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice; to cheat; to obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception: *v.i.* to wheedle. **Cog a die,** to load it. **Cogged. Cogging. Cogs.** (Scand.)

COG, *n.* kog, the tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or ratchet; a translation of any book in a foreign language for surreptitious use in school or college; a little boat: *v.t.* to furnish with cogs, as a wheel; a round wooden bowl [Scots.]. **Hunting cog,** an extra cog on one wheel so as to vary the contacts at each revolution. **Cogged. Cogging. Cogs.**

COGENCY, *n. ko*-jen-se, convincing power.

COGENT, *a. ko*-jent, forcible; convincing, as a cogent argument. (L. *cogentis,* of driving together.)

COGENTLY, *ad. ko*-jent-le, in a cogent manner.

COGGERY, *n. kog*-ger-e, trickery; cheating.

COGGIE, *n. kog*-ge, a small wooden bowl [Scots.].

COGGING, *n. kog*-ging, deceiving; cheating; using a crib at examinations.

COGGLE, *n. kog*-gl, a small boat. (Dial. Eng.)

COGGLESTONE, *n. kog*-gl-stone, a pebble; a cobble-stone.

COGITABLE, *a. koj*-it-a-bl, conceivable; thinkable.

COGITATE, *v.i. koj*-it-ate, to think; to meditate. **Cogitated. Cogitates. Cogitating.** (L. *cogitatus.*)

COGITATION, *n.* koj-it-*ay*-shon, deep thought; meditation.

COGITATIVE, *a. koj*-it-ate-iv, thinking; meditative.

COGITATIVITY, *n.* koj-it-at-*iv*-it-e, power of thinking.

COGNAC, *n. kone*-yak, the best kind of French brandy, so named from a town in France.

COGNATE, *a.* *kog*-nate, allied by blood; akin by the mother's side [Law]; related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same kind or nature: *n.* any male relation through the mother [Scots Law]. (L. *cognatus*, joined by birth.)

COGNATENESS, *n.* *kog*-nate-ness, state of being cognate.

COGNATION, *n.* kog-*nay*-shon, kindredness; affinity of origin or of nature.

COGNISABLE, *a.* *kog*-niz-a-bl, *or* *kon*-iz-a-bl, cognizable.

COGNITION, *n.* kog-*nish*-on, knowledge, as from personal view or experience. (L. *cognitio.*)

COGNITIVE, *a.* *kog*-nit-iv, having the power of knowing or apprehending by the understanding.

COGNIZABLE, *a.* *kog*-niz-a-bl, *or* *kon*-iz-a-bl, that may be known or apprehended; that falls under judicial notice.

COGNIZABLY, *ad.* *kog*-niz-ab-le, *or* *kon*-iz-ab-le, in a cognizable manner.

COGNIZANCE, *n.* *kog*-niz-ance, *or* *kon*-iz-ance, knowledge; notice; distinguishing mark or badge; judicial notice or knowledge by trial in court; jurisdiction or right to try a cause; an acknowledgment or confession, as of taking goods, but pleading legal right to do so [Law]. (O.Fr. *connoissance.*)

COGNIZANT, *a.* *kog*-niz-ant, *or* *kon*-iz-ant, having cognizance of; having right to judge of.

COGNIZE, *v.t.* kog-*nize*, to know consciously. **Cognized. Cognizes. Cognizing.**

COGNIZEE, *n.* *kon*-niz-ee, one to whom a fine in land or tenements is acknowledged [Law].

COGNIZOR, *n.* *kon*-niz-or, one who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine [Law].

COGNOMEN, *n.* kog-*no*-men, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was designated; the family name; a surname. (L. a surname.)

COGNOMINAL, *a.* kog-*nom*-in-al, pertaining to a cognomen.

COGNOMINATE, *v.t.* kog-*nom*-in-ate, to give a surname to. **Cognominated. Cognominates. Cognominating.**

COGNOMINATION, *n.* kog-*nom*-in-*ay*-shon, a surname; a name given from some particular accident or quality.

COGNOSCE, *v.t.* kog-*noss*, to inquire into judicially [Law]. **Cognosced. Cognosces. Cognoscing.** (L. *cognosco*, know.)

COGNOSCENTE, *n.* ko-nosh-*shen*-te, a connoisseur. (It.)

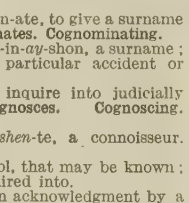
COGNOSCIBLE, *a.* kog-*nos*-se-bl, that may be known; that may be judicially inquired into.

COGNOVIT, *n.* kog-*noh*-vit, an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's claim is just, and his consent that judgment be entered accordingly [Law]. (L. he has acknowledged.)

COGUE, *n.* koag, a small wooden vessel; a dram.

COG-WHEEL, *n.* *kog*-weel, a toothed wheel.

COGWOOD, *n.* *kog*-wood, the wood of the Jamaican tree *Zizyphus chloroxylon*, used for cogs in machinery.



Cog-wheel.

COHABIT, *v.i.* ko-*hab*-it, to live together as husband and wife, usually applied to persons not legally married. **Cohabited. Cohabiting. Cohabits.** (L. *cohabito* live together.)

COHABITANT, *n.* ko-*hab*-it-ant, one who dwells with another, or in the same place.

COHABITATION, *n.* ko-hab-it-*ay*-shon, the act or state of dwelling together, or of cohabiting.

COHEIR, *n.* ko-*ayr*, a joint heir.

COHEIRESS, *n.* ko-*ayr*-ess, a joint heiress.

COHERE, *v.i.* ko-*heer*, to stick together; to adhere; to be logically connected or consistent. **Cohered. Coheres. Cohering.** (L. *cohaereo*, stick.)

COHERENCE, *n.* ko-*heer*-ence, sticking together; consistency.

COHERENCY, *n.* ko-*heer*-en-se, coherence.

COHERENT, *a.* ko-*heer*-ent, sticking together; connected; consistent.

COHERENTLY, *ad.* ko-*heer*-ent-le, in a coherent manner.

COHERER, *n.* ko-*heer*-er, a part of the receiving-set in wireless telegraphy.

COHERITOR, *n.* ko-*her*-rit-or, a coheir.

COHESIBILITY, *n.* ko-*heez*-ib-*il*-it-e, the tendency of one particle of matter to cohere with another.

COHESIBLE, *a.* ko-*heez*-e-bl, capable of cohesion.

COHESION, *n.* ko-*hee*-sjon, the act of cohering; the state of being united by natural attraction; the power by which the particles of bodies of the same nature are held together; connection; dependence; coherence. (L. *cohaesus.*)

COHESIVE, *a.* ko-*hee*-siv, producing cohesion.

COHESIVELY, *ad.* ko-*hee*-siv-le, in a cohesive manner.

COHESIVENESS, *n.* ko-*hee*-siv-ness, the quality of being cohesive.

COHIBIT, *v.t.* ko-*hib*-it, to restrain. **Cohibited. Cohibiting. Cohibits.** (L. *cohibeo*, hold.)

COHIBITION, *n.* ko-hib-*ish*-on, hindrance; restraint.

COHOBATE, *v.t.* *ko*-ho-bate, among the early chemists, to distil the same liquor repeatedly from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel. **Cohobated. Cohobates. Cohobating.** (Low L. *cohobatus*, redistilled.)

COHORT, *n.* *ko*-hort, the tenth part of a Roman legion, a body of about 600 men; a band or body of warriors; a group of families constituting a division of a class in botany. (L. a company.)

COHORTATIVE, *a.* ko-*hort*-at-iv, emboldening.

COHUNE-OIL, *n.* *ko*-hoon-oyl, oil obtained from the fruit of the Central American palm, *Attalea cohune.* (Native word.)

COIF, *n.* koif, a headdress; a cap, close-fitting; the distinctive badge of the serjeants-at-law represented by a black-centred white patch on the wig, which black centre is worn by judges when in full dress and is known as the black-cap: *v.t.* to cover or dress with a coif. **Coiffed. Coiffing. Coifs.** (Fr.)

COIFFEUR, *n.* kwof-*fer*, a hairdresser. (Fr.)

COIFFURE, *n.* kwof-*foor*, a headdress. (Fr.)

COIGN, *n.* koyn, a corner; a corner-stone; a quoin; a wedge. **Coign of vantage,** an advantageous standpoint or view point.

COIGNE, *n.* koyn, billeting on one's tenants; enforced billeting of troops [Irish]: *v.i.* to live by extortion. **Coigned. Coignes. Coigning.**

COIL, *v.t.* koyl, to gather or wind round into a ring or spiral, as a rope or a serpent: *n.* a rope laid in a circle or spiral. **Coil up,** to gather up into a small space like a serpent. **Coiled. Coiling. Coils.** (O.Fr. *coillir*, gather.)

COIL, *n.* koyl, trouble; turmoil. **Mortal coil,** the troubles of this life. (Gael. *goill*, war.)

COIL, *n.* koyl, an electrical apparatus for strengthening by induction.

COIN, *n.* koyn, a corner or external angle; a wedge; a cornerstone; a quoin; a die used in coining; a piece of metal stamped and current as money; metallic money as distinct from paper money; that which serves for payment; an ornament after the manner of a flight of stairs [Arch.]: *v.t.* to convert metal into money; to mint; to forge; to fabricate; to invent. **Coined. Coining. Coins.** (O.Fr.)

COINAGE, *n.* *koyn*-aje, the act or art of coining money; coin; the pieces coined; the expense of coining; invention; fabrication.

COINCIDE, *v.i.* ko-in-*side*, to occupy the same position in space; to occur at the same time; to concur; to correspond. **Coincided. Coincides. Coinciding.** (L. *co*, with, *in*, in, and *cado*, fall.)

COINCIDENCE, *n.* ko-*in*-sid-ence, the act, fact, or condition of coinciding.

COINCIDENCY, *n.* ko-*in*-sid-en-se, coincidence.

COINCIDENT, *a.* ko-*in*-sid-ent, coinciding.

COINCIDENTAL, *a.* ko-in-sid-*ent*-al, coincident.

COINCIDENTLY, *ad.* ko-*in*-sid-ent-le, with coincidence.

COINCIDER, *n.* ko-in-*side*-er, he who or that which coincides.

COINDICATION, *n.* ko-in-dik-*ay*-shon, a concurrent sign or symptom [Med.].

COINER, *n.* *koyn*-er, one who stamps coin; a maker of money, specially of base money; an inventor.

COINHABITANT, *n.* ko-in-*hab*-it-ant, one who dwells in the same place or country with another.

CO-INHERE, *v.i.* ko-in-*heer*, to inhere; to exist together. **Co-inhered. Co-inheres. Co-inhering.**

CO-INHERITANCE, *n.* ko-in-*her*-rit-ance, joint inheritance.

CO-INHERITOR, *n.* ko-in-*her*-rit-er, a joint heir; a co-heir.
COINSTANTANEOUS, *a.* ko-in-stan-*tane*-e-us, occurring at the same moment.
COINTENSE, *a.* ko-in-*tense*, equally intense.
COINTENSITY, *n.* ko-in-*tense*-it-e, state of being equally intense.
CO-INTEREST, *n.* ko-*in*-ter-est, joint or mutual interest.
COIR, *n.* koyr, coconut fibre; cordage made of this material. (Malay word.)
COISTRIL, *n. koys*-tril, an under groom; a young lad. (O.Fr.)
COITION, *n.* ko-*ish*-on, a coming together; sexual intercourse. (L. *coitio.*)
COIX, *n. ko*-iks, a tropical grass, Job's tears. (Gr.)
COJUROR, *n.* ko-*jew*-rer, a witness to another's credibility. (L. *con.* and *juror.*)
COKE, *n.* koke, coal deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in closed furnaces; the charcoal of pit-coal: *v.t.* to convert into coke. **Coked. Cokes. Coking.** (Dial. Eng.)
COKERNUT, *n. ko*-ker-nut, the custom-house spelling of coconut.
COL, kol. con or cum as a prefix before l. (L.)
COL, *n.* kol, a pass in a mountain range. (Fr. neck.)
COLANDER, *n. kul*-lan-der, a perforated bowl. (Sp. *colador.*)
COLA-NUT, *n. ko*-la-nut, the kola-nut.
COLATION, *n.* ko-*lay*-shon, purifying by filtration.
COLATITUDE, *n.* ko-*lat*-e-tewd, 90° minus the latitude.
COLATURE, *n. kol*-a-tewr, the act of straining; the matter strained.
COLBERTINE, *n. kol*-ber-tin, a kind of lace worn by women, so called in honour of Colbert.
COLCHICINE, *n. kol*-ke-sin, an alkaloid of colchicum.
COLCHICUM, *n. kol*-tshe-kum, the meadow saffron or autumn crocus, *C. autumnale.* (*Colchis,* Medea's country.)
COLCOTHAR, *n. kol*-ko-thar, the brown-red oxide of iron, for polishing glass, and, when used by jewellers, known as rouge. (L.)
COLD, *a.* koald, wanting in warmth; causing coldness or the sensation of cold; shivering; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; unaffected; spiritless; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; unconcerned; indifferent; reserved; chaste; not hasty; not violent; not affecting the scent strongly: *n.* the sensation produced in animal bodies by the abstraction of heat; the cause of that sensation; privation of heat; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh; a chill. **Cold as charity,** great indifference. **Cold comfort,** not consoling; depressing. **Cold feet,** suffering from fear. **Cold steel,** hand-to-hand without fire-arms or other missile weapons. **Cold storage,** the preservation of perishable provisions by refrigeration. **Cold water,** discouragement. (A.S. *cald.*)
COLD-BLAST, *n. koald*-blahst, a blast of cold air; cold air forced into a furnace.
COLD-BLOODED, *a. koald*-blud-ed, having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.
COLD-CHISEL, *n. koald*-chiz-el, a chisel for use on cold metal.
COLD-CREAM, *n. koald*-kreem, a mild and cooling ointment for the skin.
COLD-HAMMER, *v.t. koald*-ham-mer, to work cold metal. **Cold-hammered. Cold-hammering. Cold-hammers.**
COLD-HEARTED, *a. koald*-hart-ed, wanting feeling; indifferent.
COLD-HEARTEDLY, *ad. koald*-hart-ed-le, in a cold-hearted manner.
COLD-HEARTEDNESS, *n. koald*-hart-ed-ness, the quality of being cold-hearted.
COLDISH, *a. koald*-ish, somewhat cold; cool.
COLDLY, *ad. koald*-le, in a cold manner.
COLDNESS, *n. koald*-ness, the state of being cold.
COLD-SERVED, *a. koald*-servd, served up cold; dull; tedious.
COLDSHORT, *a. koald*-short, brittle when cold, as a metal.
COLD-SHOULDER, *n.* koald-*shole*-der, cool neglect.
COLE, *n.* kole, cabbage that does not grow a head. (A.S. *caul.*)
COLECTOMY, *n.* kol-*lek*-tom-e, removal of part of the colon. (Gr. *kolon,* and *tomé,* cutting.)
COLE-GARTH, *n. koal*-gahrth, a plot in which cabbages are grown.
COLEOPTERA, *n.pl.* ko-le-*op*-ter-a, the beetles; an order of insects having wing-cases, or outside wings, which serve as a covering and protection for the true wings. (Gr. *koleos,* a sheath, and *pteron,* a wing.)
COLEOPTERAL, *a.* ko-le-*op*-ter-al, coleopterous.
COLEOPTERIST, *n.* ko-le-*op*-ter-ist, one versed in coleopterous insects; a collector of beetles.
COLEOPTEROUS, *a.* ko-le-*op*-ter-us, belonging to the coleoptera.
COLEORHIZA, *n.* kol-e-or-*ize*-a, the sheath of the root in dicotyledons.
COLE-PERCH, *n. kole*-perch, a small fish like the perch.
COLE-RAPE, *n. kole*-rape, the common turnip.
COLESEED, *n. kole*-seed, the seed of a cabbage, from which oil-cake is made.
COLEWORT, *n. kole*-wurt, cabbage cut young.
COLIC, *n. kol*-ik, spasmodic pain in the abdomen. (Fr. *colique.*)
COLIC, *a. kol*-ik, affecting the bowels with pains.
COLICKY, *a. kol*-ik-e, pertaining to colic.
COLIN, *n. kol*-in, a quail of the genus *Ortyx.* (Mexican name.)
COLISEUM, *n.* kol-is-*ee*-um, the colosseum.
COLITIS, *n. kol-i*-tis, an inflammatory condition of the colon.
COLL, *n.* kol, the line across the rink at curling, which the stones have to cross to score.
COLL, *v.t.* kol, to embrace. **Colled. Colling. Colls.** (L. *collum,* the neck.)
COLLABORATE, *v.i.* kol-*lab*-or-rate, to work conjointly. **Collaborated. Collaborates. Collaborating.** (L. *collaboratus.*)
COLLABORATEUR, *n.* kol-*lab*-or-ate-er, collaborator.
COLLABORATION, *n.* kol-lab-or-*ay*-shon, a working with; joint labour.
COLLABORATOR, *n.* kol-*lab*-or-ate-or, an associate in labour, particularly literary or scientific; an assistant.
COLLAGEN, *n. kol*-a-jen, a chief constituent in cartilage and bone which becomes gelatine through boiling. (Gr. *kolla,* glue, and *gen,* from *gignesthai,* become.)
COLLAPSABLE, *a.* kol-*laps*-a-bl, collapsible.
COLLAPSE, *n.* kol-*laps*, a falling in, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a sudden and utter prostration of strength; a breakdown: *v.i.* to fall together, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to break down. **Collapsed. Collapses. Collapsing.** (L. *collapsus,* slid.)
COLLAPSIBLE, *a.* col-*laps*-e-bl, made to be packed up.
COLLAPSION, *n.* kol-*lap*-shon, act or state of collapsing.
COLLAR, *n. kol*-lar, anything worn round the neck; the part of a garment round the neck; a part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast used in draught; anything like a collar or a ring; the upper part of a stay; also a rope in form of a wreath to which a stay is conined [Naut.]; a ring, cincture, or astragal [Arch.]: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; to seize upon an opponent who is carrying the ball [Rugby football]; to put a collar on; to beat the bowling at cricket, as a batsman collaring the bowling [Cricket]. A collar or collar-beam, a horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters. **Collar work,** drudgery. **Slip the collar,** to get free; to escape. **To collar beef,** to roll it up and bind it close with a string. **To collar brawn,** to compress the meat of the boiled pig's head into a round tin. **Collared. Collaring. Collars.** (O.Fr. *colier.*)
COLLARAGE, *n. kol*-lar-aje, a tax formerly laid on the collars of draught horses.
COLLAR-BONE, *n. kol*-lar-bone, the clavicle; the merrythought.
COLLAR-DAY, *n. kol*-lar-day, a day on which members of the different orders of knighthood appear at court wearing their decorations.
COLLARED, *a. kol*-lard, with a collar on the neck; caught; pressed.
COLLARET, *n.* kol-lar-*et,* a small collar worn by ladies.
COLLARETTE, *n.* kol-la-*ret,* a lace collar.
COLLAR-MAKER, *n. kol*-lar-*make*-er, one who makes collars for horses.
COLLATABLE, *a.* kol-*late*-a-bl, capable of being collated.
COLLATE, *v.t.* kol-*late,* to bring or lay, especially old books and manuscripts, together, in order to ascertain by comparison the points in which they agree and differ; to gather and place in order, as the

leaves of a book for binding ; to compare ; to bestow or to confer ; to present and institute to a benefice. **Collated. Collates. Collating.** (L. *collatus*, brought together.)

COLLATERAL, *a.* kol-*lat*-er-al, being by the side, or side by side ; running parallel ; not direct or immediate ; subsidiary ; concurrent ; descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related, as the children of brothers : *n.* an indirect ancestor ; a collateral relation or kinsman ; collateral security. **Collateral security,** security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security. (L. *collateralis*, side by side.)

COLLATERALLY, *ad.* kol-*lat*-er-al-le, in a collateral manner ; side by side ; indirectly ; not lineally.

COLLATERALNESS, *n.* kol-*lat*-er-al-ness, the state of being collateral.

COLLATION, *n.* kol-*lay*-shon, the act of collating ; a light repast ; the act of conferring or bestowing ; a gift ; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage ; the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred [Scots Law]. **Collation of seals,** one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another [Law.]. (Fr.)

COLLATIVE, *a.* kol-*late*-iv, passing by collation, or where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

COLLATOR, *n.* kol-*lay*-tor, one who collates manuscripts or copies of books ; one who bestows ; one who collates to a benefice.

COLLAUD, *v.t.* kol-*lawd*, to unite in praising. **Collauded. Collauding. Collauds.**

COLLEAGUE, *n.* *kol*-leeg, a co-worker ; an associate. (Fr. *collègue.*)

COLLEAGUE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* kol-*leeg*, to join in league. **Colleagued. Colleagues. Colleaguing.** (O.Fr. *colliguer.*)

COLLEAGUESHIP, *n.* *kol*-leeg-ship, partnership in office.

COLLECT, *v.t.* kol-*lekt*, to gather together into one body or mass ; to assemble ; to gain by observation or information ; to infer : *v.i.* to accumulate. **To collect one's self,** to recover one's self-command or composure after some agitation. **Collected. Collecting. Collects.** (O.Fr. *collecter.*)

COLLECT, *n.* *kol*-lekt, a short comprehensive prayer ; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion ; (L. *collecta.*)

COLLECTABLE, *a.* kol-*lekt*-a-bl, able to be collected.

COLLECTANEA, *n.pl.* kol-lek-*tane*-e-a, a selection of passages from various authors, usually for instruction. (L.)

COLLECTED, *a.* kol-*lekt*-ed, cool ; self-possessed ; composed.

COLLECTEDLY, *ad.* kol-*lekt*-ed-le, in a collected manner.

COLLECTEDNESS, *n.* kol-*lekt*-ed-ness, a collected state of the mind.

COLLECTIBLE, *a.* kol-*lekt*-e-bl, that may be collected.

COLLECTION, *n.* kol-*lek*-shon, the act of collecting ; that which is collected ; an assemblage ; a mass ; a heap ; a sum collected for a religious or charitable purpose ; a gathering, as of matter in an abscess ; deduction ; inference. (L. *collectio.*)

COLLECTIVE, *a.* kol-*lekt*-iv, tending to collect ; formed by gathering ; gathered into one mass, sum, or body ; aggregated ; deducing consequences. **Collective note,** a note subscribed by all the Powers represented [Political]. **Collective noun,** a noun in the singular denoting a number conceived as one body, as a company, an army [Gram.].

COLLECTIVELY, *ad.* kol-*lekt*-iv-le, in a collective manner or mass.

COLLECTIVENESS, *n.* kol-*lekt*-iv-ness, the state of being collective or in a mass.

COLLECTIVISM, *n.* col-*lekt*-iv-ism, the doctrine that all the means of production should be directly under state control.

COLLECTIVIST, *n.* kol-*lek*-tiv-ist, an advocate of state ownership.

COLLECTOR, *n.* kol-*lek*-tor, one who collects ; that which collects ; a compiler ; one authorized to collect and receive customs, taxes, &c. ; a bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent ; *pl.* dense hairs covering the styles of certain plants, which act as brushes in clearing the pollen out of the anthers [Bot.]. (L. *collectus.*)

COLLECTORATE, *n.* kol-*lekt*-or-ate, a collector's district.

COLLECTORSHIP, *n.* kol-*lekt*-or-ship, the office of a collector of customs or taxes.

COLLEEN, *n.* *kol*-leen, an unmarried woman ; usually a girl. (Ir. *cailin.*)

COLLEGATARY, *n.* kol-*leg*-a-tar-re, a joint legatee [Law]. (L. *collegatarius.*)

COLLEGE, *n.* *kol*-lej, an organized collection or body of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common pursuit ; a corporation ; a seminary of learning incorporated by authority ; an institution for instruction in any particular study ; a scholastic establishment ; a house or edifice appropriated to the use of a college ; the incorporated legal faculty (Scots) ; a political or electoral body (U.S.). **College of Arms,** or **Heralds' College,** a collegiate body presided over by the Earl Marshal and the various kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants. **College of Cardinals,** or **Sacred College,** the Papal Council of 70 Cardinals. **College pudding,** a small pudding for one person. (Fr.)

COLLEGER, *n.* *kol*-lej-er, a foundation scholar at Eton College.

COLLEGIAL, *a.* kol-*leej*-e-al, constituted as a college.

COLLEGIAN, *n.* kol-*leej*-e-an, a member of a college ; a student at a university.

COLLEGIATE, *a.* kol-*leej*-e-ate, pertaining to a college ; containing a college ; instituted like a college ; said of a church under a joint pastorate (Scots and U.S.) : *n.* a member of a college. **Collegiate church,** one that has no bishop's see, but has its college of dean, canons, and prebends, and is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. (Low L. *collegiatus*, a member of a society.)

COLLENCHYMA, *n.* kol-*len*-ke-ma, elastic cell tissue.

COLLET, *n.* *kol*-let, a collar or neck-band ; the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, or the part of a ring in which the stone is set [Jewel-working] ; that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot [Glass-working] ; that part of a plant from which the stem and root spring [Bot.]. (Fr.)

COLLETIC, *a.* kol-*let*-ik, having the property of gluing ; *n.* an agglutinant. (Gr. *kolletikos.*)

COLLIDE, *v.i.* kol-*lide*, to strike or dash against each other. **Collided. Collides. Colliding.** (L. *collido*, strike together.)

COLLIE, *n.* *kol*-le, a Scottish sheep-dog. (Dial. Eng.)

COLLIER, *n.* *kol*-yer, a worker in a coal mine, originally a charcoal-burner ; a dealer in coals ; a vessel employed in the coal trade. (M.E. *colier.*)

COLLIERY, *n.* *kol*-yer-e, a coal-mine.

COLLIGATE, *v.t.* *kol*-lig-ate, to bind together. **Colligated. Colligates. Colligating.** (L. *colligatus*, bound.)

COLLIGATION, *n.* kol-lig-*ay*-shon, a binding together ; the summing of a number of details into a single expression [Logic].

COLLIMATE, *v.t.* *kol*-lim-ate, to bring into line, or render parallel, as of rays coming through a lens. **Collimated. Collimates. Collimating.**

COLLIMATING, *a.* kol-lim-*ate*-ing, corrective of error of sight [Opt.]. (L. *collimatus*, from *collineatus*, lined together.)

COLLIMATION, *n.* kol-lim-*ay*-shon, adjustment to the line of sight. In a telescope, **the line of collimation,** the line of sight, or that which passes through the centre of the object-glass and intersects at right angles the wires placed in the focus [Opt.]. **The error of collimation,** the amount of deviation from the line [Opt.].

COLLIMATOR, *n.* kol-lim-*ay*-tor, an auxiliary telescope for determining the error of collimation [Opt.].

COLLINEAR, *a.* kol-*lin*-e-ar, in a straight line.

COLLINEATION, *n.* kol-lin-e-*ay*-shon, the act of aiming at, or directing in a line to, a fixed object. (L. *collineatus.*)

COLLINGUAL, *a.* kol-*ling*-gwal, having the same language. (L. *col*, and *lingua*, speech.)

COLLIQUABLE, *a.* kol-*lik*-wa-bl, that may be liquefied. (L. *colliqueo*, melt.)
COLLIQUAMENT, *n.* kol-*lik*-wa-ment, that which is melted; the first rudiments of an embryo in generation.
COLLIQUANT, *a. kol*-le-kwant, that has the power of dissolving or melting. (L. *colliqueo*, melt.)
COLLIQUATION, *n.* kol-le-*kway*-shon, a wasting away of the body, attended with excessive secretions or discharges [Old Med.].
COLLIQUATIVE, *a.* kol-*lik*-wa-tiv, causing a wasting away, as by excessive discharges or excretions [Old Med.].
COLLIQUEFACTION, *n.* kol-lik-we-*fak*-shon, the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.
COLLISION, *n.* kol-*lisj*-on, the act of colliding; conflict; opposition; antagonism. (L. *collisus*, struck.)
COLLISIVE, *a.* kol-*ly*-siv, causing collision; clashing.
COLLITIGANT, *n.* kol-*lit*-e-gant, one who litigates or wrangles with another.
COLLOCATE, *v.t. kol*-lo-kate, to place in order; to station. **Collocated. Collocates. Collocating.** (L. *collocatus.*)
COLLOCATION, *n.* kol-lo-*kay*-shon, act of disposing or arranging; position; connexion; arrangement.
COLLOCUTION, *n.* kol-lo-*kew*-shon, conference. (L. *collocutus*, spoken.)
COLLOCUTOR, *n.* kol-*lok*-yew-tor, a speaker in a dialogue.
COLLODION, *n.* kol-*loh*-de-on, a gummy solution of nitro-cellulose or gun-cotton in ether and alcohol, employed in surgery and photography. (Gr. *kŏllodeō*, gluelike.)
COLLODIONIZE, *v.t.* kol-*loh*-de-on-ize, to treat with collodion. **Collodionized. Collodionizes. Collodionizing.**
COLLOGUE, *v.i.* kol-*loag*, to scheme or plot together. **Collogued. Collogues. Colloguing.** (L. *colloquor*, speak together.)
COLLOID, *a. kol*-loyd, like jelly or glùe: *n.* a substance which, when dissolved, will not pass through bladder or similar membranes. (Gr. *kollōdēs.*)
COLLOIDAL, *a.* kol-*loyd*-al, like a colloid.
COLLOIDALITY, *n.* kol-loyd-*al*-it-e, colloidal nature.
COLLOP, *n. kol*-lop, a slice of meat; a piece of flesh. **Collop Monday,** the day preceding Shrove Tuesday on which collops were eaten. (M.E. *col*-*hoppe.*)
COLLOQUIAL, *a.* kol-*loh*-kwe-al, relating to or used in common conversation. (L. *colloquium.*)
COLLOQUIALISM, *n.* kol-*loh*-kwe-al-izm, a colloquial form of expression.
COLLOQUIALITY, *n.* kol-loh-kwe-*al*-it-e, the condition of being colloquial.
COLLOQUIALLY, *ad.* kol-*lo*-kwe-al-le, in a colloquial manner.
COLLOQUIST, *n. kol*-lo-kwist, a speaker in conversation.
COLLOQUIZE, *v.i. kol*-lo-kwize, to hold colloquy. **Colloquized. Colloquizes. Colloquizing.**
COLLOQUY, *n. kol*-lo-kwe, mutual discourse; conversation; conference; dialogue. (L. *colloquium.*)
COLLOTYPE, *n. kol*-lo-tipe, a process of reproducing photographic prints by means of sensitized gelatine and actinic rays. (G. *kolla*, and *typos*, type.)
COLLUCTATION, *n.* kol-luk-*tay*-shon, opposition. (L. *colluctatus*, unsettled.)
COLLUDE, *v.i. kol*-lewd, to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. **Colluded. Colludes. Colluding.** (L. *colludo*, play together.)
COLLUM, *n. kol*-lum, the point where the stem and root of a plant are combined [Bot.]. (L. the neck.)
COLLUSION, *n.* kol-*lew*-sjon, a secret compact for a fraudulent purpose. (L. *collusio.*)
COLLUSIVE, *a.* kol-*lews*-iv, fraudulently concerted.
COLLUSIVELY, *ad.* kol-*lews*-iv-le, in a collusive manner.
COLLUSIVENESS, *n.* kol-*lews*-iv-ness, the quality of being collusive.
COLLUSORY, *a.* kol-*lews*-or-e, implying collusion.
COLLUVIES, *n.pl.* kol-*lew*-ve-eez, a collection of filth, off-scouring, or refuse. (L. *colluo*, wash.)
COLLY, *n. kol*-le, the smut, or soot, of coal: *v.t.* to grime with soot or the smut of coal; to make foul. **Collied. Collies. Collying.** (Dial. Eng.)

COLLYRITE, *n. kol*-lir-rite, a white variety of clay. (Gr. *kollyrion*, an eye-ointment.)
COLLYRIUM, *n.* kol-*lir*-re-um, an eye salve. (Gr.)
COLMAR, *n. kol*-mar, a sort of pear. (Colmar, in Alsace.)
COLMEY, *n. kole*-me, the coal-fish, *Gadus virens.*
COLOBUS, *n. kol*-o-bus, a genus of African monkeys with tufted tails. (Gr. *kolobos.*)
COLOCASIA, *n. kol*-o-*kay*-sha, taro, the edible root of *Colocasia antiquorum.*
COLOCOLLO, *n. ko*-lo-*kol*-lo, a black and white South American cat with dark grey legs, *Felis colocollo.*
COLOCYNTH, *n. kol*-o-sinth, the plant *Citrullus colocynthis*, common in Asia and North Africa, from the pulp of which a purgative medicine is obtained; a violent purgative; the fruit of this plant, the coloquintida or bitter apple. (Gr. *kolokynthos*, the wild gourd.)
COLOCYNTHIN, *n.* kol-o-*sinth*-in, the active medicinal principle of the colocynth.
COLOGNE-EARTH, *n.* ko-*lone*-erth, an earth of a violet-brown colour, made from lignite.
COLOGNE-WATER, *n.* ko-*lone*-waw-ter, eau-de-Cologne.
COLOMBIER, *n.* ko-*lum*-beer, columbier.
COLON, *n. ko*-lon, the large intestine [Anat.]; the punctuation mark thus (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon but less than that of a period [Gram.]. (Gr. the intestine.)
COLONEL, *n. kur*-nel, the highest regimental rank. (L. *columna*, a column.)
COLONELCY, *n. kur*-nel-se, the office, rank, or commission of a colonel.
COLONELSHIP, *n. kur*-nel-ship, colonelcy.
COLONIAL, *a.* ko-*loh*-ne-al, pertaining to a colony: *n.* a resident in a colony. **Colonial and Dominions office,** the department of State having the colonies under its care. **Colonial system,** the 18th century notion that colonies existed solely for the benefit of the mother country. (L. *colonialis.*)
COLONIALISM, *n.* ko-*loh*-ne-al-izm, a colonial peculiarity.
COLONIST, *n. kol*-on-ist, a settler in a colony.
COLONIZATION, *n.* kol-on-ize-*ay*-shon, the act or practice of colonizing; the state of being colonized.
COLONIZATIONIST, *n.* kol-on-ize-*ay*-shon-ist, an advocate for colonization.
COLONIZE, *v.t. kol*-on-ize, to plant or establish a colony in; to migrate and settle in; *v.i.* to remove and settle in a distant country.. **Colonized. Colonizes. Colonizing.**
COLONNADE, *n.* kol-on-*nade*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals. (Fr.)
COLONY, *n. kol*-o-ne, a section of the community settled in a distant land; the settlement so formed; a body of animals or plants living together. (Fr. *colonie.*)
COLOPHON, *n. kol*-of-fone, a device, with the place and date of publication, &c., formerly at the end of a book. (Gr. the summit.)
COLOPHONIC, *a.* kol-o-*fon*-ik, obtained from colophony.
COLOPHONITE, *n.* ko-*lof*-on-ite, a variety of garnet.
COLOPHONY, *n.* ko-*lof*-fo-ne, rosin; a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine. (Colophon, in Asia Minor, where it was first obtained.)
COLOQUINTIDA, *n.* kol-o-*kwint*-id-a, the bitter apple.
COLOR, *n. kul*-ur, an Americanism for colour.
COLORATE, *a. kul*-or-ate, coloured; dyed; tinged.
COLORATION, *n.* kul-or-*ay*-shon, the art or practice of colouring, or the state of being coloured. (L. *coloratus*, coloured.)
COLORATURA, *n. kul*-or-a-*tewr*-ah, incidental trills, &c., introduced to make a song or other piece of music more agreeable [Mus.]. (It. *coloratura.*)
COLORIFIC, *a.* kul-or-*if*-ik, that has the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies. (L. *color*, and *facio*, make.)
COLORIMETER, *n.* kol-or-*im*-et-er, an instrument for testing the strength of dyes.
COLORINE, *n. kol*-o-rin, an extract of madder.
COLOSSAL, *a.* ko-*los*-sal, like a colossus; very large; gigantic.
COLOSSEAN, *a.* kol-os-*see*-an, colossal.
COLOSSEUM, *n.* kol-os-*see*-um, Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the largest in the world.

COLOSSUS, *n.* ko-*los*-sus, a statue of more than life size; the gigantic statue of Apollo, which stood at the harbour of Rhodes, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world; hence, any great person, or genius, or any gigantic statue. (Gr.)

COLOSSUS-WISE, *ad.* ko-*los*-sus-wize, in the manner of a colossus.

COLOSTRUM, *n.* ko-*los*-trum, the first milk after parturition; beestings; an emulsion of turpentine with the yolk of an egg. (L.)

COLOTOMY, *n.* ko-*lot*-om-e, the cutting into the colon. (Gr. *kolon*, and *tome*, cutting.)

COLOUR, *n.* *kul*-or, any of the decomposed constituents of light or their combinations; the hue or appearance of a body to the eye; paint; pigment; appearance of blood in the face; appearance; false show; pretence; kind; species; character: *pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard; a badge: *v.t.* to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; to palliate; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to exaggerate: *v.i.* to turn red; to blush. **Complementary colours**, those that are wanting to make up white. **Off colour**, not very well; past one's prime. **Primary colours**, loosely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; strictly, red, green, and violet. **Prismatic colours**, those into which pure light is resolved when transmitted through a triangular glass prism. **Water-colours**, such as are used in painting without being mixed with oil. **Coloured. Colouring. Colours.** (O.Fr.)

COLOURABLE, *a.* *kul*-or-a-bl, specious; plausible.

COLOURABLENESS, *n.* *kul*-or-a-bl-ness, speciousness.

COLOURABLY, *ad.* *kul*-or-ab-le, speciously; plausibly.

COLOURATION, *n.* kul-or-*ay*-shon, manner of putting on colour; colour of animals or plants; colouring.

COLOUR-BLIND, *a.* *kul*-or-blynd, with an imperfect sense of colour.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS, *n.* *kul*-or-blynd-ness, being more or less colour-blind.

COLOUR-BOX, *n.* *kul*-or-boks, a box for paints and paint-brushes.

COLOUR - COMPANY, *n.* *kul*-or-kum-pan-e, the company, usually the first, which has the colours of the battalion in its keeping.

COLOURED, *a.* *kul*-ord, having a colour, specially other than white or black; dark-complexioned; having a specious appearance.

COLOURING, *n.* *kul*-or-ing, the act or art of giving a colour; the manner of applying colours; a specious appearance.

COLOURIST, *n.* *kul*-or-ist, one who colours; a painter who excels in the use of colours.

COLOURLESS, *a.* *kul*-or-less, destitute of colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

COLOURMAN, *n.* *kul*-or-man, a preparer and seller of colours.

COLOUR-PROCESS, *n.* *kul*-or-pro-sess, a process by which prints may be reproduced in the natural colours.

COLOUR-SERGEANT, *n.* *kul*-or-*sar*-jent, the rank, now obsolete, of the highest non-commissioned officer in a company.

COLOURY, *a.* *kul*-or-e, possessing a colour denoting good quality, as coffee [Comm.].

COLPORTAGE, *n.* *kol*-poart-aje, the system of distributing books and tracts by hawkers. (Gr.)

COLPORTEUR, *n.* kol-poar-*toor*, one who travels about vending religious books, pamphlets, &c. (Fr. a hawker, from *collum*, the neck, and *porto*, carry.)

COLSTAFF, *n.* *kol*-stahf, a staff by which a burden is carried on the shoulders of two persons. (L. *collum*.)

COLT, *n.* koalt, a young horse, properly of the male kind; a young, foolish, inexperienced person; a young professional cricketer: *v.i.* to frisk, riot, or frolic like a colt. **Colted. Colting. Colts.** (A.S.)

COLT, *n.* koalt, a pistol or automatic gun so called after the inventor.

COLTER, *n.* *koalt*-er, coulter; the cutting-iron of a plough. (L. *culter*, a knife.)

COLTISH, *a.* *koalt*-ish, like a colt; frisky; wanton.

COLTSFOOT, *n.* *koalts*-foot, a genus of *Tussilago*, whose leaves were once much employed in medicine.

COLUBER, *n.* *kol*-yew-ber, a genus of snakes, found in Southern Europe, Asia Minor, and North Africa. (L.)

COLUBRINE, *a.* *kol*-yew-brine, relating to certain non-venomous snakes; cunning.

COLUMBA, *n.* ko-*lum*-ba, the medicinal root, calumba.

COLUMBA, *n.* ko-*lum*-ba, a dove-shaped vessel for the eucharist. (L.)

COLUMBARIUM, *n.* kol-um-*bare*-e-um, a chamber fitted up with small niches, like pigeon-holes, for urns with the ashes of the dead. (L.)

COLUMBARY, *n.* *kol*-um-ba-re, a dovecot; a pigeon house.

COLUMBATE, *n.* ko-*lum*-bate, a salt of columbic acid [Chem.].

COLUMBIAN, *a.* ko-*lum*-be-an, American. (Columbus.)

COLUMBIC, *a.* ko-*lum*-bik, produced from niobium.

COLUMBIER, *n.* kol-*um*-beer, colombier, a size of drawing paper differing in various countries, but generally 34½ inches by 23. (Fr. *Columbier*.)

COLUMBINE, *a.* *kol*-um-bine, of or like a dove; of a dove-colour: *n.* the heroine in a pantomime; a kind of violet colour. (O.Fr. *columbin*.)

COLUMBINE, *n.* *kol*-um-bine, a plant of the genus *Aquilegia*.

COLUMBITE, *n.* ko-*lum*-bite, niobite, a mineral containing niobium, iron, and manganese.

COLUMBIUM, *n.* ko-*lum*-be-um, niobium.

COLUMEL, *n.* *kol*-yew-mel, columella.

COLUMELLA, *n.* kol-yew-*mel*-la, a central column; the axis of fruit [Bot.]; the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells [Malac.]. (L. dim. of *columen*, column.)

COLUMN, *n.* *kol*-lum, a long round pillar of wood or stone used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft, and a capital; anything resembling a column pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base, as a column of mercury; a large body of troops drawn up in deep files; a row; a perpendicular section of a page in printing, or a line of figures in arithmetic; the stamen of a plant, when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles [Bot.]. (L. *columna*.)

COLUMNAR, *a.* ko-*lum*-nar, formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.

COLUMNATED, *a.* *kol*-um-nate-ed, adorned with columns.

COLUMNED, *a.* *kol*-lumd, having columns.

COLUMNIATION, *n.* kol-um-ne-*ay*-shon, the regular arrangement of columns or pillars in building.

COLURE, *n.* ko-*lewr*, the colures are two great circles intersecting each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic [Astron., Geog.]. (Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed, from *kolos*, docked, and *oura*, a tail.)

COLZA, *n.* *kol*-za, rape oil from *Brassicarapa*. (Fr. a wild cabbage.)

COM, kom, a Latin prefix, meaning with or completely.

COMA, *n.* *koh*-ma, a state of deep sleep: lethargy. (Gr.)

COMA, *n.* *koh*-ma, a small fascicle of leaves or hairs on the top of a stem; an assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest tree [Bot.]; the nebulous covering which surrounds the nucleus of a comet [Astron.]. (L. a head of hair.)

COMARB, *n.* *koh*-marb, coarb.

COMATE, *a.* *koh*-mate, hairy; furnished with a coma.

CO-MATE, *n.* *koh*-mate, a fellow-mate or companion.

COMATOSE, *a.* *koh*-ma-tose, *or* *kom*-a-tose, lethargic; affected with coma.

COMATOUS, *a.* *koh*-ma-tus, *or* *kom*-a-tus, comatose.

COMB, *n.* kome, a toothed instrument for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax, also for fastening the hair; the crest or red fleshy tuft on a cock's head; a crest; the cellular substance in which bees lodge their honey: *v.t.* to separate, cleanse and adjust with a comb: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave, and break in foam [Naut.]. **Combed. Combing. Combs.** (A.S. *camb*.)

COMB, *n.* koom, combe.

COMBAT, *n.* *kum*-bat, *or* *kom*-bat, a fight; battle; contest: *v.i.* to fight; to struggle or contend with: *v.t.* to oppose; to contend against. **Combatted. Combatting. Combats.** (Fr. *combattre*, beat.)

COMBATABLE, *a.* kom-*bat*-a-bl, *or* kum-*bat*-a-bl, that may be combated, disputed, or opposed.

COMBATANT, *n.* *kom*-bat-ant, *or* *kum*-bat-ant, one who combats or contends with another: *a.* contending; disposed to contend. **Combatant officer**, a leader of a fighting unit as opposed to a non-combatant such as a chaplain or doctor. (Fr. *combattant*.)

COMBATIVE, *a.* *kom*-bat-iv, *or kum*-bat-iv, pugnacious.
COMBATIVENESS, *n.* *kom*-bat-iv-ness, *or kum*-bat-iv-ness, state of being combative; pugnacity.
COMB-BRUSH, *n.* *koam*-brush, a brush to clean combs.
COMBE, *n.* koom, the head of a valley; a depression amid hills. (A.S. *cumb.*)
COMBER, *n.* *koam*-er, one who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.; a long foam-crested billow.
COMBER, *n.* *kum*-ber, a species of sea-perch, *Serranus cabrilla.*
COMBINABLE, *a.* kom-*bine*-a-bl, that may be combined.
COMBINABLENESS, *n.* kom-*bine*-a-bl-ness, state of being combinable.
COMBINATION, *n.* kom-bin-*ay*-shon, the act of combining; state of being combined; union; association for some object; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; chemical union; the union or grouping of certain numbers or quantities in every possible manner [Math.]: *pl.* close fitting woven undergarments reaching from the shoulders to the knees. **Combination-room,** in the colleges at Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.
COMBINATIVE, *a.* kom-*bine*-a-tiv, tending to combine.
COMBINE, *n.* kom-*bine,* an industrial combination for the purpose of stabilizing prices or dealing with wages.
COMBINE, *v.t.* kom-*bine,* to unite; to unite closely; to cause to unite: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce; to unite in friendship or league; to unite by affinity. **Combined. Combines. Combining.** (L. *com,* and *binus,* two by two.)
COMBINER, *n.* kom-*bine*-er, he who or that which combines.
COMBING, *n.* *koam*-ing, a cleaning with a comb; refuse removed by a comb.
COMBLESS, *a.* *koam*-less, without a comb or crest.
COMBUST, *a.* kom-*bust,* said of a planet in conjunction with the sun, or so near as to be extinguished by it [Astron.].
COMBUSTIBILITY, *n.* kom-*bust*-ib-*il*-it-e, combustibleness.
COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* kom-*bust*-e-bl, that will take fire and burn; excitable: *n.* a substance that will take fire and burn.
COMBUSTIBLENESS, *n.* kom-*bust*-e-bl-ness, the state of being combustible.
COMBUSTION, *n.* kom-*bust*-yon, the production of flame or heat; the process of burning. (L. *com,* and *ustum,* burn.)
COME, *v.i.* kum, to move to this place, draw near, or approach; to arrive; to advance or move into view; to appear; to arrive at some state or condition; to happen, or fall out; to issue. **Come,** in the imperative, excites attention, or invites to motion or joint action. **To come about,** to change or come round; to come to pass. **To come at,** to reach; to attain. **To come away,** to leave; to sprout. **To come back,** to return. **To come by,** to pass near; to obtain or acquire. **To come down,** to descend; to be humbled. **To come down upon,** to punish, or demand payment from. **To come home,** to affect deeply. **To come in,** to enter; to yield; to become fashionable; to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition; to accrue. **To come in for,** to arrive in time to participate in. **To come into,** to join with; to comply with; to acquire; to inherit. **To come into the world,** to be born. **To come near,** to approach. **To come off,** to escape; to get free; to take place. **To come on,** to advance; to thrive. **To come over,** to pass above or across; to pass from one party, side, or army, to another; to occur to; to rise in distillation. **To come out,** to depart or proceed from; to become public; to be introduced into society; to appear after being clouded; to turn out; to go on strike. **To come out of,** to issue forth, as from confinement; to proceed or depart from. **To come out with,** to give publicity to; to disclose. **To come round,** to change; to recover; to circumvent. **To come short,** to fail. **To come to,** to consent or yield; to amount to; to recover, as from a swoon. **To come to grief,** to meet with a disaster or accident. **To come to himself,** to recover his senses. **To come together,** to meet or assemble. **To come to pass,** to happen. **To come up,** to ascend; to spring; to come into use; to slacken, as a rope, &c. [Naut.]; to come into residence in a university. **To come up to,** to approach near; to amount to. **To come up with,** to overtake. **To come upon,** to fall on; to attack. **To come,** in future, as in the world to come. **To come it strong,** to overemphasize [Slang]. **Come, come,** repeated, expresses haste or remonstrance. **Came. Comes. Coming.** (A.S. *cuman.*)
COME-AT-ABLE, *a.* kum-*at*-a-bl, easy of access.
COMEDIAN, *n.* kom-*ee*-de-an, an actor or writer of comedy; a player in general.
COMEDIENNE, *n.* ko-me-de-*enn,* a singing and dancing actress; an actress in comedy.
COMEDIETTA, *n.* kom-*ee*-de-*et*-ta, a slight comedy.
COMEDIST, *n.* *kom*-e-dist, a comedy-writer.
COMEDO, *n.* ko-*mee*-do, a blackhead due to the inaction of a sebaceous gland.
COMEDY, *n.* *kom*-e-de, a dramatic representation of the characters and incidents of ordinary life, generally with a happy ending. (Gr. *komos,* a revel, and *ode,* a song.)
COMELILY, *ad.* *kum*-le-le, in a comely manner.
COMELINESS, *n.* *kum*-le-ness, attractiveness.
COMELY, *a.* *kum*-le, nice-looking; graceful; becoming.
COME-OUTER, *n.* kum-*out*-er, a separatist and radical reformer [U.S.].
COMER, *n.* *kum*-er, one who comes. **All comers,** all indifferently.
COMESTIBLE, *a.* ko-*mes*-te-bl, eatable: *n.* an eatable. (L. *com,* and *esum,* eat.)
COMET, *n.* *kom*-et, a nebulous body revolving round the sun in a very eccentric orbit, and, when perfect, consisting of three parts, the nucleus, the coma, and the tail. (Gr. *koma,* hair.)
COMET, *n.* *kom*-et, a game of cards.
COMETARIUM, *n.* kom-et-*ayr*-e-um, an astronomical instrument intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.
COMETARY, *n.* *kom*-et-a-re, a cometarium.
COMETARY, *a.* *kom*-et-a-re, pertaining to a comet.
COMET-FINDER, *n.* *kom*-et-fynd-er, a low-powered telescope used to locate comets.
COMETIC, *a.* kom-*et*-ik, relating to comets.
COMETOGRAPHER, *n.* kom-et-*og*-ra-fer, one who writes about comets.
COMETOGRAPHY, *n.* kom-et-*og*-ra-fe, a description or treatise of comets.
COMETOLOGY, *n.* kom-et-*ol*-oj-e, the branch of astronomy treating of comets. (*Comet,* and Gr. *logos,* science.)
COMFIT, *n.* *kum*-fit, a dry sweetmeat; a confection: *v.t.* to preserve dry with sugar. **Comfitted. Comfitting. Comfits.** (O.Fr. *comfit.*)
COMFITURE, *n.* *kum*-fit-yur, a comfit.
COMFORT, *n.* *kum*-fort, consolation; satisfaction; content; that which comforts; assistance; encouragement; a warm bed-quilt: *v.t.* to relieve from distress; to cheer; to console. **Comforted. Comforting. Comforts.** (L. *com,* and *fortis,* strong.)
COMFORTABLE, *a.* *kum*-fort-a-bl, enjoying or affording comfort: *n.* a warm coverlet for a bed.
COMFORTABLENESS, *n.* *kum*-fort-a-bl-ness, the state of enjoying comfort.
COMFORTABLY, *ad.* *kum*-fort-ab-le, in a comfortable manner.
COMFORTER, *n.* *kum*-fort-er, one who comforts; a long knit woollen wrapper to put round the neck; a baby's coral or dummy.
COMFORTFUL, *a.* *kum*-fort-ful, full of comfort.
COMFORTLESS, *a.* *kum*-fort-less, without comfort.
COMFORTLESSLY, *ad.* *kum*-fort-less-le, in a comfortless manner.
COMFORTLESSNESS, *n.* *kum*-fort-less-ness, state of being comfortless.
COMFREY, *n.* *kum*-fre, the plant *Symphytum officinale,* formerly much prized as a vulnerary.
COMFRY, *n.* *kum*-fre, comfrey.
COMIC, *a.* *kom*-ik, relating to comedy; comical.
COMICAL, *a.* *kom*-ik-al, exciting mirth; droll; ludicrous.
COMICALITY, *n.* kom-ik-*al*-it-e ludicrousness.

COMICALLY, *ad.* *kom*-ik-al-le, in a manner befitting comedy; in a comical manner.
COMICALNESS, *n.* *kom*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being comical.
COMING, *n.* *kum*-ing, approach: *a.* future; expected to come.
COMING-IN, *n.* *kum*-ing-*in*, entrance; income.
COMIQUE, *n.* kom-*eek*, a comedian. (Fr.)
COMITATUS, *n.* kom-it-*ay*-tus, in feudal days, a territorial division corresponding to a county or shire; a great noble's escort. (L.)
COMITIA, *n.pl.* ko-*mish*-e-a, assemblies of the people [Rom. Antiq.]. (L. *com.* and *eo*, to go.)
COMITIAL, *a.* ko-*mish*-e-al, relating to the comitia; relating to assemblies.
COMITY, *n.* *kom*-it-e, courtesy; civility. **Comity of nations**, the courtesy by which one nation permits another to execute certain acts or laws within its territory. (L. *comis*, courteous.)
COMMA, *n.* *kom*-ma, the point (,), denoting the shortest pause in reading; an enharmonic interval, or the difference between the major and the minor semitone [Mus.]. **Inverted commas**, quotation marks thus " . . . . . " **Comma bacillus**, a comma-like bacillus found in cases of cholera.
COMMA, *n.* *kom*-ma, the butterfly *Polygonia c-album*, so named from the mark on its wings.
COMMAND, *n.* kom-*mahnd*, the right, power, or act of commanding; supreme power or authority; mandate or order given; the power of overlooking; a body of troops, or any naval or military force or station, under the command of a particular officer: *v.t.* to have or exercise supreme authority or influence: *v.t.* to order; to control; to have in power; to dominate or overlook; to enforce. **Commanded. Commanding. Commands.** (L. *com*, and *mando*, to commit.)
COMMANDABLE, *a.* kom-*mahnd*-a-bl, that may be commanded.
COMMANDANT, *a.* kom-man-*dant*, commanding: *n.* the commanding officer of a fortress, camp, or garrison town.
COMMANDANTSHIP, *n.* kom-man-*dant*-ship, the office of a commandant.
COMMANDATORY, *a.* kom-*mand*-a-to-re, having the force of a command.
COMMANDEER, *v.t.* kom-man-*deer*, to seize for military purposes. **Commandeered. Commandeering. Commandeers.**
COMMANDER, *n.* kom-*mahnd*-er, one who is in command; the commanding officer of an army, or of any division of it; an officer in the navy, next in rank below the captain, formerly a captain before he received post rank; one on whom is bestowed a commandry; a rank in certain orders of knighthood; a heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving; an instrument of surgery. **Commander-in-chief**, one who had the supreme command in the British army, now the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. **Commander of the faithful**, a title of the Caliph.
COMMANDERSHIP, *n.* kom-*mahnd*-er-ship, the office of a commander.
COMMANDERY, *n.* kom-*mahnd*-er-e, a district containing estates with a revenue annexed, belonging to a military order, and governed by a knight; the body of knights of any one order; commandership.
COMMANDING, *a.* kom-*mahnd*-ing, having command; influencing authoritatively; dignified; dominating; domineering; with a sweeping view.
COMMANDINGLY, *ad.* kom-*mahnd*-ing-le, in a commanding manner.
COMMANDITAIRE, *n.* kom-mon-de-*tare*, one who invests in a joint stock concern, and is only liable for what he invests. (Fr.)
COMMANDITE, *n.* kom-mong-*deet*, limited liability; properly a joint stock copartnery, one contributing money, another ability, another experience. (Fr.)
COMMANDMENT, *n.* kom-*mahnd*-ment, command; precept; a law, especially of the decalogue.
COMMAND-NIGHT, *n.* kom-*mahnd*-nite, a special theatrical performance given at the Royal command.
COMMANDO, *n.* kom-*mahn*-do, a Boer body of irregular troops raised in the South African war; the expedition on which such a body of troops was engaged. (Dut.)
COMMANDRY, *n.* kom-*mahnd*-re, a commandery.
COMMARK, *n.* *kom*-mark, a frontier. (Ger. *mark*, a march.)
COMMATERIAL, *a.* kom-ma-*teer*-e-al, of the same material.
COMMATIC, *a.* kom-*mat*-ik, with short clauses or sentences.
COMMATISM, *n.* *kom*-ma-tizm, abrupt conciseness in writing.
COMMEASURABLE, *a.* kom-*mezh*-yewr-a-bl, reducible to the same measure; commensurable.
COMMEMORABLE, *a.* kom-*mem*-or-a-bl, memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honour.
COMMEMORATE, *v.t.* kom-*mem*-or-ate, to call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour. **Commemorated. Commemorates. Commemorating.** (L. *commemoratus.*)
COMMEMORATION, *n.* kom-mem-or-*ay*-shon, the act of commemorating; an annual celebration in honour of founders and benefactors.
COMMEMORATIVE, *a.* kom-*mem*-or-at-iv, tending or serving to commemorate.
COMMEMORATORY, *a.* kom-*mem*-or-at-or-e, commemorative.
COMMENCE, *v.i.* kom-*mence*, to begin; to originate; to begin to be, as in a change of character; to take an academic degree: *v.t.* to begin; to enter upon. **Commenced. Commences. Commencing.** (O.Fr. *comencer.*)
COMMENCEMENT, *n.* kom-*mence*-ment, beginning; rise; origin; first existence; a day on which academic degrees are publicly conferred; also the day when degrees are conferred at Cambridge, Dublin (Trinity College), and in American Universities.
COMMEND, *v.t.* kom-*mend*, to recommend as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to praise; to give in charge; to commit. **Commend me to**, remember me to. **Commended. Commending. Commends.** (L. *commendare*, commit.)
COMMENDABLE, *a.* kom-*mend*-a-bl, that may be commended.
COMMENDABLENESS, *n.* kom-*mend*-a-bl-ness, state of being commendable.
COMMENDABLY, *ad.* kom-*mend*-ab-le, in a commendable manner.
COMMENDAM, *n.* kom-*mend*-am, a benefice or living commended by the Crown or head of the Church to the care of a clergyman, to hold till a proper incumbent is provided; also, the trust of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and specified purpose [Eccles. Law]. (L.)
COMMENDATARY, *a.* kom-*mend*-a-tar-re, holding in commendam: *n.* one who holds a living in commendam.
COMMENDATION, *n.* kom-mend-*ay*-shon, the act of commending; praise; declaration of esteem; ground of esteem or praise; service; respects.
COMMENDATOR, *n.* kom-*mend*-at-or, a commendatory.
COMMENDATORY, *a.* kom-*mend*-at-or-e, that serves to commend; holding a benefice in commendam: *n.* a commendation; eulogy.
COMMENSAL, *n.* kom-*mence*-al, a plant or animal living with or off another without being parasitical; living together on different diet. (L. *com.* and *mensa*, a table.)
COMMENSALISM, *n.* kom-*mence*-al-izm, the being commensal.
COMMENSURABILITY, *n.* kom-*men*-sewr-ab-*il*-it-e, the state of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, *a.* kom-*men*-sewr-a-bl, having a common measure.
COMMENSURABLENESS, *n.* kom-*men*-sewr-a-bl-ness, commensurability.
COMMENSURABLY, *ad.* kom-*men*-sewr-ab-le, in a commensurable manner.
COMMENSURATE, *a.* kom-*men*-sewr-ate, of equal measure or extent; proportionate to: *v.t.* to reduce to a common measure; to proportionate. **Commensurated. Commensurates. Commensurating.** (L. *commensuratus.*)
COMMENSURATELY, *ad.* kom-*men*-sewr-ate-le, so as to be commensurate.
COMMENSURATENESS, *n.* kom-*men*-sewr-ate-ness, quality or state of being commensurate.
COMMENSURATION, *n.* kom-*men*-sewr-*ay*-shon, a state of having a common measure; proportion.

COMMENT, *v.i.* kom-*ment*, to make explanatory or critical remarks, generally on a book; *v.t.* to expound. **Commented. Commenting. Comments.**

COMMENT, *n.* *kom*-ment, a note in explanation; remark; criticism. (L. *commentari.*)

COMMENTARY, *n.* *kom*-ment-ar-re, a comment; a book of comments; a historical narrative or memoir of particular transactions. (L. *commentarius.*)

COMMENTATE, *v.t.* *kom*-ment-ate, to annotate. **Commentated. Commentates. Commentating.**

COMMENTATION, *n.* *kom*-men-*tay*-shon, the making of comments.

COMMENTATIVE, *a.* kom-*ment*-at-iv, containing comments.

COMMENTATOR, *n.* *kom*-ment-ate-or, an expositor; a writer of a commentary.

COMMENTATORIAL, *a.* kom-ment-a-*tore*-e-al, relating to the writing of commentaries.

COMMENTITIOUS, *a.* kom-men-*tish*-us, fictitious. (L. *com*, and *mentior*, lie.)

COMMERCE, *n.* *kom*-merce, an interchange in commodities between nations or individuals; foreign trade; traffic; intercourse, usually sexual; a game of cards. (Fr.)

COMMERCIAL, *a.* kom-*mer*-shal, pertaining to commerce; mercantile; trading; proceeding from trade. **Commercial room**, a room in an hotel which is reserved for the use of commercial travellers. **Commercial traveller**, a representative of a business house visiting his firm's customers, and others, to solicit orders; a drummer.

COMMERCIALISM, *n.* kom-*mer*-shal-izm, commercial practices.

COMMERCIALIST, *n.* kom-*mer*-shal-ist, one engaged or believing in commercialism.

COMMERCIALIZE, *v.t.* kom-*mer*-shal-ize, to make an affair of business; subject to the power of trade. **Commercialized. Commercializes. Commercializing.**

COMMERCIALLY, *ad.* kom-*mer*-shal-le, in a commercial view.

COMMERE, *n.* *kom*-mare, a godmother; a gossip. (Fr. *mère*, mother.)

COMMERGE, *v.i.* kom-*merj*, to merge; to agree. **Commerged. Commerges. Commerging.**

COMMIGRATE, *v.i.* *kom*-mig-rate, to migrate in a body. **Commigrated. Commigrates. Commigrating.**

COMMINATION, *n.* kom-min-*ay*-shon, threatening; denunciation; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, being a recital of God's judgments against sinners. (Fr.)

COMMINATORY, *a.* kom-*min*-at-or-e, denunciatory. (L. *comminatorius.*)

COMMINGLE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* kom-*ming*-gl, to mix or mingle together. **Commingled. Commingles. Commingling.**

COMMINUIBLE, *a.* kom-min-*yew*-e-bl, reducible to powder.

COMMINUTE, *v.t.* *kom*-min-yewt, to reduce to minute particles; to pulverize. **Comminuted fracture**, the breaking, or fracturing, of a bone in more than one place; a compound fracture. **Comminuted. Comminutes. Comminuting.** (L. *comminutus*, broken into minute pieces.)

COMMINUTION, *n.* kom-min-*yew*-shon, the act of comminuting; fracture into small pieces [Surg.].

COMMISERABLE, *a.* kom-*miz*-er-a-bl, deserving of pity.

COMMISERATE, *v.t.* kom-*miz*-er-ate, to feel pity for; to compassionate. **Commiserated. Commiserates. Commiserating.** (L. *commiseratus.*)

COMMISERATION, *n.* kom-miz-er-*ay*-shon, compassion. (O.Fr.)

COMMISERATIVE, *a.* kom-*miz*-er-at-iv, compassionate.

COMMISERATIVELY, *ad.* kom-*miz*-er-ate-iv-le, from compassion; with commiseration.

COMMISERATOR, *n.* kom-*miz*-er-ate-or, one who pities.

COMMISSARIAL, *a.* kom-mis-*sare*-e-al, pertaining to a commissary.

COMMISSARIAT, *n.* kom-mis-*sare*-e-at, the provisioning branch of the army; the body of officers belonging to it; the Royal Army Service Corps.

COMMISSARY, *n.* *kom*-mis-sa-re, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed; a commissioner; an officer who had the charge of furnishing provisions, &c., for an army [Mil.]; the deputy of a bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in his absence in remote parts of his diocese [Eccles.]; a judge in a commissary court [Scots Law]. (Low L. *commissarius.*)

COMMISSARY-COURT, *n.* *kom*-mis-sa-re-koart, in Scotland, a court, now abolished, to try cases formerly decided in a bishop's court; a county court presided over by the sheriff.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL, *n.* *kom*-mis-sa-re-*jen*-er-al, the chief officer of the old commissariat department.

COMMISSARYSHIP, *n.* *kom*-mis-sa-re-ship, the office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, *n.* kom-*mish*-on, the act of committing; the act of perpetrating; the act of entrusting; the thing entrusted or committed; power and authority given; a writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers or the performance of any duty; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; a committee of enquiry or management; the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another; allowance made to a factor, commission merchant, or other agent, for transacting business: *v.t.* to authorize; to give a commission to; to put a ship into commission. **Commission of the peace**, a commission under the Great Seal of England for appointing justices of the peace. **To put a ship into commission**, in the navy, to equip it for immediate service. **To put the Great Seal into commission**, to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord chancellor and the accession of another. **Commissioned. Commissioning. Commissions.** (Fr.)

COMMISSION-AGENT, *n.* kom-*mish*-on-*ay*-jent, a merchant buying or selling goods on a commission basis.

COMMISSIONAIRE, *n.* kom-mish-on-*ayr*, a member of the Corps of Commissionaires. (Fr.)

COMMISSIONAL, *a.* kom-*mish*-on-al, appointing or appointed by warrant.

COMMISSIONARY, *a.* kom-*mish*-on-a-re, commissional.

COMMISSION-DAY, *n.* kom-*mish*-on-day, the opening day of assizes, because the judge's commission is then read aloud.

COMMISSIONED, *a.* kom-*mish*-ond, holding a commission, specially from the crown. **Commissioned officer**, an officer who is appointed by a commission.

COMMISSIONER, *n.* kom-*mish*-on-er, a person who has a commission to perform some office, or business. (Fr. *commissionaire.*)

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, *n.* kom-*mish*-on-*mer*-chant, one who transacts business on commission; a commission-agent.

COMMISSIVE, *a.* kom-*mis*-siv, committing.

COMMISSURAL, *a.* kom-mis-*yewr*-al, relating to a commissure.

COMMISSURE, *n.* kom-mis-*yewr*, a joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or their parts meet and unite; a suture of the cranium or skull; the corners of the lips, eyelids, &c.; also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres [Anat.]; the face by which the carpels cohere in umbelliferous plants. (L. *commissura.*)

COMMIT, *v.t.* kom-*mit*, to entrust; to consign; to send for trial; to send to prison; to compromise; to engage or pledge; to refer to a committee; to do; to perpetrate; to memorize. **Committed. Committing. Commits.** (L. *committo*, send.)

COMMITMENT, *n.* kom-*mit*-ment, the act of committing; the act of entrusting, pledging, or referring; perpetration; imprisonment; an order for confining in prison.

COMMITTAL, *n.* kom-*mit*-tal, the act of committing; commitment.

COMMITTABLE, *a.* kom-*mit*-a-bl, liable to be committed.

COMMITTEE, *n.* kom-*mit*-tee, one or more persons appointed by a collective body of men acting together, to whom some particular matter or business is referred.

COMMITTEE, *n.* kom-mit-*tee*, the person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the committor.

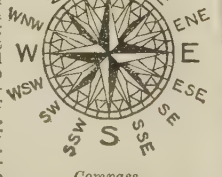
COMMITTEE-MAN, *n.* kom-*mit*-tee-man, one of a committee.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *n.* kom-*mit*-tee-room, a room where a committee sits to transact business, as in the House of Commons.
COMMITTEESHIP, *n.* kom-*mit*-tee-ship, the office of a committee.
COMMITTER, *n.* kom-*mit*-ter, perpetrator; one who commits.
COMMITTOR, *n.* kom-*mit*-tor, one who commits; especially a magistrate who commits a minor, or insane person, to the care of an individual or an institution.
COMMIX, *v.t.* and *v.i.* kom-*miks*, to mix; to blend. **Commixed. Commixes. Commixing.**
COMMIXTION, *n.* kom-*miks*-yon, blending of different substances belonging to different proprietors [Scots Law].
COMMIXTURE, *n.* kom-*mixt*-yur, the act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling. (L. *commixtura*.)
COMMODATE, *n.* *kom*-mo-date, a loan to be returned by the borrower in the condition in which he got it [Law]. (L. *commodatus*, adapted.)
COMMODE, *n.* kom-*mode*, a head-dress formerly worn by women; a chest of drawers, often with shelves above; a night-stool. (Fr.)
COMMODIOUS, *a.* kom-*mode*-e-us, convenient or suitable, often roomy as well. (L. *commodiosus*.)
COMMODIOUSLY, *ad.* kom-*mode*-e-us-le, in a commodious manner.
COMMODIOUSNESS, *n.* kom-*mode*-e-us-ness, the state of being commodious.
COMMODITY, *n.* kom-*mod*-it-e, convenience, or that which affords it; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; wares. (Fr. *commodité*.)
COMMODORE, *n.* *kom*-mo-dor, the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships; the senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen or fishing boats; the chief official of a yacht club. (Sp. *comendador*.)
COMMON, *a.* *kom*-mon, belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; public; general; frequent; usual; of little value; of low or no rank; vulgar; of verbs, both active and passive; of nouns, both masculine and feminine, also applicable to a whole class [Gram.]: *n.* a tract of open ground, the common property of all the members of a community; conjoint possession [Law]: *v.i.* to have a joint right in some common ground; to board together. **Common Council**, the council of a city or corporate town. **Common crier**, one who makes public proclamations. **Common divisor or measure**, a quantity which divides two or more quantities without leaving a remainder [Math.]. **Common Hall**, a hall or house in which citizens meet for business. **Common law**, the unwritten law, or law which receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. **Common Prayer**, the liturgical formulary of the Church of England. **Common Room**, in Oxford and Dublin Universities, the room in a college to which the Fellows retire after dinner. **Common Seal**, a seal used by a corporation. **Common sense**, sound practical judgment; that judgment in regard to first principles in which all men in general agree: *a.* marked by common sense. **Common Serjeant**, a judge of the City of London, ranking next to the Recorder. **Common time**, those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into two or four equal parts [Mus.]. **Commoned. Commoning. Commons.** (O.Fr. *comun*.)
COMMONABLE, *a.* *kom*-mon-a-bl, held in common; that may be pastured on common land.
COMMONAGE, *n.* *kom*-mon-aje, the right of pasturing on a common; right of using anything in common.
COMMONALITY, *n.* kom-mon-*al*-it-e, commonalty.
COMMONALTY, *n.* *kom*-mon-al-te, the common people; all below the rank of a peer of the realm. (O.Fr. *comunalte*.)
COMMONER, *n.* *kom*-mon-er, one of the commonalty; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, corresponding to the pensioner at Cambridge; a partaker; a prostitute. **The Great Commoner**, William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. (O.Fr. *comunier*.)
COMMONEY, *n.* *kom*-mon-e, a playing-marble made of clay.
COMMONITION, *n.* kom-mo-*nish*-on, advice; warning.
COMMONITIVE, *a.* kom-*mon*-it-iv, warning; monitory.
COMMONITORY, *a.* kom-*mon*-it-or-e, admonishing.
COMMONLY, *ad.* *kom*-mon-le, usually.
COMMONNESS, *n.* *kom*-mon-ness, the quality or state of being common or usual.
COMMONPLACE, *a.* *kom*-mon-place, common; ordinary; trite; not new or striking; *n.* an ordinary or common topic; a trite remark; a memorandum; anything ordinary.
COMMONPLACE-BOOK, *n.* *kom*-mon-place-book, a book in which things to be remembered are recorded.
COMMONPLACENESS, *n.* *kom*-mon-place-ness, the state of being commonplace.
COMMON-PLEAS, *n.* *kom*-mon-*pleez*, one of the law courts abolished in 1875.
COMMONS, *n.pl.* *kom*-monz, the common people, or those who inherit or possess no honours or titles; the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, and commonly called the **House of Commons**; food provided at a common table, as in colleges; food. **Short commons**, stinted fare.
COMMONTY, *n.* *kom*-mon-te, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; a common. (O.Fr. *communite*.)
COMMONWEAL, *n.* *kom*-mon-weel, the public good.
COMMONWEALTH, *n.* *kom*-mun-welth, the commonweal; the body politic; the whole body of people in a state; an established form of government; the state; a federation of separate colonies. **The Commonwealth**, in English history, the form of government which existed from 1649 to 1659 under the Lord Protectorship of Oliver and, later, Richard Cromwell.
COMMONWEALTHSMAN, *n.* *kom*-mun-welths-man, one who favoured the English Commonwealth.
COMMORANCE, *n.* *kom*-mo-rance, residence; abode [Law.]. (L. *commorans*, staying.)
COMMORANCY, *n.* *kom*-mo-ran-se, commorance.
COMMORANT, *a.* *kom*-mo-rant, ordinarily residing [Law].
COMMORATION, *n.* kom-mo-*ray*-shon, a staying or tarrying.
COMMORIENT, *a.* kom-*more*-e-ent, dying at the same time. (L. *commoriens*, dying together.)
COMMOTHER, *n.* *kom*-muth-er, a godmother.
COMMOTION, *n.* kom-*moh*-shon, agitation; excitement; perturbation; disturbance; tumult; disorder. (L. *commotus*.)
COMMOVE, *v.t.* kom-*moov*, to agitate; to disturb. **Commoved. Commoves. Commoving.** (L. *commoveo*.)
COMMUNAL, *a.* kom-*mewn*-al, pertaining to a commune; pertaining to local self-government; public.
COMMUNALISM, *n.* kom-*mewn*-al-izm, the theory of government through the agency of local communes.
COMMUNALIST, *n.* kom-*mewn*-al-ist, a believer in communalism.
COMMUNALISTIC, *a.* kom-mewn-al-*ist*-ik, relating to communalism.
COMMUNARD, *n.* *kom*-mewn-ard, a supporter of the Commune in 1871. (Fr.)
COMMUNE, *v.i.* kom-*mewn*, to interchange thoughts and feelings in private or familiar converse; to hold intimate converse; to partake of the Lord's Supper. **Communed. Communes. Communing.** (O.Fr. *communer*.)
COMMUNE, *n.* *kom*-mewn, intimate converse.
COMMUNE, *n.* *kom*-moon, a committee for local government; a small territorial district in France under a mayor, in the country sometimes embracing a number of villages, while some of the large cities are divided into a number of communes; the inhabitants of a commune. **The Commune**, a revolt in Paris in 1871 in favour of communistic government. (Fr.)
COMMUNICABILITY, *n.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality or capability of being communicable.
COMMUNICABLE, *a.* kom-*mewn*-ik-a-bl, capable of being communicated; communicative. (L. *communicabilis*.)
COMMUNICABLENESS, *n.* kom-*mewn*-ik-a-bl-ness, the state of being communicable.

COMMUNICABLY, *ad.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ab-le, with communication; in a communicable manner.
COMMUNICANT, *a.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ant, communicating; imparting: *n.* one who partakes of the Communion. (L. *communicans.*)
COMMUNICATE, *v.t.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ate, to impart; to bestow; to reveal: *v.i.* to have intercourse; to have a communication or passage from one to another; to participate; to partake of the Communion. **Communicated. Communicates. Communicating.** (L. *communicatus*, partaken.)
COMMUNICATION, *n.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ay-shon, the act of communicating; interchange of thoughts or opinions; intercourse; correspondence; connecting passage, or means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated or imparted; a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says we instead of I or you [Rhet.].
COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* kom-*mewn*-ik-at-iv, inclined to communicate, or impart to others; not reserved.
COMMUNICATIVENESS, *n.* kom-*mewn*-ik-at-iv-ness, the quality of being communicative.
COMMUNICATOR, *n.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ate-or, one who or that which communicates; part of a telegraphic transmitter; a device by which the guard or driver of a train can be communicated with by a passenger.
COMMUNICATORY, *a.* kom-*mewn*-ik-ate-or-e, imparting knowledge.
COMMUNION, *n.* kom-*mewn*-yon, mutual intercourse between two persons or more; fellowship; communication; mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; the Lord's Supper; a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline; union of professing Christians in a particular church. **Communion service,** in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, the office for the administration of the Holy Sacrament. **Communion table,** the altar table, or table on which the Lord's Supper is laid, and at which it is administered. (L. *communio*, from *communis*, common.)
COMMUNIONIST, *n.* kom-*mewn*-yon-ist, one who is of the same communion.
COMMUNIQUÉ, *n.* kom-moon-e-*kay*, an official statement issued through the agency of the press. (Fr.)
COMMUNISM, *n.* *kom*-mewn-izm, community of property among all the inhabitants; a state of things in which there are no individual or separate rights in property; an anarchical socialism. (Fr. *communisme.*)
COMMUNIST, *n.* *kom*-mewn-ist, one who holds the principles of communistic socialism; a Bolshevist.
COMMUNISTIC, *a.* kom-mewn-*ist*-ik, relating to communism.
COMMUNITARIAN, *n.* *kom*-mewn-it-*are*-e-an, a member of a communistic community.
COMMUNITY, *n.* kom-*mewn*-it-e, the public or people in general; a society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, or living under the same laws and regulations; an association, especially of persons maintaining the same religious tenets and discipline; common possession; common character.
COMMUNIZATION, *n.* *kom*-mewn-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of making private property the property of the community.
COMMUNIZE, *v.t.* *kom*-mewn-ize, to transfer private property to public ownership; to convert to a belief in communism. **Communized. Communizes. Communizing.**
COMMUTABILITY, *n.* kom-*mewt*-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being commutable. (L. *commutabilis.*)
COMMUTABLE, *a.* kom-*mewt*-a-bl, that may be commuted, exchanged, or mutually changed.
COMMUTATION, *n.* kom-mew-*tay*-shon, act of commuting; change; exchange; the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; substitution of one kind of payment for another [Law.]. **Angle of commutation** of a planet, the difference between the sun's longitude and the geocentric longitude of the planet [Astron.].
COMMUTATIVE, *a.* kom-*mewt*-at-iv, relating to exchange; interchangeable.
COMMUTATIVELY, *ad.* kom-*mewt*-at-iv-le, by way of exchange.
COMMUTATOR, *n.* *com*-mew-tay-tor, an instrument for changing the course of an electric circuit.

COMMUTE, *v.t.* kom-*mewt*, to exchange; to substitute one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; to substitute one kind of payment for another [Law]: *v.i.* to pay in one kind of way for another. **Commuted. Commutes. Commuting.** (L. *commuto*, change.)
COMMUTUAL, *a.* kom-*mewt*-yew-al, mutual; reciprocal.
COMOSE, *a.* *koh*-mose, hairy; downy [Bot.].
COMPACT, *a.* kom-*pakt*, firm; close; firmly and closely united; dense; brief; pithy; not diffuse or verbose; held together; compacted; composed: *v.t.* to unite or connect firmly; to press close together; to consolidate. **Compacted. Compacting. Compacts.** (Fr. *compacte.*)
COMPACT, *n.* *kom*-pakt, a mutual agreement or contract; a treaty; a league; a confederacy. (L. *compactum.*)
COMPACTED, *a.* kom-*pakt*-ed, joined together; closely united.
COMPACTEDLY, *ad.* kom-*pakt*-ed-ly, in a compact manner.
COMPACTEDNESS, *n.* kom-*pakt*-ed-ness, the state of being compact.
COMPACTER, *n.* kom-*pakt*-er, one who makes a compact.
COMPACTIBLE, *a.* kom-*pakt*-e-bl, that may be joined.
COMPACTION, *n.* kom-*pak*-shon, the act of making compact; the state of being compact.
COMPACTLY, *ad.* kom-*pakt*-le, in a compact manner.
COMPACTNESS, *n.* kom-*pakt*-ness, the state of being compact.
COMPACTURE, *n.* kom-*pakt*-yur, close union or connection of parts; structure; manner of joining. (L. *compactura.*)
COMPAGES, *n.* kom-*pay*-jeez, a system or structure of many parts united. (L.)
COMPAGINATE, *v.t.* kom-*paj*-in-ate, to unite strongly. **Compaginated. Compaginates. Compaginating.** (L. *compaginatus*, firmly joined.)
COMPAGINATION, *n.* kom-paj-in-*ay*-shon, union of parts; structure; connection.
COMPANION, *n.* kom-*pan*-yon, one who keeps company or frequently associates with another; a comrade; a person, commonly a woman, paid to companion another; one who accompanies another; anything that matches another, as a companion book to another; an associate; the lowest rank in an order of knighthood: *a.* attendant: *v.t.* to accompany. **Companion-in-arms,** a fellow-soldier. **Lady companion,** a lady paid to live with another. **Companioned. Companioning. Companions.** (O.Fr. *compainon.*)
COMPANION, *n.* kom-*pan*-yon, the shelter over a staircase on a ship; the low framework with windows on deck through which light passes to the saloon and cabins below. **Companion hatch,** an opening leading from the deck to cabins below. **Companion ladder,** the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter-deck. **Companion way,** the staircase, porch or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabins. (Dut. *kampanje.*)
COMPANIONABLE, *a.* kom-*pan*-yon-ab-l, fit for good fellowship; sociable.
COMPANIONABLY, *ad.* kom-*pan*-yon-ab-le, in a companionable manner.
COMPANIONLESS, *a.* kom-*pan*-yon-less, without companion.
COMPANIONSHIP, *n.* kom-*pan*-yon-ship, fellowship; condition of being a companion; a number of compositors working together.
COMPANY, *n.* *kum*-pan-e, any assemblage of persons; persons collected by invitation or otherwise, for entertainment or festivity; a number of persons associated together in one common interest, or in a joint concern; a society; fellowship; the state of being a companion; a sub-division of a battalion under the command of a captain; the officers and crew of a ship. **City Company,** a livery company. **Company officer,** the commander of a company. **Limited company,** one of which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount unpaid on their shares. **Livery Company,** a guild of the City of London. **To bear company,** to accompany. **To keep company,** to accompany; to associate with frequently or habitually; to court. (O.Fr. *compainie.*)

COMPARABLE, *a.* *kom*-pa-ra-bl, capable of being compared; deserving of equal regard.
COMPARABLY, *ad.* *kom*-pa-rab-le, in a manner comparable.
COMPARATES, *n.pl.* *kom*-pa-rates, two things or ideas that may be compared with each other [Logic].
COMPARATIVE, *a.* kom-*pa*-rat-iv, estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute; grounded on comparison [Gram.]. **Comparative anatomy,** the anatomy of all organized bodies, by which the general phenomena of organic structure are demonstrated.
COMPARATIVELY, *ad.* kom-*par*-rat-iv-le, by comparison; not positively or in itself.
COMPARE, *n.* kom-*pare*, comparison; similitude: *v.i.* to hold comparison; to be like or equal: *v.t.* to set things together and examine their relations as regards likeness or unlikeness; to liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to inflect an adjective in the degrees of comparison [Gram.]. **To compare notes,** to interchange opinions. **Compared. Comparing. Compares.** (L. *comparo*, adjust.)
COMPARISON, *n.* kom-*par*-ris-on, act of comparing; state of being compared; comparative estimate; proportion; a simile, or illustration by similitude; the inflection of an adjective in its several degrees [Gram.]. (Fr. *comparaison.*)
COMPART, *n.* kom-*pahrt*, a member: *v.t.* to divide; to mark out into parts or subdivisions. **Compparted. Comparting. Comparts.** (Late L. *compartio.*)
COMPARTITION, *n.* kom-pahr-*tish*-on, the act of dividing into parts; the part divided; a separate part.
COMPARTMENT, *n.* kom-*pahrt*-ment, a division or separate part of a general design; a division partitioned off; a railway carriage, being a compartment of the whole vehicle technically called a coach.
COMPASS, *n.* *kum*-pas, circuit; space; limit; reach; range; moderate bounds or due limits; an instrument contrived to indicate the magnetic meridian and so ascertain direction, especially in determining and guiding the course of a ship at sea; a mathematical instrument with two movable legs for measuring distances or describing arcs or circles, or with three legs for measuring triangles: *v.t.* to stretch round; to encircle; to surround; to invest; to go or walk round; to obtain; to accomplish; to contrive or plot. **To fetch a compass,** to make a circuit. **Compassed. Compasses. Compassing.** (Fr. *compas.*)



Compass.

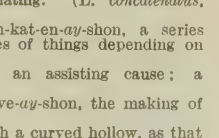
COMPASSABLE, *a.* *kum*-pas-sa-bl, that may be compassed.
COMPASS-BOX, *n.* *kum*-pas-boks, a box for holding the mariner's compass.
COMPASS-CARD, *n.* *kum*-pas-kahrd, the suspended card on which the points of the compass are drawn.
COMPASS-DIAL, *n.* *kum*-pas-*dy*-al, a pocket dial fitted into a box, to show the hour by the direction of the needle.
COMPASSES, *n.pl.* *kum*-pas-sez, a mathematical compass.
COMPASSING, *a.* *kum*-pas-sing, incurvated; arched [Ship-building].
COMPASSION, *n.* kom-*pash*-on, sympathy with the sufferings and sorrows of others: *v.t.* to commiserate; to pity. **Compassioned. Compassioning. Compassions.** (Fr.)
COMPASSIONATE, *a.* kom-*pash*-on-ate, inclined to feel and show compassion; full of pity: *v.t.* to pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for. **Compassionated. Compassionates. Compassionating.**
COMPASSIONATELY, *ad.* kom-*pash*-on-ate-ly, in a compassionate manner.
COMPASSIONATENESS, *n.* kom-*pash*-on-ate-ness, the quality of being compassionate.
COMPASS-NEEDLE, *n.* *kum*-pas-nee-dl, the magnetized needle of a compass.
COMPASS-PLANT, *n.* *kum*-pas-plahnt, the prickly lettuce, *Lactuca scariola*, or *Silphium laciniatum*, which turn the edges of their leaves to north and south, thus avoiding the mid-day radiation and getting the full benefit of the morning and evening sun.
COMPASS-SAW, *n.* *kum*-pas-*saw*, a narrow saw that cuts curves; a large keyhole saw.
COMPASS-SIGNAL, *n.* *kum*-pas-sig-nal, a flag signal which denotes the points of the compass.
COMPASS-TIMBER, *n.* *kum*-pas-*tim*-ber, curved timber.
COMPASS-WINDOW, *n.* *kum*-pas-*win*-do, a bow-window.
COMPATERNITY, *n.* kom-pa-*ter*-nit-e, the relation of godfather.
COMPATIBILITY, *n.* kom-pat-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being compatible, or co-existible with; suitableness.
COMPATIBLE, *a.* kom-*pat*-e-bl, that may co-exist with; consistent; suitable; congruous. (Fr.)
COMPATIBLENESS, *n.* kom-*pat*-e-bl-ness, state of being compatible.
COMPATIBLY, *ad.* kom-*pat*-ib-le, in a compatible manner.
COMPATRIOT, *a.* kom-*pay*-tre-ot, of the same country; loving the same country: *n.* one of the same country.
COMPEAR, *v.i.* kom-*peer*, to appear in court [Scots Law]. **Compeared. Compearing. Compears.** (L. *comparo*, appear together.)
COMPEER, *n.* kom-*peer*, an equal; an associate: *v.t.* to equal or be equal with. **Compeered. Compeering. Compeers.** (O.Fr. *comper.*)
COMPEL, *v.t.* kom-*pel*, to drive or urge with force irresistibly; to force; to oblige; to constrain; to overpower; to gather together. **Compelled. Compelling. Compels.** (L. *compello*, drive.)
COMPELLABLE, *a.* kom-*pel*-la-bl, that may be compelled.
COMPELLABLY, *ad.* kom-*pel*-lab-le, by compulsion.
COMPELLATION, *n.* kom-pel-*lay*-shon, style of address, as Sire, Sir, Madam. (L. accosting.)
COMPELLATIVE, *n.* kom-*pel*-lat-iv, the style by which a person is addressed.
COMPELLINGLY, *ad.* kom-*pel*-ling-le, by compulsion.
COMPEND, *n.* *kom*-pend, a compendium.
COMPENDIOUS, *a.* kom-*pend*-e-us, containing the substance of a subject or work in a narrow compass; short; concise; comprehensive. (Fr. *compendieux.*)
COMPENDIOUSLY, *ad.* kom-*pend*-e-us-le, in a compendious manner.
COMPENDIOUSNESS, *n.* kom-*pend*-e-us-ness, the quality of being compendious.
COMPENDIUM, *n.* kom-*pend*-e-um, an abridgment; a summary. (L. what is weighed together or saved.)
COMPENSABLE, *a.* kom-*pen*-sa-bl, that may be compensated.
COMPENSATE, *v.t.* *kom*-pen-sate, to give equal value for; to recompense; to make up or make amends for: *v.i.* to make amends; to supply an equivalent. **Compensated. Compensates. Compensating.** (L. *compensatus*, weighed against another.)
COMPENSATION, *n.* kom-pen-*say*-shon, the act of compensating; an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; recompense; amends. **Compensation balance or pendulum,** one so constructed as to beat equally under all changes of temperature.
COMPENSATIVE, *a.* *kom*-pen-sate-iv, compensatory.
COMPENSATORY, *a.* *kom*-pen-sate-or-e, that makes amends or compensation.
COMPESCE, *v.t.* kom-*pes*, to hold in check. **Compesced. Compesces. Compescing.** (L. *compesco.*)
COMPETE, *v.t.* kom-*peet*, to seek or strive for the same thing as another; to rival. **Competed. Competes. Competing.** (L. *competo*, seek.)
COMPETENCE, *n.* *kom*-pet-ence, state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; ability; sufficiency; means sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity; legal capacity; legal right or authority. (Fr. *compétence.*)
COMPETENT, *a.* *kom*-pet-ent, suitable; fit; adequate; able; having legal capacity or power; properly belonging. (Fr.)
COMPETENTLY, *ad.* *kom*-pet-ent-le, in a competent manner.

COMPETITION, *n.* kom-pet-*ish*-on, the act of competing; strife in common for the same object; contention for superiority; rivalry.
COMPETITIVE, *a.* kom-*pet*-it-iv, relating to competition.
COMPETITIVELY, *ad.* kom-*pet*-it-iv-le, in a competitive manner.
COMPETITOR, *n.* kom-*pet*-it-or, one who competes; a rival.
COMPETITORY, *a.* kom-*pet*-it-or-e, acting in competition.
COMPETITRESS, *n.* kom-*pet*-it-ress, a female competitor.
COMPETITRIX, *n.* kom-*pet*-it-riks, a competitress.
COMPILATION, *n.* kom-pile-*ay*-shon, the act of compiling; that which is compiled, specially a literary work composed of materials culled from various sources.
COMPILATOR, *n.* kom-pil-*ay*-tor, a compiler.
COMPILE, *v.t.* kom-*pile*, to compose a literary work by collecting passages or material from various authors; to compose; to amass; to score runs at cricket. **Compiled. Compiles. Compiling.** (L. *compilo*, plunder.)
COMPILEMENT, *n.* kom-*pile*-ment, compilation.
COMPILER, *n.* kom-*pile*-er, one who compiles.
COMPLACENCE, *n.* kom-*play*-sence, pleasure; inward satisfaction; the cause of the pleasure; pleasantness of manners; deportment and address; civility. (L. *complacentis*, of pleasing.)
COMPLACENCY, *n.* kom-*play*-sen-se, complacence.
COMPLACENT, *a.* kom-*play*-sent, expressing complacency.
COMPLACENTIAL, *a.* kom-play-*sen*-shal, marked by complacence.
COMPLACENTLY, *ad.* kom-*play*-sent-le, in a complacent manner.
COMPLAIN, *n.* kom-*playn*, complaint: *v.i.* to express grief, pain, censure, or resentment; to lament; to murmur: to bring a charge against. **Complained. Complaining. Complains.** (Fr. *complaindre.*)
COMPLAINANT, *n.* kom-*playn*-ant, a complainer; a sufferer; one who commences a legal process against an offender; a plaintiff [Law].
COMPLAINING, *n.* kom-*playn*-ing, complaint.
COMPLAININGLY, *ad.* kom-*playn*-ing-le, in a complaining manner.
COMPLAINT, *n.* kom-*playnt*, expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; cause or subject of complaint; pain and uneasiness in the body; disease; representation of injuries; accusation. (Fr. *complainte.*)
COMPLAISANCE, *n. kom*-play-zance, pleasing deportment; civility; courtesy; desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige. (Fr.)
COMPLAISANT, *a. kom*-play-zant, desirous of pleasing; courteous; obliging; expressing complaisance.
COMPLAISANTLY, *ad. kom*-play-zant-le, in a complacent manner.
COMPLAISANTNESS, *n. kom*-play-zant-ness, complaisance.
COMPLANATE, *a. kom*-pla-nate, flattened [Bot.].
COMPLECT, *v.t.* kom-*plekt*, to embrace; to interweave. **Complected. Complecting. Complects.** (L. *complecto*, embrace.)
COMPLECTED, *a.* kom-*plekt*-ed, interdependent; interwoven.
COMPLEMENT, *n. kom*-ple-ment, that which completes or makes up the full number or quantity; the full number or quantity; fulness; that which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing: *v.t.* to supplement. **Complement of an arc or angle,** the difference between the arc or angle and 90° [Math.]. **Complement of a number,** the difference between the number and 10, 100, 1,000, &c., used chiefly in working propositions by logarithms [Arith.]. **Complements of a parallelogram,** the two spaces which, with the parallelograms about the diagonal, make up or complete the whole parallelogram [Math.]. **Complement of a ship,** her full crew. **Complement of the curtain,** that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge [Fort.]. **Complemented. Complementing. Complements.** (L. *complementum.*)
COMPLEMENTAL, *a.* kom-ple-*ment*-al, partaking of the nature of a complement.
COMPLEMENTARY, *a.* kom-ple-*ment*-ar-e, completing; supplying a deficiency. **Complementary angles,** angles whose sum equals a right angle. **Complementary colours,** colours which together make up white.
COMPLETE, *a.* kom-*pleet*, perfect; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to finish; to perfect; to accomplish. **Completed. Completes. Completing.** (L. *completus*, filled.)
COMPLETELY, *ad.* kom-*pleet*-le, in a complete manner.
COMPLETENESS, *n.* kom-*pleet*-ness, the state of being complete.
COMPLETION, *n.* kom-*plee*-shon, act of completing; state of being complete; fulfilment; accomplishment.
COMPLETIVE, *a.* kom-*pleet*-iv, making complete.
COMPLETORY, *a.* kom-*pleet*-ore-e, fulfilling; accomplishing: *n.* the compline.
COMPLEX, *n. kom*-pleks, a collection of things complex; an exceptional mental state caused by repression of sexual, or other, primitive instincts. (L. *complexus.*)
COMPLEX, *a. kom*-plex, composed of many parts; not simple; complicated; intricate.
COMPLEXED, *a.* kom-*plekst*, complex.
COMPLEXEDNESS, *n.* kom-*pleks*-ed-ness, state of being complex.
COMPLEXION, *n.* kom-*plex*-yon, the colour of the skin, particularly of the face; the external aspect; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; a complex state. (Fr.)
COMPLEXIONAL, *a.* kom-*plex*-yon-al, depending on or pertaining to the complexion.
COMPLEXIONARY, *a.* kom-*plex*-yon-ar-e, pertaining to the complexion or to the care of it.
COMPLEXIONED, *a.* kom-*plex*-yond, having a certain complexion.
COMPLEXITY, *n.* kom-*pleks*-it-e, the state of being complex; intricacy; complication.
COMPLEXLY, *ad. kom*-pleks-le, in a complex manner.
COMPLEXNESS, *n. kom*-pleks-ness, complexity.
COMPLEXURE, *n.* kom-*pleks*-yewr, complication or involution of a certain thing with others.
COMPLEXUS, *n.* kom-*pleks*-us, a conglomeration of complications.
COMPLIABLE, *a.* kom-*ply*-a-bl, compliant.
COMPLIANCE, *n.* kom-*ply*-ance, act of complying; yielding; consent; submission.
COMPLIANT, *a.* kom-*ply*-ant, yielding; obliging.
COMPLIANTLY, *ad.* kom-*ply*-ant-le, in a compliant manner.
COMPLICACY, *n. kom*-plik-as-se, state of being complicated.
COMPLICATE, *a. kom*-plik-ate, complex; folded together [Bot.]: *v.t.* to intertangle; to make complex or intricate. **Complicated. Complicates. Complicating.** (L. *complicatus*, folded.)
COMPLICATED, *a. kom*-plik-ate-ed, intricate. **Complicated fracture,** a fracture accompanied by other injuries.
COMPLICATELY, *ad. kom*-plik-ate-le, in a complicated manner.
COMPLICATENESS, *n. kom*-plik-ate-ness, the state of being complicated.
COMPLICATION, *n.* kom-plik-*ay*-shon, the act of complicating; the state of being complicated; something complicated.
COMPLICATIVE, *a. kom*-plik-ate-iv, tending to complicate.
COMPLICITY, *n.* kom-*plis*-sit-e, state of being an accomplice. (Fr. *complicité.*)
COMPLIER, *n.* kom-*ply*-er, one who complies; one of an easy yielding temper.
COMPLIMENT, *n. kom*-ple-ment, an expression of regard; praise; delicate flattery; a favour: *v.t.* to address with expressions of approbation or respect; to congratulate; to praise; to flatter: *v.i.* to pass compliments; to use ceremony or ceremonious language. **Complimented. Complimenting. Compliments.** (Fr.)
COMPLIMENTAL, *a.* kom-ple-*ment*-al, complimentary.
COMPLIMENTARY, *a.* kom-ple-*ment*-ar-e, expressive of regard or praise; conveying compliments.
COMPLIMENTER, *n. kom*-ple-ment-er, one who compliments; a flatterer.
COMPLIN, *n. kom*-plin, compline.
COMPLINE, *n. kom*-plin, the last prayer or service in the Roman Catholic breviary, so called as completing the service of the day.

COMPLOT, *n. kom*-plot, a joint plot; a conspiracy.
COMPLOT, *v.i.* kom-*plot*, to plot together; to conspire. **Complotted. Complotting. Complots.**
COMPLOTTINGLY, *ad.* kom-*plot*-ting-le, by complotting.
COMPLUVIUM, *n.* kom-*ploo*-ve-um, *pl.* **Compluvia,** an opening in the roof to allow the entrance of light and air into the atrium of a Roman villa. (L.)
COMPLY, *v.i.* kom-*ply*, to yield and conform to the wishes of another; to consent. **Complied. Complies. Complying.** (It. *complire*, fulfil.)
COMPO, *n. kom*-po, stucco; a concrete used by plasterers. (*Compost.*)
COMPONED, *a.* kom-*poned*, formed of a row of square parts or checkers, generally of a colour and a metal alternately [Her.]. (Fr.)
COMPONENT, *a.* kom-*pone*-ent, constitutive: *n.* a constituent part. (L. *componentis*, of placing.)
COMPORT, *v.i.* kom-*port*, to agree; to accord; to suit: *v.t.* to behave; to conduct. **Comported. Comporting. Comports.** (Fr. *comporter.*)
COMPORTABLE, *a.* kom-*port*-a-bl, suitable; consistent.
COMPORTMENT, *n.* kom-*port*-ment, behaviour; deportment.
COMPOSE, *v.t.* kom-*poze*, to form, by putting two or more things or parts together; to form by combination; to think out; to arrange and put together a piece of literature or music; to calm; to quiet; to settle; to adjust; to settle into a quiet state; to set types in order for printing [Print.]: *v.i.* to practise composition. **Composed. Composes. Composing.** (Fr. *composer.*)
COMPOSED, *a.* kom-*pozed*, settled; calm; sedate.
COMPOSEDLY, *ad.* kom-*poze*-ed-le, in a composed manner.
COMPOSEDNESS, *n.* kom-*poze*-ed-ness, a state of being composed.
COMPOSER, *n.* kom-*poze*-er, one who composes, especially a piece of music; an author; a tranquillizer; one who adjusts a difference.
COMPOSING, *n.* kom-*poze*-ing, a placing together. **Composing frame,** a printer's elevated working frame, on which the cases of type rest obliquely. **Composing machine,** a machine for setting and arranging types, worked by keys like a piano. **Composing stick,** a slide in which types are set from the cases, and adjusted to the length of the lines.
COMPOSITÆ, *n.pl.* kom-*poz*-it-e, the largest natural order of plants, there being over 11,000 species, consisting entirely of composite flowers [Bot.]. (L.)
COMPOSITE, *a. kom*-pos-it, compounded, made up of distinct parts or elements; belonging to the Compositæ. **Composite candle,** a candle made of stearic acid and cocoa-nut oil. **Composite carriage,** a railway coach with compartments of different classes. **Composite flower,** one in which the flowers are in the form of heads, consisting of a number of florets densely packed together, each head being surrounded by an involucre of bracts though each floret is a flower by itself whether it is situated in the ray or in the disc. **Composite number,** one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity as 6 by 2 or 3 [Arith.]. **Composite portrait,** a portrait formed from a number of other portraits. **The composite order of architecture,** the last of the five orders, so called because its capital is composed of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. (L. *compositus*, placed together.)
COMPOSITION, *n.* kom-po-*zish*-on, the act of composing; the thing composed, such as a piece of literature or art; orderly disposition; mutual agreement to terms or conditions; compensation given in lieu of that stipulated or required; settlement of a debt by an accepted reduction; amount accepted; the forming of compound words [Gram.]; putting words together in sentences [Gram.]; that combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion [Fine Arts]; the art of setting types [Printing]. **Composition of a felony,** abstention from prosecuting in return for some benefit, and itself a crime. **Composition of forces,** a determination of the amount and direction of a force as the resultant of others acting at different angles [Mech.]. (L. *compositio.*)
COMPOSITIVE, *a.* kom-*poz*-it-iv, having the power of compounding.
COMPOSITOR, *n.* kom-*poz*-it-or, one who sets types.
COMPOSSESSOR, *n.* kom-pos-*ses*-or, a joint possessor.
COMPOSSIBILITY, *n.* kom-*pos*-sib-*il*-it-e, possibility of existing together.
COMPOSSIBLE, *a.* kom-*pos*-se-bl, able to live together; compatible.
COMPOST, *n. kom*-post, a mixture of mould and various manures; a mixture for plastering the exterior of houses; compo: *v.t.* to manure with compost; to plaster. **Composted. Composting. Composts.** (O.Fr.)
COMPOSTO, *a.* kom-*pos*-to, compounded or doubled [Mus.].
COMPOSURE, *n.* kom-*poze*-yewr, a settled state of mind; calmness; tranquillity; agreement.
COMPOT, *n. kom*-pot, a compote.
COMPOTATION, *n.* kom-po-*tay*-shon, the act of drinking or tippling together.
COMPOTE, *n. kom*-pote, fruit stewed or preserved in syrup; a dish on a stand for holding fruit or cakes. (Fr.)
COMPOUND, *v.t.* kom-*pound*, to mingle or unite two or more ingredients in one mass; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust by agreement. **To compound felony,** receive back stolen goods upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief: *v.i.* to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; to settle with a creditor by agreement. **Compounded. Compounding. Compounds.** (O.Fr. *compondre.*)
COMPOUND, *a. kom*-pound, composed of two or more ingredients, or of different elementary bodies; composed of two or more words [Gram.]: *n.* a body formed by the union of two or more elementary substances, the result of composition. **Compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division,** calculation of quantities of different denominations [Arith.]. **Compound flower,** a composite flower [Bot.]. **Compound fracture,** a breakage of a limb or bone together with other more or less extensive flesh wounds. **Compound fructification,** consisting of several confluent florets [Bot.]. **Compound householder,** a tenant whose rates are included in his rent and paid by the landlord. **Compound interest,** interest added to the principal, and bearing interest [Comm.]. **Compound leaf,** having several leaflets on one petiole [Bot.]. **Compound quantity,** a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus), or − (minus) [Alg.]. **Compound raceme,** composed of several small racemes [Bot.]. **Compound ratio,** that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents [Arith.].
COMPOUND, *n. kom*-pound, the fenced-in ground round a bungalow in India. (Malay *kampung*, village quarter.)
COMPOUNDABLE, *a.* kom-*pound*-a-bl, capable of being compounded.
COMPOUNDER, *n.* kom-*pound*-er, one who compounds or mixes different things; one who effects a compromise; one who compounds with a debtor or a felon.
COMPRADOR, *n.* kom-prah-*dore*, a native agent employed by European residents in China. (Port.)
COMPRECATION, *n.* kom-pre-*kay*-shon, a praying together.
COMPREHEND, *v.t.* kom-pre-*hend*, to comprise; to include; to grasp mentally; to understand. **Comprehended. Comprehending. Comprehends.** (L. *comprehendo*, hold.)
COMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* kom-pre-*hense*-e-bl, that may be comprehended or included; intelligible.
COMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* kom-pre-*hense*-e-bl-ness, capability of being comprehended.
COMPREHENSIBLY, *ad.* kom-pre-*hense*-ib-le, in a comprehensible manner.
COMPREHENSION, *n.* kom-pre-*hen*-shon, the act of comprehending or comprising; inclusion; capacity of the mind to understand. **Comprehension of a term,** the sum of the attributes which it implies [Logic.]. (L. *comprehensio.*)
COMPREHENSIVE, *a.* kom-pre-*hense*-iv, having the quality of comprising much; having the power to comprehend many things at once; extensive; full.

COMPREHENSIVELY, *ad.* kom-pre-*hense*-iv-le, in a comprehensive manner.
COMPREHENSIVENESS, *n.* kom-pre-*hense*-iv-ness, the quality of being comprehensive.
COMPRESBYTERIAL, *a.* kom-pres-be-*teer*-e-al, joint presbyterial.
COMPRESS, *v.t.* kom-*press*, to press together; to force into a narrower compass; to condense. **Compressed. Compresses. Compressing.** (L. *compressus*, pressed.)
COMPRESS, *n. kom*-pres, a pad used by surgeons to press on any part by means of a bandage [Surg.].
COMPRESSED, *a.* kom-*prest*, pressed or condensed into small space; flattened. **Compressed air,** air subject to greater pressure than that of the atmosphere.
COMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* kom-pres-sib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being compressible.
COMPRESSIBLE, *a.* kom-*press*-e-bl, capable of being compressed into a narrower compass; squeezable.
COMPRESSIBLENESS, *n.* kom-*press*-e-bl-ness, compressibility.
COMPRESSION, *n.* kom-*presh*-on, the act of pressing into a narrower compass; the state of being compressed. (L. *compressio.*)
COMPRESSIONAL, *a.* kom-*presh*-on-al, relating to, or tending to produce compression.
COMPRESSION-TAP, *n.* kom-*presh*-on-tap, a tap in a motor-engine by which the charge can be allowed to escape from the cylinder-head with a consequent loss of compression.
COMPRESSIVE, *a.* kom-*pres*-siv, having power to compress.
COMPRESSOR, *n.* kom-*pres*-sor, he who or that which compresses. (L.)
COMPRESSURE, *n.* kom-*presh*-ur, pressure.
COMPRIEST, *n. kom*-preest, a fellow-priest.
COMPRINT, *v.i.* and *v.t.* kom-*print*, to print another's work surreptitiously [Law]; to share with another the printing of anything. **Comprinted. Comprinting. Comprints.**
COMPRISAL, *n.* kom-*prize*-al, inclusion, the act of comprising.
COMPRISE, *v.t.* kom-*prize*, to include; to contain. **Comprised. Comprises. Comprising.** (O.Fr. *compris.*)
COMPROBATE, *v.i. kom*-pro-bate, to concur in testimony. **Comprobated. Comprobates. Comprobating.**
COMPROBATION, *n.* kom-pro-*bay*-shon, joint attestation; joint approbation.
COMPROMISE, *n. kom*-pro-mize, a mutual engagement to concede in a dispute to the decision of arbitration; a settlement of a difference by mutual concessions; the result of such a settlement: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; to agree; to compromit; to endanger reputation by indiscretion: *v.i.* to agree; to accord. **Compromised. Compromises. Compromising.** (Fr. *compromis.*)
COMPROMISSION, *n.* kom-pro-*mish*-on, the submission of a dispute to arbitration; compromising over anything.
COMPROMIT, *v.t. kom*-pro-mit, to pledge or engage, by some act or declaration; to put to hazard by some previous act or measure. **Compromits. Compromitted. Compromitting.** (L. *compromitto.*)
COMPROVINCIAL, *n.* kom-pro-*vin*-shal, one belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.
COMPTOIR, *n. kompt*-twawr, a counting-house; a counter. (Fr.)
COMPTOMETER, *n.* kom-*tom*-et-er, an automatic calculating machine.
COMPTROLLER, *n.* kon-*trole*-er, controller
COMPULSATIVE, *a.* kom-*pulse*-at-iv, compelling; constraining; operating by force.
COMPULSATIVELY, *ad.* kom-*pulse*-at-iv-le, by constraint or compulsion.
COMPULSATORY, *a.* kom-*pulse*-at-or-e, compulsative.
COMPULSION, *n.* kom-*pul*-shon, the act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; constraint of the will. (L. *compulsio*, from *compulsus*, forced.)
COMPULSIVE, *a.* kom-*pulse*-iv, compulsory.
COMPULSIVELY, *ad.* kom-*pulse*-iv-le, in a compulsive manner.
COMPULSIVENESS, *n.* kom-*pulse*-iv-ness, compulsion.
COMPULSORILY, *ad.* kom-*pulse*-or-e-le, in a compulsory manner.
COMPULSORY, *a.* kom-*pulse*-or-e, having power to compel; employing compulsion; enforced by compulsion.

COMPUNCTION, *n.* kom-*punk*-shon, contrition; restraint by conscience. (O.Fr.)
COMPUNCTIONLESS, *a.* kom-*punk*-shon-less, not feeling compunction.
COMPUNCTIOUS, *a.* kom-*punk*-shus, causing compunction; remorseful.
COMPUNCTIOUSLY, *ad.* kom-*punk*-shus-le, with compunction.
COMPUNCTIVE, *a.* kom-*punk*-tiv, compunctious.
COMPURGATION, *n.* kom-pur-*gay*-shon, exculpation of a man on the oath of others that his protestation of innocence may be accepted [Old Law]. (Late L. *compurgatio.*)
COMPURGATORS, *n.pl. kom*-purg-a-tors, the twelve men whom the accused brought forward to testify on oath that they believed him to be innocent, the legal practice that prevailed before trial by jury.
COMPUTABLE, *a.* kom-*pewt*-a-bl, capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.
COMPUTATE, *v.t. kom*-pewt-ate, to compute. **Computated. Computates. Computating.** (L. *computatus*, reckoned.)
COMPUTATION, *n.* kom-pu-*tay*-shon, computing; the quantity or amount computed; estimate.
COMPUTATOR, *n. kom*-pu-*tay*-tor, a computer; a reckoner.
COMPUTE, *v.t.* kom-*pewt*, to number, reckon, or calculate. **Computed. Computes. Computing.** (L. *computo*, reckon.)
COMPUTER, *n.* kom-*pewt*-er, a calculator.
COMPUTIST, *n. kom*-pewt-ist, a computer.
COMRADE, *n. kom*-rad, a companion; an associate. (Fr. *camarade.*)
COMRADERY, *n. kom*-rad-re, companionship; comradeship.
COMRADESHIP, *n. kom*-rad-ship, state of being comrades; friendship.
COMS, *n.pl.* kooms, malt-dust.
COMTISM, *n. comt*-izm, *or kont*-izm, the Positivism of Comte.
COMTIST, *n. comt*-ist *or kont*-ist, a disciple of Comte.
CON, kon, a Latin denoting prefix, with. (L. *cum*, with.)
CON, *prep.* kon, against, as in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against. (L. *contra.*)
CON, *v.t.* kon, to go over carefully; to commit to memory; to direct how to steer [Naut.]. **Conned. Conning. Cons.** (A.S. *cunnan*, to know.)
CONACRE, *a. kon*-ay-kur, pertaining to the practice of so sub-letting: *v.t.* to sub-let, as one acre or more of a farm for a single crop. **Conacred. Conacres. Conacring.** (Irish.)
CONARIUM, *n.* kon-*ayr*-e-um, the pineal gland in the cerebellum. (Gr.)
CONATION, *n.* ko-*nay*-shon, the effort of volition; the faculty of voluntary agency. (L. *conatus*, attempted.)
CONATIVE, *a. koh*-na-tiv, endeavouring.
CONATUS, *n.* ko-*nay*-tus, effort of nature. (L.)
CONCAMERATE, *v.t.* kon-*kam*-er-rate, to arch over; to vault. **Concamerated. Concamerates. Concamerating.** (L. *concameratus*, arched together.)
CONCAMERATION, *n.* kon-kam-er-*ay*-shon, a vaulting.
CONCATENATE, *v.t.* kon-*kat*-en-ate, to link together; to unite in a successive series. **Concatenated. Concatenates. Concatenating.** (L. *concatenatus*, linked together.)
CONCATENATION, *n.* kon-kat-en-*ay*-shon, a series of links united; a series of things depending on each other.
CONCAUSE, *n.* kon-*kawz*, an assisting cause; a secondary cause.
CONCAVATION, *n.* kon-kave-*ay*-shon, the making of anything concave.
CONCAVE, *a. kon*-kave, with a curved hollow, as that of a basin; opposed to convex: *n.* a curved hollow; an arch or vault: *v.t.* to make hollow. **Concaved. Concaves. Concaving.** (Fr.)
CONCAVELY, *ad.* kon-, *kave*-le, in a concave manner.


Concave.

CONCAVENESS, *n.* *kon*-kave-ness, the state of being concave.
CONCAVITY, *n.* kon-*kav*-it-e, hollowness; a depression; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body.
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *a.* kon-*kay*-vo-*kon*-kave, concave on both surfaces.
CONCAVO-CONVEX, *a.* kon-*kay*-vo-*kon*-veks, concave on one side and convex on the other.
CONCAVOUS, *a.* kon-*kave*-us, concave.
CONCEAL, *v.t.* kon-*seel*, to hide; to keep secret; to forbear to disclose or keep from sight; to disguise. **Concealed. Concealing. Conceals.** (O.Fr. *conceler.*)
CONCEALABLE, *a.* kon-*seel*-a-bl, that may be concealed.
CONCEALED, *a.* kon-*seeld*, kept secret.
CONCEALEDLY, *ad.* kon-*seel*-ed-le, so as not to be detected.
CONCEALEDNESS, *n.* kon-*seel*-ed-ness the state of being concealed.
CONCEALMENT, *n.* kon-*seel*-ment, the act of concealing or keeping secret; the condition of being concealed; privacy; the place of hiding; secrecy; disguise. (O.Fr. *concelement.*)
CONCEDE, *v.i.* kon-*seed*, to admit as true or proper; to grant; to give or yield up: *v.t.* to admit; to grant. **Conceded. Concedes. Conceding.** (L. *concedere*, yield.)
CONCEDENCE, *n.* kon-*seed*-ence, the state or act of conceding.
CONCEIT, *n.* kon-*seet*, conception; apprehension; opinion; a baseless fancy; an over-estimate of self; a pleasant and ingenious, generally whimsical, notion: *v.t.* to conceive: *v.i.* to form a notion. **Out of conceit with,** having lost all favour for. **Conceited. Conceiting. Conceits.** (O.Fr. *concept.*)
CONCEITED, *a.* kon-*seet*-ed, vain; having a high opinion of one's self.
CONCEITEDLY, *ad.* kon-*seet*-ed-le, in a conceited manner.
CONCEITEDNESS, *n.* kon-*seet*-ed-ness, state of being conceited; vanity.
CONCEIVABILITY, *n.* kon-*seev*-a-*bil*-e-te, conceivableness.
CONCEIVABLE, *a.* kon-*seev*-a-bl, imaginable.
CONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* kon-*seev*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being conceivable.
CONCEIVABLY, *ad.* kon-*seev*-ab-le, in a conceivable or intelligible manner.
CONCEIVE, *v.t.* kon-*seev*, to receive into and form in the womb; to form in the mind; to frame a notion of; to imagine; to think; to express: *v.i.* to become pregnant; to form a conception of. **Conceived. Conceives. Conceiving.** (O.Fr. *concever.*)
CONCELEBRATE, *v.t.* kon-*sel*-e-brate, to praise together. **Concelebrated. Concelebrates. Concelebrating.**
CONCENT, *n.* kon-*sent*, concert of voices; harmony. (L. *concentus*, sung together.)
CONCENTRATE, *n.* *kon*-sen-trate, that which is produced by concentration [Metal.].
CONCENTRATE, *v.t.* *kon*-sen-trate, to bring to a common centre, point, or focus; to bring to bear on; to rectify: *v.i.* to think intensely; to meet at one point. **Concentrated. Concentrates. Concentrating.** (L. *con*, and *centrum*, centre.)
CONCENTRATION, *n.* kon-sen-*tray*-shon, the act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated.
CONCENTRATIVE, *a.* kon-*sen*-trate-iv, tending to concentrate.
CONCENTRATIVENESS, *n.* kon-*sen*-trate-iv-ness, the faculty of concentrating.
CONCENTRATOR, *n.* *kon*-sen-trate-or, a pneumatic machine used in mining to separate particles of ore.
CONCENTRE, *v.i.* kon-*sen*-ter, to meet in a common centre or combine for a common object; to coincide: *v.t.* to draw or direct to a common centre. **Concentred. Concentres. Concentring.** (Fr. *concentrer.*)

CONCENTRIC, *a.* kon-*sen*-trik, having a common centre.
CONCENTRICAL, *a.* kon-*sen*-trik-al, concentric.
CONCENTRICALLY, *ad.* kon-*sen*-trik-al-le, in a concentric manner.
CONCENTRICITY, *n.* kon-sen-*tris*-sit-e, state of being concentric.
CONCENTUAL, *a.* kon-*sent*-yew-al, harmonious. (L. *concentus*, harmony.)
CONCEPT. *n.* *kon*-sept, a conception of the mind; a notion. (L. *conceptus*, conceived.)

Concentric.

CONCEPTACLE, *n.* kon-*sept*-ak-l, that in which anything is contained; a receptacle; a follicle [Bot.]. (L. *conceptaculum.*)
CONCEPTIBILITY, *n.* kon-*sep*-tib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being conceivable.
CONCEPTIBLE, *a.* kon-*sept*-e-bl, conceivable.
CONCEPTION, *n.* kon-*sep*-shon, act of conceiving; the first formation of the fœtus of an animal; idea, thought, or image conceived; a notion. (Fr.)
CONCEPTIONAL, *a.* kon-*sep*-shon-al, of the nature of a conception.
CONCEPTIONALIST, *n.* kon-*sep*-shon-al-ist, a conceptualist.
CONCEPTIVE, *a.* kon-*sept*-iv, capable of conceiving.
CONCEPTUAL, *a.* kon-*sept*-yew-al, belonging to conception.
CONCEPTUALISM, *n.* kon-*sept*-yew-al-izm, the theory of the conceptualist.
CONCEPTUALIST, *n.* kon-*sept*-yew-al-ist, one who maintains, in logic, that a general term represents an abstract conception, and is less than a thing, but more than a name [Logic].
CONCERN, *n.* kon-*sern*, that which belongs to or concerns one; business; interest; solicitude; anxiety; an object; a business in which a number are interested: *v.t.* to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to disturb; to make uneasy. **Concerned. Concerning. Concerns.** (Fr. *concerner.*)
CONCERNED, *a.* kon-*sernd*, engaged; interested; solicitous; anxious; muddled.
CONCERNEDLY, *ad.* kon-*sern*-ed-le, in a concerned manner.
CONCERNING, *prep.* con-*sern*-ing, relating to; about; anent.
CONCERNMENT, *n.* kon-*sern*-ment, the thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; interposition; importance.
CONCERT, *v.t.* kon-*sert*, to contrive, arrange, or adjust. **Concerted. Concerting. Concerts.** (Fr. *concerter.*)
CONCERT, *n.* *kon*-sert, agreement in a design or plan; harmony; musical harmony; a musical entertainment. **Concert of Europe,** the agreement of the Great Powers on a definite policy. (Fr.)
CONCERTANTE, *n.* kon-chare-*tan*-tay, a musical composition for two or more instruments or voices with accompaniments [Mus.]. (It.)
CONCERTATION, *n.* kon-sert-*ay*-shon, strife. (L. *concertatio*, from *concertatus*, contended.)
CONCERTED, *a.* kon-*sert*-ed, mutually planned; arranged in parts [Mus.].
CONCERT-GRAND, *n.* *kon*-sert-grand, a grand piano of very brilliant tone for use at concerts.
CONCERTINA, *n.* kon-ser-*tee*-nah, a musical instrument, held in the hands, with an expansible bellows causing air pressure on metal reeds, and having keys on the hexagonal heads, by the action of which the air is used to produce the notes. **German concertina,** a cheap imitation with different mechanism, fewer keys and inferior tone. (It. *concerto.*)
CONCERTION, *n.* kon-*ser*-shon, the act of concerting.
CONCERTO, *n.* kon-*chare*-to, a piece of music composed for particular instruments, with orchestral accompaniment [Mus.]. (It.)
CONCERT-PITCH, *n.* *kon*-sert-pitch, a pitch slightly higher than that usually given to a musical note.
CONCESSION, *n.* kon-*sesh*-on, a grant of land or of special facilities for a special purpose.
CONCESSION, *n.* kon-*sesh*-on, the act of conceding; the thing concerned. (Fr.)

CONCESSIONARY, *a.* kon-*sesh*-on-ar-re, yielding by indulgence or allowance: *n.* one who receives a concession.
CONCESSIONIST, *n.* kon-*sesh*-on-ist, one who is in favour of making concessions.
CONCESSIONNAIRE, *n.* kon-*sesh*-on-ayr, the person to whom a concession or privilege has been made. (Fr.)
CONCESSIVE, *a.* kon-*ses*-siv, implying concession. (L. *concessivus.*)
CONCESSIVELY, *ad.* kon-*ses*-siv-le, by way of concession.
CONCESSORY, *a.* kon-*ses*-sore-e, conceding; permissive.
CONCETTISM, *n.* kon-*chet*-tizm, addiction to fanciful turns in writing.
CONCETTO, *n.* kon-*chet*-to, affected wit or conceit. (It.)
CONCH, *n.* kongk, the shell of *Strombus gigas*, a large marine univalve mollusc; an instrument of call in Eastern temples; a war trumpet.
CONCHA, *n. kong*-ka, the vault of an apse; the larger cavity of the external ear. (L. a shell.)
CONCHIFER, *n. kongk*-if-er, a shell-bearing mollusc.
CONCHIFEROUS, *a.* kongk-*if*-er-us, shell-bearing.
CONCHITE, *n. kongk*-ite, a fossil or petrified shell.
CONCHITIC, *a.* kongk-*it*-ik, abounding in shells.
CONCHOID, *n. kongk*-oyd, a shell-like curve. (L. *concha*, and *eidos*, like.)
CONCHOIDAL, *a.* kongk-*oyd*-al, fracturing with shell-like surfaces [Min.].
CONCHOLOGICAL, *a.* kongk-ol-*oj*-e-kl, pertaining to conchology.
CONCHOLOGIST, *n.* kongk-*ol*-oj-ist, a shell collector; one versed in the natural history of shells.
CONCHOLOGY, *n.* kongk-*ol*-oj-e, the collecting of shells; the science of shells and the animals that inhabit them. (L. *concha*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)
CONCHOMETER, *n.* kongk-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the spiral angle of molluscous shells. (L. *concha*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
CONCHOMETRY, *n.* kongk-*om*-et-re, the science of measuring shells or their curves.
CONCHO-SPIRAL, *n. kongk*-o-*spy*-ral, a kind of curve seen in shells.
CONCHY, *n. kon*-she, a conscientious objector to military service [Abbrev.].
CONCHYLACEOUS, *a.* kongk-il-*ay*-shus, pertaining to or resembling a shell.
CONCHYLIACEOUS, *a.* kongk-il-e-*ay*-shous, conchylaceous.
CONCHYLIOLOGY, *n.* kongk-il-e-*ol*-oj-e, conchology. (Gr. *konkylion*, a tiny shell, and *logos*, science.)
CONCHYLIOMETRY, *n.* kongk-il-e-*om*-et-re, conchometry. (Gr. *konkylion*, and *metron*, measure.)
CONCHYLIOUS, *a.* kongk-*il*-e-us, pertaining to shells.
CONCIERGE, *n.* kon-se-*airj*, a hall-porter, a doorkeeper. (Fr.)
CONCILIABLE, *a.* kon-*sil*-e-a-bl, that may be conciliated.
CONCILIAR, *a.* kon-*sil*-yar, pertaining to a council.
CONCILIATE, *v.t.* kon-*sil*-e-ate, to reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship; to gain or win over. **Conciliated. Conciliates. Conciliating.** (L. *conciliatus*, brought together.)
CONCILIATING, *a.* kon-*sil*-e-ate-ing, conciliatory.
CONCILIATION, *n.* kon-*sil*-e-ay-shon, the act of conciliating. (L. *conciliatio*, from *conciliatus.*)
CONCILIATIVE, *a.* kon-*sil*-e-ate-iv, reconciling; conciliatory.
CONCILIATOR, *n.* kon-*sil*-e-ay-tor, one who conciliates.
CONCILIATORY, *a.* kon-*sil*-e-ay-tor-e, tending to conciliate.
CONCINNITY, *n.* kon-*sin*-nit-e, elegance in oratory or literary style; neatness. (L. *concinnitas.*)
CONCINNOUS, *a.* kon-*sin*-nus, suitable; becoming; harmonizing. (L. *concinnus*, well ordered.)
CONCIONATIVE, *a. kon*-she-o-nate-iv, concionatory.
CONCIONATORY, *a. kon*-she-o-nate-or-e, adapted to or used in preaching. (L. *concio*, an assembly.)
CONCIPIENT, *a.* kon-*sip*-e-ent, conceiving.
CONCISE, *a.* kon-*sise*, comprehending much in few words; brief; terse. (L. *concisus*, cut.)
CONCISELY, *ad.* kon-*sise*-le, in a concise manner.
CONCISENESS, *n.* kon-*sise*-ness, the quality of being concise.
CONCISION, *n.* kon-*sizh*-on, a faction; circumcision of Gentiles. (Late L. *concisio.*)
CONCITATION, *n.* kon-sit-*ay*-shon, the act of stirring up or putting in motion. (L. *con*, and *cito*, stir up.)
CONCLAMATION, *n.* kon-klam-*ay*-shon, an outcry or shout of many together. (L. *con*, and *clamo*, cry.)
CONCLAVE, *n. kon*-klave, the assembly of cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals; the apartment where they are locked up; a private meeting or close assembly. (L. a room, &c., that may be locked, from *con*, and *clavis*, a key.)
CONCLAVIST, *n. kon*-clav-ist, a cardinal as a member of a conclave; an ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in conclave.
CONCLUDE, *v.t.* kon-*klood*, to infer, as from premises; to determine; to bring to a conclusion or end; to arrange finally, as a treaty: *v.i.* to infer; to determine; to form a final judgment; to end. **Concluded. Concludes. Concluding.** (L. *concludo*, shut.)
CONCLUDENCY, *n.* kon-*klood*-en-se, logical deduction.
CONCLUDENT, *a.* kon-*klood*-ent, bringing to a close; decisive.
CONCLUDING, *a.* kon-*klood*-ing, final.
CONCLUDINGLY, *ad.* kon-*klood*-ing-le, conclusively.
CONCLUSION, *n.* kon-*kloo*-zjon, the close or end; the sum; logical inference; final decision; experiment. (Fr.)
CONCLUSIONAL, *a.* kon-*kloo*-zjon-al, concluding.
CONCLUSIVE, *a.* kon-*kloo*-siv, decisive.
CONCLUSIVELY, *ad.* kon-*kloo*-siv-le, in a conclusive manner.
CONCLUSIVENESS, *n.* kon-*klooz*-iv-ness, the quality of being conclusive.
CONCLUSORY, *a.* kon-*kloo*-sor-e, conclusive.
CONCOCT, *v.t.* kon-*kokt*, to boil together; to digest; to purify; to ripen; to form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plot. **Concocted. Concocting. Concocts.** (L. *concoctus*, boiled together.)
CONCOCTER, *n.* kon-*kok*-ter, one who concocts.
CONCOCTION, *n.* kon-*kok*-shon, the act of concocting; the thing concocted; devising.
CONCOCTIVE, *a.* kon-*kokt*-iv, digestive.
CONCOLOUR, *a.* kon-*kul*-lor, of one colour.
CONCOMITANCE, *n.* kon-*kom*-it-ance, the state of being concomitant. (Fr.)
CONCOMITANCY, *n.* kon-*kom*-it-an-se, concomitance.
CONCOMITANT, *a.* kon-*kom*-it-ant, accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* a thing that accompanies another; accompaniment. (Low L. *concomitans*, going with.)
CONCOMITANTLY, *ad.* kom-*kom*-it-ant-le, in a concomitant way.
CONCORD, *n. kon*-kawrd, agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments or interests; harmony; agreement of words in construction [Gram.]. (Fr. *concorde.*)
CONCORDABLE, *a.* kon-*kawrd*-a-bl, that may accord; harmonious.
CONCORDANCE, *n.* kon-*kawrd*-ance, the state of being concordant; agreement; accordance; an index; the principal words in a book, with references to the passages where they occur, such as in the Bible or Shakespeare. (Fr.)
CONCORDANCY, *n.* kon-*kawrd*-an-se, agreement.
CONCORDANT, *a.* kon-*kawrd*-ant, agreeing; correspondent; harmonious: *n.* that which is accordant.
CONCORDANTLY, *ad.* kon-*kawrd*-ant-le, in a concordant manner.
CONCORDAT, *n.* kon-*kawrd*-at, an agreement or compact made by a temporal sovereign with the pope; a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter [Canon. Law]. (Fr. from L. *concordatus*, agreed.)
CONCORDIAL, *a.* kon-*kawrd*-e-al, agreeing.
CONCORDIST, *n.* kon-*kawrd*-ist, the compiler of a concordance.
CONCORPORAL, *a.* kon-*korp*-o-ral, of the same body.
CONCORPORATE, *v.t.* kon-*korp*-o-rate, to unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. **Concorporated. Concorporates. Concorporating.**
CONCORPORATION, *n.* kon-korp-o-*ray*-shon, union of things in one mass or body.
CONCOURS, *n. kon*-koor, the general platform at a railway terminus with which the train platforms communicate. (Fr.)

CONCOURSE, *n.* *kon*-koarse, a flocking or crowding together; confluence; a crowd; an assembly; an assemblage. (Fr. *concours.*)

CONCREATE, *v.t.* *kon*-kre-ate, to create at the same time. **Concreated. Concreates. Concreating.**

CONCREMATION, *n.* kon-kre-*may*-shon, the act of burning different things together; cremation.

CONCREMENT, *n.* *kon*-kre-ment, a mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, *n.* kon-*kres*-sense, growing together. (L. *concrescentia.*)

CONCRESCIBLE, *a.* kon-*kres*-se-bl, capable of concreting.

CONCRESCIVE, *a.* kon-*kres*-siv, growing together.

CONCRETE, *n.* *kon*-kreet, a compound of cement with stones or other hard materials. **Reinforced concrete,** a combination of concrete with steel in which the steel is set within the concrete to strengthen it.

CONCRETE, *a.* *kon*-kreet, formed by concretion into one mass; as existing in nature [Logic]; denoting a real thing, opposed to abstract [Logic]. (L. *concretus,* grown.)

CONCRETE, *v.i.* kon-*kreet,* to unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body: *v.t.* to form into a mass by the coalescence of separate particles. **Concreted. Concretes. Concreting.**

CONCRETELY, *ad.* kon-*kreet*-le, in a concrete manner; in a manner not abstract.

CONCRETENESS, *n.* kon-*kreet*-ness, a state of being concrete.

CONCRETION, *n.* kon-*kree*-shon, the act of concreting; an aggregated mass.

CONCRETIONAL, *a.* kon-*kree*-shon-al, pertaining to concretion.

CONCRETIONARY, *a.* kon-*kree*-shon-a-re, pertaining to, made up of, or forming concretions.

CONCRETIONISM, *n.* kon-*kree*-shon-izm, the belief that soul and body are begotten and grow together.

CONCRETIVE, *a.* kon-*kree*-tiv, causing to concrete.

CONCRIMINATION, *n.* kon-krim-in-*ay*-shon, a joint accusation.

CONCUBINAGE, *n.* kon-*kew*-bin-aje, cohabiting as man and wife without being married; the state of a concubine.

CONCUBINAL, *a.* kon-*kew*-bin-al, pertaining to concubinage.

CONCUBINARY, *a.* kon-*kew*-bin-a-re, living in concubinage.

CONCUBINE, *n.* *kong*-kew-bine, a woman who cohabits with a man without a legal marriage; a kept mistress; a wife who does not take rank with her husband. (L. *con ubina.*)

CONCULCATE, *v.t.* kon-*kul*-kate, to tread on; to trample underfoot. **Conculcated. Conculcates. Conculcating.** (L. *con,* and *calx,* the heel.)

CONCUPISCENCE, *n.* kon-*kew*-pis-sense, lust; inordinate or sinful desire. (Fr.)

CONCUPISCENT, *a.* kon-*kew*-pis-sent, lustful.

CONCUPISCIBLE, *a.* kon-*kew*-pis-se-bl, lustful.

CONCUR, *v.i.* kon-*kur,* to meet in one point; to agree; to unite or meet together; to unite to produce a result. **Concurred. Concurring Concurs.** (L. *concurro.*)

CONCURRENCE, *n.* kon-*kur*-rence, the act of concurring; union; conjunction; agreement; consent; approbation. (L. *concurrentia.*)

CONCURRENT, *a.* kon-*kur*-rent, concurring; acting in conjunction; contributing to the same effect; conjoined: *n.* one who or that which concurs or accompanies.

CONCURRENTLY, *ad.* kon-*kur*-rent-le, with concurrence.

CONCURRENTNESS, *n.* kon-*kur*-ent-ness, the state of being concurrent.

CONCUSS, *v.t.* kon-*kus,* to agitate; to coerce by threats. **Concussed. Concusses. Concussing.** (L. *concussus,* shaken.)

CONCUSSATION, *n.* kon-kus-*say*-shon, a violent shock.

CONCUSSION, *n.* kon-*kush*-on, the act of shaking by sudden contact; the state of being so shaken; a shock; undue pressure; extortion by threats; effect on the brain, &c., of a shock [Med.]. **Concussion bellows,** mechanically operated organ-bellows. **Concussion fuse,** a fuse igniting upon striking anything. (L. *concussio.*

CONCUSSIVE, *a.* kon-*kus*-siv, having the power of concussing.

CONCUTIENT, *a.* kon-*kew*-shent, colliding suddenly and violently.

CONCYCLIC, *a.* kon-*sik*-lik, lying upon the circumference of a circle, as of any series of points [Geom.].

COND, *v.t.* kond, to direct the helmsman in what direction to steer [Naut.]. **Conded. Conding. Conds.**

CONDEMN, *v.t.* kon-*dem,* to blame or censure to pronounce or judge guilty; to doom to punishment; to judge or pronounce unfit for use or service; to judge or pronounce to be forfeited. **Condemned. Condemning. Condemns.** (O.Fr. *condemner.*)

CONDEMNABLE, *a.* kon-*dem*-na-bl, blamable; culpable.

CONDEMNATION, *n.* kon-dem-*nay*-shon, the act of condemning; the state of being condemned; that which condemns. (L. *condemnatus,* condemned.)

CONDEMNATORY, *a.* kon-*dem*-na-tore-e, bearing condemnation or censure.

CONDEMNED, *a.* kon-*demd,* belonging to the condemned. **Condemned cell,** the cell in a prison in which a criminal is confined pending execution.

CONDEMNEDLY, *ad.* kon-*dem*-ned-le, in a manner to be condemned.

CONDENSABILITY, *n.* kon-dense-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being condensable.

CONDENSABLE, *a.* kon-*dense*-a-bl, that may be compressed into a smaller compass.

CONDENSATE, *a.* kon-*dense*-ate, condensed; made more close or compact: *v.i.* to become more dense, close, or hard: *v.t.* to condense. **Condensated. Condensates. Condensating.**

CONDENSATION, *n.* kon-dense-*ay*-shon, made denser by pressure or lowering of temperature; the act of condensing; the state of being condensed. (L. *condensatius.* condensed.)

CONDENSATIVE, *a.* kon-*dense*-at-iv, having a power or tendency to condense.

CONDENSE, *v.t.* kon-*dense,* to make more dense or compact; to compress; to reduce into a denser form, as from gaseous into liquid or solid: *v.i.* to become dense, or more compact; to grow thick; compact. **Condensed. Condenses. Condensing.** (Fr. *condenser.*)

CONDENSED, *a.* kon-*denst,* terse, as a condensed style of writing; close or compressed.

CONDENSER, *n.* kon-*dense*-er, anything that condenses; a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form; a device for storing electricity; a concentrating lens.

CONDENSITY, *n.* kon-*dense*-it-e, the state of being condensed.

CONDER, *n.* *kond*-er, one who directs the helmsman of a ship; one who signals to the fishermen the course of the shoals of fish; a huer.

CONDESCEND, *v.i.* kon-de-*send,* to descend or stoop voluntarily from a superior to an inferior position; to lower one's self; to be kind to inferiors; to deign. **Condescended. Condescending. Condescends.** (Fr. *condescendre.*)

CONDESCENDENCE, *n.* kon-de-*send*-ence, condescension.

CONDESCENDING, *a.* kon-de-*send*-ing, marked by condescension.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *ad.* kon-de-*send*-ing-le, in a condescending manner.

CONDESCENSION, *n.* kon-de-*sen*-shon, the act of condescending; stooping to equality with, or courtesy to, inferiors. (L. *condescensio,* from *condescensus,* descended.)

CONDIGN, *a.* kon-*dine,* deserved; merited. (O.Fr. *condigne.*)

CONDIGNITY, *n.* kon-*dig*-nit-e, merit; desert [Theol.].

CONDIGNLY, *ad.* kon-*dine*-le, according to desert.

CONDIGNNESS, *n.* kon-*dine*-ness, agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIMENT, *n.* *kon*-de-ment, seasoning; sauce. (L. *condimentum.*)

CONDIMENTAL, *a.* *kon*-de-ment-al, of the nature of a condiment.

CONDISCIPLE, *n.* kon-dis-*sy*-pl, a schoolfellow.

CONDITE, *v.t.* kon-*dite,* to preserve; to pickle. **Condited. Condites. Conditing.**

CONDITEMENT, *n.* kon-*dite*-ment, a composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary; condiment.

CONDITION, *n.* kon-*dish*-on, state; environment; rank; attribute; state of mind; a preliminary requirement; term of a contract; stipulation: *v.i.* to make terms; to stipulate: *v.t.* to determine; to contract; to stipulate; to test. **Conditioned. Conditioning. Conditions.** (Fr.)

CONDITIONAL, *a.* kon-*dish*-on-al, containing or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute: *n.* what expresses a condition; a limitation. (L. *conditionalis.*)

CONDITIONALITY, *n.* kon-dish-on-*al*-it-e, the quality of being conditional or limited.

CONDITIONALLY, *ad.* kon-*dish*-on-al-le, with certain limitations.

CONDITIONARY, *a.* kon-*dish*-on-ar-re, conditional.

CONDITIONATE, *a.* kon-*dish*-on-ate, conditional; established on certain terms: *v.t.* to qualify; to regulate; to put under conditions. **Conditionated. Conditionates. Conditionating.** (L. *conditionatus,* mentioned together.)

CONDITIONED, *a.* kon-*dish*-ond, having conditions or qualities; limited by conditions.

CONDITORY, *n. kon*-dit-or-e, a repository for holding things. (L. *condo,* hide.)

CONDOLATORY, *a.* kon-*dole*-a-tor-e, expressing condolence.

CONDOLE, *v.i.* kon-*dole,* to grieve with; to sympathize with one in sorrow. **Condoled. Condoles. Condoling.** (L. *condoleo.*)

CONDOLEMENT, *n.* kon-*dole*-ment, condolence.

CONDOLENCE, *n.* kon-*dole*-ence, grief excited by the suffering or distress of another; the expression of this grief.

CONDOMINIUM, *n.* kon-do-*min*-e-ŭm, a state of sovereignty exercised by two or more powers over territory, or over another state. (L. *con,* and *dominium,* lordship.)

CONDONATION, *n.* kon-done-*ay*-shon, the act of condoning; the forgiveness by a wife or husband of a committal of adultery by the other [Law]. (L. *condonatus,* remitted.)

CONDONE, *v.t.* kon-*done,* to pardon; to forgive. **Condoned. Condones. Condoning.** (L. *condono,* remit.)

CONDOR, *n. kon*-dor, the large vulture of the Andes, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*; a Chilean gold coin. (Sp.)

CONDOTTIERE, *n.* kon-dot-*yay*-ray, an Italian soldier; a mercenary. (It.)

CONDUCE, *v.i.* kon-*duce,* to tend to some end or object; to contribute. **Conduced. Conduces. Conducing.** (L. *conduco,* lead.)

CONDUCEMENT, *n.* kon-*duce*-ment, tendency.

CONDUCENT, *a.* kon-*duce*-ent, tending or contributing to.

CONDUCIBILITY, *n.* kon-*duce*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being conducible.

CONDUCIBLE, *a.* kon-*duce*-e-bl, conducive.

CONDUCIVE, *a.* kon-*duce*-iv, that may conduce or contribute.

CONDUCIVENESS, *n.* kon-*duce*-iv-ness, the quality of conducing.

CONDUCT, *n. kon*-dukt, guidance; management; mode or manner of action; deportment; command; convoy. **Safe conduct,** a promise of a safe passage. (L. *conductus,* guidance.)

CONDUCT, *v.t.* kon-*dukt,* to lead; to guide; to escort; to direct; to govern; to manage; to comport; to transmit. **Conducted. Conducting. Conducts.** (L. *conductus,* led.)

CONDUCTIBILITY, *n.* kon-*dukt*-ib-*il*-it-e, capability of being conducted.

CONDUCTIBLE, *a.* kon-*dukt*-e-bl, that may be conducted.

CONDUCTION, *n.* kon-*duk*-shon, transmission by a conductor. (L. *conductio.*)

CONDUCTIVE, *a.* kon-*dukt*-iv, having transmissive power.

CONDUCTIVITY, *n.* kon-dukt-*iv*-it-e, the quality of being conductive.

CONDUCT-MONEY, *n. kon*-dukt-mun-ne, the travelling expenses refunded to a witness in a legal case.

CONDUCTOR, *n.* kon-*dukt*-or, a leader; a guide; a commander; a director of an orchestra; a guard, as of a railway train; an omnibus or tram attendant who takes the fares; a medium for the transmission of heat or electricity [Physics]; a lightning-rod. (L.)

CONDUCTORY, *a.* kon-*dukt*-o-re, conducting.

CONDUCTRESS, *n.* kon-*dukt*-ress, a female who conducts.

CONDUIT, *n. kon*-dit, *or kund*-wit, a pipe or channel to convey water or fluid; a narrow passage, often under ground, between the apartments of a building. (O.Fr.)

CONDUPLICATE, *a.* kon-*dew*-plik-ate, doubled or folded over or together: *v.t.* to double; to fold together. **Conduplicated. Conduplicates. Conduplicating.**

CONDUPLICATION, *n.* kon-dew-plik-*ay*-shon, a duplication.

CONDURRITE, *n.* kon-*dur*-rite, an ore or oxide of copper. (Condurrow, in Cornwall, where mined.)

CONDYLE, *n. kon*-dile, a rounded protuberance on the end of a bone. (Gr. *kondylos,* a knuckle.)

CONDYLOID, *a. kon*-dil-oyd, resembling a condyle. **Condyloid process,** the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw. (Gr. *kondylos,* and *eidos,* like.)

CONE, *n.* kone, a solid body or figure tapering to a point from a circular base, like a sugar-loaf; fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine; anything cone-shaped. (Fr. *cône.*)

CONE, *n.* kone, any species of *Conus,* a genus of univalve molluscs with inversely conical shells.

CONEINE, *n. koh*-nin, the alkaloid of hemlock (L. *conium.*)

CONE-PULLEY, *n. kone*-pul-le, a pulley shaped like a cone.

CONES, *n.* koanz, very fine flour with which troughs for kneading bread are sprinkled.

CONE-SHAPED, *a. kone*-shaypt, in the form of a cone.

CONEY, *n. kone*-e, a cony.

CONFAB, *n. kon*-fab, familiar talk or conversation; confabulation.

CONFABULATE, *v.i.* kon-*fab*-yew-late, to talk familiarly. **Confabulated. Confabulates. Confabulating.** (L. *confabulatus,* talked together.)

CONFABULATION, *n.* kon-*fab*-yew-*lay*-shon, familiar talk.

CONFALON, *n. kon*-fa-lon, one of a fraternity of seculars in the Church of Rome. (Fr. *gonfalon,* a standard.)

CONFAMILIAR, *a.* kon-fa-*mil*-yar, of the same family.

CONFECT, *n. kon*-fekt, a sweetmeat. (L. *confectus,* made up.)

CONFECTION, *n.* kon-*fek*-shon, the act of confecting; anything prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat; a soft electuary; an article of woman's apparel, as a mantle. (Fr.)

CONFECTIONARY, *n.* kon-*fek*-shon-ar-re, the place where sweetmeats are made.

CONFECTIONER, *n.* kon-*fek*-shon-er, one whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONERY, *n.* kon-*fek*-shon-er-e, sweetmeats in general.

CONFECTORY, *a.* kon-*fek*-tore-e, pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats: *n.* a confectionary.

CONFEDERACY, *n.* kon-*fed*-er-as-se, a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, combined in support of each other in some act or enterprise; a league; federal compact; the confederate bodies; a combination or coalition. (O.Fr. *confederacie.*)

CONFEDERATE, *a.* kon-*fed*-er-ate, united in a league; allied by treaty: *n.* one who is united with others in a league; an ally: *v.i.* to unite in a league; *v.t.* to unite in a league; to ally. **Confederated. Confederates. Confederating.** (L. *confœderatus,* joined by treaty.)

CONFEDERATION, *n.* kon-*fed*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; the bodies in league.

CONFEDERATIVE, *a.* kon-*fed*-er-at-iv, relating to a confederacy.

CONFER, kon-*fer,* imperatively used, it means compare; hence, the common abbreviation cf. (L.)

CONFER, *v.i.* kon-*fer,* to consult together; to counse. or advise with; to converse: *v.t.* to give or bestow. **Conferred. Conferring. Confers.** (L. *confero* bring together.)

CONFEREE, *n.* kon-fer-*ee*, one who is conferred with; one on whom something is conferred.
CONFERENCE, *n. kon*-fer-ence, the act of conferring; a meeting for consultation or deliberation; a meeting of the two branches of a legislature to adjust differences; a meeting for international deliberation; the annual meeting of Wesleyan Methodist preachers for the transaction of the business of their church. (Fr. *conference.*)
CONFERENTIAL, *a.* kon-fer-*en*-shal, relating to a conference.
CONFERRABLE, *a.* kon-*fer*-a-bl, capable of being conferred.
CONFERRER, *n.* kon-*fer*-er, a person taking part in a conference; one who confers.
CONFERRING, *n.* kon-*fer*-ring, consultation; bestowal.
CONFERRUMINATED, *a.* kon-fer-*roo*-min-ate-ed, as if soldered together [Pot.]. (L. *conferruminatus*, cemented together.)
CONFERVA, *n.* kon-*fer*-va, a genus of green fresh-water algæ. (L.)
CONFERVACEOUS, *a.* kon-fer-*vay*-shus, pertaining to the confervæ.
CONFERVITE, *n.* kon-*fer*-vite, a fossil plant akin to the confervæ.
CONFERVOID, *a.* kon-*fer*-voyd, of a single row of cells; articulated like the confervæ.
CONFESS, *v.t.* kon-*fess*, to acknowledge or own a crime; to acknowledge sins; to hear the confession of; to admit: *v.i.* to make confession; to disclose faults. **Confessed. Confesses. Confessing.** (O.Fr. *confesser.*)
CONFESSANT, *n.* kon-*fes*-sant, one who confesses to a priest.
CONFESSARY, *n.* kon-*fes*-sahr-e, one who makes a confession.
CONFESSEDLY, *ad.* kon-*fes*-sed-le, by confession or admittedly; avowedly.
CONFESSION, *n.* kon-*fesh*-on, the acknowledgment of a crime or fault; avowal; profession; the act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest. **Confession of faith**, a formulary comprising the articles of the creed of a church. (Fr.)
CONFESSIONAL, *n.* kon-*fesh*-on-al, the place where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions: *a.* pertaining to auricular confession.
CONFESSIONALISM, *n.* kon-*fesh*-on-al-izm, the theory upon which the practice of confession is founded.
CONFESSIONARY, *n.* kon-*fesh*-on-ar-re, a confession-chair: *a.* pertaining to auricular confession.
CONFESSIONIST, *n.* kon-*fesh*-on-ist, one who makes a profession of faith.
CONFESSOR, *n.* kon-*fes*-sor, one who makes profession of his faith in Christ, especially in the face of persecution; a priest who hears confession. (O.Fr.)
CONFEST, *pp.* or *a.* kon-*fest*, confessed.
CONFETTI, *n.pl.* kon-*fet*-te, small roundlets of thin coloured paper thrown at a bridal couple, or in a carnival. (It.)
CONFICIENT, *a.* kon-*fish*-ent, efficient.
CONFIDANT, *n. kon*-fe-dant, one entrusted with secrets; a bosom friend.
CONFIDANTE, *n. kon*-fe-dahnt, a female confidant.
CONFIDE, *v.i.* kon-*fide*, to trust or have all faith in: *v.t.* to entrust; to commit to the charge of. **Confided. Confides. Confiding.** (L. *confido.*)
CONFIDENCE, *n. kon*-fid-ence, a firm trust; trust in self, or self-reliance; object of trust; assurance of safety; boldness. **Confidence trick**, any deception played by gaining first the victim's confidence. **Confidence man**, a cheat or thief who first gains his victim's confidence. (L. *confidentia.*)
CONFIDENT, *a. kon*-fid-ent, firmly trusting; bold; fully assured.
CONFIDENTIAL, *a.* kon-fid-*en*-shal, enjoying the confidence of another; intended to be treated as private. (Fr.)
CONFIDENTIALLY, *ad.* kon-fid-*en*-shal-le, in confidence.
CONFIDENTLY, *ad. kon*-fid-ent-le, in a confident manner.
CONFIDENTNESS, *n. kon*-fid-ent-ness, confidence; the state of being confident.
CONFIDER, *n.* kon-*fide*-er, one who confides.
CONFIDING, *a.* kon-*fide*-ing, trustful; credulous.
CONFIGURATION, *n.* kon-*fig*-yew-*ray*-shon, external form or figure due to adjustment of parts; relative position or aspects of the planets. (Fr.)
CONFIGURE, *v.t.* kon-*fig*-ger, to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. **Configured. Configures. Configuring.**
CONFINABLE, *a.* kon-*fine*-a-bl, that may be confined.
CONFINE, *n. kon*-fine, border; boundary; limit: *a.* bordering on; adjacent: *v.i.* kon-*fine*, to border on; to be adjacent. **Confined. Confines. Confining.** (Fr. *confin.*)
CONFINE, *v.t.* kon-*fine*, to restrain within limits; to shut up; to limit or restrain voluntarily. **Confined. Confines. Confining.** (Fr. *confiner.*)
CONFINED, *a.* kon-*fynd*, narrowly limited; in childbed; bound.
CONFINELESS, *a.* kon-*fine*-less, boundless; unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, *n.* kon-*fine*-ment, the state of being confined; seclusion; restraint from going abroad, particularly by childbirth.
CONFINER, *n.* kon-*fine*-er, a borderer; a neighbour.
CONFINITY, *n.* kon-*fin*-it-e, nearness; neighbourhood.
CONFIRM, *v.t.* kon-*ferm*, to make more firm; to strengthen; to establish; to corroborate; to ratify; to admit into full church privilege [Eccles.]. **Confirmed. Confirming. Confirms.** (O.Fr. *confermir.*)
CONFIRMABLE, *a.* kon-*ferm*-a-bl, that may be confirmed.
CONFIRMATION, *n.* kon-ferm-*ay*-shon, the act of confirming; additional corroborative evidence; the ceremony of admitting the baptized into full church privileges by a bishop. (Fr.)
CONFIRMATIVE, *a.* kon-*ferm*-at-iv, confirmatory.
CONFIRMATIVELY, *ad.* kon-*ferm*-at-iv-le, in a confirmative manner.
CONFIRMATORY, *a.* kon-*ferm*-at-ore-e, serving to confirm.
CONFIRMED, *a.* kon-*fermd*, established; fixed; irreclaimable.
CONFIRMEDLY, *ad.* kon-*ferm*-ed-le, in a confirmed manner.
CONFIRMEDNESS, *n.* kon-*ferm*-ed-ness, a fixedness of state.
CONFIRMER, *n.* kon-*ferm*-er, he who or that which confirms.
CONFIRMINGLY, *ad.* kon-*ferm*-ing-le, in a manner to confirm.
CONFISCABLE, *a.* kon-*fis*-ka-bl, liable to forfeiture.
CONFISCATE, *a. kon*-fis-kate, forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal; seized as forfeited: *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited, as a penalty, to the public treasury for public use; to seize as forfeited. **Confiscated. Confiscates. Confiscating.** (L. *confiscatus*, laid fast in a coffer.)
CONFISCATION, *n.* kon-fis-*kay*-shon, the act of confiscating.
CONFISCATOR, *n. kon*-fis-kay-tor, one who confiscates.
CONFISCATORY, *a.* kon-*fis*-ka-tor-e, consigning to forfeiture.
CONFITENT, *n. kon*-fit-ent, one who confesses his sins.
CONFITEOR, *n.* kon-*fit*-e-or, the general confession repeated at the beginning of a mass in the Roman Catholic church. (L. I confess.)
CONFITURE, *n. kon*-fit-yure, a sweetmeat; confection. (Fr.)
CONFIX, *v.t.* kon-*fiks*, to fix down; to fasten. **Confixed. Confixes. Confixing.**
CONFLAGRANT, *a.* kon-*flay*-grant, burning together.
CONFLAGRATION, *n.* kon-fla-*gray*-shon, a great fire or burning. (Fr.)
CONFLATE, *v.t.* kon-*flate*, to collect, or assemble. **Conflated. Conflates. Conflating.** (L. *conflatus*, collected.)
CONFLATION, *n.* kon-*flay*-shon, intermingling or uniting, as of turning two variant versions of a text into one. (L. *conflatio.*)
CONFLICT, *n. kon*-flikt, collision; contest; struggle; agony. (L. *conflictus*, dashed together.)
CONFLICT, *v.i.* kon-*flikt*, to strike or dash against; to strive or struggle to resist and overcome; to be in opposition or contradictory. **Conflicted. Conflicting. Conflicts.**
CONFLICTING, *a.* kon-*flikt*-ing, contradictory; inconsistent.
CONFLICTIVE, *a.* kon-*flikt*-iv, conflicting.

CONFLUENCE, *n.* *kon*-floo-ence, a flowing together; junction of two or more streams; a concourse. (L. *confluens*, flowing together.)

CONFLUENT, *a.* *kon*-floo-ent, flowing together; meeting in their course; running together [Med.]; united at some part [Bot.]: *n.* a tributary.

CONFLUX, *n.* *kon*-fluks, a flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; a collection; a crowd. (L. *confluxus*, flowed together.)

CONFLUXIBILITY, *n.* kon-*fluks*-ib-*il*-it-e, a confluent tendency.

CONFLUXIBLE, *a.* kon-*fluks*-e-bl, inclined to confluence.

CONFORM, *a.* kon-*fawrm*, conformable: *v.t.* to make like in shape or character; to adapt: *v.i.* to comply with. **Conformed. Conforming. Conforms.** (Fr. *conformer*.)

CONFORMABILITY, *n.* kon-*fawrm*-ab-*il*-it-e, the condition of being conformable.

CONFORMABLE, *a.* kon-*fawrm*-a-bl, having the same form; resembling; agreeable; suitable; compliant; in parallel arrangement [Geol.].

CONFORMABLY, *ad.* kon-*fawrm*-ab-le, in a conformable manner.

CONFORMANCE, *n.* kon-*fawrm*-ance, conformity.

CONFORMATE, *a.* kon-*fawrm*-ate, possessing the same form.

CONFORMATION, *n.* kon-fawrm-*ay*-shon, the manner in which a body is formed; form; structure; the act of conforming. (L. *conformatio*, from *conformatus*, conformed.)

CONFORMER, *n.* kon-*fawrm*-er, one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CONFORMIST, *n.* kon-*fawrm*-ist, one who conforms or complies with the worship of the Church of England.

CONFORMITY, *n.* kon-*fawrm*-it-e, likeness; congruity; consistency; compliance.

CONFORTATION, *n.* kon-for-*tay*-shon, the act of strengthening.

CONFOUND, *v.t.* kon-*found*, to mingle indistinguishably; to throw into disorder; to perplex; to astonish; to destroy; to overthrow. **Confounded. Confounding. Confounds.** (Fr. *confondre*.)

CONFOUNDED, *pp.* or *a.* kon-*found*-ed, confused; astonished; mistaken for something else; enormous; detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, *ad.* kon-*found*-ed-le, excessively; abominably.

CONFOUNDEDNESS, *n.* kon-*found*-ed-ness, the state of being confounded.

CONFRATERNITY, *n.* kon-fra-*ter*-nit-e, a brotherhood. (Late L. *confraternitas*.)

CONFRERE, *n.* kon-*frayr*, a colleague or associate. (Fr.)

CONFRONT, *v.t.* kon-*frunt*, to stand facing; to face; to oppose; to bring face to face; to compare. **Confronted. Confronting. Confronts.** (Fr. *confronter*.)

CONFRONTATION, *n.* kon-frunt-*ay*-shon, the act of bringing face to face.

CONFUCIAN, *a.* kon-*few*-shan, belonging to Confucius: *n.* a disciple of Confucius, a Chinese sage.

CONFUCIANISM, *n.* kon-*few*-shan-izm, the ethical system of Confucius, which, as grounded on sovereign respect for established social relations, has become the state religion or morality of China. (Chinese, *K'ung-fû-tsze*, K'ung the Master.)

CONFUSABILITY, *n.* kon-*fewz*-ab-*il*-it-e, capacity of being confused.

CONFUSABLE, *a.* kon-*fewz*-a-bl, that may be confused.

CONFUSE, *v.t.* kon-*fewz*, to mix, so as to be undistinguishable; to throw into disorder; to perplex; to disconcert. **Confused. Confuses. Confusing.** (L. *confusus*, confused.)

CONFUSED, *a.* kon-*fewzd*, mixed together; indistinguishably blended; perplexed.

CONFUSEDLY, *ad.* kon-*fewz*-ed-le, in a confused manner.

CONFUSEDNESS, *n.* kon-*fewz*-ed-ness, a state of being confused.

CONFUSION, *n.* kon-*few*-sjon, the state of being confused; disorder; tumult; perturbation; shame; overthrow. (Fr.)

CONFUTABLE, *a.* kon-*fewt*-a-bl, that may be confuted.

CONFUTANT, *n.* kon-*fewt*-ant, one who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CONFUTATION, *n.* kon-fewt-*ay*-shon, the act of confuting; refutation. (L. *confutatus*, confuted.)

CONFUTATIVE, *a.* kon-*fewt*-at-iv, fitted to confute.

CONFUTE, *v.t.* kon-*fewt*, to prove to be false; to disprove. **Confuted. Confutes. Confuting.** (L. *confuto*, check boiling by pouring in cold water, from *con*, and *futis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, pour.)

CONFUTEMENT, *n.* kon-*fewt*-ment, confutation; disproof.

CONGÉ, *n.* *kon*-sjay, leave; farewell; parting ceremony; act of reverence or courtesy. **Congé d'élire,** the king's licence to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. (Fr. literally, leave to elect.)

CONGEABLE, *a.* *kon*-je-a-bl, done with leave.

CONGEAL, *v.t.* kon-*jeel*, to change from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to cause to freeze or coagulate: *v.i.* to pass under loss of heat from a fluid to a solid state. **Congealed. Congealing. Congeals.** (Fr. *congeler*.)

CONGEALABLE, *a.* kon-*jeel*-a-bl, that may be congealed.

CONGEALMENT, *n.* kon-*jeel*-ment, a clot or concretion; congelation.

CONGEE, *v.i.* *kon*-jee, to take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or curtsy. **Congeed. Congees. Congeeing.** (O.Fr. *congeer*.)

CONGEE, *n.* kon-*jee*, Indian boiled rice; water in which rice has been boiled. (Hind.)

CONGELATION, *n.* kon-jel-*ay*-shon, the process of congealing; something congealed; concretion. (L. *congelatio*, from *congelatus*, congealed.)

CONGENER, *n.* *kon*-jen-er, a thing of the same genus or nature. (L.)

CONGENERIC, *a.* kon-jen-*er*-rik, of the same kind or nature.

CONGENIAL, *a.* kon-*jeen*-e-al, of kindred spirit and tastes; pleasant and sympathetic. (L.)

CONGENIALITY, *n.* kon-*jeen*-e-*al*-it-e, the state of being congenial.

CONGENIALIZE, *v.t.* kon-*jeen*-e-al-ize, to make congenial. **Congenialized. Congenializes. Congenializing.**

CONGENIALLY, *ad.* kon-*jeen*-yal-le, in a congenial way or manner.

CONGENIALNESS, *n.* kon-*jeen*-e-al-ness, congeniality.

CONGENITAL, *a.* kon-*jen*-it-al, existing from birth. (L. *congenitus*, born with.)

CONGER, *n.* *kong*-ger, the sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris*. (L.)

CONGERIES, *n.* *kon*-sje-reez, a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass. (L.)

CONGEST, *v.t.* kon-*jest*, to cause to accumulate, as blood in an organ [Med.]. **Congested. Congesting. Congests.** (L. *congestus*, borne.)

CONGESTED, *a.* kon-*jest*-ed, filled to an unnatural extent with blood [Med.]; overfilled or crowded.

CONGESTIBLE, *a.* kon-*jest*-e-bl, that may be collected into a mass.

CONGESTION, *n.* kon-*jes*-chon, an excessive accumulation of blood in an organ, deranging its action [Med.].

CONGESTIVE, *a.* kon-*jest*-iv, inducing or due to congestion.

CONGLACIATE, *v.i.* kon-*glay*-se-ate, to turn to ice. **Conglaciated. Conglaciates. Conglaciating.** (L. *con*, and *glacies*, ice.)

CONGLACIATION, *n.* kon-*glay*-se-*ay*-shon, ice; congelation.

CONGLOBATE, *a.* *kon*-globe-ate, formed or gathered into a ball: *v.t.* to collect or form into a ball. **Conglobated. Conglobates. Conglobating.** (L. *conglobatus*, formed into a globe.)

CONGLOBATELY, *ad.* *kon*-glo-bate-le, in a rounded form.

CONGLOBATION, *n.* kon-glo-*bay*-shon, the act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CONGLOBE, *v.t.* kon-*globe*, to gather into a ball or round mass: *v.i.* to collect in a round mass. **Conglobed. Conglobes. Conglobing.** (L. *conglobo*, form into a globe.)

CONGLOBULATE, *v.i.* kon-*glob*-yew-late, to gather into a little round mass or globule. **Conglobulated. Conglobulates. Conglobulating.**

CONGLOMERATE, *a.* kon-*glom*-er-ate, gathered into a ball or round body: *n.* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together [Geol.]: *v.t.* to gather into a ball

or round body; to collect into a round mass. **Conglomerated. Conglomerates. Conglomerating.** (L. *conglomeratus*, heaped together.)

CONGLOMERATION, *n.* kon-*glom*-er-*ay*-shon, a gathering into a ball; collection; accumulation.

CONGLUTINANT, *a.* kon-*gloo*-tin-ant, gluing; uniting: *n.* a medicine that serves to heal wounds.

CONGLUTINATE, *v.t.* kon-*gloo*-tin-ate, to glue together; to unite the parts of a wound by a glutinous substance: *v.i.* to coalesce. **Conglutinated. Conglutinates. Conglutinating.** (L. *conglutinatus*, glued together.)

CONGLUTINATION, *n.* kon-*gloo*-tin-*ay*-shon, the act of gluing together; union.

CONGLUTINATIVE, *a.* kon-*gloo*-tin-ate-iv, gluing together.

CONGLUTINATOR, *n.* kon-*gloo*-tin-ate-or, that which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGOU, *n. kong*-goo, a species of black tea from China. (Chinese.)

CONGRATULABLE, *a.* kon-*grat*-yew-la-bl, fit for congratulation.

CONGRATULANT, *a.* kon-*grat*-yew-lant, congratulating.

CONGRATULATE, *v.t.* kon-*grat*-yew-late, to express pleasure or joy to one on account of some fortunate event; to wish joy to: *v.i.* to rejoice with. **Congratulated. Congratulates. Congratulating.** (L. *congratulatus*, wished joy.)

CONGRATULATION, *n.* kon-*grat*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of congratulating.

CONGRATULATORY, *a.* kon-*grat*-yew-la-tor-e, expressing congratulation.

CONGREGATE, *v.t. kong*-gre-gate, to gather or collect together: *v.i.* to come together; to assemble. **Congregated. Congregates. Congregating.** (L. *congregatus*, gathered together.)

CONGREGATION, *n.* kon-gre-*gay*-shon, an assemblage; an assembly of people for religious worship, especially one habitually meeting in the same place for that purpose; an assembly of rulers; an assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals; the assembly of masters and doctors at Oxford.

CONGREGATIONAL, *a.* kon-gre-*gay*-shon-al, pertaining to a congregation or to congregationalism.

CONGREGATIONALISM, *n.* kon-gre-*gay*-shon-al-izm, that system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

CONGREGATIONALIST, *n.* kon-gre-*gay*-shon-al-ist, one who belongs to a congregational church or society.

CONGRESS, *n. kon*-gress, a meeting as of envoys, commissioners or deputies; the federal legislative body of the United States. (L. *congressus*, met together.)

CONGRESSIONAL, *a.* kon-*gresh*-on-al, pertaining to a congress, or the United States Congress.

CONGRESSIVE, *a.* kon-*gres*-siv, meeting; encountering.

CONGRESS-MAN, *n. kong*-gres-man, a member of Congress.

CONGREVE, *n. kon*-greve, a kind of lucifer or phosphorized match. **Congreve rocket,** a destructive kind of rocket, filled with inflammable matter, invented by Sir William Congreve. (Inventor's name.)

CONGRUENCE, *n. kong*-groo-ence, suitableness; agreement; consistency. (L. *congruentia*.)

CONGRUENCY, *n. kong*-groo-en-se, congruence.

CONGRUENT, *a. kong*-groo-ent, suitable; agreeing.

CONGRUITY, *n.* kon-*groo*-it-e, agreement between things; fitness; consistency. (Fr. *congruité*.)

CONGRUOUS, *a. kong*-groo-us, accordant; suitable; consistent. (L. *congruus*.)

CONGRUOUSLY, *ad. kong*-groo-us-le, in a congruous manner.

CONGRUOUSNESS, *n. kong*-groo-us-ness, the condition of being congruous; consistency.

CONIA, *n. koh*-ne-a, conine.

CONIC, *a. kon*-ik, having the form of a cone; pertaining to a cone. **Conic section,** a curved line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. **Conic sections,** the parabola, the hyperbola, and the ellipse.

CONICAL, *a. kon*-ik-al, conic.

CONICALLY, *ad. kon*-ik-al-le, in the form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, *n. kon*-ik-al-ness, the state or quality of being conical.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, *a. kon*-e-ko-sil-*in*-drik-al, in the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

CONICS, *n. kon*-iks, that part of geometry which treats of the cone, and the curves which arise from its sections.

CONIFER, *n. kone*-e-fer, a plant bearing cones.

CONIFERÆ, *n.pl.* kone-*if*-er-e, an order of plants, which like the fir, pine, and cedar, bear cones in which the seeds are contained. (L. *conus*, cone, and *fero*, bear.)

CONIFEROUS, *a.* kone-*if*-er-us, bearing cones.

CONIFORM, *a. kone*-e-form, in form of a cone; conical.

CONIIN, *n. ko*-ne-in, conin.

CONIMA, *n. kon*-im-a, a very fragrant gum-resin, obtained from a species of *Icica* in British Guiana.

CONIN, *n.* ko-*nin*, conine.

CONINE, *a.* ko-*neen*, obtained from hemlock: *n.* a yellow, oily, poisonous alkaloid; conin. (Gr. *conia*, hemlock.)

CONIOTHECA, *n. kon*-e-o-*thee*-ka; *pl.* **Coniothecæ,** *kon*-e-o-*thee*-se, an anther-cell [Bot.].

CONIROSTRAL, *a.* kone-e-*rost*-ral, having a cone-shaped beak. (L. *conus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)

CONIUM, *n. ko*-ne-um, hemlock. (Gr.)

CONJECTURABLE, *a.* kon-*jekt*-yewr-a-bl, that may be guessed or conjectured.

CONJECTURAL, *a.* kon-*jekt*-yewr-al, without proof; depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALLY, *ad.* kon-*jekt*-yewr-al-le, in a conjectural manner.

CONJECTURE, *n.* kon-*jekt*-yewr, a guess; a surmise: *v.t.* or *i.* to judge by guess; to guess. **Conjectured. Conjectures. Conjecturing.** (L. *conjectura*, a guess.)

CONJECTURER, *n.* kon-*jekt*-yewr-er, one who guesses, or forms an opinion without proof.

CONJEE, *n. kon*-je, a medicament of water in which rice has been cooked; congee. (Tamil.)

CONJOBBLE, *v.t.* kon-*job*-bl, to settle; to concert. **Conjobbled. Conjobbles. Conjobbling.** [Slang.]

CONJOIN, *v.t.* kon-*joyn*, to join together: *v.i.* to unite; to join; to league. **Conjoined. Conjoining. Conjoins.** (O.Fr. *conjoindre*.)

CONJOINT, *a.* kon-*joynt*, united; connected; associated.

CONJOINTLY, *ad.* kon-*joynt*-le, in a conjoint manner.

CONJUGAL, *a. kon*-joo-gal, belonging to marriage. (Fr.)

CONJUGALLY, *ad. kon*-joo-gal-le, matrimonially; connubially.

CONJUGATE, *a. kon*-joo-gate, united in pairs: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word: *v.t.* to give the inflections of a verb in expressing mood, tense, &c. **Conjugated. Conjugates. Conjugating.** (L. *conjugatus*, yoked.)

CONJUGATION, *n.* kon-joo-*gay*-shon, the act of uniting; the union of two cells of different origin; inflection of a verb; the manner of inflecting; a class of verbs. (L. *conjugatio*.)

CONJUGATIONAL, *a.* kon-joo-*gay*-shon-al, relating to conjugation.

CONJUNCT, *a.* kon-*junkt*, conjoined; united; concurrent. (L. *conjunctus*, joined.)

CONJUNCTION, *n.* kon-*junk*-shon, union; connection; the state of being seen in the same part of the heavens [Astron.]; a connecting word [Gram.]. (L. *conjunctio*.)

CONJUNCTIONAL, *a.* kon-*junk*-shon-al, relating to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVA, *n. kon*-junk-*tive*-a, the lining of mucous membrane on the inner surface of the eyelids and extending to the front portion of the eyeball.

CONJUNCTIVE, *a.* kon-*junkt*-iv, closely united; serving to unite; the **conjunctive mood,** that which expresses some condition or contingency [Gram.].

CONJUNCTIVELY, *ad.* kon-*junkt*-iv-le, in a conjunctive manner.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, *n.* kon-*junkt*-iv-ness, quality of being conjunctive.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, *n.* kon-*junk*-tiv-*ite*-is, inflammation of the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTLY, *ad.* kon-*junkt*-le, in a conjuuct manner.

CONJUNCTURE, *n.* kon-*junkt*-yewr, a joining; a combination of circumstances; an occasion; a crisis. (L. *conjunctura*.)

CONJURATION, *n.* kon-joor-*ay*-shon, the act of conjuring or solemnly invoking; a form of incantation; earnest entreaty. (Fr.)

CONJURATOR, *n.* kon-joor-*ay*-tor, one bound by oath with others [Old Law]; a conjuror.

CONJURE, *v.t.* kon-*joor*, to call on or summon by a sacred name or with solemnity; to bind by an oath. Conjured. Conjures. Conjuring. (Fr. *conjurer.*)

CONJURE, *v.t. kun*-jur, to act upon by supernatural or magical influence; to raise up or frame without reason: *v.i.* to practise the arts of a conjurer. Conjured. Conjures. Conjuring.

CONJUREMENT, *n.* kon-*joor*-ment, solemn demand; serious injunction.

CONJURER, *n. kun*-jur-er, one who practises conjuring or magic.

CONJUROR, *n.* kon-*joor*-or, one sworn with others.

CONJURY, *n. kun*-jur-e, magic; the art of conjuring.

CONJUSTO, *ad.* kon-*joos*-to, with taste and precision [Mus.].

CONK, *n.* kongk, nose; big-nose [Slang].

CONNASCENCE, *n.* kon-*nas*-sense, the state of being connascent.

CONNASCENT, *a.* kon-*nas*-sent, born or produced at the same time. (L. *con*, and *nascens*, being born.)

CONNATE, *a. kon*-nate, born with one; united in origin [Bot.]; congenital [Med.]. (L. *connatus*, born together.)

CONNATURAL, *a.* kon-*nat*-yewr-al, inherent; connected by nature; of the same nature. (L. *connaturalis.*)

CONNATURALITY, *n.* kon-*nat*-yewr-*al*-it-e, natural union.

CONNATURALIZE, *v.t.* kon-*nat*-yewr-al-ize, to connect by nature. Connaturalized. Connaturalizes. Connaturalizing.

CONNATURALLY, *ad.* kon-*nat*-yewr-al-le, by the act of nature.

CONNATURALNESS, *n.* kon-*nat*-yewr-al-ness, participation of the same nature.

CONNECT, *v.t.* kon-*nekt*, to knit or link together; to conjoin; to unite: *v.i.* to join, unite, or cohere. Connected. Connecting. Connects. (L. *connecto*, tie.)

CONNECTEDLY, *ad.* kon-*nekt*-ed-le, in a connected manner.

CONNECTING, *a.* con-*nekt*-ing, serving to connect. Connecting-rod, the rod that connects the piston-rod with the crank-pin.

CONNECTION, *n.* kon-*nek*-shon, connexion.

CONNECTIVE, *a.* kon-*nekt*-iv, having the power of connecting: *n.* that which joins; a conjunction [Gram.].

CONNECTIVELY, *ad.* kon-*nekt*-iv-le, in a connective manner.

CONNECTOR, *n.* kon-*nekt*-or, he who or that which connects.

CONNER, *n. kon*-ner, a sea-fish, the bass *Labrax lupus.*

CONNER, *n. kon*-ner, an inspector; one who cons.

CONNEXION, *n.* kon-*nek*-shon, the act of connecting, or state of being connected; relationship by blood, but especially by marriage; one so connected; any relationship, especially association ecclesiastically; customers collectively. (Fr. *connexion.*)

CONNEXIONAL, *a.* kon-*nek*-shon-al, having connection; pertaining to a connection.

CONNEXIVE, *a.* kon-*neks*-iv, connective; conjunctive.

CONNICTATION, *n.* kon-nik-*tay*-shon, winking. (L. *connictatus*, winked.)

CONNING, *n. kon*-ning, the directing of the helmsman; the perusal of a book or lesson: *n.pl.* reckonings [Naut.].

CONNING-TOWER, *n. kon*-ning-tou-er, the armoured chamber in a ship of war, from which her movements are directed.

CONNIVANCE, *n.* kon-*nive*-ance, act of conniving; collusion; intentional oversight, implying secret consent.

CONNIVE, *v.i.* kon-*nive*, to wink at intentionally, or overlook; to affect not to see a fault. Connived. Connives. Conniving. (Fr. *conniver.*)

CONNIVENT, *a.* kon-*nive*-ent, convergent [Bot. and Entom.]; wilfully inattentive.

CONNOISSEUR, *n.* kon-ne-*ser*, a critical judge of art, particularly of painting and sculpture. (Fr.)

CONNOISSEURSHIP, *n.* kon-ne-*ser*-ship, the skill or profession of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATE, *v.t. kon*-no-tate, to connote; to imply. Connotated. Connotates. Connotating. (L. *connotatus*, connoted.)

CONNOTATION, *n.* kon-no-*tay*-shon, inference; that which is connoted by a term; this comprehension [Logic].

CONNOTATIVE, *a.* kon-*note*-at-iv, implying an addition.

CONNOTE, *a.* kon-*note*, said of the qualities implied in a term [Logic]: *v.t.* to include in the meaning. Connoted. Connotes. Connoting. (L. *con*, and *nota*, a mark.)

CONNUBIAL, *a.* kon-*new*-be-al, pertaining to the married state. (L. *connubialis*, of marriage.)

CONNUMERATION, *n.* kon-new-mer-*ay*-shon, a reckoning together.

CONNUSANCE, *n. con*-new-sance, cognizance [Law].

CONOID, *a. kone*-oyd, cone-like: *n.* a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis [Geom.]; the pineal gland [Anat.]. (Gr. *konos*, and *eidos*, form.)

CONOIDAL, *a.* kone-*oyd*-al, nearly, but not exactly, conical.

CONOIDIC, *a.* kone-*oyd*-ik, conoidal.

CO-NOMINEE, *n. ko*-nom-in-*ee*, one nominated with another.

CONQUADRATE, *v.t.* kon-*kwod*-rate, to bring into a square. Conquadrated. Conquadrates. Conquadrating.

CONQUASSATE, *v.t.* kon-*kwas*-sate, to shake. Conquassated. Conquassates. Conquassating.

CONQUER, *v.t. kong*-ker, to subdue, especially in war and after a struggle; to gain dominion or sovereignty over; to overcome: *v.i.* to overcome; to gain the victory. Conquered. Conquering. Conquers. (Fr. *conquérir.*)

CONQUERABLE, *a. kong*-ker-a-bl, that may be overcome.

CONQUERABLENESS, *n. kong*-ker-a-bl-ness, a state of being conquerable.

CONQUERESS, *n. kong*-ker-ess, a female who conquers.

CONQUERINGLY, *ad. kong*-ker-ing-le, in a victorious manner.

CONQUEROR, *n. kong*-ker-or, one who has conquered. The Conqueror, in English history, the title given to William, Duke of Normandy, who became king after the Battle of Hastings in 1066. (O.Fr.)

CONQUEST, *n. kong*-kwest, the act of conquering, or that which is conquered; acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms; victory; subjugation; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance [Feudal Law]. (O.Fr.)

CONQUISTADOR, *n.* kon-*kwiss*-ta-dore, a Spanish pioneer in South America. (Sp.)

CONSANGUINEOUS, *a.* kon-sang-*gwin*-e-us, of the same blood; related by birth. (L. *consanguineus.*)

CONSANGUINITY, *n.* kon-sang-*gwin*-it-e, relationship by blood.

CONSARCINATION, *n.* kon-*sar*-sin-*ay*-shon, the act of patching together. (L. *con*, and *sarcio*, patch.)

CONSCIENCE, *n. kon*-shence, the moral faculty; the sense of right and wrong; private thoughts; consciousness. Conscience clause, a clause in an Act to relieve those who have religious scruples from certain requirements in it. Conscience money, money paid into the Treasury as compensation for a tax unduly withheld. (Fr.)

CONSCIENCELESS, *a. kon*-shence-less, without conscience.

CONSCIENCE-PROOF, *a. kon*-shence-proof, proof against the compunctions of conscience.

CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN, *a. kon*-shence-*smit*-ten, stung by conscience or remorse.

CONSCIENTIOUS, *a.* kon-she-*en*-shus, actuated by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, *ad.* kon-she-*en*-shus-le, according to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *n.* kon-she-*en*-shus-ness, a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

CONSCIONABLE, *a. kon*-shon-a-bl, according to conscience; reasonable; just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, *n. kon*-shon-a-bl-ness, the quality of being conscionable.

CONSCIONABLY, *ad. kon*-shon-ab-le, in a conscionable manner.

CONSCIOUS, *a. kon*-shus, possessed of self-consciousness; having immediate knowledge; sensible; aware. (L. *conscius*, knowing.)

CONSCIOUSLY, *ad. kon*-shus-le, in a conscious manner.

CONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* *kon*-shus-ness, the faculty or state of being conscious; properly, the power which the mind has of knowing itself, its acts and affections; immediate knowledge; sense; perception; cognition.

CONSCRIBE, *v.t.* kon-*skribe*, to enrol; to place on the military strength as a conscript. **Conscribed. Conscribes. Conscribing.**

CONSCRIPT, *a.* *kon*-skript, enrolled; enlisted: *n.* one taken by lot from the conscription list and compelled to serve as a soldier; one taken by compulsion. **Conscript fathers,** the senators of Rome.

CONSCRIPT, *v.t.* kon-*skript*, to enrol for military service by compulsion. **Conscripted. Conscripting. Conscripts.** (L. *conscriptus*, enrolled.)

CONSCRIPTION, *n.* kon-*skrip*-shon, a compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service.

CONSECRATE, *a.* *kon*-se-krate, sacred; devoted; dedicated: *v.t.* to set apart or devote to some sacred service or purpose; to declare one sacred or a saint; to dedicate; to render venerable; to sanctify. **Consecrated. Consecrates. Consecrating.** (L. *consecratus*, sacred.)

CONSECRATEDNESS, *n.* *kon*-se-krate-ed-ness, state of being consecrated.

CONSECRATION, *n.* kon-se-*kray*-shon, the act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of publicly enrolling among the acknowledged gods or saints; the benediction of the elements in the eucharist.

CONSECRATOR, *n.* *kon*-se-krate-or, one who consecrates.

CONSECRATORY, *a.* *kon*-se-krate-or-e, making sacred.

CONSECTANEOUS, *a.* kon-sek-*tane*-e-us, following of course.

CONSECTARY, *a.* kon-*sek*-ta-re, following; consequent: *n.* that which follows; consequence; corollary.

CONSECUTION, *n.* kon-se-*kew*-shon, a train of consequences; succession in series. (L. *consecutus*, followed.)

CONSECUTIVE, *a.* kon-*sek*-yew-tiv, succeeding in a regular order. **Consecutive chords** imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar combined movements [Mus.]. (O.Fr. *consecutif.*)

CONSECUTIVELY, *ad.* kon-*sek*-yew-tiv-le, in a consecutive manner.

CONSECUTIVENESS, *n.* kon-*sek*-yew-tiv-ness, state of being consecutive.

CONSENESCENCE, *n.* kon-sen-*es*-sense, a growing old; decay from age. (L. *con*, and *senex*, old.)

CONSENESCENCY, *n.* kon-sen-*es*-sense-e, consenescence.

CONSENSION, *n.* kon-*sen*-shon, agreement; accord.

CONSENSUAL, *a.* kon-*sense*-yew-al, formed by the mere consent of the parties; sympathetic [Phys.].

CONSENSUS, *n.* kon-*sen*-sus, agreement; unanimity. (L.)

CONSENT, *n.* kon-*sent*, agreement to what is done, proposed, or stated by another; acquiescence; concurrence; accord of minds; agreement of opinion; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation: *v.i.* to agree or assent; to yield. **Age of consent,** the age before which sexual intercourse with a girl, with or without her consent, is a crime. **Consented. Consenting. Consents.** (Fr. *consentir.*)

CONSENTANEITY, *n.* kon-*sent*-ane-*ee*-it-e, mutual agreement.

CONSENTANEOUS, *a.* kon-sen-*tane*-e-us, agreeable; accordant; consistent with. (L. *consentaneus.*)

CONSENTANEOUSLY, *ad.* kon-sen-*tane*-e-us-le, in a consentaneous manner.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, *n.* kon-sen-*tane*-e-us-ness, agreement; accordance; consistency.

CONSENTER, *n.* kon-*sent*-er, one who consents.

CONSENTIENT, *a.* kon-*sen-she*-ent, agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion; unanimous. (L. *consentiens.*)

CONSENTINGLY, *ad.* kon-*sent*-ing-le, with consent.

CONSEQUENCE, *n.* *kon*-se-kwence, that which follows; effect; inference; importance. (L. *consequentia.*)

CONSEQUENT, *a.* *kon*-se-kwent, following as an effect; following by necessary inference: *n.* effect; conclusion by inference. (O.Fr.)

CONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* kon-se-*kwen*-shal, following as the effect; self-important; pompous.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, *ad.* kon-se-*kwen*-shal-le, in a consequential manner; logically.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, *n.* kon-se-*kwen*-shal-ness, the quality of being consequential.

CONSEQUENTLY, *ad.* *kon*-se-kwent-le, in consequence of something.

CONSEQUENTNESS, *n.* *kon*-se-kwent-ness, the quality of being consequent.

CONSERTION, *n.* kon-*ser*-shon, junction; adaptation. (L. *consertus*, joined.)

CONSERVABLE, *a.* kon-*serv*-a-bl, that may be preserved.

CONSERVANCY, *n.* kon-*serv*-an-se, conservation; preservation; a board, or committee, watching over the conservation of a river. **Thames Conservancy,** the authority controlling the River Thames above Teddington lock. (L. *conservans.*)

CONSERVANT, *a.* kon-*serv*-ant, having the power of preserving from decay or destruction.

CONSERVATION, *n.* kon-serv-*ay*-shon, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state. **Conservation of energy,** the doctrine that, however it may change in form or character, no smallest quantity of force in the universe is ever lost. (L. *conservatio.*)

CONSERVATIONAL, *a.* kon-serv-*ay*-shon-al, preservative.

CONSERVATISM, *n.* kon-*serv*-at-izm, the being conservative of what is established; the principles of the Conservatives.

CONSERVATIVE, *a.* kon-*serv*-at-iv, tending to conserve; inclined to conserve, especially what is established; disposed to uphold all established institutions; preservative; moderate: *n.* one who is for maintaining an institution or form of government in its present state; one who dislikes change.

CONSERVATOIRE, *n.* kon-*ser*-va-*twawr*, a public school of music. (Fr.)

CONSERVATOR, *n.* kon-*ser*-vat-or, one who preserves from injury or violation; an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, or the rights and privileges of a municipal corporation or community. (L.)

CONSERVATORY, *a.* kon-*serv*-at-or-e, having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury: *n.* a place for preserving anything in a state desired; a green-house attached to a dwelling-house; a glass house for displaying plants. (L. *conservatorium.*)

CONSERVATRIX, *n.* kon-*serv*-a-triks, she who preserves.

CONSERVE, *v.t.* kon-*serv*, to keep entire or in a sound state; to preserve. **Conserved. Conserves. Conserving.** (Fr. *conserver.*)

CONSERVE, *n.* *kon*-serv, a sweetmeat made of fresh fruits; a preserve of fruit; jam.

CONSERVER, *n.* kon-*serv*-er, one who keeps from loss or injury; a preparer of conserves.

CONSESSOR, *n.* kon-*ses*-sor, one who sits with others. (L. *con*, and *sessum*, sit.)

CONSIDER, *v.t.* kon-*sid*-er, to fix the mind on, or to contemplate; to view attentively; to observe and examine; to attend to; to relieve; to have regard to; to respect; to regard; to reward: *v.i.* to think seriously or carefully; to deliberate. **Considered. Considering. Considers.** (O.Fr. *considerer.*)

CONSIDERABLE, *a.* kon-*sid*-er-a-bl, worthy of consideration or regard; moderately large; of some importance or value. (Fr.)

CONSIDERABLENESS, *n.* kon-*sid*-er-a-bl-ness, some degree of importance, moment, or dignity.

CONSIDERABLY, *ad.* kon-*sid*-er-ab-le, in a degree deserving notice.

CONSIDERATE, *a.* kon-*sid*-er-ate, given to sober reflection; thoughtful; circumspect; careful. (L. *consideratus*, considered.)

CONSIDERATELY, *ad.* kon-*sid*-er-ate-le, in a considerate manner.

CONSIDERATENESS, *n.* kon-*sid*-er-ate-ness, the quality of being considerate.

CONSIDERATION, *n.* kon-*sid*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of considering; regard; serious deliberation; meditation; motive of action; influence; important reason; compensation; the price or motive of a stipulation [Law].

CONSIDERATIVE, *a.* kon-*sid*-er-at-iv, thoughtful.

CONSIDERER, *n.* kon-*sid*-er-er, a man of reflection.

CONSIDERING, *a.* kon-*sid*-er-ing, taking into account.

CONSIDERINGLY, *ad.* kon-*sid*-er-ing-le, with consideration or deliberation.

CONSIGN, *v.t.* kon-*sine*, to transfer into the possession, the keeping, or the trust of another; to commit; to entrust; to send goods: *v.i.* to submit to; to consent; to assign. **Consigned. Consigning. Consigns.** (Fr. *consigner.*)

CONSIGNABLE, *a.* kon-*sine*-a-bl, capable of being consigned.

CONSIGNATION, *n.* kon-sig-*nay*-shon, the act of consigning. (Fr.)

CONSIGNATORY, *n.* kon-*sig*-na-tor-e, a consignee; one to whom any trust or transaction is confided.

CONSIGNATURE, *n.* kon-*sig*-na-tewr, full signature; signing and stamping conjointly.

CONSIGNED, *a.* kon-*sined*, sent: deposited in trust

CONSIGNEE, *n.* *kon*-se-*nee*, the person to whom goods are consigned.

CONSIGNER, *n.* kon-*sine*-er, the person who consigns or commits goods to another.

CONSIGNIFICATION, *n.* kon-*sig*-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, joint signification.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* kon-sig-*nif*-ik-at-iv, jointly significative.

CONSIGNIFY, *v.t.* kon-*sig*-ne-fy, to signify in connection with something else. **Consignified. Consignifies. Consignifying.**

CONSIGNMENT, *n.* kon-*sine*-ment, the act of consigning; the thing consigned; the writing by which a thing is consigned.

CONSIGNOR, *n.* kon-*sine*-or, consigner.

CONSILIENCE, *n.* kon-*sil*-e-ence, coincidence; concurrence. (L. *con*, and *saliens*, leaping.)

CONSIMILITUDE, *n.* kon-sim-*il*-e-tewd, resemblance.

CONSIST, *v.i.* kon-*sist*, to be and keep in a fixed state; to continue to exist; to subsist; to be compatible with; to agree; to be comprised; to be composed. To consist together, to co-exist; to exist concurrently. **Consisted. Consisting. Consists.** (Fr. *consister.*)

CONSISTENCE, *n.* kon-*sist*-ence, consistency.

CONSISTENCY, *n.* kon-*sist*-en-se, a standing together, as the parts of a body; state of a body with respect to material existence; degree of density; substance; firmness of constitution; harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves; congruity; uniformity; state of rest. (L. *consistens*, standing together.)

CONSISTENT, *a.* kon-*sist*-ent, fixed; not fluid; not contradictory; congruous.

CONSISTENTLY, *ad.* kon-*sist*-ent-le, in a consistent manner.

CONSISTORIAL, *a.* kon-sis-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a consistory.

CONSISTORIAN, *a.* kon-sis-*tore*-e-an, relating to a Presbyterian consistory.

CONSISTORY, *n.* kon-*sist*-o-re, an assembly or council; the court of a bishop, held in the cathedral church, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of cardinals at Rome; in Presbyterian churches, a deliberative and judicial assembly of ministers and elders. (L. *consistorium.*)

CONSISTORY, *a.* kon-*sist*-ore-e, consistorial.

CONSOCIATE, *n.* kon-*soh*-she-ate, a confederate; an accomplice: *v.t.* to unite; to unite in convention [U.S.]: *v.i.* to unite; to meet in convention [U.S.]. **Consociated. Consociates. Consociating.** (L. *consociatus*, companioned.)

CONSOCIATED, *pp.* or *a.* kon-*soh*-she-ate-ed, united; associated in a body.

CONSOCIATION, *n.* kon-so-she-*ay*-shon, fellowship; companionship; association; ecclesiastical convention [U.S.].

CONSOLABLE, *a.* kon-*sole*-a-bl, that may be comforted.

CONSOLATION, *n.* kon-so-*lay*-shon, alleviation of misery or mental distress; that which comforts or refreshes the spirits. **Consolation prize,** a reward given to an unsuccessful but deserving competitor.

CONSOLATORY, *a.* kon-*sol*-a-to-re, tending to comfort: *n.* a speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSOLATRIX, *n.* *kon*-sol-*lay*-triks, a woman consoler.

CONSOLE, *v.t.* kon-*sole*, to comfort; to soothe and cheer in distress or depression. **Consoled. Consoles. Consoling.** (Fr. *consoler.*)

CONSOLE, *n.* *kon*-sole, a bracket to support a cornice or for ornamentation [Arch.]; a bracket table supported by consoles, or pier table having legs similar to consoles; the section of an organ containing the principal mechanism controlling the instrument.

CONSOLER, *n.* kon-*sole*-er, one consoling; a comforter.

CONSOLIDANT, *a.* kon-*sol*-lid-ant, having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: *n.* a medicine that heals or unites wounds or fractures.

CONSOLIDATE, *a.* kon-*sol*-lid-ate, formed into a solid mass: *v.t.* to form into a compact and solid body; to unite into one: *v.i.* to grow firm and hard. **Consolidated. Consolidates. Consolidating.** (L. *consolidatus*, made solid.)

CONSOLIDATED, *a.* kon-*sol*-lid-ate-ed, made solid or compact; united. **Consolidated fund,** a fund formed from certain portions of the revenue appropriated to the payment of certain specified public charges.

CONSOLIDATION, *n.* kon-*sol*-id-*ay*-shon, the act or process of consolidating; the uniting of several things into one body.

CONSOLIDATIVE, *a.* kon-*sol*-id-at-iv, tending to consolidate; healing.

CONSOLS, *n.pl.* kon-*sols*, that portion of the British national debt annuities granted at different times, and at last consolidated into one stock or fund, now of 2¾ per cent. (An abbreviation for "consolidated annuities.")

CONSOMMÉ, *n.* kon-som-*may*, a clear soup. (Fr.)

CONSONANCE, *n.* *kon*-son-ance, accord or agreement of sounds; agreement; congruity; agreeableness. (L. *consonantia.*)

CONSONANCY, *n.* *kon*-son-an-se, consonance.

CONSONANT, *a.* *kon*-son-ant, in accordance; agreeing in sound; consisting of consonants: *n.* a letter of the alphabet, as *d* or *g*, which cannot be sounded without the aid of a vowel. (Fr.)

CONSONANTAL, *a.* kon-son-*ant*-al, relating to a consonant.

CONSONANTLY, *ad.* *kon*-son-ant-le, in a consonant manner.

CONSONANTNESS, *n.* *kon*-son-ant-ness, the state of being consonant.

CONSONOUS, *a.* *kon*-so-nus, agreeing in sound.

CONSORT, *n.* *kon*-sawrt, a companion; a partner; an intimate associate; a wife or husband; concurrence; a concert; a vessel accompanying another. **Prince Consort,** the husband of a queen regnant. **Queen consort,** the wife of a king, as distinguished from a queen regnant. (L. *consors.*)

CONSORT, *v.i.* kon-*sawrt*, to associate; to keep company: *v.t.* to join; to marry; to unite in company. **Consorted. Consorting. Consorts.**

CONSORTABLE, *a.* kon-*sawrt*-a-bl, suitable.

CONSORTSHIP, *n.* *kon*-sawrt-ship, fellowship; partnership.

CONSPECIFIC, *a.* kon-spes-*if*-ik, of the same species.

CONSPECTUS, *n.* kon-*spekt*-us, a general view; a draught or sketch. (L.)

CONSPICUITY, *n.* kon-spik-*yew*-it-e, conspicuousness.

CONSPICUOUS, *a.* kon-*spik*-yew-us, obvious to the sight; manifest; eminent; prominent. (L. *conspicuus*, visible.)

CONSPICUOUSLY, *ad.* kon-*spik*-yew-us-le, in a conspicuous manner.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, *n.* kon-*spik*-yew-us-ness, the state of being conspicuous.

CONSPIRACY, *n.* kon-*spir*-ra-se, combination for an evil purpose or to commit a crime, particularly some act of treason in concert; a plot of two or more; concurrence. (O.Fr. *conspiracie.*)

CONSPIRATION, *n.* kon-spire-*ay*-shon, conspiracy; concurrence of things to one and the same end.

CONSPIRATOR, *n.* kon-*spir*-ra-tor, one who conspires.

CONSPIRE, *v.i.* kon-*spire*, to agree, by oath or otherwise, to commit a crime, specially treason; to concur; to agree falsely and maliciously to charge an innocent person with felony [Law]: *v.t.* to devise and seek to compass. **Conspired. Conspires. Conspiring.** (Fr. *conspirer.*)

CONSPIRER, *n.* kon-*spire*-er, a conspirator.

CONSPIRING, *a.* kon-*spire*-ing, concurring; plotting.

CONSPIRINGLY, *ad.* kon-*spire*-ing-le, in the manner of a conspiracy.

CONSPISSATION, *n.* *kon*-spis-*say*-shon, thickening. (L. *con*, and *spissus*, thick.)

CONSPUE, *v.t.* kon-*spew*, to make an outcry against any person or thing; to express hatred. **Conspued. Conspues. Conspuing.** (Fr. *conspuer.*)

CONSPURCATION, *n.* kon-spur-*kay*-shon, defilement. (L. *con*, and *spurco*, defile.)

CONSTABLE, *n. kon*-sta-bl, *or kun*-sta-bl, a policeman; an officer charged with the preservation of the peace; in the middle ages, a high state functionary. In England, **high constables** and **petty constables,** constables invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses; also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal processes, and levy executions, though criminal processes are now generally executed by the police force of the county. **Special constable,** one appointed to act on special emergencies, as when the public peace is endangered. (O.Fr. *conestable,* from L. *comes stabuli,* count of the stable.)

CONSTABLESHIP, *n. kon- or kun*-sta-bl-ship, the office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, *n. kon- or kun*-sta-bl-wik, the district over which a constable's power extends.

CONSTABULARY, *a.* kun-*stab*-yew-la-re, relating to or consisting of constables: *n.* the police force. (L. *constabularius.*)

CONSTANCY, *n. kon*-stan-se, fixedness; immutability; firmness of mind; unshaken determination; steadfastness; stability in love or friendship; certainty; veracity. (Fr. *constance.*)

CONSTANT, *a. kon*-stant, fixed; firm; unchangeable; firm in mind or principle; steady; faithful in affection; without intermission: *n.* that which remains unchanged, as the laws of gravity or the revolution of the earth [Physics]; a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem [Math.]. (Fr.)

CONSTANTIA, *n.* kon-*stan*-she-a, a sweet South African wine. (Constantia, near Capetown.)

CONSTANTLY, *ad. kon*-stant-le, in a constant manner; steadily; frequently.

CONSTAT, *n. kon*-stat, the exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of any letters patent; a certificate of what appears in an official record. (L. it appears.)

CONSTELLATE, *v.i. kon*-stel-late, to shine with united radiance: *v.t.* to unite in one splendour. **Constellated. Constellates. Constellating.** (Low L. *constellatus.*)

CONSTELLATED, *a. kon*-stel-late-ed, adorned with stars.

CONSTELLATION, *n.* kon-stel-*lay*-shon, a group of fixed stars conceived generally as being within some mythological figure; an assemblage of splendours or excellences. (Fr.)

CONSTERNATION, *n.* kon-ster-*nay*-shon, a state of terror that confounds and incapacitates; dismay. (Fr.)

CONSTIPATE, *v.t. kon*-stip-ate, to compress; to stop up by overcrowding; to make costive. **Constipated. Constipates. Constipating.** (L. *constipatus,* crammed together.)

CONSTIPATION, *n.* kon-stip-*ay*-shon, costiveness.

CONSTITUENCY, *n.* kon-*stit*-yew-en-se, the electorate of a parliamentary division.

CONSTITUENT, *a.* kon-*stit*-yew-ent, constituting or forming an essential or elementary part; having the power of constituting or appointing: *n.* he who or that which fixes or constitutes anything; that which constitutes an essential part; one of those who elect a person to office as their representative; a voter. **Constituent Assembly,** the first national assembly of the French Revolution in 1788. (L. *constituens,* establishing.)

CONSTITUTE, *v.t. kon*-stit-yewt, to put together; to fix; to establish; to form or compose; to make a thing what it is; to appoint or elect to an office or employment. **Constituted. Constitutes. Constituting.** (L. *constitutus,* established.)

CONSTITUTED, *a. kon*-stit-yewt-ed, appointed.

CONSTITUTION, *n.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon, the act of constituting or appointing; that form of being or structure of parts which constitutes a system or body; frame or temper of mind; affections or passions; the established form of government in a state or kingdom; a system of fundamental rules or principles for the government of a state or country; a law or ordinance made by the authority of some superior body, either ecclesiastical or civil. **Apostolic constitutions,** a code regulative of faith and church discipline ascribed by some to the apostles [Eccles.]. **Constitutions of Clarendon,** certain statutes defining the jurisdiction of church and state drawn up at Clarendon in 1164. (Fr.)

CONSTITUTIONAL, *a.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon-al, inherent in the constitution or natural frame; consistent with or authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government: *n.* a walk for the benefit of one's health. **Constitutional government,** one in which the chief of the state is in his sovereign capacity subject to the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONALISM, *n.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon-al-izm, respect for or adherence to constitutional principles.

CONSTITUTIONALIST, *n.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon-al-ist, an upholder of the constitution or of constitutional government.

CONSTITUTIONALITY, *n. kon*-stit-yew-shon-*al*-it-e, the state of being constitutional, either physically or politically.

CONSTITUTIONALIZE, *v.i.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon-al-ize, to take a constitutional. **Constitutionalized. Constitutionalizes. Constitutionalizing.**

CONSTITUTIONALLY, *ad.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon-a-le, according to the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONIST, *n.* kon-stit-*yew*-shon-ist, a constitutionalist.

CONSTITUTIVE, *a. kon*-stit-yewt-iv, tending to constitute; elemental; having power to enact or establish; determinative.

CONSTITUTIVELY, *ad. kon*-stit-yewt-iv-le, in a constitutive manner.

CONSTRAIN, *v.t.* kon-*strane,* to urge by force, either by impelling or restraining; to urge with irresistible power; to necessitate; to confine or restrain by force; to bind. **Constrained. Constraining. Constrains.** (O.Fr. *constreindre.*)

CONSTRAINABLE, *a.* kon-*strane*-a-bl, that may be constrained; liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINED, *a.* kon-*straynd,* restrained; compelled.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *ad.* kon-*strayn*-ed-le, by constraint.

CONSTRAINT, *n.* kon-*straynt,* irresistible force, restraint, compulsion, or confinement. (O.Fr. *constrainte.*)

CONSTRICT, *v.t.* kon-*strikt,* to bind or draw together; to cramp; to contract. **Constricted. Constricting. Constricts.** (L. *constrictus,* drawn tight).

CONSTRICTION, *n.* kon-*strik*-shon, contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as of a muscle or fibre.

CONSTRICTIVE, *a.* kon-*strikt*-iv, tending to constrict.

CONSTRICTOR, *n.* kon-*strikt*-or, that which contracts or draws together; a muscle which draws together, as the *constrictor labrorum,* or muscle of the lips [Anat.]; a snake, such as the boa constrictor, which kills its prey in its coils.

CONSTRINGE, *v.t.* kon-*strinj,* to draw together; to contract; to constrict. **Constringed. Constringes. Constringing.** (L. *constringo,* draw tight.)

CONSTRINGENT, *a.* kon-*strinj*-ent, contractive.

CONSTRUCT, *v.t.* kon-*strukt,* to build; to form; to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to compose; to interpret. **Constructed. Constructing. Constructs.** (L. *constructus,* piled up.)

CONSTRUCTION, *n.* kon-*struk*-shon, the act of constructing; fabrication; the thing constructed; structure; the form of construction; conformation; interpretation; the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the syntax [Gram.]; the drawing of such lines and figures as are necessary to the solution of a problem [Math.]. (Fr.)

CONSTRUCTIONAL, *a.* kon-*struk*-shon-al, agreeable to construction or interpretation or meaning.

CONSTRUCTIVE, *a.* kon-*strukt*-iv, relating to construction; not directly expressed, but inferred.

CONSTRUCTIVELY, *ad.* kon-*strukt*-iv-le, in a constructive manner.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, *n.* kon-*strukt*-iv-ness, the constructive faculty.

CONSTRUCTOR, *n.* kon-*strukt*-or, one who constructs; a supervisor of naval shipwrights.

CONSTRUCTURE, *n.* kon-*strukt*-yur, an edifice or fabric.

CONSTRUE, *v.t. kon*-stroo, *or* kon-*stroo,* to arrange words in their natural order, or to translate them so as to discover the sense; to translate closely; to interpret; to explain; to understand. **Construed. Construes. Construing.** (L. *construo,* build.)

CONSTUPRATE, *v.t. kon*-stewp-rate, to ravish; to debauch. **Constuprated. Constuprates. Constuprating.** (L. *con,* and *stuprum,* defilement.)

CONSTUPRATION, *n.* kon-stewp-*ray*-shon, violation.

CONSUBSIST, *v.i.* kon-sub-*sist*, to subsist together. Consubsisted. Consubsisting. Consubsists.
CONSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* kon-sub-*stan*-she-al, having the same substance, or essence, or nature. (Low L. *consubstantialis*.)
CONSUBSTANTIALIST, *n.* kon-sub-*stan*-she-al-ist, one who believes in consubstantiation.
CONSUBSTANTIALITY, *n.* kon-sub-*stan*-she-*al*-it-e, the quality of being consubstantial or co-essential; participation of the same nature.
CONSUBSTANTIATE, *v.t.* kon-sub-*stan*-she-ate, to unite in one common substance: *v.i.* to profess consubstantiation. Consubstantiated. Consubstantiates. Consubstantiating. (L. *con*, and *substantia*.)
CONSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* kon-sub-*stan*-she-*ay*-shon, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are present and united with the sacramental elements after their consecration.
CONSUETUDE, *n.* *kon*-swee-tewd, custom when enforceable by law; human intercourse. (O.Fr.)
CONSUETUDINARY, *a.* kon-swe-*tew*-din-ar-re, customary; established by custom. (Low L. *consuetudinarius*.)
CONSUL, *n.* *kon*-sul, the supreme magistrate of ancient Rome, invested with regal authority for one year; a chief magistrate among the French during the Revolution, in imitation of the Romans; an agent commissioned by a state to reside in a foreign country as representative to protect its rights and subjects, and report regularly on commercial matters. Consul general, an officer appointed for several places over different consuls. (L.)
CONSULAGE, *n.* *kon*-sul-aje, a duty levied on imports and exports by the consul in a foreign state.
CONSULAR, *a.* *kon*-sewl-ar, relating to consuls.
CONSULATE, *n.* *kon*-sul-ate, the office, the residence, or the jurisdiction of a consul, or the term of his office. Consulate of the sea, a book of Mediterranean maritime customs and observances, printed at Barcelona in 1494. (L. *consulatus*.)
CONSULSHIP, *n.* *kon*-sul-ship, a consulate.
CONSULT, *v.i.* kon-*sult*, to take counsel together; to seek the opinion or advice of another: *v.t.* to ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; to have regard to, as to consult one's case. Consulted. Consulting. Consults. (Fr. *consulter*.)
CONSULTA, *n.* kon-*sool*-ta, a council; an assembly.
CONSULTANT, *n.* kon-*sult*-ant, a consulting physician or surgeon; one who gives counsel or information.
CONSULTATION, *n.* kon-sult-*ay*-shon, the act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision; a meeting to consult together. (L. *consultatio*.)
CONSULTATIVE, *a.* kon-*sult*-at-iv, deliberative.
CONSULTEE, *n.* kon-sult-*ee*, one who is asked for advice.
CONSULTER, *n.* kon-*sult*-er, one who asks counsel or information.
CONSULTING, *a.* kon-*sult*-ing, giving advice; where advice is given.
CONSULTIVE, *a.* kon-*sult*-iv, done advisedly.
CONSUMABLE, *a.* kon-*sume*-a-bl, that may be consumed.
CONSUME, *v.t.* kon-*sume*, to use up; to destroy; to waste; to squander; to spend; to exterminate: *v.i.* to waste away slowly; to be exhausted. Consumed. Consumes. Consuming. (Fr. *consumer*.)
CONSUMEDLY, *ad.* kon-*sume*-ed-le, greatly; completely.
CONSUMER, *n.* kon-*sume*-er, one who consumes; that which consumes; one who buys for use and not for sale.
CONSUMMATE, *v.t.* *kon*-sum-mate, to finish by completing what was projected; to perfect, as of marriage by sexual intercourse. Consummated. Consummates. Consummating. (L. *consummatus*, perfected.)
CONSUMMATE, *a.* kon-*sum*-mat, complete; perfect; to the utmost extent.
CONSUMMATELY, *ad.* kon-*sum*-mat-le, completely; perfectly.
CONSUMMATION, *n.* kon-sum-*may*-shon, completion; perfection of any work, process, or scheme; end. (L. *consummatio*.)
CONSUMMATIVE, *a.* kon-*sum*-mat-iv, consummating.
CONSUMPT, *n.* kon-*sumpt*, the quantity consumed.
CONSUMPTION, *n.* kon-*sump*-shon, the act of consuming or wasting away; the state of being wasted; a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay of the body; a disease of the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.; pulmonary tuberculosis; phthisis [Med.]; the use and expenditure of the industrial productions of a state [Political Economy]. (L. *consumptus*, consumed.)
CONSUMPTIONARY, *a.* kon-*sump*-shon-ar-re, relating to consumption.
CONSUMPTIVE, *a.* kon-*sumpt*-iv, destructive; wasting; disposed to or affected with pulmonic disease.
CONSUMPTIVENESS, *n.* kon-*sumpt*-iv-ness, tendency to consumption.
CONSUTE, *a.* kon-*sute*, marked as with stitches.
CONSUTILE, *a.* kon-*su*-tile, stitched together. (L. *con*, and *suo*, sew.)
CONTABESCENCE, *n.* kon-ta-*bes*-sense, a wasting away; consumption [Med.]. (L. *contabescens*.)
CONTABULATE, *v.t.* kon-*tab*-yew-late, to floor with boards. Contabulated. Contabulates. Contabulating. (L. *con*, and *tabula*, a board.)
CONTABULATION, *n.* kon-*tab*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of flooring.
CONTACT, *n.* *kon*-takt, a touch; close union or juncture; the point where the electric conductors meet and through which the circuit passes. Angle of contact, the angle formed by the meeting of a curvilinear and a straight line [Math.]. Point of contact, the point where a curvilinear touches a straight line [Math.]. (L. *contactus*, a touching.)
CONTACT-BREAKER, *n.* *kon*-takt-*brake*-er, an instrument for interrupting an electric circuit.
CONTACTUAL, *a.* kon-*takt*-yew-al, implying contact.
CONTADINA, *n.* kon-ta-*dee*-na, an Italian peasant woman. (It.)
CONTADINO, *n.* kon-ta-*dee*-no, an Italian peasant. (It.)
CONTAGION, *n.* kon-*tay*-jon, the communication of a disease by contact, or by the matter communicated; that which communicates evil from one to another, or propagates mischief; a pestilential influence; poisonous exhalation. (Fr.)
CONTAGIONIST, *n.* kon-*tay*-jon-ist, one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.
CONTAGIOUS, *a.* kon-*tay*-jus, communicable by contact, or by excreted matter; poisonous; pestilential; containing mischief that may be propagated; affecting others.
CONTAGIOUSNESS, *n.* kon-*tay*-jus-ness, the quality of being contagious.
CONTAGIUM, *n.* kon-*tay*-je-um, the substance, or other transmitting agent, in carrying a disease from one person to another.
CONTAIN, *v.t.* kon-*tane*, to hold, as a vessel; to comprehend, comprise, or include; to hold or restrain. Contained. Containing. Contains. (Fr. *contenir*.)
CONTAINABLE, *a.* kon-*tane*-a-bl, that may be contained.
CONTAINANT, *n.* kon-*tane*-ant, a container.
CONTAINER, *n.* kon-*tane*-er, one who or that which contains.
CONTAMINATE, *a.* kon-*tam*-in-ate, polluted; defiled; corrupt: *v.t.* to pollute, defile, or taint. Contaminated. Contaminates. Contaminating. (L. *contaminatus*, defiled.)
CONTAMINATION, *n.* kon-*tam*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of polluting; pollution; defilement.
CONTAMINATIVE, *a.* kon-*tam*-in-at-iv, calculated to contaminate; polluting; infective.
CONTANGO, *n.* kon-*tang*-go, percentage paid for accommodating either a buyer or a seller, by carrying the engagement to pay money or deliver shares over to the next account day [Stock Exchange]. (Sp. *contengo*, I check.)
CONTEMN, *v.t.* kon-*tem*, to despise; to disregard. Contemned. Contemning. Contemns. (L. *contemno*, slight.)
CONTEMNER, *n.* kon-*tem*-ner, a despiser; a scorner.
CONTEMPER, *v.t.* kon-*tem*-per, to moderate; to temper. Contempered. Contempering. Contempers.
CONTEMPERAMENT, *n.* kon-*tem*-per-a-ment, moderated degree; temperament.
CONTEMPERATE, *v.t.* kon-*tem*-per-ate, to temper. Contemperated. Contemperates. Contemperating.

CONTEMPERATION, *n.* kon-tem-per-*ay*-shon, tempering; proportionate mixture.
CONTEMPERATURE, *n.* kon-*tem*-per-a-tewr, temperature; temperament.
CONTEMPERED, *pp.* and *a.* kon-*temp*-erd, moderated by admixture.
CONTEMPLATE, *v.t.* *kon*-tem-plate, to regard with continued attention; to meditate on; to anticipate; to intend: *v.i.* to think studiously; to meditate. **Contemplated. Contemplates. Contemplating.** (L. *contemplatus*, considered.)
CONTEMPLATED, *a.* *kon*-tem-playt-ed, intended.
CONTEMPLATION, *n.* kon-tem-*play*-shon, the act of contemplating; meditation; continued attention to a particular subject; holy meditation; intention. (Fr.)
CONTEMPLATIVE, *a.* kon-*tem*-play-tiv, given to contemplation or study; studious thoughtful.
CONTEMPLATIVELY, *ad.* kon-*tem*-play-tiv-le, in a contemplative manner.
CONTEMPLATIVENESS, *n.* kon-*tem*-play-tiv-ness, disposition to contemplate.
CONTEMPLATOR, *n.* kon-*tem*-play-tor, one employed in study or meditation.
CONTEMPORANEITY, *n.* kon-*tem*-por-an-*ee*-it-e, contemporariness.
CONTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* kon-*tem*-por-*ane*-e-us, being, living, or happening at the same time. (L.)
CONTEMPORANEOUSLY, *ad.* kon-tem-por-*ane*-e-us-le, at the same time with some other event.
CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS, *n.* kon-tem-por-*ane*-e-us-ness, the state of being contemporary.
CONTEMPORARINESS, *n.* kon-*tem*-por-ar-re-ness, existence at the same time.
CONTEMPORARY, *a.* kon-*tem*-por-ar-re, living at the same time; existing at the same age: *n.* one who lives at the same time with another. (L. *con*, and *temporārius*, temporary.)
CONTEMPORIZE, *v.t.* kon-*tem*-por-ize, to make to agree (in time). **Contemporized. Contemporizes. Contemporizing.**
CONTEMPT, *n.* kon-*tempt*, the act of contemning or treating as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn; the state of being contemned; disgrace; disobedience of the rules and orders of a court [Law]. (O.Fr.)
CONTEMPTIBLE, *a.* kon-*tempt*-e-bl, worthy of contempt; despicable. **The Old Contemptibles,** the British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French's command, which landed in France in August, 1914, on the outbreak of the Great War, the name having come from the German Emperor's referring to them as contemptible.
CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *n.* kon-*tempt*-e-bl-ness, the state of being contemptible.
CONTEMPTIBLY, *ad.* kon-*tempt*-ib-le, in a contemptible manner.
CONTEMPTUOUS, *a.* kon-*tempt*-yew-us, expressing contempt or disdain; scornful.
CONTEMPTUOUSLY, *ad.* kon-*tempt*-yew-us-le, in a contemptuous manner.
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* kon-*tempt*-yew-us-ness, disposition to contempt; scornfulness.
CONTEND, *v.i.* and *t.* kon-*tend*, to strive (with); to struggle in opposition (against); to strive to obtain or to keep; to dispute (with); to strive to convince; to assert. **Contended. Contending. Contends.** (L. *contendo*, stretch.)
CONTENDENT, *n.* kon-*tend*-ent, an antagonist.
CONTENDER, *n.* kon-*tend*-er, combatant; a champion.
CONTENDING, *a.* kon-*tend*-ing, struggling; opposing.
CONTENEMENT, *n.* kon-*ten*-e-ment, land contiguous to a tenement or holding necessary to its due enjoyment [Law].
CONTENT, *a.* kon-*tent*, satisfied; contented: *n.* satisfaction of mind; acquiescence: *v.t.* to satisfy the mind; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify. **Contented. Contenting. Contents.** (Fr. *contenter*.)
CONTENT, *n.* *kon*-tent, *or* kon-*tent*, capacity; that which is contained in anything; the quantity of matter or space included in certain limits; length; area; volume [Geom.]. (Fr.)
CONTENTATION, *n.* kon-tent-*ay*-shon, contentment; satisfaction.
CONTENTED, *a.* kon-*tent*-ed, satisfied; easy in mind.
CONTENTEDLY, *ad.* kon-*tent*-ed-le, in a contented manner.
CONTENTEDNESS, *n.* kon-*tent*-ed-ness, satisfaction.
CONTENTION, *n.* kon-*ten*-shon, strife; a violent effort to obtain something; controversy; quarrel; conflict; competition; point contended for. (Fr.)
CONTENTIOUS, *a.* kon-*ten*-shus, given to contention or strife; quarrelsome; involving contention; litigious. (L. *contentiosus*.)
CONTENTIOUSLY, *ad.* kon-*ten*-shus-le, in a contentious manner.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, *n.* kon-*ten*-shus-ness, quarrelsomeness.
CONTENTLESS, *a.* kon-*tent*-less, discontented.
CONTENTMENT, *n.* kon-*tent*-ment, satisfaction of mind; content; acquiescence; gratification.
CONTENTS, *n.pl.* *kon*-tents, *or* kon-*tents*, that which is contained; that which is comprised in any writing or book; the list of chapter headings.
CONTERMINABLE, *a.* kon-*term*-in-a-bl, terminated by the same bounds. (L. *con*, and *terminus*, a boundary.)
CONTERMINAL, *a.* kon-*term*-in-al, having the same bounds.
CONTERMINANT, *a.* kon-*term*-in-ant, conterminous.
CONTERMINATE, *a.* kon-*term*-in-ate, of the same extent (in time, &c.); with two ends meeting; having the same bounds.
CONTERMINOUS, *a.* kon-*term*-in-us, conterminate.
CONTEST, *v.t.* kon-*test*, to contend for; to struggle to maintain; to controvert; to dispute: *v.i.* to strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate. **Contested. Contesting. Contests.** (Fr. *contester*.)
CONTEST, *n.* *kon*-test, a struggle for victory or superiority; dispute; strife in argument.
CONTESTABLE, *a.* kon-*test*-a-bl, that may be disputed.
CONTESTANT, *n.* kon-*test*-ant, a person who contests.
CONTESTATION, *n.* kon-test-*ay*-shon, the act of contesting; strife; dispute.
CONTESTED, *a.* kon-*test*-ed, disputed; decided by contest.
CONTESTINGLY, *ad.* kon-*test*-ing-le, by contest.
CONTESTLESS, *a.* kon-*test*-less, not to be disputed.
CONTEXT, *n.* *kon*-tekst, the full statement from which a quotation is made; the passages of Scripture which precede or follow the text. (L. *contextus*, woven.)
CONTEXT, *a.* kon-*tekst*, knitted or woven together; close; firm: *v.t.* to knit together. **Contexted. Contexting. Contexts.**
CONTEXTUAL, *a.* kon-*tekst*-yew-al, relating to the context.
CONTEXTURAL, *a.* kon-*tekst*-yewr-al, pertaining to contexture or constitution.
CONTEXTURE, *n.* kon-*tekst*-yewr, the interweaving of several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; composition of parts; structure.
CONTEXTURED, *a.* kon-*tekst*-yewrd, woven into a tissue.
CONTICENT, *a.* *kon*-tis-ent, hushed into silence. (L. *con*, and *taceo*, be silent.)
CONTIGNATION, *n.* kon-tig-*nay*-shon, a frame of beams; a storey; act of framing together into a fabric. (L. *con*, and *tignum*, a beam.)
CONTIGUITY, *n.* kon-tig-*yew*-it-e, the state of being in contact, or very near, or continuous.
CONTIGUOUS, *a.* kon-*tig*-yew-us, touching; adjoining; near. (L. *contiguus*, near.)
CONTIGUOUSLY, *ad.* kon-*tig*-yew-us-le, in a manner so as to touch.
CONTIGUOUSNESS, *n.* kon-*tig*-yew-us-ness, a state of contact.
CONTINENCE, *n.* *kon*-tin-ence, in a general sense, self-command, specially the restraint which a person imposes upon sexual desire; chastity; continuity. (Fr.)
CONTINENCY, *n.* *kon*-tin-ence-e, continence.
CONTINENT, *a.* *kon*-tin-ent, chaste; abstaining from the indulgence of sexual intercourse; moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; temperate; continuous; not interrupted; containing.
CONTINENT, *n.* *kon*-tin-ent, the largest geographical division of the surface of the earth; the mainland of Europe; that which contains anything. (Fr.)
CONTINENTAL, *a.* kon-tin-*ent*-al, pertaining or relating to a continent, especially that of Europe: *n.* an inhabitant of the European continent.

CONTINENTALIZE, *v.t.* kon-tin-*ent*-al-ize, to make like a continental thing; to alter the customs of Britain or America to conform with those of Europe. **Continentalized. Continentalizes. Continentalizing.**

CONTINENTLY, *ad.* *kon*-tin-ent-le, in a continent manner; chastely.

CONTINGENCE, *n.* kon-*tin*-jence, contingency.

CONTINGENCY, *n.* kon-*tin*-jen-se, the state of being contingent; the possibility of coming to pass; a fortuitous event; an accident. (L. *contingentia.*)

CONTINGENT, *a.* kon-*tin*-jent, conditional; that may or may not happen; dependent on a contingency; that may or may not be true [Logic]: *n.* a fortuitous event; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; the number of troops supplied by each state confederate in a war. **Contingent liability**, a liability arising only in a certain event. (L. *contingens*, touching.)

CONTINGENTLY, *ad.* kon-*tin*-jent-le, in a contingent manner.

CONTINUABLE, *a.* kon-*tin*-yew-a-bl, that may be continued.

CONTINUAL, *a.* kon-*tin*-yew-al, without interruption; incessant; often repeated. **Continual fever**, one that goes on without intermission to a crisis. (Fr. *continuel.*)

CONTINUALLY, *ad.* kon-*tin*-yew-al-le, without cessation; very often.

CONTINUANCE, *n.* kon-*tin*-yew-ance, persistence; perseverance; duration; uninterrupted succession; continuation; continuity. (O.Fr.)

CONTINUATE, *a.* kon-*tin*-yew-ate, closely united; holding together; uninterrupted; unbroken.

CONTINUATELY, *ad.* kon-*tin*-yew-ate-le, with continuity; without interruption.

CONTINUATION, *n.* kon-*tin*-yew-*ay*-shon, extension of existence in a series or line; extension or carrying on to a farther point; extension in space; a carrying on in length. **Continuation school**, a school in which the scholars are taught in their leisure hours because they are already in business or earning their living in some manner. (L. *continuatus*, continued.)

CONTINUATION-DAY, *n.* kon-*tin*-yew-*ay*-shon-day, the day for settling interest [Stock Exchange].

CONTINUATIVE, *a.* kon-*tin*-yew-at-iv, continuing.

CONTINUATO, *ad.* kon-tin-oo-*ah*-to, to be continued or sustained with an unvaried force [Mus.]. (It.)

CONTINUATOR, *n.* kon-*tin*-yew-ate-or, one who or that which continues.

CONTINUE, *v.i.* kon-*tin*-yew, to remain; to last; to endure; to persevere: *v.t.* to protract; to extend; to produce or draw out in length; to persevere in; to let remain. **Continued. Continues. Continuing.** (Fr. *continuer.*)

CONTINUED, *a.* kon-*tin*-yewd, drawn out; protracted; extended in length; extended without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing.

CONTINUEDLY, *ad.* kon-*tin*-yewd-le, in a continued manner.

CONTINUER, *n.* kon-*tin*-yew-er, one who continues.

CONTINUING, *a.* kon-*tin*-yew-ing, permanent.

CONTINUITY, *n.* kon-tin-*yew*-it-e, uninterrupted connection; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture. **Law of continuity**, the principle that nothing passes from one state into another without passing through all the intermediate states [Physics]. **Solution of continuity**, rupture in what is continuous. (Fr. *continuité.*)

CONTINUOUS, *a.* kon-*tin*-yew-us, conjoined without intervening space or time; uninterrupted. (L. *continuus.*)

CONTINUOUSLY, *ad.* kon-*tin*-yew-us-le, in a continuous manner.

CONTINUUM, *n.* kon-*tin*-yew-um, sequence; unbroken quantity [Philosophy].

CONTLINE, *n.* *kont*-line, casks in their stowage; the empty space left between them; the interval betwixt strands in a rope.

CONTO, *n.* *kon*-to, a Portuguese money of account which equals a million reis. (Port.)

CONTORNIATI, *n.pl.* kon-*tawr*-ne-*ah*-te, ancient bronze medals, with a groove on both sides round the edges [Numis.]. (It.)

CONTORT, *v.t.* kon-*tawrt*, to twist together; to writhe: *a.* contorted. **Contorted. Contorting. Contorts.** (L. *con*, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, twist.)

CONTORTED, *a.* kon-*tawrt*-ed, twisted over each other in oblique directions.

CONTORTION, *n.* kon-*tawr*-shon, a twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation, &c. [Med.].

CONTORTIONIST, *n.* kon-*tawr*-shon-ist, an acrobat performing contortions.

CONTOUR, *n.* *kon*-toor, the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure: *v.t.* to form a contour. **Contour lines**, lines indicating altitude drawn on survey maps. **Contoured. Contouring. Contours.** (Fr. from Gr. *tornos*, a turning lathe.)

CONTOURNIATED, *a.* kon-*toor*-ne-ate-ed, having edges as if turned in a lathe.

CONTRA, *kon*-tra, a Latin prefix, signifying against or in opposition.

CONTRA, *prep.* *kon*-tra, on the other side: *n.* the opposite, or lower, applied to alto and tenor, when they form the lowest part in the harmony [Mus.].

CONTRABAND, *a.* *kon*-tra-band, prohibited; smuggled contrary to ban or edict: *n.* traffic prohibited by law; the prohibition; the goods prohibited: *v.t.* to import goods prohibited. **Contraband goods**, such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular state or by the law of nations. **Contrabanded. Contrabanding. Contrabands.** (L. *contra*, and *ban.*)

CONTRABANDIST, *n.* *kon*-tra-band-ist, one who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

CONTRABASS, *n.* *kon*-tra-base, the largest kind of bass-viol, usually called the double-bass. (It.)

CONTRACEPTION, *n.* kon-tra-*sep*-shon, the prevention of conception, usually by a mechanical means.

CONTRACEPTIVE, *n.* kon-tra-*sept*-iv, an appliance for preventing conception: *a.* hindering conception.

CONTRACT, *n.* *kon*-trakt, an agreement; a bargain; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed to each other; the writing which contains an agreement, with the terms and conditions; any promise enforceable at law. **Contract note**, the particulars of the business done, sent by stockbroker to client. (L. *con*, and *traho*, *tractum*, draw.)

CONTRACT, *v.t.* kon-*trakt*, to draw together; to draw into less compass; to abridge; to shorten; to betroth; to bring on; to acquire; to incur: *v.i.* to shrink; to become shorter or narrower; to bargain; to form a contract. **Contracted. Contracting. Contracts.**

CONTRACTED, *a.* kon-*trakt*-ed, drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish.

CONTRACTEDLY, *ad.* kon-*trakt*-ed-le, in a contracted manner.

CONTRACTEDNESS, *n.* kon-*trakt*-ed-ness, the state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.

CONTRACTIBILITY, *n.* kon-*trakt*-ib-*il*-it-e, quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTIBLE, *a.* kon-*trakt*-e-bl, capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, *n.* kon-*trakt*-e-bl-ness, contractibility.

CONTRACTILE, *a.* kon-*trakt*-ile, tending to contract; having the power to contract.

CONTRACTILITY, *n.* kon-trakt-*il*-it-e, the inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

CONTRACTING, *a.* kon-*trakt*-ing, stipulating.

CONTRACTION, *n.* kon-*trak*-shon, the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; abbreviation; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable [Gram.].

CONTRACTIVE, *a.* kon-*trakt*-iv, inclining to contract.

CONTRACTUAL, *a.* kon-*trakt*-yew-al, pertaining to a contract; of the character of a contract.

CONTRACTOR, *n.* kon-*trakt*-or, one who contracts, specially to perform any work or service at a certain price or rate.

CONTRA-DANCE, *n.* *kon*-tra-dahnce, a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country dance.

CONTRADICT, *v.t.* kon-tra-*dikt*, to oppose by words; to affirm the contrary; to deny; to be directly contrary to. **Contradicted. Contradicting. Contradicts.** (L. *contra*, and *dico*, say.)

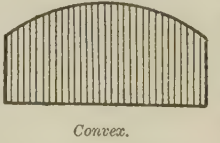
CONTRADICTABLE, *a.* kon-tra-*dikt*-a-bl, deniable.

CONTRADICTION, *n.* kon-tra-*dik*-shon, assertion to the contrary ; contrary statement ; denial ; opposition ; repugnancy ; inconsistency with itself.
CONTRADICTIOUS, *a.* kon-tra-*dik*-shus, inconsistent ; inclined to contradict.
CONTRADICTIVE, *a.* kon-tra-*dikt*-iv, contradictory.
CONTRADICTIVELY, *ad.* kon-tra-*dikt*-iv-le, by contradiction.
CONTRADICTORILY, *ad.* kon-tra-*dikt*-or-il-e, in a contradictory manner.
CONTRADICTORINESS, *n.* kon-tra-*dikt*-or-e-ness, being contradictory.
CONTRADICTORY, *a.* kon-tra-*dikt*-or-e, affirming the contrary ; inconsistent ; opposite ; of propositions having the same terms, but differing in quantity and quality [Logic] : *n.* a proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms ; contrariety.
CONTRADISTINCTION, *n.* kon-tra-dis-*tink*-shon, distinction by opposite qualities.
CONTRADISTINCTIVE, *a.* kon-tra-dis-*tinkt*-iv, distinguishing or distinguished by opposite qualities.
CONTRADISTINGUISH, *v.t.* kon-tra-dis-*ting*-gwish, to distinguish by opposite qualities. **Contradistinguished. Contradistinguishes. Contradistinguishing.**
CONTRAFISSURE, *n.* kon-tra-*fish*-yewr, a fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow [Surg.].
CONTRAHENT, *a. kon*-tra-hent, contracting.
CONTRA-INDICANT, *n.* kon-tra-*in*-dik-ant, a symptom that forbids the usual treatment [Path.].
CONTRA-INDICATE, *v.t.* kon-tra-*in*-dik-ate, to indicate a different or contrary treatment [Path.]. **Contra-indicated. Contra-indicates. Contra-indicating.**
CONTRA-INDICATION, *n. kon*-tra-in-dik-*ay*-shon, an indication that forbids the usual treatment [Path.].
CONTRAJERVA, *n.* kon-tra-*yer*-va, contrayerva.
CONTRALATERAL, *a.* kon-tra-*lat*-er-al, taking place on the opposite side.
CONTRALTO, *n.* kon-*tral*-to, the part immediately below the treble ; the counter-tenor ; a contralto singer : *a.* singing contralto [Mus.]. **Contralto voice,** the deepest-toned female singing-voice. (It.)
CONTRAMURE, *n. kon*-tra-mewr, a countermure ; a wall beyond a wall.
CONTRAPLEX, *a. kon*-tra-pleks, having two telegraphic messages passing each other in opposite directions at the same moment.
CONTRAPOSE, *v.t. kon*-tra-pose, to place over against. **Contraposed. Contraposes. Contraposing.**
CONTRA-POSITION, *n. kon*-tra-po-*zish*-on, a placing over against ; opposite position ; a species of conversion [Logic].
CONTRAPTION, *n.* kon-*trap*-shon, a makeshift ; a contrivance.
CONTRAPUNTAL, *a.* kon-tra-*punt*-al, pertaining to counterpoint. (It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint.)
CONTRAPUNTIST, *n.* kon-tra-*punt*-ist, one skilled in counterpoint.
CONTRARIANT, *a.* kon-*trare*-e-ent, contradictory. (Fr.)
CONTRARIES, *n.pl. kon*-tra-reez, universal propositions which differ in quality [Logic].
CONTRARIETY, *n.* kon-tra-*ry*-it-e, opposition in fact, essence, or principle ; inconsistency. (Fr. *contrariété.*)
CONTRARILY, *ad. kon*-tra-re-le, in a contrary manner.
CONTRARINESS, *n. kon*-tra-re-ness, contrariety ; opposition.
CONTRARIOUS, *a.* kon-*trare*-e-us, contrary; repugnant.
CONTRARIWISE, *ad. kon*-tra-re-wise, on the contrary ; on the other hand.
CONTRA-ROTATION, *n. kon*-tra-ro-*tay*-shon, circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.
CONTRARY, *a. kon*-tra-re, opposite ; adverse ; contradictory ; repugnant or inconsistent : *n.* a thing of opposite qualities ; a proposition contrary to another. (Fr. *contraire.*)
CONTRAST, *n. kon*-trahst, opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities ; the presentation of opposite things with a view to comparison ; notable difference. (Fr. *contraste.*)
CONTRAST, *v.t.* kon-*trahst*, to set in opposition different things or qualities, to show more strikingly the superior excellence of one to another : *v.i.* to stand in contrast or opposition. **Contrasted. Contrasting. Contrasts.** (Fr. *contraster.*)
CONTRASTED, *a.* kon-*trahst*-ed, examined in opposition.
CONTRA-STIMULANT, *n. kon*-tra-*stim*-yew-lant, an agency counteracting the effects of over-stimulation [Med.].
CONTRASTIVE, *a.* kon-*trahst*-iv, that may be contrasted.
CONTRA-TENOR, *n. kon*-tra-*ten*-or, a middle part between the tenor and treble ; contralto [Mus.]. (It.)
CONTRATE-WHEEL, *n. kon*-trate-wheel, a wheel the teeth of which project at right angles to the plane of the wheel.
CONTRAVALLATION, *n. kon*-tra-val-*lay*-shon, ramparts thrown up by the besiegers of a place to secure themselves from the sallies of the garrison [Fort.]. (Fr. *contrevallation.*)
CONTRAVENE, *v.t.* kon-tra-*veen*, to oppose ; to obstruct ; to transgress. **Contravened. Contravenes. Contravening.** (Fr. *contrevenir.*)
CONTRAVENTION, *n.* kon-tra-*ven*-shon, opposition ; violation.
CONTRAVERSION, *n.* kon-tra-*ver*-shon, antistrophe.
CONTRAYERVA, *n.* kon-tra-*yer*-va, the root of several species of *Dorstenia*, used in medicine. (Sp. an antidote.)
CONTRETEMPS, *n.* kon-tr-*tong*, an unexpected accident, which throws everything into confusion. (Fr.)
CONTRIBUTABLE, *a.* kon-*trib*-yewt-a-bl, that can be contributed.
CONTRIBUTARY, *a.* kon-*trib*-yewt-ar-re, paying tribute to the same sovereign ; contributing a share.
CONTRIBUTE, *v.t.* kon-*trib*-yewt, to give for a common purpose ; to pay a share : *v.i.* to give a part ; to have a share in any act or effect ; to write for. **Contributed. Contributes. Contributing.** (L. *contributus*, contributed.)
CONTRIBUTION, *n.* kon-trib-*yew*-shon, the act of contributing ; that which is contributed ; a levy ; a tax paid by a country or town to a hostile force to secure itself against spoliation. (Fr.)
CONTRIBUTIVE, *a.* kon-*trib*-yewt-iv, tending to contribute ; contributing ; helping.
CONTRIBUTOR, *n.* kon-*trib*-yewt-or, one who contributes.
CONTRIBUTORY, *a.* kon-*trib*-yewt-or-e, contributing to the same stock or purpose ; promoting the same end ; a contributor.
CONTRISTATION, *n.* kon-tris-*tay*-shon, the act of making sad ; a state of sorrow. (L. *con*, and *tristis*, sad.)
CONTRITE, *a. kon*-trite, broken-hearted or deeply grieved ; penitent. (Fr. *contrit.*)
CONTRITELY, *ad.* kon-*trite*-le, in a contrite manner.
CONTRITENESS, *n.* kon-*trite*-ness, deep sorrow and penitence.
CONTRITION, *n.* kon-*trish*-on, deep sorrow ; penitence. (Fr.)
CONTRITURATE, *v.t.* kon-*trit*-yew-rate, to pulverize. **Contriturated. Contriturates. Contriturating.**
CONTRIVABLE, *a.* kon-*trive*-a-bl, that may be contrived.
CONTRIVANCE, *n.* kon-*trive*-ance, the act of contriving; the thing contrived ; a device ; an invention.
CONTRIVE, *v.t.* kon-*trive*, to devise ; to plan : *v.i.* to scheme or devise. **Contrived. Contrives. Contriving.** (Fr. *controuver*, to find.)
CONTRIVEMENT, *n.* kon-*trive*-ment, contrivance.
CONTRIVER, *n.* kon-*trive*-er, an inventor ; a schemer.
CONTROL, *n.* kon-*trole*, restraint; authority; command ; means of controlling ; mechanism that controls ; *v.t.* to check by a counter-register or double account ; to restrain, govern, or direct. **Controlled. Controlling. Controls.** (Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre*, contra, and *rôle*, list.)
CONTROLLABLE, *a.* kon-*trole*-a-bl, subject to control ; that may be controlled.
CONTROLLER, *n.* kon-*trole*-er, one who controls or has authority to control ; specially an officer appointed to control or verify the accounts of other officers ; one who adjusts and keeps the public accounts [U.S.] ; a controlling mechanism.
CONTROLLERSHIP, *n.* kon-*trole*-er-ship, the office of a controller.
CONTROLMENT, *n.* kon-*trole*-ment, the power or act of controlling ; control ; restraint.
CONTROVERSARY, *a.* kon-tro-*ver*-sa-re, controversial.
CONTROVERSIAL, *a.* kon-tro-*ver*-shal, relating to points in dispute. (L. *controversia.*)

CONTROVERSIALIST, *n.* kon-tro-*ver*-shal-ist, one who carries on a controversy; a disputant.
CONTROVERSIALLY, *ad.* kon-tro-*ver*-shal-le, in a controversial manner.
CONTROVERSION, *n. kon*-tro-*ver*-shon, turning to the other side.
CONTROVERSY, *n. kon*-tro-ver-se, disputation; a debate between parties, particularly in writing; contest. (L. *controversio.*)
CONTROVERT, *v.t. kon*-tro-vert, to dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to argue against. **Controverted. Controverting. Controverts.** (L. *contra,* and *verto,* turn.)
CONTROVERTER, *n. kon*-tro-vert-er, one who controverts.
CONTROVERTIBLE, *a. kon*-tro-vert-e-bl, disputable.
CONTROVERTIBLY, *ad.* kon-tro-*vert*-ib-le, in a controvertible manner.
CONTROVERTIST, *n. kon*-tro-vert-ist *or* kon-tro-*vert*-ist, one skilled in debate.
CONTUMACIOUS, *a.* kon-tew-*may*-shus, stubborn; persistently obstinate; opposing rightful authority with pride and stubbornness; wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court [Law].
CONTUMACIOUSLY, *ad.* kon-tew-*may*-shus-le, in a contumacious manner.
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *n.* kon-tew-*may*-shus-ness, a contumacious temper.
CONTUMACY, *n. kon*-tew-ma-se, wilful, perverse, unyielding obstinacy or stubbornness; a wilful contempt of and disobedience to a judicial order [Law]. (L. *contumacia.*)
CONTUMELIOUS, *a.* kon-tew-*mee*-le-us, haughtily and scornfully abusive and reproachful; insolent.
CONTUMELIOUSLY, *ad.* kon-tew-*mee*-le-us-le, in a contumelious manner.
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, *n.* kon-tew-*mee*-le-us-ness, the quality of being contumelious.
CONTUMELY, *n. kon*-tew-me-le, rude, haughty, and scornful abuse or reproach; insolence; contemptuous rudeness or treatment. (O.Fr. *contumelie.*)
CONTUMULATION, *n.* kon-*tew*-mew-*lay*-shon, the act of interring in the same grave. (L. *con,* and *tumulus,* a mound.)
CONTUSE, *v.t.* kon-*tewz,* to beat and bruise; to injure the flesh without breaking the skin. **Contused. Contuses. Contusing.** (L. *contusus,* beaten.)
CONTUSION, *n.* kon-*tew*-sjon, the act of beating and bruising; the state of being beaten and bruised; a bruise.
CONTUSIVE, *a.* kon-*tewz*-iv, apt to bruise.
CONULARIA, *n.* kon-yew-*lare*-e-a, a genus of extinct gasteropodous molluscs with conical or pyramidal shells. (L. *conus,* a cone.)
CONUNDRUM, *n.* kon-*un*-drum, a riddle founded on some odd fanciful resemblance between things otherwise unlike; a riddle dependent on a play of words; a puzzle; a jest.
CONUSABLE, *a. kon*-yew-sa-bl, cognizable.
CONUSANCE, *n. kon*-yew-zance, cognizance. (Fr. *connoisance.*)
CONUSANT, *a. kon*-yew-zant, knowing; having notice of.
CONVALESCE, *v.t.* kon-val-*ess,* to recover health. **Convalesced. Convalesces. Convalescing.** (L. *convalesco,* grow strong.)
CONVALESCENCE, *n.* kon-val-*es*-sense, gradual recovery of health and strength.
CONVALESCENCY, *n.* kon-val-*es*-sen-se, convalescence.
CONVALESCENT, *a.* kon-val-*es*-sent, recovering health: *n.* one who is convalescent. **Convalescent hospital,** a hospital provided for the perfect recovery of patients that are convalescent.
CONVALLARIA, *n.* kon-val-*lare*-e-a, the lily of the valley, *C. majalis.* (L. *convallis,* a deep valley.)
CONVECTION, *n.* kon-*vek*-shon, the act of conveying, specially heat, by the ascent of the heated particles in a gas or liquid. (L. *convectus,* carried.)
CONVECTIVE, *a.* kon-*vek*-tiv, transmitting; conveying.
CONVENABLE, *a.* kon-*veen*-a-bl, that may be convened.
CONVENANCE, *n. kon*-ve-nonce, conventional behaviour; within the customary proprieties.
CONVENE, *v.i.* kon-*veen,* to come together; to assemble: *v.t.* to call together; to convoke. **Convened. Convenes. Convening.** (L. *convenio,* come.)

CONVENER, *n.* kon-*veen*-er, one who calls others together; the caller of a meeting.
CONVENIENCE, *n.* kon-*veen*-e-ence, fitness; suitableness; comfort; ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity; opportunity. (L. *convenientia.*)
CONVENIENCY, *n.* kon-*veen*-e-ence-e, convenience.
CONVENIENT, *a.* kon-*veen*-e-ent, fit; suitable; properly adapted; commodious.
CONVENIENTLY, *ad.* kon-*veen*-e-ent-le, in a convenient manner.
CONVENING, *n.* kon-*veen*-ing, the act of coming together.
CONVENT, *n. kon*-vent, a community of religious recluses; occasionally a monastery, but generally a nunnery. (L. *conventus.*)
CONVENTICLE, *n.* kon-*vent*-e-kl, an assembly or meeting; sometimes applied by way of contempt to the meetings or meeting-houses of dissenters; applied also to a secret meeting for religious worship of the Covenanters of Scotland: *v.i.* to gather together in a conventicle. **Conventicled. Conventicles. Conventicling.** (L. *conventiculum,* a little assembly.)
CONVENTICLER, *n.* kon-*vent*-ik-ler, one who frequents conventicles.
CONVENTION, *n.* kon-*ven*-shon, the act of coming together; an assembly; union; coalition, specially of representatives for some definite purpose; a contract; an agreement between military commanders previous to a definitive treaty; a custom. (Fr.)
CONVENTIONAL, *a.* kon-*ven*-shon-al, settled by stipulation or by tacit consent; as sanctioned and currently accepted by tacit agreement; agreeable to accepted standards; agreeable to contract.
CONVENTIONALISM, *n.* kon-*ven*-shon-al-ism, that which is received as established by tacit agreement.
CONVENTIONALITY, *n.* kon-*ven*-shon-*al*-lit-e, a conventional mode of living and acting.
CONVENTIONALIZE, *v.t.* kon-*ven*-shon-al-lize, to form, fashion, or represent agreeably to conventional rules; to make conventional. **Conventionalized. Conventionalizes. Conventionalizing.**
CONVENTIONALLY, *ad.* kon-*ven*-shon-al-le, by tacit agreement.
CONVENTIONARY, *a.* kon-*ven*-shon-a-re, acting according to convention.
CONVENTIONER, *n.* kon-*ven*-shon-er, one who belongs to a convention.
CONVENTIONIST, *n.* kon-*ven*-shon-ist, one who enters into a convention.
CONVENTUAL, *a.* kon-*vent*-yew-al, belonging to a convent: *n.* one who lives in a convent.
CONVERGE, *v.i.* kon-*verj,* to tend to the same point. **Converged. Converges. Converging.** (L. *convergo,* incline.)
CONVERGENCE, *n.* kon-*verj*-ence, tendency to one point; the development of similar characters in animals of very different ancestry. (Fr.)
CONVERGENCY, *n.* kon-*verj*-en-se, convergence.
CONVERGENT, *a.* kon-*verj*-ent, tending to one point.
CONVERGING, *pvr.* or *a.* kon-*verj*-ing, tending to one point; approaching each other. **Converging rays,** those rays of light which proceed from different points of an object and tend toward a single point [Opt.]. **Converging series,** that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes [Math.].
CONVERSABLE, *a.* kon-*verse*-a-bl, disposed to converse; inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable.
CONVERSABLENESS, *n.* kon-*verse*-a-bl-ness, sociability.
CONVERSABLY, *ad.* kon-*verse*-ab-le, in a conversable manner.
CONVERSANCE, *n. kon*-verse-ance, acquaintance.
CONVERSANT, *a. kon*-verse-ant, well acquainted with, through study or use; versed; proficient; having intercourse or consociating with.
CONVERSANTLY, *ad. kon*-verse-ant-le, in a conversant manner. (Fr.)
CONVERSATION, *n.* kon-ver-*say*-shon, familiar talk or intercourse; familiarity; behaviour. (Fr.)
CONVERSATIONAL, *a.* kon-ver-*say*-shon-al, pertaining to conversation; in mutual discourse or talk.
CONVERSATIONALIST, *n.* kon-ver-*say*-shon-al-ist, a conversationist; a talker.

CONVERSATIONISM, *n.* kon-ver-*say*-shon-izm, a colloquial expression.
CONVERSATIONIST, *n.* kon-ver-*say*-shon-ist, one who excels in conversation.
CONVERSATIVE, *a.* kon-*verse*-at-iv, inclined to converse.
CONVERSAZIONE, *n.* kon-ver-sat-ze-*oh*-ne, a meeting for conversation, generally on literary or scientific topics. (It.)
CONVERSE, *v.i.* kon-*verse*, to hold intercourse with; to interchange thoughts or talk familiarly with. **Conversed. Converses. Conversing.** (Fr. *converser.*)
CONVERSE, *n.* *kon*-verse, conversation; acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity; the proposition resulting from transposing the terms [Logic]; an inverted proposition [Math.]: *a.* opposite or reciprocal.
CONVERSELY, *ad.* kon-*verse*-le, with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.
CONVERSION, *n.* kon-*ver*-shon, change from one state to another; transmutation; a regenerative change of heart or disposition; a change from one religion to another; change from one party to another; the act of appropriating to private use; the inference of one proposition from another by transposing the terms [Logic]. **Conversion of equations**, the reduction of a fractional equation into an integral one [Alg.]. (L. *conversus*, lived with.)
CONVERSIVE, *a.* kon-*verse*-iv, conversable; convertible.
CONVERT, *v.t.* kon-*vert*, to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion or party to another; to change the heart and moral character; to change from one purpose to another; to appropriate to one's own use; to change one proposition into another by transposing the terms: *v.i.* to turn or be changed; to undergo a change. **Converted. Converting. Converts.** (O.Fr. *convertir.*)
CONVERT, *n.* *kon*-vert, a person converted, generally from one creed or religious system to another, or from an irreligious to a religious state of mind.
CONVERTEND, *n.* *kon*-ver-*tend*, the proposition to be converted [Logic]. (L. *convertendus.*)
CONVERTER, *n.* kon-*vert*-er, one who makes converts: the vessel in which molten iron is converted into bessemer steel.
CONVERTIBILITY, *n.* kon-*vert*-ib-*il*-it-e, the capability of being converted. (L. *convertibilis.*)
CONVERTIBLE, *a.* kon-*vert*-e-bl, that may be converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable; exchangeable for coin.
CONVERTIBLENESS, *n.* kon-*vert*-e-bl-ness, convertibility.
CONVERTIBLY, *ad.* kon-*vert*-ib-le, reciprocally; with interchange of terms.
CONVERTITE, *n.* *kon*-vert-ite, a convert.
CONVEX, *a.* *kon*-veks, protuberant; swelling on the exterior surface into a rounded form, opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body. (Fr. *convexe.*)


Convex.

CONVEXED, *a.* *kon*-vekst, made convex.
CONVEXEDLY, *ad.* kon-*veks*-ed-le, in a convex form.
CONVEXITY, *n.* kon-*veks*-it-e, quality or state of being convex; roundness.
CONVEXLY, *ad.* *kon*-veks-le, in a convex form.
CONVEXNESS, *n.* kon-*veks*-ness, convexity.
CONVEXO-CONCAVE, *a.* kon-*veks*-o-*kon*-kave, convex on one side and concave on the other.
CONVEXO-CONVEX, *a.* kon-*veks*-o-*kon*-veks, convex on both sides.
CONVEXO-PLANE, *a.* kon-*veks*-o-plane, convex on one side and plane on the other.
CONVEY, *v.t.* kon-*vay*, to carry or transport; to transmit; to transfer; to impart: *v.i.* to play the thief. **Conveyed. Conveying. Conveys.** (O.Fr. *convoyer.*)
CONVEYABLE, *a.* kon-*vay*-a-bl, that may be conveyed or transferred.
CONVEYANCE, *n.* kon-*vay*-ance, the act, means, or instrument of conveying; the transferring of property from one person to another; the writing by which it is transferred [Law].
CONVEYANCER, *n.* kon-*vay*-ance-er, one whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property.
CONVEYANCING, *n.* kon-*vay*-ance-ing, drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one to another
CONVEYER, *n.* kon-*vay*-er, he who or that which conveys; a juggler; an impostor.
CONVEYOR, *n.* kon-*vay*-or, the mechanism for carrying grain or goods along endless bands working over rollers.
CONVICINITY, *n.* kon-vis-*in*-it-e, neighbourhood.
CONVICT, *a.* kon-*vikt*, proved or found guilty: *v.t.* to prove guilty; to find guilty; to convince of sin; to show by proof or evidence; to prove false. **Convicted. Convicting. Convicts.** (L. *convictus*, conquered with.)
CONVICT, *n.* *kon*-vikt, a person found guilty of a crime alleged against him.
CONVICTED, *a.* kon-*vikt*-ed, proved guilty.
CONVICTION, *n.* kon-*vik*-shon, the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; the state of being convinced; assured belief.
CONVICTISM, *n.* *kon*-vikt-izm, the state of being a convict; the convict system.
CONVICTIVE, *a.* kon-*vikt*-iv, having the power to convince or convict.
CONVINCE, *v.t.* kon-*vince*, to satisfy the mind, or compel belief by evidence; to convict; to refute. **Convinced. Convinces. Convincing.** (L. *convinco*, conquer with.)
CONVINCEMENT, *n.* kon-*vince*-ment, conviction.
CONVINCIBLE, *a.* kon-*vince*-e-bl, capable of persuasion.
CONVINCINGLY, *ad.* kon-*vince*-ing-le, in a convincing manner.
CONVINCINGNESS, *n.* kon-*vince*-ing-ness, the capacity to convince.
CONVIVE, *n.* *kon*-veev, a boon companion; a guest at a banquet. (L. *conviva.*)
CONVIVIAL, *a.* kon-*viv*-e-al, feasting in company; drinking with others; jovial; social. (L. *convivialis*, of feasting.)
CONVIVIALIST, *n.* kon-*viv*-e-al-ist, one of convivial habits.
CONVIVIALITY, *n.* kon-*viv*-e-*al*-it-e, the good humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good fellowship.
CONVOCATE, *v.t.* *kon*-vo-kate, to convoke. **Convocated. Convocates. Convocating.**
CONVOCATION, *n.* kon-vo-*kay*-shon, the act of calling or assembling by summons; the synod of the clergy of either Canterbury or York which together form in their upper and lower houses the first two houses of the Church Assembly, the third house being that of the laity; an academical assembly at Oxford and Durham in which the business of the university is transacted. (L. *convocatio.*)
CONVOCATIONAL, *a.* kon-vo-*kay*-shon-al, relating to a convocation.
CONVOCATORS, *n.pl.* *kon*-vo-*kay*-tors, the parliament of tinners that enacted the Stannary laws.
CONVOKE, *v.t.* kon-*voke*, to call together; to assemble by summons; to convene. **Convoked. Convokes. Convoking.** (L. *convoco*, call together.)
CONVOLUTE, *a.* *kon*-vo-lewt, rolled together, or upon itself. (L. *convolutus*, rolled together.)
CONVOLUTED, *a.* kon-vo-*lewt*-ed, coiled or rolled up.
CONVOLUTION, *n.* kon-vo-*lew*-shon, the act of convolving; the state of being convolved; a winding; a fold; a winding motion.
CONVOLVE, *v.t.* kon-*volv*, to roll or wind together; to roll one part on another. **Convolved. Convolves. Convolving.** (L. *convolvo*, roll together.)
CONVOLVULUS, *n.* kon-*vol*-vew-lus, a genus of 160 species of plants, including *C. arvensis*, the bindweed; the popular name of several species of *Calystegia*, including *C. sepium*, the great bindweed or hedge lily. (L. bindweed.)
CONVOY, *n.* *kon*-voy, a protecting force accompanying ships or land transport on their way from place to place, either by sea or land; the act of convoying; the ship or fleet which is convoyed. (Fr. *convoyer.*)
CONVOY, *v.t.* kon-*voy*, to accompany on the way, for protection, either by sea or land. **Convoyed. Convoying. Convoys.**

CONVULSE, *v.t.* kon-*vulse*, to agitate violently: to draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms. **Convulsed. Convulses. Convulsing.** (L. *convulsus*, plucked.)

CONVULSION, *n.* kon-*vul*-shon, a violent and involuntary spasmodic contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body; any violent and irregular motion, commotion, or agitation.

CONVULSIONARY, *a.* kon-*vul*-shon-ar-re, relating to convulsion.

CONVULSIVE, *a.* kon-*vulse*-iv, producing or attended with convulsions or spasms.

CONVULSIVELY, *ad.* kon-*vulse*-iv-le, in a convulsive manner.

CONY, *n. koh*-ne, the rabbit, *Lepus cuniculus*; the cony of Scripture is the shaphan, a species of *Hyrax*. (O.Fr. *conin* or *connil*.)

CONY-BURROW, *n. koh*-ne-bur-ro, a place where rabbits burrow; a warren.

CONY-CATCHER, *n. koh*-ne-katch-er, a thief; a cheat.

CONY-CATCHING, *n. koh*-ne-katch-ing, cheating.

CONY-SKIN, *n. koh*-ne-skin, the fur of rabbits.

COO, *v.t.* koo, to call as a pigeon; to make love to. **Cooed. Cooing. Coos.** (From the sound.)

COOEE, *n. koo*-ee, a native signal call used in Australia, as audible over great distances: *v.t.* to make such a call or signal. **Cooeed. Cooeeing. Cooees.** (From the sound.)

COOING, *n. koo*-ing, invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *n.* kook, one whose occupation is to cook: *v.t.* to prepare food for eating; to prepare, with a view to impose upon, as a financial statement; to prepare. **Cook his goose, finish him**; do for him [Slang]. **Cooked. Cooking. Cooks.** (A.S. *-coc*, from L. *coquo*, boil.)

COOKER, *n. kook*-er, any cooking apparatus.

COOKERY, *n. kook*-er-e, the art or practice of cooking; something dainty.

COOK-HOUSE, *n. kook*-house, a cook-room.

COOKIE, *n. kook*-e, a small round sweet bun; in Scotland, a long oblong sweet sugar-covered bun.

COOK-ROOM, *n. kook*-room, a cook-house, a caboose.

COOK-SHOP, *n. kook*-shop, an eating-house.

COOKY, *n. kook*-e, a woman cook [Slang].

COOL, *a.* kool, moderately cold; not ardent or zealous; calm; dispassionate; indifferent; imprudent; not hasty; deliberate; not retaining heat: *n.* a moderate state of cold: *v.t.* to make cool or cold; to allay heat or passion: *v.i.* to become less hot; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate. **Cooled. Cooling. Cools.** (A.S. *col*.)

COOLER, *n. kool*-er, that which abates heat or excitement; a vessel in which liquors are cooled.

COOLHEADED, *a.* kool-*hed*-ed, of a temper not easily excited.

COOLIE, *n. koo*-le, an East Indian porter or carrier; a labourer from India or China. (Hind.)

COOLISH, *a. kool*-ish, somewhat cool.

COOLLY, *ad. kool*-le, in a cool or indifferent manner.

COOLNESS, *n. kool*-ness, the state of being cool.

COOL-TANKARD, *n.* kool-*tank*-ard, the herb, *Borago officinalis*.

COOM, *n.* koom, soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; matter that works out of the naves of wheels. (Dial. Eng.)

COOMB, *n.* koom, a dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. (A.S.)

COOMBE, *n.* koom, a combe; a deep valley in downland in the south of England; a short, deep valley, leading down to the sea-coast. (W. *cwm*.)

COON, *n.* koon, a negro; a nigger minstrel; a raccoon. (Abbrev. of *raccoon*.)

COON-CAN, *n. koon*-kan, a card game, supposed to originate from the belief that any coon can play it. [U.S.]

COOP, *n.* koop, a box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls; an enclosed place for small animals; a barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors: *v.t.* to confine in a coop or a narrow compass. **Cooped. Cooping. Coops.** (L. *cupa*, trough.)

COOPER, *n. koop*-er, one who makes barrels, tubs, and casks of various kinds: *v.t.* to do the work of a cooper; to repair. **Coopered. Coopering. Coopers.**

COOPER, *n. koop*-er, a mixture of stout and porter, originally prepared for coopers in breweries; a floating liquor bar.

COOPERAGE, *n. koop*-er-aje, the price paid for cooper's work; a cooper's work; a cooper's workshop; the illicit sale of drink and tobacco to fishermen in the North Sea.

CO-OPERANT, *a.* ko-*op*-er-ant, co-operating.

CO-OPERATE, *v.t.* ko-*op*-er-ate, to work or act conjointly for the same end. **Co-operated. Co-operates. Co-operating.** (L. *co-operatus*, worked with.)

CO-OPERATION, *n.* ko-*op*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of co-operating, specially the system of co-operating in the production or provision of goods for the common benefit; mutual profiting from mutual working or trading.

CO-OPERATIVE, *a.* ko-*op*-er-at-iv, working or acting conjointly for the same end or a common interest.

CO-OPERATOR, *n.* ko-*op*-er-ate-or, one who co-operates.

COOPERING, *n. koop*-er-ing, occupation of a cooper.

CO-OPT, *v.t.* ko-*opt*, to elect to membership of a society or public body by the votes of the existing members. **Co-opted. Co-opting. Co-opts.**

CO-OPTATION, *n.* ko-opt-*ay*-shon, adoption; election by an internal vote only.

CO-OPTATIVE, *a.* ko-*opt*-at-iv, election by means of co-optation.

CO-ORDINANCE, *n.* ko-*awrd*-in-ance, joint ordinance.

CO-ORDINATE, *a.* ko-*awrd*-in-ate, of the same order, rank, or authority: *v.t.* to make co-ordinate. **Co-ordinated. Co-ordinates. Co-ordinating.** (L. *co-ordinatus*, ordered with.)

CO-ORDINATELY, *ad.* ko-*awrd*-in-ate-le, in the same order or rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, *n.* ko-*awrd*-in-ate-ness, the state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATES, *n.pl.* ko-*awrd*-in-ates, the system of lines to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined [Geom.].

CO-ORDINATION, *n.* ko-*awrd*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of co-ordinating or arranging in co-ordinate ranks; the state of being co-ordinate or arranged in co-ordinate ranks, arranging so as to work together punctually and harmoniously.

COOT, *n.* koot, the water-fowl, *Fulica atra*, having a white shield on the forehead and frequenting lakes and still waters.

COP, *n.* kop, the head or top of a thing; a tuft; in spinning, a ball of thread wound round a spindle; a policeman [Slang]. (A.S.)

COP, *v.t.* kop, to catch [Slang]. **Copped. Copping. Cops.**

COPAIBA, *n.* ko-*pay*-ba, a balsam, being a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of the copaiva tree, a species of *Copaifera*. (Sp.)

COPAL, *n. koh*-pal, the concrete juice of several tropical trees, used for varnishing. (Sp.)

COPANG, *n. koh*-pang, a Japanese gold coin.

COPARCENARY, *n.* ko-*pahr*-sen-ar-re, joint heirship.

COPARCENER, *n.* ko-*pahr*-sen-er, a co-heir. (L. *con*, and *pars*, a part.)

COPARCENY, *n.* ko-*pahr*-sen-e, coparcenary.

COPARTNER, *n.* ko-*part*-ner, a joint partner or sharer.

COPARTNERSHIP, *n.* ko-*part*-ner-ship, joint concern in business; the persons who have a joint concern; partnership between employers and employed.

COPARTNERY, *n.* ko-*part*-ner-e, copartnership.

COPATAIN, *a. kop*-a-tane, high-crowned; pointed. (L. *caput*, the head.)

CO-PATRIOT, *n.* ko-*pay*-tre-ot, a fellow patriot.

COPE, *n.* kope, a hood; a cloak, furnished with a hood and without sleeves, worn by priests on solemn occasions; anything extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door; a coping; an ancient tribute due to the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in some parts of Derbyshire: *v.t.* to cover as with a cope; to form a cope. **Coped. Copes. Coping.** (L. *capa*.)

COPE, *v.i.* kope, to contend with in equal combat; to match; to encounter; to contend. **Coped. Copes. Coping.** (O.Fr. *coper*, to strike.)

COPEC, *n. koh*-pek, a Russian copper coin, formerly the 100th part of a rouble. (Russ.)

COPEPODA, *n.* ko-*pep*-o-da, an order of the crustacea including the water-fleas and fish-lice and other oar-footed species.

COPER, *n. kope*-er, a horse-faker; a dishonest dealer; a floating public-house for fishers on the Dogger Bank.

COPERNICAN, *a.* ko-*per*-nik-an, relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus.

COPESTONE, *n. kope*-stone, head or top-stone.

COPHOSIS, *n.* ko-*foh*-sis, deafness [Med.]. (Gr. *kophos*, deaf.)

COPIER, *n. kop*-e-er, one who copies.

COPING, *n. kope*-ing, the top course of a wall.

COPING-STONE, *n. kope*-ing-stone, a stone used to form a coping.

COPIOUS, *a. koh*-pe-us, abundant; plentiful; prolific. (Fr. *copieux*.).

COPIOUSLY, *ad. koh*-pe-us-le, in a copious manner; diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS, *n. koh*-pe-us-ness, abundance; diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject.

COPLAND, *n. kop*-land, a piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

COPOS, *n. koh*-pos, a morbid lassitude [Med.]. (Gr. *kopos*, toil.)

COPPER, *n. kop*-per, the metallic element Cu; a metal of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow; a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; a copper coin: *a.* consisting of or like copper: *v.t.* to sheath with sheets of copper. **Coppered. Coppering. Coppers.** (A.S. *copor*, from Gr. *kypros*, Cyprus, whence the Romans got their copper.)

COPPER, *n. kop*-per, a policeman [Slang].

COPPERAS, *n. kop*-per-as, sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. (Fr. *couperose*.)

COPPER-BOTTOMED, *a. kop*-per-*bot*-tomd, sheathed with copper below the waterline.

COPPER-CAPTAIN, *n. kop*-per-*kap*-tin, a sham or quack captain.

COPPER-FASTENED, *a. kop*-per-*fahs*-nd, fastened with copper bolts.

COPPER-GLANCE, *n. kop*-per-glahnce, redruthite, an ore containing 80 parts of copper and 20 of sulphur.

COPPERHEAD, *n. kop*-per-hed, the moccasin snake, *Ancistrodon contortrix*; a foe professing peace; originally a term of contempt for a Northern sympathizer with the South [U.S.].

COPPERISH, *a. kop*-per-ish, containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.

COPPER-NICKEL, *n. kop*-per-*nik*-el, a copper-coloured ore of nickel and arsenic found in Westphalia.

COPPER-NOSE, *n. kop*-per-noze, a red nose.

COPPERPLATE, *n. kop*-per-plate, a plate of polished copper on which something is engraved; impression from a copperplate: beautiful handwriting: *a.* relating to the process or impression of engraving on copper; exact (of writing).

COPPER-PYRITES, *n. kop*-per-py-*ry*-teez, chalcopyrite, the most important copper ore.

COPPERSMITH, *n. kop*-per-smith, one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COPPER-WORK, *n. kop*-per-wurk, a place where copper is wrought or manufactured; work in copper.

COPPER-WORM, *n. kop*-per-wurm, a little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments.

COPPERY, *a. kop*-per-e, mixed with copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

COPPICE, *n. kop*-pis, a thicket of brushwood; a wood cut for fuel. (O.Fr. *copeiz*.)

COPPIN, *n. kop*-pin, the cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel.

COPPLESTONE, *n. kop*-pl-stone, a cobble stone.

COPRA, *n. koh*-prah, dried coconut kernels. (Hind.)

COPROLITE, *n. kop*-ro-lite, petrified dung, chiefly of extinct saurians. (Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.)

COPROLITIC, *a.* kop-ro-*lit*-ik, containing or resembling coprolite.

COPROLOGY, *n.* kop-*rol*-o-je, moral impurity in literature and art.

COPROPHAGAN, *n.* kop-*rof*-a-gan, a beetle which lives on or in the dung of animals. (Gr. *kopros*, and *phago*, eat.)

COPROPHAGOUS, *a.* ko-*prof*-a-gus, feeding on dung.

COPSE, *v.t.* kops, said of copse-wood, to cut; to preserve; to enclose. **Copsed. Copses. Copsing.**

COPSE, *n.* kops, a coppice.

COPSE-WOOD, *n. kops*-wood, a coppice.

COPSY, *a. kop*-se, having copses.

COPTIC, *a. kopt*-ik, pertaining to the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called Copts or Cophti: *n.* the language of the Copts. (Ar. *Kubt*.)

COPULA, *n. kop*-yew-la, that which couples; the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition [Logic]. (L. a bond, from *con*, and *apto*, fit or fasten.)

COPULATE, *a. kop*-yew-late, joined: *v.t.* to join in pairs: *v.i.* to unite in sexual embrace. **Copulated. Copulates. Copulating.** (L. *copulatus*, joined.)

COPULATION, *n.* kop-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in coition.

COPULATIVE, *a. kop*-yew-late-iv, that unites or couples: *n.* a copulative conjunction which connects two or more subjects or predicates [Gram.].

COPULATORY, *a. kop*-yew-late-or-e, relating to copulation.

COPY, *n. kop*-pe, a transcript or an impression from an original; a thing made in imitation of another; the original, specially the matter given to a printer to set up in type; one of a particular work or book: *v.t.* to write, print, paint, engrave, &c., according to an original; to transcribe; to imitate; to follow as a pattern in manners or life: *v.i.* to imitate or endeavour to be like. **Copied. Copies. Copying.** (L. *copia*, plenty.)

COPY-BOOK, *n. kop*-pe-book, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, *n. kop*-pe-hohld, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll, or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court [Law].

COPYHOLDER, *n. kop*-pe-hohld-er, one who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPYING-PRESS, *n. kop*-pe-ing-pres, a machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

COPYIST, *n. kop*-e-ist, a transcriber; an imitator; a plagiarist.

COPYRIGHT, *n. kop*-pe-rite, the exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish copies of his work.

COQUELICOT, *n. koke*-le-ko, the wild poppy; its colour. (Fr.)

COQUET, *v.t.* ko-*ket*, to trifle with in love; to attract with a view to deceive. **Coquetted. Coquetting. Coquets.** (Fr. *coqueter*, to strut as a cock among hens, from *coq*, a cock.)

COQUETRY, *n. ko*-ket-re, attempts to attract admiration or love from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

COQUETTE, *n.* ko-*ket*, a vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a flirt; a jilt. (Fr.)

COQUETTISH, *a.* ko-*ket*-ish, practising coquetry.

COQUETTISHLY, *ad.* ko-*ket*-ish-le, in a coquettish manner.

COQUILLA-NUT, *n.* ko-*kil*-la-nut, the fruit of *Attalea funifera*, a palm which grows in Brazil and yields piassaba fibre.

COQUIMBITE, *n.* ko-*kim*-bite, a species of copperas of different colours found in Coquimbo in Chile.

COQUITO, *n.* ko-*kee*-to, the honey-yielding palm, *Jubœa spectabilis*, of Chile. (Sp.)

COR, *n.* korr, a homer, a Hebrew measure. (Heb.)

CORACITE, *n. kor*-ra-site, a variety of uraininite. (Gr. *korax*, a crow, from its black colour.)

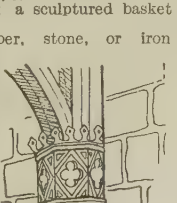
CORACLE, *n. kor*-ra-kl, an ancient British boat still used in Wales and Ireland, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or canvas, the original covering having been skins.

CORACOID, *a. kor*-ra-koyd, shaped like a crow's beak [Anat.]: *n.* a small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak. (Gr. *korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, like.)

CO-RADICATE, *a.* ko-*rad*-ik-ate, pertaining to the same root [Philology]. (L. *co*, and *radix*, root.)

CORAL, *n. kor*-ral, a calcareous substance secreted by marine polyps, and forming their skeletons, which have grown up in various forms and masses from the bottom of the sea; a piece of coral used by children as a plaything; lobster's eggs: *a.* made of coral; resembling coral. **Coral island,** an island formed of coral reefs. (Fr.)

CORALLACEOUS, *a.* kor-ral-*ay*-shus, of or like coral.
CORALLIAN, *n.* ko-*ral*-yan, a series of Jurassic rocks formed between the Oxford and Kimeridge clays.
CORALLIFEROUS, *a.* kor-ral-*if*-er-us, containing coral. (*Coral*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
CORALLIFORM, *a.* kor-*ral*-e-fawrm, resembling coral; forked and crooked. (*Coral*, and L. *forma*, shape.)
CORALLIGENOUS, *a.* kor-ral-*ij*-en-us, producing coral. (*Coral*, and Gr. *gennao*, produce.)
CORALLINE, *a. kor*-ral-in, *or kor*-ral-ine, consisting of coral; like coral: *n.* a semi-calcareous alga consisting of many-jointed branches, and often resembling moss; an orange-red colour: *n.* red paste pottery.
CORALLITE, *n. kor*-ral-ite, a mineral petrifaction in the form of coral; the skeleton of a single zoophyte.
CORALLOID, *a. kor*-ral-oyd, having the form of coral; branching like coral. (*Coral*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
CORALLOIDAL, *a.* kor-ral-*oyd*-al, coralloid.
CORAL-RAG, *n. kor*-ral-rag, a coralliferous limestone now known as the Corallian [Geol.].
CORAL-REEF, *n. kor*-ral-reef, a series of ridges of coral, forming or tending to form a coral island.
CORAL-ROOT, *n. kor*-ral-root, any plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*.
CORAL-SNAKE, *n. kor*-ral-snake, any of the several species of the genus *Elaps*.
CORAL-TREE, *n. kor*-ral-tree, shrubby flowering plants, natives of Africa and America, of the genus *Erythrina*.
CORAL-WORT, *n. kor*-ral-wurt, toothwort, *Dentaria bulbifera*.
CORANACH, *n. kor*-an-ach, coronach.
COR-ANGLAIS, *n. kawr*-ahn-*glay*, an oboe-like English wood-wind instrument; the English horn.
CORANTO, *n.* ko-*rant*-o, a gliding sprightly dance; a news-letter; couranto. (Fr. *courir*, to run.)
CORB, *n.* kawrb, an iron basket used in collieries; an alms-basket. (L. *corbis*, a basket.)
CORBAN, *n. kawr*-ban, among the ancient Jews, a thing consecrated to God; alms; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat, in Arabia, near Mecca, of killing a number of sheep and distributing them among the poor. (Heb. *korban*, an offering.)
CORBEIL, *n. kawr*-bel, a little basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers [Fort.]; a sculptured basket [Arch.]. (Fr. *corbeille*.)
CORBEL, *n. kawr*-bel, timber, stone, or iron projecting from a wall in the manner of a shoulder-piece; a niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues; the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides; the vase or tambour of the Corinthian column, from its resemblance to a basket: *v.t.* to support on corbels. **Corbelled.** **Corbelling.** **Corbels.** (O.Fr.)


Corbel.

CORBICULA, *n.* kawr-*bik*-yew-la (erroneously corbiculum), the hairy surface of the hind tibia of a bee whereon the pollen is carried.
CORBIE, *n. kawr*-be, a raven; a carrion crow. **Corbie steps,** a series of steps crowning a gable wall; crowsteps. (Scots.)
CORCASS, *n. kawr*-kas, an Irish marsh. (Ir.)
CORCHORUS, *n. kawr*-kawr-us, the genus of plants, two species of which, *C. olitorius*, and *C. capsularis*, yield jute.
CORCLE, *n. kawr*-kl, a corcule.
CORCULE, *n. kawr*-kewl, the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant [Bot.]. (L. *cor*, the heart.)
CORD, *n.* kawrd, a string or thin rope, composed of several strands twisted together; anything like a cord; a ribbed cloth; a quantity of 128 cubic feet, originally measured with a cord; anything which binds or draws: *v.t.* to bind with a cord. **Corded.** **Cording.** **Cords.** (Fr. *corde*.)
CORDAGE, *n. kawrd*-aje, the ropes or cords, specially of the rigging of a ship, viewed collectively; store of ropes. (Fr.)
CORDATE, *a. kawrd*-ate, heart-shaped [Bot.].
CORDATED, *a. kawrd*-a-ted, cordate.
CORDATELY, *ad. kawrd*-ate-le, in a cordate manner.
CORDED, *a. kawrd*-ed, bound with cords; made of cords; furrowed; ribbed.
CORDELIER, *n.* kawrd-el-*eer*, a Franciscan friar, so called from his girdle of knotted cord; a member of the revolutionary club of the Cordeliers in 1790-1795, which met in the church of the Cordeliers, in Paris. (Fr.)
CORDIAL, *a. kawrd*-yal, proceeding from the heart; hearty, sincere, warm, or affectionate: *n.* that which increases the strength and raises the spirits when weak and depressed; anything that comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates; an aromatic beverage. (Fr.)
CORDIALITY, *n.* kawrd-e-*al*-it-e, the quality of being cordial; hearty good will. (Fr. *cordialité*.)
CORDIALIZE, *v.t. kawrd*-yal-ize, to render cordial. **Cordialized.** **Cordializes.** **Cordializing.**
CORDIAL-HEARTED, *a. kawrd*-yal-*hart*-ed, having cordial affection.
CORDIALLY, *ad. kawrd*-yal-le, in a cordial manner.
CORDIALNESS, *n. kawrd*-yal-ness, cordiality.
CORDIERITE, *n. kawrd*-yer-*ite*, a silicate of magnesium, iron, and aluminium, the saphir d'eau of jewellery.
CORDIFORM, *a. kawrd*-e-fawrm, heart-shaped; form of the human heart. (L. *cor*, the heart, and *form*.)
CORDILLERA, *n.* kawr-dil-ler-a, *or* kawr-dil-*yay*-ra, any one of a number of parallel mountain ranges found in North and South America; especially a range of the Andes. (Sp. little rope.)
CORDITE, *n. kawrd*-ite, a smokeless propellant in the form of short lengths of cord.
CORDON, *n. kawr*-don, a ribbon as a badge of honour; a row of stones jutting before a rampart [Fort.]; a line or series of military posts [Mil.]. **Cordon sanitaire,** a line of troops or military posts, on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication. (Fr.)
CORDOVAN, *n. kawr*-do-van, Spanish leather. (Cordova.)
CORDUROY, *n. kawr*-doo-roy, a thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. **Corduroy road,** a causeway of logs laid along over a swamp [U.S.]. (Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.)
CORDWAIN, *n. kawrd*-wane, Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed. (O.Fr. *cordovan*.)
CORDWAINER, *n. kawrd*-wane-er, a worker in cordwain; a shoemaker.
CORD-WOOD, *n. kawrd*-wood, wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.
CORE, *n.* kawr, the heart or inner part of anything; the central radical part. (L. *cor*.)
CO-REGENT, *n.* ko-*re*-jent, a joint ruler.
COREGONUS, *n.* kor-re-*goh*-nus, a genus of salmonid fishes, most of them found in lakes, such as the gwyniad, *C. clupeoides*, known also as the freshwater herring, the vendace, *C. vandesius*, and the pollan *C. pollan*, which is only found in Ireland.
CO-RELATION, *n.* ko-re-*lay*-shon, corresponding relation.
CO-RELATIVE, *n.* ko-*rel*-at-iv, correlative.
CO-RELIGIONIST, *n.* ko-re-*lij*-on-ist, a person of the same religious belief or sect as another.
COREOPSIS, *n. kor*-re-*op*-sis, *or kor*-re-*op*-sis, the genus of the garden plants known as tick seeds. (Gr. *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, appearance.)
CO-RESPONDENT, *n.* ko-res-*pond*-ent, a joint-respondent in any suit, but especially one, as an associate of another in adultery, in a divorce suit [Law].
CORF, *n.* kawrf, a basket for minerals in mines. (Dial. Eng.)
CORIACEOUS, *a.* kor-re-*ay*-shus, consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough. (L. *corium*, leather.)
CORIANDER, *n.* kor-re-*an*-der, the *Coriandrum sativum*, whose fruits known as seeds are highly aromatic and carminative. (Fr. *coriandre*.)
CORINTH, *n. kor*-rinth, a small fruit; a currant. (From Corinth, where grown.)
CORINTHIAN, *a.* kor-*rin*-the-an, pertaining to Corinth, a city of Greece: *n.* an amateur yachtsman. **Corinthian order,** the most delicate and ornate of all the five orders, the capital being enriched with a graceful assemblage of foliated forms added to the volutes of the Ionic capital [Arch.].
CORIUM, *n. koh*-re-um, the deeper and sensitive layer of the skin. (L. leather.)

CO-RIVAL, *n.* ko-*ry*-val, a fellow-rival.
CO-RIVALRY, *n.* ko-*ry*-val-re, joint rivalry.
CO-RIVALSHIP, *n.* ko-*ry*-val-ship, co-rivalry.
CORK, *n.* kawrk, the bark of the cork-tree, from which stoppers for bottles and bungs for casks are made: *v.t.* to stop with a cork. **Corked. Corking. Corks.** (Sp. *corcho.*)
CORKAGE, *n. kawrk*-aje, a hotel-charge for serving a guest's own wine; the corking, or uncorking, of bottles.
CORKED, *a.* kawrkt, stopped or filled with cork; tasting of the cork, as of wine.
CORKER, *n. kawrk*-er, anything that clinches a matter or argument; a poser [Slang].
CORKING-PIN, *n. kawrk*-ing-pin, a pin of a large size.
CORK-JACKET, *n. kawrk*-jak-et, a jacket lined with cork to aid in swimming.
CORKSCREW, *n. kawrk*-skroo, a screw to draw corks.
CORK-TREE, *n. kawrk*-tree, a species of oak, *Quercus suber*, cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and France, the thick rough bark of which is stripped off every ten years, and then sold and manufactured into corks. **Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis.*
CORKWING, *n. kawrk*-wing, a sea-fish, the gold-sinny, *Crenilabrus cornubicus.*
CORKWOOD, *n. kawrk*-wood, the American tree, *Ochroma lagopus*, of which the wood is very light.
CORKY, *a. kawrk*-e, consisting of corks; resembling cork in taste or appearance; lively or skittish [Slang].
CORM, *n.* kawrm, the stalk of a plant; a solid bulbous underground stem [Bot.]. (Gr. *kormos*, a tree-trunk.)
CORMOPHYTE, *n. kawr*-mo-fite, a plant in which the stem and leaves are distinguishable. (Gr. *cormos*, a trunk, and *phyton*, a plant.)
CORMORANT, *n. kawr*-mo-rant, a sea-bird of the genus *Phalacrocorax*, distinguished for its voracity; a glutton. (Fr. *cormoran.*)
CORN, *n.* kawrn, a grain; the grain of cereals; maize [U.S.]; the plants which yield grain; a small hard particle: *v.t.* to preserve and season with salt, as corned beef; to granulate; to feed a horse with oats. **Corned. Corning. Corns.** (A.S.)
CORN, *n.* kawrn, a hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some part of the feet. (L. *cornu*, a horn.)
CORNAGE, *n. kawrn*-aje, an ancient tenure of lands which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
CORN-APHIS, *n. kawrn*-ay-fis, a plant-louse, often injurious to grain crops.
CORNBRAKE, *n. kawrn*-brake, a plantation of maize.
CORNBRASH, *n. kawrn*-brash, a coarse shelly limestone of lower Jurassic age, forming a good soil for corn.
CORN-BREAD, *n. kawrn*-bred, bread from Indian corn.
CORNCHANDLER, *n. kawrn*-chahnd-ler, a dealer in corn and forage.
CORN-COB, *n. kawrn*-kob, the centre-part of the stalk, or spike, on which the ears of Indian corn grow, used for the bowls of corn-cob pipes.
CORNCOCKLE, *n. kawrn*-kok-kl, a purple-flowered plant, *Lychnis githago*, growing among corn.
CORNCRAKE, *n. kawrn*-krake, the landrail, *Crex pratensis.*
CORNEA, *n. kawrn*-e-a, the strong horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye. (L.)
CORNED-BEEF, *n. kawrnd*-beef, salted beef.
CORNEL, *n. kawr*-nel, the cornelian-tree.
CORNELIAN, *n.* kawr-*ne*-le-an, carnelian; a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. (Fr. *cornaline.*)
CORNELIAN-TREE, *n.* kawr-*ne*-le-an-tre, the dog-wood, *Cornus mascula*, a tree yielding a small edible fruit resembling cherries. (Fr. *cornouille*, or perhaps from Dut. *kornelle.*)
CORNEL-TREE, *n. kawr*-nel-tre, cornelian-tree.
CORNEMUSE, *n. kawrn*-e-moose, the French bagpipe.
CORNEOUS, *a. kawrn*-e-us, horny; like horn; hard.
CORNER, *n. kawrn*-er, the point where two converging lines meet; an angle; an enclosed place; a secret or retired place; a clique who unite to buy up stock or the supply of an article in order to raise the price: *v.t.* to create a scarcity by securing the control of the supply; to force into a corner or an untenable position [U.S.]. **Cornered. Cornering. Corners.** (Fr. *cornière.*)
CORNERED, *a. kawrn*-erd, having corners or angles.
CORNER-STONE, *n. kawrn*-er-stone, the stone which unites two walls of a building at the corner; the principal stone; that on which a thing rests.
CORNER-TEETH, *n.pl. kawrn*-er-teeth, the four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tusks.
CORNER-WISE, *ad. kawrn*-er-wise, diagonally; with the corner in front.
CORNET, *n. kawr*-net, a brass wind instrument of the nature of a trumpet; a troop of horse; a commissioned officer of cavalry next below a lieutenant prior to 1871, and now known as a second lieutenant; a conical paper bag; a cap anciently worn by doctors of divinity; a head-dress. (Fr.)
CORNETCY, *n. kawr*-net-se, the rank of a cornet.
CORNFLAG, *n. kawrn*-flag, the wild gladiolus, *G. communis.*
CORNFLOUR, *n. kawrn*-flour, finely ground maize.
CORN-FLOWER, *n. kawrn*-flou-er, the corn bluebottle, *Centaurea cyanus.*
CORN-GROWING, *a. kawrn*-gro-ing, producing corn.
CORNICE, *n. kawr*-nis, the moulding which projects from the top of a wall, column, or entablature. **Cornice-ring** of a cannon, the ring next behind the muzzle-ring. (O.Fr.)
CORNICLE, *n. kawr*-ne-kl, a little horn. (L. *corniculum*, a little horn.)
CORNICULATE, *a.* kawr-*nik*-yew-late, horned; having horns; bearing a little spur or horn [Bot.].
CORNIFIC, *a.* kawrn-*if*-ik, producing horns. (L. *cornu*, and *facio*, make.)
CORNIFORM, *a. kawrn*-e-fawrm, horn-shaped.
CORNIGEROUS, *a.* kawr-*nij*-er-us, having horns (L. *cornu*, and *gero*, bear.)
CORNINE, *n. kawr*-nin, a principle in the bark of *Cornus florida*, with properties like those of quinine.
CORNING-HOUSE, *n. kawrn*-ing-house, a house or place where gunpowder is granulated.
CORNISH, *a. kawrn*-ish, relating to Cornwall.
CORNIST, *n. kawrn*-ist, a performer on the cornet or horn.
CORNLAND, *n. kawrn*-land, land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn.
CORNLOFT, *n. kawrn*-loft, a corn granary.
CORN-MARIGOLD, *n.* kawrn-*mar*-re-goald, the composite plant, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*
CORN-METER, *n. kawrn*-me-ter, a corn measurer.
CORN-MILL, *n. kawrn*-mil, a mill for grinding corn.
CORN-MOTH, *n. kawrn*-moth, a moth, *Tinea granella*, whose larvæ are destructive to corn in granaries.
CORNO, *n. kawr*-no, a French horn. (It.)
CORNOPEAN, *n.* kor-*no*-pe-an, a cornet-a-piston; the first form of the present cornet.
CORN-PARSLEY, *n. kawrn*-pars-le, the umbelliferous plant, *Petroselinum segetum.*
CORN-POPPY, *n. kawrn*-pop-pe, the red poppy, *Papaver rhœas.*
CORN-RENT, *n. kawrn*-rent, a rent paid in corn, or its average value, instead of money.
CORN-RIG, *n. kawrn*-rig, a strip of growing grain.
CORN-SALAD, *n. kawrn*-sal-ad, any species of *Valerianella*, used as salad.
CORN-STONE, *n. kawrn*-stone, a mottled kind of limestone of Devonian age.
CORNU-AMMONIS, *n. kawr*-new-am-*mo*-nis, an ammonite. (Literally, the horn of Jupiter Amnon.)
CORNUBIANITE, *n.* kawr-*new*-be-an-ite, a slaty rock abundant in Cornwall, found in contact with granite. (*Cornubia*, the coined Latin term for Cornwall.)
CORNUCOPIA, *n.* kawr-new-*ko*-pe-a, the horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits; the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding [Arch. and Sculp.]. (L. *cornu*, and *copia*, plenty.)
CORNULITES, *n.pl. kawr*-new-lites, a genus of tube-worms found in the Silurian limestones and sandstones. (L. *cornu*, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.)
CORNUTE, *a.* kawr-*newt*, cornuted: *v.t.* to bestow horns; to cuckold. **Cornuted. Cornutes. Cornuting.** (L. *cornutus*, horned.)
CORNUTED, *a.* kawr-*newt*-ed, with horns; horn-shaped.
CORN-VIOLET, *n.* kawrn-*vy*-o-let, the purple bell-flower, *Campanula hybrida.*
CORN-WAIN, *n. kawrn*-wane, a waggon to carry corn.

CORN-WEEVIL, *n.* kawrn-*wee*-vil, an insect, *Calandra granaria*, very destructive to corn in granaries.
CORNY, *a. kawrn*-e, horny; resembling horn; producing, containing, or produced from corn.
COROCORE, *n. kor*-ro-kore, a large-sized boat of the Malay Archipelago. (Malay word.)
CORODY, *n. kor*-o-de, an allowance of meat, drink, or clothing due to the king from an abbey for the maintenance of one or more of his servants. (Late L. *corrodium.*)
COROLLA, *n.* kor-*rol*-la, the inner whorl of the flower, composed of the petals [Bot.]. (L. a little garland.)
COROLLACEOUS, *a.* kor-rol-*ay*-shus, pertaining to a corolla; enclosing and protecting like a wreath.
COROLLARY, *n.* kor-*rol*-la-re, an inference from a preceding proposition. (L. *corollarium*, the amount paid for a garland.)
COROLLATE, *a. kor*-rol-late, like a corolla; having corollas.
COROLLATED, *a. kor*-rol-la-ted, corollate.
COROLLET, *n. kor*-ro-let, a floret in a composite flower.
COROLLINE, *a. kor*-rol-line, pertaining to a corolla.
COROLLULE, *n. kor*-rol-lewl, a corollet.
CORONA, *n.* ko-*ro*-na, a large flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it [Arch.]; the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders [Anat.]; the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower [Bot.]; a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars; the sun's envelope outside the chromosphere [Astron.]; a crown, sometimes of triple circlets, suspended from a roof to hold tapers, which are lighted on solemn occasions [Eccles.]; among the Romans, a crown bestowed for distinguished services. (L. a crown.)
CORONACH, *n. kor*-ro-nahch, a lament for the dead, played when a Celtic chief died; formerly a dirge sung at funerals. (Celtic.)
CORONAL, *a.* ko-*ro*-nal, belonging to the crown of the head: *n.* the first suture of the skull. (Fr.)
CORONAL, *n. cor*-ro-nal, a circlet; a wreath.
CORONAMEN, *n.* kor-ro-*nay*-men, the upper margin of a hoof.
CORONARY, *a. kor*-ron-ar-re, resembling a crown; placed as a crown. **Coronary arteries**, two arteries which spring from the aorta [Anat.]. **Coronary vessels and ligaments**, those which spread round certain viscera and bones [Anat.]. (L. *coronarius.*)
CORONATED, *a. kor*-ron-ate-ed, surmounted with a row of eminences like a crown [Malac.]. (L. *coronatus*, crowned.)
CORONATION, *n.* kor-ron-*ay*-shon, the solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp or assembly attending a coronation. **Coronation oath**, the oath taken by the king at his coronation.
CORONER, *n. kor*-ron-er, an officer of the crown, whose duty, on the sudden death of an individual, is to inquire into the manner of the death in the presence of a jury summoned for the occasion. (Fr.)
CORONET, *n. kor*-ro-net, a crown without a diadem worn by princes and peers; an ornamental headdress. (Fr.)
CORONET, *n. kor*-ro-net, the moth, *Acronycta ligustri.*
CORONET, *n. kor*-ro-net, the hairy upper part of a horse's hoof.
CORONETED, *a. kor*-ro-net-ted, wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.
CORONIFORM, *a.* ko-*ron*-ne-fawrm, in the form of a crown.
CORONIS, *n.* kor-*ro*-nis, the sign of contraction (') used in Greek to indicate the uniting of two words where the former begins, and the latter ends, with a vowel. (Gr.)
CORONIUM, *n.* kor-*ro*-ne-um, a gaseous element in the solar atmosphere, or corona of the sun, giving forth a green ray. (L. *corona*, crown.)
CORONOID, *a. kor*-ro-noyd, like the beak of a crow [Anat.]. (Gr. *korone*, a crow, and *eidos*, like.)
CORONULE, *n. kor*-ron-yewl, the little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds [Bot.]. (L. *coronula*, a little crown.)
COROZO-NUT, *n.* ko-*ro*-zo-nut, the nut of an American palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, used as vegetable ivory for turning into billiard balls. (Native South American name.)

CORPORAL, *n. kawr*-po-ral, a non-commissioned officer of a company, next below a sergeant. **Corporal of a ship of war**, a petty officer under the master-at-arms. (O.Fr.)
CORPORAL, *a. kawr*-po-ral, belonging or relating to the body; material; not spiritual. **Corporal punishment**, flogging, or any other chastisement of the body. (L. *corporalis*, of the body.)
CORPORAL, *n. kawr*-po-ral, a fine linen cloth, used to cover the elements in the eucharist. **Corporal oath**, a solemn protestation, as with the hand on the corporale.
CORPORALE, *n.* kawr-po-*ray*-le, a corporal (linen cloth).
CORPORALITY, *n.* kawr-po-*ral*-it-e, materiality.
CORPORALLY, *ad. kawr*-po-ral-le, bodily.
CORPORALSHIP, *n. kawr*-po-ral-ship, a corporal's office.
CORPORAS, *n. kawr*-po-ras, the corporale.
CORPORATE, *a. kawr*-po-rate, united into a body, with the rights of an individual; collectively one; united. (L. *corporatus*, shaped into a body.)
CORPORATELY, *ad. kawr*-po-rate-le, in a corporate capacity.
CORPORATENESS, *n. kawr*-po-rate-ness, the state of being a corporate body.
CORPORATION, *n.* kawr-pawr-*ay*-shon, a body politic or corporate, authorized by law to act as an individual; the stomach [Slang]. **Corporation spiritual**, the dean and chapter of a cathedral, or a master of a college or hospital. **Corporation temporal**, the mayor and commonalty.
CORPORATOR, *n. kawr*-po-rate-or, a member of a corporation.
CORPOREAL, *a.* kor-*pawr*-e-al, having a body; material; tangible. (L. *corporeus.*)
CORPOREALIST, *n.* kor-*pawr*-e-al-ist, one who denies the existence of the purely spiritual.
CORPOREALITY, *n.* kor-pawr-e-*al*-it-e, the state of being corporeal; materiality.
CORPOREALIZE, *v.i.* kor-*pawr*-e-a-lize, to assume tangible shape. **Corporealized.** **Corporealizes.** **Corporealizing.**
CORPOREALLY, *ad.* kor-*pawr*-e-al-le, in a bodily form.
CORPOREITY, *n.* kor-por-*ee*-it-e, materiality of being.
CORPORIFICATION, *n.* kor-*pawr*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of giving body to. (L. *corpus*, and *facio*, make.)
CORPOSANT, *n. kor*-po-sant, seamen's name for a luminous electric phenomenon about the rigging and mastheads of a ship; St. Elmo's fire. (Sp. *cuerpo santo*, holy body.)
CORPS, *n.* kawr: *pl.* Corps, kawrz, a body of troops; any division of an army; any trained group; a part that projects beyond a wall, as the ground of some decoration [Arch.]. **Army Corps**, one of the complete grand divisions of an army. **Corps de garde**, a body on guard; the place or post they occupy. **Corps diplomatique**, the diplomatic body. (Fr.)
CORPSE, *n.* kawrps, the dead body of a human being. (Fr. *corps.*)
CORPSE-CANDLE, *n. kawrps*-kan-dl, a will-o-the-wisp; a tall candle placed beside a bier.
CORPSE-GATE, *n. kawrps*-gate, a lych-gate.
CORPULENCE, *n. kawr*-pew-lence, state of being corpulent; obesity.
CORPULENCY, *n. kawr*-pew-len-se, corpulence.
CORPULENT, *a. kawr*-pew-lent, having a superfluity of flesh or fat.
CORPULENTLY, *ad. kawr*-pew-lent-le, in a corpulent manner.
CORPUS, *n. kawr*-pus, a body; a collection; a word of extensive use in anatomy, as *corpus callosum* (a callous body), *corpus cavernosum*, &c. **Corpus Christi**, a festival in honour of the eucharist. (L.)
CORPUSCLE, *n.* kawr-*pus*-sl, a minute physical body. (L. *corpusculum*, a little body.)
CORPUSCULAR, *a.* kawr-*pus*-kew-lar, pertaining to corpuscles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. **Corpuscular forces**, forces which act on corpuscles, and determine the forms and relations of matter. **Corpuscular philosophy**, the philosophy which resolves the universe into adjustments produced by the action of corpuscular forces.

CORPUSCULARIAN, *n.* kawr-*pus*-kew-*lare*-e-an, an advocate for the corpuscular philosophy; one who believes that light is due to the rapid projection of corpuscles from a luminous body.

CORRADIATE, *a.* kor-*ray*-de-ate, divergent: *v.i.* to radiate together. **Corradiated. Corradiates. Corradiating.**

CORRADIATION, *n.* kor-ray-de-*ay*-shon, divergence of rays from one point.

CORRAL, *n.* kor-*rahl*, an enclosure to pen up cattle, or for defence: *v.t.* to arrange so as to form a corral; to drive into a corral. **Corralled. Corralling. Corrals.** (Sp.)

CORRASION, *n.* kor-*ray*-sjon, the grinding down of a river-bed by the fragments of rock carried in suspension by the stream; the wearing down of rocks by the passage of transport over them. (L. *corrasio*, rubbing.)

CORRECT, *a.* kor-*rekt*, conformable to truth or some standard; free from error; accurate: *v.t.* to make right; to remove faults or errors; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to obviate by counteracting. **Corrected. Correcting. Corrects.** (L. *correctus*, put right.)

CORRECTION, *n.* kor-*rek*-shon, the act of correcting; amendment; punishment; discipline; counteraction; critical notice; animadversion. **House of Correction,** a house where disorderly persons are confined. (Fr.)

CORRECTIONAL, *a.* kor-*rek*-shon-al, intended to correct.

CORRECTIVE, *a.* kor-*rekt*-iv, having the power to correct; tending to rectify: *n.* that which is corrective; restriction.

CORRECTLY, *ad.* kor-*rekt*-le, in a correct manner.

CORRECTNESS, *n.* kor-*rekt*-ness, the state of being correct.

CORRECTOR, *n.* kor-*rekt*-or, one who or that which corrects.

CORREGIDOR, *n.* ko-*rej*-id-ohr, a Spanish chief magistrate. (Sp.)

CORRELATABLE, *a.* kor-re-*late*-a-bl, capable of being correlated.

CORRELATE, *n. kor*-re-late, he who or that which is mutually related, as father and son: *v.t.* to bring into mutual relation. **Correlated. Correlates. Correlating.** (L. *con*, and *relatus*, related.)

CORRELATION, *n.* kor-rel-*lay*-shon, reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVE, *a.* kor-*rel*-at-iv, having a reciprocal relation: *n.* that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else.

CORRELATIVELY, *ad.* kor-*rel*-at-iv-le, in a correlative relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, *n.* kor-*rel*-at-iv-ness, the state of being correlative.

CORRELIGIONIST, *n.* kor-re-*lij*-on-ist, a co-religionist.

CORREPTION, *n.* kor-*rep*-shon, chiding; reproof; reprimand. (L. *con*, and *rapio*, seize.)

CORRESPOND, *v.i.* kor-res-*pond*, to be congruous; to suit or agree; to hold intercourse by sending and receiving letters. **Corresponded. Corresponding. Corresponds.** (Fr. *correspondre.*)

CORRESPONDENCE, *n.* kor-res-*pond*-ence, relation; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse by means of letters; the letters which pass between correspondents. **Correspondence class,** a body of students coached for an examination by tutors with whom they communicate only through the post. (Fr. *correspondance.*)

CORRESPONDENCY, *n.* kor-res-*pond*-ence-se, correspondence.

CORRESPONDENT, *a.* kor-res-*pond*-ent, suitable; agreeing or congruous with: *n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters or messages.

CORRESPONDENTLY, *ad.* kor-res-*pond*-ent-le, in a corresponding manner.

CORRESPONDING, *a.* kor-res-*pond*-ing, suiting; communicating by correspondence.

CORRESPONSIVE, *a.* kor-res-*ponse*-iv, answerable; adapted.

CORRESPONSIVELY, *ad.* kor-res-*ponse*-iv-le, in a corresponding manner.

CORRIDOR, *n. kor*-rid-ore, a passage way; a gallery or open communication round a building; the covered way encircling a place [Fort.]; in a railway train, the passage leading from one coach to another, giving access to the various compartments. (Fr.)

CORRIE, *n. kor*-re, a deep hollow in a hill, sheltered on three sides. (Celt. steep.)

CORRIGENDA, *n.pl.* kor-re-*jen*-da, corrections to be made in a book. (L.)

CORRIGENT, *n. kor*-re-jent, a corrective [Med.]. (L. *corrigens*, correcting.)

CORRIGIBLE, *a. kor*-re-je-bl, that may be corrected; reformable.

CORRIVAL, *n.* kor-*ry*-val, a co-rival.

CORRIVALSHIP, *n.* kor-*ry*-val-ship, co-rivalship.

CORRIVATION, *n.* kor-riv-*ay*-shon, the running of different streams into one. (L. *con*, and *rivus*, a stream.)

CORROBORANT, *a.* kor-*rob*-bor-ant, giving strength: *n.* a medicine that strengthens.

CORROBORATE, *v.t.* kor-*rob*-bor-ate, to strengthen; to confirm; to make more certain. **Corroborated. Corroborates. Corroborating.** (L. *corroboratus*, strengthened.)

CORROBORATION, *n.* kor-*rob*-bor-*ay*-shon, the act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation.

CORROBORATIVE, *a.* kor-*rob*-bor-a-tiv, tending to confirm: *n.* a corroborant.

CORROBOREE, *n.* kor-*rob*-or-ree, a nocturnal convention and dance of the aboriginal Australians. (Native name.)

CORRODE, *v.t.* kor-*rode*, to eat away by degrees; to wear away or consume; to prey upon; to impair. **Corroded. Corrodes. Corroding.** (L. *corrodo*, gnaw away.)

CORRODENT, *a.* kor-*rode*-ent, causing corrosion: *n.* any substance or medicine that corrodes. (L. *corrodens*, gnawing away.)

CORRODIATE, *v.t.* kor-*rode*-e-ate, to corrode. **Corrodiated. Corrodiates. Corrodiating.**

CORRODIBILITY, *n.* kor-*rode*-ib-*il*-it-e, corrosibility.

CORRODIBLE, *a.* kor-*rode*-e-bl, corrosible.

CORRODY, *n. kor*-ro-de, a corody.

CORROSIBILITY, *n.* kor-*roze*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being corrodible.

CORROSIBLE, *a.* kor-*roze*-e-bl, that may be corroded.

CORROSIBLENESS, *n.* kor-*roze*-e-bl-ness, corrosibility.

CORROSION, *n.* kor-*ro*-sjon, the action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees. (L. *corrosus*, gnawed away.)

CORROSIVE, *a.* kor-*roze*-iv, having the power of corroding: *n.* that which has the quality of corroding. **Corrosive sublimate,** a virulent poison, mercuric chloride.

CORROSIVELY, *ad.* kor-*roze*-iv-le, in a corrosive manner.

CORROSIVENESS, *n.* kor-*roze*-iv-ness, the quality of corroding.

CORRUGANT, *a. kor*-rug-ant, having the power of contracting into wrinkles or folds. (L. *con*, and *ruga*, a wrinkle.)

CORRUGATE, *a. kor*-rug-ate, wrinkled: *v.t.* to wrinkle; to contract into folds. **Corrugated Corrugates. Corrugating.** (L. *corrugatus*, wrinkled.)

CORRUGATED, *a. kor*-rug-ate-ed, wrinkled. **Corrugated iron,** sheet-iron which has passed between rollers and thus been bent into grooves and ridges at regular intervals of four times their depth.

CORRUGATION, *n.* kor-rug-*ay*-shon, the act of corrugating.

CORRUGATOR, *n. kor*-rug-ate-or, a muscle which contracts the skin into wrinkles.

CORRUPT, *a.* kor-*rupt*, changed from a sound to a putrid state; vitiated; depraved; debased; rendered impure; open to bribery; not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes: *v.i.* to become putrid; to become vitiated: *v.t.* to change from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave; to defile; to pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; to debase or render impure. **Corrupted. Corrupting. Corrupts.** (L. *corruptus*, corrupted.)

CORRUPTER, *n.* kor-*rupt*-er, one who or that which corrupts.

CORRUPTIBILITY, *n.* kor-*rupt*-ib-*il*-it-e, the possibility of being corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, *a.* kor-*rupt*-e-bl, susceptible of corruption: *n.* that which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.* kor-*rupt*-e-bl-ness, corruptibility.

CORRUPTIBLY, *ad.* kor-*rupt*-ib-le, in a manner to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, *n.* kor-*rup*-shon, the act of corrupting or state of being corrupt; the dissolution or disintegration of bodies in the process of putrefaction; putrid matter; deterioration; a debased or impure state; bribery; a taint in the blood as a consequence of an act of attainder [Law].
CORRUPTIVE, *a.* kor-*rupt*-iv, having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.
CORRUPTLESS, *a.* kor-*rupt*-less, not susceptible of corruption or decay.
CORRUPTLY, *ad.* kor-*rupt*-le, in a corrupt manner.
CORRUPTNESS, *n.* kor-*rupt*-ness, the state of being corrupt.
CORSAC, *n. kawr*-sak, the fox of Central Asia, *Canis corsac.*
CORSAGE, *n. kawr*-saje, a body of a dress. (Fr.)
CORSAIR, *n. kawr*-sare, a pirate; one who ranges about for plunder; the vessel of a pirate. (Fr. *corsaire.*)
CORSAK, *n. kawr*-sak, the corsac.
CORSE, *n.* kawrse, a corpse. (O.Fr. *cors.*)
CORSET, *n. kawr*-set, something worn to give shape to the body; a bodice; *v.t.* to enclose in corsets. Corsets. Corsetted. Corsetting. (Fr.)
CORSITE, *n. kawr*-site, a variety of diorite found in Corsica; napoleonite.
CORSLET, *n. kawrs*-let, light sleeveless armour to protect the body [Antiq.]; the thorax [Entom.]. (Fr.)
CORSNED, *n. kawrse*-ned, an ordeal in early English times which consisted in the swallowing of consecrated bread by the accused; if it stuck in his throat, he was deemed guilty. (A.S.)
CORTEGE, *n.* kawr-*tayzj*, a train of attendants; a procession. (Fr. from It. *corte*, court.)
CORTES, *n.pl. kawr*-tez, the assembly of the states of the kingdom of Spain or Portugal. (Sp. courts.)
CORTEX, *n. kawr*-teks, the outer bark of a tree; a covering. (L.)
CORTICAL, *a. kawr*-tik-al, belonging to bark; consisting of or resembling bark; external. **Cortical substance**, the exterior of the brain and kidneys, which, like bark, encircles the interior.
CORTICATE, *a. kawr*-tik-ate, corticated.
CORTICATED, *a. kawr*-tik-ate-ed, resembling the bark of a tree; covered with bark. (L. *corticatus.*)
CORTICIFEROUS, *a. kawr*-te-*sif*-er-us, producing bark or that which resembles it. (L. *cortex*, and *fero*, bear.)
CORTICIFORM, *a.* kawr-*tis*-se-fawrm, resembling bark.
CORTICOSE, *a. kawr*-tik-ose, barky; full of bark.
CORTICOUS, *a. kawr*-tik-us, corticose.
CORTILE, *n.* kor-*teel*-ay, the open internal court of a building. (It.)
CORUNDUM, *n.* ko-*rund*-um, sesquioxide of aluminium, a mineral of extreme hardness, which when opaque and impure is **Emery**; when colourless, **Lux Sapphire**; when red, **Ruby**; when blue, **Sapphire**; when yellow, **Oriental Topaz**; when green, **Oriental Emerald**; when purple, **Oriental Amethyst.** (Hind.)
CORUSCANT, *a.* kor-*rusk*-ant, flashing. (L. *coruscans*, flashing.)
CORUSCATE, *v.i. kor*-rusk-ate, to throw off flashes of light; to sparkle. **Coruscated. Coruscates. Coruscating.**
CORUSCATION, *n.* kor-rus-*kay*-shon, a sudden flash of light; intellectual brilliancy.
CORVÉE, *n.* kor-*vay*, obligation to render certain services, as the repairing of roads, to a lord superior [Feudal Law]. (Fr.)
CORVETTE, *n.* kawr-*vet*, a flush-decked full-rigged warship of less than 21 guns. (Fr.)
CORVINE, *a. kawr*-vine, pertaining to the crow family.
CORVUS, *n. kawr*-vus, the crow; a genus of birds, including the raven, the carrion-crow, the jackdaw, and the rook; a military engine used by the Romans or grappling and boarding ships in war [Antiq.]. (L.)
CORYBANTIC, *a.* kor-rib-*ant*-ik, wildly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.
CORYDALIN, *n.* kor-*rid*-a-lin, an alkaloid obtained from the root of the *Corydalis tuberosa.*
CORYDALINE, *n.* kor-*rid*-al-een, corydalin.
CORYDON, *n. kor*-rid-on, the rustic of pastoral poetry. (L.)
CORYLUS, *n. kor*-re-lus, the hazel. (L.)
CORYMB, *n. kor*-imb, a raceme or panicle, in which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper so that they rise to the same level [Bot.]. (Gr. *korymbos*, the top, from *korys*, a helmet.)
CORYMBIATED, *a.* ko-*rimb*-e-ate-ed, garnished with berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.
CORYMBIFEROUS, *a.* kor-rimb-*if*-er-us, bearing flowers, fruit, or berries in corymbs. (Gr. *korymbos*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
CORYMBOSE, *a.* kor-*rimb*-ose, like, or pertaining to, a corymb.
CORYMBOUS, *a.* kor-*rimb*-us, corymbose.
CORYMBULOSE, *a.* kor-*rimb*-yew-lose, consisting of corymbs.
CORYMBULOUS, *a.* kor-*rimb*-yew-lus, corymbulose.
CORYPHA, *n. kor*-e-fa, the fan-palm. (Gr. the summit.)
CORYPHÉE, *n.* ko-re-*fay*, a leader; a ballet dancer. (Fr.)
CORYPHENE, *n. kor*-if-een, a swift-darting, metallic lustrous fish, with the dorsal fin extending along the whole back, *Coryphæna hippuris*, the dolphin. (Gr. *korys*, a helmet, and *phaino*, show.)
CORYPHEUS, *n.* kor-re-*fee*-us, the chief of a chorus; a chief or leader. (Gr. *koryphe*, the head.)
CORYSTES, *n.* ko-*ris*-teez, a long-armed or masked crab, *Corystes cassivelaunus*, found on the English and French coasts.
CORYZA, *n.* ko-*ry*-za, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose; a cold in the head [Med.]. (Gr.)
COS, *n.* koss, a lettuce originally grown in Cos. (Gr.)
COSAQUE, *n.* kos-*sahk*, a bonbon; a small sweet placed in crackers. (Fr.)
COSCINOMANCY, *n. kos*-se-no-*man*-se, divination by means of a shears and sieve. (Gr. *koskinon*, sieve, and *manteia*, divination.)
COSE, *v.i.* koze, to make cosy. **Cosed. Coses. Cosing.**
COSECANT, *n.* ko-*see*-kant, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle [Geom.].
COSEISMAL, *n.* ko-*sis*-mal, the line along which an earthquake is being felt. (*Co*, and Gr. *seismos.*)
COSEISMIC, *n.* ko-*sis*-mik, the earthquake line.
CO-SENTIENT, *a.* ko-*sen*-she-ent, perceiving together.
COSEY, *a. ko*-zey, snug; comfortable. (Scand.)
COSHER, *v.t. kosh*-er, to levy coshering; to pamper with dainties. **Coshered. Coshering. Coshers.** (*Cosey.*)
COSHERING, *n. kosh*-er-ing, a right to bed and board for himself and retainers, exacted at one time in Ireland by the lord of the soil at the hands of his tenants.
COSIER, *n. koh*-sje-er, a botcher; a cobbler.
CO-SIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* ko-sig-*nif*-ik-at-iv, having the same signification.
COSILY, *ad. ko*-ze-le, snugly; comfortably.
COSINAGE, *n. kuz*-in-aje, cousinhood; a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands [Law]. (O.Fr.)
COSINE, *n. koh*-sine, the sine of the complement of an arc or angle [Geom.].
COSINESS, *n. koze*-e-ness, the condition of being comfortable or cosy.
COSMETIC, *a.* koz-*met*-ik, beautifying; improving the beauty of the skin or hair: *n.* any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to improve the complexion. (Gr. *kosmetikos*, clever in beautifying.)
COSMIC, *a. koz*-mik, relating to or holding of the order of the universe, or the world as a part of it; co-extensive with a period in the history of the world; rising or setting with the sun [Astron.]; pertaining to cosmism. (Gr. *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, world.)
COSMICAL, *a. koz*-mik-al, cosmic.
COSMICALLY, *ad. koz*-mik-al-le, with the sun at rising or setting.
COSMISM, *n. koz*-mizm, a philosophy of things which is based on the doctrine of evolution.
COSMOGONIC, *a.* koz-*mog*-on-ik, relating to cosmogony.
COSMOGONIST, *n.* koz-*mog*-on-ist, one versed in cosmogony.
COSMOGONY, *n.* koz-*mog*-on-e, a theory of the origin of the universe; a treatise on the earth's origin. (Gr. *kosmogonia.*)
COSMOGRAPHER, *n.* koz-*mog*-raf-er, one versed in cosmography.
COSMOGRAPHICAL, *a.* koz-mog-*raf*-ik-al, pertaining to cosmography.
COSMOGRAPHY, *n.* koz-*mog*-raf-e, a description of the world or universe. (Gr. *kosmographos*, writing about the world.)

COSMOLABE, *n.* *koz*-mo-labe, an ancient instrument for measuring distances celestial or terrestrial; an astrolabe. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *lambano*, take.)
COSMOLATRY, *n.* koz-*mol*-at-re, the worship of the universe. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *latreia*, worship.)
COSMOLOGICAL, *a.* koz-mo-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to cosmology.
COSMOLOGIST, *n.* koz-*mol*-oj-ist, one versed in cosmology.
COSMOLOGY, *n.* koz-*mol*-oj-e, the science of the world or universe; a treatise relating to the structure, motion, and constituent parts of the universe. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *logos*, science.)
COSMOMETRY, *n.* koz-*mom*-et-re, the art of measuring the world. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *metron*, a measure.)
COSMOPLASTIC, *a.* koz-mo-*plast*-ik, world-forming. (Gr. *kosmoplastes*.)
COSMOPOLITAN, *a.* koz-mo-*pol*-it-an, without national or local prejudices; common to the whole world: *n.* a cosmopolite.
COSMOPOLITANISM, *n.* koz-mo-*pol*-it-an-izm, citizenship of the world.
COSMOPOLITE, *n.* koz-*mop*-o-lite, a citizen of the world and at home everywhere. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *polis*, a city.)
COSMOPOLITISM, *n.* koz-*mop*-ol-it-izm, superiority to mere local or national prejudice.
COSMORAMA, *n.* koz-mo-*rah*-ma, an exhibition of a series of views of different parts of the world, so arranged as to produce the effects of actual vision. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a view.)
COSMORAMIC, *a.* koz-mo-*ram*-ik, pertaining to a cosmorama.
COSMOS, *n.* *koz*-mos, order; the universe. (Gr.)
COSMOSPHERE, *n.* *koz*-mo-sfere, an apparatus for showing the relative position of the earth and fixed stars at any given time. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *sphere*.)
COSMOTHEISM, *n.* koz-mo-*thee*-izm, pantheism. (Gr. *kosmos*, and *theos*, god.)
COSS, *n.* koss, a Hindu measure of 2,000 yards. **The rule of coss,** algebra. (It. literally, the rule of the thing or *x*.)
COSSACK, *n.* *kos*-sak, one of a military tribe, skilful as horsemen, inhabiting the south-eastern parts or steppes of Russia. (Russ.)
COSSAS, *n.pl.* *kos*-sas, plain Indian muslins, of various qualities and breadths. (Native name.)
COSSET, *n.* *kos*-set, a pet lamb: *v.t.* to pet; to fondle. **Cosseted. Cosseting. Cossets.** (A.S. *cot-sæta*, a cottager.)
COST, *n.* kost, the price charged or paid for a thing; expense; loss; detriment; pain; suffering: *pl.* the sums allowed by the court for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing: *v.t.* to be bought for; to require to be expended. **Cost price,** the price wholesale dealers pay the producer for goods. **Cost. Costing. Costs.** (O.Fr. *coster*.)
COSTAL, *a.* *kost*-al, pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs. (L. *costa*, a rib.)
COSTARD, *n.* *kos*-tard, an apple, round and bulky like the head; a head. (L. *costatus*, ribbed.)
COSTATE, *a.* *kos*-tate, ribbed [Bot. and Zool.]. (L. *costatus*.)
COSTATED, *a.* *kos*-tate-ed, costate.
COST-BOOK, *n.* *kost*-book, the book of a private mining company in which the financial position is shown every sixteen weeks or oftener.
COSTEAN, *v.i.* kos-*teen*, to dig small pits so as to expose and show the course of a mineral outcrop. **Costeaned. Costeaning. Costeans.**
COSTEANING, *n.* kos-*teen*-ing, probing for tin. (Cornish.)
COSTERMONGER, *n.* *kos*-ter-*mung*-ger, a street hawker; a costard-monger.
COSTIVE, *a.* *kost*-iv, having the excrements obstructed or the motion of the bowels too slow. (O.Fr. *costeve*, constipated.)
COSTIVENESS, *n.* *kost*-iv-ness, state of being costive.
COSTLESS, *a.* *kost*-less, costing nothing.
COSTLINESS, *n.* *kost*-le-ness, quality of being costly.
COSTLY, *a.* *kost*-le, of a high price; expensive; sumptuous.
COSTMARY, *n.* *kost*-ma-re, an aromatic plant, so called from the Virgin Mary *Tanacetum balsamita*. (L. *costos*, plant, and *Maria*, Mary.)
COSTREL, *n.* *kost*-rel, a large flask of wood, leather, or earthenware slung from the waist.

COSTUME, *n.* *kos*-tewm, accustomed mode of dress; dress; a complete dress suitable in all details to character, time, and place [Art]. (Fr.)
COSTUMED, *a.* *kos*-tewmd, dressed.
COSTUMER, *n.* kos-*tewm*-er, one who arranges the costumes; one who deals in costumes for fancy dress balls.
COSTUMIER, *n.* kos-*tewm*-e-er, one who makes, sells, or hires out costumes; a dressmaker.
CO-SUPREME, *a.* ko-sew-*preem*, equal in supremacy: *n.* a partaker of supremacy.
CO-SURETY, *n.* ko-*shoore*-te, a surety with another.
COSY, *a.* *koh*-ze, snug or comfortable: *n.* a teapot cover.
COT, *n.* kot, a small house; a hut; a sheepfold; a little boat; a small bed or crib. (A.S. *cote*, den.)
COTANGENT, *n.* ko-*tan*-jent, the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle [Geom.].
COTE, *n.* kote, a cot; a sheepfold: *v.t.* to outstrip. **Coted. Cotes. Coting.** (A.S.)
COTEAU, *n.* ko-*toh*, a ridge; a plateau. (Fr.)
COTEMPORARY, *a.* and *n.* ko-*tem*-po-rary, contemporary.
CO-TENANT, *n.* ko-*ten*-ant, a tenant in common.
COTERIE, *n.* *koh*-ter-e, a circle of people on a familiar footing for social or other intercourse; a social circle. (Fr. joint tenancy in land.)
COTERMINOUS, *a.* ko-*ter*-min-us, bordering on.
COTHURNATE, *a.* ko-*thur*-nate, buskined; relating to tragedy. (L. *cothurnus*, a buskin.)
COTHURNATED, *a.* ko-*thur*-nate-ed, cothurnate.
COTICULAR, *a.* ko-*tik*-yew-lar, pertaining to, resembling, or suitable for whetstones. (L. *coticula*, whetstone.)
COTIDAL, *a.* ko-*tide*-al, indicating an equal tide-level in different places at the same time.
COTILLION, *n.* ko-*til*-yon, a round dance by eight persons; a tune which regulates it. (Fr. *cotillon*, a petticoat.)
COTILLON, *n.* ko-*til*-yon, cotillion.
COTINGA, *n.* ko-*ting*-ga, a genus of South American birds known as chatterers.
COTISE, *n.* *kot*-is, a bendlet reduced one-half, and borne on each side of the bend [Her.]. (Fr.)
COTLAND, *n.* *kot*-land, land appendant to a cottage.
COTQUEAN, *n.* *kot*-kween, a man who busies himself with women's affairs.
CO-TRUSTEE, *n.* ko-trus-*tee*, a joint trustee.
COTSWOLD, *n.* *kots*-wold, where there are sheepcotes in an open country: *a.* bred on the Cotswold Hills. (A.S. *cote*, and *wold*.)
COTT, *n.* kot, a small bed; a bed suspended from the beams for the officers to sleep in between the decks [Naut.].
COTTAGE, *n.* *kot*-taje, a cot; a hut; a small but neat and tasteful dwelling. **Cottage allotments,** portions of ground allotted to the dwellings of country labourers. **Cottage piano,** an upright piano for use in a small room.
COTTAGED, *a.* *kot*-tayjd, set or covered with cottages.
COTTAGER, *n.* *kot*-taje-er, one who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives on a common without paying any rent or having land of his own [Law].
COTTAR, *n.* *kot*-tar, a cottager. (L. *cottarius*.)
COTTER, *n.* *kot*-ter, a cottar.
COTTER, *n.* *kot*-ter, a pin or thin wedge driven through a slot in the end of a bar to prevent its withdrawal. (Dial. Eng.)

Cotter.

COTTERITE, *n.* *kot*-ter-ite, an Irish quartz with a pearly lustre.
COTTIER, *n.* *kot*-te-er, an Irish peasant holding his land on a cottager-tenancy.
COTTON, *n.* *kot*-ton, a soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules of the cotton-plant; cloth made of cotton: *a.* made or consisting of cotton: *v.i.* to rise with a nap; to harmonize. **To cotton to a person,** to be attracted by and harmonize with a person. **Cottoned. Cottoning. Cottons.** (Fr. *coton*.)

COTTON-CAKE, *n.* *kot*-ton-kake, oil-cake on which cattle are fed.
COTTON-GIN, *n.* *kot*-ton-jin, a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.
COTTON-GRASS, *n.* *kot*-ton-grahss, a species of sedge of the genus *Eriophorum*, with long cottony tufts waving on the stalks.
COTTON-LORD, *n.* *kot*-ton-lawrd, one who has risen in rank by the manufacture of cotton.
COTTONOCRACY, *n.* *kot*-ton-*ok*-kra-se, the manufacturing interest of a country as a political power.
COTTONOUS, *a.* *kot*-ton-us, cottony.
COTTON-PLANT, *n.* *kot*-ton-plant, the plant that yields cotton; any species of *Gossypium*.
COTTON-PRESS, *n.* *kot*-ton-press, a press in which cotton is compressed into bales.
COTTON-SEED, *n.* *kot*-ton-seed, the seed of the cotton-plant, from which oil is extracted and cotton-cake made.
COTTON-WASTE, *n.* *kot*-ton-wayst, refuse from cotton-mills used for wiping purposes by engineers and engine-drivers.
COTTON-WEED, *n.* *kot*-ton-weed, the composite plant, *Diotis maritima*.
COTTON-WOOD, *n.* *kot*-ton-wood, a tree of the genus *Bombax*.
COTTON-WOOL, *n.* *kot*-ton-*wool*, raw cotton used for surgical and medical purposes.
COTTON-WORM, *n.* *kot*-ton-wurm, the larva of the owlet moth, *Aletia xylina*.
COTTONY, *a.* *kot*-ton-e, downy; nappy; soft like cotton.
COTYLA, *n.* *kot*-e-la, the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation [Anat.]; a cup-like organ or cavity; a cup or vase with curved sides, horizontal handles, and flat base. (Gr. *kotule*, a drinking vessel.)
COTYLEDON, *n.* kot-e-*lee*-don, a lobe within the embryo of a seed, containing nourishment for the young plant during germination; a genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species; a cup-shaped vascular body, adhering to the chorion of some animals [Anat.]. (Gr. a hollow shaped like a cup.)
COTYLEDONAL, *a.* kot-e-*leed*-on-al, in the form of a seed-leaf.
COTYLEDONOUS, *a.* kot-e-*lee*-don-us, pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-leaf.
COTYLIFORM, *a.* kot-*il*-e-fawrm, like a cotyla.
COTYLOID, *a.* *kot*-e-loyd, cup-shaped; applied to the socket of the hip-bone [Anat.]. (Gr. *kotule*, and *eidos*, like.)
COUCAL, *n.* *koo*-kal, a ground-cuckoo of the genus *Centropus*.
COUCH, *n.* kouch, a sofa; a bed; a place for rest or sleep; a layer or stratum; a coat, of colour in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall or other matter to be painted [Painting]: *v.i.* to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast; to lie in secret or in ambush; to lie in a bed or stratum; to stoop; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labour: *v.t.* to lay down on a bed or place of rest; to spread on a bed or floor; to lay close; to hide; to express in obscure terms; to involve; to comprise; to express; to fix, as a spear in rest; to remove cataract in the eye. **Couched. Couches. Couching.** (Fr. *coucher*.)
COUCHANT, *a.* *kouch*-ant, lying down with the head raised [Her.]. (Fr.)
COUCHEE, *n.* *koosh*-ay, an evening reception. (Fr.)
COUCHER, *n.* *kouch*-er, one who couches cataracts.
COUCH-FELLOW, *n.* *kouch*-fel-lo, a companion in lodgings.
COUCH-GRASS, *n.* *kouch*-grahss, the creeping, rapidly spreading, weed grass, *Agropyrum repens*.
COUCHING, *n.* *kouch*-ing, the act of stooping; the removing of cataract; the spreading of malt to dry; in needlework, the laying down of one or more threads held by single stitches placed at intervals across them.
COUCHLESS, *a.* *kouch*-less, having no couch or bed.
COUCH-MATE, *n.* *kouch*-mate, a bedfellow.
COUGAR, *n.* *koo*-gar, the puma. (Native name.)
COUGH, *n.* kof *or* kawf, a convulsive effort to expel offending matter from the throat or lungs: *v.i.* to make such an effort: *v.t.* to expectorate by coughing. **Coughed. Coughing. Coughs.** (From the sound.)
COULD, kood, *p.* of can.
COULDST, koodst, second person singular of could.
COULEE, *n.* koo-*lay*, a ravine with sloping sides. (Fr.)
COULEUR-DE-ROSE, *n.* koo-*ler*-de-*roze*, a rose colour; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness. (Fr.)
COULISSE, *n.* koo-*leess*, a slide in which the side scenes of a theatre run: *pl.* the side scenes. (Fr. a groove.)
COULOIR, *n.* kool-*wawr*, a mud-dredge; a deep cleft in a mountain. (Fr.)
COULOMB, *n.* kool-*lom*, the unit of quantity used in the measurement of electrical current being the amount passing a given point when the rate of flow is one ampère. (Coulomb, a French physicist.)
COULTER, *n.* *kole*-ter, the fore iron of a plough which cuts the sod, frequently and erroneously called the ploughshare. (A.S. *culter*, a knife.)
COUMARIN, *n.* *koo*-ma-rin, an odoriferous substance obtained from the Tonka bean, *Dipteryx odorata*, and the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and other plants that give the perfume of new-mown hay.
COUNCIL, *n.* *koun*-sil, an assembly convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice; specially a body of men to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government; an assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the Church. **Common Council** of a city, the body of representatives of the citizens. **Œcumenical Council**, an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole Church. **Privy Council**, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government. (Fr. *concile*, from L. *concilium*, an assembly, from *con*, and *calo*, call.)
COUNCIL-BOARD, *n.* *koun*-sil-bord, the table round which a council holds consultation; the council itself.
COUNCIL-CHAMBER, *n.* *koun*-sil-*chame*-ber, where the members of a council meet to transact business.
COUNCILLOR, *n.* *koun*-sil-lor, the member of a council.
COUNCILMAN, *n.* *koun*-sil-man, a member of a city council.
COUNSEL, *n.* *koun*-sel, advice; consultation; deliberation; examination of consequences; design; purpose; one who gives counsel on questions of law; a barrister; an advocate: *v.t.* to give advice to; to advise. **King's Counsel**, a barrister called within the bar by letters patent giving him preference in all the courts and the right to wear silk. **Counselled. Counselling. Counsels.** (Fr. *conseiller*.)
COUNSELABLE, *a.* *koun*-sel-a-bl, willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice of others.
COUNSELLOR, *n.* *koun*-sel-lor, one who gives counsel; one whose profession is to give advice in law and manage causes for clients; a councillor.
COUNSELLORSHIP, *n.* *koun*-sel-lor-ship, the office of a counsellor.
COUNT, *n.* kount, the act of numbering; the number counted; a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint [Law]: *v.i.* to be reckoned in and added on; to found an account or scheme on; to rely: *v.t.* to number or sum up; to reckon; to place to an account; to esteem; to consider. **To count out**, to adjourn a meeting after counting those present and finding that there is not a quorum. **Counted. Counting. Counts.** (Fr. *compter*, from L. *con*, and *puto*, reckon.)
COUNT, *n.* kount, a foreign title of nobility, equivalent to an English earl, but often merely honorary. (O.Fr. *conte*, from L. *comes*, a companion.)
COUNT, *n.* kount, the number of hanks in a pound.
COUNTABLE, *a.* *kount*-ab-l, that may be numbered.
COUNTENANCE, *n.* *koun*-ten-ance, the face, visage, look, aspect, or expression of the face; favour; patronage; encouragement: *v.t.* to favour; to encourage. **In countenance**, with an assured confident look. **Out of countenance**, confounded; abashed. **To keep countenance**, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by feeling. **To put out of countenance**, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash. **Countenanced. Countenances. Countenancing.** (Fr. *contenance*.)
COUNTER, *n.* *kount*-er, an article used as means of reckoning; a table or board on which money is counted or goods laid; one who or that which counts. (O.Fr. *conteour*.)

COUNTER, *n.* *kount*-er, a ship's after-seat on the water; an under part which serves as a contrast to the principal parts; counter-tenor [Mus.]. Counter of a horse, that part which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER, *kount*-er, a prefix, expressing opposition: *a.* opposite; contrary; in opposition; contrariwise. (Fr. *contre*, from L. *contra*, against.)

COUNTER, *v.t.* *kount*-er, to oppose; to encounter: *v.i.* to meet in opposition; to engage; to return a blow while guarding one. Countered. Countering. Counters.

COUNTERACT, *v.t.* kount-er-*akt*, to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat. Counteracted. Counteracting. Counteracts.

COUNTERACTION, *n.* kount-er-*ak*-shon, contrary action; hindrance.

COUNTERACTIVE, *a.* kount-er-*akt*-iv, opposing; tending to counteract: *n.* one who or that which counteracts.

COUNTER-AGENT, *n.* *kount*-er-*aje*-ent, that which counteracts.

COUNTER-APPROACH, *n.* *kount*-er-ap-proach, a series of defences thrown up in front of a besieged place [Fort.].

COUNTER-ATTRACTION, *n.* *kount*-er-at-*trak*-shon, opposite attraction.

COUNTERBALANCE, *n.* *kount*-er-*bal*-lance, equal weight, power or agency acting in opposition to anything: *v.t.* to weigh against with an equal weight or power. Counterbalanced. Counterbalances. Counterbalancing.

COUNTERBLAST, *n.* *kount*-er-blahst, anything done or written in opposition to anything else.

COUNTER-BOND, *n.* *kount*-er-bond, a bond of security to one who has given bond for another.

COUNTER-BRACE, *n.* *kount*-er-brace, the lee brace of the fore-topsail yard: *v.t.* to brace in contrary directions [Naut.]. Counterbraced. Counterbraces. Counterbracing.

COUNTERBUFF, *n.* kount-er-*buf*, a return blow: *v.t.* to strike back in an opposite direction. Counterbuffed. Counterbuffing. Counterbuffs.

COUNTERCAST, *n.* *kount*-er-kahst, a trick; a delusive contrivance.

COUNTERCASTER, *n.* *kount*-er-kahst-er, a book-keeper.

COUNTERCHANGE, *n.* *kount*-er-chaynj, exchange; reciprocation: *v.t.* to give and receive, or to cause to change places. Counterchanged. Counterchanges. Counterchanging.

COUNTERCHARGE, *n.* *kount*-er-chahrj, a charge in opposition; a set-off.

COUNTERCHARM, *n.* *kount*-er-chahrm, that which dissolves the effect of a charm: *v.t.* to destroy the effect of a charm. Countercharmed. Countercharming. Countercharms.

COUNTERCHECK, *n.* kount-er-*chek*, a second check; a censure to check a reprover: *v.t.* to check against. Counterchecked. Counterchecking. Counterchecks.

COUNTERCLAIM, *n.* *kount*-er-klame, a set-off charge.

COUNTER-CURRENT, *n.* *kount*-er-*kur*-rent, a current running in a contrary direction to another current.

COUNTERDEED, *n.* *koun*-ter-deed, an invalidating deed.

COUNTER-DIE, *n.* *koun*-ter-dye, the upper stamp of a die.

COUNTERDRAIN, *n.* *kount*-er-drane, a drain parallel to a watercourse for collecting the leakage water.

COUNTERDRAW, *v.t.* kount-er-*draw*, to copy a design by means of a transparent substance [Painting]. Counterdrawing. Counterdrawn. Counterdraws.

COUNTER-ERMINE, *n.* *kown*-ter-*er*-min, the reverse of ermine, being black with white spots [Her.].

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, *n.* *kount*-er-*ev*-id-ence, evidence opposing other evidence.

COUNTERFAISANCE, *n.* kount-er-*fee*-zance, the act of counterfeiting.

COUNTERFEIT, *a.* *kount*-er-fit, forged; made in imitation, with a view to defraud, by passing it for enuine; not genuine; having the resemblance of: *n.* a cheat; one who pretends to be what he is not; an impostor: *v.t.* to feign; to dissemble; to carry on a deception: *v.t.* to forge; to copy or imitate without authority or right, and palm off as genuine; to imitate. Counterfeited. Counterfeiting. Counterfeits. (O.Fr. *contrefait*.)

COUNTERFEITED, *pp.* or *a.* *kount*-er-fit-ed, forged; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUNTERFEITER, *n.* *kount*-er-fit-er, a forger.

COUNTERFESANCE, *n.* kount-er-*fee*-zance, counterfaisance.

COUNTERFLORY, *a.* *kount*-er-*flore*-e, with flowers placed opposite each other [Her.].

COUNTERFOIL, *n.* *kount*-er-foyl, formerly that part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who had lent the king money; the counterpart of a document given, retained in the hands of the giver; the part retained when a cheque is drawn.

COUNTERFORCE, *n.* *kount*-er-force, a counteracting force.

COUNTERFORT, *n.* *kount*-er-fort, a buttress built at right angles to a wall or terrace, to prevent it bulging.

COUNTER-GAUGE, *n.* *kount*-er-gaje, a method of measuring joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be [Carp.].

COUNTERGUARD, *n.* *kount*-er-gahrd, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion [Fort.].

COUNTER-IRRITANT, *n.* *kount*-er-*ir*-rit-ant, a medicament employed to produce counter-irritation [Med.].

COUNTER-IRRITATION, *n.* *kount*-er-ir-rit-*ay*-shon, production of a secondary irritation in order to relieve a primary one.

COUNTERJUMPER, *n.* *kount*-er-jump-er, a shop assistant.

COUNTERLATH, *n.* *kount*-er-lahth, a lath between two gauged laths used in tiling.

COUNTERLIGHT, *n.* *kount*-er-lite, a light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUNTERMAND, *n.* kount-er-*mahnd*, revocation of a former command: *v.t.* to revoke or to give an order contrary to one before given; to oppose; to contradict the orders of another. Countermanded. Countermanding. Countermands. (Fr. *contremander*.)

COUNTERMARCH, *n.* *kount*-er-mahrch, a marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear [Mil.]; a change of measures; alteration of conduct: *v.i.* to march back again. Countermarched. Countermarches. Countermarching.

COUNTERMARK, *n.* *kount*-er-mahrk, a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of all the owners; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company to show the quality of the metal; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; a mark added to a metal long after it has been struck, by which the change in its value may be known: *v.t.* kount-er-*mahrk*, to add a countermark. Countermarked. Countermarking. Countermarks.

COUNTERMINE, *n.* *kount*-er-mine, a gallery running underground in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect [Mil.]; a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance: *v.t.* kount-er-*mine*, to mine a mine; to oppose by a countermine; to counterwork. Countermined. Countermines. Countermining.

COUNTERMOVE, *n.* *koun*-ter-moov, a move in reply.

COUNTER-MOVEMENT, *n.* kount-er-*moov*-ment, a movement in opposition to another.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* *kount*-er-mewr, a wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. (*Counter*, and L. *murus*, a wall.)

COUNTER-OPENING, *n.* *kount*-er-*ope*-en-ing, an aperture or vent on the opposite side.

COUNTERPACE, *n.* *kount*-er-pace, a countermove.

COUNTER-PALED, *a.* *kount*-er-payld, representing an escutcheon divided into twelve pales, charged per fesse, the two colours being counterchanged [Her.].

COUNTERPANE, *n.* *kount*-er-pane, a coverlet for a bed; one part of an indenture. (O.Fr. *contrepointe* by mistake for *cuittepointe*, a counterpane.)

COUNTER-PAROLE, *n.* *kount*-er-pa-*role*, a word given as a signal in any time of alarm [Mil.].

COUNTERPART, *n.* *kount*-er-pahrt, the correspondent part; a copy; a duplicate; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher; the complementary part; the part to be applied to another [Mus.].

COUNTER-PASSANT, *a.* kount-er-*pas*-sant, said of two animals represented as going contrary ways [Her.]. (Fr. *contre-passant.*)

COUNTERPLEA, *n.* *kount*-er-plee, a reply to a plea or request [Law].

COUNTERPLEAD, *v.t.* kount-er-*pleed*, to plead in opposition; to contradict; to deny. **Counterpleaded. Counterpleading. Counterpleads. Counterpled.**

COUNTERPLOT, *n.* kount-er-*plot*, a plot opposed to another: *v.t.* to oppose plot to plot in order to frustrate.

COUNTERPOINT, *n.* *kount*-er-poynt, a coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. (O.Fr. *cuiltrepoint.*)

COUNTERPOINT, *n.* *kount*-er-poynt, harmony in music; the art of musical composition; properly, the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody, originally by point opposite point [Music]. (Fr. *contrepoint.*)

COUNTERPOISE, *n.* *kount*-er-poyz, a weight or force sufficient to balance another; equilibrium; a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat [Man.]: *v.t.* to weigh against with equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect. **Counterpoised. Counterpoises. Counterpoising.**

COUNTER-POISON, *n.* *kount*-er-poy-zon, an antidote.

COUNTER-PROJECT, *n.* *kount*-er-*proj*-ekt, a plan proposed in opposition to one already proposed.

COUNTER-PROOF, *n.* *kount*-er-proof, an impression taken from another one newly printed [Engraving].

COUNTER-PROVE, *v.t.* *kount*-er-proov, to take a counter-proof from. **Counterproved. Counterproves. Counterproving.**

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, *n.* *kount*-er-rev-o-*lew*-shon, a revolution reversing another and restoring things as they were.

COUNTER-ROLL, *n.* *kount*-er-role, counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, &c. [Law].

COUNTER-ROLMENT, *n.* kount-er-*role*-ment, a counter account.

COUNTER-SALIENT, *a.* kount-er-*sale*-yent, representing two beasts leaping from each other [Her.].

COUNTERSCARP, *n.* *kount*-er-skarp, the outer slope of a ditch opposite the scarp [Fort.]. (Fr. *contrescarpe.*)

COUNTER-SEAL, *v.t.* *kount*-er-seel, to seal with another. **Countersealed. Countersealing. Counter-seals.**

COUNTER-SECURITY, *n.* *kount*-er-se-*kewr*-it-e, a security given to one who has become security for another.

COUNTERSIGN, *n.* *kount*-er-sine, a private sign given to soldiers on guard, as a password or watchword; a counter-signature: *v.t.* to attest by counter-signature. **Countersigned. Countersigning. Counter-signs.** (Fr. *contresigner.*)

COUNTER-SIGNAL, *n.* *kount*-er-sig-nal, a signal in answer to another.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, *n.* *kount*-er-*sig*-na-tewr, the name of a secretary or other subordinate officer attached to a writing to attest its authority.

COUNTERSINK, *n.* kount-er-*sink*, a drill for countersinking: *v.t.* to drill a conical depression in wood or metal, as at the top of a hole for the head of the screw. **Countersinking. Counter-sinks. Countersunk.**

COUNTERSTAND, *n.* *kount*-er-sta-nd, resistance.

COUNTER-STROKE, *n.* *kount*-er-stroke, a contrary stroke; a return stroke.

COUNTER-TALLY, *n.* *kount*-er-tal-le, a tally corresponding to another.

COUNTER-TENOR, *n.* *kount*-er-ten-or, one of the middle parts between the tenor and the treble; high tenor; alto [Mus.]. (It. *contratenore.*)

COUNTER-TIME, *n.* *kount*-er-time, the defence or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège; resistance; opposition [Man.].

COUNTER-TURN, *n.* *kount*-er-turn, the height of a dramatic representation which puts an end to expectation.

COUNTERVAIL, *n.* *kount*-er-vale, equal weight, power, or value; *v.t.* to act against with equal effect; to equal; to compensate. **Countervailed. Countervailing. Countervails.** (O.Fr. *contrevaloir.*)

COUNTERVAILING, *a.* *kount*-er-vale-ing, equalizing.

COUNTERVALLATION, *n.* *koun*-ter-val-*lay*-shon, a chain of redoubts.

COUNTER-VIEW, *n.* *kount*-er-vew, an opposite or opposing view; a posture in which two persons front each other; a contrast.

COUNTER-VOTE, *v.t.* kount-er-*vote*, to outvote. **Countervoted. Countervotes. Countervoting.**

COUNTER-WEIGH, *v.t.* kount-er-*way*, to counterbalance. **Counterweighed. Counterweighing. Counterweighs.**

COUNTER-WHEEL, *v.t.* kount-er-*wheel*, to cause to wheel in an opposite direction. **Counterwheeled. Counterwheeling. Counterwheels.**

COUNTER-WORK, *v.t.* kount-er-*wurk*, to counteract. **Counterworked. Counterworking. Counterworks.**

COUNTER-WROUGHT, *a.* kount-er-*rawt*, counteracted.

COUNTESS, *n.* *kount*-ess, the wife of an earl or count. (Fr. *comtesse.*)

COUNTESS, *n.* *kount*-ess, a slate measuring 20 inches by 10 inches.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *n.* *kount*-ing-house, the house appropriated to the keeping of business books, accounts, letters, and papers; the office.

COUNTING-ROOM, *n.* *kount*-ing-room, the room appropriated to the keeping of business books, &c.; counting-house.

COUNTLESS, *a.* *kount*-less, that cannot be counted.

COUNT-OUT, *n.* *kount*-out, the end of a debate when it is found by counting that there are not enough members present to form a quorum.

COUNTRIFIED, *a.* *kun*-tre-fide, of rural appearance; with rustic manners; uncouth.

COUNTRIFY, *v.t.* *kun*-tre-fy, make rustic. **Countrified. Countrifies. Countrifying.**

COUNTRY, *n.* *kun*-tre, a territory; its inhabitants; one's own land; the rural part as distinct from the city; a dwelling-place; the outfield at cricket: *a.* pertaining to the country; rural; rustic; peculiar to one's own country. (O.Fr. *contree.*)

COUNTRY-DANCE, *n.* *kun*-tre-danse, a dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines; a contra-dance.

COUNTRYMAN, *n.* *kun*-tre-man, one born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country; a rustic; a husbandman; an inhabitant or native of a region.

COUNTRY-SEAT, *n.* *kun*-tre-*seet*, a country mansion.

COUNTRYSIDE, *n.* *kun*-tre-syde, a rural district with its inhabitants, fauna and flora.

COUNTRYWOMAN, *n.* *kun*-tre-*woom*-an, a female countryman.

COUNT-WHEEL, *n.* *kount*-wheel, the wheel in a clock which causes it to strike correctly.

COUNTY, *n.* *kount*-e, formerly the district ruled by a count or earl; now a district of country separated from the rest for administrative purposes; a shire. **County borough,** a borough with a population of over 50,000. **County corporate,** a city and borough which had been vested by the kings of England with peculiar privileges and immunities, as London and York. **County Council,** a body elected by the ratepayers of a county for the administration of local affairs. **County Palatine,** a county formerly invested with regal privileges, as those of Durham, Chester, and Lancaster. **County town,** the administrative centre of the county. (Fr. *comté*, the district administered by a *comte.*)

COUNTY-COURT, *n.* *kount*-e-*kort*, a court whose jurisdiction was limited to a county; a local tribunal for the recovery of small debts, and other legal business.

COUP, *n.* koo, a stroke or sudden blow; a successful stroke. **Coup d'État,** a sudden change effected in the body politic by extraneous means. **Coup de grace,** the finishing blow. **Coup de main,** a sudden blow or assault. **Coup d'œil,** a general appreciation of a situation or scene taken at a glance. (Fr.)

COUPÉ, *n.* koo-*pay*, the front part of a French diligence; a front compartment in a first-class railway coach; a short, four-wheeled closed carriage for two persons. (Fr.)

COUPED, *a.* koopt, bartered for; obtained.

COUPED, *a.* koopt, cut off [Her.].

COUPEE, *n.* koo-*pay*, a motion in dancing, where one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, while with the other a motion is made forward. (Fr. *coupé*.)

COUPER, *n.* *koup*-er, a dealer.

COUPLE, *n.* *kup*-pl, two of a kind connected together; a pair; a man and wife; that which links two things together; two opposite parallel forces, the moments of which are equal [Mech.]: *v.t.* to connect together; to marry; to unite: *v.i.* to copulate. **Coupled.** Couples. **Coupling.** (Fr.)

COUPLEMENT, *n.* *kup*-pl-ment, union.

COUPLET, *n.* *kup*-let, two lines of verse which rhyme together; a strophe; a pair.

COUPLING, *n.* *kup*-pling, that which couples or connects; the apparatus for coupling vehicles together.

COUPLING-BOX, *n.* *kup*-pling-boks, a contrivance for permanently connecting two shafts [Mech.].

COUPLING-PIN, *n.* *kup*-pling-pin, a bolt used for coupling together railway carriages and other machinery.

COUPON, *n.* *koo*-pon, a piece cut off; a detachable ticket; an interest certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is cut off on receipt of payment; any similar promise to pay, cut off, and returned on payment. (Fr.)

COUPURE, *n.* koo-*pewr*, an entrenchment behind a breach in a wall, raised to prolong the defence [Fort.]. (Fr.)

COURAGE, *n.* *kur*-raje, that quality of character which enables men, by overcoming fear, to encounter danger and difficulties; bravery. (Fr.)

COURAGEOUS, *a.* kur-*raje*-us, imbued with a daring spirit; brave. (Fr. *courageux*.)

COURAGEOUSLY, *ad.* kur-*raje*-us-le, with courage.

COURAGEOUSNESS, *n.* kur-*raje*-us-ness, the quality of being courageous.

COURANT, *n.* koo-*rant*, *or* *koo*-rant, that which disseminates news quickly, as a newspaper: *a.* running [Her.]. (Fr.)

COURANTE, *n.* koo-*rahnt*, a French dance in triple time.

COURANTO, *n.* koo-*rant*-o, a piece of music in triple time; a kind of dance. (It.)

COURAP, *n.* koo-*rap*, *or* *koo*-rap, a kind of herpes in the armpits, groin, breast, and face, common in the East Indies.

COURBARIL, *n.* *koor*-ba-ril, anime, a resinous substance which flows from the West Indian locust-tree, *Hymenæa courbaril*. (Fr.)

COURIER, *n.* *koor*-e-ur, a messenger sent express with letters or despatches; a travelling attendant who makes arrangements beforehand. (O.Fr.)

COURLAN, *n.* *koor*-lahn, a tropical South American bird allied to the cranes, *Aramus scolopaceus*.

COURSE, *n.* koarse, the act of running; a race; a career; a current; the line or direction of motion; the route; voyage; ground on which a race is run; the progress of anything; method of procedure; succession; a methodical series; conduct; act of running in the lists; any regular series; service of meat; a continued range of stones or bricks, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building: *v.t.* to hunt; to pursue; to cause to run; to run through or over: *v.i.* to run; to move about, as, the blood courses. **Of course**, by consequence; naturally; without special direction. **Coursed.** Courses. **Coursing.** (Fr.)

COURSER, *n.* *koarse*-er, a swift horse; a war-horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. (Fr. *coursier*.)

COURSER, *n.* *koarse*-er, the cream-coloured courser, one of the plovers, *Cursorius gallicus*.

COURSES, *n.pl.* *koarse*-ez, the lower squaresails, as the mainsail, foresail, and mizen; the staysails on the lower masts; the main-staysails of all brigs and schooners; the menstrual discharge.

COURSING, *n.* *koarse*-ing, hunting hares with greyhounds.

COURSING-JOINT, *n.* *koarse*-ing-joynt, a joint between two courses of masonry.

COURT, *n.* koart, a space enclosed by houses; the residence of a monarch; persons who compose his retinue or council; place where justice is administered; the judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; civility; address to gain favour: *v.t.* to endeavour to please by civilities and address; to solicit a woman in marriage; to flatter or woo: *v.i.* to act the courtier; to woo. **Court of Session**, the supreme civil court in Scotland. **Court of St. James's**, the court of the British monarch. **General court**, a state legislature [U.S.]. **High Court**, the supreme court of justice. **Courted.** **Courting.** **Courts.** (O.Fr. *cort*.)

COURT - AMOUR, *n.* *koart*-a-*moor*, a fashionable intrigue.

COURT-BARON, *n.* *koart*-bar-ron, a manorial court with jurisdiction in copyhold matters.

COURT-CARD, *n.* *koart*-kahrd, the king, queen, or knave in cards; originally a coat-card.

COURT-DAY, *n.* *koart*-day, a day in which a court sits to administer justice.

COURT-DRESS, *n.* *koart*-dress, special dress for appearance at court or levée.

COURT-DRESSER, *n.* koart-*dres*-ser, a flatterer.

COURTEOUS, *a.* *kurt*-e-us, of court-like or polished manners; well-bred; polite. (O.Fr. *corteous*.)

COURTEOUSLY, *ad.* *kurt*-e-us-le, in a courteous manner.

COURTEOUSNESS, *n.* *kurt*-e-us-ness, civility of manners.

COURTER, *n.* *koart*-er, one who courts; one who woos.

COURTESAN, *n.* *koart*-e-zan, a woman of loose virtue; a prostitute. (Fr.)

COURTESY, *n.* *kur*-te-se, politeness of manners, especially accompanied with kindness and some degree of dignity; an act of civility or respect; an act of kindness done with politeness; a favour. Courtesy title, a title given by social custom to the sons and daughters of peers which does not raise the bearers above the rank of commoners. **Tenure by courtesy or curtesy**, where a man who has married a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive which is capable of inheriting her estate, on the death of his wife holds the lands for his life [Law]. (O.Fr. *courtesie*.)

COURTESY, *n.* *kurt*-se, curtsy.

COURT-FASHION, *n.* *koart-fash*-on, the fashion at court.

COURT-FAVOUR, *n.* *koart-fay*-vor, favour shown by a prince.

COURT-FOOL, *n.* *koart*-fool, a buffoon or jester formerly kept by the great for amusement.

COURT-HAND, *n.* *koart*-hand, a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings; the old style of calligraphy as compared with the modern style, which was at first called the Italian hand.

COURT-HOUSE, *n.* *koart*-house, a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

COURTIER, *n.* *koart*-yer, a man who attends or frequents the courts of princes; one who courts or flatters. (O.Fr.)

COURTIERISM, *n.* *koart*-yer-izm, the manners of a court.

COURTING, *n.* *koart*-ing, the act of paying court or wooing.

COURT-LEET, *n.* *koart*-leet, the criminal court of a manor held before the steward.

COURTLIKE, *a.* *koart*-like, polite; elegant.

COURTLINESS, *n.* *koart*-le-ness, the quality of being courtly.

COURTLING, *n.* *koart*-ling, a courtier.

COURTLY, *a.* *koart*-le, relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering: *ad.* in the manner of courts.

COURT-MARTIAL, *n.* koart-*mar*-shal, a court consisting of military or naval officers for the trial of offences within its jurisdiction.

COURT-PARTY, *n.* *koart*-pahrt-e, a palace camarilla opposed to the interests of the nation at large.

COURT-PLASTER, *n.* *koart*-plahst-er, sticking-plaster on silk, so called because employed by ladies in the patches on the face once fashionable at court.

COURTSHIP, *n.* *koart*-ship, the act of wooing in love.

COURT-YARD, *n.* *koart*-yard, enclosure from which a house is entered.

COUSCOUS, *n.* *kooss*-kooss, an African food of millet flour, flesh, and the leaves of the baobab, *Adansonia digitata*. (Native name.)

COUSIN, *n.* *kuz*-in, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a title given by a king to a nobleman. Cousins german, the children of brothers and sisters; first cousins. (Fr.)

COUSINHOOD, *n.* *kuz*-in-hood, body of relations; relationship.
COUSINLY, *a.* *kuz*-in-le, like or becoming a cousin.
COUSINRY, *n.* *kuz*-in-re, relatives.
COUSINSHIP, *n.* *kuz*-in-ship, relationship.
COUTEAU, *n.* koo-*toh*, knife-like sword. **Couteau de chasse,** a huntsman's knife. (Fr. a knife.)
COUTILLE, *n.* koo-*teel*, a material used for corsets.
COUVADE, *n.* koo-*vahd*, among primitive peoples, a custom whereby the father goes to bed at the birth of a child in order to show his paternity. (Fr.)
COVE, *n.* kove, a small inlet, creek, or bay; any kind of concave moulding or vault [Arch.]: *v.t.* to arch over. **Coved. Coves. Coving.** (A.S. *cofa*, a chamber.)
COVE, *n.* kove, a man [Slang].
COVENANT, *n.* *kuv*-en-ant, a mutual agreement; the document containing its terms; a bond: *v.i.* to bind one's self by contract: *v.t.* to grant or promise. **Covenanted. Covenanting. Covenants.** (O.Fr.)
COVENANT-BREAKER, *n.* *kuv*-en-ant-*brake*-er, one who breaks a covenant.
COVENANTED, *a.* *kuv*-en-ant-ed, pledged by covenant; held under covenant and bound to be fulfilled.
COVENANTER, *n.* *kuv*-en-ant-er, he who covenants; a subscriber to the Scottish National Covenant in 1638.
COVENT, *n.* *kov*-ent, a convent or monastery.
COVENTRY, *n.* *kuv*-en-tre, banishment from gentlemanly society. (A town in Warwickshire.)
COVER, *n.* *kuv*-er, anything that covers; a screen; shelter; protection; underbrush concealing or sheltering game: *pl.* dining apparatus for each person at table: *v.t.* to spread over with something; to conceal by something overspread or interposed; to clothe; to overwhelm; to conceal from notice or punishment; to refrain from disclosing or confessing; to wrap or envelop; to shelter; to incubate; to copulate; to be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; to include or embrace. **Covered. Covering. Covers.** (O.Fr. *covrir.*)
COVERCHIEF, *n.* *kuv*-er-chif, a covering for the head.
COVERCLE, *n.* *kuv*-er-kl, a small cover; a lid.
COVER-CLIP, *n.* *kuv*-er-klip, a species of fish; the sole.
COVERED-WAY, *n.* *kuv*-erd-way, covert-way.
COVERING, *n.* *kuv*-er-ing, that which covers; a cover.
COVERLET, *n.* *kuv*-er-let, the outer cover of a bed. (O.Fr. *covrelit.*)
COVER-POINT, *n.* *kuv*-er-poynt, a position in the cricket-field to the right of point.
CO-VERSED SINE, *n.* ko-*verst*-sine, the sine of an arc or angle subtracted from unity.
COVERT, *a.* *kuv*-ert, covered; concealed; sheltered; under protection: *n.* a place which covers and shelters. **Femme covert,** a married woman [Law]. (O.Fr.)
COVERT-COAT, *n.* *kuv*-ert-*koat*, a light overcoat made of covert coating cloth.
COVERTLY, *ad.* *kuv*-ert-le, in a covert manner.
COVERTNESS, *n.* *kuv*-ert-ness, the state of being covert.
COVERTS, *n.pl.* *kuv*-erts, certain feathers on the wing and tail quills of birds [Ornith.].
COVERTURE, *n.* *kuv*-er-tewr, covering; shelter; defence; the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the protection of her husband [Law]. (O.Fr.)
COVERT-WAY, *n.* *kuv*-ert-way, a space, about 30 feet wide, of ground level with the field, round the outside of the ditch, between the counterscarp and the glacis [Fort.].
COVET, *v.t.* *kuv*-et, to desire earnestly to obtain anything; to desire what is unlawful; to long for or hanker after: *v.i.* to have a desire for. **Coveted. Coveting. Covets.** (O.Fr. *coveiter.*)
COVETABLE, *a.* *kuv*-et-a-bl, that may be coveted.
COVETED, *a.* *kuv*-et-ed, earnestly desired or longed for.
COVETINGLY, *ad.* *kuv*-et-ing-le, with eager desire.
COVETIVENESS, *n.* *kuv*-e-tiv-ness, cupidity; avarice.
COVETOUS, *a.* *kuv*-et-us, very desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.
COVETOUSLY, *ad.* *kuv*-et-us-le, with a strong or an inordinate desire to obtain and possess.
COVETOUSNESS, *n.* *kuv*-et-us-ness, a strong or an inordinate desire of possessing; avarice.

COVEY, *n.* *kuv*-e, a small flock of certain birds; an old bird with her brood; a number of birds together; a company; a set. (O.Fr. *covee.*)
COVIN, *n.* *kuv*-in, a collusive or fraudulent compact to another's prejudice [Law]. (O.Fr. *covine.*)
COVING, *n.* *koh*-ving, the projection of the upper storeys of houses over the lower; vertical sides of a fireplace.
COVINOUS, *a.* *kuv*-in-us, collusive; fraudulent.
COW, *n.* kou; *pl.* Cows or **Kine**; the female of the bull. **Sea cow,** a marine mammal of the order *Sirenia.* (A.S. *cu.*)
COW, *v.t.* kou: to impress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity. **Cowed. Cowing. Cows.** (Scand.)
COWAGE, *n.* *kou*-aje, cowhage.
COWARD, *n.* *kou*-ard, one destitute of courage; an animal on an escutcheon with his tail between his legs [Her.]: *a.* destitute of courage; base; proceeding from fear or timidity. (O.Fr. *couard*, from L. *cauda*, a tail.)
COWARDICE, *n.* *kou*-ard-is, want of courage. (Fr. *couardise.*)
COWARD-LIKE, *a.* *kou*-ard-like, resembling a coward.
COWARDLINESS, *n.* *kou*-ard-le-ness, the state of being cowardly.
COWARDLY, *a.* *kou*-ard-le, wanting courage; timid; mean; base: *ad.* in a cowardly manner.
COW-BANE, *n.* *kou*-bane, water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa.*
COWBERRY, *n.* *kou*-ber-re, the whortleberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idœa.*
COWBIRD, *n.* *kou*-berd, an American starling of the genus *Molothrus*, which acts like the cuckoo in placing its eggs in the nests of other birds.
COWBOY, *n.* *kou*-boy, a man herding cattle [U.S.].
COWCATCHER, *n.* *kou*-katch-er, a grating fitted to the front of a locomotive to prevent obstacles passing under the wheels.
COWED, *a.* koud, dispirited; crushed.
COWER, *v.i.* *kou*-er, to crouch or shrink through fear. **Cowered. Cowering. Cowers.** (Scand.)
COW-FEEDER, *n.* *kou*-feed-er, one who feeds milch cows.
COWGRASS, *n.* *kou*-grahss, the meadow trefoil; zig-zag clover, *Trifolium medium.*
COWHAGE, *n.* *kou*-aje, a leguminous plant of the genus *Mucuna*, with hairy pods that cause an intolerable itching. (Hind.)
COWHERD, *n.* *kou*-herd, one who tends cows.
COWHIDE, *n.* *kou*-hide, the hide of a cow; a coarse riding-whip: *v.t.* to whip with a cow-hide. **Cowhided. Cowhides. Cowhiding.**
COWHOUSE, *n.* *kou*-house, a building in which cows are kept.
COWKEEPER, *n.* *kou*-keep-er, one who keeps cows.
COW-ITCH, *n.* *kou*-itch, cowhage.
COWL, *n.* koul, a monk's hood; a movable chimney-top; wire cap of a locomotive funnel; the bonnet of a motor-car; a water-vessel carried on a pole between two men. (A.S. *cūle.*)
COWLED, *a.* kould, wearing a cowl; hooded.
COW-LEECH, *n.* *kou*-leech, a cow doctor.
COWLICK, *n.* *kou*-lik, a tuft of hair disordered or turned back over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.
COWLIKE, *a.* *kou*-like, resembling a cow.
COWLSTAFF, *n.* *koul*-staff, a staff or pole on which a pail or other vessel is supported between two persons. (O.Fr. *curel*, and *staff.*)
COWMAN, *n.* *kou*-man, a man who attends to cows.
CO-WORKER, *n.* ko-*wurk*-er, one who works with another.
COW-PARSLEY, *n.* *kou*-parss-le, an umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris.*
COW-PARSNIP, *n.* *kou*-parss-nip, a plant of the genus *Heracleum.*
COW-POCK, *n.* *kou*-pock, a pustule of cow-pox.
COW-POX, *n.* *kou*-poks, a pustular affection on the teats of the cow.
COWRY, *n.* *kou*-re, a small shell of the genus *Cyprœa*, which passes as money in India and some regions of Africa. (Hind.)
COWSLIP, *n.* *kou*-slip, a plant of the primrose family, *Primula veris.* (A.S. *cúslyppe*, cow-dung.)
COW-TREE, *n.* *kou*-tree, a tree of Venezuela, *Brosimum galactodendron*, which produces a nourishing milky fluid.

COW-WHEAT, *n. kow*-wheet, a plant with wheat-like seeds, of the genus *Melampyrum.*

COXA, *n. kok*-sa: *pl.* **Coxæ,** *kok*-se, the hip-joint [Anat.]; the nearest joint to the body on the leg of an insect [Entom.]. (L.)

COXALGIA, *n.* koks-*al*-je-a, disease of the hip-joint.

COXCOMB, *n. koks*-kome, the comb, resembling that of a cock, worn by a jester; a fop; a vain showy fellow; a plant. (*Cock's-comb.*)

COXCOMBRY, *n. koks*-kome-re, manners of a coxcomb.

COXCOMICAL, *a.* koks-*kom*-ik-al, *or* koks-*kome*-ik-al, foppish; vain.

COXSWAIN, *n. cok*-sn, a steersman of a rowing-boat.

COY, *a.* koy, shrinking from familiarity; reserved, modest, or bashful: *v.i.* to behave with reserve; to be distant. **Coyed. Coying. Coys.** (O.Fr. *coi,* from L. *quietus,* quiet.)

COYISH, *a. koy*-ish, somewhat coy or reserved.

COYLY, *ad. koy*-le, in a coy manner.

COYNESS, *n. koy*-ness, a coy disposition or habit.

COYOTE, *n.* ki-*oh*-te, *or* koy-*oh*-te, the prairie wolf *Canis latrans.*

COYPU, *n. koy*-poo, the nutria; a South American rodent, *Myopotamus coypu.*

COZ, *n.* kuz, a cousin, familiarly used.

COZEN, *v.t. kuz*-en, to cheat; to deceive. **Cozened. Cozening. Cozens.** (Fr. *cousiner,* to claim kinship for selfish advantage, to sponge.)

COZENAGE, *n. kuz*-en-aje, deceit; the practice of cheating.

COZENER, *n. kuz*-en-er, a cheat.

CRAB, *n.* krab, a crustacean with ten articulated limbs and a short tail [Zool.]; a sign in the zodiac.

CRAB, *n.* krab, a wooden engine with three claws for launching ships, and heaving them into the dock; a pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan; the drum of a winch: *v.i.* to move sideways as a crab does. **Crabbed. Crabbing. Crabs.** (A.S. *crabba.*)

CRAB, *n.* krab, the fruit of a wild apple-tree, and so named from its sour taste [Bot.]; a peevish, morose person: *a.* sour; rough; austere: *v.t.* to find fault with unfairly; to injure. **Crabbed. Crabbing. Crabs.**

CRABBED, *a. krab*-bed, *or* krabb'd, sour, peevish, or morose; rough or harsh; difficult; perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, *ad. krab*-bed-le, in a crabbed manner.

CRABBEDNESS, *n. krab*-bed-ness, the state of being crabbed.

CRABBY, *a. krab*-be, perplexing; difficult; peevish.

CRABER, *n. krab*-ber, the water-vole, *Microtus amphibius.*

CRAB-FACED, *a. krab*-fayst, bitter-looking.

CRAB-LOUSE, *n krab*-louse, a species of body louse, *Phthirius inguinalis.*

CRAB'S-EYES, *n.pl. krabz*-ize, concretions formed in the stomachs of craw-fish.

CRABSIDLE, *v.i. krab*-si-dl, to move side foremost. **Crabsidled. Crabsidles. Crabsidling.**

CRABWOOD, *n. krab*-wood, a South American tree of the genus *Caraipa.*

CRAB-YAWS, *n. krab*-yawz, a West Indian disease in which ulcers form on the soles of the feet.

CRACK, *a.* krak, having qualities to be boasted of; of excellent quality: *n.* a disruption; a chink or fissure; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence; change of voice in puberty; craziness of intellect; an instant of time: *v.i.* to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to be impaired; to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; to boast; to brag: *v.t.* to break into chinks; to break partially or wholly; to produce a sharp abrupt sound, like that of rending; to snap; to utter with smartness; to affect deeply; to impair the intellectual faculties; to make crazy. **Cracked. Cracking. Cracks.** (A.S. *cracian.*)

CRACK-BRAINED, *a. krak*-braynd, crazy.

CRACKED, *a.* krakt, split; broken; crazy; deranged.

CRACKER, *n. krak*-er, a noisy boasting fellow; a small noisy firework; a hard biscuit; that which cracks anything: *n.pl.* a tool for cracking nuts.

CRACK-HEMP, *n. krak*-hemp, one fated, or deserving, to be hanged.

CRACKLE, *v.i. krak*-kl, to make slight frequent cracking sounds; to crepitate. **Crackled. Crackles. Crackling.**

CRACKLE, *n. krak*-kl, china ornamented with a network of cracks. (Fr. *craquelé.*)

CRACKLING, *n. krak*-kling, the making slight frequent cracking sounds; the rind of roast pork.

CRACKNEL, *n. krak*-nel, a variety of biscuit. (Fr. *craquelin.*)

CRACOVIENNE, *n.* krak-*koh*-ve-*en,* a Polish peasant dance. (Cracow.)

CRACOWES, *n.pl. krak*-oze, shoes of the time of Richard II, with long pointed toes, first worn at Cracow.

CRADLE, *n. kray*-dl, a crib for rocking children to sleep; birthplace or nursery; infancy; a frame in which a thing is embedded; a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set; a case to protect a wound [Surg.]; a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching; a standing bedstead for wounded seamen; a steel instrument resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotints and preparing the plate; a frame of wood with long bending teeth fastened to a scythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swathe; a contrivance to prevent horses from biting; a gold-washing machine; cradling: *v.t.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet; to nurse in infancy; to cut and lay corn with a cradle: *v.i.* to lie or lodge, as in a cradle. **Cradled. Cradles. Cradling.** (A.S. *cradol.*)

CRADLE-SCYTHE, *n. kray*-dl-sithe, a broad scythe used with a cradle for cutting grain.

CRADLE-WALK, *n. kray*-dl-wawk, a walk under an avenue of trees.

CRADLING, *n. kray*-dling, a framework of wood; the timber for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings [Arch.].

CRAFT, *n.* krahft, art; dexterity; cunning; trade or occupation; a vessel. **Small craft,** small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c. **The craft,** freemasonry. (A.S. *cræft,* Ger. *kraft,* power.)

CRAFTILY, *ad. krahft*-il-e, in a crafty manner.

CRAFTINESS, *n. krahft*-e-ness, the quality of being crafty.

CRAFTSMAN, *n. krahfts*-man, a skilled artificer or mechanic.

CRAFTSMANSHIP, *n. krahfts*-man-ship, the finished art of a craftsman.

CRAFTSMASTER, *n. krahfts*-mahs-ter, one skilled in a craft.

CRAFTY, *a. krahft*-te, artful; cunning.

CRAG, *n.* krag, a rough, broken, steep rock, or point of a rock; certain beds of the Pliocene formation which are highly fossiliferous [Geol.]. **Crag and tail,** a ridge sloping up, generally westward, and terminating in a crag. (Gael. *creag.*)

CRAGGED, *a. krag*-ged, full of crags or broken rocks; rugged; rough.

CRAGGEDNESS, *n. krag*-ged-ness, the state of being cragged.

CRAGGINESS, *n. krag*-ge-ness, the state of being craggy.

CRAGGY, *a. krag*-ge, cragged.

CRAGSMAN, *n. kragz*-man, a skilled rock-climber.

CRAKE, *n.* krake, the corncrake or other species of the genus *Crex*: *v.i.* to cry like the corncrake. **Craked. Crakes. Craking.** (Ice. *kraka,* crow.)

CRAKEBERRY, *n. krake*-ber-re, the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum.*

CRAM, *n.* kram, information acquired by cramming; a lie: *v.i.* to eat greedily or beyond satiety; to undergo cramming for an examination: *v.t.* to stuff; to fill to superfluity; to fill beyond satiety; to thrust in by force; to prepare for an examination by storing the mind with formulæ and answers in connection with some prescribed subject of study. **Crammed. Cramming. Crams.** (A.S. *crammian.*)

CRAMBO, *n. kram*-bo, a game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyming word. (L. *crambe repetita,* cabbage boiled again; something frequently repeated.)

CRAMBUS, *n. kram*-bus, a genus of grass-moths.

CRAMMABLE, *a. kram*-a-bl, able to be crammed.

CRAMMER, *n. kram*-mer, one who gives intensive teaching to another to enable him to pass an examination.

CRAMOISY, *n. kram*-se, crimson.

CRAMP, *n.* kramp, a painful spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a muscle; restraint; a piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron

v.t. to affect with spasms; to restrain; to hinder; to fasten with a cramp-iron: *a.* difficult; knotty. **Cramped. Cramping. Cramps.** (Fr. *crampe.*)

CRAMP-BARK, *n. kramp*-bark, a medicinal plant, *Viburnum oxycoccus*, which produces a very acid fruit; the cranberry.

CRAMP-BONE, *n. kramp*-bone, a sheep's patella, because it was thought to be a specific against cramp.

CRAMP-FISH, *n. kramp*-fish, the batoid fish, *Torpedo nobiliana.*

CRAMP-IRON, *n. kramp*-i-urn, a piece of metal, bent at right angles at each end, for fastening stonework together: crampon.

CRAMPONS, *n.pl. kramp*-onz, climbing roots, as of ivy [Bot.]. (Fr.)

CRAMPOONS, *n.pl.* kramp-*oonz*, hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, timber, &c.; irons fastened to the feet for climbing when storming a place [Mil.].

CRAN, *n.* kran, a measure for fresh herrings containing 37½ gallons, or about 800 herrings; as many as will fill a barrel [Scots.].

CRANAGE, *n. kray*-naje, the right of using a crane at a wharf; the price paid for the use.

CRANBERRY, *n. kran*-ber-re, a red berry that grows on peat-bogs, hills, or swampy land, used for tarts, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, which was a sacred plant of the Druids. (Ger. *kranbeere.*)

CRANE, *n.* krane, a wading bird with long legs, neck, and bill, *Grus communis*; a machine for raising and removing great weights; anything similar; a bent pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask: *v.i.* to draw out the neck in order to look before leaping. **Craned. Cranes. Craning.** (A.S. *cran.*)

CRANE-FLY, *n. krane*-fli, an insect of the genus *Tipula*, the daddy-longlegs.

CRANE'S-BILL, *n. kraynz*-bill, any species of *Geranium*; a pair of pincers used by surgeons.

CRANIAL, *a. kray*-ne-al, belonging to the cranium.

CRANIOFACIAL, *a. kray*-ne-o-*fay*-shal, relating to the face and head.

CRANIOGNOMY, *n.* kray-ne-*og*-no-me, the physiognomy of the skull. (Gr. *kranion*, skull, and *gnome*, judgment.)

CRANIOLOGICAL, *a.* kray-ne-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to craniology.

CRANIOLOGIST, *n. kray*-ne-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in craniology.

CRANIOLOGY, *n. kray*-ne-*ol*-o-je, the science which treats of skulls. (Gr. *kranion*, and *logos*, science.)

CRANIOMETER, *n.* kray-ne-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring skulls. (Gr. *kranion*, and *metron*, a measure.)

CRANIOMETRICAL, *a.* kray-ne-om-*et*-rik-al, pertaining to craniometry.

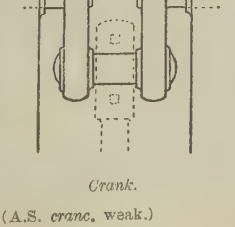
CRANIOMETRY, *n. kray*-ne-*om*-et-re, the art of measuring the cranium for the purpose of discovering its distinguishing characteristics.

CRANIOSCOPY, *n.* kray-ne-*os*-ko-pe, the examination of the skull with a view especially to determine the relative size of the brain organs. (Gr. *kranion*, and *skopeo*, view.)

CRANIOTOMY, *n.* kray-ne-*ot*-o-me, the operation of opening the head of the fœtus. (Gr. *kranion*, and *tome*, cutting.)

CRANIUM, *n. kray*-ne-um, the skull. (Gr. *kranion.*)

CRANK, *n.* krank, a bent axle for the conversion of lineal into rotary motion or the reverse; any bend, turn, or winding; a sportive twisting or turning in speech; an iron brace for various purposes: *v.t.* to use a crank; to turn a handle. **Crank bird,** the lesser spotted woodpecker. *Picus minor.* **Single crank,** a handle at the end of an axis. **Cranked. Cranking. Cranks.** (M.E. *cranke.*)



Crank.

CRANK, *a.* krank, liable to upset [Naut.]: crazy: *n.* a caprice; a faddist; an eccentric individual. (A.S. *cranc*, weak.)

CRANK, *v.i.* krank, to run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn; to crinkle: *v.t.* to break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle. **Cranked. Cranking. Cranks.**

CRANKLE, *n. kran*-kl, a twist, a crinkle: *v.t.* to crinkle: *v.i.* to bend in and out. **Crankled. Crankles. Crankling.**

CRANKLES, *n.pl. kran*-klz, angular prominences.

CRANKNESS, *n. krank*-ness, the quality of being crank.

CRANKY, *a. krank*-e, slightly deranged; crotchety; unreliable; liable to upset [Naut.].

CRANNIED, *a. kran*-need, full of chinks.

CRANNOG, *n. kran*-og, in Scotland and Ireland, a fortified dwelling and a place of refuge on a natural or an artificial island in a lake. (Ir. *crannog.*)

CRANNY, *a. kran*-ne, pleasant; jovial.

CRANNY, *n. kran*-ne, a rent, chink, or fissure; a secret retired place; an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses [Glass-making]. (Fr. *cran*, notch.)

CRANTS, *n.pl.* krants, garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. (Ger. *kranz*, a crown.)

CRAPE, *n.* krape, a thin, transparent gauze made of gummed raw silk, usually dyed black, and worn in mourning: *v.t.* to curl. **Craped. Crapes. Craping.** (Fr. *crêpe*, from L. *crispus*, curled.)

CRAPNEL, *n. krap*-nel, a hook or drag. (*Grapnel.*)

CRAPULENCE, *n. krap*-yew-lence, a surfeit or sickness occasioned by intemperance. (L. *crapula*, intoxication.)

CRAPULENT, *a. krap*-yew-lent, surcharged with liquor; sick from intemperance.

CRAPULOUS, *a. krap*-yew-lus, crapulent.

CRAPY, *a. krape*-e, similar to crape.

CRASH, *n.* krash, the loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; a break-up in bankruptcy; the wreck of an aeroplane: *v.t.* to break with violence: *v.i.* to make a crash; to fall to the ground in flight. **Crashed. Crashes. Crashing.** (From the sound.)

CRASH, *n.* krash, a narrow coarse linen cloth, mostly used for towels. (L. *crassus*, coarse.)

CRASHING, *n. krash*-ing, a violent mixed sound.

CRASIS, *n. kray*-sis, the healthy constitution of the blood and humours [Med.]; the contraction of two vowels into a long one or a diphthong [Gram.]. (Gr. mixing.)

CRASS, *a.* kras, gross; thick; coarse; stupid. (L. *crassus*, thick.)

CRASSAMENT, *n. kras*-sa-ment, the thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASSITUDE, *n. kras*-sit-yewd, crassness.

CRASSNESS, *n. kras*-ness, the quality of being crass.

CRATÆGUS, *n.* kray-*tee*-gus, a genus of about 60 species, including the hawthorn, *C. oxyacantha.* (Gr.)

CRATCH, *n.* kratch, a grated crib for hay; a manger. (O.Fr. *creche.*)

CRATCHES, *n.pl. kratch*-ez, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock of a horse. (Gr. *kratzen*, to scratch.)

CRATE, *n.* krate, a framework packing case. (L. *cratis*, wickerwork.)

CRATER, *n. kray*-ter, the mouth of a volcano; the hole made by an explosion. (Gr. a large bowl.)

CRATERIFORM, *a.* kra-*ter*-e-fawrm, in the form of a crater; cup-shaped.

CRAUNCH, *v.t.* krahnch, *or* krawnsh, to crunch. **Craunched. Craunches. Craunching.**

CRAVAT, *n.* kra-*vat*, a necktie, adopted from the Croats. (Fr. *cravate*, a Croat.)

CRAVATTED, *a.* krav-*vat*-ted, wearing a cravat.

CRAVE, *v.t.* krave, to beg earnestly; to entreat humbly; to require or demand; to long for. **Craved. Craves. Craving.** (A.S. *crafian.*)

CRAVEN, *n. krave*-en, a coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow; originally a word used by the vanquished one in the ancient trial by battle: *a.* cowardly: *v.t.* to make recreant, weak, or cowardly. **Cravened. Cravening. Cravens.** (M.E. *cravant*, literally, one who craves his life.)

CRAVER, *n. krave*-er, one who craves.

CRAVING, *n. krave*-ing, strong desire; longing: *a.* entreating; demanding.

CRAVINGLY, *ad. krave*-ing-le, in a craving manner.

CRAVINGNESS, *n. krave*-ing-ness, the state of craving.

CRAW, *n.* kraw, the crop or first stomach of fowls. (M.E. *crawe.*)

CRAW-CRAW. *n. kraw*-kraw, a West African skin disease. (Native name.)
CRAWFISH, *n. kraw*-fish, the langouste or rock lobster, an edible crustacean of the genus *Palinurus*, found only in salt water. (O.Fr. *crevisse.*)
CRAWL, *n.* krawl, the act of crawling: *v.i.* to creep; to move slowly, weakly or timorously. **Crawled. Crawling. Crawls.** (Ice. *krafla*, crawl.)
CRAWL, *n.* krawl, a pen or enclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish. (Dut. *kraal*, a pen.)
CRAWLER, *n. krawl*-er, one that crawls; a reptile.
CRAWLING, *a. krawl*-ing, moving slowly or timorously; insinuating.
CRAWLINGLY, *ad. krawl*-ing-le, in a crawling manner.
CRAX, *n.* kraks, a genus of Central and South American birds including the curassows.
CRAYFISH, *n. kray*-fish, the freshwater crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis.* (O.Fr. *crevisse.*)
CRAYON, *n. kray*-on, a pencil of chalk, of different colours, for drawing on paper or stone; a drawing made with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch with a crayon; to sketch. **Crayoned. Crayoning. Crayons.** (Fr. from Fr. *craie*, from L. *creta*, chalk.)
CRAYON, *n. kray*-on, the carbon of an electric arc lamp.
CRAYON-PAINTING, *n. kray*-on-*paynt*-ing, the act or art of drawing with crayons.
CRAZE, *n.* kraze, an inordinate or insane passion: *v.t.* to break; to weaken; to derange, shatter, or impair the intellect. **Crazed. Crazes. Crazing.** [Scand.]
CRAZED, *a.* krayzd, deranged in intellect; decrepit.
CRAZEDNESS, *n. krayzd*-ness, the state of being crazed.
CRAZILY, *ad. kraze*-il-e, in a crazy manner.
CRAZINESS, *n. kraze*-e-ness, a crazy state.
CRAZING-MILL, *n. kraze*-ing-mill, a mill for grinding tin.
CRAZY, *a. kraze*-e, broken down; decrepit; feeble; weakened or deranged in intellect. **Crazy paving,** a pavement of flat stones of irregular shapes.
CREAK, *n.* kreek, a sharp, grating sound: *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound. **Creaked. Creaking. Creaks.** (From the sound.)
CREAM, *n.* kreem, the oily part of milk from which butter is made; a preparation of cream; the choicest part of anything; what rises to the surface, and is skimmed off: *v.t.* to take off cream; to add cream to: *v.i.* to gather cream; to mantle. **Cream of tartar,** tartaric acid and potash obtained from grape juice. **Creamed. Creaming. Creams.** (Fr. *crême.*)
CREAM-CAKE, *n. kreem*-kake, a cake with custard or cream inside.
CREAM-CHEESE, *n. kreem*-cheez, cream curdled sufficiently to be cut with a knife.
CREAMERY, *n. kreem*-er-e, a depot to which milk is sent, that the cream may be separated from it.
CREAM-FACED, *a. kreem*-fayst, having a cowardly look.
CREAM-LAID, *a. kreem*-layd, of a cream colour, said of laid paper.
CREAM-NUT, *n. kreem*-nut, the Brazil nut, either of the two species of *Bertholletia.*
CREAM-POT, *n. kreem*-pot, a vessel for holding cream.
CREAM-WOVE, *a. kreem*-wove, of a cream colour, said of wove paper.
CREAMY, *a. kreem*-e, full of cream; like cream.
CREANCE, *n. kree*-ance, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured [Falconry]. (Fr.)
CREASE, *n.* kreece, a mark made by folding or doubling anything; the white line at a cricket wicket known as the bowling crease, or the line four feet in front of it known as the popping crease: *v.t.* to make a crease. **Creased. Creases. Creasing.** (Bret. *kriz*, a wrinkle.)
CREASOTE, *n. kree*-a-sote, creosote.
CREASY, *a. kreece*-e, marked by creases.
CREATABLE, *a.* kre-*ate*-a-bl, that may be created.
CREATE, *a.* kre-*ate*, begotten; composed: *v.t.* to bring into being out of nothing; to beget; to bring forth; to bring about or cause; to make. **Created. Creates. Creating.** (L. *creatus*, made.)
CREATIN, *n. kree*-a-tin, a substance found in striped muscle. (Gr. *kreas*, flesh.)

CREATION, *n.* kre-*ay*-shon, formation; the act of creating, especially the world; the things created; the universe; the act of investing with a new character. (O.Fr.)
CREATIONAL, *a.* kre-*ay*-shon-al, pertaining to creation.
CREATIONISM, *n.* kre-*ay*-shon-izm, the doctrine that the existence of each individual soul is due to a separate act of creation.
CREATIVE, *a.* kre-*ate*-iv, having the power to create.
CREATIVENESS, *n.* kre-*ate*-iv-ness, state of being creative.
CREATOR, *n.* kre-*ate*-or, the being that creates; the thing that creates; the Maker of all things. (L.)
CREATRESS, *n.* kre-*ate*-ress, she who creates.
CREATURE, *n. kreet*-yewr, that which is created; a created living being; a human being in contempt or endearment; one who owes his rise or fortune to another; a mere tool; intoxicating drink: *a.* belonging to the body. (O.Fr.)
CREATURELY, *a. kreet*-yewr-le, belonging to the creature; having the qualities of a creature.
CREATURESHIP, *n. kreet*-yewr-ship, the state of a creature.
CRÈCHE, *n.* kraysh, a day nursery for babies and tiny children while their parents are at work. (Fr.)
CRECK, *n.* krek, the corncrake.
CREDENCE, *n. kreed*-ence, belief; credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief: *v.t.* to give credence to. **Credenced. Credences. Credencing.** (O.Fr.)
CREDENCE, *n. kreed*-ence, the credence table at the side of the communion table.
CREDENDA, *n.pl.* kre-*den*-da, truths to be believed; distinguished from agenda, duties to be done [Theol.]. (L.)
CREDENT, *a. kree*-dent, ready to credit; having credit.
CREDENTIAL, *a.* kre-*den*-shal, giving a title to credit: *n.* a certificate as to confidence.
CREDENTIALS, *n.pl.* kre-*den*-shalz, documents which certify to one's claims or pretensions.
CREDIBILITY, *n.* kred-ib-*il*-it-e, credibleness.
CREDIBLE, *a. kred*-e-bl, worthy of credit; having a claim to credit. (O.Fr.)
CREDIBLENESS, *n. kred*-e-bl-ness, the state of being credible.
CREDIBLY, *ad. kred*-ib-le, in a manner deserving of belief.
CREDIT, *n. kred*-it, a reliance of the mind on the truth of something said or done; belief or faith; reputation; estimation; that which procures or is entitled to belief; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others; influence; power derived from weight of character, fidelity, or other cause; confidence in a man's solvency and probity, which entitles a man to be trusted; sale on trust; the time given for payment of goods sold on trust [Comm.]; the right side of an account, as opposed to debit on the left side [Book-keeping]: *v.t.* to confide in the truth of; to trust; to do credit; to set to the credit of. **Bills of credit,** notes or bills issued by the public. **Letter of credit,** an order to receive money from an agent. **Public credit,** the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors. **Credited. Crediting. Credits.** (Fr. *crédit.*)
CREDITABLE, *a. kred*-it-a-bl, reputable; honourable.
CREDITABLENESS, *n. kred*-it-a-bl-ness, the quality of being creditable.
CREDITABLY, *ad. kred*-it-ab-le, in a creditable manner.
CREDITOR, *n. kred*-it-or, a person to whom a debt is due; one who has a just claim for money. (L.)
CREDITRIX, *n. kred*-it-riks, a female creditor.
CREDO, *n. kree*-do, the creed. (L. I believe.)
CREDULITY, *n.* kre-*dewl*-it-e, easiness of belief. (Fr. *crédulité.*)
CREDULOUS, *a. kred*-yew-lus, apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily imposed upon. (L. *credulus.*)
CREDULOUSLY, *ad. kred*-yew-lus-le, in a credulous manner.
CREDULOUSNESS, *n. kred*-yew-lus-ness, a credulous temper of mind.
CREE, *v.t.* kree, to soften grain. **Creed. Creeing. Crees.**
CREED, *n.* kreed, a brief summary of the articles of religious faith; that which is believed; any system of principles believed or professed. (A.S. *créda.*)

CREEK, *n.* kreek, a narrow inlet, bay, or cove; any turn or winding; a small river [U.S. and Australia]. (A.S. *crecca*, turn.)

CREEKY, *a.* *kreek*-e, having creeks; full of creeks; winding.

CREEL, *n.* kreel, an osier basket for carrying fish. (O.Fr. *creil*, basket-work.)

CREEP, *v.i.* kreep, to move, as a worm; to crawl; to grow along, as a creeping plant; to move slowly and insensibly; to move secretly; to behave with servility; to fawn; to have a sensation as of something creeping. **Creeping. Creeps. Crept.** (A.S. *creopan.*)

CREEPER, *n.* *kreep*-er, a person or thing that creeps; a reptile; a plant that clings by rootlets; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten worn by women; a shoe spiked against slipping; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbour; a name given to several genera of small birds, such as the tree-creepers. **Tree-creeper,** *Certhia familiaris.* **Wall creeper,** *Tichodroma muraria.*

CREEPHOLE, *n.* *kreep*-hole, a hole into which an animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY, *ad.* *kreep*-ing-le, by creeping; slowly; sneakingly.

CREEPY, *a.* *krcep*-e, unpleasantly exciting.

CREESE, *n.* kreece, kris, a Malay dagger. (Malay, *kris.*)

CREMAILLERE, *n.* kray-ma-*yare*, a zigzag line of defences [Fort.]. (Fr.)

CREMATE, *v.t.* kre-*mate*, to reduce to ashes. **Cremated. Cremates. Cremating.**

CREMATION, *n.* kre-*may*-shon, the disposal of the dead by burning instead of burial. (L. *crematio.*)

CREMATIONIST, *n.* kre-*may*-shon-ist, a defender of cremation.

CREMONA, *n.* kre-*moh*-na, a violin made at Cremona.

CREMOR, *n.* *kreem*-or, cream; any expressed juice of grain; a juicy substance resembling cream.

CRENATE, *a.* *krce*-nate, notched; indented; scalloped [Bot.]. (L. *crena*, a notch.)

CRENATED, *a.* *kree*-nate-ed, crenate.

CRENATURE, *n.* *kren*-a-tewr, a scallop like a notch [Bot.].

CRENAUX, *n.pl.* *kren*-o, small loopholes made through the walls of a fortified place. (Fr.)

CRENEL, *n.* *kren*-el, an opening in a parapet for shooting from.

CRENELLATE, *v.t.* *kren*-el-late, to embattle. **Crenellated. Crenellates. Crenellating.**

CRENULATE, *a.* *kren*-yew-late, having the edge cut into very small scallops.

CRENULATED, *a.* *kren*-yew-late-ed, furnished with embrasures [Fort.]; indented, said of a moulding [Arch.].

CREOLE, *n.* *kree*-ole, a native of the West Indies, descended from European ancestors; one born in those parts but not of native race; in Central America one of mixed parentage, White and Indian. (Fr. *créole.*)

CREOPHAGOUS, *a.* kree-*off*-a-gus, eating flesh. (Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *phago*, eat.)

CREOSOL, *n.* *kree*-o-sol, a liquid resembling phenol.

CREOSOTE, *n.* *kree*-o-sote, an antiseptic liquid, the product of wood, oily and colourless, with the smell of smoke; a liquid with an unpleasant smell, derived from coal-tar and containing hydrocarbons and phenols. (Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *soter*, preserver.)

CREOSOTE-PLANT, *n.* *kree*-o-sote-*plahnt*, a Mexican plant that binds drifting sand together and smells like wood creosote, *Larrea mexicana.*

CREPANCE, *n.* *kree*-pance, a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other. (L. *crepans*, cracking.)

CRÊPE, *n.* krape, crape.

CREPITANT, *a.* *krep*-it-ant, crackling [Med.]. (L. *crepitans*, creaking.)

CREPITATE, *v.i.* *krep*-it-ate, to crackle; to burst with a crackling noise, like salt in the fire. **Crepitated. Crepitates. Crepitating.** (L. *crepitatus*, creaked.)

CREPITATION, *n.* krep-it-*ay*-shon, the act of crackling; the noise of fractured bones when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture; the rattling sound heard in pneumonia [Med.].

CREPON, *n.* *krep*-on, a stuff made of wool or silk resembling crape. (Fr. *crépon.*)

CREPT, krept, *pp.* of creep.

CREPUSCLE, *n.* kre-*pus*-sl, twilight, both in the morning and the evening. (L. *crepusculum.*)

CREPUSCULE, *n.* kre-*pus*-kewl, crepuscle.

CREPUSCULAR, *a.* kre-*pus*-kewl-ar, pertaining to twilight; glimmering.

CREPUSCULOUS, *a.* kre-*pus*-kewl-us, crepuscular.

CRESCENDO, *ad.* kre-*shend*-o, with an increasing volume of sound [Mus.]. (It.)

CRESCENT, *n.* *kres*-sent, the increasing or new moon which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns; a figure like the new moon; the Turkish standard, the Turkish power; a hollow curve of buildings; a bearing in the form of a half-moon [Her.]: *a.* increasing: *v.t.* to form into a crescent. **Crescented. Crescenting Crescents.** (L. *crescentis*, of growing.)

CRESCENTED, *a.* *kres*-sent-ed, adorned or formed like a crescent.

CRESCIVE, *a.* *kres*-siv, increasing; growing.

CRESS, *n.* kres, the name of several species of plants having a warm aromatic taste, and much esteemed as a salad. **Bitter cress,** any species of *Cardamine.* **Cress,** eaten with mustard, *Lepidium sativum.* **Lamb's cress,** *Cardamine hirsuta.* **Penny cress,** any species of *Thlaspi.* **Rock cress,** any species of *Arabis.* **Shepherd's cress,** *Teesdalia nudicaulis.* **Swine's cress,** any species of *Coronopus.* **Water cress,** *Nasturtium officinale.* **Winter cress,** *Barbarea præcox.* **Yellow cress,** *Nasturtium palustre.* (A.S. *cresse.*)

CRESSELLE, *n.* kres-*sel*, a wooden rattle. (Fr. *crécelle.*)

CRESSET, *n.* *kres*-set, a large beacon light; the grating or vessel to hold it; a torch, specially one in a vessel carried on a pole. (O.Fr.)

CREST, *n.* krest, a tuft or a swelling growing on the top of the head; a plume or figure on the top of a helmet; the helmet itself; the figure placed over a coat of arms [Her.]; the foam on the top of a wave; the top of a ridge; pride or courage: *v.t.* to furnish with a crest; to mark with long streaks. **Crested. Cresting. Crests.** (O.Fr. *creste.*)

CRESTED, *pp.* or *a.* *krest*-ed, bearing a crest or tuft.

CRESTFALLEN, *a.* *krest*-fawl-en, dejected; dispirited; with the upper part of the neck hanging to one side, as a horse.

CRESTLESS, *a.* *krest*-less, without a crest; not dignified with coat-armour; of low birth.

CREST-MARINE, *n.* krest-ma-*reen*, rock samphire, *Crithmum maritimum.*

CRETACEOUS, *a.* kre-*tay*-shus, composed of or like chalk. **Cretaceous,** the uppermost formation of the secondary rocks. (L. chalky.)

CRETATED, *a.* kre-*tate*-ed, rubbed with chalk.

CRETIC, *n.* *kree*-tik, a metrical foot of — ∪ — [Greek verse]. (*Crete.*)

CRETIN, *n.* *kree*-tin, one afflicted by cretinism. (Fr. *crétin.*)

CRETINISM, *n.* *kree*-tin-izm, a condition of idiocy with physical deformity and degeneracy, found in mountain valleys, especially in the Alps. (Fr. *crétinisme.*)

CRETISM, *n.* *kreet*-izm, a falsehood, so called as a Cretan practice.

CRETONNE, *n.* *kret-on*, a patterned cotton cloth for upholstery purposes. (Fr.)

CRETOSE, *a.* kre-*tose*, chalky; cretaceous. (L. *cretosus*, chalky.)

CREUX, *n.* kroo, anything in the reverse of relief. (Fr.)

CREVASSE, *n.* kre-*vass*, a crevice; a breach, a deep crack in a glacier. (O.Fr.)

CREVET, *n.* *crev*-et, a melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

CREVICE, *n.* *krev*-iss, a crack; a rent or fissure: *v.t.* to crack; to flaw. **Creviced. Crevices. Crevicing.** (O.Fr. *crevasse.*)

CREW, *n.* kroo, a company of people associated; a company; a ship's company; a company, in a bad sense; a band or gang. (Dim. for *accrue.*)

CREWEL, *n.* *kroo*-el, a kind of embroidery, or the yarn it is wrought with.

CRIB, *n.* krib, a rack or manger; a stall for oxen; a small cottage; a child's bed; a situation; a box for salt; a literary theft or thing cribbed; a

literal translation of a classic, to crib from: *v.t.* to confine; to coop up; to pilfer; to use a crib: *v.i.* to be confined; to be cooped up. **Cribbed. Cribbing. Cribs.** (A.S. *crib.*)

CRIBBAGE, *n. krib*-baje, a game of cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly from the hand of his opponent. **Cribbage-board,** a board on which the progress of the game is marked.

CRIBBING, *n. krib*-ing, the plank lining of a mine shaft.

CRIB-BITING, *n. krib*-bite-ing, a bad habit peculiar to some horses, which is occasioned by uneasiness during teething, or from bad feeding.

CRIBBLE, *n. krib*-bl, a coarse sieve or screen; coarse flour or meal: *a.* coarse: *v.t.* to sift; to riddle. **Cribbled. Cribbles. Cribbling.** (Fr. *crible.*)

CRIBRATION, *n.* kre-*bray*-shon, the act of sifting or riddling.

CRIBRIFORM, *a. krib*-re-fawrm, like a sieve; perforated like a sieve. (L. *cribrum,* sieve, and *forma,* shape.)

CRIBROSE, *a. krib*-rose, cribriform.

CRICETUS, *n.* kre-*see*-tus, the genus of rodents that includes the hamsters and white-footed mice. (Czech, *crěcek,* hamster.)

CRICHTONITE, *n. kri*-ton-ite, titaniferous iron of a velvet-black colour, and crystallized in a rhomboidal form, so called from Dr. Crichton.

CRICK, *n.* krik, a painful stiffness of the muscles; spasmodic affection from stiffness in the neck or the back. (From *crook.*)

CRICKET, *n. krik*-et, a favourite English outdoor game played with bat and ball, and wickets, between opposing sides of, generally, eleven each: *v.i.* to engage in cricket. **Cricketed. Cricketing. Crickets.** (O.Fr. *criquet,* staff.)

CRICKET, *n. krik*-et, a straight-winged insect, of which there are several species, the best known being the house-cricket, *Gryllus domesticus.* (Fr. *criquet,* from *creak.*)

CRICKETER, *n. krik*-et-er, one who plays cricket.

CRICOID, *a. krik*-oyd, ring-shaped. **Cricoid cartilage,** the cartilage of the larynx [Anat.]. (Gr. *krikos,* a ring, and *eidos,* like.)

CRIER, *n. kry*-er, one who makes proclamation; an official for shouting out public announcements. (Fr. *crieur.*)

CRIM-CON, *n.* krim-kon, criminal converse; adultery.

CRIME, *n.* krime, an act in violation of law; a gross violation; any great wickedness or wrong. **Capital crime,** a crime punishable with death. (Fr.)

CRIMEFUL, *a. krime*-ful, criminal; wicked.

CRIMELESS, *a. krime*-less, free from crime; innocent.

CRIMINAL, *a. krim*-in-al, guilty of a crime; involving a crime; relating to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime; a culprit; a convict. (Fr. *criminel.*)

CRIMINALITY, *n.* krim-in-*al*-it-e, criminalness.

CRIMINALLY, *ad. krim*-in-al-le, in violation of a law; wickedly.

CRIMINALNESS, *n. krim*-in-al-ness, the quality or state of being criminal.

CRIMINATE, *v.t. krim*-in-ate, to charge with a crime. **Criminated. Criminates. Criminating.** (L. *criminatus,* charged with a fault.)

CRIMINATION, *n.* krim-in-*ay*-shon, the act of criminating; the state of being criminated; charge.

CRIMINATORY, *a. krim*-in-ate-or-e, criminating.

CRIMINOLOGY, *n.* krim-in-*ol*-o-je, the study of crime and the criminal.

CRIMINOUS, *a. krim*-in-us, very wicked; heinous; involving great crime.

CRIMP, *a.* krimp, friable; not consistent.

CRIMP, *n.* krimp, one who decoys another into going to sea: *v.t.* to crisp or crimple; to plait into ridges; to pinch and hold; to seize; to decoy; to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife to give it greater hardness [Cookery]. **Crimped. Crimping. Crimps.** (A.S. *crempan.*)

CRIMPAGE, *n. krimp*-aje, the act of crimping.

CRIMPING-IRON, *n. krimp*-ing-i-urn, an iron for curling hair.

CRIMPING-MACHINE, *n. krimp*-ing-ma-sheen, a machine for crimping ruffles or frills.

CRIMPLE, *v.t. krim*-pl, to contract or draw together; to cause to shrink; to curl. **Crimpled. Crimples. Crimpling.**

CRIMSON, *n. krim*-zon, a deep red colour; a red tinged with blue; a red in general: *a.* of a deep red: *v.t.* to dye crimson: *v.i.* to become crimson; to blush. **Crimsoned. Crimsoning. Crimsons.** (O.Fr. *cramoisin.*)

CRIMSON-WARM, *a. krim*-zon-wawrm, warm to redness.

CRINAL, *a. kry*-nal, belonging to hair. (L. *crinalis,* hair-like.)

CRINATED, *a. krin*-ate-ed, hairy.

CRINCUM, *n. krin*-kum, a cramp; a turn; a whim; venereal disease [Slang].

CRINGE, *n.* krinj, a fawning civility: *v.i.* to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances: *v.t.* to contract. **Cringed. Cringes. Cringing.** (A.S. *crincan.*)

CRINGELING, *n. krinj*-ling, one who cringes meanly.

CRINGING, *a. krinj*-ing, servile.

CRINGINGLY, *ad. krinj*-ing-le, in a cringing manner.

CRINGLE, *n. kring*-gl, a hole in the bolt-rope of a ship's sail, with a ring or thimble in it [Naut.]; a withe for fastening a gate. (Ice. *kringla,* circle.)

CRINICULTURAL, *a.* krin-e-*kult*-yewr-al, relating to the growth of hair.

CRINIGEROUS, *a.* krin-*ij*-er-us, hairy. (L. *crinis,* and *gero,* wear.)

CRINITE, *a. krin*-ite, resembling a tuft of hair [Bot.].

CRINKLE, *n. krink*-kl, a wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity: *v.i.* to wrinkle; to run in and out in little bends: *v.t.* to form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities. **Crinkled. Crinkles. Crinkling.** (A.S. *crincan.*)

CRINOID, *n. krin*-oyd, an encrinite. (Gr. *krinon,* a lily, and *eidos,* like.)

CRINOIDAL, *a.* krin-*oyd*-al, containing sea-lilies

CRINOIDEA, *n.pl.* krin-*oyd*-e-a, the sea-lilies, a class of echinoderms growing on a long jointed stalk.

CRINOIDEANS, *n.pl.* krin-*oyd*-e-anz, the crinoidea.

CRINOLINE, *n. krin*-o-leen, a petticoat stiffened with hair or narrow ribbon steel, formerly worn by women for extending the skirt. (Fr.)

CRINOLINED, *a. krin*-o-lind, wearing a crinoline.

CRINOSE, *a. krin*-ose, hairy.

CRIO-SPHINX, *n. kry*-o-sfinks, a ram's-headed sphinx. (Gr. *krios,* a ram.)

CRIPPLE, *n. krip*-pl, a lame person: *a.* lame: *v.t.* to lame; to deprive of the power of exertion. **Crippled. Cripples. Crippling.** (A.S. *crypel.*)

CRIPPLENESS, *n. krip*-pl-ness, lameness.

CRIPPLINGS, *n.pl. krip*-plings, timbers set up as supports against the side of a building.

CRISIS, *n. kry*-sis; *pl.* **Crises,** *kry*-seez, the change in a disease which indicates recovery or death, the sudden fall of temperature; the point when an affair is arrived at its height, and must soon undergo a change for better or worse. (Gr.)

CRISP, *a.* krisp, with short stiff curls; indented; winding; brittle; brisk; fresh and firm: *v.t.* to curl; to twist; to wreathe or interweave; to cause to wave slightly or ripple: *v.i.* to ripple. **Crisped. Crisping. Crisps.** (L. *crispus.*)

CRISPATE, *a. krisp*-ate, having a crisped appearance. **Crispiforal and crispifolious,** said of curling or crispated flowers or leaves [Bot.]. (L. *crispatus,* curled.)

CRISPATED, *a. krisp*-ate-ed, crispate.

CRISPATION, *n.* krisp-*ay*-shon, the act of curling or state of being curled or crisped.

CRISPATURE, *n. krisp*-a-tewr, the state of being curled.

CRISPED, *a.* krispt, curled; frizzled.

CRISPER, *n. krisp*-er, an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth; that which crisps or curls.

CRISPIN, *n. kris*-pin, a shoemaker. (St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.)

CRISPING-IRON, *n. krisp*-ing-i-urn, an iron for crimping.

CRISPING-PIN, *n. krisp*-ing-pin, a simple form of crimping-iron.

CRISPISULCANT, *a.* krisp-e-*sul*-kant, waved as lightning. (L. *crispus,* curled, and *sulcus,* a furrow.)

CRISPLY, *ad. krisp*-le, in a crisp manner.

CRISPNESS, *n. krisp*-ness, state of being crisp.

CRISPY, *a. krisp*-e, curled; brittle.

CRISS-CROSS, *n. kris*-kros, the cross or signature of one who cannot write; a child's game played on slates [U.S.]: *ad.* in opposite directions; at cross purposes. (Literally, Christ's cross.)
CRISS-CROSS-ROW, *n. kris*-kros-ro, the alphabet.
CRISTATE, *a. kris*-tate, crested, tufted. (L. *cristatus*, crested.)
CRISTATED, *a. kris*-tate-ed, cristate.
CRITERION, *n.* kry-*teer*-e-on: *pl.* Criteria, kry-*teer*-e-a, a standard of quality. (Gr.)
CRITH, *n.* krith, in measuring gases, a unit of mass consisting of the mass of a litre of hydrogen gas at a standard temperature and pressure. (Gr. *krithē*, barley.)
CRITHMUM, *n. krith*-mum, a genus of plants including the samphire. (Gr.)
CRITHOMANCY, *n. krith*-o-*man*-se, a form of divination in which barley is used. (Gr. *krithē*, and *manteia*, divination.)
CRITIC, *n. krit*-ik, one who criticizes. (Fr. *critique*.)
CRITICAL, *a. krit*-ik-al, pertaining to a crisis; relating to criticism; skilled in criticism; discriminating; nicely judicious; inclined to find fault; decisive; involving risk.
CRITICALLY, *ad. krit*-ik-al-le, in a critical manner; at the crisis or exact time; in a critical situation.
CRITICALNESS, *n. krit*-ik-al-ness, the state of being critical.
CRITICKIN, *n. krit*-ik-kin, a petty critic.
CRITICIZABLE, *a.* krit-is-*size*-a-bl, capable of being criticized.
CRITICIZE, *v.t.* and *v.i. krit*-is-size, to examine critically and pass criticism. Criticized. Criticizes. Criticizing.
CRITICIZER, *n. krit*-is-size-er, one who makes or writes criticisms.
CRITICISM, *n. krit*-is-sizm, the art or the act of judging of a work of literature or art; a judicious examination; fault-finding.
CRITIQUE, *n.* krit-*eek*, a literary notice. (Fr.)
CRIZZEL, *n. kriz*-zl, a roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency; a hot-weather roughness of the skin.
CRIZZELING, *n. kriz*-zl-ing, a crizzel.
CRIZZLE, *n. kriz*-zl, a crizzel.
CRIZZLING, *n. kriz*-zling, a crizzling.
CROAK, *n.* kroke, the low harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven: *v.t.* to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or a raven; to grumble; to forebode evil. Croaked. Croaking. Croaks. (From the sound.)
CROAKER, *n. kroke*-er, one who croaks or grumbles.
CROAKER, *n. kroke*-er, a fish of the genus *Micropogon*, which croaks when caught.
CROAKING, *a. kroke*-ing, grumbling; foreboding evil. Croaking lizard, a species of gecko, *Cadactylus lævis*, common in Jamaica, so called from the sound it emits.
CROAKY, *a. kroke*-e, croaking.
CROATS, *n.pl. kro*-ats, the Slavic inhabitants of Croatia; the light irregular cavalry of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire in which many Croats served.
CROCEOUS, *a. kro*-she-us, of or like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron. (L. *croceus*)
CROCHET, *n. kro*-shay, a fancy knitting-work made by means of a small hook: *v.t.* to work in crochet. Crocheted. Crocheting. Crochets. (Fr. a little hook.)
CROCIDOLITE, *n.* kro-*sid*-o-lite, fibrous silicate of iron and sodium found in Griqualand West. (Gr. *krokis*, cloth, and *lithos*, stone.)
CROCK, *n.* krok, an earthen vessel or pitcher; a broken piece of earthenware; a shard; a broken-down horse; a useless or disabled person. (A.S. *crocca*.)
CROCK, *n.* krok, soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to blacken with soot. Crocked. Crocking. Crocks.
CROCKERY, *n. krok*-er-e, the coarser kind of earthenware: earthenware vessels.
CROCKET, *n. krok*-et, an ornamentation of curved and bent foliage, running up on the edge of a gable, spire, pinnacle, &c. [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *croquet*.)
CROCODILE, *n. krok*-o-dile, a large amphibious reptile having the back and tail covered with large, hard, horny scales; a group of school-children walking out in double file; a captious sophism contrived to ensnare an adversary [Rhet.]: *a.* proceeding from a crocodile; false or affected, as the tears the crocodile is fabled to shed over its victim. (Fr.)
CROCODILIAN, *a.* krok-o-*dil*-e-an, of or like the crocodile.
CROCODILITY, *n.* krok-o-*dil*-it-e, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing [Logic].
CROCOITE, *n. kro*-ko-ite, a red translucent chromate of lead of the same chemical composition as chrome yellow.
CROCUS, *n. kro*-kus, a genus of cormous plants of which there are over sixty species, among them being the saffron; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow colour. (L.)
CROFT, *n.* kroft, a little field adjoining or near a dwelling-house, and used for pasture or tillage. (A.S. a field.)
CROFTER, *n. kroft*-er, one who farms a croft.
CROISÉS, *n.pl. kroiz*-ayz, soldiers who have been "croised" as crusaders. (Fr. *croisé*.)
CROMA, *n. kro*-ma, a quaver [Mus.]. (It.)
CROMFORDITE, *n. krom*-ford-ite, phosgenite, a compound of carbonate and chloride of lead.
CROMLECH, *n. krom*-lek, a structure consisting of a huge flat stone resting as a table on two others. (W. *crom*, bent, and *llech*, a stone.)
CROMORNA, *n.* kro-*mor*-na, an organ-stop. (Fr. *cromorne*.)
CRONE, *n.* krone, an old ewe; an old woman. (O.Fr. *carogne*.)
CRONET, *n. kro*-net, hair over the top of a horse's hoof.
CRONY, *n. kro*-ne, an intimate companion.
CROODLE, *v.i. kroo*-dl, to cower; to lie close and snug. Croodled. Croodles. Croodling. (Scots.)
CROOK, *n.* krook, a bend; anything bent; a shepherd's staff, curving at the end; the staff of a bishop; a pothook; an artifice or trick; a scoundrel; a criminal or deceitful person [Slang]: *v.t.* to bend; to make a curve or hook; to turn from rectitude: *v.i.* to bend or be bent; to be turned from a direct line. By hook or by crook, by right means or by wrong. Crooked. Crooking. Crooks. (Scand.)
CROOKBACK, *n. krook*-bak, one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.
CROOKBACKED, *a. krook*-bakt, having a crook back.
CROOKED, *a. krook*-ed, bent; winding; not straight; deviating from rectitude.
CROOKEDLY, *ad. krook*-ed-le, in a crooked manner.
CROOKEDNESS, *n. krook*-ed-ness, the state of being crooked.
CROOKESITE, *n. krooks*-ite, a selenide of copper and thallium with about a twentieth of silver. (Crookes.)
CROOKS, *n.pl.* krooks, curved tubes occasionally applied to trumpets and horns for the purpose of changing the key [Mus.].
CROOM, *n.* kroom, an implement with crooked prongs; a pitchfork. (Gael. *crom*, twisted.)
CROON, *n.* kroon, a continued moan; a soft, plaintive song: *v.i.* to hum to one's self. Crooned. Crooning. Croons. (Scots.)
CROONING, *n. kroon*-ing, a low humming.
CROP, *n.* krop, the stick of a hunting whip.
CROP, *n.* krop, the first stomach of a fowl; the craw; corn or fruit as growing, or as gathered in harvest; anything cut off or gathered; hair cut close or short; best ore [Mining]; an entire hide [Comm.]: *v.t.* to cut off the ends of anything; to mow; to reap; to pluck; to gather before it falls; to raise crops on: *v.i.* to yield harvest. Neck and crop, altogether. To crop out, said of an underlying stratum of rock, to come out at the surface by the edge [Geol.]; to come to light. To crop up, to come to light. Cropped. Cropping. Crops. (A.S. *cropp*, top, the craw.)
CROPE, *n.* krope, a finial; the top of anything. (Dial. Eng.)
CROPEAR, *n. krop*-eer, a horse with ears cropped.
CROPEARED, *a. krop*-eerd, having the ears cropped.
CROPFUL, *a. krop*-ful, having a full crop; satiated.
CROPPER, *n. krop*-per, a cloth-facing machine; a treadle printing machine.

CROPPER, *n. krop*-per, a heavy fall. **To come a cropper,** to experience a disappointment, or to fall.

CROPPING, *n. krop*-ping, the act of cutting off; the raising of crops.

CROPPY, *n. krop*-pe, one with ears or with hair cropped.

CROP-SICK, *a. krop*-sik, sick from repletion.

CROQUET, *n. kro*-kay, an open-air game played with hoops, balls, and mallets: *v.t.* to send off another's ball by striking one's own in contact with it. **Croqueted. Croqueting. Croquets.** (Fr.)

CROQUETTE, *n.* kro-*ket*, a fried force-meat ball of pounded chicken, meat, and butter; a rissole. (Fr.)

CRORE, *n.* krore, ten million rupees; the number 10,000,000 of anything. (Hind.)

CROSIER, *n. kroze*-yer, a bishop's crook, a symbol of pastoral authority. (Fr. *croc*, hook.)

Crosier.

CROSLET, *n. kros*-let, a small cross on the arms of another cross; a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends [Her.].

CROSS, *n.* kros, an upright with a transverse bar; the intersection of two bars; a gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a †, T, or an X; the cross on which Christ suffered; Christ's sufferings or passion; the symbol of the Christian religion; the Christian religion itself; an ornament, monument, or mark, like a cross; a line drawn across another; anything that crosses, thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or distresses; an affliction; a mixing of breeds in producing animals. **Cross of Calvary,** a cross on three steps. **Fiery cross,** a wooden cross with its ends lighted in a fire and extinguished in the blood of a slain goat, used as a call to arms by the Scottish Highlanders. **Latin cross,** one with cross-beam two-thirds up. **St. Andrew's cross,** one like X. **St. George's cross,** the Greek cross, one like +. **Tau cross,** St. Anthony's cross, one like T. **To take up the cross,** to be resolved to sacrifice self for some sacred interest in the spirit of Christ. **Victoria Cross,** the highest British military and naval award for bravery in action, known popularly as the V.C. (L. *crux.*)

CROSS, *a.* kros, transverse; falling athwart; opposite; adverse; perverse; untractable; peevish; interchanged; of a cross breed: *prep.* athwart; across.

CROSS, *v.t.* kros, to draw a line or lay one thing, as a sword, across another; to erase by cross lines; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross; to pass or move over from side to side; to thwart; to obstruct; to be inconsistent with; to debar; to produce young from different varieties of a species: *v.i.* to lie or be athwart; to pass from side to side directly or obliquely. **Crossed. Crosses. Crossing.**

CROSS-ACTION, *n.* kros-*ak*-shon, a case in which A, having an action against B, the latter also brings an action against A, arising out of the same transaction [Law].

CROSS-AISLE, *n. kros*-ile, the lateral division in the form of a cross; a transept [Eccles. Arch.].

CROSS-ARMED, *a. kros*-ahrmd, with arms across; brachiate [Bot.].

CROSS-ARROW, *n. kros*-ar-ro, a crossbow arrow.

CROSSBANDED, *a. kros*-band-ed, applied to a hand-railing when the grain of the wood is laid across the rail [Arch.].

CROSSBAR, *n. kros*-bar, a transverse bar.

CROSS-BARRED, *a. kros*-bahrd, secured by transverse bars.

CROSSBAR-SHOT, *n. kros*-bahr-shot, a shot with an iron bar passing through it.

CROSSBEAM, *n. kros*-beem, a large beam running from wall to wall [Arch.].

CROSSBEARER, *n. kros*-bare-er, the chaplain of an archbishop who bears a cross before him; the bearer of a cross in a procession.

CROSS-BENCH, *n. kros*-bench, the seats in the House of Lords for members of independent political standing; hence, a cross-bench mind means an independent thinker.

CROSS-BILL, *n. kros*-bil, a bill not original, by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff [Law].

CROSSBILL, *n. kros*-bil, a finch which frequents pine forests, so called from the form of the bill, *Loxia curvirostra.*

CROSS-BIRTH, *n. kros*-birth, a preternatural labour [Surg.].

CROSSBITE, *n. kros*-bite, a cheat: *v.t.* to cheat. **Crossbit. Crossbites. Crossbiting. Crossbitten.**

CROSSBONES, *n.pl. kros*-bohnz, a symbol consisting of two human thigh bones placed crosswise with a skull in the upper division; popularly associated with piracy as the emblem of death on a pirate flag.

CROSSBOW, *n. kros*-bo, a weapon for shooting, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSBOWER, *n. kros*-bo-er, a crossbowman.

CROSSBOWMAN, *n. kros*-bo-man, one who shoots with a crossbow.

CROSSBREED, *n. kros*-breed, a breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.

CROSS-BUN, *n. kros*-bun, a cake marked with a cross.

CROSS-COUNTRY, *a. kros*-kun-tree, across fields and woodlands as in fox-hunting and hare-and-hounds.

CROSSCUT, *n. kros*-kut, a short traverse: *v.t.* to cut across. **Crosscut. Crosscuts. Crosscutting.**

CROSSCUT-SAW, *n. kros*-kut-saw, a saw for sawing crosswise, worked by two men, one at each end.

CROSSED, *pp.* krost, having a line drawn over; cancelled; thwarted. **Crossed cheque,** an order for payment on demand, which, being crossed, requires to be paid through a bank, and if bearing the name of a bank in the crossing has to be paid into that bank.

CROSSETTE, *n. kros*-set, the small projecting piece in arch-stones which hangs upon the adjacent stones [Arch.]. (Fr.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION, *n. kros*-eks-am-in-*ay*-shon, a close and rigid examination of a witness by the opposing counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINE *v.t. kros*-eks-*am*-in, to examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel. **Cross-examined. Cross-examines. Cross-examining.**

CROSS-EYED, *a. kros*-ide, squinting inwards.

CROSS-FERTILIZATION, *n. kros*-fer-til-ize-*ay*-shon, the fertilization of a plant by pollen from another.

CROSS-FIRE, *n. kros*-fire, lines of fire from two directions [Mil.].

CROSS-GARNETS, *n.pl. kros*-gar-nets, hinges with a long strap attached close to the aperture.

CROSS-GRAINED, *a. kros*-graynd, with the grain of fibres across or irregular; perverse or intractable.

CROSS-HATCHING, *n.* kros-*hatch*-ing, crossing regularly to produce effects of shade, said of lines in engraving.

CROSSHEAD, *n. kros*-hed, a beam or rod stretching across the top of anything; the block at the end of the piston rod where the connecting rod joins on.

CROSSING, *n. kros*-sing, the act of crossing; place of crossing; a passing.

CROSSJACK, *n. kros*-jak, the lowest yard on the mizenmast.

CROSS-LEGGED, *a. kros*-legd, with one leg resting on the other.

CROSSLET, *n. kros*-let, croslet.

CROSSLY, *ad. kros*-le, in a cross manner.

CROSSNESS, *n. kros*-ness, the state of being cross, especially in temper.

CROSSPATCH, *n. kros*-patch, a disagreeable person.

CROSSPIECE, *n. kros*-peece, a piece crossing at any angle; a rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship [Naut.].

CROSS-POLLINATION, *n. kros*-pol-in-*ay*-shon, cross-fertilization.

CROSSPURPOSE, *n. kros*-pur-pus, a contrary purpose; contradiction; an enigma or a riddle.

CROSS-QUARTERS, *n. kros*-quort-erz, an ornament of cruciform tracery [Arch.].

CROSS-QUESTION, *v.t.* kros-*kwest*-yon, to cross-examine. **Cross-questioned. Cross-questioning. Cross-questions.**

CROSS-REFERENCE, *n.* *kros*-ref-fer-ence, a reference from one subject to another, or from one part of a book to another, where additional information about the subject in question may be found.

CROSSROAD, *n.* *kros*-rode, generally in *pl.* the intersection of two or more roads; a by-road leading from one main road to another.

CROSS-ROW, *n.* *kros*-row, the alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly placed at the beginning.

CROSS-SEA, *n.* *kros*-see, waves running across others.

CROSS-SECTION, *n.* *kros*-sek-shon, a cutting through anything at right angles to its length; the surface then laid bare.

CROSS-SILL, *n.* *kros*-sil, a block of stone or wood, laid in broken stone-filling to support a sleeper or sleepers.

CROSS-SPRINGER, *n.* *kros*-spring-er, in groined vaulting, the rib which extends from one pier to another.

CROSS-STAFF, *n.* *kros*-staf, an instrument to take altitudes; one to take off-sets in surveying.

CROSS-STITCH, *n.* *kros*-stitch, needlework in which the stitches cross each other.

CROSS-STONE, *n.* *kros*-stone, harmotome, hydrated silicate of aluminium and barium which has characteristic cruciform crystals.

CROSSTIE, *n.* *kros*-ti, a railway sleeper; a connecting band in building [Arch.].

CROSSTINING, *n.* *kros*-tine-ing, a harrowing across.

CROSSTREES, *n.pl.* *kros*-treez, pieces of timber, resting on the trestletrees, across the upper ends of the masts [Naut.].

CROSS-VAULTING, *n.* *kros*-vawlt-ing, the intersection of two or more simple vaults of archwork [Arch.].

CROSSWAY, *n.* *kros*-way, a crossroad; a by-way.

CROSS-WIND, *n.* *kros*-wind, a side wind.

CROSSWISE, *ad.* *kros*-wize, across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS-WORD, *n.* *kros*-wurd, a modification of the square-word puzzle, in which several squares are blocked out of use.

CROSSWORT, *n.* *kros*-wurt, the plant, *Galium cruciatum*.

CROTALARIA, *n.* kro-ta-*lare*-e-a, a genus of 250 species of leguminous plants, including *C. juncea*, the sunn-hemp. (Gr. *krotolon*, a rattle.)

CROTALINE, *a.* *kro*-ta-line, pertaining to the rattlesnakes. (L. *crotalum*, a rattle.)

CROTALO, *n.* *kro*-ta-lo, a Turkish cymbal.

CROTCH, *n.* krotch, a forking; the parting of two branches; a crooked timber placed on the keel in the fore and aft parts of a ship [Naut.]. (From *crook*.)

CROTCHED, *a.* krotcht, having a crotch; forked.

CROTCHET, *n.* *krotch*-et, a bracket including words, a sentence, or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [ ] [Printing]; a note or character (♩) equal in time to half a minim, and the double of (𝅗𝅥) a quaver [Mus.]; a piece of wood resembling a fork, as a support in building; a peculiar turn or twist of mind; a whim, fancy, or conceit; *v.i.* to play in a measured time [Mus.]. **Crotcheted. Crotcheting. Crotchets.** (Fr. *crochet*, a hook.)

CROTCHETED, *a.* *krotch*-et-ed, marked with crotchets.

CROTCHETINESS, *n.* *krotch*-et-e-ness, the quality of being crotchety.

CROTCHETY, *a.* *krotch*-et-e, having crotchets; whimsical.

CROTON, *n.* *kro*-ton, a plant genus of 600 species, including *C. tiglium*, which yields croton-oil, and another, *C. cascarilla*, cascarilla bark. (Gr. a tick or mite, which the seeds resemble.)

CROTONATE, *n.* *kro*-ton-ate, a salt of crotonic acid.

CROTONIC, *a.* kro-*ton*-ik, produced by the croton-plant. **Crotonic acid,** an acid derived from the croton-plant.

CROTTLE, *n.* *krot*-tl, lichen when used in dyeing. (Gael. *crotal*.)

CROUCH, *v.i.* krouch, to bend or stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to cringe. **Crouched. Crouches. Crouching.** (From *crook*.)

CROUCHED-FRIARS, *n.pl.* *krouch*-*fri*-urz, an order of friars, so called from wearing the cross on their badge; Crutched-friars. (*Crouch*, a cross.)

CROUCH-WARE, *n.* *krouch*-ware, a finely-glazed ware made at Burslem, in Staffordshire.

CROUD, *n.* kroud, a Welsh violin.

CROUP, *n.* kroop, an inflammation of the larynx, and sometimes of the trachea as well, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. (From the sound, and South German dialect, *kropan*, to shriek.)

CROUP, *n.* kroop, the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse; the part behind the saddle. (Fr. *croupe*.)

CROUPADE, *n.* kroop-*ade*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if drawing them up to his belly. (Fr.)

CROUPIER, *n.* *kroop*-ee-er, the president of a gaming-table; one who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as vice-chairman. (Fr.)

CROUPY, *a.* *kroop*-e, affected with croup.

CROUT, *n.* krout, a preparation of chopped cabbage and caraway-seeds, as a preservative against scurvy. (Ger. *kraut*, cabbage.)

CROW, *n.* kro, a bird of the genus *Corvus*; a crowbar; the cry of the cock; the joyful cry of an infant: *v.i.* to make a noise like a cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to swagger. **Carrion crow,** *C. corone*. **Hooded crow,** *C. cornix*. **To have a crow to pluck,** to have a charge to make which requires explanation. **Crowed. Crowing. Crows.** (A.S. *crāwan*.)

CROWBAR, *n.* *kro*-bar, a bar of iron bent at one end, and used as a lever.

CROWBERRY, *n.* *kro*-ber-re, a heath-like plant, *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from producing a black berry.

CROWD, *n.* kroud, a number of things or persons collected closely and promiscuously together; the lower orders; the rabble: *v.t.* to press; to drive together; to fill to excess; to urge [U.S.]: *v.i.* to press in numbers or urge forward; to swarm. **To crowd sail,** to carry an extraordinary spread of sail, or to carry a press of sail [Naut.]. **Crowded. Crowding. Crowds.** (A.S. *crūdan*.)

CROWDED, *a.* *kroud*-ed, filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWDIE, *n.* *kroud*-e, a mixture of meal and cold water, sometimes with milk. (Scots.)

CROWDY, *n.* *kroud*-e, crowdie.

CROWFOOT, *n.* *kro*-foot, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block [Naut.]; the genus *Ranunculus* [Bot.].

CROW-GARLIC, *n.* *kro*-*gar*-lik, the plant, *Allium vineale*.

CROWGER, *n.* *krow*-jer, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*.

CROWKEEPER, *n.* *kro*-keep-er, a boy employed to scare crows from new-sown land; a scarecrow.

CROWMILL, *n.* *kro*-mil, a trap for taking crows.

CROWN, *n.* kroun, a garland of honour; a headband of gold surmounted by a diadem; the sovereign as head of the state; regal power; royalty; honour; splendour; dignity; the top of the head, of a mountain, or hat; the end of an anchor shank; completion; a five-shilling piece anciently stamped with a crown; a size of paper, 20 inches by 15 inches; the uppermost member of the cornice, including the corona [Arch.]: *v.t.* to invest with a crown or with regal power; to honour, dignify, or adorn; to reward; to complete: *a.* belonging to the state. **Crown Agents,** the government department which has charge of the commercial and financial interests of the Crown Colonies. **Crown Colony,** a colony governed direct by the Crown, as distinct from the dominions which have self-government; a colony directly administered by the Colonial Office. **Crown debts,** debts due to the Crown payable prior to other claims in the administration of assets. **Crown Derby,** a special porcelain made in Derby. **Crown glass,** window-glass made in round sheets and having no lead in it. **Crown Imperial,** the beautiful flowering plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*. **Crown jewels,** the jewels adorning the crowns, or belonging to the state regalia of a monarch. **Crown land,** land or other real property belonging to the state. **Crown law,** part of the common law of England applicable to criminal matters. **Crown lawyer,** a lawyer in the service of the Crown. **Crown living,** a living or benefice of which the Crown is patron. **Crown office,** a branch of the High Court which conducts the administrative business of the Crown in issuing writs and other ways. **Crown Prince,** the prince who succeeds to the throne. **Crowned. Crowning. Crowns.** (Fr. *couronne*.)

CROWN-ANTLER, *n.* *kroun*-ant-ler, the topmost tine of a stag's horns.
CROWNER, *n.* *kroun*-er, he who or that which crowns; a coroner.
CROWNET, *n.* *kroun*-et, a coronet.
CROWNING *a.* *kroun*-ing, that crowns or completes: *n.* the completion of a member or any ornamental work [Arch.]; the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands [Naut.].
CROWNLESS, *a.* *kroun*-less, without a crown.
CROWN-PIECE, *n.* kroun-*peece*, a silver coin worth five shillings, and weighing 436.56 grains.
CROWNPOST, *n.* *kroun*-pohst, a post which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters; the kingpost [Arch.].
CROWN-SCAB, *n.* *kroun*-skab, a scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.
CROWN-WHEEL, *n.* *kroun*-wheel, a wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane; the wheel which drives the balance in a watch.

Crown-wheel.

CROWNWORK, *n.* *kroun*-wurk, an outwork consisting of a bastion connected by a curtain with two half-bastions at the ends [Fort.].
CROWQUILL, *n.* *kro*-kwil, a slender steel pen for fine sketching, originally made from the quill of a crow.
CROW'S-BILL, *n.* *kroze*-bil, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds [Surg.].
CROW'S-FEET, *n.pl.* *kroze*-feet, the wrinkles about the outer corners of the eyes.
CROW'S-FOOT, *n.* *kroze*-foot, a caltrop [Mil.].
CROW-SILK, *n.* *kro*-silk, a species of aquatic plant, *Conferva rivularis*.
CROW'S-NEST, *n.* *kroze*-nest, a look-out station on a mast.
CROWSTEPS, *n.pl.* *kro*-steps, the series of steps crowning a gable wall.
CROW-STONE, *n.* *kro*-stone, a gable topstone.
CROY, *n.* kroy, an enclosure for catching fish; a mound projecting into a river, to break the current. (Scots.)
CROYLSTONE, *n.* *kroil*-stone, crystallized cawk.
CROZE, *n.* kroze, a tool used by coopers; the groove that holds the cask-head.
CROZIER, *n.* *kroze*-yer, a crosier.
CRUCIAL, *a.* *kroo*-shal, transverse; intersecting [Surg.]; in form of a cross [Anat.]; severe; testing, as a crucial experiment. (Fr.)
CRUCIAN, *n.* *kroo*-shan, a fish of the same genus, *Carassius*, as the goldfish. (Fr. *carassin*.)
CRUCIATE, *a.* *kroo*-shate, cruciform [Bot.]. (L. *cruciatus*, tortured.)
CRUCIBLE, *n.* *kroos*-e-bl, a small pot, used by chemists, founders, and others, for melting purposes, made of fire-clay, plumbago, lime, or carbon; a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal; a situation which severely tests a man's virtue. **Crucible steel**, fine hard steel used in making tools. (L. *crucibulum*.)
CRUCIFERÆ, *n.pl.* kroos-*if*-er-e, a natural order of plants, whose petals are disposed crosswise [Bot.]. (L. *crux*, and *fero*, bear.)
CRUCIFEROUS, *a.* kroos-*if*-er-us, bearing the cross; with four petals in the form of a cross [Bot.].
CRUCIFIX, *n.* *kroos*-if-iks, a representation or effigy of Christ on the cross. (Fr.)
CRUCIFIXION, *n.* kroos-if-*ik*-shon, the act of crucifying; punishment by death on the cross; the death of Christ on the cross.
CRUCIFORM, *a.* *kroos*-e-fawrm, cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross [Bot.]. (L. *crux*, and *forma*, shape.)
CRUCIFY, *v.t.* *kroos*-e-fy, to put to death by nailing hands and feet to a cross; to mortify the power of. **Crucified. Crucifies. Crucifying.** (Fr. *crucifier*.)
CRUCIGEROUS, *a.* kroo-*sij*-er-us, bearing the cross. (L. *crux*, and *gero*, bear.)
CRUCITE, *n.* *kroo*-site, a red oxide of iron, so called from its crystallizing in the form of a cross.
CRUDE, *a.* krood, raw; in its natural state; unripe; not digested; immature as regards ideas; imperfectly considered and developed; ill arranged, applied to a picture when the colours do not blend or harmonize [Painting]. (L. *crudus*.)
CRUDELY, *ad.* *krood*-le, in a crude manner.
CRUDENESS, *n.* *krood*-ness, the state of being crude.
CRUDITY, *n.* *krood*-it-e, crudeness; something in a crude or undigested state.
CRUEL, *a.* *kroo*-el, disposed to give pain or sorrow to others; unfeeling; hard-hearted; proceeding from cruelty; causing pain. (Fr.)
CRUEL-HEARTED, *a.* *kroo*-el-*hart*-ed, delighting in cruelty.
CRUELLY, *ad.* *kroo*-el-le, in a cruel manner.
CRUELNESS, *n.* *kroo*-el-ness, the state of being cruel.
CRUELTY, *n.* *kroo*-el-te, the quality of being cruel; a cruel act; inhumanity. (O.Fr. *cruelte*.)
CRUENTATE, *a.* *kroo*-en-tate, smeared with blood. (L. *cruentus*.)
CRUET, *n.* *kroo*-et, a small glass bottle for holding condiments; a eucharistic flagon. (Dim. of O.Fr. *cruie*.)
CRUET-STAND, *n.* *kroo*-et-stand, a stand for holding cruets.
CRUISE, *n.* krooz, a voyage for such purpose: *v.i.* to go to sea for naval purposes, or for pleasure. **Cruised. Cruises. Cruising.** (Dut. *kruisen*.)
CRUISER, *n.* *krooz*-er, a person or a ship that cruises; a ship of war less heavily armoured than a battleship.
CRUISKEEN, *n.* *krooze*-kin, a small bottle. (Ir.)
CRUIVE, *n.* kroove, an enclosure made of wattles, built on a tidal flat for catching the fish that swim into it at high tide.
CRUMB, *n.* krum, a small fragment of bread; the soft part of a loaf: *v.t.* to break into or spread with crumbs. **Crumb sponge**, the common British sponge, *Halicondria panicea*. **Crumbed. Crumbing. Crumbs.** (A.S. *cruma*.)
CRUMB-BRUSH, *n.* *krum*-brush, a curved brush for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth.
CRUMB-CLOTH, *n.* *krum*-kloth, a cloth laid under a table to receive crumbs and keep the carpet clean.
CRUMBLE, *v.t.* *krum*-bl, to break into crumbs: *v.i.* to fall into small pieces; to fall to decay. **Crumbled. Crumbles. Crumbling.** (*Crumb*.)
CRUMBLY, *a.* *krum*-ble, easily crumbled.
CRUMBY, *a.* *krum*-e, not crusty.
CRUMENAL, *n.* *kroo*-men-al, a purse. (L. *crumena*.)
CRUMMABLE, *a.* *krum*-ma-bl, that may be crumbled.
CRUMMY, *n.* *krum*-me, a cow with a crumpled horn.
CRUMP, *a.* krump, crooked, as crump-shouldered. (A.S.)
CRUMPET, *n.* *krump*-et, a soft spongy cake, buttered and eaten when hot. (M.E. *crompyl*.)
CRUMPLE, *v.t.* *krump*-pl, to draw or press into wrinkles; to rumple: *v.i.* to cramp; to shrink. **Crumpled. Crumples. Crumpling.** (A.S. *cromp*.)
CRUMPLING, *n.* *krump*-ling, a small degenerate apple.
CRUNCH, *v.t.* and *v.i.* krunch, to crush something hard with the teeth. **Crunched. Crunches. Crunching.**
CRUOR, *n.* *kroo*-ur, gore; coagulated blood. (L.)
CRUORIN, *n.* *kroo*-or-in, the red matter in the blood.
CRUP, *n.* krup, the buttocks.
CRUPPER, *n.* *krup*-per, a strap extending from the saddle to and under a horse's tail, to keep the saddle from slipping forward: *v.t.* to put a crupper on. **Cruppered. Cruppering. Cruppers.** (Fr. *croupière*.)
CRURAL, *a.* *kroor*-al, belonging to the thighs; shaped like a leg or root. (L. *cruralis*, of the leg.)
CRUSADE, *n.* kroo-*sade*, one of those military expeditions undertaken during the middle ages under the banner of the cross for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of the Saracens; any hostile joint enterprise conducted in a similar enthusiastic or fanatical spirit: *v.i.* to join in a crusade. **Crusaded. Crusades. Crusading.** (Fr. *croisade* and Sp. *cruzada*.)
CRUSADER, *n.* kroo-*sade*-er, one engaged in a crusade.
CRUSADO, *n.* kroo-*sade*-o, a Portuguese coin, so called from being stamped with a cross. (Port. *cruzado*.)

CRUSE, *n.* krooz, a small pot or bottle. (M.E. cf. Ice *krūs*, a little vessel.)

CRUSET, *n.* *kroo*-set, a goldsmith's crucible. (Fr. *creuset*, cruet.)

CRUSH, *n.* krush, a violent collision which bruises; a crowd; pressure by a crowd: *v.t.* to press or squeeze into a mass; to bruise or break by pressure; to overwhelm by power; to subdue; to bruise small: *v.i.* to be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force. Crush room, a large ante-room, with a refreshment bar, at an opera-house or theatre for the audience to promenade in between the acts. Crushed. Crushes. Crushing. (O.Fr. *cruisir*, break.)

CRUSHER, *n.* *krush*-er, one who or that which crushes.

CRUST, *n.* krust, a hard outside rind, coating, or covering, as of a loaf; a piece of bread or hard bread crust; a deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles: *v.t.* to cover with a crust: *v.i.* to gather into a crust. Crust of the earth, its solid exterior. Crusted. Crusting. Crusts. (L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body.)

CRUSTA, *n.* *krus*-ta, a gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object; the shell of a crustacean [Zool.]. (L.)

CRUSTACEA, *n.pl.* krus-*tay*-she-a, one of the classes of the arthropoda, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, so called from the crust-like shell which covers the body and legs.

CRUSTACEAN, *a.* krus-*tay*-she-an, belonging to the crustacea: *n.* one of the crustacea.

CRUSTACEOLOGICAL, *a.* krus-*tay*-she-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to crustaceology.

CRUSTACEOLOGIST, *n.* krus-*tay*-she-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in crustaceology.

CRUSTACEOLOGY, *n.* krus-*tay*-she-*ol*-oj-e, the science of the crustacea. (L. *crusta*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

CRUSTACEOUS, *a.* krus-*tay*-she-us, pertaining to crust; of the nature of crust or shell; hard and brittle; crustacean.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, *n.* krus-*tay*-she-us-ness, the being crustaceous.

CRUSTATED, *a.* *krust*-ate-ed, covered with a crust. (L. *crustatus*, crusted.)

CRUSTATION, *n.* krust-*ay*-shon, an incrustation.

CRUSTILY, *ad.* *krust*-il-e, in a crusty manner.

CRUSTINESS, *n.* *krust*-e-ness, the quality of being crusty.

CRUSTY, *a.* *krust*-e, like crust; hard; outwardly harsh; surly; snappish; peevish; morose.

CRUT, *n.* krut, the rough shaggy part of oak-bark; a dwarf. (L. *crusta*.)

CRUTCH, *n.* krutch, a staff with a cross piece for the armpit, as a support to a lame person; a support like a crutch: *v.t.* to support on crutches; to prop or sustain. Crutched. Crutches. Crutching. (A.S. *cryce*.)

CRUTCHED, *pp.* or *a.* krutcht, supported with crutches; distinguished by a cross. Crutched Friars, crouched friars.

CRUTCHET, *n.* *krutch*-et, the perch, freshwater fish of the genus *Perca*.

CRUX, *n.* kruks, anything that puzzles much. (L.)

CRWTH, *n.* kruth, a Welsh violin; a crouth.

CRY, *v.i.* kry, to call loudly or vehemently or importunately; to utter a loud voice in weeping; to weep or lament; to proclaim; to bawl; to squall; to yelp. To cry against, to exclaim with a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening, or censure. To cry out, to exclaim; to vociferate; to clamour. To cry out against, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame. To cry quits, to declare matters equal. To cry to, to implore. Cried. Cries. Crying. (Fr. *crier*.)

CRY, *v.t.* kry, to proclaim loudly and publicly in giving notice. To cry down, to decry; to depreciate. To cry up, to praise; to applaud. Cried. Cries. Crying.

CRY, *n.* kry: *pl.* **Cries**, a loud or vehement sound especially of weeping or lamentation; call; exclamation of triumph, wonder, or other p ssion; shout; proclamation; pub.ic notice, as by a hawker of his wares: bitter complaint of oppression and injustice; rumour; party call; the sound or voice of certain animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; a pack of dogs; a pack.

CRYING, *a.* *kry*-ing, specially calling for punishment; notorious: *n.* importunate call; clamour; outcry.

CRYOGEN, *n.* *kry*-o-jen, a freezing mixture.

CRYOLITE, *n.* *kry*-o-lite, a mineral from Greenland, a double fluoride of aluminium and sodium transparent when immersed in water [Min.]. (Gr. *kryos*, icy cold, and *lithos*, a stone.)

CRYOMETER, *n.* kry-*om*-et-er, an instrument by which low temperatures are measured.

CRYOPHORUS, *n.* kry-*of*-er-us, an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation. (Gr. *kryos*, and *phero*, produce.)

CRYPT, *n.* kript, a subterranean cell or cave for purposes of interment; a vaulted basement used for religious service and burial under the chancel of a church. (L. *crypta*, vault.)

CRYPTIC, *a.* *kript*-ik, hidden; secret; occult.

CRYPTICAL, *a.* *kript*-ik-al, cryptic.

CRYPTICALLY, *ad.* *kript*-ik-al-e, secretly.

CRYPTOBRANCHIATE, *a.* kript-o-*brank*-e-ate, having inconspicuous gills.

CRYPTOGAM, *n.* *krip*-to-gam, a flowerless plant.

CRYPTOGAMIA, *n.* krip-to-*gay*-me-a, that division of plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not distinctly visible, such as ferns, mosses, and lichens. (Gr. *krypto*, hide, and *gamos*, marriage.)

CRYPTOGAMIAN, *a.* krip-to-*gay*-me-an, cryptogamic.

CRYPTOGAMIC, *a.* krip-to-*gam*-ik, pertaining to plants of the cryptogamia.

CRYPTOGAMIST, *n.* krip-*tog*-a-mist, one skilled in cryptogamic botany.

CRYPTOGAMOUS, *a.* krip-*tog*-a-mus, cryptogamic.

CRYPTOGAMY, *n.* krip-*tog*-a-me, concealed fructification.

CRYPTOGRAM, *n.* *krip*-to-gram, a writing in cipher.

CRYPTOGRAPH, *n.* *kript*-o-graf, a writing or system of writing in secret characters. (Gr. *krypto*, and *grapho*, write.)

CRYPTOGRAPHER, *n.* kript-*og*-ra-fer, one skilled in cryptography.

CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* kript-o-*graf*-ik-al, written in cryptograph.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* kript-*og*-raf-e, the act or art of writing in secret characters.

CRYPTOLOGY, *n.* kript-*ol*-oj-e, secret or enigmatical language. (Gr. *krypto*, and *logos*, a word.)

CRYPTOMERIA, *n.* kript-o-*meer*-e-a, the Japanese cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica*, the only species of this genus of conifers.

CRYPTONYM, *n.* *kript*-o-nim, a name one bears in a secret society. (Gr. *krypto*, and *onoma*, a name.)

CRYSTAL, *n.* *kris*-tal, an inorganic body which has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces; glass of a superior composition and manufacture; anything clear as crystal: *a.* consisting of crystal, or like crystal. Rock crystal, transparent or colourless quartz; the Brazilian pebble. (Fr. *cristal*, from Gr. *krystallos*, ice, from *kryos*, icy cold.)

CRYSTALFORM, *a.* *kris*-tal-fawrm, in the form of crystal.

CRYSTALLINE, *a.* *kris*-tal-lin, of or like crystal; clear; transparent. Crystalline lens, a white, transparent firm substance, situated behind the iris of the eye [Anat.]. (L. *crystallinus*.)

CRYSTALLITE, *n.* *kris*-tal-lite, a whinstone that has cooled slowly after fusion; an imperfect form of crystallization.

CRYSTALLIZABLE, *a.* *kris*-tal-lize-a-bl, that may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYSTALLIZATION, *n.* *kris*-tal-ize-*ay*-shon, the act or process by which the parts of a solid body, after separation by solution in a fluid or by fusion, coalesce into regular crystalline form.

CRYSTALLIZE, *v.t.* *kris*-tal-lize, to form crystals: *v.i.* to be converted into a crystal. Crystallized. Crystallizes. Crystallizing.

CRYSTALLOGENIC, *a.* *kris*-tal-o-*jen*-ik, productive of crystalline arrangement. (Gr. *krystallos*, and *gennoa*, produce.)

CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, *n.* *kris*-tal-*log*-raf-er, one who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, *a.* *kris*-tal-lo-*graf*-ik, pertaining to crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL, *a.* *kris*-tal-lo-*graf*-ik-al, crystallographic.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* *kris*-tal-lo-*graf*-ik-al-le, in the manner of crystallography.
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, *n.* k is-tal-*log*-ra-fe, the science of crystals. (Gr. *krystallos*, and *grapho*, write.)
CRYSTALLOID, *a.* *kris*-tal-loyd, like crystal: *n.* a crystalloid substance a substance which will pass through membrane in dialysis. (Gr. *krystallos*, and *eidos*, like.)
CRYSTALLOMANCY, *n.* *kris*-tal-o-*man*-se, divination by crystals or translucent stones. (Gr. *krystallos*, and *manteia*, divination.)
CRYSTOLEUM, *n.* kris-*tole*-e-um, photographs painted on glass with oil-colours. (Gr. *krystallos*, and L. *oleum*, oil.)
CTENOID, *a.* *tee*-noyd, comb-shaped or having the appearance of a comb. (Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, like.)
CTENOIDANS, *n.pl.* te-*noyd*-anz, the third o der of fishes established by Agassiz, having scales with rough and jagged edges, as the perch.
CTENOPHORE, *n.* *tee*-no-fore, a cœlenterate animal swimming with ctenoid plates.
CUB, *n.* kub, the young of certain animals, as the bear and fox; a puppy; a boy or girl in contempt: *v.i.* to bring forth young, like a cub. **Cubbed. Cubbing. Cubs.** (Ir. *cuib*, a young dog, and Ice. *kobbi*, a young seal.)
CUB, *n.* kub, a cattle-pen: *v.t.* to shut up or confine. **Cubbed. Cubbing. Cubs.**
CUBAGE, *n.* *kewb*-aje, the contents of a solid.
CUBAN, *n.* *kew*-ban, a native of Cuba: *a.* pertaining to Cuba.
CUBATION, *n.* kew-*bay*-shon, the act of lying down; a reclining. (L. *cubatus*, lain.)
CUBATURE, *n.* *kewb*-a-tewr, the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents.
CUBBING, *n.* *kub*-bing, hunting fox-cubs.
CUBBISH, *a.* *kub*-bish, ill-mannered; boorish.
CUBE, *n.* kewb, a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number [Arith.]: *v.t.* to raise to the third power or cube. **Cube root**, the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube. **Cubed. Cubes. Cubing.** (Fr.)
CUBEB, *n.* *kew*-beb, the small spicy berry of a plant akin to pepper, *Piper cubeba*. (Sp. *cubeba*.)
CUBEBINE, *n.* *kew*-be-bine, a vegetable principle, neutral and tasteless, found in the seeds of the cubeb.
CUBIC, *a.* *kewb*-ik, having the form of a cube; contained within a cube. **Cubic equation**, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube [Alg.].
CUBICA, *n.* *kewb*-ik-a, a shalloon used for linings. (Sp.)
CUBICAL, *a.* *kewb*-ik-al, cubic.
CUBICALLY, *ad.* *kewb*-ik-al-le, in a cubical way.
CUBICALNESS, *n.* *kewb*-ik-al-ness, the state or quality of being cubical.
CUBICLE, *n.* *kew*-bik-kl, a small sleeping apartment; a division of a dormitory. (L. *cubiculum*, a little bedroom.)
CUBICULAR, *a.* kew-*bik*-yewl-ar, belonging to a bedroom. (L. *cubiculum*, a little bed-chamber.)
CUBIFORM, *a.* *kewb*-e-fawrm, in the form of a cube.
CUBISM, *n.* *kewb*-ism, a style of painting which makes a picture of a collection of geometrical figures.
CUBIT, *n.* *kew*-bit, a measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, from 18 to 22 inches; the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist [Anat.]. (L. *cubitus*, a bend, the elbow, from *cubo*, lie down.)
CUBITAL, *a.* *kew*-bit-al, of the length of a cubit; pertaining to the cubit or the elbow. (L. *cubitalis*.)
CUBITED, *a.* *kew*-bit-ed, of the measure of a cubit.
CUBITUS, *n.* *kew*-bit-us, fore-arm from elbow to wrist. (L.)
CUBO-DODECAHEDRAL, *a.* *kew*-bo-do-dek-a-*heed*-ral, presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.
CUBO-OCTAHEDRAL, *a.* *kew*-bo-ok-ta-*heed*-ral, presenting a combination of the forms, a cube and an octahedron.
CUBOID, *a.* *kewb*-oyd, having nearly the form of a cube. (Gr. *kybos*, and *eidos*, like.)
CUBOIDAL, *a.* kewb-*oyd*-al, cuboid.
CUBSHA, *n.* *kub*-sha, an Indian drug.
CUCA, *n.* *koo*-ka, coca, the Peruvian plant, *Erythroxylum coca*, from the leaves of which cocaine is made.
CUCKING-STOOL, *n.* *kuk*-ing-stool, a chair of an undignified construction on which certain offenders were placed, usually before their own door, to be jeered at and pelted by their neighbours. (Ice. *kuka*, to go to stool.)
CUCKOLD, *n.* *kuk*-kold, a man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress: *v.t.* to make a man a cuckold by adultery with his wife, or a husband such by adultery with another man. **Cuckolded. Cuckolding. Cuckolds.** (O.Fr. *coucuol*, a cuckold.)
CUCKOLDLY, *a.* *kuk*-kold-le, mean; sneaking.
CUCKOLD-MAKER, *n.* *kuk*-kold-make-er, one who has criminal conversation with another man's wife.
CUCKOLDOM, *n.* *kuk*-kold-dom, the act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.
CUCKOLDRY, *n.* *kuk*-kold-re, the practice of cuckolding.
CUCKOO, *n.* *kook*-oo, the bird *Cuculus canorus*, which deposits its eggs in other birds' nests, so called from its note which is *kuk*-oo, formerly spelled *cuck*-ow, and not *kook*-oo. **Cuckoo ray**, a species of skate, *Raia circularis*. **Cuckoo's mate**, the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. **Cuckoo's-meat**, the wood sorrel, a plant of the genus *Oxalis*. (L. *cuculus*.)
CUCKOO-CLOCK, *n.* *kook*-oo-klok, a clock in which the hours are registered by the appearance of a cuckoo, which calls its note to show the hour.
CUCKOO-FLOWER, *n.* *kook*-oo-flou-er, the name of several plants, but generally given to the lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.
CUCKOO-PINT, *n.* *kook*-oo-pint, the plant, *Arum maculatum*.
CUCKOO-SPIT, *n.* *kook*-oo-spit, the cuckoo-spittle.
CUCKOO-SPITTLE, *n.* *kook*-oo-spit-tl, a frothy secretion exuded by the froghopper, *Philœnus spumarius*, to hide its larvæ.
CUCULLATE, *a.* *kew*-kul-late, hooded; having the shape of a hood. (L. *cucullatus*, hooded.)
CUCULLATED, *a.* *kew*-kul-late-ed, cucullate.
CUCULUS, *n.* *kew*-kew-lus, the cuckoo. (L.)
CUCUMARIA, *n.* *kew*-kew-*mare*-e-a, the genus of echinodermata, comprising the sea-cucumbers.
CUCUMBER, *n.* *kew*-kum-ber, the name of a plant, *Cucumis sativa*, and its fruit, extensively used as a pickle and salad. (L. *cucumis*, cucumber.)
CUCUMIFORM, *a*, ku-*kew*-me-form, like a cucumber.
CUCURBIT, *n.* kew-*kur*-bit, a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; a cupping glass. (L. a gourd.)
CUCURBITA, *n.* kew-*kur*-bit-a, a cucurbit; the genus of which the pumpkin is a species.
CUCURBITACEOUS, *a.* ku-*kur*-bit-*ay*-shus, like a gourd; belonging to the cucumber family.
CUCURBITIVE, *a.* ku-*kur*-bit-iv, applied to small worms, shaped like the seeds of a gourd.
CUD, *n.* kud, food which ruminating animals return to the mouth, and chew at leisure; a piece of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. **To chew the cud**, to ponder. (A.S. *ceowan*, to chew.)
CUDBEAR, *n.* *kud*-bare, the lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, used in dyeing purple. (After Dr. Cuthbert Gordon.)
CUDDLE, *v.i.* *kud*-dl, to embrace closely; to lie close or snug together: *v.t.* to hug; to fondle. **Cuddled. Cuddles. Cuddling.** (M.E. *couth*, familiar.)
CUDDY, *n.* *kud*-de, a small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat; the officers' cabin under the poop; the coal-fish.
CUDDY, *n.* *kud*-de, an ass; a donkey.
CUDGEL, *n.* *kud*-*jel*, a short thick stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cudgel; to beat. **Cudgel proof**, able to resist a cudgel, or not easily frightened by a beating. **To cross the cudgels**, to give up the contest, as beaten. **To take up the cudgels**, to strike in and fight. **Cudgelled. Cudgelling. Cudgels.** (A.S. *cycgel*.)
CUDWEED, *n.* *kud*-weed, a species of *Gnaphalium*. **Cudweed moth**, *Cucullia gnaphalii*. **Mountain cudweed**, *Antennaria dioica*.
CUE, *n.* kew, the tail or end of a thing, especially of a wig; the last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; the part one is to take up; a hint; turn or temper of mind; the tapering rod used in playing billiards. **Cue ball**, the ball struck by the cue. (Fr. *queue*.)

CUERPO, *n. kwer*-po, the body. **In cuerpo,** without cloak or upper garment; not in full dress. (Sp. from L. *corpus*, the body.)

CUFF, *n.* kuf, a blow with the hand; a stroke; a box: *v.t.* to strike with the hand, as a man; or with talons, or wings, as a fowl: *v.i.* to fight; to scuffle. **Cuffed. Cuffing. Cuffs.** (Scand.)

CUFF, *n.* kuf, the fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of the sleeve turned back from the hand. (A.S. *cuffie*, cap.)

CUFIC, *n. koo*-fik, the style of writing Arabic originated at Cufa.

CUINAGE, *n. kwin*-aje, the stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer. (*Coinage.*)

CUIRASS, *n.* ku-*ras*, a breastplate and backplate strapped together, now of metal, originally of leather. (Fr. *cuirasse.*)

CUIRASSIER, *n.* ku-ras-*seer*, a cavalryman wearing a cuirass. (Fr.)

CUIR-BOUILLY, *n. qweer*-boo-*yee*, leather boiled and prepared with certain gums. (Fr.)

CUISH, *n.* kwish, cuisse.

CUISINE, *n.* kwe-*zeen*, the cooking department; cookery; style of cooking. (Fr.)

CUISINERIE, *n.* kwe-*zeen*-er-e, cookery. (Fr.)

CUISSE, *n.* kwis, defensive armour for the thighs. (Fr.)

CULCH, *n.* kulch, rubbish.

CULDEE, *n. kul*-dee, one of an order of christianizing monks in the 6th and 7th centuries, settled in the west of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. (Ir. *ceilede*, servant of God.)

CUL-DE-FOUR, *n.* kool-de-*foor*, a low ovenlike vault [Arch.].

CUL-DE-SAC, *n. kool*-de-*sak*, a street open only at one end; a situation with no retreat in flank or rear [Mil.]. (Fr literally, bottom of the bag.)

CULET, *n. kew*-let, the collet, the flat surface which terminates the culasse, that is, the lower facets of a diamond cut as a brilliant.

CULETTES, *n.pl.* koo-*lets*, the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, intended to protect the back of the wearer [Antiq.]. (Fr.)

CULEX, *n. kew*-leks, a genus of gnats. (L.)

CULICIFORM, *a.* kew-*lis*-se-fawrm, in the form of a gnat.

CULINARY, *a. kew*-lin-a-re, relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery. (L. *culina*, the kitchen.)

CULL, *n.* kul, the freshwater fish miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio.*

CULL, *v.t.* kul, to select; to pick out. **Culled. Culling. Culls.** (O.Fr. *coillir.*)

CULLENDER, *n. kul*-len-der, a strainer; a colander. (Fr. *couler*, to flow.)

CULLET, *n. kul*-let, broken glass intended for remelting.

CULLING, *n. kul*-ling, anything set aside as inferior.

CULLION, *n. kul*-yon, a testicle; a base wretch; a bulbous root. (Fr. *couillon.*)

CULLIONLY, *a. kul*-yon-le, mean; base.

CULLIS, *n. kul*-lis, broth of meat; a strained jelly. (Fr.)

CULLY, *n. kul*-le, one easily imposed on by sharpers; a silly dupe: *v.t.* to impose on easily [Slang]. **Cullied. Cullies. Cullying.**

CULLYISM, *n. kul*-le-izm, the state of being a cully.

CULM, *n.* kulm, the stalk or stem of grasses, jointed and hollow [Bot.]. (L. *culmus*, stalk.)

CULM, *n.* kulm, anthracitic shale, an impure shaly kind of coal. (Welsh.)

CULMIFEROUS, *a.* kulm-*if*-er-us, abounding in culm coal. (*Culm*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

CULMINATE, *a. kul*-min-ate, vertical: *v.i.* to be vertical; to reach the highest point. **Culminated Culminates. Culminating.** (L. *culminatus*, culminated.)

CULMINATION, *n.* kul-min-*ay*-shon, the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian; its highest altitude; the highest point attained.

CULOTTIC, *a.* koo-*lot*-ik, wearing trousers; respectable. (Fr. *culotte*, breeches.)

CULPABILITY, *n.* kul-pa-*bil*-it-e, culpableness. (L. *culpabilis*, blamable.)

CULPABLE, *a. kul*-pa-bl, deserving or involving blame. (O.Fr.)

CULPABLENESS, *n. kul*-pa-bl-ness, liability to blame; guilt.

CULPABLY, *ad. kul*-pab-le, in a culpable manner.

CULPRIT, *n. kul*-prit, any person convicted of a crime; a person arraigned in court for a crime [Law]. (O.Fr. *culpable*, combined with *prest*, meaning prepared to prove it).

CULT, *n.* kult, a particular ritual or system of worship; homage or devotion. (Fr. *culte.*)

CULTCH, *n.* kulch, the spawn of oysters.

CULTIVABLE, *a. kul*-tiv-a-bl, cultivatable.

CULTIVATABLE, *a. kul*-tiv-ate-a-bl, capable of being cultivated.

CULTIVATE, *v.t. kul*-tiv-ate, to till; to raise by tillage; to improve by labour or study; to study; to cherish, to foster, to labour to improve; to civilize. **Cultivated. Cultivates. Cultivating.** (L. *cultivatus*, tilled.)

CULTIVATION, *n.* kul-tiv-*ay*-shon, the art or practice of cultivating; the state of being cultivated; culture; study; improvement.

CULTIVATOR, *n. kul*-tiv-ate-or, one who tills land; one who improves or studies to improve; a harrow.

CULTRATE, *a. kul*-trate, shaped like a pruning-knife; knife-edged. (L. *cultratus*, knife-like.)

CULTRATED, *a. kul*-tra-ted, cultrate.

CULTRIFORM, *a. kul*-tre-fawrm, cultrate.

CULTURE, *n. kul*-tewr, the act of tilling; cultivation; the application of labour, with a view to production or improvement; intellectual or moral discipline and training; the result of cultivation: *v.t.* to cultivate. **Cultured. Cultures. Culturing.** (Fr.)

CULTURELESS, *a. kul*-tewr-less, having no culture.

CULTURIST, *n. kult*-yewr-ist, a cultivator.

CULTUS, *n. kul*-tus, cult. (L.)

CULVER, *n. kul*-ver, a pigeon or wood-pigeon. (A.S. *culfre*, dove.)

CULVER-HOUSE, *n. kul*-ver-house, a dove-cote.

CULVERIN, *n. kul*-ver-in, a very long gun, usually an 18-pounder, with snake handles. (Fr. *couleuvrine.*)

CULVER-KEY, *n. kul*-ver-ke, the columbine.

CULVERT, *n. kul*-vert, an arched drain for the passage of water under a road, canal, &c. (O.Fr. *oculouëre*, gutter.)

CULVER-TAIL, *n. kul*-ver-tale, dovetail [Carp.].

CULVER-TAILED, *a. kul*-ver-tayld, fastened by dovetails.

CUMBENT, *a. kumb*-ent, lying down. (L. *cumbens*, lying.)

CUMBER, *n. kumb*-er, that which cumbers: *v.t.* to be a burden merely; to overload and hamper; to hamper and hinder to perplex; to encumber. **Cumbered. Cumbering. Cumbers.** (O.Fr. *combrer.*)

CUMBERLESS, *a. kumb*-er-less, without anything to cumber.

CUMBERSOME, *a. kumb*-er-sum, burdensome; troublesome; unwieldy; unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, *ad. kumb*-er-sum-le, in a manner to encumber.

CUMBERSOMENESS, *n. kumb*-er-sum-ness, the quality of being cumbersome.

CUMBER-WORLD, *n. kumb*-er-wurld, one who or that which encumbers the world and is of no use.

CUMBRANCE, *n. kumb*-rance, that which cumbers.

CUMBRIAN, *a. kum*-bre-an, belonging to Cumberland.

CUMBROUS, *a. kumb*-rus, cumbersome; vexatious; obstructive.

CUMBROUSLY, *ad. kumb*-rus-le, in a cumbrous manner.

CUMBROUSNESS, *n. kumb*-rus-ness, state of being cumbrous.

CUMIN, *n. kum*-in, an annual plant, *Cuminum cyminum*, whose seeds have a bitterish warm taste and are carminative. (A.S.)

CUMMER, *n. kum*-mer, a godmother; a gossip. (Fr. *commère.*)

CUMMERBUND, *n. kum*-mer-bund, a waist-sash worn in India. (Pers. *kammerbund.*)

CUMSHAW, *n. kum*-shaw, a present, in the East. (Pidgin-Eng.)

CUMULATE, *v.t. kew*-mew-late, to gather or throw into a heap; to heap together. **Cumulated. Cumulates. Cumulating.** (L. *cumulatus*, heaped up.)

CUMULATION, *n.* kew-mew-*lay*-shon, the act of cumulating.

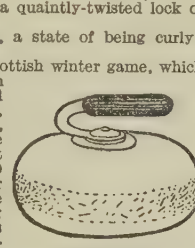
CUMULATIVE, *a. kew*-mew-late-iv, increased by additions; at compound interest; increasing in cogency by accumulation of proof [Logic].

CUMULOSE, *a. kew*-mew-lose, full of heaps.

CUMULUS, *n. kew*-mew-lus, a cloud in convex masses piled one upon another. **Cumulo-stratus,** cumulus clouds having a stratified appearance. (L. a heap.)

CUNABULA, *n.pl.* kew-*nab*-vew-la. incunabula, books printed before 1500; cradle. (L. *cunæ*, cradle.)
CUNARDER, *n.* kew-*nard*-er, a vessel belonging to the Cunard Line.
CUNCTATIVE, *a.* *kunk*-ta-tiv, delaying; dilatory. (L. *cunctatus*, delayed.)
CUNCTATOR, *n.* kunk-*tay*-tor, one who delays.
CUNEAL, *a.* *kew*-ne-al, wedge-shaped. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge.)
CUNEATE, *a.* *kew*-ne-ate, wedge-shaped [Bot.]. (L. *cuneatus*, wedged.)
CUNEATED, *a.* *kew*-ne-ate-ed, cuneate.
CUNEIFORM, *a.* kew-*nee*-e-fawrm, wedge-shaped. Cuneiform letters, those in which the Old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions are written, so termed from their wedge-like appearance. (L. *cuneus*, and *forma*, *shape*.)
CUNETTE, *n.* kew-*net*, a trench at the bottom of a dry ditch [Fort.]. (Fr.)
CUNNING, *a.* *kun*-ning, knowing; skilful; artful; crafty; wrought with skill: *n.* knowledge acquired by experience; skill; art; craft; deceit. (A.S. *cunnan*, to know, and connected with *ken* and *can*.)
CUNNINGLY, *ad.* *kun*-ning-le, in a cunning manner.
CUNNING-MAN, *n.* *kun*-ning-man, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or how to recover stolen or lost goods.
CUNNINGNESS, *n.* *kun*-ning-ness, the quality of being cunning.
CUP, *n.* kup, a vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in it; the joy or sorrow in one's lot, given, as it were, to drink; anything hollow like a cup; a cupping-glass: a drinking entertainment: *v.t.* to apply a cupping-glass to draw blood from a scarified part of the body [Surg.]. **Cupped. Cupping. Cups.** (A.S. *cuppe*.)
CUP-BEARER, *n.* *kup*-bare-er, an officer of the king's household who tasted the wine before giving it to drink; an attendant to give wine at a feast.
CUPBOARD, *n.* *kub*-board, a closet with shelves; originally a shelf for cups: *v.t.* to hoard. **Cupboarded. Cupboarding. Cupboards.**
CUPEL, *n.* *kew*-pel, a shallow vessel for refining precious metals. **Cupel** dust, powder used in purifying metals. (Fr. *coupelle*.)
CUPELLATION, *n.* kew-pel-*lay*-shon, refining or assaying by cupel.
CUPFUL, *n.* *kup*-ful, the full contents of a cup.
CUP-GALL, *n.* *kup*-gawl, a gall found on oak-leaves.
CUPID, *n.* *kew*-pid, the Roman god of love [Myth.]. (L. *cupido*, passion.)
CUPIDITY, *n.* kew-*pid*-it-e, an eager inordinate desire to possess; avarice; covetousness. (Fr. *cupidité*.)
CUPOLA, *n.* *kew*-po-la, a cup-shaped vault on the top of an edifice; a dome; an armoured protection for a gun; a kind of furnace. (It.)
CUPPED, *a.* kupt, bled by cupping.
CUPPER, *n.* *kup*-per, one who applies a cupping-glass.
CUPPING, *a.* *kup*-ping, drawing blood with a cupping-glass: *n.* the process of doing so. Cupping glass, a glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in cupping. **Dry cupping**, cupping without scarification and blood drawing.
CUPREOUS, *a.* *kew*-pre-us, of or like copper. (L. *cupreus*, coppery.)
CUPRESSUS, *n.* kew-*pres*-us, a genus of twelve species of plants comprising the cypresses.
CUPRIFEROUS, *a.* kew-*prif*-er-us, yielding copper.
CUPRITE, *n.* *kew*-prite, ruby copper; the red oxide of copper. (L. *cuprum*, copper.)
CUP-ROSE, *n.* *kup*-roze, the poppy.
CUPRO-URANITE, *n.* *kew*-pro-*yew*-ran-ite, hydrated phosphate of uranium and copper.
CUPULA, *n.* *kew*-pew-la, the cup of the acorn, husk of the filbert, &c. [Bot.]. (L. a little cup.)
CUPULE, *n.* *kew*-pewl, a cupula.
CUPULIFEROUS, *a.* kew-pewl-*if*-er-us, bearing cupules.
CUR, *n.* kur, a worthless mongrel dog; a churl. (M.E. *curre*.)
CURABLE, *a.* *kewr*-ab-l, that may be cured or remedied.
CURABLENESS, *n.* *kewr*-a-bl-ness, a curable state. (Late L. *curabilis*.)
CURACOA, *n.* *kew*-ra-*so*-a, a liqueur flavoured with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, deriving its name from the island of Curaçao.
CURACY, *n.* *kewr*-a-se, the post or parish of a curate.
CURARI, *n.* kew-*rah*-ree, wourali, the tree *Strychnos toxifera*, the bark of which yields the arrow poison. (South American Indian name.)
CURARINE, *n.* kew-*rah*-rin, an alkaloid from curari.
CURASSOW, *n.* kew-*ras*-so, a large-crested gallinaceous bird of the genus *Crax*. (Perhaps from *Curaçao*.)
CURATE, *n.* *kewr*-ate, a clergyman in the Church of England appointed to assist the incumbent of a parish in his duties; the incumbent of a parish without tithes. (L. *curatus*.)
CURATESHIP, *n.* *kewr*-ate-ship, a curacy.
CURATIVE, *a.* *kewr*-at-iv, curing; tending to cure.
CURATOR, *n.* kew-*ray*-tor, one who has the superintendence of anything; the official in charge of a museum; the guardian appointed to manage for a minor or lunatic [Scots Law]. (L.)
CURATORSHIP, *n.* kew-*ray*-tor-ship, the office of a curator.
CURB, *n.* kurb, a chain attached to the branches of the bridle and running under the lower jaw, which it presses on when the rein is tightened [Men.]; restraint; check; anything that retains; kerb; a support on the edge. **Curb roof**, kerb roof; Mansard roof; a roof rounded on the top, having two slopes on each side. **Curbstone**, kerbstone; a stone placed at the edge of a pavement to hold the work together. (Fr. *courber*, to bend, from L. *curvus*, curved.)
CURB, *v.t.* kurb, to restrain; to guide and manage; to furnish with a curb. **Curbed. Curbing. Curbs.**
CURBLESS, *a.* *kurb*-less, having no curb or restraint.
CURCAS, *n.* *kur*-kas, the physic-nut of Tropical America, *Jatropha curcas*.
CURCULIO, *n.* kur-*kew*-le-o, a corn-worm or weevil. (L. a weevil.)
CURCUMA, *n.* *kur*-kew-ma, the genus of plants of which *Curcuma angustifolia* yields East Indian arrowroot, *Curcuma longa* yields turmeric, and *Curcuma zedoaria* yields zedoary. **Curcuma paper**, a paper stained with turmeric, and used to test the presence of an alkali. (Ar. *kurkum*, saffron.)
CURCUMINE, *n.* *kur*-kew-mine, the colouring matter obtained from the roots of the turmeric plant.
CURD, *n.* kurd, the thickened part of milk; coagulated milk or matter of any kind: *v.t.* to cause to coagulate. **Curded. Curding. Curds.** (Perhaps from Ir. *gruth*, curd.)
CURDLE *v.i.* *kurd*-dl, to coagulate; to thicken into curd; to congeal: *v.t.* to change into curd; to coagulate or congeal. **Curdled. Curdles. Curdling.**
CURDY, *a.* *kurd*-e, like curd; full of curd; coagulated.
CURE, *n.* kewr, the act or art of healing; restoration to health or soundness; that which cures or heals; the care or spiritual charge of souls; the office of a curate: *v.t.* to heal; to restore to health or soundness; to preserve by salting and drying. **Cured. Cures. Curing.** (O.Fr.)
CURÉ, *n.* *kewr*-ay, a French parish priest. (Fr.)
CURELESS, *a.* *kewr*-less, that cannot be cured.
CURER, *n.* *kewr*-er, one who prepares preserved food; a fish-drier.
CURETTE, *n.* kew-*ret*, a scoop-like surgical instrument. (Fr.)
CURFEW, *n.* *kur*-few, the ringing of a bell at night as a signal to rake up the fires and retire to rest. (Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover fire.)
CURIA, *n.* *kew*-re-a, a subdivision of a Roman tribe; the place of its assembly; in England, the great council of the Norman kings, the Curia Regis. **The Curia**, the Papal Court. (L.)
CURIALISTIC, *a.* kewr-e-al-*ist*-ik, pertaining to a court. (L. *curia*, a court.)
CURING-HOUSE, *n.* *kewr*-ing-house, a building in which sugar is drained and dried.
CURIO, *n.* *kew*-re-o, a curiosity; an objet d'art or article of virtu. (Abbr. for *curiosity*.)
CURIOLOGIC, *a.* kew-re-ol-*oj*-ik, represented by pictures instead of words. (Gr. *kuriologia*, literal speech.)
CURIOSITY, *n.* kew-re-*os*-sit-e, a desire to know; inquisitiveness; an object of curiosity; a rarity. (Fr. *curiosité*.)
CURIOSO, *n.* kew-re-*oh*-zo, a curious person; a virtuoso. (It.)
CURIOUS, *a.* *kew*-re-us, desirous to know; inquisitive; careful about; nice; artful; wrought with care and art; singular; strange. (O.Fr. *curios*.)

CURIOUSLY, *ad.* *kew*-re-us-le, in a curious manner.
CURIOUSNESS, *n.* *kew*-re-us-ness, the quality of being curious.
CURL, *n.* kurl, a ringlet of hair or anything like it; undulation; sinuosity; a winding in the grain of wood; a disease in potatoes, in which the leaves seem curled and shrunk up: *v.i.* to shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to ripple; to writhe; to shrink back: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; to bend; to coil; to dress with curls; to raise in undulations or ripples. **Curled. Curling. Curls.** (M.E. *crul*, curl.)
CURLEW, *n.* *kur*-lew, the whaup, a wading bird, *Numenius arquatus*, with long curved bill, partly naked legs, and a short tail. (O.Fr. *corlieu*.)
CURLICUE, *n.* *kurl*-e-kew, a quaintly-twisted lock of hair.
CURLINESS, *n.* *kurl*-e-ness, a state of being curly; sinuosity.
CURLING, *n.* *kurl*-ing, a Scottish winter game, which consists in launching from the hand a cheese-shaped round stone with a handle, of from 30 to 45 lb. weight, along the surface of the ice, to a mark, or tee, as it is called, some 30 or 40 yards distant, each player having two stones, and the principle of the game being the same as that of bowls on a bowling green. **Curling stones**, stones for curling with. (Scots.)


Curling stone.

CURLINGLY, *ad.* *kurl*-ing-le, in a waving manner.
CURLING-TONGS, *n.* *kurl*-ing-tongs, an instrument for curling the hair.
CURLY, *a.* *kurl*-e, having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples. **Curlyheaded**, or **curlypated**, *a.* having curly hair.
CURMUDGEON, *n.* kur-*mud*-jon, an avaricious churlish fellow; a miser. (Unknown origin, but perhaps from *corn-mudgin*, a hoarder of corn.)
CURMUDGEONLY, *a.* kur-*mud*-jon-le, avaricious; churlish.
CURR, *v.i.* kur, to murmur like a dove, or as a cat purrs; to snore like the barn owl. **Curred. Curring. Currs.**
CURRAGH, *n.* *kur*-rah, a coracle, or tiny boat. (Ir.)
CURRANT, *n.* *kur*-rant, a small kind of dried seedless grape, a species of *Vitis*, imported from the Levant; a similar-sized fruit of a species of *Ribes*. (Corinth, from which the former was first brought.)
CURRE, *n.* kur, the golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion*.
CURRENCY, *n.* *kur*-ren-se, constant flow, as of a stream; a continual passing from hand to hand or circulation, as coin or bills of credit; the circulating medium of a state, issued by authority, either as coin or in the form of paper, commonly called money; that which is current or in circulation as a medium of trade; the rate at which anything is generally valued. **Currency note**, a treasury note for ten shillings or a pound. (L. *currentia*.)
CURRENT, *a.* *kur*-rent, flowing or running; general; popular; generally received; that will pass as genuine; in circulation; now passing: *n.* a running stream; progressive motion or movement; general drift; a connected series; the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other [Elect.]. **Atmospheric currents**, the disturbances of the atmospheric mass, from regular or accidental causes, which constitute winds. (L. *currentis*, of running.)
CURRENTLY, *ad.* *kur*-rent-le, with continued progression; generally.
CURRENTNESS, *n.* *kur*-rent-ness, the state of being current.
CURRICLE, *n.* *kur*-rik-kl, a carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast: *v.i.* to career in a curricle. **Curricled. Curricles. Curricling.** (L. *curriculum*, race.)
CURRICULUM, *n.* kur-*rik*-yew-lum, a race-course; a course, especially of study. (L.)
CURRIER, *n.* *kur*-re-er, one who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.
CURRISH, *a.* *kur*-ish, like a cur; snarling; spiteful; quarrelsome.
CURRISHLY, *ad.* *kur*-ish-le, in a currish manner.
CURRISHNESS, *n.* *kur*-ish-ness, a currish disposition.
CURRY, *n.* *kur*-re, a kind of sauce much used in India; a hash or stew flavoured with curry powder: *v.t.* to season with curry. **Curry powder**, a condiment flavoured with leaves of the curry-leaf tree, *Murraya koenigii*, and other ingredients. **Curried. Curries. Currying.** (Tamil, *kari*, sauce.)
CURRY, *v.t.* *kur*-re, to dress leather after it is tanned; to rub and clean with a comb; to thrash. **To curry favour** (or **favel**, *i.e.* a chestnut horse), to seek favour by flattery. **Curried. Curries. Currying.** (O.Fr. *courroier*, dress leather.)
CURRYCOMB, *n.* *kur*-re-kome, an iron instrument or comb for rubbing and cleaning horses.
CURRYING, *n.* *kur*-re-ing, the art of dressing skins; the act of rubbing down a horse.
CURSE, *n.* kurse, imprecation of evil; the evil imprecated; the cause of evil; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners; a profane oath: *v.i.* to utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; to bring evil upon by a curse; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities. **Curse of Scotland**, the nine of diamonds. **Cursed. Curses. Cursing.** (A.S. *cursian*.)
CURSED, *a.* kurst, execrated; blasted by a curse; deserving a curse; detestable.
CURSEDLY, *ad.* *kurse*-ed-le, in a cursed manner; miserably.
CURSEDNESS, *n.* *kurse*-ed-ness, the state of being under a curse.
CURSING, *n.* *kurse*-ing, execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.
CURSITOR, *n.* *kur*-sit-or, a clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business was to make out original writs. (L.)
CURSIVE, *a.* *kur*-siv, running, as in cursive hand; flowing.
CURSORIAL, *a.* kur-*sore*-e-al, fitted for running or walking.
CURSORILY, *ad.* *kur*-sore-il-le, in a cursory manner.
CURSORINESS, *n.* *kur*-sore-e-ness, superficiality of attention.
CURSORY, *a.* *kur*-sore-e, hasty; superficial. (L. *cursorius*, hasty.)
CURST, *a.* kurst, ill-tempered; crusty.
CURSTNESS, *n.* *kurst*-ness, peevishness; crabbedness.
CURSUS, *n.* *kur*-sus, a racecourse; a curriculum. (L.)
CURT., the present month. (Contraction for current.)
CURT, *a.* kurt, short; abrupt. (L. *curtus*, short.)
CURTAIL, *v.t.* kur-*tale*, to shorten; to cut off the end or a part; to abridge. **Curtailed. Curtailing. Curtails.** (O.Fr. *courtant*, curtailed.)
CURTAILMENT, *n.* kur-*tale*-ment, the act of curtailing; state of being curtailed.
CURTAIL-STEP, *n.* *kur*-tale-step, the lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll.
CURTAIN, *n.* *kur*-tan, a piece of fabric hung as a screen; a cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be drawn together or aside at pleasure; a cloth hanging used in theatres to conceal the stage from the spectators; a protective barrier; that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions [Fort.]; a tent or dwelling: *v.t.* to enclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains. **Curtained. Curtaining. Curtains.** (Fr. *courtine*.)
CURTAIN-LECTURE, *n.* *kur*-ten-*lek*-tewr, reproof administered in bed or in private by a wife to her husband.
CURTAINLESS, *a.* *kur*-ten-less, having no curtain.
CURTAIN-RAISER, *n.* *kur*-ten-*raze*-er, a short dramatic piece played before the curtain rises on the play of the evening.
CURTAL, *n.* *kurt*-al, a horse or dog with a docked tail: *a.* curt; brief; belonging to the court gate.
CURTANA, *n.* kur-*tay*-na, a pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation. (L. *curtus*.)
CURTATE, *a.* *kur*-tate, reduced. **Curtate distance**, the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic [Astron.]. (L. *curtatus*, shortened.)
CURTATION, *n.* kur-*tay*-shon, the interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTILAGE, *n.* *kur*-til-aje, a yard, garden, enclosure, or field near and belonging to a dwelling-house [Law]. (O.Fr.)

CURTLEAX, *n.* *kur*-tl-aks, a curtal axe, a short axe or sword. (*Cuttelas*, an old spelling of *cutlass*.)

CURTLY, *ad.* *kurt*-le, briefly.

CURTNESS, *n.* *kurt*-ness, shortness.

CURTSEY, *n.* *kurt*-se, a curtsy.

CURTSY, *n.* *kurt*-se, the act of salutation or respect on the part of a woman by slightly bending the body and the knees: *v.i.* to make a curtsy. **Curtsied. Curtsies. Curtsying.** (*Courtesy.*)

CURUKU-OIL, *n.* *koo*-roo-koo-oyl, a yellow oil obtained from the prickly poppy.

CURULE, *a.* *kew*-rool, entitled to occupy a curule chair; magisterial: *n.* among the Romans, a sort of folding stool without a back conveyed in a chariot, which only the chief magistrates were permitted to sit upon. (L. *currus*, a chariot.)

CURVATE, *a.* *kurv*-ate, curvated.

CURVATED, *a.* *kurv*-ate-ed, curved; bent in a regular form. (L. *curvatus*, curved.)

CURVATION, *n.* kurv-*ay*-shon, the act of bending.

CURVATIVE, *a.* *kurv*-at-iv, with margins slightly curved [Bot.].

CURVATURE, *n.* *kurv*-at-yewr, the continual flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction; the amount of curve.

CURVE, *n.* kurv, a bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same straight line [Geom.]: *v.t.* to bend; to inflect regularly. **Curved. Curves. Curving.** (L. *curvo*, bend.)

CURVET, *n.* kur-*vet*, a leap; a frolic; a particular leap of a horse when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once [Men.]: *v.i.* to leap; to spring and form a curvet; to leap and frisk. **Curvetted. Curvetting. Curvets.** (It. *corvetta*, leap.)

CURVICAUDATE, *a.* kurv-e-*kawd*-ate, curve-tailed. (L. *curvus*, and *cauda*, a tail.)

CURVICOSTATE, *a.* kurv-e-*kost*-ate, marked with small bent ribs. (L. *curvus*, and *costa*, a rib.)

CURVIFOLIATE, *a.* kurv-e-*fole*-e-ate, having reflexed leaves. (L. *curvus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

CURVIFORM, *a.* *kurv*-e-fawrm, of a curved form.

CURVILINEAL, *a.* kurv-e-*lin*-e-al, curvilinear.

CURVILINEAR, *a.* kurv-e-*lin*-e-ar, bounded by curved lines. (L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.)

CURVILINEARITY, *n.* *kurv*-e-lin-e-*ar*-rit-e, the state of being curvilinear.

CURVILINEARLY, *ad.* kurv-e-*lin*-e-ar-le, in a curvilinear manner.

CURVING, *n.* *kurv*-ing, a curve: *a.* in winding form.

CURVIROSTRAL, *a.* kurv-e-*ros*-tral, having a crooked beak. (L. *curvus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)

CURVITY, *n.* *kurv*-it-e, a bending in a regular form.

CUSCO-BARK, *n.* *kus*-ko-bahrk, Arica bark, *Cinchona pubescens*.

CUSCUS, *n.* *kus*-kus, any of the five species of *Phalanger*, living in the East Indian Archipelago.

CUSCUS, *n.* *kus*-kus, pearl millet; khus-khus.

CUSHAT, *n.* *kush*-at, the ringdove or wood-pigeon, also the stock dove. (A.S. *cuscote*, pigeon.)

CUSHION, *n.* *koosh*-on, a pad for sitting, leaning, or resting on, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material; anything padded; an elastic stuffing; a bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate; a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board, used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper; any device for checking shock: *v.t.* to seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions. **Lady's cushion**, a species of *Saxifraga*. **Sea cushion**, thrift, the sea pink, *Armeria maritima*. **Cushioned. Cushioning. Cushions.** (O.Fr. *coussin*.)

CUSHIONET, *n.* *koosh*-on-et, a little cushion.

CUSHY, *a.* *koosh*-e, easy and well-paid [Slang].

CUSP, *n.* kusp, the horn of the moon; the point in a curve at which its two branches have a common tangent [Math.]; a projecting point forming a pendent, or a projecting point in the foliation of tracery, panels, &c. [Arch.]. (L. *cuspis*, a point.)

CUSPID, *n.* *kusp*-id, a canine tooth.

CUSPIDAL, *a.* *kusp*-id-al, pointed; ending in a point.

CUSPIDATE, *a.* *kusp*-id-ate, having a sharp end, like the point of a spear [Bot.].

CUSPIDATED, *a.* *kusp*-id-ate-ed, cuspidate.

CUSPIDOR, *n.* *kusp*-id-or, a spittoon. (Abbr. of Sp. *escuspidor*.)

CUSS, *n.* kus, a fellow, as said in contempt; a curse [Slang].

CUSSEDNESS, *n.* *kus*-sed-ness, obstinacy; deliberate wrongheadedness. (*Curse*.)

CUSTARD, *n.* *kus*-tard, a composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled. **Custard coffin**, a piece of raised pastry which covers or coffins a custard. (From M.E. *crustade*, a pie with crust.)

CUSTARD-APPLE, *n.* *kus*-tard-*ap*-pl, the fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a West Indian plant having a soft pulp.

CUSTODIAL, *a.* kus-*tode*-e-al, relating to guardianship.

CUSTODIAN, *n.* kus-*tode*-e-an, one who has the care or custody of some public building; a guardian; a keeper. (L. *custodia*, guard.)

CUSTODY, *n.* *kus*-to-de, guardianship; imprisonment. (L. *custodia*.)

CUSTOM, *n.* *kus*-tum, frequent repetition of the same act; habitual practice; established mode; usage; a buying of goods; a frequenting a shop to purchase; long-established practice, as constituting the unwritten law, long consent to which gives it authority [Law]: *v.t.* to make familiar; to give custom to: *v.i.* to accustom. **Customed. Customing. Customs.** (O.Fr. *costume*.)

CUSTOMABLE, *a.* *kus*-tum-a-bl, liable to the payment of the customs duties.

CUSTOMABLY, *ad.* *kus*-tum-ab-le, according to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, *ad.* *kus*-tum-ar-re-le, habitually; commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, *n.* *kus*-tum-ar-re-ness, frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUSTOMARY, *a.* *kus*-tum-ar-e, according to custom; in common practice; holding by custom; held by custom: *n.* a book containing laws and usages, or customs (O.Fr. *costumier*.)

CUSTOMED, *a.* *kus*-tumd, usual; furnished with customers.

CUSTOMER, *n.* *kus*-tum-er, a regular purchaser at a particular place of business; a fellow one has to deal with. (O.Fr. *costumier*.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *n.* *kus*-tum-house, the establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected, and its regulations enforced; the place where ships are entered or cleared and duties paid.

CUSTOMS, *n.pl.* *kus*-tums, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

CUSTOS, *n.* *kus*-tos, a keeper. **Custos rotulorum**, the principal justice of a county, and keeper of its records, whose deputy is the clerk of the peace. (L. a keeper.)

CUSTREL, *n.* *kus*-trel, a buckler-bearer; a costrel.

CUT, *v.t.* kut, to separate or cleave as with a knife; to make an incision; to sever; to divide; to hew; to mow; to carve; to wound or affect deeply; to intersect or cross; to castrate: *v.i.* to sever, as a knife; to be divided by a knife; to divide by passing through; to perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy; to divide a pack of cards. **To cut a caper**, to frisk about. **To cut across**, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle. **To cut a dash**, to make a show. **To cut asunder**, to cut in pieces; to sever. **To cut down**, to fell by severing. **To cut in**, to intervene in anything; to start playing towards a green ahead of a match rightfully playing towards that green [Golf]. **To cut off**, to separate one part from another; to extirpate; to put to untimely death; to interrupt; to intercept; to end; to finish. **To cut one's acquaintance**, to meet him in the street or elsewhere, and pretend not to see or recognize him. **To cut out**, to remove by cutting or carving; to contrive or prepare to take the precedence of. **To cut out a ship**, to enter a harbour, and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack. **To cut short**, to stop by interruption; to shorten; to abridge. **To cut up**, to cut in pieces; to eradicate; to criticise severely; to affect deeply. **To cut up rough**, to become insulting or quarrelsome. **Cut. Cuts. Cutting.** (Origin unknown, but probably Scand. *kuti*, knife.)

CUT, *a.* kut, gashed; divided, &c. **Cut and dry**, prepared for use. **Cut grass**, spear-grass.

CUT, *n.* kut, the opening, cleft, gash, or wound, made by an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with a whip; a wound to one's feelings; a channel made by cutting or digging; a canal; a piece cut off; a near passage by which an angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved on wood or metal; the stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the impression; the act of dividing a pack of cards; shape in which a thing is cut. **A cut above,** a class above someone else; superior to something, or somebody, else.

CUT-AND-COVER, *n. cut*-and-*kuv*-ver, tunnelling by arching or cutting and then covering in.

CUTANEOUS, *a.* kew-*tane*-e-us, belonging to the skin. (L. *cutis,* a skin.)

CUT-AWAY, *n. kut*-a-way, a coat with the skirts rounded off in front.

CUTCH, *n.* kutch, catechu; tannin from mangrove bark; couch grass.

CUTCHERY, *n. kutch*-er-e, a court of justice or public office in India. (Anglo-Indian term.)

CUTE, *a.* kewt, acute; keen-witted; adroit [U.S.].

CUTICLE, *n. kewt*-ik-l, the scarf-skin; the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. (L. *cuticula,* little skin.)

CUTICULAR, *a.* kewt-*ik*-yewl-ar, pertaining to the cuticle.

CUTIS, *n. kewt*-is, the true skin under the cuticle. (L.)

CUTLASS, *n. kut*-las, a broad slightly curving one-edged sword (Fr. *coutelas.*)

CUTLER, *n. kut*-ler, one who makes or sells cutting instruments.

CUTLERY, *n. kut*-ler-e, sharp-edged instruments in general; the business of a cutler. (Fr. *coutelier.*)

CUTLET, *n. kut*-let, a small piece of meat, generally off the rib, for cooking; a small chop. (Fr. *côtelette.*)

CUT-OFF, *n. kut-awf,* a device on a steam engine by which the steam can be cut off from the cylinder.

CUT-OUT, *n. kut-out,* a circuit-breaker which breaks the circuit of electricity when the current exceeds a determined strength.

CUTPURSE, *n. kut*-purse, one who cuts purses to steal them; one who steals from the person; a thief.

CUTTER, *n. kut*-ter, one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out cloth to measure; an instrument that cuts; a small boat used by ships of war; a single-masted vessel with a running bowsprit, fore-and-aft rigged, with gaff mainsail, foresail, and jib; a light sledge [U.S.]. **Cutters,** a description of bricks, chiefly used for the arches of windows and doorways. **Revenue cutter,** originally a sailing cutter, now a small fast steamer, or motor vessel, used for customs purposes.

Cutter.

CUTTER-BAR, *n. kut*-ter-bahr, the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed [Mech.].

CUT-THROAT, *n. kut*-throte, a murderer; an assassin: *a.* murderous; barbarous.

CUTTING, *ppr.* or *a. kut*-ting, dividing by an edged instrument; piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; satirical: *n.* a separation or division; a slip from a plant; a printed extract; the operation of removing the stone; an excavation through a hill for a railway, road, or canal.

CUTTINGLY, *ad. kut*-ting-le, in a cutting manner; sarcastically.

CUTTLE, *n. kut*-tl, the cuttle-fish.

CUTTLE-BONE, *n. kut*-tl-bone, the internal shell of *Sepia officinalis,* used in polishing powders.

CUTTLE-FISH, *n. kut*-tl-fish, a cephalopod with an internal shell. (A.S. *cudele.*)

CUTTOE, *n. kut*-to, a large knife [U.S.]. (Fr. *couteau.*)

CUTTY, *n. kut*-te, a short tobacco-pipe. (Scots.)

CUTTY-STOOL, *n. kut*-te-stool, a bench in old Scottish churches, where wanton female offenders against chastity were compelled to sit three Sundays, and were publicly rebuked.

CUTWATER, *n. kut*-waw-ter, the fore-part of a ship's prow which cuts the water; a water-fowl.

CUT-WORM, *n. kut*-wurm, any caterpillar destructive to young plants.

CUVETTE, *n.* kew-*vet,* a surgical instrument, shaped like a little scoop; a clay crucible; a trench along the middle of a dry ditch; a cunette. (Fr.)

CWT., a hundredweight. (Contraction of *centum,* a hundred, and *weight.*)

CYANATE, *n. sy*-an-ate, a salt of cyanic acid.

CYANIC, *a. sy-an*-ik, containing cyanogen. (Gr. *kyanos,* deep-blue.)

CYANIDE, *n. sy*-an-ide, a compound of cyanogen with a metal.

CYANINE, *n. sy*-an-in, a blue colouring matter.

CYANOGEN, *n.* sy-*an*-o-jen, an essential ingredient in Prussian blue; a gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and one of carbon, having an odour like that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a pink flame, edged with green. (Gr. *kyanos,* blue, and *gennao,* produce.)

CYANOMETER, *n.* sy-an-*om*-et-er, an instrument to ascertain the degree of blueness of the sky. (Gr. *kyanos,* and *meter.*)

CYANOSIS, *n.* sy-an-*ose*-is, a disease rendering the skin blue, due to defective circulation. (Gr. *kyanos,* and *nosos,* disease.)

CYANOTYPE, *n. sy-an*-o-tipe, a process of taking sunlight prints in Prussian blue. (Gr. *kyanos,* and *type.*)

CYANURIC, *a.* sy-an-*yewr*-ik, obtained from urine.

CYAR, *n. sy*-ar, the orifice of the internal ear. (Gr. a hole.)

CYATHIFORM, *a.* sy-*ath*-e-fawrm, in the form of a cup, a little widened at the top. (Gr. *kyathos,* a cup, and *form.*)

CYCAD, *n. sy*-kad, a palm-like plant of the genus *Cycas.*

CYCADACEOUS, *a.* sik-ad-*aysh*-us, pertaining to the cycads.

CYCLAMEN, *n. sy*-kla-men, sow-bread, a genus of bulbous plants of the primrose family with beautiful flowers [Bot.]. (Gr. *kyklaminos,* from *kyklos,* a circle.)

CYCLAMINE, *n. sy*-kla-min, a vegetable principle found in the root of the cyclamen.

CYCLE, *n. sy*-kl, a series of years, events, or phenomena which recur in the same order; a long period; an imaginary circle in the heavens; a body of legend connected with some mythical subject: *v.i.* to revolve in a circle. **Cycle of indiction,** a period of fifteen years. **Cycle of the moon,** or golden number, or Metonic cycle (so called from its inventor Meton), a period of nineteen years, after which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month. **Cycle of the sun,** a period of twenty-eight years. (Fr.)

CYCLE, *n. sy*-kl, a bicycle or tricycle: *v.t.* to ride a cycle. **Cycled. Cycles. Cycling.**

CYCLE-CAR, *n. sy*-kl-kar, a cycle with a small car combined with it.

CYCLIC, *a. sik*-lik, pertaining to or contained in a cycle. **Cyclic chorus,** at Athens, one which sang and danced in a circle round the altar of Bacchus in performing the dithyrambic odes. **Cyclic poets,** certain epic poets who followed Homer, and kept within one cycle of subjects, that of the Trojan war. (L. *cyclicus.*)

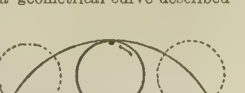
CYCLICAL, *a. sik*-lik-al, cyclic.

CYCLING, *n. sy*-kling, riding on a bicycle or tricycle.

CYCLIST, *n. sy*-klist, one who rides a cycle.

CYCLOGRAPH, *n. sik*-lo-graf, an instrument for describing the arcs of large circles. Gr. *kyklos,* and *grapho,* write.)

CYCLOID, *n. sike*-loyd, a geometrical curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line till it has completed a revolution. (Gr. *kyklos,* and *eidos,* like.)



Cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL, *a.* sike-*loyd*-al, pertaining to a cycloid.

CYCLOIDIANS, *n.pl.* sike-*loyd*-e-anz, fishes having smooth scales, as the herring and salmon.

CYCLOMETER, *n.* sy-*klom*-et-er, a device attached to the wheel of a bicycle by which the distance travelled is recorded.

CYCLOMETRY, *n.* sy-*klom*-et-re, the art of measuring circles. (Gr. *kyklos*, and *meter*.)

CYCLONE, *n.* *sy*-klone, an intertropical rotatory hurricane; a group of winds rotating from right to left round a centre of low barometric pressure. Cyclone centre, the place of lowest barometric pressure in a cyclonic system; the so-called eye of a tornado. (Gr. *kyklōn*, whirled round.)

CYCLONIC, *a.* sy-*klon*-ik, relating to a cyclone.

CYCLONOLOGY, *n.* sy-klon-*ol*-oj-e, the study of cyclones.

CYCLONOSCOPE, *n.* sy-*klon*-os-kope, a device to ascertain the centre of a cyclone.

CYCLOPÆDIA, *n.* sy-*klo-peed*-e-a, a book of information, arranged alphabetically, on one or all of the departments of knowledge. (Gr. *kyklos*, and *paideia*, instruction.)

CYCLOPEAN, *a.* sy-klo-*pee*-an, pertaining to the Cyclops; vast: *n.* the remains of a rude and very massive kind of architecture of the earliest ages, erected at an enormous expenditure of physical force. (Gr. *Cyclops*, one of a race of one-eyed giants in Greek mythology.)

CYCLOPIC, *a.* sy-*klop*-ik, cyclopean; gigantic; savage.

CYCLORAMA, *n.* sy-klo-*rah*-ma, a series of moving views with the same effect as when the spectator is in motion. (Gr. *kyklos*, and *horama*, a view.)

CYCLOSIS, *n.* sy-*klo*-sis, a movement in the contents of cells [Bot.]. (Gr. *kyklosis*, an encircling.)

CYCLOSTOMATA, *n.pl.* *sy*-klo-*stom*-a-ta, the lowest class of vertebrate animals, consisting of the four genera of lampreys, the two genera of hagfishes, and the extinct *Palæospondylus*.

CYCLOSTOMOUS, *a.* sy-*klos*-to-mus, having a circular mouth, as the lamprey. (Gr. *kyklos*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)

CYCLOSTYLE, *n.* *sy*-klo-stile, a small toothed wheel used as a pen and so cutting a stencil by which many copies of a writing can be made. (Gr. *kyklos*, and *stylos*, pen.)

CYDER, *n.* *side*-er, cider.

CYESIOLOGY, *n.* sy-*ee*-se-*ol*-oj-e, the department of medical science which treats of gestation. (Gr. *kyesis*, pregnancy, and *logos*, science.)

CYGNET, *n.* *sig*-net, a young swan. (Fr. *cygne*.)

CYGNUS, *n.* *sig*-nus, the swan, a genus of birds of the duck family; a constellation. (L.)

CYLINDER, *n.* *sil*-in-der, a long roller-like body, solid or hollow, of uniform circumference. (Fr. *cylindre*.)

CYLINDRACEOUS, *a.* sil-in-*dray*-shus, cylindrical.

CYLINDRIC, *a.* sil-*in*-drik, having the form of a cylinder. (Gr. *kylindrikos*.)

CYLINDRICAL, *a.* sil-*in*-drik-al, cylindric.

CYLINDRICALLY, *ad.* sil-*in*-drik-al-le, in the manner of a cylinder.

CYLINDRICITY, *n.* sil-in-*dris*-sit-e, a cylindrical form.

CYLINDRIFORM, *a.* sil-*in*-dre-fawrm, having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDROID, *n.* *sil*-in-droid, a solid body like a cylinder, with the basis elliptical, but parallel and equal. (Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, like.)

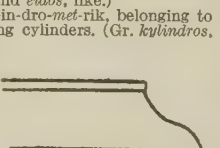
CYLINDROMETRIC, *a.* sil-in-dro-*met*-rik, belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders. (Gr. *kylindros*, and *metron*, measure.)

CYMA, *n.* *sy*-ma, a cyme.

CYMAR, *n.* *sy*-mar, a slight covering; a scarf; a simar.

CYMATIUM, *n.* sy-*may*-she-um, a cyme. (L.)

CYMBAL, *n.* *sim*-bal, a hollow basin-like musical instrument of brass, beaten together in pairs, and producing a sharp clashing sound. (Fr. *cymbale*.)



Cyme.

CYMBIFORM, *a.* *sim*-be-fawrm, shaped like a bowl. (Gr. *kymbos*, bowl, and *form*.)

CYMBOCEPHALIC, *a.* sim-bo-se-*fal*-ik, said of the skull, bowl-shaped. (Gr. *kymbos*, a bowl, and *kephale*, the head.)

CYME, *n.* sime, a moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving [Arch.]; a flat or convex inflorescence like that of the elder [Bot.]. (Gr. *kyma*, a wave.)

CYMOID, *a.* *sy*-moid, like a cyme. (Gr. *kyma*, and *eidos*, form.)

CYMOMETER, *n.* sy-*mom*-et-er, a device used in wireless telegraphy to ascertain the wave-lengths. (Gr. *kyma*, wave, and *metron*, measure.)

CYMOPHANE, *n.* *sim*-o-fane, chrysoberyl. (Fr.)

CYMOPHANOUS, *a.* sy-*mof*-a-nus, having a wavy floating light; opalescent.

CYMOSE, *a.* *sy*-mose, containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

CYMOUS, *a.* *sy*-mus, cymose.

CYMRIC, *a.* *kim*-rik, Welsh. (W. *cymraeg*.)

CYMRY, *n.* *kim*-re, the Welsh.

CYNANCHE, *n.* sy-*nan*-ke, quinsy; one of the severer forms of disease of the throat. (Gr. *kyon*, a dog, and *ancho*, squeeze the throat.)

CYNANTHROPY, *n.* sy-*nan*-thro-pe, a madness in which one fancies himself a dog. (Gr. *kyon*, and *anthropos*, a man.)

CYNARA, *n.* *sin*-a-ra, the genus of composite plants which includes *C. scolymus*, the true artichoke.

CYNIC, *a.* *sin*-ik, cynical.

CYNIC, *n.* *sin*-ik, one of the cynics; a sarcastic fault-finding person.

CYNICAL, *a.* *sin*-ik-al, like a surly dog; snarling; fault-finding; morose; sarcastic; contemptuous of others; belonging to the cynics. (L. *cynicus*, dog-like.)

CYNICALLY, *ad.* *sin*-ik-al-le, in a cynical manner.

CYNICALNESS, *n.* *sin*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being cynical.

CYNICISM, *n.* *sin*-is-sizm, the temper and practice of a cynic, especially as a scorner of others.

CYNICS, *n.pl.* *sin*-iks, a sect of austere philosophers of ancient Athens who openly scorned the current wisdom and ways of the world, a school of which Diogenes was the most celebrated member.

CYNIPIDES, *n.pl.* sy-*nip*-id-eez, the gall-flies [Zool.].

CYNOCEPHALOUS, *a.* *sine*-o-*sef*-a-lus, dog-headed.

CYNOSURE, *n.* *sin*-o-shoor, a centre of attraction; a constellation which, as containing the pole star, is a centre of interest to all sailors. (L. *cynosura*, the Little Bear constellation, in which is the pole star.)

CYOPHORIA, *n.* sy-o-*fore*-e-a, the period of gestation. (Gr. *kyos*, fœtus, and *phero*, carry.)

CYPERUS, *n.* sy-*peer*-us, *or* sip-*eer*-us, a genus of sedges containing 400 species.

CYPHEL, *n.* *sy*-fel, the white-flowered caryophyllaceous plant, *Cherleria sedoides*, so named after Cherler, the botanist.

CYPHER, *n.* *sy*-fer, cipher.

CYPHONISM, *n.* *sif*-on-izm, a punishment among the ancients, which consisted either in besmearing the criminal with honey and exposing him to insects, or applying a heavy collar which bent his neck. (Gr. *kyphon*, pillory.)

CY-PRÈS, *a.* and *ad.* se-*pray*, near; used in legal phraseology in connection with charitable trusts when it is the desire to apply the benefit of the trust to an object as near as possible to that specified by the benefactor. (O.Fr.)

CYPRESS, *n.* *sy*-pres, a tree of the genus *Cupressus*; the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals. (O.Fr. *cypres*.)

CYPRIAN, *a.* *sip*-re-an, belonging to the island of Cyprus; a term applied to a lewd woman.

CYPRINE, *a.* *sip*-rin, pertaining to the fish of the carp genus; also to the cypress-tree: *n.* a blue variety of idocrase, found in Norway.

CYPRIOT, *n.* *sip*-re-ot, an inhabitant of Cyprus; a depraved person.

CYPRIS, *n.* *sy*-pris: *pl.* Cyprides, a genus of fresh-water ostracods, which swim by means of cilia. (L. *Cypris*, Venus.)

CYPRUS, *n.* *sy*-prus, a thin, transparent, black stuff. (Dial. Eng.)

CYRENAIC, *a.* sir-e-*nay*-ik, pertaining to Cyrene; pertaining to the Epicurean philosophy.

CYRILLIC, *a* sir-*ril*-lik, relating to the Slavic alphabet, said to have been invented by St. Cyril in the 9th century A.D.

CYRIOLOGIC, *a.* sir-e-ol-*oj*-ik, relating to capital letters. (Gr. *kurios*, chief, and *logos*, word.)

CYST, *n.* sist, a bladder; a membranous pouch. (Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.)
CYSTIC, *a.* *sist*-ik, pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. Cystic worms, tape-worms.
CYSTICLE, *n.* *sist*-e-kl, a small cyst.
CYSTIFORM, *a.* *sist*-e-form, in the shape of a cyst.
CYSTINE, *n.* *sist*-in, a kind of calculus formed in the human bladder.
CYSTIS, *n.* *sist*-is, a cyst.
CYSTITIS, *n.* sis-*ty*-tis, inflammation of the bladder.
CYSTOCELE, *n.* *sist*-o-seel, a hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder. (Gr. *kistis*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
CYSTOMA, *n.* sist-*oh*-ma, a tumour containing cysts.
CYSTOSCOPE, *n.* *sist*-o-skope, an instrument for examining cells.
CYSTOSE, *a.* *sist*-ose, containing cysts.
CYSTOTOMY, *n.* sist-*ot*-om-e, the act or practice of opening cysts, particularly the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove a stone or other matter. (Gr. *kystis*, and *tome*, cutting.)
CYTHEREAN, *a.* sith-er-*ee*-an, belonging or pertaining to Venus, the goddess of love. (L. *Cythere*, Aphrodite.)
CYTISINE, *n.* *sit*-is-sin, the alkaloid obtained from the laburnum, *Cytisus laburnum*. (L. *cytisus* clover.)
CYTISUS, *n.* *sit*-e-sus, a genus of 40 species of ornamental papilionaceous shrubs and trees; the broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (L.)
CYTOBLAST, *n.* *sy*-to-blahst, the nucleus of a cell. (Gr. *kytos*, a vessel, and *blastano*, sprout forth.)
CYTOGENOUS, *a.* sy-*toj*-e-nus, producing cells.
CYTOLOGY, *n.* sy-*tol*-o-je, the study of cells.
CYTOPLASM, *n.* *sy*-to-plazm, the protoplasm in a cell which is not the nucleus.
CZAR, *n.* zahr, Tsar; a king; a chief; a title of the former Emperors of Russia.
CZARDAS, *n.* *char*-dahsh, a Hungarian dance.
CZAREVITCH, *n.* zahr-e-*vitz*, Tsarevitch, the title of the eldest son of the former Emperors of Russia.
CZAREVNA, *n.* zahr-*rev*-na, Tsarevna, a daughter of the Czar.
CZARINA, *n.* zahr-*een*-a, Tsarina, a title of the former Empresses of Russia.
CZARISM, *n.* *zahr*-izm, Tsarism, autocratic government.
CZECH, *n.* chek, a Slav of Moravia and Bohemia; the Czech language.
CZECHISH, *a.* *chek*-ish, relating to the Czechs, their language or country.
CZECHO-SLOVAKISH, *a.* *chek*-o-slo-*vahk*-ish, relating to the state which includes the Czechs and Slovaks.

D

D is the fourth letter of the English alphabet, and the third consonant. It is a dental articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the fore part of the palate, and nearly approaches in sound to the letter T. It has but one sound, and is never mute in English words. It represents the letter in the same position in Greek, Latin, and Phœnician.

DAB, *n.* dab, a gentle blow; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist: *pl.* the refuse foots of sugar: *v.t.* to strike gently with some soft or moist substance. **Dabbed. Dabbing. Dabs.** (From the sound, connected with *dip, dub, daub, tap.*)

DAB, *n.* dab, one expert at anything, a dabster.

DAB, *n.* dab, a sea flatfish found in sandy places; the name of several other species of *Pleuronectes.*

DABBER, *n. dab*-ber, that which dabs; an inking ball.

DABBLE, *v.t. dab*-bl, to dip a little and often; to wet by little dips; to spatter lightly: *v.i.* to play in water by dipping, the hands chiefly, a little and often in it; to dip into or meddle slightly and superficially with anything. **Dabbled. Dabbles. Dabbling.** (*Dip, dab.*)

DABBLER, *n. dab*-bler, one who dabbles in a thing.

DABBLINGLY, *ad. dab*-bling-le, in a dabbling manner.

DABCHICK, *n. dab*-chik, a small species of grebe, *Podiceps fluviatilis*; also, the moorhen. (Literally, dipchick.)

DABSTER, *n. dab*-ster, an expert at anything.

DA CAPO, *n.* dah-*kah*-po, a direction that the first part of a tune is to be repeated from the beginning [Mus.]. (It. from the beginning.)

DACE, *n.* dace, a small river fish, the dare or dart, *Leuciscus vulgaris.* (O.Fr. *dars.*)

DACHSHUND, *n. dahks*-hound, a badger-hound; a turnspit dog. (Ger. literally, a badger-dog.)

DACOIT, *n.* da-*koyt*, one of a gang of Burmese thieves; a river pirate; dakoit. (Hind.)

DACOITY, *n.* da-*koyt*-e, the occupation of a dacoit.

DACRYOMA, *n.* dak-re-*oh*-ma, diseased state of a lachrymal duct, preventing the passage of tears. (Gr. *dakryon,* a tear.)

DACTYL, *n. dak*-til, a finger or toe; a foot of three syllables, one long and two short, like the finger-joints [Pros.]. (Gr. *daktylos,* a finger.)

DACTYLAR, *a. dak*-te-lar, relating to or consisting of dactyls; pertaining to the finger or toe.

DACTYLIC, *a.* dak-*til*-hk, pertaining to dactyls: *n.* a dactylic line; dactylic verse.

DACTYLION, *n.* dak-*til*-e-on, adhesion of two fingers [Surg.].

DACTYLIOGLYPH, *n.* dak-*til*-e-o-glif, the inscription of the name of the artist on a finger-ring or gem; a gem engraver. (Gr. *daktylos,* and *glypho,* carve.)

DACTYLIOGLYPHY, *n.* dak-*til*-e-*og*-le-fe, the art of gem-engraving.

DACTYLIST, *n. dak*-til-ist, an expert in dactylics.

DACTYLOLOGY, *n.* dak-til-*ol*-o-je, the study of the dumb alphabet; the art of conversing with the fingers. (Gr. *daktylos,* and *logos,* speech.)

DACTYLOMANCY, *n.* dak-*til*-o-man-se, divination by finger-rings. (Gr. *daktylos,* and *manteia,* divination.)

DACTYLOPTERUS, *n.* dak-te-*lop*-te-rus, the flying gurnard. (Literally, finger-finned).

DACTYLORHIZA, *n.* dak-til-lo-*ri*-za, finger-and-toe disease in turnips. (Gr. *daktylos,* and *rhiza,* a root.

DAD, *n.* dad, a father.

DADDA, *n. dad*-dah, a child's name for father.

DADDLE, *v.i. dad*-dl, to walk totteringly. **Daddled. Daddles. Daddling.**

DADDOCK, *n. dad*-dok, the rotten body of a tree. (Dial. Eng.)

DADDY, *n. dad*-de, dadda; an affectionate form of dad. (Ir. *daid.*)

DADDY-LONGLEGS, *n. dad*-e-*long*-legs, a species of cranefly of the genus *Tipula*; so called from the great length of its legs.

DADE, *v.t.* dade, to hold up by leading-strings: *v.i.* to totter along, as in leading-strings. **Daded. Dades. Dading.**

DADO, *n. day*-do, the square part of a pedestal, between base and cornice; wainscotting round a wall; the lower part of a wall when treated decoratively. (It. a die.)

DÆDAL, *a. dee*-dal, formed with art; intricate; maze-like. (L. *Dœdalus,* a fabled artificer.)

DÆDALIAN, *a.* de-*day*-le-an, dædal.

DÆDALOUS, *a. dee*-da-lus, irregularly jagged [Bot.].

DAFFODIL, *n. daf*-fo-dil, a plant of the genus *Narcissus*; a Lent lily. (L. *asphodelus,* a lily-like plant.)

DAFT, *a.* dahft, foolish; frolicsome; crazy.

DAG, *n.* dag, a shred; a loose end; a leather latchet: *v.t.* to cut into slips. **Dagged. Dagging. Dags.**

DAG, *n.* dag, a dagger; a large-bore pistol. (Fr.)

DAGGER, *n. dag*-ger, a short two-edged weapon for stabbing; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence [Fencing]; a mark of reference, thus (†), or a double dagger (‡) [Printing]: *v.t.* to stab. **At daggers drawn,** on the point of quarrelling; to look daggers, to look fiercely. **Daggered. Daggering. Daggers.** (Perhaps from Fr. *dague,* dagger.)

DAGGLE, *v.t. dag*-gl, to trail in mud or wet grass; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment: *v.i.* to run through mud and water. **Daggled. Daggles. Daggling.** (Sw. *dagg,* dew.)

DAGGLE-TAIL, *a. dag*-gl-tale, having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud: *n.* an untidy woman.

DAG-LOCK, *n. dag*-lok, a lock of wool on sheep that hangs and drags in the wet.

DAGO, *n. day*-go, a ship name for a native of the South of Europe. (U.S. Slang, probably from Diego, James, a common Spanish name.)

DAGOBA, *n.* da-*go*-ba, a Buddhist relic temple in Ceylon. (Cingalese.)

DAGON, *n. day*-gon, the god of the Philistines who was god of agriculturalists and, perhaps, fishermen. (Heb.)

DAG-SWAIN, *n. dag*-swane, a coarse woollen fabric.

DAG-TAILED, *a. dag*-tayld, daggle-tail.

DAGUERREIAN, *a.* da-*gair*-re-an, pertaining to Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, or his invention.

DAGUERREOTYPE, *n.* da-*gair*-ro-tipe, photographing on silver plates sensitised by iodine and developed by mercuric vapour; a photograph so produced: *v.t.* to photograph by daguerreotype; to picture exactly. **Daguerreotyped. Daguerreotypes. Daguerreotyping.**

DAGUERREOTYPIC, *a.* da-*gair*-o-*tip*-ik, belonging to daguerreotype.

DAHABIEH, *n. dah*-hah-*bee*-a, a dahabeeyah; a Nile passenger boat, with one or two masts supporting a large triangular sail, and with benches for rowers in the centre. (Ar.)

DAHLIA, *n. dale*-ya, *or dahl*-ya, a Mexican plant with a beautiful compound flower, of almost every variety of hue. (Dahl, a Swedish botanist.)

DAHLINE, *n. dale*-in, *or dahl*-in, a vegetable substance resembling starch, obtained from the tuberous roots of the dahlia.

DAIL EIREANN, *n. daw*-il-*eer*-ahn, the parliament of the Irish Free State. (Ir.)

DAILY, *a. day*-le, happening, appearing, bestowed, or enjoyed every day; done day by day: *n.* a daily newspaper: *ad.* every day; day by day. (A.S. *dœglic.*)

DAIMIO, *n. dy*-me-o, a member of the Japanese nobility; a feudal vassal. (Jap. great title.)

DAINTILY, *ad. dane*-te-le, fastidiously; delicately.

DAINTINESS, *n. dane*-te-ness, delicacy; elegance.

DAINTY, *a. dane*-te, of a nice taste to the palate; nice in one's tastes; over nice; fastidious; ceremonious; delicately elegant; affectedly fine: *n.* something nice and delicate to the taste; a delicacy. (O.Fr. *daintie.*)

DAIRY, *n. dare*-e, the department of a farm or the place where milk is produced and kept, or converted into cream, butter, or cheese; a shop for the sale of dairy produce: *a.* belonging to a dairy or its business. (Scand.)

DAIRY-FARM, *n. dare*-e-fahrm, a farm for dairy produce only.

DAIRYING, *n. dare*-e-ing, the business of conducting a dairy.

DAIRYMAID, *n. dare*-e-made, a female servant employed in the dairy.

DAIRYMAN, *n. dare*-e-man, one who keeps a dairy.

DAIS, *n. day*-is, a raised floor at the upper end of a hall; formerly the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall; a raised seat; a canopy. (Fr. the high table.)

DAISIED, *a. day*-zeed, full of, or adorned with, daisies.

DAISY, *n. day*-ze, a composite plant of the genus *Bellis*. (A.S. *dæges-ēage*, meaning "eye of day.")

DAISY-BUSH, *n. day*-ze-bush, a plant of the genus *Olearia*.

DAISY-CHAIN, *n. day*-ze-chane, a string of daisies tied to each other by their stems.

DAISYCUTTER, *n. day*-ze-cut-ter, a ball bowled swiftly along the ground; a horse that barely lifts its feet.

DAK, *n.* dahk, *or* dawk, a mode of transmitting letters and dispatches by post in the East.

DAKER, *n. day*-ker, the corn-crake. (Dial. Eng.)

DAKER, *n. day*-ker, ten in number. (L. *decem*, ten.)

DAKOIT, *n.* da-*koyt*, dacoit.

DAKOITY, *n.* da-*koyt*-e, robbery in gangs; dacoity.

DALAI-LAMA, *n.* da-*ly-lah*-ma, the ruler of Tibet, who is believed, when he dies, to transmit his soul to his successor. (Tibetan.)

DALE, *n.* dale, a low vale or valley, (A.S. *dæl*.)

DALESMAN, *n. daylz*-man, a native of the northern dales.

DALI, *n. dah*-le, a majestic tree of great commercial value, growing in Brazil, Guiana, and Panama. (Native name.)

DALL, *n.* dal, a large cake made of sawdust mixed with the dung of cows for fuel. (Scots.)

DALLIANCE, *n. dal*-le-ance, dallying.

DALLOP, *n. doll*-op, a tuft or clump of grass; a lump of anything. (Dial. Eng.)

DALLY, *v.i. dal*-le, to waste or put off time in idling, trifling, toying, or fondling; to delay; to idle; to trifle; to toy; to fondle. **Dallied. Dallies. Dallying.** (O.Fr. *dalier*.)

DALLYING, *n. dal*-le-ing, consuming time in trifling.

DALMATIC, *n.* dal-*mat*-ik, a long white gown with sleeves, worn by monarchs at their coronation, and by deacons and bishops. (Introduced from Dalmatia.)

DALMATIAN, *n.* dal-*may*-shan, a spotted dog, formerly trained to run behind carriages, bred in Dalmatia.

DALRIAD, *n. dal*-re-ad, one of a tribe of Scots living in Ulster or in Argyllshire, formerly Dalriada.

DALTONIAN, *n.* dawl-*toh*-ne-an, a person who is colour-blind.

DALTONISM, *n. dawl*-ton-izm, colour-blindness. (Dalton the chemist, who was afflicted with it.)

DAM, *n.* dam, a female parent, chiefly among mammals; a human mother, in contempt. (From *dame*.)

DAM, *n.* dam, a bank or mound of earth raised to obstruct a current of water, and collect it; an embankment: *v.t.* to obstruct and collect by a dam; to confine or restrain. **Dammed. Damming. Dams.** (A.S. *damm*.)

DAM, *n.* dam, a dawm; an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee. (Hind.)

DAMAGE, *n. dam*-aje, injury, hurt, or detriment; the value of what is lost; cost: *pl.* the estimated reparation in money for damage sustained [Law]: *v.t.* to hurt, injure, or impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of: *v.i.* to be injured or impaired in soundness or value. **Damage feasant,** the injury, recoverable in law, sustained by the beasts of another coming upon a man's land and damaging his crops. **Damaged. Damages. Damaging.** (L. *damnum*, loss.)

DAMAGEABLE, *a. dam*-aje-a-bl, susceptible of damage.

DAMAR, *n. dam*-ar, dammar.

DAMASCENE, *a. dam*-as-seen, belonging to Damascus or its manufacture: *n.* a damson: *v.t.* to ornament steel. **Damascened. Damascenes. Damascening.**

DAMASK, *n. dam*-ask, a textile fabric, originally of silk, now of linen and other stuffs, inwoven with figures of flowers, fruits, &c., the colour of the damask rose: *a.* of a red colour, like the damask rose: *v.t.* to form flowers, &c., on stuffs; to variegate; to adorn steelwork with figures. **Damask plum,** the damson. **Damask stitch,** a satin stitch worked on a linen foundation. **Damasked. Damasking. Damasks.** (*Damascus*.)

DAMASKEEN, *v.t.* dam-ask-*een*, to inlay iron, steel, &c., with designs in gold or silver, or to engrave or etch them ornamentally. **Damaskeened. Damaskeening. Damaskeens.**

DAMASKIN, *n. dam*-as-kin, a Damascus or damaskeened sword or blade.

DAMASK-ROSE, *n. dam*-ask-rose, a beautiful variety of the rose from Damascus.

DAMASK-STEEL, *n. dam*-ask-steel, a fine steel from the Levant, used for sword and cutlass blades.

DAMASSIN, *n. dam*-as-sin, a damask cloth interwoven with flowers of gold and silver.

DAME, *n.* dame, the wife of a knight or baronet; a lady member of the Order of The British Empire, Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.) ranking after the wives of baronets and before the wives of Knights Grand Cross, and Dames Commanders (D.B.E.) ranking before the wives of Knights Commanders of that order; a matron of rank and dignity; the mistress of a house; a woman of mature years; the mistress of an elementary school. **Dame school,** an infant school kept by a woman. (Fr.)

DAME'S-VIOLET, *n.* daymz-*vy*-o-let, the dame's rocket, the plant *Hesperis matronalis*.

DAME-WORT, *n. dame*-wurt, dame's violet.

DAMMAR, *n. dam*-mar, a pine resin obtained in the East Indian Islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand, from *Agathis dammara*. **Black dammar,** a resin from *Canarium strictum*.

DAMN, *n.* dam, an oath damning profanely: *v.t.* to sentence to eternal perdition; to condemn as guilty; to condemn to punishment; to condemn as bad. **Damned. Damning. Damns.** (Fr. *damner*.)

DAMNABILITY, *n.* dam-na-*bil*-e-te, damnableness.

DAMNABLE, *a. dam*-na-bl, deserving damnation; detestable; pernicious.

DAMNABLENESS, *n. dam*-na-bl-ness, the state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAMNABLY, *ad. dam*-nab-le, in a manner to incur damnation; odiously.

DAMNATION, *n.* dam-*nay*-shon, condemnation to everlasting perdition; that perdition itself; a crime that merits it; condemnation.

DAMNATORY, *a. dam*-na-to-re, containing a sentence of condemnation; condemnatory.

DAMNIFIC, *a.* dam-*nif*-ik, causing damage or loss.

DAMNIFICATION, *n. dam*-ne-fe-*kay*-shon, that which causes damage or loss.

DAMNIFY, *v.t. dam*-ne-fy, to cause damage; to injure. **Damnified. Damnifies. Damnifying.** (O.Fr. *damnefier*.)

DAMNING, *a. dam*-ing, or *dam*-ning, that exposes to damnation.

DAMNINGNESS, *n. dam*-ning-ness, damning nature.

DAMOCLEAN, *a.* dam-o-*klee*-an, in a position of constant peril, like that of Damocles who was seated at a banquet with a sword hanging over his head by a single hair, at the orders of Dionysios of Syracuse.

DAMOSEL, *n. dam*-o-zel, a damsel.

DAMP, *a.* damp, moist; humid; depressed; chilled: *n.* moist air; humidity; fog; subterranean gases met with in mines; depression of spirits: *v.t.* to moisten; to chill; to weaken; to deaden; to check; to discourage. **Choke-damp,** carbonic acid gas. **Damping off,** the killing of plants, due to excess of moisture [Hort.]. **Fire-damp,** carburetted hydrogen. **Damped. Damping. Damps.** (Ger. *dampf*, vapour.)

DAMPEN, *v.t. damp*-n, to make damp. **Dampened. Dampening. Dampens.** (M.E.)

DAMPER, *n. dam*-per, that which damps; a valve or sliding plate in a flue to regulate the draught of air; a contrivance in a pianoforte by which the sound is deadened; a cake of flour and water baked in hot ashes [Australia].

DAMPING, *n. damp*-ing, the rate at which wireless oscillations disappear.

DAMPISH, *a. damp*-ish, moderately damp.

DAMPISHLY, *ad.* *damp*-ish-le, in a dampish manner.
DAMPISHNESS, *n.* *damp*-ish-ness, a moderate degree of dampness.
DAMPNESS, *n.* *damp*-ness, the state of being damp.
DAMPS, *n.pl.* damps, noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life.
DAMPY, *a.* *dam*-pe, moist; dejected.
DAMSEL, *n.* *dam*-sel, a young unmarried woman; a maiden, originally of gentle birth. (O.Fr. *damoisel.*)
DAMSON, *n.* *dam*-zn, a small plum; a damask plum.
DAN, *n.* dan, a small truck used in coal-mines. (Dial. Eng.)
DAN, *n.* dan, an old complimentary title of honour equivalent to don, as Dan Chaucer, whose Christian name was Geoffrey.
DANCE, *n.* dahnce, a stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly of two or more in concert: *v.i.* to leap or move with rhythmic steps to music; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down: *v.t.* to make to dance; to dandle. **Dance of death**, an allegorical representation, of a more or less grimly humorous character, of the universal power of death. **To dance attendance**, to wait upon so as to gain favour by obsequious attentions. **Danced. Dances. Dancing.** (O.Fr. *danser.*)
DANCER, *n.* *dahnce*-er, one who dances; a ballet girl.
DANCETTE, *n.* dan-*set*, the outline of a bordure or ordinary indented largely [Her.]; the zigzag moulding of Norman architecture. (Fr.)

Dancette.

DANCING, *n.* *dahnce*-ing, the art of the dance. **Dancing-master**, one who teaches the art of dancing.
DANDELION, *n.* *dan*-de-ly-on, a composite plant of the genus *Taraxacum*, with a bright yellow flower and a denticulate leaf. (Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.)
DANDER, *n.* *dan*-der, scurf; dandruff; anger: *v.i.* to saunter about idly; to talk incoherently. **Dandered. Dandering. Danders.**
DANDIACAL, *a.* dan-*di*-a-kal, pertaining to a dandy.
DANDIE, *n.* *dan*-de, a breed of rough Scottish terriers named after Dandie Dinmont, a character in "Guy Mannering."
DANDIFIED, *a.* *dan*-de-fide, with the dress or manners of a dandy.
DANDIFY, *v.t.* *dan*-de-fy, to make like a dandy. **Dandified. Dandifies. Dandifying.**
DANDIPRAT, *n.* *dan*-de-prat, an urchin; a term of fondness or contempt; a piece of money of Henry VII's reign. (*Dandy* and *prate*, or *brat.*)
DANDLE, *v.t.* *dan*-dl, to move up and down or toss playfully and fondlingly, as dancing a child on the knee; to fondle; to toy or trifle with, as with a child. **Dandled. Dandles. Dandling.**
DANDRIFF, *n.* *dan*-driff, dandruff.
DANDRUFF, *n.* *dan*-druff, dandriff; a scurf which forms on the scalp among the hair.
DANDY, *n.* *dan*-de, a fop; a man of fashion; a yawl's mizen; a yawl: *a.* in the style of a fop; handy, as dandy line, dandy roller, &c.
DANDY-BRUSH, *n.* *dan*-de-brush, a whalebone brush.
DANDY-COCK, *n.* *dan*-de-kok, a bantam fowl.
DANDY-HORSE, *n.* *dan*-de-horse, a velocipede; the earliest form of bicycle.
DANDYISH, *a.* *dan*-de-ish, like a dandy.
DANDYISM, *n.* *dan*-de-izm, the manners and dress of a dandy.
DANDY-NOTE, *n.* *dan*-de-note, a Custom House form. (Addenda note.)
DANE, *n.* dane, a native of Denmark. **Great Dane**, a breed of large smooth-haired dogs for boar-hunting in Denmark.
DANEGELT, *n.* *dane*-gelt, an annual tax levied from 10th to 12th centuries on the English people to maintain forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. (A.S. *Dene*, Dane, and *geld*, money-payment.)
DANELAGH, *n.* *dane*-law, the part of England occupied by the Danes, allotted to them in 878 by the treaty of Wedmore; the Danish law enforced in that part of England (A.S. *Dena lagu.*)
DANEWEED, *n.* *dane*-weed, the plant, *Eryngium campestre.*
DANE-WORT, *n.* *dane*-wurt, the dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus.*
DANGER, *n.* *dane*-jer, exposure to any harm; peril; hazard. (Fr.)
DANGEROUS, *a.* *dane*-jer-us, fraught with danger; threatening danger; unsafe.
DANGEROUSLY, *ad.* *dane*-jer-us-le, so as to involve or threaten danger.
DANGEROUSNESS, *n.* *dane*-jer-us-ness, a state of being exposed to evil or harm.
DANGER-SIGNAL, *n.* *dane*-jer-*sig*-nal, a signal warning against danger ahead.
DANGLE, *v.i.* *dang*-gl, to hang loose and swing; to keep hovering about to win some favour. **Dangled. Dangles. Dangling.** (Ice. *dingla*, to swing.)
DANGLER, *n.* *dang*-gler, one who dangles, especially about women.
DANISH, *a.* *dane*-ish, belonging to the Danes: *n.* the language of the Danes.
DANK, *a.* dank, moist; humid: *n.* humidity. (Scand.)
DANKISH, *a.* *dank*-ish, somewhat damp.
DANNEBROG, *n.* *dan*-ne-brog, the ancient national flag of Denmark, a white cross on a red ground. (Dan.)
DANTEAN, *a.* dan-*tee*-an, in the manner of Dante: *n.* a student of Dante.
DANTESQUE, *a.* dan-*tesk*, in the style of Dante, especially in his "Inferno"; sombre, incisive, and sublime.
DANUBIAN, *a.* dan-*new*-be-an, pertaining to the Danube.
DAP, *v.i.* dap, to drop the bait gently into the water. **Dapped. Dapping. Daps.** (From the sound.)
DAPEDIUS, *n.* da-*pee*-de-us, a ganoid fish with scales arranged as squares in a tesselated pavement. (Gr. *dapedon*, a pavement.)
DAPHNAL, *a.* *daf*-nal, pertaining to the genus *Daphne*; concerning laurels.
DAPHNE, *n.* *daf*-ne, a genus of shrubs, partly evergreen; the laurel. (Daphne, who was changed into a laurel.)
DAPHNIA, *n.* *daf*-ne-a, the genus of the water-fleas.
DAPHNIN, *n.* *daf*-nin, the bitter principle in different species of *Daphne.* (Gr. *daphnē*, bay-tree.)
DAPIFER, *n.* *dap*-e-fer, one who brings meat to the table; the royal steward. (L. *daps*, a feast, and *fero*, bring.)
DAPPER, *a.* *dap*-per, nimble; active; or sprightly and small, as well as neat. (Dut.)
DAPPERLING, *n.* *dap*-per-ling, a dwarf; a dandiprat.
DAPPLE, *a.* *dap*-pl, marked with spots, sometimes streaks, of different colours or shades: *v.t.* to variegate with spots. **Dappled. Dapples. Dappling.** (Scand.)
DARBIES, *n.pl.* *darb*-ees, handcuffs [Slang].
DARBY, *n.* *dar*-be, the husband of an old happily married couple. (From Darby and Joan.)
DARBY, *n.* *dar*-be, the long tool used by plasterers for ceiling work. (Dial. Eng.)
DARBYITES, *n.pl.* *dar*-be-ites, the Plymouth Brethren, so called from their chief evangelist, John Darby.
DARCALL, *n.* *dark*-awl, the long-tailed duck, the caloo, *Harelda glacialis.*
DARCOCK, *n.* *dar*-cock, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.*
DARE, *v.i.* dare, to have courage for any purpose; to be bold or adventurous; *v.t.* to challenge; to defy; to venture. **Dared. Dares. Daring.** (A.S.)
DARE, *v.t.* dare, to scare so as to paralyse. **Dared. Dares. Daring.**
DARE, *n.* dare, the dace. (O.Fr. *dars.*)
DAREDEVIL, *n.* *dare*-dev-il, a reckless fellow without fear.
DARG, *n.* darg, the quantity of peat which one man can cut and two men wheel in a day; day's work. (Scots.)
DARGER, *n.* *darg*-er, a worker by the day. (Scots.)
DARI, *n.* *dur*-ree, Indian millet.
DARIC, *n.* *dar*-rik, a gold coin of Darius stamped with an archer; any other so stamped. (Gr. *dareikos.*)
DARING, *n.* *dare*-ing, the taking of larks by means of a daring-net, and a looking-glass.

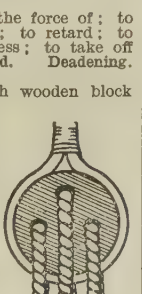
DARING, *a. dare*-ing, courageous; intrepid; fearless; audacious: *n.* venturesome courage.
DARINGLY, *ad. dare*-ing-le, in a daring manner.
DARINGNESS, *n. dare*-ing-ness, a daring spirit.
DARING-NET, *n. dare*-ing-net, a net thrown over birds, which, being terrified, shrink close to the ground and are thus taken.
DARIOLE, *n.* dar-re-*ole*, a kind of rich sweet cake. (Fr.)
DARK, *a.* dark, destitute of light; wholly or partially black; gloomy; disheartening; obscure; not easily understood; mysterious; unenlightened; without spiritual light; wicked; blind; uncertain; not fair in complexion: *n.* the absence of light; secrecy; obscurity; a state of ignorance. **Dark ages**, the period between the fifth and eleventh centuries. **Dark Blues**, the representatives of Oxford in sporting contests. **Dark horse**, a competitor whose chances are unknown. **Dark room**, an apartment in which photographs are developed. (A.S. *deorc.*)
DARK-BROWED, *a. dark*-browd, stern of aspect.
DARKEN, *v.t. dark*-n, to make dark; to obscure; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible; to make foul: *v.i.* to grow dark or darker. **Darkened. Darkening. Darkens.**
DARK-HOUSE, *n. dark*-house, a madhouse.
DARKISH, *a. dark*-ish, dusky; somewhat dark.
DARKLING, *a. dark*-ling, in the dark; gloomy.
DARKLY, *ad. dark*-le, in the dark; not clearly.
DARK-MINDED, *a. dark*-mynd-ed, having a dark, close, or revengeful mind.
DARKNESS, *n. dark*-ness, the state or condition, physical, intellectual, or spiritual, in which things are dark, invisible or obscure.
DARKSOME, *a. dark*-sum, dark; gloomy.
DARKY, *n. dark*-e, a man of colour; a negro.
DARLING, *a. dar*-ling, dearly beloved: *n.* one dearly beloved; a favourite. (A.S. *dēorling*, favourite.)
DARN, *n.* darn, a place mended by darning: *v.t.* to mend a hole by imitating the texture of the stuff. **Darned. Darning. Darns.** (W. *darn*, a patch.)
DARNEL, *n. dar*-nel, a grass, *Lolium temulentum.* (Fr.)
DARNER, *n. darn*-er, one who darns; a darning-machine.
DAROO, *n.* dar-*roo*, the sycomore tree of Palestine, and Egypt, *Ficus sycomorus*, the tree into which Zacchæus climbed. (Egyptian.)
DARREIN, *n.* dar-*rane*, the last presentment to a void benefice. (O.Fr. for *dernier.*)
DART, *n.* dart, a pointed missile weapon to be thrown or blown; a short lance; anything that pierces and wounds: *v.t.* to throw a pointed weapon with a sudden thrust; to shoot: *v.i.* to fly rapidly; to start suddenly and run. **Darted. Darting. Darts.** (O.Fr.)
DART, *n.* dart, the freshwater fish, the dace, *Leuciscus vulgaris.*
DARTARS, *n. dar*-tars, an ulcer under the skin of lambs. (Fr. *dartre.*)
DARTER, *n. dar*-ter, a Brazilian bird of the genus *Plotus*, which darts with its long snake-like neck into the water after its prey; the kingfisher.
DARTINGLY, *ad. dart*-ing-le, rapidly, like a dart.
DARWINIAN, *n.* dar-*win*-e-an, an evolutionist; a believer in the Darwinian theory.
DARWINISM, *n. dar*-win-izm, the doctrine of Darwin; evolution.
DASH, *n.* dash, a violent striking of two bodies; a slight admixture; a rushing or onset with violence; a sudden stroke; a blow; a sudden check; swift action; a mark noting a break in the sentence, thus —; a small mark, thus (ˈ), denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short distinct manner [Mus.]: *v.i.* to strike against and break; to rush with violence; to give a gratuity: *v.t.* to strike suddenly or violently; to break by collision; to throw water suddenly; to bespatter; to sprinkle; to mix by throwing in another substance; to erase at a stroke; to destroy; to frustrate; to confound; to abash. **Dashed. Dashes. Dashing.** (Dan. *daske*, slap.)
DASH-BOARD, *n. dash*-board, a mudguard; a splash-board; a board on the front of a vehicle to prevent water or mud from being thrown upon those in it by the heels of the horses.
DASHER, *n. dash*-er, the plunger of a churn; the device used in a churn which acts as the plunger; a prompt and daring sailor.
DASHING, *a. dash*-ing, rushing; bold; showy; spirited.
DASH-WHEEL, *n. dash*-wheel, a wheel in a washing machine.
DASTARD, *n. das*-tard, a contemptible coward; one who injures another without risking danger: *a.* cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger. (Scand.)
DASTARDIZE, *v.t. das*-tard-ize, to make cowardly. **Dastardized. Dastardizes. Dastardizing.**
DASTARDLINESS, *n. das*-tard-le-ness, cowardliness; base timidity.
DASTARDLY, *a. das*-tard-le, cowardly.
DASTARDNESS, *n. das*-tard-ness, dastardliness.
DASTARDY, *n. das*-tard-e, cowardice.
DASYMETER, *n.* da-*sim*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the density of gases. (Gr. *dasūs*, thick, and *metron*, measure.)
DASYPUS, *n. das*-e-pus, the genus comprising the true armadillos. (Gr. hairy-foot, from *dasys*, hairy, and *pous*, the foot.)
DASYURES, *n.pl. day*-se-yewrz, the Australian marsupials known as native cats, of which there are five species. (Gr. *dasys*, and *oura*, a tail.)
DATA, *n.pl. day*-ta, statements assumed to be true on which opinions and calculations are based. (L. *pl.* of *datum*, something granted.)
DATABLE, *a. date*-a-bl, that can be dated.
DATARIA, *n.* da-*tare*-e-a, the papal chancery at Rome from which all bulls are issued.
DATARY, *n. day*-ta-re, the officer who affixes *datum Romæ* (given at Rome) to the Pope's bulls.
DATE, *n.* date, the time when an event happened or anything was done; the specification of this in a document or letter; duration; period: *v.t.* to affix the date to; to note or fix the time of an event or transaction: *v.i.* to reckon; to begin; to be dated. **Out of date**, antiquated; obsolete. **Up to date**, in the fashion; according to present knowledge. **Dated. Dates. Dating.** (L. *datum*, given.)
DATE, *n.* date, the fruit of the date-palm. (Fr. *datte*, from Gr. *dactylos*, a finger.)
DATELESS, *a. date*-less, having no date; immemorial.
DATE-LINE, *n. date*-line, the line in the Pacific where the day begins and ends.
DATE-PALM, *n. date*-palm, the palm-tree of scripture, *Phœnix dactylifera*, common in N. Africa and S.W. Asia.
DATE-PLUM, *n. date*-plum, the cherry-sized fruit of a tree of S. Europe, *Diospyros lotus*; a Chinese species, *Diospyros kaki*, the persimmon; a North American species, *Diospyros virginiana*, cultivated for its wood and fruit, also known as the persimmon.
DATISCA, *n.* da-*tis*-ka, bastard hemp, *Datisca cannabina.*
DATIVAL, *a.* da-*ty*-val, pertaining to the dative.
DATIVE, *n. day*-tiv, the case of nouns when they follow verbs that express giving, taking, or some act directed to an object; given; free to be given [Gram.]. (L. *dativus*, relating to giving.)
DATOLITE, *n. dat*-o-lite, a borosilicate of calcium. (Gr. *dateomai*, divide, and *lithos*, a stone.)
DATUM, *n. day*-tum: *pl.* **Data**, something given or admitted; a quantity or fact given, known, or admitted, by which things or results unknown may be found. (L.)
DATUM-LINE, *n. day*-tum-line, the line along a fixed plane from which are reckoned all the heights along a section. **Ordnance datum**, the mean level of the tide at Newlyn [Surveying]. (L.)
DATURA, *n.* da-*tew*-rah, the thorn-apple. (Hind.)
DATURINE, *n.* da-*tew*-rin, a poisonous alkaloid obtained from the thorn-apple.
DAUB, *n.* dawb, a badly painted picture: *v.i.* to play the hypocrite: *v.t.* to smear with a soft adhesive substance; to paint coarsely; to disguise; to lay on without taste. **Daubed. Daubing. Daubs.** (O.Fr.)
DAUBER, *n. dawb*-er, he who or that which daubs; a coarse painter.
DAUBERY, *n. dawb*-e-re, a daubing; anything artful.
DAUBING, *n. dawb*-ing, coarse painting; gross flattery.
DAUBSTER, *n. dawb*-ster, a dauber.

DAUBY, *a. dawb*-e, viscous; glutinous; sticky; badly painted.
DAUCUS, *n. daw*-kus, the carrot. (L.)
DAUGHTER, *n. daw*-ter, a female child; a daughter-in-law; a female descendant; a female in a child-like relation, as a penitent to her father confessor. (A.S. *dohtor.*)
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, *n. daw*-ter-in-law, a son's wife.
DAUGHTERLIKE, *a. daw*-ter-like, like a daughter.
DAUGHTERLINESS, *n. daw*-ter-le-ness, the state of being a daughter; the conduct becoming a daughter.
DAUGHTERLY, *a. daw*-ter-le, in a daughterlike way.
DAUK, *n.* dawk, dawk; a dent or crack in timber.
DAUNT, *v.t.* dawnt, to intimidate; to dishearten. Daunted. Daunting. Daunts. (O.Fr. *danter.*)
DAUNTLESS, *a. dawnt*-less, fearless; intrepid.
DAUNTLESSLY, *ad. dawnt*-less-le, in a dauntless manner.
DAUNTLESSNESS, *n. dawnt*-less-ness, fearlessness; intrepidity.
DAUPHIN, *n. daw*-fin, the eldest son of the king of France previous to the Revolution of 1830, so called from the principality of Dauphiné having been the appanage of the heir-apparent to the crown, the name of the principality being due to the Counts of Vienne having adopted a blue dolphin as a badge. (Fr. *dauphin*, dolphin.)
DAUPHINE, *n.* daw-*feen*, dauphiness.
DAUPHINESS, *n. daw*-fin-ess, the wife of the dauphin.
DAVENPORT, *n. dav*-en-port, a writing table fitted with drawers at the side, named from the maker.
DAVINA, *n.* da-*vee*-na, davine, a variety of nepheline of a hexahedral form, found on Vesuvius, and named after Sir H. Davy.
DAVINE, *n. day*-vine, davina.
DAVITS, *n.pl. dav*-its, curved iron bars, or straight pieces of timber projecting over a ship's side, with tackles to hoist up a boat [Naut.]. **Fish davit**, a spar over the bows, to hoist up the anchor clear of the ship [Naut.]. (Fr. *davier*, forceps or pincers.)
DAVY, *n. day*-ve, an affidavit [Slang].
DAVY JONES, *n. day*-ve-jones, an imaginary malign being that presides over the evil spirits of the deep. **Davy Jones's locker**, a sailor's name for the sea as the lockfast of its victims.
DAVY-LAMP, *n. day*-ve-lamp, a safety-lamp for miners invented by Sir H. Davy.
DAW, *n.* daw, the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.* (Dial. Eng.)
DAWDLE, *v.i. daw*-dl, to waste time; to hang about. **Dawdled. Dawdles. Dawdling.** (*Daddle.*)
DAWDLER, *n. daw*-dler, a trifler at doing anything.
DAWISH, *a. daw*-ish, like a daw.
DAWK, *n.* dawk, a flaw or incision in timber: *v.t.* to mark with an incision; dak. **Dawked. Dawking. Dawks.** (Dial. Eng.)
DAWM, *n. dawm*, an Indian coin, of the value of one-fortieth of a rupee; a dam.
DAWN, *n. dawn*, daybreak; beginning or first appearance: *v.i.* to begin to grow light; to begin to open, expand, or appear. **Dawned. Dawning. Dawns.** (Scand.)
DAWNING, *n. dawn*-ing, the time of dawn.
DAY, *n.* day, the time of light from sunrise to sunset, called the artificial day; the space of twenty-four hours, commencing with us at twelve o'clock midnight, called the civil day; the period of twenty-four hours, less four minutes, in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, called the sidereal day; the interval between the sun being in the meridian, and his return to it, called the solar day; the daylight; the contest of a day; any period of time distinguished from other time; an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event. **Day about**, on alternate days. **Day by day**, daily; each day in succession. **Day in court**, a day for the appearance of parties in court. **Day of doom**, the day of judgment. **Day of grace**, the time when mercy is offered to sinners [Theol.]. **Day of judgment**, the end of the world. **Day rule**, certificate of permission which the court gives to a prisoner to go beyond the bounds of the prison for the purpose of transacting his business [Law]. **Day's journey**, in the East the distance

Davy-lamp.

that can be accomplished in twenty-four hours. **Days of grace**, days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant; a customary number of days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due [Comm.]. **Day's work**, the work of one day; the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon [Naut.]. **Day ticket**, a railway or steamboat pass, available for return on the same day. **Day writ**, a day-rule. **The Day**, the German name for the long-prepared-for war with the British Empire. **The Jewish day**, from sunset to sunset. **To-day**, this day; at present. **Win the day**, to gain the victory. (A.S. *dæg.*)
DAY-BED, *n. day*-bed, a bed where one rests or idles by day.
DAY-BLINDNESS, *n. day*-blynd-ness, indistinct vision only by day.
DAY-BOARDER, *n. day*-bord-er, a pupil having a daily meal at school, but not residing there.
DAY-BOOK, *n. day*-book, a book in which are recorded the accounts of the day, generally so far as the sales are concerned.
DAYBREAK, *n. day*-brake, first appearance of daylight.
DAY-COAL, *n. day*-kole, the upper stratum of coal.
DAYDREAM, *n. day*-dream, a vain fancy; a reverie; a visionary scheme.
DAYDREAMER, *n. day*-dreem-er, a visionary schemer.
DAY-FLY, *n. day*-fly, a May-fly, any species of *Ephemera*, whose life in the winged state lasts from only a few hours to several days.
DAY-LABOUR, *n. day*-lay-bur, labour by the day.
DAY-LABOURER, *n. day*-lay-bur-er, a labourer by the day.
DAYLIGHT, *n. day*-lite, the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or an artificial light. **Daylight reflector**, a reflector of polished metal placed at or over a window to throw in more light. **Daylight saving**, putting the clock forward an hour for the working day to begin and end an hour sooner; summer-time.
DAY-LILY, *n. day*-lil-le, a lily which blooms but a day. *Hemerocallis fulva.*
DAY-MAID, *n. day*-made, a dairy-maid; a maid coming in by the day.
DAY-PEEP, *n. day*-peep, the dawn.
DAY-SCHOOL, *n. day*-skool, a school by day where the pupils come to be taught, but are not boarded.
DAY-SIGHT, *n. day*-site, vision clear by day, but indistinct at night, hemeralopia.
DAY'S-MAN, *n. dayz*-man, an umpire, so called as appointing a day for arbitration.
DAYSPRING, *n. day*-spring, the dawn.
DAY-STAR, *n. day*-star, the morning star.
DAYTIME, *n. day*-time, during daylight.
DAYVITE, *n. day*-vite, native aluminium sulphate.
DAY-WEARIED, *a. day*-wee-reed, wearied with work.
DAY-WOMAN, *n. day*-woom-an, a woman working by the day.
DAY-WORK, *n. day*-wurk, work by the day; work by day.
DAZE, *n.* daze, a glittering stone [Min.]: *v.t.* to overpower with light; to stupefy. **Dazed. Dazes. Dazing.** (Scand.)
DAZZLE, *n. daz*-zl, that which merely dazzles: *v.i.* to be too bright: *v.t.* to bewilder by a glare of light; to mislead by unusual coloration. **Dazzled. Dazzles. Dazzling.** (From *daze.*)
DAZZLEMENT, *n. daz*-zl-ment, power of dazzling.
DAZZLING, *a. daz*-zling, excessive in brilliancy.
DAZZLINGLY, *ad. daz*-ling-le, in a dazzling manner.
DE, a Latin prefix signifying down or away from; sometimes negativing and sometimes intensifying the sense, and often having the force of *dis* in words through the French.
DEACON, *n. deek*-on, one who had charge of collecting and distributing the alms or of ministering to the poor and sick; in the Church of England, the lowest order of the ministry, one who has not taken priest's orders; in the Presbyterian Church, one who superintends the financial and secular affairs of a congregation; in the Congregational Church, one who admits to membership and assists at the communion; in Scotland, the master of an incorporated company of craftsmen; an officer in freemasonry. (Gr. *diakonos*, a servant.)

DEACONESS, *n.* *deek*-on-ess, a female deacon; a member of an order of women church-workers.
DEACONSHIP, *n.* *deek*-on-ship, the office or ministry of a deacon; the diaconate.
DEAD, *a.* ded, having ceased to live; without life; deathlike; still or motionless as death; blank; sure as death; useless; unprofitable; unreal; dull; tasteless; vapid; deep; not acting; spiritless; without spiritual life, or the principle of Christian life; cut off from the rights of a citizen [Law]; not glossy; not gay or bright [Painting]. **Dead as a doornail** (the knob on which the knocker strikes), undoubtedly dead. **Dead ball**, a ball out of play. **Dead drunk**, helpless with drink. **Dead hand**, mortmain. **Dead language**, a language which is no longer spoken, and known only in writings. **Dead level**, flat country which offers no obstruction to railway or road making [Surveying]. **Dead lift**, a heavy weight; an extreme exigency. **Dead march**, a piece of solemn music played at the interment of the dead. **Dead of night**, the stillest part of the night. **Dead pay**, pay drawn and appropriated by officials for subordinates who are dead. **Dead ropes**, those which do not run in any block. **Dead set**, a steady and determined aim. **Dead shot**, a good marksman. **Dead wall**, a wall with no windows or openings. **Dead water**, the eddy water which closes in with a ship's stern as she passes through the water; where there is no current [Naut.]. **The dead**, those who are dead. (A.S.)
DEAD, *n.* ded, the time when things are most still or dead; those deceased: *ad.* thoroughly.
DEADALIVE, *a.* *ded*-a-lyve, dead-and-alive.
DEAD-AND-ALIVE, *a.* *ded*-and-a-lyve, dreary; monotonous.
DEAD-BEAT, *a.* *ded*-beet, exhausted; tired out: *n.* an escapement in which the seconds-hand halts at each second.
DEAD-CENTRE, *n.* ded-*sent*-er, a point in a revolution when the crank is in line with the connecting-rod.
DEAD-COLOURING, *n.* ded-*kul*-ur-ing, the first layer of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts, usually in some shade of grey.
DEADEN, *v.t.* *ded*-en, to diminish the force of; to render less susceptible of feeling; to retard; to blunt; to make vapid or spiritless; to take off gloss or brilliancy. **Deadened.** **Deadening.** **Deadens.**
DEADEYE, *n.* *ded*-i, a round, flattish wooden block encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyards [Naut.].



Deadeye.

DEAD-FREIGHT, *n.* *ded*-frate, payment for space taken but not occupied.
DEAD-HEAD, *n.* *ded*-hed, the tail stock of a lathe.
DEADHEAD, *n.* *ded*-hed, one who has a free pass [U.S.].
DEAD-HEAT, *n.* *ded*-heet, a race in which two or more competitors are level at the winning post.
DEAD-HEDGE, *n.* *ded*-hej, a hedge of lopped-off branches.
DEAD-HOUSE, *n.* *ded*-house, a mortuary.
DEADISH, *a.* *ded*-ish, dull; resembling what is dead.
DEAD-LETTER, *n.* *ded*-let-ter, a letter which cannot be delivered and is therefore returned to the sender if it contains his address; a written law that has ceased to be kept.
DEADLIGHTS, *n.pl.* *ded*-lites, strong wooden ports made exactly to fit the cabin windows into which they are fixed during stormy weather [Naut.].
DEADLIHOOD, *n.* *ded*-le-hood, the state of the dead.
DEADLINESS, *n.* *ded*-le-ness, power of causing death.
DEADLOCK, *n.* *ded*-lok, a stoppage of progress, generally through the refusal of two or more opposing parties to compromise.
DEADLY, *a.* *ded*-le, that may occasion death; mortal; appeasable only with death: *ad.* in a manner resembling death; mortally; implacably; destructively.
DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* *ded*-le-*nite*-shade, the poisonous plant, *Atropa belladonna.*
DEADNESS, *n.* *ded*-ness, the state of being dead; inertness; indifference.
DEAD-NETTLE, *n.* *ded*-net-tl, any species of *Lamium.*
DEAD-POINT, *n.* *ded*-point, the dead-centre.
DEAD-RECKONING, *n.* ded-*rek*-n-ing, the calculation made of the place where a ship is situated, without any observation of the heavenly bodies [Naut.].
DEADS, *n.pl.* deds, the earth and fossil substances which enclose the ore; ground with no ore [Mining].
DEAD-STAND, *n.* *ded*-stand, situation of perplexity; a resolute purpose.
DEAD-STRUCK, *a.* *ded*-struk, confounded with horror.
DEAD-TOP, *n.* *ded*-top, a disease incident to young trees.
DEAD-WEIGHT, *n.* *ded*-wate, heavy weight of a thing quite dead; an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of retired officers of the army and navy.
DEADWOOD, *n.* *ded*-wood, certain blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities [Naut.].
DEADWORT, *n.* *ded*-wurt, a species of elder, *Sambucus ebulus.*
DEAF, *a.* def, incapable or dull of hearing; inattentive to what is said; spiritually dull of hearing; without a grain or kernel. (A.S.)
DEAFEN, *v.t.* *def*-n, to render incapable or dull of hearing; to make a sound inaudible by a louder one; to make sound-proof; to stun. **Deafen a floor**, to render it impervious to sound by filling the space beneath with mortar and other substances [Arch.]. **Deafened.** **Deafening.** **Deafens.**
DEAFLY, *ad.* *def*-le, without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.
DEAF-MUTE, *n.* *def*-mewt, one deaf and dumb.
DEAFNESS, *n.* *def*-ness, the state of being deaf.
DEAF-NUT, *n.* *def*-nut, a nut without a kernel.
DEAL, *n.* deel, firwood or pinewood; a plank of seven inches or more in breadth, three inches or under in thickness, and six feet or over in length. (Dut. *deel.*)
DEAL, *n.* deel, a part or portion; an indefinite quantity; the distribution of cards; a trade bargain: *v.i.* to trade or negotiate; to act between man and man; to behave well or ill; to act; to distribute cards: *v.t.* to distribute; to scatter; to throw about; to throw out in succession. **Deal by**, to treat either well or ill. **Deal in**, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to trade in. **Deal with**, to use well or ill; to treat with by way of discipline [Eccles.]; to contend with. **Dealing.** **Deals.** **Dealt.** (A.S. *dælan.*)
DEALER, *n.* *deel*-er, a trader; a merchant; one who distributes cards to the players.
DEAL-FISH, *n.* *deal*-fish, the thin fish, *Trachypterus arcticus*, which has its tail sticking up at an angle to the backbone, named after the deal board it resembles.
DEALING, *n.* *deel*-ing, conduct in relation to others; intercourse in buying and selling; behaviour; traffic; trade.
DEAN, *n.* deen, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the head of the chapter of a cathedral; the head of a faculty in a university; the president of a guild. **Dean and chapter**, a bishop's council to aid him with their advice in the spiritual and temporal concerns of his see. **Dean of faculty**, the head of the faculty of advocates in Scotland. **Dean of guild**, in Scotland, originally the head of a guildry and, as such, a member of the municipality of a royal burgh, now a magistrate whose duty it is to see to the security of buildings, &c. **Rural dean**, a beneficed clergyman in charge of the clergy and churches of the parishes round his own, which form with it a division of the archdeaconry. (O.Fr. *deien.*)
DEANERY, *n.* *deen*-er-e, the office or the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean; the jurisdiction of a dean.
DEANSHIP, *n.* *deen*-ship, the office of a dean.
DEAR, *a.* deer, high in price; scarce; greatly valued; beloved: *n.* a darling. (A.S. *dēore.*)
DEAR-BOUGHT, *a.* *deer*-bawt, purchased at a high price.
DEARIE, *n.* *deer*-e, deary. (Diminutive of *dear.*)
DEARLY, *ad.* *deer*-le, at a high price; with great fondness.
DEARN, *a.* deern, lonely; solitary; melancholy.

DEARNESS, *n.* *deer*-ness, the quality of being dear; tender affectionateness.
DEARTH, *n.* derth, scarcity; that which makes food dear; famine; barrenness. (Scand.)
DEARTICULATE, *v.t.* de-ar-*tik*-u-late, to disjoint. Dearticulated. Dearticulates. Dearticulating.
DEARY, *n.* *deer*-e, a word of familiar endearment; a dear.
DEATH, *n.* deth, the extinction of life; the state of being dead or extinct; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; a skeleton, as a symbol of death; destroyer or agent of death; the instrument of death; the penalty of death; state of temporary or final extinction of spiritual life. Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society by banishment, &c. Death duties, taxes payable on the property of one who has died, before it can be distributed. (A.S.)
DEATH-ADDER, *n.* *deth*-add-er, the deadliest of Australian snakes, *Pseudechis porphyriaca*.
DEATHBED, *n.* *deth*-bed, the bed on which one dies: *a.* made or done when dying.
DEATH-BELL, *n.* *deth*-bel, the passing-bell.
DEATH-BLOW, *n.* *deth*-blo, a blow extinguishing life or hope.
DEATHFUL, *a.* *deth*-ful, fraught with or suggestive of death.
DEATHFULNESS, *n.* *deth*-ful-ness, the quality of being deathful.
DEATHLESS, *a.* *deth*-less, not subject to death.
DEATHLESSLY, *ad.* *deth*-les-le, everlastingly.
DEATHLESSNESS, *n.* *deth*-les-ness, immortality.
DEATHLIKE, *a.* *deth*-like, resembling death.
DEATHLY, *a.* *deth*-le, deadly; *ad.* as death.
DEATH-MASK, *n.* *deth*-mahsk, the plaster cast of the face of one who is dead.
DEATH-RATE, *n.* *deth*-rate, the proportion of deaths in a given district within a given period.
DEATH-RATTLE, *n.* *deth*-rat-tl, a rattle in the throat of a dying person.
DEATH-ROLL, *n.* *deth*-role, a list of the dead.
DEATH'S-DOOR, *n.* *deths*-dore, a near approach to death.
DEATH'S-HEAD, *n.* *deths*-hed, a human skull, or a representation of it; the emblem of mortality; the pirate flag.
DEATH'S-HEAD, *n.* *deths*-hed, the death's-head hawk-moth, *Acherontia atropos*, so called from the figure of a human skull marked on its thorax.
DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* *deths*-man, an executioner.
DEATH-STROKE, *n.* *deth*-stroke, stroke of death; death-blow.
DEATH-STRUGGLE, *n.* *deth*-strug-gl, the struggle preceding death.
DEATH-THROE, *n.* *deth*-thro, the pangs of death.
DEATH-TOKEN, *n.* *deth*-toh-ken, that which indicates approaching death.
DEATH-TRAP, *n.* *deth*-trap, a place or building which is evidently dangerous to life.
DEATHWARD, *ad.* *deth*-ward, toward death.
DEATH-WARRANT, *n.* *deth*-wor-rant, an order for the execution of a criminal.
DEATH-WATCH, *n.* *deth*-wotch, the small beetle, *Anobium tessellatum*, inhabiting old woodwork and furniture and making a ticking like the beat of a watch, which, though only the call of the male for its mate, was supposed to prognosticate death.
DEBACCHATE, *v.i.* de-*bak*-kate, to rave and bluster as a bacchanal. Debacchated. Debacchates. Debacchating.
DEBACLE, *n.* de-*bak*-kl, a violent rush of water, as at the breaking up of ice, hurling rocks and all opposing objects before it [Geol.]; any such rush; a rout. (Fr.)
DEBAR, *v.t.* de-*bar*, to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment. Debarred. Debarring. Debars. (O.Fr. *débarrer*.)
DEBARK, *v.t.* de-*bark*, to land from a vessel; to disembark: *v.i.* to leave a vessel and pass to the land. Debarked. Debarking. Debarks. (Fr. *débarquer*.)
DEBARKATION, *n.* de-bar-*kay*-shon, landing from a ship.
DEBASE, *v.t.* de-*bayce*, to lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; to degrade. Debased. Debases. Debasing.
DEBASEMENT, *n.* de-*bayce*-ment, the act of debasing; degradation; adulteration.
DEBASER, *n.* de-*bayce*-er, he who or that which debases.
DEBASING, *a.* de-*bayce*-ing, tending to debase.
DEBASINGLY, *ad.* de-*bayce*-ing-le, so as to debase.
DEBATABLE, *a.* de-*bate*-a-bl, that may be disputed. Debatable land, a borderland; the tract claimed by England and Scotland, west of the Esk.
DEBATE, *n.* de-*bate*, contention or discussion in words or argument; contention; contest: *v.t.* to contend for or discuss in words or arguments; to contend for: *v.i.* to deliberate; to dispute. Debating society, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking. Debated. Debates. Debating. (Fr. *débattre*.)
DEBATER, *n.* de-*bate*-er, a disputant.
DEBATINGLY, *ad.* de-*bate*-ing-le, in the manner of debate.
DEBAUCH, *n.* de-*bawtch*, a fit of debauchery; excessive intemperance: *v.i.* to revel: *v.t.* to corrupt or vitiate; to seduce from duty or from virtue. Debauched. Debauches. Debauching. (Fr. *débaucher*.)
DEBAUCHEDLY, *ad.* de-*bawtch*-ed-le, in a profligate manner.
DEBAUCHEDNESS, *n.* de-*bawtch*-ed-ness, intemperance.
DEBAUCHEE, *n.* deb-o-*shee*, a sensual person; a libertine.
DEBAUCHERY, *n.* de-*bawtch*-er-e, excessive intemperance; habitual lewdness; seduction from duty or allegiance.
DEBAUCHMENT, *n.* de-*bawtch*-ment, act of debauching.
DEBEL, *v.t.* de-*bel*, to subdue; to conquer in war. Debelled. Debelling. Debels. (L. *de*, and *bellum*, war.)
DEBENTURE, *n.* de-*bent*-yure, a note acknowledging a debt; a deed of mortgage for repayment with interest of money lent; a bond; one of an issue of bonds; a certificate of drawback [Comm.]. (L. *debentur*, these are owing.)
DEBENTURED, *a.* de-*bent*-yurd, entitled to drawback.
DEBILITATE, *v.t.* de-*bil*-e-tate, to impair the strength; to weaken; to enervate. Debilitated. Debilitates. Debilitating. (L. *debilitatus*, weakened.)
DEBILITATING, *a* de-*bil*-e-*tay*-ting, weakening.
DEBILITATION, *n.* de-*bil*-e-*tay*-shon, the act of weakening.
DEBILITY, *n.* de-*bil*-e-te, functional weakness. (Fr. *débilité*.)
DEBIT, *n.* *deb*-it, that which is entered in an account as a debt; the left-hand side of the ledger, where all articles charged to an account are entered: *v.t.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor side of an account. Debited. Debiting. Debits. (L. *debitum*, a debt.)
DEBITOR, *n.* *deb*-it-or, a debtor.
DEBITUMINIZE, *v.t.* de-be-*tew*-min-ize, to deprive of bitumen. Debituminized. Debituminizes. Debituminizing.
DEBLAI, *n.* de-*blay*, the soil removed from a trench or mound; the earth taken from the ditch to form the parapet [Fort.]. (Fr.)
DEBONAIR, *a.* deb-o-*nare*, of gentle, complaisant manners; genial; well-bred. (Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, air.)
DEBONAIRLY, *ad.* *deb*-o-*nare*-le, in a debonair manner.
DEBONAIRNESS, *n.* *deb*-o-*nare*-ness, gentleness; complaisance. (Fr. *débonnaire*.)
DEBOUCH, *v.i.* de-*boosh*, to march out of a confined place, or from defiles [Mil.]. Debouched. Debouches. Debouching. (Fr. *déboucher*.)
DEBOUCHMENT, *n.* de-*boosh*-ment, the act of debouching.
DÉBOUCHURE, *n.* day-*boo*-shure, the mouth of a river or a strait; an outward opening. (Fr.)
DEBOUT, *v.t.* de-*boot*, to thrust from; to expel. Debouted. Debouting. Debouts. (Fr. *debouter*.)
DÉBRIS, *n.* *deb*-ree, *or* *day*-bree, ruins or fragments of rock and other substances, piled up in confusion, as the wreck of some wasteful force or disaster; the wreck of an army [Mil.]. (Fr.)

DEBT, *n.* det, that which is due from one person to another; that which any one is obliged to do or to suffer; a failure in duty. Action of debt, an action to recover a sum of money by legal process [Law]. Debt of nature, death. National Debt, the debt owing by the state to the investors in its securities. (Fr. *dette.*)

DEBTED, *a.* *det*-ted, indebted; obliged to.

DEBTEE, *n.* *det*-tee, one to whom a debt is due [Law].

DEBTLESS, *a.* *det*-less, free from debt.

DEBTOR, *n.* *det*-tor, one who owes another anything; the side of an account in which debts are charged. (O.Fr. *detor.*)

DÉBUT, *n.* day-*boo*, the first appearance before the public; beginning or start. (Fr.)

DÉBUTANT, *n.* day-boo-*tahng*, one who makes a début.

DÉBUTANTE, *n.* day-boo-*tahnt*, a lady who makes her début.

DECACHORD, *n.* *dek*-a-kawrd, an ancient musical instrument of ten strings. (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chord.*)

DECACUMINATED, *a.* *dek*-a-*kew*-min-ay-ted, having the top cut off. (L. *decacuminatum*, pruned.)

DECADAL, *a.* *dek*-a-dal, pertaining to, consisting of, tens.

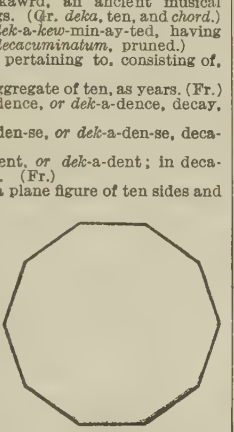
DECADE, *n.* *dek*-ade, an aggregate of ten, as years. (Fr.)

DECADENCE, *n.* de-*kay*-dence, *or* *dek*-a-dence, decay, deterioration. (Fr.)

DECADENCY, *n.* de-*kay*-den-se, *or* *dek*-a-den-se, decadence.

DECADENT, *a.* de-*kay*-dent, *or* *dek*-a-dent; in decadence: *n.* a degenerate. (Fr.)

DECAGON, *n.* *dek*-a-gon, a plane figure of ten sides and angles [Geom.]. (Gr. *deka*, and *gonia*, an angle.)



Decagon.

DECAGONAL, *a.* dek-*ag*-on-al, having ten angles.

DECAGRAMME, *n.* *dek*-a-gram, a French weight of ten grammes, equal to 5·65 drams avoirdupois.

DECAGYNIA, *n.pl.* *dek*-a-*jin*-e-a, plants with ten pistils [Bot.]. (Gr. *deka*, and *gyne*, a female.)

DECAHEDRAL, *a.* *dek*-a-*hee*-dral, having ten sides.

DECAHEDRON, *n.* *dek*-a-*hee*-dron, a solid body having ten sides [Geom.]. (Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a seat.)

DECALCIFICATION, *n.* de-*kal*-se-fe-*kay*-shon, extraction of lime from bones.

DECALCIFY, *v.t.* de-*cal*-se-fy, to deprive of lime. Decalcified. Decalcifies. Decalcifying. (L. *de*, and *calx*. lime.)

DECALCOMANIA, *n.* de-*kal*-ko-*may*-ne-a, the transfer of a coloured picture from paper to glass or china. (Fr. *décalcomanie.*)

DECALITRE, *n.* *dek*-a-lee-ter, a French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or 610·27 cub. in.

DECALOGUE, *n.* *dek*-a-log, the ten commandments. (Gr. *deka*, and *logos*, a word.)

DECAMERON, *n.* de-*kam*-er-on, a collection of tales by Boccaccio, represented as related in ten days. (It. *decamerone.*)

DECAMETRE, *n.* *dek*-a-me-ter, a French measure of length, of ten metres, equal to 393·71 in.

DECAMP, *v.i.* de-*kamp*, to depart from a camp; to march off; to take one's self off. Decamped. Decamping. Decamps. (Fr. *décamper.*)

DECAMPMENT, *n.* de-*kamp*-ment, a marching off.

DECANAL, *a.* *dek*-a-nal, *or* de-*kay*-nal, pertaining to a deanery.

DECANDRIA, *n.pl.* de-*kan*-dre-a, plants with ten stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *deka*, and *aner*, a male.)

DECANDRIAN, *a.* de-*kan*-dre-an, decandrous.

DECANDROUS, *a.* de-*kan*-drus, having ten stamens.

DECANGULAR, *a.* dek-*ang*-gew-lar, having ten angles.

DECANT, *v.t.* de-*kant*, to pour off gently; to pour from one vessel into another. Decanted. Decanting. Decants. (Fr. *décanter.*)

DECANTATION, *n.* de-kant-*ay*-shon, the act of decanting.

DECANTER, *n.* de-*kant*-er, a glass bottle for holding and pouring out decanted liquor.

DECAPHYLLOUS, *a.* de-*kaf*-il-us, having ten leaves. (Gr. *deka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

DECAPITATE, *v.t.* de-*kap*-e-tate, to behead; to cashier [U.S.]. Decapitated. Decapitates. Decapitating. (L. *decapitatus*, beheaded.)

DECAPITATION, *n.* de-*kap*-it-*ay*-shon, the act of beheading.

DECAPOD, *a.* *dek*-a-pod, having ten limbs, as a crab, lobster, &c.: *n.* a crustacean with ten feet. (Gr. *deka*, and *pous*, a foot.)

DECAPODAL, *a.* de-*kap*-o-dal, having ten feet; belonging to the order decapoda.

DECAPODOUS, *a.* de-*kap*-o-dus, having ten feet.

DECARBONATE, *v.t.* de-*kar*-bon-ate, to deprive a carbonate of its acid. Decarbonated. Decarbonates. Decarbonating.

DECARBONIZATION, *n.* de-*kar*-bon-e-*zay*-shon, decarbonizing.

DECARBONIZE, *v.t.* de-*kar*-bon-ize, to deprive of carbon. Decarbonized. Decarbonizes. Decarbonizing.

DECARBURIZE, *v.t.* de-*karb*-yu-rize, to deprive of carbon. Decarburized. Decarburizes. Decarburizing.

DECARBURIZATION, *n.* de-*karb*-yu-rize-*ay*-shon, decarburizing.

DECARE, *n.* *dek*-are, a thousand square metres. (Fr.)

DECASTICH, *n.* *dek*-a-stik, a poem consisting of ten lines. (Gr. *deka*, and *stichos*, a verse.)

DECASTYLE, *n.* *dek*-a-stile, a portico with ten columns in front. (Gr. *deka*, and *stylos*, a column.)

DECASYLLABIC, *a.* *dek*-a-sil-*lab*-ik, with ten syllables. (Gr. *deka*, and *syllabé*, syllable.)

DECASYLLABLE, *n.* *dek*-a-*sil*-la-bl, a word of ten syllables.

DECAY, *n.* de-*kay*, gradual failure or decline towards dissolution or extinction: *v.i.* to decline, waste, or wither away; to deteriorate. Decayed. Decaying. Decays. (O.Fr. *decair.*)

DECAYED, *a.* de-*kayd*, broken in fortune.

DECAYEDNESS, *n.* de-*kayd*-ness, decayed state.

DECAYER, *n.* de-*kay*-er, that which causes decay.

DECEASE, *n.* de-*seece*, departure from life; death: *v.i.* to die. Deceased. Deceases. Deceasing. (Fr. *décès.*)

DECEASED, *a.* de-*seeced*, dead: *n.* one recently dead.

DECEIT, *n.* de-*seet*, deception; a propensity to deceive; that which purposely deceives or misleads; fraud; that which is obtained by fraud; any underhand practice to defraud another [Law]. (O.Fr. *deceite.*)

DECEITFUL, *a.* de-*seet*-ful, full of deceit; tending to mislead or ensnare.

DECEITFULLY, *ad.* de-*seet*-ful-le, in a deceitful manner.

DECEITFULNESS, *n.* de-*seet*-ful-ness, tendency or disposition to deceive.

DECEITLESS, *a.* de-*seet*-less, free from deceit.

DECEIVABLE, *a.* de-*seev*-a-bl, apt to be deceived; deceitful.

DECEIVABLENESS, *n.* de-*seev*-a-bl-ness, liability to deceive or to be deceived.

DECEIVABLY, *ad.* de-*seev*-ab-le, in a deceivable manner.

DECEIVE, *v.t.* de-*seev*, to mislead; to impose on; to beguile; to disappoint. Deceived. Deceives. Deceiving. (Fr. *décevoir.*)

DECEIVER, *n.* de-*seev*-er, one who deceives; an impostor.

DECEM, *a.* *dee*-sem, ten. (L.)

DECEMBER, *n.* de-*sem*-ber, the last month in the year, so called by the Romans as being their tenth, owing to their year beginning in March. December moth, *Pœcilocampa populi.*

DECEMBERLY, *a.* de-*sem*-ber-le, cold and dreary.

DECEMDENTATE, *a.* de-sem-*den*-tate, having ten points or teeth. (L. *decem*, and *dens*, a tooth.)

DECEMFID, *a.* de-*sem*-fid, ten-cleft; divided into ten parts, having ten divisions [Bot.]. (L. *decem*, and *fidi*, have divided.)

DECEMLOCULAR, *a.* de-sem-*lok*-u-lar, having ten cells for seeds [Bot.]. (L. *decem*, and *loculus*, a cell.)

DECEMPEDAL, *a.* de-*sem*-pe-dal, with ten feet. (L. *decem*, and *pes*, a foot.)

DECEMVIR, *n.* de-*sem*-vir, one of the decemviri.

DECEMVIRAL, *a.* de-*sem*-vir-al, pertaining to the decemviri.

DECEMVIRATE, *n.* de-*sem*-vir-ate, the office or term of office of the decemviri; a similar body.

DECEMVIRI, *n. pl.* de-*sem*-ve-ri, ten magistrates who at one time had absolute authority in ancient Rome. (L. *decem*, and *vir*, a man.)

DECENCY, *n. dee*-sen-se, that which is becoming in words or behaviour; modesty. (L. *decentia.*)

DECENNARY, *n.* de-*sen*-na-re, a period of ten years; a tithing of ten freeholders and their families [Law].

DECENNIAD, *n.* de-*sen*-e-ad, a period of ten years; a decennium.

DECENNIAL, *a.* de-*sen*-ne-al, consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years (L. *decennālis*, of ten years.)

DECENNIUM, *n.* de-*sen*-ne-um, a decade, or period of ten years. (L.)

DECENNOVAL, *a.* de-*sen*-no-val, having nineteen years in the series or cycle. (L. *decem*, and *novem*, nine.)

DECENNOVARY, *a.* de-*sen*-no-va-re, the nineteenth year.

DECENT, *a. dee*-sent, becoming; proper; modest; moderate; tolerable. (O.Fr. *décent.*)

DECENTISH, *a. dee*-sent-ish, rather decent.

DECENTLY, *ad. dee*-sent-le, in a decent manner.

DECENTNESS, *n. dee*-sent-ness, decency.

DECENTRALIZATION, *n.* de-*sent*-ra-lize-*ay*-shon, the breaking up of a centralized administrative power into a number of centres distributed over the country; the distribution among many of powers centralized in one.

DECENTRALIZE, *v.i.* de-*sent*-ra-lize, to remove from the centre. **Decentralized. Decentralizes. Decentralizing.**

DECEPTIBILITY, *n.* de-*sep*-te-*bil*-e-te, deceivableness.

DECEPTIBLE, *a.* de-*sep*-te-bl, that may be deceived.

DECEPTION, *n.* de-*sep*-shon, the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; a deceptive thing or action. (Fr. *déception.*)

DECEPTIOUS, *a.* de-*sep*-shus, deceptive.

DECEPTIVE, *a.* de-*sep*-tiv, tending or apt to deceive. (Fr. *décептif.*)

DECEPTIVELY, *ad.* de-*sep*-tiv-le, in a manner to deceive.

DECEPTIVENESS, *n.* de-*sep*-tiv-ness, tendency to deceive.

DECEPTIVITY, *n.* dee-sep-*tiv*-e-te, that which deceives; a deceit; a sham.

DECEPTORY, *a.* de-*sep*-tor-e, adapted to mislead.

DECERN, *v.t.* de-*sern*, to judge; to decree [Scots Law]. **Decerned. Decerning. Decerns.** (L. *decernere*, distinguish.)

DECERPTIBLE, *a.* de-*serp*-te-bl, that may be plucked off.

DECERPTION, *n.* de-*serp*-shon, a plucking off; a cropping. (L. *decerpo*, gather.)

DECESSION, *n.* de-*sesh*-on, departure. (L. *decessio*, departure.)

DECHARM, *v.t.* de-*chahrm*, to disenchant. **Decharmed. Decharming. Decharms.** (Fr. *décharmer.*)

DECHRISTIANIZE, *v.t.* de-*krist*-yan-ize, to turn or pervert from Christianity. **Dechristianized. Dechristianizes. Dechristianizing.** (L. *de*, and *christianize.*)

DECIARE, *n. dee*-se-ayr, the tenth of an are. (Fr.)

DECIDABLE, *a.* de-*side*-a-bl, that may be decided.

DECIDE, *v.t.* de-*side*, to determine; to settle; to end: *v.i.* to determine. **Decided. Decides. Deciding.** (L. *decidere*, cut off.)

DECIDED, *a.* de-*side*-ed, resolute; determined; unmistakable; indisputable.

DECIDEDLY, *ad.* de-*side*-ed-le, in a decided manner.

DECIDENCE, *n.* de-*side*-ence, the act of falling off.

DECIDER, *n.* de-*syde*-er, a race or contest to decide a tie; a final heat; one who or that which decides.

DECIDUOUS, *a.* de-*sid*-u-us, falling in winter; falling off after a time or season, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth in animals, and leaves in plants [Zool. and Bot.]. **Deciduous cypress,** *Taxodium distichum.* (L. *dēciduus*, ready to fall.)

DECIDUOUSNESS, *n.* de-*sid*-u-us-ness, the quality of being deciduous.

DECIGRAM, *n. des*-e-gram, a weight of one-tenth of a gramme, equal to 1.5432 grains.

DECILE, *n. des*-sil, aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac from each other [Astrol.]. (Fr.)

DECILITRE, *n. des*-se-lee-ter, a French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre, 0.176 pint.

DECILLION, *n.* des-*sil*-yon, the tenth power of a million; or 1 followed by 60 ciphers. (L. *decem*, and *illion*, as in million.)

DECIMA, *n. des*-e-mah, a tenth [Music]. (L. the tenth part.)

DECIMAL, *a. des*-se-mal, numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times: *n.* a tenth; a fraction having some power of ten for its denominator. **Decimal arithmetic,** that in which we count by tens. **Decimal point,** the dot between the whole number and the decimal. **Decimal system,** the system, as in France, of money, weights, and measures, in which the standard unit is multiplied and divided by ten. (Fr. *décimal.*)

DECIMALISM, *n. des*-se-mal-izm, the decimal system.

DECIMALIZATION, *n. des*-se-ma-lize-*ay*-shon, conversion into decimals.

DECIMALIZE, *v.t. des*-se-mal-ize, to reduce to terms of the decimal system. **Decimalized. Decimalizes. Decimalizing.**

DECIMALLY, *ad. des*-se-mal-le, by tens; by means of decimals.

DECIMATE, *v.t. des*-se-mate, to take the tenth part; to put to death every tenth man; to destroy in great numbers. **Decimated. Decimates. Decimating.** (L. *decimāre*, to decimate.)

DECIMATION, *n. des*-se-*may*-shon, the act of decimating; the state of being decimated. (L. *decimatio.*)

DECIMATOR, *n. des*-se-may-tor, one who or that which decimates.

DECIME, *n. des*-sim, the tenth part of a franc. (Fr.)

DECIMETRE, *n. des*-se-*meet*-er, a measure of length equal to the tenth of a metre, 3.937 in.

DECIMO-SEXTO, *n. des*-se-mo-*seks*-to, a book containing sixteen leaves to each sheet; 16mo.

DECIPHER, *v.t.* de-*sy*-fer, to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what each character represents; to make out what is obscurely written or obscurely expressed. **Deciphered. Deciphering. Deciphers.** (Fr. *déchiffrer.*)

DECIPHERABLE, *a.* de-*sy*-fer-a-bl, that may be deciphered.

DECIPHERMENT, *n.* de-*sy*-fer-ment, the act of deciphering.

DECISION, *n.* de-*sisj*-on, final judgment; settlement; end; firmness and stability of purpose.

DECISIVE *a.* de-*sy*-siv, having the power or quality of deciding; final; conclusive; firm and resolute of purpose.

DECISIVELY, *ad.* de-*sy*-siv-le, in a decisive manner.

DECISIVENESS, *n.* de-*sy*-siv-ness, the state of being decisive.

DECISORY, *a.* de-*sy*-so-re, able to decide or determine.

DECISTERE, *n. des*-e-stare, *or des*-e-steer, the tenth of a stere. (Fr.)

DECIVILIZE, *v.i.* dee-*siv*-il-ize, to reduce to a savage state. **Decivilized. Decivilizes. Decivilizing.**

DECK, *v.t.* dek, to cover; to clothe; to adorn. **Decked. Decking. Decks.** (Dut. *dekken*, to cover.)

DECK, *n.* dek, a pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECK, *n.* dek, a floor or platform in a ship: *v.t.* to fit with a deck. **Deck cargo,** that part of the cargo which is stowed on the ship's deck, above the waterline. **Decked. Decking. Decks.** (Dut. *dek.*)

DECK-CHAIR, *n. dek*-chayr, a folding chair.

DECKER, *n. dek*-er, one who or that which decks or adorns. **Two-decker,** or **Three-decker,** a ship that has two gun decks, or three gun decks [Naut.].

DECK-HAND, *n. dek*-hand, a man employed on deck duties.

DECK-HOUSE, *n. dek*-house, a cabin on deck.

DECKING, *n. dek*-ing, ornament; embellishment.

DECKLE, *n.* dekl, the machine border that fixes the width of paper; an endless band to communicate motion. (Ger. *dekkel*, cover.)

DECKLED, *a.* dekld, with untrimmed edges.

DECK-LOAD, *n. dek*-lode, a deck cargo.

DECK-PASSENGER, *n. dek*-pas-sen-jer, a steerage passenger; a passenger travelling without the right to use cabin accommodation.

DECLAIM, *v.i.* de-*klame*, to deliver a set speech or oration rhetorically; to speak by rhetorical rule and for mere rhetorical effect; to recite. *v.i.* to speak rhetorically. **Declaimed. Declaiming. Declaims.** (L. *declamāre*, declaim.)

DECLAIMANT, *n.* de-*klame*-ant, a declaimer.

DECLAIMER, *n.* de-*klame*-er, one who declaims; one who speaks clamorously.

DECLAIMING, *n.* de-*klame*-ing, a rhetorical harangue.

DECLAMATION, *n.* dek-la-*may*-shon, the act or art of declaiming, according to rules, so as accurately to express the sentiment; an harangue; a display of empty impassioned rhetorical oratory. (L. *declamatio*, speaking-out.)

DECLAMATORY, *a.* de-*klam*-a-to-re, relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; rhetorical without solid sense or argument; noisy in style.

DECLARABLE, *a.* de-*klare*-a-bl, that may be declared without being challenged.

DECLARANT, *n.* de-*klare*-ant, one who makes a declaration.

DECLARATION, *n.* dek-lar-*ay*-shon, the act of declaring or openly proclaiming; that which is declared or proclaimed; the document containing this; a statement made verbally or reduced to writing [Law]. (Fr. *déclaration*.)

DECLARATIVE, *a.* de-*klar*-a-tiv, making declaration; explanatory.

DECLARATIVELY, *ad.* de-*klar*-ra-tiv-le, in a declarative manner.

DECLARATORILY, *ad.* de-*klar*-a-tor-re-le, by declaration or exhibition.

DECLARATORY, *a.* de-*klar*-a-tor-re, making declaration or exhibition; expressive.

DECLARE, *v.t.* de-*klare*, to make known; to proclaim formally; to tell explicitly and plainly; to assert or affirm: *v.i.* to state fully; to make a declaration; to name a suit as trumps at bridge; to announce one's self or itself; to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant [Law]. **Declare off,** to openly quit. **Declare one's self,** to avow one's self. **Declared. Declares. Declaring.** (Fr. *déclarer*.)

DECLARED, *a.* de-*klayrd*, openly avowed; publicly announced.

DECLAREDLY, *ad.* de-*klare*-ed-le, avowedly; explicitly.

DECLASSED, *a.* dee-*klahsd*, degraded in social position.

DECLENSION, *n.* de-*klen*-shon, a declining; descent; a falling off; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection; declinature; inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, or a change in their termination to form the oblique cases [Gram.]. (O.Fr. *déclinaison*.)

DECLINABLE, *a.* de-*kly*-na-bl, capable of inflection.

DECLINAL, *a.* de-*klyne*-al, sloping downward.

DECLINATE, *a.* *dek*-lin-ate, bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining [Bot.]. (L. *declinatus*, declined.)

DECLINATION, *n.* dek-lin-*ay*-shon, the act of bending down; a declining or falling into a worse state; decay; deterioration; gradual appeasement or calming down; oblique motion; deviation from rectitude; refusal; declension [Gram.]; the distance north or south of any object from the celestial equator; the latitude of a star [Astron.]. **Declination of the compass or needle,** the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place [Elect.]. **The declination of a wall or plane,** an arc of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from the north or south [Dialling]. (L. *declinatio*, a turning away.)

DECLINATOR, *n.* de-*klyne*-a-tor, an instrument for measuring the angle of sloping planes; a clinometer.

DECLINATORY, *a.* de-*klyne*-a-tor-e, intimating a refusal; pressing a declinature. **Declinatory plea,** a plea before trial or conviction, claiming exemption from jurisdiction or penalty [Law].

DECLINATURE, *n.* de-*klyne*-a-tewr, a declining; refusal of jurisdiction in a case [Scots Law].

DECLINE, *n.* de-*kline*, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; decay; abatement; a gradual decay of strength; consumption: *v.i.* to bend from a right line; to bend downward; to droop; to stoop; to deviate; to deviate from rectitude; to refuse; to draw to an end; to decay; to sink: *v.t.* to bend to one side or downward; to shun; to refuse; not to engage in; to inflect [Gram.]. **Declined. Declines. Declining.** (Fr. *décliner*.)

DECLINER, *n.* de-*kly*-ner, a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely [Dialling].

DECLINOMETER, *n.* dek-le-*nom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle. (L. *declino*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

DECLINOUS, *a.* de-*kly*-nus, bent downward [Bot.].

DECLIVITOUS, *a.* de-*kliv*-e-tus, gradually sloping.

DECLIVITY, *n.* de-*kliv*-e-te, inclination downward; land or a surface that slopes downward. (L. *declivitas*, a sloping place.)

DECLIVOUS, *a.* de-*kly*-vus, declivitous.

DECOCT, *v.t.* de-*kokt*, to prepare by boiling; to digest in boiling water; to digest in the stomach; to extract the virtues of a substance by boiling; to heat or inflame. **Decocted. Decocting. Decocts.** (L. *decoctus*, cooked.)

DECOCTIBLE, *a.* de-*kok*-te-bl, that may be decocted.

DECOCTION, *n.* de-*kok*-shon, the act of boiling a substance in water to extract its virtues; the extract obtained by the boiling. (L. *decoctio*, boiling down.)

DECOCTIVE, *a.* de-*kok*-tiv, that may be easily decocted.

DECOCTURE, *n.* de-*kok*-tewr, a substance got by decoction.

DECODE, *v.t.* dee-*kode*, to decipher. **Decoded. Decodes. Decoding.**

DECOLLATE, *v.t.* de-*kol*-late, to behead. **Decollated. Decollates. Decollating.** (L. *decollatus*, taken off from the neck.)

DECOLLATION, *n.* dee-kol-*lay*-shon, a beheading, especially that of John the Baptist, as celebrated by the Church or represented by art. (L. *decollatio*, beheading.)

DÉCOLLETÉ, *a.* day-*kol*-tay, low-necked; wearing a low-necked gown leaving arms and shoulders bare. (Fr. *décolleté*, bared.)

DECOLORATE, *v.t.* dee-*kul*-ler-ate, to deprive of colour; to bleach. **Decolorated. Decolorates. Decolorating.** (L. *decoloratus*.)

DECOLORATION, *n.* dee-*kul*-ler-*ay*-shon, the removal or absence of colour. (L. *decoloratio*, a discolouring.)

DECOLOUR, *v.t.* dee-*kul*-ler, to decolourate. **Decoloured. Decolouring. Decolours.**

DECOLOURANT, *n.* dee-*kul*-ler-ant, a substance which removes colour or bleaches. (L. *decolorans*.)

DECOLOURIZE, *v.t.* dee-*kul*-ler-ize, to deprive of colour. **Decolourized. Decolourizes. Decolourizing.**

DECOMPLEX, *a.* *dee*-kom-pleks, decompound; a compound of complex ideas.

DECOMPOSABLE, *a.* *dee*-kom-*po*-za-bl, that may be decomposed.

DECOMPOSE, *v.t.* dee-kom-*poze*, to separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to resolve into original elements: *v.i.* to become decomposed. **Decomposed. Decomposes. Decomposing.** (Fr. *décomposer*.)

DECOMPOSITE, *a.* dee-*kom*-poz-it, compounded of compounds; compounded more than once.

DECOMPOSITION, *n.* *dee*-kom-po-*zish*-on, the act of decomposing; the state of becoming or being decomposed; resolution; dissolution. (Fr.)

DECOMPOUND, *v.t.* dee-kom-*pound*, to compound a second time, or what is already compound: *a.* composed of things or words already compounded. **Decompound leaf,** one which is twice pinnated [Bot.]. **Decompounded. Decompounding. Decompounds.**

DECOMPOUNDABLE, *a.* dee-kom-*pound*-a-bl, that may be decompounded.

DECONCENTRATE, *v.t.* dee-*kon*-sen-trate, to spread; to scatter. **Deconcentrated. Deconcentrates. Deconcentrating.**

DECONSECRATE, *v.t.* dee-*kon*-se-crate, to secularize. **Deconsecrated. Deconsecrates. Deconsecrating.**

DECONTROL, *v.t.* dee-kon-*trole*, to release from state control. **Decontrolled. Decontrolling. Decontrols.**

DECORATE, *v.t.* *dek*-o-rate, to deck with ornament; to embellish. **Decorated. Decorates. Decorating.** (L. *decoratus*, adorned.)

DECORATION, *n.* dek-o-*ray*-shon, ornamentation; ornament; badge of honour.

DECORATIVE, *a.* *dek*-o-ray-tiv, adorning; suited to embellish.
DECORATIVENESS, *n.* *dek*-or-ray-tiv-ness, quality of being decorative.
DECORATOR, *n.* *dek*-o-ray-tor, one who adorns or embellishes.
DECOROUS, *a.* de-*kore*-us, suitable; becoming; proper; befitting. (L. *decorus*, fitting.)
DECOROUSLY, *ad.* de-*kore*-us-le, in a decorous manner.
DECOROUSNESS, *n.* de-*kore*-us-ness, decorum or correctness of deportment.
DECORTICATE, *v.t.* de-*kor*-te-kate, to strip off bark; to peel; to husk. **Decorticated. Decorticates. Decorticating.** (L. *decorticatus*, barked.)
DECORTICATION, *n.* de-*kor*-te-*kay*-shon, the act of stripping off bark or husk. (L. *decorticatio*, barking.)
DECORUM, *n.* de-*kore*-um, propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness; decency. (L.)
DECOY, *n.* de-*koy*, any lure that deceives and entraps; a place for catching wild fowls into which they are decoyed; a bird or the likeness of one used as a decoy: *v.t.* to lure into a snare; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure or entice. **Decoyed. Decoying. Decoys.** (From Dut. *kooi*, cage, by prefixing *de.*)
DECOY-DUCK, *n.* de-*koy*-duk, a duck employed to draw others into a snare; one who decoys others.
DECREASE, *n.* dee-*kreese*, gradual diminution or decay; wane of the moon: *v.i.* to become less; to diminish gradually; *v.t.* to lessen; to diminish gradually. **Decreased. Decreases. Decreasing.** (O.Fr. *decreistrce.*)
DECREASINGLY, *ad.* dee-*krees*-ing-le, in a decreasing manner.
DECREE, *n.* de-*kree*, judicial determination of a case; a judgment; an order or law made by a superior authority for the direction of others; established law or rule; *v.t.* to determine judicially; to fix or appoint: *v.i.* to make an edict; to resolve or determine. **Decree nisi**, an order for divorce subject to evidence being produced against it within a certain time, generally six months. **Decreed. Decreeing. Decrees.** (O.Fr. *decret.*)
DECREEABLE, *a.* de-*kree*-a-bl, that may be decreed.
DECREMENT, *n.* *dek*-re-ment, decrease; waste; the quantity lost by decrease; the wane of the moon [Her.]. **Equal decrement of life** signifies that of a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period of years. (L. *decrementum*, diminution.)
DECREPIT, *a.* de-*krep*-it, broken down and weakened by the infirmities of age; crippled by infirmities. (L. *decrepitus*, noiseless.)
DECREPITATE, *v.t.* de-*krep*-e-tate, to roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual crackling: *v.i.* to crackle, as salt, when roasting. **Decrepitated. Decrepitates. Decrepitating.** (L. *de*, and *crepitatus*, rustled.)
DECREPITATION, *n.* de-*krep*-e-*tay*-shon, the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat. (Fr.)
DECREPITNESS, *n.* de-*krep*-it-ness, decrepitude.
DECREPITUDE, *n.* de-*krep*-e-tewd, physical infirmity due to old age. (Fr.)
DECRESCENDO, *n.* dee-kresh-*end*-o, a gradual diminishing of the sound [Mus.]. (It.)
DECRESCENT, *a.* de-*kres*-sent, decreasing. (L. *decrescens*, decreasing.)
DECRETAL, *a.* de-*kree*-tal, appertaining to a decree: *n.* a decree, especially of the Popes; a collection of these decrees, accepted as part of the canon law.
DECRETION, *n.* de-*kree*-shon, a decreasing.
DECRETIST, *n.* de-*kree*-tist, one versed in the decretals; a student of canon law.
DECRETIVE, *a.* de-*kree*-tiv, having the force of a decree.
DECRETORILY, *ad.* *dee*-kre-*tore*-e-le, in a definitive manner.
DECRETORY, *a.* *dee*-kre-tor-e, established by a decree; determining. (L. *decretorius*, decisive.)
DECRIAL, *n.* dee-*kry*-al, a crying down; disparagement; a clamorous censure.
DECRIER, *n.* de-*kry*-er, a disparager.
DECROWN, *v.t.* dee-*kroun*, to deprive of a crown. **Decrowned. Decrowning. Decrowns.**
DECRUSTATION, *n.* dee-krus-*tay*-shon, removal of a crust.

DECRY, *v.t.* de-*kry*, to cry down; to disparage, depreciate, or blame. **Decried. Decries. Decrying.** (O.Fr. *descrier.*)
DECUBATION, *n.* dek-yew-*bay*-shon, the act of lying down. (L. *decubatus.*)
DECUBITAL, *a.* de-*kew*-bit-al, lying down.
DECUBITUS, *n.* de-*kew*-be-tus, a patient's posture in bed [Med.].
DECUMAN, *n.* *dek*-yew-man, the main gate of a Roman camp, where the tenth cohort was quartered: *a.* very large. (L. *decumanus*, tenth, the tenth wave being surmised to be the largest in a series.)
DECUMBENCE, *n.* de-*kum*-bence, decumbency.
DECUMBENCY, *n.* de-*kum*-ben-se, the posture of lying down.
DECUMBENT, *a.* de-*kum*-bent, lying down; recumbent; prostrate; declined or bending down [Bot.]. (L. *decumbens*, lying down.)
DECUMBENTLY, *ad.* de-kum-bent-le, in a decumbent posture.
DECUMBITURE, *n.* de-*kum*-be-tewr, the time a patient takes to or keeps in bed [Med.]; an aspect of the heavens, as prognosticating the recovery of a patient or his death [Astrol.].
DECUPLE, *a.* *dek*-yew-pl, tenfold: *n.* a number ten times repeated: *v.t.* to increase tenfold. **Decupled. Decuples. Decupling.** (Fr.)
DECURION, *n.* dee-*kew*-re-on, a Roman officer over ten soldiers; an overseer of ten families. (L.)
DECURRENCY, *n.* de-*kur*-ren-se, downward extent.
DECURRENT, *a.* dee-*kur*-rent, extending downwards by a wing on the stem, as in thistles [Bot.]. (L. *decurrens*, running away.)
DECURRENTLY, *ad.* dee-*kur*-rent-le, in a decurrent manner.
DECURSION, *n.* dee-*kur*-shon, a running downwards; (L. *decursio*, flowing down.)
DECURSIVE, *a.* dee-*kur*-siv, running downwards; decurrent.
DECURSIVELY, *ad.* de-*kur*-siv-le, decurrently.
DECURTATE, *a.* de-*kurt*-ate, cut short. (L. *decurtatus*, cut off.)
DECUSSATE, *a.* dee-*kus*-sate, decussated: *v.t.* to cross, as lines, rays, or nerves in the body; to intersect at acute angles or diagonally. **Decussate phyllotaxis**, opposite leaves with the pairs crossing at right angles to each other. **Decussated. Decussates. Decussating.** (L. *decussatus*, divided cross-wise.)
DECUSSATED, *a.* dee-*kus*-sa-ted, crossed; intersected; arranged in pairs, which alternately and regularly cross each other, as the leaves of many plants [Bot.].
DECUSSATELY, *ad.* dee-*kus*-sate-le, in a decussate manner.
DECUSSATION, *n.* dee-kus-*say*-shon, the act of decussating. (L. *decussatio*, intersection of two lines.)
DECUSSATIVELY, *ad.* dee-*kus*-sa-tiv-le, crosswise, as in X.
DEDANS, *n.* *ded*-ahn, the gallery of a tennis court. (Fr.)
DEDENTITION, *n.* dee-den-*tish*-on, the shedding of teeth. (L. *de*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
DEDICANT, *n.* *ded*-e-kant, a dedicator.
DEDICATE, *a.* *ded*-e-kate, consecrated; devoted: *v.t.* to set apart and consecrate solemnly to a special purpose; to devote; to inscribe to any one as an expression of obligation and esteem. **Dedicated. Dedicates. Dedicating.** (L. *dedicatus*, consecrated.)
DEDICATEE, *n.* ded-e-kay-*tee*, the person to whom the dedication is made.
DEDICATION, *n.* ded-e-*kay*-shon, the act of dedicating; inscription in dedicating a book. (L. *dedicatio*, consecration.)
DEDICATOR, *n.* *ded*-e-*kate*-or, a person who dedicates.
DEDICATORY, *a.* *ded*-e-*kate*-or-e, serving as a dedication.
DEDIMUS, *n.* *dee*-de-mus, a commission to a private person to do some act in place of a judge. (L. we have given.)
DEDITION, *n.* dee-*dish*-on, surrender. (L. *deditio*, a surrender.)
DEDOUBLEMENT, *n.* de-*dub*-ble-ment, doubling down; chorisis [Bot.].
DEDUCE, *v.t.* de-*dewce*, to draw from; to infer from reasoning or from what precedes; to trace, as a pedigree. **Deduced. Deduces. Deducing.** (L. *deduco*, lead away.)
DEDUCEMENT, *n.* de-*dewce*-ment, the thing deduced; the act of deducing.

DEDUCIBILITY, *n.* de-*dew*-se-*bil*-e-te, deducibleness.
DEDUCIBLE, *a.* de-*dewce*-e-bl, that may be inferred.
DEDUCIBLENESS, *n.* de-*dewce*-e-bl-ness, quality of being deducible.
DEDUCT, *v.t.* de-*dukt*, to take away; to subtract. **Deducted. Deducting. Deducts.** (L. *deductus*, brought away.)
DEDUCTION, *n.* de-*duk*-shon, the act of deducting; that which is deducted; abatement; the act of deducing; that which is deduced. (L. *deductio*, taking away.)
DEDUCTIVE, *a.* de-*dukt*-iv, that is or may be deduced; deducible. **Deductive reasoning**, the process by which we explicate or deduce what is necessarily involved in given premises [Logic].
DEDUCTIVELY, *ad.* de-*dukt*-iv-le, by way of necessary inference.
DEED, *n.* deed, a thing done deliberately; an act; a fact; exploit; action; a writing containing some contract; a sealed document; an instrument on paper or parchment conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee [Law]: *v.t.* to convey by deed [U.S.]. **Deed-poll**, a deed not indented, but polled, that is, cut straight, and made by one party only [Law]. **In deed**, in reality. **Deeded. Deeding. Deeds.** (A.S.)
DEEDFUL, *a. deed*-ful, marked by signal deeds.
DEEDLESS, *a. deed*-less, not performing any deeds.
DEEDY, *a. dee*-de, active; industrious. (Dial.)
DEEM, *v.t.* deem, to judge; to believe; to determine. **Deemed. Deeming. Deems.** (A.S. *deman*.)
DEEMSTER, *n. deem*-ster, a judge in the Isle of Man.
DEEP, *a.* deep, extending far down; profound; low in situation; far in; back from the front line [Mil.]; swallowed up in; hidden; secret; difficult to fathom or comprehend; penetrative; darkly designing; low in the musical scale; intense; strongly coloured: *n.* anything deep, especially the sea; that which is not easily fathomed, or not fathomable; the most still and solemn part: *ad.* to a great depth. (A.S. *deop*.)
DEEPEN, *v.t. deep*-n, to make deeper: *v.i.* to become deeper. **Deepened. Deepening. Deepens.**
DEEPLY, *ad. deep*-le, to a great depth; profoundly; with great emotion; gravely; with profound skill.
DEEPNESS, *n. deep*-ness, the state of being deep.
DEEP-MOUTHED, *a. deep*-mouthd, with a loud hollow voice.
DEEP-READ, *a. deep*-red, deeply versed.
DEEP-SEA, *a. deep*-see, belonging to the sea at its greater depths: *n.* the ocean.
DEEP-TONED, *a. deep*-tohnd, having a very low tone.
DEER, *n.* deer, a solid-horned ungulate, generally with antlers, such as the stag, the fallow-deer, &c. (A.S. *deor*, a wild animal.)
DEER-NECK, *n. deer*-nek, a thin ill-formed neck in a horse.
DEERSKIN, *n. deer*-skin, the skin of a deer; the supple leather made of it.
DEERSTALKER, *n. deer*-stawk-er, one stealthily approaching deer to shoot them.
DEERSTALKING, *n. deer*-stawk-ing, the hunting of red deer, by stealing upon them unawares.
DEFACE, *v.t.* de-*face*, to destroy or injure the face of anything; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate. **Defaced. Defaces. Defacing.** (O.Fr. *desfacier*.)
DEFACEABLE, *a.* de-*face*-a-bl, that may be defaced.
DEFACEMENT, *n.* de-*face*-ment, the act of defacing; that which defaces; the injury done.
DEFACER, *n.* de-*face*-er, he who, or that which, defaces.
DEFACINGLY, *ad.* de-*face*-ing-le, in a defacing manner.
DEFALCATE, *v.t. dee*-fal-kate, to take away or deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, accounts, &c. **Defalcated. Defalcates. Defalcating.** (L. *defalcatus*, deduced.)
DEFALCATION, *n.* dee-fal-*kay*-shon, diminution; deficit; a deficit of funds entrusted to one's care; embezzlement.
DEFALCATOR, *n. dee*-fal-kay-tor, a defaulter; embezzler.
DEFAMABLE, *a.* de-*fame*-a-bl, that may be defamed.
DEFAMATION, *n.* def-a-*may*-shon, the act of defaming another with a view to injure him; calumny; slander; detraction or aspersion. (Fr. *diffamation*.)
DEFAMATORY, *a.* de-*fam*-a-tore-e, calumnious; slanderous; libellous.
DEFAME, *v.t.* de-*fame*, to speak evil of falsely; to speak evil with a view to injure; to bring down the character of. **Defamed. Defames. Defaming.** (Fr. *diffamer*.)
DEFAMER, *n.* de-*fame*-er, a slanderer; a detractor.
DEFAMING, *n.* de-*fame*-ing, defamation; slander.
DEFAMINGLY, *ad.* de-*fame*-ing-le, in a defaming manner.
DEFAULT, *n.* de-*fawlt*, failure; neglect of duty; defect; want; a fault; non-appearance in court when called upon: *v.i.* to fail in performing a contract; to fail to appear in court: *v.t.* to call a defendant officially to appear and answer in court, and, on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him [Law]; to fail in performance. **To suffer a default**, to permit an action to be called without appearing [Law]. **Judgment by default**, decree against a defendant for non-appearance or failure to plead [Law]. **Defaulted. Defaulting. Defaults.** (O.Fr. *defaute*.)
DEFAULTER, *n.* de-*fawlt*-er, one who fails to appear in court when called; one who fails to account for public money entrusted to him; one who fails in payment; a soldier undergoing a minor punishment, such as confinement to barracks.
DEFEASANCE, *n.* de-*fee*-zance, a rendering null; an instrument which defeats the force or operation of some other deed or estate [Law]; the writing containing a defeasance. (O.Fr.)
DEFEASANCED, *a.* de-*fee*-zansd, liable to be forfeited.
DEFEASIBLE, *a.* de-*fee*-ze-bl, that may be annulled.
DEFEASIBLENESS, *n.* de-*fee*-ze-bl-ness, the quality of being defeasible.
DEFEAT, *n.* de-*feet*, overthrow, as of an army; frustration; a rendering null and void: *v.t.* to overthrow; to discomfit; to frustrate; to render null and void. **Defeated. Defeating. Defeats.** (O.Fr. *defait*.)
DEFEATISM, *n.* de-*feet*-izm, advocacy of surrender.
DEFEATURE, *n.* de-*feet*-yure, rendering difficult of identification; disguise.
DEFECATE, *v.t. def*-e-kate, to clear from lees, dregs or impurities; to purify; to purge: *v.i.* to become clear by depositing, or clean by purging, impurities. **Defecated. Defecates. Defecating.** (L. *defœcatum*, refined.)
DEFECATION, *n. def*-e-*kay*-shon, the act of separating from impurities, as lees, or dregs; discharge of the fæces; purification. (L. *defœcatio*, cleansing.)
DEFECT, *n.* de-*fekt*, deficiency; want; imperfection; fault; blemish; error. (L. *defectus*, weakened.)
DEFECTIBLE, *a.* de-*fekt*-e-bl, imperfect; defective.
DEFECTION, *n.* de-*fek*-shon, abandonment of allegiance or duty; revolt; apostasy. (L. *defectio*, failure.)
DEFECTIONIST, *n.* de-*fek*-shon-ist, an abettor of defection.
DEFECTIVE, *a.* de-*fekt*-iv, wanting in something, physical or moral; imperfect; incomplete. (L. *defectivus*.)
DEFECTIVELY, *ad.* de-*fekt*-iv-le, in a defective manner.
DEFECTIVENESS, *n.* de-*fekt*-iv-ness, the state of being defective.
DEFENCE, *n.* de-*fence*, the act or the art of defending; that which defends; fortification; protection; vindication; the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges [Law]; a work that flanks another [Fort.]. **Art of defence**, boxing. **Lines of defence**, a series of fortified points so disposed as to form a continuous defence. (O.Fr. *defense*.)
DEFENCED, *a.* de-*fenst*, fortified.
DEFENCELESS, *a.* de-*fence*-less, without defence.
DEFENCELESSLY, *ad.* de-*fence*-less-le, in a defenceless manner.
DEFENCELESSNESS, *n.* de-*fence*-less-ness, the state of being defenceless.
DEFEND, *v.t.* de-*fend*, to ward off; to maintain against an attack or a charge; to resist; to prohibit; to drive back a foe; to protect; to vindicate: *v.i.* to justify; to enter defence. **Defended. Defending. Defends.** (Fr. *défendre*.)
DEFENDABLE, *a.* de-*fend*-a-bl, that may be defended.
DEFENDANT, *a.* de-*fend*-ant, defensive; making defence: *n.* one who defends; he who is summoned into court to defend or oppose a demand or charge.

DEFENDER, *n.* de-*fend*-er, one who defends; an advocate or champion; the defendant or person sued [Scots Law]. **Defender of the Faith,** a title of the sovereign of England, first conferred by the Pope on Henry VIII in consideration of his writings in defence of the Church against the heresy of Luther.

DEFENSATIVE, *n.* de-*fence*-a-tiv, defence; a bandage or plaster to secure a wound from external injury.

DEFENSIBLE, *a.* de-*fence*-e-bl, defendable; defensive.

DEFENSIVE, *a.* de-*fence*-iv, that serves to defend; carried on in defence: *n.* safeguard; that which defends. **On the defensive,** to be or stand in a state or posture of resistance in opposition to aggression or attack. (Fr. *défensif.*)

DEFENSIVELY, *ad.* de-*fence*-iv-le, in a defensive manner.

DEFENSORY, *a.* de-*fence*-or-e, tending to defend.

DEFER, *v.t.* and *v.i.* de-*fer*, to put off; to delay; to yield or comply out of respect. **Deferred. Deferring. Defers.** (Fr. *différer.*)

DEFER, *v.t.* de-*fer*, to offer; to confer; to refer: *v.i.* to yield to another's opinion. **Deferred. Deferring. Defers.** (Fr. *déférer.*)

DEFERENCE, *n.* *def*-er-ence, submission to the opinion or judgment of another; regard; respect. (Fr.)

DEFERENT, *n.* *def*-er-ent, that which carries or conveys; a vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids. (L. *deferens*, carrying down.)

DEFERENT, *a.* *def*-er-ent, deferential.

DEFERENTIAL, *a.* def-er-*en*-shal, expressing respect.

DEFERENTIALLY, *ad.* def-er-*en*-shal-le, with deference.

DEFERMENT, *n.* de-*fer*-ment, postponement; delay.

DEFERRABLE, *a.* de-*fer*-a-bl, that may be deferred.

DEFERRED, *a.* de-*ferd*, ranking for dividend after prior charges. **Deferred annuity,** an annuity becoming payable at a future date.

DEFERRER, *n.* de-*fer*-er, one who delays or puts off.

DEFERVESCENCE, *n.* dee-fer-*res*-sense, cooling down of zeal or fever. (L. *defervescens*, cooling down.)

DEFEUDALIZE, *v.t.* de-*few*-dal-ize, to deprive of feudal forms. **Defeudalized. Defeudalizes. Defeudalizing.**

DEFIANCE, *n.* de-*fy*-ance, a challenge to fight; a challenge to meet in any contest; contempt of opposition or danger; provocation. (O.Fr.)

DEFIANT *a.* de-*fy*-ant, expressive of defiance; insolent; defying.

DEFIANTLY, *ad.* de-*fy*-antly, in a defiant manner.

DEFIANTNESS, *n.* de-*fy*-ant-ness, state of being defiant.

DEFIATORY, *a.* de-*fy*-a-tor-e, bidding defiance.

DEFICIENCE, *n.* de-*fish*-ence, deficiency.

DEFICIENCY, *n.* de-*fish*-en-se, a falling short; want; defect; insufficiency. **Deficiency bills,** an advance made to Government by the Bank of England whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the public dividends due on Government stocks.

DEFICIENT, *a.* de-*fish*-ent, wanting; not sufficient or adequate; not having an adequate supply. (L. *deficiens*, failing.)

DEFICIENTLY, *ad.* de-*fish*-ent-le, in a defective manner.

DEFICIT, *n.* *def*-e-sit, deficiency; the amount short. (L. it is wanting.)

DEFIER, *n.* de-*fy*-er, one who dares to combat; one who acts in contempt of law or authority.

DEFILADE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* de-fe-*lade*, to protect from enfilading fire [Fort.]. **Defiladed. Defilades. Defilading.**

DEFILADING, *n.* de-fe-*layd*-ing, the placing of a line of ramparts round a fortress, so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point [Fort.]. **Defiladed. Defilades. Defilading.**

DEFILE, *v.t.* de-*file*, to make foul or dirty; to soil or stain; to pollute; to corrupt; to violate; to desecrate. **Defiled. Defiles. Defiling.** (L. *de*, and A.S. *fylan*, foul.)

DEFILE, *n.* de-*file*, a long narrow pass, as between hills, in which troops can march only in a file or with a narrow front: *v.i.* to march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. **Defiled. Defiles. Defiling.** (Fr. *défiler.*)

DEFILEMENT, *n.* de-*file*-ment, the act of defiling; the state of being defiled; foulness; corruption; impurity; pollution; the act of deflading.

DEFILER, *n.* de-*file*-er, one who or that which defiles.

DEFINABLE, *a.* de-*fine*-a-bl, that may be defined.

DEFINABLY, *ad.* de-*fine*-ab-le, in a defining manner.

DEFINE, *v.t.* de-*fine*, to lay down and fix the limit; to determine the limit; to explain accurately what a word or an expression means; to describe what a thing is. **Defined. Defines. Defining.** (Fr. *définir.*)

DEFINER, *n.* de-*fine*-er, one who defines.

DEFINITE, *a.* *def*-in-it, having fixed limits; determinate; fixed; precise; exact; limiting the application [Gram.].

DEFINITELY, *ad.* *def*-in-it-le, in a definite manner.

DEFINITENESS, *n.* *def*-in-it-ness, certainty of extent or signification. (L. *définitus*, precise.)

DEFINITION, *n.* def-in-*ish*-on, the act of defining; a brief description of a thing by its properties; brief explanation of the meaning of a word or phrase; the making clear in outline; distinctness; the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference, technically called its genus and differentia [Logic]. (L. *définitio*, a boundary.)

DEFINITIVE, *a.* de-*fin*-e-tiv, determinate; positive; final: *n.* an adjective as defining the application of a noun [Gram.]. (L. plainly.)

DEFINITIVELY, *ad.* de-*fin*-e-tiv-le, in a definitive way.

DEFINITIVENESS, *n.* de-*fin*-e-tiv-ness, the quality of being definitive.

DEFINITUDE, *n.* de-*fin*-e-tewd, definiteness; exactitude.

DEFLAGRABILITY, *n.* de-*flay*-gra-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being deflagrable.

DEFLAGRABLE, *a.* de-*flay*-gra-bl, combustible with deflagration; burning with a sudden combustion.

DEFLAGRATE, *v.t.* *def*-la-grate, to burn with sparkling combustion. **Deflagrated. Deflagrates. Deflagrating.** (L. *deflagratus*, burnt down.)

DEFLAGRATION, *n.* def-la-*gray*-shon, sudden rapid combustion, accompanied with flame or sparkling [Chem.]. (L. *dēflagrātio*, a conflagration.)

DEFLAGRATOR, *n.* *def*-la-*gray*-tor, an electric battery causing intense heat.

DEFLATABLE, *a.* de-*flate*-a-bl, that may be deflated.

DEFLATE, *v.t.* de-*fiate*, to release air that has been used for distention. **Deflated. Deflates. Deflating.** (L. *deflatus*, blown away.)

DEFLATION, *n.* de-*flay*-shon, the act of deflating; reducing the amount of paper money so as to raise it in actual value.

DEFLECT, *v.i.* de-*flekt*, to turn aside from a straight or direct line or course: *v.t.* to cause to do so. **Deflected. Deflecting. Deflects.** (L. *deflecto*, bend downwards.)

DEFLECTED, *a.* de-*flekt*-ed, bending down [Bot.].

DEFLECTION, *n.* de-*flek*-shon, the act of deflecting. (L. *deflexio*, a turning aside.)

DEFLECTIVE, *a.* de-*flekt*-iv, causing deflection.

DEFLECTOR, *n.* dee-*flect*-or, an arrangement for improving combustion, by bringing the flame in closer contact with the gases.

DEFLEX, *v.t.* dee-*fleks*, to bend down [Bot.]. **Deflexed. Deflexes. Deflexing.**

DEFLEXED, *a.* de-*flekst*, bent sharply down.

DEFLEXION, *n.* de-*fleks*-yon, deflection.

DEFLEXURE, *n.* de-*fleks*-yure, bending down; deviation; turning aside. (L. *deflexum*, turned downwards.)

DEFLORATE, *a.* de-*flore*-ate, having shed its pollen; with the flowers fallen [Bot.]. (L. *defloreo*, shed blossoms.)

DEFLORATION, *n.* dee-flore-*ay*-shon, the act of deflowering.

DEFLOWER, *v.t.* de-*flour*, to deprive a woman of her virginity, or anything of its original beauty and grace. **Deflowered. Deflowering. Deflowers.** (O.Fr. *defleurer.*)

DEFLOWERER, *n.* de-*flour*-er, one who deflowers.

DEFLUENT, *a.* *dee*-floo-ent, flowing down.

DEFLUX, *n.* de-*fluks*, defluxion.

DEFLUXION, *n.* de-*fluks*-yon, a discharge or flowing off of humours, especially of matter from the inflamed mucous membrane of the air-passages in catarrh. (L. *defluxio*, a discharge.)

DEFOLIATE, *a.* de-*foh*-le-ate, naturally deprived of leaves.

DEFOLIATION, *n.* de-fo-le-*ay*-shon, the shedding of leaves; the time of shedding leaves. (L. *defoliatus*, stripped of leaves.)

DEFORCE, *v.t.* de-*forse*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to resist an officer of the law in the execution of his duty. **Deforced. Deforces. Deforcing.** (O.Fr. *deforcer.*)

DEFORCEMENT, *n.* de-*forse*-ment, the holding of property to which another person has a right [Law]; resistance to an officer in the execution of law [Scots Law].

DEFORCIANT, *n.* de-*forse*-e-ant, one who deforces; one against whom a fictitious action of fine and recovery was brought [Old Law].

DEFORCIATION, *n.* de-forse-e-*ay*-shon, illegal seizure of goods for a debt; withholding from rightful possession.

DEFOREST, *v.t.* de-*for*-rest, to clear of trees; to disafforest. **Deforested. Deforesting. Deforests.**

DEFORM, *a.* de-*fawrm*, disfigured; displeasing to the eye: *v.t.* to mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; to make ugly. **Deformed. Deforming. Deforms.** (L. *deformo*, shape.)

DEFORMATION, *n.* de-fawrm-*ay*-shon, disfigurement. (L. *deformatio*, defacing.)

DEFORMED, *a.* de-*fawrmd*, disfigured; misshapen; ugly.

DEFORMEDLY, *ad.* de-*fawrm*-ed-le, in an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, *n.* de-*fawrm*-ed-ness, the state of being deformed; ugliness.

DEFORMER, *n.* de-*form*-er, one who deforms.

DEFORMITY, *n.* de-*fawrm*-e-te, malformation; disfigurement; ugliness; anything that destroys beauty, grace, order, or propriety. (O.Fr. *déformité*.)

DEFRAUD, *v.t.* de-*frawd*, to deprive by deception or stealth; to withhold wrongfully; to defeat or frustrate wrongfully. **Defrauded. Defrauding. Defrauds.** (L. *defraudo*, cheat.)

DEFRAUDER, *n.* de-*frawd*-er, one who defrauds; a cheat, embezzler, or peculator.

DEFRAY, *v.t.* de-*fray*, to pay or meet the cost of, as expenses or charges. **Defrayed. Defraying. Defrays.** (Fr. *défrayer*.)

DEFRAYAL, *n.* de-*fray*-al, the act of defraying.

DEFRAYER, *n.* de-*fray*-er, one who defrays.

DEFRAYMENT, *n.* de-*fray*-ment, payment.

DEFT, *a.* deft, dexterous; neat; fitting; handy. (A.S. *dæfte*, fitting.)

DEFTLY, *ad.* *deft*-le, in a deft manner.

DEFTNESS, *n.* *deft*-ness, the quality of being deft.

DEFUNCT, *a.* de-*funkt*, done with life; dead: *n.* a dead person; one deceased. (L. *defunctus*, finished.)

DEFUNCTIVE, *a.* de-*funkt*-iv, pertaining to dead persons.

DEFY, *v.t.* de-*fy*, to challenge to a contest; to challenge to say or do anything; to dare or brave; to treat with contempt. **Defied. Defies. Defying.** (O.Fr. *desfier*.)

DEGARNISH, *v.t.* dee-*gahr*-nish, to unfurnish; to deprive of a garrison. **Degarnished. Degarnishes. Degarnishing.** (Fr. *dégarnir*.)

DEGENERACY, *n.* de-*jen*-er-a-se, deterioration; a degenerate state or condition.

DEGENERATE, *a.* de-*jen*-er-ate, reverted to a lower type; fallen from a good condition into one less excellent or worse; declined in natural or moral worth; base, mean, or corrupt: *n.* a decadent: *v.t.* to fall from a higher and better physical or moral type; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad state. **Degenerated. Degenerates. Degenerating.** (L. *degeneratus*, degenerated.)

DEGENERATELY, *ad.* de-*jen*-er-ate-le, in a degenerate manner.

DEGENERATENESS, *n.* de-*jen*-er-ate-ness, a degenerate state.

DEGENERATION, *n.* de-*jen*-er-*ay*-shon, degeneracy; deterioration.

DEGENERATIONIST, *n.* de-*jen*-er-*ay*-shon-ist, a supporter of the theory that man has not improved but degenerated.

DEGENERATIVE, *a.* de-*jen*-er-a-tiv, causing or tending to degeneracy.

DEGENEROUS, *a.* de-*jen*-er-us, degenerated; low, base, or unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, *ad.* de-*jen*-er-us-le, in a degenerous manner.

DEGLUTINATE, *v.t.* de-*glew*-tin-ate, to unglue. **Deglutinated. Deglutinates. Deglutinating.**

DEGLUTITION, *n.* de-gloo-*tish*-on, the act or power of swallowing. (Fr.)

DEGRADATION, *n.* deg-ra-*day*-shon, the act of degrading; the state of being degraded; a state of wretchedness or crime; diminution or reduction of strength, excellence, or value; degeneration; a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape [Painting]; the wearing away of rocks and beaches, due to the action of water and other causes [Geol.].

DEGRADE, *v.t.* de-*grade*, to reduce from a higher to a lower civil rank; to strip of office or honours, and so of civil rank; to disgrace; to lower in character and natural rank; to lessen in value; to wear down [Geol.]. **Degraded. Degrades. Degrading.** (O.Fr. *degrader*.)

DEGRADED, *pp.* de-*grade*-ed, reduced; mean; debased in character.

DEGRADED, *a.* de-*grade*-ed, placed on steps [Her.].

DEGRADEMENT, *n.* de-*grade*-ment, deprivation of rank.

DEGRADING, *ppr.* or *a.* de-*grade*-ing, lowering the level; lowering in character.

DEGRADINGLY, *ad.* de-*grade*-ing-le, so as to degrade.

DEGREE, *n.* de-*gree*, a step or grade of ascent or descent, in elevation, quality, dignity, or rank; relative position or rank; a certain distance or remove in the line of descent determining the proximity of blood; measure; extent; a term applied to equations to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity [Alg.]; a mark of distinction conferred by universities after examination, or in honour. **By degrees,** step by step; gradually. **Honorary degrees,** those conferred without residence or examination. **To a degree,** exceedingly. (Fr. *degré*.)

DEGREE, *n.* de-*gree*, the three hundred and sixtieth of a circle; sixty geographical miles; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument.

DEGUST, *v.t.* de-*gust*, to taste. **Degusted. Degusting. Degusts.**

DEGUSTATION, *n.* dee-gus-*tay*-shon, a tasting. (L. *degustatio*, a tasting.)

DEHISCE, *v.i.* de-*hiss*, to gape; to split into regular parts, as the capsules of plants [Bot.]. **Dehisced. Dehisces. Dehiscing.** (L. *dehisco*, gape.)

DEHISCENCE, *n.* de-*his*-sense, quality of being dehiscent.

DEHISCENT, *a.* de-*his*-sent, opening, as a capsule of a plant or the cell of an anther [Bot.]. (L. *dehiscens*.)

DEHORS, *a.* de-*hawr*, irrelevant [Law]. (Fr.)

DEHORT, *v.t.* de-*hawrt*, to advise to the contrary. **Dehorted. Dehorting. Dehorts.** (L. *dehortor*.)

DEHORTATION, *n.* de-hawrt-*ay*-shon, dissuasion. (L. *dehortatio*.)

DEHORTATIVE, *a.* de-*hawrt*-a-tiv, tending to dissuade.

DEHORTATORY, *a.* de-*hawrt*-a-tor-e, dissuading; belonging to dissuasion: *n.* dissuasive argument.

DEHUMANIZE, *v.t.* dee-*hew*-man-ize, to deprive of human qualities; to brutalize. **Dehumanized. Dehumanizes. Dehumanizing.**

DEHYDRATE, *v.t.* de-*hy*-drate, to extract water from. **Dehydrated. Dehydrates. Dehydrating.**

DEHYDRATION, *n.* de-hy-*dray*-shon, abstraction of the water from a compound [Chem.]. (L. *de*, and Gr. *hydor*, water.)

DEHYDROGENIZE, *v.t.* de-*hy*-droj-e-nize, to extract the hydrogen from a chemical compound. **Dehydrogenized. Dehydrogenizes. Dehydrogenizing.**

DEHYPNOTIZE, *v.t.* de-*hip*-no-tize, to arouse from hypnotic sleep. **Dehypnotized. Dehypnotizes. Dehypnotizing.**

DEICIDE, *n.* *dee*-e-side, the putting of Christ to death; one concerned in the crime. (L. *deus*, God, and *cædo*, kill.)

DEICTIC, *a.* *dike*-tik, proving directly [Logic]. Gr. *deiktikos*, capable of showing.)

DEIFIC, *a.* dee-*if*-ik, making divine.

DEIFICAL, *a.* dee-*if*-e-kal, deific. (L. *deificus*, that deifies.)

DEIFICATION, *n.* dee-if-e-*kay*-shon, the act of deifying, or of exalting to the rank of a deity.

DEIFIED, *a.* *dee*-e-fide, ranked among the gods.

DEIFORM, *a.* *dee*-e-fawrm, like a god; of godlike form. (L. *deus*, god, and *forma*, shape.)

DEIFY, *v.t.* *dee*-e-fy, to exalt to the rank of a god; to worship supremely as a god. **Deified. Deifies. Deifying.** (Fr. *déifier*.)

DEIGN, *v.i.* dane, to condescend: *v.t.* to condescend to grant. **Deigned. Deigning. Deigns.** (O.Fr. *deigner.*)

DEINTEGRATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* de-*in*-te-grate, to disintegrate. **Deintegrated. Deintegrates. Deintegrating.**

DEIPAROUS, *a.* de-*ip*-ar-us, bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin Mary. (L. *deus*, and *pario*, produce.)

DEIPNOSOPHIST, *n.* dipe-*nos*-o-fist, one of a sect of philosophers famous for their discourse at meals. (Gr. *deipnosophistēs*, a culinary expert.)

DEISM, *n.* *dee*-izm, the belief, on purely rational or natural grounds, in the existence of a god apart from and above the world, to the rejection, for most part, of a special revelation. (Fr. *déisme.*)

DEIST, *n.* *dee*-ist, one who professes deism; a free-thinker. (Fr. *déiste.*)

DEISTIC, *a.* dee-*is*-tik, pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing deism.

DEISTICAL, *a.* dee-*is*-te-kal, deistic.

DEISTICALLY, *ad.* dee-*is*-te-kal-le, after the manner of deists.

DEITY, *n.* *dee*-e-te, the divine nature; the Supreme Being; a fabulous god or goddess; the divinity ascribed to a god or goddess. (O.Fr. *deite.*)

DEJECT, *a.* de-*jekt*, cast down; low-spirited: *v.t.* to cast down; to depress the spirits of; to discourage or dishearten. **Dejected. Dejecting. Dejects.** (L. *dejectus*, dejected.)

DEJECTED, *pp.* or *a.* de-*jeckt*-ed, cast down; depressed.

DEJECTEDLY, *ad.* de-*jekt*-ed-le, in a dejected manner.

DEJECTEDNESS, *n.* de-*jekt*-ed-ness, the state of being dejected.

DEJECTION, *n.* de-*jek*-shon, the state of being dejected; depression or lowness of spirits; the act of voiding [Med.]. (L. *dejectio*, a casting down.)

DEJECTLY, *ad.* de-*jekt*-le, in a downcast manner.

DEJECTORY, *a.* de-*jekt*-tor-e, tending to promote evacuations [Med.].

DEJECTURE, *n.* de-*jek*-tewr, that which is ejected.

DEJEUNER, *n.* *day*-sju-nay, breakfast; a fashionable luncheon. (Fr.)

DEKLE, *n.* dekl, a deckle.

DELACERATION, *n.* dee-las-er-*ay*-shon, a tearing in pieces. (L. *dēlacero*, tear in bits.)

DELACRYMATION, *n.* dee-lăk-re-*may*-shon, a wateriness of the eyes. (L. *dēlacrimātio*, a watery effusion from the eyes.)

DELACTATION, *n.* de-lak-*tay*-shon, weaning. (L. *de* and *lactatus*, suckled.)

DELAINE, *n.* de-*lane*, a light fabric, originally of wool, but now of cotton and wool. (Fr. *mousseline delaine.*)

DELATE, *v.t.* de-*late*, to inform against. Delated. **Delates. Delating.** (L. *delatus*, carried away.)

DELATION, *n.* de-*lay*-shon, accusation by an informer. (L. *dēlatio*, an accusation.)

DELATOR, *n.* de-*lay*-tor, an accuser or informer. (L. an accuser.)

DELAY, *n.* de-*lay*, putting off, or deferring; lingering; procrastination; waste of time: *v.i.* to linger; to stop for a time: *v.t.* to put off; to defer; to retard; to detain. **Delayed. Delaying. Delays.** (O.Fr. *delayer.*)

DELAYMENT, *n.* de-*lay*-ment, hindrance.

DEL-CREDERE, *n.* del-*cred*-e-re, a guarantee on the part of a commission agent of the solvency of a purchaser [Comm.]. (It. literally, of trust.)

DELE, *v.t.* *dee*-le, erase; omit; delete [written]. (L. erase.)

DELECTABLE, *a.* de-*lekt*-a-bl, delightful. (L. *delectabilis*, delightful.)

DELECTABLENESS, *n.* de-*lekt*-a-bl-ness, delightfulness.

DELECTABLY, *ad.* de-*lekt*-ab-le, delightfully.

DELECTATION, *n.* de-lek-*tay*-shon, delight.

DELECTUS, *n.* de-*lek*-tus, a schoolbook of selected passages from classical authors for translation and parsing. (L. a selection.)

DELEGACY, *n.* *del*-e-ga-se, the system of delegation; the delegates.

DELEGATE, *a.* *del*-e-gate, sent to act for or represent another: *n.* a person appointed and sent by another with power to act in his stead; a representative; a deputy; a deputy from a state in Congress [U.S.]: *v.t.* to send with power to act as a representative; to entrust; to commit. **Delegated. Delegates. Delegating.** (L. *delegatus.*)

DELEGATION, *n.* del-e-*gay*-shon, the act of delegating; the person or body of persons deputed to act for others; the assignment of a debt to another [Civil Law]. (L. *delegatio.*)

DELENDA, *n.pl.* de-*lend*-ah, things to be omitted. (L.)

DELETE, *v.t.* de-*leet*, to blot out; to erase. **Deleted. Deleting. Deletes.** (L. *deletus*, erased.)

DELETERIOUS, *a.* del-e-*teer*-e-us, destructive of life; poisonous; pernicious. (Gr. *dēlētērios*, noxious.)

DELETION, *n.* de-*lee*-shon, act of deleting; erasure. (L. *deletio.*)

DELETIVE, *a.* de-*leet*-iv, deletory.

DELETORY, *a.* de-*leet*-tor-e, that which blots out.

DELF, *n.* delf, a kind of pottery glazed over, originally manufactured at Delft, in Holland.

DELF, *n.* delf, a charge representing a square sod [Her.]. (A.S. *delf*, trench.)

DELF, *n.* delf, an artificial watercourse (as at Sandwich). (A.S. *delf.*)

DELIAC, *n.* *dee*-le-ak, a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver. (From the Greek island Delos, where found.)

DELIBATE, *v.t.* *del*-e-bate, to taste; to sip. **Delibated. Delibates. Delibating.** (L. *delibo*, sip.)

DELIBERATE, *a.* de-*lib*-er-ate determining with deliberation; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; done with deliberation; intentional: *v.t.* to weigh in the mind and consider well before determining or acting. **Deliberated. Deliberates. Deliberating.** (L. *deliberatus*, resolved upon.)

DELIBERATELY, *ad.* de-*lib*-er-ate-le, in a deliberate manner.

DELIBERATENESS, *n.* de-*lib*-er-ate-ness, the quality of being deliberate.

DELIBERATION, *n.* de-*lib*-er-*ay*-shon, careful weighing and considering or pondering before determining or acting. (L. *deliberatio.*)

DELIBERATIVE, *a.* de-*lib*-er-a-tiv, proceeding or acting by deliberation: *n.* a discourse in which a question is weighed and examined. (L. *deliberativus.*)

DELIBERATIVELY, *ad.* de-*lib*-er-a-tiv-le, by deliberation.

DELIBLE, *a.* *del*-e-ble, that can be blotted out; sometimes written deleble. (L. *delebilis.*)

DELICACIES, *n.pl.* *del*-e-ka-seez, things delicate to the taste; luxuries.

DELICACY, *n.* *del*-e-kas-se, the state of being delicate; anything delicate to the taste.

DELICATE, *a.* *del*-e-kate, pleasing to a nicely discriminating sense; dainty; requiring fineness of sense to distinguish; nice; fine; soft; slender; of a fine texture; nice in perception; implying nice sensibility; refined; highly susceptible of injury; tender; to be handled with caution. (L. *dēlicātus*, charming.)

DELICATELY, *ad.* *del*-e-kate-le, in a delicate manner; daintily; luxuriously; with soft elegance; tenderly.

DELICATENESS, *n.* *del*-e-kate-ness, the state of being delicate.

DELICATES, *n.pl.* *del*-e-kates, delicacies.

DELICIOUS, *a.* de-*lish*-us, highly pleasing to the taste or the senses; affording exquisite pleasure. (L. *dēliciōsus*, voluptuous.)

DELICIOUSLY, *ad.* de-*lish*-us-le, in a delicious manner.

DELICIOUSNESS, *n.* de-*lish*-us-ness, the quality of being delicious.

DELICT, *n.* de-*likt*, a legal offence; a crime. (L. *delictum*, a crime.)

DELIGATION, *n.* del-e-*gay*-shon, bandaging; binding up; a ligature. (L. *deligatus*, tied up.)

DELIGHT, *n.* de-*lite*, a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure: *v.t.* to please highly: *v.i.* to be greatly pleased or rejoiced. **Delighted. Delighting. Delights.** (O.Fr. *deliter.*)

DELIGHTED, *a.* de-*lite*-ed, full of delight.

DELIGHTEDLY, *ad.* de-*lite*-ed-le, in a delighted manner.

DELIGHTFUL, *a.* de-*lite*-ful, highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction.

DELIGHTFULLY, *ad.* de-*lite*-ful-le, in a manner to receive or afford great pleasure.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *n.* de-*lite*-ful-ness, the quality of being delightful.

DELIGHTLESS, *a.* de-*lite*-less, affording no delight.
DELIGHTSOME, *a.* de-*lite*-sum, very pleasing.
DELIGHTSOMELY, *ad.* de-*lite*-sum-le, very pleasantly.
DELIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* de-*lite*-sum-ness, pleasantness in a high degree.
DELIMIT, *v.t.* de-*lim*-it, to fix the boundaries. **Delimited. Delimiting. Delimits.** (Fr. *délimiter.*)
DELIMITATE, *v.t.* de-*lim*-e-tate, to delimit. **Delimitated. Delimitates. Delimitating.**
DELIMITATION, *n.* de-lim-e-*tay*-shon, the fixing of boundaries.
DELINEABLE, *a.* de-*lin*-e-a-bl, that may be delineated.
DELINEAMENT, *n.* de-*lin*-e-a-ment, representation by delineation.
DELINEATE, *v.t.* de-*lin*-e-ate, to mark or sketch out with lines; to sketch; to depict; to describe. **Delineated. Delineates. Delineating.** (L. *delineatus*, sketched out.)
DELINEATION, *n.* de-*lin*-e-*ay*-shon, draught; sketch; representation; description. (L. *delineatio.*)
DELINEATOR, *n.* de-*lin*-e-a-tor, one who or that which delineates.
DELINQUENCY, *n.* de-*lin*-kwen-se, failure or omission of duty; fault; a crime. (L. *delinquentia*, a crime.)
DELINQUENT, *n.* de-*lin*-kwent, an offender: *a.* neglecting or failing in duty. (L. *delinquens*, abandoning.)
DELIQUATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *del*-e-kwate, to melt. **Deliquated. Deliquates. Deliquating.** (L. *deliquatus*, poured off.)
DELIQUESCE, *v.i.* del-e-*kwess*, to melt gradually by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. **Deliquesced. Deliquesces. Deliquescing.** (L. *deliquesco*, dissolve.)
DELIQUESCENCE, *n.* del-e-*kwes*-sence, process of deliquescing. (L. *deliquescens.*)
DELIQUESCENT, *a.* del-e-*kwes*-sent, absorbing moisture from the air; readily melting away.
DELIQUIATE, *v.i.* dee-*lik*-kwe-ate, to deliquesce. **Deliquiated. Deliquiates. Deliquiating.**
DELIQUIATION, *n.* dee-lik-kwe-*ay*-shon, deliquescence.
DELIQUIUM, *n.* de-*lik*-kwe-um, melting or dissolution in the air or a moist place; a liquid state [Chem.]; a swooning or fainting; a state of moral deliquescence. (L.)
DELIRATION, *n.* del-ir-*ray*-shon, alienation of mind. (L. *dēlīrātio*, a going astray.)
DELIRIANT, *n.* de-*lir*-re-ant, a poison causing delirium.
DELIRIFACIENT, *a.* de-lir-e-*fay*-she-ent, inducing delirium: *n.* a substance with this effect [Med.]. (L. *deliro*, rave, and *faciens*, making.)
DELIRIOUS, *a.* de-*lir*-re-us, affected with delirium; wandering in mind; mad with delight.
DELIRIOUSLY, *ad.* de-*lir*-re-us-le, in a delirious manner.
DELIRIOUSNESS, *n.* de-*lir*-re-us-ness, the state of being delirious.
DELIRIUM, *n.* de-*lir*-re-um, disorder of the brain; mental aberration; a state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected; a state of rapt enthusiasm. **Delirium ebriosum**, a mania in one of an excitable temperament, due to intoxication, that is marked by an uncontrollable craving for drink, until at length loathing sets in, which is followed by a fit of sickness and recovery. **Delirium nervosum**, a delirium induced by a wound in persons of a weak nervous temperament. **Delirium tremens**, a disease of the brain, produced by excessive and prolonged use of spirituous liquors. (L. *delirium.*)
DELITESCENCE, *n.* de-le-*tes*-sense, concealment; sudden subsidence of a tumour [Med.]; the latent development of the germs of a disease [Med.]; the period of its development. (L. *delitescens*, lying hid.)
DELITESCENT, *a.* de-le-*tes*-sent, latent; concealed.
DELIVER, *v.t.* de-*liv*-er, to free from danger or restraint; to rescue; to give; to transfer; to hand over; to give up; to disburden of a child; to communicate; to pronounce; to send; to discharge; to aim; to bowl. **Deliver over**, to give or pass from one to another; to surrender or resign. **Deliver up**, to surrender. **Delivered. Delivering. Delivers.** (O.Fr. *delivrer.*)
DELIVERABLE, *a.* de-*liv*-er-a-bl, that is to be delivered; that can be delivered.
DELIVERANCE, *n.* de-*liv*-er-ance, the act of delivering; the state of being delivered; judgment or decision; rescue; state of release; acquittal. (Fr. *délivrance.*)
DELIVERER, *n.* de-*liv*-er-er, one who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.

DELIVERY, *n.* de-*liv*-er-e, the act of delivering; release; rescue; surrender; a giving or passing from one to another; distribution; pronunciation; manner of speaking; childbirth.
DELL, *n.* del, a small narrow valley; a dale. (A.S.)
DELLA-ROBBIA-WARE, *n.* *del*-la-*rob*-be-a-ware, an earthenware founded on terra cotta, so called after the reviver of the art.
DELOCALIZE, *v.t.* de-*loke*-a-lize, to centralize. **Delocalized. Delocalizes. Delocalizing.**
DELPHIAN, *a.* *del*-fe-an, Delphic.
DELPHIC, *a.* *del*-fik, pertaining to Delphi, or the oracle of Apollo there; as if inspired by Apollo.
DELPHIN, *a.* *del*-fin, pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and applied particularly to the edition of the Latin classics prepared under Louis XIV for the dauphin.
DELPHINE, *a.* *del*-fin, pertaining to the dolphin. (L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.)
DELPHINIC, *a.* del-*fin*-ik, obtained from dolphin oil.
DELPHININE, *n.* *del*-fin-een, the alkaloid of a larkspur.
DELPHINIUM, *n.* del-*fin*-e-um, the genus of the larkspurs. (Gr. *delphinion.*)
DELTA, *n.* *del*-ta, the Greek letter D, written Δ; a tract of alluvial land at the mouth of the Nile shaped like a delta; any alluvial deposit formed between the mouths of a river.
DELTAFICATION, *n.* *del*-ta-fe-*kay*-shon, the forming of a delta.
DELTAIC, *a.* del-*tay*-ik, relating to or like a delta.
DELTA-LEAVED, *a.* *del*-ta-leevd, with leaves like the delta.
DELTOHEDRON, *n.* del-to-*heed*-ron, a solid with a surface of twenty-four deltoids. (Gr. *delta*, and *hedra*, seat.)
DELTOID, *a.* *del*-toyd, triangular, like the delta, applied to a muscle of the shoulder [Anat.]; in shape like a delta [Bot.]. (Gr. *delta*, and *eidos*, like.)
DELUDABLE, *a.* de-*lewd*-a-bl, liable to be deluded.
DELUDE, *v.t.* de-*lewd*, to impose on; to deceive; to mislead by false representation. **Deluded. Deludes. Deluding.** (L. *deludo.*)
DELUGE, *n.* *del*-yuje, a great flood or overflow of water; an inundation; a flood of words: a sweeping or overwhelming calamity: *v.t.* to inundate; to drench; to overrun, overwhelm, and sweep away. **Deluged. Deluges. Deluging.** (O.Fr. *deluge.*)
DELUSION, *n.* de-*lew*-sjon, the act of deluding; the state of being deluded; a false belief; a fallacy; deception; an illusion. (L. *dēlūsio*, deluding.)
DELUSIVE, *a.* de-*lew*-ziv, apt to deceive; deceptive. (L. *delusus*, mocked.)
DELUSIVELY, *ad.* de-*lew*-ziv-le, in a delusive manner.
DELUSIVENESS, *n.* de-*lew*-ziv-ness, the quality of being delusive.
DELUSORY, *a.* de-*lew*-zor-e, apt to deceive; deceptive.
DELVE, *v.t.* delv, to dig with a spade. **Delved. Delves. Delving.** (A.S. *delfan.*)
DELVER, *n.* *del*-ver, one who digs, as with a spade.
DEMAGNETIZE, *v.t.* dee-*mag*-ne-tize, to deprive of polarity. **Demagnetized. Demagnetizes. Demagnetizing.**
DEMAGOGIC, *a.* dem-a-*goj*-ik, like a demagogue.
DEMAGOGICAL, *a.* dem-a-*goj*-ik-al, demagogic.
DEMAGOGISM, *n.* dem-a-*goj*-izm, the acts or principles of a demagogue.
DEMAGOGUE, *n.* *dem*-a-gog, a leader of the people, especially by means of oratory; one who from factious motives seeks to stir up and influence the people against their rulers. (Gr. *dēmagōgos*, a leader of the people.)
DEMAGOGY, *n.* *dem*-a-goj-e, the arts of a demagogue.
DEMAIN, *n.* de-*mane*, demesne.
DEMAND, *n.* de-*mahnd*, a claim by right; an asking with authority; a desire to possess; the price demanded; question asked; the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due, either expressly, by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands [Law]: *v.t.* to claim or seek as due by right; to ask by authority; to require; to ask; to need; to sue for. **Demand and supply** express the relations between consumption and production, or the desire for commodities and the supply of them, so that when the former is in excess prices rise, and when the latter prices fall [Pol. Econ.]. **Demanded. Demanding. Demands.** (Fr. *demander.*)

DEMANDABLE, *a.* de-*mahn*-da-bl, that may be demanded.

DEMANDANT, *n.* de-*mahn*-dant, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DEMARCATE, *v.t.* dee-*mar*-kate, to fix a boundary. **Demarcated. Demarcates. Demarcating.**

DEMARCATION, *n.* dee-mark-*ay*-shon, the fixing or defining of a boundary line; the boundary or dividing line so fixed or defined. (Sp. *demarcacion.*)

DEMARCHE, *n. dee*-marsh, a new departure; an ultimatum; in diplomacy, an announcement of a policy or plan of action. (Fr.)

DEMATERIALIZE, *v.t.* dee-ma-*teer*-e-a-lize, to spiritualize. **Dematerialized. Dematerializes. Dematerializing.**

DEME, *n.* deem, a township of Greece; one of the ten tribal divisions of ancient Attica. (Gr. *dēmos,* people.)

DEMEAN, *v.t.* de-*meen,* to lower, to degrade. **Demeaned. Demeaning. Demeans.** (*De* and *mean.*)

DEMEAN, *v.t.* de-*meen,* to behave; to conduct. **Demeaned. Demeaning. Demeans.** (O. Fr. *demener.*)

DEMEANOUR, *n.* de-*mee*-nur, behaviour; deportment.

DEMEMBRATION, *n.* dee-mem-*bray*-shon, the crime of maliciously depriving of a limb or member [Scots Law].

DEMENT, *v.t.* de-*ment,* to drive out of mind; to render insane. **Demented. Dementing. Dements.** (L. *demento,* to make mad.)

DEMENTATE, *a.* de-*men*-tate, demented: *v.t.* to make mad. **Dementated. Dementates. Dementating.** (L. *dementatus,* demented.)

DEMENTED, *a.* de-*men*-ted, insane; crazy. (L. *demens,* raving.)

DEMENTEDNESS, *n.* de-*men*-ted-ness, insanity.

DEMENTI, *n.* de-*ment*-e, an official contradiction, as when a government denies a rumour. (Fr.)

DEMENTIA, *n.* de-*men*-shе-a, a weakening of intellect; insanity. (L.)

DEMEPHITIZATION, *n.* de-*mef*-e-te-*zay*-shon, demephitizing.

DEMEPHITIZE, *v.t.* de-*mef*-e-tize, to free from foul unwholesome air. **Demephitized. Demephitizes. Demephitizing.** (Gr. *de,* and *mephitis,* bad air.)

DEMERIT, *n.* dee-*mer*-it, an undesirable trait; a characteristic deserving blame. (Fr. *démérite.*)

DEMERSAL, *n.* de-*mer*-sal, immersal: *a.* caught by a trawl and not by a line.

DEMERSED, *a.* de-*merst,* sub-aqueous; situate or growing under water [Bot.]. (L. *demersus,* plunged into.)

DEMESMERIZE, *v.t.* de-*mes*-mer-rize, to bring out of the mesmeric state. **Demesmerized. Demesmerizes. Demesmerizing.**

DEMESNE, *n.* de-*mane,* the manor house and adjoining lands which the lord kept in his own hands for his own purposes; an estate in land. (O. Fr. *demesne.*)

DEMESNIAL, *a.* de-*mane*-yal, pertaining to demesnes.

DEMI, *dem*-e, a prefix signifying half. (Fr.)

DEMIBAIN, *n. dem*-e-bane, a bath in which only the lower half of the body is immersed. (Fr.)

DEMIBASTION, *n. dem*-e-*bast*-yon, part of a crown-work with one face and one flank cut off by the capital [Fort.].

DEMICADENCE, *n. dem*-e-*kade*-ence, a cadence that falls on any other than the key-note [Music].

DEMICANNON, *n. dem*-e-*kan*-non, an old piece of ordnance throwing a ball of from thirty to thirty-six pounds.

DEMICULVERIN, *n. dem*-e-*kul*-ver-in, a piece of ordnance,used in 16th century, throwing a ball of nine or ten pounds.

DEMIDEIFY, *v.t. dem*-e-*dee*-e-fy, to make a demigod. **Demideified. Demideifies. Demideifying.**

DEMI-DEVIL, *n. dem*-e-*dev*-il, a half-devil in character.

DEMI-DISTANCE, *n. dem*-e-*diss*-tance, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank [Fort.].

DEMIDITONE, *n. dem*-e-*dy*-tone, a minor third [Mus.].

DEMIGOD, *n. dem*-e-god, a half or inferior deity; one who is the offspring of a god and mortal; a deified man.

DEMIGORGE, *n. dem*-e-gorj, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon [Fort.].

DEMIJOHN, *n. dem*-e-jon, a glass or earthenware vessel with a large body and small neck, enclosed in wicker-work.

Demijohn.

DEMILANCE, *n. dem*-e-lahnce, a light lance; a half pike.

DEMILUNE, *n. dem*-e-loon, a ravelin; a half-moon or work constructed for the defence of the curtain and shoulders of the bastion [Fort.].

DEMI-MONDE, *n.* de-mee-*mawnd,* women on the fringe of fashionable society; the upper class among courtesans. (Fr. *demi,* and *monde,* society.)

DEMINATURED, *a. dem*-e-nate-yured, having half the nature of another animal.

DEMI-OFFICIAL, *a. dem*-e-of-*fish*-al, partly authorized; semi-official.

DEMI-RELIEVO, *n. dem*-e-re-*lee*-vo, half relief.

DEMIREP, *n. dem*-e-rep, a woman of doubtful chastity. (*Demi-reputation.*)

DEMISABLE, *a.* de-*mize*-a-bl, that may be leased.

DEMISE, *n.* de-*mize,* a death, especially of a royal person; a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will [Law]: *v.t.* to transmit by succession or inheritance; to transfer or convey; to lease; to bequeath. **Demise and redemise,** a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land [Law]. **Demised. Demises. Demising.** (Fr. *démettre,* to lay down.)

DEMISEMIQUAVER, *n. dem*-e-*sem*-e-kway-ver, a note of the value of the fourth of a quaver [Mus.].

DEMISS, *a.* de-*miss,* humble; downcast.

DEMISSION, *n.* de-*mish*-on, a laying down of an office; resignation; degradation; humiliation [Scots Law]; a lowering. (L. *dēmissio,* a laying down.)

DEMISSIVE, *a.* de-*miss*-siv, demiss.

DEMISSLY, *ad.* de-*miss*-le, in a humble manner.

DEMIT, *v.t.* de-*mit,* to resign office [Scots Law]; to lay down formally. **Demits. Demitted. Demitting.** (L. *demitto,* drop.)

DEMI-TINT, *n. dem*-e-tint, a graduation of colour between positive light and positive shade [Painting].

DEMITONE, *n. dem*-e-tone, a semitone.

DEMIURGE, *n. dem*-e-urj, the creator of the world of sense and the senses, who, when exclusively worshipped, obscured in the mind all idea of, and cut off all connection with, a higher spirit world, and so became regarded as the author of evil; the world-builder and maker. (L. *demiurgus,* the chief magistrate in certain Greek States.)

DEMIURGIC, *a. dem*-e-*ur*-jik, pertaining to the demiurge; creative.

DEMI-VOLT, *n. dem*-e-volt, an artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner [Man.]. (Fr.)

DEMOBILIZATION, *n.* de-*mob*-il-iz-*ay*-shon, the act of demobilizing.

DEMOBILIZE, *v.t.* de-*mob*-il-ize, to disband military or naval forces. **Demobilized. Demobilizes. Demobilizing.** (Fr. *démobiliser.*)

DEMOCRACY, *n.* de-*mok*-ra-se, government by all classes for the benefit of all classes; a form of government in which the supreme power is directly or indirectly lodged in the hands of the people; the multitude. (Fr. *démocratie.*)

DEMOCRAT, *n. dem*-o-krat, a supporter of popular government; one of the democratic party [U.S.].

DEMOCRATIC, *a.* dem-o-*krat*-ik, pertaining to democracy. **Democratic party,** the party in the United States that contends for the right of each state to govern itself. (Gr. *demokratikos,* of a democracy.)

DEMOCRATICAL, *a.* dem-o-*krat*-e-kal, democratic.

DEMOCRATICALLY, *ad.* dem-o-*krat*-e-kal-le, in a democratic manner.

DEMOCRATIZE, *v.t.* de-*mok*-ra-tize, to render democratic. **Democratized. Democratizes. Democratizing.**

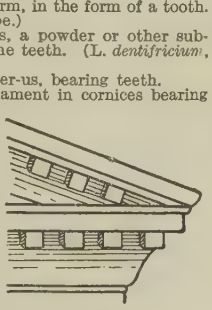
DEMOCRITEAN, *a.* de-*mok*-re-*tee*-an, pertaining to Democritus.

DEMOGORGON, *n. dee*-mo-*gorg*-on, a deity of the lower regions. (Gr. *daimon,* demon, and *gorgos,* horrible.)

DEMOGRAPHER, *n.* de-*mog*-ra-fer, a student of demography.
DEMOGRAPHIC, *a.* dem-o-*graf*-ic, pertaining to demography.
DEMOGRAPHY, *n.* de-*mog*-ra-fe, that department of science which treats of statistics as regards health and disease in connection with births, marriages, and deaths. (Gr. *demos*, and *grapho*, write.)
DEMOISELLE, *n.* *dem*-wa-zel, a young unmarried lady. Demoiselle crane, *Grus virgo*, the Numidian crane, so called from its graceful form and bearing. (Fr.)
DEMOLISH, *v.t.* de-*moll*-ish, to pull down; to destroy; to ruin. Demolished. Demolishes. Demolishing. (Fr. *demolir*.)
DEMOLISHER, *n.* de-*mol*-ish-er, one who demolishes.
DEMOLISHMENT, *n.* de-*moll*-ish-ment, ruin; overthrow.
DEMOLITION, *n.* dem-o-*lish*-on, the act of demolishing; ruin; destruction. (Fr.)
DEMOLOGY, *n.* de-*mol*-o-je, demography. (Gr. *demos*, and *logos*, science.)
DEMON, *n.* *dee*-mon, a guardian spirit; a spirit having a mystic influence and guardianship over the character and destiny of individuals, some good as connected with the upper, some bad as connected with the nether, world; one's oversoul or guiding genius; an evil spirit or genius. (Gr. *daimon*.)
DEMONESS, *n.* *dee*-mon-ess, a female demon.
DEMONETIZE, *v.t.* de-*mon*-e-tize, to divest of standard value, as money; to withdraw from use as currency. Demonetized. Demonetizes. Demonetizing. (L. *de*, and *moneta*, money.)
DEMONIAC, *a.* de-*moh*-ne-ak, pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits.
DEMONIAC, *n.* de-*moh*-ne-ak, a human being possessed by a demon. (L. *daemoniacus*, demoniac.)
DEMONIACAL, *a.* de-mo-*ny*-a-kal, devilish.
DEMONIACALLY, *ad.* de-mo-*ny*-a-kal-le, in a demoniacal manner.
DEMONIACISM, *n.* de-mo-*ny*-a-sizm, a demoniacal state, or demoniacal practices.
DEMONIANISM, *n.* de-*moh*-ne-an-izm, the state of being possessed by a demon.
DEMONIC, *a.* de-*mon*-ik, inspired by a demon.
DEMONISM, *n.* *dee*-mon-izm, the belief in demons.
DEMONIST, *n.* *dee*-mon-ist, a believer in demons.
DEMONIZE, *v.t.* *dee*-mon-ize, to turn into a demon; to place under the power of a demon. Demonized. Demonizes. Demonizing. (Gr. *daimonizomai*, possessed by a devil.)
DEMONOCRACY, *n.* dee-mon-*ok*-ra-se, the power or government of demons. (Gr. *daimon*, and *kratos*, power.)
DEMONOLATRY, *n.* dee-mon-*ol*-a-tre, the worship of demons. (Gr. *daimon*, and *latreia*, worship.)
DEMONOLOGIC, *a.* dee-mon-o-*loj*-ik, demonological.
DEMONOLOGICAL, *a.* dee-mon-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to demonology.
DEMONOLOGIST, *n.* dee-mon-*ol*-o-jist, one versed in demonology.
DEMONOLOGY, *n.* dee-mon-*ol*-o-je, the branch of learning concerned with evil spirits. (Gr. *daimon*, and *logos*, discourse.)
DEMONOMANIA, *n.* dee-mon-o-*may*-ne-a, a mania in which the person supposes himself to be the prey of devils.
DEMONOMY, *n.* dee-*mon*-o-me, the dominion of demons or of evil spirits. (Gr. *daimon*, and *nomos*, a law.)
DEMONRY, *n.* *dee*-mon-re, demoniacal influence.
DEMONSHIP, *n.* *dee*-mon-ship, the state of a demon.
DEMONSTRABLE, *a.* de-*mon*-stra-bl, capable of demonstration. (L. *dēmonstrabilis*.)
DEMONSTRABLENESS, *n.* de-*mon*-stra-bl-ness, the quality of being demonstrable.
DEMONSTRABLY *ad.* de-*mon*-strab-le, so as to preclude doubt.
DEMONSTRATE, *v.t.* *dem*-on-strate, to point out; to show; to teach by examples; to prove beyond doubt; to exhibit the parts when dissected [Anat.]. Demonstrated. Demonstrates. Demonstrating. (L. *dēmonstratum*, pointed out.)
DEMONSTRATION, *n.* *dem*-on-*stray*-shon, the act of demonstration; indubitable evidence or proof; exhibition with description; a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established [Logic]; display; the exhibition of parts dissected [Anat.]; a movement of troops with a view to deceive [Mil.]; a public exhibition of sympathy; a display of force ready to act if necessary. (L. *dēmonstratio*.)
DEMONSTRATIVE, *a.* de-*mon*-stra-tiv, logically conclusive; clearly exhibiting; that expresses itself with emphasis; forcibly frank. (L. *dēmonstrātīvus*.)
DEMONSTRATIVELY, *ad.* de-*mon*-stra-tiv-le, in a demonstrative manner.
DEMONSTRATIVENESS, *n.* de-*mon*-stra-tiv-ness, quality of being demonstrative.
DEMONSTRATOR, *n.* *dem*-on-stra-tor, one who demonstrates; a professor's assistant; a practical teacher of science; a member of a public demonstration; one who exhibits the parts when dissected [Anat.]. (L.)
DEMONSTRATORY, *a.* de-*mon*-stra-tor-e, tending to demonstrate.
DEMORALIZATION, *n.* de-*mor*-ral-*ize*-ay-shon, the act of demoralizing; the state of being demoralized.
DEMORALIZE, *v.t.* de-*mor*-ral-ize, to undermine or corrupt the morals or spirit of, and, in an army, the discipline. Demoralized. Demoralizes. Demoralizing. (Fr. *démoraliser*.)
DEMOS, *n.* *dee*-moss, democracy personified.
DEMOSTHENIC, *a.* dee-mos-*then*-ik, pertaining to or resembling the oratory of Demosthenes.
DEMOTIC, *a.* de-*mot*-ik, in use among the people or lay class, as distinct from hieroglyphic; popular. (Gr. *dēmotikos*, common.)
DEMPSTER, *n.* *dem*-ster, deemster.
DEMULCENT, *a.* de-*mul*-sent, softening; *n.* a medicine which soothes irritation. (L. *demulcens*, soothing.)
DEMUR, *n.* de-*mer*, to stop; pause; hesitation; objection; *v.i.* hesitate from uncertainty; to delay proceeding, till better advised; to object to on ground of scruple; to raise an objection in the course of pleadings, which stops proceedings till it is decided [Law]. Demurred. Demurring. Demurs. (L. *demoror*, linger.)
DEMURE, *a.* de-*mure*, serious in mien; staid; grave; modest in appearance; principally affectedly so. (O.Fr. *de meurs*, of manners.)
DEMURELY, *ad.* de-*mure*-le, in a demure manner; with an appearance of gravity.
DEMURENESS, *n.* de-*mure*-ness, the state of being demure.
DEMURRABLE, *a.* de-*mer*-a-bl, that may be demurred to.
DEMURRAGE, *n.* de-*mur*-raje, an allowance made by the freighters of a ship to its owners for delay in port beyond the appointed time of departure; the time of delay [Comm.]; a fixed tariff for the detention of railway rolling stock belonging to other companies. (O.Fr. *demourage*.)
DEMURRANT, *n.* de-*mur*-rant, one who demurs.
DEMURRER, *n.* de-*mur*-rer, one who demurs; an issue joined at a point in the pleadings to be determined by the judges [Law].
DEMY, *n.* de-*my*, a particular size of paper, measuring 22 by 17½ in. for printing, and 20 by 15½ in. for writing on; a foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford, formerly with half the allowance of a fellow.
DEMYSHIP, *n.* de-*my*-ship, the position held by a demy.
DEN, *n.* den, a cave for shelter; a wild beast's lair; an animal's home; a private room; a miserable hovel; in names of places, a dell. (A.S. *denn*, a cave, a dell.)
DENARIUS, *n.* de-*nare*-e-us, an ancient Roman silver coin worth 10 asses, or 7½d. In law books, an English penny, whence the d in L. s. d. Denarius Dei, or God's penny, earnest money given and received by parties in contracts, &c. Denarii St. Petri, or Peter's pence, an annual payment of one penny from every family to the Pope on the feast of St. Peter. Denarius tertius comitatus, the third part of the fines paid in the county courts, or third penny, reserved for the earl. (L. *dēnārius*, containing ten.)
DENARY, *a.* *den*-ar-e, containing ten: *n.* the number ten.
DENATIONALIZATION, *n.* de-*nash*-on-al-i-*zay*-shon, the act of denationalizing.
DENATIONALIZE, *v.t.* de-*nash*-on-al-ize, to divest of national rights. Denationalized. Denationalizes. Denationalizing.

DENATURALIZATION, *n.* de-*nat*-yure-ral-i-*zay*-shon, the act of denaturalizing.
DENATURALIZE, *v.t.* de-*nat*-yure-ral-ize, to deprive of natural qualities; to deprive of naturalization in a state. Denaturalized. Denaturalizes. Denaturalizing.
DENATURANT, *n.* de-*nay*-tewr-ant, the adulterative addition.
DENATURATION, *n. dee*-nay-tewr-*ay*-shon, the process of denaturing.
DENATURE, *v.t.* de-*nay*-tewr, to adulterate so as to change the nature of the commodity. Denatured. Denatures. Denaturing.
DENDRACHATE, *n. den*-dra-kate, an agate exhibiting markings resembling vegetable forms [Min.]. (Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *achates*, agate.)
DENDRIFORM, *a. den*-dre-fawrm, in the form of a tree. (Gr. *dendron*, tree, and L. *forma*, shape.)
DENDRITE, *n. den*-drite, a mineral on or in which are the figures of vegetable forms.
DENDRITIC, *a.* den-*drit*-ik, containing the figures of plant forms; tree-like.
DENDRITICAL, *a.* den-*drit*-e-kal, dendritic.
DENDRODENT, *n. den*-dro-dent, a fossil reptile, so called from the branch-like tissue of its teeth.
DENDRODENTINE, *n. den*-dro-*den*-tin, a blending of the matter of many teeth aggregated together, presenting a dendritic appearance. (Gr. *dendron*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
DENDROID, *a. den*-droyd, tree-like. (Gr. *dendron*, and *eidos*, like.)
DENDROIT, *n. den*-droyt, a fossil resembling the branch of a tree.
DENDROLATRY, *n.* den-*drol*-a-tre, the worship of trees. (Gr. *dendron*, and *latreia*, worship.)
DENDROLITE, *n. den*-dro-lite, a petrified or fossil plant, or part of a plant. (Gr. *dendron*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
DENDROLOGIST, *n.* den-*drol*-o-jist, one versed in dendrology.
DENDROLOGY, *n.* den-*drol*-o-je, a treatise on trees; the study of the natural history of trees. (Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, science.)
DENDROMETER, *n.* den-*drom*-e-ter, an instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees. (Gr. *dendron*, and *metron*, measure.)
DENE, *n.* deen, a sandhill; a stretch of sandy ground; a small valley.
DENEGATE, *v.t. den*-e-gate, to deny. Denegated. Denegates. Denegating. (L. *dēnegatus*, denied.)
DENEGATION, *n.* de-ne-*gay*-shon, denial.
DENEHOLE, *n. deen*-hole, an ancient excavation, generally in chalk, extending downwards for sixty feet or more and then widening into horizontal passages.
DENGUE, *n. deng*-gay, break-bone fever; a severe tropical fever accompanied by redness of the skin and rheumatic pains.
DENIABLE, *a.* de-*ny*-a-bl, that may be denied.
DENIAL, *n.* de-*ny*-al, the act of denying, or of refusing, or of disowning. Self-denial, declining to gratify one's self out of respect to higher or other claims.
DENIER, *n.* de-*ny*-er, one who denies or disowns.
DENIER, *n. den*-e-ay, *or* den-*eer*, a small French silver coin; a French copper coin worth the twelfth of a halfpenny.
DENIGRATE, *v.t.* de-*ny*-grate, to blacken. Denigrated. Denigrates. Denigrating.
DENIM, *n. den*-im, coarse cotton drill used for aprons and overalls; also called Nîmes serge, because manufactured at Nîmes in France.
DENITRATE, *v.t.* de-*ny*-trate, to clear from nitre. Denitrated. Denitrates. Denitrating.
DENITRATION, *n.* dee-ny-*tray*-shon, a disengaging of compounds of nitre.
DENIZATION, *n.* den-e-*zay*-shon, the act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.
DENIZEN, *n. den*-e-zen, an inhabitant not native to the place; in England, an alien made a subject; a stranger admitted to certain rights in a foreign country; a naturalized animal or plant: *v.t.* to enfranchise; to make a denizen of. Denizened. Denizening. Denizens. (O.Fr. *deinzein.*)
DENIZENSHIP, *n. den*-e-zen-ship, state of being a denizen.
DENNET, *n. den*-net, a light two-wheeled carriage.
DENOMINABLE, *a.* de-*nom*-e-na-bl, that may be named.
DENOMINATE, *v.t.* de-*nom*-e-nate, to give a name or epithet to; to designate. Denominated. Denominates. Denominating. (L. *denominatus*, named.)
DENOMINATION, *n.* de-*nom*-e-*nay*-shon, the act of naming; a name, title, or appellation; a collection of individuals called by the same name; a religious sect. (L. *dēnōminātio.*)
DENOMINATIONAL, *a.* de-*mon*-e-*nay*-shon-al, pertaining to a denomination.
DENOMINATIONALISM, *n.* de-*mon*-e-*nay*-shon-al-izm, a spirit of exclusive devotion to the interests of a sect or party.
DENOMINATIONALLY, *ad.* de-*mon*-e-*nay*-shon-al-le, by denominations.
DENOMINATIVE, *a.* de-*nom*-e-na-tiv, that gives a name; that has a distinctive name; derived from a noun or adjective: *n.* a verb formed from a noun or an adjective.
DENOMINATIVELY, *ad.* de-*nom*-e-nat-iv-le, by denomination.
DENOMINATOR, *n.* de-*nom*-e-na-tor, he who or that which gives a name; that number placed below the line which shows into how many parts an integer is divided and names the fraction [Arith.].
DENOTABLE, *a.* de-*noht*-a-bl, that may be denoted.
DENOTATE, *v.t. den*-o-tate, to denote. Denotated. Denotates. Denotating.
DENOTATION, *n.* den-o-*tay*-shon, the act of denoting. Denotation of a term, the extent of its application [Logic]. (L. *dēnōtātio*, a pointing out.)
DENOTATIVE, *a.* de-*note*-a-tiv, having power to denote.
DENOTE, *v.t.* de-*note*, to indicate or show; to signify by a mark. Denoted. Denotes. Denoting. (O.Fr. *dēnoter.*)
DENOTEMENT, *n.* de-*note*-ment, a sign or indication.
DENOUEMENT, *n.* de-*noo*-mong, the final unravelling of a plot; the issue; the result; the explanation. (Fr. *dénouement.*)
DENOUNCE, *v.t.* de-*nounce*, to threaten solemnly or by some outward sign; to censure openly and threateningly; to accuse publicly. Denounced. Denounces. Denouncing. (O.Fr. *denoncer.*)
DENOUNCEMENT, *n.* de-*nounce*-ment, denunciation.
DENOUNCER, *n.* de-*noun*-ser, one who denounces.
DENSE, *a.* dence, having its particles closely packed; opaque; dull of comprehension. (L. *densus.*)
DENSELY, *ad. dence*-le, in a dense manner.
DENSENESS, *n. dence*-ness, the state of being dense.
DENSITY, *n. den*-se-te, denseness; the ratio of mass to bulk; darkness of colour. (L. *densitas*, thickness.)
DENT, *n.* dent, a dint; depression made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer; indentation: *pl.* the teeth of a comb, metallic brush, or "card"; the wires of the reed-frame of a weaver's loom: *v.t.* to make a dent; to dint. Dented. Denting. Dents.
DENTAL, *a. dent*-al, pertaining to the teeth; formed by the teeth: *n.* an articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth. Dental formula, the zoological notation used in denoting the number and kind of teeth in a mammal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.)
DENTALIUM, *n.* den-*tay*-le-um, the elephant's tooth, a gastropod mollusc shaped like a tusk.
DENTARY, *n. den*-ta-re, a bone carrying the lower teeth: *a.* relating to the teeth; on the teeth.
DENTATE, *a. den*-tate, toothed; notched [Bot.]. (L. *dentātus*, toothed.)
DENTATED, *a. den*-tate-ed, dentate.
DENTATELY, *ad. den*-tate-le, in a dentate manner.
DENTATION, *n.* den-*tay*-shon, the formation of teeth.
DENTATO-CRENATE, *a.* den-*tay*-to-*cree*-nate, having triangular notches.
DENTATO-LACINIATE, *a.* den-*tay*-to-la-*sin*-e-ate, with teeth irregularly extended into long points.
DENTATO-SERRATE, *a.* den-*tay*-to-*ser*-rate, with regular tapering teeth pointed forwards.
DENTATO-SINUATE, *a.* den-*tay*-to-*sin*-yew-ate, a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate [Bot.].
DENTED, *a. dent*-ed, impressed with little hollows.

DENTEX, *n.* *den*-teks, one of the sea-perches having four large teeth in front of each jaw.
DENTELS, *n.pl.* *den*-tels, modillions ; dentils.
DENTICLE, *n.* *den*-te-kl, a small tooth or projecting point. (L. *denticulus*, a little tooth.)
DENTICULAR, *a.* den-*tik*-yew-lar, slightly notched.
DENTICULATE, *a.* den-*tik*-yew-late, notched into projections. (L. *denticulātus*, furnished with teeth.)
DENTICULATELY, *ad.* den-*tik*-yew-late-le, in a denticulate manner.
DENTICULATION, *n.* den-tik-yew-*lay*-shon, the state of being set with small teeth.
DENTIFORM, *a.* *den*-te-fawrm, in the form of a tooth. (L. *dens*, and *forma*, shape.)
DENTIFRICE, *n.* *den*-te-fris, a powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. (L. *dentifricium*, tooth-powder.)
DENTIGEROUS, *a.* den-*tij*-er-us, bearing teeth.
DENTIL, *n.* *den*-til, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth [Arch.].
DENTILATION, *n.* den-te-*lay*-shon, dentition.
DENTILAVE, *n.* *den*-te-lave, a wash for the teeth. (L. *dens*, and *lavo*, wash.)
DENTILINGUAL, *a.* den-ti-*ling*-gwal, formed by applying the tongue to the gum above the teeth : *n.* a consonant so formed. (L. *dens*, and *lingual.*)
DENTINE, *n.* *den*-tin, a dense ivory tissue forming the body of a tooth.


Dentil.

DENTIROSTRES, *n.pl.* den-te-*ros*-tres, perching birds having tooth-like processes on the bill [Ornith.]. (L. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)
DENTISCALP, *n.* *dent*-e-scalp, an instrument for scaling teeth.
DENTIST, *n.* *den*-tist, a dental surgeon ; an artificer of false teeth.
DENTISTIC, *a.* den-*tist*-ic, pertaining to dentistry.
DENTISTRY, *n.* *den*-tis-tre, the art or practice of a dentist.
DENTITION, *n.* den-*tish*-on, the cutting of teeth ; the time of teething ; arrangement of the teeth [Zool.]. (L. *dentitio*, a teething.)
DENTIZE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *den*-tize, to renew the teeth. **Dentized. Dentizes. Dentizing.**
DENTOID, *a.* *den*-toyd, resembling a tooth. (L. *dens*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
DENTURE, *n.* *dent*-yur, an artificial tooth or set of teeth. (Fr.)
DENUDATE, *v.t.* *den*-yew-date, to strip ; to wear away ; to lay bare by erosion. **Denudated. Denudates. Denudating.** (L. *denudus*, naked.)
DENUDATION, *n.* den-yew-*day*-shon, laying bare ; the laying of rocks bare by the washing away of overlying deposits [Geol.].
DENUDE, *v.t.* de-*newd*, to denudate. **Denuded. Denudes. Denuding.**
DENUNCIATE, *v.t.* de-*nun*-see-ate, to denounce. **Denunciated. Denunciates. Denunciating.**
DENUNCIATION, *n.* de-nun-see-*ay*-shon, the act of denouncing ; a solemn threat. (L. *denunciatio.*)
DENUNCIATOR, *n.* de-*nun*-see-ay-tor, one who denounces ; an accuser. (L.)
DENUNCIATORY, *a.* de-*nun*-see-ay-tor-e, characterized by denunciation.
DENY, *v.t.* de-*ny*, to gainsay ; to contradict ; to refuse to admit ; to abjure ; to withhold ; to disown. **To deny one's self**, to practise self-denial ; to abstain from. **Denied. Denies. Denying.** (Fr. *dénier.*)
DEOBSTRUCT, *v.t.* de-ob-*strukt*, to remove obstructions. **Deobstructed. Deobstructing. Deobstructs.**
DEOBSTRUENT, *a.* de-*ob*-stroo-ent, removing obstructions ; resolving viscidities ; aperient : *n.* a medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body [Med.].
DEODAND, *n.* *dee*-o-dand, any personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and, for that reason, given to God, *i.e.*, forfeited to be applied to pious or charitable use [Law]. (L. *deo dandum*, to be given to God.)
DEODAR, *n.* *dee*-o-dar, a cedar of the Western Himalayas, closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon ; a Hindu sacred tree, *Cedrus deodarus.*
DEODATE, *n.* *dee*-o-date, a gift from God ; a gift to God.
DEODORANT, *n.* de-*oh*-der-ant, a deodorizer.
DEODORIZATION, *n.* de-*oh*-dor-e-*zay*-shon, the act of deodorizing.
DEODORIZE, *v.t.* de-*oh*-dor-ize, to deprive of odour ; to overpower an offensive smell by a pleasing one ; to disinfect. **Deodorized. Deodorizes. Deodorizing.**
DEODORIZER, *n.* de-*oh*-dor-ize-er, a chemical substance used in deodorizing.
DEONTOLOGICAL, *a.* de-on-to-*loj*-e-kal, that relates to deontology.
DEONTOLOGY, *n.* de-on-*tol*-o-je, the Benthamite doctrine of moral obligation. (Gr. *deon*, that which is fitting, and *logos*, science.)
DEOPPILATE, *v.t.* de-*op*-pil-ate, to free from obstructions. **Deoppilated. Deoppilates. Deoppilating.** (L. *de*, and *oppilo*, to shut up.)
DEOSCULATE, *v.t.* de-*oss*-kew-late, to kiss. **Deosculated. Deosculates. Deosculating.** (L. *deosculatus*, kissed warmly.)
DEOXIDATE, *v.t.* de-*ox*-e-date, to deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide. **Deoxidated. Deoxidates. Deoxidating.**
DEOXIDATION, *n.* de-*ox*-e-*day*-shon, the act or process of deoxidating.
DEOXIDIZATION, *n.* de-*ox*-e-de-*zay*-shon, deoxidation.
DEOXIDIZE, *v.t.* de-*ox*-e-dize, to deoxidate. **Deoxidized. Deoxidizes. Deoxidizing.**
DEOXYGENATE, *v.t.* de-*ox*-ij-e-nate, to deoxidate. **Deoxygenated. Deoxygenates. Deoxygenating.**
DEOXYGENATION, *n.* de-*ox*-ij-e-*nay*-shon, deoxidation.
DEPAINT, *v.t.* de-*paynt*, to picture ; to describe in words. **Depainted. Depainting. Depaints.**
DEPART, *v.i.* de-*pahrt*, to go away ; to die ; to leave ; to desist ; to forsake ; to deviate from ; to start. **Departed. Departing. Departs.** (O.Fr. *departir.*)
DEPARTED, *a.* de-*pahrt*-ed, gone ; vanished ; dead. **The departed**, the deceased.
DEPARTER, *n.* de-*pahrt*-er, one who refines metals by separation.
DEPARTING, *n.* de-*pahrt*-ing, going away ; separation ; dying.
DEPARTMENT, *n.* de-*pahrt*-ment, a separate part or division or branch, especially of duty, business, or inquiry ; an administrative division of territory in a country, as in France. (Fr. *département.*)
DEPARTMENTAL, *a.* de-pahrt-*men*-tal, pertaining to a department of business or territory.
DEPARTURE, *n.* de-*pahrt*-yewr, the act of departing ; death ; start ; abandonment ; abandonment of defence in pleading [Law] ; the distance a ship has gone to the east or west of the meridian from which she departed [Naut.].
DEPASTURAGE, *n.* de-*pahst*-yew-raje, turning out cattle to graze.
DEPASTURE, *v.i.* de-*pahst*-yewr, to turn out to graze. **Depastured. Depastures. Depasturing.**
DEPAUPERATE, *v.t.* de-*paw*-per-ate, to impoverish ; to deprive of fertility : *a.* ill-developed [Bot.]. **Depauperated. Depauperates. Depauperating.**
DEPAUPERIZE, *v.t.* de-*paw*-per-ize, to raise from pauperism. **Depauperized. Depauperizes. Depauperizing.**
DEPEND, *v.i.* de-*pend*, to hang down ; to hang from ; to be connected with, as an effect on a cause or a condition ; to rely ; to trust. **Depended. Depending. Depends.** (L. *dependeo*, hang.)
DEPENDABLE, *a.* de-*pend*-a-bl, that may be depended on ; trustworthy.
DEPENDABLENESS, *n.* de-*pend*-a-bl-ness, trustworthiness.
DEPENDANT, *n.* de-*pend*-ant, a retainer ; one who depends.
DEPENDENCE, *n.* de-*pen*-dence, the state of being dependent ; reliance ; trust ; state of pending [Law].
DEPENDENCY, *n.* de-*pen*-den-se, that which is attached but subordinate to something ; a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion.

DEPENDENT, *a.* de-*pen*-dent, hanging down; connected with as effect; subsisting or supported by; subject to; relying on for support, favour, or benefit: *n.* one who is dependent on another for support or favour; a retainer; that which depends on something else.

DEPENDENTLY, *ad.* de-*pen*-dent-le, in a dependent manner. (L. *dependens*, hanging down.)

DEPENDING, *a.* de-*pend*-ing, undetermined [Law].

DEPERDITION, *n.* de-per-*dish*-on, loss; destruction.

DEPERSONALIZE, *v.t.* de-*per*-son-a-lyze, to withdraw the attribute of personalization. **Depersonalized. Depersonalizes. Depersonalizing.**

DEPHLEGMATE, *v.t.* de-*fleg*-mate, to deprive spirits and acids of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify; to concentrate. **Dephlegmated. Dephlegmates. Dephlegmating.** (Fr. *déphlegmer.*)

DEPHLEGMATION, *n.* de-fleg-*may*-shon, the operation of dephlegmating.

DEPHOSPHORIZE, *v.t.* de-*foss*-fo-rize, to deprive of phosphorus. **Dephosphorized. Dephosphorizes. Dephosphorizing.**

DEPICT, *v.t.* de-*pikt*, to make a likeness, as in colours; to delineate; to portray; to picture or represent in words. **Depicted. Depicting. Depicts.** (L. *depictus*, painted.)

DEPICTOR, *n.* de-*pik*-tor, a painter; a describer.

DEPICTURE, *v.t.* de-*pikt*-yur, to paint; to picture; to represent in colours. **Depictured. Depictures. Depicturing.**

DEPILATE, *v.t. dee*-pil-ate, to strip off or remove hair. **Depilated. Depilates. Depilating.** (L. *depilātus*, plucked out, of hair.)

DEPILATION, *n.* de-pil-*ay*-shon, the removal of the hair.

DEPILATORY, *a.* de-*pil*-a-tor-e, having the power to remove hair: *n.* an application having this effect without injury to the skin.

DEPLANATE, *a. de*-plan-ate, flattened. (L. *dēplānātus*, levelled.)

DEPLANTATION, *n.* de-plan-*tay*-shon, the act of taking up plants from beds.

DEPLENISH, *v.t.* de-*plen*-ish, to empty; to take away. **Deplenished. Deplenishes. Deplenishing.**

DEPLETE, *v.t.* de-*pleet*, to reduce anything, especially any fulness, by drawing off from some feeding source; to empty; to exhaust. **Depleted. Depletes. Depleting.** (L. *dēplētus*, emptied out.)

DEPLETION, *n.* de-*plee*-shon, the act of depleting; the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting [Med.].

DEPLETIVE, *a.* de-*pleet*-iv, inducing depletion: *n.* a depleting agent.

DEPLETORY, *a.* de-*plee*-tor-e, calculated to deplete; such as to obviate fulness of habit.

DEPLICATION, *n.* de-ple-*kay*-shon, an unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. (L. *deplicatus*, unfolded.)

DEPLORABLE, *a.* de-*plore*-a-bl, to be deplored; pitiable; wretched; contemptible.

DEPLORABLENESS, *n.* de-*plore*-a-bl-ness, the state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, *ad.* de-*plore*-ab-le, in a manner to be deplored; miserably.

DEPLORATION, *n.* dep-lore-*ay*-shon, the act of lamenting. (L. *dēplōrātio*, a bewailing.)

DEPLORE, *v.t.* de-*plore*, to feel deep grief or sorrow over; to grieve over; to bewail. **Deplored. Deplores. Deploring.** (L. *deploro*, weep over.)

DEPLORINGLY, *ad.* de-*plore*-ing-le, in a deploring manner.

DEPLOY, *v.t.* de-*ploy*, to open out and extend in a line, as for action: *v.i.* to form a more extended front or line. **Deployed. Deploying. Deploys.** (Fr. *déployer.*)

DEPLOYMENT, *n.* de-*ploy*-ment, the act of deploying.

DEPLUMATION, *n.* de-ploo-*may*-shon, the falling off of feathers; an affection of the eyelids with loss of eyelashes.

DEPLUME, *v.t.* de-*ploom*, to strip or pluck off feathers. **Deplumed. Deplumes. Depluming.** (L. *de*, and *pluma*, a feather.)

DEPOLARIZATION, *n.* de-*po*-lar-iz-*ay*-shon, the act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.

DEPOLARIZE, *v.t.* de-*po*-lar-ize, to deprive of polarity; to change polarity. **Depolarized. Depolarizes. Depolarizing.**

DEPONE, *v.t.* de-*pone*, to testify under oath or under written declaration. **Deponed. Depones. Deponing.** (L. *depono*, place.)

DEPONENT, *a.* de-*poh*-nent, laying down: *n.* a witness. A **deponent verb**, one which has a passive termination with an active signification [Latin Gram.]. (L. *deponens*, a deponent verb.)

DEPOPULATE, *v.t.* de-*pop*-yew-late, to deprive of inhabitants. **Depopulated. Depopulates. Depopulating.** (L. *depopulatus*, laid waste.)

DEPOPULATION, *n.* de-*pop*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of dispeopling.

DEPOPULATOR, *n.* de-*pop*-yew-lay-tor, one who or that which depopulates. (L.)

DEPORT, *n.* de-*port*, deportment: *v.t.* with the reciprocal pronoun, to carry, demean, or behave; to carry into exile; to expel. **Deported. Deporting. Deports.** (L. *portare.*)

DEPORTATION, *n.* de-por-*tay*-shon, a carrying away into exile; banishment; expulsion from a country.

DEPORTEE, *n.* dee-por-*tee*, a deported person.

DEPORTMENT, *n.* de-*port*-ment, bearing; carriage; demeanour; behaviour. (Fr. *déportement.*)

DEPOSABLE, *a.* de-*poze*-a-bl, that may be deposed.

DEPOSAL, *n.* de-*poze*-al, the act of deposing; divestment of office.

DEPOSE, *v.t.* de-*poze*, to remove from a throne or other high station; to divest of office; to bear witness: *v.i.* to bear witness. **Deposed. Deposes. Deposing.** (O.Fr. *deposer.*)

DEPOSIT, *n.* de-*poz*-it, that which is deposited, as detritus in water; that which is entrusted for safe keeping or as a security, as money in a bank; money paid on account to make a contract binding; earnest money: *v.t.* to lay or drop down; to lay; to lay up; to lodge for safe keeping or as a pledge; to entrust. **In deposit,** in a state of pledge or safe keeping. **Deposited. Depositing. Deposits.** (O.Fr. *depositer.*)

DEPOSITARY, *n.* de-*poz*-e-ta-re, one with whom anything is lodged as a trust; a trustee.

DEPOSITION, *n.* dep-o-*zish*-on, the act of depositing; that which is deposited; the act of deponing or testifying; testimony in writing under oath; the act of deposing or depriving of office. (Fr. *déposition.*)

DEPOSITOR, *n.* de-*poz*-e-tor, one who makes a deposit; a machine for depositing. (L.)

DEPOSITORY, *n.* de-*poz*-e-tor-e, a place where anything is lodged for safe keeping; a storehouse for furniture, &c.

DEPOT, *n. dep*-o, a place of deposit for goods or stores of any kind, especially for military stores; the headquarters of a regiment, or its recruiting centre when the main body is abroad [Mil.]; a railway station; a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of reach of the guns of a besieged place. (Fr. *dépôt.*)

DEPRAVATION, *n.* de-pra-*vay*-shon, the act of depraving; a state of being depraved; degeneracy; debasement.

DEPRAVE, *v.t.* de-*prave*, to make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt. **Depraved. Depraves. Depraving.** (O.Fr. *depraver.*)

DEPRAVED, *a.* de-*prayvd*, morally debased; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

DEPRAVEDLY, *ad.* de-*prave*-ed-le, in a depraved manner.

DEPRAVEDNESS, *n.* de-*prave*-ed-ness, a depraved state.

DEPRAVEMENT, *n.* de-*prave*-ment, a vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, *n.* de-*prave*-er, a corrupter; a vilifier.

DEPRAVINGLY, *ad.* de-*prave*-ing-le, in a depraving manner.

DEPRAVITY, *n.* de-*prav*-e-te, a depraved state of heart or of morals; extreme wickedness. (*Deprave.*)

DEPRECABLE, *a. dep*-re-ka-bl, to be deprecated.

DEPRECATE, *v.t. dep*-re-kate, to desire earnestly that a present evil may be removed, or a threatened one averted; to protest strongly against; to regret deeply; to pray against. **Deprecated. Deprecates. Deprecating.** (L. *deprecatus*, beseeched.)

DEPRECATINGLY, *ad. dep*-re-kay-ting-le, by deprecation.

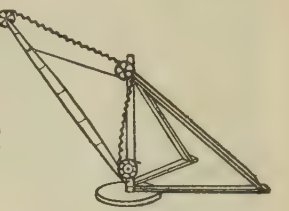
DEPRECATION, *n. dep*-re-*kay*-shon, the act of deprecating; petitioning; a begging pardon for. (L. *dēprecātio* a begging off.)

DEPRECATIVE, *a. dep*-re-kay-tiv, deprecatory. (L. *dēprecātivus.*)

DEPRECATOR, *n. dep*-re-kay-tor, one who deprecates. (L.)
DEPRECATORY, *a. dep*-re-kay-tor-e, serving to deprecate; in the form of deprecation.
DEPRECIATE, *v.t.* de-*pree*-she-ate, to bring down the value of; to undervalue; to disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value. Depreciated. Depreciates. Depreciating. (L. *dēpretiātus*, depreciated.)
DEPRECIATION, *n.* de-pree-she-*ay*-shon, the act of bringing down the value, or undervaluing; fall in value; state of being undervalued; allowance for loss in value owing to use and wear.
DEPRECIATIVE, *a.* de-*pree*-she-at-iv, depreciatory.
DEPRECIATOR, *n.* de-*pree*-she-ay-tor, one who depreciates. (L.)
DEPRECIATORY, *a.* de-*pree*-she-ay-tor-e, tending to depreciate; undervaluing.
DEPREDATE, *v.t. dep*-re-date, to plunder or pillage, especially the country of an enemy; to prey upon or waste; to devour: *v.i.* to lay waste. Depredated. Depredates. Depredating. (L. *deprædatus*, ravaged.)
DEPREDATION, *n. dep*-re-*day*-shon, the act of plundering; robbery. (L. *deprædatio.*)
DEPREDATOR, *n. dep*-re-day-tor, a plunderer; a robber. (L.)
DEPREDATORY, *a. dep*-re-day-tor-e, plundering.
DEPREHEND, *v.t.* dep-re-*hend*, to take by surprise; to detect; to apprehend; to catch. Deprehended. Deprehends. Deprehending. (L. *deprehendo*, arrest.)
DEPRESS, *v.t.* de-*press*, to press down; to lower; to render gloomy or languid; to sink in altitude; to impoverish; to lower in value; to humble; to cast down or dispirit. Depressed. Depresses. Depressing. (L. *depressus*, depressed.)
DEPRESSANT, *n.* de-*press*-ant, a sedative [Med.].
DEPRESSED, *a.* de-*presst*, pressed down; dejected.
DEPRESSIBLE, *a.* de-*press*-e-bl, that may be depressed.
DEPRESSING, *a.* de-*press*-ing, dispiriting.
DEPRESSINGLY, *ad.* de-*pres*-sing-le, in a depressing manner.
DEPRESSION, *n.* de-*presh*-on, the act of depressing; state of being depressed; a hollow; a low state; the act of humbling; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of strength, or of business; the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; couching [Surg.]. Depression of a gun, the angle at which its axis is inclined below the horizontal. Depression of an equation, the reduction of the equation to one of lower dimensions [Alg.]. Depression of the pole, its approach to the horizon, as the spectator recedes from it toward the equator [Astron.]. (L. *depressio.*)
DEPRESSIVE, *a.* de-*pres*-siv, tending to depress.
DEPRESSOR, *n.* de-*pres*-sor, an oppressor; a muscle that draws down the part to which it is attached [Anat.].
DEPRIVABLE, *a.* de-*pry*-va-bl, that may be deprived.
DEPRIVATION, *n.* dep-re-*vay*-shon, the act of taking from; a state of being deprived; loss; bereavement; deposition from the clerical order or a benefice in the Church [Law].
DEPRIVATIVE, *a.* de-*pry*-va-tive, depriving: *n.* that which deprives.
DEPRIVE, *v.t.* de-*prive*, to take from; to dispossess; to debar from: to bereave; to divest of a dignity or office. Deprived. Deprives. Depriving. (O.Fr. *depriver.*)
DEPRIVEMENT, *n.* de-*prive*-ment, deprivation.
DEPRIVER, *n.* de-*pry*-ver, he who or that which deprives.
DEPTH, *n.* depth, deepness; the measure of anything downward or inward; limitation of capacity; an abyss; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle, as the depth of winter or of a wood; abstruseness; that which is not easily explored, as the depths of metaphysics; immensity; profoundness; extent of penetration; the number of men in a file [Mil.]. Depth of a sail, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope [Naut.]. Out of depth, too deep for the bottom to be reached without diving. (A.S. *dēop*, deep.)
DEPTH-CHARGE, *n. depth*-charj, an explosive dropped on an object in the sea to destroy it.
DEPTH-GAUGE, *n. depth*-gaje, an instrument for indicating depth.
DEPTHLESS, *a. depth*-less, having no depth.
DEPURATE, *v.t. dee*-pew-rate, to free from impurities. Depurated. Depurates. Depurating. (L. *depuratus*, cleansed.)
DEPURATED, *pp.* or *a. dep*-yew-rate-ed, purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.
DEPURATION, *n.* dep-yew-*ray*-shon, the freeing of fluids from impurities; the cleansing of a wound from impure matter.
DEPURATIVE, *a.* dee-*pew*-ra-tiv, depurating: *n.* that which depurates.
DEPURATOR, *n. dep*-yew-ray-tor, he who or that which cleanses.
DEPURATORY, *a. dep*-yew-ray-tor-e, purifying.
DEPURITION, *n.* dep-yew-*rish*-on, depuration.
DEPUTATION, *n.* dep-yew-*tay*-shon, the act of deputing; a special commission or authority to act; the person or persons deputed to transact business for another; a body of representatives. (Fr. *députation.*)
DEPUTE, *n.* de-*pewt*, deputy [Scots Law]: *v.t.* to appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint as representative. Deputed. Deputes. Deputing. (Fr. *députer.*)
DEPUTIZE, *v.t. dep*-yew-tize, to act in place of another. Deputized. Deputizes. Deputizing.
DEPUTY, *n dep*-yew-te, a person appointed or deputed to act for another; representative or delegate; one who exercises an office in another's right [Law]. (Fr. *député.*)
DERACINATE, *v.t.* de-*rass*-e-nate, to pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. Deracinated. Deracinates. Deracinating. (Fr. *de*, and *racine*, a root.)
DERAIGNMENT, *n.* de-*rane*-ment, justification; derangement; renunciation of a vow.
DERAIL, *v.i.* de-*rale*, to run off the rails; *v.t.* to cause to run off the rails. Derailed. Derailing. Derails.
DERAILMENT, *n.* de-*rale*-ment, being off the rails.
DERANGE, *v.t.* de-*raynj*, to put or throw out of order; to disorder specially in mind. Deranges. Deranged. Deranging. (Fr. *déranger.*)
DERANGEMENT, *n.* de-*raynj*-ment, a putting out of order; disturbance; disorder of the intellect; insanity.
DERBIO, *n. derb*-e-o, a green sea-fish with a black tail, *Lichia glauca*, allied to the pilot-fish.
DERBY, *n. dar*-be, a celebrated horse race founded by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1780, and run at the Epsom Summer Meeting every year. Derbyshire neck, goitre. Derbyshire spar, fluor-spar.
DERBYITE, *n. dar*-be-ite, a recruit who volunteered for service under the scheme originated by the Earl of Derby in 1915.
DERELICT, *a. der*-re-likt, left; abandoned: *n.* a wreck adrift on the open sea; anything thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner [Law]; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use [Law]. Derelicts. goods found at sea which have been abandoned by the owner. (L. *derelictus*, abandoned.)
DERELICTION, *n.* der-e-*lik*-shon, neglect of duty; abandonment with an intention not to reclaim; the state of being abandoned. (L. *derelictio.*)
DERIDE, *v.t.* de-*ride*, to laugh at scornfully; to mock. Derided. Derides. Deriding. (L. *derideo*, laugh.)
DERIDER, *n.* de-*ry*-der, a mocker; a scoffer.
DERIDINGLY, *ad.* de-*ry*-ding-le, by way of derision.
DERISION, *n.* de-*risj*-on, contempt manifested by laughter; the act of deriding; ridicule. (L. *derisio*, mockery.)
DERISIVE, *a.* de-*ry*-siv, mocking; expressing derision.
DERISIVELY, *ad.* de-*ry*-siv-le, with mockery.
DERISIVENESS, *n.* de-*ry*-siv-ness, the state of being derisive.
DERISORY, *a.* de-*ry*-sor-e, mocking; ridiculing; laughably insufficient.
DERIVABLE, *a.* de-*rive*-a-bl, that may be derived; deducible.
DERIVABLY, *ad.* de-*rive*-ab-le, by derivation.

DERIVATE, *n.* *der*-re-vate, a word derived from another. (L. *dērivatus*, diverted.)
DERIVATION, *n.* der-e-*vay*-shon, the act of deriving; origin; the tracing of a word to its root; the old or foreign word from which its present English form was obtained; a turning aside from a natural course or channel; a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another [Med.]; the thing derived or deduced. (L. *dērivātio*, a turning off into another course.)
DERIVATIONAL, *a.* der-e-*vay*-shon-al, relating to derivation.
DERIVATIVE, *a.* de-*riv*-a-tiv, derived; proceeding from another or something preceding; secondary: *n.* that which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word or is formed from it; a chord not fundamental. **Derivative chord,** one derived from a fundamental combination [Mus.]. **Derivative conveyances,** secondary deeds, such as releases, surrenders, or consignments [Law]. (L. *dērivātivus*, derivative.)
DERIVATIVELY, *ad.* de-*riv*-a-tiv-le, in a derivative manner.
DERIVATIVENESS, *n.* de-*riv*-a-tiv-ness, the state of being derivative.
DERIVE, *v.t.* de-*rive*, to receive by regular transmission or conveyance; to receive as from a source; to trace from; to deduce from a cause or origin; to deduce or draw: *v.i.* to come or proceed from. **Derived. Derives. Deriving.** (Fr. *deriver*.)
DERM, *n.* derm, the true skin under the cuticle; the skin. **Dermo-skeleton,** the integument of numerous animals, as the lobster, &c. (Gr. *derma*, the skin.)
DERMAL, *a.* *derm*-al, pertaining to or consisting of skin.
DERMATIC, *a.* der-*mat*-ik, pertaining to the skin.
DERMATOGRAPHY, *n.* der-ma-*tog*-ra-fe, dermography.
DERMATOID, *a.* *der*-ma-toyd, like a skin. (Gr. *derma*, and *eidos*, like.)
DERMATOLOGIST, *n.* der-ma-*tol*-o-jist, a student of dermatology.
DERMATOLOGY, *n.* der-ma-*tol*-o-je, that department of physiological and medical study which treats of the skin and its diseases. (Gr. *derma*, and *logos*, science.)
DERMATOPHYTE, *n.* der-*mat*-o-fite, fungoid growth under the cuticle causing skin diseases [Med.]. (Gr. *derma*, and *phyton*, a plant.)
DERMATORRHŒA, *n.* der-ma-tore-*ree*-a, a morbid excess of secretion from the skin. (Gr. *derma*, and *rheo*, flow.)
DERMESTES, *n.* der-*mes*-teez, a genus of beetles, so named from the ravages of a species on the skins of stuffed animals in museums. (Gr. *derma*, and *esthio*, eat.)
DERMIC, *a.* *derm*-ik, relating to the skin.
DERMOGRAPHY, *n.* der-*mog*-ra-fe, description of the skin; dermatography. (Gr. *derma*, and *grapho*, write.)
DERMOHÆMIA, *n.* *der*-mo-*hee*-me-a, congestion of the skin [Med.]. (Gr. *derma*, and *haima*, blood.)
DERMOID, *a.* *derm*-oid, resembling the skin.
DERN, *n.* dern, a gatepost; a doorpost [Arch.].
DERNIER, *a.* *der*-ne-er, *or* der-*nyay*, last; final. **Dernier ressort,** the last resource. (Fr.)
DEROGATE, *v.t.* *der*-ro-gate, to take away part; to detract from; to disparage; to invalidate some part of a law or established rule: *v.i.* to detract; to lessen by taking away a part. **Derogated. Derogates. Derogating.** (L. *dērogatus*, detracted from.)
DEROGATELY, *ad.* *der*-ro-gate-le, in a manner to lessen or take from.
DEROGATION, *n.* der-ro-*gay*-shon, the act of derogating; the act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; detraction; disparagement. (L. *dērogātio*.)
DEROGATORILY, *ad.* de-*rog*-a-tor-il-e, in a detracting manner.
DEROGATORINESS, *n.* de-*rog*-a-tor-e-ness, the quality of being derogatory.
DEROGATORY, *a.* de-*rog*-a-tor-e, detracting from worth, honour, or validity; degrading. (L. *dērogātōrius*, derogatory.)

DERRICK, *n.* *der*-rik, a contrivance, of several forms, for raising heavy weights, so called from its resemblance to a gallows; a kind of crane. (*Derrick*, a famous hangman in London in the beginning of the 17th century.)



Derrick.

DERRINGER, *n.* der-*rin*-jer, a short, rifled pistol of large bore, so called from the inventor [U.S.].
DERVISH, *n.* *der*-vish, a Mohammedan friar, who professes extreme poverty and leads an austere life. **Dancing dervish,** a member of one of the orders of dervishes who dance for the purpose of collecting alms. (Per. poor.)
DESCANT, *n.* *des*-kant, a song composed in parts; a part song; the variation of an air; the air in a quartette; a discourse or discussion branching into parts; a comment or series of comments; the art of composing music in several parts, which may be plain, figurative, or double. (L. *discantus*, a song.)
DESCANT, *v.i.* des-*kant*, to discourse at large; to comment freely; to run a division or musical variation with the voice or instrument in true measure [Mus.]. **Descanted. Descanting. Descants.**
DESCANTER, *n.* des-*kant*-er, one who descants.
DESCEND, *v.i.* de-*send*, to come or go down; to enter in; to fall upon or to invade; to proceed from a source or be derived; to pass from a preceding possessor according to law of succession; to pass from generals to particulars; to come down from a higher to a lower level morally or socially; to condescend; to pass from sharp to flat [Mus.]; to move to the southward [Astron.]: *v.t.* to walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity. **Descended. Descending. Descends.** (L. *dēscendo*, sink down.)
DESCENDANT, *n.* de-*sen*-dant, one who descends as offspring from an ancestor. (L. *descendens*.)
DESCENDENT, *a.* de-*sen*-dent, descending or sinking; proceeding from an original or ancestor.
DESCENDIBILITY, *n.* de-*sen*-de-*bil*-e-te, transmissibility from ancestors.
DESCENDIBLE, *a.* de-*sen*-de-bl, transmissible from an ancestor to an heir.
DESCENSION, *n.* de-*sen*-shon, the act of going or coming down; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation. (L. *dēscensio*, descending.)
DESCENSIONAL, *a.* de-*sen*-shon-al, pertaining to descent.
DESCENSIVE, *a.* de-*sen*-siv, tending to descend.
DESCENT, *n.* de-*sent*, the act of descending; downward slope; progress downward; fall from a higher to a lower state or station; invasion of troops from the sea; transmission by succession or inheritance; origin; birth; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; descendants; lowest place; the motion of a body caused by the attraction of gravity [Mech.]; a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute [Mus.]: *pl.* the vaults or hollow places made by undermining the ground. **Theory of descent,** development from a common ancestor; evolution. (Fr. *descente*.)
DESCRIBABLE, *a.* de-*skribe*-a-bl, that may be described.
DESCRIBE, *v.t.* de-*skribe*, to delineate in words; to give an idea of a thing by specifying its nature, form, or properties. **Described. Describes. Describing.** (L. *describo*, write down.)
DESCRIBENT, *a.* de-*skribe*-ent, describing for moving: *n.* a point, line or surface producing by its motion a line, surface or solid [Geom.].
DESCRIED, *a.* des-*cryde*, observed; discovered.
DESCRIPTION, *n.* de-*skrip*-shon, the delineation of a thing; the figure delineated; the representation or account of a thing by words or images; a class as described; an enumeration of properties or of accidental attributes [Logic]. (L. *dēscriptio*, a description.)

DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* de-*skrip*-tiv, containing description; serving to describe. **Descriptive geometry,** that part of mathematical science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and the various relations of the forms of bodies.

DESCRIPTIVELY, *ad.* de-*skrip*-tiv-le, by description.

DESCRIPTIVENESS, *n.* de-*skrip*-tiv-ness, state of being descriptive.

DESCRY, *v.t.* des-*skry*, to discover by sight something hidden, obscure, or remote; to espy. **Descried. Descries. Descrying.**

DESECRATE, *v.t. des*-se-*kray*-shon, the act of desecrating or profaning; profanation.

DESERT, *a. dez*-ert, uninhabited; a barren tract; waste; desolate: *n.* a barren tract of land; a waste solitude. (O.Fr.)

DESERT, *v.t.* de-*zert*, to forsake; to leave without permission, in violation of duty; to part from; to withdraw from: *v.i.* to run away from one's post. **Deserted. Deserting. Deserts.** (Fr. *déserter*, to abandon.)

DESERT, *n.* de-*zert*, what one deserves either as reward or punishment. (O.Fr. from *deservir*, to merit.)

DESERTER, *n.* de-*zert*-er, a person who forsakes a cause, post, party, or friend; one who deserts. (L. *desertio*, deserting.)

DESERTION, *n.* de-*zer*-shon, the act of deserting; the state of being deserted or forsaken; abandonment.

DESERTLESS, *a.* de-*zert*-less, without merit; undeserving.

DESERTLESS, *a. dez*-ert-less, having no desert land.

DESERTLESSLY, *ad. dez-ert*-less-le, undeservedly.

DESERVE, *v.t.* de-*zerv*, to merit; to be worthy of; to earn: *v.i.* to be deserving. **Deserved. Deserves. Deserving.** (O.Fr. *deservir*.)

DESERVEDLY, *ad.* de-*zerv*-ed-le, according to desert, whether of good or evil.

DESERVER, *n.* de-*zerv*-er, one who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of.

DESERVING, *a.* de-*zerv*-ing, worthy of reward; meritorious.

DESERVINGLY, *ad.* de-*zerv*-ing-le, with just desert.

DESHABILLE, *a.* dez-a-*beel*, not fully dressed; untidily dressed: *n.* a dressing gown; a loose morning dress. (Fr. *déshabillé*, undressed.)

DESICCANT, *a.* de-*sik*-kant, or *dess*-e-kant, drying or tending to dry: *n.* a medicine or application that dries a sore [Med.]. (L. *desiccans*, drying up.)

DESICCATE, *v.t.* de-*sik*-kate, to dry; to exhaust of moisture: *v.i.* to become dry. **Desiccated. Desiccates. Desiccating.** (L. *dēsiccātus*, dried up.)

DESICCATION, *n. dess*-ik-*kay*-shon, the process of making dry; the state of being dried.

DESICCATIVE, *a.* de-*sik*-ka-tiv, tending to dry: *n.* an application which dries up morbid or ulcerous secretions.

DESIDERATE, *v.t.* de-*sid*-er-ate, to want; to miss; to feel the want of. **Desiderated. Desiderates. Desiderating.** (L. *dēsiderātus*, desired.)

DESIDERATION, *n.* de-sid-er-*ay*-shon, act of desiderating. (L. *dēsiderātio*, a desire for.)

DESIDERATIVE, *a.* de-*sid*-er-a-tiv, denoting desire: *n.* an object of desire. (L. *dēsiderātivus*, desideration.)

DESIDERATUM, *n.* de-*sid*-er-*ay*-tum: *pl.* **Desiderata:** a real or felt want. (L.)

DESIGHTMENT, *n.* de-*site*-ment, something unsightly.

DESIGN, *n.* de-*zine*, an original sketch for proposed work; plan; draft; scheme; project; intention; a pattern, copied from paintings or drawings [Manu.]; the disposition of every part and the general order of the whole [Mus.]: *v.t.* to sketch out; to plan; to propose; to contrive; to purpose or intend; to designate. **School of design,** an institution in which the principles of drawing connected with the industrial arts are taught. **Designed. Designing. Designs.** (Fr. *désigner*.)

DESIGNABLE, *a.* de-*sine*-a-bl, capable of being designed.

DESIGNATE, *a. des*-sig-nate, appointed: *v.t.* to point out; to indicate by lines, marks, or a description; to appoint; to assign; to name. **Designated. Designates. Designating.** (L. *dēsignātus*, appointed.)

DESIGNATION, *n. des*-sig-*nay*-shon, the act of pointing or marking out; appellation; indication; appointment; assignment; application; description; title. (L. *dēsignātio*, a marking out.)

DESIGNATIVE, *a. des*-sig-nay-tiv, serving to indicate.

DESIGNATOR, *n. des*-sig-nay-tor, one who designates; the ancient Roman officer who assigned to each person his place in public shows. (L.)

DESIGNATORY, *a. des*-sig-nay-tor-e, designative.

DESIGNED, *pp.* de-*zined*, marked out; delineated.

DESIGNEDLY, *ad.* de-*zine*-ed-le, by design; purposely.

DESIGNER, *n.* de-*zine*-er, one who designs, or plans, or plots; specially one who designs patterns; a draughtsman.

DESIGNFUL, *a.* de-*zine*-ful, designing.

DESIGNING, *a.* de-*zine*-ing, given to crafty scheming; insidious; intriguing: *n.* the art of drawing designs or patterns.

DESIGNLESS, *a.* de-*zine*-less, unintentional.

DESIGNLESSLY, *ad.* de-*zine*-less-le, unintentionally; inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, *n.* de-*zine*-ment, sketch; purpose; scheme.

DESILVERIZATION, *n.* dee-*sil*-ver-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of removing the silver present in lead ore.

DESILVERIZE, *v.t.* dee-*sil*-ver-ize, to remove silver from lead; to extract silver. **Desilverized. Desilverizes. Desilverizing.**

DESINENCE, *n. des*-in-ence, leaving off; the end. (L. *desinens*, ceasing.)

DESIPIENCE, *n.* de-*sip*-e-ence, silliness; weakening of intellect.

DESIPIENT, *a.* de-*sip*-e-ent, trifling, foolish, or playful. (L. *desipiens*, acting foolishly.)

DESIRABILITY, *n.* de-*zy*-ra-*bil*-e-te, desirableness.

DESIRABLE, *a.* de-*zy*-ra-bl, worthy of desire; that is to be earnestly wished; agreeable.

DESIRABLENESS, *n.* de-*zy*-ra-bl-ness, the quality of being desirable.

DESIRABLY, *ad.* de-*zy*-ra-ble, in a desirable manner.

DESIRE, *n.* de-*zyre*, an affection of the mind, directed to the obtaining or enjoying of an object; a prayer or request to obtain; the object of desire; love or lust: *v.t.* to crave; to long for the possession or enjoyment of anything; to express a wish to obtain; to long for. **Desired. Desires. Desiring.** (O.Fr. *desirer*.)

DESIRED, *a.* de-*zyred*, wished for; coveted.

DESIRELESS, *a.* de-*zyre*-less, free from desire.

DESIRER, *n.* de-*zyre*-er, one who desires, or who wishes.

DESIROUS, *a.* de-*zyre*-us, wishing to obtain; full of desire; solicitous.

DESIROUSLY, *ad.* de-*zyre*-us-le, with earnest desire.

DESIROUSNESS, *n.* de-*zyre*-us-ness, the state of being desirous.

DESIST, *v.i.* de-*zist*, to leave off; to stop, forbear, or discontinue. **Desisted. Desisting. Desists.** (L. *desisto*, stand.)

DESISTANCE, *n.* de-*zist*-ance, cessation; desisting.

DESK, *n.* desk, a table, board, or box, usually sloping, for writing on or for reading from; the place from which prayers are read; the pulpit in a church [U.S.]: *v.t.* to shut up, as in a desk. **Desked. Desking. Desks.** (Late L. *desca*, from L. *discus*, a disk.)

DESMAN, *n. des*-man, a musk-rat; an aquatic insectivore allied to the shrews and moles. (Swed.)

DESMID, *n. des*-mid, one of the single-celled freshwater algæ. (Gr. *desmos*, band.)

DESMINE, *n. des*-min, a mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, found in the lavas of extinct volcanoes; stilbite. (Gr. *desmos*, a ligament.)

DESMOGRAPHY, *n.* des-*mog*-ra-fe, a description of the ligaments of the body. (Gr. *desmos*, and *grapho*, write.)

DESMOID, *a. des*-moid, arranged in tufts; like a ligament [Anat.].

DESMOLOGY, *n.* des-*mol*-o-je, the scientific anatomy of ligaments and sinews. (Gr. *desmos*, and *logos*, science.)

DESMOTOMY, *n.* des-*mot*-o-me, the practical anatomy of ligaments and sinews. (Gr. *desmos*, and *tome*, cutting.)

DESOLATE, *a. dess*-o-late, destitute of inhabitants; laid waste; solitary; deserted; miserable: *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. **Desolated. Desolates. Desolating.** (L. *dēsōlātus*, deserted.)

DESOLATELY, *ad. dess*-o-late-le, in a desolate manner.

DESOLATENESS, *n. dess*-o-late-ness, a state of being desolate.

DESOLATING, *a. dess*-o-*layt*-ting, wasting; ravaging.

DESOLATION, *n. dess*-o-*lay*-shon, the act of desolating: the state of being desolated; a desolate state. (L. *dēsōlātio*, desolation.)

DESOLATORY, *a.* dess-o-*lay*-tor-e, causing desolation.

DESPAIR, *n.* de-*spare*, hopelessness; despondency; that which causes despair: *v.i.* to be without hope; to give up all hope. **Despaired. Despairing. Despairs.** (L. *dēspēro*, give up hope.)

DESPAIRING, *a.* de-*spare*-ing, giving way to despair; expressing despair.

DESPAIRINGLY, *ad.* de-*spare*-ing-le, in a despairing manner.

DESPAIRINGNESS, *n.* de-*spare*-ing-ness, state of being in despair.

DESPATCH, *n.* de-*spatch*, the act of despatching or being despatched; dismissal; speedy performance; speed; message despatched, generally of state; the paper containing it; dispatch: *v.i.* to conclude an affair with another: *v.t.* to send away, especially messengers, agents, and letters on some special business, and often implying haste; to perform; to finish; to dispose of; to put to death. **Despatched. Despatches. Despatching.** (Sp. *despachar*, to dispatch.)

DESPATCHFUL, *a.* de-*spatch*-ful, bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

DESPERADO, *n.* des-per-*ay*-do, a desperate ruffian ready for crime; one urged on by some furious passion reckless of consequences. (Sp.)

DESPERATE, *a. des*-per-ate, fearless of danger; furious; headlong; without hope; hopeless; lost or almost lost; beyond hope of recovery; done in despair; great in the extreme. (L. *dēspērātus*, given up.)

DESPERATELY, *ad. des*-per-ate-le, in a desperate manner.

DESPERATENESS, *n. des*-per-ate-ness, the state of being desperate.

DESPERATION, *n.* des-per-*ay*-shon, a state of despair; fury or disregard of danger. (L. *dēspērātio*, despair.)

DESPICABLE, *a. des*-pe-ka-bl, that deserves to be despised; contemptible, mean, vile, or worthless. (L. *dēspicābilis*, despicable.)

DESPICABLENESS, *n. des*-pe-ka-bl-ness, the quality or state of being despicable.

DESPICABLY, *ad. des*-pe-ka-ble, meanly; contemptibly.

DESPISABLE, *a.* de-*spy*-za-bl, despicable; contemptible.

DESPISAL, *n.* de-*spy*-zal, contempt.

DESPISE, *v.i.* de-*spize*, to look down upon; to disdain; to scorn. **Despised. Despises. Despising.** (O.Fr. *despiser.*)

DESPISEDNESS, *n.* de-*spy*-zed-ness, the state of being despised.

DESPISER, *n.* de-*spy*-zer, a contemner; a scorner.

DESPISINGLY, *ad.* de-*spy*-zing-le, with contempt.

DESPITE, *n.* de-*spite* extreme malice; defiance with contempt; an act of malice or contempt: *v.t.* to vex, offend, or tease: *prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding. **Despited. Despites. Despiting.** (O.Fr. *despit.*)

DESPITEFUL, *a.* de-*spite*-ful, full of spite; malignant.

DESPITEFULLY, *ad.* de-*spite*-ful-le, with despite.

DESPITEFULNESS, *n.* de-*spite*-ful-ness, the state of being despiteful.

DESPOIL, *v.t.* de-*spoyl*, to strip by force; to rob; to deprive or bereave by any means. **Despoiled. Despoiling. Despoils.** (O.Fr. *despoiller.*)

DESPOILER, *n.* de-*spoyl*-er, a plunderer.

DESPOILMENT *n.* de-*spoyl*-ment, despoliation.

DESPOLIATION, *n.* de-spo-le-*ay*-shon, the act of despoiling; a stripping or plundering.

DESPOND, *v.i.* de-*spond*, to become dispirited from loss of hope or in presence of difficulty seemingly insuperable; to lose hope. **Desponded. Desponding. Desponds.** (L. *despondeo.*)

DESPONDENCE, *n.* de-*spond*-ence, despondency.

DESPONDENCY, *n.* de-*spon*-den-se, a desponding state of mind; dejection of spirit.

DESPONDENT, *a.* de-*spon*-dent, desponding; dejected in spirit.

DESPONDENTLY, *ad.* de-*spon*-dent-le, in a despondent manner.

DESPONDING, *a.* de-*spond*-ing, yielding to discouragement; depressed in spirit.

DESPONDINGLY, *ad.* de-*spond*-ing-le, in a desponding manner.

DESPOT, *n. des*-pot, a ruler or ruling body exercising or invested with absolute power in a state, irrespective of the wishes of the governed; a tyrant. (Gr. *despotes*, a master.)

DESPOTIC, *a.* de-*spot*-ik, despotical.

DESPOTICAL, *a.* des-*pot*-e-kal, absolute; independent of control; arbitrary; tyrannical.

DESPOTICALLY, *ad.* des-*pot*-e-kal-le, in a despotic manner.

DESPOTICALNESS, *n.* des-*pot*-e-kal-ness, the quality of being despotic.

DESPOTISM, *n. des*-po-tizm, absolute power; absolute government; arbitrary government.

DESPUMATE, *v.i.* de-*spew*-mate, to throw off impurities in froth or scum. **Despumated. Despumates. Despumating.** (L. *despumatus*, skimmed.)

DESPUMATION, *n.* des-pew-*may*-shon, the act of throwing off froth or scum on the surface; the separation of impurities from an animal or vegetable fluid. (L. *despumatio*, a skimming off.)

DESQUAMATE, *v.i. des*-kwa-mate, to peel off in scales. **Desquamated. Desquamates. Desquamating.** (L. *desquamatus*, scaled.)

DESQUAMATION, *n.* des-kwa-*may*-shon, a scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

DESQUAMATORY, *a.* des-*kwam*-*a*-tor-e, marked by desquamation.

DESSERT, *n.* de-*zert*, a service of fruit and confections, when the substantial part of a meal is removed, or de-served. **Dessert service,** the dishes and plates used for dessert. **Dessert spoonful,** the quarter of a fluid ounce. (O.Fr. *dessert*, the final course at a dinner.)

DESTEMPER, *n.* dis-*temp*-er, distemper.

DESSERT-SPOON, *n.* de-*zert*-spoon, a spoon intermediate in size between a tablespoon and a teaspoon.

DESSICATE, *dess*-e-kate, desiccate wrongly spelled.

DESTINABLE, *a. des*-te-na-bl, that may be destined.

DESTINATE, *a.* appointed; destined; determined: *v.t. des*-tin-ate, to design or appoint. **Destinated. Destinates. Destinating.**

DESTINATION, *n.* des-tin-*ay*-shon, the act of destining or appointing; the purpose for which a thing is intended or appointed; the place to which a thing is appointed; the end of the journey. (L. *destinatio.*)

DESTINE, *v.t. des*-tin, to ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place; to fix or appoint unalterably; to devote or doom. **Destined. Destines. Destining.** (O.Fr. *destiner.*)

DESTINIST, *n. des*-tin-ist, a believer in destiny.

DESTINY, *n. des*-tin-e, that to which a person or thing is preappointed; fate, fortune, or doom; the immutable power by which events are so ordered that they cannot possibly happen otherwise; invincible necessity. **Destinies,** the Fates, or the supposed powers which apportion, spin out, and finish off our lives. (Fr. *destinée.*)

DESTITUTE, *a. des*-te-tute, not having or possessing; wanting; left in want; in great poverty. (L. *dēstitūtus*, abandoned.)

DESTITUTENESS, *n. des*-te-tute-ness, the state of being destitute.

DESTITUTION, *n.* des-te-*tew*-shon, destituteness; want; poverty; deprivation. (L. *dēstitūtio.*)

DE-STORING, *n.* dee-*store*-ing, returning to the naval store officer all the naval stores in the ship and closing the ship's store accounts.

DESTRIER, *n. des*-tre-er, a spare war-horse, led on the knight's right hand. (*Dextrier.*)

DESTROY, *v.t.* de-*stroy*, to pull down or demolish, so that as a structure it no longer exists; to ruin or annihilate by demolishing or burning; to overthrow and put an end to; to lay waste; to slay; to extirpate; to resolve a body into its parts or elements [Chem.]. **Destroyed. Destroying. Destroys.** (O.Fr. *destruire.*)

DESTROYABLE, *a.* de-*stroy*-a-bl, that may be destroyed.

DESTROYER, *n.* de-*stroy*-er, one who or that which destroys; a small warship of great speed, originally a torpedo-boat-destroyer.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, *n.* de-*struk*-te-*bil*-e-te, the being capable of destruction; liability to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* de-*struk*-te-bl, liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. (L. *dēstructibilis*, destructible.)

DESTRUCTIBLENESS, *n.* de-*struk*-te-bl-ness, the state of being destructible.

DESTRUCTION, *n.* de-*struk*-shon, the act of destroying; state of being destroyed; ruin, by whatever means; death; slaughter. (L. *dēstructio*.)

DESTRUCTIONIST, *n.* de-*struk*-shon-ist, a destructive; one who believes that the final punishment of the wicked will be their annihilation [Theol.].

DESTRUCTIVE, *a.* de-*struk*-tiv, causing destruction; given to destroy; mischievous; ruinous: *n.* a destroyer, especially of old structures or institutions; a radical reformer. **Destructive distillation,** the process of decomposing organic substances in retorts at a high temperature, and obtaining useful products from them, as gas from coal so treated. (L. *dēstructivus*.)

DESTRUCTIVELY, *ad.* de-*struk*-tiv-le, with destruction.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, *n.* de-*struk*-tiv-ness, the quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, *n.* de-*struk*-tor, a furnace for destroying town refuse.

DESUDATION, *n.* de-sew-*day*-shon, a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples. (L. *dēsūdātio*, a violent sweating.)

DESUETUDE, *n.* *des*-we-tude, disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. (L. *dēsuētūdo*, disuse.)

DESULPHUR, *v.t.* dee-*sul*-fur, to free from sulphur. **Desulphured. Desulphuring. Desulphurs.**

DESULPHURATE, *v.t.* dee-*sul*-fur-ate, to desulphurize. **Desulphurated. Desulphurates. Desulphurating.**

DESULPHURATION, *n.* dee-*sul*-fur-*ay*-shon, desulphurization.

DESULPHURIZATION, *n.* dee-*sul*-fur-e-*zay*-shon, the operation of depriving of sulphur.

DESULPHURIZE, *v.t.* dee-*sul*-fur-ize, to deprive of sulphur. **Desulphurized. Desulphurizes. Desulphurizing.**

DESULTORILY, *ad.* *dess*-ul-tor-e-le, in a desultory manner.

DESULTORINESS, *n.* *dess*-ul-tor-e-ness, a desultory manner; unconnectedness.

DESULTORY, *a.* *dess*-ul-tor-e, rambling from one thing to another without order or connection; unconnected; coming or occurring abruptly and suddenly. (L. *dēsultōrius*, relating to a *desultor*, a rider in the circus.)

DESYNONYMIZE, *v.t.* de-se-*non*-e-mize, to impart to synonyms, by a specific use made of them, a shade of difference in the meaning, as between wave and billow, originally synonyms. **Desynonymized. Desynonymizes. Desynonymizing.**

DETACH, *v.t.* de-*tatch*, to separate or disengage; to remove anything attached; to separate men from their regiments [Mil.] or ships from a fleet [Naut.] and send them on a separate service. **Detached. Detaches. Detaching.** (Fr. *détacher*.)

DETACHABLE, *a.* de-*tatch*-a-bl, that may be detached.

DETACHED, *pp.* de-*tatcht*, isolated; unattached; said of houses standing by themselves and of figures so standing out from the background and each other as to show a space or atmosphere between them [Painting].

DETACHEDNESS, *n.* de-*tatch*-ed-ness, the state of being detached.

DETACHMENT, *n.* de-*tatch*-ment, the act of detaching; a body of troops detached from the main body [Mil.]; a number of ships detached from the fleet, and sent on a special expedition or separate service [Naut.]; aloofness; independence. (Fr. *détachement*.)

DETAIL, *v.t.* de-*tale*, to relate or go over minutely; to select for a particular service [Mil.]. **Detailed. Detailing. Details.**

DETAIL, *n.* *dee*-tale, an item; a minute account or report of particulars; one or a body selected for a particular service [Mil.]: *pl.* the minor parts of a composition to give verisimilitude and finish to it [Fine Arts]. **In detail,** part by part. (Fr. *détail*.)

DETAILED, *a.* de-*taled*, minutely related; exact.

DETAILER, *n.* de-*tale*-er, one who details.

DETAIN, *v.t.* de-*tane*, to keep back or from; to withhold; to delay; to hold in custody. **Detained. Detaining. Detains.** (O.Fr. *detenir*.)

DETAINDER, *n.* de-*tane*-der, a writ; detinue.

DETAINER, *n.* de-*tane*-er, one who withholds what belongs to another; a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another [Law]. **Writ of detainer** lies against prisoners in custody, in order that they may be detained till discharged [Law].

DETAINMENT, *n.* de-*tane*-ment, the act of detaining; detention.

DETECT, *v.t.* de-*tekt*, to discover or find out; to bring to light. **Detected. Detecting. Detects.** (L. *dētectus*, exposed.)

DETECTABLE, *a.* de-*tekt*-a-bl, that may be detected.

DETECTER, *n.* de-*tekt*-er, a detector.

DETECTION, *n.* de-*tekt*-shon, the act of detecting; discovery of a purposely hidden person or something before unknown. (L. *dētectio*.)

DETECTIVE, *a.* de-*tekt*-iv, employed in detecting, especially the authors of crimes: *n.* a police officer employed to detect offenders.

DETECTOPHONE, *n.* de-*tekt*-o-fone, an instrument for attachment to a telephone system so that conversations between other persons may be overheard.

DETECTOR, *n.* de-*tekt*-or, a discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; an indicator; an electrical instrument for detecting wireless waves; a device for rectifying high-frequency oscillations.

DETENT, *n.* de-*tent*, a catch in a machine; a stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks or unlocks the clock in striking. (L. *dētentus*, held back.)

DETENTEUR, *n.* de-ton-*ter*, a holder of bills, funds, &c. (Fr.)

DETENTION, *n.* de-*ten*-shon, the act of detaining; the state of being detained; confinement; delay. (L. *dētentio*.)

DETER, *v.t.* de-*ter*, to frighten from acting or proceeding; to prevent; to hinder. **Deterred. Deterring. Deters.** (L. *deterrere*, frighten.)

DETERGE, *v.t.* de-*terj*, to cleanse away foul matter from a wound. **Derged. Deterges. Deterging.** (L. *dētergēre*, wipe.)

DETERGENCY, *n.* de-*ter*-jen-se, cleansing power. (L. *detergens*, cleansing.)

DETERGENT, *a.* de-*ter*-jent, cleansing; purging: *n.* medicine that has the power of cleansing; soap.

DETERIORATE, *v.i.* de-*teer*-e-or-ate, to grow worse; to degenerate: *v.t.* to make worse. **Deteriorated. Deteriorates. Deteriorating.** (L. *dēteriōrātus*, made worse.)

DETERIORATIVE, *a.* de-*teer*-e-or-a-tiv, causing deterioration.

DETERIORATION, *n.* de-*teer*-e-or-*ay*-shon, a growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERIORITY, *n.* de-teer-e-*or*-re-te, worse state or quality.

DETERMA, *n.* de-*ter*-ma, a native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and planks for colonial craft.

DETERMENT, *n.* de-*ter*-ment, the act of deterring; that which deters.

DETERMINABILITY, *n.* de-*ter*-min-a-*bil*-e-te, quality of being determinable. (L. *dēterminābilis*, finite.)

DETERMINABLE, *a.* de-*ter*-min-a-bl, that may be decided with certainty; clearly definable; terminable. **Determinable freeholds,** estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires [Law].

DETERMINABLENESS, *n.* de-*ter*-min-a-bl-ness, determinability.

DETERMINANT, *a.* de-*ter*-min-ant, determinative: *n.* that which serves to determine. (L. *dēterminans*, limiting.)

DETERMINATE, *a.* de-*ter*-min-ate, limited or definite; settled or positive; decisive; resolute. **Determinate problem,** a problem which admits of one solution only, or of a limited number of solutions [Math.]. (L. *dēterminātus*, limited.)

DETERMINATELY, *ad.* de-*ter*-min-ate-le, with certainty; resolutely.

DETERMINATENESS, *n.* de-*ter*-min-ate-ness, the state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

DETERMINATION, *n.* de-*ter*-min-*ay*-shon, the act of determining or deciding; that which is determined or resolved on; firm resolution; settlement by a judicial decision; direction to a certain end; a putting an end to; decision of character; ascertainment of amount [Chem.]; definition [Logic]; the reference of a specimen to its species. **Determination of blood,** a rapid flow of blood to the brain or any particular part of the body [Med.]. (L. *determinatio*, an end.)

DETERMINATIVE, *a.* de-*ter*-min-a-tiv, that directs to a certain end; that limits or bounds; that is employed in determining.

DETERMINATOR, *n.* de-*ter*-min-a-tor, one who determines. (L.)

DETERMINE, *v.t.* de-*ter*-min, to fix; to settle by mental or judicial decision; to fix on; to limit or bound; to give a direction to or influence the choice; to resolve; to put an end to; to settle or ascertain; to define: *v.i.* to decide; to end. **Determined. Determines. Determining.** (O.Fr. *determiner*.)

DETERMINED, *a.* de-*ter*-mind, having a firm purpose; manifesting a firm resolution; definite; resolute.

DETERMINEDLY, *ad.* de-*ter*-mind-le, in a determined manner.

DETERMINISM, *n.* de-*ter*-min-izm, the doctrine that motives invincibly determine the will; the doctrine that everything is divinely determined.

DETERMINIST, *a.* de-*ter*-min-ist, relating to determinism: *n.* one who maintains the determinist doctrine.

DETERMINISTIC, *a.* de-*ter*-min-*ist*-ik, pertaining to determinism.

DETERRATION, *n.* de-ter-*ray*-shon, unearthing. (L. *de*, and *terra*, the earth.)

DETERRENCE, *n.* de-*ter*-rence, determent; the act of deterring.

DETERRENT, *a.* de-*ter*-rent, deterring: *n.* that which deters. (L. *deterrens*, frightening.)

DETERRING, *a.* de-*ter*-ring, discouraging; dissuading.

DETERSION, *n.* de-*ter*-shon, the act of cleansing, as a sore. (L. *detersus*, cleansed.)

DETERSIVE, *a.* de-*ter*-siv, having power to cleanse away foul matter from a sore: *n.* a medicine which is detersive.

DETERSIVENESS, *n.* de-*ter*-siv-ness, quality of being detersive.

DETEST, *v.t.* de-*test*, to hate intensely. **Detested. Detesting. Detests.** (Fr. *détester*.)

DETESTABILITY, *n.* de-*test*-a-*bil*-e-te, detestableness.

DETESTABLE, *a.* de-*test*-a-bl, extremely hateful; abominable.

DETESTABLENESS, *n.* de-*test*-a-bl-ness, extreme hatefulness.

DETESTABLY, *ad.* de-*test*-ab-le, very hatefully; abominably. (L. *détestābilis*, execrable.)

DETESTATION, *n.* de-test-*ay*-shon, extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing. (L. *détestātio*, cursing.)

DETESTED, *pp.* or *a.* de-*test*-ed, hated extremely; abhorred.

DETESTER, *n.* de-*test*-er, one who hates.

DETHRONE, *v.t.* de-*throne*, to remove from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority or of rule. **Dethroned. Dethrones. Dethroning.**

DETHRONEMENT, *n.* de-*throne*-ment, removal from a throne; deposition of a king or ruler.

DETHRONER, *n.* de-*throne*-er, one who dethrones.

DETHRONIZATION, *n.* de-*throne*-e-*zay*-shon, the act of dethroning.

DETINUE, *n.* *det*-e-new, a writ against one who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him or in his possession [Law]. (Fr. *détenu*, detained.)

DETONATE, *v.t.* *det*-o-nate, to cause to explode; to burn with a sudden report: *v.i.* to explode; to burn with a sudden report [Chem.]. **Detonated. Detonates. Detonating.** (L. *détonātus*, thundered.)

DETONATING, *a.* *det*-o-nate-ing, exploding; inflaming with a sudden report. **Detonating powder,** a chemical compound which detonates when struck or heated, owing to the expansion into a gaseous form of a substance or substances in it [Chem.]. **Detonating tube,** a glass tube used by chemists for the detonation of gaseous bodies [Chem.].

DETONATION, *n.* *det*-o-*nay*-shon, the act of detonating; an explosion caused by instantaneous combustion; the noise caused by an explosion.

DETONATIVE, *a.* *det*-o-na-tiv, causing detonation.

DETONATOR, *n.* *det*-o-nay-tor, a percussion cap; a contrivance that explodes an explosive; a railway fog-signal; a primer.

DETONIZATION, *n.* det-o-ne-*zay*-shon, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DETONIZE, *v.t.* *det*-o-nize, to detonate. **Detonized. Detonizes. Detonizing.**

DETORSION, *n.* de-*tawr*-shon, a wresting; a perversion. (L. *dētorsus*, turned aside.)

DETORT, *v.t.* de-*tawrt*, to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning. **Detorted. Detorting. Detorts.** (L. *dētŏrtus*.)

DETORTION, *n.* de-*tawr*-shon, a wresting; perversion.

DETOUR, *n.* day-*toor*, a circuitous or roundabout way; deviation. (Fr.)

DETRACT, *v.t.* de-*trakt*, to take away from reputation or merit; to derogate from; to take away; to depreciate. **Detracted. Detracting. Detracts.** (L. *dētractus*, taken down.)

DETRACTINGLY, *ad.* de-*trakt*-ing-le, in a detracting manner.

DETRACTION, *n.* de-*trak*-shon, the act of taking something from the merit or worth of another from envy or malice, with a view to injure his reputation; calumny. (L. *dētractio*.)

DETRACTIOUS, *a.* de-*trak*-shus, containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DETRACTIVE, *a.* de-*trak*-tiv, having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DETRACTIVENESS, *n.* de-*trak*-tiv-ness, the quality of being detractive.

DETRACTOR, *n.* de-*trak*-tor, a slanderer; a muscle that draws away from. (L.)

DETRACTORY, *a.* de-*trak*-tor-e, depreciatory; defamatory.

DETRACTRESS, *n.* de-*trak*-tress, a female detractor; a censorious woman.

DETRAIN, *v.t.* de-*trane*, to remove from a railway train: *v.i.* to alight from a train. **Detrained. Detraining. Detrains.**

DETRIMENT, *n.* *det*-re-ment, loss, damage, hurt, or mischief. (O.Fr. *detriment*.)

DETRIMENTAL, *a.* det-re-*ment*-al, causing loss or damage; injurious: *n.* an undesirable person.

DETRIMENTALNESS, *n.* det-re-*ment*-al-ness, the quality of being detrimental.

DETRITAL, *a.* de-*try*-tal, pertaining to or consisting of detritus.

DETRITED, *pp.* de-*try*-ted, disintegrated.

DETRITION, *n.* de-*trish*-on, a wearing off or away.

DETRITUS, *n.* de-*try*-tus, waste rubbed off; accumulations formed by the disintegrated material of rocks [Geol.]; anything that is disintegrated. (L.)

DETRUDE, *v.t.* de-*trude*, to thrust or force down. **Detruded. Detrudes. Detruding.** (L. *dētrūdere*, thrust.)

DETRUNCATE, *v.t.* de-*trun*-kate, to cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting. **Detruncated. Detruncates. Detruncating.** (L. *detruncatus*, lopped off.)

DETRUNCATION, *n.* de-trun-*kay*-shon, the act of cutting off.

DETRUSION, *n.* de-*troo*-sjon, the act of detruding. (L. *detrusio*, a thrusting down.)

DETRUSOR, *n.* de-*troo*-zor, that which pushes down; a muscle causing expulsion [Anat.].

DETUMESCENCE, *n.* de-tew-*mes*-sence, diminution of swelling. (L. *dētumesco*, subside.)

DETURPATE, *v.t.* de-*tur*-pate, to defile; to corrupt. **Deturpated. Deturpates. Deturpating.** (L. *deturpo*, disfigure.)

DEUCE, *n.* dewce, two; a card or a die with two spots; the score at tennis (forty all) when two winning strokes in succession are required to decide the game. (Fr. *deux*, two.)

DEUCE, *n.* dewce, the evil one; mischief.

DEUCE-ACE, *n.* *dewce*-ace, when two and one are scored by two dice thrown together.

DEUCED, *a.* *dewce*-ed, devilish.

DEUCEDLY, *ad.* *dewce*-ed-le, confoundedly; excessively.

DEUTERAGONIST, *n.* *dew*-ter-*ag*-o-nist, the second character in importance in a stage-play; the second to the protagonist in Greek drama.

DEUTEROCANONICAL, *a.* *dew*-ter-ro-kan-*on*-e-kal, applied to the books of Scripture received into the canon after the rest. (Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *canonical*.)

DEUTEROGAMIST, *n.* dew-ter-*og*-a-mist, one who marries a second time after the death of the husband or wife.

DEUTEROGAMY, *n.* dew-ter-*og*-a-me, the marriage of a widow or widower after the death of the first husband or wife. (Gr. *deuteros*, and *gamos*, marriage.)

DEUTERONOMIST, *n.* *dew*-ter-*on*-o-mist, the author, or one of the authors, of Deuteronomy.

DEUTERONOMY, *n.* dew-ter-*on*-o-me, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, so called as the second giving of the law. (Gr. *deuteronomion*, the repeated or second enunciation of the law.)

DEUTEROPATHIC, *a.* dew-ter-o-*path*-ik, pertaining to deuteropathy.

DEUTEROPATHY, *n.* dew-ter-*op*-a-the, a sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another, as headache from an overloaded stomach. (Gr. *deuteros*, and *pathos* disease.)

DEUTEROSCOPY, *n.* dew-ter-*os*-ko-pe, the second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second sight. (Gr. *deuteros*, and *skopeo*, view.)

DEUTO, *dew*-to, used as a prefix when two equivalents of any substance are combined with one another, as deutoxide, having two degrees of oxidation [Chem.]. (Abbrev. for Gr. *deuteros*.)

DEUTOGENIC, *a.* dew-to-*jen*-ik, of secondary formation [Geol.]. (Gr. *deuto*, and *gennao*, produce.)

DEUTOPLASM, *n.* *dew*-to-plasm, the food of protoplasm; the part of the yolk that nourishes the protoplasmic embryo.

DEUTOPLASTIC, *a.* dew-to-*plas*-tik, pertaining to deutoplasm.

DEUTOXIDE, *n.* dew-*tox*-ide, a compound of two atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of some base [Chem.].

DEVANAGARI, *n.* de-va-*nah*-ga-re, the Sanskrit alphabet; the Nagari. (Sans.)

DEVAPORATION, *n.* de-vap-o-*ray*-shon, the change of vapour into water, as in the formation of rain.

DEVASTATE, *v.t.* *dev*-as-tate, to lay waste; to ravage. **Devastated. Devastates. Devastating.** (L. *devastatus*, laid waste.)

DEVASTATION, *n.* dev-as-*tay*-shon, the act of devastating; the state of being devastated; waste, desolation, or ruin; waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator [Law].

DEVASTAVIT, *n.* de-vas-*tay*-vit, waste of property by an executor [Law]. (L. he has wasted.)

DEVELOP, *v.t.* de-*vel*-op, to unfold and open up by degrees; to bring out into distinctness; to make a photographic negative visible; to enable to evolve what is latent or in embryo: *v.i.* to evolve by natural stages; to be evolved; to come distinctly out; to advance in structure. **Developed. Developing. Develops.** (Fr. *développer*.)

DEVELOPABLE, *a.* de-*vel*-op-a-bl, capable of development.

DEVELOPE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* de-*vel*-op, to develop. **Developed. Developing. Developes.**

DEVELOPER, *n.* de-*vel*-op-er, the chemical used in developing photographic negatives; he who or that which develops.

DEVELOPMENT, *n.* de-*vel*-op-ment, a gradual unfolding and exhibition of something previously hidden or involved; gradual growth; the series of changes in the growth from first to last of an organized being; the process of bringing the features of a picture into distinction [Phot.]. **Doctrine of development,** the theory which ascribes an innate expansive power to the organized universe, and traces the most complex forms by intermediate links from the simplest, without the intervention of special acts of creation [Biology].

DEVELOPMENTAL, *a.* de-*vel*-op-*ment*-al, pertaining to development.

DEVELOPMENTALLY, *ad.* de-*vel*-op-*men*-tal-e, in course of development.

DEVERGENCE, *n.* de-*ver*-jence, divergence.

DEVEST, *v.t.* de-*vest*, to divest; to alienate; to strip: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate [Law]. **Devested. Devesting. Devests.** (L. *devestio*, undress.)

DEVI, *n.* *dev*-e, a general name for Indian goddesses; especially the great goddess Durga. (Sans.)

DEVIATE, *v.i.* *dee*-ve-ate, to turn aside from the way; to stray or swerve from the path of duty; to err. **Deviated. Deviates. Deviating.** (L. *deviatus*, turned away.)

DEVIATION, *n.* de-ve-*ay*-shon, a turning aside from the way, or direction, or the path of duty; error; deflection; the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured [Comm.]. **Deviation of the compass,** the deflection of the needle from the magnetic meridian due to external causes, such as iron in the ship's structure or cargo, or in rocks within the range of influence. **Deviation of a falling body,** the deviation from the perpendicular of a falling body due to the rotation of the earth.

DEVICE, *n.* de-*vice*, something devised or contrived, sometimes with good, usually with evil intent; an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto, used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry; a motto used as an emblem; anything fancifully and cunningly contrived; stratagem; invention; genius; faculty of devising. (O.Fr. *devise*.)

DEVICEFUL, *a.* de-*vice*-ful, full of devices; inventive.

DEVICEFULLY, *ad.* de-*vice*-ful-le, in a manner curiously contrived.

DEVIL, *n.* *dev*-il, the evil one; the personification of evil; one animated and possessed by the devil; any great evil considered humorously; hot seasoning; ruin; a false god; a barrister who prepares cases for another; an author who writes for another; a printer's errand-boy; a rag-tearing machine: *v.t.* to cut up rags or cloth in a machine called the devil; to grill with hot seasoning. **Devil's advocate,** the official objector to a claim for canonization. **Devil's bedpost,** the four of clubs. **Devil's bones,** dice. **Devil's books,** playing-cards. **Devil's coach-horse,** the large rove-beetle, *Ocypus olens*. **Devil's dirt,** asafœtida. **Devil's dust** old woollen materials made into shoddy. **Devil's tattoo,** drumming with the fingers. **Give the devil his due,** to credit him or his servant with the good he does. **Play the devil with,** to harm and worry; to fritter away. **Devilled. Devilling. Devils.** (A.S. *dēōful*.)

DEVILET, *n.* *dev*-e-let, a little devil.

DEVIL-FISH, *n.* *dev*-il-fish, an eagle-ray of the genus *Myliobatis*.

DEVILISH, *a.* *dev*-il-ish, partaking of the qualities of the devil; very evil and mischievous; excessive; enormous.

DEVILISHLY *ad.* *dev*-il-ish-le, in a manner that is devilish; excessively.

DEVILISHNESS, *n* *dev*-il-ish-ness, the qualities of the devil.

DEVILISM, *n.* *dev*-il-ism, devil-worship; great wickedness.

DEVILKIN, *n.* *dev*-il-kin, a little devil.

DEVIL-MAY-CARE, *a.* *dev*-il-may-*kare*, reckless, rollicking [Slang].

DEVILMENT, *n.* *dev*-il-ment, love of mischief.

DEVILRY, *n.* *dev*-il-ry, devilment; cruel mischief.

DEVIL-WORSHIP, *n.* *dev*-il-wur-ship, a rude homage paid by primitive tribes to the devil or spirit of evil, in the simple-hearted belief that he could be flattered out of doing them mischief.

DEVIOUS, *a.* *dee*-ve-us, off the common way or track; rambling; erring. (L. turning aside.)

DEVIOUSLY, *ad.* *dee*-ve-us-le, in a devious manner.

DEVIOUSNESS, *n.* *dee*-ve-us-ness, departure from a regular course.

DEVISABLE, *a.* de-*vize*-a-bl, that may be bequeathed.

DEVISE, *n.* de-*vize*, the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator; a will; a share of estate bequeathed: *v.t* to consider: *v.t.* to contrive; to form in the mind; to scheme; to bequeath real estate by will. **Devised. Devises. Devising.** (O.Fr. *deviser*.)

DEVISEE, *n.* dev-e-*zee*, the person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DEVISER, *n.* de-*vi*-zer, one who contrives or invents.

DEVISOR, *n.* de-*vi*-zor, a testator.

DEVITALIZE, *v.t.* de-*vy*-tal-ize, to deprive of vitality. **Devitalized. Devitalizes. Devitalizing.**

DEVITRIFICATION, *n.* de-*vit*-re-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of depriving glass of its transparency and converting it into a grey opaque substance.
DEVITRIFY, *v.t.* de-*vit*-re-fy, to render glass opaque. Devitrified. Devitrifies. Devitrifying.
DEVOID, *a.* de-*void*, vacant; destitute. (O.Fr. *dsvoidier*, to empty.)
DEVOIR, *n.* *dev*-waur, duty; best endeavour; an act of civility or respect due to another. (Fr.)
DEVOLUTE, *v.t.* *dev*-o-lewt, to transfer; to depute; to decentralize. Devoluted. Devolutes. Devoluting.
DEVOLUTION, *n.* dev-o-*lew*-shon, the act of rolling down; transference of legislative power from parliament to other bodies; decentralization; degeneration.
DEVOLVE, *v.t.* de-*volv*, to roll down; to deliver over; to hand down: *v.i.* to roll down; to pass from one to another; to fall by succession. Devolved. Devolves. Devolving. (L. *devolvo*, roll down.)
DEVOLVEMENT, *n.* de-*volv*-ment, the act of devolving.
DEVONIAN, *a.* de-*vone*-e-an the geological formation lying above the Silurian and below the Carboniferous system as found in Devonshire.
DEVONPORT, *n.* *dev*-on-port, davenport; a small writing-table, fitted with drawers at the side.
DEVOTE, *a.* de-*vote*, devoted: *n.* a devotee: *v.t.* to set apart and dedicate by vow; to give up wholly; to give up to doom; to give special care. Devoted. Devotes. Devoting. (L. *devotus*, vowed.)
DEVOTED, *a.* de-*vo*-ted, dedicated or consecrated; ardent; zealous; strongly attached.
DEVOTEDNESS, *n.* de-*vo*-ted-ness, the state of being devoted.
DEVOTEE, *n.* dev-o-*tee*, one who is zealously devoted; a votary; a bigot.
DEVOTEMENT, *n.* de-*vote*-ment, devotedness; vowed dedication.
DEVOTER, *n.* de-*vo*-ter, one who devotes; a worshipper.
DEVOTION, *n.* de-*vo*-shon, the state of being consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; a devout yielding of the heart and affections to God; religious worship; an act of respect; ardent love or affection, shown in constant attention; ardour. (L. *dévótio*, a consecrating.)
DEVOTIONAL, *a.* de-*vo*-shon-al, pertaining or suited to devotion.
DEVOTIONALISM, *n.* de-*vo*-shon-al-ism, superstitious devoutness.
DEVOTIONALIST, *n.* de-*vo*-shon-al-ist, a devotionist.
DEVOTIONALLY, *ad.* de-*vo*-shon-al-le, in a devotional manner.
DEVOTIONIST, *n.* de-*vo*-shon-ist, one formally or superstitiously devout.
DEVOUR, *v.t.* de-*vour*, to eat up; to eat with greediness or ravenously; to consume with rapidity and violence, as fire, &c.; to consume; to waste; to destroy; to ruin; to enjoy with avidity. Devoured. Devouring. Devours. (Fr. *dévorer*, to eat up.)
DEVOURABLE, *a.* de-*vour*-a-bl, that may be devoured.
DEVOURER, *n.* de-*vour*-er, one who or that which devours or preys upon.
DEVOURING, *a.* de-*vour*-ing, consuming; wasting.
DEVOURINGLY, *ad.* de-*vour*-ing-le, in a devouring manner.
DEVOUT, *a.* de-*vout*, God-fearing; reverential; religious; expressing devotion; prayerful; earnest. (O.Fr. *devot*.)
DEVOUTLESS, *a.* de-*vout*-less, destitute of devotion.
DEVOUTLESSNESS, *n.* de-*vout*-les-ness, want of devotion.
DEVOUTLY, *ad.* de-*vout*-le, in a devout manner.
DEVOUTNESS, *n.* de-*vout*-ness, the quality of being devout.
DEW, *n.* dew, aqueous vapour condensed on the cool surfaces of plants and other bodies during the night when the sky is clear: *v.t.* to wet with dew; to moisten. Dewed. Dewing. Dews. (A.S. *deaw*.)
DEWAN, *n.* de-*wawn*, an officer of finance in the Mohammedan States of India.
DEWBERRY, *n.* *dew*-ber-re, the bramble, *Rubus cæsius*.
DEWCLAW, *n.* *dew*-klaw, a rudimentary claw in the feet of dogs and deer.
DEWDROP, *n.* *dew*-drop, a drop of dew; a spangle of dew.
DEW-FALL, *n.* *dew*-fawl, the time when dew begins to form.
DEWINESS, *n.* *dew*-e-ness, the being dewy; the amount of dew.
DEWLAP, *n.* *dew*-lap, the flesh that hangs from the throat of some animals, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.
DEWLAPPED, *a.* *dew*-lapt, dewlapt.
DEWLAPT, *a.* *dew*-lapt, furnished with a dewlap.
DEWLESS, *a.* *dew*-les, having no dew.
DEW-POINT, *n.* *dew*-poynt, the temperature at which dew begins to form.
DEW-POND, *n.* *dew*-pond, a shallow pool on chalk downs.
DEW-RETTING, *n.* *dew-ret*-ting, the exposure of flax to the action of dew or rain, to effect by maceration the decomposition of the gum which coats the fibre.
DEWSTONE, *n.* *dew*-stone, a species of limestone which collects dew largely.
DEW-WORM, *n.* *dew*-wurm, the earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.
DEWY, *a.* *dew*-e, like dew; moist with dew; falling like dew.
DEXTER, *a.* *deks*-ter, on the right-hand side; on the right side of a shield or coat of arms, that is, the left-hand side of the drawing [Her.]. (L. on the right side.)
DEXTERITY, *n.* deks-*ter*-re-te, expertness in using the right hand; ready expertness, due to practice, in the employment of mechanical or mental resources; adroitness; skill. (L. *dexteritas*, skilfulness.)
DEXTEROUS, *a.* *deks*-ter-us, right-handed; ready and expert in the use of either a bodily or mental faculty; adroit; skilful; done with dexterity.
DEXTEROUSLY, *ad.* *deks*-ter-us-le, with dexterity.
DEXTEROUSNESS, *n.* *deks*-ter-us-ness, dexterity; adroitness.
DEXTRAL, *a.* *deks*-tral, right, as opposed to left.
DEXTRALITY, *n.* deks-*tral*-e-te, the state of being on the right side.
DEXTRIN, *n.* *deks*-trin, starch gum; the soluble matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by acids or diastase, so called because when viewed by polarized light it has the property of turning the plane of polarization to the right [Chem.].
DEXTRO, *a.* *deks*-tro, the combining form of dexter, indicating that it causes the polarized light ray to turn to the right.
DEXTRO-GLUCOSE, *n.* *deks*-tro-*gloo*-kose, granular sugar, so called as having a dextro-gyrate property.
DEXTRO-GYRATE, *a.* *deks*-tro-*ji*-rate, turning polarized rays to the right [Min.]. (L. *dexter*, and Gr. *gyrate*.)
DEXTRORSAL, *a.* deks-*tror*-sal, rising from right to left, as a spiral line. (L. *dextrorsum*, to the right.)
DEXTRORSE, *a.* *deks*-trorse, right-handed; dextrorsal.
DEXTROSE, *n.* *deks*-trose, grape sugar so called from its dextro-gyrate property [Chem.].
DEXTROUS, *a.* *deks*-trus, dexterous.
DEXTROUSLY, *ad.* deks-trus-le, dexterously.
DEY, *n.* day, a title of dignity, formerly given to the Governors of Algiers and Tripoli. (Turk. a maternal uncle.)
DEZINK, *v.t.* dee-*zink*, to remove the zinc from an alloy or solution of which it forms part. Dezinked. Dezinking. Dezinks.
DHAGOBA, *n.* da-*go*-ba, a mound with a dome-shaped top, containing Buddhist relics.
DHAK, *n.* dawk, an East Indian tree, *Butea frondosa*, having brilliant flowers. (Hind.)
DHARMA, *n.* *dar*-ma, the law of Buddha; the holiness that underlies the law. (Sans.)
DHOBIE, *n.* *do*-be, a Hindu laundryman. (Hind.)
DHOLE, *n.* dole, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis deccanensis*.
DHOOLIE, *n.* *dool*-e, a covered litter. (Hind.)
DHOTI, *n.* *do*-te, the Hindu loin cloth. (Hind.)

DHOW, *n.* dow, an Arab vessel with a lateen sail on one or two masts ; any Arab vessel.

Dhow.

DHURRA, *n. door*-ra, Indian millet, *Panicum miliaceum.*

DHURRIE, *n. dur*-re, a fringed cotton carpet, used for curtains, &c. (Hind.)

DI, a prefix signifying double or two. (Gr. *dis*, twice.)

DI, the Latin prefix *dis.*

DIA, *dy*-a, a Greek prefix signifying through.

DIABASE, *n. dy*-a-base, greenstone, a crystalline granular rock, an altered form of basalt. (Gr. *diabasis*, a going through.)

DIABASIC, *a.* dy-a-*base*-ik, pertaining to diabase.

DIABATERIAL, *a.* dy-ab-a-*teer*-e-al, passing over the border of a place. (Gr. *diabatiria.*)

DIABETES, *n.* dy-a-*bee*-teez, a disease characterized by an excessive proportion of sugar in the urine. (Gr. *dia*, and *baino*, go.)

DIABETIC, *a.* dy-a-*bet*-ik, pertaining to diabetes. **Diabetic sugar,** the sweet principle of diabetic urine; grape sugar or glucose.

DIABOLIC, *a.* dy-a-*bol*-ik, diabolical. (Fr. *diabolique.*)

DIABLERY, *n.* de-*ab*-le-re, devilry ; sorcery. (Fr.)

DIABOLICAL, *a.* dy-a-*bol*-e-kal, devilish ; extremely malicious ; outrageously wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, *ad.* dy-a-*bol*-e-kal-le, in a diabolical manner.

DIABOLICALNESS, *n.* dy-a-*bol*-e-kal-ness, the qualities of the devil.

DIABOLIFY, *v.t.* dy-a-*bol*-e-fi, to ascribe diabolical qualities to. Diabolified. Diabolifies. Diabolifying.

DIABOLISM, *n.* dy-*ab*-o-lizm, conduct worthy of the devil ; possession by the devil ; witchcraft.

DIABOLIZATION, *n.* dy-*ab*-o-ly-*zay*-shon, representation as a devil.

DIABOLO, *n.* de-*ab*-o-lo, a game played with a top shaped like an hour-glass and a string held on two sticks ; the devil on two sticks. (It.)

DIABROSIS, *n.* dy-a-*bro*-sis, the action of corrosives intermediate between caustics and escharotics [Surg.]. (Gr. *diabrōsis*, ulceration.)

DIACATHOLICUM, *n.* dy-a-ka-*thol*-e-kum, a purgative, so called from its general usefulness. (Gr. *dia*, and *catholic.*)

DIACAUSTIC, *a.* dy-a-*caws*-tik, cauterizing by refraction [Med.]. **Diacaustic curve,** the curve formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light [Math.]. (Gr. *dia*, and *caustic.*)

DIACHASTIC, *a.* dy-a-*kas*-tik, cleaving asunder spontaneously. (Gr. *diachasko*, yawn.)

DIACHYLON, *n.* dy-*ak*-e-lon, sticking-plaster made by boiling litharge with olive oil and water, originally from expressed juices. (Gr. *diachylos*, exceedingly juicy.)

DIACHYLUM, *n.* dy-*ak*-e-lum, diachylon.

DIACHYMA, *n.* dy-*ak*-e-ma, the cellular tissue of leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *dia*, and *chyma*, juice.)

DIACODIUM, *n.* dy-a-*ko*-de-um, a preparation made from the syrup of poppies. (Gr. *dia*, and *kodis*, a poppyhead.)

DIACONAL, *a.* dy-*ak*-o-nal, pertaining to a deacon.

DIACONATE, *n.* dy-*ak*-o-nate, the office of a deacon ; the group of deacons.

DIACOPE, *n.* dy-*ak*-o-pe, a tmesis ; the separation of two parts or syllables of a word by interpolating another word as by saying, " be thou ware of him " for " beware of him " [Gram.]. (Gr. *dia*, and *kope*, cutting.)

DIACOUSTIC, *a.* dy-a-*koust*-ik, pertaining to the science of refracted sounds. (Gr. *dia*, and *acoustic.*)

DIACOUSTICS, *n.* dy-a-*koust*-iks, the science of sounds refracted by passing through media possessed of different densities.

DIACRITIC, *a.* dy-a-*krit*-ik, diacritical.

DIACRITICAL, *a.* dy-a-*krit*-e-kal, that distinguishes. **Diacritical marks,** marks that distinguish letters of the alphabet which resemble each other. (Gr. *diakritos*, excellent.)

DIACTINIC, *a.* dy-ak-*tin*-ik, transmitting the actinic rays.

DIADELPHIA, *n.pl.* dy-a-*del*-fe-a, plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.)

DIADELPHIAN, *a.* dy-a-*del*-fe-an, diadelphous.

DIADELPHOUS, *a.* ly-a-*del*-fus, having stamens united into two bodies by their filaments [Bot.].

DIADEM, *n. dy*-a-dem, the arch on a crown ; anciently a head-band or fillet worn as a badge of royalty ; anything worn on the head as a badge of royalty or sovereign dominion ; a crown ; sovereign power. **Diadem spider,** the garden spider, the cross spider, *Araneus diadema.* (Fr. *diadème.*)

DIADEMED, *a. dy*-a-demd, wearing a diadem.

DIADEXIS, *n. dy*-a-*deks*-is, the transformation of a disease into another [Med.]. (Gr. *diadexis*, a taking away from.)

DIADROM, *n. dy*-a-drom, a course or passing ; a vibration ; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed. (Gr. *diadromos*, running about.)

DIÆRESIS, *n.* dy-*ee*-re-sis, the resolution of a diphthong or syllable into two ; the mark (¨) placed over two vowels, denoting that they are to be separately pronounced, as *aër.* (Gr. *diairesis*, divisibility.)

DIAGLYPH, *n. dy*-a-gliff, an intaglio.

DIAGLYPHIC, *a.* dy-a-*glif*-fik, sunk into the general surface [Sculpt., Engrav., &c.]. (Gr. *diaglypho*, carve.)

DIAGNOSE, *v.t. dy*-ag-noze, to identify a disease from its symptoms. Diagnosed. Diagnoses. Diagnosing.

DIAGNOSIS, *n.* dy-ag-*no*-sis, the identification of a disease by its distinctive marks [Path.] ; brief discriminating description of a plant [Bot.]. (Gr. *diagnōsis*, a distinguishing.)

DIAGNOSTIC, *a.* dy-ag-*nos*-tik, distinguishing ; indicating the nature of a disease : *n.* the symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others ; *pl.* the study of symptoms.

DIAGNOSTICALLY, *ad. dy*-ag-*nos*-tik-al-le, by means of diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTICIAN, *n. dy*-ag-nos-*tish*-an, an expert in diagnosing.

DIAGOMETER, *n.* dy-a-*gom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring electro-conductive power. (Gr. *diago* convey, and *metron*, measure.)

DIAGONAL, *a.* dy-*ag*-o-nal, extending from one angle to an opposite of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two : *n.* right line so drawn. **Diagonal scale,** a system of lines by which hundredths of units may be laid down or measured. (L. *diagōnālis*, diagonal.)

DIAGONALLY, *ad.* dy-*ag*-o-nal-le, in a diagonal direction.

DIAGONOUS, *a.* dy-*ag*-o-nus, having four corners [Bot.].

DIAGRAM, *n. dy*-a-gram, a drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. ; an illustrative drawing or figure ; a scale [Mus.] : *v.t.* to represent in a diagram. Diagrammed. Diagramming. Diagrams. (L. *diagramma*, the musical scale.)

DIAGRAMMATIC, *a. dy*-a-gram-*mat*-ik, represented by diagram.

DIAGRAMMATICALLY, *ad. dy*-a-gra-*mat*-e-kal-le, by means of a diagram.

DIAGRAMMATIZE, *v.t. dy*-a-*gram*-a-tyze, to put as a diagram. Diagrammatized. Diagrammatizes. Diagrammatizing.

DIAGRAPH, *n. dy*-a-graf, an instrument used in perspective drawing. (Gr. *diagrapho*, write across.)

DIAGRAPHIC, *a. dy*-a-*graf*-ik, diagraphical.

DIAGRAPHICAL, *a. dy*-a-*graf*-e-kal, descriptive.

DIAGRAPHICS, *n. dy*-a-*graf*-fiks, the art of design or drawing.

DIAGRYDIATES, *n.pl. dy*-a-*grid*-e-ates, strong purgatives made with diagrydium, a preparation of scammony and quince-juice.

DIAHELIOTROPIC, *a. dy*-a-*heel*-yo-trop-ik, turning sideways to the light.

DIAHELIOTROPISM, *n. dy*-a-*heel*-yo-trop-izm, tendency to lie at right angles to the light [Bot.]. (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *trepo*, turn.)

DIAL, *n. dy*-al, an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the graduated face of a timepiece; anything similar with a movable index. (L. *diālis*, daily.)

DIALECT, *n. dy*-a-lekt, the form or idiom of a language peculiar to a district; manner of speaking; speech; language. (Fr. *dialecte.*)

DIALECTAL, *a.* dy-a-*lek*-tal, pertaining to dialects.

DIALECTALLY, *ad.* dy-a-*lek*-tal-e, from a dialectal view.

DIALECTIC, *n.* dy-a-*lek*-tik, the investigation of truth by discussion or critical examination.

DIALECTICAL, *a.* dy-a-*lek*-te-kal, pertaining to dialectics; logical.

DIALECTICALLY, *ad.* dy-a-*lek*-te-kal-le, in a dialectic manner.

DIALECTICIAN, *n. dy*-a-lek-*tish*-an, a logician; one versed in dialectics.

DIALECTICS, *n.* dy-a-*lek*-tiks, the art of reasoning, arguing, or discussing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the logic of the phenomenal; the logic of thought.

DIALECTOLOGIST, *n. dy*-a-lek-*tol*-o-jist, a student of dialect.

DIALECTOLOGY, *n. dy*-a-lek-*tol*-o-je, the study of dialect. (Gr. *dialektos*, dialect, and *logos*, science.)

DIALECTOR, *n.* dy-a-*lek*-tor, one learned in dialects.

DIALIST, *n. dy*-al-ist, a constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.

DIALLAGE, *n. dy*-al-laje, a rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point [Rhet.]. (Gr. interchange.)

DIALLAGE, *n. dy*-al-laje, a dark green or bronze-coloured laminate mineral, a variety of augite [Min.].

DIALLAGIC, *a.* dy-al-*laj*-ik, pertaining to or formed of diallage.

DIALLAGOID, *a.* dy-*al*-a-goyd, of the nature of diallage.

DIALLING, *n. dy*-al-ing, the science of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

DIALLOGITE, *n.* dy-*al*-lo-jite, a carbonate of manganese of a rose-red colour.

DIALOGIC, *a.* dy-a-*loj*-ik, dialogistical.

DIALOGICAL, *a.* dy-a-*loj*-ik-al, dialogistic.

DIALOGISM, *n.* dy-*al*-o-jism, a dialogue reported in the third person. (Gr. *dialogismos*, debate.)

DIALOGIST, *n.* dy-*al*-o-jist, a speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGISTIC, *a.* dy-al-o-*jis*-tik, dialogistical.

DIALOGISTICAL, *a.* dy-al-o-*jis*-te-kal, in the form of a dialogue.

DIALOGISTICALLY, *ad.* dy-al-o-*jis*-te-kal-le, in the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGIZE, *v.i.* dy-*al*-o-jize, to discourse in dialogue. Dialogized. Dialogizes. Dialogizing.

DIALOGUE, *n. dy*-a-log, a conversation between two persons; a literary composition in which two or more persons carry on a discourse: *v.i.* to discourse together; to confer. Dialogued. Dialogues. Dialoguing. (Fr.)

DIAL-PLATE, *n. dy*-al-plate, the plate of a dial, a clock or a watch on which the lines are drawn, to show the hours.

DIALURIC, *a.* dy-a-*lew*-rik, appertaining to the urine. Dialuric acid, an acid obtained from alloxan.

DIALYSIS, *n.* dy-*al*-e-sis, a diæresis mark; debility; a solution of continuity; the process of separating the crystalloid or poisonous ingredients in a substance from the colloid or harmless ingredients. (Gr. a parting.)

DIALYTIC, *a.* dy-a-*lit*-ik, unbracing, as the fibres; pertaining to dialysis.

DIALYZE, *v.t. dy*-a-lize, to separate two substances in solution [Chem.]. Dyalized. Dyalizes. Dyalizing. (Gr. *dialyo*, loosen.)

DIALYZER, *n. dy*-a-lize-er, a membrane used in dialysis, permeable to crystalloids.

DIAMAGNETIC, *n. dy*-a-mag-*net*-ik, a term applied by Faraday to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, assume, when freely suspended, a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

DIAMAGNETICALLY, *ad. dy*-a-mag-*net*-e-kal-le, in a diamagnetical manner.

DIAMAGNETISM, *n. dy*-a-*mag*-net-izm, the study of the diamagnetic action of bodies.

DIAMANTIFEROUS, *a. dy*-a-man-*tif*-er-us, diamond-bearing. (Fr. *diamantifère.*)

DIAMETER, *n.* dy-*am*-e-ter, a straight line passing through the centre of a figure, dividing it into two equal parts; the length of a right line passing through the centre of an object, from one side to the other. (Fr. *diamètre.*)

DIAMETRAL, *a.* dy-*am*-e-tral, diametrical.

DIAMETRICAL, *a.* dy-a-*met*-re-kal, in the direction of a diameter; direct.

DIAMETRICALLY, *ad.* dy-a-*met*-rik-al-le, in a diametrical direction; in direct opposition.

DIAMOND, *n. dy*-a-mond, the hardest, and most valuable of all the precious stones, being a crystal of pure carbon, and when very transparent said to be of the first water, and of the second, or third water as the transparency decreases; a glazier's tool for cutting glass; the smallest type in general use [Printing]; a rhomboidal figure [Geom.]; a lozenge [Her.]: *a.* like a diamond; made or set with diamonds. Diamond drill, a boring tool for rocks in which the cutters are boort diamonds fixed in a groove round a cylinder. Diamond jubilee, the sixtieth anniversary. Diamond wedding, the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding day. Diamond knot, an ornamental knot worked with the separated strands of a rope [Naut.]. (O.Fr. *diamant.*)

DIAMONDIFEROUS, *a. dy*-a-mond-*if*-er-us, bearing diamonds.

DIAMOND-SHAPED, *a. dy*-a-mond-shaypt, having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram or rhombus.

DIANA, *n.* dy-*an*-a, the virgin goddess of hunting [Myth.]; the moon; a lady who hunts.

DIANDRIA, *n.pl.* dy-*an*-dre-a, plants having two stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, twice, and *aner* a man.)

DIANDRIAN, *a.* dy-*an*-dre-an, diandrous.

DIANDROUS, *a.* dy-*an*-drus, having two stamens.

DIANOETIC, *a. dy*-a-no-*et*-ik, capable of thought. (Gr. *diānoētikos*, of thinking.)

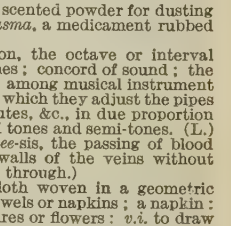
DIAPASM, *n. dy*-a-pasm, a scented powder for dusting over the body. (L. *diapasma*, a medicament rubbed into the skin.)

DIAPASON, *n.* dy-a-*pay*-zon, the octave or interval which includes all the tones; concord of sound; the entire compass of tones; among musical instrument makers, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semi-tones. (L.)

DIAPEDESIS, *n. dy*-a-ped-*ee*-sis, the passing of blood corpuscles through the walls of the veins without rupture. (Gr. a leaping through.)

DIAPER, *n. dy*-a-per, a cloth woven in a geometric pattern, much used for towels or napkins; a napkin: *v.t.* to variegate with figures or flowers: *v.i.* to draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth. Diapered. Diapering. Diapers. (Fr. *diaprer*, to variegate.)

DIAPERING, *n. dy*-a-per-ing, a style of ornamentation similar to that of diaper [Her.].



Diapering.

DIAPHANE, *n. dy*-a-fane, a silk stuff woven with transparent and coloured figures; the transparent investing membrane of a cell [Physiol.]. (Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent.)

DIAPHANED, *a. dy*-a-faynd, transparent.

DIAPHANEITY, *n.* dy-a-fan-*ee*-e-te, transparency; pellucidness.

DIAPHANIC, *a.* dy-a-*fan*-ik, diaphanous.

DIAPHANIE, *n.* dy-*af*-an-e, the art of affixing coloured transparencies on glass with the effect as of staining it.

DIAPHANOMETER, *n. dy*-a-fan-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for determining the comparative transparency of the air. (Gr. *diaphanes*, and *metron*, a measure.)

DIAPHANOUS, *a.* dy-*af*-an-us, pellucid; transparent.

DIAPHONICS, *n.* dy-a-*fon*-iks, the doctrine of refracted sound.

DIAPHORESIS, *n. dy*-a-for-*ee*-sis, abnormal perspiration. (Gr. perspiration.)

DIAPHORETIC, *a. dy*-a-for-*et*-ik, increasing perspiration: *n.* a medicine which promotes perspiration. (Gr. *diaphorētikos*, tending to produce perspiration.)

DIAPHRAGM, *n.* *dy*-a-fram, the midriff or large circular muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly, and forming a movable partition between these two cavities, its most important office being connected with the function of respiration; a dividing membrane [Anat.]; any partition, commonly with an opening through it, especially in optical instruments, to cut off superfluous rays [Opt.]. (Fr.)

DIAPHRAGMAL, *a.* dy-a-*frag*-mal, diaphragmatic.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, *a.* *dy*-a-frag-*mat*-ik, pertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, *n.* *dy*-a-frag-mat-*i*-tis, inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritoneal coats [Path.].

DIAPHYSIS, *n.* dy-*af*-is-is, the point in a bone from which ossification begins [Anat.]; prolongation of an inflorescence [Bot.]. (Gr. a bursting open of a bud.)

DIAPLASTICS, *n.pl.* dy-a-*plast*-iks, medicines used in the treatment of broken limbs. (Gr. *dia*, and *plasos*, found.)

DIAPNOIC, *a.* dy-ap-*no*-ik, promoting gentle perspiration [Med.]. (Gr. *diapnoē*, an outlet.)

DIAPYETIC, *a.* *dy*-a-py-*et*-ik, producing suppuration [Med.]. (Gr. *diapyētikos*, causing suppuration.)

DIARCHY, *n.* *dy*-ark-e, dyarchy; government by two. (Gr. *di*, and *archo*, rule.)

DIARIAN, *a.* dy-*ayr*-e-an, pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIARIST, *n.* *dy*-ar-ist, one who keeps a diary.

DIARIZED, *a.* *dy*-ar-ized, entered in a diary.

DIARRHŒA, *n.* dy-ar-*ree*-a, a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines. (Gr. *diarroia*, a flowing through.)

DIARRHETIC, *a.* dy-ar-*ret*-ik, producing diarrhœa.

DIARTHROSIS, *n.* *dy*-ar-*thro*-sis, articulation of a bone that is movable in every direction [Anat.]. (Gr. *dia*, and *arthron*, a joint.)

DIARY, *n.* *dy*-ar-e, a register of daily occurrences. (L. *diarium*, a diary.)

DIASPORE, *n.* *dy*-as-pore, native hydrate of aluminium which decrepitates and disperses under the blowpipe. (Gr. *diaspora*, a dispersion.)

DIASTALTIC, *a.* dy-a-*stalt*-ik, dilated [Ancient Mus.]. (Gr. *diastaltikos*, capable of distinguishing.)

DIASTASE, *n.* *dy*-as-taze, an enzyme occurring in malt which converts starch into sugar. (Fr.)

DIASTASIS, *n.* dy-*as*-ta-sis, a forcible separation of bones without fracture. (Gr. separation.)

DIASTATIC, *a.* dy-as-*tat*-ik, pertaining to diastase.

DIASTEMA, *n.* dy-as-*teem*-a, the space between two kinds of teeth or two teeth of the same kind, present in most mammals. (L. interval.)

DIASTOLE, *n.* dy-*as*-to-le, a dilatation of the heart and arteries; opposed to systole, or contraction [Phys.]; the lengthening of a naturally short syllable [Gram.]. (Gr. expansion.)

DIASTOLIC, *a.* dy-a-*stol*-ik, pertaining to diastole.

DIASTYLE, *n.* *dy*-a-stile, an arrangement of columns with spaces of three diameters of columns between. (L. *diastylos*, diastyle.)

DIATESSARON, *n.* dy-a-*tes*-sa-ron, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one great semitone [Mus.]; a harmony of the four gospels; the four gospels [Theol.]. (L. a fourth.)

DIATHERMAL, *a.* dy-a-*therm*-al, diathermanous.

DIATHERMANCY, *n.* dy-a-*therm*-an-se, the property of being diathermal.

DIATHERMANOUS, *a.* dy-a-*therm*-an-us, transmitting radiant heat. (Gr. *diathermaino*, heat through.)

DIATHERMIC, *a.* dy-a-*therm*-ik, diathermanous.

DIATHESIS, *n.* dy-*ath*-e-sis, particular habit of body, predisposing to certain diseases. (Gr. arrangement.)

DIATOMACEOUS, *a.* *dy*-at-om-*ace*-yus, pertaining to diatoms.

DIATOMIC, *a.* dy-a-*tom*-ik, of two atoms [Chem.].

DIATOMOUS, *a.* dy-*at*-om-us, having crystals in one distinct diagonal cleavage [Min.]. (Gr. cutting in two.)

DIATOMS, *n.pl.* *dy*-at-oms, minute single-celled algæ, with flinty skeletons.

DIATONIC, *a.* dy-a-*ton*-ik, applied to the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semi-tones; the notes belonging to the key in which a piece of music is written [Mus.]. (Gr. *diatonikon*, diatonic scale.)

DIATONICALLY, *ad.* dy-a-*ton*-ik-al-le, in a diatonic manner.

DIATRIBE, *n.* *dy*-a-tribe, a disputation; critical examination; a stream of invective; an abusive harangue. (Fr.)

DIATRIBIST, *n.* dy-a-*tribe*-ist, one who indulges in diatribe.

DIB, *v.i.* dib, to dip. **Dibbed. Dibbing. Dibs.** (Dial. Eng.)

DIBASIC, *a.* dy-*base*-ik, with two bases or two atoms of a base.

DIBBER, *n.* *dib*-ber, an agricultural implement with teeth or dibbles for making holes in the ground.

DIBBLE, *n.* *dib*-bl, a pointed tool used in gardening, for making holes for planting seeds: *v.t.* to plant with a dibble: *v.i.* to dip [Angling]. **Dibbled. Dibbles. Dibbling.**

DIBBLER, *n.* *dib*-bler, one who or that which dibbles.

DIBOTHRIANS, *n.pl.* dy-*both*-re-anz, a division of the entozoa, including the tape-worms [Zool.]. (Gr. *di*, and *bothros*, a pit.)

DIBRANCHIATA, *n.pl.* *dy*-bran-ke-*ay*-ta, the order of cephalopods having two gills, which includes all the living species except the pearly nautilus. (Gr. *di*, and *branchia*, gills.)

DIBS, *n.pl.* dibs, the bones used in the game of knuckle-bones; money [Slang].

DIBSTONE, *n.* *dib*-stone, a stone thrown up from the palm and caught on the back of the hand as in knucklebones.

DICACITY, *n.* de-*kas*-e-te, pertness of speech. (L. *dicacitas*, raillery.)

DICAST, *n.* *dy*-kast, a member of the jury courts of Athens. (Gr. *dikastēs*, a judge.)

DICE, *n.pl.* dyce, *pl.* of **Die**: numbered cubes for games of chance; a game with dice: *v.i.* to play with dice. **Diced. Dicing. Dices.**

DICE-BOX, *n.* *dyce*-boks, the box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

DICED, *a.* dyst, ornamented with diamond-shaped figures.

DICEPHALOUS, *a.* dy-*sef*-al-us, having two heads on one body. (Gr. *dikephalos*, having two heads.)

DICER, *n.* *dyce*-er, a dice-player.

DICERAS, *n.* *dis*-er-as, a bivalve of the clam-shell family [Paleont.]. (Gr. *dikeras*, a double horn.)

DICHASTASIS, *n.* dy-*kas*-ta-sis, spontaneous subdivision or cleavage. (Gr. *dichasis*, division.)

DICHLAMYDEOUS, *a.* *dy*-klam-*id*-e-us, provided with both calyx and corolla [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, and *chlamys*, a covering.)

DICHOGAMOUS, *a.* dy-*kog*-am-us, with stamens and pistils ripening at different times.

DICHORD, *n.* *dy*-kawrd, the two-stringed lyre. (Gr. *dis* and chord.)

DICHOTOMIC, *a.* dy-*kot*-om-ik, dichotomous.

DICHOTOMIZE, *v.t.* dy-*kot*-om-ize, to cut into two parts. **Dichotomized. Dichotomizes. Dichotomizing.** (Gr. *dichotomeo*, cut in two.)

DICHOTOMOUS, *a.* dy-*kot*-om-us, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom [Bot.]. (Gr. *dichotomos*, cutting in two.)

DICHOTOMOUSLY, *ad.* dy-*kot*-om-us-le, divided in pairs.

DICHOTOMY, *n.* dy-*kot*-om-e, continuous division by pairs, specially of a class in a descending series into pairs of groups distinguished by contradictory qualities [Logic]. (Gr. *dichotomia*, a cutting in two.)

DICHROIC, *a.* dy-*kro*-ik, showing dichroism. (Gr. *dichroos*, two-coloured.)

DICHROISM, *n.* *dik*-ro-izm, the property some doubly-refracting crystals have of presenting different colours when viewed in different directions.

DICHROMATIC, *a.* *dik*-rom-*at*-ik, having or producing two colours.

DICHROMIC, *a.* dy-*krome*-ik, yielding two colours.

DICING, *n.* *dyce*-ing, gaming with dice.

DICING-HOUSE, *n.* *dyce*-ing-house, a gaming-house.

DICK, *n.* dik, a leather apron; a ditch; a sworn declaration as to the value of goods. (Dial. Eng.)

DICKENS, *int.* *dik*-enz, the deuce; the devilkins.

DICKENSIAN, *a.* dik-*en*-se-an, pertaining to Charles Dickens, or anything written in his style.

DICKER, *n.* *dik*-er, ten in number, as a dicker of hides [Comm.]. (L. *decuria*, a division, often into tens.)

DICKER, *v.t.* *dik*-er, to barter [U.S.]. **Dickered. Dickering. Dickers.**

DICKEY, *n. dik*-e, a seat in a carriage behind or in front; a separate shirt-front; a bib; an ass [Slang].
DICKY, *n. dik*-e, a dickey; a familiar name for a bird: *a.* precarious [Slang].
DICLINATE, *a. dy*-klin-ate, said of crystals having two of the axes obliquely inclined. (Gr. *di,* and *klino,* bend.)
DICLINIC, *a.* dy-*klin*-ik, having two oblique axes, as in some crystals.
DICLINOUS, *a. dy*-klin-us, having the stamens and the pistils in different flowers, each flower being unisexual [Bot.]. (Gr. *di,* and *kline,* a bed.)
DICOCCOUS, *a.* dy-*kok*-kus, two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains; consisting of two cocci. (Gr. *di,* and *kokkos,* a kernel.)
DICŒLOUS, *a.* dy-*seel*-us, having two cavities. (Gr. *di,* and L. *coelum,* a cavity.)
DICONDYLIAN, *a.* dy-kon-*dil*-yan, having two occipital condyles. (Gr. *dikondylos,* double-jointed.)
DICOTYLEDON, *n. dy*-kot-il-*ee*-don, a plant with two seed-leaves.
DICOTYLEDONOUS, *a. dy*-kot-il-*ee*-don-us, having two seed-leaves.
DICOTYLES, *n.pl.* dy-*kot*-il-eez, the peccaries.
DICROTIC, *a.* dy-*krot*-ik, conveying the sensation of a double pulsation [Path.]. (Gr. *dikrotos,* beating time.)
DICTA, *n.pl. dik*-tah, sayings. (L.)
DICTAPHONE, *n. dikt*-a-fone, an instrument giving a record of speech which can be used in a phonograph.
DICTATE, *n. dik*-tate, authoritative prescription or direction; impulse: *v.t.* dik-*tate,* to tell another what to do, or say, or write; to speak or read aloud for the words to be taken down; to prescribe authoritatively. **Dictated. Dictating. Dictates.** (L. *dictatus,* said.)
DICTATED, *pp.* dik-*tate*-ed, delivered with authority.
DICTATION, *n.* dik-*tay*-shon, the act of dictating; that which is dictated. (L. *dictatio.*)
DICTATOR, *n.* dik-*tate*-or, one whose dictates are followed; one invested for a time with absolute authority, especially in ancient Rome, in times of exigence and danger; one exercising absolute power.
DICTATORIAL, *a.* dik-ta-*tore*-e-al, relating to a dictator; absolute; authoritative; overbearing. (L. *dictatorius.*)
DICTATORIALLY, *ad.* dik-ta-*tore*-e-al-le, in a dictatorial manner.
DICTATORSHIP, *n.* dik-*tate*-or-ship, the office of a dictator; the term of his office; authority or imperiousness.
DICTATORY, *a. dik*-ta-tor-e, overbearing; dogmatical.
DICTATRESS, *n.* dik-*tate*-ress, dictatrix.
DICTATRIX, *n.* dik-*tate*-riks, a female dictator.
DICTATURE, *n.* dik-*tate*-yur, dictatorship; absolute authority.
DICTION, *n. dik*-shon, expression of ideas by words; manner of expression; style. (Fr.)
DICTIONARY, *n. dik*-shon-ar-e, a book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings, &c.; lexicon; any book of information with the topics alphabetically arranged. (L. *dictionarium.*)
DICTOGRAPH, *n. dik*-to-graf, an instrument recording speech.
DICTUM, *n. dik*-tum: *pl.* Dicta; an authoritative saying or assertion; an expression of opinion; award [Law]. (L.)
DICTYOGENS, *n.pl. dik*-te-o-jenz, plants with net-veined leaves, intermediate between those of an endogenous and those of an exogenous structure [Bot.]. (Gr. *diktyon,* a net, and *gennao,* produce.)
DICYNODON, *n.* dy-*sin*-od-on, a fossil reptile of S. Africa, that had a beak like a turtle and two large tusks in the upper jaw, like the walrus [Geol.]. (Gr. *di,* and *kyōn, dog,* and *odous,* a tusk.)
DID, did, *p.* of do.
DIDACTIC, *a.* dy-*dakt*-ik, didactical.
DIDACTICAL, *a.* dy-*dakt*-ik-al, adapted or intended to teach; instructive; preceptive. (Gr. *didaktikos,* skilled in teaching.)
DIDACTICALLY, *ad.* dy-*dakt*-ik-al-le, in a didactic manner.
DIDACTICS, *n.* dy-*dakt*-iks, the science or art of communicating instruction.
DIDACTYL, *a.* dy-*dakt*-il, having two fingers or two toes: *n.* an animal with two toes. (Gr. *di,* and *daktylos,* a finger.)
DIDACTYLOUS, *a.* dy-*dakt*-il-us, having two toes.
DIDAPPER, *n. did*-ap-per, diedapper, the dabchick. (*Dive,* and *dapper.*)
DIDASCALIC, *a.* dy-das-*kal*-ik, didactic; preceptive. (Gr. *didaskaleia,* teaching or lecturing.)
DIDDER, *v.i. did*-der, to shiver with cold. **Diddered. Diddering. Didders.** (Dial. Eng.)
DIDDLE, *v.t. did*-dl, to cheat or over-reach; to mislead: *v.i.* to totter, as a child in walking. **Diddled. Diddles. Diddling.** (A.S. *didenian,* deceive.)
DIDDLER, *n. did*-dler, a cheat.
DIDECAHEDRAL, *a. dy*-dek-a-*heed*-ral, having the form of a ten-sided prism, with five-sided summits [Min.]. (Gr. *di,* and *decahedral.*)
DIDELPHIA, *n.pl.* dy-*delf*-e-ah, the marsupials.
DIDELPHOID, *a.* dy-*delf*-oyd, having two wombs: belonging to the opossums of N. and S. America. (Gr. *di, delphys,* womb, and *eidos,* like.)
DIDELPHYS, *n.* dy-*delf*-is, a genus of marsupial mammals, including the opossum.
DIDIDÆ, *n. dy*-did-ee, the family of birds which includes the dodo and the solitaire, *Pezophaps solitaria.*
DIDODECAHEDRAL, *a. dy*-do-dek-a-*heed*-ral, having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six-sided summits [Min.]. (Gr. *di,* and *dodecahedral.*)
DIDRACHMA, *n.* dy-*drak*-ma, a piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver. (Gr.)
DIDST, didst, *p.* of do.
DIDUCTION, *n.* dy-*duk*-shon, separation by withdrawing one part from the other. (L. *dis,* and *duco,* lead.)
DIDUNCULUS, *n.* de-*dunk*-yew-lus, the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa, *D. strigirostris.*
DIDUS, *n. dy*-dus, the genus of the dodo, *D. ineptus.*
DIDYMIUM, *n.* did-*im*-e-um, a very rare metal like and united with lanthanum, and consisting of two elements, praseodymium, and neodymium. (Gr. *didymos,* twin.)
DIDYMOUS, *a. did*-im-us, twin; growing in pairs [Bot.].
DIDYNAMIA, *n.pl.* dy-din-*ame*-e-a, plants with four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one pair being shorter than the other [Bot.]. (Gr. *di,* and *dynamis,* power.)
DIDYNAMIAN, *a.* dy-din-*ame*-e-an, didynamous.
DIDYNAMOUS, *a.* dy-*din*-am-us, containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one pair shorter than the other [Bot.].
DIE, *v.i.* dy, to cease to live; to expire; to forfeit or give up life; to perish; to sink or faint; to languish with affection, pleasure, or longing; to become more and more faint; to wither; to become vapid; to become indifferent, and as good as dead; to perish eternally. **Died. Dies. Dying.** (Ice. *deyja.*)
DIE, *n.* dy: *pl.* **Dice,** a small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box; any cubic body; a flat tablet; hazard or chance; the cubical part of a pedestal, between its base and cornice [Arch.]. (L. *datus,* cast.)
DIE, *n.* dy; *pl.* **Dies,** a stamp used for coining money, or impressing a device.
DIE-AWAY, *a. dy*-a-way, fainting or languishing away.
DIEB, *n.* deeb, a jackal, so called by the natives in North Africa, *Canis anthus.*
DIEDAPPER, *n. dy*-dap-per, the dabchick or little grebe; didapper.
DIEGESIS, *n.* dy-e-*jee*-sis, an explanation; narrative; relation. (Gr.)
DIEHARD, *n. dy*-hard, one who resists to the end.
DIELECTRIC, *a.* dy-e-*lek*-trik, insulating; non-conductive: *n.* a substance, such as glass, which has small power of conducting electricity, but is capable of being polarized and so acting by induction [Elect.]. (Gr. *dia,* and *electric.*)
DIE-SINKER, *n. dy*-sink-er, an engraver of dies for embossing or stamping.
DIE-SINKING, *n. dy*-sink-ing, the process of engraving dies.
DIESIS, *n. dy*-e-sis, the double dagger reference mark (‡); the difference between the minor and major semi-tone [Mus.]. (Gr. division.)
DIE-STOCK, *n. dy*-stock, the contrivance by which the dies used in screw-cutting are held in the lathe.

DIET, *n. dy*-et, food; food prescribed by a physician; allowance of provisions: *v.t.* to board; to take food by rules prescribed; to furnish aliment to: *v.i.* to eat according to rules prescribed; to eat. **Dieted. Dieting. Diets.** (Gr. *diaita,* mode of life, diet.)

DIET, *n. dy*-et, a national assembly for legislative or administrative purposes of princes, dignitaries, delegates, &c., as the Prussian Diet; also, for religious matters as the Diet held at Worms in 1521. (L. *dies,* a day.)

DIETARIAN, *n.* dy-et-*ayr*-e-an, one who strictly conforms to his dietary.

DIETARY, *a. dy*-et-ar-e, pertaining to diet or the rules of diet: *n.* rule or course of diet; allowance of food.

DIET-DRINK, *n. dy*-et-dringk, medicated liquors.

DIETED, *a. dy*-et-ed, fed by prescribed rules; boarded.

DIETER, *n. dy*-et-er, one who prescribes rules for eating or prepares food by rules.

DIETETIC, *a.* dy-et-*et*-ik, dietetical.

DIETETICAL, *a.* dy-et-*et*-ik-al, pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating it. (Gr. *diaitetikos.*)

DIETETICS, *n.* dy-et-*et*-iks, the science of food; rules for diet.

DIETETIST, *n.* dy-et-*et*-ist, one versed in dietetics; one who attaches great importance to diet.

DIETINE, *n. dy*-et-een, a subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention. (Fr. *diètine.*)

DIETIST, *n. dy*-et-ist, a dietitian.

DIETITIAN, *n.* dy-et-*ish*-an, a dietetist.

DIF, a form of the prefix *dis.*

DIFFARREATION, *n.* dif-far-re-*ay*-shon, the parting of a cake, a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. (L. *diffarreatio.*)

DIFFER, *v.i. dif*-fer, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various; to disagree; to be at variance; to strive. **Differed. Differs. Differing.** (L. *differo,* bear.)

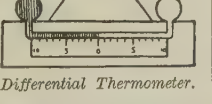
DIFFERENCE, *n. dif*-fer-ence, the state of being unlike or distinct; the quality which distinguishes one thing from another; a contention; the point in dispute; distinction; mark of distinction; the balance; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted [Math.]; the differentia [Logic]; a certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch [Her.]: *v.i.* to distinguish. **Differenced. Differences. Differencing.** (L. *differentia.*)

DIFFERENT, *a. dif*-fer-ent, distinct; separate; various; unlike.

DIFFERENTIA, *n.* dif-fer-*en*-she-a, an essential attribute by which one species is distinguished from another of the same genus, and which, when added on to the generic name, defines the species. (L.)

DIFFERENTIAL, *n.* dif-fer-*en*-she-al, an infinitely small difference between two states of a variable quantity.

DIFFERENTIAL, *a.* dif-fer-*en*-she-al, tending to distinguish; causing a difference; designed for changing gear speeds; special; creating a difference, as differential duties [Comm.]; pertaining to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; pertaining to differentials [Math.]. **Differential calculus,** the method of determining the relative rate of change in magnitude between two interdependent variable quantities [Math.]. **Differential co-efficient,** a measure of the rate of change of one variable quantity with respect to another independent variable, of which it is a function; the ratio of an infinitesimal change of the function to an infinitesimal and casual change of the independent variable [Math.]. **Differential gear,** a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced [Mech.]. **Differential screw,** a compound screw by which a differential motion is produced [Mech.]. **Differential thermometer,** a thermometer for measuring minute differences of temperature [Physics].



Differential Thermometer.

DIFFERENTIATE, *v.t.* dif-fer-*en*-she-ate, to make different; to distinguish between; to assign a separate part to; to distinguish by the differentia; to find the differential of. **Differentiated. Differentiates. Differentiating.** (L. *differentia.*)

DIFFERENTIATION, *n.* dif-fer-*en*-she-*ay*-shon, the act of differentiating.

DIFFERENTLY, *ad. dif*-fer-ent-le, in a different manner; variously.

DIFFERINGLY, *ad. dif*-fer-ing-le, in a different manner.

DIFFICILE, *a. dif*-fis-eel, difficult to get on with; hard to persuade. (Fr.)

DIFFICULT, *a. dif*-fik-ult, hard to be done, or to accomplish; not easy; attended with labour and pains; hard to be pleased; not easily managed or persuaded; hard to understand. (L. *dis,* and *facilis,* easy to do, from *facio,* do.)

DIFFICULTLY, *ad. dif*-fe-kult-le, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, *n. dif*-fik-ul-te, something to be overcome; anything difficult; obstacle; objection. (Fr. *difficulté.*)

DIFFIDENCE, *n. dif*-fid-ence, distrust of the power, ability, or disposition of others; distrust of one's own ability; a modest reserve or bashfulness. (L. *diffidens,* distrusting.)

DIFFIDENT, *a. dif*-fid-ent, distrustful; shy; bashful; wanting confidence; hesitating; reserved.

DIFFIDENTLY, *ad. dif*-fe-dent-le, in a diffident manner.

DIFFIDENTNESS, *n. dif*-fe-dent-ness, the quality of being diffident.

DIFFLUENT, *a.* dif-*floo*-ent, flowing away on all sides; fluid; deliquescent. (L. *diffluens,* flowing in varying directions.)

DIFFRACT, *v.t.* dif-*frakt,* to break into parts; to bend from a straight line. **Diffracted. Diffracting. Diffracts.** (L. *diffractus,* broken.)

DIFFRACTION, *n.* dif-*frak*-shon, a change which light undergoes, when, by passing very near the borders of an opaque body, it forms parallel bands or fringes. [Opt.].

DIFFRACTIVE, *a.* dif-*frakt*-iv, causing diffraction.

DIFFUSE, *v.t.* dif-*fuze,* to pour out and spread as a fluid; to spread or send out in all directions. **Diffused. Diffuses. Diffusing.** (L. *diffusus,* poured.)

DIFFUSE, *a.* dif-*fuce,* widely spread; loosely spreading; dispersed; wordy; prolix; not concise in statement; not circumscribed [Path.].

DIFFUSED, *a.* dif-*fuzed,* spread loose; flowing; wild.

DIFFUSEDLY, *ad.* dif-*fuze*-ed-le, in a diffused manner.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *n.* dif-*fuze*-ed-ness, the state of being diffused.

DIFFUSELY, *ad.* dif-*fuce*-le, in a diffuse manner.

DIFFUSENESS, *n.* dif-*fuce*-ness, the state of being diffuse.

DIFFUSER, *n.* dif-*fuze*-er, one who or that which diffuses.

DIFFUSIBILITY, *n.* dif-*fuze*-ib-*il*-it-e, diffusibleness.

DIFFUSIBLE, *a.* dif-*fuze*-e-bl, that may be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

DIFFUSIBLENESS, *n.* dif-*fuze*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being diffusible.

DIFFUSION, *n.* dif-*fewsj*-on, a spreading of a fluid in every direction; a spreading abroad; dispersion; copiousness; exuberance of style. (L. *diffusio.*)

DIFFUSION-TUBE, *n.* dif-*fewsj*-on-tewb, an instrument for ascertaining the rate of diffusion for different gases.

DIFFUSIVE, *a.* dif-*fuse*-iv, having the quality of diffusing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles; extending in all directions.

DIFFUSIVELY, *ad.* dif-*fuse*-iv-le, in a diffusive manner.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *n.* dif-*fuse*-iv-ness, the power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; extensiveness; the quality of being diffuse.

DIG, *v.t.* dig, to break and turn up the earth with a spade, &c.; to hollow out by digging; to thrust into; to obtain by digging: *v.i.* to work with a spade or a similar piercing instrument; to do servile work; to work in search of; to lodge [Slang]. **Dig down**, to undermine and cause to fall by digging. **Dig out** or **Dig from**, to obtain by digging. **Dig through**, to open a passage through. **Digged. Digging. Digs. Dug.** (A.S. *dic*, a ditch.)

DIGAMIST, *n.* *dig*-gam-ist, one who marries a second time.

DIGAMMA, *n.* dy-*gam*-ma, a letter in the ancient Greek alphabet which gradually fell into disuse, except among the Æolians, and probably had the sound of *v*, so called from its resemblance to two gammas, one placed above the other.

DIGAMY, *n.* *dig*-gam-e, second marriage. (Gr. *di*, and *gamos*, marriage.)

DIGASTRIC, *a.* dy-*gast*-rik, having a double belly. **Digastric muscle**, a muscle of the lower jaw [Anat.]. (Gr. *di*, and *gaster*, the belly.)

DIGEST, *n.* *dy*-jest, originally a collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under their proper heads or titles, such as the Pandects of Justinian; any similar collection, compilation or summary. (L. *digestus*, borne.)

DIGEST, *v.t.* de-*jest*, to arrange under suitable heads or titles; to classify; to arrange in the mind; to separate the nutritive from the unnutritive elements of the food in the stomach; to convert into chyme; to prepare in the mind; to brook; to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations [Chem.]: *v.i.* to be digested; to be prepared by heat; to generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound; to dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost. **Digested. Digesting. Digests.**

DIGESTEDLY, *ad.* de-*jest*-ed-le, in a methodical and regular way.

DIGESTER, *n.* de-*jest*-er, one who digests or disposes in order; one who digests his food; that which aids digestion or strengthens digestive power; a stockpot; a strong metal vessel, with a safety-valve, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat [Chem.].

DIGESTIBILITY, *n.* de-*jest*-ib-*il*-it-e, digestibleness.

DIGESTIBLE, *a.* de-*jest*-e-bl, capable of being digested.

DIGESTIBLENESS, *n.* de-*jest*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being digestible.

DIGESTIBLY, *ad.* de-*jest*-ib-le, in a digestive sense.

DIGESTION, *n.* de-*jest*-yon, the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach and preparing it for nourishment; the act of methodizing and reducing to order or maturing a design; the process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus [Surg.]; the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat to prepare them for some action on each other, or the slow action of a solvent on any substance; the process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost [Chem.]. (Fr.)

DIGESTIVE, *a.* de-*jest*-iv, promoting digestion; reducing to order; causing maturation in wounds or ulcers; dissolving: *n.* any preparation which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion [Med.]; an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate [Surg.]. **Digestive salt**, hydrochloride of potassium. (L. *digestivus*.)

DIGESTIVELY, *ad.* de-*jest*-iv-le, by way of digestion.

DIGGABLE, *a.* *dig*-a-bl, that may be digged.

DIGGER, *n.* *dig*-ger, one who or that which digs up; a gold-digger; an Australian.

DIGGING, *n.* *dig*-ging, the operation of loosening earth by hand labour with a spade, fork, or pike.

DIGGINGS, *n.pl.* *dig*-gings, an alluvial gold-field; lodgings.

DIGHT, *a.* dite, arrayed; adorned; dressed. (A.S. *dihtan*, adorn.)

DIGIT, *n.* *dij*-it, a finger or toe; a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, a term to express the quantity of an eclipse [Astron.]; any integer under 10, so called from counting on the fingers. (L. *digitus*, a finger or toe.)

DIGITAL, *a.* *dij*-it-al, pertaining to the digits.

DIGITALIN, *n.* *dij*-it-al-in, an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.

DIGITALIS, *n.* *dij*-it-*ayl*-is, the foxglove, *D. purpurea*.

DIGITARIA, *n.* dij-it-*ayr*-e-a, finger-grass.

DIGITATE, *a.* *dij*-it-ate, having five leaflets.

DIGITATED, *a.* *dij*-it-ate-ed, branching into several distinct leaflets or lobes like fingers [Bot.]. (L. *digitatus*, possessing terminal members like fingers.)

Digitate.

DIGITATELY, *ad.* *dij*-it-ate-le, in a digitate manner.

DIGITATION, *n.* dij-it-*ay*-shon, a division into finger-like processes [Anat.].

DIGITIFORM, *a.* *dij*-it-e-form, finger-shaped.

DIGITIGRADE, *a.* *dij*-it-e-grade, walking on the toes. (L. *digitus*, and *gradior*, walk.)

DIGITORIUM, *n.* *dij*-it-*or*-e-um, a contrivance for training the fingers for piano-playing.

DIGITOXIN, *n.* *dij*-e-*toks*-in, an intensely poisonous crystallizable principle obtained from the foxglove. (L. *digitus*, and *toxicum*, poison.)

DIGLOT, *a.* *dy*-glot, in two languages. (Gr. *diglōttos*, two-tongued.)

DIGLYPH, *n.* *dy*-glif, a projecting face which has two grooves in it [Arch.]. (Gr. *diglyphos*, indented twice.)

DIGNIFICATION, *n.* *dig*-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

DIGNIFIED, *a.* *dig*-nif-ide, invested with dignity; marked with dignity; stately.

DIGNIFY, *v.t.* *dig*-nif-i, to invest with honour; to confer honour, dignity, or distinction on; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity. **Dignified. Dignifies. Dignifying.** (O.Fr. *dignifier*.)

DIGNITARY, *n.* *dig*-nit-ar-e, one of high rank; an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a preferment over a mere priest or canon. (L. *dignitas*, worthy.)

DIGNITY, *n.* *dig*-nit-e, nobleness or elevation of mind based on moral rectitude; degree of rank, either in estimation or in the order of nature; grandeur of mien; elevation of deportment; office giving high rank in society, or the rank attached to it; the rank or title of a nobleman; one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures [Rhet.]; an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets [Astrol.]. (Fr. *dignité*.)

DIGONOUS, *a.* *dig*-on-us, having two angles, as a stem [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, and *gonia*, an angle.)

DIGRAM, *n.* *dy*-gram, a digraph.

DIGRAPH, *n.* *dy*-graf, a union of two letters representing only one sound, as *ea* in head, and *ph* in phial. (Gr. *di*, and *grapho*, write.)

DIGRAPHIC, *a.* dy-*graf*-ik, pertaining to a digraph.

DIGRESS, *v.i.* de-*gress*, to turn aside; to amplify. **Digressed. Digresses. Digressing.** (L. *digressus*, step aside.)

DIGRESSION, *n.* de-*gresh*-on, departure from the logical train of a narration or discourse; the passage in which the deviation occurs.

DIGRESSIONAL, *a.* de-*gresh*-on-al, digressive.

DIGRESSIVE, *a.* de-*gres*-siv, digressing; partaking of the nature of digression; expatiating.

DIGRESSIVELY, *ad.* de-*gres*-siv-le, by way of digression.

DIGYNIA, *n.pl.* dy-*jin*-e-a, plants having two pistils [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, and *gyne*, a female.)

DIGYNIAN, *a.* dy-*jin*-e-an, digynous.

DIGYNOUS, *a.* *dij*-in-us, having two pistils.

DIHEDRAL, *a.* dy-*heed*-ral, having two sides or faces. **Dihedral biplane**, the Dumont aeroplane shaped like the letter V.

DIHEDRON, *n.* dy-*heed*-ron, a figure with two sides or surfaces. (Gr. *di*, and *hedra*, a seat, a side.)

DIHEXAGONAL, *a.* *dy*-heks-*ag*-on-al, having twelve angles of which the odd six and even six are not equal to each other though equal among themselves.

DIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* *dy*-heks-a-*heed*-ral, in the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits [Min.]. (Gr. *di*, and *hexahedral*.)

DIJUDICATE, *v.t.* dy-*jewd*-ik-ate, to judge or determine between two; to adjudicate. **Dijudicated. Dijudicates. Dijudicating.** (L. *dijudicatus*, judged.)

DIJUDICATION, *n.* dy-jewd-ik-*ay*-shon, judicial distinction.
DIKA, *n. dee*-kah, the West African mango, *Mangifera gabonensis.* (Native name.)
DIKAMALI, *n.* dik-a-*mal*-e, the gum of *Gardenia lucida,* used in dressing wounds. (Native name.)
DIKAST, *n. dy*-kast, a dicast.
DIK-DIK, *n. dik*-dik, a small antelope, the duikerbok, *Cephalophus grimmi.* (Native name.)
DIKE, *n.* dike, a ditch; the bank of earth thrown up in ditching; a mound of earth, stones, or other materials, to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a wall-like mass of igneous rock formed in the rents or fissures of stratified rocks: *v.t.* to surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to ditch. **Diked. Dikes. Diking.** (A.S. *dic,* ditch.)
DIKE, *n.* dike, a wall of stones without cement.
DIKING, *n. dike*-ing, the act of ditching or protecting by a dike.
DILACERATE, *v.t.* de-*lass*-er-ate, to tear or rend asunder; to separate by force. **Dilacerated. Dilacerates. Dilacerating.**
DILACERATION, *n.* de-*lass*-er-*ay*-shon, a tearing or rending. (L. *dilaceratio.*)
DILANIATE, *v.t.* de-*lane*-e-ate, to tear or rend in pieces. **Dilaniated. Dilaniates. Dilaniating.** (L. *dis,* and *lanio,* tear in pieces.)
DILAPIDATE, *v.i.* de-*lap*-id-ate, to fall into ruin; to become ruinous by neglect: *v.t.* to pull down; to waste; to squander. **Dilapidated. Dilapidates. Dilapidating.** (L. *dilapidatus,* ruined.)
DILAPIDATED, *a.* de-*lap*-id-ate-ed, wasted; suffered to go to ruin.
DILAPIDATION, *n.* de-lap-id-*ay*-shon, disrepair; the wasting or suffering to go to decay of church property in possession of an incumbent [Eccles.]; a state of decay or ruin.
DILAPIDATOR, *n.* de-*lap*-id-ay-tor, one who causes dilapidation.
DILATABILITY, *n.* dy-*late*-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being dilatable.
DILATABLE, *a.* dy-*late*-a-bl, capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.
DILATANCY, *n.* dy-*layt*-ance-e, range of dilatation.
DILATATION, *n.* dil-at-*ay*-shon, distention; expansion; the state of being dilated. (Fr.)
DILATE, *a.* dy-*late,* expanded; expansive: *v.i.* to widen; to expand in all directions; to speak at length or expatiate: *v.t.* to expand, enlarge, or extend in all directions; to relate at large. **Dilated. Dilates. Dilating.** (L. *dilatus,* wide.)
DILATER, *n.* dy-*late*-er, one who enlarges; that which expands.
DILATION, *n.* dy-*lay*-shon, delay; dilatation.
DILATOR, *n.* dy-*late*-or, a muscle that dilates [Anat.]. (L.)
DILATORILY, *ad. dil*-at-or-il-e, with delay.
DILATORINESS, *n. dil*-at-or-e-ness, the quality of being dilatory.
DILATORY, *a. dil*-at-or-e, slow; tardy; given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; tending to delay. (L. *dilatorius.*)
DILEMMA, *n.* de-*lem*-ma, a perplexing situation in which from the obstacles that present themselves it is difficult to determine what course to pursue; an argument which consists of two alternatives in which an adversary is caught, and the acceptance of either of which tells against him [Logic]. The horns of a dilemma, its alternatives, on one or other of which an adversary is caught. (Gr. *dilemma,* something taken or assumed.)
DILEMMATIC, *a.* de-lem-*mat*-ik, pertaining to dilemmas.
DILETTANTE, *n.* dil-et-*tahnt*-ay: *pl.* **Dilettanti**; an amateur of the fine arts; a would-be critic of art; one given to dilettantism. (It. *dilettante,* delighting.)
DILETTANTISH, *a.* dil-et-*ant*-ish, amateurish.
DILETTANTISM, *n.* dil-et-*tant*-izm, admiration of the fine arts; an idle, often affected, always barren, admiration and study of these arts.
DILIGENCE, *n. dil*-ij-ence, active steady application in business of any kind; assiduity; heedfulness. (Fr.)
DILIGENCE, *n.* de-le-*sjahnce,* a heavy lumbering four-wheeled stage-coach, with a hood, a deck and a dickey, drawn by from four to seven horses. (Fr.)
DILIGENT, *a. dil*-ij-ent, industrious; applying one's self steadily and actively to business; careful. (Fr.)
DILIGENTLY, *ad. dil*-ij-ent-le, in a diligent manner.
DILL, *n.* dil, a Mediterranean medicinal plant resembling fennel, *Peucedanum graveolens.* (A.S. *dile.*)
DILL-OIL, *n. dil*-oyl, a yellow oil from the seeds of the dill, which are carminative and stimulant.
DILLY, *n. dil*-le, a kind of diligence or stage-coach; the daffodil.
DILLY, *n. dil*-le, a bag made by the Australian natives.
DILLY-DALLY, *v.i. dil*-le-*dal*-le, to delay, trifle, or loiter. **Dilly-dallied. Dilly-dallies. Dilly-dallying.** [Slang.]
DILOGY, *n. dil*-ohj-e, a phrase with a double meaning. (L. *dilogia.*)
DILUENT, *a. dil*-yew-ent, diluting; liquefying: *n.* that which dilutes, especially that which dilutes the blood, thus increasing the excretions [Med.]. (L. *diluens,* washing away.)
DILUTE, *a.* dy-*lewt,* reduced in strength by mixing water: *v.i.* to be diluted or attenuated: *v.t.* to weaken, as a spirit, or an acid, or a colour, by admixture; to make more fluid and thinner. **Diluted. Dilutes. Diluting.** (L. *dilutus,* washed away.)
DILUTEDLY, *ad.* dy-*lewt*-ed-le, in a diluted form.
DILUTER, *n.* dy-*lewt*-er, that which dilutes.
DILUTION, *n.* dy-*lew*-shon, the act of diluting; a diluted liquid; substitution by the inferior; replacement of the skilled by the unskilled.
DILUVIAL, *a.* dy-*lewv*-e-al, diluvian; concerning the drift formation [Geol.].
DILUVIALIST, *n.* dy-*lewv*-e-al-ist, an expert on diluvial deposits. (L. *diluvialis.*)
DILUVIAN, *a.* dy-*lewv*-e-an, pertaining to a flood; effected or produced by a flood.
DILUVIUM, *n.* dy-*lewv*-e-um, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by currents of water; drift [Geol.]. (L.)
DIM, *a.* dim, not seeing clearly; not clearly seen; obscure; somewhat dark; dull of apprehension; having its lustre obscured; tarnished: *v.t.* to cloud; to obscure; to render dull; to make less bright; to tarnish or sully. **Dimmed. Dimming. Dims.** (A.S.)
DIME, *n.* dime, a tenth part; a nickel coin of the value of ten cents, the tenth of a dollar, and about fivepence English [U.S.]. (Fr. from L. *decem,* ten.)
DIMENSION, *n.* de-*mensh*-on, generally in *pl.,* linear measurement; measure in every form; magnitude; degree, as indicated by the number of literal factors that enter into a term [Alg.]. The three dimensions of space are length, breadth, and thickness; the fourth dimension is a hypothetical multiplier, occasionally assumed to be time. (Fr.)
DIMENSIONAL, *a.* de-*mensh*-on-al, concerning dimensions.
DIMENSIONED, *a.* de-*mensh*-ond, having dimensions.
DIMEROUS, *a. dy*-mer-us, in two parts; in parts arranged in pairs [Biol.].
DIMETALLIC, *a. dy*-met-*al*-lic, containing two equivalents of a metal.
DIMETER, *a. dy*-meet-er, having two poetical measures: *n.* a verse of two measures. (Gr. *dimetros,* two-metred.)
DIMETRIC, *a.* dy-*met*-rik, tetragonal; applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron [Min.].
DIM-EYED, *a. dim*-ide, having indistinct vision.
DIMICATORY, *a.* de-mik-*ate*-or-e, relating to fighting or fencing.
DIMIDIATE, *v.t.* de-*mid*-e-ate, to divide into two equal parts. **Dimidiated. Dimidiates. Dimidiating.** (L. *dimidiatus,* divided in half.)
DIMIDIATE, *a.* de-*mid*-e-ate, halved, and only one half developed [Bot.]; halved in function [Zool.].
DIMIDIATION, *n.* de-mid-e-*ay*-shon, the act of halving; cutting in half longitudinally [Her.].
DIMINISH, *v.t.* de-*min*-ish, to lessen; to decrease; to abate; to degrade; to take from; to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural [Mus.]: *v.i.* to become less. **Diminished. Diminishes. Diminishing.** (Fr. *diminuer,* grow less.)
DIMINISHABLE, *a.* de-*min*-ish-a-bl, capable of being diminished.

DIMINISHED, *a.* de-*min*-isht, reduced in size, said of an interval contracted within its natural space or compass by the application of a sharp or natural to the lower tone, or of a flat or natural to the upper tone [Mus.].

DIMINISHER, *n.* de-*min*-ish-er, that which or one who diminishes.

DIMINISHINGLY, *ad.* de-*min*-ish-ing-le, in a manner to lessen reputation.

DIMINUENDO, *n. dim*-in-yew-*end*-o, a mark to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, noted thus, > [Mus.]. (It. literally, diminishing.)

DIMINUTION, *n.* de-min-*yew*-shon, the act of lessening; the state of becoming less; degradation; a lessening in estimation; the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends from its base to its capital [Arch.]; the division of a long note into shorter ones, as a semibreve into two minims [Mus.]. (Fr.)

DIMINUTIVAL, *a.* dim-in-*yute*-iv-al, pertaining to a diminutive.

DIMINUTIVE, *a.* de-*min*-yew-tiv, small; narrow; contracted; diminishing: *n.* a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind [Gram.]. (L. *diminutivus.*)

DIMINUTIVELY, *ad.* de-*min*-yew-tiv-le, in a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

DIMINUTIVENESS, *n.* de-*min*-yew-tiv-ness, littleness; want of dignity.

DIMISSORY, *a. dim*-is-sor-re, sending away or granting leave to depart to another jurisdiction [Eccles.]. (L. *dimissus*, sent away.)

DIMITY, *n. dim*-it-e, a stout cotton cloth, ribbed and figured, used chiefly for bed-hangings and window-curtains. (Gr. *dimitos*, a thread.)

DIMLY, *ad. dim*-le, in a dim manner.

DIMMISH, *a. dim*-ish, somewhat dim or obscure.

DIMNESS, *n. dim*-ness, quality or state of being dim.

DIMORPHIC, *a.* dy-*morf*-ik, under two forms.

DIMORPHISM, *n.* dy-*morf*-izm, the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms, as sulphur, which assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature [Min.]; difference of form in corresponding parts of the same species [Bot.]; difference of individual form in the same species [Zool.]. (Gr. *dimorphos*, two-shaped.)

DIMORPHOUS, *a.* dy-*morf*-fus, having the property of dimorphism.

DIMPLE, *n. dimp*-l, a small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face · *v.i.* to form dimples; to sink into dimples. Dimpled. Dimples. Dimpling. (Perhaps from Scand. *dybbel*, a pool.)

DIMPLED, *a. dimp*-ld, set with dimples.

DIMPLY, *a. dimp*-le, full of dimples.

DIMYARIAN, *n.* dim-*yare*-e-an, a bivalve mollusc, the shells of which are worked with two muscles. (Gr. *di*, and *mys*, muscle.)

DIN, *n.* din, a loud continued sound; a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; persistent repetition: *v.t.* to strike with continued or confused sound; to impress with noise; to harass with clamour. Dinned. Dinning. Dins. (A.S. *dyn*, noise.)

DINAR, *n. dy*-nar, a Byzantine gold coin; an Arab gold coin; a Serbian franc; a Persian money of account worth a tenth of a penny. (Ar.)

DINARCHY, *n. dine*-ark-e, a government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons; a dyarchy. (Gr. *di*, and *arche*, rule.)

DINE, *v.i.* dine, to eat dinner: *v.t.* to give dinner to. Dined. Dines. Dining. (Fr. *diner.*)

DINER, *n. dine*-er, one who dines; a railway restaurant car.

DINER-OUT, *n. dine*-er-out, one who is fond of going out to dine in company.

DING, *v.t.* ding, to dash with violence; to enforce or urge: *v.i.* to ring. Dinged. Dinging. Dings. (From the sound.)

DING-DONG, *n. ding*-dong, the sound of two bells rung alternately; any sound of like monotonous or steady movement: *a.* closely contested with many changes.

DINGEY, *n. ding*-ge, a warship's dinghy. (Hind. *dingi*, a row-boat.)

DINGHY, *n. ding*-ge, a small boat.

DINGINESS, *n. dinj*-e-ness, the quality of being dingy.

DINGLE, *n. ding*-gl, a small narrow wooded dale or glen. (*Dimple.*)

DINGLE-DANGLE, *ad. ding*-gl-*dang*-gl, hanging loosely or dangling.

DINGO, *n. ding*-go, the native dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*, which is not a marsupial.

DINGY, *a. dinj*-e, soiled; of a dark colour; brown; dusky; dun. (*Dung.*)

DINING-CAR, *n. dine*-ing-kar, a railway refreshment car.

DINING-HALL, *n. dy*-ning-hawl, a hall to dine in.

DINING-ROOM, *n. dy*-ning-room, a room to dine in.

DINING-TABLE, *n. dy*-ning-*tay*-bl, a table for dining at.

DINNER, *n. din*-ner, the principal meal of the day; an entertainment; a feast. Dinner bell, the bell rung when dinner is ready. Dinner hour, dinner-time. Dinner jacket, a dress-coat without a tail. Dinner party, the company of diners. Dinner set, the china, &c., used at dinner. Dinner wagon, a set of shelves on castors for use in the dining-room. (Fr. *dîner.*)

DINNERLESS, *a. din*-ner-less, having no dinner.

DINNER-TABLE, *n. din*-ner-*tay*-bl, a dining-table.

DINNER-TIME, *n. din*-ner-time, the usual time for dining.

DINORNIS, *n.* dy-*norn*-is, a recently extinct genus of birds of a gigantic size, somewhat resembling the ostrich, and formerly inhabiting New Zealand; the moa. (Gr. *deinos*, terrible, extraordinary, and *ornis*, a bird.)

DINOSAURIA, *n.pl. dy*-no-*sore*-e-a, an order of extinct saurians. (Gr. *deinos*, and *sauros*, a lizard.)

DINT, *n.* dint, a blow; a stroke; the mark made by a blow; effort; power: *v.t.* to dent. Dinted. Dinting. Dints. (A.S. *dynt*, a blow.)

DIOCESAN, *n.* dy-*os*-e-san, a bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it: *a.* relating to a diocese.

DIOCESE, *n. dy*-o-seez, a bishopric; the circuit of country subject ecclesiastically to a bishop's jurisdiction. (Fr. *diocèse.*)

DIOCTAHEDRAL, *a. dy*-okt-a-*heed*-ral, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits [Min.]. (Gr. *di*, and *octahedral.*)

DIODE, *n. dy*-ode, a thermionic valve with only two electrodes.

DIODON, *n. dy*-o-don, a family of fishes to which the globe-fish and porcupine-fish belong, with two continuous bones, one in the upper and the other in the under jaw, for teeth. (Gr. *di*, and *odous*, a tooth.)

DIŒCIA, *n.pl.* dy-*ee*-she-a, plants having the stamens on one individual and the pistils on another [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, and *oikos*, a house.)

DIŒCIOUS, *a.* dy-*ee*-she-us, having the male organs on one individual and the female on another [Bot. and Zool.].

DIONÆA, *n.pl.* dy-o-*nee*-a, a genus of plants, of which the sole species is Venus's fly-trap. (*Diône*, mother of Venus.)

DIOPHANTINE, *a.* dy-o-*fant*-ine, relating to the analysis of Diophantus, the Greek mathematician.

DIOPSIDE, *n.* dy-*op*-side, a foliated variety of augite which has a clear greyish-green colour [Min.]. (Gr. *diopsis*, a seeing through.)

DIOPSIS, *n.* dy-*op*-sis, an insect with stalk-like processes to support its eyes.

DIOPTASE, *n.* dy-*op*-tase, silicate of copper occurring in emerald green crystals. (Fr.)

DIOPTER, *n.* di-*opt*-er, a unit of measurement for lenses; a surgical speculum; the index arm of a graduated circle; an ancient form of theodolite. (Gr.)

DIOPTRIC, *a.* dy-*opt*-rik, dioptrical.

DIOPTRICAL, *a.* dy-*opt*-rik-al, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; refracting light through lenses; pertaining to dioptrics. (Gr. *dioptrikos*, relating to the diopter, or theodolite, used by Hipparchus.)

DIOPTRICS, *n.* dy-*opt*-riks, that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, or its transmission from one medium into another differing in kind.

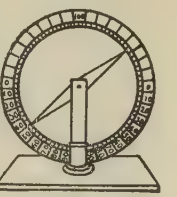
DIORAMA, *n.* dy-or-*ah*-ma, a pictorial representation lit up partly by a strong reflected light hidden from the spectators, partly by transmitted light, and seen through openings in a partition; a dissolving view; a building for a dioramic exhibition. (Gr. *diorao*, look through.)

DIORAMIC, *a.* dy-or-*am*-ik, pertaining to a diorama.

DIORISM, *n.* dy-or-izm, definition. (Gr. *diorismos*, a division.)

DIORISTIC, *a.* dy-or-*ist*-ik, distinguishing; defining.

DIORITE, *n.* *dy*-or-ite, crystalline igneous rock of similar structure to granite, but heavier and harder.
DIORITIC, *a.* dy-or-*it*-ik, pertaining to diorite.
DIORTHOSIS, *n.* dy-or-*tho*-sis, the setting right of crooked or distorted limbs [Surg.]. (Gr. *dia,* and *orthos,* straight.)
DIORTHOTIC, *a.* dy-or-*thot*-ik, pertaining to diorthosis; restorative of what has been distorted.
DIOSMOSIS, *n.* dy-os-*mose*-is, the passage of liquid through a membrane. (Gr. *di,* and *ósmos,* pushing.)
DIOTA, *n.* dy-*o*-ta, a full-bodied vessel for liquids, with a narrow neck and two handles. (L.)
DIOXIDE, *n.* dy-*oks*-ide, an oxide with two equivalents of oxygen [Chem.]. (Gr. *di,* and *oxide.*)
DIP, *n.* dip, the act of dipping; inclination downward; depression; a candle made by dipping; a fish sauce from fat pork [U.S.]; inclination downward from a horizontal line [Magnet.]; the downward inclination of strata [Geol.]: *v.i.* to sink: to pierce; to take a slight interest in; to look cursorily; to choose at random; to incline downward: *v.t.* to immerse for a short time; to lower and raise quickly; to take out, as with a ladle; to moisten; to plunge; to involve one's self. **Dipped. Dipping. Dips.** (A.S. *dyppan.*)
DIPCHICK, *n.* *dip*-chik, the dabchick.
DIPETALOUS, *a.* dy-*pet*-al-us, having two petals [Bot.]. (Gr. *di,* and *petalon,* a leaf.)
DIPHTHERIA, *n.* dif-*theer*-e-a, a disease in the back of the throat characterized by the formation of a false membrane on the throat passages. (Gr. *diphthera,* a skin stripped off.)
DIPHTHERIAL, *a.* dif-*theer*-e-al, pertaining to diphtheria.
DIPHTHERIC, *a.* dif-*ther*-rik, diphtheritic.
DIPHTHERITIC, *a.* dif-ther-*it*-ik, connected with or caused by diphtheria.
DIPHTHERITIS, *n.* dif-ther-*ite*-is, a disease accompanied by the formation of a false membrane; diphtheria.
DIPHTHONG, *n.* *dif*-thong, a union of two vowels in one sound. (Gr.)
DIPHTHONGAL, *a.* dif-*thong*-gal, belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowels sounded as one.
DIPHTHONGALLY, *ad.* dif-*thong*-gal-le, in a diphthongal manner.
DIPHTHONGIZE, *v.t.* dif-*thong*-gize, to form into a diphthong. **Diphthongized. Diphthongizes. Diphthongizing.**
DIPHYCERCAL, *a.* dif-e-*serk*-al, heterocercal; unequally lobed. (Gr. *diphyes,* and *kerkos,* tail.)
DIPHYLLOUS, *a.* *dy*-fil-us, two-leaved. (Gr. *di,* and *phyllon,* a leaf.)
DIPHYODONT, *n.* *dif*-fe-o-dont, an animal that has two successive sets of teeth. (Gr. *diphyes,* and *odous,* a tooth.)
DIPLEGIA, *n.* dip-*leej*-ah, paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body. (Gr. *di,* and *plēgē,* blow or stroke.)
DIPLEIDOSCOPE, *n.* dip-*ly*-do-skope, an instrument for observing the transit of the sun or a star over the meridian. (Gr. *diploos,* double, *eidos,* form, and *skopeo,* view.)
DIPLOE, *n.* *dip*-lo-e, the tissue between the two plates of the skull [Anat.]. (Gr. *diploos.*)
DIPLOGENIC, *a.* dip-lo-*jen*-ik, producing two substances; of the nature of two bodies. (Gr. *diploos,* and *gennao,* produce.)
DIPLOMA, *n.* dip-*lome*-a, a certificate conferring honour or authority. (Gr. a writing folded double.)
DIPLOMACY, *n.* dip-*lome*-ass-e, the art of negotiating relations between states, in accordance with the principles and usage of international law; forms of international negotiation; a diplomatic body at a foreign court; skill or dexterity in managing bodies of men. (Fr. *diplomatie.*)
DIPLOMAT, *n.* *dip*-lom-at, a diplomatist.
DIPLOMATE, *n.* dip-*lome*-ate,a diplomatist: *v.t.* to present with a diploma. **Diplomated. Diplomates. Diplomating.** (Fr.)
DIPLOMATIC, *a.* dip-lome-*at*-ik, pertaining to diplomas; authorized to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; skilled in diplomacy; characteristic of diplomacy; tactful. **Diplomatic body or corps,** the whole number of diplomatic representatives accredited to any single government, the senior representative in order of presentation of letters of credence being known as the Doyen of the corps, and presiding over any meeting they hold and acting generally as their representative.
DIPLOMATICALLY, *ad.* dip-lo-*mat*-e-kal-le, according to the rules of diplomacy.
DIPLOMATICS, *n.* dip-lo-*mat*-iks, the science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas and charters, and of ascertaining their authenticity and date.
DIPLOMATIST, *n.* dip-*lome*-at-ist, one engaged in diplomacy; a diplomat.
DIPLOPIA, *n.* dy-*plo*-pe-a, a disease of the eye in which objects are seen double or treble [Med.]. (Gr. *diploos,* and *ops,* the eye.)
DIPLOSTEMONOUS, *a.* *dip*-lo-*steem*-on-us, with the stamens in two whorls, the outer alternating with the corolla. (Gr. *diploos,* and *stēmon,* warp.)
DIPNOI, *n.pl.* *dip*-noy, fishes having both lungs and gills. (Gr. *di,* and *pneō,* breathe.)
DIPODY, *n.* *dip*-od-e, a series of two feet [Pros.]. (Gr. *di,* and *pous,* foot.)
DIPPELS-OIL, *n.* *dip*-pels-oyl, an animal oil obtained by the distillation of gelatinous and albuminous substances, and used in medicine. (Dippel, who first prepared it.)
DIPPER, *n.* *dip*-per, one who dips; a ladle; the seven stars of the Great Bear [U.S.]; the water ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.*
DIPPING-NEEDLE, *n.* *dip*-ping-*nee*-dl, an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place [Magnet.].



Dipping-needle.

DIPRISMATIC, *a.* dy-pris-*mat*-ik, doubly prismatic; having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism and also to a horizontal prism [Min.].
DIPROTODON, *n.* de-*prot*-o-don, a gigantic extinct kangaroo. (Gr. *di,* and *protos,* first.)
DIPSAS, *n.* *dip*-sas, a serpent, whose bite was fabled to produce a mortal thirst; a genus of long slender tropical tree-snakes. (Gr.)
DIP-SECTOR, *n.* dip-*sekt*-or, an instrument for measuring the true dip of the horizon.
DIPSOMANIA, *n.* *dip*-so-*mane*-e-a, morbid craving for alcoholic stimulants. (Gr. *dipsa,* thirst, and *mania.*)
DIPSOMANIAC, *n.* *dip*-so-*mane*-e-ak, a confirmed drunkard.
DIPSOSIS, *n.* dip-*so*-sis, morbid thirst [Med.].
DIPTERA, *n.pl.* *dip*-ter-a, insects with only two wings and two poisers, as the common house-fly. (Gr. *dipteros,* two-winged.)
DIPTERAL, *a.* *dip*-ter-al, having a double peristyle [Arch.].
DIPTERAN, *n.* *dip*-ter-an, one of the diptera.
DIPTEROUS, *a.* *dip*-ter-us, having two wings only; belonging to the diptera. **Dipteral temple,** a temple flanked or surrounded by two rows of columns.
DIPTERYGIANS, *n.pl.* dip-ter-*ij*-e-ans, a genus of fishes furnished with two fins only.
DIPTYCH, *n.* *dip*-tik: *pl.* Diptycha, *dip*-te-ka: a writing tablet, folded in two, of ivory, metal, or wood, and waxed inside; a picture on two leaves opening like a screen, generally serving as an altar-piece, externally often beautifully carved; also a list or register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans, and of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians. (Gr. *diptycha,* two tablets forming a pair.)
DIPUS, *n.* *dy*-pus, the three-toed jerboa. (Gr. *di,* and *pous,* foot.)
DIPYRE, *n.* de-*pire,* a silicate of alumina, which fuses with effervescence, and withstands the strongest acids. (Gr. *dipyros,* twice fired.)
DIRADIATION, *n.* dy-rade-e-*ay*-shon, the diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.
DIRE, *a.* dire, evil in a great degree; dreadful, dismal, horrible, or terrible. (L. *dirus,* terrible.)
DIRECT, *a.* dy-*rekt,* straight; onward, opposed to retrograde; in line, as of father and son, opposed to collateral; going in a straight line or course; not circuitous; straightforward; plain; express: *n.* a character placed at the end of a staff to direct the

performer to the first note of the next staff [Mus.]. **Direct action**, social pressure by strikes, or revolts. **Direct interval**, that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it, as, the fifth, major, third, and octave [Mus.]. **Direct tax**, a tax assessed on incomes, funds, houses, and lands, as distinct from indirect on articles of consumption. (L. *directus*, straight.)

DIRECT, *v.t.* dy-*rekt*, to aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to show the right road or course; to guide, conduct, or manage; to prescribe a course, sometimes with authority; to address, as a letter. **Directed. Directing. Directs.**

DIRECTION, *n.* dy-*rek*-shon, the act of directing; end aimed at; the line in which a body moves; course; the act of governing; management; guidance; instruction in what manner to proceed; the address on a letter; a body or board of directors. **Direction finder**, an instrument for finding the direction from which wireless signals are coming. (L. *directio*.)

DIRECTIONAL, *a.* dy-*rek*-shon-al, pertaining to direction. **Directional aerial**, an aerial which will send out or receive wireless waves in a greater degree from one direction than from others.

DIRECTIVE, *a.* dy-*rect*-iv, directing.

DIRECTLY, *ad.* dy-*rekt*-le, immediately; straight to the point; expressly.

DIRECTNESS, *n.* dy-*rekt*-ness, the quality of being direct; straightness; nearness of way.

DIRECTOIRE, *a.* de-*rect*-twar, in the fashion or manner in vogue under the Directory in France (used of furniture).

DIRECTOR, *n.* dy-*rekt*-or, one who directs; one who superintends or manages; a counsellor, instructor or guide; that which directs, or a rule; one appointed to direct the affairs of a company; that which directs or controls by influence; a guide for an incision-knife [Surg.].

DIRECTORATE, *n.* dy-*rekt*-or-ate, board of directors; directorship.

DIRECTORIAL, *a.* dy-rekt-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to directors; containing direction.

DIRECTORSHIP, *n.* dy-*rekt*-or-ship, office of director.

DIRECTORY, *a.* dy-*rekt*-or-e, directing; containing directions: *n.* a book of directions, especially for public worship of religious services; a book containing the names, residences, and occupations of the inhabitants of a place; a board of directors; the executive council of the French Republic constituted in 1795, and governing until 1799.

DIRECTRESS, *n.* dy-*rekt*-ress, a female who manages.

DIRECTRIX, *n.* dy-*rekt*-riks, a directress; a straight line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section in relation to which its nature may be defined [Math.].

DIREFUL, *a.* *dire*-ful, dire.

DIREFULLY, *ad.* *dire*-ful-le, in a direful manner.

DIREFULNESS, *n.* *dire*-ful-ness, the quality of being direful.

DIREMPTION, *n.* dy-*remp*-shon, a separation. (L. *dis*, and *emo*, take.)

DIRENESS, *n.* *dire*-ness, the quality of being dire.

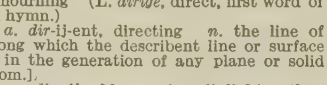
DIREPTION, *n.* dy-*rep*-shon, plundering. (L. *dis*, and *rapio*, snatch.)

DIRGE, *n.* dirj, a hymn or melody expressive of grief and mourning (L. *dirige*, direct, first word of some such hymn.)

DIRIGENT, *a.* *dir*-ij-ent, directing *n.* the line of motion along which the described line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure [Geom.].

DIRIGIBLE, *n.* *dir*-rij-e-bl, an aircraft lighter than air.

DIRIGIBLE, *a.* *dir*-rij-e-bl, guidable; steerable.



Dirigible.

DIRK, *n.* derk, a kind of dagger or poniard; a short sword: *v.t.* to stab. **Dirked. Dirking. Dirks.** (Perhaps from Dut. *dolk*, a dagger.)

DIRRIMENT, *a.* *dir*-re-ment, rendering void: *n.* an impediment that nullifies marriage. (L. *dirimens*, taking apart.)

DIRT, *n.* dert, filthy excrement; mud; mire; dust; anything that renders foul: *v.t.* to make foul; to soil. **Dirted. Dirting. Dirts.**

DIRTILY, *ad.* *dert*-e-le, in a dirty manner.

DIRTINESS, *n.* *dert*-e-ness, the state of being dirty.

DIRTY, *a.* *dert*-e, soiled with dirt; foul; filthy; soiled, or as if so; nasty; stormy; *v.t.* to soil; to tarnish; to scandalize. **Dirtied. Dirties. Dirtying.** (Ice. *drit*, excrement.)

DIRUPTION, *n.* de-*rup*-shon, disruption.

DIRZEE, *n.* *dur*-zee, a tailoress; a needlewoman. (Hind. female of *durza*, a tailor.)

DIS, dis, a Latin prefix denoting separation, a parting from, and having therefore the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*. For words beginning with *dis* that are not included in this vocabulary reference should be made to the word beginning with the second syllable. In most cases the derivations of these compound words are to be found in each case under the word beginning with the second syllable.

DIS, *n.* dis, the realm of Pluto, the infernal regions; Pluto, as god of those regions; a Norse mythical female spirit.

DISA, *n.* *dee*-zah, the South African orchid known as the flower of the gods, *Disa grandiflora*. (Native name.)

DISABILITY, *n.* dis-ab-*il*-it-e, the state of being disabled; want of competent bodily or mental ability; incapacity; unfitness; legal incapacity; inability.

DISABLE, *v.t.* dis-*ay*-bl, to render unfit; to deprive of competent power; to deprive of adequate means or resources; to deprive of legal qualifications; to render incapable; to disqualify. **Disabled. Disables. Disabling.**

DISABLEMENT, *n.* dis-*ay*-bl-ment, the fact of being injured or disabled; disability.

DISABUSE, *v.t.* dis-a-*bewz*, to free from mistake; to undeceive. **Disabused. Disabuses. Disabusing.**

DISACCOMMODATE, *v.t.* dis-ak-*kom*-mode-ate, to incommode. **Disaccommodated. Disaccommodates. Disaccommodating.**

DISACCOMMODATION, *n.* *dis*-ak-kom-mode-*ay*-shon, the state of being unprepared.

DISACCORD, *v.i.* dis-ak-*kord*, to disagree; to be out of accord with. **Disaccorded. Disaccording. Disaccords.**

DISACCUSTOM, *v.t.* dis-ak-*kust*-om, to destroy the force of habit. **Disaccustomed. Disaccustoming. Disaccustoms.**

DISACKNOWLEDGE, *v.t.* dis-ak-*nol*-lej, to disown. **Disacknowledged. Disacknowledges. Disacknowledging.**

DISACQUAINTANCE, *n.* dis-ak-*kwaynt*-ance, neglect of intimacy.

DISADORN, *v.t.* dis-a-*dorn*, to deprive of ornaments. **Disadorned. Disadorning. Disadorns.**

DISADVANTAGE, *n.* dis-ad-*vahnt*-aje, that which prevents or is unfavourable to success; unfavourableness; prejudice to one's advantage; detriment; loss; injury: *v.t.* to act to the prejudice of. **Disadvantaged. Disadvantages. Disadvantaging.** (Fr. *désavantage*.)

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* dis-ad-vahnt-*aje*-us, unfavourable to success or prosperity; not calculated to advantage one.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *ad.* dis-ad-vahnt-*aje*-us-le, in a manner to disadvantage.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.* dis-ad-vahnt-*aje*-us-ness, the quality of being disadvantageous.

DISADVENTUROUS, *a.* dis-ad-*vent*-yewr-us, unprosperous.

DISAFFECT, *v.t.* dis-af-*fekt*, to alienate the affection or loyalty of. **Disaffected. Disaffecting. Disaffects.**

DISAFFECTED, *a.* dis-af-*fekt*-ed, alienated in affection or loyalty.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *ad.* dis-af-*fekt*-ed-le, in a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *n.* dis-af-*fekt*-ed-ness, the quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, *n.* dis-af-*fek*-shon, alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; want of affection; dislike disloyalty. (Fr. *désaffection*.)

DISAFFECTIONATE, *a.* dis-af-*fek*-shon-ate, not well disposed; not friendly.

DISAFFIRM, *v.t.* dis-af-*ferm*, to show to be untrue; to deny; to contradict; to reverse; to overthrow or annul [Law]. Disaffirmed. Disaffirming. Disaffirms.

DISAFFIRMANCE, *n.* dis-af-*ferm*-ance, denial, confutation, or annulment [Law].

DISAFFOREST, *v.t.* dis-af-*for*-est, to free from forest laws and their oppressive privileges. Disafforested. Disafforesting. Disafforests.

DISAFFORESTATION, *n. dis*-af-*for*-rest-*ay*-shon, disafforesting.

DISAGGREGATE, *v.t.* dis-*ag*-greg-ate, to separate an aggregate mass into its component parts. Disaggregated. Disaggregates. Disaggregating.

DISAGGREGATION, *n.* dis-ag-greg-*ay*-shon, the separation of an aggregate into its component parts.

DISAGREE, *v.t.* dis-a-*gree*, to differ; not to be exactly alike; to differ in opinion; to be unsuitable; to be in opposition; to be out of harmony; to upset. Disagreed. Disagreeing. Disagrees. (Fr. *désagréer.*)

DISAGREEABLE, *a.* dis-a-*gree*-a-bl, not agreeable; unpleasant; offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *n.* dis-a-*gree*-a-bl-ness, the state of being disagreeable.

DISAGREEABLY, *ad.* dis-a-*gree*-ab-le, in a disagreeable manner.

DISAGREEMENT, *n.* dis-a-*gree*-ment, want of agreement; difference of opinion or sentiment; dissension; discord; unsuitableness.

DISALLOW, *v.t.* dis-al-*lou*, not to permit; to refuse to sanction; not to approve; not to receive; not to allow or admit as just: *v.i.* to refuse permission; not to grant. Disallowed. Disallowing. Disallows. (O.Fr. *desalouer.*)

DISALLOWABLE, *a.* dis-al-*lou*-a-bl, not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, *n.* dis-al-*lou*-ance, refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLY, *v.t.* dis-al-*ly*, to form an improper alliance. Disallied. Disallies. Disallying.

DISANCHOR, *v.t.* dis-*ang*-kor, to force or free a vessel from its anchor. Disanchored. Disanchoring. Disanchors.

DISANIMATE, *v.t.* dis-*an*-im-ate, to dishearten. Disanimated. Disanimates. Disanimating.

DISANIMATION, *n.* dis-an-im-*ay*-shon, depression of spirits.

DISANNEX, *v.t.* dis-an-*neks*, to disunite. Disannexed. Disannexes. Disannexing.

DISANNUL, *v.t.* dis-an-*nul*, to annul; to make void. Disannulled. Disannulling. Disannuls.

DISANNULMENT, *n.* dis-an-*nul*-ment, rescinded annulment.

DISANOINT, *v.t.* dis-a-*noynt*, to annul consecration. Disanointed. Disanointing. Disanoints.

DISAPPAREL, *v.t.* dis-ap-*par*-el, to disrobe; to strip of raiment. Disapparelled. Disapparelling. Disapparels.

DISAPPEAR, *v.t.* dis-ap-*peer*, to vanish from sight; to cease to appear or show itself. Disappeared. Disappearing. Disappears.

DISAPPEARANCE, *n.* dis-ap-*peer*-ance, ceasing to appear; removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, *v.t.* dis-ap-*poynt*, to defeat what is expected or intended; to fail to gratify one's wish; to frustrate; to balk. Disappointed. Disappointing. Disappoints. (Fr. *désappointer.*)

DISAPPOINTED, *pp.* and *a.* dis-ap-*poynt*-ed, having suffered disappointment; frustrated.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *n.* dis-ap-*poynt*-ment, defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, or intention; failure of design or plan.

DISAPPRECIATE, *v.t.* dis-ap-*pree*-she-ate, to undervalue. Disappreciated. Disappreciates. Disappreciating.

DISAPPROBATION, *n.* dis-*ap*-pro-*bay*-shon, disapproval; condemnation.

DISAPPROBATORY, *a.* dis-*ap*-pro-*bay*-tor-e, tending to disapprove.

DISAPPROPRIATE, *a.* dis-ap-*pro*-pre-ate, not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property. **Disappropriated church,** a church from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

DISAPPROPRIATE, *v.t.* dis-ap-*pro*-pre-ate, to remove from individual possession; to withdraw from an appropriate use; to deprive of appropriated property, as a church. Disappropriated. Disappropriates. Disappropriating.

DISAPPROVAL, *n.* dis-ap-*proov*-al, disapprobation; dislike.

DISAPPROVE, *v.t.* dis-ap-*proov*, not to approve of; to censure; to reject, as not approved of. Disapproved. Disapproves. Disapproving.

DISAPPROVINGLY, *ad.* dis-ap-*proov*-ing-le, by disapprobation.

DISARM, *v.t.* dis-*arm*, to deprive of arms or of the means of harming; to render harmless; to subdue. Disarmed. Disarming. Disarms. (Fr. *désarmer.*)

DISARMAMENT, *n.* dis-*arm*-a-ment, act of disarming.

DISARRANGE, *v.t.* dis-ar-*range*, to put out of order; to unsettle. Disarranged. Disarranges. Disarranging.

DISARRANGEMENT, *n.* dis-ar-*ranje*-ment, disturbance of order; confusion.

DISARRAY, *n.* dis-ar-*ray*, disorder; undress: *v.t.* to undress; to throw an army into disorder. Disarrayed. Disarraying. Disarrays. (Fr. *désarroi.*)

DISARTICULATE, *v.t.* dis-ar-*tik*-yew-late, to take to pieces at the joints. Disarticulated. Disarticulates. Disarticulating.

DISASSIMILATION, *n. dis*-as-sim-il-*ay*-shon, the act of converting assimilated substances into other forms.

DISASSOCIATE, *v.t.* dis-as-*so*-she-ate, to disunite; to disconnect things associated. Disassociated. Disassociates. Disassociating.

DISASTER, *n.* dis-*ass*-ter, any especially sudden misfortune; calamity; an omen of evil [Astrol.]: *v.t.* to injure; to disfigure; to blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. Disastered. Disastering. Disasters. (Fr. *désastre.*)

DISASTROUS, *a.* dis-*ass*-trus, calamitous; occasioning disaster; gloomy; threatening disaster.

DISASTROUSLY, *ad.* dis-*ass*-trus-le, in a disastrous manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, *n.* dis-*ass*-trus-ness, misfortune or calamity.

DISATTACH, *v.t.* dis-at-*tatch*, to separate from. Disattached. Disattaches. Disattaching.

DISAUTHORIZE, *v.t.* dis-*aw*-thor-ize, to deprive of credit or authority. Disauthorized. Disauthorizes. Disauthorizing.

DISAVOUCH, *v.t.* dis-a-*voutch*, to disavow. Disavouched. Disavouches. Disavouching.

DISAVOW, *v.t.* dis-a-*vou*, to deny; to disown; to disclaim. Disavowed. Disavowing. Disavows.

DISAVOWAL, *n.* dis-a-*vou*-al, the act of disavowing; disowning; repudiation.

DISAVOWMENT, *n.* dis-a-*vou*-ment, disavowal.

DISBAND, *v.t.* dis-*band*, to break up and dismiss a band or body of men, as a regiment or an army; to disperse: *v.i.* to break up. Disbanded. Disbanding. Disbands. (O.Fr. *desbander.*)

DISBANDMENT, *n.* dis-*band*-ment, the act of disbanding.

DISBAR, *v.t.* dis-*bar*, to expel a barrister from the bar. Disbarred. Disbarring. Disbars.

DISBARK, *v.t.* dis-*bark*, to strip off the bark; to disembark. Disbarked. Disbarking. Disbarks.

DISBELIEF, *n.* dis-be-*leef*, refusal to believe; want of belief.

DISBELIEVE, *v.t.* dis-be-*leev*, not to believe; to refuse to credit. Disbelieved. Disbelieves. Disbelieving.

DISBELIEVER, *n.* dis-be-*leev*-er, one who refuses belief.

DISBENCH, *v.t.* dis-*bench*, to drive from a seat; to remove from being a bencher. Disbenched. Disbenches. Disbenching.

DISBODIED, *a.* dis-*bod*-eed, disembodied.

DISBOWEL, *v.t.* dis-*bou*-el, to take out the intestines. Disbowelled. Disbowelling. Disbowels.

DISBRANCH, *v.t.* dis-*brahnch*, to deprive of branches. Disbranched. Disbranches. Disbranching.

DISBUD, *v.t.* dis-*bud*, to deprive of buds or shoots. Disbudded. Disbudding. Disbuds.

DISBURDEN, *v.t.* dis-*burd*-en, to ease or rid of a burden, or anything troublesome or cumbersome; to get rid of: *v.i.* to ease the mind. Disburdened. Disburdening. Disburdens.

DISBURGEON, *v.t.* dis-*bur*-jon, to disbud. Disburgeoned. Disburgeoning. Disburgeons.

DISBURSE, *v.t.* dis-*burse*, to pay out, as money; to spend or lay out. Disbursed. Disburses. Disbursing. (O.Fr. *desbourser*.)

DISBURSEMENT, *n.* dis-*burse*-ment, the act of disbursing from a public or private chest; the sum paid out.

DISBURSER, *n.* dis-*burse*-er, he who disburses money.

DISC, *n.* disk, a flat, circular plate; a disk.

DISCAL, *a.* *disk*-al, belonging to a disk.

DISCALCEATE, *a.* dis-*kal*-se-ate, barefooted; sandalled. (L. *discalceatus*, without shoes.)

DISCALCED, *a.* dis-*kalst*, barefoot; unshod.

DISCANDY, *v.i.* dis-*kand*-e, to melt; to dissolve. Discandied. Discandies. Discandying.

DISCAPACITATE, *v.t.* dis-ka-*pass*-it-ate, to incapacitate. Discapacitated. Discapacitates. Discapacitating.

DISCARD, *n.* dis-*kahrd*, the throwing out of the unnecessary cards; the cards thrown out: *v.i.* to throw out of the hand such cards as are not needed: *v.t.* to dismiss; to cast off; to give up and be done with. Discarded. Discarding. Discards.

DISCARNATE, *a.* dis-*kahrn*-ate, stripped of flesh. (L. *dis*, and *caro*, flesh.)

DISCASE, *v.t.* dis-*kace*, to strip; to undress. Discased. Discases. Discasing.

DISC-COUPLING, *n.* disk-*kup*-pling, a sort of coupling, adopted in mill work, which consists of two discs, keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts [Mech.].

DISCEPTATION, *n.* dis-sep-*tay*-shon, disputation. (L. *dis*, and *capio*, take.)

DISCERN, *v.t.* diz-*zern*, to distinguish clearly by the eye or the understanding; to judge; to discriminate; to know: *v.i.* to see or understand the difference. Discerned. Discerning. Discerns. (Fr. *discerner*.)

DISCERNER, *n.* diz-*zern*-er, he who discerns; that which enables to discern.

DISCERNIBLE, *a.* diz-*zern*-e-bl, perceptible.

DISCERNIBLENESS, *n.* diz-*zern*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being discernible.

DISCERNIBLY, *ad.* diz-*zern*-ib-le, in a manner to be discernible.

DISCERNING, *a.* diz-*zern*-ing, able to discern; sharp-sighted, penetrating, or acute: *n.* the act of discerning; discernment.

DISCERNINGLY, *ad.* diz-*zern*-ing-le, with discernment.

DISCERNMENT, *n.* diz-*zern*-ment, the act of discerning; power of perceiving differences; discrimination; acuteness. (Fr. *discernement*.)

DISCERP, *v.t.* dis-*serp*, to tear off or pluck asunder. Discerped. Discerping. Discerps. (L. *discerpo*, tear off.)

DISCERPIBILITY, *n.* dis-*serp*-ib-*il*-it-e, capability or liability to be torn asunder or disunited.

DISCERPTIBLE, *a.* dis-*serp*-te-bl, that may be torn asunder; separable. (L. *dis*, and *carpo*, pluck.)

DISCERPTION, *n.* dis-*serp*-shon, the act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DISCESSION, *n.* dis-*sesh*-on, departure. (L. *dis*, and *cessus*, gone.)

DISCHARGE, *v.t.* dis-*chahrj*, to unload; to free from any load, burden, task, or charge; to explode; to shoot; to pay; to send away by paying; to free from claim or demand by giving a receipt in full; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation; to absolve; to give vent to; to perform or execute; to dismiss from service; to release: *v.i.* to break up. Discharged. Discharges. Discharging. (O.Fr. *descharger*.)

DISCHARGE, *n.* dis-*chahrj*, the act of discharging; unloading; emission; that which is discharged; dismissal; release; acquittal; payment; execution; exemption.

DISCHARGER, *n.* dis-*chahrj*-er, he who or that which discharges; an instrument for discharging anything electrical [Elect.].

DISCHARGE-VALVE, *n.* dis-*chahrj*-valv, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump, and opens upwards.

DISCHARGING-ARCH, *n.* dis-*chahrj*-ing-artsh, an arch over a door, window, &c., to distribute or relieve the pressure [Arch.].

DISCHARGING-ROD, *n.* dis-*chahrj*-ing-rod, a discharger.

DISCHURCH, *v.t.* dis-*churtch*, to deprive of or free from a church. Dischurched. Dischurches. Dischurching.

DISCIFEROUS, *a.* dis-*sif*-er-us, disc-bearing. (L. *discus*, and *fero*, bear.)

DISCIFORM, *a.* *dis*-se-fawrm, in the form of a disc. (L. *discus*, disk, and *forma*, shape.)

DISCINCT, *a.* dis-*sinkt*, ungirded. (L. *dis*, and *cinctus*, girt.)

DISCIPLE, *n.* dis-*sy*-pl, one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; an adherent to the doctrines of another; a learner; a follower: *v.t.* to teach; to train; to make disciples of. Discipled. Disciples. Discipling. (Fr.)

DISCIPLE-LIKE, *a.* dis-*sy*-pl-like, becoming a disciple.

DISCIPLESHIP, *n.* dis-*sy*-pl-ship, the state of being a disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, *a.* *dis*-sip-lin-a-bl, capable of being taught or trained; that may be made matter of discipline; subject to discipline.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *n.* *dis*-sip-lin-a-bl-ness, the quality of being disciplinable.

DISCIPLINANT, *n.* dis-*sip*-lin-ant, one of a religious order given to acts of self-mortification.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *a.* dis-sip-lin-*ayr*-e-an, pertaining to discipline: *n.* an expert in the art of discipline; one rigorous in enforcing discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, *a.* *dis*-sip-lin-a-re, bearing on discipline; tending to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, *n.* *dis*-sip-plin, training generally; training according to rule or drill; rules of training, or method of regulating; subjection to rules; a course of instruction in a special branch of knowledge or art; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; the rules and their enforcement binding upon the members of the Church [Eccles.]; chastisement, or the instrument of it; infliction exacted of a delinquent in the Romish Church: *v.t.* to train; to drill; to teach obedience. Disciplined. Disciplines. Disciplining. (Fr.)

DISCIPLINER, *n.* *dis*-sip-plin-er, one who disciplines.

DISCIPULAR, *a.* dis-*sip*-yew-lar, pertaining to a disciple.

DISCLAIM, *v.t.* dis-*klame*, to deny and repudiate the possession of, or connection with, or subjection to; to disown or disavow; to reject: *v.i.* to disavow all part or share. Disclaimed. Disclaiming. Disclaims. (O.Fr. *disclaimer*.)

DISCLAIMANT, *n.* dis-*klame*-ant, one who disclaims.

DISCLAIMATION, *n.* dis-klame-*ay*-shon, the act of disclaiming; disowning.

DISCLAIMER, *n.* dis-*klame*-er, disavowal; repudiation; renunciation; one who disclaims.

DISCLOISTERED, *a.* dis-*kloyst*-erd, released from religious vows.

DISCLOSE, *v.t.* dis-*kloze*, to uncover; to reveal; to lay open. Disclosed. Discloses. Disclosing. (O.Fr. *desclose*.)

DISCLOSER, *n.* dis-*kloze*-er, one who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSURE, *n.* dis-*kloze*-yure, the act of disclosing or revealing; that which is disclosed or revealed.

DISCOBOLIC, *a.* dis-co-*bol*-ik, quoit-throwing. (L. *discobolus*, quoit or discus.)

DISCOHERENT, *a.* dis-ko-*heer*-ent, incoherent.

DISCOID, *a.* *disk*-oyd, discoidal. Discoid or discous flowers, compound flowers, not radiated, with florets all tubular [Bot.].

DISCOIDAL, *a.* disk-*oyd*-al, having the form of a disc; vertically convoluted on the same plane. (Gr. *diskoeides* discus-like.)

DISCOLORATION, *n.* dis-kul-ur-*ay*-shon, the act of discolouring; the state of being discoloured. (O.Fr. *descoloration*.)

DISCOLOUR, *v.t.* dis-*kul*-ur, to alter the colour of, by staining or tarnishing; to alter the colour or give a false colour to. Discoloured. Discolouring. Discolours.

DISCOLOURATION, *n.* dis-kul-ur-*ay*-shon, discoloration.

DISCOLOURED, *a.* dis-*kul*-urd, changed; variegated.

DISCOLOURMENT, *n.* dis-*kul*-ur-ment, change in colour.

DISCOMFIT, *n.* dis-*kum*-fit, rout; overthrow: *v.t.* to disconcert; to frustrate; to defeat; to scatter in fight. Discomfited. Discomfiting. Discomfits. (Fr. *déconfire*, literally, to undo completely.)

DISCOMFITURE, *n.* dis-*kum*-fit-yure, defeat; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.
DISCOMFORT, *n.* dis-*kum*-fort, the want of comfort; uneasiness; pain, distress; grief: *v.t.* to cause discomfort. **Discomforted. Discomforting. Discomforts.**
DISCOMFORTABLE, *a.* dis-*kum*-fort-a-bl, uncomfortable.
DISCOMMEND, *v.t.* dis-kom-*mend*, to blame; to censure. **Discommended. Discommending. Discommends.**
DISCOMMENDABLE, *a.* dis-kom-*mend*-a-bl, blameable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.
DISCOMMENDATION, *n.* dis-kom-mend-*ay*-shon, censure.
DISCOMMENDER, *n.* dis-kom-*mend*-er, one who dispraises.
DISCOMMISSIONED, *a.* dis-com-*ish*-ond, deprived of a commission; cashiered.
DISCOMMODE, *v.t.* dis-kom-*mode*, to inconvenience; to incommode; to annoy. **Discommoded. Discommodes. Discommoding.** (Fr. *discommoder.*)
DISCOMMODIOUS, *a.* dis-kom-*mode*-e-us, inconvenient; troublesome.
DISCOMMODIOUSLY, *ad.* dis-kom-*mode*-e-us-le, in a discommodious manner.
DISCOMMODITY, *n.* dis-kom-*mod*-it-e, inconvenience.
DISCOMMON, *v.t.* dis-*kom*-mon, to appropriate common land by enclosing it [Law]; to deprive of the right to a common; to deprive of a privilege; to forbid a trader to serve undergraduates. **Discommoned. Discommoning. Discommons.**
DISCOMMUNITY, *n.* dis-kom-*mewn*-it-e, want of community.
DISCOMPOSE, *v.t.* dis-kom-*poze*, to disorder; to disarrange; to disturb; to disquiet; to ruffle. **Discomposed. Discomposes. Discomposing.**
DISCOMPOSEDNESS, *n.* dis-kom-*poze*-ed-ness, the state of being discomposed.
DISCOMPOSINGLY, *ad.* dis-kom-*poze*-ing-le, in a discomposing manner.
DISCOMPOSURE, *n.* dis-kom-*poze*-yure, discomposedness; agitation; perturbation.
DISCONCERT, *v.t.* dis-kon-*sert*, to throw into disorder and frustrate; to discompose; to confound the self-possession of. **Disconcerted. Disconcerting. Disconcerts.** (O.Fr. *disconcerter.*)
DISCONCERT, *n.* dis-*kon*-sert, disunion.
DISCONCERTION, *n.* dis-kon-*ser*-shon, the act of disconcerting; discomposure.
DISCONCERTMENT, *n.* dis-con-*sert*-ment, discomposure.
DISCONDUCIVE, *a.* dis-kon-*dewce*-iv, not conducive.
DISCONFORMABLE, *a.* dis-con-*fawrm*-a-bl, unconformable; inconsistent.
DISCONFORMITY, *n.* dis-kon-*fawrm*-it-e, want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.
DISCONGRUITY, *n.* dis-kon-*groo*-it-e, incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.
DISCONNECT, *v.t.* dis-kon-*nekt*, to separate; to disunite. **Disconnected. Disconnecting. Disconnects.**
DISCONNECTED, *a.* dis-kon-*nekt*-ed, separated; incoherent.
DISCONNECTEDLY, *ad.* dis-kon-*nekt*-ed-le, in a disconnected way.
DISCONNECTEDNESS, *n.* dis-kon-*nekt*-ed-ness, incoherence.
DISCONNECTION, *n.* dis-kon-*nek*-shon, the act of disuniting; state of being disunited; want of union.
DISCONNEXION, *n.* dis-kon-*nek*-shon, disconnection.
DISCONSENT, *v.i.* dis-kon-*sent*, to differ; to disagree; not to consent. **Disconsented. Disconsenting. Disconsents.**
DISCONSOLATE, *a.* dis-*kon*-sole-ate, without comfort or consolation, and expecting none; not affording comfort; cheerless; dejected. (L. *dis*, and *consolatus*, consoled.)
DISCONSOLATELY, *ad.* dis-*kon*-sole-ate-le, in a disconsolate manner.
DISCONSOLATENESS, *n.* dis-*kon*-sole-ate-ness, the state of being disconsolate.
DISCONSOLATION, *n.* dis-kon-sole-*ay*-shon, want of comfort.

DISCONTENT, *n.* dis-kon-*tent*, want of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness; a malcontent: *a.* not content; dissatisfied; uneasy: *v.t.* to make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy. **Discontented. Discontenting. Discontents.**
DISCONTENTED, *a.* dis-kon-*tent*-ed, uneasy in mind; dissatisfied.
DISCONTENTEDLY, *ad.* dis-kon-*tent*-ed-le, in a discontented manner.
DISCONTENTEDNESS, *n.* dis-kon-*tent*-ed-ness, the state of being discontented.
DISCONTENTFUL, *a.* dis-kon-*tent*-ful, full of discontent.
DISCONTENTMENT, *n.* dis-kon-*tent*-ment, the state of being discontented.
DISCONTIGUOUS, *a.* *dis*-kon-*tig*-yew-us, not in contact.
DISCONTINUABLE, *a.* dis-kon-*tin*-yew-a-bl, that may be discontinued.
DISCONTINUANCE, *n.* dis-kon-*tin*-yew-ance, interruption of continuance; ceasing to continue; want of continuity; a breaking off or interruption of possession [Law]. **Discontinuance of a suit**, when a plaintiff leaves a break in the proceedings in his case, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day [Law].
DISCONTINUATION, *n.* dis-kon-*tin*-yew-*ay*-shon, interruption of continuity.
DISCONTINUE, *v.t.* dis-kon-*tin*-yew, to leave off; to break off; to cease to take: *v.i.* to cease; to lose continuity. **Discontinued. Discontinues. Discontinuing.**
DISCONTINUER, *n.* dis-kon-*tin*-yew-er, one who discontinues a rule or practice. (Fr.)
DISCONTINUITY, *n.* dis-*kon*-tin-*yew*-it-e, want of continuity.
DISCONTINUOUS, *a.* dis-kon-*tin*-yew-us, broken off; interrupted; separated; wide or gaping. (L. *discontinuus.*)
DISCONTINUOUSLY, *ad.* *dis*-kon-*tin*-yew-us-le, interruptedly.
DISCONVENIENCE, *n.* dis-kon-*veen*-e-ence, incongruity.
DISCONVENIENT, *a.* dis-kon-*veen*-e-ent, incongruous.
DISCOPHORA, *n.pl.* dis-*kof*-o-ra, a sub-class of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. (Gr. bearing a disk.)
DISCORD, *n.* *dis*-kord, disagreement among persons or things; want of harmony; variance; strife; disagreement of sounds; a combination of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear [Mus.]. (Fr. *discorder.*)
DISCORD, *v.i.* dis-*kord*, to disagree; to jar; to clash. **Discorded. Discording. Discords.**
DISCORDANCE, *n.* dis-*kord*-ance, discordancy.
DISCORDANCY, *n.* dis-*kord*-an-se, the state of being discordant. (Fr.)
DISCORDANT, *a.* dis-*kord*-ant, disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; opposite; not coincident; not in unison; harsh; jarring; inharmonious.
DISCORDANTLY, *ad.* dis-*kord*-ant-le, in a discordant manner; in a manner to jar or clash.
DISCORDANTNESS, *n.* dis-*kord*-ant-ness, the quality of being discordant.
DISCORDFUL, *a.* dis-*kord*-ful, quarrelsome.
DISCORPORATE, *a.* dis-*kor*-por-ate, deprived of corporate rights; disembodied.
DISCOUNT, *n.* *dis*-kount, allowance; a sum deducted for prompt payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment; a sum returned in payment; the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; the sum deducted; the act of discounting [Banking]. (O.Fr. *disconter.*)
DISCOUNT, *v.t.* dis-*kount*, to deduct a certain sum or rate per cent from the principal sum; to lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal at the time of the advance; to deduct; to forestall; to take account of beforehand: *v.i.* to lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting interest at the time of loan. **Discounted. Discounting. Discounts.**
DISCOUNTABLE, *a.* dis-*kount*-a-bl, that may be discounted.
DISCOUNT-BROKER, *n.* *dis*-kount-*bro*-ker, one who cashes bills of exchange, and makes advances on securities.
DISCOUNT-DAY, *n.* *dis*-kount-day, the day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DISCOUNTENANCE, *n.* dis-*kount*-en-ance, cold treatment; disapprobation: *v.t.* to put out of countenance; to refuse approval; to discourage, as by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. Discountenanced. Discountenances. Discountenancing. (O.Fr. *descontenancer.*)

DISCOUNTENANCER, *n.* dis-*kount*-en-ance-er, one who discountenances.

DISCOUNTER, *n.* *dis*-kount-er, one who discounts.

DISCOUNTING, *n.* *dis*-kount-ing, the act or practice of lending money on discounts.

DISCOURAGE, *v.t.* dis-*kur*-raje, to repress the courage of; to dishearten or depress; to discountenance, and try to repress or prevent. Discouraged. Discourages. Discouraging. (O.Fr. *descouragier.*)

DISCOURAGEABLE, *a.* dis-*kur*-raje-a-bl, open to discouragement.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *n.* dis-*kur*-raje-ment, the act of discouraging; that which discourages; the state of being discouraged; dissuasion.

DISCOURAGER, *n.* dis-*kur*-raje-er, one who or that which discourages.

DISCOURAGING, *a.* dis-*kur*-raje-ing, tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage.

DISCOURAGINGLY, *ad.* dis-*kur*-raje-ing-le, in a discouraging manner.

DISCOURSE, *n.* *dis*-korse, the power or the act of reasoning; a communication of thoughts by words; conversation; a formal treatise or dissertation; a sermon uttered or written. (Fr. *discours.*)

DISCOURSE, *v.i.* dis-*korse*, to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to reason; to pass from premises to consequences: *v.t.* to treat of; to utter or give forth. Discoursed. Discourses. Discoursing.

DISCOURSER, *n.* dis-*korse*-er, one who discourses; a speaker; the writer of a treatise.

DISCOURSIVE, *a.* dis-*korse*-iv, reasoning; containing dialogue; conversable.

DISCOURTEOUS, *a.* dis-*kurt*-e-us, uncivil; rude.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *ad.* dis-*kurt*-e-us-le, in a discourteous manner.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, *n.* dis-*kurt*-e-us-ness, the quality of being discourteous.

DISCOURTESY, *n.* dis-*kurt*-e-se, want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness.

DISCUS, *a.* dis-*kus*, broad; flat; disk-shaped. (*Disk.*)

DISCOVENANT, *v.t.* dis-*kuv*-en-ant, to dissolve covenant with. Discovenanted. Discovenanting. Discovenants.

DISCOVER, *v.t.* dis-*kuv*-er, to disclose; to reveal; to descry, specially first; to find out, specially first; to detect. Discovered. Discovering. Discovers. (O.Fr. *descouvrir.*)

DISCOVERABILITY, *n.* dis-*kuv*-er-a-*bil*-it-e, the possibility of being discovered.

DISCOVERABLE, *a.* dis-*kuv*-er-a-bl, that may be discovered or seen, or made known; visible.

DISCOVERER, *n.* dis-*kuv*-er-er, one who discovers.

DISCOVERT, *a.* dis-*kuv*-ert, not covert; unmarried or widowed. (O.Fr. *descovert.*)

DISCOVERTURE, *n.* dis-*kuv*-er-tyur, freedom of a woman, as unmarried or a widow, from the coverture of a husband.

DISCOVERY, *n.* dis-*kuv*-er-e, the action of discovering; disclosure; that which is discovered, found out, or revealed; the unravelling or manner of unfolding the story of a comedy or tragedy [Drama].

DISCRASE, *n.* *dis*-kraze, antimonide of silver.

DISCREDIT, *n.* dis-*kred*-it, want or loss of credit; ill repute; disgrace; state of being disbelieved: *v.t.* not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit, or bring into discredit or disrepute; to deprive of credibility. Discredited. Discrediting. Discredits.

DISCREDITABLE, *a.* dis-*kred*-it-a-bl, tending to injure credit; not creditable; disgraceful.

DISCREDITABLY, *ad.* dis-*kred*-it-ab-le, in a discreditable manner.

DISCREDITOR, *n.* dis-*kred*-it-or, one who discredits.

DISCREET, *a.* dis-*kreet*, circumspect; wary; prudent; judicious, especially in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose. (Fr. *discret.*)

DISCREETLY, *ad.* dis-*kreet*-le, with discretion.

DISCREETNESS, *n.* dis-*kreet*-ness, the quality of being discreet; discretion. (Fr. *discret.*)

DISCREPANCE, *n.* dis-*krep*-ance, discrepancy.

DISCREPANCY, *n.* dis-*krep*-an-se, difference; disagreement; inconsistency. (O.Fr. *descrepance.*)

DISCREPANT, *a.* dis-*krep*-ant, different; disagreeing. (L. *discrepans*, differing in sound.)

DISCRETE, *a.* *dis*-kreet, separate; distinct; disjunct; disjunctive [Gram.]: *v.t.* to separate into distinct parts. Discrete proportion, when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers, as 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16. Discrete quantity, a quantity conceived of as made up of units, and distinct from a continued or continuous quantity. Discreted. Discreting. Discretes. (L. *discretus.*)

DISCRETENESS, *n.* dis-*kreet*-ness, disjunctiveness.

DISCRETION, *n.* dis-*kresh*-on, management; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper to do, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment. At discretion, as may be chosen. Surrender at discretion, to surrender without stipulation or terms at the mercy of the conqueror. Years of discretion, of full age; grown up. (L. *discretio.*)

DISCRETIONAL, *a.* dis-*kresh*-on-al, discretionary.

DISCRETIONALLY, *ad.* dis-*kresh*-on-al-le, discretionarily.

DISCRETIONARILY, *ad.* dis-*kresh*-on-ar-ril-e, at discretion; according to discretion.

DISCRETIONARY, *a.* dis-*kresh*-on-ar-re, left to discretion; unrestricted.

DISCRETIVE, *a.* dis-*kreet*-iv, disjunctive. Discretive proposition, one that expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety by means of but, though, yet, &c., as, "travellers change their climates, but not their temper" [Logic]. Discretive distinctions, such as imply opposition or difference, as "not a man, but a beast" [Gram.].

DISCRETIVELY, *ad.* dis-*kreet*-iv-le, in a discretive manner.

DISCRIMINABLE, *a.* dis-*krim*-in-a-bl, that may be discriminated.

DISCRIMINATE, *a.* dis-*krim*-in-ate, having the difference marked: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction; to distinguish: *v.t.* to make a distinction between; to distinguish; to select from others; to distinguish by some note or mark. Discriminated. Discriminates. Discriminating. (L. *discriminare.*)

DISCRIMINATELY, *ad.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-le, distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

DISCRIMINATENESS, *n.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-ness, distinctness; marked difference.

DISCRIMINATING, *a.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-ing, distinguishing; peculiar; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.

DISCRIMINATINGLY, *ad.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-ing-le, in a discriminating way.

DISCRIMINATION, *n.* dis-*krim*-in-*ay*-shon, judgment; discernment; acuteness; the act of discriminating; distinction; the state of being distinguished; mark of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, *a.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-iv, that constitutes a mark of difference; characteristic; that observes distinctions.

DISCRIMINATIVELY, *ad.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-iv-le, with discrimination.

DISCRIMINATOR, *n.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-or, one who discriminates.

DISCRIMINATORY, *a.* dis-*krim*-in-ate-or-e, discriminative.

DISCROWN, *v.t.* dis-*kroun*, to deprive of a crown. Discrowned. Discrowning. Discrowns.

DISCUBITORY, *a.* dis-*kew*-bit-or-e, fitted to a leaning posture. (L. *discubitum*, lying down.)

DISCULPATE, *v.t.* dis-*kul*-pate, to exculpate. Disculpated. Disculpates. Disculpating.

DISCUMBENCY, *n.* dis-*kumb*-en-se, the act of reclining at meat, as was the manner of the ancients. (L. *discumbens*, lying down.)

DISCUMBER, *v.t.* dis-*kumb*-er, to disencumber. Discumbered. Discumbering. Discumbers.

DISCURSION, *n.* dis-*kur*-shon, talk that is desultory; expatiation.

DISCURSIST, *n.* dis-*kurse*-ist, a disputer.

DISCURSIVE, *a.* dis-*kurse*-iv, rambling from one thing to another; desultory; argumentative; reasoning regularly from premises to consequences. (L. *discursus.*)

DISCURSIVELY, *ad.* dis-*kurse*-iv-le, in a discursive manner.
DISCURSIVENESS, *n.* dis-*kurse*-iv-ness, the state or quality of being discursive.
DISCURSORY, *a.* dis-*kurse*-or-e, in a reasoned form; rambling; digressive.
DISCURSUS, *n.* dis-*kurse*-us, reasoned discourse or discussion. (L.)
DISCUS, *n. dis*-kus, a quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, usually flat and circular in shape, to be thrown; the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets [Bot.]. (L.)
DISCUSS, *v.t.* dis-*kuss*, to examine a topic in disputation with another with a view to arrive at the truth about it; to debate; to break up, disperse, or dissolve, as a tumour [Med.]; to consume together, as a fowl or a bottle of wine; to exhaust the means of a principal debtor before taking action against the surety [Scots Law]. Discussed. Discusses. Discussing. (L. *discussus*, shaken asunder.)
DISCUSSIBLE, *a.* dis-*kus*-se-bl, that may be discussed.
DISCUSSION, *n.* dis-*kush*-on, debate; the act of discussing; dispersion [Med.]; exhaustion of a principal debtor [Scots Law]. (Fr.)
DISCUSSIVE, *a.* dis-*kus*-siv, having the power to disperse [Med.]; having power to determine: *n.* a medicine that disperses; a discutient.
DISCUTIENT, *a.* dis-*kew*-she-ent, dispersing morbid matter: *n.* a medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body. (L. *discutiens*, shaking asunder.)
DISDAIN, *n.* dis-*dane*, scorn of a person or a thing, as regarded beneath one or beneath what one honours; contempt; haughtiness; arrogance: *v.t.* to consider to be unworthy of one either to do or to regard; to scorn. Disdained. Disdaining. Disdains. (O.Fr. *desdegnier*, to scorn haughtily.)
DISDAINFUL, *a.* dis-*dane*-ful, full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous.
DISDAINFULLY, *ad.* dis-*dane*-ful-le, in a disdainful manner.
DISDAINFULNESS, *n.* dis-*dane*-ful-ness, haughty scorn.
DISDIAPASON, *n. dis*-dy-a-*paze*-on, an interval of two octaves [Mus.]. (Gr.)
DISEASE, *n.* diz-*eez*, deviation from health; derangement in the structure or the function of any organ belonging to an organism, or to any organized body, such as a state; malady. (O.Fr. *desaise.*)
DISEASED, *a.* diz-*eezd*, affected with disease.
DISEASEDNESS, *n.* diz-*eezd*-ness, the state of being diseased.
DISEASEFUL, *a.* diz-*eez*-ful, occasioning disease.
DISEDGE, *v.t.* dis-*edj*, to blunt; to dull. Disedged. Disedges. Disedging.
DISEDIFICATION, *n.* dis-*ed*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the reverse of edification.
DISEMBARK, *v.t.* dis-em-*bahrk*, to land or remove from a ship: *v.i.* to land; to quit a ship. Disembarked. Disembarking. Disembarks. (Fr. *desembarquer.*)
DISEMBARKATION, *n. dis-em*-bahrk-*ay*-shon, the act of disembarking.
DISEMBARKMENT, *n. dis*-em-*bahrk*-ment, disembarkation.
DISEMBARRASS, *v.t.* dis-em-*bar*-ras, to free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear. Disembarrassed. Disembarrasses. Disembarrassing.
DISEMBARRASSMENT, *n.* dis-em-*bar*-ras-ment, the act of extricating from perplexity.
DISEMBAY, *v.t.* dis-em-*bay*, to clear from a bay. Disembayed. Disembaying. Disembays.
DISEMBELLISH, *v.t.* dis-em-*bel*-lish, to deprive of embellishment. Disembellished. Disembellishes. Disembellishing.
DISEMBITTER, *v.t.* dis-em-*bit*-ter, to free from bitterness or acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant. Disembittered. Disembittering. Disembitters.
DISEMBODIMENT, *n.* dis-em-*bod*-e-ment, the act of disembodying or disbanding.
DISEMBODY, *v.t.* dis-em-*bod*-e, to divest or free from a body; to disband, as a military body. Disembodied. Disembodies. Disembodying.

DISEMBOGUE, *v.t.* dis-em-*bohg*, to discharge, as a river, by its mouth into the ocean or a lake: *v.i.* to flow out at the mouth, as a river; to pass out of a gulf or bay [Naut.]. Disembogued. Disembogues. Disemboguing. (Sp. *desembocar.*)
DISEMBOGUEMENT, *n.* dis-em-*bohg*-ment, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.
DISEMBOSOM, *v.t.* dis-em-*booz*-um, to reveal confidentially. Disembosomed. Disembosoming. Disembosoms.
DISEMBOUCHURE, *n.* dis-em-*boo*-shoor, the mouth of a river, or the discharge of the waters of a river.
DISEMBOWEL, *v.t.* dis-em-*bou*-el, to eviscerate; to wound so as to show the entrails. Disembowelled. Disembowelling. Disembowels.
DISEMBOWELLED, *pp.* dis-em-*bou*-eld, eviscerated; wounded so as to show the entrails.
DISEMBOWELMENT, *n.* dis-em-*bou*-el-ment, evisceration.
DISEMBROIL, *v.t.* dis-em-*broyl*, to free from trouble or confusion. Disembroiled. Disembroiling. Disembroils.
DISEMBURDENMENT, *n. dis*-em-*burd*-en-ment, disburdenment.
DISEMPLOYED, *a.* dis-em-*ployd*, thrown out of employment.
DISENABLE, *v.t.* dis-en-*ay*-bl, to deprive of power. Disenabled. Disenables. Disenabling.
DISENAMOURED, *a.* dis-en-*am*-erd, freed from being enamoured.
DISENCHAINED, *a.* dis-en-*chaynd*, set free.
DISENCHANT, *v.t.* dis-en-*chahnt*, to free from enchantment; to destroy the power of a charm or spell; to disillusionize. Disenchanted. Disenchanting. Disenchants.
DISENCHANTER, *n.* dis-en-*chahnt*-er, one who or that which frees from the power of enchantment.
DISENCHANTMENT, *n.* dis-en-*chahnt*-ment, act of disenchanting; state of being disenchanted.
DISENCHANTRESS, *n.* dis-en-*chahnt*-ress, a female disenchanter.
DISENCLOSE, *v.t.* dis-en-*kloze*, to open an enclosure. Disenclosed. Disencloses. Disenclosing.
DISENCUMBER, *v.t.* dis-en-*kumb*-er, to free from what encumbers, clogs, or hampers. Disencumbered. Disencumbering. Disencumbers.
DISENCUMBRANCE, *n.* dis-en-*kumb*-rance, freedom from encumbrance or anything burdensome.
DISENDOW, *v.t.* dis-en-*dou*, to divest of endowment. Disendowed. Disendowing. Disendows.
DISENDOWMENT, *n.* dis-en-*dou*-ment, the act of disendowing.
DISENFRANCHISE, *v.t.* dis-en-*fran*-shize, to disfranchise. Disenfranchised. Disenfranchises. Disenfranchising.
DISENFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* dis-en-*fran*-shiz-ment, disfranchisement; the act of disfranchising.
DISENGAGE, *v.t.* dis-en-*gaje*, to set a thing free from that with which it is in union; to detach; to disentangle or extricate; to free from what engages the mind; to free from an engagement; to release; to set free the wings of a battalion or regiment that have been overlapped [Mil.]; to quit that side of an adversary's blade on which one is opposed by his guard [Fencing]. Disengaged. Disengages. Disengaging.
DISENGAGED, *a.* dis-en-*gayjd*, free from engagement; with the attention not particularly occupied; unoccupied in mind.
DISENGAGEDNESS, *n.* dis-en-*gayj*-ed-ness, the quality or state of being disengaged.
DISENGAGEMENT, *n.* dis-en-*gayj*-ment, the act of disengaging; state of being disengaged; freedom from mental engagement or occupation.
DISENNOBLE, *v.t.* dis-en-*noh*-bl, to deprive of a peerage; to degrade. Disennobled. Disennobles. Disennobling.
DISENROL, *v.t.* dis-en-*role*, to erase from a roll or list. Disenrolled. Disenrolling. Disenrols.
DISENSHROUD, *v.t.* dis-en-*shrowd*, to unveil. Disenshrouded. Disenshrouding. Disenshrouds.
DISENSLAVE, *v.t.* dis-en-*slave*, to free from bondage. Disenslaved. Disenslaves. Disenslaving.
DISENTAIL, *v.t.* dis-en-*tale*, to break the entail of. Disentailed. Disentailing. Disentails.

DISENTANGLE, *v.t.* dis-en-*tang*-gl, to unravel; to free from entanglement; to disengage; to set free from impediments or difficulties. **Disentangled. Disentangles. Disentangling.**

DISENTANGLEMENT, *n.* dis-en-*tang*-gl-ment, the act of disentangling; freedom from entanglement.

DISENTHRAL, *v.t.* dis-en-*thrawl*, to liberate from bondage or oppression. **Disenthralled. Disenthralling. Disenthrals.**

DISENTHRALMENT, *n.* dis-en-*thrawl*-ment, liberation from bondage.

DISENTHRONE, *v.t.* dis-en-*throne*, to dethrone. **Disenthroned. Disenthrones. Disenthroning.**

DISENTITLE, *v.t.* dis-en-*ty*-tl, to deprive of title. **Disentitled. Disentitles. Disentitling.**

DISENTOMB, *v.t.* dis-en-*toom*, to take out of a tomb. **Disentombed. Disentombing. Disentombs.**

DISENTRAIN, *v.t.* dis-en-*trane*, to alight from a train; to detrain [Mil.]. **Disentrained. Disentraining. Disentrains.**

DISENTRANCE, *v.t.* dis-en-*trahnce*, to awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie. **Disentranced. Disentrances. Disentrancing.**

DISENTWINE, *v.t.* dis-en-*twine*, to untwine; to untwist. **Disentwined. Disentwines. Disentwining.**

DISENVELOP, *v.t.* dis-en-*vel*-op, to unwrap. **Disenveloped. Disenvelops. Disenveloping.**

DISENVIRON, *v.t.* dis-en-*vy*-ron, to free from environment. **Disenvironed. Disenvironing. Disenvirons.**

DISESPOUSE, *v.t.* dis-es-*pouze*, to separate after espousal. **Disespoused. Disespouses. Disespousing.**

DISESTABLISH, *v.t.* dis-es-*tab*-lish, to remove from being established, especially the Church from being established by the State. **Disestablished. Disestablishes. Disestablishing.**

DISESTABLISHMENT, *n.* dis-es-*tab*-lish-ment, the act of disestablishing, especially the Church.

DISESTEEM, *n.* dis-es-*teem*, want of esteem; disregard: *v.t.* to dislike in a moderate degree; to slight. **Disesteemed. Disesteeming. Disesteems.**

DISESTIMATION, *n.* dis-es-tim-*ay*-shon, disesteem.

DISFAME, *n.* dis-*fame*, disrepute.

DISFAVOUR, *n.* dis-*fay*-vur, unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state in which one is not favoured, patronized, or befriended; an unkind or disobliging act: *v.t.* to discountenance; to withdraw support. **Disfavoured. Disfavouring. Disfavours.** (O.Fr. *desfaveur.*)

DISFEATURE, *v.t.* dis-*feet*-yur, to disfigure. **Disfeatured. Disfeatures. Disfeaturing.**

DISFIGURATION, *n.* dis-fig-ur-*ay*-shon, the act of disfiguring or marring; the state of being disfigured.

DISFIGURE, *v.t.* dis-*fig*-ur, to mar or impair the figure or the appearance of. **Disfigured. Disfigures. Disfiguring.** (O.Fr. *desfigurer.*)

DISFIGUREMENT, *n.* dis-*fig*-ur-ment, unsightly change of external form; defacement of beauty.

DISFOREST, *v.t.* dis-*for*-rest, to turn into common land. **Disforested. Disforesting. Disforests.**

DISFRANCHISE, *v.t.* dis-*fran*-shize, to deprive of granted rights and privileges, especially electoral ones. **Disfranchised. Disfranchises. Disfranchising.**

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* dis-*fran*-shiz-ment, the act of disfranchising; disfranchised state.

DISFROCKED, *a.* dis-*frokt*, expelled from the clergy.

DISFURNISH, *v.t.* dis-*furn*-ish, to deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage. **Disfurnished. Disfurnishes. Disfurnishing.**

DISGARNISH, *v.t.* dis-*garn*-ish, to divest of garniture; to deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus. **Disgarnished. Disgarnishes. Disgarnishing.**

DISGARRISON, *v.t.* dis-*gar*-re-son, to deprive of a garrison. **Disgarrisoned. Disgarrisoning. Disgarrisons.**

DISGAVEL, *v.t.* dis-*gav*-el, to take away the tenure of gavelkind [Law]. **Disgavelled. Disgavelling. Disgavels.**

DISGLORIFY, *v.t.* dis-*glore*-e-fy, to deprive of glory. **Disglorified. Disglorifies. Disglorifying.**

DISGORGE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* dis-*gorj*, to eject from the stomach; to vomit; to throw out or discharge violently; to give up what had been unjustly seized and appropriated. **Disgorged. Disgorges. Disgorging.** (O.Fr. *desgorger.*)

DISGORGEMENT, *n.* dis-*gorj*-ment, the act of disgorging.

DISGORGER, *n.* dis-*gorj*-er, an instrument for removing a hook from a fish's mouth.

DISGRACE, *n.* dis-*grace*, state of being out of favour; disesteem; state of ignominy; cause of shame: *v.t.* to dismiss out of favour; to dishonour; to bring shame upon. **Disgraced. Disgraces. Disgracing.** (Fr. *disgracier.*)

DISGRACEFUL, *a.* dis-*grace*-ful, entailing disgrace or ignominy; shameful.

DISGRACEFULLY, *ad.* dis-*grace*-ful-le, with disgrace: in a disgraceful manner.

DISGRACEFULNESS, *n.* dis-*grace*-ful-ness, ignominy or shamefulness.

DISGRACER, *n.* dis-*grace*-er, one who or that which exposes to or brings into disgrace.

DISGRADE, *v.t.* dis-*grade*, to degrade. **Disgraded. Disgrades. Disgrading.**

DISGREGATION, *n.* dis-gre-*gay*-shon, separation; dispersal. (L. *disgregatus*, separated.)

DISGRUNTLE, *v.t.* dis-*grun*-tl, to annoy; to dissatisfy. **Disgruntled. Disgruntles. Disgruntling.**

DISGUISE, *n.* dis-*gyze*, a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a false or assumed appearance, intended to deceive; a changed appearance: *v.t.* to conceal, as with a mask, or by a feigned appearance; to cloak by false show; to dissemble; to alter in form or manner. **Disguised. Disguises. Disguising.** (O.Fr. *desguiser.*)

DISGUISEDLY, *ad.* dis-*gyze*-ed-le, so as to be concealed.

DISGUISEMENT, *n.* dis-*gyze*-ment, dress or appearance that disguises.

DISGUISER, *n.* dis-*gyze*-er, one who or that which disguises.

DISGUISING, *n.* dis-*gyze*-ing, the act of giving a false appearance; theatrical mummery or masking.

DISGUST, *n.* dis-*gust*, strong dislike of what is offensive to the taste, or offensive in any respect: *v.t.* to excite aversion; to offend the taste. **Disgusted. Disgusting. Disgusts.** (Fr. *desgouster.*)

DISGUSTFUL, *a.* dis-*gust*-ful, offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting disgust.

DISGUSTFULNESS, *n.* dis-*gust*-ful-ness, state of being disgustful.

DISGUSTING, *a.* dis-*gust*-ing, exciting disgust; disgustful.

DISGUSTINGLY, *ad.* dis-*gust*-ing-le, in a manner to give disgust.

DISH, *n.* dish, a flat shallow vessel for serving up food at the table; the food served on a dish; a particular kind of food; a concavity; a trough in which ore is measured [Mining]: *v.t.* to put in a dish, as meat for table; to make concave like a dish [Mech.]; to disappoint or frustrate; to cheat. **Dished. Dishes. Dishing.** (A.S. *disc.*)

DISHABILITATE, *v.t.* dis-hab-*il*-it-ate, to disqualify. **Dishabilitated. Dishabilitates. Dishabilitating.**

DISHABILITATION, *n.* *dis*-hab-*il*-it-*ay*-shon, disqualification.

DISHABILLE, *n.* *dis*-a-bil, a morning wrapper, a dressing-gown. **In dishabille**, not fully dressed.

DISHABIT, *v.t.* dis-*hab*-it, to drive from a habitation. **Dishabited. Dishabiting. Dishabits.**

DISHABITUATED, *a.* *dis*-hab-*it*-yew-ate-ed, unaccustomed.

DISHALLOWED, *a.* dis-*hal*-lode, desecrated.

DISHALLUCINATION, *n.* *dis*-hal-lew-sin-*ay*-shon, disillusion.

DISHARMONIOUS, *a.* dis-har-*mone*-e-us, inharmonious.

DISHARMONIOUSLY, *ad.* *dis*-har-*mone*-e-us-le, in a disharmonious manner.

DISHARMONY, *n.* dis-*har*-mo-ne, discord.

DISHCLOTH, *n.* *dish*-kloth, a cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.

DISHCLOUT, *n.* *dish*-klout, a dishcloth.

DISHCOVER, *n.* dish-*cuv*-er, a metal or earthenware cover for retaining the heat in a dish.

DISHEARTEN, *v.t.* dis-*hahrt*-en, to discourage. **Disheartened. Disheartening. Disheartens.**

DISHEARTENING, *a.* dis-*hahrt*-ning, discouraging.

DISHELMED, *a.* dis-*helmd*, with helmet removed.

DISHERISON, *n.* dis-*her*-re-son, the act of disinheriting. (O.Fr. *disheritison.*)

DISHERIT, *v.t.* dis-*her*-it, to disinherit. **Disherited. Disheriting. Disherits.**

DISHERITOR, *n.* dis-*her*-rit-or, one who dispossesses another of his inheritance.
DISHEVEL, *v.i.* de-*shev*-el, to leave the hair in disorder and let it hang loosely and negligently : *v.t.* to spread in disorder. **Dishevelled.** **Dishevelling.** **Dishevels.** (Fr. *décheveler.*)
DISHEVELLED, *pp.* or *a.* de-*shev*-eld, with hair in disorder; rumpled; hanging loosely and negligently.
DISHEVELMENT, *n.* de-*shev*-el-ment, the state of being dishevelled.
DISHFUL, *n. dish*-ful, as much as a dish will hold.
DISHING, *ppr. dish*-ing, putting in a dish : *a.* concave, like a dish.
DISHMAT, *n. dish*-mat, a table-mat.
DISHONEST, *a.* dis-*on*-est, wanting in honesty; destitute of probity; having or exercising a disposition to cheat and defraud; fraudulent; disgraced; disgraceful. (O.Fr. *deshoneste.*)
DISHONESTLY, *ad.* dis-*on*-est-le, in a dishonest manner.
DISHONESTY, *n.* dis-*on*-est-e, want of honesty or probity; a disposition to cheat or defraud; violation of honesty or trust; fraud; treachery; deceit.
DISHONORARY, *a.* dis-*on*-or-ar-re, bringing dishonour; tending to disgrace.
DISHONOUR, *n.* dis-*on*-or, want of honour; disgrace: *v.t.* to bring disgrace or shame on; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to refuse or decline to accept or pay, as a draft [Comm.]. **Dishonoured.** **Dishonouring.** **Dishonours.**
DISHONOURABLE, *a.* dis-*on*-or-a-bl, showing want of honour; bringing dishonour, disgrace, or shame; destitute of honour. (Fr. *déshonorable.*)
DISHONOURABLENESS, *n.* dis-*on*-or-a-bl-ness, quality of being dishonourable.
DISHONOURABLY, *ad.* dis-*on*-or-a-ble, in a dishonourable manner.
DISHONOURED, *pp.* or *a.* dis-*on*-ord, disgraced; brought into disrepute.
DISHONOURER, *n.* dis-*on*-or-er, one who dishonours; one who treats another with indignity.
DISHORN, *v.t.* dis-*horn*, to deprive of horns. **Dishorned.** **Dishorning.** **Dishorns.**
DISHORSE, *v.t.* dis-*horse*, to unhorse: *v.i.* to dismount. **Dishorsed.** **Dishorses.** **Dishorsing.**
DISHUMOUR, *n.* dis-*yew*-mur, peevishness; ill-humour.
DISHWASHER, *n. dish*-wosh-er, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.*
DISHWATER, *n. dish*-waw-ter, water in which dishes are washed.
DISH-WHEEL, *n. dish*-wheel, a wheel which is concave on one side and convex on the other.
DISILLUDE, *v.t. dis*-il-*lewd*, to disillusion. **Disilluded.** **Disilludes.** **Disilluding.**
DISILLUMINATE, *v.t. dis*-il-*lew*-min-ate, to turn off the lights; to darken. **Disilluminated.** **Disilluminates.** **Disilluminating.**
DISILLUSION, *n.* dis-il-*lew*-sjon, the dispelling of an illusion; freedom from illusion: *v.t.* to free from illusion. **Disillusioned.** **Disillusioning.** **Disillusions.**
DISILLUSIONIZE, *v.t.* dis-il-*lew*-sjon-ize, to free from illusion; to disenchant. **Disillusionized.** **Disillusionizes.** **Disillusionizing.**
DISILLUSIONMENT, *n.* dis-il-*lew*-sjon-ment, freeing from illusion.
DISIMMURE, *v.t. dis*-im-mewr, to disimprison. **Disimmured.** **Disimmures.** **Disimmuring.**
DISIMPARK, *v.t.* dis-im-*park*, to free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraint or seclusion. **Disimparked.** **Disimparking.** **Disimparks.**
DISIMPRISON, *v.t.* dis-im-*priz*-on, to set free. **Disimprisoned.** **Disimprisoning.** **Disimprisons.**
DISIMPROVE, *v.t.* dis-im-*proov*, to render worse: *v.i.* to grow worse. **Disimproved.** **Disimproves.** **Disimproving.**
DISIMPROVEMENT, *n.* dis-im-*proov*-ment, reduction from a better to a worse state.
DISINCARCERATE, *v.t.* dis-in-*kahr*-ser-ate, to liberate from prison. **Disincarcerated.** **Disincarcerates.** **Disincarcerating.**
DISINCLINATION, *n.* dis-in-klin-*ay*-shon, want of inclination, desire, or affection; unwillingness; dislike.
DISINCLINE, *v.t.* dis-in-*kline*, to cause dislike; to make unwilling. **Disinclined.** **Disinclines.** **Disinclining.**

DISINCLOSE, *v.t.* dis-in-*kloze*, to throw open what has been enclosed. **Disinclosed.** **Disincloses.** **Disinclosing.**
DISINCORPORATE, *v.t.* dis-in-*kor*-por-ate, to deprive of corporate powers, or to dissolve a corporate body. **Disincorporated.** **Disincorporates.** **Disincorporating.**
DISINCORPORATION, *n.* dis-in-*kor*-por-*ay*-shon, deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.
DISINDIVIDUALIZE, *v.t.* dis-in-div-*id*-yew-al-ize, to destroy the individual features of. **Disindividualized.** **Disindividualizes.** **Disindividualizing.**
DISINFECT, *v.t. dis*-in-fekt, to purify from infection. **Disinfected.** **Disinfecting.** **Disinfects.**
DISINFECTANT, *a.* dis-in-*fekt*-ant, preventing infection: *n.* a preventive of infection or contagion.
DISINFECTION, *n.* dis-in-*fek*-shon, purification from infecting matter.
DISINFECTOR, *n.* dis-in-*fekt*-or, an apparatus for disinfecting.
DISINGENUITY, *n. dis*-in-jen-*yew*-it-e, disingenuousness.
DISINGENUOUS, *a.* dis-in-*jen*-yew-us, not open, frank, and candid; insincere; meanly crafty; unbecoming true honour and dignity.
DISINGENUOUSLY, *ad.* dis-in-*jen*-yew-us-le, in a disingenuous manner.
DISINGENUOUSNESS, *n.* dis-in-*jen*-yew-us-ness, the quality of being disingenuous; want of candour.
DISINHABITED, *a.* dis-in-*hab*-it-ed, deprived of inhabitants.
DISINHERISON, *n.* dis-in-*her*-re-son, the act of disinheriting; the state of being disinherited.
DISINHERIT, *v.t.* dis-in-*her*-rit, to cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of inheritance. **Disinherited.** **Disinheriting.** **Disinherits.**
DISINHERITANCE, *n.* dis-in-*her*-rit-ance, act of disinheriting.
DISINHUMATION, *n. dis*-in-hew-*may*-shon, disinterment.
DISINHUME, *v.t.* dis-in-*hewm*, to disinter. **Disinhumed.** **Disinhumes.** **Disinhuming.**
DISINTEGRABLE, *a.* dis-*in*-teg-ra-bl, capable of disintegration.
DISINTEGRATE, *v.t.* dis-*in*-teg-rate, to separate into the component parts of. (L. *dis*, and *integer*, entire.)
DISINTEGRATION, *n.* dis-*in*-teg-*ray*-shon, the separation of the integrant parts of a substance. **Disintegrated.** **Disintegrates.** **Disintegrating.**
DISINTEGRATOR, *n.* dis-*in*-teg-*rate*-or, a machine for grinding, crushing, or tearing apart.
DISINTER, *v.t.* dis-in-*ter*, to take out of a grave or out of the earth; to bring from obscurity into view. **Disinterred.** **Disinterring.** **Disinters.** (Fr. *désenterrer.*)
DISINTERESTED, *a.* dis-*in*-ter-est-ed, unbiassed by considerations of self-interest; not dictated by considerations of private advantage; impartial.
DISINTERESTEDLY, *ad.* dis-*in*-ter-est-ed-le, in a disinterested manner.
DISINTERESTEDNESS, *n.* dis-*in*-ter-est-ed-ness, the state or quality of being disinterested; impartiality.
DISINTERMENT, *n.* dis-in-*ter*-ment, the act of disinterring.
DISINTHRAL, *v.t.* dis-in-*thrawl*, to disenthral. **Disinthralled.** **Disinthralling.** **Disinthrals.**
DISINTHRALMENT, *n.* dis-in-*thrawl*-ment, disenthralment.
DISINTRICATE, *v.t.* dis-*in*-trik-ate, to disentangle. **Disintricated.** **Disintricates.** **Disintricating.**
DISINURE, *v.t.* dis-in-*ewr*, to disaccustom. **Disinured.** **Disinures.** **Disinuring.**
DISINVEST, *v.t.* dis-in-*vest*, to divest. **Disinvested.** **Disinvesting.** **Disinvests.**
DISINVESTITURE, *n.* dis-in-*vest*-it-ewr, disinvesting.
DISINVOLVE, *v.t.* dis-in-*volv*, to disentangle. **Disinvolved.** **Disinvolves.** **Disinvolving.**
DISJOIN, *v.t.* dis-*joyn*, to part asunder; to disunite. **Disjoined.** **Disjoining.** **Disjoins.** (Fr. *disjoindre.*)
DISJOINT, *v.t.* dis-*joynt*, to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate at a joining; to break the natural order or connection of; to make incoherent. **Disjointed.** **Disjointing.** **Disjoints.**
DISJOINTED, *a.* dis-*joynt*-ed, out of joint; not coherent.
DISJOINTEDLY, *ad.* dis-*joynt*-ed-le, in a disjointed manner.

DISJOINTEDNESS, *n.* dis-*joynt*-ed-ness, state of being disjointed.
DISJOINTLY, *ad.* dis-*joynt*-le, disjointedly.
DISJUNCT, *a.* dis-*jungkt*, disjoined. (L. *disjunctus.*)
DISJUNCTION, *n.* dis-*jungk*-shon, the act of disjoining; separation; disunion. (L. *disjunctio.*)
DISJUNCTIVE, *a.* dis-*jungkt*-iv, separating; disjoining: *n.* a word that disjoins; a disjunctive proposition [Logic]. **Disjunctive conjunction**, a word which unites sentences in construction, but disjoins the sense [Gram.]. **Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition which, instead of a single predicate, has several alternatives united by the disjunctive conjunction "or." **Disjunctive syllogism**, a syllogism with a disjunctive major premise and a categorical minor [Logic]. (L. *disjunctivus.*)
DISJUNCTIVELY, *ad.* dis-*jungkt*-iv-le, in a disjunctive manner.
DISK, *n.* disk, disc; a flat circular surface; the destination indicator on locomotives; the face of a celestial body; a quoit; the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower; a discous mark [Bot.]; the magnitude of a telescopic glass, or the width of its aperture [Opt.]. (L. *discus.*)
DISKINDNESS, *n.* dis-*kynd*-ness, want of kindness.
DISLIKE, *n.* dis-*like*, disapprobation; distaste; aversion: *v.t.* to disapprove of; to regard with aversion; to disrelish. **Disliked. Dislikes. Disliking.**
DISLIKEN, *v.t.* dis-*like*-en, to make unlike. **Dislikened. Dislikening. Dislikens.**
DISLIKENESS, *n.* dis-*like*-ness, unlikeness.
DISLIMB, *v.t.* dis-*lim*, to tear the limbs from. **Dislimbed. Dislimbing. Dislimbs.**
DISLIMN, *v.t.* dis-*lim*, to obliterate. **Dislimned. Dislimning. Dislimns.**
DISLINK, *v.t.* dis-*lingk*, to disunite. **Dislinked. Dislinking. Dislinks.**
DISLOCATE, *a.* dis-lo-kate, out of joint: *v.t.* to displace; to put out of joint. **Dislocated. Dislocates. Dislocating.** (Late L. *dislocatus*, put out of place.)
DISLOCATION, *n.* dis-lo-*kay*-shon, the act of displacing, specially of putting out of joint; a dislocated joint; the displacement of portions of a stratified rock from its original position; a fault [Geol.]. (Fr.)
DISLODGE, *v.t.* dis-*lodj*, to drive from a place of lodgment, retirement, or defence; to drive an enemy from a position: *v.i.* to go from a place of rest. **Dislodged. Dislodges. Dislodging.** (O.Fr. *desloger.*)
DISLODGMENT, *n.* dis-*lodj*-ment, act of dislodging or removing to another place.
DISLOYAL, *a.* dis-*loy*-al, not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign or to one's duty; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love.
DISLOYALIST, *n.* dis-*loy*-al-ist, one who is disloyal.
DISLOYALLY, *ad.* dis-*loy*-al-le, in a disloyal manner.
DISLOYALTY, *n.* dis-*loy*-al-te, want of fidelity; faithlessness; state of being disloyal.
DISMAL, *n. diz*-mal, the moth, *Orthosia upsilon.*
DISMAL, *a. diz*-mal, gloomy; dreary; sorrowful; melancholy; frightful; horrible. **Dismal swamp**, either of two swamps which are coast-marshes in Virginia and North Carolina. (O.Fr. *dis mal.*)
DISMALITY, *n.* diz-*mal*-it-e, anything dismal; cheerlessness.
DISMALLY, *ad. diz*-mal-le, in a dismal manner.
DISMALNESS, *n. diz*-mal-ness, the state of being dismal.
DISMAN, *v.t.* dis-*man*, to unman; to deprive a country of its men. **Dismanned. Dismanning. Dismans.**
DISMANTLE, *v.t.* dis-*man*-tl, to strip of dress, furniture, apparatus, equipment, or fortifications; to divest; to unrig; to break down. **Dismantled. Dismantles. Dismantling.** (O.Fr. *desmanteller.*)
DISMANTLEMENT, *n.* dis-*man*-tl-ment, dismantling.
DISMARSHAL, *v.t.* dis-*mahr*-shal, to disarrange. **Dismarshalled. Dismarshalling. Dismarshals.**
DISMASK, *v.t.* dis-*mahsk*, to unmask. **Dismasked. Dismasking. Dismasks.**
DISMAST, *v.t.* dis-*mahst*, to deprive of a mast or masts. **Dismasted. Dismasting. Dismasts.**
DISMASTMENT, *n.* dis-*mahst*-ment, the act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.
DISMAY, *n.* dis-*may*, loss of courage; properly loss, or paralysis of ability or power, caused by fear: *v.t.* to daunt; to dispirit by fear; to deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to depress. **Dismayed. Dismaying. Dismays.** (O.Fr. *desmayer.*)
DISMAYEDNESS, *n.* dis-*may*-ed-ness, a state of being dismayed; dejection of courage.
DISME, *n.* deem, a tenth part; a tithe. (O.Fr.)
DISMEMBER, *v.t.* dis-*memb*-er, to divide limb from limb; to cut or tear in pieces; to separate a member or part from the main body; to deprive of membership. **Dismembered. Dismembering. Dismembers.** (O.Fr. *desmembrer.*)
DISMEMBERMENT, *n.* dis-*memb*-er-ment, the act of dismembering; a dismembered or mutilated state.
DISMETTLED, *a.* dis-*met*-tld, bereft of fire or spirit.
DISMISS, *v.t.* dis-*miss*, to send away; to permit to depart; to discard; to remove from office, service, or employment; to remove from a docket; to discontinue [Law]. **Dismissed. Dismisses. Dismissing.** (L. *dis*, and *missus*, sent.)
DISMISSAL, *n.* dis-*mis*-sal, discharge; removal from office.
DISMISSIBLE, *a.* dis-*mis*-se-bl, liable to dismissal.
DISMISSION, *n.* dis-*mish*-on, the act of dismissing; discharge from office or employment.
DISMISSIVE, *a.* dis-*mis*-siv, pertaining to dismissal.
DISMISSORY, *a.* dis-*mis*-sor-re, dismissive; sending away.
DISMORTGAGE, *v.t.* dis-*mor*-gaje, to redeem from mortgage. **Dismortgaged. Dismortgages. Dismortgaging.**
DISMOUNT, *v.i.* dis-*mount*, to alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation: *v.t.* to unhorse; to change a mounted regiment into a regiment of foot; to throw or bring down from an elevation; to throw artillery from their carriages, or to break the carriages or wheels, and render the guns useless; to shatter, as fortifications. **Dismounted. Dismounting. Dismounts.** (O.Fr. *desmonter.*)
DISNATURALIZE, *v.t.* dis-*nat*-yew-ral-ize, to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth. **Disnaturalized. Disnaturalizes. Disnaturalizing.**
DISNATURED, *a.* dis-*nate*-yurd, deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.
DISNEST, *v.t.* dis-*nest*, to dislodge; to eject. **Disnested. Disnesting. Disnests.**
DISOBEDIENCE, *n.* dis-o-*bee*-de-ence, neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; breach of a duty prescribed by authority; noncompliance. (O.Fr. *desobedience.*)
DISOBEDIENT, *a.* dis-o-*bee*-de-ent, neglecting or refusing to obey; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; not yielding.
DISOBEDIENTLY, *ad.* dis-o-*bee*-de-ent-le, in a disobedient manner.
DISOBEY, *v.t.* dis-o-*bay*, to neglect or refuse to obey. **Disobeyed. Disobeying. Disobeys.** (Fr. *désobéir.*)
DISOBLIGATION, *n.* dis-ob-lig-*ay*-shon, a disobliging act; exemption from obligation.
DISOBLIGATORY, *a.* dis-*ob*-lig-at-or-e, releasing obligation.
DISOBLIGE, *v.t.* dis-o-*blyje*, not to do what would, or to do what would not, oblige or gratify another; to be uncivil or unaccommodating to. **Disobliged. Disobliges. Disobliging.** (Fr. *désobliger.*)
DISOBLIGEMENT, *n.* dis-o-*blyje*-ment, the act of disobliging.
DISOBLIGING, *a.* dis-o-*blyje*-ing, not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating.
DISOBLIGINGLY, *ad.* dis-o-*blyje*-ing-le, in a disobliging manner.
DISOBLIGINGNESS, *n.* dis-o-*blyje*-ing-ness, indisposition to oblige.
DISOMATOUS, *a.* de-*soh*-ma-tus, having two bodies united. (Gr. *disomatos*, two-bodied.)
DISORBED, *a.* dis-*orbd*, thrown out of the proper orbit.
DISORDER, *n.* dis-*ord*-er, want of order; confusion; turbulence or disturbance of social order; neglect of rule; breach of laws; disturbance of the functions of the animal economy; disease; discomposure or derangement of the mind; turbulence of passions: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; to disturb the functions of; to disturb the mind; to derange. **Disordered. Disordering. Disorders.** (O.Fr. *desordre.*)
DISORDERED, *a.* dis-*ord*-erd, disorderly; out of order.
DISORDEREDNESS, *n.* dis-*ord*-erd-ness, a state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DISORDERLINESS, *n.* dis-*ord*-er-le-ness, state of being disorderly.

DISORDERLY, *a.* dis-*ord*-er-le, confused; without proper order; acting without regularity; contrary to law; disposed to violate law and good order; inclined to break loose from restraint: *ad.* without order; confusedly; in a manner violating law and good order. **Disorderly house,** a house used for improper purposes.

DISORDINATE, *a.* dis-*ord*-in-ate, disorderly; living irregularly.

DISORDINATELY, *ad.* dis-*ord*-in-ate-le, inordinately; irregularly.

DISORGANIZATION, *n.* dis-*or*-gan-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of disorganizing; the act of destroying order; the state of being disorganized.

DISORGANIZE, *v.t.* dis-*or*-gan-ize, to break or destroy the organic structure or functions of; to disturb the regulated arrangement and harmony of; to reduce into disorder. **Disorganized. Disorganizes. Disorganizing.**

DISORGANIZER, *n.* dis-*or*-gan-ize-er, one who disorganizes, or introduces disorder or confusion.

DISORIENTATED, *a.* dis-*or*-e-ent-ate-ed, thrown out of one's bearings; literally, at a loss as to where the east is. (L. *dis,* and *orient.*)

DISOWN, *v.t.* dis-*own,* to refuse to own; to renounce; to repudiate. **Disowned. Disowning. Disowns.**

DISOWNMENT, *n.* dis-*own*-ment, act of disowning.

DISOXIDATE, *v.t.* dis-*oks*-id-ate, to reduce from the state of an oxide by disengaging the oxygen; to deoxidate. **Disoxidated. Disoxidates. Disoxidating.**

DISOXIDATION, *n.* dis-oks-id-*ay*-shon, the act or process of disoxidating.

DISOXYGENATE, *v.t.* dis-*oks*-e-jen-ate, to deoxidate. **Disoxygenated. Disoxygenates. Disoxygenating.**

DISOXYGENATION, *n.* dis-*oks*-e-jen-*ay*-shon, deoxidation.

DISPAIR, *v.t.* dis-*pare,* to separate, as a pair or couple. **Dispaired. Dispairs. Dispairing.**

DISPARADISED, *a.* dis-*par*-ra-dyced, removed from Paradise.

DISPARAGE, *v.t.* dis-*par*-raje, to depreciate; to injure or dishonour by a comparison, originally by union with something of less value or excellence; to lower in rank or estimation; to undervalue; to vilify. **Disparaged. Disparages. Disparaging.** (O.Fr. *desparager.*)

DISPARAGEABLE, *a,* dis-*par*-rage-a-bl, causing disparagement.

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.* dis-*par*-raje-ment, depreciation; injury by comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence; indignity. (O.Fr. *desparagement.*)

DISPARAGINGLY, *ad.* dis-*par*-raje-ing-le, in a manner to disparage.

DISPARATE, *a. dis*-par-ate, unequal; unlike; incomparable.

DISPARATES, *n.pl. dis*-par-ates, things so unequal or unlike, that they cannot be compared with each other. (L. *disparatus,* separated.)

DISPARITION, *n.* dis-par-*ish*-on, disappearance.

DISPARITY, *n.* dis-*par*-it-e, difference in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude. (Fr. *disparité.*)

DISPARK, *v.t.* dis-*pahrk,* to throw open a park for other purposes; to lay open; to set at large; to release from confinement. **Disparked. Disparking. Disparks.**

DISPART, *n.* dis-*pahrt,* the difference between the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and at the breech [Gunnery]: *v.i.* to separate; to open; to cleave: *v.t.* to part asunder; to divide; to separate. **Disparted. Disparting. Disparts.** (L. *dispartio,* cleave asunder.)

DISPART, *n. dis*-pahrt, the sight about the middle of the gun for point-blank or horizontal firing to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth [Gunnery].

DISPASSION, *n.* dis-*pash*-on, freedom from passion; an undisturbed or unmoved state of mind.

DISPASSIONATE, *a.* dis-*pash*-on-ate, cool; calm; impartial; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion or bias of mind.

DISPASSIONATELY, *ad.* dis-*pash*-on-ate-le, in a dispassionate manner.

DISPASSIONED, *a.* dis-*pash*-ond, free from passion.

DISPATCH, *n.* dis-*patch,* an official report or message; despatch: *v.t.* to despatch. **Dispatched. Dispatches. Dispatching.** (Sp. *despachar.*)

DISPATHY, *n. dis*-path-e, antipathy. (Gr. *dyspatheia.*)

DISPAUPER, *v.t.* dis-*pawp*-er, to deprive of public support as a pauper. **Dispaupered. Dispaupering. Dispaupers.**

DISPAUPERIZE, *v.t.* dis-*paw*-per-ize, to free from paupers. **Dispauperized. Dispauperizes. Dispauperizing.**

DISPEACE, *n.* dis-*peece,* want of peace.

DISPEL, *v.t.* dis-*pel,* to dissipate; to disperse, drive away, or banish; to scatter by driving or force: *v.i.* to become dispersed. **Dispelled. Dispelling. Dispels.** (L. *dis,* and *pello,* drive.)

DISPELLER, *n.* dis-*pell*-er, he who or that which dispels.

DISPEND, *v.t.* dis-*pend,* to expend. **Dispended. Dispending. Dispends.**

DISPENSABLE, *a.* dis-*pense*-a-bl, that may be dispensed with; unnecessary. (L. *dispenso,* give out.)

DISPENSABLENESS, *n.* dis-*pense*-a-bl-ness, the capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, *n.* dis-*pense*-ar-e, an institution in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given free; a cabin or room from which medicines are issued; a laboratory where medicines are compounded; a pharmacopœia.

DISPENSATION, *n.* dis-pen-*say*-shon, the act of dispensing; administration; a system of religion during a particular era; the granting of a licence by the Pope, or the licence itself, to free one from an obligation, generally a prohibition, prescribed by the canons of the Church; the act by which the bishop of a diocese licenses a clergyman to hold two or more benefices, or to reside out of the boundaries of his parish [Eccles.]. (Fr.)

DISPENSATIVE, *a.* dis-*pense*-a-tiv, granting dispensation.

DISPENSATIVELY, *ad.* dis-*pense*-a-tiv-le, by dispensation.

DISPENSATOR, *n.* dis-*pense*-at-or, a dispenser.

DISPENSATORY, *a.* dis-*pense*-at-or-e, having power to grant dispensations: *n.* a book containing or prescribing the methods of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

DISPENSE, *v.t.* dis-*pense,* to deal out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer. **Dispense with,** to permit the want of; to do without; to disregard; to excuse from; to let pass. **Dispensed. Dispenses. Dispensing.**

DISPENSED, *a.* dis-*pensd,* atoned for; dispensed with.

DISPENSER, *n.* dis-*pense*-er, one who dispenses; a compounder of medicines.

DISPENSING, *a.* dis-*pen*-sing, granting dispensation; making up medicines.

DISPEOPLE, *v.t.* dis-*pee*-pl, to depopulate. **Dispeopled. Dispeoples. Dispeopling.**

DISPEOPLER, *n.* dis-*peep*-ler, a depopulator.

DISPERMOUS, *a.* de-*sperm*-us, having only two seeds [Bot.]. (Gr. *di,* and *sperma,* seed.)

DISPERSAL, *n.* dis-*perse*-al, dispersion.

DISPERSE, *v.t.* dis-*perse,* to scatter; to drive in different directions; to diffuse or spread; to dissipate: *v.i.* to separate; to be scattered; to vanish. **Dispersed. Disperses. Dispersing.** (Fr. *disperser.*)

DISPERSEDLY, *ad.* dis-*perse*-ed-le, in a dispersed manner; separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, *n.* dis-*perse*-ed-ness, the state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSENESS, *n.* dis-*perse*-ness, thinness; scatteredness.

DISPERSER, *n.* dis-*perse*-er, one who disperses.

DISPERSION, *n.* dis-*per*-shon, the act of scattering; the state of being scattered; the separation of light into its different coloured rays [Opt.]; the removing of inflammation from an affected part [Med. and Surg.]. (L. *dispersus,* scattered abroad.)

DISPERSIVE, *a.* dis-*perse*-iv, scattering or dissipating.

DISPERSIVELY, *ad.* dis-*perse*-iv-le, in a dispersive manner.

DISPERSONATE, *v.t.* dis-*per*-son-ate, to divest of personality. **Dispersonated. Dispersonates. Dispersonating.**

DISPIRIT, *v.t.* dis-*pir*-rit, to depress; to discourage: to deprive of spirit or vigour. **Dispirited** Dispiriting. Dispirits.
DISPIRITED, *pp.* or *a.* dis-*pir*-rit-ed, depressed in spirits; without spirit.
DISPIRITEDLY, *ad.* dis-*pir*-rit-ed-le, in a dispirited temper.
DISPIRITEDNESS, *n.* dis-*pir*-rit-ed-ness, depression of spirits.
DISPIRITMENT, *n.* dis-*pir*-rit-ment, that which dispirits.
DISPITEOUS, *a.* dis-*pit*-e-us, having no pity.
DISPITEOUSLY, *ad.* dis-*pit*-e-us-le, pitilessly.
DISPITEOUSNESS, *n.* dis-*pit*-e-us-ness, heartlessness.
DISPLACE, *v.t.* dis-*place*, to put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from any office or dignity. **Displaced. Displaces. Displacing.**
DISPLACEABLE, *a.* dis-*place*-a-bl, removable.
DISPLACEMENT, *n.* dis-*place*-ment, the act of displacing; the weight of water displaced by a floating body, as a ship at rest, the weight of which is equal to that of the floating body; the process of extracting the active principles from organic bodies by solution in a liquid which, when charged, is displaced by another [Chem.].
DISPLAIT, *v.t.* dis-*plat*, to untwist; to uncurl. **Displaited. Displaiting. Displaits.**
DISPLANT, *v.t.* dis-*plahnt*, to remove a plant from where it has been planted; to drive away, as a nation, from the country where it was settled; to strip of inhabitants. **Displanted. Displanting. Displants.**
DISPLANTATION, *n.* dis-plahnt-*ay*-shon, the removal of a plant; the removal of inhabitants.
DISPLAY, *n.* dis-*play*, unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; show with ostentation; the arrangement of a printed page: *v.i.* to make a display: *v.t.* to unfold or spread out; to spread before the view; to exhibit; to make an ostentatious exhibition of; to parade. **Displayed. Displaying. Displays.** (O.Fr. *desplaier.*)
DISPLAYED, *a.* dis-*playd*, printed in conspicuous letters; erect with wings expanded [Her.].
DISPLAYER, *n.* dis-*play*-er, he who or that which displays.
DISPLEASANT, *a.* dis-*plez*-ant, offensive or unpleasant.
DISPLEASE, *v.t.* dis-*pleez*, to offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree; to be disagreeable to: *v.i.* to raise aversion. **Displeased. Displeases. Displeasing.** (L. *displiceo.*)
DISPLEASEDNESS, *n.* dis-*pleez*-ed-ness, displeasure.
DISPLEASING, *a.* dis-*pleez*-ing, distasteful.
DISPLEASINGNESS, *n.* dis-*pleez*-ing-ness, the quality of being displeasing.
DISPLEASURE, *n.* dis-*plez*-sjure, irritation accompanied with a measure of anger, caused by conduct which gives offence or displeases; that which displeases or the cause of irritation; state of disfavour: *v.t.* to displease. **Displeasured. Displeasures. Displeasuring.**
DISPLENISH, *v.t.* dis-*plen*-ish, to divest of the furnishings of a house or a farm. **Displenished. Displenishes. Displenishing.** (Dial. Eng.)
DISPLODE, *v.t.* dis-*plode*, to discharge: *v.i.* to explode. **Disploded. Displodes. Disploding.**
DISPLOSION, *n.* dis-*plo*-sjon, the act of disploding.
DISPLUME, *v.t.* dis-*ploom*, to strip of plumes or feathers, or of badges of honour. **Displumed. Displumes. Displuming.**
DISPONDEE, *n.* dy-*spon*-dee, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables [Pros.]. (L. *dispondeus.*)
DISPONE, *v.t.* dis-*pone*, to convey property from one's self to another in legal form. **Disponed. Dispones. Disponing.** (O.Fr. *desponer.*)
DISPONEE, *n.* dis-pone-*ee*, the person to whom a disposition is granted [Scots Law].
DISPONER, *n.* dis-*pone*-er, he who dispones [Scots Law].
DISPONGE, *v.t.* dis-*punj*, to discharge as from a sponge. **Disponged. Disponges. Disponging.**
DISPOPED, *a.* dis-*poped*, deprived of the popedom.
DISPORT, *n.* dis-*port*, play; sport; amusement; merriment; *v.i.* to play about; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety: *v.t.* to divert or amuse. **Disported. Disporting. Disports.** (O.Fr. *desporter.*)
DISPORTMENT, *n.* dis-*port*-ment, sport; diversion.
DISPOSABLE, *a.* dis-*poze*-a-bl, at disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used.
DISPOSAL, *n.* dis-*poze*-al, the act of disposing or arranging; regulation, order, or arrangement; power of ordering or arranging; power, right, or act of bestowing or giving away.
DISPOSE, *v.t.* dis-*poze*, to set in order; to arrange; to distribute; to devote to a particular purpose; to turn to a particular end or consequence; to adapt; to incline: *v.i.* to bargain; to make terms. **Dispose of**, to part with, sell or alienate; to put into another's hand or power, or bestow; to give away or transfer by authority; to direct the course of; to place in any condition; to direct what to do or what course to pursue; to use or employ; to put away. **Disposed. Disposes. Disposing.** (Fr. *disposer.*)
DISPOSE, *n.* dis-*poze*, disposal; dispensation; management; cast of mind or of behaviour; inclination.
DISPOSED, *a.* dis-*pozed*, inclined.
DISPOSEDNESS, *n.* dis-*poze*-ed-ness, disposition; inclination.
DISPOSER, *n.* dis-*poze*-er, one who disposes; a bestower; a director; a regulator; that which disposes.
DISPOSING, *n.* dis-*poze*-ing, the act of arranging.
DISPOSITION, *n.* dis-poze-*ish*-on, the act of disposing or state of being disposed; manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are arranged; arrangement; natural fitness or tendency; aptitude of mind; character; temper; a giving away or giving over to another [Scots Law]; any unilateral writing, by which a person makes over to another a piece of heritable or movable property [Scots Law]; the arrangement of the parts of a picture [Painting]; the arrangement of the whole design of a building [Arch.]. (Fr.)
DISPOSITIONAL, *a.* dis-poze-*ish*-on-al, pertaining to disposition.
DISPOSITIONED, *a.* dis-poze-*ish*-ond, temperamentally inclined.
DISPOSITIVE, *a.* dis-*poz*-it-iv, determining disposal; pertaining to temperament.
DISPOSITIVELY, *ad.* dis-*poz*-it-iv-le, in a dispositive manner.
DISPOSITOR, *n.* dis-*poz*-it-or, a disposer; a planet which is lord of the sign where another is [Astrol.].
DISPOSSESS, *v.t.* dis-pos-*sess*, to put out of possession; to deprive of occupancy, particularly of real estate; to eject. **Dispossessed. Dispossesses. Dispossessing.** (O.Fr. *despossesser.*)
DISPOSSESSION, *n.* dis-pos-*sesh*-on, the act of dispossessing; the state of being dispossessed.
DISPOSSESSOR, *n.* dis-pos-*sess*-or, one who dispossesses.
DISPOST, *v.t.* dis-*pohst*, to remove from a post. **Disposted. Disposting. Disposts.**
DISPOSURE, *n.* dis-*poze*-yure, disposal; distribution.
DISPRAISE, *n.* dis-*praze*, blame or censure; disparagement; dishonour or reproach: *v.t.* to blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation or some degree of reproach. **Dispraised. Dispraises. Dispraising.**
DISPRAISER, *n.* dis-*praze*-er, one who dispraises.
DISPRAISINGLY, *ad.* dis-*praze*-ing-le, by way of dispraise.
DISPREAD, *v.t.* dis-*pred*, to spread in different ways or directions: *v.i.* to expand or be spread out. **Dispreaded. Dispreading. Dispreads.**
DISPREADER, *n.* dis-*pred*-er, a divulger.
DISPREJUDICED, *a.* dis-*prej*-yew-dist, freed from prejudice.
DISPRINCED, *a.* dis-*prinst*, deprived of the rank or appearance of a prince.
DISPRISON, *v.t.* dis-*prizn*, to set free. **Disprisoned. Disprisoning. Disprisons.**
DISPRIVILEGE, *v.t.* dis-*priv*-il-ej, to deprive of a privilege. **Disprivileged. Disprivileges. Disprivileging.**
DISPRIZE, *v.t.* dis-*prize*, to undervalue. **Disprized. Disprizes. Disprizing.**
DISPROFIT, *n.* dis-*prof*-it, loss; detriment; damage.
DISPROOF, *n.* dis-*proof*, refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.
DISPROPERTIED, *a.* dis-*prop*-er-teed, dispossessed.
DISPROPORTION, *n.* dis-pro-*por*-shon, want of proportion of one thing or part to another; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; want of suitableness or adequacy;

inequality: *v.t.* to make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry, harmony, or fitness in. **Disproportioned. Disproportioning. Disproportions** (Fr.)

DISPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-a-bl, disproportional

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *n.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-a-bl-ness, want of proportion; unsuitableness.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *ad.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-ab-le, with want of proportion; unsuitably.

DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-al, wanting due proportion to something else; unsuitable; inadequate.

DISPROPORTIONALITY, *n.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-*al*-it-e, the state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, *ad.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-al-le, with want of proportion; unsuitably.

DISPROPORTIONALNESS, *n.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-al-ness, the state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONATE, *a.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-ate, not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate; unsuitable.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, *ad.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-ate-le, in a disproportionate degree.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* dis-pro-*por*-shon-ate-ness, the state of being disproportionate.

DISPROPORTIONED, *pp.* or *a.* dis-pro-*por*-shond, not proportioned; out of proportion.

DISPROPRIATE, *v.t.* dis-*pro*-pre-ate, to withdraw from an appropriate use; disappropriate. **Dispropriated. Dispropriates. Dispropriating.**

DISPROVABLE, *a.* dis-*proov*-a-bl, capable of disproof.

DISPROVAL, *n.* dis-*proov*-al, disproof; act of disproving. (O.Fr. *desprover*,)

DISPROVE, *v.t.* dis-*proov*, to prove to be false, erroneous or unfounded; to refute; to confute. **Disproved. Disproves. Disproving.**

DISPROVER, *n.* dis-*proov*-er, one who disproves.

DISPROVIDED, *a.* dis-pro-*vide*-ed, unprovided.

DISPUNGE, *v.t.* dis-*punj*, to expunge; to disponge. **Dispunged. Dispunges. Dispunging.**

DISPUTABLE, *a. dis*-pewt-a-bl, that may be disputed; controvertible; fond of disputation; disputatious.

DISPUTABLENESS, *n. dis*-pewt-a-bl-ness, state of being disputable.

DISPUTABLY, *ad. dis*-pewt-ab-le, in a disputable manner.

DISPUTACITY, *n.* dis-pewt-*ass*-it-e, proneness to disputation.

DISPUTANT, *n. dis*-pewt-ant, one who disputes; one who is given to or experienced in disputation: *a.* disputing; engaged in controversy. (Fr.)

DISPUTATION, *n.* dis-pew-*tay*-shon, the act of disputing; a contest in argument on opposite sides of a question; an exercise in argumentation on opposite sides for the sake of practice. (Fr.)

DISPUTATIOUS, *a.* dis-pew-*tay*-shus, inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

DISPUTATIOUSLY, *ad.* dis-pew-*tay*-shus-le, in a disputatious manner.

DISPUTATIOUSNESS, *n.* dis-pew-*tay*-shus-ness, inclination to dispute.

DISPUTATIVE, *a.* dis-pewt-*ay*-tiv, disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition.

DISPUTE, *n.* dis-*pewt*, a contest in words or by arguments in opposition to another; a debate; a quarrel; an altercation; the possibility of being controverted: *v.i.* to contend in argument; to debate; to contend in opposition to a competitor: *v.t.* to argue; to attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to contend for; to call in question the propriety of: to strive to maintain; to withstand. **Disputed. Disputes. Disputing.** (Fr. *disputer*.)

DISPUTED, *pp.* or *a.* dis-*pewt*-ed, contested.

DISPUTELESS, *a.* dis-*pewt*-less, admitting no dispute.

DISPUTER, *n.* dis-*pewt*-er, one who disputes or is given to dispute.

DISQUALIFICATION, *n.* dis-*quol*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies.

DISQUALIFY, *v.t.* dis-*quol*-if-i, to deprive of the qualifications necessary for any purpose; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to declare unfit; to disable. **Disqualified. Disqualifies. Disqualifying.**

DISQUIET, *a.* dis-*kwy*-et, restless; uneasy: *n.* want of quiet or quietude; uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety: *v.t.* to disturb the quiet or peace of; to render uneasy; to harass or vex. **Disquieted. Disquiets. Disquieting.**

DISQUIETER, *n.* dis-*kwy*-et-er, one who disquiets, or that which makes uneasy.

DISQUIETFUL, *a.* dis-*kwy*-et-ful, producing inquietude.

DISQUIETIVE, *a.* dis-*kwy*-et-iv, tending to disquiet.

DISQUIETLY, *ad.* dis-*kwy*-et-le, in an uneasy state; in a manner to disquiet.

DISQUIETMENT, *n.* dis-*kwy*-et-ment, act of disquieting; state of disquiet.

DISQUIETNESS, *n.* dis-*kwy*-et-ness, state of disquiet.

DISQUIETOUS, *a.* dis-*kwy*-et-us, causing uneasiness.

DISQUIETUDE, *n.* dis-*kwy*-et-yewd, want of quietude; state of disquiet; uneasiness; anxiety.

DISQUISITION, *n.* dis-kwiz-*ish*-on, a treatise in formal and systematic examination of a subject; argumentative inquiry. (L. *disquisitio*.)

DISQUISITIONAL, *a.* dis-kwiz-*ish*-on-al, pertaining to disquisition.

DISQUISITIONARY, *a.* dis-kwiz-*ish*-on-ar-re, disquisitional.

DISQUISITIVE, *a.* dis-*kwiz*-it-iv, relating to disquisition; closely examining.

DISQUISITORY, *a.* dis-*quiz*-it-or-e, disquisitive.

DISRANK, *v.t.* dis-*rangk*, to throw into confusion; to degrade. **Disranked. Disranking. Disranks.**

DISRATE, *v.t.* dis-*rate*, to reduce in rating or rank. **Disrated. Disrates. Disrating.**

DISREGARD, *n.* dis-re-*gahrd*, want or omission of regard; neglect; slight: *v.t.* not to take notice of; to pay no attention to; to slight as unworthy of regard. **Disregarded. Disegarding. Disregards.**

DISREGARDFUL, *a. dis*-re-*gahrd*-ful, neglectful.

DISREGARDFULLY, *ad. dis*-re-*gahrd*-ful-le, heedlessly.

DISRELISH, *n.* dis-*rel*-ish, distaste or dislike with some degree of disgust; a bad taste; dislike: *v.t.* to dislike the taste of; to make nauseous or disgusting; to feel some disgust at. **Disrelished. Disrelishes. Disrelishing.**

DISRELISHING, *a.* dis-*rel*-ish-ing, disgusting.

DISREMEMBER, *v.t. dis*-re-*mem*-ber, to forget. **Disremembered. Disremembering. Disremembers.**

DISREPAIR, *n. dis*-re-*pare*, want of repair; in bad condition.

DISREPUTABLE, *a.* dis-*rep*-yewt-a-bl, not reputable; in bad repute: disgraceful; dishonourable; mean; tending to bring into disrepute.

DISREPUTABLY, *ad.* dis-*rep*-yewt-ab-le, in a disreputable manner.

DISREPUTATION, *n.* dis-rep-yewt-*ay*-shon, disrepute.

DISREPUTE, *n.* dis-re-*pewt*, loss or want of reputation or good name; discredit; dishonour; disgrace: *v.t.* to bring into disrepute. **Disreputed. Disreputes. Disreputing.**

DISRESPECT, *n.* dis-re-*spekt*, want of respect or reverence; disesteem; an incivility; rudeness: *v.t.* to treat with disrespect. **Disrespected. Disrespecting. Disrespects.**

DISRESPECTABLE, *a.* dis-re-*spekt*-a-bl, not respectable; disregardful of respectability.

DISRESPECTFUL, *a.* dis-re-*spekt*-ful, wanting in respect; showing disrespect; uncivil; rude.

DISRESPECTFULLY, *ad.* dis-re-*spekt*-ful-le, in a disrespectful manner.

DISRESPECTFULNESS, *n.* dis-re-*spekt*-ful-ness, want of respect.

DISROBE, *v.t.* dis-*robe*, to divest of a robe, covering, or investiture; to undress. **Disrobed. Disrobes. Disrobing.**

DISROBER, *n.* dis-*robe*-er, the attendant who takes off the robes.

DISROOT, *v.t.* dis-*root*, to tear up by the roots; to tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine. **Disrooted. Disrooting. Disroots.**

DISRUDDERED, *a.* dis-*rud*-derd, deprived of the rudder.

DISRUPT, *v.t.* dis-*rupt*, to separate; to break asunder; to rend. **Disrupted. Disrupting. Disrupts.** (L. *disruptus*, broken in pieces.)

DISRUPTION, *n.* dis-*rup*-shon, the act of rending asunder or rupturing; breach; rent.

DISRUPTIVE, *a.* dis-*rupt*-iv, tending to disrupt; causing disruption.

DISRUPTURE, *n.* dis-*rupt*-yewr, disruption.

DISS, *n.* diss, the Algerian name for *Arundo tenax*, a fibre used in making cordage.

DISSATISFACTION, *n.* *dis*-sat-is-*fak*-shon, the state of being dissatisfied; discontent.
DISSATISFACTORINESS, *n.* *dis*-sat-is-*fakt*-or-e-ness, the quality of being dissatisfactory.
DISSATISFACTORY, *a.* *dis*-sat-is-*fakt*-or-e, causing dissatisfaction or discontent.
DISSATISFIED, *a.* dis-*sat*-is-fide, discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.
DISSATISFY, *v.t.* dis-*sat*-is-fi, not to satisfy or gratify, so as to cause discontent; to fail to please. **Dissatisfied. Dissatisfies. Dissatisfying.**
DISSEAT, *v.t.* dis-*seet*, to remove from a seat. **Disseated. Disseating. Disseats.**
DISSECT, *v.t.* dis-*sekt*, to cut in pieces for examination; to anatomize; to analyse minutely and critically; to analyse accounts for the transfer of their items; to carve. **Dissected. Dissecting. Dissects.** (L. *dissectus*, cut.)
DISSECTIBLE, *a.* dis-*sekt*-e-bl, that may be dissected.
DISSECTING, *a.* dis-*sekt*-ing, used in dissection, as a dissecting knife.
DISSECTION, *n.* dis-*sek*-shon, the act of dissecting; anatomy; critical analysis and examination.
DISSECTIVE, *a.* dis-*sekt*-iv, pertaining to dissection.
DISSECTOR, *n.* dis-*sekt*-or, one who dissects; an anatomist.
DISSEIZE, *v.t.* dis-*seez*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of possession [Law]. **Disseized. Disseizes. Disseizing.** (O.Fr. *dissaisir.*)
DISSEIZEE, *n.* dis-seez-*ee*, a person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully [Law].
DISSEIZIN, *n.* dis-*seez*-in, unlawful dispossession of lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments [Law].
DISSEIZOR, *n.* dis-*seez*-or, one who disseizes.
DISSELBOOM, *n.* *dis*-sel-boom, the pole of an ox-wagon. (Dut.)
DISSEMBLANCE, *n.* dis-*sem*-blance, want of resemblance; act of dissembling.
DISSEMBLE, *v.t.* dis-*sem*-bl, to hide under a false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of; to dissimulate: *v.i.* to be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance. **Dissembled. Dissembles. Dissembling.** (Fr. *dissembler.*)
DISSEMBLER, *n.* dis-*sem*-bler, one who dissembles or conceals what he is, feels, or thinks; a hypocrite.
DISSEMBLING, *a.* dis-*sem*-bling, hiding under a false appearance: *n.* the act of dissembling; dissimulation.
DISSEMBLINGLY, *ad.* dis-*sem*-bling-le, with dissimulation.
DISSEMINATE, *v.t.* dis-*sem*-in-ate, to scatter with a view to propagation; to spread abroad; to diffuse; to disperse. **Disseminated. Disseminates. Disseminating.** (L. *disseminatus*, spread abroad.)
DISSEMINATION, *n.* dis-sem-in-*ay*-shon, the act of disseminating; diffusion.
DISSEMINATIVE, *a.* dis-*sem*-in-at-iv, tending to disseminate or become disseminated.
DISSEMINATOR, *n.* dis-*sem*-in-ate-or, one who disseminates.
DISSENSION, *n.* dis-*sen*-shon, disagreement in opinion, leading to contention and strife; discord; strife; breach of friendship and union. (Fr.)
DISSENT, *n.* dis-*sent*, difference of opinion; declaration of disagreement in opinion; separation from an established church, especially that of England: *v.i.* to disagree in opinion; to differ from the doctrines, rites, or government of an established church. **Dissented. Dissenting. Dissents.** (Fr. *dissentir.*)
DISSENTANEOUS, *a.* dis-sent-*ane*-e-us, disagreeing; contrary.
DISSENTATION, *n.* dis-sent-*ay*-shon, act of dissenting.
DISSENTER, *n.* dis-*sent*-er, one who dissents; one who declares or records his dissent; one who separates from the service and worship of an established church, particularly the Church of England; a nonconformist; a free churchman.
DISSENTERAGE, *n.* dis-*sent*-er-aje, the state of being a dissenter.
DISSENTERISM, *n.* dis-*sent*-er-izm, the spirit or principles of dissent or dissenters.
DISSENTIENT, *a.* dis-*sen*-shent, disagreeing; dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees and declares his dissent.
DISSENTING, *a.* dis-*sent*-ing, disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church; belonging to a body so separated.
DISSENTIOUS, *a.* dis-*sen*-shus, quarrelsome.
DISSEPIMENT, *n.* dis-*sep*-e-ment, a partition formed in an ovary by the united sides of cohering carpels, which separate the inside into cells [Bot.]. (L. a partition, from *dis*, and *sepes*, a hedge.)
DISSEPIMENTAL, *a.* *dis*-sep-e-*ment*-al, divided by partitions.
DISSERT, *v.i.* dis-*sert*, to discourse or dispute. **Disserted. Disserting. Disserts.**
DISSERTATION, *n.* dis-sert-*ay*-shon, a formal discourse intended to illustrate a subject; an argumentative treatise. (L. *dissertatus.*)
DISSERTATIONAL, *a.* dis-sert-*ay*-shon-al, in the form of a dissertation.
DISSERTATIVE, *a.* *dis*-ser-tate-iv, pertaining to dissertation.
DISSERTATOR, *n.* *dis*-sert-ate-or, one who writes a dissertation; one who debates.
DISSERVE, *v.t.* dis-*serv*, to do injury or disservice to, or the reverse of service. **Disserved. Disserves. Disserving.** (Fr. *desservir.*)
DISSERVICE, *n.* dis-*ser*-vis, ill service; injury; harm; mischief.
DISSERVICEABLE, *a.* dis-*ser*-vis-a-bl, injurious; hurtful.
DISSERVICEABLENESS, *n.* dis-*ser*-vis-a-bl-ness, the quality of being disserviceable.
DISSERVICEABLY, *ad.* dis-*ser*-vis-ab-le, so as to be disserviceable.
DISSETTLEMENT, *n.* dis-*set*-tl-ment, act of unsettling.
DISSEVER, *v.t.* dis-*sev*-er, to part in two; to divide asunder. **Dissevered. Dissevering. Dissevers.**
DISSEVERANCE, *n.* dis-*sev*-er-ance, the act of dissevering; separation.
DISSEVERATION, *n.* *dis*-sev-er-*ay*-shon, act of dissevering.
DISSEVERED, *a.* dis-*sev*-erd, disunited.
DISSEVERING, *a.* dis-*sev*-er-ing, disuniting.
DISSEVERMENT, *n.* dis-*sev*-er-ment, disseverance.
DISSIDENCE, *n.* *dis*-se-dence, disagreement; dissent.
DISSIDENT, *a.* *dis*-se-dent, not agreeing; dissenting: *n.* a dissenter from the established religion; one who votes or gives his opinion about any point in opposition to others. (L. *dissidens*, sitting aside from.)
DISSIGHT, *n.* *dis*-site, an eyesore.
DISSILIENCE, *n.* dis-*sil*-e-ence, the act of leaping or starting asunder. (L. *dissiliens*, flying aside.)
DISSILIENT, *a.* dis-*sil*-e-ent, starting asunder; bursting and opening with violence.
DISSILITION, *n.* dis-sil-*ish*-on, the act of bursting open, or of springing different ways.
DISSIMILAR, *a.* dis-*sim*-il-ar, unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; heterogeneous.
DISSIMILARITY, *n.* *dis*-sim-il-*ar*-re-te, unlikeness; want of resemblance.
DISSIMILARLY, *ad.* dis-*sim*-il-ar-le, in a dissimilar manner.
DISSIMILATION, *n.* *dis*-sim-il-*ay*-shon, the changing of one of two similar sounds when they come together into another. (L. *dissimilis*, unlike.)
DISSIMILE, *n.* dis-*sim*-il-e, comparison or illustration by contraries or things unlike [Rhet.].
DISSIMILITUDE, *n.* *dis*-sim-*il*-it-yewd, unlikeness; want of resemblance; a dissimile. (L. *dissimilitudo.*)
DISSIMULATE, *v.i.* dis-*sim*-yew-late, to dissemble; to feign; to pretend hypocritically. **Dissimulated. Dissimulates. Dissimulating.** (L. *dissimulatus*, feigned.)
DISSIMULATION, *n.* *dis*-sim-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of dissimulating; a hiding under a false appearance.
DISSIMULATOR, *n.* dis-*sim*-yew-late-or, one who dissimulates.
DISSIPABLE, *a.* *dis*-sip-a-bl, liable to be dissipated.
DISSIPATE, *v.t.* *dis*-sip-ate, to scatter or disperse; to destroy by extravagance; to squander; to waste: *v.i.* to be dispersed and disappear; to vanish; to indulge in dissipation. **Dissipated. Dissipates. Dissipating.** (L. *dissipatus*, thrown away.)
DISSIPATED, *a.* *dis*-sip-ate-ed, squandered; given to dissipation; wasted by dissipation; loose; vicious.
DISSIPATION, *n.* dis-sip-*ay*-shon, the act of dispersing; the state of being dispersed; that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject; a distraction of energy and the resultant debility; extravagant

expenditure of life and property in the pursuit of pleasure, to the dispersion and ruin of both, or rather the waste of these by excessive self-indulgence; the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of the body, by means of which the body is diminished. (Fr.)

DISSIPATIVE, *a. dis*-sip-ate-iv, tending to dissipate.

DISSIPATOR, *n. dis*-sip-ate-or, one who dissipates.

DISSOCIABILITY, *n.* dis-*so*-she-a-*bil*-it-e, unsociability.

DISSOCIABLE, *a.* dis-*so*-she-a-bl, not well associated; incongruous; not reconcilable with; not sociable. (L. *dissociabilis*, unsociable.)

DISSOCIAL, *a.* dis-*so*-she-al, unfavourable to sociality.

DISSOCIALIZE, *v.t.* dis-*so*-she-al-ize, to make unsocial. Dissocialized. Dissocializes. Dissocializing.

DISSOCIATE, *v.t.* dis-*so*-she-ate, to separate; to disunite; to disclaim complicity. Dissociated. Dissociates. Dissociating. (L. *dissociatus*, separated.)

DISSOCIATION, *n.* dis-*so*-she-*ay*-shon, the act of disuniting; a state of separation or disunion; decomposition by heat or mechanical means merely; a balanced or reversible chemical action in which one at least of the acting bodies is a gas.

DISSOLUBILITY, *n. dis*-sol-yewb-*il*-it-e, dissolubleness. (L. *dissolubilis*.)

DISSOLUBLE, *a. dis*-sol-yew-bl, capable of being dissolved.

DISSOLUBLENESS, *n. dis*-sol-yew-bl-ness, the quality of being dissoluble.

DISSOLUTE, *a. dis*-so-lewt, loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation. (L. *dissolutus*.)

DISSOLUTELY, *ad. dis*-so-lewt-le, in a dissolute manner.

DISSOLUTENESS, *n. dis*-so-lewt-ness, the habit of being dissolute; dissipation.

DISSOLUTION, *n.* dis-so-*lew*-shon, the act of liquefying or melting; the reduction of a body into very minute parts by a solvent, as of salts in water; decomposition, solution or death; the separation of the soul and body; destruction or the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the termination of a partnership, company or society; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence; dissoluteness, **Dissolution of the blood,** that state of the blood in which, when withdrawn from the body, it does not readily coagulate on cooling, as in malignant fevers. (Fr.)

DISSOLVABLE, *a.* diz-*zolv*-a-bl, that may be dissolved.

DISSOLVABLENESS, *n.* diz-*zolv*-a-bl-ness, state of being dissolvable.

DISSOLVE, *v.t.* diz-*zolv*, to loosen; to melt or liquefy by means of heat or moisture; to separate; to put an end to; to break up; to destroy; to relax; to rescind: *v.i.* to melt; to sink away; to melt away; to break up; to be decomposed; to waste away. Dissolved. Dissolves. Dissolving. (L. *dissolvo*, loose.)

DISSOLVENT, *a.* diz-*zolv*-ent, able to melt or dissolve: *n.* anything which has the power of dissolving or melting; a solvent; a menstruum; a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body. [Med.].

DISSOLVER, *n.* diz-*zolv*-er, that which dissolves or has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, *a.* diz-*zolv*-e-bl, liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLVING, *a.* diz-*zol*-ving, melting; vanishing. **Dissolving views,** magic lantern pictures that fade as the next one becomes distinct on the screen.

DISSONANCE, *n. dis*-son-ance, a mixture of harsh, inharmonious sounds; a combination of sounds which produce beats; discord; disagreement. (Fr.)

DISSONANCY, *n. dis*-son-an-se, dissonance.

DISSONANT, *a. dis*-son-ant, discordant; jarring on the ear; disagreeing; incongruous. (Fr.)

DISSUADE, *v.t.* dis-*swade*, to advise against doing or seek to persuade not to do; to persuade to refrain; to represent as not advisable. Dissuaded. Dissuades. Dissuading. (Fr. *dissuader*.)

DISSUASION, *n.* dis-*sway*-sjon, the act of dissuading; advice against a thing.

DISSUASIVE, *a.* dis-*swayz*-iv, tending to dissuade; dehortatory: *n.* argument or counsel intended to dissuade.

DISSUASIVELY, *ad.* dis-*swayz*-iv-le, in a way to dissuade.

DISSUASORY, *a.* dis-*swayz*-or-e, dissuasive: *n.* dissuasion.

DISSUNDER, *v.t.* dis-*sund*-er, to separate; to rend. Dissundered. Dissundering. Dissunders.

DISSYLLABIC, *a.* dis-sil-*lab*-ik, consisting of two syllables.

DISSYLLABIFICATION, *n.* dis-sil-*lab*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of forming into two syllables.

DISSYLLABIFY, *v.t.* dis-sil-*lab*-e-fy, to form into two syllables. Dissyllabified. Dissyllabifies. Dissyllabifying.

DISSYLLABISM, *n.* dis-*sil*-ab-izm, having two syllables.

DISSYLLABIZE, *v.t.* dis-*sil*-ab-ize, to form into two syllables. Dissyllabized. Dissyllabizes. Dissyllabizing.

DISSYLLABLE, *n.* dis-*sil*-la-bl, disyllable; a word consisting of two syllables. (Fr. *dissyllabe*.)

DISSYMETRY, *n.* dis-*sim*-et-re, absence of symmetry though of similar shape.

DISTAFF, *n. dis*-tahf, the staff to which the flax, tow, or wool was fastened, and from which the thread was drawn in spinning with the hand or the spinning-wheel; a woman, spinning being anciently regarded as one of her distinctive occupations. **Distaff side,** the female ancestors in a pedigree. **Distaff thistle,** the thistle, *Carthamus alatus*, of which the stalk was used as a distaff in the south of Europe. (A.S. *distaef*.)

Distaff.

DISTAIN, *v.t.* dis-*tane* to stain; to sully. Distained. Distaining. Distains. (O.Fr. *destaindre*.)

DISTAL, *a. dist*-al, away from the point of growth; furthest from axis; terminal.

DISTANCE, *n. dis*-tance, space between two objects; remoteness of space; space of time; ideal space or separation; contrariety; the remoteness which respect requires; respect; reserve; coldness; remoteness in succession or relation; the interval between two notes [Mus.]; space left between bodies of men standing under arms in rank; a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, which is pointed out by the distance-post, at which, if any horse has not arrived when the first one has reached the winning-post, such horse is said to be distanced; the boundary of view in a picture [Perspect.]: *v.t.* to place remote; to leave behind in a race, especially by the interval between the distance-post and the winning-post; to leave at a great distance behind; to cause to seem distant. **Angular distance,** space included between the lines drawn from two objects to the eye [Geom.]. **Law of distances,** a curious law, observed by Professor Bode, of Berlin, that the interval between the planetary orbits go on doubling as we recede from the sun [Astron.]. **Middle distance,** part of a picture midway between the foreground and the extreme distance [Perspect.]. **Point of distance,** that part of a picture where the visual rays meet [Perspect.]. Distanced. Distances. Distancing. (Fr.)

DISTANT, *a. dis*-tant, remote in place, or in time, or in the line of succession, or in natural connection or consanguinity; or in nature, and so not allied, or in view, and not very likely to be realized; or in connection, and so not easily seen or understood; or to sense, and so indistinct; reserved; cold. **Distant signal,** a swallow-tailed railway signal used as a caution for the driver to get his engine well in hand for a stoppage at the home signal, which has a square end. (Fr.)

DISTANTLY, *ad. dis*-tant-le, remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DISTASTE, *n.* dis-*taste*, aversion of the taste; disrelish; dislike: *v.t.* to disrelish or dislike; to offend or disgust; to spoil the relish or taste of. Distasted. Distastes. Distasting.

DISTASTEFUL, *a.* dis-*taste*-ful, unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; proceeding from distaste; offensive; displeasing.

DISTASTEFULLY, *ad.* dis-*taste*-ful-le, in a distasteful manner.

DISTASTEFULNESS, *n.* dis-*taste*-ful-ness, disagreeableness.

DISTASTIVE, *n.* dis-*taste*-iv, that which gives disrelish or aversion.

DISTEMPER, *n.* dis-*temp*-er, a disordered state of the animal system, especially in dogs; an inflammation affecting the mucous membranes of dogs and other animals; a disordered state of mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite; disorder; uneasiness; ill-humour: *v.t.* to derange the functions of the body or mind; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected or ill-humoured or malignant. **Distempered. Distempers. Distempering.** (L. *dis,* and *temper.*)

DISTEMPER, *n.* dis-*temp*-er, destemper; a painting on a dry surface, in pigments mixed with size or gluey solution, used chiefly in scene-painting and interior decoration; the actual colour mixture.

DISTEMPERANCE, *n.* dis-*temp*-er-ance, distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE, *a.* dis-*temp*-er-ate, immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, *n.* dis-*temp*-er-a-tewr, intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; violent tumultuousness or outrageousness; perturbation of mind; confusion; slight illness, or indisposition.

DISTEMPERED, *pp.* or *a.* dis-*temp*-erd, diseased in body; disordered in mind; disturbed or ruffled; immoderate; disordered; disaffected.

DISTEMPEREDNESS, *n.* dis-*temp*-erd-ness, the state of being distempered.

DISTEND, *v.t.* dis-tend, to swell out or expand in all directions; to extend; to spread apart. **Distended. Distending. Distends.** (Fr. *distendre.*)

DISTENSIBILITY, *n.* dis-tense-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality or capacity of being distensible. (Late L. *distensus,* stretched.)

DISTENSIBLE, *a.* dis-*tense*-ib-il, capable of being distended.

DISTENSION, *n.* dis-*ten*-shon, distention.

DISTENSIVE, *a.* dis-*tense*-iv, distensible.

DISTENT, *a.* dis-*tent,* fully extended; swollen out.

DISTENTION, *n.* dis-*ten*-shon, the act of distending; the state of being distended; space occupied by the thing distended.

DISTERITE, *n. dis*-ter-ite, a silicate of alumina and magnesia; a variety of clintonite.

DISTHENE, *n. dis*-theen, kyanite, so called from its unequal hardness, and because its crystals can be electrified both positively and negatively. (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *sthenos,* force.)

DISTICH, *n. dis*-tik, a couplet; a couple of poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two lines. (Gr. *distichos,* two-rowed.)

DISTICHOUS, *a. dis*-tik-us, disposed in two rows [Bot.].

DISTIL, *v.i.* dis-*til,* to fall in drops; to flow gently; to use a still or to practise distillation: *v.t.* to let fall or cause to fall in drops; to obtain in a separate state or in a purified state by distillation. **Distilled. Distilling. Distils.** (Fr. *distiller.*)

DISTILLABLE, *a.* dis-*til*-la-bl, that may be distilled; fit for distillation.

DISTILLATE, *n. dis*-til-late, a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus [Chem.].

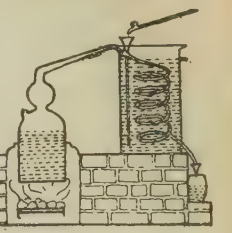
DISTILLATION, *n.* dis-til-*ay*-shon, the act of distilling; that which distils; the process of extracting spirit from a substance by means of evaporation and subsequent condensation into drops; the process of obtaining a substance pure, or of refining by that means; rectification; the substance obtained by distilling. **Destructive distillation,** the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations. **Dry distillation,** the distillation of substances by themselves, or without the addition of water. **Fractional distillation,** the separating of the volatile elements of a compound by so moderating the heat that the more volatile shall be distilled off in succession from the less volatile. (Fr.)

DISTILLATORY, *a.* dis-*til*-la-to-re, belonging to distillation; used for distilling: *n.* a still.

DISTILLER, *n.* dis-*til*-ler, one whose occupation is the distillation of spirits.

DISTILLERY, *n.* dis-*til*-ler-e, the building and works where distilling is carried on. (Fr. *distillerie.*)

DISTILLING, *n.* dis-*til*-ling, the act or process of extracting spirit by distillation.



Distilling.

DISTILLMENT, *n.* dis-*til*-ment, that which is poured in drop by drop; something dropped in.

DISTINCT, *a.* dis-*tingkt,* definitely separated; separate; clearly defined; variegated. (Fr.)

DISTINCTION, *n.* dis-*tingk*-shon, the act of separating or distinguishing; a note or mark of difference; the distinguishing quality; difference regarded; discrimination; judgment; division; elevation of rank or of character; that which confers eminence or superiority; award of merit, office, rank, or public favour. (Fr.)

DISTINCTIVE, *a.* dis-*tingkt*-iv, that marks a distinction; having the power to distinguish and discern; characteristic.

DISTINCTIVELY, *ad.* dis-*tingkt*-iv-le, with distinction; plainly.

DISTINCTIVENESS, *n.* dis-*tingkt*-iv-ness, state of being distinctive.

DISTINCTLY, *ad.* dis-*tingkt*-le, with distinctness; clearly; separately.

DISTINCTNESS, *n.* dis-*tingkt*-ness, the quality or state of being distinct; clearness; precision.

DISTINCTURE, *n.* dis-*tingkt*-yewr, distinctness.

DISTINGUISH, *v.t.* dis-*ting*-gwish, to indicate difference by some external mark; to recognize by characteristic marks; to discriminate between; to separate by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to discern critically; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known: *v.i.* to make a distinction. **Distinguished. Distinguishes. Distinguishing.** (O.Fr. *destinguer.*)

DISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* dis-*ting*-gwish-a-bl, capable of being distinguished; worthy of note.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, *n.* dis-*ting*-gwish-a-bl-ness, the state of being distinguishable.

DISTINGUISHABLY, *ad.* dis-*ting*-gwish-ab-le, so as to be distinguished.

DISTINGUISHED, *a.* dis-*ting*-gwisht, separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect. **Distinguished Conduct Medal (D.C.M.),** awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army. **Distinguished Flying Cross (D.F.C.),** instituted in 1918 for officers and warrant officers of the Royal Air Force. **Distinguished Flying Medal (D.F.M.),** instituted in 1918 for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Air Force. **Distinguished Service Cross (D.S.C.),** instituted in 1914 for officers in the Royal Navy below the rank of Lieut.-Commander. **Distinguished Service Medal (D.S.M.),** instituted in 1918 for chief petty officers and crews of the Royal Navy. **Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.),** instituted in 1886 for officers in the Navy and Army and afterwards extended to those of the Air Force; ribbon red, with blue edges.

DISTINGUISHEDLY, *ad.* dis-*ting*-gwisht-le, in a distinguished manner; eminently.

DISTINGUISHER, *n.* dis-*ting*-gwish-er, he who or that which separates one thing from another by marks of diversity; a nice or judicious observer.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, *ad.* dis-*ting*-gwish-ing-le, with distinction; with some mark of preference.

DISTINGUISHMENT, *n.* dis-*ting*-gwish-ment, distinction; observation of difference.

DISTITLE, *v.t.* dis-*ty*-tl, to deprive of right. **Distitled. Distitles. Distitling.**

DISTOMUM, *n. dis*-to-mum, a genus of intestinal worms, of numerous species, so named from having a sucker mouth at each extremity; liver-fluke. (Gr. *distomos,* double-mouthed.)

DISTORT, *v.t.* dis-*tort,* to twist or force out of natural or regular shape, attitude, or direction; to wrest or pervert from the true meaning. **Distorted. Distorting. Distorts.** (L. *distortus,* twisted.)

DISTORTION, *n.* dis-*tor*-shon, the act of distorting; a twisting or writhing motion; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; a perversion of the true meaning of words.
DISTORTIONIST, *n.* dis-*tor*-shon-ist, an acrobat who assumes distorted attitudes.
DISTORTIVE, *a.* dis-*tort*-iv, causing distortion; distorted.
DISTORTOR, *n.* dis-*tort*-or, a muscle that distorts.
DISTRACT, *a.* dis-*trakt*, mad: *v.t.* to draw in different directions; to draw off, as the attention, from an object, and divert it to another or various other objects; to draw the mind towards different objects, and so perplex, confuse, or harass; to disorder and derange the reason. **Distracted. Distracting. Distracts.** (L. *distractus*, drawn.)
DISTRACTED, *a.* dis-*trakt*-ed, perplexed; harassed; driven mad or deranged.
DISTRACTEDLY, *ad.* dis-*trak*-ted-le, in a distracted manner.
DISTRACTEDNESS, *n.* dis-*trak*-ted-ness, a state of being distracted.
DISTRACTER, *n.* dis-*trakt*-er, one who or that which distracts.
DISTRACTIBLE, *a.* dis-*trakt*-e-bl, capable of being drawn aside.
DISTRACTILE, *a.* dis-*tract*-ile, divided into two parts as if torn asunder like the connective of some anthers [Bot.].
DISTRACTINGLY, *ad.* dis-*trakt*-ing-le, in a distracting manner.
DISTRACTION, *n.* dis-*trak*-shon, confusion of mind, from a multiplicity of objects crowding on it, and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; dividedness of mind or heart; confusion of affairs; a state of disordered reason of a violent type; folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity; extreme agitation, due to bodily or mental distress; relaxation; change of occupation. (Fr.)
DISTRACTIVE, *a.* dis-*trakt*-iv, causing distraction.
DISTRAIN, *v.t.* dis-*trane*, to seize for debt; to transfer a personal chattel from the possession of a wrongdoer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty [Law]; to rend; to tear: *v.i.* to make seizure of goods. **Distrained. Distraining. Distrains.** (O.Fr. *destraindre*, to force.)
DISTRAINABLE, *a.* dis-*trane*-a-bl, liable to be taken for distress.
DISTRAINER, *n.* dis-*trane*-er, distrainor.
DISTRAINOR, *n.* dis-*trane*-or, he who seizes goods for debt or service.
DISTRAINT, *n.* dis-*traynt*, levy of distress.
DISTRAIT, *a.* dis-*tray*, with the attention distracted; thinking of something else. (Fr.)
DISTRAUGHT, *pp.* and *a.* dis-*trawt*, distracted; perplexed.
DISTREAM, *v.i.* dis-*treem*, to spread or flow over. **Distreamed. Distreaming. Distreams.**
DISTRESS, *n.* dis-*tress*, severe pain; anguish of body or mind; general affliction; want of necessaries; exhaustion; fatigue; a state of danger; the act of distraining goods [Law]; the thing taken by distraining [Law]: *v.t.* to afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to make miserable; to compel by pain or suffering; to distrain [Law]. **Distressed. Distresses. Distressing.** (O.Fr. *destresser.*)
DISTRESSED, *pp.* or *a.* dis-*trest*, troubled; grieving; suffering great pain; afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity.
DISTRESSEDNESS, *n.* dis-*tres*-sed-ness, a state of being distressed.
DISTRESSFUL, *a.* dis-*tress*-ful, causing distress; indicating distress; worn with pain and labour.
DISTRESSFULLY, *ad.* dis-*tress*-ful-le, in a painful manner.
DISTRESSING, *a.* dis-*tress*-ing, greatly troubling; affecting with severe pain.
DISTRIBUTABLE, *a.* dis-*trib*-yewt-a-bl, that may be distributed or assigned in portions.
DISTRIBUTARY, *a.* dis-*trib*-yewt-ar-e, that distributes or is distributed.
DISTRIBUTE, *v.t.* dis-*trib*-yewt, to divide among a number; to deal out and bestow in portions; to administer; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, general, or species; to give in charity; to separate types and place them in their proper boxes [Print.]. **Distributed. Distributes. Distributing.** (L. *distributus*, assigned.)
DISTRIBUTED, *a.* dis-*trib*-yewt-ed, divided. **Distributed term,** a term employed in its full extent of meaning as denoting everything to which it is applicable [Logic].
DISTRIBUTER, *n.* dis-*trib*-yewt-er, one who or that which deals out and bestows in portions; a dispenser.
DISTRIBUTION, *n.* dis-trib-*yew*-shon, the act of distributing; allotment; the act of giving in charity; administration separately to individuals; the act of distributing into distinct classes; the division and disposition of the parts of anything; the dividing and disposing of the several parts of a building according to some plan or to the rules of art [Arch.]; a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject [Rhet.]; the separating of the types in a forme and placing each letter in its proper box [Print.]; the spreading of animals and plants into local fauna and flora. **Statute of distribution,** a law for regulating the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. (L. *distributio.*)
DISTRIBUTIONAL, *a.* dis-trib-*yew*-shon-al, pertaining to distribution.
DISTRIBUTIVE, *a.* dis-*trib*-yewt-iv, tending to distribute; tending to division and assignment; dealing to each his proper share; assigning the various species of a general term [Logic]; separating or dividing: *n.* a word that divides or distributes [Gram.].
DISTRIBUTIVELY, *ad.* dis-*trib*-yewt-iv-le, by distribution; singly; not collectively.
DISTRIBUTIVENESS, *n.* dis-*trib*-yewt-iv-ness, desire of distributing.
DISTRIBUTOR, *n.* dis-*trib*-yewt-or, distributer.
DISTRICT, *n.* *dis*-trikt, a limited extent of country; a circuit of territory or a town within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a definite region; a portion of territory without very definite limits: *v.t.* to divide into limited districts [U.S.]. **District Commissioner,** a magistrate or government official exercising quasi-judicial authority in India or a British Crown Colony. **District court,** a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law [U.S.]. **District judge,** the judge of a district court [U.S.]. **District school,** a school within a certain district of a town [U.S.]. **District surveyor,** a local officer legally appointed to superintend repairs, examine buildings, &c. **District visitor,** a churchworker in a section of a parish. **Military districts,** the respective portions into which the country is divided for the convenience of command, as the northern, eastern, and western. **Districted. Districting. Districts.** (Fr.)
DISTRICTION, *n.* dis-*trik*-shon, sudden display.
DISTRINGAS, *n.* dis-*tring*-gas, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt or for his appearance at a certain time [Law].
DISTRUST, *n.* dis-*trust*, doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence; discredit; suspicion: *v.t.* not to have confidence in; to doubt; to question the reality or sincerity of; to suspect of hostility. **Distrusted. Distrusting. Distrusts.**
DISTRUSTER, *n.* dis-*trust*-er, a person who distrusts.
DISTRUSTFUL, *a.* dis-*trust*-ful, apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; doubting.
DISTRUSTFULLY, *ad.* dis-*trust*-ful-le, in a distrustful manner.
DISTRUSTFULNESS, *n.* dis-*trust*-ful-ness, the state of being distrustful; want of confidence.
DISTRUSTINGLY, *ad.* dis-*trust*-ing-le, in a distrustful manner.
DISTRUSTLESS, *a.* dis-*trust*-less, free from distrust or suspicion.
DISTUNE, *v.t.* dis-*tewn*, to put out of tune. **Distuned. Distunes. Distuning.**
DISTURB, *v.t.* dis-*turb*, to stir from a state of rest or tranquillity; to move or agitate; to trouble or render uneasy; to move from any regular course; to cause to deviate; to be a hindrance to. **Disturbed. Disturbing. Disturbs.** (O.Fr. *disturber.*)
DISTURBANCE, *n.* dis-*turb*-ance, any disquiet or interruption of peace; interruption of a settled state of things; tumult; emotion or agitation of the mind; disorder of thoughts; confusion; the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable

enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right [Law]. (O.Fr.)

DISTURBANT, *a.* dis-*turb*-ant, disturbing.

DISTURBATIVE, *a.* dis-*turb*-a-tiv, disturbing: *n.* that which disturbs.

DISTURBED, *a.* dis-*turbd*, agitated; excited; thrown out by violence from some original place or position [Geol.].

DISTURBER, *n.* dis-*turb*-er, a violater of peace; he who or that which excites passion or agitation, or causes perturbation; one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right [Law].

DISTURBING, *pp.* or *a.* dis-*turb*-ing, tending to disturb or cause disturbance.

DISTYLE, *n.* *dis*-tyle, a portico with two columns. (Gr. *dis*, and *stylos*, column.)

DISULPHATE, *n.* dy-*sulf*-ate, a chemical substance containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of the base [Chem.].

DISULPHIDE, *n.* dy-*sulf*-ide, a compound in which two atoms of sulphur are combined with another element.

DISULPHURET, *n.* dy-*sulf*-er-et, disulphide.

DISUNIFORM, *a.* dis-*yew*-ne-form, not uniform.

DISUNIFORMITY, *n.* *dis*-yew-ne-*form*-it-e, want of uniformity.

DISUNION, *n.* dis-*yewn*-yon, want of union; breach of concord; contention; separation from the Union [U.S.].

DISUNIONIST, *n.* dis-*yewn*-yon-ist, a person opposed to union; a supporter of disunion [U.S.].

DISUNITE, *v.t.* dis-yew-*nite*, to separate, disjoin, or part: *v.i.* to fall asunder or become separate. **Disunited. Disunites. Disuniting.** (L. *disunitus*, separated.)

DISUNITER, *n.* dis-yew-*nite*-er, he who or that which disjoins.

DISUNITY, *n.* dis-*yewn*-it-e, a state of separation; want of concord.

DISUSAGE, *n.* dis-*yewz*-aje, gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

DISUSE, *n.* dis-*yewce*, cessation of use, practice, or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude.

DISUSE, *v.t.* dis-*yewz*, to cease to use; to disaccustom. **Disuses. Disusing. Disused.** (O.Fr. *disuser*.)

DISUSED, *a.* dis-*yewzd*, no longer used; obsolete.

DISVALUATION, *n.* *dis*-val-yew-*ay*-shon, disesteem; disreputation.

DISVALUE, *n.* dis-*val*-yew, disesteem; disregard: *v.t.* to undervalue. **Disvalued. Disvalues. Disvaluing.**

DISVELOPED, *a.* dis-*vel*-lopt, shown flying free, as a flag [Her.].

DISVOUCH, *v.t.* dis-*voutch*, to discredit; to contradict. **Disvouched. Disvouches. Disvouching.**

DISWARN, *v.t.* dis-*wawrn*, to dissuade by previous warning. **Diswarned. Diswarning. Diswarns.**

DISWARRENED, *pp.* dis-*wor*-rend, deprived of the rights of warren [Law].

DISWITTED, *a.* dis-*wit*-ted, deprived of wits or understanding.

DISWONT, *v.t.* dis-*wont*, to deprive of wonted usage. **Diswonted. Diswonting. Diswonts.**

DISWORSHIP, *n.* dis-*wur*-ship, cause of disgrace.

DISYLLABLE, *n.* dis-*il*-a-bl, dissyllable.

DISYOKED, *a.* dis-*yoket*, unyoked; untrammelled.

DITAL, *n.* *dit*-al, a digital key on a guitar. (It. *ditale*, thimble.)

DITCH, *n.* ditch, a trench in the earth made by digging an artificial watercourse; an open drain; an excavation round the works from which the earth of the rampart has been dug [Fort.]: *v.i.* to dig or make a ditch or ditches: *v.t.* to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch. **Ditched. Ditches. Ditching.** (A.S. *dic*, ditch.)

DITCH-DELIVERED, *a.* ditch-de-*liv*-erd, brought forth in a ditch.

DITCHER, *n.* *ditch*-er, one who digs ditches.

DITETRAHEDRAL, *a.* dy-tet-ra-*heed*-ral, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits [Min.]. (Gr. *di*, and *tetrahedral*.)

DITHECAL, *a.* di-*thee*-cal, dithecous.

DITHECOUS, *a.* di-*thee*-cus, having two thecæ; bilocular [Bot.].

DITHEISM, *n.* *dy*-the-izm, Manicheism, or the belief in the co-existence of two creative principles, the one good and the other evil. (Gr. *di*, and *theos*, god.)

DITHEIST, *n.* *dy*-thee-ist, a believer in ditheism.

DITHEISTIC, *a.* dy-the-*ist*-ik, pertaining to ditheism.

DITHEISTICAL, *a.* dy-the-*ist*-ik-al, ditheistic.

DITHER, *v.i.* *dith*-er, to didder, to shiver with cold. **Dithered. Dithering. Dithers.**

DITHYRAMB, *n.* *dith*-e-ram, dithyrambus.

DITHYRAMBIC, *n.* dith-e-*ramb*-ik, a dithyramb: *a.* boisterous; enthusiastic.

DITHYRAMBUS, *n.* dith-e-*ramb*-us, a hymn conceived in a lofty and vehement style, originally in honour of Bacchus; an ode of a similarly wild enthusiastic character. (L.)

DITION, *n.* *dish*-on, rule; power; dominion. (L.)

DITONE, *n.* *dy*-tone, an interval comprehending two tones, the Pythagorean third [Mus.]. (Gr. *di*, and *tone*.)

DITRICHOTOMOUS, *a.* dit-re-*kot*-om-us, dividing into double or treble ramifications [Bot.]. (Gr. *di*, *tricha*, three times, and *temno*, cut.)

DITRIGLYPH, *n.* *dy*-trig-lif, an arrangement of two triglyphs in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns [Arch.]. (Gr. *di*, and *triglyph*.)

DITROCHEE, *n.* dy-*tro*-kee, a double trochee; a foot of two trochees. (Gr. *ditrochaios*.)

DITTANDER, *n.* dit-*tand*-er, pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*. (Dial. Eng.)

DITTANY, *n.* *dit*-ta-ne, an aromatic plant which, when in flower, exhales from its glands a fragrant inflammable air; the candle plant, *Dictamnus albus*. (Fr. *dictame*, from Mount Dikte, in Crete, where it abounds.)

DITTIED, *a.* *dit*-teed, sung; adapted to music.

DITTO, *n.* *dit*-to (contracted into *do.*), that which has been said before; the same thing. (Gr. *dittos*, double, or twice over.)

DITTOGRAPHY, *n.* dit-*og*-ra-fee, accidental repetition of a word or letter. (Gr. *dittos*, and *grapho*, write.)

DITTY, *n.* *dit*-te, a song, a sonnet, or a little poem to be sung; a saying one keeps repeating: *v.i.* to sing; to warble a little tune. **Dittied. Ditties. Dittying.** (O.Fr. *dittie*.)

DITTY-BOX, *n.* *dit*-te-boks, the caddy or small box in which a sailor keeps his valuables.

DIURESIS, *n.* dy-yew-*ree*-sis, excessive flow of urine [Med.]. (Gr. *dioureo*, urinate.)

DIURETIC, *a.* dy-yew-*ret*-ik, stimulating the discharge of urine: *n.* a medicine that increases urine.

DIURNA, *n.pl.* dy-*urn*-a, a family of insects, so called from their appearing only during the day; ephemeræ. (L. *diurnus*, daily.)

DIURNAL, *a.* dy-*urn*-al, relating to a day or to the daytime; daily; during daytime; performed in twenty-four hours; applied to diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime [Med.]: *n.* a day-book; a journal. (L. *diurnalis*.)

DIURNALLY, *ad.* dy-*urn*-al-le, daily; every day.

DIURNALNESS, *n.* dy-*urn*-al-ness, the quality of being diurnal.

DIUTURNAL, *a.* dy-yew-*turn*-al, lasting for long. (L. *diu*, a long while.)

DIUTERNITY, *n.* dy-yew-*turn*-it-e, length of duration.

DIV, *n.* div, a Persian evil spirit.

DIVA, *n.* *dee*-vah, a prima donna. (It.)

DIVAGATE, *v.t.* *dy*-va-gate, to wander about; to digress. **Divagated. Divagates. Divagating.**

DIVAGATION, *n.* dy-va-*gay*-shon, digression. (L. *divagor*, wander.)

DIVALENT, *a.* *div*-al-ent, bivalent; combining with two univalents.

DIVALI, *n.* de-*vahl*-ee, the feast of lanterns, the Hindu festival at the end of September with which the commercial year begins. (Hind.)

DIVAN, *n.* de-*van*, among the Turks and other Orientals, the highest council of state; the great council, audience-chamber, or judicial tribunal of the Turkish Empire; any council met for consultation; any hall or saloon for the reception of company; a kind of sofa; a smoking room; a collection of poems by a Persian or Arabian author. (Per., literally, council.)

DIVARICATE, *a.* dy-*vare*-ik-ate, branching off so as to form an obtuse angle above and an acute angle below [Bot.]: *v.i.* to fork or part into two branches; to branch off at an obtuse angle: *v.t.* to

divide into two branches. Divaricated. Divaricates. Divaricating. (L. *divaricatus*, straddled.)

DIVARICATION, *n.* dy-*vare*-ik-*ay*-shon, a forking; a separation into two branches; a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

DIVE, *v.i.* dyve, to plunge into water, as an animal, head first; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any matter, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate: *v.t.* to explore by diving. Dived. Dives. Diving. (A.S. *dyfan.*)

DIVELLENT, *a.* de-*vel*-lent, drawing asunder; separating.

DIVELLICATE, *v.t.* de-*vel*-lik-ate, to pull in pieces. Divellicated. Divellicates. Divellicating.

DIVER, *n.* *dyve*-er, one who dives; one who goes deep into a subject or study; a bird of the genus *Colymbus.*

DIVERBERATION, *n.* dy-*ver*-ber-*ay*-shon, a sounding through. (L. *dis*, and *verberate.*)

DIVERGE, *v.i.* de-*verj*, to tend from a point in lines which recede farther and farther from each other; to vary from the type; to deviate. Diverged. Diverges. Diverging. (Fr. *diverger.*)

DIVERGEMENT, *n.* de-*verj*-ment, act of diverging.

DIVERGENCE, *n.* de-*verj*-ence, a receding farther from each other.

DIVERGENCY, *n.* de-*verj*-en-se, divergence.

DIVERGENT, *a.* de-*verj*-ent, receding farther from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point. (Fr.)

DIVERGINGLY, *ad.* de-*verj*-ing-le, in a diverging manner.

DIVERS, *a.* *dy*-verz, different; various; several; sundry. (Fr.)

DIVERSE, *a.* *dy*-verse, different; unlike; various: *ad.* in different directions. (L. *diversus*, altered.)

DIVERSELY, *ad.* *dy*-verse-le, in different ways; variously.

DIVERSIFIABLE, *a.* de-verse-se-*fy*-a-bl, that may be diversified.

DIVERSIFICATION, *n.* de-*verse*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of diversifying; the state of being diversified; modification; change; alteration.

DIVERSIFORM, *a.* de-*verse*-se-form, of various forms.

DIVERSIFY, *v.t.* de-*verse*-e-fy, to make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to. Diversified. Diversifies. Diversifying. (Fr. *diversifier.*)

DIVERSILOQUENT, *a.* de-verse-*il*-o-kwent, speaking in different ways. (L. *diverse*, and *loquor*, speak.)

DIVERSION, *n.* de-*ver*-shon, the act of turning aside from any course; that which diverts; that which turns the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; whatever unbends the mind; amusement; drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, by attacking another point; a feint to divert attention [Mil.]. (Fr.)

DIVERSITY, *n.* de-*verse*-it-e, the state of being diverse or different; dissimilitude; variety; distinctness of being, as opposed to identity. (Fr. *diversité.*)

DIVERT, *v.t.* de-*vert*, to turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to turn the mind from business or study; to amuse; to draw the forces of an enemy to a different point [Mil.]. Diverted. Diverting. Diverts. (Fr. *divertir.*)

DIVERTER, *n.* de-*vert*-er, he who or that which diverts.

DIVERTICLE, *n.* de-*vert*-e-kl, a by-way; a hollow appendage branching from the intestinal canal, and terminating in a cul-de sac [Anat.].

DIVERTIMENTO, *n.* de-*ver*-te-*men*-to, a short pleasant composition, vocal or instrumental, written in a light and familiar style [Mus.]. (It.)

DIVERTING, *a.* de-*vert*-ing, amusing; entertaining.

DIVERTINGLY, *ad.* de-*vert*-ing-le, in a diverting manner.

DIVERTINGNESS, *n.* de-*vert*-ing-ness, ability to divert; diverting nature.

DIVERTISEMENT, *n.* de-*ver*-tiz-ment, diversion; a divertissement. (Fr. *divertissement.*)

DIVERTISSEMENT, *n.* de-ver-*teece*-mong, a short ballet or other entertainment, often introduced between the acts of a longer piece. (Fr.)

DIVERTIVE, *a.* de-*vert*-iv, tending to divert; amusing.

DIVEST, *v.* di-*vest*, to strip off, as clothes, arms, or equipage; to deprive. Divested. Divesting. Divests. (O.Fr. *devestir.*)

DIVESTIBLE, *a.* de-*vest*-e-bl, that can be divested.

DIVESTITURE, *n.* de-*vest*-it-yewr the act of stripping, putting off, or depriving; surrender of property [Law]. (L. *devestitus*, divested.)

DIVESTMENT, *n.* de-*vest*-ment, the act of divesting.

DIVESTURE, *n.* de-*vest*-yewr, devestiture.

DIVET, *n.* *div*-et, a flat turf used for covering cottages or for fuel; a divot.

DIVIDABLE, *a.* de-*vide*-a-bl, that may be divided.

DIVIDE, *n.* de-*vide*, a watershed: *v.t.* to part; to open; to cleave; to break friendship; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts: *v.t.* to part a thing into two or more pieces; to separate by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to open or cleave; to disunite in opinion or interest, or make discordant; to embarrass; to distribute; to make dividends; to share; to separate into two, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. Divided. Divides. Dividing. (L. *divido*, separate.)

DIVIDED, *pp.* or *a.* de-*vide*-ed, parted; disunited; said of leaves cut into divisions as far as the midrib [Bot.].

DIVIDEDLY, *ad.* de-*vide*-ed-le, separately.

DIVIDEND, *n.* *div*-id-end, a share; the share of the interest or profit of stock-in-trade, or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital; a part or share assigned to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt [Law]; the number to be divided [Arith.]. **Dividend warrant**, an order or authority upon which shareholders or stockholders receive their dividends [Law]. (L. *dividendus.*)

DIVIDER, *n.* de-*vide*-er, he who or that which divides; a distributor; a ladle; he who or that which disunites: *n.pl.* a kind of compasses for measuring small intervals.

DIVIDING, *a.* de-*vide*-ing, that indicates separation or difference: *n.* separation.

DIVIDING-ENGINE, *n.* de-*vide*-ing-*en*-jin, a machine for marking graduations on scientific instruments.

DIVIDINGLY, *ad.* de-*vide*-ing-le, by division.

DIVI-DIVI, *n.pl.* *div*-e-*div*-e, the wrinkled pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, used in tanning and dyeing [Comm.].

DIVIDUAL, *a.* de-*vid*-yew-al, separated; shared or divided in common with others.

DIVIDUALLY, *ad.* de-*vid*-yew-al-le, by dividing.

DIVIDUOUS, *a.* de-*vid*-yew-us, dividual; divided. (L. *dividuus*, separable.)

DIVINATION, *n.* *div*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of divining; the foretelling of future events, or the discovery of things secret or obscure by alleged converse with supernatural powers or skill in the interpretation of omens; seeking for water by means of a divining rod; conjectural presage; prediction. (Fr.)

DIVINATOR, *n.* *div*-in-ay-tor, one who pretends to divination.

DIVINATORY, *a.* de-*vin*-a-tor-e, professing divination; pertaining to divination.

DIVINE, *a.* de-*vine*, pertaining to the deity; pertaining to a heathen god; godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently superhuman; devoted to the service of the deity; pertaining to theology: *n.* a minister of the gospel; a man skilled in divinity; a theologian: *v.t.* to know beforehand; to foretell; to conjecture: *v.i.* to use or practise divination; to utter presages; to have presages; to guess or conjecture. **Divine right**, the allegation that a ruler holds his right to rule direct from God, and is not responsible for his actions as such to any lower tribunal or authority. Divine service, the worship of God according to established forms. (Fr. *devin*er.)

DIVINELY, *ad.* de-*vine*-le, in a divine manner; by God; in the highest degree; excellently.

DIVINENESS, *n.* de-*vine*-ness, the quality of being divine.

DIVINER, *n.* de-*vine*-er, one who professes and practises divination; one who guesses.

DIVINERESS, *n.* de-*vine*-er-ess, a female diviner.

DIVINIFIED, *a.* de-*vin*-e-fide, treated as divine.

DIVING, *n.* *dive*-ing, the act or art of plunging under water to a greater or less depth, and remaining under it for a longer or shorter time.

DIVING-BELL, *n.* *dyve*-ing-bel, a hollow vessel, originally in the form of a bell, with the upper part close and the lower part open, in which a person may descend into and work under deep water, being supplied with air from above, by means of an air-pump, through a flexible tube.

DIVING-DRESS, *n.* *dyve*-ing-dress, waterproof clothing to which is attached a helmet for submarine operations, and in which the operator is supplied with air as in the diving-bell.

DIVING-PIGEON, *n.* *dyve*-ing-*pij*-on, the black guillemot, *Uria grylle*.

DIVING-SPIDER, *n.* *dyve*-ing-*spyde*-er, the water-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*.

DIVING-STONE, *n.* *dyve*-ing-stone, a species of jasper.

DIVINING-ROD, *n.* de-*vine*-ing-rod, a dowsing rod, a hazel rod forked at one end and usually cut on Midsummer eve. (Fr. *dévin.*)

DIVINITY, *n.* de-*vin*-it-e, the state of being divine; the deity; a being regarded as a god; something supernatural; theology, or the science of divine things. (Fr. *divinité.*)

DIVINIZE, *v.t.* *div*-in-ize, to deify. **Divinized. Divinizes. Divinizing.**

DIVISIBILITY, *n.* de-viz-e-*bil*-it-e, the quality of being divisible.

DIVISIBLE, *a.* de-*viz*-e-bl, capable of division. (L. *divisibilis*, capable of division.)

DIVISIBLENESS, *n.* de-*viz*-e-bl-ness, divisibility; capacity of being divided.

DIVISIBLY, *ad.* de-*viz*-ib-le, in a divisible manner.

DIVISION, *n.* de-*vis*-on, the act of dividing; the state of being divided; that which divides or separates; a partition; the part separated from the rest by a partition or line; a part or distinct portion; a separate body of men; one of the principal parts, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, into which an army is divided; a part of an army or militia; a part of a fleet under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag; dissension; space between the notes of music, the singing or playing a course of which is called running a division; distinction; the separation of voters in a legislative house; the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which it is found how many times one number or quantity is contained in another [Arith.]; the separation of a genus into its several species. **Division of labour**, specialization in industry. (Fr.)

DIVISIONAL, *a.* de-*vis*-on-al, pertaining to division; noting or making division; belonging to a division.

DIVISIONARY, *a.* de-*vis*-on-ar-re, divisional.

DIVISIONER, *n.* de-*vis*-on-er, one who divides.

DIVISIVE, *a.* de-*vize*-iv, forming division or distribution; making discord.

DIVISIVENESS, *n.* de-*vize*-iv-ness, tendency to disunion.

DIVISOR, *n.* de-*vize*-or, the number by which the dividend is divided [Arith.]. (Fr. *diviseur.*)

DIVORCE, *n.* de-*vorce*, a legal dissolution of marriage, or the separation of husband and wife by judicial sentence; separation or disunion of things closely united; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract between; to disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to put away. **Divorced. Divorces. Divorcing.** (Fr.)

DIVORCEABLE, *a.* de-*vorce*-a-bl, that can be divorced.

DIVORCEE, *n.* de-vor-*see*, a person divorced.

DIVORCEMENT, *n.* de-*vorce*-ment, divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

DIVORCER, *n.* de-*vorce*-er, the person or cause that produces divorce; an advocate of divorce on slight grounds.

DIVORCIVE, *a.* de-*vorce*-iv, having power to divorce.

DIVOT, *n.* *div*-ot, a fragment of turf dislodged by a golfer when playing a stroke; a divet. (Dial. Eng.)

DIVOTO, *a.* de-*vo*-to, to be performed in a grave or solemn style [Mus.]. (It.)

DIVULGATE, *a.* de-*vulg*-ate, published.

DIVULGATION, *n.* de-vulg-*ay*-shon, the act of divulging.

DIVULGE, *v.t.* de-*vulj*, to reveal; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to disclose; to proclaim. **Divulged. Divulges. Divulging.** (L. *divulgo*, publish.)

DIVULGEMENT, *n.* de-*vulj*-ment, the act of divulging.

DIVULGENCE, *n.* de-*vulj*-ence, divulgement.

DIVULGER, *n.* de-*vulj*-er, one who divulges or reveals.

DIVULSION, *n.* de-*vul*-shon, the act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder. (L. *divulsio.*)

DIVULSIVE, *a.* de-*vulse*-iv, that pulls asunder or rends.

DIXIE, *n.* *diks*-e, a camp kettle.

DIZAIN, *n.* de-*zane*, a poem of ten stanzas with ten lines in each stanza.

DIZEN, *v.t.* *dize*-en, to dress gaudily; to deck. **Dizened. Dizening. Dizens.**

DIZZARD, *n.* *diz*-zard, a blockhead.

DIZZILY, *ad.* *diz*-ze-le, in a dizzy way.

DIZZINESS, *n.* *diz*-ze-ness, giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZZY, *a.* *diz*-ze, giddy; causing giddiness; dazed; vertiginous: *v.t.* to whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse. **Dizzied. Dizzies. Dizzying.** (A.S. *dysig*, foolish.)

DIZZYING, *a.* *diz*-ze-ing, whirling round; making dizzy.

DJERRID, *n.* je-*reed*, a blunt Turkish javelin, used in various ways for sport. (Ar. *jarid*, a palm-branch.)

DJIGGETAI, *n.* *jig*-e-ti, the Asiatic wild ass, *Equus hemionus*; dziggetai. (Native name.)

DO, *v.t.* or *auxiliary*, doo, to perform: to execute; to practise; to perform for the benefit or injury of another; to observe; to exert; to transact; to finish; to execute and bring to a conclusion; to take a step or measure; to answer the purpose; to make or cause. **Do away**, to remove; to destroy. **Do with**, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; to gain; to effect by influence; to have business; to deal. **Did. Do. Does. Doing. Done. Dost.** (A.S *dōn.*)

DO, *v.i.* doo, to act or behave in any manner; to fare or to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to succeed or accomplish a purpose; to fit, be adapted, or answer the design in view. Do is used for a verb, to save the repetition of it; in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as an auxiliary, in asking questions; and also to express emphasis. **Have to do with**, to have business with; to deal with; to have carnal commerce with. **Did. Do. Does. Doing. Done. Dost.**

DO, doh, the first or C note in the scale [Mus.].

DO., *n.* ditto, ditto, the same.

DOAB, *n.* *do*-ab, in India, a tract of land lying between two rivers at their confluence. (Hind.)

DOABLE, *a.* *doo*-a-ble, possible to be done.

DO-ALL, *n.* *doo*-awl, a factotum.

DOBBIN, *n.* *dob*-bin, an old draught-horse. (Personal name, Dobbin being an alternative form of Robin.)

DOBHASH, *n.* *dob*-hash, in the E. Indies, an interpreter. (Anglo-Ind.)

DOCENT, *a.* *doh*-sent, teaching.

DOCETÆ, *n.pl.* doh-*see*-tee, a sect in the early church, who maintained that Christ's humanity was only seeming and not real. (Gr. *dokeo*, seem.)

DOCETIC, *a.* do-*set*-ik, pertaining to doceticism.

DOCETICISM, *n.* do-*set*-is-izm, the doctrine of the Docetæ.

DOCHMIAC, *n.* *dok*-me-ak, a metrical foot consisting of five syllables, a short, two longs, a short, and a long. (Gr. *dochme*, a Greek measure.)

DOCIBILITY, *n.* doh-sib-*il*-it-e, docility.

DOCIBLE, *a.* *doh*-se-bl, teachable; docile.

DOCIBLENESS, *n.* *doh*-sib-l-ness, docility.

DOCILE, *a.* *doh*-sile, easily instructed; ready to learn; easily managed; tractable. (L. *docilis*, teachable.)

DOCILITY, *n.* doh-*sil*-it-e, the quality of being docile.

DOCIMACY, *n.* *dos*-im-as-e, the art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy; the art of testing in materia medica and jurisprudence. (Gr. *dokimasia*, examination.)

DOCIMASTIC, *a.* dos-im-*ast*-ik, assaying by tests, especially ores or metals.

DOCIMOLOGY, *n.* dos-e-*mol*-o-je, a treatise on the art of assaying or examining in metallurgy. (Gr. *dokimos*, put to the test, and *logos*, science.)

DOCK, *n.* dok, the popular name of several species of plants of the genera *Rumex*, *Arctia*, &c. (A.S. *docce.*)

DOCK, *n.* dok, the tail of a beast cut short; the stump; a case of leather to cover the stump: *v.t.* to cut short; to curtail; to cut off; to deduct from; to destroy or defeat; to draw or place a ship in a dock. **Docked. Docking. Docks.**

DOCK, *n.* dok, an artificial enclosure or basin for the reception of ships; the place where a criminal stands in court. **Dock charges or dues,** certain dues payable on vessels and goods entering or leaving docks. **Dock company,** a corporate body or association owning docks. **Dry docks,** docks for building and repairing vessels. **Floating docks,** large structures of caissons by means of which ships can be lifted up out of the water for repairs. **Graving** docks, docks into which ships are admitted at high-tide and left high and dry for the purposes of repair by the water being shut out by the gates. **Naval dock,** a place provided with all sorts of stores and materials for the royal navy. **Wet docks,** docks for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels. (Old Dut. *docke*, perhaps from Gr. *doche*, a receptacle.)

DOCKAGE, *n.* *dok*-aje, dock dues; dock accommodation.

DOCK-CRESS, *n.* *dok*-kress, the nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

DOCKER, *n.* *dok*-er, a dock labourer.

DOCKET, *n.* *dok*-et, a summary of a larger writing; a paper containing the heads of a writing [Law]; a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets [Law]; a bill tied to goods containing some direction, as the owner's name or their destination; a label [Comm.]; a list of cases in a court [Law]: *v.t.* to make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing; to abstract and enter in a book; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back. **To strike a docket,** an old term used for entering a declaration of bankruptcy against a debtor [Law]. **Docketed. Docketing. Dockets.** (*Dock*, to cut short.)

DOCKIZATION, *n.* dok-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of dockizing.

DOCKIZE, *v.t.* *dok*-ize, to line a river with docks. **Dockized. Dockizes. Dockizing.**

DOCK-MASTER, *n.* *dok-mahst*-er, a superintendent of a dock.

DOCKYARD, *n.* *dok*-yahrd, a government establishment in which ships of war are built and repaired; a yard or magazine, near a harbour, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCQUET, *n.* *dok*-et, a docket.

DOCTOR, *n.* *dok*-tor, a qualified teacher, specially one so skilled in a profession as to be pronounced able to teach it; one who has passed at a university all the degrees in the faculty; the highest degree in a faculty; an honorary degree for literary or other distinction conferred by a university; a learned man; a physician; a medical practitioner; brown sherry; the surgeon fish, or species of the genus *Acanthurus*, with sharp-edged spines near the tail; a mechanical contrivance for adjusting or regulating: *v.t.* to treat with medicines; to mend; to confer the degree of doctor upon; to adulterate; to falsify. **Doctors' Commons,** originally the college of the doctors of civil law in London, where they used to eat in common, which became the seat of a number of the courts of law. **Doctored. Doctoring. Doctors.** (Fr. *docteur*.)

DOCTORAL, *a.* *dok*-tor-al, relating to a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, *ad.* *dok*-tur-al-le, in the manner of a doctor.

DOCTORATE, *n.* *dok*-tor-ate, the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORESS, *n.* *dok*-tor-ess, a female physician; a woman holding a doctorate.

DOCTORING, *n.* *dok*-tor-ing, the adulteration of liquors and other articles of consumption.

DOCTORLY, *a.* *dok*-tor-le, like a learned man.

DOCTORSHIP, *n.* *dok*-tor-ship, the degree of a doctor.

DOCTRESS, *n.* *dok*-tress, doctoress.

DOCTRINAIRE, *n.* *dok*-trin-ayr, an unpractical theorizer, especially on social and political questions; originally one of a set of politicians in France who, in 1816, sought to reform the constitution on the English model. (Fr.)

DOCTRINAL, *a.* *dok*-trin-al, pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine; inculcating a doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching: *n.* something that is a part of doctrine.

DOCTRINALLY, *ad.* *dok*-trin-al-le, in the form of doctrine or instruction.

DOCTRINARIAN, *a.* dok-trin-*ayr*-e-an, pertaining to doctrinaires; impractical: *n.* a doctrinaire.

DOCTRINARIANISM, *n.* doc-trin-*ayr*-e-an-izm, the principles of the Doctrinaires; pclitical theorizing.

DOCTRINE, *n.* *dok*-trin, a thing taught; a principle laid down as true by an instructor or master; dogma; the truth taught; teaching; learning; knowledge. (Fr.)

DOCUMENT, *n.* *dok*-yew-ment, an official paper; a record; a paper for information or proof, containing instructions for the establishment of facts; precept, or authoritative dogma: *v.t.* to furnish with documents or papers necessary to establish facts; to teach; to instruct. **Documented. Documenting. Documents.** (Fr.)

DOCUMENTAL, *a.* dok-yew-*ment*-al, pertaining to, consisting in, or derived from documents.

DOCUMENTARY, *a.* dok-yew-*ment*-ar-e, pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DOCUMENTATION, *n.* *dok*-yew-ment-*ay*-shon, documenting; the use of documents.

DODD, *n.* dod, a rounded eminence: *v.t.* to cut off, as wool from the tails of sheep. **Dodded. Dodding. Dodds.** (Dial. Eng.)

DODDART, *n.* *dod*-art, an old name for hockey; the stick used in it.

DODDED, *a.* *dod*-ded, without horns, applied to sheep.

DODDER, *v.i.* *dod*-der, to totter; to quake; to be feeble. **Doddered. Doddering. Dodders.** (Dial. Eng.)

DODDER, *n.* *dod*-der, the leafless parasitic plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, that, germinating in the ground, attaches itself to other plants, such as flax, clover, and vetches, and lives on them. (A.S. *dodder*.)

DODDERED, *a.* *dod*-derd, overgrown with dodder; decayed with age.

DODDER-GRASS, *n.* *dod*-der-grahss, quaking grass, *Briza media*. (A.S. *dodder*, and *grass*.)

DODDERING, *a.* *dod*-der-ing, quivering; shaking.

DODECAGON, *n.* do-*dek*-a-gon, a polygon of twelve equal sides and angles. (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Dodecagon.

DODECAGYNIA, *n.pl.* do-dek-a-*jin*-e-a, plants having twelve styles [Bot.]. (Gr. *dodeka*, and *gyne*, a female.)

DODECAGYNIAN, *a.* do-dek-a-*jin*-yan, having twelve styles [Bot.].

DODECAGYNOUS, *a.* do-dek-*aj*-in-us, dodecagynian.

DODECAHEDRAL, *a.* do-dek-a-*heed*-ral, pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

DODECAHEDRON, *n.* do-dek-a-*hced*-ron, a regular solid having twelve equal pentagonal bases. (Gr. *dodeka*, and *hedra*, a base.)

DODECANDRIA, *n.pl.* do-dek-*an*-dre-a, plants having twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen [Bot.]. (Gr. *dodeka*, and *aner*, a male.)

DODECANDRIAN, *a.* do-dek-*an*-dre-an, pertaining to the dodecandria.

DODECANDROUS, *a.* do-dek-*an*-drus, dodecandrian.

DODECANE, *n.* *do*-de-cane, a hydrocarbon of the paraffin group containing twelve atoms of carbon.

DODECAPETALOUS, *a.* do-dek-a-*pet*-a-lus, having twelve petals [Bot.]. (Gr. *dodeka*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)

DODECARCHY, *n.* *do*-dek-*ark*-e, government by twelve.

DODECASTYLE, *n.* *do*-dek-a-stile, a portico that has twelve columns in front [Arch.]. (Gr. *dodeka*, and *stylos*, a column.)

DODECASYLLABLE, *n.* do-dek-a-*sil*-a-bl, a word of twelve syllables.

DODGE, *n.* dodj, a trick; an evasion; a device; a quibble: *v.i.* to start aside and evade; to evade and disappoint by mean shuffling tricks; to shuffle; to quibble: *v.t.* to evade by suddenly shifting one's position. **Dodged. Dodges. Dodging.** (Scots. *dod*, amble.)

DODGER, *n.* *dodj*-er, one who dodges or evades; a trickster.

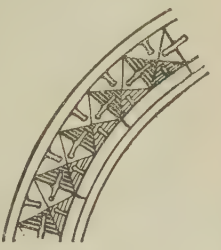
DODGY, *a.* dod-*je*, slim; ingenious.

DODIPOLL, *n.* *dod*-e-pole, a dolt. (*Dote*, and *poll*.)

DODKIN, *n.* *dod*-kin, a little doit; a small coin. (*Doit*.)

DODMAN, *n. dod*-man, a snail. (Dial. Eng.)
DODO, *n. doh*-doh, the large flightless pigeon of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*, that has become extinct since 1681. (Port. *doudo*, silly.)
DODONIAN, *a.* doh-*dohn*-e-an, applied to Jupiter, worshipped in the temple of Dodona, where he had a famous oracle.
DOE, *n.* doh, the female of fallow-deer; female of hare or rabbit; female of buck. (A.S. *da.*)
DOER, *n. doo*-er, a performer; one who performs what is required.
DOES, duz, *third per. sing. pres. ind. of* do.
DOESKIN, *n. doe*-skin, the skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth.
DOFF, *v.t.* doff, to put off, as dress; to divest; to get rid of; to put or shift off: *v.i.* to take the hat off in respect. Doffed. Doffing. Doffs. (*Do off.*)
DOFFER, *n. dof*-fer, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.
DOG, *n.* dog, a carnivore of the genus *Canis*; a male dog; a fellow; a term of contempt given to a man; one of two constellations in the southern hemisphere; an andiron; an iron hook or bar with a sharp fang; a grappling iron; a pawl: *v.t.* to follow as a dog; to follow close and constantly; to worry with importunity: *a.* in composition, male; degenerate. Give or throw to the dogs, to throw away. Go to the dogs, to go to ruin. Dogged. Dogging. Dogs. (A.S. *docga.*)
DOGAL, *a. doh*-gal, pertaining to a doge.
DOGANA, *n.* do-*gah*-na, a custom-house. (It. *doge.*)
DOGARESSA, *n. doh*-gar-*res*-sah, the wife of a doge.
DOGATE, *n. do*-gate, the office or dignity of doge.
DOGBANE, *n. dog*-bane, a plant of the genus *Apocynum.*
DOG-BEE, *n. dog*-bee, a drone; a humble-bee; a fly troublesome to dogs.
DOG-BELT, *n. dog*-belt, a belt that was used to draw with in mines.
DOGBERRY, *n. dog*-ber-re, an ignorant parish official (after a character in "Much Ado About Nothing"); the berry of the dog-wood, *Cornus sanguinea.*
DOG-BISCUIT, *n. dog*-bis-kit, biscuit sold for feeding dogs.
DOG-BOLT, *n. dog*-bolt, a short-headed arrow; meal for dogs; a word of contempt.
DOG-BRIER, *n. dog*-bri-er, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*
DOGCART, *n. dog*-kahrt, a light double-seated two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with a box, or boot, originally for carrying sporting dogs.
DOG-CHEAP, *a.* dog-cheep, cheap as dog's meat; very cheap.
DOG-COCKLE, *n.* dog-*kok*-el, the bivalve, *Pectunculus glycimeris.*
DOG-DAYS, *n.pl. dog*-dayz, days in July and August, including the twenty preceding and the twenty succeeding that on which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, a conjunction which was formerly supposed to account for the heat that prevailed at that season.
DOGE, *n.* doje, the name of the chief magistrates of Venice and Genoa. (It. from L. *dux*, a leader.)
DOGEATE, *n. doh*-jate, the dignity or office of a doge.
DOG-EARED, *a. dog*-eerd, with the corners of the leaves turned down. (*Dog's-ear.*)
DOGFANCIER, *n. dog*-fan-se-er, one who has a taste for dogs and keeps them for sale.
DOGFISH, *n. dog*-fish, several species of small sharks, so called from following their prey in packs like dogs.
DOGFLY, *n. dog*-fli, a voracious biting fly, very troublesome to dogs.
DOG-FOX, *n. dog*-fox, the male of the fox.
DOGGAR, *n. dog*-gar, a coarse ironstone; the spur dogfish, *Acanthias vulgaris.*
DOGGED, *a. dog*-ed, sullen; obstinate; determined.
DOGGEDLY, *ad. dog*-ed-le, in a dogged manner.
DOGGEDNESS, *n. dog*-ed-ness, the quality of being dogged.
DOGGER, *n. dog*-er, a two-masted Dutch fishing-smack used in the North Sea, particularly in the cod and herring fishery; a shoal in the North Sea which is a famous fishing ground. (Dut. *dogger*, a codfish.)
DOGGEREL, *a. dog*-ger-el, an epithet originally given to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras; poor in sense as well as versification: *n.* irregular measure in burlesque poetry; worthless verse.
DOGGERMAN, *n. dog*-er-man, a sailor belonging to a dogger.
DOGGERS, *n. dog*-erz, a sort of stone found in the mines associated with the true alum-rock and containing alum.
DOGGINESS, *n. dog*-ee-ness, doggishness; interest in dogs.
DOGGISH, *a. dog*-ish, like a dog.
DOGGISHNESS, *n. dog*-ish-ness, the quality of being doggish.
DOGGO, *a. dog*-go, silent and still; hidden.
DOG-GRASS, *n. dog*-grahss, couch grass, *Agropyrum repens.*
DOGGY, *a. dog*-ee, fond of dogs; doggish.
DOGHEAD, *n. dog*-hed, a gunlock hammer.
DOG-HEARTED, *a. dog*-hahrt-ed, cruel; pitiless; malicious.
DOG-HOLE, *n. dog*-hole, a place fit only for dogs.
DOGHOOD, *n. dog*-hood, the state of being a dog.
DOG-HOUSE, *n. dog*-house, a kennel for dogs.
DOG-LATIN, *n.* dog-*lat*-in, barbarous Latin.
DOG-LEECH, *n. dog*-leetch, a dog doctor; a veterinary surgeon.
DOG-LIKE, *a. dog*-like, in the manner of a dog.
DOGMA, *n. dog*-ma, a settled opinion positively expressed; a doctrine settled and promulgated by authority and to be received as such; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy. (Gr. that which seems right, fitting, or true.)
DOG-MAD, *a. dog*-mad, mad as a dog.
DOGMATIC, *n.* dog-*mat*-ik, one of a class of physicians called Dogmatists, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.
DOGMATIC, *a.* dog-*mat*-ik, dogmatical.
DOGMATICAL, *a.* dog-*mat*-ik-al, pertaining to a dogma or to established opinion; asserting or disposed to assert with authority, often with overbearingness and arrogance; dictatorial; overbearing in assertion; asserted with authority; authoritative.
DOGMATICALLY, *ad.* dog-*mat*-ik-al-le, positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.
DOGMATICALNESS, *n.* dog-*mat*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
DOGMATICS, *n.* dog-*mat*-iks, doctrinal theology.
DOGMATISM, *n. dog*-ma-tizm, positive dogmatic assertion of opinion; positiveness in opinion. (Gr. *dogmatizo.*)
DOGMATIST, *n. dog*-ma-tist, a positive, often arrogant, advancer of principles; one of a class of physicians who based their practice on logical grounds.
DOGMATIZE, *v.i. dog*-ma-tize, to assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance. Dogmatized. Dogmatizes. Dogmatizing.
DOGMATIZER, *n. dog*-ma-*tize*-er, one who dogmatizes.
DOGMATORY, *a. dog*-ma-tor-e, dogmatical.
DOG-ROSE, *n. dog*-roze, the wild rose, *Rosa canina.*
DOG'S-BANE, *n. dogz*-bane, a plant with a bitter root that possesses medicinal properties; dogbane.
DOG'S-EAR, *n. dogz*-eer, the corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog.
DOG'S-FENNEL, *n. dogz*-fen-nel, stinking mayweed, *Anthemis cotula.*
DOGSHIP, *n. dog*-ship, the quality of a dog; curship.
DOGSHORES, *n.pl. dog*-shores, pieces of wood fitted to the upper end of the bilgeways on a building slip, which are knocked away at the launching of a vessel.
DOG-SICK, *a. dog*-sik, sick as a dog when surfeited.
DOGSKIN, *a. dog*-skin, made of the skin of a dog.
DOG-SLEEP, *n. dog*-sleep, pretended sleep.
DOG'S-MEAT, *n. dogz*-meet, refuse; offal; meat for dogs; horseflesh.
DOG'S-MERCURY, *n.* dogs-*merk*-yewr-e, the common hedge plant, *Mercurialis perennis.*
DOGSNOSE, *n. dogz*-nose, a mixture of beer and gin.
DOG'S-POISON, *n.* dogz-*poyz*-on, fool's-parsley, *Æthusa cynapium.*
DOG'S-RUE, *n. dogz*-roo, a plant, a species of *Scrophularia.*
DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *n. dogz*-tale-grahss, pasture grass, *Cynosurus cristatus.*
DOG-STAR, *n. dog*-star, Sirius, the brightest of the stars, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dog-days.

DOG-STONES, *n. dog*-stones, fool-stones, a plant of the genus *Orchis*.
DOG'S-TONGUE, *n. dogz*-tung, the hound's-tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*.
DOG'S-TOOTH, *n. dogz*-tooth, the moth *Hadena suasa*.
DOG'S-TOOTH-VIOLET, *n. dogz*-tooth-*vy*-o-let, a bulbous plant, *Erythronium dens canis*.
DOG-THISTLE, *n.* dog-*thiss*-el, the plant *Carduus arvensis*.
DOG-TIRED, *a.* dog-*tired*, overtired; dog-weary.
DOG-TOOTH, *n. dog*-tooth, a canine tooth; a sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the incisors and præmolars and resembling a dog's tooth; the eye-tooth; a toothed moulding or ornament.



Dog-tooth.

DOG-TRICK, *n. dog*-trik, a currish trick; brutal treatment.
DOG-TROT, *n.* and *a. dog*-trot, a gentle trot, like that of a dog.
DOG-VANE, *n. dog*-vane, a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers, placed on the weather gunwale [Naut.]
DOG-VIOLET, *n. dog*-vy-o-let, *Viola canina*.
DOG-WATCH, *n. dog*-wotch, one of two watches of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m [Naut.].
DOG-WEARY, *a. dog*-weer-e, quite tired; much fatigued.
DOG-WHELK, *n. dog*-whelk, a univalve shell of the genus *Nassa*, very common on the British coast.
DOGWOOD, *n. dog*-wood, the plant *Cornus sanguinea*.
DOHL, *n.* dole, a species of foreign pulse resembling dried peas.
DOILY, *n. doy*-le, a small ornamental napkin. (From the name, Doily, of its inventor.)
DOINGS, *n.pl. doo*-ingz, things done; transactions; actions, good or bad; behaviour; stir; bustle.
DOIT, *n.* doyt, a small piece of money; a small Dutch copper coin, worth about half a farthing; a similar, or rather the same coin, once current in Scotland; a trifle. (Dut. *duit*.)
DOLABELLA, *n.* dol-a-*bel*-la, a genus of gastropods, so called from the shell being shaped like a little hatchet. (L. *dolabra*, a hatchet.)
DOLABRIFORM, *a.* do-*lab*-re-fawrm, having the form of an axe or hatchet [Bot.]. (L. *dolabra*, and *form*.)
DOLCE, *ad. dol*-chee, softly and tenderly [Mus.]. (It. from L. *dulcis*, sweet.)
DOLCEMENTE, *ad.* dol-chee-*men*-te, dolce.
DOLDRUMS, *n. dol*-drums, a zone in the tropics between the regions of the trade-winds, where calms and variable winds prevail, with occasional squalls [Naut.]; depression; the dumps.
DOLE, *n.* dole, a portion dealt out or distributed; a weekly allowance given officially to people out of work; something given in charity; blows dealt out; a void space left in tillage: *v.t.* to deal out in small portions; to distribute. **Doled. Doles. Doling.** (A.S. *dal*, piece.)
DOLE, *n.* dole, grief; sorrow. (O.Fr.)
DOLEFUL, *a. dole*-ful, expressing grief; impressing sadness; sad; melancholy.
DOLEFULLY, *ad. dole*-ful-le, in a doleful manner.
DOLEFULNESS, *n. dole*-ful-ness, the quality of being doleful.
DOLERITE, *n. dol*-er-ite, a group of basic rocks connecting the gabbros with the basalts and including many of the rocks once called greenstones. (Gr. *doleros*, deceit.)
DOLESOME, *a. dole*-sum, gloomy; dismal.
DOLESOMELY, *ad. dole*-sum-le, in a dolesome manner.
DOLESOMENESS, *n. dole*-sum-ness, gloom; dismalness.
DOLICHOCEPHALIC, *a. doh*-lik-o-sef-*al*-ik, with a skull like the negro, measuring at least one-fourth more from front to back than from side to side [Ethnol.]. (Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephale*, the head.)
DOLICHOS, *n. do*-le-kos, the old generic name for the hyacinth bean, cowhage, *Mucuna pruriens*, a leguminous plant allied to the kidney-bean, having long pods. (Gr. *dolichos*, long.)
DOLICHURUS, *n.* do-le-*kew*-rus, a verse with a foot or a syllable too many [Pros.]. (Gr. *dolichouros*, long-tailed.)
DOLIUM, *n. do*-le-um, a genus of univalve molluscs, so called from their resemblance to a tun or hogshead. (L. a large jar.)
DOLL, *n.* dol, a puppet or image as a toy; a silly woman with a pretty face. **Doll's eyes,** glass beads, extensively manufactured in Birmingham. (From *Doll*, for *Dorothy*.)
DOLLAR, *n. dol*-lar, a gold coin of 25.8 grains in weight, .900 in fineness, and 49.32 pence sterling in value, which is the monetary unit of the U.S.A., Canada, and Newfoundland; a silver coin of different values in different countries. (Ger. *thaler*, from *thal*, a dale, because first coined at Joachimsthal silver-mines in Bohemia.)
DOLLOP, *n. dol*-lop, a shapeless lump. (Dial. Eng.)
DOLLMAN, *n. dol*-man, a long robe worn by Turks. (Turk. *dolama*, a robe.)
DOLLY, *n. dol*-le, a doll; an appliance for washing clothes with; a perforated board placed over a tub to wash the ore in. **Dolly shop,** the shop of a marine store dealer; a money-lending shop.
DOLMAN, *n. dol*-man, a hussar's jacket.
DOLMEN, *n. dol*-men, a cromlech; properly, a large unhewn stone resting on others; a gallery of several blocks raised on pillars. (Celt. *dol*, a table, and *men*, a stone.)
DOLOMITE, *n. dol*-o-mite, magnesian limestone; a mineral consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, with carbonate of iron or carbonate of manganese, or both together, generally present. (So called from the geologist Dolomieu.)
DOLORIFEROUS, *a.* do-lor-*if*-er-us, producing pain. (L. *dolor*, pain and *fero*, bring.)
DOLORIFIC, *a.* dol-or-*if*-ik, that causes or expresses pain or grief. (L. *dolor*, and *facio*, make.)
DOLOROSO, *ad.* do-lo-*ro*-zo, tenderly and pathetically [Mus.]. (It.)
DOLOROUS, *a. do*-lor-us, doleful; impressing sorrow or grief; painful; distressing. (O.Fr. *doloreux*.)
DOLOROUSLY, *ad. do*-lor-us-le, in a manner to express pain.
DOLOROUSNESS, *n. do*-lor-us-ness, sorrowfulness.
DOLOSE, *a.* do-*lohze*, with criminal intent; deceitful. (L. *dolosus*, fraud.)
DOLOUR, *n. doh*-lor, grief; anguish. (O.Fr.)
DOLPHIN, *n. dol*-fin, one of a family of toothed whales; the great mackerel or dorado, *Coryphæna hippuris*, celebrated for its surprising changes of colour just before death; a figure frequent in sculpture and heraldry, apparently arrived at by confusing these and combining from hearsay the peculiarities of both without looking at either; a heavy mass suspended from the yard-arm, to be dropped on an enemy's vessel [Grec. Antiq.]; the handle of a gun or mortar [Gunnery]; a spar or buoy fastened to an anchor, to which an iron ring is usually attached, to enable vessels to ride by it [Naut.]; a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock, or along a quay or wharf [Naut.]. **Dolphin of the mast,** a particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, intended to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards. **Dolphin striker,** the vertical spar or bar beneath the bowsprit [Naut.]. (Fr. *dauphin*.)
DOLPHINET, *n. dol*-fin-et, a female dolphin.
DOLPHIN-FLY, *n. dol*-fin-fli, a plant louse destructive to beans.
DOLT, *n.* dohlt, a dull, stupid fellow. (A.S. *dol*, dull.)
DOLTISH, *a. dohlt*-ish, dull in intellect; stupid.
DOLTISHLY, *ad. dohlt*-ish-le, in a doltish manner.
DOLTISHNESS, *n. dohlt*-ish-ness, stupidity.
DOM, dom, a termination denoting jurisdiction, condition, or quality, as dukedom, wisdom, freedom. (A.S. *dôm*, doom.)
DOM, *n.* dom, a title borne by Benedictine and Carthusian monks. (Port.)
DOMABLE, *a. dom*-a-bl, that may be tamed. (L. *domo*, to tame.)
DOMAIN, *n.* do-*mane*, landed estate; a home park; dominion; sphere of influence; field of work; scope. (Fr. *domaine*.)

DOMAL, *a. dohm*-al, pertaining to a house [Astrol.].
DOMANIAL, *a.* do-*mane*-e-al, relating to landed estates.
DOM-BOC, *n. dom*-bok, book of statutes of the ancient English kings. (*Doom,* and *book.*)
DOMDANIEL, *n.* dum-*dan*-e-el, a hall under the ocean where the magicians paid annual homage to their master [Myth.].
DOME, *n.* dome, a round or polygonal roof; a cupola; a noble fabric, as a temple, cathedral, &c.; the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome [Chem.]; anything dome-shaped. (Fr.)
DOMED, *a.* dohmd, furnished with a dome.
DOMELIKE, *a. dome*-lyke, dome-shaped.
DOMESDAY, *n. dohmz-* or *doomz*-day, doomsday. Domesday Book, a famous record compiled by order of William the Conqueror in 1085-1086, in which was set down a survey of the estates and their owners in the England of that day, the book being still in existence at the Public Record office in London.
DOME-SHAPED, *a. dome*-shaypt, shaped like a dome.
DOMESMAN, *n. dohmz*-man, a judge; an umpire.
DOMESTIC, *a.* do-*mest*-ik, belonging to the house or the home; remaining much at home and devoted to home life; tame, not wild; pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine, not foreign; made in one's own house, nation, or country: *n.* a servant or hired labourer residing with a family. Domestic economy, household management. (Fr. *domestique.*)
DOMESTICALLY, *ad.* do-*mest*-ik-al-ie, in a domestic manner; privately; in relation to domestic affairs.
DOMESTICANT, *a.* do-*mest*-ik-ant, forming part of the same family.
DOMESTICATE, *v.t.* do-*mest*-ik-ate, to make domestic or familiar; to accustom to home life; to tame; to cultivate. Domesticated. Domesticates. Domesticating. (L. *domesticus.*)
DOMESTICATION, *n.* do-mest-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of domesticating; the act of taming.
DOMESTICITY, *n.* do-mest-*iss*-it-e, state of being domestic; a domestic interest.
DOMESTICS, *n.pl.* do-*mest*-iks, cotton goods of American manufacture [U.S.].
DOMETT, *n. dom*-et *or* doh-*met,* a loose flannel of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen, generally used for shrouds.
DOMICAL, *a. dome*-ik-al, appertaining to or shaped like a dome.
DOMICILE, *n. dom*-iss-ile, a place of abode or permanent residence; the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions [Law]. (Fr.)
DOMICILE, *v.t. dom*-iss-ile, to establish a fixed residence or a residence that constitutes habitancy. Domiciled. Domiciles. Domiciling. (Fr. *domicilier.*)
DOMICILED, *a. dom*-iss-iled, having gained a permanent residence.
DOMICILIARY, *a. dom*-iss-*il*-e-ar-re, pertaining to a domicile. Domiciliary visit, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority of law.
DOMICILIATE, *v.t. dom*-iss-*il*-e-ate, to domicile. Domiciliated. Domiciliates. Domiciliating.
DOMICILIATED, *a. dom*-iss-*il*-e-ate-ed, domiciled.
DOMICILIATION, *n. dom*-iss-il-e-*ay*-shon, permanent residence; inhabitancy.
DOMIFY, *v.t. dom*-e-fi, to divide the heavens into twelve houses in order to form a horoscope [Astrol.]. Domified. Domifies. Domifying. (L. *domus,* and *facio,* make.)
DOMINANCE, *n. dom*-in-ance, ascendancy; predominance. (Fr.)
DOMINANCY, *n. dom*-in-an-se, dominance.
DOMINANT, *a. dom*-in-ant, having rule or ascendancy; ruling; prevailing *n.* of the three notes essential to the tone, that which is fifth from the tonic [Mus.]. Dominant or sensible chord, that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and introduces a perfect cadence, thus—if the key be C, the dominant is G [Mus.]. (Fr.)
DOMINATE, *v.t. dom*-in-ate, to rule; to predominate over; to tower above. Dominated. Dominates. Dominating. (L. *dominatus,* governed.)
DOMINATION, *n.* dom-in-*ay*-shon, power in ruling; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny; the fourth order of angelic beings. (Fr.)
DOMINATIVE, *a. dom*-in-ate-iv, governing; imperious.
DOMINATOR, *n. dom*-in-ate-or, a ruler or ruling power.
DOMINEER, *v.i.* dom-in-*eer,* to rule over in an insolent, haughty, overbearing way, as well as arbitrarily; to bluster; to hector. Domineered. Domineering. Domineers. (Fr. *dominer.*)
DOMINEERING, *a.* dom-in-*eer*-ing, overbearing.
DOMINICAL, *a. do-min*-ik-al, relating to the Lord; indicating Sundays: *n.* the Lord's day. Dominical letter, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or Dies Domini, the Lord's day. (Late L. *dominicalis,* relating to the Sabbath.)
DOMINICANS, *n.pl.* do-*min*-ik-anz, an order of preaching friars founded in 1216 by Domingo de Guzman, a Spaniard, born in 1170; called also Black Friars in England, and Jacobins in France.
DOMINICIDE, *n.* do-*min*-e-side, one who kills his master; the murder of a master. (L. *dominus,* and *cædo,* kill.)
DOMINIE, *n. dom*-in-e, a schoolmaster. (L. *domine,* vocative of *dominus,* lord.)
DOMINION, *n.* do-*min*-yon, supreme power or authority; the power of controlling; territory under the authority of a prince or state; a self-governing colony; government; ascendant; persons governed: *pl.* the official name of the territories of the British Empire. (Fr.)
DOMINO, *n. dom*-in-o, a cape with a hood, worn by a master, or by a priest while officiating in a cold edifice; a long loose cloak of black silk, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a general disguise at masquerades; a dotted piece of bone or ivory, used for playing at the game of dominoes. (L. *dominus.*)
DOMINUS, *n. dom*-in-us, a title, equivalent to Master or Sir, formerly given to a clergyman, a gentleman, or the lord of a manor. (L.)
DOMITE, *n. doh*-mite, a light grey variety of trachyte. (Puy-de-Dôme in Auvergne, in France, where it is found.)
DON, *n.* don, a Spanish title equivalent to Sir, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes; an important personage; a person of self-importance; the head, or a fellow or tutor of a college. (Sp.)
DON, *v.t.* don, to put on; to invest with. Donned. Donning. Dons. (*Do on.*)
DONAH, *n. doh*-nah, donna; a sweetheart; a woman [Slang].
DONARY, *n. doh*-nar-e, a thing given to a sacred use.
DONATE, *v.t.* dohn-*ate,* to give for a special object. Donated. Donates. Donating. (L. *donatus,* given.)
DONATION, *n.* dohn-*ay*-shon, the act of giving; that which is given gratuitously; a gift or grant; benefaction; the contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift [Law]. (L. *donatio.*)
DONATISM, *n. don*-at-izm, the doctrines of the Donatists.
DONATISTIC, *a.* don-at-*ist*-ik, pertaining to Donatism.
DONATISTS, *n.pl. don*-at-ists, an Arian sect, founded by Donatus in the fourth century, who insisted upon individual purity or holiness as one of the constitutive principles of Christianity and an indispensable qualification for church membership.
DONATIVE, *n. don*-at-iv, a gift; a largess; a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or introduction by the ordinary [Canon Law]: *a.* vested or vesting by donation. (Fr. *donatif.*)
DONATOR, *n.* dohn-*ate*-or, a donor.
DONE, *pp.* dun, of the verb to do, performed; executed; finished; exhausted; outwitted. Done for, ruined. Have done with, to cease to have concern or business with. Well done, in cooking, done through: not at all uncooked.
DONE, *interj.* dun, agreed; an exclamation by which a wager or bargain is concluded.
DONEE, *n.* do-*nee,* the person to whom a gift is made, or to whom lands or tenements are granted. (O.Fr. *doné.*)
DONGA, *n. don*-gah, a ravine. (Zulu word.)
DONIFEROUS, *a.* dohn-*if*-er-us, bearing gifts. (L. *donum,* and *fero,* bear.)

DONJON, *n.* *dun*-jun, the raised central building or keep of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, and the under-story of which was used as a prison; dungeon. (Fr.)
DONKEY, *n.* *don*-ke, an ass; a stupid person. (*Dun* in colour.)
DONKEY-ENGINE, *n.* *don*-ke-*en*-jin, a small steam-engine for hoisting, hauling, and pumping on board a ship.
DONKEY-PUMP, *n.* *don*-ke-pump, a pump worked by a donkey-engine.
DONNA, *n.* *don*-na, the feminine of don; donya.
DONNISH, *a.* *don*-nish, with the air of a don.
DONNISM, *n.* *don*-izm, self-importance.
DONOR, *n.* *doh*-nor, one who gives or bestows gratuitously; one who grants an estate. (O.Fr.)
DO-NOTHING, *a.* *doo*-nuth-ing, with nothing to do: *n.* one with nothing to do.
DO-NOTHINGNESS, *n.* *doo*-nuth-ing-ness, the condition of a do-nothing.
DONSHIP, *n.* *don*-ship, the quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.
DON'T, dohnt, do not.
DONYA, *n.* *don*-yah, donna, the feminine of don.
DONZEL, *n.* *don*-zel, a prospective knight; a page.
DOOB-GRASS, *n.* *doob*-grahss, dub, *Cynodon dactylon*, a perennial creeping grass, highly prized in India and acclimatized in the southern parts of the United States. (Hind.)
DOODLE, *n.* *doo*-dl, a trifler; a simple fellow. (*Dolittle*, or *dawdle*.)
DOOLIE, *n.* *doo*-le, a dooly.
DOOLY, *n.* *doo*-le, a covered litter made of bamboo; an ambulance litter. (Anglo-Ind.)
DOOM, *n.* doom, judgment or judicial sentence; condemnation; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; the state to which one is doomed or destined; ruin; destruction: *v.t.* to condemn to any punishment; to pronounce judgment on; to destine. **Crack of doom**, the dissolution of all things at the judgment. **Doomed. Dooming. Dooms.** (A.S. *dom*, judgment.)
DOOMFUL, *a.* *doom*-ful, pregnant with destruction.
DOOM-PALM, *n.* *doom*-pahm, the doum palm of Upper Egypt, *Hyphæne thebaica*, remarkable for the forkings of its branches, and its manifold uses.
DOOMSDAY, *n.* *doomz*-day, the day of judgment; domesday.
DOOMSMAN, *n.* *doomz*-man, a judge.
DOOR, *n.* dawr, an opening into a house or a room by which persons enter; the frame of boards that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into an apartment, and usually turning on hinges; a house-entrance; avenue, or means of approach. **Indoors**, within the house; at home. **Next door to**, near to; bordering on. **Lie at the door**, to be chargeable to one. (A.S. *dor*.)
DOOR-BELL, *n.* *dawr*-bell, a bell which rings inside the house, and is worked from outside the door.
DOOR-CASE, *n.* *dawr*-kace, the frame which encloses a door.
DOORING, *n.* *dawr*-ing, a door-case.
DOORKEEPER, *n.* *dawr*-keep-er, a porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.
DOOR-KNOCKER, *n.* *dawr-nok*-er, the knocker fixed on a door by which the signal is made for admittance or attention.
DOORLESS, *a.* *dawr*-less, without a door.
DOORMAT, *n.* *dawr*-mat, the first mat within a house; a mat at a door; a poor-spirited person [Slang].
DOOR-NAIL, *n.* *dawr*-nale, the stud on which the knocker strikes.
DOOR-PLATE, *n.* *dawr*-plate, a metal plate bearing the name of the occupant on the door or door-post of a house.
DOOR-POST, *n.* *dawr*-pohst, one of the jambs or uprights of the door-case on which the door swings or shuts.
DOOR-SILL, *n.* *dawr*-sil, the sill of a door.
DOOR-STEAD, *n.* *dawr*-sted, the entrance or place of a door.
DOOR-STONE, *n.* *dawr*-stone, the doorstep.
DOORWAY, *n.* *dawr*-way, the opening closed by a door.
DOPE, *n.* dope, a drug to excite or stimulate: *v.t.* to doctor a horse; to varnish: *v.i.* to take drugs. **Doped. Dopes. Doping.** (Dut. *doop*, dip.)
DOPPER, *n.* *dop*-per, a dipper; a Dutch Baptist. (A.S. *doppa*, diver.)
DOR, *n.* dor, the earthboring beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. (A.S. *dorr*, a drone.)
DORA, *n.* *dor*-ah, the popular name of the Defence of the Realm Act, and formed from the initials thereof.
DORADO, *n.* do-*rah*-do, a southern constellation of six stars; a large fish of the genus *Coryphæna*, often called the dolphin. (Sp. gilded.)
DORBIE, *n.* *dor*-be, the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*. (Scots.)
DORCAS, *n.* *dawr*-kas, a society of ladies to provide garments for the poor (see Acts ix. 39). (Gr. gazelle.)
DOR-HAWK, *n.* *dor*-hawk, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.
DORIAN, *a.* *dawr*-e-an, pertaining to Doris, in Greece, or the Dorians.
DORIC, *a.* *dor*-ik, relating to Doris, in Greece. **Doric dialect**, one of the five dialects used among the Greeks. **Doric order**, the oldest, the strongest, and the simplest of the three Grecian orders of architecture; the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic.
DORICISM, *n.* *dor*-iss-izm, a phrase of the Doric dialect.
DORING, *n.* *dawr*-ing, the taking of larks by means of a close net and a looking-glass.
DORISM, *n.* *dawr*-izm, a Doricism.
DORKING, *n.* *dawrk*-ing, a breed of domestic fowl, with five claws on each foot, reared at Dorking in Surrey.
DORLACH, *n.* *dawr*-lach, a bundle; a portmanteau. (Scots.)
DORMANCY, *n.* *dawrm*-an-se, the state of being dormant. (Fr. *dormance*.)
DORMANT, *a.* *dawrm*-ant, sleeping; hibernating; at rest or not in action; in a sleeping posture; not used; leaning; the posture of an animal in a sleeping attitude, with the head resting on the fore paws [Her.]. **Dormant partner**, a sleeping partner, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses [Comm.]. (Fr.)
DORMANT, *n.* *dawrm*-ant, a beam or sleeper tenoned into a girder, to support the ends of joists on both sides.
DORMER, *n.* *dawr*-mer, a bedroom. **Dormer window**, a vertical window in a sloping roof, so called as belonging originally to a sleeping-room. (O.Fr. *dormeor*, sleep.)

Dormer window.

DORMITIVE, *a.* *dawrm*-it-iv, of a nature to promote sleep: *n.* a soporific [Med.]. (L. *dormitus*, slept.)
DORMITORY, *n.* *dawrm*-it-or-e, a place to sleep in, with several beds; a range of cubicles; a gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the inmates sleep. (L. *dormitorium*.)
DORMOUSE, *n.* *dawr*-mouse; *pl.* **Dormice**, a small rodent allied to the mouse and squirrel, which is dormant during winter, *Muscardinus avellanarius*.
DORMY, *a.* *dawr*-me, in golf, a player is said to be dormy with his opponent when he is as many holes up on that opponent as there remain holes to play. (Fr. *dormi*.)
DORN, *n.* dawrn, the thornback skate, *Raia clavata*. (Ger. a thorn.)
DORNIC, *n.* *dawrn*-ik, a species of figured linen. (Dornich, Tourney in Flanders, where it used to be made.)
DORNOCK, *n.* *dawr*-nok, dornic.
DORR, *n.* dor, the dor.
DORR-HAWK, *n.* *dor*-hawk, the dor-hawk, the nightjar.
DORSAL, *a.* *dorse*-al, pertaining to the back; shaped like a ridge. (Fr.)
DORSE, *n.* dorse, the coalfish, *Gadus virens*. (Scand. *torsk*.)

DORSEL, *n.* *dor*-sel, a woollen stuff; a curtain or rich canopy of a throne; a dosel.
DORSEL, *n.* *dorse*-el, a pannier for a beast of burden.
DORSIBRANCHIATE, *a.* *dorse-e-brank*-e-ate, having the branchiæ distributed along the back [Zool.]. (L. *dorsum*, and *branchiæ*, gills.)
DORSIFEROUS, *a.* dorse-*if*-er-us, dorsiparous. (L. *dorsum* and *fero*, bear.)
DORSIFIXED, *a.* dawr-se-*fikst*, fixed by the back along its whole length.
DORSIGEROUS, *a.* dawr-*sij*-er-us, bearing on the back, as the opossums carry their young.
DORSIPAROUS, *a.* dorse-*ip*-ar-us, bearing seeds on the back of their leaves [Bot.]. (L. *dorsum*, and *pario*, bring forth.)
DORSISPINAL, *a.* dorse-e-*spine*-al, belonging to the spine and back [Anat.]. (L. *dorsum*, and *spinal*.)
DORSIVENTRAL, *a.* dawr-se-*vent*-ral, differing in structure on the upper and lower surfaces.
DORSO, *a.* *dawr*-so, combining form of dorsal.
DORSUM, *n.* *dorse*-um, the back; the ridge of a hill; the upper surface of the body of a shell [Malac.]. (L. the back.)
DORY, *n.* *dawr*-e, the John Dory, *Zeus faber*, a yellowish grey seafish distinguished by a large circular black spot edged with yellow. (Fr. *dorée*.)
DORY, *n.* *dawr*-e, a flat-bottomed boat.
DOSAGE, *n.* *doce*-aje, the amount in a dose; method of dosing.
DOSE, *n.* doce, the quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; anything disagreeable or nauseous that one is required to take or swallow; a quantity: *v.t.* to form into suitable doses; to give in doses; to give anything nauseous to. **Dosed. Doses. Dosing.** (Gr. *dosis*, a giving.)
DOSEL, *n.* *dos*-el, a hanging of rich drapery behind the daïs or chair of state; rich hangings of tapestry, &c., in halls or churches.
DOSER, *n.* *dos*-er, a dosel.
DOSIMETER, *n.* doce-*im*-e-ter, a measure for small portions of liquids. (Gr. *dosis*, and *metron*, measure.)
DOSOLOGY, *n.* doce-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on doses in medicine. (Gr. *dosis*, and *logos*, discourse.)
DOSS, *n.* doss, a hassock; a bed in a registered lodging-house [Slang].
DOSSAL, *a.* *doss*-al, hanging at the back: *n.* an altar hanging. (O.Fr. *dorsel*.)
DOSSER, *n.* *dos*-ser, one who sleeps at a registered lodging-house; a pannier or basket carried on the shoulders. (Fr. *dossier*.)
DOSSIER, *n.* *doss*-yer, a file of papers referring to the same subject; a brief. (Fr.)
DOSSIL, *n.* *dos*-sil, a plug; a roll for wiping an inked surface; a pledget. (O.Fr. a stopple.)
DOST, dust, the *2nd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of do.
DOT, *n.* dot, a small point or spot, as made with a pen or a sharp point; a speck: *v.t.* to mark with dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects, like dots: *v.i.* to make dots or spots. **Dots. Dotted. Dotting.** (A.S. *dott*.)
DOT, *n.* doh, *or* doht, a marriage portion. (Fr.)
DOTAGE, *n.* *doht*-aje, senility; weak excessive fondness. (*Dote*.)
DOTAL, *a.* *doht*-al, pertaining to a dowry or marriage portion; comprised in a dower.
DOTARD, *n.* *doht*-ard, a man in his dotage; one weakly and foolishly fond.
DOTARDLY, *a.* *doht*-ard-le, like a dotard; weak.
DOTATION, *n.* dote-*ay*-shon, the act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; an endowment for support of a charitable institution. (L. *doto*, endow.)
DOTE, *v.i.* dote, to wander in mind or drivel from the weakness of age; to regard with a silly and excessive fondness. **Doted. Dotes. Doting.** (Dut. *doten*, to be silly.)
DOTER, *n.* *dote*-er, one who dotes; a dotard.
DOTES, *n.pl.* dohts, gifts or endowments.
DOTH, duth, the *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of do.
DOTING, *a.* *dote*-ing, regarding with excessive fondness.
DOTINGLY, *ad.* *dote*-ing-le, in a doting manner.
DOTISH, *a.* *dote*-ish, childishly fond; imbecile.
DOTTARD, *n.* *dot*-tard, a tree fallen into decay.
DOTTED, *pp.* or *a.* *dot*-ted, marked with dots.
DOTTEREL, *n.* *dot*-ter-el, a species of plover of migratory habits, and esteemed for its flesh, so called from its seeming stupidity in allowing itself to be easily taken, *Eudromias morinellus*. (*Dote*.)
DOTTLE, *n.* dotl, the small plug of tobacco left unburnt in a pipe. (Scots.)
DOTTREL, *n.* *dot*-trel, a dotterel.
DOTTY, *a.* *dot*-te, silly; deranged [Slang].
DOUANE, *n.* doo-*ahn*, a French custom house. (Fr.)
DOUANIER, *n.* doo-*ahn*-e-ay, a custom-house officer.
DOUAY, *n.* doo-ay, a Roman Catholic English translation of the Bible. (Douay, a town in France.)
DOUBLE, *a.* *dub*-bl, twofold; two of a sort together; in pairs; twice as much; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret: *n.* twice as much; two faults in succession at tennis; the eighth of a Guernsey penny; a turn in running to escape pursuers; an artifice to deceive; a duplicate; matter set up twice [Printing]: *ad.* twice: *v.t.* to increase by twice the number, amount, &c., as to enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid; to turn curve or wind in running, as a hare; to play tricks; to run 165 steps a minute; to set up the same matter twice [Printing]: *v.t.* to fold; to multiply by two; to contain twice as much or as many; to repeat; to add one to another in the same order; to sail round, as a cape, so that the cape shall be between a ship and her former situation [Naut.]; to unite two ranks or files in one [Mil.]. **Double and twist**, to add one thread to another and twist them together. **Double entry**, a mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice, once on the *Dr.* side of the account that receives, and once on the *Cr.* side of the account that gives. **Double first**, first in both classics and mathematics. **Double octave**, an interval composed of fifteen notes in diatonic progression, which for that reason is also called a fifteenth. **Double upon**, to enclose between two fires. **Doubled. Doubles. Doubling.** (Fr. *doubler*.)
DOUBLE, *n.* *dub*-bl, in composition, two ways, or twice the number or quantity.
DOUBLE-ACTING, *a.* *dub*-bl-akt-ing, acting in two directions, as up and down [Mech.].
DOUBLE-BANKED, *a.* *dub*-bl-bankt, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar [Naut.].
DOUBLE-BARRELLED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*bar*-reld, having two barrels, as a gun; having a twofold effect.
DOUBLE-BASS, *n.* *dub*-bl-bace, the lowest-toned instrument of the violin group.
DOUBLE-BITING, *a.* *dub*-bl-*bite*-ting, cutting with either side.
DOUBLE-BREASTED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*brest*-ed, lapping over and buttoning on either side.
DOUBLE-DEALER, *n.* *dub*-bl-*deel*-er, one who acts with duplicity, professing one thing and intending another.
DOUBLE-DEALING, *n.* *dub*-bl-*deel*-ing, duplicity; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.
DOUBLE-DYE, *v.t.* *dub*-bl-*dy*, to dye twice over. **Double-dyed. Double-dyeing. Double-dyes.**
DOUBLE-DYED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*dide*, dyed twice; deeply stained.
DOUBLE-EAGLE, *n.* *dub*-le-*ee*-gl, a gold coin worth twenty dollars [U.S.].
DOUBLE-EDGED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*ejd*, having two edges; cutting or telling both ways.
DOUBLE-FACED, *a.* *dub*-bl-fayst, acting with duplicity; showing two faces.
DOUBLE-FLOWERED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*flou*-erd, with the stamens and pistils transformed into petals [Hort.].
DOUBLE-FOUNTED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*fount*-ed, having two sources.
DOUBLE-GILD, *v.t.* *dub*-bl-*gild*, to gild with double coating. **Double-gilded. Double-gilding. Double-gilds. Double-gilt.**
DOUBLE-GLOSTER, *n.* *dub*-bl-*glost*-er, a Gloucester cheese of double thickness.
DOUBLE-HANDED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*hand*-ed, having two hands; deceitful.
DOUBLE-HEADED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*hed*-ded, having two heads.
DOUBLE-HEARTED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*hahrt*-ed, having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.
DOUBLE-HUNG, *a.* *dub*-bl-*hung*, said of window sashes, which are hung on ropes so as to pull up and down.
DOUBLE-LOCK, *v.t.* *dub*-bl-*lok*, to lock twice; to fasten with double security. **Double-locked. Double-locking. Double-locks.**
DOUBLE-MANNED, *a.* *dub*-bl-mand, having twice the complement of men.

DOUBLE-MEANING, *a.* *dub*-bl-*meen*-ing, having two meanings.
DOUBLE-MINDED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*mined*-ed, of a different mind at different times; wavering; undecided.
DOUBLE-NATURED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*nate*-yurd, having a twofold nature.
DOUBLENESS, *n.* *dub*-bl-ness, the state of being doubled; duplicity.
DOUBLE-PLEA, *n.* *dub*-bl-*plee*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action [Law].
DOUBLE-QUARREL, *n.* *dub*-bl-*kwor*-rel, a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for delay of justice [Eccles. Law].
DOUBLE-QUICK, *n.* *dub*-bl-*kwik*, a marching step at the rate of 165 steps a minute: *a.* at the rate of the double-quick; very quick [Mil.].
DOUBLE-SHADE, *v.t.* *dub*-bl-shade, to double the natural darkness of. Double-shaded. Double-shades. Double-shading.
DOUBLE-SHINING, *a.* *dub*-bl-*shine*-ing, shining with double lustre.
DOUBLE-SNIPE, *n.* *dub*-bl-snype, the great snipe, *Gallinago major*.
DOUBLE-STAR, *n.* *dub*-bl-star, a star appearing single but in the telescope resolved into two [Astron.].
DOUBLET, *n.* *dub*-let, a garment fitting close to the body with skirts extending a little below the girdle; a jerkin; a sleeved waistcoat; one of a pair; a word radically the same as another but differing in form and meaning; a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal with a colour between them; a lens formed by two glasses; a double [Printing]. (Fr.)
DOUBLE-TONGUED, *a.* *dub*-bl-*tungd*, making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.
DOUBLE-TONGUING, *n.* *dub*-bl-*tung*-ing, an action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth in flute-playing, by which the most brilliant notes are produced of which the flute is capable.
DOUBLETS, *n.* *dub*-lets, a game with dice on tables; the same number on both dice; a double meaning.
DOUBLING, *n.* *dub*-ling, the act of making double; a fold or plait; an artifice; the act of sailing round a cape or promontory; the winding about of a hare or fox to deceive the hounds.
DOUBLOON, *n.* dub-*loon*, a Spanish and S. American gold coin, of about the value of a guinea, so called as originally double of a pistole. (Fr. *doublon*.)
DOUBT, *n.* dout, uncertainty or hesitation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; suspense; matter of doubt; suspicion; fear: *v.i.* to waver in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense or uncertainty respecting the truth; to be apprehensive or suspect: *v.t.* to regard as questionable; to hesitate to believe; to suspect; to distrust. Doubted. Doubting. Doubts. (Fr. *douter*.)
DOUBTABLE, *a.* *dout*-a-bl, that may be doubted.
DOUBTER, *n.* *dout*-er, one who doubts, or is unsettled in opinion.
DOUBTFUL, *a.* *dout*-ful, not settled in opinion; uncertain; ambiguous, or not clear in meaning; admitting of doubt; of uncertain issue; suspicious; not confident; not clearly defined.
DOUBTFULLY, *ad.* *dout*-ful-le, in a doubtful manner; dubiously.
DOUBTFULNESS, *n.* *dout*-ful-ness, the state of being doubtful.
DOUBTINGLY, *ad.* *dout*-ing-le, in a doubting manner.
DOUBTIVE, *a.* *dout*-iv, in doubt.
DOUBTLESS, *a.* *dout*-less, confident: *ad.* without doubt; unquestionably.
DOUBTLESSLY, *ad.* *dout*-less-le, unquestionably.
DOUC, *n.* dook, a species of monkey found in Cochin China, remarkable for the variety and brightness of its colours, *Semnopithecus nemæus*. (Fr.)
DOUCEUR, *n.* doo-*ser*, gentleness of manner; a present; a bribe; a sop. (Fr. from L. *dulcis*, sweet.)
DOUCHE, *n.* doosh, a jet of water or vapour, directed on some part of the body, with a view to strengthen it; a shower-bath: *v.t.* to jet water or vapour. Douched. Douching. Douches. (Fr. from It. *doccia*, a water pipe, from L. *duco*, lead.)
DOUCINE, *n.* doo-*seen*, an ornamental moulding, concave above and convex below; a cyma [Arch.]. (Fr.)
DOUGH, *n.* doh, a mass of flour or meal and yeast, moistened and kneaded, but not baked; anything of a doughy consistence. My cake is dough, my affair has miscarried, or not come to maturity. (A.S. *dah*.)
DOUGH-BAKED, *a.* *doh*-baykt, unfinished; soft.
DOUGHBOY, *n.* *doh*-boy, a dumpling; an American soldier.
DOUGH-FACE, *n.* *doh*-face, one pliable to party purposes [U.S.].
DOUGH-FACED, *a.* *doh*-fayst, cowardly; easily pliable [U.S.].
DOUGH-KNEADED, *a.* *doh*-need-ed, soft, like dough.
DOUGHNUT, *n.* *doh*-nut, a small roundish cake, cooked by frying, made of flour, eggs, yeast, and sugar, moistened with milk.
DOUGHTY, *a.* *dout*-e, brave; valiant; strong. (A.S. *dyhtig*.)
DOUGHTILY, *ad.* *dout*-e-le, with doughtiness.
DOUGHTINESS, *n.* *dout*-e-ness, the quality of being doughty, or capable and valiant to do.
DOUGHY, *a.* *doh*-e, like dough; soft.
DOUKAR, *n.* *doo*-kar, the dabchick.
DOUM, *n.* doom, the doom palm.
DOUR, *a.* dooer, stern; grim; obstinate. (Scots.)
DOURA, *n.* *doo*-rah, the guinea corn or millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.
DOURLY, *ad.* *dooer*-le, in a dour manner.
DOURNESS, *n.* *dooer*-ness, grimness; obstinacy.
DOUROUCOLI, *n.* doo-roo-*cool*-e, a monkey of the South American genus *Nyctipithecus*. (South American name.)
DOUSE, *v.t.* douse, to plunge suddenly into water; to slacken suddenly, as a sail [Naut.]; to extinguish: *v.i.* to fall suddenly into water. Doused. Douses. Dousing. (Swed. *dunsa*, drop down.)
DOUT, *v.t.* dout, to put out; to extinguish. Douted. Douting. Douts. (*Do out*.)
DOUTER, *n.* *dout*-er, an extinguisher for candles.
DOVE, *n.* duv, a species of pigeon; a word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence. (A.S. *dûfan*, to dive.)
DOVE-COLOUR, *a.* *duv*-cul-or, bluish grey.
DOVECOT, *n.* *duv*-kot, dovecote.
DOVECOTE, *n.* *duv*-kot, a small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.
DOVE-EYED, *a.* *duv*-ide, having eyes like a dove.
DOVE-HOUSE, *n.* *duv*-house, a dovecote.
DOVEKIE, *n.* *duv*-ke, the little auk, *Mergulus alle*.
DOVELET, *n.* *duv*-let, a little dove or a young one.
DOVELIKE, *a.* *duv*-lyke, gentle; innocent.
DOVER, *v.i.* *doh*-ver, to sleep lightly; to warm up a cold roast joint. Dover's powder, a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and potassium sulphate, prescribed as a sedative and sudorific. Dovered. Dovering. Dovers. (Scots.)
DOVE'S-FOOT, *n.* *duvz*-foot, a plant with downy foilage, *Geranium molle*.
DOVESHIP, *n.* *duv*-ship, the qualities of a dove.
DOVETAIL, *n.* *duv*-tale, the fastening of boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or a wedge reversed [Carp.]; a similar joining: *v.t.* to unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber; to fit one thing into another firmly and exactly. Dovetailed. Dovetailing. Dovetails.
DOVETAILING, *n.* *duv*-tale-ing, the act of joining by dovetails; the junction thus made.

Dovetailing

DOWABLE, *a.* *dou*-a-bl, that may be endowed; entitled to dower.
DOWAGER, *n.* *dou*-a-jer, a widow with a jointure; the widow, particularly of a prince or noble. (O.Fr. *douagiere*.)
DOWCETS, *n.pl.* *dou*-sets, the testicles of a hart or stag. (Fr. *doucet*, soft.)
DOWDY, *n.* *dou*-de, an awkward slovenly dressed woman; *a.* awkward; shabbily dressed; quietly dressed. (Scots *dow*, fade.)
DOWDYISH, *a.* *dou*-de-ish, like a dowdy.

DOWEL, *n. dou*-el, a pin of metal, stone, or wood serving as a bond between two pieces of stone or timber: *v.t.* to fasten together by dowels. Dowelled. Dowelling. Dowels. (Fr. *douille*, a socket.)

DOWELLING, *n. dou*-el-ing, a method of joining two pieces together by dowels.

DOWEL-PIN, *n. dou*-el-pin, a pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

DOWER, *n. dou*-er, that portion of a husband's estate which falls to his widow for life, reverting to his heirs at her death; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the gift of a husband for a wife; endowment; gift: *v.t.* to provide with a dower. Dower house, the house reserved for the widow. Dowered. Dowering. Dowers. (Fr. *douaire.*)

DOWERED, *a. dou*-erd, furnished with a dower or a portion.

DOWERLESS, *a. dou*-er-less, destitute of dower.

DOWERY, *n. dou*-er-e, dowry.

DOWLAS, *n. dou*-las, a kind of coarse linen cloth. (Doullens, in France, where first made.)

DOWLE, *n.* doul, the filament of a feather. (Fr. *douillet*, soft, downy.)

DOWN, *n.* doun, the fine under feathers of birds, particularly of ducks; the first plumage of a bird; fine hair; a fine hairy substance, the pubescence of flowers; a fine feathery substance, by which seeds are wafted to a distance; anything that soothes, or a place of soft repose. (Ice. *dun.*)

DOWN, *n.* doun, dune, a bank of sand thrown up by the sea; a tract of treeless upland country mostly used as pasture. The Downs, a roadstead for shipping in the English Channel near Deal. (A.S. *dun*, a hill.)

DOWN, *prep.* doun, along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; toward the mouth of a river from the capital of a country; from the head terminus of a railway.

DOWN, *ad.* doun, from a higher to a lower place; from the capital or the centre; on the ground; below the horizon; from a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into smaller bulk; from earlier to later times; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface: *a.* downcast; lower in spirit; dejected; paid at once; alee [Naut.]: *n.* a depressed state: *v.t.* to knock down; to put down. Down in the mouth, dispirited. Down on, apt to find fault with. Down tools, to cease work. Down with! pull down or throw or take down. Up and down, here and there. Downed. Downing. Downs. (A.S. *dun*, a hill.)

DOWNBEAR, *v.t. doun*-bare, to bear down; to depress. Downbearing. Downbears. Downbore. Downborne.

DOWN-BED, *n. doun*-bed, a bed of down.

DOWNCAST, *a. doun*-kahst, cast downward; dejected: *n.* melancholy look; a shaft for admitting air into a mine.

DOWNCASTNESS, *n. doun*-kahst-ness, the state of being downcast.

DOWNCOME, *n. doun*-kum, a sudden fall.

DOWN-DRAUGHT, *n. doun*-drahft, a draught of air downward.

DOWN-EASTER, *n.* doun-*east*-er, a native of New England.

DOWNED, *a.* dound, covered or stuffed with down.

DOWNFALL, *n. doun*-fawl, a falling down as of a flood; what falls down with sudden violence; a sudden fall from eminence; ruin.

DOWNFALLEN, *a. doun*-fawl-en, fallen; ruined.

DOWNGRADE, *n. doun*-grade, the downward path.

DOWN-GYVED, *a. doun*-jyvd, hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.

DOWNHAUL, *n. doun*-hawl, a rope made fast to the upper corner of a sail to haul it down by [Naut.].

DOWNHEARTED, *a. doun*-hahrt-ed, dejected in spirits.

DOWNHILL, *a.* and *ad. doun*-hill, sloping; descending: *n.* declivity; descent; slope.

DOWNINESS, *n. doun*-e-ness, the state of being downy.

DOWNLAND, *n. doun*-land, an area of downs; hilly pasture land.

DOWN-LINE, *n. doun*-line, the railway line used by outward-bound trains from the main terminus.

DOWN-LOOKED, *a. doun*-lookt, having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

DOWN-LYING, *n. doun*-ly-ing, the time of retiring to rest; time of repose: *a.* about to lie down, or to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNPOUR, *n. doun*-pawr, a heavy continuous pour of rain.

DOWN-QUILT, *n. doun*-kwilt, a quilt stuffed with eider down.

DOWNRIGHT, *ad. doun*-rite, straight down; in plain terms; completely; at once: *a.* directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; unceremonious.

DOWNRIGHTLY, *ad. doun*-rite-le, plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

DOWNRIGHTNESS, *n. doun*-rite-ness, the quality of being downright; plain dealing.

DOWNRUSH, *n. doun*-rush, a rushing down.

DOWNSETTING, *n. doun*-set-ting, a setting down.

DOWN-SITTING, *n. doun*-sit-ting, the act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

DOWNSTAIRS, *a.* doun-*stairs*, on a lower floor.

DOWNSTREAM, *a.* doun-*stream*, with the stream.

DOWNTHROW, *n. doun*-throe, the sinking in the strata where a fault occurs; the distance sunk [Geol.].

DOWN-TRAIN, *n. doun*-trane, an outward-bound train from the main terminus.

DOWNTROD, *a. doun*-trod, downtrodden.

DOWNTRODDEN, *a. doun*-trod-den, trodden down; trampled down; domineered over.

DOWNWARD, *ad. doun*-ward, downwards.

DOWNWARDS, *ad. doun*-wardz, in a direction from a higher place; from a source; from an ancestor; from an earlier time or a higher position; at the lower extremities: *a.* moving or tending down as regards place, or inclination, or condition; depressed; dejected.

DOWNWEED, *n. doun*-weed, cottonweed, a downy plant.

DOWNY, *a. doun*-e, resembling downland.

DOWNY, *a. doun*-e, covered with down; made of down; soft; calm; soothing; resembling down; smooth-dealing; knowing.

DOWRY, *n. dou*-re, the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the reward paid for a wife; a gift; a fortune given.

DOWSE, *n.* douze, a blow on the face: *v.t.* to douse; to strike on the face. Dowsed. Dowses. Dowsing.

DOWSER, *n. dous*-er, a water-diviner.

DOWSING, *n. dous*-ing, discovering water or a mineral lode by the divining-rod. Dowsing rod, the forked hazel twig used by dowsers.

DOXOLOGICAL, *a. doks*-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

DOXOLOGIZE, *v.i.* doks-*ol*-o-jize, to give glory to God. Doxologized. Doxologizes. Doxologizing.

DOXOLOGY, *n.* doks-*ol*-o-je, an ascription of praise to the deity. (Gr. *doxologia.*)

DOXY, *n. dok*-se, a loose woman; a sweetheart; a little girl [Slang].

DOYEN, *n. doy*-en, the oldest member of a society or assembly; a dean, specially of the diplomatic corps in any city. (Fr.)

DOYLEY, *n. doil*-e, a doily.

DOZE, *n.* doze, a slumber: *v.i.* to slumber or sleep lightly; to spend time drowsily; to be dull or half asleep: *v.t.* to pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupefy. Dozed. Dozes. Dozing. (Ice. *dusa*, doze.)

DOZEN, *a. duz*-en, twelve in number: *n.* the number twelve of things of a like kind; a great number. Baker's dozen, thirteen. (O.Fr. *dozaine.*)

DOZER, *n. doze*-er, one who dozes or slumbers.

DOZINESS, *n. doze*-e-ness, inclination to sleep; the state of being dozy.

DOZY, *a. doze*-e, drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep.

DRAB, *n.* drab, a strumpet; a low sluttish woman; a kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans. (Celt.)

DRAB, *n.* drab, a kind of thick woollen cloth of a dun colour; a brownish grey: *a.* of a dun colour, like the cloth so called. (Fr. *drap*, cloth.)

DRABBETT, *n. drab*-et, a drab twilled linen principally used for smock-frocks. (Dial. Eng.)

DRABBISH, *a. drab*-ish, of the character of a drab or slut; of a colour like drab.

DRABBLE, *v.t. drab*-bl, to draggle; to befoul by dragging or splashing through the mud: *v.i.* to fish for barbel with a rod and a long line. Drabbled. Drabbling. Drabbling. (Ger. *drabbeln*, dribble.)

DRABBLING, *a. drab*-ling, drawing in the mud; angling for barbel: *n.* a method of angling for barbel.

DRABLER, *n. drab*-ler, a small additional sail laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail [Naut.].

DRACANTH, *n. dray*-kanth, a gum, also called tragacanth, derived from several species of *Astragalus*.

DRACHM, *n.* dram, the eighth of an ounce in apothecaries' weight. Fluid drachm, a teaspoonful, the eighth of a fluid ounce.

DRACHMA, *n. drak*-ma, a silver coin among the Greeks, now equivalent to a franc, but differing in value in different states at different periods, the average value of the Attic drachma being about 9½*d.*; a weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy. (Gr. *drachme.*)

DRACINA, *n.* dra-*see*-na, dracine.

DRACINE, *n.* dra-*seen*, the colouring matter in dragon's blood, procured from the palm, *Calamus draco*, and also from the liliaceous tree, *Dracæna draco*.

DRACO, *n. dray*-ko, a constellation of the northern hemisphere; a luminous exhalation from marshy grounds; a genus of agamoid lizards. *Draco volans*, a lizard found in the Malay region, which lives among trees, and is able, by means of a membrane, to spring from tree to tree. (Gr. a dragon.)

DRACONIAN, *a.* dra-*kone*-e-an, belonging to the constellation Draco; of great severity. (Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, whose laws were so severe that the slightest offence was punished with death.)

DRACONIC, *a.* dra-*kon*-ik, Draconian.

DRACONINE, *n.* dra-*ko*-nin, dracina.

DRAFF, *n.* draf, refuse; lees; dregs, specially of malt after the liquor has been drawn off, given to pigs and cows. (*Draw.*)

DRAFFISH, *a. draf*-fish, dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRAFFY, *a. draf*-fe, draffish.

DRAFT, *n.* drahft, the act of drawing; anything drawn off; a body of men or ships drawn off or detached for a special service; a written order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a cheque; a plan; outline; sketch; original notes for fair copying; draught: *v.t.* to draw an outline of; to compose and write; to draw off; to select; to detach. Drafted. Drafting. Drafts. (A.S. *dragan.*)

DRAFT-HORSE, *n. drahft*-horse, a draught-horse.

DRAFT-OX, *n. drahft*-oks, a draught-ox.

DRAFTSMAN, *n. drahfts*-man, one who drafts documents; a draughtsman.

DRAG, *v.t.* drag, to draw along the ground by main force; to break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it [U.S.]; to draw slowly, as if heavy and tiresome; to draw along in contempt as unworthy to be carried; to haul about roughly and forcibly; to explore with a drag: *v.i.* to hang so low as to trail on the ground; to fish with a drag; to be drawn along; to proceed slowly and heavily. Drag an anchor, to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship [Naut.]. Dragged. Dragging. Drags. (A.S. *dragan*, to draw.)

DRAG, *n.* drag, a contrivance for dragging and dredging under water; a heavy kind of harrow; a contrivance for retarding the speed of a vehicle by operating on one or more of the wheels; anything that retards movement; slow movement; a heavy sled [U.S.]; a low cart or car; a private four-horse coach.

DRAGANTIN, *n.* drag-*ant*-in, a mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

DRAGGLE, *v.t. drag*-gl, to wet and dirty by drawing on the ground; to drabble: *v.i.* to be drawn on the ground; to become wet and dirty by being drawn on the ground. Draggled. Draggles. Draggling. (*Draw.*)

DRAGGLE-TAIL, *n. drag*-gl-tale, a slut.

DRAGGLE-TAILED, *a. drag*-gl-tayld, untidy; draggling on the ground.

DRAG-HOOK, *n. drag*-hook, the hook and chain in front of a railway engine.

DRAG-HUNT, *n. drag*-hunt, a hunt with hounds for whom the scent of some strong-smelling substance, generally aniseed and fox litter, has been dragged along the chosen course for the hounds to follow instead of chasing a fox.

DRAGMAN, *n. drag*-man, a fisherman that uses a drag-net.

DRAG-NET, *n. drag*-net, a net drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

DRAGOMAN, *n. drag*-o-man: *pl.* Dragomans, an interpreter attached to European embassies and consulates in the Turkish empire; a guide or interpreter to foreigners in the East, like the Italian cicerone and the French commissionaire. (Ar. *tarjama*, to interpret.)

DRAGON, *n. drag*-on, a mythical and legendary impersonation of the evil principle, conceived of as a monstrous winged saurian armed with deadly powers, and the slaying of which is represented as the crowning triumph in the lives of gods and heroes; a fiery shooting meteor; a fierce violent person, specially a spiteful woman; a short carbine with a dragon's head, hung by a swivel to the belt of a dragoon; Draco, a constellation of the northern hemisphere; the Mediterranean plant, *Arum dracunculus*; the North American plant, *Arum dracontium*, otherwise the green dragon; a variety of pigeon. Dragon tree, a tree of the lily order, *Dracæna draco*, a native of West Africa and the Canary Islands. (Fr.)

DRAGONET, *n. drag*-on-et, a little dragon; a fish of the genus *Callionymus*, also known as the skulpin.

DRAGON-FISH, *n. drag*-on-fish, the dragonet.

DRAGON-FLY, *n. drag*-on-fli, an insect of the family Odonata of the order Neuroptera, which have long bodies, narrow gauze-like wings, large heads and eyes, and strong mandibles.

DRAGONISH, *a. drag*-on-ish, in the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

DRAGON-LIKE, *a. drag*-on-like, like a dragon; fiery; furious.

DRAGONNADE, *n. drag*-on-nade, a persecution of the Protestants in France, in the time of Louis XIV and his successor, in which dragoons played a leading part; the abandoning of a place to the violence of soldiers. (Fr.)

DRAGONNÉE, *n.* drag-on-*nay*, the term for a beast whose hinder part has the wings and tail of a dragon [Her.].

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, *n. drag*-onz-blud, the inspissated juice of certain tropical plants, of a red colour, and used for staining marble or colouring varnishes.

DRAGON'S-HEAD, *n. drag*-onz-hed, the name of certain plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*. Dragon's head and tail, the nodes of the planets, the head being the ascending and the tail the descending node [Astron.].

DRAGON-SHELL, *n. drag*-on-shell, a species of cowry, *Cypræa stolida*.

DRAGON'S-MOUTH, *n. drag*-onz-mouth, a snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

DRAGON'S-WORT, *n. drag*-onz-wurt, tarragon, *Artemisia dracunculus*.

DRAGONWORT, *n. drag*-on-wurt, the bistort, *Polygonum bistorta*.

DRAGOON, *n.* dra-*goon*, formerly a mounted infantryman; a trooper of the Dragoon Guards, the Royal Dragoons, the Scots Greys, or the Inniskillings: *v.t.* to keep in subjection by military force; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures. Dragooned. Dragooning. Dragoons. (Fr. *dragon*, dragoon.)

DRAGOONADE, *n.* dra-*goon*-ade, the abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers; dragonnade.

DRAGOON-BIRD, *n.* dra-*goon*-berd, the umbrella-bird, *Cephalopterus ornatus*, a black Brazilian bird having a large tuft of feathers above the bill.

DRAGOONER, *n.* dra-*goon*-er, a dragoon.

DRAGSMAN, *n. dragz*-man, one who manages a drag; one who hangs on to a carriage to steal the luggage.

DRAIL, *v.t.* drale, to trail: *v.i.* to draggle; a weighted fishing-line for dragging through the water. Drailed. Drailes. Drailing. (*Draggle.*)

DRAIN, *n.* drane, withdrawal; a channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a water-course; a sewer; a small remainder; a persistent cause of expense: *v.i.* to flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping: *v.t.* to draw off gradually; to filter; to empty of liquor; to draw water off; to make dry; to empty or exhaust. Drained. Draining. Drains. (A.S. *drēhnian.*)

DRAINABLE, *a. drane*-a-bl, capable of being drained.

DRAINAGE, *n. drane*-aje, draining; system of sewerage; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; that which is carried off by drains; the surface drained; the carrying-off of morbid liquid matter from abscesses and wounds deeply seated in the body [Surg.].

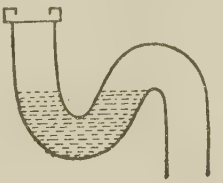
DRAINER, *n. drane*-er, an appliance on which articles are placed to drain; a colander; that which drains.

DRAINING-PLOUGH, *n. drane*-ing-*plow*, a plough for cutting drains.

DRAINING-TILES, *n.pl. drane*-ing-tiles, tiles employed in draining.

DRAINPIPE, *n. drane*-pipe, a pipe for drainage purposes.

DRAIN-TRAPS, *n.pl. drane*-traps, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains while admitting the water into them.



Drain-trap.

DRAKE, *n.* drake, the male of the duck; a species of *Ephemera*, *Ephemera danica* being the green drake and *Ephemera vulgata* the grey drake; a pattern of artificial fly. (Contracted from *endrake*, A.S. *ened*, duck, and *rake*, king.)

DRAKE-STONE, *n. drake*-stone, a stone to skim over water.

DRAM, *n.* dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce in avoirdupois; a small quantity; a drachm; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once. (O.Fr. *drame*.)

DRAMA, *n. drah*-ma, a poem or composition representing persons speaking and acting in given situations, each agreeably to a given character; a stage play; dramatic art; dramatic representation; dramatic literature; a series of events developing in the manner and with the interest of a drama. **Dramatis personæ,** the characters in a play. (Gr. an action, from *drao*, perform.)

DRAMATIC, *a.* dram-*at*-ik, pertaining to the drama; in the form of drama; with the effect of a drama.

DRAMATICAL, *a.* dram-*at*-ik-al, dramatic.

DRAMATICALLY, *ad.* dram-*at*-ik-al-le, by representation; in the manner of the drama.

DRAMATIST, *n. dram*-at-ist, a writer of stage plays; a playwright. (Fr. *dramatiste*.)

DRAMATIZABLE, *a. dram*-at-ize-a-bl, that may be dramatized.

DRAMATIZATION, *n. dram*-at-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of dramatizing.

DRAMATIZE, *v.t. dram*-at-ize, to compose in the form of a stage play. Dramatized. Dramatizes. Dramatizing. (Fr. *dramatiser*.)

DRAMATURGE, *n. dram*-at-urj, a playwright; a dramaturgist.

DRAMATURGIC, *a.* dram-at-*urj*-ik, as in a dramatic representation.

DRAMATURGIST, *n.* dram-at-*urj*-ist, the author of a drama or the director of its representation. (Gr. *dramatourgos*.)

DRAMATURGY, *n. dram*-at-urj-e, the art of dramatic poetry and representation. (Gr. *drama*, and *ergon*, work.)

DRAM-DRINKER, *n. dram*-drink-er, one who habitually drinks spirits.

DRANK, drangk, *past tense* of drink.

DRAPE, *v.t.* drape, to cover; to dress; to arrange drapery. Draped. Drapes. Draping. (Fr. *draper*.)

DRAPED, *a.* draypt, clothed in drapery.

DRAPER, *n. drape*-er, a dealer in drapery. **Drapers Company,** the third of the twelve great London Livery Companies, whose charter was granted in the time of Edward III. (Fr. *drapier*.)

DRAPERIED, *a. drape*-er-eed, hung with drapery.

DRAPERY, *n. drape*-er-e, the trade of dealing in cloth; cloth fabrics or goods; that with which anything is draped; the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c. [Sculp. and Paint.]. (Fr. *draperie*.)

DRAPET, *n. drape*-et, cloth; coverlet.

DRASTIC, *a. drast*-ik, severe; promptly and effectively active, specially in purging: *n.* a purgative which acts promptly and effectively. (Gr. *drastikos*.)

DRASTICALLY, *ad. drast*-ik-al-le, in a drastic manner.

DRAT, *interj.* drat, a mild synonym for damn [Slang].

DRAUGHT, *n.* drahft, draft; the act of drawing; the capacity of being drawn; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a current of air; the current of air which supplies oxygen for the combustion of fuel; the act of delineating; that which is delineated or sketched; a rough sketch in writing; the act of drawing a net for fish; that which is taken in a net by drawing; the drawing or bending of a bow; allowance for waste on goods sold by weight; the allowance on a pattern permitting of its being withdrawn from the casting mould; the act of drawing off men from a military band, army, or post; the detachment drawn off; a drain; an order for the payment of money; the depth of water necessary to float a ship: *v.t.* to draw off; to make a rough sketch of; to call forth: *a.* for drawing, as a horse; drawn off, as liquor. **Draughted. Draughting.** Draughts. (*Draw.*)

DRAUGHT-BOARD, *n. drahft*-bord, the board on which draughts are played.

DRAUGHT-COMPASSES, *n.pl. drahft*-kum-pas-ses, compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical plans.

DRAUGHT-HOOKS, *n.pl. drahft*-hooks, large hooks of iron which were fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, two on each side.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n. drahft*-horse, a horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE, *n. drahft*-house, a hut for the reception of waste matter.

DRAUGHTINESS, *n. drahft*-e-ness, prevalence of draughts.

DRAUGHTMAN, *n. drahft*-man, a piece used in the game of draughts; a chequer.

DRAUGHT-OX, *n. drahft*-oks, an ox employed in drawing implements or vehicles.

DRAUGHTS, *n.pl.* drahfts, a game played on the same patterned board as that used for chess, between two, each with twelve round pieces.

DRAUGHT-SCREEN, *n. drahft*-skreen, a screen protecting from draughts.

DRAUGHTSMAN, *n. drahfts*-man, a man who draws designs or plans; a draftsman.

DRAUGHTSMANSHIP, *n. drahfts*-man-ship, the work or office of draughtsman.

DRAUGHTY, *a. drahft*-e, allowing of draughts of air.

DRAVIDIAN, *a.* dra-*vid*-e-an, pertaining to the presumed primitive race of India, driven south by the Aryan race, and now inhabiting the south of Hindustan and Ceylon. (*Dravida*, Southern India.)

DRAW, *v.t.* draw, to pull along after one; to pull out; to drag; to pull up from; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from; to let run out; to extract; to bring on; to move gradually or slowly; to lengthen; to utter drawlingly, as a sigh; to extend, by marking or forming; to represent by lines; to represent by words; to represent in fancy; to derive; to have; to deduce; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to induce; to persuade; to attract toward; to leave a game unfinished; to receive or take, as from a fund; to produce, as interest; to extort; to wrest; to write in due form; to receive or gain by drawing; to stretch; to require a certain depth of water for floating; to bend; to eviscerate. **Draw back,** to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. **Draw in,** to collect; to contract; to pull back; to entice or inveigle. **Draw off,** to draw from or away; to withdraw; to abstract; to draw or cause to flow from; to extract by distillation. **Draw on,** to allure; to persuade or cause to follow; to occasion; to invite; to bring on. **Draw out,** to lengthen; to beat or hammer out; to lengthen in time; to draw off, as liquor from a cask; to extract, as the spirit of a substance; to bring forth; to pump out by questioning or address; to induce by motive; to detach; to arrange in battle. **Draw over,** to raise, or cause to come over, as in a still; to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and join one's own. **Draw together,** to collect or be collected. **Draw up,** to raise; to lift; to form in order of battle; to compose in due form, as a writing. **Drawing. Drawn. Draws. Drew.** (A.S. *dragan*.)

DRAW, *v.i.* draw, to pull; to act as a weight; to shrink; to move or advance; to be filled or inflated with wind; to unsheathe, as a sword; to use or practise the art of delineating figures; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge, as a blister draws well. **Draw back**, to retire; to withdraw; to apostatize. **Draw near or nigh**, to approach. **Draw off**, to retire; to retreat. **Draw on**, to advance; to approach; to gain on in pursuit; to demand payment by an order or bill, called a draft. **Draw up**, to form in regular order. **Drawing. Drawn. Draws. Drew.**

DRAW, *n.* draw, the act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; an attraction; that part of a bridge which is either raised or drawn aside; the end of a game when both sides are equal or neither wins.

DRAWABLE, *a.* *draw*-a-bl, that may be drawn.

DRAWBACK, *n.* *draw*-bak, money paid back by the customs to an importer on the exportation of imported goods, or paid back by the excise on the exportation of excisable goods of home manufacture; any loss of advantage; disadvantage; inconvenience.

DRAWBAR, *n.* *draw*-bar, an iron rod used to connect a locomotive with a tender or train.

DRAWBENCH, *n.* *draw*-bench, a machine for drawing strips of metal through a gauged opening.

DRAWBOLT, *n.* *draw*-bolt, a coupling pin.

DRAW-BOY, *n.* *draw*-boy, a boy assistant in weaving.

DRAWBRIDGE, *n.* *draw*-bridj, a bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside at pleasure.

DRAWCANSIR, *n.* *draw*-kan-sir, a bullying swaggering braggart, so called from a bully of the name in Villiers' "The Rehearsal" (1672), who boasted of his fighting feats.

DRAWEE, *n.* draw-*ee*, the person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn, and who is responsible for the payment.

DRAWER, *n.* *draw*-er, one who draws, as water from a well or liquors from a cask; that which has the power of attraction, &c.; he who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money; a sliding box in a case or table which is drawn at pleasure: *pl.* a close under-garment worn on the lower limbs. **Chest of drawers**, an article of furniture containing drawers.

DRAWGATE, *n.* *draw*-gate, the valve of a sluice; the sliding door of a weir or lock.

DRAW-GEAR, *n.* *draw*-geer, harness belonging to horses for drawing a waggon or other carriage; railway couplings.

DRAWING, *n.* *draw*-ing, the act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; delineation; a representation of objects on a plain surface by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, &c.; a picture drawn; the distribution of prizes in a lottery: *pl.* money drawn for sales in a warehouse.

DRAWING-BOARD, *n.* *draw*-ing-bord, a board on which paper is laid to make drawings on.

DRAWING-PAPER, *n.* *draw*-ing-*pay*-per, stout paper for drawing on.

DRAWING-ROOM, *n.* *draw*-ing-room, a withdrawing-room, or room for the reception of company; the formal reception of evening company at a court or by persons in high station.

DRAW-KNIFE, *n.* *draw*-nife, a spokeshave.

DRAWL, *n.* drawl, a lengthened and monotonous utterance of the voice: *v.i.* to speak with slow prolonged utterance. **Drawled. Drawling. Drawls.**

DRAW-LATCHES, *n.pl.* *draw*-latch-ez, an old term for thieves.

DRAWLING, *a.* *drawl*-ing, uttering words slowly and sleepily.

DRAWLINGLY, *ad.* *drawl*-ing-le, in a drawling manner.

DRAWLINGNESS, *n.* *drawl*-ing-ness, a drawling manner.

DRAW-LINK, *n.* *draw*-lingk, a link for connecting railway carriages together.

DRAWN, *a.* drawn, equal on both sides, neither winning, as a drawn game or a drawn battle; with sword drawn; subjected to tension; eviscerated, as a drawn fowl.

DRAW-NET, *n.* *draw*-net, a net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of packthread with wide meshes.

DRAWNWORK, *n.* *drawn*-wurk, a method of producing a pattern on linen by drawing out selected threads.

DRAW-PLATE, *n.* *draw*-plate, a steel plate having a graduated series of conical holes, through which wires are drawn in order to be reduced and elongated.

DRAW-WELL, *n.* *draw*-wel, a deep well, from which water is drawn by a long rope with a bucket attached.

DRAY, *n.* dray, a four-wheeled cart for heavy loads. (A.S. *draege*, anything drawn.)

DRAYAGE, *n.* *dray*-aje, use of a dray or the charge for its use.

DRAY-HORSE, *n.* *dray*-horse, a heavy kind of horse for drawing a dray.

DRAYMAN, *n.* *dray*-man, the man who drives a dray.

DRAY-PLOUGH, *n.* *dray*-plow, a kind of plough once used for heavy land.

DRAZEL, *n.* draz-zl, a sluttish or dirty-looking woman.

DREAD, *n.* dred, great fear in the apprehension of evil or danger; terror; awe; the cause of fear; the person or thing dreaded: *a.* exciting great fear; terrible; inspiring awe: *v.t.* to fear in a great degree; to fear with awe: *v.i.* to be in great fear. **Dreaded. Dreading. Dreads.** (A.S. *drædan*.)

DREADABLE, *a.* *dred*-a-bl, that is to be dreaded.

DREADER, *n.* *dred*-er, one who lives in fear.

DREADFUL, *a.* *dred*-ful, impressing great fear; frightful; inspiring awe. **Penny dreadful**, a cheap sensational story, generally of criminal life.

DREADFULLY, *ad.* *dred*-ful-le, in a manner to be dreaded.

DREADFULNESS, *n.* *dred*-ful-ness, the quality of being dreadful.

DREADLESS, *a.* *dred*-less, fearless; intrepid.

DREADLESSNESS, *n.* *dred*-less-ness, fearlessness.

DREADNOUGHT, *n.* *dred*-nawt, a fearless man; a garment made of a thick cloth with a long pile, used to keep off rain.

DREADNOUGHT, *n.* *dred*-nawt, a type of heavily-armoured battle-ship capable of high speed and of large displacement, first built in Great Britain in 1906; a capital ship.

DREAM, *n.* dreem, an involuntary train of seemingly real fancies passing through the mind in sleep; a mere vision; a vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion: *v.i.* to have fancies or images in the mind in the state of sleep; to think; to imagine; to think idly: *v.t.* to see in a dream. **Dream away**, to spend idly or vainly. **Dreamed. Dreaming. Dreams. Dreamt.** (A.S. *dream*, rejoicing, song.)

DREAMER, *n.* *dreem*-er, one who has dreams; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes.

DREAMERY, *n.* *dreem*-er-e, the habit of dreaming or musing.

DREAMFUL, *a.* *dreem*-ful, full of dreams.

DREAMHOLE, *n.* *dreem*-hole, a small window in a tower for admitting light and air.

DREAMINESS, *n.* *dreem*-e-ness, state of being dreamy.

DREAMINGLY, *ad.* *dreem*-ing-le, sluggishly; negligently.

DREAMLAND, *n.* *dreem*-land, the imaginary region of dreams or mere fancies.

DREAMLESS, *a.* *dreem*-less, free from dreams.

DREAMLESSLY, *ad.* *dreem*-less-le, in a dreamless manner.

DREAMLIKE, *a.* *dreem*-like, resembling a dream; dreamy.

DREAMY, *a.* *dreem*-e, full of dreams; akin to dreams; dreamlike.

DREAR, *a.* dreer, dismal; gloomy with solitude.

DREARILY, *ad.* *dreer*-e-le, in a dreary manner.

DREARINESS, *n.* *dreer*-e-ness, the state of being dreary.

DREARISOME, *a.* *dreer*-e-sum, very dreary.

DREARY, *a.* *dreer*-e, dismal; gloomy; sorrowful; distressing; uninteresting. (A.S. *dreorig*, sad.)

DREDGE, *n.* dredj, an apparatus for dragging under water and fetching up things at the bottom; a dredging-machine; a drag-net for taking oysters, &c.: *v.t.* to gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine. **Dredged. Dredges. Dredging.** (O.Fr. *drege*, a net for dragging oyster-beds.)

DREDGE, *n.* dredj, a mixture of oats and barley sown together: *v.t.* to sprinkle flour or any ground or powdered ingredient in cookery. **Dredged. Dredges. Dredging.**

DREDGER, *n. dredj*-er, one who fishes with a dredge; a dredging-machine.
DREDGER, *n. dredj*-er, a box with a perforated lid used as a sprinkler.
DREDGING-MACHINE, *n. dredj*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine used to dredge up mud or gravel from the bottom of harbours, canals, &c.
DREE, *v.t.* dree, to suffer; to endure. Dreed. Drees. Dreeing. (Scots.)
DREGGINESS, *n. dreg*-e-ness, the state of being dreggy.
DREGGISH, *a. dreg*-ish, full of dregs; foul with lees.
DREGGY, *a. dreg*-e, containing dregs; muddy.
DREGS, *n.pl.* dregz, the sediment of liquor; grounds; waste or worthless matter; refuse; the lowest class, viewed as worthless. (Ice. *dreggjar*.)
DRENCH, *n.* drench, a draught; a downpour: *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; to soak; to imbue; to saturate with drink; to force a mixture down an animal's throat; to purge violently. Drenched. Drenches. Drenching. (A.S. *drencan*, to give to drink.)
DRENCH, *n.* drench, a tenant dispossessed of his land at the Conquest, and afterwards restored by William the Conqueror, drengage being the name of the tenure by which the land was held.
DRENCHER, *n. drench*-er, one who drenches; a horn for drenching with; a heavy rainstorm.
DRESDEN, *n. drez*-den, a variety of porcelain first made in 1709 at Meissen.
DRESS, *v.t.* dress, to put straight or adjust to a right line; to put in good order; to trim; to put clothes on; to deck; to cook; to cleanse a wound and apply remedies; to make suitable or fit for use; to curry, rub, and comb: *v.i.* to put on clothes; to pay particular regard to dress; to arrange in a line. **Dress a company or battalion**, to array the men in such order as to preserve an exact continuity of line in the whole front. **Dress circle**, the principal gallery in a theatre. **Dress coat**, a coat worn by gentlemen when in full dress. **Dress guard**, an appliance to a cycle for keeping the dress clear of the wheel. **Dress rehearsal**, a full rehearsal of a stage play with scenery and costumes. **Dress ship**, to array with flags on masts and rigging. **Dress up**, to deck elaborately. Dressed. Dresses. Dressing. (O.Fr. *dresser*.)
DRESS, *n.* dress, the covering or ornament of the body; apparel; habiliments; a lady's gown; full dress; style in dress; fastidiousness in dress.
DRESSER, *n. dress*-er, one who dresses; a surgeon's assistant in a hospital [Med.].
DRESSER, *n. dress*-er, a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; a sideboard; a cupboard.
DRESSING, *n. dress*-ing, dress; that which is used in dressing a wound or sore; manure spread over land in preparing it for a crop; a flogging or beating; seasoning; stuffing or sauce in cookery; gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics; a process by which the letters after casting are adjusted for the use of the compositor, by scraping, &c. [Type Founding]; the process of cleaning metals after casting [Founding]; cleaning prior to smelting: *pl.* mouldings round doors, windows, &c. [Arch.].
DRESSING-CASE, *n. dress*-ing-kace, a box fitted with toilet requisites.
DRESSING-GOWN, *n. dress*-ing-goun, a loose robe used while dressing.
DRESSING-ROOM, *n. dress*-ing-room, a room for dressing in.
DRESSING-TABLE, *n. dress*-ing-*tay*-bl, a table with conveniences for dressing at.
DRESSMAKER, *n. dress*-make-er, one who makes ladies' dresses.
DRESSY, *a. dress*-e, showy in dress; stylish.
DREUL, *v.i.* drool, to slaver, as a child; to drivel. Dreuled. Dreuling. Dreuls. (*Drivel*.)
DREW, droo, *past tense* of draw.
DREY, *n.* dray, a squirrel's nest.
DRIB, *v.t.* drib, to cut off a part each time and appropriate; to inveigle or cheat bit by bit. Dribbed. Dribbing. Dribs. (A.S. *drepan*, bit.)
DRIBBLE, *v.i. drib*-bl, to fall in small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot; to fall weakly and slowly; to be of a trifling nature; to want energy or vigour: *v.t.* to let drop; to urge on a ball by small kicks. Dribbled. Dribbles. Dribbling. (*Drip*.)
DRIBBLER, *n. drib*-ler, a football player who takes the ball along with small kicks and many passes.
DRIBBLET, *n. drib*-let, a small sum; a driplet.
DRIBLET, *n. drib*-let, a dribblet.
DRIER, *n. dry*-er, that which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative; a material added to oil-paints to make them dry quickly; a heated room or building used for drying purposes.
DRIFT, *n.* drift, that which is driven by wind, water, or any force; a heap of any matter driven together, as snow; a driving or impelling force; course, aim, or object; meaning; intention; a drove, shower, or number of things driven at once; passage cut between shaft and shaft: a passage within the earth [Mining]; deviation in the course of a ship when she drives with her side to the wind and waves [Naut.]; the horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the piers [Arch.]; surface deposits, such as earth and rocks which have been drifted by glaciers and icebergs and deposited over a country while submerged; boulder-clay [Geol.]. **Drift of a current**, its velocity. **Spin-drift**, the driving haze blown from the waves in a storm.
DRIFT, *a.* drift, drifted by a current: *v.i.* to be driven into heaps; to float or be carried along by a current; to move passively awaiting events; to make a drift in a mine: *v.t.* to drive into heaps. Drifted. Drifting. Drifts. (A.S. *drifan*, drive.)
DRIFT, *n.* drift, a South African ford.
DRIFTAGE, *n. drift*-aje, the extent to which a ship drifts off in bearing up against wind and water [Naut.].
DRIFT-BOLTS, *n.pl. drift*-bohlts, bolts used for driving out other bolts, usually made of steel.
DRIFTING, *n. drift*-ing, the act of drifting; a drift.
DRIFT-LAND, *n. drift*-land, a yearly rent paid by certain tenants for driving cattle through a manor.
DRIFTLESS, *a. drift*-less, without clear drift or aim.
DRIFT-NET, *n. drift*-net, a net with corks on the head-line and weights on the foot-line, which, joined with others in a continuous series, floats vertically, kept in place at any depth by buoys of cork with a keg where the nets join.
DRIFT-SAIL, *n. drift*-sale, a sail immersed to lessen the drift of a ship during a storm.
DRIFT-SAND, *n. drift*-sand, blown sand.
DRIFT-WAY, *n. drift*-way, a road across a common for driving cattle along; course of a ship drifting [Naut.]; a drift in mines.
DRIFT-WIND, *n. drift*-wind, a driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.
DRIFT-WOOD, *n. drift*-wood, wood drifted or floated by water.
DRIFTY, *a. drift*-e, causing snow-drifts.
DRILL, *n.* dril, the West African baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophæus*.
DRILL, *n.* dril, coarse twilled linen or cotton.
DRILL, *n.* dril, a pointed instrument used for boring holes in metals or other hard substances; a chisel-edged apparatus, with or without rods, delivering blows in succession, used in boring rocks; a hollow steel tube with its head studded with boort diamonds or other hard material which works with rotatory instead of percussive action: *v.t.* to pierce or bore with a drill; to draw on; to drain; to exhaust or waste slowly. Drilled. Drilling. Drills.
DRILL, *n.* dril, the act of drilling or training soldiers: *v.t.* to muster for exercise: *v.t.* to teach and train recruits and other soldiers in their duty by frequent exercise; to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts in the same order. Drilled. Drilling. Drills. (Dut. *drillen*, to drill, but perhaps influenced by A.S. *threagan*, beat.)
DRILL, *v.t.* dril, to sow grain in drills: *v.i.* to sow in drills; to flow gently. Drilled. Drilling. Drills.
DRILL, *n.* dril, a row of grain sowed by a drill-plough; a small stream now called a rill.
DRILL-BARROW, *n. dril*-bar-ro, a machine for drilling and sowing.
DRILL-BOW, *n. dril*-bo, a small bow whose string is used for the purpose of spinning a drill.
DRILL-BOX, *n. dril*-boks, a box containing the seed for sowing.
DRILL-GRUBBER, *n. dril*-grub-ber, an agricultural implement for grubbing up the land.

DRILL-HARROW, *n. dril*-har-ro, a small harrow used in drill husbandry for pulverizing the earth, between the drills or rows, and extirpating weeds.

DRILL-HUSBANDRY, *n.* dril-*huz*-band-re, the practice of sowing land in rows by a machine.

DRILLING, *n. dril*-ling, drill; a linen or cotton cloth used for trousers, &c. (Ger. *drillich*, from *drei*, three.)

DRILL-PLOUGH, *n. dril*-plou, a plough for sowing grain in drills.

DRILL-PRESS, *n. dril*-press, a machine for drilling holes in metals.

DRILL-SERGEANT, *n. dril*-sahr-jant, a military non-commissioned officer who trains recruits.

DRILL-STOCK, *n. dril*-stok, the holdfast for a metal drill.

DRILY, *ad. dry*-le, in a dry manner; sarcastically.

DRINK, *n.* dringk, a beverage; something to be drunk; a draught; liquor that intoxicates, or excessive indulgence in it: *v.i.* to swallow a liquid; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be entertained with liquors at a feast: *v.t.* to swallow, as liquids; to imbibe; to take in by the senses; to inhale. **Drink deep,** to drink to excess. **Drink down,** to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue. **Drink health or to the health,** a customary civility, in which a person expresses his respect or kind wishes for another. **Drink in,** to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet. **Drink off,** to drink the whole at a draught. **Drink to,** to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to in the act of taking the cup. **Drink up,** to drink the whole. **Drank. Drinking. Drinks. Drunk.** (A.S. *drincan.*)

DRINKABLE, *a. dringk*-a-bl, that may be drunk; suitable for drink: *n.* a liquor that may be drunk.

DRINKABLENESS, *n. dringk*-a-bl-ness, state of being drinkable.

DRINKER, *n. dringk*-er, one who drinks; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINKER, *n. dringk*-er, the moth, *Odonestis potatoria.*

DRINKING, *a. dringk*-ing, pertaining to or connected with the use of intoxicating drink: *n.* the practice of drinking, specially alcoholic liquors.

DRINKING-BOUT, *n. dringk*-ing-bout, a convivial revelry, or a drunken spree.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, *n. dringk*-ing-*fount*-an, a fountain in some public place to quench thirst at.

DRINKING-HORN, *n. dringk*-ing-horn, an ancient drinking-cup made of horn.

DRINKING-HOUSE, *n. dringk*-ing-house, an ale-house or house where intoxicating liquor is sold.

DRINKING-SONG, *n. dringk*-ing-song, a song in praise of drinking.

DRINKLESS, *a. dringk*-less, destitute of drink.

DRINK-MONEY, *n. dringk*-mun-e, money given to buy liquor, originally to drink the health of the giver.

DRINK-OFFERING, *n. dringk*-of-fer-ing, a Jewish offering of wine, &c., in religious worship.

DRIP, *n.* drip, a falling in drops or the sound it makes; that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; the eaves; the drip-stone: *v.i.* to fall in drops; to shed moisture in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops. **Dripped. Dripping. Drips.** (A.S. *dryppan.*)

DRIPPING, *n. drip*-ping, the fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

DRIPPING-EAVES, *n.pl. drip*-ping-eevz, the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drops [Arch.].

DRIPPING-PAN, *n. drip*-ping-pan, a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

DRIP-STONE, *n. drip*-stone, a projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, &c., to throw off rain [Arch.].

Drip-stone.

DRIP-TIP, *n. drip*-tip, the acuminate apex of a leaf, from the long fine point of which the rain drips off.

DRIVABLE, *a. drive*-a-bl, that may be driven.

DRIVE, *n.* drive, a short ride for pleasure or exercise; a course on which carriages are driven: *v.t.* to impel or urge forward by force; to force; to force along or in any direction; to knock in; to dig horizontally; to chase or frighten game; to hunt; to cause to move forward and to direct course of; to guide a vehicle; to convey in a carriage; to distress; to straiten; to urge; to press, as an argument; to prosecute; to carry on, as a trade; to overwork: *v.i.* to ride in a carriage; to be forced along; to rush and press with violence; to aim at; to aim a blow. **Drive a bargain,** to haggle about terms. **Drive away,** to force to a distance; to scatter. **Drive off,** to compel to remove; to drive to a distance. **Drive out,** to expel. Drive, in all its senses, is opposed to lead, and in all cases implies forcible or violent action. **Driven. Drives. Driving. Drove.** (A.S. *drifan.*)

DRIVEL, *n. driv*-el, saliva flowing from the mouth; slaver; silly senseless talk: *v.i.* to slaver; to let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote. **Drivelled. Drivelling. Drivels.** (*Dribble.*)

DRIVELLER, *n. driv*-el-er, a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a fool or idiot.

DRIVELLING, *n. driv*-el-ing, silly speech or conduct.

DRIVER, *n. drive*-er, one who drives; he who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team of horses; the spanker, the aftermost sail of a square-rigged vessel set on the mizen gaff [Naut.]; that which communicates motion to something else, as a wheel [Mech.]; a substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven, as that used by a cooper in driving hoops [Coopering]; a piece of wood attached to a spindle, and situated in a box which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp [Weaving].

DRIVER, *n. drive*-er, a club with a wooden head and shaft used for driving the ball off the tee [Golf].

DRIVING, *a. drive*-ing, of great force or impetus, as a driving storm; communicating driving power.

DRIZZLE, *n. driz*-zl, rain; falling mist: *v.i.* to rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles: *v.t.* to shed in small drops or particles. **Drizzled. Drizzles. Drizzling.** (A.S. *dreosan*, to fall.)

DRIZZLY, *a. driz*-le, shed in very small drops; resembling small drops of drizzle.

DROFLAND, *n. drof*-land, an ancient annual tribute for permission to drive through manor grounds to market. (*Drive*, and *land.*)

DROGHER, *n. drog*-er, a small two-masted coasting vessel with lateen sails trading in the West Indies. (Native name.)

DROGHING, *n. drohg*-ing, the coasting trade of the West Indies. (West Indian term.)

DROGMAN, *n. drog*-man, a dragoman.

DROIL, *n.* droil, a drudge; drudgery: *v.i.* to work sluggishly or slowly. **Droiled. Droiling. Droils.**

DROIT, *n.* droyt, a right; a legal perquisite. **Droits of Admiralty,** those of the Crown as to wrecks, etc., and those regarding prizes of war. (Fr.)

DROITURAL, *a. droyt*-yewr-al, pertaining to a right as distinct from possession.

DROLL, *a.* drole, odd; merry; facetious; comical; laughable; ludicrous: *n.* one who excites mirth; a jester; a farce: *v.i.* to jest; to play the buffoon. **Drolled. Drolling. Drolls.** (O.Fr. *drolle.*)

DROLLER, *n. drole*-er, a jester; a buffoon.

DROLLERY, *n. drole*-er-e, buffoonery; fun; what is done or said to provoke laughter; a comic entertainment.

DROLLING, *n. drole*-ing, low wit; buffoonery.

DROLLINGLY, *ad. drole*-ing-le, in a jesting manner.

DROLLISH, *a. drole*-ish, somewhat droll.

DROME, *n.* drome, a race-course. (Gr. *dromos*, racing.)

DROMEDARIAN, *n.* drum-e-*dare*-e-an, the rider of a dromedary.

DROMEDARY, *n. drum*-e-da-re, a camel used for riding, as distinct from one used for packs and other burdens, and generally of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*, the Arabian camel—the Bactrian camel, *Camelus bactrianus*, having two humps. (Fr. *dromadaire.*)

DROMOND, *n. dro*-mond, an old term for a fast sailing vessel.

DRONE, *n.* drone, the male of the honey-bee; an idler; one who does nothing to support himself or others, but lives on others; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; the largest pipe of the bagpipe, which emits a continuous bass note; any one of the large pipes of a bagpipe: *v.i.* to emit a low, heavy, dull sound; to live in

idleness: *v.t.* to read or speak in a droning manner. **Droned. Droning. Drones.** (A.S. *dran.*)

DRONE-FLY, *n. drone*-fly, a two-winged insect of the genus *Eristalis*, resembling the drone-bee.

DRONGO, *n. dron*-go, any one of the king-crows of South-Eastern Asia and Africa, distinguishable by their deeply forked tail of ten feathers. (South African name.)

DRONISH, *a. drone*-ish, like a drone; idle; lazy

DRONISHLY, *ad. drone*-ish-le, in a dronish manner.

DRONISHNESS, *n. drone*-ish-ness, state of being dronish.

DRONY, *a. drone*-e, dronish; sluggish.

DROOL, *v.t.* drool, to slaver. **Drooled. Drooling. Drools.** (*Drivel.*)

DROOP, *n.* droop, the act of drooping: *v.i.* to curve downwards; to hang down limply; to languish; to faint; to decline. **Drooping tulip,** the fritillary, *Fritillaria meleagris.* **Drooped. Drooping. Droops.** (Ice. *drūpa*, bend down.)

DROOPING, *a. droop*-ing, hanging; declining or languishing.

DROOPINGLY, *ad. droop*-ing-le, in a drooping manner.

DROP, *n.* drop, a small globule of a fluid, which falls at once; something hanging in the form of a drop, as an ear-ring; a very small quantity of liquor, or of anything; anything arranged to drop; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped; a machine for lowering coals, or anything heavy, into the holds of ships; the curtain in front of the stage: *v.t.* to pour or let fall in small drops; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to leave; to utter casually; to insert incidentally; to set down and leave; to suffer to cease; to give up; to bedrop; to speckle; to lower; to give birth to: *v.i.* to fall in small drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to fall spontaneously; to lie, or to die suddenly; to come to an end; to come unexpectedly; to fall lower; to be deep in extent. **Drop anchor,** to anchor. **Drop astern,** to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; to slacken the velocity of a vessel, so as to let another pass beyond her. **Drop down,** to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea. **Drop kick,** to kick a football as it rises from the bounce given to it by the kicker. **Dropped. Dropping. Drops.** (A.S. *dropian.*)

DROPAX, *n. droh*-pax, a depilatory. (Gr. a pitch cap for taking off the hair.)

DROP-DRILL, *n. drop*-drill, a contrivance for simultaneously manuring and sowing in drills [Agr.].

DROPLET, *n. drop*-let, a little drop.

DROP-LETTER, *n. drop*-let-ter, a letter sent by post for delivery in the same district [U.S.].

DROPPING, *a. drop*-ping, falling in drops: *n.* the act of dropping; that which drops; a distilling; a falling. **Dropping bottle** and **dropping tube,** two contrivances for supplying a liquid in drops. **Dropping fire,** a constant irregular discharge of small arms [Mil.]. (A.S. *dropung.*)

DROPPINGLY, *ad. drop*-ping-le, by drops.

DROPS, *n.pl.* drops, medicine in a liquid form, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops [Med.].

DROP-SCENE, *n. drop*-seen, a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops along the front of the stage; the act-drop.

DROP-SERENE, *n. drop*-ser-een, amaurosis, so called as a translation of *gutta serena.*

DROPSICAL, *a. drops*-ik-al, affected with dropsy; of the nature of dropsy.

DROPSICALLY, *ad. drops*-ik-al-e, in a dropsical way.

DROPSICALNESS, *n. drops*-ik-al-ness, the state of being dropsical.

DROPSIED, *a. drops*-eed, diseased with dropsy; swollen, as in dropsy.

DROPSY, *n. drops*-ee, a morbid collection of watery fluid in the tissues or cavities of the body [Med.]. (Gr. *hydrops*, from *hydor*, water.)

DROPWORT, *n. drop*-wurt, a plant allied to the meadow-sweet, *Spiræa filipendula.* **Water Dropwort,** the umbelliferous plant, *Œnanthe crocata.*

DROSERA, *n.pl. dros*-er-ah, the genus of plants which comprises the sundews. (Gr. *droseros*, dewy.)

DROSKY, *n. dros*-ke, a low four-wheeled vehicle, common in Russia, with a bench on which passengers ride as on a saddle; a vehicle of various kinds. (Russ. *drozhki*, little carriage.)

DROSOMETER, *n.* dro-*som*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew collected on the surface of a body during the night. (Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *meter.*)

DROSS, *n.* dross, the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting; slag; waste matter; refuse. (A.S. *dros.*)

DROSSINESS, *n. dross*-se-ness, a state of being drossy.

DROSSLESS, *a. dross*-less, free from dross.

DROSSY, *a. dros*-se, like dross; full of dross; worthless; foul; impure.

DROTCHEL, *n. drot*-chel, an idle wench; a sluggard.

DROUGE, *n.* drouj, a square piece of board attached to a harpoon line for checking the speed of the whale.

DROUGHT, *n.* drout, dryness; a period of more than a fortnight in which there has been no measurable rain; aridity; thirst. (A.S. *drugath.*)

DROUGHTINESS, *n. drout*-e-ness, the state of being droughty.

DROUGHTY, *a. drout*-e, in a state of drought; thirsty.

DROUMY, *a. droom*-e, troubled; muddy.

DROUTH, *n.* drouth, dry weather; thirst.

DROUTHINESS, *n. drouth*-e-ness, dryness; thirst.

DROUTHY, *a. drouth*-e, dry; thirsty.

DROVE, *n.* drove, a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, &c., driven in a body; a collection of animals driving or moving forward; a road for driving cattle; a crowd of people in motion; a drain or narrow channel used in the irrigation of land [Agr.]. (A.S. *draf.*)

DROVER, *n. drove*-er, one who drives cattle or sheep to market; a dealer in cattle for market.

DROWN, *v.t.* droun, to overwhelm in water; to deprive of life by submersion in water; to overflow; to overwhelm; to overpower; to extinguish: *v.i.* to be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water. **Drowned. Drowning. Drowns.** (A.S. *druncnian*, to be drowned, from *drincan*, to drink.)

DROWNER, *n. droun*-er, he who or that which drowns.

DROWSE, *n.* drouz, drowsy state: *v.i.* to doze; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy and dull: *v.t.* to make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid. **Drowsed. Drowses. Drowsing.** (A.S. *dreosan*, to fall.)

DROWSILY, *ad. drouz*-e-le, in a dull drowsy manner.

DROWSINESS, *n. drouz*-e-ness, state of being drowsy.

DROWSY, *a. drouz*-e, inclined to sleep; sleepy; dull, sluggish; heavy with sleepiness.

DROWSY-HEADED, *a. drouz*-e-hed-ed, heavy; having a sluggish disposition.

DRUB, *n.* drub, a blow with a stick or cudgel: *v.t.* to beat with a stick or cudgel; to thrash. **Drubbed. Drubbing. Drubs.** (Perhaps from Ar. *darb*, beat with a stick.)

DRUBBER, *n. drub*-ber, one who drubs.

DRUBBING, *n. drub*-bing, a cudgelling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, *n.* drudj, one who toils at servile work; a slave; a menial; a kind of rake or harrow: *v.i.* to labour toilsomely at some mean work; to slave: *v.t.* to spend laboriously. **Drudged. Drudges. Drudging.** (M.E. *druggen.*)

DRUDGERY, *n. drudj*-er-e, hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

DRUDGINGLY, *ad. drudj*-ing-le, with hard labour.

DRUDGISM, *n. drudj*-izm, the state of being a drudge.

DRUG, *n.* drug, any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition of medicines or chemical preparations, or for dyeing purposes; any commodity of slow sale for which there is little or no demand in the market: *v.t.* to prescribe or administer drugs: *v.i.* to season or mix with drugs; to administer drugs to; to dose to excess with drugs; to stupefy or render insensible with drugs. **Drugged. Drugging. Drugs.** (Fr. *drogue*, drug.)

DRUGGER, *n. drug*-er, a small vessel carrying salt fish from Channel ports to the Levant and returning with a cargo of spices and drugs; a drogher.

DRUGGERMAN, *n. drug*-ger-man, a dragoman.

DRUGGET, *n. drug*-get, a coarse woollen cloth used as a covering or a substitute for carpets, and at one time, in a finer quality, extensively for clothing. (Fr. *droguet*, from *drogue*, stuff.)

DRUGGIST, *n.* *drug*-gist, a dealer in drugs; a pharmaceutical chemist.

DRUID, *n.* *droo*-id, a priest and teacher among the Celts who held sacred the oak and the mistletoe that grew on it, but not the mistletoe of any other tree. **Order of Druids**, a friendly society founded in 1781. (Fr. *druide.*)

DRUIDESS, *n.* *droo*-id-ess, a female Druid.

DRUIDICAL, *a.* droo-*id*-ik-al, pertaining to or like Druids. **Druidical circles**, ancient circles of upright stones, as at Stonehenge, which were at one time presumed to be connected with the worship of the Druids.

DRUIDISM, *n.* *droo*-id-izm, the system of religion and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

DRUM, *n.* drum, a long narrow ridge of drift.

DRUM, *n.* drum, a percussion musical instrument, in form a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with parchment or skin; a quantity packed in the form of a drum, as a drum of figs; sheet-iron in the shape of a drum to receive heat from a stove-pipe; a stretched membrane, the tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum; a short revolving cylinder, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels by means of straps passing round it [Mech.]; the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome [Arch.]; the vase of a Corinthian or composite capital [Arch.]; a large evening party of a somewhat tumultuous description fashionable at one time: *v.i.* to beat or play a tune on a drum; to beat with the fingers, as on a table; to seek to attract and gather, as by going round with a drum: *v.t.* to play on a drum; to expel with beat of drum; to beat up for customers. **Bass drum**, the large drum beaten on both ends. **Kettledrum**, the hemispherical metal drum, with one head, always used in pairs. **Side drum**, the small drum beaten only on one head. **Drummed. Drumming. Drums.** (Dut. *trom.*)

DRUMBLE, *v.i.* *drum*-bl, to drone; to emit a drumming sound. **Drumbled. Drumbles. Drumbling.** (Dial. Eng.)

DRUMFIRE, *n.* *drum*-fire, rapid artillery fire from a group of many batteries or machine guns, so called because the noise resembles the rolling of drums.

DRUMFISH, *n.* *drum*-fish, several North American species of fish so-called from the noise they make, the commonest being *Pogonias chromis.*

DRUMHEAD, *n.* *drum*-hed, the skin stretched at the top of a drum; the top of a capstan; a variety of cabbage. **Drumhead court-martial**, a court-martial extemporized on the field round the drum-head.

DRUMLY, *a.* *drum*-le, turbid; muddy.

DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* drum-*may*-jor, the old rank now restored to the sergeant drummer.

DRUMMER, *n.* *drum*-mer, a soldier whose duty is to beat the drum; a commercial traveller.

DRUMMOND-LIGHT, *n.* *drum*-mond-ite, the lime-light, so called from Captain Drummond, who invented it.

DRUMSTICK, *n.* *drum*-stik, the stick with which a drum is beaten, or anything resembling it.

DRUNK, *a.* drungk, intoxicated or affected in brain by alcoholic liquor; drenched or saturated.

DRUNKARD, *n.* *drungk*-ard, one addicted to excess in drinking; one who is habitually or frequently drunk.

DRUNKEN, *a.* *drungk*-en, intoxicated; given to drunkenness; saturated; proceeding from intoxication or drunken people.

DRUNKENLY, *ad.* *drungk*-en-le, in a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, *n.* *drungk*-en-ness, the practice or habit of drinking to excess; the state of being drunk; a frenzied state of mind resembling that induced by drink.

DRUPACEOUS, *a.* dru-*paysh*-us, producing drupes; having the form, or consisting, of drupes. (L. *drupa*, fruit.)

DRUPE, *n.* droop, a succulent fruit containing a stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.; a stone fruit. (L. *drupa.*)

DRUPEL, *n.* *droop*-el, a small drupe containing a great many stony seeds in its pulp, like the raspberry.

DRUSE, *n.* droos, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water [Mining]. (Gr. a gland.)

DRUSED, *a.* droosd, drusy.

DRUSES, *n.pl.* *drooz*-ez, a heretical Mohammedan sect that has adopted several Christian doctrines, inhabiting part of Mount Lebanon. (Turk.)

DRUSY, *a.* *droos*-e, abounding with very minute crystals.

DRY, *a.* dri, destitute of moisture; arid; free from rain or mist; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; without tears; not giving milk; thirsty; jejune; without interest; severe; sarcastic; formally cold or precise; sharply or frigidly precise in execution, or wanting a delicate contour in form [Paint. and Sculp.]: *v.t.* to free from or deprive of water or moisture; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to scorch or parch with thirst; to drain; to exhaust: *v.i.* to grow dry; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled. **Dry battery**, an electric battery without liquid. **Dry blow**, a blow which does not wound. **Dry bob**, a schoolboy who takes no part in water sports. **Dry cell**, a primary cell without liquid. **Dry cupping**, cupping without scarification. **Dry dock**, a dock from which the water is let out when the ship is in position for inspection or repair. **Dry fly**, angling with a fly that is kept above the water. **Dry goods**, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in distinction from groceries [Comm.]. **Dry measure**, a measure for goods that are dry, as a bushel. **Dry pile**, an electric pile in which no liquid is used. **Dry plate**, a photographic plate ready for exposure without treating it with liquid. **Dry steam**, superheated steam. **Dry stone**, built of stone without lime. **Dry toast**, toast that has not been buttered when it was hot. **Dry up**, to deprive wholly of water; to wither; to suspend talking for want of matter. **Dry wines**, those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have decomposed each other by their mutual action; opposed to sweet. **Dried. Dries. Drying.** (A.S. *dryge.*)

DRYAD, *n.* *dri*-ad, a nymph of the woods and groves [Myth.]. (L. *dryas*, a dryad.)

DRYASDUST, *n.* *dri*-az-dust, one who writes dully if learnedly, and without any appreciation of the human interest in his subject. (An imaginary character to whom Sir Walter Scott addressed prefaces to certain of his novels.)

DRYBONE, *n.* *dry*-bone, smithsonite, silicate of zinc.

DRY-BONED, *a.* *dri*-boned, having bones without flesh.

DRYER, *n.* *dri*-er, a drier.

DRY-EYED, *a.* *dri*-ide, not having tears in the eyes.

DRYFOOT, *n.* *dri*-foot, a dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRYING, *a.* *dri*-ing, adapted to exhaust moisture; drying quickly and becoming hard: *n.* the act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRYING-OIL, *n.* *dri*-ing-oyl, linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead, and thus form the basis of many paints and varnishes.

DRYISH, *a.* *dri*-ish, rather dry.

DRYITE, *n.* *dri*-ite, a fragment of fossil or petrified wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized. [Geol.]. (Gr. *drys*, a tree.)

DRYLY, *ad.* *dri*-le, without moisture; coldly; uninterestingly; in a dry manner.

DRYNESS, *n.* *dri*-ness, the state of being dry.

DRY-NURSE, *n.* *dri*-nurse, a nurse who brings up a child without the breast; a subordinate who gives instruction to his superior.

DRY-POINT, *n.* *dri*-poynt, a needle for engraving on a clean copper plate without the use of acid.

DRY-RENT, *n.* *dri*-rent, a rent reserved without clause of distress [Law].

DRY-ROT, *n.* *dri*-rot, a rapid decay of timber due to the presence of fungi, by which it is converted into a dry powder, the common species being *Merulius lachrymans.*

DRY-RUB, *n.* *dri*-rub, a cleansing without wetting.

DRYSALTER, *n.* *dri*-sawlt-er, a dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, colours, and chemical substances generally; formerly a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

DRYSALTERY, *n.* dri-*sawlt*-er-e, the articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.

DRYSHOD, *a.* *dri*-shod, without wetting the feet.

DRY-STOVE, *n.* *dri*-stove, a glazed structure for preserving the plants of dry and hot climates.
DUAD, *n.* *dew*-ad, dyad; union of two.
DUAL, *a.* *dew*-al, consisting of two. (L. *duo*, two.)
DUALIN, *n.* dew-*al*-in, a form of dynamite, in which the explosive is impregnated with nitro-glycerine.
DUALISM, *n.* *dew*-al-izm, twofoldness in the unity of being, or the doctrine that there are two opposite and independently existing principles which go to form everything, such as a principle of good and a principle of evil, or spirit and matter, or a male and a female, or yea and nay; Manichæism.
DUALIST, *n.* *dew*-al-ist, one who holds a doctrine of dualism.
DUALISTIC, *a.* *dew*-al-ist-ik, implying or expressing duality.
DUALITY, *n.* dew-*al*-it-e, the state of being dual or double. (L. *dualis*.)
DUALIZE, *v.t.* *dew*-al-ize, to divide into two. **Dualized.** Dualizes. Dualizing.
DUAN, *n.* *dew*-an, a division of a poem. (Celt.)
DUARCHY, *n.* *dew*-ark-e, government by two persons; dyarchy. (Gr. *duo*, and *arche*, rule.)
DUB, *v.t.* dub, to confer knighthood by striking a blow or by a tap with a sword; to confer any dignity, new character, or title; to trim; to smooth or dress: *v.i.* to make a quick noise: *n.* a blow. **Dub a cock,** to prepare it for fighting. **Dub a fly,** to prepare an artificial fly for fishing. **Dub cloth,** to dress it with teazles. **Dubbed.** Dubbing. Dubs. (A.S. *dubban*, to strike.)
DUBASH, *n.* *doo*-bash, an Indian interpreter employed by ships and Europeans at different seaports. (Anglo-Indian.)
DUBBER, *n.* *dub*-ber, a leathern vessel or bottle, used in India to hold ghee, oil, &c. (Anglo-Indian.)
DUBBIN, *n.* *dub*-bin, a thick oily composition, used for softening stiff and hard leather.
DUBBING, *n.* *dub*-bing, dubbin.
DUBIATE, *v.i.* *dewb*-e-ate, to doubt, or feel doubt. Dubiated. Dubiates. Dubiating.
DUBIETY, *n.* dewb-*i*-it-e, doubtfulness. (L. *dubieta*.)
DUBIOSITY, *n.* dewb-e-*os*-it-e, a thing doubtful.
DUBIOUS, *a.* *dewb*-e-us, wavering or fluctuating in opinion; doubtful; questionable; uncertain; not clear or plain; of uncertain event or issue. (L. *dubiosus*.)
DUBIOUSLY, *ad.* *dewb*-e-us-le, in a dubious manner.
DUBIOUSNESS, *n.* *dewb*-e-us-ness, a state of wavering and indecision of mind; uncertainty.
DUBITABLE, *a.* *dewb*-it-a-bl, doubtful; uncertain.
DUBITABLY, *ad.* *dewb*-it-a-ble, in a dubitable manner.
DUBITANCY, *n.* *dewb*-it-an-se, doubt; uncertainty.
DUBITATE, *v.i.* *dewb*-it-ate, to doubt. Dubitated. Dubitates. Dubitating. (L. *dubitatus*, doubted.)
DUBITATION, *n.* dewb-it-*ay*-shon, the act of doubting; doubt. (L. *dubitatus*, doubted.)
DUBITATIVE, *a.* *dewb*-it-at-iv, inclined to doubt.
DUBITATIVELY, *ad.* dewb-it-*ate*-iv-le, in a dubitative manner.
DUCAL, *a.* *dewk*-al, pertaining to a duke. (L. *dux*, a leader.)
DUCAT, *n.* *duk*-at, a gold coin of several countries in Europe, first coined in silver in 1140 by the Duke of Apulia, and in 1252 issued in gold at Florence, but current eventually over central and northern Europe, worth about 9*s.* 4*d.*; the silver one being worth from 3*s.* to 4*s.* (Fr.)
DUCATOON, *n.* duk-a-*toon*, a silver coin, worth about 4*s.* 8*d.* at Venice, and 4*s.* 6*d.* in Holland; a scudo.
DUCHESS, *n.* *dutch*-ess, the wife or widow of a duke; also a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy. (Fr. *duchesse*.)
DUCHY, *n.* *dutch*-e, the territory of a duke; a dukedom. (Fr. *duché*.)
DUCHY-COURT, *n.* *dutch*-e-kawrt, the court of a duchy, specially that of Lancaster, in England.
DUCK, *n.* duk, linen or cotton cloth, used for small sails and men's clothes. (Dut. *doek*.)
DUCK, *n.* duk, a water-fowl, so called from its plunging; a female duck; an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water; a darling; a pet: *v.t.* to dip or plunge into water, and suddenly withdraw; to bow, stoop, or nod: *v.i.* to dip in water and immediately withdraw; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe. **Ducks and drakes,** to throw a flat stone, tile, &c., obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of the water; squanderings. **Lame duck,** a cant phrase for a defaulter on the Stock Exchange. **Ducked.** Ducking. **Ducks.** (Dut. *duiken*, to stoop.)
DUCK-ANT, *n.* *duk*-ant, a species of termite, very common in Jamaica, which constructs its nest in large clusters on the branches of trees.
DUCKBILL, *n.* *duk*-bil, the duck-mole, or platypus, *Ornithorhynchus*, an egg-laying mammal peculiar to Australia.
DUCK-BILLED, *a.* *duk*-bild, having a bill like a duck.
DUCKBOARD, *n.* *duk*-bord, a board to walk on so as to keep the feet out of the mud.
DUCKER, *n.* *duk*-er, a plunger; a bird of the genus *Colymbus*.
DUCK-HAWK, *n.* *duk*-hawk, the marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus*.
DUCKING, *n.* *duk*-ing, a thorough wetting; the act of plunging into water.
DUCKING-STOOL, *n.* *duk*-ing-stool, a stool or chair attached to the end of a long lever, in which common scolds were formerly tied and ducked in water.
DUCK-LEGGED, *a.* *duk*-legd, having short legs, like a duck.
DUCKLING, *n.* *duk*-ling, a young duck.
DUCK-MOLE, *n.* *duk*-mole, tae duckbill.
DUCK'S-EGG, *n.* *duks*-egg, a batsman's innings of 0 at cricket.
DUCK'S-FOOT, *n.* *duks*-foot, a plant, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.
DUCK-SHOT, *n.* *duk*-shot, shot of the size for shooting wild duck.
DUCK-WEED, *n.* *duk*-weed, a plant of the genus *Lemna*, covering the surface of still water.
DUCT, *n.* dukt, any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structures of animals and plants. (L. *ductum*, lead.)
DUCTILE, *a.* *dukt*-il, that may be easily lead; tractable; docile; yielding; flexible; that may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal. (L. *ductilis*.)
DUCTILELY, *ad.* *dukt*-il-le, in a ductile manner.
DUCTILENESS, *n.* *dukt*-il-ness, the quality of being ductile.
DUCTILIMETER, *n.* dukt-il-*im*-et-er, an instrument for comparing the ductility of metals. (L. *ductile*, and Gr. *meter*.)
DUCTILITY, *n.* dukt-*il*-it-e, the capacity, particularly in metals, of being extended by drawing without breaking; flexibility; ready compliance.
DUD, *n.* dud, a shell that does not explode; a sham; a rag; a failure: *a.* worthless.
DUDDER, *v.i.* *dud*-der, to totter or shake. **Duddered. Duddering. Dudders.** (Eng. Dial.)
DUDDER, *v.t.* *dud*-der, to deafen with noise; to render the head confused. **Duddered. Duddering. Dudders.**
DUDE, *n.* dewd, a dandy [Slang].
DUDEEN, *n.* doo-*deen*, a short clay tobacco pipe. (Ir.)
DUDGEON, *n.* *dud*-jun, a small dagger; a handle to a dagger. (Dut. *duig*, staff.)
DUDGEON, *n.* *dud*-jun, resentment; sullenness. (W. *dygen*, evil-feeling.)
DUDS, *n.pl.* dudz, old clothes; tattered garments; clothes. (Scand. *dud*, a rag.)
DUE, *a.* dew, owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; becoming; required by the circumstances; exact; owing; that ought to have arrived before a time specified: *ad.* directly, as due east or west: *n.* that which is owed, or that which one contracts to pay or perform; that which law, justice, office, station, social relation, or established rule, requires to be paid or done; that which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites; right; just title. **Dues,** a general term for certain taxes, rates, or payments. (Fr. *dû*.)
DUE-BILL, *n.* *dew*-bil, a written acknowledgment of a debt.
DUEL, *n.* *dew*-el, a combat with deadly weapons between two at a pre-arranged time and place, for the purpose of deciding some private quarrel; any contention between two: *v.i.* to fight in single combat: *v.t.* to attack or fight singly. **Duelled. Duelling. Duels.** (Fr.)
DUELLER, *n.* *dew*-el-er, a combatant in single fight.

DUELLING, *n.* *dew*-el-ling, the act or practice of fighting in single combat.
DUELLIST, *n.* *dew*-el-ist, one who fights in single combat.
DUELLO, *n.* dew-*el*-lo, duel; the rules of duelling. (It.)
DUENESS, *n.* *dew*-ness, fitness; propriety; due quality.
DUENNA, *n.* dew-*en*-na, an elderly woman who takes charge of the younger female members of a gentleman's family; the name given to the chief lady in waiting upon the Queen of Spain. (Sp. *donna.*)
DUET, *n.* dew-*et*, a piece of music composed for two performers, whether vocal or instrumental. (It. *duetto.*)
DUETTINO, *n.* dew-et-*ee*-no, a short duet. (It.)
DUETTO, *n.* dew-*et*-to, a duet.
DUFF, *n.* duff, a boiled pudding containing dried fruit, such as raisins and currants.
DUFF, *v.t.* duf, to steal cattle by altering brands [Australian Slang]. **Duffed. Duffing. Duffs.**
DUFFEL, *n.* *duf*-fel, a thick coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze. (Duffel, in Belgium.)
DUFFER, *n.* *duf*-fer, a hawker, specially of sham jewels as genuine on the profession of having smuggled them; a dull brainless fellow; a muff. (Ice. *daufr*, stupid.)
DUFFING, *a.* *duff*-ing, sham; silly; not good enough.
DUG, dug, *pp.* of dig.
DUG, *n.* dug, a nipple; a teat. (Dan. *dügge*, to give suck.)
DUGONG, *n.* *doo*-gong, the halicore or sea-cow, a sirenian mammal of the Indian Ocean. (Malay.)
DUGOUT, *n.* *dug*-out, a canoe hollowed out; a shelter in a trench.
DUIKER, *n.* *dy*-ker, the duikerbok, a small antelope of South Africa, *Cephalophus grimmi.*
DUKE, *n.* dewk, a military leader; the highest title in the peerage; on the Continent, a sovereign prince. (L. *dux*, a leader.)

Duke's coronet.

DUKEDOM, *n.* *dewk*-dom, the territory, rank, or title of a duke.
DUKELING, *n.* *dewk*-ling, a petty or would-be duke.
DUKERY, *n.* *dewk*-er-e, a duke's residential estate. **The Dukeries,** a district in the English Midlands so called because of the numerous ducal seats there situated [Humorous Slang].
DULCAMARA, *n.* dul-ka-*mahr*-a, the woody nightshade, or bittersweet, *Solanum dulcamara*, so called from the roots and stalks, when chewed, producing first a sensation of bitterness and then of sweetness. (L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter.)
DULCET, *a.* *dul*-set, sweet to the taste; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; pleasing. (O.Fr. *doucet*, sweet.)
DULCIFICATION, *n.* *dul*-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of sweetening or dulcifying.
DULCIFIED, *a.* *dul*-se-fide, sweetened. **Dulcified spirit,** a compound of alcohol with mineral acids.
DULCIFLUOUS, *a.* dul-*sif*-loo-us, flowing sweetly. (L. *dulcis*, and *fluo*, flow.)
DULCIFY, *v.t.* *dul*-se-fi, to sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. **Dulcified. Dulcifies. Dulcifying.** (Fr. *dulcifier.*)
DULCILOQUY, *n.* dul-*sil*-o-kwe, sweet or soft-toned manner of speaking. (L. *dulcis*, and *loquor*, speak.)
DULCIMER, *n.* *dul*-se-mer, a musical instrument, with strings of wire, played upon with two little hammers having cane or whalebone handles. (O.Fr. *doulcemer.*)
DULCINE, *n.* *dul*-sin, dulcose.
DULCOSE, *n.* *dul*-kose, a substance imported from Madagascar of the nature of manna-sugar or mannite. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.)
DULIA, *n.* *dew*-le-a, the adoration paid to angels and saints as contrasted with latria, the supreme adoration due to God. (Gr. *douleia*, the service of a slave.)
DULL, *a.* dul, stupid; doltish; slow of hearing, seeing, understanding, or learning; without life or spirit; slow of motion; sleepy; drowsy; sad; depressing; dreary; insensible; cheerless; not clear; tarnished; not briskly burning; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; cloudy; being without wind [Naut.]: *v.t.* to make dull or stupid; to blunt; to depress; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to make heavy or slow of motion; to sully; to tarnish or cloud: *v.i.* to become dull. **Dulled. Dulling. Dulls.** (A.S. *dol.*)
DULLARD, *a.* *dul*-lard, stupid: *n.* a stupid person.
DULLARDISM, *n.* *dul*-lard-izm, stupidity; dulness.
DULL-BRAINED, *a.* *dul*-braynd, stupid; of dull intellect.
DULL-BROWED, *a.* *dul*-broud, having a gloomy look.
DULL-DISPOSED, *a.* *dul*-dis-pozed, inclined to dulness or sadness of mood.
DULL-EYED, *a.* *dul*-ide, having a saddened look.
DULL-HEAD, *n.* *dul*-hed, a person of dull understanding.
DULLISH, *a.* *dul*-ish, somewhat dull.
DULL-SIGHTED, *a.* *dul*-site-ed, having imperfect sight.
DULL-WITTED, *a.* *dul*-wit-ed, heavy or dull in intellect.
DULLY, *a.* *dul*-le, dullish: *ad.* in a dull manner.
DULNESS, *n.* *dul*-ness, stupidity; the quality of being dull.
DULOCRACY, *n.* dew-*lok*-ra-se, the domination of slaves or the lower orders in a state. (Gr. *doulos*, a slave, and *krateo*, rule.)
DULSE, *n.* dulce, the red seaweed often eaten raw, *Rhodymenia palmata.* (Gael. *duileasg*, water-leaf.)
DULY, *ad.* *dew*-le, properly; exactly.
DUMA, *n.* *doo*-mah, the former Imperial Russian parliament, which met first in 1906.
DUMB, *a.* dum, mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; not accompanied with speech: *v.t.* to silence. **Strike dumb,** to confound; to astonish; to render speechless by astonishment. **Dumbed. Dumbing. Dumbs.** (A.S.)
DUMB-BARGE, *n.* *dum*-bahrj, a barge without sails; a lighter.
DUMB-BELLS, *n.pl.* *dum*-belz, weights with a knob at each end, swung in the hands for exercise.
DUMB-CAKE, *n.* *dum*-kake, a cake baked by maids on St. Mark's Eve, with a view to discover the husband in store for them, so called from the silence which must be kept during the operation.
DUMB-CANE, *n.* *dum*-kane, a W. Indian plant, *Dieffenbachia seguine*, which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and so takes away the power of speech.
DUMBFOUND, *v.t.* dum-*found*, to strike dumb; to confuse. **Dumbfounded. Dumbfounding. Dumbfounds.**
DUMBLEDOR, *n.* *dum*-bl-dor, the humble-bee; the common cockchafer.
DUMBLY, *ad.* *dum*-le, silently without words or speech.
DUMBNESS, *n.* *dum*-ness, the state of being dumb.
DUMB-SHOW, *n.* *dum*-sho, gesture without words; pantomime.
DUMB-SINGLES, *n.pl.* *dum*-singls, a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned.
DUMB-WAITER, *n.* dum-*wate*-er, a framework with shelves, placed, or made to act, between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.; a dining-room sideboard, with a succession of revolving shelves, serving as trays for food.
DUM-DUM, *n.* *dum*-dum, a soft-nosed and expanding bullet made at Dum-Dum arsenal in Bengal.
DUMFOUNDERED, *a.* dum-*found*-erd, dumbfounded.
DUMMERER, *n.* *dum*-mer-er, one who feigns dumbness.
DUMMY, *n.* *dum*-me, one who is dumb; a sham package or figure in a shop; the fourth hand at cards when there are three players; the exposed hand when there are four; an actor in a piece who does not speak; a lay figure; a ventriloquist's puppet; a hatter's pressing-iron: *a.* mute; sham.
DUMOSE, *a.* *dew*-mose, abounding with bushes and briers; bushy. (L. *dumus*, a bush.)
DUMOUS, *a.* *dew*-mus, dumose.

DUMP, *n.* dump, a dull, gloomy, sulky state of the mind; ill-humour; absence of mind. (Dan. *dump*, dull.)

DUMP, *v.t.* dump, to unload, as a cart, by tilting up; to deposit rubbish; to export goods for sale at a lower price than they can be profitably sold at when produced locally. **Dumped. Dumping. Dumps.** (Scand.)

DUMP, *n.* dump, a clumsy leaden counter; a rope quoit; a skittle ball; a heap of rubbish.

DUMPINESS, *n. dump*-e-ness, the state of being thick and short.

DUMPISH, *a. dump*-ish, dull; moping; depressed in spirits.

DUMPISHLY, *ad. dump*-ish-le, in a moping manner.

DUMPISHNESS, *n. dump*-ish-ness, a state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

DUMPLING, *n. dump*-ling, a small pudding, with or without fruit, and either boiled or baked.

DUMPS, *n.pl.* dumps, low spirits; a sullen humour.

DUMPY, *a. dump*-e, short and thick: *n.* a high hassock. (*Dump.*)

DUN, *a.* dun, fulvous brown; dark; gloomy. (A.S.)

DUN, *v.t.* dun, to solicit or press repeatedly, and with importunity, specially for the payment of a debt: *n.* an importunate creditor who urges for payment; an urgent request or demand of payment in writing. **Dunned. Dunning. Duns.**

DUN, *n.* dun, a mound; among the ancient Britons a circular tower, or small fortress, erected on the summit of a hill. (A.S.)

DUN, *v.t.* dun, to cure fish so as to impart to them a dun colour [U.S.]. **Dunned. Dunning. Duns.**

DUN-BIRD, *n.* dun-berd, the pochard duck, *Fuligula ferina*; the scaup, *Fuligula marila*.

DUNCE, *n.* dunce, a dullard; one slow in learning. (Duns Scotus, a schoolman who, at the revival of letters, opposed the study of the classics, and whose followers got the name of dunses.)

DUNCERY, *n. dunce*-er-e, dulness; stupidity.

DUNCISH, *a. dunce*-ish, like a dunce; sottish.

DUNCISHNESS, *n. dunce*-ish-ness, quality of a dunce.

DUN-COW, *n. dun*-kow, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*.

DUNDER, *n. dun*-der, lees; dregs; the fermenting lees of cane-juice used in the distillation of rum.

DUNDERPATE, *n. dun*-der-pate, a dunderhead.

DUNDERHEAD, *n. dun*-der-hed, a dunce; a dull-head.

DUN-DIVER, *n. dun*-dive-er, the goosander, *Mergus merganser*.

DUNE, *n.* doon, a low hill of sand on the coast, generally due to the action of the wind. (A.S.)

DUN-FISH, *n. dun*-fish, the cod-fish cured in a particular manner.

DUNG, *n.* dung, the excrement of animals: *v.t.* to manure with dung; *v.i.* to void excrement. **Dunged. Dunging. Dungs.** (A.S.)

DUNGAREE, *n. dun*-ga-ree, a cotton cloth used for overalls. (Anglo-Indian.)

DUNG-BEETLE, *n. dung*-bee-tl, a beetle which feeds on dung, as the dor-beetle.

DUNGEON, *n. dun*-jun, a donjon; a close dark prison, usually underground: *v.t.* to confine in a dungeon. **Dungeoned. Dungeoning. Dungeons.** (Fr. *donjon.*)

DUNG-FORK, *n. dung*-fork, a fork used to throw dung.

DUNGHILL, *n. dung*-hil, a heap of dung; a mean or vile abode; any mean situation or condition: *a.* sprung from the dunghill; low; base; vile.

DUNGING, *n. dung*-ing, manuring land.

DUNGMEERS, *n.pl. dung*-meerz, pits where dung and weeds are mixed to lie and rot together.

DUNGY, *a. dung*-e, full of dung; filthy; vile.

DUNGYARD, *n. dung*-yahrd, a yard where dung is collected.

DUNKERS, *n.pl. dungk*-ers, a sect of Baptists peculiar to the United States. (Ger. *tunker.*)

DUNLIN, *n. dun*-lin, a species of sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*. (*Dun.*)

DUNLOP, *n. dun*-lop, a Scottish cheese, originally made in Dunlop, Ayrshire; a pneumatic tyre invented by Dr. Dunlop.

DUNNAGE, *n. dun*-naje, brushwood stowed below cargo.

DUNNE, *n.* dun, the knot sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. (Ir.)

DUNNER, *n. dun*-ner, one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

DUNNING, *n. dun*-ning, the operation of curing cod-fish, or so as to give the fish a peculiar colour and quality; pressing for payment of a debt.

DUNNISH, *a. dun*-nish, somewhat dun.

DUNNOCK, *n. dun*-nok, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

DUNNY, *a. dun*-ne, deaf; dull of apprehension.

DUNT, *n.* dunt, a staggering affection peculiar to yearling lambs. (Dial. Eng.)

DUNT, *n.* dunt, a heavy, dull blow. (Scots.)

DUO, *n. dew*-o, a song in two parts; a duet. (L. two.)

DUODECENNIAL, *a. dew*-o-de-*sen*-e-al, recurring every twelve years; consisting of twelve years. (L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, a year.)

DUODECIMAL, *a.* dew-o-*des*-se-mal, computed by twelves.

DUODECIMALLY, *ad.* dew-o-*des*-se-mal-le, by duodecimals.

DUODECIMALS, *n.* dew-o-*des*-se-malz, a rule in arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelves, chiefly applied to the calculation of square feet and inches.

DUODECIMFID, *a.* dew-o-*des*-im-fid, divided into twelve parts. (L. *duodecim*, and *findo*, cleave.)

DUODECIMO, *a.* dew-o-*des*-se-mo, having twelve leaves to a sheet: *n.* a book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves. (Ablative case of L. *duodecimus*, twelfth.)

DUODECUPLE, *a.* dew-o-*dek*-yew-pl, consisting of twelves.

DUODENA, *n.* dew-o-*deen*-a, the ancient law term for a jury of twelve men.

DUODENAL, *a.* dew-o-*deen*-al, pertaining to the duodenum.

DUODENARY, *a. dew*-o-*den*-ar-re, relating to the number twelve; increasing twelvefold, said of arithmetic in which each figure increases twelvefold from right to left.

DUODENITIS, *n. dew*-o-de-*nite*-is, inflammation of the duodenum.

DUODENUM, *n. dew*-o-*deen*-um, the first of the small intestines, immediately following the stomach; the 12-inch intestine. (L. *duodeni*, twelve each.)

DUOLITERAL, *a.* dew-o-*lit*-er-al, biliteral.

DUOLOGUE, *n. dew*-o-lohg, conversation between two. (L. *duo*, two, and Gr. *logos*, speech.)

DUP, *v.t.* dup, to open, as the door. **Dupped. Dupping. Dups.** (*Do up.*)

DUPABILITY, *n.* dewp-ab-*il*-it-e, susceptibility of being duped.

DUPABLE, *a. dewp*-a-bl, that can be duped.

DUPE, *n.* dewp, a person who is deceived, or one easily deceived: *v.t.* to deceive; to impose upon. **Duped. Dupes. Duping.** (Fr.)

DUPER, *n. dewp*-er, one who dupes.

DUPERY, *n. dewp*-er-e, the act or practice of duping.

DUPION, *n. dew*-pe-on, a double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms. (Fr. *doupion.*)

DUPLE, *a. dew*-pl, double; with two beats in a bar [Mus.]. **Duple ratio**, that in which the antecedent is double the consequent, as 2 to 1. subduple being the reverse. (L. *duplus.*)

DUPLEX, *a. dew*-pleks, compound [Bot.]; double; a term applied to the retarding movement of a watch, as a duplex escapement. (L. *duo*, two, and *plico*, fold.)

DUPLICATE, *a. dewp*-lik-ate, double; twofold. **Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: *n.* another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; a copy; a transcript: *v.t.* to double; to fold; to part into two. **Duplicated. Duplicates. Duplicating.** (L. *duo*, two, and *plico*, fold.)

DUPLICATION, *n. dew*-plik-*ay*-shon, the act of doubling; a folding; a doubling; a division into twofold. **Duplication** or **doubling of the cube**, a celebrated problem to find out the side of a cube whose contents should be twice that of a given cube [Geom.]. (L. *duplicatio.*)

DUPLICATIVE, *a. dew*-plik-at-iv, having the quality of doubling, especially by division.

DUPLICATOR, *n. dew*-plik-ate-or, a duplicating machine.

DUPLICATURE, *n. dew*-plik-ate-yewr, a doubling ; a fold ; the fold of a membrane or vessel [Anat.].
DUPLICITY, *n.* du-*plis*-it-e, doubleness ; double-facedness ; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead ; in legal pleading, the pleading of two or more distinct matters [Law]. (Fr. *duplicité.*)
DUPLO, *dew*-plo, a prefix denoting twofold.
DUPPER, *n. dup*-per, a dubber made of buffalo-hide.
DURABILITY, *n.* dewr-a-*bil*-it-e, durableness. (Fr. *durabilité.*)
DURABLE, *a. dewr*-a-bl, capable of lasting long. (L. *duro*, last, from *durus*, hard.)
DURABLENESS, *n. dewr*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being durable.
DURABLY, *ad. dewr*-a-ble, in a lasting manner ; with long continuance.
DURAIN, *n. dew*-rane, dul, compact coal of varied botanical origin.
DURAMEN, *n.* dew-*ray*-men, the central layers of wood in the stem of an exogenous tree ; the heart-wood. (L.)
DURANCE, *n. dewr*-ance, imprisonment ; continuance ; a dress of imitation buff leather, so called from being a durable stout cloth.
DURANT, *n. dew*-rant, a glazed woollen stuff, a sort of tammy known also as everlasting webster.
DURANTE, *ppr.* and *prep.* dewr-*ant*-e, during, as durante vita, during life. (L.)
DURATE, *a.* dew-*rah*-te, harsh to the ear [Mus.].
DURATION, *n.* dewr-*ay*-shon, continuance in time ; length of time, indefinitely ; power of continuance. (L. *duratio.*)
DURBAR, *n. dur*-bar, *or* dur-*bahr*, an audience-chamber ; the court of an Indian prince ; a state reception in India. (Per. *dar*, a gate, and *bar*, a court.)
DURDEN, *n. dur*-den, a thicket in a valley ; a copse.
DURDUM, *n. dur*-dum, dirdum, a great noise or uproar. (Scot. *dird*, stroke.)
DURE, *v.i.* dewr, to last ; to endure. **Dured.** Dures. **During.**
DUREFUL, *a. dewr*-ful, lasting long.
DURELESS, *a. dewr*-less, not lasting.
DURESS, *n. dew*-ress, imprisonment ; restraint of liberty, or threat of violence, to compel a man to do some act, or the plea of exculpation by one who has been so forced [Law] : *v.t.* to subject to duress. **Duressed.** Duresses. **Duressing.** (O.Fr. *duresse.*)
DURGA, *n. dur*-ga, a Hindu goddess, the wife of Siva. (Hind.)
DURIAN, *n. dewr*-e-an, the fruit of *Durio zibethinus.*
DURING, *ppr. dewr*-ing, continuing ; throughout ; while it lasts, as during life.
DURIO, *n. dew*-re-o, the Malayan tree which yields the durian, a large fruit covered with soft spines, and of high esteem in the East. (Malay name.)
DURITY, *n. dew*-rit-e, hardness ; firmness.
DURMAST, *n. dur*-mast, a variety of *Quercus sessiliflora*, an oak with very downy leaves occasionally known as *Quercus pubescens.*
DUROY, *n.* dew-*roy*, an old name for corduroy ; a figured serge, commonly worn by workpeople, especially in the west of England.
DURRA, *n. door*-ra, Indian millet, cultivated as a corn plant. (Ar.)
DURSLEY, *n. durse*-ley, blows without bloodshed or wounding [Old Law].
DURST, durst, *pret.* of dare.
DUSE, *n.* duce, a demon or evil spirit ; deuce.
DUSK, *a.* dusk, tending to darkness ; darkish : *n.* a tending to darkness ; twilight ; tendency to a black colour ; darkness of colour. (A.S.)
DUSKILY, *ad. dusk*-e-le, with a tendency to blackness or darkness.
DUSKINESS, *n. dusk*-e-ness, the quality of being dusky.
DUSKISH, *a. dusk*-ish, somewhat dusky ; slightly dark or black.
DUSKISHLY, *ad. dusk*-ish-le, cloudily ; darkly.
DUSKISHNESS, *n. dusk*-ish-ness, the quality of being dusky.
DUSKY, *a. dusk*-e, partially dark or obscure ; dark-coloured ; gloomy ; sad ; intellectually clouded.
DUST, *n.* dust, fine dry particles of earth or other matter that may be easily raised and wafted by the wind ; a stirring as of dust with like effects ; a disturbance ; earth ; household refuse ; the grave ; a low condition ; pollen [Bot.] : *v.t.* to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust ; to sprinkle with dust ; to beat. **Bite the dust,** to be thrown in a contest. **Dust contractor,** one who leases the right to remove the street-sweepings and other refuse deposits of a district. **Eat dust,** to be humbled. **Throw dust in one's eyes,** to confuse and mislead. **Dusted. Dusting. Dusts.** (A.S.)
DUSTBIN, *n. dust*-bin, a receptacle for household refuse ; a dust-hole.
DUST-BRAND, *n. dust*-brand, a plant disease caused by *Ustilago segetum.*
DUST-CART, *n. dust*-kahrt, a scavenger's cart.
DUSTER, *n. dust*-er, a cloth or brush to clear off dust ; a sieve.
DUSTHOLE, *n. dust*-hole, a place for refuse.
DUSTINESS, *n. dust*-e-ness, the state of being dusty.
DUSTMAN, *n. dust*-man, one who removes household refuse.
DUSTPAN, *n. dust*-pan, a broad flat shovel for conveying dust brushed from the floor.
DUST-SHOT, *n. dust*-shot, the smallest kind of shot.
DUSTY, *a. dust*-e, filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust ; like dust. (A.S. *dystig.*)
DUSTY-FOOT, *n. dust*-e-foot, a foreign trader or pedlar who has no settled habitation.
DUTCH, *n.* dutch, the people of Holland ; the Low Germans ; their language ; originally the Germans : *a.* pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants. **Dutch auction,** a sale started by the auctioneer bidding lower and lower until he reaches a price that suits a buyer. **Dutch carpet,** a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor coverings. **Dutch cheese,** a small round cheese made from skim-milk. **Dutch clinkers,** long narrow bricks imported from Holland, which are very hard, and appear vitrified by heat. **Dutch clover,** white clover, *Trifolium repens.* **Dutch concert,** a concert in which each sings his own song simultaneously with the others ; an amusement in which each one sings any song he chooses, and the company join in with some popular chorus at the end of each verse. **Dutch courage,** false courage, or courage inspired by stimulants. **Dutch drops,** the balsam of turpentine. **Dutch metal or gold,** an alloy of copper and bronze made into leaves, and largely used in the ornamenting of toys, &c. **Dutch myrtle,** the sweet gale, *Myrica gale.* **Dutch oven,** a utensil for cooking, hung before the fire. **Dutch pink,** a pigment obtained from the dyer's rocket, *Reseda luteola.* **Dutch rush,** the rough horsetail, *Equisetum hyemale.* **Dutch tiles,** ornamental tiles glazed and painted. (Ger. *deutsch*, the people.)
DUTCH, *n.* dutch, a wife [*Duchess*, Coster Slang].
DUTEOUS, *a. dewt*-yus, devoted to duty ; obedient ; obsequious.
DUTEOUSLY, *ad. dewt*-yus-le, in a duteous manner.
DUTEOUSNESS, *n. dewt*-yus-ness, obedience to duty.
DUTIABLE, *a. dew*-te-a-bl, subject to the imposition of duty or customs.
DUTIED, *a. du*-teed, subject to government duties or customs [U.S.].
DUTIFUL, *a. dew*-te-ful, performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety ; obedient ; submissive ; expressive of respect or a sense of duty ; required by duty.
DUTIFULLY, *ad. dew*-te-ful-le, in a dutiful manner ; obediently, submissively or respectfully.
DUTIFULNESS, *n. dew*-te-ful-ness, being dutiful ; reverence ; respect.
DUTY, *n. dew*-te, that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform ; forbearance of that which is forbidden by morality, law, justice, or propriety ; obedience ; submission ; act of reverence or respect ; tax, toll, impost, customs, or excise ; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods ; any service or business. (*Due.*)
DUUMVIR, *n.* dew-*um*-ver : *pl.* Duumviri, one of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions. (L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.)
DUUMVIRAL, *a.* dew-*um*-ver-al, pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.
DUUMVIRATE, *n.* dew-*um*-ver-ate, government by two ; the office, dignity, or government of two men.
DUX, *n.* duks, the head of a class in a school ; the chief melody, or subject, of a fugue [Mus.]. (L.)

DWALE, *n.* dwale, a sable or black colour [Her.] ; the deadly nightshade, *Atropa belladonna.* (Scand.)

DWANG, *n.* dwang, a crow-bar used by masons. (Dut. *dwingen,* force.)

DWARF, *n.* dworf, anything which is much below the ordinary size of its species or kind ; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances : *v.t.* to hinder from growing to the natural size ; to make or keep small : *v.i.* to grow stunted. **Dwarf tree,** a fruit tree whose branches are made to shoot from near the root ; a tree artificially dwarfed. **Dwarf wall,** the wall on which iron railings are fixed. **Dwarfed. Dwarfing. Dwarfs.** (A.S. *dweorg.*)

DWARFISH, *a. dworf*-ish, like a dwarf ; very small ; low ; petty ; despicable.

DWARFISHLY, *ad. dworf*-ish-le, like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, *n. dworf*-ish-ness, smallness of stature or size.

DWELL, *v.i.* dwel, to abide as a permanent resident or an inhabitant for a time ; to be in any state or condition ; to continue fixed in attention ; to hang upon with fondness ; to continue long. **Dwelled. Dwelling. Dwells. Dwelt.** (A.S. *dwelan,* to delay.)

DWELLER, *n. dwell*-er, an inhabitant ; a resident.

DWELLING, *n. dwell*-ing, place of residence ; abode. **Dwelling house,** the house in which one dwells, as distinct from one's place of business. **Dwelling place,** a residence.

DWINDLE, *v.i. dwin*-dl, to grow less ; to shrink ; to waste away ; to degenerate ; to fall away : *v.t.* to make less ; to bring low ; to disperse : *n.* the act of growing less ; decline. **Dwindled. Dwindles. Dwindling.** (A.S. *dwinan,* to pine away ; to fade.)

DWT, *n.* pennyweight. (*Denarius,* a penny, and *wt,* weight.)

DYAD, *n. dy*-ad, that which consists of two ; an element of which the atomic weight is equal to two parts by weight of hydrogen [Chem.]. (Gr.)

DYADIC, *a.* dy-*ad*-ik, pertaining to the number two.

DYAKS, *n.pl. dy*-aks, a people of Borneo.

DYARCHY, *n. dy*-ark-e, government by two elements ; diarchy.

DYE, *v.t.* dy, to give a new and permanent colour, chiefly to textile materials or fabrics : *n.* colour ; tinge ; a colouring liquid. **Dyed. Dyes. Dyeing.** (A.S. *deagian.*)

DYEING, *n. dy*-ing, the art of the dyer.

DYER, *n. dy*-er, one whose occupation is dyeing. **Dyer's weed,** a plant allied to mignonette, from which is obtained a yellow dye, *Reseda luteola.* **Dyer's greenweed,** the dyer's broom, the woad waxen, *Genista tinctoria.*

DYESTUFFS, *n.pl. dy*-stufs, stuffs of mineral or vegetable origin used for dyeing purposes.

DYING, *dy*-ing, *pp.* of to die : *a.* mortal ; given, uttered, or manifested just before death ; supporting a dying person ; pertaining to death ; near an end ; *n.* death.

DYINGLY, *ad. dy*-ing-le, in a dying manner.

DYKE, *n.* dyke, a dike.

DYNACTINOMETER, *n.* dy-*nakt*-in-*om*-et-er, an instrument to test the actinic force of light and the action of lenses. (Gr. *dynamis,* power, *aktis,* a ray, and *meter.*)

DYNAM, *n. dy*-nam, the unit of work, which is the force adequate to raise one pound weight through one foot in one second of time. (Gr. *dynamis.*)

DYNAMETER, *n.* dy-*nam*-et-er, an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. (Gr. *dynamis,* and *meter.*)

DYNAMETRICAL, *a.* din-am-*et*-rik-al, pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAMIC, *a.* dy-*nam*-ik, dynamical.

DYNAMICAL, *a.* dy-*nam*-ik-al, pertaining to the action or the effect of the action of force or dynamics.

DYNAMICALLY, *ad.* dy-*nam*-ik-al-le, in a dynamic manner.

DYNAMICS, *n.* dy-*nam*-iks, that branch of mechanics which treats of the action of force, both as producing rest and producing motion ; popularly the division of the subject called kinetics, which treats of force in relation to motion ; force of any kind, as a motive power and its action ; the science which treats of degrees of force in tones [Mus.]. (Gr. *dynamis.*)

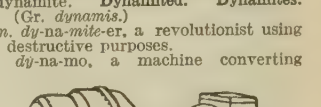
DYNAMISM, *n. dy*-nam-izm, the doctrine of the universal latency of force.

DYNAMITARD, *n. dy*-nam-it-ard, one guilty of the criminal use of dynamite.

DYNAMITE, *n. dy*-nam-ite, a powerful explosive substance, intensely local in its action, and formed by impregnating a porous siliceous earth, and sometimes other substances, with nitro-glycerine : *v.t.* to use dynamite. **Dynamited. Dynamites. Dynamiting.** (Gr. *dynamis.*)

DYNAMITER, *n. dy*-na-*mite*-er, a revolutionist using dynamite for destructive purposes.

DYNAMO, *n. dy*-na-mo, a machine converting mechanical into electrical energy by the inductive action of magnets in rapid motion.



Dynamo.

DYNAMOGRAPH, *n. dy*-na-mo-graph, the record given by a dynamometer in action.

DYNAMOMETER, *n. dy*-na-*mom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring force or power, especially of men, animals, machines, &c. (Gr. *dynamis,* and *meter.*)

DYNAST, *n dy*-nast, a ruler ; a dynasty. (Gr. *dynastes.*)

DYNASTIC, *a.* dy-*nast*-ik, relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DYNASTICAL, *a.* dy-*nast*-ik-al, dynastic.

DYNASTIDAN, *n.* dy-*nast*-id-an, one of a group of foreign beetles of great size such as the elephant beetle and the atlas beetle.

DYNASTY, *n. din*-ast-e, government ; sovereignty ; a race or succession of kings of the same line or family.

DYNE, *n.* dine, the unit of force ; the force which, acting on one gramme, will give it an acceleration of one centimetre per second.

DYS, dis, a Greek prefix, signifying ill, bad, difficult.

DYSÆSTHESIA, *n.* dis-es-*thee*-se-a, impaired feeling, or a tendency to insensibility [Med.]. (Gr. *dys,* and *aisthanomai,* perceive.)

DYSCHROA, *n. dis*-kro-a, a discoloured state of the skin. (Gr. *dys,* and *chroa,* skin.)

DYSCRASIA, *n.* dis-*kray*-se-a, an ill habit or state of the humours of the body. (Gr. *dys,* and *krasis,* mixture.)

DYSENTERIC, *a.* dis-en-*ter*-ik, pertaining to dysentery ; accompanied with, proceeding from, or afflicted with dysentery. (Gr. *dys,* and *entera,* intestines.)

DYSENTERY, *n. dis*-en-ter-e, a disease attended by fever with discharges from the bowels, chiefly of blood and mucus, or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping and followed by tenesmus. (Fr. *dysenterie.*)

DYSLOGISTIC, *a.* dis-lo-*jist*-ik, said of expressions which imply condemnation ; censorious. (Gr. *dys,* and *lego,* say.)

DYSLOGISTICALLY, *ad. dis*-lo-*jist*-ik-al-le, in a disapproving manner.

DYSLOGY, *n. dis*-lo-je, the contrary of eulogy ; disapproval. (Gr. *dys,* and *lego,* say.)

DYSLUITE, *n.* dis-*lew*-ite, a brown spinel consisting of zinc, manganese, and iron.

DYSMENIA, *n.* dis-*meen*-e-a, dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMENORRHŒA, *n. dis*-men-or-*ee*-a, difficult or retarded menstruation. (Gr. *dys, men,* a month, and *rheo,* flow.)

DYSNOMY, *n. dis*-no-me, the enactment of bad laws ; disease when marked by foul smells [Path.]. (Gr. *dys,* and *nomos,* a law.)

DYSODILE, *n. dis*-o-dile, a species of greenish-gray or yellowish lignite which burns with an exceedingly fetid odour. (Gr. *dysodēs,* ill-smelling.)

DYSOPSY, *n.* dis-*op*-se, dimness of sight. (Gr. *dys,* and *opsis,* vision.)

DYSOREXY, *n. dis*-o-*rek*-se, a bad or depraved appetite ; a want of appetite. (Gr. *dys,* and *orexis,* appetite.)

DYSPEPSIA, *n.* dis-*pep*-se-a, indigestion, due to functional derangement of the stomach, of a painful and usually chronic nature. (L. *dyspepsia.*)

DYSPEPTIC, *a.* dis-*pept*-ik, afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting of dyspepsia: *n.* a person afflicted with dyspepsia.

DYSPHAGIA, *n.* dis-*faj*-e-a, difficulty of deglutition.

DYSPHONY, *n.* *dis*-fo-ne, a difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. (Gr. *dys*, and *phone*, the voice.)

DYSPHORIA, *n.* dis-*fore*-e-a, impatience under affliction; the fidgets, or any nervous restlessness. (Gr. *dys*, and *phero*, bear.)

DYSPNŒA, *n.* disp-*nee*-a, difficulty in breathing. (Gr. *dys*, and *pneo*, breathe.)

DYSPNOIC, *a.* disp-*no*-ik, affected or connected with dyspnœa.

DYSTHETIC, *a.* dis-*thet*-ik, relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body. (Gr. *dys*, and *tithemi*, place.)

DYSTHYMIC, *a.* dis-*thim*-ik, depressed in mind; desponding. (Gr. *dys*, and *thumos*, the mind.)

DYSTOMIC, *a.* dis-*tom*-ik, dystomous.

DYSTOMOUS, *a.* *dis*-tom-us, having an imperfect fracture [Min.]. (Gr. *dys*, and *tome*, cutting.)

DYSURIC, *a.* dis-*yewr*-ik, pertaining to dysury.

DYSURY, *n.* *dis*-yewr-e, difficulty of voiding the urine; a morbid condition of that fluid. (Gr. *dys*, and *ouron*, urine.)

DYSYNTRIBITE, *n.* dis-*in*-trib-ite, a variety of nepheline, silicate of alumina.

DYTISCUS, *n.* di-*tisk*-us, a genus of water-beetles; a diver. (Gr. *dytikos*, liking to dive.)

DYVOUR, *n.* *div*-oor, a debtor who makes cession or assignment of all his effects to escape imprisonment [Scots Law]. (Fr. *devoir*, duty.)

DZERON, *n.* *dze*-ron, a goat-antelope of the genus *Nemorrhœdus*. (Mongolian name.)

DZIGGETAI, *n.* *dzig*-ge-tay, the Asiatic wild ass, *Equus hemionus*. (Mongolian name, meaning long-eared.)

E

E is the second vowel, and the fifth letter, of the English alphabet, and in more frequent use than any other letter. Its long and natural sound in English, as in *here, me*, coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages. It has a short sound, as in *met, men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *prey, vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *mane, cane, plume*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*.

E, a form of ex.

EACH, *a.* eech, every one of any number separately considered. (A.S. *ælc.*)

EAD, ed, as the prefix Ed in Old English names, means happy, fortunate; as in Edward, happy preserver; Edgar, happy power; Edwin, happy conqueror.

EADISH, *n. eed*-ish, eddish; a second crop of grass; aftermath. (A.S. *edisc*, pasture.)

EAGER, *a. ee*-ger, excited by ardent desire to possess or to do; ardent; vehement; earnest; keen; sour. (Fr. *aigre*, from L. *acer*, sharp.)

EAGERLY, *ad. ee*-ger-le, with ardent desire; in an eager manner.

EAGERNESS, *n. ee*-ger-ness, ardent desire; zeal; avidity.

EAGLE, *n. ee*-gl, a diurnal bird of prey of the genus *Aquila*, of which there are about a dozen species, including *Aquila chrysaëtus*, the Golden Eagle, *Aquila heliaca*, the Imperial Eagle, *Aquila maculata*, and *Aquila clanga*, the Spotted Eagles, and *Aquila rapax*, and *Aquila vindhiana*, the Tawny Eagles; eagles of other genera include the Sea Eagles, one of which, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus*, is the emblem of U.S.A.; the Bataleur Eagle, *Helotarsus*; the Buzzard Eagles, *Batastur*; the Harrier Eagles, *Circaëtus*; the Serpent Eagles, *Spilornis*; the Crested Eagles, *Spizaëtus*, the Hawk Eagles, *Nisaëtus*; and the Wedge-tailed Eagle, *Urvaëtus*, the largest of the eagles having been the fossil *Harpagornis* of New Zealand, which was half as large again as the Golden Eagle; a military standard surmounted by an eagle; in heraldry an emblem of magnanimity and fortitude; a gold coin of U.S.A., of the value of ten dollars; the constellation Aquila, in the northern hemisphere [Astron.]. (Fr. *aigle*, from L. *aquila.*)

EAGLE, *n. ee*-gl, a lectern; a reading-desk in a church in the form of an eagle.

EAGLE-EYED, *a. ee*-gl-ide, sharp-sighted as an eagle; acutely discerning.

EAGLE-FLIGHTED, *a. ee*-gl-flite-ed, soaring high as an eagle.

EAGLE-OWL, *n. ee*-gl-oul, the great horned owl, *Bubo ignavus.*

EAGLE-PINIONED, *a. ee*-gl-*pin*-yond, with eagle's wings.

EAGLE-RAY, *n. ee*-gl-ray, a large species of *Myliobatis*; the devil-fish.

EAGLE-SIGHTED, *a. ee*-gl-site-ed, having acute sight.

EAGLE-STONE, *n. ee*-gl-stone, a variety of argillaceous iron-ore in the form of nodules, which often contain loose kernels that rattle within.

EAGLET, *n. ee*-glet, a young or diminutive eagle.

EAGLE-WINGED, *a. ee*-gl-wingd, having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

EAGLE-WOOD, *n. ee*-gl-wood, a fragrant wood used by the Asiatics for burning as incense, *Aquilaria agallocha.*

EAGRE, *n. ee*-ger, a tide rising high in an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn and Solway. (O.Fr. *aiguere*, flood-tide.)

EAN, *v.t.* or *v.i.* een, to bring forth; to yean. **Eaned. Eaning. Eans.** (A.S. *eanian*, bring forth.)

EANLING, *n. een*-ling, a lamb just brought forth.

EAR, *n.* eer, the organ of hearing, both the external and internal part; the sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; a favourable hearing; attention; manner of judging; anything like an ear, as the ears of a jar; the spike of corn. **All ear**, eagerly attentive. **Over head and ears, up to the ears**, deeply. **To be by the ears**, to fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears, to fight or scuffle; to quarrel. **To set by the ears**, to make strife; to cause to quarrel. (A.S.)

EAR, *v.i.* eer, to shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn: *v.t.* to plough or till. **Eared. Earing. Ears.** (A.S. *erian*, to plough.)

EAR-ACHE, *n. eer*-ake, pain in the ear.

EAR-BORED, *a. eer*-board, having the ears perforated.

EAR-CAP, *n. eer*-kap, a cover for the ears against cold.

EAR-COCKLE, *n. eer*-kok-kl, a disease in wheat.

EAR-DEAFENING, *a. eer*-def-en-ing, stunning the ear.

EAR-DROP, *n. eer*-drop, a jewel hanging from the ear.

EAR-DRUM, *n. eer*-drum, the tympanum of the ear.

EARED, *a.* eerd, having ears.

EAR-ERECTING, *a.* eer-e-*rekt*-ing, setting up the ears.

EAR-HOLE, *n. eer*-hole, the opening of the external ear.

EARING, *n. eer*-ing, a ploughing of land.

EARING, *n. eer*-ing, a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed; a rope at the upper corner of a sail [Naut.].

EARL, *n.* erl, a British nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount; the oldest title in the peerage. **Earl Marshal**, one of the great officers of state, who is head of the College of Arms, an office originally conferred by grant from the king, but now hereditary in the family of Howard, duke of Norfolk. (A.S. *eorl*; Ice. *jarl*, a strong man, a hero.)

Earl's coronet.

EARLAP, *n. eer*-lap, the tip of the ear.

EARLDOM, *n. erl*-dum, the seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

EARLDORMAN, *n. erl*-dor-man, an alderman; ealdorman.

EARLES-PENNY, *n. erlz*-pen-ne, earnest-money. (L. *arrha.*)

EARLESS, *a. eer*-less, without ears; disinclined to hear.

EARLINESS, *n. erl*-e-ness, a state of advance or forwardness.

EARLOCK, *n. eer*-lok, a lock or curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

EARLY, *a. erl*-e, in advance of something else; prior in time; forward; at or near the beginning; in good season: *ad.* soon; in good season; betimes. (A.S. *ærlice*, before.)

EARMARK, *n. eer*-mahrk, a mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known; any mark to identify; to mark for a special purpose: *v.t.* to mark, as a sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear. **Earmarked. Earmarking. Earmarks.**

EARN, *v.t.* ern, to merit or deserve by labour, service, or performance; to acquire by such means. **Earned. Earning. Earns.** (A.S. *earnian.*)

EARNEST, *a. ern*-est, ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager; urgent; intent; zealous; serious; real: *n.* seriousness; reality. (A.S. *eornost*, earnestness.)

EARNEST, *n. ern*-est, first-fruits; a pledge or assurance of something more to come; earnest-money. (O.Fr. *erres*, L. *arrha*.)

EARNESTLY, *ad. ern*-est-le, in an earnest manner.

EARNEST-MONEY, *n. ern*-est-*mun*-ne, money paid as a pledge, also to close a bargain.

EARNESTNESS, *n. ern*-est-ness, the state of being earnest or in earnest.

EARNING, *n. ern*-ing: *pl.* Earnings, that which is earned; wages; reward.

EARPICK, *n. eer*-pik, an instrument for cleaning the ear.

EAR-PIERCING, *a. eer*-peerce-ing, piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

EARRING, *n. eer*-ring, a pendant, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear by means of a ring passing through the lobe, or screwed on to the lobe.

EARSHELL, *n. eer*-shel, a flattened univalve shell, resembling the ear in form, a species of *Haliotis*.

EARSHOT, *n. eer*-shot, hearing distance.

EARTH, *n.* erth, the planet we inhabit; the soil we cultivate; any indefinite mass or portion of that soil; dry land opposed to the sea; the ground; a fox's hole; a low condition: *v.t.* to hide in the earth, as to earth a fox; to cover with earth; to connect with the earth: *v.i.* to retire underground; to burrow. **Earthed.** **Earthing.** **Earths.** (A.S. *eorthe*.)

EARTH-BAG, *n. erth*-bag, a bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

EARTH-BANK, *n. erth*-bank, a bank or mound of earth.

EARTH-BATH, *n. erth*-bahth, a bath in earth.

EARTH-BOARD, *n. erth*-bord, the board of a plough that turns over the soil; the mould-board.

EARTH-BORN, *a. erth*-born, born on the earth; earthly.

EARTH-BOUND, *a. erth*-bound, firmly fastened in the earth.

EARTH-BRED, *a. erth*-bred, low; abject; grovelling.

EARTHEN, *a. erth*-en, made of earth or of clay; frail.

EARTHENWARE, *n. erth*-en-ware, domestic vessels made of earth; crockery; pottery.

EARTH-FALL, *n. erth*-fawl, a portion of the earth's surface, elevated by some subterraneous force, then cleft asunder and suddenly depressed, when the space becomes occupied with water [Geol.].

EARTH-FLAX, *n. erth*-flaks, an asbestos resembling flax.

EARTH-HOUSE, *n. erth*-house, an underground structure built of unhewn stones, roofed with flags, and accessible from the roof by a narrow doorway, presumed to have been constructed as a place of safe-keeping and retreat in winter or during war.

EARTHINESS, *n. erth*-e-ness, the quality of being earthy; grossness.

EARTHLINESS, *n. erth*-le-ness, the quality of being earthly.

EARTHLING, *n. erth*-ling, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a worldly person.

EARTHLY, *a. erth*-le, pertaining to or connected with the earth or this world; belonging to our present state; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; mean; corporeal, not mental; earthy.

EARTHLY-MINDED, *a. erth*-le-mined-ed, having a mind devoted to earthly things or interests.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, *n. erth*-le-mined-ed-ness, the state of being earthly-minded.

EARTH-NUT, *n. erth*-nut, a plant of the genus *Conopodium*; the pig-nut, a species of *Bunium*; the ground-nut, a species of *Apios*; the pea-nut, a species of *Arachis*; the seed-vessel and seed of a leguminous plant ripening on or under the earth.

EARTH-PEA, *n. erth*-pee, a climbing leguminous plant.

EARTH-PLATE, *n. erth*-plate, a plate attached to electric apparatus to connect it with the earth.

EARTHQUAKE, *n. erth*-kwake, a shaking, trembling, or convulsion of the earth, due to subterranean agency.

EARTH-SHINE, *n. erth*-shine, the light reflected from the earth by which we see that part of the new moon which is not lit up by the sun.

EARTH-SMOKE, *n. erth*-smoke, the plant *Fumaria officinalis*.

EARTHWARD, *ad. erth*-ward, towards the earth.

EARTHWORK, *n. erth*-wurk, a cutting or embankment of earth [Engin.]; a fortification of earth [Mil.].

EARTHWORM, *n. erth*-wurm, a worm that lives in the ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, *a. erth*-e, consisting of, resembling, or relating to earth; inhabiting the earth; gross; not refined. Earthy fracture, when the fracture of a mineral is rough [Min.].

EAR-TRUMPET, *n. eer*-trum-pet, a tube applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

EAR-WAX, *n. eer*-waks, cerumen; the waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

EARWIG, *n. eer*-wig, an orthopterous insect of the genus *Forficula*; one who gains the confidence of a person by whispering insinuations; a prying informer: *v.t.* to gain the ear by whispering insinuations about others. **Earwigged.** **Earwigging.** **Earwigs.** (A.S. *ēarwicga*.)

EAR-WITNESS, *n. eer*-wit-ness, one who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EASE, *n.* eez, an undisturbed state; a quiet state or state of comfort; freedom from pain or disturbance; rest; facility; naturalness; unconstraint. **At ease**, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

EASE, *v.t.* eez, to relieve, calm, or tranquillize; to free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance of body or mind; to assuage; to facilitate; to slacken. **Ease a ship**, to put the helm hard a-lee to prevent her pitching when close-hauled [Naut.]. **Ease off**, or **ease away**, to slacken a rope gradually [Naut.]. **Stand at ease**, a command to draw the right foot back, and bring the weight of the body upon it [Mil.]. **Eased.** **Eases.** **Easing.** (Fr. *aise*.)

EASEFUL, *a. eez*-ful, quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.

EASEFULLY, *ad. eez*-ful-le, with ease or quiet.

EASEFULNESS, *n. eez*-ful-ness, state of being easeful.

EASEL, *n. ee*-zel, the frame on which painters place their pictures while painting them; the frame used for supporting a blackboard. **Easel pieces**, pictures of such size as to have been painted on an easel. (Ger. *esel*, a stand.)

EASELESS, *a. eez*-less, wanting ease.

EASEMENT, *n. eez*-ment, that which gives ease, relief, or assistance; any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, as a way through his land, &c. [Law]. (O.Fr. *aisement*.)

EASILY, *ad. eez-e*-le, in an easy manner.

EASINESS, *n. eez*-e-ness, the state of being easy.

EAST, *n.* eest, the compass-point to the right of a line drawn at right angles to one from north to south; the point in the heavens where the sun rises only at the equinox; the quarter which ranges from the north-east to the south-east; the eastern parts of the earth, specially the countries which lie east of Europe: *a.* and *ad.* towards the rising sun or the east. (A.S. *east*, *ad.* in the east.)

EASTER, *n. eest*-er, a Christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ, corresponding to the Passover and the festivals of greater antiquity as marking the end of the winter and the beginning of spring. **Easter dues**, money paid to the incumbent of a parish at Easter, in lieu of the tithe for personal labour. **Easter eggs**, real eggs painted, or artificial ones containing presents, given at Easter. **Easter offerings**, voluntary gifts to the clergy at Easter. **Easter Term**, one of the four terms during which the superior courts are open, in April and May; a university term extending to some six weeks after Easter. (A.S. *eastre*, from *Eostre*, the goddess of spring in whose honour a festival was held.)

EASTERLING, *n. eest*-er-ling, a native of a country lying east; a trader from the Baltic shores; a piece of money coined in the East by Richard I of England.

EASTERLY, *a. eest*-er-le, coming from the eastward; towards the eastward: *ad.* on the east; in an easterly direction.

EASTERN, *a. eest*-ern, oriental; being or dwelling in the East; towards the east. (A.S. *ēasterne*.)

EASTERNMOST, *a. eest*-ern-most, most easterly.

EASTERTIDE, *n. eest*-er-tide, the week after Easter Sunday.

EASTING, *n. eest*-ing, the course east of any meridian.
EASTWARD, *ad. eest*-wawrd, towards the east quarter.
EASY, *a. eez*-e, at ease; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; causing no pain or discomfort; not difficult or arduous; moderate; yielding with little or no resistance; ready; comfortable; freeing from care or fatigue; affluent; unconstrained; flowing; not jolting; not heavy or burdensome; absence of money pressure, as the market is easy.
EASY-CHAIR, *n. eez-ee*-chayr, a soft arm-chair.
EASY-GOING, *a. eez*-e-go-ing, taking things easily.
EAT, *v.t.* eet, to bite or chew and swallow, as food; to corrode or gnaw away; to consume; to oppress; to enjoy; to feast; *v.i.* to take food; to gnaw; to taste. **Eat, eat in,** or eat into, to wear away by gnawing or corrosion. **Eat one's terms,** to study for the English bar, so said as the student has to eat so many dinners each term in the public hall of the legal body to which he attaches himself. **Eat one's words,** to take back or retract what has been uttered. **Ate. Eaten.** Eating. **Eats.** (A.S. *etan.*)
EATABLE, *a. eet*-a-bl, fit to be eaten: *n.* anything that is fit for or used as food.
EATAGE, *n. eet*-aje, food for horses and cattle from the aftermath.
EATER, *n. eet*-er, one who or that which eats or corrodes.
EATING-HOUSE, *n. eet*-ing-house, a cook-shop; a restaurant.
EAU, *n.* o, water. **Eau creole,** a liqueur from the distillation of the flowers of the San Domingo apricot, a species of *Mammea,* with spirits of wine. **Eau de Cologne,** a perfume by distillation from certain essential oils with rectified spirit, originally prepared at Cologne. **Eau de Javelle,** a bleaching solution of chlorine gas passed through a solution of a caustic alkali. **Eau de Luce,** a strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber. **Eau de vie,** aqua vitæ, brandy or whisky. (Fr. *eau,* water.)
EAVES, *n.pl.* eevz, the lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls and casts off the water that falls on the roof. (A.S. *efes.*)
EAVES-BOARD, *n. eevz*-bord, the board placed along the lower ends of the rafters to keep the slates flat.
EAVESDRIP, *n. eevz*-drip, the dripping of water from the eaves.
EAVESDROP, *n. eevz*-drop, the water which drops from the eaves of a house: *v.i.* to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen to what is said within; to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others. **Eavesdropped. Eavesdropping. Eavesdrops.**
EAVESDROPPER, *n. eevz*-drop-per, one who stands near the window or door of a house, to hear what is said within; one who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others; a sneaking listener.
EBB, *n.* eb, the return of the tide to the sea; decline; decay: *v.i.* to flow back; to recede; to decay; to decline. **Ebbed. Ebbing. Ebbs.** (A.S. *ebba.*)
EBB-TIDE, *n. eb*-tide, the ebbing tide.
EBIONITE, *n. ee*-be-on-ite, the Jewish party in the early ages of the Church: *a.* relating to the heresy of the Ebionites. (Heb. *ebionim,* the poor, a Jewish designation of the Christians.)
EBLANINE, *n. eb*-la-nin, a volatile crystalline solid, obtained from pyroxylic spirit.
EBLIS, *n. eb*-lis, the chief of the fallen angels; the Mohammedan Satan. (Ar. *Iblis.*)
EBON, *a. eb*-on, consisting of or like ebony; black.
EBONIST, *n. eb*-on-ist, a worker in ebony.
EBONITE, *n. eb*-on-ite, vulcanite.
EBONIZE, *v.t. eb*-on-ize, to make black or tawny. **Ebonized. Ebonizes. Ebonizing.**
EBONY, *n. eb*-on-e, the popular name of various trees of the genus *Diospyros,* some of which are highly esteemed for their hard, heavy, and durable wood, susceptible of a fine polish, the most highly prized being of a black colour. **American ebony,** the genus *Brya.* (Fr. *ébène.*)
EBOULEMENT, *n.* ay-*bool*-mont, the crumbling or falling of a wall (Fort.). (Fr.)
EBRACTEATE, *a.* e-*brak*-te-ate, without a bract (Bot.). (L. *e,* and *bractea,* a thin plate.)
EBRIATED, *a. ee*-bre-ate-ed, inebriated; drunk.
EBRIETY, *n.* e-*bry*-e-te, drunkenness. (L. *ebrius,* drunk.)
EBRILLADE, *n.* e-*bril*-lade, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn. (Fr.)
EBRIOSITY, *n.* e-bre-*os*-it-e, habitual drunkenness.
EBRIOUS, *a. ee*-bre-us, drunk; addicted to drunkenness.
EBULLIENCE, *n.* e-*bul*-yence, a boiling over; exuberancy; enthusiasm. (L. *ebulliens,* boiling up.)
EBULLIENCY, *n.* e-*bul*-yen-se, ebullience.
EBULLIENT, *a.* e-*bul*-yent, boiling over, as a liquor; exuberant.
EBULLITION, *n. eb*-ul-*lish*-on, the action of boiling; the bubbling agitation of a liquor by heat; effervescence occasioned by fermentation; a sudden outburst or display of feeling. (Late L. *ebullitio.*)
EBURNATION, *n.* e-ber-*nay*-shon, a disease in the bones, which consists in an abnormal deposition of osseous matter, chiefly in the joints [Med.]. (L. *ebur,* ivory.)
EBURNEAN, *a.* e-*bur*-ne-an, made of ivory.
EBURNIFICATION, *n.* e-*bur*-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, the imparting to substances the appearance of ivory. (L. *ebur,* ivory, and *facio,* make.)
EBURNINE, *a. eb*-ur-nin, resembling or belonging to ivory.
EC, the Greek prefix *ek,* signifying out of.
ECARTÉ, *n.* ay-*lahr*-tay, a game at cards played by two with the highest 32 cards. (Fr.)
ECAUDATE, *a.* e-*kawd*-ate, without a tail [Zool.]; without a stem [Bot.]. (L. *e,* and *cauda,* a tail.)
ECBASIS, *n. ek*-ba-sis, treatment of things according to their events or consequences [Rhet.]. (Gr. *ekbasis,* going out.)
ECBATIC, *a.* ek-*bat*-ik, said of an expression which states the result as distinct from the intention [Gram.].
ECBLASTESIS, *n.* ek-blas-*tee*-sis, the production of buds within inflorescences. (Gr.)
ECBOLE, *n. ek*-bo-le, a digression in which the narrator introduces another speaking in his own words [Rhet.]. (Gr. *ekbōle,* hurling out.)
ECBOLIC, *a.* ek-*bol*-ik, stimulating parturition: *n.* a medicine with this effect [Med.].
ECCALEOBION, *n. ek*-ka-le-*oh*-be-on, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. (Gr. *ekkaleo,* call forth, and *bios,* life.)
ECCE HOMO, *ek*-se-*ho*-mo, a representation of Christ as he appeared before Pilate crowned with thorns. (L. behold the man.)
ECCENTRIC, *a.* ek-*sen*-trik, deviating or departing from the centre; said of circles or spheres which, though contained in some measure within each other, have not the same centre; not revolving round the centre; not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle; deviating from established forms or rules; odd; anomalous; whimsical. **Eccentric gear,** the links, connecting-rods, straps, and wheels by which an eccentric motion is carried on through the machinery. (Gr. *ekkentros.*)
ECCENTRIC, *n.* ek-*sen*-trik, a circle not having the same centre as another; a wheel with its axis not in its centre; he who or that which is irregular or anomalous.

Eccentric.

ECCENTRICAL, *a.* ek-*sen*-trik-al, eccentric.
ECCENTRICALLY, *ad.* ek-*sen*-trik-al-le, with eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.
ECCENTRICITY, *n. ek*-sen-*tris*-sit-e, deviation from a centre; the state of having a centre different from that of another circle; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun [Astron.]; departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; singularity of conduct.
ECCENTRIC-ROD, *n. ek-sen*-trik-rod, the rod transmitting the motion of an eccentric wheel.
ECCENTRIC-STRAP, *n. ek-sen*-trik-strap, the steel band grasping the circumference of an eccentric wheel within which it revolves.

ECCENTRIC-WHEEL, *n.* ek-*sen*-trik-wheel, a wheel the axis of whose revolution is not in the centre.

ECCHYMOSIS, *n.* ek-ky-*moh*-sis, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by the effusion of extravasated blood [Med.]. (Gr.)

ECCLESIA, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-a, an assembly of free citizens in Athens; a church. (L. an assembly.)

ECCLESIARCH, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-ark, a ruler of the Church. (L. *ecclesia*, and Gr. *arche*, rule.)

ECCLESIASTES, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ast*-eez, a canonical book of the Old Testament.

ECCLESIASTIC, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ast*-ik, a person in orders or consecrated to the service of the Church and the ministry of religion; a clergyman.

ECCLESIASTICAL, *a.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ast*-ik-al, relating or pertaining to the Church or the body of the clergy. **Ecclesiastical Courts**, the courts in which the canon law is administered, and spiritual causes determined; courts in Presbyterian churches that determine doctrine and discipline. **Ecclesiastical music**, compositions written for the Church, but more particularly anthems, services, masses, and other cathedral music. **Ecclesiastical States**, the territories once subject to the Pope of Rome as the ecclesiastical and temporal ruler. (Late L. *ecclesiasticus*.)

ECCLESIASTICALLY, *ad.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ast*-ik-al-le, in an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCLESIASTICUS, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ast*-ik-us, one of the books of the Apocrypha, composed by Jesus the son of Sirach.

ECCLESIOLATRY, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ol*-at-re, excessive veneration for church forms. (Gr. *ekklesia*, and *latreia*, worship.)

ECCLESIOLOGICAL, *a.* ek-*klee*-ze-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to ecclesiology.

ECCLESIOLOGIST, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in ecclesiology.

ECCLESIOLOGY, *n.* ek-*klee*-ze-*ol*-oj-e, the science of church-building and decoration, or of ecclesiastical antiquities. (Gr. *ekklesia*, and *logos*, science.)

ECCOPROTIC, *a.* ek-ko-*prot*-ik, laxative: *n.* a medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic [Med.]. (Gr. *ek*, and *kopros*, dung.)

ECCRINOLOGY, *n.* ek-krin-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on the secretions of the body [Phys.]. (Gr. *ekkrino*, separate, and *logos*, science.)

ECCRISIS, *n.* *ek*-kry-sis, the excretion of excrementitious matter [Med.]. (Gr. *ekkrino*, separate.)

ECDEMIC, *a.* ek-*dem*-ik, due to an outside source; of foreign origin; the opposite of endemic. (Gr. *ek*, and *demos*, people.)

ECDYSIS, *n.* ek-*dy*-sis, a casting off of the old skin; moulting; exuviation [Zool.]. (Gr.)

ECHAPPÉ, *n.* ay-*shap*-ay, a horse bred from a stallion and a mare of different breeds and countries. (Fr.)

ECHEANCE, *n.* *esh*-e-aunce, a specified day for payment; the falling due of a bill of exchange, &c. (Fr.)

ECHELLE, *n.* *esh*-el, a ladder; a scale. (Fr.)

ECHELON, *n.* *esh*-el-on, the position of an army, like a flight of steps in plan, with one division more advanced than another [Mil.]. (Fr.)

ECHIDNA, *n.* e-*kid*-na, an egg-laying mammal, the spiny anteater peculiar to Australia, about the size of a hedgehog and covered with spines. (Gr. a viper.)

ECHIDNINE, *n.* e-*kid*-nine, serpent-poison. (Gr. *echidna*, a viper.)

ECHIMYD, *n.* e-*ky*-mid, a S. American rodent somewhat resembling the dormouse. (Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *mus*, a mouse.)

ECHINATE, *a.* *ek*-in-ate, set with prickles, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled. (Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog.)

ECHINIDAN, *n.* e-*kine*-id-an, a species of the family to which the sea-urchins belong. (Gr. *echinos*, and *eidos*, like.)

ECHINITE, *n.* e-*kine*-ite, a fossil sea-urchin, found in chalk-pits.

ECHINOCACTUS, *n.* e-*ky*-no-*kak*-tus, an American genus of plants of the cactus order, so called on account of the arrangement of their spines. (Gr. literally, the hedgehog-thistle, which it is sometimes called.)

ECHINOCOCCUS, *n.* e-*kine*-o-*kok*-us, the larva of a tapeworm.

ECHINODERM, *n.* e-*kine*-o-derm, a species of the Echinodermata, such as a starfish or sea-urchin. (Gr. *echinos*, and *derma*, skin.)

ECHINOPS, *n.* e-*kine*-ops, a genus of composite plants, including the globe thistle. (Gr. *echinos*, and *opsis*, appearance.)

ECHINUS, *n.* e-*kine*-us: *pl.* **Echini**, the sea-urchin, having nearly the form of a sphere flattened on the lower side, and covered with a firm shell, set with movable spines; a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp [Bot.]; an ornament, called "the egg and tongue," or "the egg and anchor" ornament, that often occurs in classical architecture, carved on the ovolo [Arch.].

ECHIODON, *n.* *eek*-e-o-don, a pale red fish with no ventral fins, a species of *Fierasfer*, allied to the sand-eels.

ECHO, *n.* *ek*-ko, a sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; repetition of sound; reflection of sound waves; repetition of what is said; a vault or arch for redoubling sounds [Arch.]; the repetition of a melodic phrase, frequently written for the organ [Mus.]: *v.i.* to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back: *v.t.* to send back the sound of; to repeat what has been uttered. **Echoed. Echoes. Echoing.** (Gr. sound.)

ECHOISM, *n.* *ek*-ko-ism, formation of words from sounds associated with the object indicated.

ECHOLESS, *a.* *ek*-ko-less, destitute of an echo.

ECHOMETER, *n.* ek-*kom*-et-er, a scale or rule, serving to measure the duration of sounds with the intervals and ratios [Mus.]. (Gr. *echo*, and *metron*, measure.)

ECHOMETRY, *n.* ek-*kom*-et-re, the art or act of measuring the duration of sounds; the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ECLAIR, *n.* ay-*klare*, a finger-shaped kind of sweet cake and cream, coated with chocolate. (Fr.)

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *n.* ay-*klare*-ceece-*mon*, explanation: the clearing up of anything not before understood. (Fr.)

ECLAMPSIA, *n.* ek-*lamp*-se-ah, eclampsy.

ECLAMPSY, *n.* ek-*lamp*-se, a flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy; epilepsy itself. (Gr. *eklampsis*, shining forth.)

ECLAT, *n.* ay-*klah*, striking success; a burst of applause; acclamation; splendour; renown. (Fr.)

ECLECTIC, *a.* e-*klek*-tic, selecting; choosing and adopting from the views of others what seems good: *n.* a philosopher who selects from various systems such opinions and principles as he judges to be sound and rational; originally one who, having no system of his own, selected from Plato and Aristotle; in modern times, one who, recognizing an element of truth in all systems, collects a new and fuller one out of the whole. (Gr. *eklektikos*.)

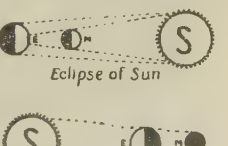
ECLECTICALLY, *ad.* ek-*lek*-te-kal-le, in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.

ECLECTICISM, *n.* ek-*lekt*-is-izm, the practice of selecting from different sources.

ECLEGM, *n.* ek-*lem*, a medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups [Med.]. (Gr. *ek*, and *leicho*, lick.)

ECLIPSAREON, *n.* e-klip-*sare*-e-on, an instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

ECLIPSE, *n.* e-*klips*, an interception of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminary by the intervention of some opaque body, as of that of the sun by the intervention of the moon, or that of the moon by the shadow of the earth; occultation; obscuration; darkness: *v.t.* to hide a luminous body in whole or in part; to obscure: to darken; to disgrace; to extinguish: *v.i.* to suffer an eclipse. Annular eclipse, when a ring of light is left round the shadow. Eclipse of the moon, when the earth passes between the sun and the moon. Eclipse of the sun, when the moon passes



Eclipse.

between the sun and the earth. **Eclipse year**, the sun's time between its departure from a node and its return to it, 346.62 days. **Partial eclipse**, when only a portion of the disk is obscured. **Total eclipse**, when the disk is entirely obscured. **Eclipsed.** Eclipses. Eclipsing. (O.Fr.)

ECLIPTIC, *n.* e-*klip*-tik, a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 28′, which is the sun's greatest declination; the apparent path of the sun round the earth, from west to east, but in reality the path which the earth, as viewed from the sun, appears to describe among the fixed stars [Astron.]; a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic [Geog.]: *a.* pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; pertaining to an eclipse. **Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes, in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen. (Late L. *ecliptĭcus.*)

ECLOGITE, *n.* *ek*-loj-ite, the parent rock of the South African diamonds; a garnet rock of the crystalline schist series. (Gr. *eklogos*, chosen out.)

ECLOGUE, *n.* *ek*-log, a pastoral poem, especially one in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other. (L. *ecloga.*)

ECOLOGY, *n.* ee-*kol*-oj-e, the study of organisms in relation to their surroundings. (Gr. *oikos*, home, and *logos*, science.)

ECONOMIC, *a.* e-kon-*om*-ik, relating to economics; economical.

ECONOMICAL, *a.* e-kon-*om*-ik-al, pertaining to, managing with, or regulated by, economy; frugal; relating to economics.

ECONOMICALLY, *ad.* e-kon-*om*-ik-al-le, with economy.

ECONOMICS, *n.* e-kon-*om*-iks, political economy; the study of the laws of production, distribution and exchange of wealth. (L. *œconomĭcus.*)

ECONOMIST, *n.* e-*kon*-om-ist, one who manages with economy; one who is conversant with political economy.

ECONOMIZATION, *n.* e-*kon*-om-ize-*ay*-shon, the act or result of economizing; saving.

ECONOMIZE, *v.i.* e-*kon*-om-ize, to manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to reduce expenditure; to save: *v.t.* to use with prudence; to expend with frugality. **Economized. Economizes. Economizing.**

ECONOMY, *n.* e-*kon*-om-e, the management of the concerns of a household, especially in money matters; a frugal and judicious use of money; the disposition or arrangement of any work; a system of rules and ceremonies; the regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; distribution or due order of things; judicious and frugal management of public affairs; the regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government. (L. *œconomĭa.*)

ECORCHÉ, *n.* ay-*kawr*-shay, a subject with the muscles exposed for the purpose of study [Art]. (Fr. flayed.)

ECOSSAISE, *n.* ay-kos-*saiz*, a country dance of Scottish origin. (Fr.)

ECOSTATE, *a.* e-*kost*-ate, having no central rib, said of leaves [Bot.]. (L. *e*, and *costa*, a rib.)

ECOUTES, *n.pl.* ay-*koots*, small galleries, made at equal distances in front of the glacis, with a view to ascertain the operations of the enemy's miners [Fort.]. (Fr. *écouter*, to listen.)

ECPHASIS, *n.* *ek*-fa-sis, an explicit declaration. (Gr.)

ECPHLYSIS, *n.* *ek*-fly-sis, an eruption on the skin [Med.]. (Gr, a spurting forth.)

ECPHONESIS, *n.* *ek*-fo-*nee*-sis, a passionate exclamation used by an orator. (Gr.)

ECPHRACTIC, *n.* ek-*frak*-tik, a medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions [Med.]. (Gr. *ekphraktikos.*)

ECRASEUR, *n.* ay-*kray*-zer, a surgical instrument for removing diseased parts without hemorrhage. (Fr. *écraser*, to crush.)

ECRU, *a.* ek-*roo*, pale yellowish brown, the colour of unbleached linen. (Fr.)

ECSTASY, *n.* *eks*-ta-se, a state of mind in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; rapture or a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; enthusiasm or excessive elevation and absorption of mind; exaltation; trance; a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit [Med.]: *v.t.* to fill with rapture or enthusiasm. **Ecstasied. Ecstasies. Ecstasying.** (Gr. *ekstasis*, change of condition or situation, from *ek*, and *histemi*, make to stand.)

ECSTATIC, *a.* ek-*stat*-ik, causing ecstasy; proceeding from ecstacy; amounting to ecstasy; rapturous; delightful beyond measure.

ECSTATICAL, *a.* ek-*stat*-ik-al, ecstatic.

ECSTATICALLY, *ad.* ek-*stat*-ik-al-le, in an ecstatic manner.

ECTASIS, *n.* *ek*-ta-sis, the lengthening of the pronunciation of a syllable from short to long [Rhet.]; dilated state of a blood-vessel [Med.]. (Gr.)

ECTHLIPSIS, *n.* ek-*thlip*-sis, the elision of a final *m* with the preceding vowel when the next word begins with a vowel [Pros.]. (Gr.)

ECTHYMA, *n.* *ek*-the-ma, an eruption of pimples on the skin [Med.]. (Gr.)

ECTOBLAST, *n.* *ek*-to-blast, the outer wall of a cell. [Phys.]. (Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, a germ.)

ECTODERM, *n.* *ek*-to-derm, an outer layer of the embryo; the outer integumentary layer. (Gr. *ektos*, and *derma*, skin.)

ECTOPIA, *n.* ek-*to*-pe-a, the displacement of an organ [Med.]. (Gr. *ek*, and *topos*, a place.)

ECTOPLASM, *n.* *ek*-to-plazm, the outer layer of protoplasm.

ECTOZOA, *n.pl.* ek-to-*zoh*-a, parasites that live on the external parts of other animals. (Gr. *ektos*, and *zoon*, an animal.)

ECTROPICAL, *a.* ek-*trop*-ik-al, outside the tropics.

ECTROPION, *n.* ek-*tro*-pe-on, an everted condition of the eyelid, so that it does not quite cover the eye [Med.]. (Gr.)

ECTROTIC, *a.* ek-*trot*-rik, denoting a treatment which aims at preventing the development of a disease [Med.]. (Gr. *ektrotikos*, pertaining to abortion.)

ECTYLOTIC, *n.* ek-ty-*lot*-ik, a substance to reduce callosities of the skin [Med.]. (Gr. *ek*, and *tylos*, a callosity.)

ECTYPAL, *a.* ek-*tipe*-al, taken from the original.

ECTYPE, *n.* *ek*-tipe, a copy; a cast in relievo or embossed [Arch.]. (L. *ectypus.*)

ECTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* ek-tip-*og*-ra-fe, etching with the lines in relief. (Gr. *ectype*, and *grapho*, write.)

ECUMENICAL, *a.* ek-yew-*men*-ik-al, œcumenical; general; universal, as applied to the councils of the Catholic Church. (Gr. *oikoumenikos*, from *oikoumene*, the inhabited globe.)

ECURIE, *n.* *ek*-yew-re, a stable; a covered place for horses. (Fr.)

ECZEMA, *n.* *ek*-ze-ma, a skin disease characterized by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin [Med.]. (Gr.)

ECZEMATOUS, *a.* ek-*zee*-ma-tus, pertaining to eczema.

EDACIOUS, *a.* e-*day*-shus, given to eating; greedy; voracious.

EDACIOUSLY, *ad.* e-*day*-shus-le, greedily.

EDACIOUSNESS, *n.* e-*day*-shus-ness, the quality of being edacious. (L. *edo*, eat.)

EDACITY, *n.* e-*das*-sit-e, greediness; voracity.

EDDA, *n.* *ed*-da, a collection made in Iceland of primitive songs or chants, containing the original version of the tales of the gods and heroes of the Scandinavian mythology (the Elder Edda); also a synopsis in prose of later date (the Younger Edda). (Ice. great-grandmother.)

EDDER, *n.* *ed*-der, such flexible wood as is worked into the tops of hedge-stakes to bind them together: *v.t.* to bind or make tight by edder. **Eddered. Eddering. Edders.** (A.S. *eder*, a hedge.)

EDDISH, *n.* *ed*-dish, the latter pasture of grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

EDDOES, *n.pl.* *ed*-doze, a species of *Colocasia*, the tubers of which are roasted and eaten in the West Indies, and on the Gold Coast of Africa, like the potato.

EDDY, *n.* *ed*-de, a current of water or air circling back, or in the direction contrary to the main stream; a slight whirlpool or whirlwind: *a.* whirling; moving circularly: *v.t.* to move circularly or as an eddy. **Eddied. Eddies. Eddying.** (A.S. *ed*, back, and *ea*, water, or Ice. *itha*, a whirlpool.)

EDDY-WATER, *n.* *ed*-de-*waw*-ter, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail; dead-water [Naut.].
EDDY-WIND, *n.* *ed*-de-wind, wind beaten back from a sail, a mountain, or anything that hinders its passage.
EDELITE, *n.* *ed*-el-ite, prehnite, a silicate of alumina and lime [Min.].
EDELWEISS, *n.* *ay*-del-vice, the Swiss plant, *Leontopodium alpinum*. (Ger.)
EDEMATOSE, *a.* e-*dem*-at-ose, edematous.
EDEMATOUS, *a.* e-*dem*-at-us, swelling with a serous humour; relating to œdema. (Gr. *oidema*, a swelling.)
EDEN, *n.* *ee*-den, the Paradise of Adam and Eve; a delightful region. (Heb. delight.)
EDENIC, *a.* e-*den*-ik, pertaining to Eden.
EDENTAL, *a.* *e-dent*-al, without teeth: *n.* an edentate.
EDENTATA, *n.pl.* e-den-*tay*-ta, an order of animals destitute of front teeth. (L. *e*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
EDENTATE, *n.* e-*dent*-ate, an animal without front teeth.
EDENTATED, *a.* e-den-*tay*-ted, destitute or deprived of teeth, applied especially to the order Edentata.
EDENTATION, *n.* e-den-*tay*-shon, a depriving of teeth.
EDENTULOUS, *a.* e-*dent*-yew-lus, toothless.
EDGE, *n.* edj, the extreme border of anything; the margin; the cutting side of an instrument; that which cuts or wounds; a narrow part rising from a broader; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness: *v.t.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border; to exasperate; to incite; to move sideways or by little and little: *v.i.* to move sideways; to move gradually; to sail close to the wind. **Edge away**, to increase the distance gradually from a coast or other object [Naut.]. **Edge in** with a coast or vessel, to advance gradually, and not directly, towards it [Naut.]. **Set the teeth on edge**, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. **Edged. Edges. Edging.** (A.S. *ecg*.)
EDGE-BONE, *n.* *edj*-bone, the aitch bone, the haunch bone, the rump-bone of an ox.
EDGED, *pp.* or *a.* edjd, furnished with an edge or border; sharp; keen.
EDGE-JOINT, *n.* *edj*-joynt, a corner.
EDGELESS, *a.* *edj*-less, not sharp; blunt; obtuse.
EDGE-RAIL, *n.* *edj*-rale, the iron rail of a railway as laid on its edge.
EDGE-TOOL, *n.* *edj*-tool, an instrument having a sharp edge.
EDGEWAYS, *ad.* *edj*-wayz, edgewise.
EDGEWISE, *ad.* *edj*-wize, with the edge turned upward or forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; with the side foremost; sideways.
EDGING, *n.* *edj*-ing, that which is put on the edge of a garment for ornament, as lace; a fringe; a row of small plants set along the border of a bed [Hort.].
EDGY, *a.* *edj*-e, with an edge; with too hard an outline; easily provoked.
EDIBLE, *a.* *ed*-e-bl, fit to be eaten. (Late L. *edibilis*.)
EDIBLENESS, *n.* *ed*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being edible.
EDICT, *n.* *ee*-dikt, command proclaimed by authority; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; notice of an ecclesiastical decree [Scots]. (L. *edictum*.)
EDICTAL, *a.* e-*dikt*-al, belonging to or of the nature of an edict. **Edictal citation**, the citation of a foreigner who has landed property in Scotland, but is non-resident [Scots Law].
EDIFICANT, *a.* *ed*-if-ik-ant, building; constructing.
EDIFICATION, *n.* *ed*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, instruction or improvement of the mind in knowledge or moral character. (Fr.)
EDIFICATORY, *a.* *ed*-if-ik-*ate*-or-e, tending to edification.
EDIFICE, *n.* *ed*-if-is, a building, a structure, especially of some style and dimensions. (Fr.)
EDIFICIAL, *a.* ed-if-*ish*-al, pertaining to an edifice.
EDIFIER, *n.* *ed*-e-fy-er, one who builds; one whose teaching is of an edifying nature.
EDIFY, *v.t.* *ed*-e-fy, to improve the mind and character by instruction; to benefit spiritually; to build. **Edified. Edifies. Edifying.** (O.Fr. *edifier*.)
EDIFYING, *a.* ed-e-*fy*-ing, adapted to instruct.
EDIFYINGLY, *ad.* ed-e-*fy*-ing-le, in an edifying manner.
EDIFYINGNESS, *n.* *ed*-e-*fy*-ing-ness, the quality of being edifying.
EDILE, *n.* *ee*-dile, a Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, and aqueducts. (L. *ædilis*.)
EDILESHIP, *n.* *ee*-dile-ship, the office of edile.
EDINGTONITE, *n.* *ed*-ing-ton-ite, a silicate of aluminium and barium. (Edington, a Scottish scientist.)
EDIT, *v.t.* *ed*-it, to select for publication; to prepare as a book for publication, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to pass through the press; to manage, as editor. **Edited. Editing. Edits.** (L. *editus*, given out.)
EDITION, *n.* e-*dish*-on, the publication of a book; republication, sometimes with revision and correction; any republication of a book; the number of copies printed at each order. (O.Fr. *edicion*.)
EDITOR, *n.* *ed*-it-or, one who edits; one who superintends the preparation or publication of a magazine or journal. (L.)
EDITORIAL, *a.* ed-it-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to editing: *n.* article by the editor, or written under his instructions.
EDITORIALLY, *ad.* ed-it-*ore*-e-al-le, as editor.
EDITORSHIP, *n.* *ed*-it-or-ship, the business of an editor.
EDITRESS, *n.* *ed*-it-ress, a female editor.
EDRIOPHTHALMATA, *n.pl.* *ed*-re-of-*thal*-ma-ta, a division of crustaceans with sessile eyes in the sides of the head. (Gr. *hedraios*, settled, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)
EDUCABLE, *a.* *ed*-yew-ka-bl, that may be educated.
EDUCATE, *v.t.* *ed*-yew-kate, to bring up; to train the faculties; to instruct. **Educated. Educates. Educating.** (L. *ēducātus*, brought up.)
EDUCATION, *n.* ed-yew-*kay*-shon, the bringing up, as of a child; the training that goes to cultivate the powers and form of character; instruction.
EDUCATIONAL, *a.* ed-yew-*kay*-shon-al, pertaining to education; derived from education.
EDUCATIONALIST, *n.* ed-yew-*kay*-shon-al-ist, one skilled in educational methods.
EDUCATIONALLY, *ad.* ed-yew-*kay*-shon-al-le, as regards education.
EDUCATOR, *n.* *ed*-yew-kay-tor, one who or that which educates. (L.)
EDUCE, *v.t.* e-*dewce*, to bring or draw out; to extract; to elicit. **Educed. Educes. Educing.** (L. *educere*, bring out.)
EDUCIBLE, *a.* e-*dewce*-e-bl, that may be educed.
EDUCT, *n.* *e*-dukt, extracted matter; that which is educed; deduction.
EDUCTION, *n.* e-*duk*-shon, drawing out.
EDUCTION-PIPE, *n.* e-*duk*-shon-pipe, the pipe through which expanded steam escapes.
EDUCTOR, *n.* e-*duk*-tor, that which draws out.
EDULCORANT, *a.* e-*dul*-kore-ant, having the property of sweetening: *n.* a medicine which purifies the fluids by depriving them of their acidity, &c.
EDULCORATE, *v.t.* e-*dul*-kore-ate, to purify or sweeten; to free from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing [Chem.]. **Edulcorated. Edulcorates. Edulcorating.** (L. *e*, and *dulcoratus*, sweetened.)
EDULCORATION, *n.* e-*dul*-kore-*ay*-shon, the act of edulcorating.
EDULCORATIVE, *a.* e-*dul*-kor-ate-iv, having the quality of sweetening or purifying by washing.
EDULCORATOR, *n.* e-*dul*-kor-ate-or, a kind of dropping bottle, contrived for supplying small quantities of water to such receptacles as watch-glasses, or test-tubes.
EEL, *n.* eel, a slender soft-finned fish of a serpent-like shape, covered with a thick slimy skin, which extends over the gill-covers, *Anguilla vulgaris*. **Conger**, an eel of the genus *Conger*. **Murry**, an eel of the genus *Murœna*. (A.S. *æl*.)
EELBUCK, *n.* *eel*-buk, a basket-net for catching eels.
EEL-FARE, *n.* *eel*-fare, an elver; a young eel; a passage of eels up-stream
EEL-GRASS, *n.* *eel*-grahss, grass-wrack, a salt-water plant of the genus *Zostera*.
EEL-OIL, *n.* *eel*-oyl, an oil procured from eels by roasting them, used to keep tools from rusting and as an ointment for stiff joints.
EEL-POT, *n.* *eel*-pot, a basket used for catching eels.

EEL-POUT, *n.* *eel*-pout, the burbot, *Lota vulyaris*; the viviparous blenny, a species of *Zoarces*.
EEL-PUNT, *n.* *eel*-punt, a kind of flat-bottomed fishing-boat to spear eels from.
EEL-SPEAR, *n.* *eel*-speer, a forked instrument for catching eels; an eel-fork.
E EN, een, a contraction for *even*.
E'ER, ayr, contracted from *ever*.
EERIE, *a.* *ee*-re, causing or feeling fear; weird. (A.S. *earh*, timid.)
EFFABLE, *a.* *ef*-fa-bl, utterable; explicable.
EFFACE, *v.t.* ef-*face*, to rub out; to expunge or erase, so as to render invisible; to destroy any impression on the mind. **Effaced. Effaces. Effacing.** (Fr. *effacer*.)
EFFACEABLE, *a.* ef-*face*-a-bl, that may be effaced.
EFFACEMENT, *n.* ef-*face*-ment, the act of effacing.
EFFECT, *n.* ef-*fekt*, that which is produced by an agent or cause; consequence; intent; advantage; force or validity; completion; reality; fact; general impression; goods; movables; personal estate; truthful imitation, heightened and made more impressive chiefly by the artifices of light, shade, and colour [Paint.]; that impression which a composition makes on the ear and mind, in performance [Mus.]: *v.t.* to produce; to cause to be; to accomplish or achieve. **For effect**, for the purpose of heightening or exaggerating. **Effected. Effecting. Effects.** (O.Fr.)
EFFECTIBLE, *a.* ef-*fekt*-e-bl, practicable; feasible.
EFFECTION, *n.* ef-*fek*-shon, creation or production; the construction of a proposition [Geom.]; a problem drawn from some general proposition [Geom.].
EFFECTIVE, *a.* ef-*fekt*-iv, capable of effecting; operative, or having the quality of producing effects; causing to be; efficient; fit for action: *n.* o who is efficient. **Effective range**, the range within which the gun is effective.
EFFECTIVELY, *ad.* ef-*fekt*-iv-le, with effect.
EFFECTIVENESS, *n.* ef-*fekt*-iv-ness, the quality of being effective.
EFFECTLESS, *a.* ef-*fekt*-less, without effect; useless.
EFFECTOR, *n.* ef-*fekt*-or, one who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.
EFFECTS, *n.pl.* ef-*fekts*, goods; personal estate.
EFFECTUAL, *a.* ef-*fekt*-yew-al, producing an effect; having adequate power or force to produce the effect.
EFFECTUALLY, *ad.* ef-*fekt*-yew-al-le, with effect; thoroughly.
EFFECTUALNESS, *n.* ef-*fekt*-yew-al-ness, the quality of being effectual.
EFFECTUATE, *v.t.* ef-*fekt*-yew-ate, to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish. **Effectuated. Effectuates. Effectuating.** (L. *effectus*, brought about.)
EFFECTUATION, *n.* ef-*fekt*-yew-*ay*-shon, act of effectuating.
EFFECTUOUS, *a.* ef-*fekt*-yew-us, effectual.
EFFEMINACY, *n.* ef-*fem*-in-as-se, the softness, delicacy, and weakness in men which are characteristic of the female sex; unmanliness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; voluptuousness.
EFFEMINATE, *a.* ef-*fem*-in-ate, unmanly; womanish; voluptuous; bespeaking effeminacy; womanlike: *n.* a delicate effeminate person: *v.t.* to make womanish; to unman; to weaken: *v.i.* to grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness. **Effeminated. Effeminates. Effeminating.** (L. *effeminatus*, weakened.)
EFFEMINATELY, *ad.* ef-*fem*-in-ate-le, in an effeminate manner.
EFFEMINATENESS, *n.* ef-*fem*-in-ate-ness, the state of being effeminate.
EFFEMINATION, *n.* ef-*fem*-in-*ay*-shon, the state of one grown womanish, or of being weak or unmanly.
EFFENDI, *n.* ef-*fen*-de, a Turkish title of respect bestowed on officials and learned men; sir; monsieur; master. (Turk.)
EFFERENT, *a.* *ef*-fer-ent, conveying outwards: *n.* the matter discharged [Phys.]. (L. *efferens*, bringing out.)
EFFERVESCE, *v.i.* *ef*-fer-*vess*, to bubble up and hiss from the escape of gas, like liquor when gently boiling or fermenting; to froth up; to break forth irrepressibly. **Effervesced. Effervesces. Effervescing.** (L. *effervescere*, boil.)
EFFERVESCENCE, *n.* ef-fer-*vess*-ence, the rising of gas bubbles in and from a liquid; the state of being effervescent.
EFFERVESCENCY, *n.* ef-fer-*vess*-en-se, effervescence.
EFFERVESCENT, *a.* ef-fer-*vess*-ent, gently boiling or bubbling, from the disengagement of gas: *n.* that which produces effervescence.
EFFERVESCIBLE, *a.* ef-fer-*vess*-e-bl, having the quality of effervescing.
EFFERVESCING, *a.* ef-fer-*vess*-ing, bubbling and hissing. **Effervescing draughts**, pleasant aërated drinks.
EFFETE, *a.* ef-*feet*, exhausted of vigour or effective power; incapable; barren; worn out. (L. *effetus*, worn out by bearing, from *ex*, and *fœtus*, pregnant.)
EFFICACIOUS, *a.* ef-fik-*ay*-shus, adequate to produce the effect intended.
EFFICACIOUSLY, *ad.* ef-fik-*ay*-shus-le, in an efficacious manner.
EFFICACIOUSNESS, *n.* ef-fik-*ay*-shus-ness, the quality of being efficacious.
EFFICACY, *n.* *ef*-fik-as-se, power to produce a given effect. (L. *efficacia*.)
EFFICIENCY, *n.* ef-*fish*-en-se, fitness; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended; amount of the really effective force [Mech.]. (L. *efficientia*.)
EFFICIENT, *a.* ef-*fish*-ent, causing effects; effective; competent; fit: *n.* one who is fit for his duties; an effective; the agent or cause. (L. *efficiens*, making.)
EFFICIENTLY, *ad.* ef-*fish*-ent-le, with effect; effectively.
EFFIGIAL, *a.* ef-*fij*-e-al, pertaining to an effigy.
EFFIGIATE, *v.t.* ef-*fij*-e-ate, to fashion conformably. **Effigiated. Effigiates. Effigiating.**
EFFIGIES, *n.* ef-*fij*-eez, an effigy or likeness. (L.)
EFFIGURATION, *n.* ef-*fig*-yewr-*ay*-shon, an outgrowth of the floral receptacle as in the passion-flower.
EFFIGY, *n.* *ef*-fij-e, the image or likeness of a person, especially as in a figure or model; the impression on a coin of the head of the monarch in whose reign it was issued. **To burn or hang in effigy**, to burn or hang the image or picture of a person held in dislike. (L. *effigus*.)
EFFLORESCE, *v.i.* ef-flor-*ess*, to flower; to become covered with whitish dust due to efflorescence [Chem.]. **Effloresced. Effloresces. Efflorescing.** (L. *effloresco*, begin to flower, from *flos*, *floris*, a flower.)
EFFLORESCENCE, *n.* ef-flore-*ess*-ence, the production of flowers; the time of flowering [Bot.]; a redness of the skin or eruption, as in rash, measles, &c. [Med.]; the formation of a white incrustation on the surface of bodies, or the white powdery appearance on the surface of a salt when it loses its water of crystallization, as in common soda when exposed to the air [Chem.]. (Fr.)
EFFLORESCENT, *a.* ef-flore-*ess*-ent, efflorescing; liable to effloresce [Chem.].
EFFLUENCE, *n.* *ef*-flu-ence, a flowing out. (L. *effluens*, flowing out.)
EFFLUENT, *a.* *ef*-flu-ent, flowing or issuing out: *n.* a stream that flows out of another or a lake; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.
EFFLUVIAL, *a.* ef-*flu*-ve-al, pertaining to or consisting of effluvia.
EFFLUVIUM, *n.* ef-*flu*-ve-um: *pl.* **Effluvia**, the minute and generally invisible particles which exhale from bodies, as the odour of plants; the noxious exhalations from putrefying animal or vegetable substances. (L.)
EFFLUX, *n.* *ef*-fluks, the act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows out; emanation. (L. *effluxus*, flowed out.)
EFFLUXION, *n.* ef-*fluks*-yon, the act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation. Effluxion of time, the passage of time.
EFFODIENT, *a.* ef-*fo*-de-ent, digging; accustomed to dig. (L. *ex*, and *fodio*, dig.)
EFFOLIATION, *n.* ef-fo-le-*ay*-shon, deprivation of leaves [Bot.]. (L. *ex*, and *folium*, a leaf)
EFFORCE, *v.t.* ef-*force*, to force; to ravish. **Efforced. Efforces. Efforcing.**
EFFORM, *v.t.* ef-*form*, to fashion; to shape. **Efformed. Efforms.**
EFFORT, *n.* *ef*-fort, an exertion of strength; strenuous endeavour; struggle. (Fr.)
EFFORTLESS, *a.* *ef*-fort-less, making no effort.
EFFOSSION, *n.* ef-*fosh*-on, the act of digging out of the earth. (L. *ex*, and *fossum*, dug.)

EFFRACTURE, *n.* ef-*frak*-tewr, a fracture, with depression of the cranial bones [Surg.]. (Late L. *effractura.*)

EFFRANCHISE, *v.t.* ef-*fran*-shize, to invest with franchises or privileges. Effranchised. Effranchises. Effranchising.

EFFRONTERY, *n.* ef-*frunt*-er-e, shameless or insolent boldness; impudence; audacity. (Fr. *effronterie.*)

EFFULGE, *v.i.* ef-*fulj*, to shed effulgence. Effulged. Effulges. Effulging. (L. *effulgeo*, shine out.)

EFFULGENCE, *n.* ef-*fulj*-ence, a flood of light; great lustre or brightness.

EFFULGENT, *a.* ef-*fulj*-ent, brightly shining; shedding effulgence. (L. *effulgens*, shining out.)

EFFULGENTLY, *ad.* ef-*fulj*-ent-le, with effulgence.

EFFUMABILITY, *n.* ef-fewm-a-*bil*-it-e, the quality of flying off in fumes or vapour. (L. *ex*, and *fumus*, smoke.)

EFFUMABLE, *a.* ef-*fewm*-a-bl, flying off in fumes or vapour.

EFFUSE, *v.t.* ef-*fewz*, to pour out, as a fluid; to shed: *v.i.* to emanate. Effused. Effuses. Effusing. (L. *effūsus*, poured out.)

EFFUSE, *a.* ef-*fuce*, spreading loosely, applied to efflorescence [Bot.]; with lips separated by a groove [Malac.].

EFFUSION, *n.* ef-*fewj*-on, the act of pouring out, as a liquid, or words, or divine influence; that which is poured out; the escape of a fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part [Med.].

EFFUSIVE, *a.* ef-*fewz*-iv, pouring out abundantly; spreading widely; demonstrative.

EFFUSIVELY, *ad.* ef-*fewz*-iv-le, in an effusive manner.

EFFUSIVENESS, *n.* ef-*fewz*-iv-ness, state of being effusive.

EFT, *n.* eft, a newt, a tailed amphibian of the genus *Triton.* (A.S. *efete.*)

EFTSOONS, *ad.* eft-*soonz*, soon afterwards; in a short time. (A.S. *eft*, after, and *soon.*)

EGAD, *exclam.* e-*gad*, good fortune; a lucky star; as we say, my stars. (Contraction of *by God.*)

EGALITY, *n.* e-*gal*-it-e, equality. (Fr. *égalité*, equality.)

EGERAN, *n.* e-jer-an, a sub-species of pyramidal garnet, found near Eger, in Bohemia [Min.].

EGEST, *v.t.* e-*jest*, to cast or throw out; to void, as excrement. Egested. Egesting. Egests. (L. *egestus*, borne out.)

EGESTA, *n.pl.* e-*jest*-a, excrements.

EGESTION, *n.* e-*jest*-yon, the act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

EGG, *n.* eg, the ovum of domestic poultry, largely used as food by all nations; a body formed in the females of birds and other animals, containing an embryo or fœtus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced; spawn; germ; anything like an egg. (Dan. *æg.*)

EGG, *v.t.* eg, to incite. Egged. Egging. Eggs.

EGGAR, *n. eg*-gar, the name given to the Lasiocampid moths and particularly to four species, two of which, the oak eggar and the grass eggar, are of the genus *Lasiocampa.*

EGGBIRD, *n. eg*-bird, the West Indian tern, *Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*, much prized for its eggs.

EGG-CUP, *n. eg*-kup, a cup used to hold an egg at table.

EGGER, *n. eg*-ger, a gatherer of eggs; an eggar moth.

EGGERY, *n. eg*-ger-re, a place where eggs are laid.

EGG-FLIP, *n. eg*-flip, a drink of warmed beer, flavoured with sugar, spirits, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

EGGLER, *n. eg*-ler, a collector of eggs.

EGG-NOG, *n. eg*-nog, a drink composed of wine or spirits mixed with sugar and eggs.

EGG-PLANT, *n. eg*-plahnt, the aubergine, *Solanum melongena*, a tropical plant which bears a fruit, shaped like an egg, used in cookery.

EGG-SHELL, *n. eg*-shel, the shell of an egg; a thin kind of porcelain.

EGG-SLICE, *n. eg*-slice, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

EGG-SPOON, *n. eg*-spoon, a small spoon for eating eggs with.

EGG-TOOTH, *n. eg*-tooth, the knob on the sheath of the bill with which the young bird breaks the shell from the inside.

EGG-WHISK, *n. eg*-whisk, a wire bunch or brush for beating up eggs.

EGILOPICAL, *a.* e-jil-*op*-ik-al, affected with egilops.

EGILOPS, *n. ee*-jil-ops, goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye. (Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *ops*, the eye.)

EGIS, *n. ee*-jis, a shield; protection. (L. *ægis.*)

EGLANDULOUS, *a.* e-*glan*-dew-lus, destitute of glands.

EGLANTINE, *n. eg*-lan-tine, the sweetbriar, *Rosa rubiginosa.* (Fr. from L. *aculeus*, a prickle.)

EGLATERE, *n. eg*-la-teer, the eglantine.

EGLOMERATE, *v.t.* e-*glom*-er-ate, to unwind, as a thread from a ball. Eglomerated. Eglomerates. Eglomerating. (L. *e*, and *glomus*, a clue.)

EGO, *n. eg*-o, the self-conscious subject, as contrasted with the non-ego, or object. (L. the pronoun I.)

EGOISM, *n. eg*-o-izm, the philosophy of those who, uncertain of everything but the existence of the ego, resolve all existences into forms or modifications of its self-consciousness; the principle of private happiness; self-assertiveness; an inordinate regard to self in one's judgments and passions; a passionate love of self.

EGOIST, *n. eg*-o-ist, one who holds the egoistic philosophy, or that we can be certain of nothing and know nothing except our own existence and the operations and ideas of our own minds; one who is self-assertive.

EGOISTIC, *a. eg*-o-*ist*-ik, egoistical.

EGOISTICAL, *a. eg*-o-*ist*-ik-al, pertaining to egoism; derived from the ego.

EGOISTICALLY, *ad. eg*-o-*ist*-ik-al-le, in an egoistic manner.

EGOITY, *n. eg*-o-it-e, personality; identity.

EGOPHONY, *n. e-gof*-on-e, a sound, heard in auscultation, like the bleating of a goat, indicative of pleurisy [Path.]. (Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *phone*, a voice.)

EGOTHEISM, *n.* eg-o-*thee*-izm, self-deification. (Gr. *ego*, and *theos*, God.)

EGOTISM, *n. eg*-o-tizm, the habit of speaking much of one's self, or the self-conceit which induces it; over-weening self-sufficiency and self-assertiveness; self-praise; vanity.

EGOTIST, *n. eg*-o-tist, one who is full of egotism; one who speaks much of himself and his own achievements.

EGOTISTIC, *a.* eg-o-*tist*-ik, egotistical.

EGOTISTICAL, *a.* eg-o-*tist*-ik-al, addicted to egotism; displaying egotism; self-conceited; self-important.

EGOTISTICALLY, *ad.* eg-o-*tist*-ik-al-le, in a self-conceited or egotistical manner.

EGOTIZE, *v.i. eg*-o-tize, to talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance. Egotized. Egotizes. Egotizing.

EGREGIOUS, *a.* e-*gree*-je-us, extraordinary; enormous; uncommon in a depreciatory sense. (L. *egregius*, selected from the flock, from *e*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.)

EGREGIOUSLY, *ad.* e-*gree*-je-us-le, in an egregious manner.

EGREGIOUSNESS, *n.* e-*gree*-je-us-ness, the state of being egregious.

EGRESS, *n. ee*-gress, the act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any enclosed or confined place; the way out: *v.i.* to go out; to leave. Egressed. Egresses. Egressing. (L. *egressus*, gone out.)

EGRESSION, *n.* e-*gresh*-on, the act of going out from any place.

EGRET, *n. ee*-gret, the name of several white species of heron, particularly those that, during the breeding season, show a lengthened soft feathery plumage on back and breast; the little egret, *Ardea garzetta*, especially; the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds of composite plants [Bot.]. (Fr.)

EGRETTE, *n.* e-*gret*, aigrette; a tuft of egret feathers with jewels.

EGRIOT, *n. eg*-re-ot, a kind of sour cherry. (Fr. *aigre*, sour.)

EGYPTIAN, *n.* e-*jip*-shan, a native or inhabitant of Egypt; a gipsy; a kind of thick-faced type; a large-sized paper, chiefly used for drawings: *a.* pertaining to Egypt; gipsy (from Little Egypt in Thessaly, whence the gipsies spread over Europe). Egyptian kale, a variety of the turnip-stemmed cabbage. Egyptian lotus, *Nymphæa lotus*, a native of Egypt. Egyptian pebble, a species of agate or jasper. Egyptian vulture, a small species of vulture.

of service in the East, as cleansing away carrion, *Neophron percnopterus*.

EGYPTOLOGICAL, *a.* e-jip-tol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to Egyptology.

EGYPTOLOGIST, *n.* e-jip-*tol*-oj-ist, one versed in Egyptology.

EGYPTOLOGY, *n.* e-jip-*tol*-oj-e, the science of Egyptian antiquities, such as the monuments and their inscriptions.

EH, *int.* ay, denoting inquiry or slight surprise.

EIDAM, *n.* *i*-dam, a sort of Dutch cheese.

EIDER, *n.* *i*-der, a sea-duck of the genus *Somateria*, abounding in the arctic and sub-arctic regions, famous for its fine down. (Swed. *ejder.*)

EIDER-DOWN, *n.* *i*-der-doun, the fine, soft, light, elastic down of the eider-duck.

EIDOGRAPH, *n.* *i*-do-graf, an instrument for copying plans or drawings, reduced or enlarged. (Gr. *eidos*, form, and *grapho*, write.)

EIDOLON, *n.* *i*-do-lon, a phantom; a visible representation or apparition. (Gr. an image.)

EIDOURANION, *n.* i-doo-*ray*-ne-on, a representation of the heavens. (Gr. *eidos*, and *ouranos*, heaven.)

EIGH, *int.* ay, an expression of surprise.

EIGHT, *a.* ayt, twice four: *n.* the number eight; the figure 8; the shape of an 8; an eight-oared boat; its eight oarsmen. (A.S. *eahta.*)

EIGHTEEN, *a.* and *n.* *ayt*-een, twice nine.

EIGHTEENMO, *n.* *ayt*-een-mo, denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.

EIGHTEENTH, *a.* *ayt*-eenth, the next in order after the seventeenth; *n.* one of eighteen equal parts.

EIGHTFOLD, *a.* *ayt*-fohld, eight times the quantity.

EIGHTH, *a.* aytth, next after seventh: *n.* one of eight equal parts; an interval composed of five tones and two semitones [Mus.].

EIGHTHLY, *ad.* *aytth*-le, in the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, *a.* *ay*-te-eth, the next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth: *n.* one of eighty equal parts.

EIGHT-SCORE, *a.* and *n.* *ayt*-skore, eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, *a.* and *n.* *ayt*-e, eight times ten; four-score. (A.S. *eahtatig.*)

EIGNE, *n.* ayne, the first-born or eldest son [Old Law]: *a.* unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son. **Bastard eigne,** the eldest son born out of wedlock. (Fr. *aîné*, from *ante*, and *natus*, born.)

EIKON, *n.* *i*-kon, a likeness; an ikon. (Gr.)

EIRENICON, *n.* i-*ren*-ik-on, a plea for peace. (Gr. *eirene*, peace.)

EISEL, *n.* *ee*-zel, vinegar. (O.Fr. *aisil.*)

EISENKIESEL, *n.* *i*-zen-*kee*-zel, iron-flint; quartz enclosing and coloured red or yellow by iron oxide. (Ger.)

EISTEDDFOD, *n.* ay-*steth*-vod, an assembly of Welsh bards met together for the purpose of receiving prizes for their musical or poetical compositions. (W.)

EITHER, *a.* or *pron.* *i*-ther, *or* *ee*-ther, one or other of any number; one of two; each; every one, separately considered: *conj.* correlative to or, and preceding it. (A.S. *œgther.*)

EJACULATE, *v.t.* e-*jak*-yew-late, to utter earnestly, as a short prayer or cry for mercy: *v.i.* to exclaim. **Ejaculated. Ejaculates. Ejaculating.** (L. *ejaculatus*, thrown out.)

EJACULATION, *n.* e-*jak*-yew-*lay*-shon, the uttering of a short prayer or cry; the exclamation or prayer uttered.

EJACULATIVE, *a.* e-*jak*-yew-late-iv, ejaculatory.

EJACULATORY, *a.* e-*jak*-yew-late-or-e, uttered in short sentences or exclamations.

EJECT, *n.* *ee*-jekt, something which is neither object nor subject, but is inferred.

EJECT, *v.t.* e-*jekt*, to throw or thrust out; to discharge; to dismiss; to dispossess; to expel; to reject. **Ejected. Ejecting. Ejects.** (L. *ejectus*, hurled out.)

EJECTION, *n.* e-*jek*-shon, the act of ejecting; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; discharge; evacuation.

EJECTIVE, *a.* e-*jekt*-iv, tending to eject.

EJECTMENT, *n.* e-*jekt*-ment, a casting out; a dispossession; a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected [Law].

EJECTOR, *n.* e-*jek*-tor, one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land; that which ejects.

EJOO, *n.* *e*-joo, the Gomuti palm, *Arenga saccharifera*, yielding palm sugar. (Malay word.)

EJULATION, *n.* e-joo-*lay*-shon, a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; wailing; lamentation. (L. *ejulo*, wail.)

EJURATION, *n.* e-jewr-*ay*-shon, resignation.

EKE, *n.* eek, something added: *v.t.* to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen. **Eke out,** to make it do. **Eked. Ekes. Eking** or **Ekeing.** (A.S. *eacian*, to add, akin to L. *auctum*, increase.)

EKE, *ad.* eek, also; likewise; in addition.

EKING, *n.* *eek*-ing, something added to lengthen.

ELABORATE, *a.* e-*lab*-ore-ate, wrought with labour; executed with thoroughness and exactness; highly wrought: *v.t.* to produce with labour; to work on and finish with great pains; to improve or refine by successive operations. **Elaborated. Elaborates. Elaborating.** (L. *elaboratus*, worked out.)

ELABORATELY, *ad.* e-*lab*-ore-ate-le, with great labour or care.

ELABORATENESS, *n.* e-*lab*-ore-ate-ness, the quality of being elaborate.

ELABORATION, *n.* e-*lab*-ore-*ay*-shon, the act or process of elaborating; the process according to which substances, as tissue or sap, are elaborated or produced by the organs of plants or animals.

ELABORATIVE, *a.* e-*iab*-ore-ate-iv, contributing to elaborate, mature, and perfect. **Elaborative faculty,** the faculty of seeing relations or things in their relations.

ELABORATOR, *n.* e-*lab*-ore-ate-or, one who or that which elaborates.

ELABORATORY, *a.* e-*lab*-ore-ate-or-e, elaborating.

ELÆAGNUS, *n.* e-le-*ag*-nus, the oleaster or wild olive. (Gr.)

ELÆIS, *n.* e-*lee*-is, the oil-palm, a native of Africa. (Gr. *elaia*, the olive-tree.)

ELÆOCARPUS, *n.* e-*lee-o-kahr*-pus, an East Indian tree, the fruit of which is like that of the olive. (Gr. *elaia*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

ELÆOCOCCA, *n.* e-*lee*-o-*kok*-ka, a euphorbiaceous plant yielding oil. (Gr. *elaia*, and *kokkos*, a berry.)

ELÆOLITE, *n.* e-*lee*-o-lite, a variety of nepheline of a greyish green, with bluish and reddish shades of colour. (Gr. *elaion*, olive oil, and *lithos*, stone.)

ELÆOMETER, *n.* e-le-*om*-et-er, an instrument for testing the purity of oils. (Gr. *elaion*, and *metron*, measure.)

ELÆOPTENE, *n.* e-le-*op*-teen, the liquid portion of a vegetable oil. (Gr. *elaion*, and *ptenos*, winged.)

ELAIDATE, *n.* e-*lay*-id-ate, a salt of elaidic acid [Chem.].

ELAIDIC, *a.* e-lay-*id*-ik, pertaining to elain or olein.

ELAIDIN, *n.* e-*lay*-ed-in, a fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor oil.

ELAIN, *n.* e-*lay*-in, the liquid principle of oils and fats after the stearine has been pressed out.

ELAIODIC, *a.* e-lay-*od*-ik, derived from castor oil. (Gr. *elaion*, and *eidos*, like.)

ELAIOMETER, *n.* e-lay-*om*-et-er, elæometer.

ELAN, *n.* ay-*lahn*, dash; impetuosity; vivacity. (Fr.)

ELANCE, *v.t.* e-*lance*, to throw or shoot; to dart. **Elanced. Elances. Elancing.**

ELAND, *n.* *ee*-land, either of the two species of *Oreas*, which are the largest of the antelopes. (Dut. the elk.)

ELANET, *n.* *ee*-lan-et, an insectivorous species of kite. (Gr. *elanos*, a kite.)

ELAPHINE, *a.* *el*-a-fine, resembling or pertaining to a stag. (Gr. *elaphos*, a stag.)

ELAPIDATION, *n.* e-*lap*-id-*ay*-shon, a clearing away of stones. (L. *e*, and *lapis*, a stone.)

ELAPS, *n.* *ee*-laps, the genus of the coral snakes. (L. *elaps.*)

ELAPSE, *v.i.* e-*laps*, to slip or glide away; to pass away silently. **Elapsed. Elapses. Elapsing.** (L. *elapsus*, glided away.)

ELAQUEATE, *v.t.* e-*lak*-kwe-ate, to disentangle. **Elaqueated. Elaqueates. Elaqueating.** (L. *e*, and *laqueus*, a snare.)

ELASMOBRANCHS, *n.pl.* e-*las*-mo-branks, the group of fishes which includes the sharks and rays. (Gr. *elasmo*, a plate of metal, and *branchia*, gills.)

ELASMOTHERIUM, *n.* e-*las*-mo-*theer*-e-um, an extinct race of pachydermatous mammalia. (Gr. *elasmos*, a plate, and *ther*, a beast.)

ELASTIC, *a.* e-*last*-ik, springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; readily recovering one's self after a shock. **Elastic band,** a rubber ring. **Elastic tissue,** a tissue composed of elastic fibres capable of extension to twice their length. (Gr. *elastikos.*)

ELASTICAL, *a.* e-*last*-ik-al, elastic.

ELASTICALLY, *ad.* e-*last*-ik-al-le, in an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

ELASTICITY, *n.* e-las-*tis*-sit-e, the inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state after external pressure, tension, or distortion; a similar mental or moral quality.

ELASTIN, *n.* e-*last*-in, the principal substance in elastic fibre.

ELATE, *a.* e-*late*, raised; elevated in spirits; flushed with success; exultant; lofty; haughty: *v.t.* to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up. **Elated. Elates. Elating.** (L. *elatus*, raised.)

ELATEDLY, *ad.* e-*late*-ed-le, with elation; conceitedly.

ELATEDNESS, *n.* e-*late*-ed-ness, the state of being elated.

ELATER, *n. el*-a-ter, an elastic spiral filament attached to spores [Bot.]; a genus of coleopterous insects, which feed on leaves, and when they fall on their back, right themselves with a jerk and a click, hence called click-beetles [Entom.]. (Gr. a driver.)

ELATERIN, *n.* e-*lat*-er-in, the active principle of the juice of the squirting cucumbers, *Ecballium elaterium.*

ELATERITE, *n.* e-*lat*-er-ite, an elastic mineral pitch; elastic bitumen.

ELATERIUM, *n.* e-la-*teer*-e-um, a drug deposited from the juice of a species of *Ecballium.* (Gr. *elaterios*, purgative.)

ELATERY, *n. el*-a-ter-e, acting force or elasticity.

ELATINE, *n.* el-a-*ty*-ne, a genus of aquatic or marsh plants, including the water-worts, *E. hexandra* and *E. hydropiper.* (Gr. *elate*, the silver fir.)

ELATION, *n.* e-*lay*-shon, the state of being elated; pride, or haughtiness of spirit, resulting from success.

ELATOR, *n.* e-*late*-or, one who or that which elates.

ELATROMETER, *n.* e-lat-*rom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump. (Gr. *elater*, a driver, and *metron*, measure.)

ELAXATION, *n.* e-laks-*ay*-shon, the act of untying or unloosing.

ELBOW, *n. el*-bo, the outer angle made by the bend of the arm; any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road; any sharp turn or bend; one of the upright sides which flank any panelled work [Arch.]: *v.t.* to push with the elbow; to push aside and take the place of: *v.i.* to put into an angle; to put one's self forward, thrusting others aside. **At the elbow,** at hand. **Jog the elbow,** to remind. **Out at elbows,** reduced in circumstances, or ill off. **Up to the elbows,** extremely busy. **Elbowed. Elbowing. Elbows.** (A.S. *elboga.*)

ELBOW-CHAIR, *n. el*-bo-chayr, a chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

ELBOWED, *a. el*-bode, pushed aside with the elbows.

ELBOW-GREASE, *n. el*-bo-greece, hard, continuous rubbing.

ELBOW-ROOM, *n. el*-bo-room, room for motion or action.

ELBOW-TONGS, *n.pl. el*-bo-tongz, crucible tongs with curved jaws.

ELCHEE, *n. el*-chee, an ambassador. (Turk. *ilchi.*)

ELD, *n.* eld, old age; decrepitude; antiquity; old times. (A.S. *ældu*, age.)

ELDER, *a. eld*-er, older; having lived a longer time; prior in origin; preceding in the date: *n.* one who is older; an ancestor; one who, on account of his age and experience, is selected for office; one who held office in the early Christian Church; in the Presbyterian Church, a member of the kirk session, which superintends and administers the order and discipline of the Church. **Elder hand,** the player who leads at a game of cards. (A.S. *yldra.*)

ELDER, *n. eld*-er, a small tree, *Sambucus nigra*, with a spongy pith, bearing white flowers and dark purple berries. (A.S. *ellen.*)

ELDER-GUN, *n. eld*-er-gun, a popgun of elder-wood.

ELDERLINESS, *n. eld*-er-le-ness, the state of being elderly.

ELDERLY, *a. eld*-er-le, somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

ELDERSHIP, *n. eld*-er-ship, the state of being older; the office of an elder.

ELDER-WINE, *n. eld*-er-wine, wine made from elderberries, generally drunk hot or mulled.

ELDEST, *a. eld*-est, oldest; most advanced in age.

ELDORADO, *n.* el-do-*rah*-do, a region in the hinterland of Guiana, the country of El Dorado, "the man of gold," the chief of the Chibchas who was defeated and killed by the Spaniards in 1538; a dreamland of wealth. (Sp. *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt or golden.)

ELDRITCH, *a. eld*-rich, hideous; ghastly; weird. (Scots.)

ELEATIC, *a.* e-le-*at*-ik, an epithet given to a sect of philosophers to which Zeno belonged, so called from the town of Elea, in Italy.

ELECAMPANE, *n.* el-e-kam-*pane*, a composite plant, *Inula helenium*, of a pungent taste and formerly of much repute in medicine; a sweetmeat made from the root. (O.Fr. *enule-campane.*)

ELECT, *a.* e-*lekt*, chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen for an office, but not installed; chosen to salvation [Theol.]: *n.* one chosen or set apart; one chosen for salvation [Theol.]: *v.t.* to pick out; to select for an office or employment; to select by vote; to choose; to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour [Theol.]. **Elected. Electing. Elects.** (L. *electus*, chosen.)

ELECTION, *n.* e-*lek*-shon, the act of electing, especially for office by vote; choice, option, or free will; discrimination; predestination to salvation [Theol.]; those predestined [Theol.]. **By election,** an election for filling a single vacancy during the life of a parliament. **General election,** an election for the whole House of Commons. (O.Fr.)

ELECTIONEER, *v.i.* e-*lek*-shon-*eer*, to help in obtaining votes at an election. **Electioneered. Electioneering. Electioneers.**

ELECTIONEERING, *n.* e-*lek*-shon-*eer*-ing, the arts or practices used for securing the election of one to office: *a.* connected with electioneering.

ELECTIVE, *a.* e-*lekt*-iv, dependent on choice; pertaining to the right of election; exerting the power of choice; selecting for combination.

ELECTIVELY, *ad.* e-*lekt*-iv-le, by choice.

ELECTOR, *n.* e-*lekt*-or, one who elects; one who has a vote in election; one of seven German princes who had the right of electing the emperor, up to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806.

ELECTORAL, *a.* e-*lekt*-or-al, pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

ELECTORATE, *n.* e-*lekt*-or-ate, the dignity or territory of an elector in the German Empire; the body of electors.

ELECTORESS, *n.* e-*lekt*-or-ess, an electress.

ELECTORIAL, *a.* e-lekt-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to an election or elector.

ELECTORSHIP, *n.* e-*lekt*-or-ship, the office of an elector.

ELECTREPETER, *n.* e-lek-*trep*-et-er, an instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents. (Gr. *elektron*, and *trepo*, turn.)

ELECTRESS, *n.* e-*lekt*-ress, the wife or widow of a German Elector.

ELECTRIC, *a.* e-*lek*-trik, containing electricity or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; conveying electricity; communicating a shock like electricity; acting like electricity. **Electric aura,** a current of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying sensitive parts, as the ear or the eye. **Electric battery,** a number of cells united so as to give a powerful discharge. **Electric bell,** a bell worked by electricity. **Electric cable,** a telegraph cable. **Electric circuit,** the path of electric action; the transmission of electricity from a body overcharged to one that is undercharged. **Electric clock,** a clock either moved or controlled by electricity. **Electric column,** an electric pile composed of thin plates of different metals, with paper

interposed between them. **Electric eel,** an eel of the genus *Gymnotus*. **Electric jar,** a jar so constructed as to be able to be charged with electricity. **Electric light,** a brilliant white light due to the intense heat in a solid body caused by the passage of an electric current through it. **Electric machine,** an apparatus for producing frictional electricity. **Electric railway,** a railway in which the trains are moved by electric motors driving direct or obtaining their power from a cable or live rail. **Electric ray,** a flat-fish of the genus *Torpedo*. **Electric spark,** one of the forms in which an accumulation of electricity is discharged. **Electric telegraph,** an apparatus for transmitting messages and intelligence by wire, either for long or short distances. **Electric wire,** the popular name for the wires of the electric telegraph.

ELECTRIC, *n.* e-*lek*-trik, a non-conductor; any substance in which electricity can be generated by friction.

ELECTRICAL, *a.* e-*lek*-trik-al, pertaining to electricity.

ELECTRICALLY, *ad.* e-*lek*-tre-kal-le, in the manner of electricity or by means of it.

ELECTRICIAN, *n.* e-lek-*trish*-an, one versed in electricity.

ELECTRICITY, *n.* e-lek-*tris*-sit-e, a natural force producing physical phenomena. (Gr. *electron*, amber, which is first spoken of by Thales as showing, when rubbed, the power of attracting light bodies.)

ELECTRIFIABLE, *a.* e-*lek*-tre-*fy*-a-bl, capable of being charged with electricity; capable of receiving and conducting electricity.

ELECTRIFICATION, *n.* e-*lek*-trif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of charging or state of being charged with electricity; making electric.

ELECTRIFY, *v.t.* e-*lek*-tre-fy, to make electric; to charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite, surprise, or amaze, as with a sudden electric shock: *v.i.* to become electric. **Electrified. Electrifies. Electrifying.** (Gr. *electron*, and L. *facio*, make.)

ELECTRINE, *a.* e-*lek*-trin, belonging to amber or electrum.

ELECTRIZATION, *n.* e-*lek*-trize-*ay*-shon, the act of electrizing.

ELECTRIZE, *v.t.* e-*lek*-trize, to electrify. **Electrized. Electrizes. Electrizing.**

ELECTRIZERS, *n.pl.* e-lek-*trize*-erz, plates of copper or silver and zinc prepared for medical purposes.

ELECTRO, *a.* e-*lek*-tro, a prefix in the composition of words appertaining to electricity: *n.* electrotype.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-bi-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in electro-biology.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-bi-*ol*-oj-e, the study of electric phenomena in living organisms.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-*kem*-ik-al, pertaining to electro-chemistry.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*kem*-ist-re, the study of the action of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTROCUTE, *v.t.* e-*lek*-tro-kewt, to kill by electricity. **Electrocuted. Electrocutes. Electrocuting.**

ELECTROCUTION, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*kew*-shon, execution by electricity; killing by electricity.

ELECTRODE, *n.* e-*lek*-trode, the terminal of an electric circuit. (Gr. *electron*, and *hodos*, a way.)

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-dy-*nam*-ik, pertaining to electro-dynamics.

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-dy-*nam*-iks, the dynamics of electricity.

ELECTRO-ENGRAVING, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-en-*grave*-ing, engraving by means of electricity.

ELECTRO-GILDING, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*gild*-ing, a mode of gilding by the agency of electricity; electro-plating.

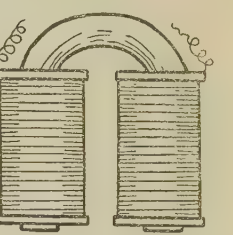
ELECTROLOGY, *n.* e-lek-*trol*-oj-e, the science of electricity. (Gr. *electron*, and *logos*, science.)

ELECTROLYSIS, *n.* e-lek-*trol*-is-sis, chemical change by electrical means. (Gr. *electron*, and *lysis*, solution.)

ELECTROLYTE, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-lite, a compound which may be decomposed by an electric current; the liquid in a secondary cell.

ELECTROLYZE, *v.t.* e-*lek*-tro-lize, to decompose by the action of electricity. **Electrolyzed. Electrolyzes. Electrolyzing.** (Gr. *elektron*, and *lyo*, loosen.)

ELECTRO-MAGNET, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*mag*-net, a soft iron bar rendered magnetic by passing an electric current through wire coiled round it.



Electro-magnet.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-mag-*net*-ik, pertaining to magnetism as connected with electricity or affected by it.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*mag*-net-izm, the science which treats of the agency of electricity in communicating magnetic properties.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-met-*al*-lur-je, *or* *met*-al-urj-e, the art of depositing metals held in solution, as silver, gold, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of electricity.

ELECTROMETER, *n.* e-lek-*trom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring electricity. (Gr. *electron*, and *metron*.)

ELECTROMETRICAL, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to an electrometer.

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-*mote*-iv, producing motion by means of electricity.

ELECTROMOTOR, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*mote*-or, a machine in which the motive power is electricity.

ELECTRON, *n.* e-*lek*-tron, the negative particle of an atom, the natural unit of negative electricity.

ELECTRON, *n.* e-*lek*-tron, electrum, argentiferous gold.

ELECTROPHONE, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-fone, an instrument for transmitting sound by means of electricity. (Gr. *elektron*, and *phone*, sound.)

ELECTROPHORUS, *n.* e-lek-*trof*-ore-us, a generator of static electricity; an instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities, consisting of a flat smooth cake of resin, acted upon by a circular plate of brass with a glass handle. (Gr. *elektron*, and *phero*, bear.)

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-fiz-e-*ol*-oj-e, the science of electric effects due to physiological causes.

ELECTROPLATE, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-plate, articles of metal coated with another metal by electroplating: *v.t.* to coat with metal by means of electrolysis. **Electroplated. Electroplates. Electroplating.**

ELECTRO-POLAR, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-*pole*-ar, applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.

ELECTROSCOPE, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-skope, an instrument for testing the presence, nature, and intensity of electricity. (Gr. *electron*, and *skopeo*, view.)

ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-ther-ra-*pewt*-iks, treatment of disease by electricity; the laws and principles of such treatment.

ELECTROTHERAPY, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*ther*-ra-pe, treatment of disease by electricity.

ELECTRO-THERMIC, *a.* e-*lek*-tro-*therm*-ik, relating to the heat effects of electricity.

ELECTROTYPE, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-tipe, the method of producing a facsimile by the electric deposition from a solution of a thin film of copper on a prepared surface, or the facsimile so produced: *v.t.* to copy by electrotype. **Electrotyped. Electrotypes. Electrotyping.**

ELECTROTYPIST, *n.* e-*lek*-tro-*tipe*-ist, one skilled in electrotype.

ELECTRUM, *n.* e-*lek*-trum, amber; an alloy of gold and silver; argentiferous gold; nickel silver. (Gr. and L.)

ELECTUARY, *n.* e-*lek*-tew-ar-re, a medicine compounded with sweets. (L. *electuarium*, a medicine that melts in the mouth, from Gr. *ekleicho*, lick up.)

ELEEMOSYNARY, *a.* e-le-e-*mos*-in-ar-e, relating to alms; supported by charity; founded by charity, and for the distribution of charitable donations: *n.* one who subsists on charity. (Late L. *eleemosynarius*, a charitable person.)

ELEGANCE, *n.* *el*-e-gance, the beauty of propriety; politeness; the quality of being elegant; neatness; that which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty. (L. *elegantia*.)

ELEGANCY, *n.* *el*-e-gan-se, elegance.

ELEGANT, *a.* *el*-e-gant, refined; pleasing to good taste; graceful; expressing one's self with propriety and grace; beautiful in form and colour; costly and ornamental.

ELEGANTLY, *ad.* *el*-e-gant-le, with elegance.

ELEGIAC, *a.* el-e-*jy*-ak, belonging to elegy; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies; said of certain plaintive and affecting melodies.

ELEGIAC, *n.* el-e-*jy*-ak, elegiac verse. (Gr. *elegiakos.*)

ELEGIACAL, *a.* el-e-*jy*-ak-al, elegiac.

ELEGIAST, *n.* e-*lee*-je-ast, an elegist.

ELEGIST, *n.* *el*-e-jist, a writer of elegies.

ELEGIT, *n.* e-*lee*-git, a writ of execution, on which a defendant's goods are taken and delivered to the plaintiff [Law]. (L. he has chosen.)

ELEGIZE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *el*-e-jyze, to write an elegy. Elegized. Elegizes. Elegizing.

ELEGY, *n.* *el*-e-je, a poem or song expressive of sorrow or lamentation; a dirge; a poem pervaded by a tone of pensive sadness. (O.Fr. *elegie.*)

ELEMENT, *n.* *el*-e-ment, first principle; one of the simple constituent parts of anything; an ingredient; proper state or sphere; outline or sketch: *pl.* forms of matter not yet decomposed by chemical analysis; rudiments; data; the bread and wine used at the Eucharist; fire, air, earth, and water, the four elements which were supposed to constitute the world. (L. *elementa*, first principles.)

ELEMENTAL, *a.* el-e-*ment*-al, pertaining to elements; arising from first principles. Elemental spirits, those of fire, air, earth, and water, respectively salamanders, sylphs, gnomes, and undines.

ELEMENTALISM, *n.* el-e-*ment*-al-izm, the theory which resolves the gods of antiquity into the forces and aspects of physical nature.

ELEMENTALLY, *ad.* el-e-*ment*-al-le, according to elements; literally.

ELEMENTARINESS, *n.* el-e-*ment*-ar-re-ness, the state of being elementary.

ELEMENTARITY, *n.* *el*-e-men-*tar*-rit-e, the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

ELEMENTARY, *a.* el-e-*ment*-ar-re, simple; uncompounded; rudimentary; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles; treating of elements.

ELEMI, *n.* *el*-e-me, a resinous exudation from several trees, used in ointments and for toughening varnish. (Ar.)

ELEMIN, *n.* *el*-e-min, the oil distilled from elemi.

ELENCHUS, *n.* e-*leng*-kus, a sophism; a syllogism which confutes an adversary by making him contradict himself [Logic]. (Gr.)

ELEOT, *n.* *ee*-le-ot, a species of apple.

ELEPHANT, *n.* *el*-e-fant, either of the two species of *Elephas*, the largest of existing mammals, having a thick skin, a long flexible trunk, and two ivory tusks, the two species being the Indian and the African. Elephant beetle, a species of the genus *Goliathus.* Elephant paper, a large-sized drawing paper, measuring 28in. by 23in. Elephant's foot, Hottentot bread, a species of *Testudinaria.* White elephant, a burdensome gift of more trouble than it is worth. (Fr. *éléphant.*)

ELEPHANTIAC, *a.* el-e-*fant*-e-ak, pertaining to elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *n.* *el*-e-fant-i-a-sis, a skin disease, in which the limbs from their enlargement, and the thick, wrinkled, tuberculate state of the skin, resemble those of the elephant [Med.]. (L.)

ELEPHANTINE, *a.* el-e-*fant*-ine, pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; huge; an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals [Rom. Antiq.].

ELEPHANTOID, *a.* el-e-*fant*-oyd, resembling the form of an elephant.

ELEUSINE, *n.* el-ew-*sy*-ne, a genus of tropical grasses, one species of which, *Eleusine coracana*, is cultivated as grain. (Gr.)

ELEUSINIAN, *a.* el-ew-*sin*-e-an, relating to Eleusis in Greece, or to the mystic rites in honour of Ceres which were there celebrated.

ELEUTHERIA, *n.* el-ew-*theer*-e-a, *Croton eleutheria*, a cascarilla, as gathered on the island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas. (Gr.)

ELEUTHEROMANIA, *n.* *el*-ew-theer-o-*may*-ne-a, the passion for individual freedom, viewed as a mad one. (Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania.*)

ELEUTHEROMANIAC, *a.* *el*-ew-theer-o-*may*-ne-ak, fanaticized with eleutheromania: *n.* one so affected.

ELEVATE, *a.* *el*-e-vate, elevated; raised aloft: *v.t.* to raise from a lower place to a higher; to raise to a higher rank or status; to improve or raise in refinement or character; to elate with pride; to cheer; to raise from any tone to one more acute; to augment or swell. Elevated. Elevates. Elevating. (L. *elevatus*, raised.)

ELEVATED, *a.* *el*-e-vate-ed, exalted; dignified; elated; slightly intoxicated; high-pitched; turned upward, said of wings [Her.].

ELEVATION, *n.* el-e-*vay*-shon, the act of elevating; an elevated state; exaltation; dignity; exaltation of mind, style, character, or manners; height; elevated ground; a raising of voice; altitude of a celestial object above the horizon [Astron.]; the angle which the line of direction makes with the plane of the horizon [Gunnery]; the angle which the style makes with the substylar line [Dialling]; the progression of the tones from grave to acute; also the raising of the hand or foot in beating time [Mus.]; the representation, drawn to a geometrical scale, of the height of a building above the ground [Arch.]. Elevation of the host, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head, for the people to adore.

ELEVATOR, *n.* *el*-e-vate-or, one who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts; a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye [Anat.]; an elevatory; a series of small boxes fastened by a strap, and moved by a wheel to raise grain, &c., from a lower to a higher floor; a lift; a movable control in the tail of an aeroplane.

ELEVATORY, *a.* *el*-e-vate-or-e, tending or able to raise: *n.* an instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

ELÈVE, *n.* ay-*lave*, a pupil; one reared or protected by another. (Fr.)

ELEVEN, *a.* e-*lev*-en, ten and one added: *n.* a side at cricket. Eleven o'clock, the plant *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, which opens its flowers an hour before noon. (A.S. *endleofan.*)

ELEVENTH, *a.* e-*lev*-enth, next in order to tenth; forming one of eleven equal parts: *n.* one of eleven equal parts; the interval of the octave above the fourth [Mus.]. (A.S. *endlyfta.*)

ELEVENTHLY, *ad.* e-*lev*-enth-le, in the eleventh place.

ELF, *n.* elf: *pl.* Elves, elvz, one of a class of imaginary supernatural beings of capricious temper, represented generally as of diminutive size, and as taking pleasure in playing sundry mischievous tricks on mortals, and imagined to haunt groves and other sequestered places; a mischievous person; a fairy; a diminutive person; a pet name for a child: *v.t.* to entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled. Elfed. Elfing. Elfs. (A.S. *ælf.*)

ELF-ARROW, *n.* *elf*-ar-ro, a flint arrow-head, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELF-BOLT, *n.* *elf*-boalt, an elf-arrow.

ELF-CHILD, *n.* *elf*-child, a child left by the fairies in lieu of one carried off by them; a changeling.

ELFIN, *a.* *elf*-in, relating or pertaining to elves: *n.* a little elf or urchin.

ELFISH, *a.* *elf*-ish, relating to or resembling elves; as if done by elves; mischievous.

ELF-LOCK, *n.* *elf*-lok, hair twisted in a lock, so denominated as if the work of fairies.

ELF-STRUCK, *a.* *elf*-struk, bewitched.

ELFWORT, *n.* *elf*-wurt, elecampane, *Inula helenium.*

ELICIT, *v.t.* e-*lis*-sit, to draw out; to bring to light; to deduce; to strike out. Elicited. Eliciting. Elicits. (L. *elicitus*, enticed.)

ELICITATION, *n.* e-*lis*-sit-*ay*-shon, the act of eliciting.

ELIDABLE, *a.* e-*lyde*-a-bl, that may be elided.

ELIDE, *v.t.* e-*lyde*, to cut off a syllable [Gram.]. Elided. Elides. Eliding. (L. *elido*, strike out.)

ELIGIBILITY, *n.* *el*-ij-ib-*il*-it-e, fitness to be chosen; the state of being preferable to something else, or desirable; capability of being chosen to an office.

ELIGIBLE, *a.* *el*-ij-e-bl, worthy or fit to be chosen; preferable; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen. (O.Fr.)

ELIGIBLENESS, *n.* *el*-ij-e-bl-ness, the quality of being eligible.

ELIGIBLY, *ad.* *el*-ij-ib-le, in a manner to be worthy of choice.

ELIMATE, *v.i.* *el*-im-ate, to polish; to smooth. **Elimated. Elimates. Elimating.** (L. *e,* and *lima,* a file.)

ELIMINABLE, *a.* e-*lim*-in-a-bl, that may be eliminated.

ELIMINANT, *n.* e-*lim*-in-ant, that which is eliminated. (L. *eliminans,* turning out of doors.)

ELIMINATE, *v.t.* e-*lim*-in-ate, to expel; to throw out or off; to set at liberty; to leave out in considering a matter; to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation [Alg.]. **Eliminated. Eliminates. Eliminating.** (L. *eliminatus,* turned out of doors.)

ELIMINATION, *n.* e-lim-in-*ay*-shon, the act of leaving out; cancelling; ejection; the act of discharging or secreting by the pores; the act of throwing out of account; the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation [Alg.].

ELINGUID, *a.* e-*ling*-gwid, tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. (L. *e,* and *lingua,* the tongue.)

ELIQUAMENT, *n.* e-*lik*-wa-ment, a juice squeezed out of fat.

ELIQUATION, *n.* el-e-*kway*-shon, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of heat, as silver from copper [Chem.]. (L. *eliquatus,* melted.)

ELISION, *n.* e-*lisj*-on, the eliding of a vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel [Gram.]. (L. *elisio,* striking out.)

ELISOR, *n.* e-*lize*-or, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury [Law]. (O.Fr. *eliseor.*)

ÉLITE, *n.* ay-*leet,* a select body; the best of anything selected from the rest. (Fr.)

ELIXATION, *n.* e-liks-*ay*-shon, extraction by boiling; digestion. (L.)

ELIXIR, *n.* e-*liks*-ser, a tincture composed of two or more ingredients in solution in alcohol; any cordial; a liquor for transmuting metals into gold; a liquor for prolonging life; quintessence; refined spirit; any cordial which invigorates. (Ar. *el-iksir,* the philosopher's stone.)

ELIZABETHAN, *a.* e-liz-a-*bee*-than, pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times (1558-1603).

ELK, *n.* elk, the moose, *Alces machlis,* the largest and oldest existing species of the deer family, a native of the north of Europe, Asia, and America. **Irish elk,** a large deer, *Cervus megaceros,* with antlers measuring more than eleven feet across, found fossil in Ireland and other parts of Europe, but now extinct. (O.Ger. *elch.*)

ELK, *n.* elk, the hooper swan, *Cygnus musicus.*

ELK-NUT, *n.* *elk*-nut, the oil-nut.

ELK-WOOD, *n.* *elk*-wood, the soft spongy wood of the umbrella-tree, a species of *Sciadopitys.*

ELL, *n.* el, a measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. **English ell,** a yard and a quarter. **Flemish ell,** three quarters of a yard. **Scottish ell,** 37 inches. (A.S. *eln.* a cubit.)

ELLAGIC, *a.* el-*laj*-ik, pertaining to gall-nuts. (Fr. *ellagique,* from *galle,* gall, spelt backwards.)

ELLECK, *n.* *el*-lek, a seafish, the red gurnard. (Dial. Eng.)

ELLIPSE, *n.* el-*lips,* a figure formed by the intersection of a plane and cone when the plane passes obliquely through the opposite sides of the cone; a regular oval figure having two foci [Geom.]. (L. *ellipsis.*)

Ellipse.

ELLIPSIS, *n.* el-*lip*-sis: *pl.* **Ellipses,** defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which are to be supplied in reading or hearing them [Gram.].

ELLIPSOGRAPH, *n.* el-*lip*-so-grah, an instrument for describing ellipses. (L. *ellipsis,* and Gr. *grapho,* write.)

ELLIPSOID, *n.* el-*lip*-soyd, an elliptical spheroid [Geom.]. (Gr. *ellipse,* and *eidos,* form.)

ELLIPSOIDAL, *a.* el-lip-*soyd*-al, pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

ELLIPTIC, *a.* el-*lipt*-ik, having the form of an ellipse; having a part omitted. **Elliptic compasses,** an instrument used for describing an ellipse.

ELLIPTICAL, *a.* el-*lipt*-ik-al, elliptic.

ELLIPTICALLY, *ad.* el-*lipt*-ik-al-le, in the form of an ellipse; with a part omitted.

ELLIPTICITY, *n.* el-lip-*tis*-sit-e, the quality of being elliptical; deviation from the form of a circle or sphere, specially in the case of the earth.

ELLIPTOGRAPH, *n.* el-*lip*-to-grahf, an ellipsograph.

ELLWAND, *n.* *el*-wond, a measuring rod an ell long.

ELM, *n.* elm, a forest tree of the genus *Ulmus,* yielding valuable timber. (A.S. *elm,* L. *ulmus.*)

ELMEN, *a.* *elm*-en, of or belonging to the elm.

ELMINTHES, *n.pl.* el-*min*-theez, small intestinal worms. (Gr.)

ELMY, *a.* *elm*-e, abounding with elms.

ELOCULAR, *a.* e-*lok*-yew-lar, not divided by partitions. (L. *e,* and *loculus,* a tiny place.)

ELOCUTION, *n.* el-o-*kew*-shon, diction or power of expression; manner of speaking or oral delivery; the art of speaking or oral delivery. (L. *elocutio.*)

ELOCUTIONARY, *a.* el-o-*kew*-shon-ar-re, pertaining to elocution.

ELOCUTIONIST, *n.* el-o-*kew*-shon-ist, one who is versed in or one who treats of the art of correct oral delivery.

ELOCUTIVE, *a.* el-o-*kewt*-iv, having the power of eloquent expression.

ELODES, *n.* e-*lo*-deez, the sweating sickness. (Gr. *helodēs,* marshy.)

ELOGE, *n.* el-*oje,* a funeral oration; a panegyric on one dead. (Fr. from L. *elogium,* an inscription on a tomb.)

ELOGIST, *n.* *el*-oj-ist, one who pronounces an eloge.

ELOGIUM, *n.* el-*oje*-e-um, a speech of praise; panegyric. (L.)

ELOGY, *n.* *el*-oje, an elogium.

ELOHIM, *n.pl.* el-*loh*-him, one of the names of the Creator in the Hebrew Bible. (Heb.)

ELOHIST, *n.* el-*loh*-hist, the name given to the author of certain parts of the Pentateuch in which the word Elohim is used, which biblical critics consider to be of earlier date than the rest.

ELOHISTIC, *a.* e-lo-*hist*-ik, said of those parts of the Pentateuch written by the Elohist, in which the Creator is spoken of as Elohim.

ELOIN, *v.t.* e-*loyn,* to banish to a distance [Law]. **Eloined. Eloining. Eloins.** (Fr. *e,* and *loin,* far.)

ELOINMENT, *n.* e-*loyn*-ment, banishment to a distance.

ELONGATE, *a.* e-*long*-gate, said of what is remarkable for length as contrasted with its breadth [Bot.]: *v.t.* to lengthen; to extend. **Elongated. Elongates. Elongating.** (Late L. *elongatus,* removed.)

ELONGATION, *n.* e-long-*gay*-shon, the act of elongating; the state of being elongated; distance; the distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth [Astron.]; partial dislocation occasioned by the stretching of the ligaments or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions [Surg.].

ELOPE, *v.i.* e-*lope,* to run away, especially with a lover, said of a married woman who does so from her husband, or of an unmarried woman who does so from her parents or guardians. **Eloped. Elopes. Eloping.** (Ger. *ent,* away, and *laufen,* to run, or perhaps from Dut. *ontloopen,* run away.)

ELOPEMENT, *n.* e-*lope*-ment, the act of eloping; secret departure.

ELOQUENCE, *n.* *el*-o-kwence, speech conceived under and expressive of deep emotion or passion, and calculated to affect and sway the thoughts and feelings of others in like manner. (L. *eloquentia.*)

ELOQUENT, *a.* *el*-o-kwent, speaking with fluency and effect; having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and impressive speech; vividly and impressively expressive of fervent or strong emotion; expressive. (O.Fr.)

ELOQUENTLY, *ad.* *el*-o-kwent-le, with eloquence; in an eloquent manner.

ELSE, *a.* or *pron.* else, other; one or something besides: *ad.* otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; besides; except that mentioned. (A.S. *elles,* other.)

ELSEWHERE, *ad.* *else*-whare, in another place; in other places.

ELTCHI, *n.* *el*-che, elchee; an ambassador.

ELUCIDATE, *v.t.* e-*lew*-sid-ate, to make clear or throw light upon; to explain; to illustrate. **Elucidated. Elucidates. Elucidating.** (Late L. *elucidatus*, made clear.)

ELUCIDATION, *n.* e-lew-sid-*ay*-shon, the act of throwing light on any obscure subject.

ELUCIDATIVE, *a.* e-*lew*-sid-ate-iv, making clear; explanatory.

ELUCIDATOR, *n.* e-*lew*-sid-ate-or, a person who elucidates.

ELUCIDATORY, *a.* e-*lew*-sid-ate-or-e, elucidative.

ELUDE, *v.t.* e-*lewd*, to evade or escape; to avoid by artifice, deceit, or dexterity; to mock by an unexpected escape; to escape being seen. **Eluded. Eludes. Eluding.** (L. *eludo*, deceive.)

ELUDIBLE, *a.* e-*lewd*-e-bl, that may be eluded or escaped.

ELUL, *n.* e-lul, the 12th month of the civil Jewish year, and the 6th of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to August. (Heb.)

ELUSION, *n.* e-*lew*-sjon, the act of eluding; escape by artifice or deception; evasion. (L. *elusus*, mocked.)

ELUSIVE, *a.* e-*lew*-siv, evasive; difficult to catch.

ELUSIVENESS, *n.* e-*lew*-siv-ness, the state of being elusive; habit of elusion.

ELUSORINESS, *n.* e-*lew*-sor-e-ness, the state of being elusory.

ELUSORY, *a.* e-*lew*-sor-e, tending to elude or deceive.

ELUTRIATE, *v.t.* e-*lew*-tre-ate, to purify by elutriation. **Elutriated. Elutriates. Elutriating.** (L. *elutriatus*, purified.)

ELUTRIATION, *n.* e-*lew*-tre-*ay*-shon, the operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water and pouring off the liquid in which the foul or extraneous substances are floating, while the heavier particles are deposited at the bottom.

ELUXATION, *n.* e-luks-*ay*-shon, dislocation.

ELVAN, *a.* *elv*-an, pertaining to elves.

ELVANS, *n.pl.* *elv*-anz, veins or dikes of a crystalline mixture of felspar and quartz, found in granite rocks and fossiliferous slates in Cornwall and Devon. (Dial. Eng.)

ELVE-LOCK, *n.* *elv*-lok, elf-lock.

ELVER, *n.* *el*-ver, a young eel. (Dial. Eng.)

ELVES, elvz, *pl.* of elf.

ELVISH, *a.* *elv*-ish, elfish.

ELVISHLY, *ad.* *elv*-ish-le, in an elvish manner; mischievously.

ELWAND, *n.* *el*-wond, an ellwand.

ELYDORIC, *a.* el-id-*or*-rik, said of a species of painting with oil and water, such as to add the freshness of water-colours to the mellowness of oil-painting. (Gr. *elaion*, oil, and *hydor*, water.)

ELYSIAN, *a.* e-*liz*-yan, pertaining to Elysium; yielding the highest pleasures; exceedingly delightful. (L. *elysius*.)

ELYSIUM, *n.* e-*liz*-e-um, the fabled abode of the souls of the Greek heroes after death, conceived at first as free from care and joyless, but erelong as a place of delight; any delightful place [Myth.]. (Gr.)

ELYTRAL, *a.* *el*-e-tral, pertaining to elytra.

ELYTRIFORM, *a.* e-*lit*-re-form, in the form of a wing-sheath. (Gr. *elytron*, and *form*.)

ELYTRINE, *n.* *ee*-le-trin, a substance in the horny coverings of insects [Chem.].

ELYTROCELE, *n.* *el*-it-ro-seel, a tumour in the vagina. (Gr. *elytron*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

ELYTRON, *n.* *el*-it-ron, elytrum.

ELYTRUM, *n.* el-it-rum: *pl.* **Elytra,** the wing-sheath of beetles, into which the fore-wings have been converted; the outer hard case, beneath which are the true wings. (Gr. *elytron*.)

ELZEVIR, *n.* *el*-ze-vir, a term applied to the admirable editions of the classics published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden during the 16th and 17th centuries.

EM, a form of the English prefix *en*.

EM, *n.* em, the printer's unit of measurement for matter set in a line.

'EM, a contraction of them.

EMACIATE, *a.* e-*may*-she-ate, thin; wasted: *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; to become lean; to pine or waste away: *v.t.* to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness. **Emaciated. Emaciates. Emaciating.** (L. *emaciatus*.)

EMACIATION, *n.* e-*may*-she-*ay*-shon, the act of making or becoming lean; the state of being reduced to leanness.

EMACULATE, *v.t.* e-*mak*-yew-late, to take spots or blemishes from. **Emaculated. Emaculates. Emaculating.**

EMANANT, *a.* *em*-an-ant, issuing or flowing from. (L. *emanans*, proceeding from.)

EMANATE, *v.i.* *em*-an-ate, to issue, proceed, or spring from, as from a source. **Emanated. Emanates. Emanating.** (L. *emanatus*, proceeded from.)

EMANATION, *n.* em-an-*ay*-shon, the act of emanating or that which emanates from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium. **Theory of emanation,** the doctrine, of Eastern origin, which derives all existence from the divine nature by necessary process of emanation, as light from the sun.

EMANATIST, *n.* *em*-an-a-tist, a believer in emanation.

EMANATIVE, *a.* *em*-an-at-iv, issuing from another.

EMANATORY, *a.* *em*-an-ate-or-e, emanative

EMANCIPATE, *a.* e-*man*-sip-ate, set at liberty: *v.t.* to set free from servitude by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to set free from bondage, restraint, restriction, or subjection of any kind; to set a son free from subjection to his father and destroy the peculiar relation subsisting between them by law [Rom. Law]. **Emancipated. Emancipates. Emancipating.** (L. *emancipatus*, set free.)

EMANCIPATION, *n.* e-*man*-sip-*ay*-shon, the act of emancipating, or the state of being emancipated from any bondage or restriction.

EMANCIPATIONIST, *n.* e-*man*-sip-*ay*-shon-ist, an advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

EMANCIPATOR, *n.* e-*man*-sip-ate-or, one who emancipates.

EMANCIPIST, *n.* e-*man*-sip-ist, a convict who has served his sentence or received a pardon in a penal colony.

EMARGINATE, *a.* e-*mar*-jin-ate, having indented edges: *v.t.* to take away the margin or edge; to notch. **Emarginated. Emarginates. Emarginating.** (L. *emarginatus*, deprived of the margin.)

EMARGINATED, *a.* e-*mar*-jin-ate-ed, notched at the apex [Bot.]; having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face [Min.]; with the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle.

EMARGINATELY, *ad.* e-*mar*-jin-ate-le, in the form of notches.

EMARGINATION, *n.* e-*mar*-jin-*ay*-shon, the act of emarginating, or the state of being emarginated.

EMASCULATE, *a.* e-*mas*-kew-late, unmanned; deprived of vigour: *v.t.* to castrate; to deprive of virility; to weaken or render effeminate; to remove, as from a book, what seems coarse. **Emasculated. Emasculates. Emasculating.** (Late L. *emasculatus*, castrated.)

EMASCULATION, *n.* e-*mas*-kew-*lay*-shon, the act of emasculating; the state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EMASCULATORY, *a.* e-*mas*-kew-late-or-re, tending to emasculate.

EMBALE, *v.t.* em-*bale*, to make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack; to bind; to enclose. **Embaled. Embales. Embaling.**

EMBALM, *v.t.* em-*bahm*, to preserve a dead body from decay by embalming; to fill with sweet scent; to preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay. **Embalmed. Embalming. Embalms.** (Fr. *embaumer*.)

EMBALMER, *n.* em-*bahm*-er, one who embalms bodies.

EMBALMING, *n.* em-*bahm*-ing, the act or art of filling a dead body with salts and spices for preservation, after withdrawing the entrails, lungs, and brain.

EMBALMMENT, *n.* em-*bahm*-ment, act of embalming.

EMBANK, *v.t.* em-*bank*, to enclose or defend with a bank, or mounds, or dykes. **Embanked. Embanking. Embanks.**

EMBANKMENT, *n.* em-*bank*-ment, the act of embanking; a long artificial mound.

EMBAR, *v.t.* em-*bahr*, to shut or fasten with a bar; to enclose, so as to hinder egress or escape; to stop; to prevent. **Embarred. Embarring. Embars.**

EMBARCATION, *n.* em-bahrk-*ay*-shon, embarkation.

EMBARGO, *n.* em-*bahr*-go: *pl.* Embargoes, em-*bahr*-gohz, a prohibition of ships to leave or enter a port, issued authoritatively; a prohibition of departure; imposition of any restraint: *v.t.* to lay an embargo on and stop; to seize goods for government service. **Embargoed. Embargoes. Embargoing.** (Sp. *embargar*, to impede.)

EMBARK, *v.t.* em-*bahrk*, to put on board a ship or other vessel; to engage or invest in any affair: *v.i.* to go on board ship; to venture. **Embarked. Embarking. Embarks.** (Fr. *embarquer*.)

EMBARKATION, *n.* em-bahrk-*ay*-shon, the act of embarking; that which is embarked.

EMBARKMENT, *n.* em-*bahrk*-ment, act of embarking.

EMBARRASS, *n.* em-*bar*-ras, embarrassment; obstruction: *v.t.* to put a bar or difficulty in the way of; to perplex; to render intricate; to throw into perplexity; to subject to pecuniary pressure by demands for payment of debts; to disconcert or put out. **Embarrassed. Embarrasses. Embarrassing.** (Fr. *embarrasser*.)

EMBARRASSING, *a.* em-*bar*-ras-ing, perplexing.

EMBARRASSINGLY, *ad.* em-*bar*-ras-ing-le, in a way to embarrass.

EMBARRASSMENT, *n.* em-*bar*-ras-ment, state of being embarrassed; perplexity; pecuniary difficulty; insolvency.

EMBASSADE, *n.* *em*-bas-sade, an embassy.

EMBASSADOR, *n.* em-*bas*-sa-dor, an ambassador.

EMBASSADORIAL, *a.* em-bas-sa-*dore*-e-al, ambassadorial.

EMBASSADRESS, *n.* em-*bas*-sa-dress, ambassadress.

EMBASSAGE, *n.* *em*-bas-saje, an embassy; message.

EMBASSY, *n.* *em*-bas-se, the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the persons sent on an embassy; the message; a solemn weighty message; the residence of an ambassador. (Fr. *ambassade*.)

EMBATTLE, *v.t.* em-*bat*-tl, to arrange in order of battle; to furnish with battlements. **Embattled. Embattles. Embattling.** (O.Fr. *em*, and *bastiller*, fortify.)

EMBATTLED, *a.* em-*bat*-tld, in battle array; indented like a battlement [Her. and Arch.].

Embattled.

EMBAY, *v.t.* em-*bay*, to enclose in a bay; to landlock. **Embayed. Embaying. Embays.**

EMBAYMENT, *n.* em-*bay*-ment, a bay.

EMBED, *v.t.* em-*bed*, to lay, as in a bed; to set firmly into other material. **Embedded. Embedding. Embeds.**

EMBEDMENT, *n.* em-*bed*-ment, act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EMBELLISH, *v.t.* em-*bel*-lish, to adorn, decorate, or beautify; to make graceful or elegant; to furnish with illustrations. **Embellished. Embellishes. Embellishing.** (Fr. *embellir*, to beautify.)

EMBELLISHER, *n.* em-*bel*-lish-er, one who embellishes.

EMBELLISHINGLY, *ad.* em-*bel*-lish-ing-le, so as to embellish.

EMBELLISHMENT, *n.* em-*bel*-lish-ment, the act of embellishing or the state of being embellished; anything that adds beauty or elegance.

EMBER, *n.* *em*-ber, an unextinguished remnant of a fire; a live cinder. (A.S. *æmyrgean*, embers.) Ember days, a succession of three days appointed in the English Church for fasting and prayer, and recurring at set seasons. Ember weeks, the weeks on which the ember days occur, which fall on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the fourteenth of September, and the thirteenth of December. (A.S. *ymbryne*, a circuit.)

EMBER-GOOSE, *n.* *em*-ber-goose, the imber; a loon; the great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, a large bird of the northern seas.

EMBERTIDE, *n.* *em*-ber-tide, an ember season.

EMBEZZLE, *v.t.* em-*bez*-zl, to appropriate fraudulently what is entrusted to one's care. **Embezzled. Embezzles. Embezzling.** (O.Fr. *embesillier*, destroy.)

EMBEZZLEMENT, *n.* em-*bez*-zel-ment, the fraudulent appropriation of money or goods received on behalf of one's employer.

EMBEZZLER, *n.* em-*bez*-zler, one who embezzles.

EMBITTER, *v.t.* em-*bit*-ter, to make bitter; to exasperate. **Embittered. Embittering. Embitters.**

EMBLAZE, *v.t.* em-*blaze*, to adorn with glittering embellishment; to adorn with figures armorial, or make a display of them; to set ablaze. **Emblazed. Emblazes. Emblazing.**

EMBLAZON, *v.t.* em-*blaze*-on, to paint heraldically; to deck in glaring colours; to decorate; to celebrate. **Emblazoned. Emblazoning. Emblazons.**

EMBLAZONER, *n.* em-*blaze*-on-er, a blazoner; one who emblazons; a herald; one who proclaims with pomp.

EMBLAZONING, *n.* em-*blaze*-on-ing, the act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.

EMBLAZONMENT, *n.* em-*blaze*-on-ment, an emblazoning.

EMBLAZONRY, *n.* em-*blaze*-on-re, blazonry; heraldic devices.

EMBLEM, *n.* *emb*-lem, inlaid or mosaic work; enamel.

EMBLEM, *n.* *emb*-lem, a device or picture conceived in order to embody and represent to the eye some spiritual idea or reality; a short poem developing the idea suggested by the symbol. (Fr. *emblème*.)

EMBLEMATA, *n.pl.* emb-lem-*ah*-tah, figures, executed in the precious metals or amber, with which the ancients used to decorate their vessels of gold, silver, &c., and which could be fixed on or taken off at pleasure. (Gr. *emblēma*.)

EMBLEMATIC, *a.* *emb*-lem-*at*-ik, emblematical.

EMBLEMATICAL, *a.* *emb*-lem-*at*-ik-al, employed or serving as an emblem; using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, *ad.* emb-lem-*at*-ik-al-le, in an emblematic manner.

EMBLEMATICALNESS, *n.* emb-lem-*at*-ik-al-ness, the state of being emblematical.

EMBLEMATIST, *n.* emb-*lem*-at-ist, a writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMENTS, *n.pl.* *em*-ble-ments, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted by a tenant, which belong to him, though his lease may terminate before harvest, and are, in the event of the tenant's death, the property of his executors [Law]. (O.Fr. *emblaement*, harvest.)

EMBLEMIZE, *v.t.* *emb*-lem-ize, to represent by an emblem. **Emblemized. Emblemizes. Emblemizing.**

EMBLICA, *n.* *em*-ble-ka, an Indian tree, the fruit of which is used in medicine and the arts.

EMBLOOM, *v.t.* em-*bloom*, to cover with bloom. **Embloomed. Emblooming. Emblooms.**

EMBLOSSOM, *v.t.* em-*blos*-som, to cover with blossom. **Emblossomed. Emblossoming. Emblossoms.**

EMBODIER, *n.* em-*bod*-e-er, he that embodies.

EMBODIMENT, *n.* em-*bod*-e-ment, the act of embodying; the state of being embodied; personification.

EMBODY, *v.t.* em-*bod*-e, to form or collect into a body; to invest with a body or a material form; to incorporate; to include. **Embodied. Embodies. Embodying.**

EMBOG, *v.t.* em-*bog*, to sink in a bog. **Embogged. Embogging. Embogs.**

EMBOGUE, *v.i.* em-*bohg*, to discharge, as a river. **Embogued. Embogues. Emboguing.** (Fr. *em*, and *bouche*, mouth.)

EMBOGUING, *n.* em-*bohg*-ing, the mouth of a river.

EMBOITEMENT, *n.* em-*boyt*-ment, the closing up of a number of men for the purpose of securing the front rank from injury [Mil.]; the biological theory that in each germ are to be found those of its descendants. (Fr. from *em*, and *boîte*, a box.)

EMBOLDEN, *v.t.* em-*bole*-den, to give boldness or courage to; to encourage. **Emboldened. Emboldening. Emboldens.**

EMBOLDENER, *n.* em-*bole*-den-er, one who emboldens.

EMBOLISM, *n.* *em*-bo-lizm, intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time; venous inflammation due to the blocking up, which may be either total or partial, of a bloodvessel by a clot of coagulated blood-fibrine, occasioning in some cases death, in others gangrene or paralysis [Med.]. (O.Fr. *embolisme*.)

EMBOLISMAL, *a.* em-bo-*liz*-mal, embolismic.
EMBOLISMIC, *a.* em-bo-*liz*-mic, pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.
EMBOLITE, *n. em*-bo-lite, an ore consisting of variable proportions of chlorine and bromine and seventy per cent of silver.
EMBOLUS, *n. em*-bo-lus, something inserted or acting in another, as a wedge or a piston; the clot which causes embolism [Med.]. (Gr.)
EMBORDER, *v.t.* em-*bord*-er, to adorn with a border. **Embordered. Embordering. Emborders.**
EMBOSOM, *v.t.* to clasp to the bosom; to shelter; to surround with. **Embosomed. Embosoming. Embosoms.**
EMBOSS, *v.t.* em-*boss*, to form bosses or protuberances on; to ornament in relief by hammering behind or from pressure with a die. **Embossed. Embosses. Embossing.** (*En* and *boss.*)
EMBOSS, *v.t.* em-*boss*, to drive hard in hunting till a deer foams or a dog's knees swell. **Embossed. Embosses. Embossing.**
EMBOSS, *v.t.* em-*bos*, to enclose, as in a box; to cover; to conceal in a thicket. **Embossed. Embosses. Embossing.** (*Box, bush.*)
EMBOSSED, *a.* em-*bost*, projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target [Bot.].
EMBOSSER, *n.* em-*bos*-ser, one who or that which embosses.
EMBOSSING, *n.* em-*bos*-sing, the formation of ornamental figures in relief; figures thus formed.
EMBOSSMENT, *n.* em-*bos*-ment, a prominence like a boss; raised work; the act of embossing.
EMBOTTLE, *v.t.* em-*bot*-tl, to put in a bottle; to bottle. **Embottled. Embottles. Embottling.**
EMBOUCHURE, *n.* om-boo-*shoor*, *or* em-*boosh*-yewr, a mouth; the mouth of a river; the mouthpiece of a wind instrument. (Fr. *embouchure*, a river-mouth.)
EMBOW, *v.t.* em-*bou*, to bow; to arch; to vault. **Embowed. Embowing. Embows.**
EMBOWEL, *v.t.* em-*bou*-el, to take out the entrails or the internal parts of; to sink or enclose in another substance. **Embowelled. Embowelling. Embowels.**
EMBOWELLER, *n.* em-*bou*-el-ler, one who takes out the bowels.
EMBOWELMENT, *n.* em-*bou*-el-ment, the act of taking out the entrails; evisceration.
EMBOWER, *v.i.* em-*bou*-er, to lodge or rest in a bower: *v.t.* to cover with a bower; to shelter with plants. **Embowered. Embowering. Embowers.**
EMBOXED, *a.* em-*bokst*, enclosed or seated in a box.
EMBRACE, *n.* em-*brace*, pressure to the bosom with the arms; reception of one thing into another; conjugal endearment: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *v.t.* to take and clasp in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to take with willingness that which offers or is offered; to comprehend; to comprise; to encompass; to accept. **Embraced. Embraces. Embracing.** (O.Fr. *embracer.*)
EMBRACEABLE, *a.* em-*brace*-a-bl, that may be embraced.
EMBRACEMENT, *n.* em-*brace*-ment, embrace; state of being contained; sexual intercourse; a grapple.
EMBRACER, *n.* em-*brace*-er, one who attempts to influence a jury corruptly [Law].
EMBRACERY, *n.* em-*brace*-er-e, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly by bribery [Law].
EMBRACIVE, *a.* em-*brace*-iv, demonstratively caressing.
EMBRAIL, *v.t.* em-*brale*, to brail up. **Embrailed. Embrailing. Embrails.**
EMBRANCHMENT, *n.* em-*brahnch*-ment, branching; branching point.
EMBRANGLE, *v.t.* em-*brang*-gl, to entangle; to perplex. **Embrangled. Embrangles. Embrangling.**
EMBRASURE, *n.* em-*brayze*-yur, an opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged [Fort.]; the inward splaying of a door or window [Arch.]. (Fr.)
EMBRAVE, *v.t.* em-*brave*, to embellish; to inspire with bravery. **Embraved. Embraves. Embraving.**
EMBREATHEMENT, *n.* em-*breethe*-ment, inspiration.
EMBRING-DAYS, *n.pl. em*-bring-days, ember-days.
EMBROCADO, *n.* em-bro-*kay*-do, a pass in fencing.
EMBROCATE, *v.t. em*-bro-kate, to moisten and rub an injured part of the body with a liquid [Med.]. **Embrocated. Embrocates. Embrocating.** (Late L. *embrocatus*, fomented.)
EMBROCATION, *n.* em-bro-*kay*-shon, the act of embrocating; a liniment; a lotion to be rubbed on. (Fr.)
EMBROGLIO, *n.* em-*brole*-yo, imbroglio; an embarrassing state of affairs.
EMBROIDER, *v.t.* em-*broid*-er, to border with ornamental needlework; to ornament with needlework; to fill out with picturesque details. **Embroidered. Embroidering. Embroiders.** (O.Fr. *embroder.*)
EMBROIDERER, *n.* em-*broid*-er-er, one who embroiders.
EMBROIDERY, *n.* em-*broid*-er-e, the art of embroidering; work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth-stuffs and muslin, into various figures; variegation or diversity of figures and colours; artificial ornaments.
EMBROIL, *v.t.* em-*broil*, to involve in trouble. **Embroiled. Embroiling. Embroils.** (Fr. *embrouiller.*)
EMBROILMENT, *n.* em-*broil*-ment, a state of entanglement, confusion, disturbance, or contention; the act of embroiling.
EMBRONZE, *v.t.* em-*bronz*, to fashion in bronze. **Embronzed. Embronzes. Embronzing.**
EMBRUED, *a.* em-*brood*, represented as imbrued with blood [Her.].
EMBRUTE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* em-*broot*, to sink into brutishness. **Embruted. Embrutes. Embruting.**
EMBRYO, *n. em*-bre-o, the germ of an organism, either plant or animal; the beginning or first state of anything while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition: *a.* pertaining to or noting anything in its first rudimentary or undeveloped state. **Embryo-buds,** spheroidal solid bodies, resembling woody nodules, which are formed in the bark of trees, and capable, under favourable circumstances, of throwing out branches [Bot.]. (Fr. *embryon.*)
EMBRYOCTONY, *n.* em-bre-*ok*-to-ne, destruction of the fœtus in the womb [Surg.]. (Gr. *embryon*, and *kteino*, kill.)
EMBRYOGENY, *n.* em-bre-*oj*-en-e, the process of the formation and development of embryos; the science which treats of this; embryology. (Gr. *embryon*, and *gennao*, produce.)
EMBRYOGRAPHY, *n.* em-bre-*og*-ra-fe, a description of the embryos of animals. (Gr. *embryon*, and *grapho*, write.)
EMBRYOLOGY, *n.* em-bre-*ol*-oj-e, the study of germs. (Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, science.)
EMBRYON, *n. em*-bre-on, an embryo. (Gr.)
EMBRYONAL, *a. em*-bre-on-al, pertaining to the embryo; embryonic.
EMBRYONATED, *a. em*-bre-on-ate-ed, pertaining to or possessing an embryo; formed like an embryo.
EMBRYONIC, *a.* em-bre-*on*-ik, resembling or relating to anything in an embryo state; undeveloped. Embryonic sac, a small vesicle frequently found in plants at the apex of the nucleus of the ovule, in which the embryo is formed.
EMBRYOTHLAST, *n. em*-bre-oth-last, an instrument for breaking the bones of the dead fœtus, for the purpose of facilitating its extraction in difficult parturition [Surg.]. (Gr. *embryon*, and *thlao*, crush.)
EMBRYOTOMY, *n.* em-bre-*ot*-o-me, a cutting or forcible separation of the fœtus from the womb in the case of obstruction to the delivery [Surg.]. (Gr. *embryon*, and *tome*, cutting.)
EMBRYOUS, *a. em*-bre-us, of the nature of an embryo.
EMBRYULCIA, *n.* em-bre-*ul*-se-a, extraction of the fœtus from the womb in difficult parturition [Surg.]. (Gr. *embryoulkia.*)
EMBRYULCUS, *n.* em-bre-*ul*-kus, a surgical instrument used in the operation of embryotomy [Surg.].
EMBUS, *v.t.* em-*buss*, to board, or put on board, a bus, van, or lorry. **Embussed. Embusses. Embussing.**
EMEND, *v.t. e-mend*, to amend; to correct or improve. **Emended. Emending. Emends.**
EMENDABLE, *a. e-mend*-a-bl, capable of being amended.
EMENDALS, *n.pl. e-men*-dals, an old term for repairs, used in the Inner Temple.
EMENDATELY, *ad. em*-end-ate-le, without fault; correctly.

EMENDATION, *n.* e-men-*day*-shon, the act of altering for the better, or correcting an error or fault; an alteration; a correction, specially in the text of a book. (L. *emendātus*, freed from guilt.)
EMENDATOR, *n.* *ee*-men-date-or, a corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.
EMENDATORY, *a.* e-*mend*-at-or-e, contributing to emendation.
EMERALD, *n.* *em*-er-ald, a silicate and aluminate of glucinum; a precious stone of a beautiful green colour, and identical, except in colour, with beryl; also a green variety of corundum; a small printing type, in size between minion and nonpareil. (Fr. *émeraude.*)
EMERALD-COPPER, *n.* *em*-er-ald-*kop*-per, dioptase, a beautiful emerald-green copper silicate [Min.].
EMERALD-GREEN, *n.* *em*-er-ald-*green*, a beautiful light green pigment, produced from arseniate of copper, and extensively used in painting and artificial flower making.
EMERGE, *v.i.* e-*merj*, to rise out of a fluid or other covering; to issue or proceed from; to reappear, after being eclipsed; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise or come into view. **Emerged. Emerges. Emerging.** (L. *emergo*, rise out of water.)
EMERGENCE, *n.* e-*merj*-ence, the act of emerging.
EMERGENCY, *n.* e-*merj*-en-se, a sudden appearance; an unexpected event; exigence; pressing necessity.
EMERGENT, *a.* e-*merj*-ent, issuing; occurring suddenly or unexpectedly; calling for immediate action; urgent; pressing. **Emergent year,** the epoch or year from which any computation of time is made, as in Christian countries from the birth of Christ.
EMERGENTLY, *ad.* e-*merj*-ent-le, urgently; pressingly.
EMERITED, *a.* e-*mer*-rit-ed, allowed to have done sufficient public service.
EMERITUS, *n.* e-*mer*-rit-us: *pl.* **Emeriti,** retired with honour; among the ancient Romans, a soldier or functionary who, having completed his term of service, was allowed to retire honourably from public duty; in England, one, such as a professor, who is retired from office with a pension after long service. (L. worn out.)
EMERODS, *n.pl.* *em*-er-ods, hæmorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus.
EMERSION, *n.* e-*mer*-shon, emergence; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse, or of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light [Astron.]. (L. *emersus*, risen.)
EMERY, *n.* *em*-er-e, a variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness, and usually occurring in masses of a black or bluish-grey colour, the powder of which is used for polishing metals, gems, and other hard substances. (O.Fr. *emeril.*)
EMERY-CLOTH, *n.* *em*-er-e-kloth, cloth covered with emery for smoothing and polishing purposes.
EMERY-PAPER, *n.* *em*-er-e-pay-per, paper, covered with emery powder, used for smoothing wood and brightening metals.
EMERY-WHEEL, *n.* *em*-er-e-wheel, a wheel faced with emery.
EMESIS, *n.* *em*-e-sis, a vomiting. (Gr.)
EMETIC, *a.* e-*met*-ik, inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine that causes vomiting [Med.]. (L. *emeticus.*)
EMETICALLY, *ad.* e-*met*-ik-al-le, in such a manner as to excite vomiting.
EMETIN, *n.* *em*-et-in, a bitter white powder of the nature of an alkaloid, obtained from the root of the ipecacuanha, and forming its chief active principle.
EMETO-CATHARTIC, *a.* e-*met*-o-kath-*art*-ic, producing vomiting and purging at the same time [Med.].
EMETOLOGY, *n.* e-met-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on vomiting and emetics. (Gr. *emetos*, and *logos*, science.)
EMETROPHIA, *n.* em-e-*tro*-fe-a, atrophy from vomiting.
EMEU, *n.* *ee*-mew, the emu.
EMEUTE, *n.* em-*ewt*, the insurrectionary rising of a mob. (Fr.)
EMICANT, *a.* *em*-ik-ant, sparkling; flying off.
EMICATION, *n.* em-ik-*ay*-shon, a sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors. (L. *e*, and *mico*, spring forth, sparkle.)
EMICTION, *n.* e-*mik*-shon, the discharging of urine; the urine discharged. (L. *e*, and *mictum*, make water.)
EMICTORY, *a.* e-*mik*-tor-re, promoting a discharge of urine: *n.* a medicine which has this effect.
EMIGRANT, *a.* *em*-ig-rant, emigrating, or having emigrated: *n.* one who is emigrating or has emigrated.
EMIGRATE, *v.i.* *em*-ig-rate, to quit a native country to settle in another. **Emigrated. Emigrates. Emigrating.** (L. *emigratus*, gone forth.)
EMIGRATION, *n.* em-ig-*ray*-shon, the act of emigrating; the emigrants.
EMIGRATIONAL, *a.* em-ig-*ray*-shon-al, pertaining to emigration.
EMIGRATIONIST, *n.* em-ig-*ray*-shon-ist, a promoter of or advocate for emigration.
EMIGRATORY, *a.* em-ig-*rate*-or-e, emigrating.
EMINENCE, *n.* *em*-in-ence, height; a rising ground; highest part; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; an elevated station, either in rank, office, or celebrity; distinction; a title of honour given to cardinals and others. (Fr. *éminence.*)
EMINENCY, *n.* *em*-in-en-se, eminence.
EMINENT, *a.* *em*-in-ent, rising above others; exalted in rank; high in public estimation; distinguished above others. (O.Fr.)
EMINENTIAL, *a.* em-in-*en*-shal, expressive of an artificial kind of equation which contains another in particular [Alg.].
EMINENTLY, *ad.* *em*-in-ent-le, in a high degree; in a degree to attract observation.
EMIR, *n.* e-*meer*, amir; ameer; a Mohammedan title given in Asia and Africa to an independent chief; also in Turkey to viziers and pashas, and the descendants of Mohammed through Fatima: *a.* when hyphened, in command. **Emir-al-omrah,** the prince of princes, or chief of chiefs. (Ar. a ruler.)
EMISSARY, *n.* *em*-is-sa-re, a person sent on a mission to influence as well as watch the movements of some opposing party; an underground channel for the escape of water from a lake; an excretory vessel [Anat.]: *a.* exploring; spying. (L. *emissarius.*)
EMISSION, *n.* e-*mish*-on, the act of emitting or issuing; that which is emitted or issued; the act of issuing or sending into circulation; the amount issued at one time. (L. *emissio.*)
EMISSIVE, *a.* e-*mis*-siv, emitting; pertaining to emission.
EMISSORY, *a.* *em*-is-sor-e, an epithet applied to those ducts which convey fluids to certain veins [Anat.]. (Late L. *emissor.*)
EMIT, *v.t.* e-*mit*, to send forth; to throw or give out; to issue, as notes and bills of credit; to print and send into circulation. **Emits. Emitted. Emitting.** (L. *emitto.*)
EMMENAGOGUE, *n.* em-*en*-a-gohg, a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge. (Gr. *emmēna*, menses, and *ago*, lead.)
EMMENOLOGY, *n.* em-men-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on menstruation. (Gr. *emmēna*, and *logos*, science.)
EMMET, *n.* *em*-met, an ant or pismire. (A.S. *æmet.*)
EMMETROPIA, *n.* *em*-me-*tro*-pe-a, the normal condition of the lenses of the eye. (Gr. *emmetros*, proportioned, and *ops*, eye.)
EMMEW, *v.t.* em-*mew*, to coop up. **Emmewed. Emmewing. Emmews.**
EMOLLESCENCE, *n.* em-ol-*les*-sence, that degree of softness in a fusible body when it begins to melt [Metallurgy]. (L. *e*, and *mollescens*, growing soft.)
EMOLLIATE, *v.t.* e-*mol*-le-ate, to soften; to render effeminate. **Emolliated. Emolliates. Emolliating.** (L. *e*, and *mollis*, soft.)
EMOLLIENT, *a.* e-*mol*-yent, softening; making supple; acting as an emollient: *n.* an external application, usually of an oily or mucilaginous nature, which allays irritation and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain [Med.]. (O.Fr.)
EMOLLITION, *n.* em-ol-*lish*-on, the act of softening or relaxing.
EMOLUMENT, *n.* e-*mol*-yew-ment, remuneration arising from office or employment in compensation for services; gain, profit, or advantage. (O.Fr.)
EMOLUMENTAL, *a.* e-*mol*-yew-*ment*-al, profitable.
EMOTION, *n.* e-*mo*-shon, inherent feeling; a state of feeling under which the mind is moved with greater or less excitement of sensibility or passion. (L. *emotus*, moved.)
EMOTIONAL, *a.* e-*mo*-shon-al, exciting or excited by emotion.
EMOTIONALISM, *n.* e-*mo*-shon-al-izm, a tendency to lay an undue stress on the emotional.
EMOTIONLESS, *a.* e-*mo*-shon-less, without emotion.

EMOTIVE, *a.* e-*mote*-iv, attended or characterized by emotion.

EMPÆSTIC, *a.* em-*pee*-stik, inlaid or stamped in: *n.* work that bears some resemblance to the modern buhl, and consists in laying or impressing threads or pieces of metal into another metal. (Gr. *empaistikē*, embossing.)

EMPALE, *v.t.* em-*pale*, to fence with stakes; to enclose; to shut in; to impale; to put to death by being transfixed on an upright stake. **Empaled. Empales. Empaling.** (Fr. *empaler.*)

EMPALEMENT, *n.* em-*pale*-ment, a fencing or enclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body; the calyx of a plant which surrounds the other parts of fructification [Bot.]; a conjunction of coats-of-arms palewise [Her.]. (Fr.)

EMPANEL, *v.t.* em-*pan*-el, to form a list of jurors or doctors; to impanel; to enrol. **Empanelled. Empanelling. Empanels.**

EMPANOPLY, *v.t.* em-*pan*-op-le, to dress in full armour. **Empanoplied. Empanoplies. Empanoplying.**

EMPARK, *v.t.* em-*pahrk*, to enclose as with a fence. **Emparked. Emparking. Emparks.**

EMPASM, *n.* em-*pazm*, a powder sprinkled on any part of the person to deprive it of any offensive odour it may have. (Gr.)

EMPAWN, *v.t.* em-*pawn*, to give in pledge. **Empawned. Empawning. Empawns.**

EMPENNAGE, *n.* em-*pen*-aje, the after-end of an aeroplane with its accessories.

EMPERIL, *v.t.* em-*per*-ril, to endanger. **Emperilled. Emperilling. Emperils.**

EMPEROR, *n.* *emp*-er-or, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; the largest size of drawing-paper, measuring 66in. by 47in. Emperor butterfly, the purple emperor, *Apatura iris.* **Emperor moth**, *Saturnia carpini.* (O.Fr. *empereor.*)

EMPERY, *n.* *em*-per-e, empire.

EMPHASIS, *n.* *em*-fa-sis, a particular stress of voice laid on certain words or parts of a discourse with a view to express the speaker's sense of their importance in the statement or argument; a peculiar impressiveness of expression, or weight of thought; stress. (L.)

EMPHASIZE, *v.t.* *em*-fa-size, to lay stress on. **Emphasized. Emphasizes. Emphasizing.**

EMPHATIC, *a.* em-*fat*-ik, emphatical.

EMPHATICAL, *a.* em-*fat*-ik-al, requiring emphasis; expressed with emphasis; forcible, earnest, or impressive.

EMPHATICALLY, *ad.* em-*fat*-ik-al-le, with emphasis.

EMPHATICALNESS, *n.* em-*fat*-ik-al-ness, state of being emphatical. (Gr. *emphatikos.*)

EMPHLYSIS, *n.* em-*flee*-sis, an eruption of vesicular pimples on the skin in certain diseases. (Gr. *em*, in, and *phlysis*, a vesicular eruption.)

EMPHRACTIC, *a.* em-*frak*-tik, closing the pores of the skin: *n.* a substance which closes up the pores of the skin. (Gr. *emphractikos.*)

EMPHYMA, *n.* *em*-fe-ma, a sarcomatous or encysted tumour. (Gr. *em*, in, and *phyo*, bring forth, produce.)

EMPHYSEMA, *n.* em-fe-*see*-ma, distension of a tissue due to a collection of air in the cellular membranes [Med.]. (Gr.)

EMPHYSEMATOUS, *a.* em-fe-*see*-ma-tus, pertaining to emphysema; swollen; bloated; resembling a bladder [Bot.].

EMPHYTEUSIS, *n.* em-fe-*tew*-sis, in Roman law, a perpetual location of land, granted for payment of a yearly rent [Law]. (Gr.)

EMPHYTEUTIC, *a.* em-fe-*tew*-tik, taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid.

EMPHYTEUTICARY, *n.* *em-fe-tew*-tik-ar-re, one who holds lands by emphyteusis.

EMPIGHT, *a.* em-*pite*, fixed: placed.

EMPIRE, *n.* *em*-pire, supreme control or sway; the territory, region, or countries under the sway of a supreme monarch, usually of greater extent than a kingdom; the people of an empire; any region, land or water, under sway. **Empire Day**, a patriotic festival throughout the British Empire on the 24th of May, Queen Victoria's birthday. (Fr.)

EMPIRE, *a.* *em*-pire, a style in furniture or dress of the first French Empire.

EMPIRIC, *n.* em-*pir*-rik, one whose practice of an art, specially the medical art, is not founded on scientific knowledge, but on mere empiricism; a charlatan. (Fr. *empirique*, a quack.)

EMPIRIC, *a.* em-*pir*-rik, empirical.

EMPIRICAL, *a.* em-*pir*-rik-al, resting on experience or experiment and observation; versed in experiments; known only from experience.

EMPIRICALLY, *ad.* em-*pir*-rik-al-le, in an empirical manner.

EMPIRICISM, *n.* em-*pir*-ris-sizm, dependence on mere observation and experience, to the exclusion of scientific knowledge, or the knowledge of the connection between cause and consequence in any particular case, as in the use of a remedy in any particular disease; quackery.

EMPIRICIST, *n.* em-*pir*-ris-sist, an empiric.

EMPLACEMENT, *n.* em-*place*-ment, place; ground; gun platform. (Fr.)

EMPLASTER, *v.t.* em-*plahst*-er, to cover with a plaster. **Emplastered. Emplastering. Emplasters.**

EMPLASTIC, *a.* em-*plasst*-ik, glutinous; adhesive; viscous; fit to be applied as a plaster. (Gr. *emplastikos*, painted on.)

EMPLEAD, *v.t.* em-*pleed*, to institute and prosecute a suit at law; to implead. **Empleaded. Empleading. Empleads.**

EMPLECTON, *n.* em-*plekt*-on, a method of constructing walls, with wrought stones in front, and rubble in the interior [Arch.]. (Gr. made of rubble.)

EMPLOY, *n.* em-*ploy*, employment; occupation; profession; office: *v.t.* to use as an agent, instrument, means, or material; to give occupation to. **Employ one's self**, to busy one's self. **Employed. Employing. Employs.** (Fr. *employer.*)

EMPLOYABLE, *a.* em-*ploy*-a-bl, that may be employed; capable of being used; fit for use.

EMPLOYEE, *n.* em-*ploy*-ee, one employed to do any work for salary or wages. (Fr.)

EMPLOYER, *n.* em-*ploy*-er, one who employs labour; one who engages or keeps in service.

EMPLOYMENT, *n.* em-*ploy*-ment, the act of employing; occupation.

EMPLUME, *v.t.* em-*ploom*, to adorn with plumes. **Emplumed. Emplumes. Empluming.**

EMPLUNGE, *v.t.* em-*plunj*, to plunge. **Emplunged. Emplunges. Emplunging.**

EMPOISON, *v.t.* em-*poy*-zon, to poison; to taint with poison; to embitter or deprive of sweetness. **Empoisoned. Empoisoning. Empoisons.**

EMPOISONER, *n.* em-*poy*-zon-er, one who poisons or administers poison; he who or that which embitters.

EMPOISONMENT, *n.* em-*poy*-zon-ment, the act of poisoning or infecting with poison.

EMPORETIC, *a.* em-po-*ret*-ik, emporetical.

EMPORETICAL, *a.* em-po-*ret*-ik-al, pertaining to merchandise.

EMPORIUM, *n.* em-*pore*-e-um, a trading centre for the collection and sale of the goods of a district; a depot; a general shop. (L. a mart.)

EMPOWER, *v.t.* em-*pow*-er, to give power or authority to; to authorize. **Empowered. Empowering. Empowers.**

EMPRESS, *n.* *emp*-ress, the consort of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire; a woman invested with imperial power. (O.Fr. *emperesse.*)

EMPRESSMENT, *n.* em-*press*-ment, warm cordiality; eagerness. (Fr.)

EMPRISE, *n* em-*prize*, an enterprise; an undertaking of danger. (O.Fr.)

EMPROSTHOTONOS, *n.* *em*-pros-*thot*-on-os, a spasmodic action of the muscles, by which the body is drawn forward. (Gr.)

EMPTIER, *n.* *empt*-e-er, one who or that which empties or exhausts.

EMPTINESS, *n.* *empt*-e-ness, a state of being empty; vacuity; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness; want of intellect or knowledge.

EMPTION, *n.* *emp*-shon, the act of buying.

EMPTIONAL, *a.* *emp*-shon-al, that may be purchased.

EMPTY, *a.* *emp*-te, containing nothing, or nothing but air; not filled; unfurnished; void; devoid; destitute of force or effect; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; without supply; hungry; unfurnished

with intellect or knowledge; ignorant; unfruitful; desolate; without effect. (A.S. *œmtig*, from *œmta*, leisure.)

EMPTY, *n.* *emp*-te, anything which has been emptied of its contents.

EMPTY, *v.t.* *emp*-te, to exhaust; to deprive of the contents; to pour out the contents; to make desolate: *v.i.* to pour out or discharge its contents, as a river; to become empty. Emptied. Empties. Emptying.

EMPTY-HANDED, *a.* *emp*-te-*hand*-ed, having nothing of any value in the hands.

EMPTY-HEADED, *a.* *emp*-te-*hed*-ed, having few ideas.

EMPTY-HEARTED, *a.* *emp*-te-*hart*-ed, destitute of feeling and attachment.

EMPTYING, *n.* *emp*-te-ing, the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast [U.S.].

EMPTYSIS, *n.* *emp*-te-sis, expectoration of blood due to hæmorrhage of the lungs. (Gr. spitting.)

EMPURPLE, *v.t.* em-*pur*-pl, to tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple; to redden. Empurpled. Empurples. Empurpling.

EMPUSE, *n.* em-*pewz*, a phantom or spectre. (Gr. *empousa*, a goblin.)

EMPUZZLE, *v.t.* em-*puz*-zl, to puzzle. Empuzzled. Empuzzles. Empuzzling.

EMPYEMA, *n.* em-pi-*ee*-ma, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura, causing pressure of the lungs, and accompanied with hectic fever. (Gr.)

EMPYESIS, *n.* em-pi-*ee*-sis, a pustulous eruption. (Gr. suppuration.)

EMPYREAL, *a.* em-*pir*-re-al, *or* em-pe-*ree*-al, formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance; ethereal; pertaining to the highest and purest regions of heaven; pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

EMPYREAN, *a.* em-pir-*ree*-an, empyreal: *n.* the highest heaven or region of pure elemental fire, viewed also poetically as the region whence issues the spiritual fire that from time to time infuses itself into and inspires the souls of elect men. (L. *empyræus*.)

EMPYREUMA, *n.* em-pe-*roo*-ma, the odour or burnt smell, as well as acrid taste, that animal or vegetable substances have when they are burned in close vessels, or in process of destructive distillation, and due to the evolution of an oil formed during decomposition. (Gr. *empyreuma*, a covered-in burning substance.)

EMPYREUMATIC, *a.* *em*-pir-roo-*mat*-ik, having the taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.

EMPYREUMATIC, *n.* *em*-pir-roo-*mat*-ik, the oily substance generated during the process that causes empyreuma.

EMPYREUMATICAL, *a.* *em*-pir-roo-*mat*-ik-al, empyreumatic.

EMPYREUMATIZE, *v.t.* *em*-pir-*roo*-ma-tize, to render empyreumatic. Empyreumatized. Empyreumatizes. Empyreumatizing.

EMPYRICAL, *a.* em-*pir*-rik-al, pertaining to combustion.

EMPYROSIS, *n.* em-pe-*ro*-sis, a conflagration.

EMU, *n.* *ee*-mu, emeu, a large Australian bird of the genus *Dromœus*, allied to the cassowary and ostrich, with wings which, though useless for flight, serve to balance the body when running. (Port.)

EMUCID, *a.* e-*mew*-sid, mouldy. (L.)

EMULATE, *a.* *em*-yew-late, ambitious: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with. Emulated. Emulates. Emulating. (L. *œmulatus*, tried to equal.)

EMULATION, *n.* *em*-yew-*lay*-shon, ambition, accompanied with effort to equal or excel the example of others; rivalry, accompanied with the desire to outstrip and defeat.

EMULATIVE, *a.* *em*-yew-late-iv, inclined to emulate or rival.

EMULATIVELY, *ad.* *em*-yew-late-iv-le, in an emulative manner.

EMULATOR, *n.* *em*-yew-late-or, one who emulates; a rival. (L.)

EMULATRESS, *n.* *em*-yew-late-ress, a female who emulates.

EMULGENT, *a.* e-*mul*-jent, milking or draining out, applied to the renal arteries and veins connected with the kidneys [Anat.]: *n.* an emulgent vessel [Anat.]; a medicine to ovoke a flow of bile [Med.]. (L. *emulgens*, milking.)

EMULOUS, *a.* *em*-yew-lus, eager to imitate or excel another; rivalling; engaged in competition; factious; contentious. (L. *œmulus*, striving to equal.)

EMULOUSLY, *ad.* *em*-yew-lus-le, with desire of equalling or excelling another.

EMULOUSNESS, *n.* *em*-yew-lus-ness, quality of being emulous.

EMULSIC, *a.* e-*mulse*-ik, obtained from emulsine; pertaining to emulsion.

EMULSINE, *n.* e-*mulse*-in, a ferment composing the vegetable albumen of both bitter and sweet almonds. (L. *emulsus*, milked.)

EMULSION, *n.* e-*mul*-shon, a milky composition produced by uniting oil and water, through the intervention of some alkaline or mucilaginous substance. (O.Fr.)

EMULSIVE, *a.* e-*mulse*-iv, softening; milk-like; producing or yielding oil, or a milk-like substance.

EMUNCTORY, *n.* e-*munk*-tor-e, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct [Anat.]. (L. *emunctum*, wiped from the nose.)

EMUSCATION, *n.* em-us-*kay*-shon, a freeing from moss.

EMU-WREN, *n.* *ee*-mew-*ren*, an Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*, remarkable for the development of its tail-feathers, which resemble those of the emu.

EMYS, *n.* *ee*-mis, a genus of marsh-tortoises including the terrapins. (Gr. *emys*, tortoise.)

EN, en, a prefix representing the Greek *en*, signifying in or on; the Latin *in*, signifying in or into; or the Saxon *em*, signifying to make, to surround, or to intensify the meaning. (Fr. *en*.)

EN, *n.* en, a printer's measure of half an em.

ENABLE, *v.t.* en-*abe*-ɹl, to make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to supply with means; to authorize. Enabled. Enables. Enabling.

ENABLEMENT, *n.* en-*abe*-bl-ment, the act of enabling; ability.

ENACT, *v.t.* en-*akt*, to make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power; to act; to perform. Enacted. Enacting. Enacts.

ENACTING, *a.* en-*akt*-ing, passing into a law; giving legislative form and sanction.

ENACTIVE, *a.* en-*akt*-iv, having power to enact or establish as a law.

ENACTMENT, *n.* en-*akt*-ment, the passing of a bill into a law; that which is enacted; a law or legislative act.

ENACTOR, *n.* en-*akt*-or, one who enacts or acts.

ENACTURE, *n.* en-*akt*-yewr, purpose.

ENALIOSAURIANS, *n.pl.* en-*ale*-e-o-*saw*-re-anz, a group of extinct marine saurians, with paddles like those of a whale and the head like that of a crocodile [Geol.]. (Gr. *en*, and *hals*, the sea, and *sauros*, a lizard.)

ENALLAGE, *n.* en-*al*-la-je, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another [Gram.]. (Gr.)

ENALURON, *n.* en-a-*lew*-ron, a bordure charged with eight birds [Her.].

ENAMEL, *n.* en-*am*-el, a substance imperfectly vitrified [Min.]; a melted compound applied to metal surfaces; a substance of the nature of glass, rendered opaque by an admixture of oxides of metals with a flux [The Arts]; that which is enamelled; a smooth glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel; the smooth hard white substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth: *v.t.* to lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel; to variegate with diverse colours: *v.i.* to practise the art of enamelling. Enamel paper, paper with a glazed coating. Enamelled. Enamelling. Enamels. (Fr. *émail*, originally *esmail*, from root of *smelt*.)

ENAMELLAR, *a.* en-*am*-el-ar, consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

ENAMELLER, *n.* en-*am*-el-er, one whose occupation is to lay on enamels or inlay colours.

ENAMELLING, *n.* en-*am*-el-ing, the act or art of laying on enamels.

ENAMORADO, *n.* en-am-o-*rah*-do, one deeply in love. (Sp.)

ENAMOUR, *v.t.* en-*am*-ur, to inflame with love; to charm; to captivate. Enamoured. Enamouring. Enamours. (O.Fr. *enamorer.*)

ENANTHEMA, *n.* en-an-*thee*-ma, an eruption of the mucous membrane.

ENANTHESIS, *n.* en-an-*thee*-sis, an eruption of the skin proceeding from an internal affection, as in measles. (Gr. *en*, in, and *antheo*, blossom.)

ENANTIOPATHY, *n.* en-*an*-te-*op*-a-the, an opposite passion or affection; allopathy. (Gr. *enantios*, opposite, and *pathos*, affection.)

ENANTIOSIS, *n.* en-*an*-te-*oh*-sis, a figure of speech by which we say the reverse of what we mean, as negative for affirmative, or affirmative for negative [Rhet.]. (Gr. *enantios*, opposite.)

ENARCHED, *a.* en-*archt*, in the shape of an arch; arched [Her.].

ENARMED, *a.* en-*armd*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body [Her.].

ENARRABLE, *a.* en-*nar*-ra-bl, that may be related.

ENARRATION, *n.* en-ar-*ray*-shon, narration; exposition.

ENARTHRODIAL, *a.* en-ar-*throh*-de-al, in the ball-and-socket manner.

ENARTHROSIS, *n.* en-ar-*throh*-sis, a ball-and-socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone into the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction [Anat.]. (Gr. a jointing.)

ENASCENT, *a.* e-*nas*-sent, springing forth; being born. (L. *enascens*, being born.)

ENATE, *a.* e-*nate*, growing out. (L. *enatus*, born.)

ENAVIGATE, *v.t.* e-*nav*-ig-ate, to sail out or over. Enavigated. Enavigates. Enavigating.

ENCÆNIA, *n.pl.* en-*see*-ne-a, encenia: (L.)

ENCAGE, *v.t.* en-*kaje*, to shut up in a cage; to coop. Encaged. Encages. Encaging.

ENCAMP, *v.i.* en-*kamp*, to pitch tents, as an army; to halt on a march; to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege: *v.t.* to form into a camp. Encamped. Encamping. Encamps. (Fr. *en*, in, and *camp.*)

ENCAMPMENT, *n.* en-*kamp*-ment, the act of encamping; the place where an army or company is encamped.

ENCANTHIS, *n.* en-*kan*-this, a tumour in the internal angle of the eye. (Gr. *kanthos*, corner of the eye.)

ENCAPSULATE, *v.t.* en-*kap*-sew-late, to put one within another; to enclose as in a capsule. Encapsulated. Encapsulates. Encapsulating.

ENCARDION, *n.* en-*kar*-de-on, the heart of a vegetable [Bot.]. (Gr. *en*, and *kurdia*, the heart.)

ENCARNALIZE, *v.t.* en-*kar*-nal-ize, to sensualize. Encarnalized. Encarnalizes. Encarnalizing.

ENCARPUS, *n.* en-*kar*-pus, a festoon of flowers and fruit on a frieze [Arch.]. (L. *encarpa*, festoons of fruit.)

ENCASE, *v.t.* en-*kace*, to enclose or confine in a case. Encased. Encases. Encasing.

ENCASH, *v.t.* en-*cash*, to pay in cash; to realize. Encashed. Encashes. Encashing.

ENCASHMENT, *n.* en-*kash*-ment, the payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

ENCAUMA, *n.* en-*kaw*-ma, an ulcer of the cornea of the eye; the mark or vesicle caused by a burn. (Gr. *en*, and *kaio*, burn.)

ENCAUSTIC, *a.* en-*kawst*-ik, burnt in; pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burned wax, by which, among the ancients, the colours were rendered permanent in all their original splendour; a kind of pottery used for tiles in which inlaid coloured clay is pressed to a third of its thickness in a steel mould and then heated, fired, and glazed: *n.* the method of painting in heated or burned wax. (L. *encausticus.*)

ENCAVE, *v.t.* en-*kave*, to hide in a cave or recess. Encaved. Encaves. Encaving.

ENCEINTE, *n.* on-*sant*, a fortified enclosure; the wall or rampant which surrounds a place [Fort.].

ENCEINTE, *a.* on-*sant*, pregnant; with child. (Fr.)

ENCENIA, *n.pl.* en-*see*-ne-a, festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built or churches consecrated, and in latter times ceremonies at commemorative festivals, as at Oxford, &c. (L.)

ENCEPHALELCOSIS, *n.* en-*sef*-al-el-*ko*-sis, ulceration of the brain. (Gr. *enkephalos*, brain, and *elkosis*, ulceration.)

ENCEPHALGIA, *n.* en-sef-*al*-je-a, deep-seated headache. (Gr. *enkephalos*, and *algos*, pain.)

ENCEPHALIC, *a.* en-se-*fal*-ik, in or belonging to the head or brain.

ENCEPHALITIS, *n.* en-*sef*-a-*li*-tis, inflammation of the brain. Encephalitis lethargica, sleeping sickness.

ENCEPHALOCELE, *n.* en-*sef*-al-o-seel, protrusion of part of the brain through the skull. (Gr. *enkephalos*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

ENCEPHALOID, *a.* en-*sef*-al-oyd, resembling the matter of the brain; cerebriform; specifically applied to a morbid product which constitutes the mass of the disease called cancer or schirrus. (Gr. *enkephalos*, and *eidos*, like.)

ENCEPHALON, *n.* en-*sef*-al-on, the brain; the whole contents of the cranium. (Gr.)

ENCEPHALOTOMY, *n.* en-*sef*-al-*ot*-om-e, dissection of the brain. (Gr. *enkephalon*, and *tome*, cutting.)

ENCEPHALOUS, *a.* en-*sef*-al-us, with a distinct head [Zool.].

ENCHAFE, *v.t.* en-*chafe*, to make warm by chafing. Enchafed. Enchafes. Enchafing.

ENCHAIN, *v.t.* en-*chain*, to bind or hold in chains; to hold fast; to link together. Enchained. Enchaining. Enchains.

ENCHAINMENT, *n.* en-*chain*-ment, the act of enchaining or state of being enchained.

ENCHAIRED, *a.* en-*chaird*, seated in a chair.

ENCHANT, *v.t.* en-*chahnt*, to affect, hold, or sway with a spell or charm; to fascinate; to charm; to delight in the highest degree. Enchanted. Enchanting. Enchants. (Fr. *enchanter.*)

ENCHANTER, *n.* en-*chahnt*-er, one who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who charms or delights. Enchanter's nightshade, the plant *Circæa lutetiana*, found in damp shady places.

ENCHANTING, *a.* en-*chahnt*-ing, delightful; charming or ravishing.

ENCHANTINGLY, *ad.* en-*chahnt*-ing-le, in a manner to delight or charm.

ENCHANTMENT, *n.* en-*chahnt*-ment, the act of enchanting, specially of producing wonderful effects by the help of spells that are presumed to call certain spiritual agencies into action; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; that which enchants or charms. (Fr. *enchantement.*)

ENCHANTRESS, *n.* en-*chahnt*-ress, a sorceress or dealer in enchantments; a woman who charms.

ENCHARAXIS, *n.* en-kar-*aks*-is, scarification. (Gr. *encharaxis*, making incisions.)

ENCHARGE, *v.t.* en-*charge*, to entrust. Encharged. Encharges. Encharging.

ENCHASE, *v.t.* en-*chace*, to incase or enclose in another body, as a precious stone in gold; to adorn with embossed work; to chase; to adorn by fixing on or embedding in the surface. Enchased. Enchases. Enchasing. (Fr. *enchâsser*, from *en*, and *caisse*, a case.)

ENCHEQUERED, *a.* en-*check*-erd, arranged in a chequered pattern.

ENCHIRIDION, *n.* en-kir-*rid*-e-on, a manual; a book to be carried in the hand; a book of selections. (Gr. *en*, and *cheir*, the hand.)

ENCHISEL, *v.t.* en-*chiz*-zl, to cut with a chisel. Enchiselled. Enchiselling. Enchisels.

ENCHONDROMA, *n.* en-*kon*-dro-mah, a cartilaginous tumour. (Gr. *en*, and *chondros*, cartilage.)

ENCHORIAL, *a.* en-*kore*-e-al, enchoric.

ENCHORIC, *a.* en-*kore*-ik, in common use among the natives of a country, and applied to the demotic characters formed out of the Egyptian hieroglyphics; demotic. (Gr. *enchorios*, a region or country.)

ENCHYMA, *n.* *en*-ke-ma, an injection; an infusion [Phys.]. (Gr. infusion.)

ENCHYMATOUS, *a.* en-*kim*-at-us, infused.

ENCHYMONIA, *n.* en-ke-*mo*-ne-a, a spontaneous extravasation of blood from some internal cause or violent emotion [Phys.]. (Gr.)

ENCHYMOSIS, *n.* en-ke-*mo*-sis, the formation of enchymonia.

ENCINCTURE, *n.* en-*singk*-tewr, a cincture; a covering.

ENCINDERED, *a.* en-*sin*-derd, burnt to a cinder.

ENCIRCLE, *v.t.* en-*ser*-kl, to enclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with anything circular; to encompass; to embrace. Encircled. Encircles. Encircling. (Gr. *en*, and *circle.*)

ENCIRCLEMENT, *n.* en-*ser*-kl-ment, surrounding.

ENCLASP, *v.t.* en-*klahsp*, to clasp; to embrace. Enclasped. Enclasping. Enclasps. (Gr. *en*, and *clasp*.)

ENCLAVE, *n.* *en*-klave, territory belonging to one country surrounded by that of another; an inlier. (Fr.)

ENCLAVEMENT, *n.* en-*klave*-ment, the condition of being an enclave.

ENCLITIC, *n.* en-*klit*-ik, a particle or word, so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it, throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable, as *que*, in *virumque*: *a.* enclitical; subjoined [Gram.]. (Gr. *enklitikos*.)

ENCLITICAL, *a.* en-*klit*-ik-al, leaning upon; having the force of an enclitic, so as to throw back the accent. (Gr. *enklitikos*, dependent.)

ENCLITICALLY, *ad.* en-*klit*-e-kal-le, in an enclitic manner, by throwing the accent back.

ENCLITICS, *n.* en-*klit*-iks, the art of declining and conjugating words [Gram.].

ENCLOISTER, *v.t.* en-*kloys*-ter, to shut up as in a cloister. Encloistered. Encloistering. Encloisters.

ENCLOSE, *v.t.* en-*kloze*, to inclose; to surround; to shut in. Enclosed. Encloses. Enclosing.

ENCLOSER, *n.* en-*kloze*-er, one who encloses.

ENCLOSURE, *n.* en-*kloze*-yewr, an inclosure; that which is enclosed.

ENCLOTHE, *v.t.* en-*klothe*, to clothe. Enclothed. Enclothes. Enclothing.

ENCLOUDED, *a.* en-*kloud*-ed, covered with clouds.

ENCOFFIN, *v.t.* en-*kof*-fin, to put in a coffin. Encoffined. Encoffining. Encoffins.

ENCOLLAR, *v.t.* en-*kol*-lar, to surround with a collar. Encollared. Encollaring. Encollars.

ENCOLPION, *n.* en-*kol*-pe-on, a Greek pectoral cross. (Gr.)

ENCOMIAST, *n.* en-*ko*-me-ast, one who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes encomiums. (Gr. *enkomiastēs*.)

ENCOMIASTIC, *a.* en-ko-me-*ast*-ik, laudatory: *n.* a panegyric.

ENCOMIASTICAL, *a.* en-ko-me-*ast*-ik-al, bestowing praise; laudatory.

ENCOMIASTICALLY, *ad.* en-ko-me-*ast*-ik-al-le, in an encomiastic manner.

ENCOMIUM, *n.* en-*ko*-me-um; *pl.* Encomiums, a high commendation, panegyric or eulogy. (L.)

ENCOMPASS, *v.t.* en-*kum*-pas, to go round in a circle; to encircle; to surround. Encompassed. Encompasses. Encompassing.

ENCOMPASSMENT, *n.* en-*kum*-pas-ment, a surrounding or being surrounded; circumlocution in speaking.

ENCOPE, *n.* *en*-ko-pe, an incision or wound made with a cutting instrument [Surg.]. (Gr. *en*, and *kope*, cutting.)

ENCORE, *int.* or *ad.* *on*-kore, again; once more: *n.* a call for a repetition of a particular item at a concert or theatre: *v.t.* to call for a repetition. Encored. Encores. Encoring. (Fr.)

ENCOUNTER, *n.* en-*koun*-ter, a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a conflict; a fight; an interview; eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger; a sudden or unexpected address or accosting: *v.t.* to meet face to face, particularly suddenly or unexpectedly; to engage with in battle; to meet and strive to remove or surmount; to attack and attempt to confute; to meet with, as an obstacle: *v.i.* to meet face to face unexpectedly; to meet in conflict; to fight; to meet in opposition or debate. Encountered. Encountering. Encounters. (O.Fr. *encontrer*.)

ENCOUNTERER, *n.* en-*koun*-ter-er, one who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.

ENCOURAGE, *v.t.* en-*kur*-raje, to give courage to or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to incite or stimulate. Encouraged. Encourages. Encouraging. (Fr. *encourager*.)

ENCOURAGEMENT, *n.* en-*kur*-raje-ment, the act of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; that which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance. (Fr.)

ENCOURAGER, *n.* en-*kur*-raje-er, one who encourages, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

ENCOURAGING, *a.* en-*kur*-raje-ing, inspiring confidence and courage; furnishing ground to hope for success.

ENCOURAGINGLY, *ad.* en-*kur*-raje-ing-le, in a manner to give courage or hope of success.

ENCRADLE, *v.t.* en-*kray*-dl, to lay in a cradle. Encradled. Encradles. Encradling.

ENCRIMSON, *v.t.* en-*krim*-zn, to cover with a crimson colour. Encrimsoned. Encrimsoning. Encrimsons.

ENCRINAL, *a.* en-*kry*-nal, encrinic.

ENCRINIC, *a.* en-*krin*-ik, encrinital.

ENCRINITAL, *a.* en-krin-*ite*-al, relating to or containing encrinites.

ENCRINITE, *n.* *en*-kri-nite, a joint or fragment of one of the fossil sea-lilies [Geol.]. (Gr. *en*, and *krinon*, a lily.)

ENCRISPED, *a.* en-*krispt*, curled; formed in curls.

ENCROACH, *v.t.* en-*kroach*, to intrude, trench upon, or invade; to take possession of by gradual advances; to creep on stealthily and gradually. Encroached. Encroaches. Encroaching. (O.Fr. *encrocher*.)

ENCROACHER, *n.* en-*kroach*-er, one who encroaches.

ENCROACHINGLY, *ad.* en-*kroach*-ing-le, by way of encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, *n.* en-*kroach*-ment, invading gradually on the rights of another and taking possession; silent gradual advance and invasion or intrusion; that which is taken by encroaching on another; taking more than one's due, as when a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three [Law]. (O.Fr. *encrochment*.)

ENCRUST, *v.t.* en-*krust*, to cover with a crust. Encrusted. Encrusting. Encrusts.

ENCRUSTMENT, *n.* en-*krust*-ment, the act of encrusting; incrustation.

ENCUMBER, *v.t.* en-*kum*-ber, to impede motion with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to hamper and embarrass; to load with pecuniary burdens. Encumbered. Encumbering. Encumbers. (O.Fr. *encombrer*.)

ENCUMBRANCE, *n.* en-*kum*-brance, anything that encumbers; anything impeding action; a child; a legal claim on an estate, for the charge of which the estate is liable [Law]. (O.Fr. *encombrance*.)

ENCUMBRANCER, *n.* en-*kum*-bran-ser, one who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

ENCURLED, *a.* en-*kurld*, interlaced.

ENCYCLICAL, *a.* en-*sike*-lik-al, a circular sent to many persons or places, said of a letter: *n.* a papal letter addressed to Roman Catholic bishops on some ecclesiastical or doctrinal subject. (L. *encyclicus*, circular.)

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, *n.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-e-ah, the circle of the sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge, specially a collection of articles on many branches of knowledge arranged in alphabetical order. (Fr. *encyclopédie*.)

ENCYCLOPEDIA, *n.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-e-ah, encyclopædia.

ENCYCLOPEDIACAL, *a.* en-*sike*-lo-pe-*dy*-ak-al, encyclopedic.

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, *a.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-e-an, embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDIC, *a.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-ik, encyclopedical.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, *a.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-ik-al, pertaining to an encyclopædia; containing information on every subject.

ENCYCLOPEDISM, *n.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-izm, the work of compiling encyclopædias; possession of knowledge of all kinds.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, *n.* en-*sike*-lo-*peed*-ist, the compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; one possessed of wide learning.

ENCYSTED, *a.* en-*sist*-ed, enclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle. (Gr. *en*, and *kystis*, cyst.)

ENCYSTIS, *n.* en-*sist*-is, an encysted tumour, being a mass of fluid matter contained in a cyst.

END, *n.* end, the extreme point of a line or of anything that has more length than breadth; the last part; the conclusion; ultimate state; the utmost point; death; cessation; close of a particular state of things; limit; destruction; cause of death; final issue; a fragment; the thing aimed at: *v.t.* to bring to an end; to finish; to put to death: *v.i.* to be finished; to terminate; to cease; to come to a

close. **End for end**, with the position of the ends reversed. **Ends of the earth**, the remotest parts of the earth. **Make an end of**, put a stop to. **Make both ends meet**, to balance expenses with income. **On end**, upright; erect. **Rope's end**, a short piece of rope used for flogging. **Shoemaker's end**, a length of waxed thread with a bristle at the end. **Ended. Ending. Ends.** (A.S. *ende.*)

END-ALL, *n. end*-awl, final close.

ENDAMAGE, *v.t.* en-*dam*-aje, to bring loss or damage to. **Endamaged. Endamages. Endamaging.**

ENDAMAGEMENT, *n.* en-*dam*-aje-ment, damage; loss.

ENDANGER, *v.t.* en-*dane*-jer, to expose to danger; to expose to loss or injury. **Endangered. Endangering. Endangers.**

ENDANGERMENT, *n.* en-*dane*-jer-ment, hazard; danger.

ENDEAR, *v.t.* en-*deer*, to make dear; to make more beloved; to bind by ties of affection. **Endeared. Endearing. Endears.**

ENDEAREDNESS, *n.* en-*deerd*-ness, state of being endeared.

ENDEARING, *a.* en-*deer*-ing, winning the affections.

ENDEARMENT, *n.* en-*deer*-ment, the act of endearing; that which excites or increases affection; the state of being endeared; tender affection.

ENDEAVOUR, *n.* en-*dev*-ur, exertion of one's ability, physical or intellectual, toward the attainment of an object; effort; exertion; aim: *v.i.* to make endeavour or exertion for the accomplishment of an object: *v.t.* to make an attempt to gain; to try to effect or achieve. **Endeavoured. Endeavouring. Endeavours.** (Fr. *en*, do, *devoir*, duty or what one ought to do.)

ENDEAVOURER, *n.* en-*dev*-ur-er, one who makes an endeavour.

ENDECAGON, *n.* en-*dek*-a-gon, a plane figure of eleven sides and angles. (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.)

ENDECAGYNOUS, *a.* en-dek-*aj*-in-us, having eleven pistils [Bot.]. (Gr. *hendeka*, and *gyne*, female.)

ENDECANDRIAN, *a.* en-dek-*an*-dre-an, having eleven stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *hendeka*, and *aner*, a male.)

ENDECAPHYLLOUS, *a.* en-dek-*af*-il-us, having a compound leaf, with eleven leaflets [Bot.]. (Gr. *hendeka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

ENDEICTIC, *a.* en-*dike*-tik, showing; exhibiting. (Gr. *endeiktikos.*)

ENDEIXIS, *n.* en-*dike*-sis, a symptom which indicates the remedial measures to be adopted [Med.]. (Gr.)

ENDEMIC, *a.* en-*dem*-ik, always present; local; indigenous; affecting the people of a district or special locality. **Endemic disease**, one to which the inhabitants of a particular district are peculiarly subject [Med.]. (Gr. *endemios*, native.)

ENDEMIC, *n.* en-*dem*-ik, a disease of an endemic nature.

ENDEMICAL, *a.* en-*dem*-ik-al, endemic.

ENDEMICALLY, *ad.* en-*dem*-ik-al-le, in an endemic manner.

ENDEMICITY, *n.* en-dem-*is*-sit-e, the being endemic.

ENDEMIOLOGY, *n.* en-*dem*-e-*ol*-oj-e, that department of medical science which treats of endemic diseases. (Gr. *endemios*, and *logos*, science.)

ENDENIZE, *v.t.* en-*den*-ize, to naturalize. **Endenized. Endenizes. Endenizing.**

ENDENIZEN, *v.t.* en-*den*-iz-en, to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. **Endenizened. Endenizening. Endenizens.**

ENDER, *n. end*-er, the last one; the one that ends.

ENDERMATIC, *a.* en-der-*mat*-ik, endermic.

ENDERMIC, *a.* en-*derm*-ik, acting through the skin; applied to the skin after a blister [Med.]. (Gr. *en*, and *derma*, skin.)

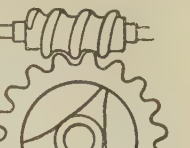
ENDERON, *n. en*-de-ron, the true skin; the inner layer of the ectoderm [Zool.]. (Gr. *en*, and *deros*, skin.)

ENDING, *n. end*-ing, termination; conclusion; result; the terminating syllable or letter of a word [Gram.].

ENDIRONS, *n.pl. end*-i-urnz, iron plates on each side of the fire in a kitchen grate, movable at pleasure; andirons.

ENDIVE, *n. en*-dive, a species of chicory, *Cichorium endivia*, cultivated as a garden vegetable, and much used as a salad. (Fr.)

ENDLESS, *a. end*-less, without end, applied both to length or space, and duration or time; everlasting, infinite, or unlimited; never ending or ceasing; never leading to any result. **Endless chain**, a perpetually revolving chain, much used in machinery [Mech.]. **Endless saw**, a ribbon saw working over two wheels. **Endless screw**, a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel [Mech.]. **Endless tape**, the connecting-band for certain light machinery [Mech.].



Endless screw.

ENDLESSLY, *ad. end*-les-le, so as to be endless.

ENDLESSNESS, *n. end*-les-ness, the quality of being endless.

ENDLONG, *ad. end*-long, with the end forward.

ENDMOST, *a. end*-most, farthest; at the extreme end.

ENDO, *en*-do, a Greek prefix extensively used in scientific terms, signifying within. (Gr. *endon*, within.)

ENDOCARDIAC, *a.* en-do-*kahrd*-e-ak, pertaining to the endocardium.

ENDOCARDITIS, *n.* en-do-kahr-*di*-tis, inflammation of the endocardium.

ENDOCARDIUM, *n.* en-do-*kahrd*-e-um, a membrane which lines the interior of the heart. (Gr. *endon*, and *kardia*, the heart.)

ENDOCARP, *n. en*-do-karp, the inner coat of a fruit [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

ENDOCHROME, *n. en*-do-krome, colouring matter in plants [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *chroma*, colour.)

ENDOCRANE, *n. en*-do-krane, the inner surface of the skull. (Gr. *endon*, and L. *cranium*, skull.)

ENDOCRINE, *a. en*-do-krin, pertaining to secretion.

ENDOCTRINATE, *v.t.* en-*dok*-trin-ate, to teach; to indoctrinate. **Endoctrinated. Endoctrinates. Endoctrinating.**

ENDOCYST, *n. en*-do-sist, the inner membrane of a polyzoon [Zool.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *cyst.*)

ENDODERM, *n. en*-do-derm, the inner body, wall, or skin of certain invertebrate animals; the inner layer of the blastoderm [Zool.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *derma*, the skin.)

ENDODERMIC, *a.* en-do-*derm*-ik, pertaining to the endoderm.

ENDODONTITIS, *n. en*-do-don-*ty*-tis, inflammation of the internal membrane of the teeth [Med.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *odous*, a tooth.)

ENDOGAMOUS, *a.* en-*dog*-am-us, marrying within the tribe.

ENDOGAMY, *n.* en-*dog*-am-e, marriage of the members of a tribe among one another. (Gr. *endon*, and *gamos*, marriage.)

ENDOGASTRITIS, *n. en*-do-gas-*try*-tis, inflammation of the internal membrane of the stomach [Med.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *gaster*, the belly.)

ENDOGEN, *n. en*-do-jen, a monocotyledon; a plant, such as a palm, which grows from within and in which the stem has no cambium, and cannot increase in thickness when the outer edge becomes hard [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, within, and *gennao*, produce.)

ENDOGENOUS, *a.* en-*doj*-en-us, belonging to the endogens; growing from within.

ENDOLYMPH, *n. en*-do-limf, the fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. (Gr. *endon*, and *lymph.*)

ENDOMORPH, *n. en*-do-morf, one universal within another. (Gr. *endon*, and *morphe*, shape.)

ENDOPARASITE, *n. en*-do-*par*-ra-site, an internal parasite.

ENDOPHAGY, *n.* en-*dof*-aj-e, cannibalism among members of the same tribe only.

ENDOPHLŒUM, *n.* en-do-*flee*-um, the inner bark of a tree [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *phloios*, bark.)

ENDOPHYLLOUS, *a.* en-*dof*-il-us, within a sheath [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

ENDOPLASM, *n. en*-do-plazm, the inner layer of protoplasm; endosarc.

ENDOPLAST, *n. en*-do-plast, a nucleated cell embedded in the protoplasm of a division of the protozoa [Zool.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *plasso*, form.)

ENDOPLEURA, *n.* en-do-*ploor*-a, a membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *pleura*, the side.)

ENDORHIZA, *n.* en-do-*ry*-za, the radicle of the embryo in monocotyledons [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *rhiza*, a root.)

ENDORHIZAL, *a.* en-do-*ry*-zal, pertaining to the endorhiza.

ENDORSABLE, *a.* en-*dorse*-a-bl, that may be endorsed.

ENDORSE, *v.t.* en-*dorse*, to write on the back of; to confirm. Endorsed. Endorses. Endorsing.

ENDORSEMENT, *n.* en-*dorse*-ment, writing on the back.

ENDORSEE, *n.* en-dorse-*ee*, the person to whom a bill is endorsed.

ENDOSARC, *n. en*-do-sark, endoplasm.

ENDOSCOPE, *n. en*-do-skope, an optical instrument for examining internal organs.

ENDOSIS, *n. en*-do-sis, the intermission of a fever. (Gr.)

ENDOSKELETON, *n.* en-do-*skel*-et-on, the internal skeleton [Zool.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *skeleton*.)

ENDOSMOMETER, *n.* en-dos-*mom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action.

ENDOSMOSE, *n. en*-dos-mose, the transmission of liquids or gases through a membrane or porous substance from without inward. (Gr. *endon*, and *osmos*, pushing.)

ENDOSMOSMIC, *a.* en-dos-*mos*-mik, endosmotic.

ENDOSMOTIC, *a.* en-dos-*mot*-ik, pertaining to endosmose; in the manner of endosmose.

ENDOSPERM, *n. en*-do-sperm, the albumen of seeds [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *sperma*, seed.)

ENDOSPERMIC, *a.* en-do-*sperm*-ik, containing endosperm; relating to endosperm.

ENDOSPORE, *n. en*-do-spore, the inner coat of a spore.

ENDOSTEUM, *n. en-dos*-te-um, the internal periosteum. (Gr. *endon*, and *osteon*, bone.)

ENDOSTOME, *n. en*-dos-tome, the passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the foramen [Bot.]. (Gr. *endon*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)

ENDOTHELIUM, *n. en*-do-*thee*-le-um, the lining of blood-vessels. (Gr. *endon*, and *thelé*, nipple.)

ENDOTHERMIC, *a. en*-do-*therm*-ik, giving off heat during decomposition. (Gr. *endon*, and *thermos*, heat.)

ENDOW, *v.t.* en-*dou*, to settle a dower on; to provide for by an endowment; to furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty. Endowed. Endowing. Endows. (O.Fr. *endouer*.)

ENDOWER, *n.* en-*dou*-er, one who endows: *v.t.* to endow. Endowered. Endowering. Endowers.

ENDOWMENT, *n.* en-*dou*-ment, the act of endowing or of settling a fund for the support of a person, as a professor, or an institution; property or revenue permanently appropriated to some such purpose; natural capacity or faculty bestowed on any one.

ENDRUDGE, *v.t.* en-*druj*, to make a drudge or slave of. Endrudged. Endrudges. Endrudging.

ENDUE, *v.t.* en-*dew*, to endow; to bestow. Endued. Endues. Enduing.

ENDUEMENT, *n.* en-*dew*-ment, endowment.

ENDURABLE, *a.* en-*dewr*-a-bl, that can be endured.

ENDURABLENESS, *n.* en-*dewr*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being endurable.

ENDURABLY, *ad.* en-*dewr*-ab-le, in an enduring manner.

ENDURANCE, *n.* en-*dewr*-ance, continuance; duration; state of enduring; bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without impatience or without sinking; patience; fortitude.

ENDURE, *v.i.* en-*dewr*, to last; to continue; to suffer without resistance or without yielding; to bear or brook: *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure; to bear without impatience or sinking under pressure; to undergo. Endured. Endures. Enduring. (Fr. *endurer*.)

ENDURER, *n.* en-*dewr*-er, one who endures; he who or that which continues long or continues firm.

ENDURING, *a.* en-*dewr*-ing, lasting long; permanent.

ENDURINGLY, *ad.* en-*dewr*-ing-le, so as to endure.

ENDURINGNESS, *n.* en-*dewr*-ing-ness, the quality of enduring.

ENDWAYS, *ad. end*-waze, on the end; in an upright position; with the end forward.

ENDWISE, *ad. end*-wize, endways.

ENECIA, *n.* en-*ee*-she-a, a continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and relapsing fever [Med.]. (Gr. *enekes*, long continued.)

ENEID, *n. ee*-ne-id, *or* e-*nee*-id, the celebrated epic poem by Virgil, of which the hero is Æneas, a fugitive from Troy, who settled in Italy, and, according to the poet, became the ancestral hero of the Romans.

ENEMA, *n. en*-em-a, a medicine injected into the rectum; a clyster [Med.]. (Gr.)

ENEMY, *a. en*-em-e, belonging to the enemy; hostile: *n.* one who is hostile to another; a foe; one who hates or dislikes; the opposing army or naval force in war [Mil.]. Private enemy, one who hates another and wishes him injury. Public enemy, one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another. The enemy, the devil [Theol.]. (O.Fr. *enemi*.)

ENERGETIC, *a.* en-er-*jet*-ik, operating with force, vigour and effect; forcible, vigorous or effective; exerting energy. (Gr. *energetikos*.)

ENERGETICAL, *a.* en-er-*jet*-ik-al, energetic.

ENERGETICALLY, *ad.* en-er-*jet*-ik-al-le, with energy.

ENERGETICALNESS, *n.* en-er-*jet*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being energetic.

ENERGETICS, *n.pl.* en-er-*jet*-iks, the science of physical as distinct from vital dynamics.

ENERGIC, *a.* en-*er*-jik, active in producing an effect; exerting great energy; in active operation.

ENERGICO, *ad.* en-*er*-jik-o, with energy and force [Mus.].

ENERGIZE, *v.i. en*-er-jize, to act with force or operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect: *v.t.* to give energy to. Energized. Energizes. Energizing.

ENERGIZER, *n. en*-er-jize-er, he who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

ENERGUMEN, *n.* en-er-*gew*-men, one under some powerful demoniac influence; a fanatic. (L. *energumenus*.)

ENERGY, *n. en*-er-je, internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; efficacy; strength or force of expression; power to effect work [Mech.]. Conservation of energy, the doctrine that, however it may change in form and character, no smallest quantity of force in the universe is ever lost [Physics]. (Fr. *énergie*.)

ENERVATE, *a. en*-er-vate, weakened; weak; wanting in vigour: *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to cut the nerves of. Enervated. Enervates. Enervating. (L. *enervatus*, weakened.)

ENERVATION, *n.* en-er-*vay*-shon, the act of enervating; the state of being enervated; effeminacy.

ENERVATIVE, *a.* e-*nerv*-at-iv, enervating.

ENFACE, *v.t.* en-*face*, to write on the front of a bill, as opposed to endorsing. Enfaced. Enfaces. Enfacing.

ENFAMISH, *v.t.* en-*fam*-ish, to famish. Enfamished. Enfamishes. Enfamishing.

ENFEEBLE, *v.t.* en-*fee*-bl, to deprive of strength; to weaken debilitate, or enervate. Enfeebled. Enfeebles. Enfeebling. (O.Fr. *enfeblir*.)

ENFEEBLEMENT, *n.* en-*fee*-bl-ment, the act of enfeebling; enervation; state of weakness.

ENFEEBLER, *n.* en-*fee*-bler, one who or that which enfeebles.

ENFEOFF, *v.t.* en-*feef*, to give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin; to give freehold property; to invest legally with a right of property in an estate [Law]. Enfeoffed. Enfeoffing. Enfeoffs. (O.Fr. *enfeofer*.)

ENFEOFFMENT, *n.* en-*feef*-ment, the act of enfeoffing, the instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate [Law].

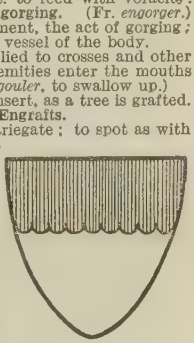
ENFETTER, *v.t.* en-*fet*-ter, to fetter; to bind in fetters. Enfettered. Enfettering. Enfetters.

ENFILADE, *n.* en-fil-*ade*, a position in a straight line; a fire of musketry or artillery raking a line of rampart or troops from end to end [Mil.]: *v.t.* to rake with shot in the direction or through the whole length of a line [Mil.]. Enfiladed. Enfilades. Enfilading. (Fr.)

ENFOLD, *v.t.* en-*fold*, to embrace; to fold; to clasp. Enfolded. Enfolding. Enfolds.

ENFORCE, *v.t.* en-*fawrce*, to give force to; to add force; to make or gain by force; to put in force; to press or urge; to compel: *v.i.* to attempt by force: *n.* force; strength. Enforced. Enforces. Enforcing. (O.Fr. *enforcer*.)

ENFORCEABLE, *a.* en-*fawrce*-a-bl, that may be enforced.
ENFORCEDLY, *ad.* en-*fawrce*-ed-le, by violence; not by choice.
ENFORCEMENT, *n.* en-*fawrce*-ment, the act of enforcing; compulsion; that which gives force or effect; sanction; that which urges or constrains; a putting in execution, as law.
ENFORCER, *n.* en-*fawrce*-er, one who enforces; one who effects by violence or carries into effect.
ENFOREST, *v.t.* en-*for*-rest, to cover with a forest. Enforested. Enforesting. Enforests.
ENFORM, *v.t.* en-*form*, to form; to fashion. Enformed. Enforming. Enforms.
ENFRAME, *v.t.* en-*frame*, to put into a frame. Enframed. Enframes. Enframing.
ENFRANCHISE, *v.t.* en-*fran*-shize, to set free; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to release from custody; to naturalize; to give a vote to. Enfranchised. Enfranchises. Enfranchising. (O.Fr. *enfranchir.*)
ENFRANCHISEMENT, *n.* en-*fran*-shiz-ment, the act of enfranchising; the state of being enfranchised, or admitted to civic privilege or freedom, specially the right of franchise. Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, the legal conveyance of copyhold lands by the lord of a manor to his tenants, by which such tenements are converted into freeholds [Law].
ENFRANCHISER, *n.* en-*fran*-shiz-er, one who enfranchises.
ENGAGE, *v.t.* en-*gaje*, to bind by compact or promise; to bind as surety; to pawn or stake as a pledge; to enlist; to hire; to bespeak; to embark; to win and attach; to attract and fix; to occupy; to encounter: *v.i.* to encounter; to meet in conflict; to embark in any business; to undertake; to promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self. Engaged. Engages. Engaging. (O.Fr. *engager.*)
ENGAGED, *a.* en-*gaujd*, betrothed; pledged; promised; enlisted; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous. Engaged column, a column half sunk in a wall [Arch.].
ENGAGEDLY, *ad.* en-*gaje*-ed-le, with earnestness; with attachment.
ENGAGEDNESS, *n.* en-*gaje*-ed-ness, the state of being engaged.
ENGAGEMENT, *n.* en-*gaje*-ment, betrothment; the act of engaging; obligation by agreement or contract; occupation; employment of the attention; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; obligation or motive; that which engages.
ENGAGER, *n.* en-*gaje*-er, one who enters into an engagement or agreement.
ENGAGING, *a.* en-*gaje*-ing, winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.
ENGAGINGLY, *ad.* en-*gaje*-ing-le, in a manner to win the affections.
ENGARLAND, *v.t.* en-*gahr*-land, to garland. Engarlanded. Engarlanding. Engarlands.
ENGARRISON, *v.t.* en-*gar*-ris-on, to furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison. Engarrisoned. Engarrisoning. Engarrisons.
ENGASTRIMUTH, *n.* en-*gas*-tre-muth, a ventriloquist. (Gr. *en*, *gaster*, the belly, and *mythos*, speech.)
ENGENDER, *v.t.* en-*jen*-der, to beget between the sexes; to breed; to cause to bring forth; to stir up: *v.i.* to be caused or produced. Engendered. Engendering. Engenders. (Fr. *engendrer.*)
ENGENDERER, *n.* en-*jen*-der-er, he who or that which engenders.
ENGILD, *v.t.* en-*gild*, to gild; to brighten. Engilded. Engilding. Engilds.
ENGINE, *n.* *en*-jin, a machine intended to produce some effect by help of the mechanical powers [Mech.]: a prime mover; a steam-engine specially; anything used to effect a purpose; a means; instrument; tool: *v.t.* to torture; to rack; to provide with an engine. Engined. Engines. Engining. (O.Fr. *engin.*)
ENGINE-DRIVER, *n.* *en*-jin-*drive*-er, one who manages a locomotive on a railway.
ENGINEER, *n.* en-jin-*eer*, one who constructs engines; the manager of an engine; one versed in and who practises engineering; a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offence or defence, and marks out the ground for fortifications; one employed in delineating plans, and superintending the construction of public works; one employed in the construction and the working of mines, coal-pits, &c.: *v.t.* to superintend the engineering of; to try engineering measures with; to manage to carry through, as by skill of engineering. Engineered. Engineering. Engineers.
ENGINEERING, *n.* en-jin-*eer*-ing, the business of an engineer, mechanical, electrical, civil, military, or mining; the art of making and using machinery; the art of utilising natural forces and materials for the service of man. Civil engineering applies to the formation of railways, bridges, roads, sewers, embankments, canals, harbours, aqueducts, &c. Military engineering relates to the construction of fortifications, throwing up earthworks, and surveying a country for the various operations of war.
ENGINE-MAN, *n.* *en*-jin-man, a man who manages an engine.
ENGINERY, *n.* *en*-jin-er-e, the art of managing engines of artillery; engines in general; implements of war; mechanical structure; machination.
ENGINE-TURNING, *n.* *en*-jin-turn-ing, a peculiar kind of complex turning.
ENGIRD, *v.t.* en-*gerd*, to surround; to encircle. Engirded. Engirding. Engirds.
ENGIRDLE, *v.t.* en-*gerd*-dl, to encompass or surround. Engirdled. Engirdles. Engirdling.
ENGISCOPE, *n.* *en*-jis-kope, a reflecting or compound microscope. (Gr. *engys*, near, and *skopeo*, view.)
ENGLAIMED, *a.* en-*glaymd*, furred; clammy. (A.S. *en*, and *clæman*, to smear.)
ENGLANTÉ, *a.* on-*glawn*-tay, bearing acorns or suchlike [Her.]. (Fr.)
ENGLE, *n.* *een*-gle, the early English settlers in Britain, the Anglo-Saxons. (A.S. *ængle.*)
ENGLISH, *a.* *ing*-glish, belonging to England or to its inhabitants: *n.* the people of England; the language of the English: *v.t.* to translate into English. Englished. Englishes. Englishing. (A.S. *Englisc*, from the *Engles* who came from the borders of Schleswig and settled in Britain.)
ENGLISHMAN, *n.* *ing*-glish-man, an inhabitant of England, native or naturalized.
ENGLISHRY, *n.* *ing*-glish-re, the state of being an Englishman; those of English descent.
ENGLOOM, *v.t.* en-*gloom*, to make gloomy. Engloomed. Englooming. Englooms.
ENGLUT, *v.t.* en-*glut*, to swallow; to fill; to glut. Engluts. Englutted. Englutting.
ENGORGE, *v.t.* en-*gorj*, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities: *v.i.* to feed with voracity. Engorged. Engorges. Engorging. (Fr. *engorger.*)
ENGORGEMENT, *n.* en-*gorj*-ment, the act of gorging; state of being gorged, as a vessel of the body.
ENGOULED, *a.* en-*goold*, applied to crosses and other ordinaries when their extremities enter the mouths of animals [Her.]. (Fr. *engouler*, to swallow up.)
ENGRAFT, *v.t.* en-*grahft*, to insert, as a tree is grafted. Engrafted. Engrafting. Engrafts.
ENGRAIL, *v.t.* en-*grale*, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to dot or indent round the edge; to indent in semicircular curves: *v.i.* to form an engrailed border [Her.]. Engrailed. Engrailing. Engrails. (Fr. *engrêler.*)


Engrailed.

ENGRAILMENT, *n.* en-*grale*-ment, the ring of dots round the edges of a medal; an engrailing [Her.].
ENGRAIN, *v.t.* en-*grane*, to dye in the grain. Engrained. Engraining. Engrains.
ENGRASP, *v.t.* en-*grahsp*, to seize with a clasping hold. Engrasped. Engrasping. Engrasps.
ENGRAULIS, *n.* en-*graw*-lis, a genus of fishes of the herring family, of which the anchovy is a species. (Gr.)
ENGRAVE, *v.t.* en-*grave*, to cut on stone, metal, or wood with a graver; to scribe; to incise; to impress deeply; to deposit in the grave. Engraved. Engraves. Engraving. (Fr. *engraver.*)
ENGRAVEMENT, *n.* en-*grave*-ment, act of engraving; engraved work.

ENGRAVER, *n.* en-*grave*-er, one who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

ENGRAVERY, *n.* en-*grave*-er-e, the work of an engraver.

ENGRAVING, *n.* en-*grave*-ing, the act or art of producing decoration on a surface by the touches of a chisel or a burin; the art of cutting designs on the surfaces of plates of metal or blocks of wood for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate.

ENGROSS, *v.t.* en-*groce*, to take up or occupy the whole of; to monopolize; to purchase large quantities of a commodity for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to copy in a large hand or distinct legible characters for preservation, as a record; to take or assume in undue quantity or degree: *v.i.* to be occupied in engrosssing as a clerk. **Engrossed. Engrosses. Engrossing.** (O.Fr. *engrossir.*)

ENGROSSER, *n.* en-*groce*-er, he who or that which takes the whole; one who engrosses either in purchasing or assuming or copying.

ENGROSSING, *n.* en-*groce*-ing, the copying of a writing in fair and legible characters; the buying up of large quantities of a commodity in order to raise the price.

ENGROSSMENT, *n.* en-*groce*-ment, the act of engrossing; that which has been engrossed or copied distinctly; the state of being engrossed or wholly occupied.

ENGUARD, *v.t.* en-*gahrd*, to guard; to defend. **Enguarded. Enguarding. Enguards.**

ENGUICHÉ, *a.* on-*gee*-shay, said of a hunting-horn, when the rim about its mouth is a different colour from the rest of it [Her.]. (O.Fr.)

ENGULF, *v.t.* en-*gulf*, to swallow up. **Engulfed. Engulfing. Engulfs.** (O.Fr. *engolfer.*)

ENGULFMENT, *n.* en-*gulf*-ment, swallowing up.

ENHANCE, *v.t.* en-*hahnce*, to raise; to advance; to increase; to exaggerate: *v.i.* to grow larger. **Enhanced. Enhances. Enhancing.** (O.Fr. *enhauncer.*)

ENHANCED, *a.* en-*hahnst*, raised higher on the field [Her.].

ENHANCEMENT, *n.* en-*hahnce*-ment, act of enhancing; state of being enhanced; rise; increase; aggravation.

ENHANCER, *n.* en-*hahnce*-er, one who enhances.

ENHARBOUR, *v.i.* en-*har*-bur, to dwell in or inhabit. **Enharboured. Enharbouring. Enharbours.**

ENHARDEN, *v.t.* en-*har*-den, to harden; to encourage. **Enhardened. Enhardening. Enhardens.**

ENHARMONIC, *a.* en-har-*mon*-ik, an interval smaller than a semitone; an epithet applied to such a species of composition as proceeds on very small intervals; applied also when the name of a note is changed without any sensible difference of sound [Mus.]. (Gr. *enarmonikos*, in unison.)

ENHARMONICALLY, *ad.* en-har-*mon*-ik-al-le, in an enharmonic way; with perfect intonation.

ENHARMONION, *n.* en-har-*mo*-ne-on, a part song; enharmonic music.

ENHEARTEN, *v.t.* en-*hart*-en, to encourage. **Enheartened. Enheartening. Enheartens.**

ENHYDRIC, *a.* en-*hy*-drik, enhydrous. (Gr. *en*, and *hydor*, water.)

ENHYDRITE, *n.* en-*hy*-drite, a mineral enclosing water.

ENHYDROUS, *a.* en-*hy*-drus, containing drops of water, as enhydrous quartz [Min.].

ENIGMA, *n.* e-*nig*-ma, a purposely obscure saying or question propounded for solution; a riddle; any puzzling or unaccountable phenomenon or proceeding. (Gr. *ainigma*, from *ainos*, a tale.)

ENIGMATIC, *a.* e-nig-*mat*-ik, relating to, containing, or of the nature of, an enigma; obscurely expressed; puzzling to interpret.

ENIGMATICAL, *a.* e-nig-*mat*-ik-al, enigmatic.

ENIGMATICALLY, *ad.* e-nig-*mat*-ik-al-le, in a purposely obscure manner.

ENIGMATIST, *n.* e-*nig*-mat-ist, a maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

ENIGMATIZE, *v.i.* e-*nig*-mat-ize, to conceive or utter enigmas; to deal in riddles. **Enigmatized. Enigmatizes. Enigmatizing.**

ENIGMATOGRAPHY, *n.* e-*nig*-mat-*og*-ra-fe, the art of making riddles or of solving them. (Gr. *ainigma*, and *grapho*, write.)

ENIGMATOLOGY, *n.* e-*nig*-mat-*ol*-oj-e, enigmatography. (Gr. *ainigma*, and *logos*, science.)

ENISLE, *v.t.* en-*ile*, to place in isolation. **Enisled. Enisles. Enisling.**

ENJAIL, *v.t.* en-*jale*, to put into jail. **Enjailed. Enjailing. Enjails.**

ENJAMBMENT, *n.* en-*jamb*-ment, the continuation of a sentence into the line below that which rhymes. (Fr.)

ENJOIN, *v.t.* en-*join*, to order or direct with urgency or authority; to command; to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings [Law]. **Enjoined. Enjoining. Enjoins.** (Fr. *enjoindre.*)

ENJOINER, *n.* en-*join*-er, one who enjoins.

ENJOINMENT, *n.* en-*join*-ment, direction; command; authoritative admonition.

ENJOY, *v.t.* en-*joy*, to feel or perceive with joy, pleasure, or satisfaction in; to have the use and benefit of: *v.i.* to live in happiness. **To enjoy one's self,** to be pleased and happy. **Enjoyed. Enjoying. Enjoys.** (O.Fr. *enjoier.*)

ENJOYABLE, *a.* en-*joy*-a-bl, capable of being enjoyed.

ENJOYABLENESS, *n.* en-*joy*-a-bl-ness, that which can be enjoyed.

ENJOYABLY, *ad.* en-*joy*-ab-le, in an enjoyable manner.

ENJOYER, *n.* en-*joy*-er, one who enjoys.

ENJOYMENT, *n.* en-*joy*-ment, state of enjoying; source of joy; possession and fruition of anything good.

ENKERNEL, *v.t.* en-*ker*-nel, to form into kernels; to place in a kernel. **Enkernelled. Enkernelling. Enkernels.**

ENKINDLE, *v.t.* en-*kin*-dl, to kindle; to set on fire; to excite; to rouse into action, as of fire: *v.i.* to go on fire. **Enkindled. Enkindles. Enkindling.**

ENLACE, *v.t.* en-*lace*, to enfold; to entwine. **Enlaced. Enlaces. Enlacing.**

ENLACEMENT, *n.* en-*lace*-ment, act of enlacing; state of being enlaced.

ENLARD, *v.t.* en-*lahrd*, to lard; to cover with lard or grease; to baste. **Enlarded. Enlarding. Enlards.**

ENLARGE, *v.t.* en-*lahrj*, to make larger; to dilate; to expand; to magnify to the eye; to release from restraint; to extend in a discourse: *v.i.* to grow larger; to dilate; to expand; to expatiate; to exaggerate. **Enlarged. Enlarges. Enlarging.** (O.Fr. *enlarger.*)

ENLARGED, *a.* en-*lahrjd*, expanded in range of view or sentiment.

ENLARGEDLY, *ad.* en-*lahrj*-ed-le, with enlargement.

ENLARGEDNESS, *n.* en-*lahrj*-ed-ness, the state of being enlarged.

ENLARGEMENT, *n.* en-*lahrj*-ment, increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; an enlarged copy; dilatation; expansion; expansion of view or sentiment; release from restraint; diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiation.

ENLARGER, *n.* en-*lahrj*-er, he who or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier.

ENLARGING, *n.* en-*lahrj*-ing, enlargement.

ENLIGHTEN, *v.t.* en-*lite*-en, to lighten, shed light on, or supply with light; to give intellectual light or knowledge to; to give spiritual light or guidance to; to enable, as the eye, to see. **Enlightened. Enlightening. Enlightens.**

ENLIGHTENED, *a.* en-*lite*-end, advanced in knowledge.

ENLIGHTENER, *n.* en-*lite*-en-er, he who or that which communicates light or vision to the eye, whether of sense or understanding.

ENLIGHTENING, *ppr.* or *a.* en-*lite*-en-ing, illuminating.

ENLIGHTENMENT, *n.* en-*lite*-en-ment, act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.

ENLINK, *v.t.* en-*link*, to chain to; to connect. **Enlinked. Enlinking. Enlinks.**

ENLIST, *v.t.* en-*list*, to enter a name on a list; to engage in public service; to attach to a cause and engage the services of; to enrol the name as a soldier for military service: *v.i.* to engage in public service, especially military service; to enter heartily into a cause. **Enlisted. Enlisting. Enlists.** (*En*, and *list.*)

ENLISTMENT, *n.* en-*list*-ment, the act of enlisting, especially enrolling and binding a soldier for military service; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

ENLIVEN, *v.t.* en-*live*-en, to put life into; to quicken into lively action; to give spirit or vivacity to; to make cheerful, gay, or joyous. **Enlivened. Enlivening. Enlivens.**

ENLIVENER, *n.* en-*live*-en-er, he who or that which enlivens.
ENLIVENING, *a.* en-*live*-en-ing, giving life or spirit.
ENLOCK, *v.t.* en-*lok*, to lock up. Enlocked. Enlocking. Enlocks.
ENMANCHÉ, *a.* on-*mawn*-shay, resembling a sleeve with long pendent ends [Her.]. (Fr.)
ENMARBLE, *v.t.* en-*mahr*-bl, to make hard as marble. Enmarbled. Enmarbles. Enmarbling.
ENMESH, *v.t.* en-*mesh*, to net; to entangle; to entrap. Enmeshed. Enmeshes. Enmeshing.
ENMESHMENT, *n.* en-*mesh*-ment, entanglement.
ENMITY, *n.* *en*-mit-e, the quality or state of being an enemy: unfriendly disposition; ill-will; a state of opposition or antagonism; hostility. (O.Fr. *enamistie.*)
ENMOSSED, *a.* en-*mosst*, covered with moss.
ENMURE, *v.t.* en-*mewr*, to immure. Enmured. Enmures. Enmuring.
ENNEACONTAHEDRAL, *a.* *en*-ne-a-kon-ta-*heed*-ral, having ninety faces. (Gr. *ennenekonta*, ninety, and *hedra*, a seat, a side.)
ENNEAD, *n.* *en*-ne-ad, a set or series of nine; the number nine. (Gr. *ennea*, nine.)
ENNEAGON, *n.* *en*-ne-ag-on, a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles [Geom.]. (Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Enneagon.

ENNEAGONAL, *a.* en-ne-*ag*-on-al, with nine angles [Geom.].
ENNEAGYNOUS, *a.* en-ne-*aj*-in-us, with nine pistils [Bot.]. (Gr. *ennea*, and *gyne*, a female.)
ENNEAHEDRAL, *a.* *en*-ne-a-*heed*-ral, with nine sides [Geom.]. (Gr. *ennea*, and *hedra*, a side.)
ENNEANDRIAN, *a.* *en*-ne-*an*-dre-an, enneandrous.
ENNEANDROUS, *a.* *en*-ne-*an*-drus, having nine stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *ennea*, and *aner*, a male.)
ENNEAPETALOUS, *a.* *en*-ne-a-*pet*-al-us, having nine petals or flower-leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *ennea*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)
ENNEAPHYLLOUS, *a.* *en*-ne-a-*fil*-lus, having nine leaflets composing a compound leaf [Bot.]. (Gr. *ennea*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
ENNEASEPALOUS, *a.* *en*-ne-a-*sep*-al-us, having nine sepals.
ENNEASPERMOUS, *a.* *en*-ne-a-*sperm*-us, having nine seeds in a fruit [Bot.]. (Gr. *ennea*, and *sperma*, seed.)
ENNEATIC, *a.* *en*-ne-*at*-ik, enneatical.
ENNEATICAL, *a.* *en*-ne-*at*-ik-al, ninth. Enneatical days, every ninth day of a disease. Enneatical years, every ninth year of a man's life. (Gr. *ennea*, nine.)
ENNICHE, *v.t.* en-*nich*, to place in a niche; to make conspicuous. Enniched. Enniches. Enniching.
ENNOBLE, *v.t.* en-*no*-bl, to make noble; to raise to nobility; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to make famous or illustrious. Ennobled. Ennobles. Ennobling. (Fr. *ennoblir.*)
ENNOBLEMENT, *n.* en-*no*-bl-ment, the act of ennobling; state of being ennobled, or advanced in nobility; elevation in degree or excellence.
ENNUI, *n.* *on*-nwee, a languid state of mind which nothing can interest or stir up, induced for most part by satiety; the listless weariness of one to whom what interests and occupies others is or has become a bore. (Fr.)
ENNUIED, *a.* *on*-nweed, affected with ennui: *n.* a victim of ennui.
ENODAL, *a.* e-*node*-al, without nodes.
ENODATION, *n.* en-node-*ay*-shon, the act of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution of a difficulty.
ENODE, *a.* e-*node*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless: *v.t.* to clear of knots; to make clear. Enoded. Enodes. Enoding. (L. *e*, and *nodus*, a knot.)
ENOMOTARCH, *n.* e-*nom*-o-tark, the commander of an enomoty. (Gr. *enomatia*, and *archo*, rule.)
ENOMOTY, *n.* e-*nom*-o-te, in ancient Lacedæmon, a band of chosen warriors bound by solemn oath sworn on a sacrifice; the smallest unit of the Spartan army [Greek Antiq.]. (Gr. *enomotia.*)
ENOPTROMANCY, *n.* en-*op*-tro-man-se, divination by help of a mirror. (Gr. *enoptron*, a mirror, and *manteia*, divination.)
ENORMITY, *n.* e-*norm*-it-e, any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals; an atrocious crime; atrociousness; an excessive degree of crime or guilt. (Fr. *énormité.*)
ENORMOUS, *a.* e-*norm*-us, going beyond the usual measure or rule; excessive; extremely wicked; atrocious. (L. *enormis.*)
ENORMOUSLY, *ad.* e-*norm*-us-le, excessively; beyond measure.
ENORMOUSNESS, *n.* e-*norm*-us-ness, the state of being enormous.
ENORTHOTROPE, *n.* en-*or*-tho-trope, a card-like toy, which, when rapidly revolved, transfers confused objects into various pictures or figures. (Gr. *en*, *orthos*, straight or right, and *trepo*, turn.)
ENOUGH, *a.* e-*nuf*, that suffices or gives content, or answers a purpose, or is adequate to a want; sufficient: *n.* a sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or want: *ad.* in a quantity that satisfies desire or want; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: *int.* an exclamation denoting sufficiency. (A.S. *genog.*)
ENOUNCE, *v.t.* e-*nounce*, to enunciate; to pronounce; to proclaim. Enounced. Enounces. Enouncing.
ENOUNCEMENT, *n.* e-*nounce*-ment, enunciation; statement.
ENOW, *a.* e-*nou*, the old form of enough.
ENQUICKEN, *v.t.* en-*kwik*-en, to quicken; to make alive. Enquickened. Enquickening. Enquickens.
ENQUIRE, *v.t.* en-*kwire*, to inquire; to ask for information. Enquired. Enquires. Enquiring.
ENQUIRER, *n.* en-*kwire*-er, one who enquires.
ENQUIRY, *n.* en-*kwire*-e, the act of enquiring.
ENRACE, *v.t.* en-*race*, to implant; to enroot. Enraced. Enraces. Enracing. (Fr. *en*, and *racine*, root.)
ENRAGE, *v.t.* en-*raje*, to excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury; to make angry. Enraged. Enrages. Enraging. (Fr. *enrager.*)
ENRAIL, *v.t.* en-*rail*, to place upon the rails. Enrailed. Enrailing. Enrails.
ENRANK, *v.t.* en-*rank*, to place in ranks or order. Enranked. Enranking. Enranks.
ENRAPT, *a.* en-*rapt*, enraptured; in an ecstasy.
ENRAPTURE, *v.t.* en-*rapt*-yewr, to transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure. Enraptured. Enraptures. Enrapturing.
ENRAVISH, *v.t.* en-*rav*-ish, to throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture. Enravished. Enravishes. Enravishing.
ENRAVISHINGLY, *ad.* en-*rav*-ish-ing-le, in a manner to enravish.
ENRAVISHMENT, *n.* en-*rav*-ish-ment, ecstasy of delight; rapture.
ENREGIMENT, *v.t.* en-*rej*-e-ment, to form into a regiment; to make orderly. Enregimented. Enregimenting. Enregiments.
ENREGISTER, *v.t.* en-*rej*-is-ter, to register; to enrol. Enregistered. Enregistering. Enregisters.
ENRHEUM, *v.i.* en-*room*, to have rheum from cold. Enrheumed. Enrheuming. Enrheums.
ENRICH, *v.t.* en-*rich*, to make rich or wealthy; to fertilize or supply with nutriment and render productive, as land; to store or to supply with an abundance of anything desirable, as the mind with information; to adorn. Enriched. Enriches. Enriching. (Fr. *enrichir.*)
ENRICHER, *n.* en-*rich*-er, one who enriches.
ENRICHMENT, *n.* en-*rich*-ment, the act of enriching; that which enriches; increase of wealth, fertility, knowledge, or ornament.
ENRIDGE, *v.t.* en-*rij*, to form into ridges. Enridged. Enridges. Enridging.
ENRING, *v.t.* en-*ring*, to encircle; to surround in a ring. Enringed. Enringing. Enrings.
ENRIPEN, *v.t.* en-*ripe*-en, to ripen; to bring to perfection. Enripened. Enripening. Enripens.
ENROBE, *v.t.* en-*robe*, to clothe with rich attire; to invest. Enrobed. Enrobes. Enrobing.
ENROCKMENT, *n.* en-*rok*-ment, a mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the basis of piers, breakwaters, &c. (*En*, and *rock.*)
ENROL, *v.t.* en-*role*, to insert or enter a name in a list or catalogue; to record; to leave in writing. Enrolled. Enrolling. Enrols. (Fr. *enrôler.*)

ENROLLER, *n.* en-*role*-er, he that enrols or registers.

ENROLMENT, *n.* en-*role*-ment, the act of enrolling or registering; that in which anything is enrolled.

ENROOT, *v.t.* en-*root*, to fix by the root; to fix fast. Enrooted. Enrooting. Enroots.

ENS, *n.* ens, entity; being; the absolute being; the essence or virtue of anything. (L. *being.*)

ENSAMPLE, *n.* en-*sam*-pl, an example; a pattern or model: *v.i.* to show by example. Ensampled. Ensamples. Ensampling.

ENSANGUINE, *v.t.* en-*sang*-gwin, to stain or cover with blood. Ensanguined. Ensanguines. Ensanguining.

ENSANGUINED, *a.* en-*sang*-gwind, blood-stained.

ENSATE, *a. en*-sate, sword-shaped; ensiform. (L. *ensis*, a sword.)

ENSCHEDULE, *v.t.* en-*shed*-yewl, to insert in a schedule. Enscheduled. Enschedules. Enscheduling.

ENSCONCE, *v.t.* en-*skonce*, to place in cover or shelter; to protect; to hide. Ensconced. Ensconces. Ensconcing.

ENSEAL, *v.t.* en-*seel*, to fix a seal on; to impress. Ensealed. Ensealing. Enseals.

ENSEAM, *v.t.* en-*seem*, to sew up; to enclose by a seam. Enseamed. Enseaming. Enseams.

ENSEAR, *v.t.* en-*seer*, to sear; to cauterize. Ensearing. Ensears.

ENSEMBLE, *n.* on-*som*-bl, all in relation to the whole; effect of the whole; general effect; grouping of the parts or figures; *ad.* all at once; together. (Fr. from L. *in*, and *simul*, at once.)

ENSHIELD, *v.t.* en-*sheeld*, to shield; to cover. Enshielded. Enshielding. Enshields.

ENSHRINE, *v.t.* en-*shrine*, to enclose or preserve safe in, or as in, a shrine; to cherish with a sacred affection. Enshrined. Enshrines. Enshrining.

ENSHRINEMENT, *n.* en-*shrine*-ment, the act of enshrining.

ENSHROUD, *v.t.* en-*shroud*, to cover entirely; to shroud; to veil. Enshrouded. Enshrouding. Enshrouds.

ENSIFEROUS, *a.* en-*sif*-er-us, bearing or carrying a sword. (L. *ensis*, a sword, and *fero*, carry.)

ENSIFORM, *a. en*-se-form, having the shape of a sword [Bot.]. (L. *ensis*, and *form.*)

ENSIGN, *n. en*-sine, the national flag as used at sea; a distinguishing banner or emblem; the old name for a second lieutenant of infantry which became obsolete in 1871: *v.t.* to distinguish by some ornament or symbol [Her.]. **Blue Ensign,** the British national flag as borne by the Royal Naval Reserve. **Red Ensign,** the British national flag as borne by the merchant service. **White Ensign,** the British national flag as borne by the Royal Navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron. Ensigned. Ensigning. Ensigns. (Fr. *enseign.*)

ENSIGNCY, *n. en*-sine-se, the rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ENSIGNED, *a.* en-*sined*, distinctively marked.

ENSILAGE, *n. en*-sil-aje, a mode of preserving fodder and vegetable products green by burying them in pits constructed for the purpose, and subjecting them to pressure. (Fr. *en*, and *silo*, a pit for the preservation of corn.)

ENSILE, *v.t.* en-*sile*, to store in a pit instead of in a stack. Ensiled. Ensiles. Ensiling.

ENSKIED, *a.* en-*skide*, placed in heaven; made immortal.

ENSLAVE, *v.t.* en-*slave*, to reduce to slavery or make a slave of; to master or obtain the mastery over. Enslaved. Enslaves. Enslaving.

ENSLAVEDNESS, *n.* en-*slave*-ed-ness, state of being enslaved.

ENSLAVEMENT, *n.* en-*slave*-ment, the act of enslaving; the state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage.

ENSLAVER, *n.* en-*slave*-er, he or she who enslaves.

ENSNARE, *v.t.* en-*snare*, to entrap. Ensnared. Ensnares. Ensnaring.

ENSNARL, *v.t.* en-*snahrl*, to entangle. Ensnarled. Ensnarling. Ensnarls.

ENSOBER, *v.t.* en-*so*-ber, to make sober. Ensobered. Ensobering. Ensobers.

ENSPHERE, *v.t.* en-*sfeer*, to place in a sphere; to make into a sphere. Ensphered. Enspheres. Ensphering.

ENSOUL, *v.t.* en-*sole*, to give a soul to. Ensouled. Ensouling. Ensouls.

ENSTAMP, *v.t.* en-*stamp*, to impress, as with a stamp; to impress deeply. Enstamped. Enstamping. Enstamps.

ENSTATITE, *n. en*-sta-tite, a silicate of magnesium and iron. (Gr. *enstatēs*, opponent.)

ENSTEEP, *v.t.* en-*steep*, to steep; to place under water. Ensteeped. Ensteeping. Ensteeps.

ENSTYLE, *v.t.* en-*stile*, to style; to name; to call. Enstyled. Enstyles. Enstyling.

ENSUE, *v.t.* en-*su*, to follow; to pursue: *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to follow as an event; to result; to succeed or come after. Ensued. Ensues. Ensuing. (Fr. *ensuivre.*)

ENSUING, *a.* en-*su*-ing, coming next after.

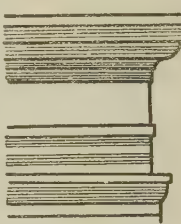
ENSURE, *v.t.* en-*shewr*, to make safe. Ensured. Ensures. Ensuring.

ENSWATHE, *v.t.* en-*swaythe*, to wrap as with a bandage. Enswathed. Enswathes. Enswathing.

ENSWATHEMENT, *n.* en-*swathe*-ment, the act of enswathing.

ENSWEEP, *v.t.* en-*sweep*, to sweep over; to pass over rapidly. Ensweeping. Ensweeps. Enswept.

ENTABLATURE, *n.* en-*tab*-la-tewr, that part of the order of a column which is over the capital, including, in upward succession, the architrave, frieze, and cornice. (Fr. from L. *in*, and *tabula*, a board, a table.)



Entablature.

ENTABLEMENT, *n.* en-*tay*-bl-ment, the platform above the dado and base on which a statue stands.

ENTACKLE, *v.t.* en-*tak*-kl, to supply with tackle. Entackled. Entackles. Entackling.

ENTAIL, *n. en*-tale, an estate entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs; rule of descent for an estate: *v.t.* en-*tale*, to settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it [Law]; to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to involve and so lead to. Entailed. Entailing. Entails. (Fr. *entailler*, to cut into.)

ENTAILMENT, *n.* en-*tale*-ment, the act of entailing; the state of being entailed.

ENTAME, *v.t.* en-*tame*, to tame; to subdue. Entamed. Entames. Entaming.

ENTANGLE, *v.t.* en-*tang*-gl, to twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; to involve; to embarrass; to bewilder; to ensnare; to perplex. Entangled. Entangles. Entangling. (*En*, and *tangle.*)

ENTANGLEMENT, *n.* en-*tang*-gl-ment, state of being entangled; involution; a confused state; perplexity.

ENTANGLER, *n.* en-*tang*-gler, one who entangles.

ENTASIA, *n.* en-*tay*-se-a, a constrictive spasm, as in tetanus [Med.].

ENTASIS, *n. en*-ta-sis, the slight swelling outline given to the shaft of a column to correct apparent concavity [Arch.]; entasia [Med.]. (Gr.)

ENTASSMENT, *n.* en-*tas*-ment, a heap; accumulation. (Fr. from *en*, and *tas*, a heap.)

ENTASTIC, *a.* en-*tas*-tik, relating to all diseases characterized by constrictive spasms [Med.].

ENTÉ, *n. on*-tay, a method of marshalling which signifies engrafted [Her.]. (Fr.)

ENTELECHY, *n.* en-*tel*-ek-e, the complete actualization of a thing. (L. *entelechia.*)

ENTELLUS, *n.* en-*tel*-lus, the sacred monkey of the Hindus, the hanuman or true langur, *Semnopithecus entellus.* (Gr. *entellō*, order.)

ENTENDER, *v.t.* en-*ten*-der, to treat with tenderness; to make tender. Entendered. Entendering. Entenders.

ENTENT, *n.* en-*tent*, intent; intention; design.
ENTENTE, *n.* on-*tont*, intention; friendly understanding. **Entente cordiale**, international friendliness, goodwill, or its manifestation. (Fr.)
ENTER, *v.t.* *ent*-er, to move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to penetrate; to advance into; to enlist or engage in; to become a member of; to admit; to set down in writing; to enrol; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land; to insert; to take possession of; to register formally: *v.i.* to go or come in; to penetrate; to engage in; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient. **Enter into**, to engage in. **Enter on**, to start on. **Entered. Entering. Enters.** (Fr. from L. *intra*, within.)
ENTERA, *n.pl.* *en*-ter-a, the intestines. (Gr.)
ENTERABLE, *a.* *ent*-er-a-bl, that may be entered.
ENTERADENOGRAPHY, *n.* *en*-ter-a-den-*og*-ra-fe, an anatomical description of the intestinal glands. (Gr. *enteron*, an intestine, *aden*, a gland, and *grapho*, write.)
ENTERADENOLOGY, *n.* *en*-ter-a-den-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise upon the intestinal glands. (Gr. *enteron*, *aden*, and *logos*, science.)
ENTERALGIA, *n.* *en*-ter-*al*-je-a, pain in the bowels. (Gr. *enteron*, and *algos*, pain.)
ENTERCLOSE, *n.* *en*-ter-kloze, an intermediate passage between doors [Arch.].
ENTERED, *a.* *ent*-erd, recorded; inserted.
ENTERIC, *a.* en-*ter*-rik, relating to the intestines. **Enteric fever**, typhoid fever. (Gr. *enterikos*, from *enteron*, intestine.)
ENTERING, *n.* *en*-ter-ing, entrance.
ENTERITIS, *n.* en-ter-*ry*-tis, an inflammation of the intestines.
ENTEROCELE, *n.* en-*ter*-o-seel, a hernial tumour, in any situation, whose contents are intestine [Surg.]. (Gr. *enteron*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
ENTEROGASTROCELE, *n.* *en*-ter-o-*gas*-tro-seel, ventral or abdominal hernia. (Gr. *enteron*, *gaster*, the belly, and *kele*.)
ENTEROLITE, *n.* *en*-ter-o-lite, intestinal concretion or calculus. (Gr. *enteron*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
ENTEROLOGY, *n.* *en*-ter-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and abdomen. (Gr. *enteron*, and *logos*, science.)
ENTEROMPHALOS, *n.* *en*-ter-*om*-fa-los, an umbilical hernia, whose contents are intestine. (Gr. *enteron*, and *omphalos*, the navel.)
ENTEROPATHY, *n.* *en*-ter-*op*-a-the, disease of the intestines. (Gr. *enteron*, and *pathos*, disease.)
ENTEROTOMY, *n.* *en*-ter-*ot*-om-e, dissection of the intestines [Anat.]; incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation, &c. [Surg.]. (Gr. *enteron*, and *tome*, cutting.)
ENTERPARLANCE, *n.* *en*-ter-*pahr*-lance, parley; conference.
ENTERPRISE, *n.* *en*-ter-prize, something undertaken or attempted to be performed, specially a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral; a spirit of bold adventure; energy. (Fr. from *entre*, into, and *prendre*, to seize.)
ENTERPRISER, *n.* *en*-ter-prize-er, one who undertakes an enterprise, especially a bold or hazardous one.
ENTERPRISING, *a.* *en*-ter-prize-ing, bold or forward in undertaking; resolute; active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes; adventurous.
ENTERPRISINGLY, *ad.* *en*-ter-prize-ing-le, in an enterprising manner.
ENTERTAIN, *v.t.* en-ter-*tane*, to receive and treat with hospitality; to engage the attention and occupy it agreeably; to maintain; to harbour; to cherish; to take into consideration with a view to decide; to amuse; to purvey to: *v.i.* to exercise hospitality. **Entertained. Entertaining. Entertains.** (Fr. *entretenir*.)
ENTERTAINER, *n.* en-ter-*tane*-er, one who entertains.
ENTERTAINING, *a.* en-ter-*tane*-ing, pleasing; amusing; diverting.
ENTERTAININGLY, *ad.* en-ter-*tane*-ing-le, in an entertaining manner.
ENTERTAININGNESS, *n.* en-ter-*tane*-ing-ness, the quality of entertaining.
ENTERTAINMENT, *n.* en-ter-*tane*-ment, the act of entertaining; the receiving and entertaining of guests; the hospitality provided; a banquet; an amusement; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting; that which entertains; reception by the mind.
ENTERTISSUED, *a.* en-ter-*tis*-yewd, having various colours or substances interwoven or intermixed.
ENTHEAL, *a.* en-*thee*-al, divinely inspired.
ENTHEASTIC, *a.* en-the-*ast*-ik, animated with the zeal and energy which the belief in some divine mission or enterprise inspires. (Gr. *en*, and *theos*, God.)
ENTHEASTICALLY, *ad.* en-the-*ast*-ik-al-le, in an entheastic manner.
ENTHELMINTHA, *n.* en-thel-*min*-tha, intestinal worms [Med.]. (Gr. *entos*, within, and *helmins*, a worm.)
ENTHRAL, *v.t.* en-*thrawl*, to enslave; to enchant; to interest intently. **Enthralled. Enthralling. Enthrals.**
ENTHRALMENT, *n.* en-*thrawl*-ment, slavery; bondage.
ENTHRILL, *v.t.* en-*thril*, to pierce. **Enthrilled. Enthrilling. Enthrills.**
ENTHRONE, *v.t.* en-*throne*, to place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty or to an elevated place or seat; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or instal, as a bishop. **Enthroned. Enthrones. Enthroning.**
ENTHRONEMENT, *n.* en-*throne*-ment, act of enthroning or of being enthroned.
ENTHRONIZATION, *n.* en-*throne*-ize-*ay*-shon, the placing of a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral.
ENTHRONIZE, *v.t.* en-*throne*-ize, to enthrone. **Enthronized. Enthronizes. Enthronizing.**
ENTHUNDER, *v.i.* en-*thun*-der, to make a loud noise like thunder. **Enthundered. Enthundering. Enthunders.**
ENTHUSE, *v.i.* en-*thewz*, *or* en-*thooz*, to gush; to become enthusiastic. **Enthused. Enthuses. Enthusing.** [U.S.A. Slang.]
ENTHUSIASM, *n.* en-*thew*-ze-azm, *or* en-*thoo*-ze-azm, overflowing, irrepressible, often excessive, zeal or ardour inspired by a more or less intense, originally mistaken, conviction that the object of it is worthy of one's devotion; fervid or overfervid zeal. (Fr. *enthousiasme*.)
ENTHUSIAST, *n.* en-*thew*-ze-ast, *or* en-*thoo*-ze-ast, one inspired by enthusiasm, whether noble or fanatical; one whose imagination is warmed, or whose mind is highly excited with the love, or in the pursuit, of an object; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.
ENTHUSIASTIC, *n.* en-*thew*-ze-ast-ik, *or* en-*thoo*-ze-ast-ik, an enthusiast.
ENTHUSIASTIC, *a.* en-*thew*-ze-ast-ik, *or* en-*thoo*-ze-ast-ik, filled with or characterized by enthusiasm; highly excited in the pursuit of an object; heated to animation; elevated; tinctured with enthusiasm; ardent, zealous, or visionary.
ENTHUSIASTICALLY, *ad.* en-*thew*-ze-ast-ik-al-le, *or* en-*thoo*-ze-ast-ik-al-le, with enthusiasm.
ENTHYMEMATICAL, *a.* *en*-the-me-*mat*-ik-al, pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.
ENTHYMEME, *n.* *en*-the-meem, a syllogism in which one of the propositions is suppressed [Logic]. (Gr. *enthymema*.)
ENTICE, *v.t.* en-*tice*, to tempt, especially to evil, by false plausible promises of good; to allure; to attract. **Enticed. Entices. Enticing.** (O.Fr. *enticer*.)
ENTICEMENT, *n.* en-*tice*-ment, the act or practice of enticing; allurement; that which seduces by exciting the passions; the state of being enticed.
ENTICER, *n.* en-*tice*-er, one who or that which entices.
ENTICING, *a.* en-*tice*-ing, having qualities that entice.
ENTICINGLY, *ad.* en-*tice*-ing-le, in an enticing manner.
ENTIRE, *a.* en-*tyre*, whole; complete; full; sincere; firm; undisputed; unmingled; wholly devoted; in full strength. **Entire horse**, a stallion. **Entire leaves**, leaves which are not notched. **Entire stem**, one without branches [Bot.]. (Fr. *entier*.)
ENTIRE, *n.* *en*-tyre, porter as sent direct from the brewery.
ENTIRELY, *ad.* en-*tyre*-le, wholly; completely; fully.
ENTIRENESS, *n.* en-*tyre*-ness, the state of being entire; integrity.

ENTIRETY, *n.* en-*tyre*-te, wholeness; completeness; that which is entire; the whole.
ENTITATIVE, *a.* *en*-tit-a-tiv, considered as an entity.
ENTITLE, *v.t.* en-*ty*-tl, to give a title or name to; to give a claim to or give a right to demand or receive; to assign or appropriate by giving a title; to qualify; to dignify by a title. **Entitled. Entitles. Entitling.** (Fr. *intituler.*)
ENTITY, *n.* *ent*-it-e, a reality; an existing thing. (L. *ens, entis,* being.)
ENTOBLAST, *n.* *en*-to-blahst, the nucleolus of a cell. (Gr. *entos,* within, and *blastos,* a bud.)
ENTOIL, *v.t.* en-*toil,* to take with toils; to ensnare. **Entoiled. Entoiling. Entoils.**
ENTOMATOGRAPHY, *n.* *en*-tom-at-*og*-ra-fe, entomology. (Gr. *entomon,* an insect, and *grapho,* write.)
ENTOMB, *v.t.* en-*toom,* to deposit in a tomb; to inter. **Entombed. Entombing. Entombs.**
ENTOMBMENT, *n.* en-*toom*-ment, state of being entombed.
ENTOMIC, *a.* en-*tom*-ik, relating to insects. (Gr. *entomon,* from *en,* and *temno,* cut.)
ENTOMOID, *a.* *en*-to-moid, like an insect. (Gr. *entomon,* and *eidos,* like.)
ENTOMOLINE, *n.* en-*tom*-o-lin, chitin; a chemical principle found in the wings and elytra of beetles.
ENTOMOLITE, *n.* en-*tom*-o-lite, a fossil insect. (Gr. *entomon,* and *lithos,* a stone.)
ENTOMOLOGICAL, *a.* *en*-tom-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to entomology.
ENTOMOLOGICALLY, *ad.* *en*-tom-ol-*oj*-ik-al-le, in an entomological manner.
ENTOMOLOGIST, *n.* en-tom-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in the study of insects.
ENTOMOLOGIZE, *v.t.* *en*-tom-*ol*-oj-ize, to collect insects for scientific examination. **Entomologized. Entomologizes. Entomologizing.**
ENTOMOLOGY, *n.* en-tom-*ol*-oj-e, that part of zoology which treats of insects. (Gr. *entomon,* and *logos,* science.)
ENTOMOPHAGOUS, *a.* *en*-tom-*of*-fa-gus, feeding on insects.
ENTOMOPHILOUS, *a.* *en*-tom-*of*-fe-lus, fertilized by insects, said of flowers in which the pollen is conveyed to the stigma by insects [Bot.]. (Gr. *entomon,* and *phileo,* love.)
ENTOMOPHILY, *n.* en-tom-*of*-e-le, insect pollination.
ENTOMOSTRACAN, *n.* *en*-tom-*os*-tra-kan, a member of the lowest division of the crustacea. (Gr. insect-shelled, *entomon,* and *ostrakon,* a shell.)
ENTOMOSTRACOUS, *a.* *en*-tom-*os*-tra-kus, belonging to the entomostracans.
ENTOMOTOMIST, *n.* *en*-tom-*ot*-om-ist, one versed in entomotomy.
ENTOMOTOMY, *n.* *en*-tom-*ot*-om-e, the dissection of insects, or the science of their structure. (Gr. *entomon,* and *tome,* cutting.)
ENTONIC, *a.* en-*ton*-ik, applied to a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system; of high tension.
ENTOPHYTES, *n.pl.* *en*-to-fites, parasitic plants growing on or in living animals or plants. (Gr. *entos,* within, and *phyton,* a plant.)
ENTOPHYTIC, *a.* *en*-to-*fit*-ik, pertaining to entophytes.
ENTOPTIC, *a.* ent-*opt*-ik, seen by the eyes when the lids are shut.
ENTORTILATION, *n.* en-*tor*-til-*ay*-shon, a turning into a circle. (L. *in,* and *tortum,* twist.)
ENTOSTHOBLAST, *n.* en-*tos*-tho-blahst, the nucleus of the entoblast. (Gr. *entosthe,* from within, and *blastos,* a bud.)
ENTOTIC, *a.* en-*to*-tik, pertaining to the interior of the ear.
ENTOURAGE, *n.* on-toor-*ahje,* attendants; associates; environment. (Fr.)
EN-TOUT-CAS, *n.* on-too-*kah,* a light umbrella which can be used as a sunshade. (Fr.)
ENTOZOA, *n.pl.* en-to-*zo*-a, internal parasites; animals that live either in the natural cavities or the solid tissues of other animals. (Gr. *ento,* and *zoon,* an animal.)
ENTOZOAL, *a.* en-to-*zo*-al, entozoic.
ENTOZOIC, *a.* en-to-*zo*-ik, pertaining to the entozoa.
ENTOZOOLOGIST, *n.* *en*-to-zo-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in entozoology.
ENTOZOOLOGY, *n.* *en*-to-zo-*ol*-oj-e, the department of zoology which treats of entozoa. (Gr. *ento, zoon,* and *logos,* science.)
ENTOZOON, *n.* en-to-*zo*-on, one of the entozoa.
ENTR'ACTE, *n.* ontr-akt, the interval between the acts of a play; a musical performance during the interval. (Fr.)
ENTRAIL, *v.t.* en-*trail,* to interweave. **Entrailed. Entrailing. Entrails.**
ENTRAILS, *n.pl.* *en*-traylz, the internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the internal parts, as of the earth. (Fr. *entrailles,* from L. *intra,* within.)
ENTRAIN, *v.t.* en-*trane,* to send by train, as goods or troops; to board a train; to draw on. **Entrained. Entraining. Entrains.**
ENTRAMMEL, *v.t.* en-*tram*-mel, to entangle; to trammel. **Entrammelled. Entrammelling. Entrammels.**
ENTRANCE, *n.* *en*-trance, the act of entering; the power or right to enter; the passage by which a place may be entered; beginning; initiation; the act of taking possession, as of land or of office; the act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house; entry; the fore-body of a ship below the waterline. **Entrance fee,** amount paid on admission to a society. (O.Fr.)
ENTRANCE, *v.t.* en-*trahnce,* to put into a trance; to put in an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder. **Entranced. Entrances. Entrancing.**
ENTRANCEMENT, *n.* en-*trahnce*-ment, a state of trance or ecstasy.
ENTRANCING, *a.* en-*trahnce*-ing, delightful; charming.
ENTRANT, *n.* *ent*-rant, one who enters. (Fr.)
ENTRAP, *v.t.* en-*trap,* to catch, as in a trap; to ensnare; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or contradictions. **Entrapped. Entrapping. Entraps.**
ENTREAT, *v.t.* en-*treet,* to ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to treat; to use or manage; to deal with: *v.i.* to make an earnest petition or request. **Entreated. Entreating. Entreats.** (O.Fr. *entraiter.*)
ENTREATABLE, *a.* en-*treet*-a-bl, that may be entreated or prevailed upon.
ENTREATER, *n.* en-*treet*-er, one who entreats.
ENTREATINGLY, *ad.* en-*treet*-ing-le, in an entreating manner.
ENTREATIVE, *a.* en-*treet*-iv, pleading; treating.
ENTREATY, *n.* en-*treet*-e, urgent prayer; earnest request.
ENTRECHAT, *n.* *ontr*-shah, a dancing step in which the heels are clicked or the feet crossed in the air. (Fr.)
ENTRÉE, *n.* *on*-tray, entry; freedom of access; a dish or light course served usually between the fish and meat courses at a dinner. (Fr.)
ENTREMETS, *n.pl.* *ontr*-may, lighter dainty dishes set on between the principal ones at dinner; side dishes; the inferior and lesser movements, which are inserted between the greater and more important movements of a composition, for the sake of relief [Mus.]. (Fr. from *entre,* between, and *mets,* a dish.)
ENTRENCH, *v.t.* en-*trench,* to dig a trench; to defend by a trench. **Entrenched. Entrenches. Entrenching.**
ENTRENCHMENT, *n.* en-*trench*-ment, a trench with the excavated soil thrown up as a parapet.
ENTREPAS, *n.* *ontr*-pah, a broken pace between a walk and a trot [Man.]. (Fr.)
ENTREPOT, *n.* *ontr*-poh, a warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a place where goods on which dues are charged are kept in bond against their exportation; a centre of trade for the receipt of goods from and their distribution to other parts of the world; an emporium. (Fr.)
ENTRESOL, *n.* *ontr*-sol, a set of rooms between the first and ground floors; the mezzanine; the small window of such. (Fr.)
ENTROCHAL, *a.* *en*-tro-kal, containing entrochites.
ENTROCHITE, *n.* *en*-tro-kite, a fossil joint of the stem of a sea-lily, like a wheel in form [Geol.]. (Gr. *en,* and *trochos,* a wheel.)
ENTROPIUM, *n.* en-*tro*-pe-um, an inversion of the eyelashes towards the eyes. (Gr. *entropia,* turning toward.)

ENTROPY, *n.* *en*-tro-pe, dissipation of energy. (Gr. *entropia.*)
ENTRUST, *v.t.* en-*trust*, to confide; to give in trust. Entrusted. Entrusting. Entrusts.
ENTRUSTMENT, *n.* en-*trust*-ment, the act of entrusting.
ENTRY, *n.* *ent*-re, the passage into a house or other building; the act of entering; the act of committing to writing; the thing so entered; the exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure licence to land goods; the act of entering and taking possession of lands or tenements, when a person has title of entry [Law]. Double entry, a method of bookkeeping in which two entries are made for each transaction. (Fr. *entrée.*)
ENTUNE, *v.t.* en-*tewn*, to chant; to sing. Entuned. Entunes. Entuning.
ENTWINE, *v.t.* en-*twine*, to twine; to twist together. Entwined. Entwines. Entwining.
ENTWINEMENT, *n.* en-*twine*-ment, a twisting round; union.
ENTWIST, *v.t.* en-*twist*, to twist or wreathe round. Entwisted. Entwisting. Entwists.
ENUBILATE, *v.t.* e-*new*-bil-ate, to clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. Enubilated. Enubilates. Enubilating. (L. *e*, and *nubilum*, a cloudy sky.)
ENUBILOUS, *a.* e-*new*-bil-us, clear from mist or clouds.
ENUCLEATE, *v.t.* e-*new*-kle-ate, to extricate and make clear what was before involved or obscure and more or less difficult to unravel; to extract. Enucleated. Enucleates. Enucleating. (L. *enucleatus*, extricated.)
ENUCLEATION, *n.* e-*new*-kle-*ay*-shon, the act of enucleating or clearing from entanglement and obscurity; explanation; full exposition [Surg.].
ENUMERATE, *v.t.* e-*new*-mer-ate, to count; to reckon up or name over one by one; to go over in detail. Enumerated. Enumerates. Enumerating. (L. *enumeratus*, numbered.)
ENUMERATION, *n.* e-*new*-mer-*ay*-shon, the act of enumerating; a reckoning up; a detailed account; a part of a peroration in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the argument [Rhet.].
ENUMERATIVE, *a.* e-*new*-mer-ate-iv, reckoning up.
ENUMERATOR, *n.* e-*new*-mer-ate-or, one employed in taking the general census; a reckoner.
ENUNCIABLE, *a.* e-*nun*-she-a-bl, capable of being enunciated or stated.
ENUNCIATE, *v.t.* e-*nun*-she-ate, to utter; to pronounce; to announce; to state formally or in terms. Enunciated. Enunciates. Enunciating. (L. *enuntiatus*, told.)
ENUNCIATION, *n.* e-*nun*-she-*ay*-shon, the act of enunciating or of declaring; manner of pronouncing or uttering; that which is enunciated; statement; expression in words of a proposition [Geom.].
ENUNCIATIVE, *a.* e-*nun*-she-ate-iv, pertaining to enunciation; declarative.
ENUNCIATIVELY, *ad.* e-*nun*-she-ate-iv-le, declaratively.
ENUNCIATOR, *n.* e-*nun*-she-ate-or, one who enunciates; one who proclaims.
ENUNCIATORY, *a.* e-*nun*-she-ate-or-e, enunciative.
ENURE, *v.t.* en-*newr*, to practice habitually: *v.i.* to be available. Enured. Enures. Enuring.
ENURESIS, *n.* en-*yewr*-is-is, incontinence of urine [Med.]. (Gr. *en*, and *ouron*, urine.)
ENVAPOUR, *v.t.* en-*vay*-pur, to surround with vapour. Envapoured. Envapouring. Envapours.
ENVASSAL, *v.t.* en-*vas*-sal, to reduce to vassalage. Envassalled. Envassalling. Envassals.
ENVAULT, *v.t.* en-*vawlt*, to entomb; to enclose in a vault. Envaulted. Envaulting. Envaults.
ENVELOP, *v.t.* en-*vel*-op, to enwrap; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. Enveloped. Enveloping. Envelops. (Fr. *envelopper.*)
ENVELOPE, *n.* *en*-vel-ope, *or* *on*-vel-ope, that which envelops or covers; the cover of a letter on which the address is written; one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils [Bot.]; a mound of earth raised to cover some weak parts of the works [Fort.]; the covering of a portion of the surface of a solid with a thin substance or wrapper [Arch.]; the coma of a comet [Astron.].
ENVELOPED, *pp.* en-*vel*-opt, surrounded with a serpent, laurel, &c. [Her.].
ENVELOPMENT, *n.* en-*vel*-op-ment, a wrapping; an enclosing or covering on all sides.
ENVENOM, *v.t.* en-*ven*-om, to poison; to taint or impregnate with venom or any substance noxious to life; to embitter; to make odious; to exasperate. Envenomed. Envenoming. Envenoms. (Fr. *envenimer.*)
ENVERMEIL, *v.t.* en-*ver*-meel, to dye red. Envermeiled. Envermeiling. Envermeils. (Fr. *en*, and *vermeil*, vermilion.)
ENVIABLE, *a.* *en*-ve-a-bl, that may excite envy; capable of awakening desire to possess; very desirable.
ENVIABLENESS, *n.* *en*-ve-a-bl-ness, the state of being enviable.
ENVIABLY, *ad.* *en*-ve-ab-le, in an enviable manner.
ENVIED, *a.* *en*-vid, subjected to envy.
ENVIER, *n.* *en*-ve-er, one who envies another.
ENVIOUS, *a.* *en*-ve-us, feeling or harbouring envy; tinctured with envy; excited or directed by envy.
ENVIOUSLY, *ad.* *en*-ve-us-le, with envy.
ENVIOUSNESS, *n.* *en*-ve-us-ness, the quality or state of being envious.
ENVIRON, *v.t.* en-*vy*-ron, to surround; to encompass; to envelop; to invest. Environed. Environing. Environs. (Fr. *environ*, around.)
ENVIRONMENT, *n.* en-*vy*-ron-ment, a surrounding; surroundings.
ENVIRONNÉ, *a.* en-ve-*ron*-nay, bound round [Her.]. (Fr.)
ENVIRONS, *n.pl.* *en*-vy-rons, *or* en-*vy*-rons, suburbs; places around. (Fr.)
ENVISAGE, *v.t.* en-*viz*-aje, to perceive intuitionally; to face. Envisaged. Envisages. Envisaging. (Fr. *envisager.*)
ENVISAGEMENT, *n.* en-*viz*-aje-ment, the act of envisaging.
ENVOLUME, *v.t.* en-*vol*-yewm, to include in a volume. Envolumed. Envolumes. Envoluming.
ENVOY, *n.* *en*-voy, a postscript to a poetical composition.
ENVOY, *n.* *en*-voy, a diplomatic agent, next in rank to an ambassador, deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government; a messenger. (O.Fr.)
ENVOYSHIP, *n.* *en*-voy-ship, the office of an envoy.
ENVY, *n.* *en*-ve, pain excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or ill-will, and satisfaction in his mortification; malice; malignity; ill-repute; rivalry: *v.t.* to regard with malevolent covetousness; to grudge; to wish for. Envied. Envies. Envying. (O.Fr. *envie.*)
ENWHEEL, *v.t.* en-*wheel*, to encircle. Enwheeled. Enwheeling. Enwheels.
ENWIND, *v.t.* en-*wynd*, to wind itself around something else. Enwinding. Enwinds. Enwound.
ENWOMAN, *v.t.* en-*woom*-an, to make like a woman. Enwomaned. Enwomaning. Enwomans.
ENWOMB, *v.t.* en-*woom*, to bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit, or cavern; to make pregnant. Enwombed. Enwombing. Enwombs.
ENWOVEN, *a.* en-*wove*-en, interwoven.
ENWRAP, *v.t.* en-*rap*, to envelop. Enwrapped. Enwrapping. Enwraps.
ENWRAPMENT, *n.* en-*rap*-ment, a covering; a wrapper.
ENWREATHE, *v.t.* en-*reethe*, to encompass with a wreath. Enwreathed. Enwreathes. Enwreathing.
ENZONE, *v.t.* en-*zone*, to engirdle. Enzoned. Enzones. Enzoning.
ENZOOTIC, *a.* en-zo-*ot*-ik, peculiar to the animals of a district, as a disease. (Gr. *en*, and *zoon*, an animal.)
ENZYME, *n.* *en*-zyme, the active principle of a ferment. (Gr. *enzymos*, fermented.)
EOCENE, *a.* *ee*-o-seen, a term applied to the earliest tertiary rocks: *n.* a series of beds belonging to this period [Geol.]. (Gr. *ēos*, dawn, and *kainos*, recent.)
EOLIAN, *a.* e-*ole*-e-an, pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.
EOLIAN, *a.* e-*ole*-e-an, pertaining to Æolus. Eolian attachment, a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown on the strings, and the volume of sound greatly increased. Eolian harp, a simple stringed instrument that produces

sounds of a lulling nature when acted upon by rising and falling currents of air. (*Æolus*, the deity of the winds.)

EOLIC, *a.* e-*ole*-ik, Eolian.

EOLIPILE, *n.* e-*ol*-e-pile, a hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck having a small orifice, used in experiments with steam. (L. *Æolus*, and *pila*, a ball.)

EOLITH, *n.* *ee*-o-lith, a flint implement of the earliest age.

EOLITHIC, *a.* ee-o-*lith*-ik, earlier than palæolithic. (Gr. *ēos*, dawn, and *lithos*, stone.)

EON, *n.* *ee*-on, æon; an indefinitely long period of time; an age; in the Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing from eternity; among the Gnostics, powers that were supposed to have emanated from the divine nature anterior to time, and to have presided over the successive creations and transformations of being. (Gr. *aion*, time.)

EOSIN, *n.* *ee*-o-sin, a red dye-stuff used as a stain in microscopy and as a red ink. (Gr. *ēos*, dawn.)

EOSTRE, *n.* *ee*-os-ter, the Saxon goddess of Spring, to whom sacrifices were offered in the month of April, whence Easter.

EOZOIC, *a.* *ee*-o-*zo*-ik, noting the rocks in which the first traces of organic life appear.

EOZOON, *n.* *ee*-o-zo-on, an intergrowth of calcite and serpentine, at first found only in the Laurentian rocks and supposed to be a foraminifer and consequently representing the earliest trace of organic life in the rocks of the earth [Geol.]. (Gr. *ēos*, dawn, and *zoon*, an animal.)

EP, Ep, Epi, ep-e, a Greek prefix signifying on or upon.

EPACT, *n.* *ee*-pakt, the age of the calendar moon on the first of January; formerly used in determining the date of Easter; a term denoting the excess of the solar month above the lunar, or of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months [Chron.]. (O.Fr. *epacte*.)

EPAGOGE, *n.* ep-a-*go*-ge, *or* ep-a-*go*-je, a figure of speech in which universal propositions are demonstrated by particulars [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPAGOGIC, *a.* ep-a-*goj*-ik, *or* ep-a-*goj*-ik, inductive.

EPALPATE, *a.* e-*pal*-pate, destitute of feelers [Entom.]. (L. *e*, without, and *palpo*, touch softly.)

EPANADIPLOSIS, *n.* ep-*an*-a-de-*ploh*-sis, repetition; a figure of speech, when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPANALEPSIS, *n.* ep-*an*-a-*lep*-sis, a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated in resuming the subject after a long parenthesis [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPANODOS, *n.* ep-*an*-od-os, a figure, when the second member of a sentence is an inversion of the first [Rhet.]; a recapitulation after a digression [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPANORTHOSIS, *n.* *ep*-an-or-*tho*-sis, a figure in which a speaker recalls what he has said for the sake of making it stronger [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPANTHOUS, *a.* ep-*an*-thus, growing upon flowers, as some fungi do [Bot.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *anthos*, a flower.)

EPARCH, *n.* *ep*-ark, the governor or prefect of a province. (Gr. *eparchos*.)

EPARCHY, *n.* *ep*-ahrk-e, a province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch; a subdivision of a monarchy in modern Greece; a Russian diocese.

EPAULE, *n.* ep-*awl*, the shoulder of a bastion, where one of the faces and one of the flanks meet [Fort.]. (Fr. the shoulder, from Gr. *spathe*, a blade.)

EPAULEMENT, *n.* ep-*awl*-ment, a sidework, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth, to protect the guns and gunners from an enfilading fire [Fort.].

EPAULET, *n.* *ep*-o-let, epaulette.

EPAULETTE, *n.* *ep*-o-let, an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; a protection for the shoulder; a shoulder piece. (Fr.)

EPAULETTED, *a.* *ep*-o-let-ted, furnished with epaulets.

EPEIRA, *n.* ep-e-*i*-ra, a genus of spiders that construct webs with regular meshes composed of concentric circles and straight radii of which the garden spider, *Epeira diademata*, is a species [Zool.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *eiros*, wool.)

EPENCEPHALIC, *a.* *ep*-en-sef-*al*-ik, pertaining to the occipital part of the brain.

EPENCEPHALON, *n.* ep-en-*sef*-al-lon, the hindmost division of the brain [Anat.]. (Gr. *epi*, *en*, and *kephale*, the head.)

EPENETIC, *a.* ep-en-*et*-ik, laudatory; bestowing praise. (Gr. *epi*, and *dineo*, praise.)

EPENTHESIS, *n.* ep-*en*-the-sis, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum* [Gram.]. (Gr.)

EPENTHETIC, *a.* ep-en-*thet*-ik, inserted in the middle of a word [Gram.].

EPERGNE, *n.* ay-*perne*, a tall ornamental stand for flowers or fruit in the centre of a table. (Fr.)

EPEXEGESIS, *n.* *ep*-eks-e-*jee*-sis, an explanation of the preceding context; explanation. (Gr.)

EPEXEGETICAL, *a.* *ep*-eks-e-*jet*-ik-al, explanatory of that which immediately precedes; explanatory.

EPHAH, *n.* *ee*-fa, a Hebrew dry measure of nearly a bushel. (Heb.)

EPHEBUS, *n.* e-*fee*-bus, a young Greek citizen. (Gr. *ephēbos*, boy.)

EPHELIS, *n.* ef-*ee*-lis, brown spottings on the skin from exposure to the rays of the sun; freckles. (Gr.)

EPHEMERA, *n.* e-*fem*-er-ra, a fever of one day's continuance only; the genus of neuropterous insects that comprises the May-flies; a very short-lived insect. (Gr.)

EPHEMERAL, *a.* e-*fem*-er-ral, beginning and ending in a day; existing one day only; continuing for a short time only: *n.* anything that is ephemeral.

EPHEMERIS, *n.* e-*fem*-er-ris; *pl.* **Ephemerides**; a journal or account of daily transactions; a diary; an astronomical almanac; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon throughout the year [Astron.]; a general name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature; a register of the events for which particular days have been distinguished. (Gr.)

EPHEMERIST, *n.* e-*fem*-er-rist, one who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; one who keeps a diary.

EPHEMERON, *n.* e-*fem*-er-ron, anything that is short-lived or lives but for a day.

EPHESIAN, *a.* e-*feeze*-yan, pertaining to Ephesus: *n.* a native of Ephesus; one of dissolute life.

EPHIALTES, *n.* ef-e-*al*-teez, the nightmare; incubus. (Gr.)

EPHOD, *n.* *ef*-od, a vestment, like an apron, worn by the Jewish high priest; a vestment worn by the ordinary priest; an image. (Heb. *aphad*, to put on.)

EPHOR, *n.* *ef*-for, one of the ephori; an overseer.

EPHORALTY, *n.* *ef*-or-al-te, the office or term of office of an ephor.

EPHORI, *n.pl.* *ef*-or-i, in ancient Sparta, five magistrates chosen by the people to control the kings and see to the proper administration of law and order in the state. (Gr. overseers, from *epi*, and *horao*, see.)

EPIBLAST, *n.* *ep*-e-blahst, the outer layer of cells in an embryo [Phys.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *blastos*, a bud.)

EPIC, *a.* *ep*-ik, narrative in an elevated style of some great event: *n.* an epic poem. **Epic poem**, a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, representing some heroic action or series of actions and events of deep and lasting significance in the history of a nation or the race. (Gr. *epos*, a word.)

EPICARP, *n.* *ep*-e-kahrp, the outer skin of fruits; the rind [Bot.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

EPICEDE, *n.* *ep*-is-seed, a funeral song or lament. (Gr. *epi*, and *kedos*, concern, affliction.)

EPICEDIAL, *a.* ep-is-*seed*-e-al, epicedian.

EPICEDIAN, *a.* ep-is-*seed*-e-an, elegiac; mournful.

EPICEDIUM, *n.* ep-e-*seed*-e-um, an ode written for a funeral.

EPICENE, *a.* *ep*-is-seen, common to both sexes: *n.* a noun common to both sexes, as parent [Gram.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *koinos*, common.)

EPICENTRE, *n.* *ep*-e-*sent*-er, the point above the centre of an earthquake. (Gr. *epikentros*.)

EPICERASTIC, *a.* *ep*-is-ser-*ast*-ik, demulcent; soothing [Med.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *kerannumi*, mix.)

EPICERIE, *n.* e-*pis*-ser-e, grocery wares, spices, &c. (Fr.)

EPICHEIREMA, *n.* *ep*-e-ki-*ree*-ma, a syllogism to either or both of the premises of which a reason is annexed in proof [Logic]. (Gr. an attempt, an attack, from *epi*, and *cheir*, the hand.)

EPICHORDIS, *n.* ep-e-*kor*-dis, a mesentery. (Gr. *epi*, and *chorde*, the gut.)

EPICHORION, *n.* ep-e-*kore*-e-on, the deciduous membrane of the fœtus. (Gr. *epi*, and *chorion*, the skin.)

EPICLINAL, *a.* ep-e-*kline*-al, placed on the flower's receptacle.

EPICOLIC, *a.* ep-e-*kol*-ik, relating to that part of the abdomen which lies over the colon. (Gr. *epi*, and *kolon*.)

EPICOROLLINE, *a.* ep-e-*kor*-rol-ine, placed on the corolla.

EPICRANIAL, *a.* ep-e-*krane*-e-al, relating to the parts situated on the cranium or skull [Anat.].

EPICRANIUM, *n.* ep-e-*krane*-e-um, a term usually applied to the occipito-frontalis muscle, and sometimes to the skin of the head or to the soft parts which form the scalp [Anat.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *kraniom*, the skull.)

EPICTETIAN, *a.* ep-ik-*tee*-shan, pertaining to Epictetus, the Stoic.

EPICURE, *n. ep*-e-kewr, one with a refined taste in food and drink; originally a follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that a happy state of mind and body was the chief good of man.

EPICUREAN, *a. ep*-e-kewr-*ee*-an, belonging to Epicurus; luxurious; given to refinement in eating and drinking: *n.* a follower of Epicurus; one addicted to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREANISM, *n. ep*-e-kewr-*ee*-an-izm, attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; those doctrines themselves; luxuriousness in living.

EPICURISM, *n. ep*-e-kewr-izm, luxury; sensual indulgence; epicureanism.

EPICURIZE, *v.i. ep*-e-kewr-ize, to feed or indulge like an epicure; to profess the doctrines of Epicurus. Epicurized. Epicurizes. Epicurizing.

EPICYCLE, *n. ep*-e-sy-kl, a small circle whose centre moves round on the circumference of a larger circle [Ptolemaic Astron.]. (Gr. *epikyklos*.)

EPICYCLIC, *a.* ep-e-*sy*-klik, pertaining to an epicycle.

EPICYCLOID, *n.* ep-e-*sy*-kloyd, a curve generated by any point in the movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle [Geom.]. (Gr. *epikyklos*, and *eidos*, like.)

EPICYCLOIDAL, *a.* ep-e-sy-*kloyd*-al, pertaining to or like epicycloid.

EPIDEICTIC, *a.* ep-e-*dike*-tik, done for effect or display of skill or power, applied to rhetorical display. (L. *epidicticus*.)

EPIDEMIC, *n.* ep-e-*dem*-ik, a disease which attacks a great number of people at the same time and in the same place. (L. *epidemus*.)

EPIDEMIC, *a.* ep-e-*dem*-ik, generally prevalent for a time; affecting great numbers.

EPIDEMICAL, *a.* ep-e-*dem*-ik-al, epidemic.

EPIDEMICALLY, *ad.* ep-e-*dem*-ik-al-le, in an epidemic manner.

EPIDEMICALNESS, *n.* ep-e-*dem*-ik-al-ness, state of being epidemic.

EPIDEMIOLOGY, *n. ep*-e-dem-e-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on epidemics. (Gr. *epidemos*, and *logos*, science.)

EPIDEMY, *n. ep*-e-dem-e, an epidemic disease.

EPIDENDRAL, *a.* ep-e-*den*-dral, growing on trees.

EPIDERMAL, *a.* ep-e-*derm*-al, epidermic.

EPIDERMATOID, *a.* ep-e-*derm*-a-toyd, of the nature of epiderm. (Gr. *epidermatis*, and *eidos*, like.)

EPIDERMIC, *a.* ep-e-*derm*-ik, pertaining to or applied to the epidermis; covering the skin or bark.

EPIDERMIDAL, *a.* ep-e-*derm*-id-al, epidermic.

EPIDERMIS, *n.* ep-e-*derm*-is, the semi-transparent cuticle or scarf-skin enveloping the true skin, and containing neither nerves nor vessels, only flattened cells in layers [Anat.]; a similar covering investing the leaves and stems of plants [Bot.]. (Gr.)

EPIDERMOID, *a.* ep-e-*derm*-oyd, bearing some resemblance to the epidermis. (Gr. *epidermis*, and *eidos*, like.)

EPIDICTIC, *a.* ep-e-*dik*-tik, epideictic.

EPIDOTE, *n. ep*-e-dote, a mineral of a green or grey colour and vitreous lustre; a silicate of lime, iron and aluminium with manganese and cerium. (Gr. *epidosis*, given in addition.)

EPIDOTIC, *a.* ep-e-*dot*-ik, pertaining to epidote or containing it.

EPIGASTRIC, *a.* ep-e-*gas*-trik, pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen. (Gr. *epigastrion*.)

EPIGASTRIUM, *n.* ep-e-*gas*-tre-um, that part of the abdomen which contains most of the stomach, the pancreas, and the left lobe of the liver. (Gr. *epigastrion*.)

EPIGASTROCELE, *n.* ep-e-*gas*-tro-seel, hernia in or near the stomach. (Gr. *epigaster*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

EPIGEAL, *a.* ep-e-*jee*-al, epigeous. Epigeal germination, having the cotyledons above ground.

EPIGEE, *n.* ep-e-je, perigee. (Gr. *epigeios*.)

EPIGENE, *a. ep*-e-jeen, formed or originating on the surface of the earth [Geol.]; in a crystalline form not natural to a substance [Min.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *ginomai*, cause to be.)

EPIGENESIS, *n.* ep-e-*jen*-es-is, the doctrine that the germ of an organism does not, according to the theory of evolution, pre-exist in the parent, but is first created or brought into existence by the procreative powers of the parent [Phys.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*.)

EPIGENESIST, *n.* ep-e-*jen*-es-ist, one who holds the doctrine of epigenesis.

EPIGENOUS, *a.* ep-*ij*-in-us, growing on [Bot.].

EPIGEOUS, *a.* ep-e-*jee*-us, growing close to the ground.

EPIGLOTTIC, *a.* ep-e-*glot*-tik, belonging to the epiglottis. (Gr. *epiglottis*.)

EPIGLOTTIS, *n.* ep-e-*glot*-tis, a cartilage at the root of the tongue, whose use is to protect the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach [Anat.]. (Gr.)

EPIGONE, *n. ep*-e-gon, the bag enclosing the spore-cases of liverworts; a descendant; an undistinguished descendant. (Gr. *epigonos*.)

EPIGRAM, *n. ep*-e-gram, a short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some witty or sarcastic thought; any concise or pointed saying. (Fr. *épigramme*.)

EPIGRAMMATIC, *a. ep*-e-gram-*mat*-ik, dealing in epigrams; suitable to or belonging to epigrams; like an epigram, short and to the point. (Gr. *epigrammatikos*.)

EPIGRAMMATICAL, *a. ep*-e-gram-*mat*-ik-al, epigrammatic.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, *ad. ep*-e-gram-*mat*-ik-al-le, in an epigrammatic manner.

EPIGRAMMATIST, *n.* ep-e-*gram*-mat-ist, one who composes epigrams or deals in them.

EPIGRAMMATIZE, *v.t.* ep-e-*gram*-ma-tize, to express ideas epigrammatically. Epigrammatized. Epigrammatizes. Epigrammatizing.

EPIGRAPH, *n. ep*-e-grahf, an inscription; a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work; a motto. (Gr. *epigraphē*.)

EPIGRAPHIC, *a.* ep-e-*graf*-ik, pertaining to epigraphs.

EPIGRAPHICS, *n.* ep-e-*graf*-iks, the study of inscriptions; the art of deciphering them.

EPIGRAPHIST, *n.* ep-*ig*-raf-ist, a student of epigraphs.

EPIGRAPHY, *n.* ep-*ig*-raf-e, the study of inscriptions.

EPIGYNOUS, *a.* e-*pij*-in-us, growing, as stamens, on the surface of the ovary [Bot.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *gyne*, a female.)

EPILEPSY, *n. ep*-il-ep-se, the falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground, a disease characterized by convulsions and loss of sense and consciousness. (Gr. *epilepsis*.)

EPILEPTIC, *a.* ep-il-*ept*-ik, pertaining to, affected with, or consisting of epilepsy: *n.* one afflicted with epilepsy. (Gr. *epileptikos*.)

EPILEPTICAL, *a.* ep-il-*ept*-ik-al, epileptic.

EPILEPTICS, *n.pl.* ep-il-*ept*-iks, medicines for epileptics.

EPILEPTOID, *a.* ep-il-*ept*-oyd, of an epileptic nature. (Gr. *epilepsis*, and *eidos*, like.)

EPILOGICAL, *a.* ep-il-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to an epilogue.

EPILOGISM, *n.* e-*pil*-oj-izm, computation; enumeration. (Gr. *epi*, and *logos*, account.)

EPILOGISTIC, *a.* ep-il-o-*jist*-ik, pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue.

EPILOGUE, *n. ep*-il-ohg, the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated [Rhet.]; a speech or short poem addressed to the audience by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play, to bespeak their kind excuses for any fault [Drama]. (Fr. *épilogue*.)

EPILOGUIZE, *v.i. ep*-il-ohg-ize, to speak an epilogue: *v.t.* to add to, in the manner of an epilogue. Epiloguized. Epiloguizes. Epiloguizing.

EPIMERAL, *a.* ep-im-*cer*-al, said of the segment of an articulated animal above the limb joint [Zool.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *meron*, a limb.)

EPINASTY, *n.* *ep*-in-ast-e, curvature due to growth on the upper side. (Gr. *epi*, and *nastos*, solid.)

EPINYCTIS, *n.* ep-in-*ik*-tis, a pustule appearing in the night and disappearing in the morning. (Gr. *epi*, and *nyx*, *nyktos*, a night.)

EPIORNIS, *n.* ep-e-*or*-nis, a gigantic fossil bird of the genus *Æpyornis*, larger than the moa, the eggs of which have a longer circumference of a yard or more and a girth of thirty inches, at one time living in Madagascar. (Gr. *aipys*, high, and *ornis*, a bird.)

EPIPEDOMETRY, *n.* *ep*-e-ped-*om*-et-re, the mensuration of figures standing on the same base. (Gr. *epi*, *pedon*, the ground, and *metron*, measure.)

EPIPERIPHERAL, *a.* *ep*-e-per-*if*-er-al, placed on the periphery. (Gr. *epi*, and *peripheral*.)

EPIPETALOUS, *a.* *ep*-e-*pet*-a-lus, growing on a petal.

EPIPHANY, *n.* ep-*if*-a-ne, appearance; among the Greeks, a festival in commemoration of the apparition of a god; a Church festival, celebrated on the 6th day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the manifestation of Jesus to the Magi, or of the star which led them. (Fr. *épiphanie*.)

EPIPHEGUS, *n.* ep-e-*fec*-gus, the American beech-drop, a genus of broomrapes. (Gr. *epi*, and *phagos*, a beech.)

EPIPHLŒUM, *n.* *ep*-if-*lee*-um, the corky covering of the bark. (Gr. *epi*, and *phloios*, bark.)

EPIPHONEMA, *n.* *ep*-e-fo-*nee*-ma, an abrupt exclamatory ejaculation in the course or at the close of a discourse [Rhet.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *phone*, voice.)

EPIPHORA, *n.* ep-*if*-or-a, the watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate in the eye [Med.]; the emphatic repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several sentences or stanzas [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPIPHRAGM, *n.* *ep*-if-ram, the operculum in univalve shells; the tympanum in mosses. (Gr. *epiphragma*, a covering.)

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, *a.* *ep*-e-fil-lo-*sperm*-us, bearing spores on the back of the leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *epi*, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *sperma*, seed.)

EPIPHYLLOUS, *a.* ep-*if*-fil-us, inserted upon the leaf [Bot.].

EPIPHYSIS, *n.* ep-*if*-is-is, part of a bone separated by a cartilage which becomes osseous [Anat.]. (Gr.)

EPIPHYTAL, *a.* e-*pif*-it-al, pertaining to an epiphyte.

EPIPHYTE, *n.* *ep*-if-ite, a plant which grows upon other plants but is not parasitic; a parasitic plant on animals. (Gr. *epi*, and *phyton*, a plant.)

EPIPHYTIC, *a.* *ep*-if-*it*-ik, having the nature of an epiphyte.

EPIPLEROSIS, *n.* *ep*-e-pler-*ro*-sis, distention of a vessel from repletion of blood [Med.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *plerosis*, filling.)

EPIPLEXIS, *n.* *ep*-e-*pleks*-is, a figure in which the speaker endeavours to convince and move by a gentle upbraiding [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPIPLOCE, *n.* ep-ip-*lo*-se, a species of climax [Rhet.]. (Gr. *epiplokē*.)

EPIPLOIC, *a.* ep-ip-*lo*-ik, pertaining to the caul or omentum.

EPIPLOON, *n.* ep-*ip*-lo-on, the caul or omentum, so called from its floating on the intestines [Anat.]. (Gr.)

EPIPOEIA, *n.* *ep*-ip-o-*ee*-ya, the fable or subject treated of in an epic poem [Poetry]. (Gr.)

EPIPOLIC, *a.* *ep*-ip-*ol*-ik, pertaining to epipolism.

EPIPOLISM, *n.* ep-*ip*-ol-izm, fluorescence. (Gr. *epipolē*, surface.)

EPIPOLIZE, *v.t.* ep-*ip*-o-lize, to induce a fluorescent condition. Epipolized. Epipolizes. Epipolizing.

EPIRHIZOUS, *a.* ep-ir-*ry*-zus, growing on a root. (Gr. *epi*, and *rhiza*, root.)

EPIRRHEOLOGY, *n.* ep-ir-re-*ol*-oj-e, the study of the effects of external agents on plants. (Gr. *epi*, *rheo*, flow, and *logos*, science.)

EPISCENIUM, *n.* ep-e-*see*-ne-um, the upper part of the scene in a theatre [Ancient Arch.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *skene*, a scene.)

EPISCOPACY, *n.* e-*pis*-ko-pa-se, government of the church by bishops or prelates, or that form of church government in which there are superior and inferior orders of clergy; prelacy. (Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer.)

EPISCOPAL, *a.* e-*pis*-ko-pal, belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; governed by bishops.

EPISCOPALIA, *n.pl.* e-*pis*-ko-*pale*-ya, in the papal ages customary payments from the clergy to their diocesan bishops.

EPISCOPALIAN, *a.* e-*pis*-ko-*pale*-yan, pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal: *n.* one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

EPISCOPALIANISM, *n.* e-*pis*-ko-*pale*-yan-izm, the episcopal order or government of the church by bishops.

EPISCOPALLY, *ad.* e-*pis*-ko-pal-le, by episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

EPISCOPATE, *n.* e-*pis*-ko-pate, a bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the bishops as a body: *v.t.* to act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate. Episcopated. Episcopates. Episcopating. (Late L. *episcopatus*.)

EPISCOPY, *n.* e-*pis*-ko-pe, survey; superintendence; search; the episcopal order.

EPISODE, *n.* *ep*-is-ode, a separate incident, story, or action introduced for the purpose of giving variety to events related in a poem or prose work; an incidental narrative or digression separate from the main theme, yet arising out of it [Poetry]; a term applied to those portions of a fugue which deviate from the subject matter and supply the embodying harmony [Mus.]. (Gr. *epeisodion*, coming in.)

EPISODIAL, *a.* ep-is-*ode*-e-al, episodic.

EPISODIC, *a.* ep-is-*od*-ik, pertaining to an episode or poetical digression.

EPISODICAL, *a.* ep-is-*od*-ik-al, episodic.

EPISODICALLY, *ad.* ep-is-*od*-ik-al-le, by way of episode.

EPISPASTIC, *a.* ep-e-*spas*-tik, drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; blistering: *n.* an application to the skin which acts as a blister [Med.]. (Gr. *epispastikos*, attracting to.)

EPISPERM, *n.* *ep*-e-sperm, the outer integument of a seed [Bot.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *sperma*, seed.)

EPISPERMIC, *a.* ep-e-*sperm*-ik, pertaining to the episperm.

EPISTAXIS, *n.* e-pis-*taks*-is, bleeding from the nose [Med.]. (Gr. *epistazo*, bleed at the nose.)

EPISTEMOLOGICAL, *a.* e-*pis*-te-mo-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to the theory of knowledge.

EPISTEMOLOGY, *n.* e-*pis*-tem-*ol*-oj-e, the study of the source, nature, and limitations of knowledge (Gr. *episteme*, learning, and *logos*, science.)

EPISTERNAL, *a.* ep-e-*stern*-al, noting the anterior portion of the sternum, which in birds sustains the fork bone. (Gr. *epi*, and *sternum*, the breast-bone.)

EPISTERNUM, *n.* *ep*-e-*stern*-um, the interclavicle; the presternum.

EPISTILBITE, *n.* ep-e-*stil*-bite, a mineral, white and translucent, composed of silica, alumina, lime, and soda.

EPISTLE, *n.* e-*pis*-al, a writing sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a lesson in the Church service, so called as generally taken from the Apostolic Epistles: *a.* said of the left side of the altar, looking from it, where the epistle is read. (L. *epistola*.)

EPISTLER, *n.* e-*pis*-ler, a writer of epistles; one who formerly read the epistles from the communion table.

EPISTOLARY, *a.* e-*pist*-o-lar-e, pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; contained in letters. (Late L. *epistolarius*.)

EPISTOLET, *n.* e-*pist*-o-let, a short epistle or letter.

EPISTOLIC, *a.* ep-ist-*ol*-ik, epistolical.

EPISTOLICAL, *a.* ep-ist-*ol*-ik-al, pertaining to letters or epistles; designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

EPISTOLIZE, *v.t.* e-*pist*-o-lize, to write epistles or letters. Epistolized. Epistolizes. Epistolizing.

EPISTOLIZER, *n.* e-*pist*-o-lize-er, a writer of epistles.

EPISTOLOGRAPHIC, *a.* e-*pist*-o-lo-*graf*-ik, pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOGRAPHY, *n.* e-*pist*-o-*log*-raf-e, the art or practice of writing letters. (Gr. *epistolographos*, a letter-writer.)

EPISTROPHE, *n.* e-*pist*-rof-e, a figure in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation [Rhet.]. (Gr. turning around.)

EPISTYLE, *n.* *ep*-is-tile, a massive piece of stone or wood laid on the abacus of the capital of a column; the architrave [Ancient Greek Arch.]. (L. *epistylium.*)

EPITAPH, *n.* *ep*-it-ahf, an inscription on a tomb in honour or memory of the dead; a eulogy in prose or verse, such as might be inscribed on a monument. (Fr. *épitaphe.*)

EPITAPHIAN, *a.* ep-it-*af*-e-an, of the nature of an epitaph.

EPITAPHIC, *a.* ep-it-*af*-ik, epitaphian.

EPITAPHIST, *n.* *ep*-it-af-ist, a writer of epitaphs.

EPITASIS, *n.* ep-*it*-as-is, that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe [Ancient Drama]; the consequent term of a proposition [Logic]; the paroxysm of a fever [Med.]. (Gr.)

EPITHALAMIAL, *a.* *ep*-e-tha-*lay*-me-al, epithalamic.

EPITHALAMIC, *a.* ep-ith-al-*am*-ik, in the style of an epithalamium.

EPITHALAMIUM, *n.* ep-ith-al-*ay*-me-um, a nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity. (L. nuptial.)

EPITHELIAL, *a.* *ep*-ith-*ee*-le-al, pertaining to epithelium.

EPITHELIOMA, *n.* *ep*-ith-e-le-*oh*-ma, cancer of the epithelium.

EPITHELIUM, *n.* ep-ith-*ee*-le-um, a superficial cell-tissue of sometimes a single, sometimes several layers investing various parts of the body [Anat.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *thele*, the nipple.)

EPITHEM, *n.* *ep*-ith-em, any external application, such as a lotion or poultice [Med.]. (Gr. *epithēma*, cover.)

EPITHET, *n.* *ep*-ith-et, an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality or characteristic ascribed to it: *v.t.* to entitle; to describe by epithets. Epithetted. Epithetting. Epithets. (Gr. *epitheton.*)

EPITHETIC, *a.* ep-ith-*et*-ik, pertaining to an epithet; consisting of or abounding in epithets.

EPITHUMETIC, *a.* ep-ith-yew-*met*-ik, inclined to lust; pertaining to animal passion. (Gr. *epi*, and *thumos*, the mind as the seat of passion.)

EPITITHIDES, *n.pl.* ep-it-*ith*-id-eez, upper mouldings of a cornice [Arch.]. (Gr.)

EPITOME, *n.* e-*pit*-o-me, a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; summary representation. (Gr.)

EPITOMIST, *n.* e-*pit*-o-mist, an epitomizer.

EPITOMIZE, *v.t.* e-*pit*-o-mize, to abridge, curtail, or condense, as a writing: *v.i.* to compose abstracts. Epitomized. Epitomizes. Epitomizing.

EPITOMIZER, *n.* e-*pit*-o-mize-er, one who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

EPITONIC, *a.* ep-e-*ton*-ik, overstrained. (Gr. *epi*, and *teino*, stretch.)

EPITRITE, *n.* *ep*-it-rite, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short, in any order [Pros.]. (Gr. *epitritos*, having three and a third.)

EPITROPE, *n.* e-*pit*-ro-pe, concession; a figure by which a thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPIZEUXIS, *n.* ep-iz-*yewks*-is, a figure in which a word is repeated with vehemence, as, *You, you,* Antony! [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EPIZOA, *n.pl.* ep-e-*zo*-a, crustaceans of the orders Copepoda and Pycnogonida which live parasitically on other animals either on or under the skin. (Gr. *epi*, and *zoon*, an animal.)

EPIZOOTIC, *a.* *ep*-e-zo-*ot*-ik, pertaining to the epizoa; prevalent as a disease among animals: *n.* a pestilence prevalent among animals corresponding to an epidemic among men.

EPIZOOTY, *n.* ep-e-*zo*-o-te, an epizootic.

EPLICATE, *a.* *ep*-le-kate, unplaited.

EPOCH, *n.* *ep*-ok, a fixed point or period of time remarkable for some great event or series of events from which succeeding years, as connected therewith, are numbered; any remarkable period of time; date; the heliocentric longitude of a planet at any given time [Astron.]. (Gr. *epochē*, a stop.)

EPOCHAL, *a.* *ep*-ok-al, marking an epoch or new starting-point in history.

EPODE, *n.* *ep*-ode, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; any little verse or verses that follow one or more great ones [Poetry]. (O.Fr.)

EPODIC, *a.* ep-*ode*-ik, pertaining to or resembling an epode.

EPONYM, *n.* *ep*-o-nim, a name given to a people or a country from that of a person; the name of a person to whom the origin of a people or country is mythically ascribed; a surname. (Gr. *eponymos*, having a surname.)

EPONYMIC, *a.* ep-o-*nim*-ik, eponymous.

EPONYMOUS, *a.* e-*pon*-im-us, known by the adoption of the name.

EPOPEE, *n.* ep-o-*pee*, an epic poem; the history, action, or fable, which forms the subject of an epic poem. (Fr. *épopée.*)

EPOS, *n.* *ee*-pos, epic poetry of early age. (Gr.)

EPROUVETTE, *n.* ay-proo-*vet*, a machine for proving the strength of explosives [Gunnery]. (Fr.)

EPSOMITE, *n.* *ep*-som-ite, hydrated sulphate of magnesium, commercially known as Epsom salts, now prepared from kieserite, a mineral of similar chemical composition. (From Epsom, where the salt was first extracted from the water there.)

EPULARY, *a.* *ep*-yew-lar-e, pertaining to a feast or banquet. (L. *epularis*, of a feast.)

EPULIS, *n.* *ep*-yew-lis, a small tubercle on the gums [Med.]. (Gr. *epoulis.*)

EPULOTIC, *a.* ep-yew-*lot*-ik, healing; cicatrizing: *n.* a medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcerated sores [Med.]. (Gr. *epi*, and *oule*, a cicatrice, or wound healed up, from *oulos*, whole.)

EPURATION, *n.* ep-yewr-*ay*-shon, a purifying.

EPURE, *n.* *ay*-poor, a large working plan [Arch.]. (Fr.)

EQUABILITY, *n.* *eek*-wa-*bil*-it-e, equableness. (L. *æquabilitas.*)

EQUABLE, *a.* *eek*-wa-bl, equal and uniform at all times; not variable; having a uniform surface or form. (L. *æquabilis.*)

EQUABLENESS, *n.* *eek*-wa-bl-ness, state of being equable; continued uniformity.

EQUABLY, *ad.* *eek*-wa-ble, with continued uniformity.

EQUAL, *a.* *eek*-wal, of the same size, or value, or qualities, or condition, or degree; uniform; not variable; in just proportion; impartial; indifferent; of the same interest or concern; equitable; on the same terms; adequate; having competent ability or means: *n.* one not inferior or superior to another, having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, or strength: *v.t.* to make equal in size, quantity, state, rank, or value, with another; to be equal to; to become equal to; to make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion. Equalled. Equalling. Equals. (L. *æqualis.*)

EQUALITY, *n.* *e-kwol*-it-e, the condition of being equal; evenness; uniformity. (O.Fr. *equalité.*)

EQUALIZATION, *n.* *eek*-wal-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of equalizing; the state of being equalized.

EQUALIZE, *v.t.* *eek*-wal-ize, to make equal. Equalized. Equalizes. Equalizing.

EQUALIZER, *n.* *eek*-wal-ize-er, that which equalizes.

EQUALLY, *ad.* *eek*-wal-le, in equal measure or proportion.

EQUALNESS, *n.* *eek*-wal-ness, equality.

EQUANGULAR, *a.* *e-kwang*-gewl-ar, equiangular.

EQUANIMITY, *n.* e-kwa-*nim*-it-e, evenness of mind; that calm temper or mental firmness which is not easily elated or depressed. (L. *æquanimitas.*)

EQUANIMOUS, *a.* *e-kwan*-im-us, of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper.

EQUANT, *n.* *eek*-want, an imaginary circle used for adjusting certain motions of the planets [Ptolemaic Astron.]. (L. *æquans*, making equal.)

EQUATE, *v.t.* *e-kwate*, to reduce to an average or to a common standard, as in questions of time to some common and convenient epoch; to make equal. Equated. Equates. Equating. (L. *æquatus*, made equal.)

EQUATION, *n.* *e-kway*-shon, reduction to equality; a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3s. = 36d.; allowance for inaccuracy [Alg.]. Equation of light, allowance to be made in determining the position of a heavenly body for the time occupied in the transmission of its light to the eye of an observer [Astron.]. Equation

of payments, the determination of the time when a debt should be paid in full that is payable only in parts at intervals [Arith.]. **Equation of time**, the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time [Astron.]. **Personal equation**, allowance on account of personal characteristics.

EQUATIONAL, *a.* e-*kway*-shon-al, pertaining to an equation.

EQUATIONALLY, *ad.* e-*kway*-shon-al-le, in the form of an equation.

EQUATOR, *n.* e-*kway*-tor, a great circle at right angles to the axis of the terrestrial globe, equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth into two hemispheres, the north and the south [Geog.]; a great circle in the heavens marked out by the extension to them of the plane of the earth's equator [Astron.]. (Late L. *æquator*.)

EQUATORIAL, *a.* e-kwa-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to the equator: *n.* an astronomical instrument with a telescope, whose motion is on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, so as to follow a star in its daily course.

EQUATORIALLY, *ad.* e-kwa-*tore*-e-al-le, so as to have the motions of an equatorial.

EQUERRY, *n.* *ek*-wer-re, a mounted officer of the household of monarchs and princes, originally in charge of the horses. (Fr. *écurie*, a stable.)

EQUES, *n.* *ee*-kweez, a Roman knight. (L. from *equus*, a horse.)

EQUESTRIAN, *a.* e-*kwest*-re-an, pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback; practised or skilled in horsemanship; representing a person on horseback; belonging to knights, as the equestrian order: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship; a performer on horseback. (L. *equester*.)

EQUESTRIANISM, *n.* e-*kwest*-re-an-izm, horsemanship.

EQUESTRIENNE, *n.* e-*kwest*-re-en, a female equestrian.

EQUIANGULAR, *a.* eek-we-*ang*-gewl-ar, consisting of or having equal angles [Geom.]. (L. *æquus*, equal, and *angular*.)

EQUIBALANCE, *n.* eek-we-*bal*-ance, equal weight: *v.t.* to have equal weight with something. **Equibalanced. Equibalances. Equibalancing.**

EQUICRURAL, *a.* eek-we-*kroor*-al, having legs of equal length; isosceles. (L. *æquus*, and *crus*, a leg.)

EQUIDIFFERENT, *a.* eek-we-*dif*-fer-ent, having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

EQUIDISTANCE, *n.* eek-we-*dis*-tance, equal distance.

EQUIDISTANT, *a.* eek-we-*dis*-tant, being at an equal distance from some point or thing.

EQUIDISTANTLY, *ad.* eek-we-*dis*-tant-le, at the same or an equal distance.

EQUIFORM, *a.* *eek*-we-form, of equal form.

EQUIFORMITY, *n.* e-kwi-*form*-it-e, uniformity.

EQUILATERAL, *a.* e-kwe-*lat*-er-al, having all the sides equal: *n.* a side exactly corresponding to others; any figure with its sides equal. (L. *æquus*, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.)

EQUILIBRATE, *v.t.* e-kwe-*ly*-brate, to balance equally; to keep in equipoise. **Equilibrated. Equilibrates. Equilibrating.** (L. *æquus*, and *libra*, a balance.)

EQUILIBRATION, *n.* e-kwil-ib-*ray*-shon, equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced.

EQUILIBRATOR, *n.* e-kwil-*ib*-ray-tor, a plane or fin that balances an aeroplane.

EQUILIBRIST, *n.* e-kwil-*ib*-rist, one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a ropewalker.

EQUILIBRITY, *n.* e-kwil-*ib*-rit-e, the state of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

EQUILIBRIUM, *n.* e-kwil-*ib*-re-um, equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces; a condition of just poise or balance so as to stand firmly; when a figure or the parts balance [Fine Arts]; equal balancing or hesitation of the mind between motives or reasons. **In equilibrio**, in a state of equilibrium. (L. *æquilibrium*.)

EQUIMULTIPLE, *a.* e-kwe-*mul*-te-pl, multiplied by the same number: *n.* a quantity multiplied by the same number as another quantity [Math. and Arith.]. (L. *æquus*, and *multiple*.)

EQUINAL, *a.* e-*kwine*-al, equine.

EQUINE, *a.* *eek*-wine, pertaining to a horse; pertaining to the genus *Equus*. (L. *equus*.)

EQUINECESSARY, *a.* e-kwe-*nes*-e-sar-e, necessary or needful in the same degree.

EQUINIA, *n.* e-*kwin*-e-a, a disease called glanders affecting horses and mankind. (L. *equinus*.)

EQUINOCTIAL, *a.* *ek*-we-*nok*-shal, pertaining to the equinoxes, or to the regions or climate in or near the equator, or to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points: *n.* the celestial equator, so called because the sun traverses it at the time of the equinox. **Equinoctial flowers**, flowers that open at a regular stated hour. **Equinoctial line**, the equator. **Equinoctial points**, the two points where the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other. **Equinoctial time**, time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world. (L. *æquinoctialis*.)

EQUINOCTIALLY, *ad.* ek-we-*nok*-shal-le, in the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, *n.* *ek*-we-noks, the precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and night of equal length, the first point of Aries about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra about the 23rd of September, which are severally called the vernal and the autumnal equinoxes. (Fr. *équinoxe*.)

EQUINUMERANT, *a.* ek-we-*newm*-er-ant, having or consisting of the same number.

EQUIP, *v.t.* e-*kwip*, to dress; to accoutre; to furnish with what is necessary for any service; to furnish with arms or with men, artillery, and munitions of war; to fit out. **Equipped. Equipping. Equips.** (Fr. *équiper*.)

EQUIPAGE, *n.* *ek*-kwip-aje, that with which one is equipped; equipment; outfit; requisites for naval, military, or other service; carriage and horses with attendants; a state retinue carriage. **Camp equipage**, furniture of a camp, as tents and utensils. **Field equipage**, horses and vehicles. (O.Fr.)

EQUIPAGED, *a.* *ek*-kwip-ayjd, furnished with an equipage.

EQUIPEDAL, *a.* e-kwe-*pee*-dal, with the pairs of feet equal. (L. *æquus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.)

EQUIPENDENCY, *n.* e-kwe-*pen*-den-se, the state of being without bias.

EQUIPENDENT, *a.* e-kwe-*pen*-dent, in equipoise. (L. *æquus*, and *pendens*, hanging.)

EQUIPMENT, *n.* e-*kwip*-ment, the act of equipping; the state of being equipped; anything that is used in equipping; necessaries for an expedition; necessary adjuncts. (Fr. *équipement*.)

EQUIPOISE, *n.* *eek*-we-poise, equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. (L. *æquus*, and *poise*.)

EQUIPOLLENCE, *n.* ek-we-*pol*-lence, equality of power or force; an equivalence between two or more propositions [Logic].

EQUIPOLLENT, *a.* ek-we-*pol*-lent, having equal power or force; equivalent. (Fr. *équipollent*.)

EQUIPOLLENTLY, *ad.* ek-we-*pol*-lent-le, with equal power.

EQUIPONDERANCE, *n.* ek-we-*pond*-er-ance, equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPONDERANT, *a.* ek-we-*pond*-er-ant, of the same weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, *v.t.* ek-we-*pond*-er-ate, to equal in weight. **Equiponderated. Equiponderates. Equiponderating.** (L. *æquus*, and *pondus*, weight.)

EQUIPOTENTIAL, *a.* *ek*-we-po-*ten*-shal, having the potential the same or constant at all points.

EQUIROTAL, *a.* ek-we-*ro*-tal, having wheels of the same diameter; rotating equally. (L. *æquus*, and *rota*, a wheel.)

EQUISETACIOUS, *a.* *ek*-we-set-*ay*-shus, pertaining to the horsetails. (L. *equisætum*.)

EQUISETIC, *a.* ek-we-*seet*-ik, pertaining to the genus *Equisetum*. **Equisetic acid**, obtained from a plant of the genus *Equisetum*, in which it exists in combination with magnesia.

EQUISETIFORM, *a.* ek-we-*see*-te-form, having the form of the horsetails. (L. *equisætum*, and *form*.)

EQUISETUM, *n.* ek-we-*see*-tum, a genus of plants comprising the horsetails. (L. *equisætum*, from *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a stiff hair.)

EQUISONANCE, *n.* ek-we-*sohn*-ance, the consonance of the unison and the octave. (L. *æquus*, and *sonus*, sound.)

EQUITABLE, *a.* *ek*-wit-a-bl, impartial; fair; upright; done with equity; determined in a court of equity. Equitable charge, a form of mortgage in the case of a temporary loan on securities. (Fr. *équitable.*)
EQUITABLENESS, *n.* *ek*-wit-a-bl-ness, the quality of being equitable; equity.
EQUITABLY, *ad.* *ek*-wit-ab-le, in an equitable way.
EQUITANCY, *n.* *ek*-wit-an-se, horsemanship.
EQUITANGENTIAL, *a.* *ek*-wit-an-*jen*-shal, a term applied to a curve whose tangent is equal to a constant line [Geom.]. (L. *æquus*, and *tangential.*)
EQUITANT, *a.* *ek*-wit-ant, riding, said of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud that overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution; conduplicate and overlapping [Bot.]; riding astraddle. (L. *equitans*, being on a horse.)
EQUITATION, *n.* *ek*-wit-*ay*-shon, horsemanship.
EQUITES, *n.pl.* *ek*-wit-eez, the equestrian or second order of nobility in ancient Rome, the senators being the first. (L.)
EQUITY, *n.* *ek*-wit-e, the impartial distribution of justice; the correction of law, when too severe or defective by considerations of justice; the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Equity of redemption, the allowance to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged [Law].
EQUIVALENCE, *n.* e-*kwiv*-a-lence, the state of being equivalent.
EQUIVALENCY, *n.* e-*kwiv*-a-len-se, equivalence.
EQUIVALENT, *a.* e-*kwiv*-a-lent, equal in value, or effect, or cogency, or meaning, or moral worth; commensurate; equal in combining power; equal in area or size [Geom.]: *n.* that which is equal in value, or effect; the proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance to make a definite compound [Chem.]. (L. *æquivalentia.*)
EQUIVALENTLY, *ad.* e-*kwiv*-a-lent-le, in an equal manner.
EQUIVALVE, *a.* *ek*-we-valv, having the valves equal in size and form: *n.* a bivalve in which the two valves are of equal size and form. (L. *æquus*, and *valva*, a folding-door.)
EQUIVOCAL, *a.* e-*kwiv*-o-kal, having two meanings; being of doubtful signification; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; questionable; uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause: *n.* a word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings. (Late L. *æquivocus.*)
EQUIVOCALLY, *ad.* e-*kwiv*-o-kal-le, ambiguously; by equivocal generation.
EQUIVOCALNESS, *n.* e-*kwiv*-o-kal-ness, ambiguity; double meaning.
EQUIVOCATE, *v.i.* e-*kwiv*-o-kate, to use words of a doubtful signification, or use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate; to evade; to quibble: *v.t.* to render equivocal. Equivocated. Equivocates. Equivocating. (Late L. *æquivocatus.*)
EQUIVOCATION, *n.* e-*kwiv*-o-*kay*-shon, prevarication; the act of equivocating.
EQUIVOCATOR, *n.* e-*kwiv*-o-kate-or, one who equivocates.
EQUIVOCATORY, *a.* e-*kwiv*-o-kate-or-e, of a prevaricating or evasive character.
EQUIVOKE, *n.* *ek*-wiv-oke, an ambiguous term; an equivocation. (Fr. *équivoque.*)
EQUIVOROUS, *a.* e-*kwiv*-or-us, feeding or subsisting on horseflesh. (L. *equus*, a horse, and *voro*, devour.)
EQUUS, *n.* *eek*-wus, the genus of ungulates that comprises the horses, asses and zebras. (L.)
ERA, *n.* *eer*-a, a period of time reckoned from some remarkable event, as the Christian era, thus differing from an epoch which is the point of time from which an era commences, as the birth of Christ or the flight of Mohammed. (L. *æra*, originally "counters," from *æs*, *æris*, brass.)
ERADIATE, *v.i.* e-*rade*-e-ate, to shoot forth, as rays of light. Eradiated. Eradiates. Eradiating. (L. *e*, and *radiatus*, radiated.)
ERADIATION, *n.* e-rade-e-*ay*-shon, emission of rays.
ERADICABLE, *a.* e-*rad*-ik-a-bl, that may be eradicated.
ERADICATE, *v.t.* e-*rad*-ik-ate, to pull up by the roots; to destroy; to extirpate. Eradicated. Eradicates. Eradicating. (L. *eradicatus*, destroyed.)
ERADICATION, *n.* e-*rad*-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of eradicating; the state of being eradicated; extirpation.
ERADICATIVE, *a.* e-*rad*-ik-ate-iv, that extirpates; that cures thoroughly: *n.* a medicine that effects a radical cure.
ERASABLE, *a.* e-*raze*-a-bl, that may or can be erased.
ERASE, *v.t.* e-*raze*, to rub or scrape out: to efface; to blot out; to destroy to the foundation. Erased. Erases. Erasing (L. *erasus*, scratched out.)
ERASED, *a.* e-*rayzd*, a term applied to anything forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven [Her.].
ERASEMENT, *n.* e-*raze*-ment, the act of erasing or rubbing out; obliteration; destruction.
ERASER, *n.* e-*raze*-er, one who or that which erases.
ERASION, *n.* e-*ray*-sjon, the act of erasing.
ERASTIAN, *n.* e-*ras*-te-an, one who would subject the Church to the State; originally one who denied to the Church all authority in matters affecting civil rights: *a.* pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus. (Thomas Lieber, latinised as Erastus, a Swiss theologian who died in 1583.)
ERASTIANISM, *n.* e-*ras*-te-an-izm, the subjection of Church to State.
ERASURE, *n.* e-*rayz*-yewr, the act of erasing; obliteration; the place where something has been erased.
ERATO, *n.* *er*-a-to, the muse of lyric and amorous poetry [Myth.]. (Gr. *eros*, love.)
ERBIUM, *n.* *er*-be-um, a rare metal, the chemical element Er. (Ytterby, in Sweden.)
ERE, *ad.* ayr, before; sooner than: *prep.* before. (A.S. *ær.*)
EREBUS, *n.* *er*-re-bus, the primal darkness; the dark underworld. (Gr.)
ERECT, *a.* e-*rekt*, upright; directed upwards; upright and firm; intent; straight; a term applied to those leaves which form a very acute angle with the stem of the plant [Bot.]: *v.t.* to raise and set upright or perpendicularly; to raise, as a building; to found; to set up or establish anew; to elevate; to exalt; to excite; to animate; to extend; to distend: *v.i.* to rise upright. To erect a perpendicular, to draw a line at right angles [Geom.]. Erected. Erecting. Erects. (L. *erectus*, upright.)
ERECTABLE, *a.* e-*rekt*-a-bl, that can be erected.
ERECTED, *a.* e-*rekt*-ed, raised upright; uplifted.
ERECTER, *n.* e-*rekt*-er, a builder.
ERECTILE, *a.* e-*rek*-tile, capable of being erected.
ERECTION, *n.* e-*rek*-shon, the act of erecting; the act of raising or building; the state of being erected; establishment; anything erected; a building of any kind.
ERECTIVE, *a.* e-*rekt*-iv, setting upright; raising.
ERECTLY, *ad.* e-*rekt*-le, in an erect posture.
ERECTNESS, *n.* e-*rekt*-ness, uprightness of posture or form.
ERECTOR, *n.* e-*rekt*-or, a muscle that erects [Anat.]; a reversing lens.
ERELONG, *ad.* ayr-*long*, before long.
EREMACAUSIS, *n.* *ee*-re-ma-*kaw*-sis, the slow combustion which goes on in the decay of organic compounds when exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature. (Gr. *erema*, gradually, and *kausis*, burning.)
EREMITAGE, *n.* *er*-rem-it-aje, hermitage.
EREMITE, *n.* *er*-em-ite, a hermit; a solitary. (Gr. *eremitēs.*)
EREMITIC, *a.* er-em-*it*-ik, eremitical.
EREMITICAL, *a.* er-em-*it*-ik-al, living alone in seclusion from the world, like a hermit.
EREMITISM, *n.* *er*-em-it-izm, a living alone in seclusion from social life.
ERENOW, *ad.* ayr-*nou*, before this time.
EREPTATION, *n.* e-rep-*tay*-shon, a creeping forth. (L. *ereptatus*, crept out.)
EREPTION, *n.* e-*rep*-shun, a taking or snatching away by force. (L. *ereptio*, taking away forcibly.)
ERETHISM, *n.* *er*-eth-izm, a morbid degree of energy or irritation in any part [Med.]. (Gr. *erithismos.*)
ERETHISTIC, *a.* er-eth-*ist*-ik, relating to erethism.
EREWHILE, *ad.* ayr-*while*, some time ago; formerly.
ERF, *n.* erf, a garden plot of about half an acre. (Dut.)
ERG, *n.* erg, the unit of work; the unit of energy; the amount of work done by a force acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, producing a velocity of one centimetre per second [Mech.]. (Gr. *ergon*, work.)

ERGO, *ad. er*-go, therefore. (L.)

ERGOMETER, *n.* er-*gom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring work or energy. (Gr. *ergon*, and *metron*, measure.)

ERGOT, *n. er*-got, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, situated behind and below the pastern-joint of a horse; a fungus growing on grain. (Fr. a cock-spur.)

ERGOTED, *a. er*-got-ed, affected with ergot.

ERGOTINE, *n. er*-got-in, a narcotic or poisonous substance, of a pungent and bitter taste, existing as a powder in the ergot of rye, and constituting its active principle [Chem.].

ERGOTISM, *n. er*-got-izm, the effect of the action of the ergot of rye on the human system; disease induced by its presence in the food.

ERIACH, *n. ee*-re-ak, a pecuniary fine which a murderer was required to pay to the relatives of the murdered person [Irish Law]. (Ir. *eiric.*)

ERICA, *n.* e-*ry*-ka, the genus of plants comprising the heaths. (L. *erice.*)

ERICACEOUS, *a.* er-re-*kay*-shus, belonging to the heaths.

ERIGERON, *n.* er-*ij*-er-on, a genus of 150 species of plants, including fleabane, so called from their hoary appearance. (Gr. *er*, spring, and *geron*, an old man.)

ERIN, *n. ayr*-in, Ireland. (Corrupted form of Ir. *Eire.*)

ERINACEOUS, *a.* er-rin-*ay*-shus, belonging to hedgehogs.

ERINEUM, *n.* er-*rin*-e-um, an excrescence on leaves. (Gr. *erineos*, woolly.)

ERINITE, *n. er*-rin-ite, a native arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green colour. (*Erin.*)

ERINNYS, *n.pl.* e-*rin*-is, the Furies or avenging goddesses, primarily of blood [Myth.]. (Gr.)

ERIODENDRON, *n.* er-re-o-*den*-dron, the wool-tree, the silk-cotton tree, *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* (Gr. *erion*, wool, and *dendron*, a tree.)

ERIOMETER, *n.* er-re-*om*-et-er, an optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres. (Gr. *erion*, and *metron.*)

ERIOPHORON, *n.* er-re-*of*-ore-on, the cotton-grass, a species of *Eriophorum.* (Gr. *eriophoros.*)

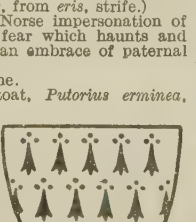
ERISTIC, *a.* er-*rist*-ik, eristical.

ERISTICAL, *a.* er-*rist*-ik-al, pertaining to disputation; controversial. (Gr. *eristikos*, from *eris*, strife.)

ERL-KING, *n. erl*-king, the Norse impersonation of the spirit of superstitious fear which haunts and kills us even in the guardian embrace of paternal affection. (Ger. *Erl-könig.*)

ERMELIN, *n. er*-me-lin, ermine.

ERMINE, *n. er*-min, the stoat, *Putorius erminea*, valued for its snowy white winter fur; the fur of the ermine, usually studded with black tufts such as tip its tail; the dignity of a judge, whose state robes were adorned with ermine in emblem of purity of administration; a white field with black spots, representing justice symbolically [Her.]. (O.Fr.)



Ermine.

ERMINED, *a. er*-minnd, clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

ERMINES, *a. er*-mins, having white spots on a black field [Her.].

ERMINOIS, *a. er*-min-wah, having black spots on a gold field [Her.]. (Fr.)

ERNE, *n.* ern, the sea-eagle *Haliaëtus albicilla*; formerly any eagle. (A.S. *earn.*)

ERNE, *n.* ern, a cottage; a place of retirement.

ERODE, *v.t.* e-*rode*, to gnaw away; to eat away; to corrode. **Eroded. Erodes. Eroding.** (L. *erodo*, consume.)

ERODED, *a.* e-*rode*-ed, having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten [Bot.].

ERODENT, *n.* e-*rode*-ent, a substance which eats away extraneous growths [Med.]. (L. *erodens*, consuming.)

EROSE, *a.* e-*rose*, having small sinuses in the margin of a leaf [Bot.]. (L. *erosus*, consumed.)

EROSION, *n.* e-*roh*-sjon, the act of wearing away; the state of being eaten away; the action of water or weather in wearing away rocks.

EROSIVE, *a.* e-*rose*-iv, having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.

EROSTRATE, *a.* e-*ros*-trate, without a beak [Bot.]. (L. *e*, and *rostrum*, beak.)

EROTEME, *n. er*-ro-teem, interrogation mark [Rhet.]. (Gr. *erotao*, ask.)

EROTESIS, *n.* er-ro-*tee*-sis, an assertion in an interrogative form [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

EROTETIC, *a.* er-ro-*tet*-ik, interrogatory.

EROTIC, *a.* e-*rot*-ik, amatory; pertaining to sexual love. (Gr. *erotikos*, pertaining to love, from *Eros*, love, the god of love.)

EROTIC, *n.* e-*rot*-ik, an amorous composition or poem.

EROTICAL, *a.* e-*rot*-ik-al, erotic.

EROTOMANIA, *n.* er-ro-to-*mane*-e-a, a kind of insanity proceeding from sexual causes; melancholy madness; uncontrollable sexual desire. (Gr. *eros*, and *mania.*)

ERPETOLOGY, *n.* er-pet-*ol*-oj-e, herpetology, the study of reptiles.

ERR, *v.i.* err, to wander from or miss the right way; to deviate from the path of duty; to mistake; to commit error; to sin: *v.t.* to mislead; to cause to err. **Erred. Erring. Errs.** (O.Fr. *errer.*)

ERRABLE, *a. er*-ra-bl, liable to mistake; fallible.

ERRAND, *n. er*-rand, a verbal message; a commission to say or do something; a purpose in going. (A.S. *ærende*, connected with L. *aro*, plough.)

ERRAND-BOY, *n. er*-rand-boy, a boy employed to run errands and carry messages.

ERRANT, *a. er*-rant, wandering; roving; rambling; deviating from a certain course. **Knight errant,** one who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display his heroism and generosity. (O.Fr.)

ERRANTRY, *n. er*-rant-re, a wandering, roving, or rambling about; the way of life of a knight errant.

ERRATA, *n.pl.* er-*rah*-ta, errors in printing or writing. (L.)

ERRATIC, *a.* er-*rat*-ik, wandering; having no certain course; not fixed or stationary; applied to those boulders or substances on the earth's surface which have been transported from their original location [Geol.]. (Fr. *erratique.*)

ERRATIC, *n.* er-*rat*-ik, a rogue; a vagabond.

ERRATIC, *n.* er-*rat*-ik, a mass of rock carried by glacier ice from one formation and deposited on another [Geol.].

ERRATICAL, *a.* er-*rat*-ik-al, erratic.

ERRATICALLY, *ad.* er-*rat*-ik-al-le, without rule; irregularly.

ERRATICALNESS, *n.* er-*rat*-ik-al-ness, the state o being erratic.

ERRATUM, *n.* er-*rah*-tum: *pl.* Errata, an error or mistake in writing or printing. (L.)

ERRHINE, *a. er*-rine, affecting the nose or occasioning discharges therefrom: *n.* a medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus. (Gr. *errhinon.*)

ERRONEOUS, *a.* er-*ro*-ne-us, deviating by mistake from the truth; wrong; mistaken; wandering; deviating. (L. *erroneus*, straying.)

ERRONEOUSLY, *ad.* er-*ro*-ne-us-le, by mistake; not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, *n.* er-*ro*-ne-us-ness, the state of being erroneous; deviation from right.

ERROR, *n. er*-ror, a wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to what is not true; a mistake made in writing or otherwise; deviation from law, justice, or right; mistake in conduct; sin, iniquity, or transgression; a mistake in pleading or in judgment [Law]; a difference or divergence to be allowed for [Astron.]. **Writ of error,** a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress [Law]. (O.Fr. *errour.*)

ERRORIST, *n. er*-ror-ist, one who errs or encourages and propagates error.

ERSE, *n.* erss, the language of the Irish; early Scots for Irish, the name formerly given to the Gaelic of the West Highlands, as being akin to Irish: *a.* belonging to Erse. (*Irish.*)

ERSH, *n.* ersh, stubble.

ERST, *ad.* erst, first; at first; formerly; hitherto. (A.S. *ærest.*)

ERSTWHILE, *ad. erst*-while, till then or now formerly.

ERUBESCENCE, *n.* er-oo-*bes*-sence, a becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; blushing. (L. *erubescens.*)

ERUBESCENT, *a.* er-oo-*bes*-sent, red or reddish; blushing.

ERUBESCITE, *n.* er-oo-*bes*-site, a valuable copper ore containing sulphur and iron. (L. *erubesco*, redden.)

ERUCA, *n.* er-*oo*-ka, the larva of the cabbage butterfly; the salad plant *Eruca sativa*, whose seeds cause blisters. (L. a caterpillar.)

ERUCTATE, *v.t.* er-*ruk*-tate, to belch. **Eructated. Eructates. Eructating.** (L. *eructatus*, belched.)

ERUCTATION, *n.* er-ruk-*tay*-shon, the act of belching wind from the stomach; a violent ejection of matter from the earth. (Late L. *eructatio.*)

ERUDITE, *a.* *er*-rew-dite, learned; characterized by erudition. (L. *eruditus*, instructed.)

ERUDITELY, *ad.* *er*-rew-dite-le, with erudition or learning.

ERUDITENESS, *n.* *er*-rew-dite-ness, quality of being erudite.

ERUDITION, *n.* er-rew-*dish*-on, learning; knowledge gained by study of books.

ERUGATE, *a.* *ee*-roo-gate, with the wrinkles smoothed down: *v.t.* to make similarly smooth. **Erugated. Erugates. Erugating.** (L. *e*, and *rugæ*, wrinkles.)

ERUGINOUS, *a.* er-*roo*-jin-us, coppery; æruginous.

ERUMPENT, *a.* e-*rum*-pent, breaking out [Bot.]. (L. *erumpens*, breaking forth.)

ERUPT, *v.i.* e-*rupt*, to burst forth: *v.t.* to cast out. **Erupted. Erupting. Erupts.** (L. *eruptus*, broken out.)

ERUPTED, *a.* and *pp.* e-*rupt*-ed, forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.

ERUPTION, *n.* e-*rup*-shon, the act of bursting forth from enclosure; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano; a sudden or violent sally; a breaking out; spots on the skin in pustules [Med.]; an efflorescence on the skin, as in scarlatina [Med.].

ERUPTIVE, *a.* e-*rupt*-iv, bursting forth; attended with eruptions or efflorescence, as eruptive fever [Med.]; produced by eruption, as eruptive rocks.

ERUPTIVELY, *ad.* e-*rup*-tiv-le, in an eruptive manner.

ERUPTIVENESS, *n.* e-*rup*-tiv-ness, tendency to erupt.

ERUPTIVITY, *n* e-rup-*tiv*-it-e, eruptiveness.

ERVALENTA, *n.* er-va-*lent*-a, a food of lentil flour.

ERVUM, *n.* *er*-vum, the lentil, *Lens esculenta.* (L.)

ERYCINIA, *n.* er-re-*sin*-e-a, a genus of beautiful lepidopterous insects. (A name of Venus, from Mt. Eryx, in Sicily, where she was worshipped.)

ERYNGO, *n.* e-*ring*-go, the sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum.* (Gr. *eryngion.*)

ERYSIMUM, *n.* er-*ris*-sim-um, the genus of the treacle mustard and the hare's ear. (L.)

ERYSIPELAS, *n.* *er*-re-*sip*-e-las, a disease, otherwise called St. Anthony's fire or the rose; a diffusive inflammatory affection of the skin, commonly of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, accompanied with fever, the affected part being dark red, hot, painful, and swollen. (L.)

ERYSIPELATOUS, *a.* *er*-re-se-*pel*-at-us, erysipelous.

ERYSIPELOUS, *a.* *er*-re-*sip*-el-us, eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

ERYTHEMA, *n.* er-rith-*ee*-ma, an affection of the skin showing slight, superficial, irregularly defined red patches of variable form and extent. (Gr.)

ERYTHEMATIC, *a.* er-rith-em-*at*-ik, erythematous.

ERYTHEMATOUS, *a.* er-rith-*em*-at-us, pertaining to erythema or any red affection of the skin.

ERYTHRÆA, *n.* er-rith-*ree*-a, the centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.*

ERYTHREAN, *a.* er-*rith*-re-an, red. (L. *erythræus*, reddish.)

ERYTHRINA, *n.* er-rith-*ry*-na, the coral-tree, *Erythrina crista-galli.* (Gr. *erythros*, red.)

ERYTHRINE, *n.* *er*-*rith*-rin, a dye stuff obtained from lichen, *Roccella fusiformis.*

ERYTHRITE, *n.* *er*-rith-rite, hydrated arsenate of cobalt, found in beautiful crystals [Min.].

ERYTHRONIUM, *n.* er-rith-*ro*-ne-um, the genus of the dog's-tooth violet.

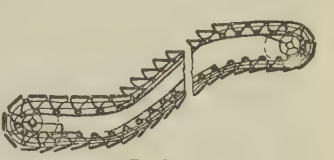
ERYTHROPHYLLINE, *n.* er-*rith*-ro-*fil*-in, the red colour of certain leaves in autumn. (Gr. *erythros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

ERYTHROXYLUM, *n.* er-rith-*roks*-e-lum, genus of plants with red wood of which the most important species is *Erythroxylum coca*, with the leaves that yield coca and cocaine. (Gr. *erythros*, and *xylon*, wood.)

ESCALADE, *n.* es-ka-*lade*, an assault made by troops on a fortified place, in which they use ladders: *v.t.* to scale; to mount and enter by means of ladders. **Escaladed. Escalades. Escalading.** (Fr.)

ESCALATOR, *n.* *es*-ka-lay-tor, a moving staircase.

ESCALONIA, *n.* es-kal-*lone*-ya, a genus of some fifty species of evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of the Andes. (Escallon, their discoverer.)



Escalator

ESCALLOP, *n.* es-*kal*-lop, scallop; a bivalve shell of the genus *Pecten*; a regular curving indenture in the margin of anything; a frequent bearing on an escutcheon, to intimate that the bearer or his ancestor had some long voyage at sea or had been a crusader, the scallop being the badge of a pilgrim [Her.].

ESCALLOPED, *a.* e-*skal*-lopt, scalloped.

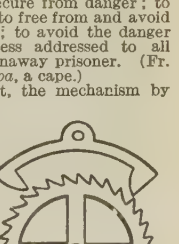
ESCALLOPEE, *a.* es-*kal*-lo-pee, covered with overlapping pecten shells [Her.].

ESCAMBIO, *n.* es-*kam*-be-o, a licence granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another beyond seas. (Sp.)

ESCAPADE, *n.* es-ka-*pade*, the fling of a horse; kicking with the hind legs; a mischievous freak; an insane proceeding. (Fr.)

ESCAPE, *n.* es-*kape*, the act of fleeing from danger; a being passed without receiving injury; excuse; subterfuge; an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law [Law]: *v.i.* to flee and be secure from danger; to be passed without harm: *v.t.* to free from and avoid without harm or unobserved; to avoid the danger of. **Escape-warrant,** a process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to capture a runaway prisoner. (Fr. *échapper*, from L. *ex*, and *cappa*, a cape.)

ESCAPEMENT, *n.* es-*kape*-ment, the mechanism by which the irregular action produced by the mainspring of a watch or the weights of a clock is checked and rendered regular; the balance wheel.



Escapement.

ESCAPER, *n.* es-*kape*-er, one who gets out of danger.

ESCARBUNCLE, *n.* es-kahr-*bunk*-kl, the heraldic name for the carbuncle.

ESCARGATOIRE, *n.* es-*kahr*-ga-twawr, a nursery of esculent snails. (Fr. *escargot*, a snail.)

ESCARP, *n.* es-*kahrp*, a steep slope; the side or slope of the ditch next the rampart [Fort.]: *v.t.* to form into a scarp or sudden slope. **Escarped. Escarping, Escarps.** (Fr. *escarpe.*)

ESCARPMENT, *n.* *es-kahrp*-ment, a steep declivity artificially constructed for the purpose of defence; the precipitous side of any hill or rock; a line of inland declivities due to denudation [Geol.].

ESCARS, *n.pl.* *es*-karz, eskers or kames, ridges of gravel due to the action of ice [Geol.].

ESCARTELLED, *a.* es-*kar*-teld, edged with square notches. (O.Fr. *escarteler.*)

ESCHALOT, *n.* esh-a-*lot*, the small onion, *Allium ascalonicum.* (Ascalon, whence first brought.)

ESCHAR, *n.* *es*-kahr a scab; a crust; the slough occasioned by burns or caustic applications [Surg.]. (Gr. *eschara*, scar.)

ESCHARA, *n.* *es*-ka-ra, a species of net-like coral.

ESCHAROTIC, *a.* es-ka-*rot*-ik, caustic; having the power of causing an eschar: *n.* a caustic application.
ESCHATOLOGICAL, *a.* *es*-kat-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to eschatology.
ESCHATOLOGY, *n.* es-kat-*ol*-oj-e, the study of death and future life [Theol.]. (Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, doctrine.)
ESCHEAT, *n.* es-*cheet*, the reversion of any land or tenements to the lord within his manor, or to the state, through failure of heirs; the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats; a writ to recover escheats from the person in possession; the lands which fall to the lord or estate by escheat [Law]; the forfeiture incurred by a man on being denounced as a rebel [Scots Law]; any reversion: *v.i.* to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor or to the state by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant or otherwise: *v.t.* to forfeit. **Escheated. Escheating. Escheats.** (O.Fr. from L. *ex*, and *cado*, fall.)
ESCHEATABLE, *a.* es-*cheet*-a-bl, liable to escheat.
ESCHEATAGE, *n.* es-*cheet*-aje, the right of succeeding to an escheat.
ESCHEATOR, *n.* es-*cheet*-or, an official who took note of escheats to the king in a county.
ESCHEW, *v.t.* es-*choo*, to flee from; to shun. **Eschewed. Eschewing. Eschews.** (O.Fr. *escherer*.)
ESCHEWANCE, *n.* es-*choo*-ance, the act of eschewing.
ESCHEWER, *n.* es-*choo*-er, one who eschews or avoids.
ESCHEWMENT, *n.* es-*choo*-ment, the act of eschewing.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, *n.* esh-*sholt*-se-a, a Californian plant of the poppy family with large deep yellow flowers. (Eschscholtz, a botanist.)
ESCORT, *n.* *ess*-kort, a guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them; protection or safeguard on a journey or voyage; a warship in charge of a convoy of merchant vessels; an accompanying attendant.
ESCORT, *v.t.* es-*kort*, to attend and guard on a journey or excursion; to accompany as escort. **Escorted. Escorting. Escorts.** (Fr. *escorter*.)
ESCOT, *n.* es-*kot*, scot; an ancient tax: *v.t.* to pay the reckoning for; to support. **Escots. Escotted. Escotting.**
ESCOUADE, *n.* *es*-koo-ad, squad. (Fr.)
ESCRITOIRE, *n.* es-krit-*wawr*, an enclosed writing table; a writing-desk. (Fr.)
ESCRITORIAL, *a.* es-krit-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to an escritoire.
ESCROL, *n.* es-*krole*, a scroll [Her.]. (O.Fr. *escroele*.)
ESCROW, *n.* es-*kro*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee [Law]; escrol.
ESCUAGE, *n.* *es*-kew-aje, a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction [Feudal Law]. (O.Fr.)
ESCULAPIAN, *a.* es-kew-*lape*-e-an, medical; pertaining to the healing art. (Æsculapius, son of Apollo and god of medicine.)
ESCULENT, *a.* *es*-kew-lent, edible; that may be used by man for food: *n.* something that is eatable. (L. *esculentus*, capable of being eaten.)
ESCULIN, *n.* *es*-kew-lin, æsculin; an alkaloid chiefly obtained from the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.
ESCURIAL, *n.* es-*kew*-re-al, the Spanish royal palace 25 miles from Madrid. (Sp. *escorial*, the place of ashes.)
ESCUTCHEON, *n.* es-*kutch*-on, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the picture of ensigns armorial; the part of a ship's stern where her name is painted; a keyhole plate. **Escutcheon of pretence,** that on which a man carries his wife's coat of arms when she is the heiress of her family; an inescutcheon [Her.]. (Fr.)
ESCUTCHEONED, *a.* es-*kutch*-ond, having an escutcheon.
ESEMPLASTIC, *a.* es-em-*plast*-ik, fashioning into a unity or into one. (Gr. *eis*, into, *hen*, one, and *plasso*, fashion.)
ESERINE, *n.* *ee*-ser-in, the alkaloid of the Calabar bean. (*Esere*, the native name.)
ESKER, *n.* *esk*-er, an esear. (Ir. *eiscir*.)
ESKIMOS, *n.pl.* *esk*-im-oze, the Usquemous, otherwise Esquimaux, the natives of Arctic America. **Eskimo curlew,** the bird *Numenius borealis*. (Indian word meaning "eaters of raw meat.")
ESNECY, *n.* *es*-ne-se, the privilege given to the eldest among coparceners to have the first choice after the inheritance is divided [Law]. (Late L. *æsnecia*.)
ESOENTERITIS, *n.* es-o-*en*-ter-*ite*-is, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. (Gr. *eso*, within, and *enteron*, an intestine.)
ESOGASTRITIS, *n.* es-o-gas-*trite*-is, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. (Gr. *eso*, within, and *gaster*, the belly.)
ESOPHAGOTOMY, *n.* es-*of*-a-*got*-om-e, the operation of making an incision into the œsophagus for the purpose of removing any foreign substance [Surg.]. (Gr. *oisophagos*, and *tome*, cutting.)
ESOPHAGUS, *n.* es-*of*-ag-us, the gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. (Gr. *oisophagos*.)
ESOPIAN, *a.* e-*sope*-e-an, like the fables of Æsop, the Greek story-teller of the 1st century B.C.
ESOTERIC, *a.* es-so-*ter*-ik, secret; acroamatic; for the initiated only, and intelligible only to them; from internal causes [Med.]. (Gr. *esoterikos*.)
ESOTERICISM, *n.* es-so-*ter*-ris-izm, having one doctrine for the initiated and another for the uninitiated.
ESOTERY, *n.* *es*-so-ter-e, mystery; secrecy.
ESOX, *n.* *ee*-soks, the pike, *Esox lucius*. (Gr.)
ESPADON, *n.* *es*-pa-don, a long Spanish sword. (It.)
ESPAGNOLETTE, *n.* es-*pan*-yo-let, the fastening of a casement window. (Fr.)
ESPALIER, *n.* es-*pal*-yer, a row of trees in a garden having the branches trained and spread out like a fan against trellis work; a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit trees and ornamental shrubs: *v.t.* to form an espalier. (Fr. from It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders.)
ESPARCET, *n.* es-*pahr*-set, a kind of sainfoin. (Fr.)
ESPARTO, *n.* es-*pahr*-to, grasses of the genera *Ampelodesma*, *Lygeum* and *Stipa*, growing in Spain and Algeria and manufactured into paper. (Sp.)
ESPECIAL, *a.* es-*pesh*-al, special; distinguished above or from others of the same kind. (O.Fr.)
ESPECIALLY, *ad.* es-*pesh*-al-le, in an especial degree.
ESPECIALNESS, *n.* *es*-*pesh*-al-ness, the state of being especial.
ESPERANCE, *n.* *es*-per-ance, hope. (Sp. *esperanza*, hope.)
ESPERANTO, *n.* es-per-*ran*-to, an artificial language intended to be universal.
ESPIAL, *n.* es-*pi*-al, a spy; the act of espying.
ESPIBAWN, *n.* *es*-pe-bawn, the ox-eye daisy. (Ir.)
ESPIEGLERIE, *n.* *es*-pe-*ay*-gler-e, archness; roguishness. (Fr.)
ESPIER, *n.* es-*pi*-er, one who watches like a spy.
ESPINEL, *n.* *es*-pin-el, spinel; a kind of ruby.
ESPIONAGE, *n.* *es*-pe-on-aje, the practice or employment of spies. (Fr.)
ESPIOTTE, *n.* *es*-pe-ot, a species of rye.
ESPLANADE, *n.* es-pla-*nade*, the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way towards the country; a grass-plat [Hort.]; a level walk or drive, especially a terraced one. (Fr.)
ESPOUSAL, *a.* es-*pouz*-al, used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing: *n.* the ceremony of matrimony; the act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; protection: *n.pl.* a contract or mutual promise of marriage. (O.Fr. *espousailles*.)
ESPOUSE, *v.t.* es-*pouz*, to betroth; to promise or engage in marriage; to marry; to unite intimately or indissolubly; to embrace; to take to one's self with a view to maintain. **Espoused. Espouses. Espousing.** (Fr. *épouser*.)
ESPOUSEMENT, *n.* es-*pouz*-ment, act of espousing.
ESPOUSER, *n.* es-*pouz*-er, one who espouses.
ESPRINGAL, *n.* es-*pring*-al, a warlike engine formerly used for throwing missiles.
ESPRIT, *n.* es-*pree*, spirit; wit; sprightliness. **Esprit de corps,** loyalty to those of the same occupation or station. (Fr.)
ESPY, *v.t.* es-*py*, to see at a distance; to see or discover something intended to be hid; to discover unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly: *v.i.* to look narrowly;

to spy. Espied. Espies. Espying. (O.Fr. *espier.*)

ESQUIMAUX, *n.pl. es*-ke-mo, eskimo. (Fr.)

ESQUIRE, *n.* es-*kwire*, originally a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; a squire or an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity next in degree below a knight; a title bestowed at length on professional men and now an expression of respect in addressing a letter: *v.t.* to attend; to wait on (Fr.) Esquired. Esquires. Esquiring.

ESQUISSE, *n.* es-*keess*, the first sketch of a picture or model of a statue. (Fr.)

ESS, *n.* ess, anything in the shape of the letter S. (A.S. *ess.*)

ESSAY, *v.t.* es-*say*, to try; to attempt; to make experiment of. Essayed. Essaying. Essays. (Fr. *essai.*)

ESSAY, *n. es*-say, an effort made for the performance of anything; trial; a test; a composition in brief; informal treatment of some subject.

ESSAYIST, *n. es*-say-ist, a writer of essays.

ESSENCE, *n. es*-sence, that which constitutes the distinctive nature of a thing; that which makes a thing to be what it is; existence; a being; species of being; the extracted virtues of a plant or drug; the proper substance of anything; the solution of an essential oil in alcohol; a perfume, or the volatile matter constituting perfume: *v.t.* to perfume; to scent. Essenced. Essences. Essencing. (Fr.)

ESSENES, *n.pl.* es-*seenz*, a communistic fraternity of quiet contemplative people among the Jews, who lived apart by themselves and are presumed to have represented Judaism in its purity, and to have exercised some influence on Christianity itself. (Late L. *Esseni.*)

ESSENISM, *n.* es-*seen*-ism, the doctrine and practice of the Essenes.

ESSENTIAL, *a.* es-*sen*-shal, relating to the essence of a thing; necessary to the existence of a thing; important in the highest degree; highly rectified; pure: *n.* that which is constitutive or necessary to the being or existence of a thing. Essential character, that single quality which serves to distinguish one genus, species, &c., from another; the differentia. Essential oils, volatile oils obtained from plants, usually by distillation with water. (Late L. *essentialis.*)

ESSENTIALITY, *n.* es-*sen*-she-*al*-it-e, the quality of being essential.

ESSENTIALLY, *ad.* es-*sen*-shal-le, by the constitution of nature; in an important degree.

ESSENTIALNESS, *n.* es-*sen*-shal-ness, the quality of being essential.

ESSERA, *n. es*-ser-a, a species of cutaneous eruption of an irritating nature [Med.].

ESSOIGN, *n.* es-*soyn*, essoin.

ESSOIN, *n.* es-*soyn*, the alleging of an excuse for the non-appearance of a person summoned to appear in court; he who is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed [Law]. Essoin days, three days allowed for the appearance of suitors in court. (O.Fr.)

ESSOIN, *v.t.* es-*soyn*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence [Law]. Essoined. Essoining. Essoins.

ESSOINER, *n.* es-*soyn*-er, one who sufficiently excuses the absence of another [Law].

ESSONITE, *n. es*-son-ite, cinnamon-stone, yellow garnet. (Gr. *hesson*, less.)

ESSORANT, *a. es*-sore-ant, with wings spreading as if to fly [Her.]. (Fr.)

ESTABLISH, *v.t.* es-*tab*-lish, to set and fix firmly or unalterably; to found; to ordain; to appoint; to confirm; to make good; to set up and confirm; to set up; to set up by authority and endow. Established. Establishes. Establishing. (O.Fr. *establissant*, established.)

ESTABLISHED, *a.* es-*tab*-lisht, set up and supported by the state, as an established religion.

ESTABLISHER, *n.* es-*tab*-lish-er, he who establishes.

ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* es-*tab*-lish-ment, the act of establishing; settlement; confirmation; settled regulation, system, or constitution; fixed or stated allowance; that which is established; permanent civil or military force; a place of residence or of business; household equipment; an institution; the Church of England and the Church of Scotland established by law.

ESTACADE, *n.* es-ta-*kade*, a fence of piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to check the approach of an enemy. (Fr.)

ESTAFETTE, *n.* es-ta-*fet*, a military courier; an express of any kind. (Fr.)

ESTAMINET, *n.* es-*tam*-in-ay, a restaurant where smoking is allowed while meals are being served. (Fr.)

ESTANCIA, *n.* es-*tansh*-e-a, a cattle ranch in South America. (Sp.)

ESTATE, *n.* es-*tate*, a fixed condition or state; condition; rank; the interest, or quantity of interest, that a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects [Law]; property, especially landed property; the state or body politic; an order or class of men in the body politic: *pl.* dominions; possessions of a prince. Estate agent, a manager of landed estates; a house agent. Estates of the Realm, the bishops, peers, and commons, officially known as the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons. Fourth estate, the newspaper press. (O Fr. *estat.*)

ESTEEM, *n.* es-*teem*, estimation; high value or estimation; great regard: *v.i.* to consider as to value: *v.t.* to set a value on; to set a high value on; to regard with respect or friendship; to hold in opinion; to think highly of. Esteemed. Esteeming. Esteems. (Fr. *estimer.*)

ESTEEMER, *n.* es-*teem*-er, one who values highly.

ESTER, *n. est*-er, an ethereal salt occupying the same place in organic chemistry as a salt does in inorganic chemistry. (G. Melin, the German chemist who invented the name.)

ESTHESIOMETER, *n.* es-*thee*-se-*om*-e-ter, a nerve needle. (Gr. *aisthesis*, feeling, and *metron*, measure.)

ESTHETIC, *a.* es-*thet*-ik, æsthetic. (Gr. *aisthetiko*, perceptive.)

ESTIFEROUS, *a.* es-*tif*-er-us, producing heat. (L. *æstus*, heat, and *fero*, bear.)

ESTIMABLE, *a. es*-te-ma-bl, capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion. (Fr.)

ESTIMABLENESS, *n. es*-te-ma-bl-ness, the quality of deserving esteem.

ESTIMABLY, *ad. es*-te-mab-le, in an estimable manner.

ESTIMATE, *n. es*-te-mate, a valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent or quantity of anything; value: *v.t.* to judge or form an estimate of; to rate by judgment; to appraise; to calculate. Estimated. Estimates. Estimating. (L. *æstimatus*, valued.)

ESTIMATION, *n.* es-tim-*ay*-shon, the act of estimating; an opinion or judgment of anything formed without precise data; esteem; honour. (Fr.)

ESTIMATIVE, *a. es*-tim-ate-iv, having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth; imaginative.

ESTIMATOR *n. es*-tim-ate-or, one who estimates or values; a form of weighing-machine.

ESTIVAGE, *n. es*-ti-vahj, a mode of pressing or screwing cargoes into vessels. (Fr.)

ESTIVAL, *a.* es-*tive*-al *or es*-tiv-al, pertaining to summer. (L. *æstivalis*, relating to summer.)

ESTIVATE, *v.i. es*-tiv-ate, to pass the summer. Estivated. Estivates. Estivating. (L. *æstivatus*, passed the summer.)

ESTIVATION, *n.* es-tiv-*ay*-shon, the act of passing the summer; the disposition of the petals within the bud [Bot.].

ESTOC, *n. es*-*tok*, a short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers. (Fr.)

ESTOILE, *n. es*-twal, a star having six waved points [Her.]. (Fr. *étoile*, a star.)

ESTOILLEE, *n.* es-*twal*-ay, a star with only four rays [Her.].

ESTOP, *v.t.* es-*top*, to impede or bar by one's own act [Law]. Estopped. Estopping. Estops. (O.Fr. *estoper.*)

ESTOPPEL, *n.* es-*top*-pl, a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act, which estops or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary [Law].

ESTOUFFADE, *n.* es-*toof*-ahd, a mode of stewing meat in a well-closed vessel. (Fr. from *étouffer*, to stifle.)

ESTOVERS, *n.pl.* es-*toh*-verz, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant. (Fr.)

ESTRADE, *n.* es-*trahd*, a level and slightly raised place in a room; a dais. (Fr.)
ESTRANGE, *v.t.* es-*traynj*, to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to withhold; to alienate. Estranged. Estranges. Estranging. (O.Fr. *estranger*.)
ESTRANGEDNESS, *n.* es-*trayn*-jed-ness, the state of being estranged.
ESTRANGEMENT, *n.* es-*traynj*-ment, the act of estranging; the state of being estranged; alienation.
ESTRAPADE, *n.* es-tra-*pade*, the action of a restive horse, which, to get rid of his rider, rears high and kicks violently. (Fr.)
ESTRAY, *n.* es-*tray*, a tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner: *v.i.* to stray. Estrayed. Estraying. Estrays. (Fr. *estraié*.)
ESTREAT, *n.* es-*treet*, a true extract; copy of an original writing, especially of fines entered in the rolls of a court to be levied: *v.t.* to extract; to copy; to levy under estreat. Estreated. Estreating. Estreats. (O.Fr. *estrait*.)
ESTREPEMENT, *n.* es-*treep*-ment, a stripping of land by a tenant to the prejudice of the owner [Law]. A writ of estrepement, formerly against a tenant for life who had committed damage or injury to the lands or woods of his reversioner. (O.Fr.)
ESTRIDGE, *n.* *es*-trij, the fine down of the ostrich lying under the feathers [Comm.].
ESTUARINE, *a.* *es*-tew-ahr-ine, formed in an estuary; pertaining to an estuary.
ESTUARY, *n.* *es*-tew-ar-re, the expanded mouth of a river, forming an arm of the sea, and extending inwards as far as the flow by the tide, so called from the boiling appearance where the tide flows up; a frith. (L. *æstuarium*.)
ESTUATION, *n.* es-tew-*ay*-shon, a boiling; agitation.
ESURIENT, *a.* e-*seur*-e-ent, hungry; greedy; grasping. (L. *esuriens*, being hungry.)
ESURINE, *a.* *ee*-sew-rine, stimulating the appetite; making hungry.
ETÆRIO, *n.* e-*teer*-e-o, an aggregate of fruits, as in the strawberry. (Gr. *hetairia*, society.)
ETAGERE, *n.*e-tah-*sjare*, a set of standing shelves. (Fr.)
ETAT-MAJOR, *n.* et-*ah*-mah-*sjaur*, the staff; the staff office [Mil.]. (Fr.)
ETCETERA, *n.* et-*set*-ter-a, contracted into etc. and &c., the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth: *n.pl.* sundries as usual. (L. and the rest.)
ETCH, *v.t.* etch, to produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates by eating out or biting with an acid the lines previously drawn with a needle on a coated surface: *v.i.* to practise etching. Etched. Etches. Etching. (Dut. *etsen*, etch.)
ETCH, *n.* etch, ground from which a crop has been taken.
ETCHED, *a.* etcht, marked and corroded by an acid.
ETCHING, *n.* *etch*-ing, the act of etching; an impression from an etched plate.
ETCHING-GROUND, *n.* *etch*-ing-ground, the coating of the etching plate.
ETCHING-NEEDLE, *n.* *etch*-ing-*nee*-dl, a stylus or instrument of steel, with a fine point, used for tracing outlines on the etching ground.
ETEOSTIC, *n.* et-e-*ost*-ik, a chronogram.
ETERN, *a.* e-*tern*, eternal; perpetual; endless.
ETERNAL, *a.* e-*tern*-al, without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; ceaseless; unchangeable; that which is eternal. (O.Fr. *eternel*.)
ETERNALIST, *n.* e-*tern*-al-ist, one who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.
ETERNALIZE, *v.t.* e-*tern*-al-ize, to make eternal; to give endless duration to. Eternalized. Eternalizes. Eternalizing.
ETERNALLY, *ad.* e-*tern*-al-le, without beginning or end of duration; for ever; unchangeably.
ETERNITY, *n.* e-*tern*-it-e, infinite duration; the forever of the past with the forever of the future; fixedness or unchangeableness of being; the state of being after death. (Fr. *éternité*.)
ETERNIZE, *v.t.* e-*tern*-ize, to make endless; to continue existence or duration indefinitely; to immortalize. Eternized. Eternizes. Eternizing. (Fr. *éterniser*.)
ETESIAN, *a.* e-*tee*-ze-an, blowing at stated times of the year. Etesian wind, a north-westerly wind which prevails during the dog-days in the Levant. (L. *etesius*, etesian.)

ETHAL, *n.* *ee*-thal, a peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti, similar to an ether or an alcohol in composition, whence its name.
ETHER, *n.* *ee*-ther, the medium of transmission pervading space; the element conceived by the ancients to occupy the upper regions of space, and to be the centre of things; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alchool with an acid. (Gr. *aither*, upper air.)
ETHEREAL, *a.* e-*theer*-e-al, formed of upper ether, or filled with ether; celestial; of a spiritual nature; in the air; of ether. Ethereal oil, an oil found in the residuum of sulphuric ether. (L. *ætherius*.)
ETHEREALISM, *n.* e-*theer*-e-al-izm, the state or condition of being ethereal.
ETHEREALITY, *n.* e-*theer*-e-*al*-it-e, etherealizm.
ETHEREALIZE, *v.t.* e-*theer*-e-al-ize, to convert into ether, or into a very subtle fluid; to render ethereal. Etherealized. Etherealizes. Etherealzing.
ETHEREALLY, *ad.* e-*theer*-e-al-le, in an ethereal manner.
ETHEREOUS, *a.* e-*theer*-e-us, formed of ether; heavenly.
ETHERIA, *n.* e-*theer*-e-a, a genus of bivalves, called river-oysters, common in African rivers.
ETHERIFICATION, *n.* e-*theer*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of producing ether. (Gr. *ether*, and L. *facio*, make.)
ETHERIFORM, *a.* *ee*-ther-e-form, having the appearance of ether.
ETHERINE, *n.* *ee*-ther-in, carburetted hydrogen, so called from being supposed to exist in ether.
ETHERISM, *n.* *ee*-ther-ism, the effects of ether.
ETHERIZATION, *n.* *ee*-ther-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of making ether; the administration of it; the effect of its action.
ETHERIZE, *v.t.* *ee*-ther-ize, to convert into ether; to put under the influence of ether. Etherized. Etherizes. Etherizing.
ETHEROGRAPHY, *n.* *ee*-ther-*og*-ra-fe, a description of the atmosphere; aerology.
ETHEROLE, *n.* *ee*-ther-ole, light oil of wine, a colourless oily liquid. (Gr. *ether*, and *elaion*, oil.)
ETHERO-SULPHURIC, *a.* *ee*-ther-o-sul-*few*-rik, consisting of ether and sulphur. Ethero-sulphuric acid, an acid prepared by passing the vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid slowly into absolute alcohol kept cold.
ETHIC, *a.* *eth*-ik, ethical.
ETHICAL, *a.* *eth*-ik-al, relating to morals; treating of morality; moral.
ETHICALLY, *ad.* *eth*-ik-al-le, according to the doctrines of morality. (L. *ethicus*, moral.)
ETHICS, *n.* *eth*-iks, the science of morals, or of conduct as right or wrong; system of moral principles.
ETHIOP, *n.* *ee*-the-ope, an Ethiopean.
ETHIOPIAN, *a.* *ee*-the-*oh*-pe-an, belonging to Ethiopia, originally in the wide sense of the country of the black races: *n.* a native of Ethiopia; an Abyssinian. (L. *Æthiopia*.)
ETHIOPIC, *a.* e-the-*op*-ik, Ethiopian: *n.* the language of Ethiopia.
ETHIOPS, *n.* *ee*-the-ops, a name given by the old chemists to certain dark-coloured metallic preparations, as Ethiops martial, a black oxide of iron. Ethiops mineralis, a dark grey sulphide of mercury.
ETHMOID, *a.* *eth*-moyd, resembling a sieve. Ethmoid bone, the perforate bone between the two orbits of the eye, forming the roof of the nose [Anat.]. (Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, like.)
ETHMOIDAL, *a.* *eth*-*moyd*-al, ethmoid.
ETHNARCH, *n.* *eth*-nahrk, the governor of a province. (Gr. *ethnarches*, ruler.)
ETHNIC, *a.* *eth*-nik, ethnological; pertaining to race; pertaining to pagans. (Fr. *ethnique*.)
ETHNIC, *n.* *eth*-nik, a heathen; a pagan.
ETHNICAL, *a.* *eth*-nik-al, ethnic.
ETHNICISM, *n.* *eth*-ne-sizm, heathenism; paganism.
ETHNOGRAPHER, *n.* eth-*nog*-raf-er, one versed in ethnography.
ETHNOGRAPHIC, *a.* eth-no-*graf*-ik, ethnographical.
ETHNOGRAPHICAL, *a.* eth-no-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to ethnography.
ETHNOGRAPHY, *n.* eth-*nog*-raf-e, the description of the different races of men. (Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *grapho*, write.)
ETHNOLOGICAL, *a.* eth-no-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to ethnology.

ETHNOLOGIST, *n.* eth-*nol*-oj-ist, one versed in ethnology.
ETHNOLOGY, *n.* eth-*nol*-oj-e, the science which treats of the races of man. (Gr. *ethnos*, and *logos*, science.)
ETHOLOGICAL, *a.* eth-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to ethology.
ETHOLOGIST, *n.* e-*thol*-oj-ist, one versed in ethology.
ETHOLOGY, *n.* e-*thol*-oj-e, the science which treats of moral phenomena in their unity and diversity. (Gr *ethos*, manners, and *logos*, science.)
ETHOS, *n.* *ee*-thoss, general disposition ; characteristic spirit.
ETHYL, *n.* *eth*-il, the radical of the alcohols [Chem.]. (Gr. *ether*, and *hyle*, the material of anything.)
ETIOLATE, *v.i.* *ee*-te-o-late, to become white or pale : *v.t.* to blanch by excluding the light or by disease [Bot. and Med.]. **Etiolated. Etiolates. Etiolating.** (Fr. *étioler*, to blanch.)
ETIOLATION, *n.* *ee*-te-o-*lay*-shon, the act or operation of becoming etiolated.
ETIOLIN, *n.* *ee*-te-o-lin, the yellow chlorophyll formed by etiolation.
ETIOLOGICAL, *a.* *ee*-te-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to etiology.
ETIOLOGY, *n.* *ee*-te-*ol*-oj-e, the study of causes, especially of diseases. (Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, science.)
ETIQUETTE, *n.* *et*-e-ket, the art of behaviour ; conventional rules of society, so called from those for particular occasions being written out on a card ; a code of customary conduct. (Fr. a ticket.)
ETNA, *n.* *et*-na, a small spirit stove with a reversed cone for the boiler. (From Etna, a volcano in Sicily.)
ETNEAN, *a.* et-*nee*-an, pertaining to Etna.
ETONIAN *n.* e-*tone*-e-an, one educated at Eton College.
ETRUSCAN, *a.* e-*trus*-kan, belonging to Etruria, an ancient district of Italy : *n.* a native of Etruria. **Etruscan vases**, vases found in Etruscan tombs, allowed now to be for most part of Grecian design and workmanship. (L. *Etruscus*.)
ETUI, *n.* et-*wee*, a small case for light articles of personal use. (Fr. *étui*, a sheath.)
ETYMOLOGICAL, *a.* *et*-e-mo-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to etymology.
ETYMOLOGICALLY, *ad.* *et*-e-mo-*loj*-ik-al-le, according to etymology.
ETYMOLOGICON, *n.* *et*-e-mo-*loj*-e-kon, a treatise on etymologies ; a dictionary giving etymologies. (Late L.)
ETYMOLOGIST, *n.* et-e-*mol*-oj-ist, one versed in etymology.
ETYMOLOGIZE, *v.i.* et-e-*mol*-oj-ize, to study etymology ; to search into the origin of words ; to deduce words from their roots. **Etymologized. Etymologizes. Etymologizing.**
ETYMOLOGY, *n.* et-e-*mol*-oj-e, the origin and history of words ; the deduction of words from their originals; that part of grammar which treats of inflections and modifications of words. (Fr. *étymologie*.)
ETYMON, *n.* *et*-e-mon, the original root and primitive form of a word, also its meaning. (Gr. *etymos*, true.)
ETYPIC, *a.* e-*tip*-ik, not conformable to type.
EU, yew, a Greek prefix signifying well, easy, true, &c.
EUÆMIA, *n.* yew-*ee*-me-a, a healthy condition of the blood. (Gr. *eu*, and *haima*, blood.)
EUÆTHESIA, *n.* yew-e-*thee*-ze-a, a healthy condition of all the senses. (Gr. *eu*, and *aisthesis*, sense-per ception.)
EUCALYPTOL, *n.* *yew*-ka-*lip*-tol, eucalyptus oil.
EUCALYPTUS, *n.* *yew*-ka-*lip*-tus, a genus of Australian plants of the myrtle order, consisting of over 140 species, many of them known as gum trees, one of which, *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, is 450 feet high and 90 feet in girth. (Gr. *eu*, and *kalypto*, cover.)
EUCHARIS, *n.* *yew*-ka-ris, the genus of plants comprising the Amazon lilies.
EUCHARIST, *n.* *yew*-ka-rist, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; the consecrated elements ; the giving of thanks. (Gr. gratitude, thanksgiving, from *eu*, and *charis*, grace, thanks.)
EUCHARISTIC, *a.* *yew*-ka-*rist*-ik, containing expressions of thanks ; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.
EUCHARISTICAL, *a.* *yew*-ka-*rist*-ik-al, eucharistic.
EUCHLORIC, *a.* yew-*klor*-rik, of a distinct green colour. **Euchloric gas**, euchlorine. (Gr. *eu*, and *chloros*, green.)
EUCHLORINE, *n.* yew-*klor*-rin, a highly explosive gas with bleaching properties, composed of chlorine and chloric oxide [Chem.].
EUCHOLOGY, *n.* yew-*kol*-oj-e, a formulary of prayers ; the liturgy of the Greek Church. (Gr. *euche*, prayer, and *legos*, word.)
EUCHRE, *n.* *yew*-kr, a game at cards, all below the sevens being left out. (Fr.)
EUCHROITE, *n.* *yew*-kro-ite, arseniate of copper, of a light green colour. (Gr. *euchroos*, good colour.)
EUCHYLIA, *n.* yew-*kil*-e-a, a healthy condition of the chyle [Med.]. (Gr. *eu*, and *chyle*.)
EUCHYMY, *n.* *yew*-ke-me, a good state of the blood and the other fluids [Med.]. (Gr. *euchymia*, excellence of flavour.)
EUCLASE, *n.* *yew*-klase, a brittle beryl, occurring in light green transparent crystals [Min.]. (Gr. *eu*, easily, and *klasis*, breaking.)
EUCLIDEAN, *a.* yew-*klid*-e-an, pertaining to Euclid of Alexandria, who flourished *circa* 350-300 B.C.
EUCRASY, *n.* *yew*-kra-se, such a due proportioned mixture of qualities as to constitute health or soundness of body [Med.]. (Gr. *eukrasia*.)
EUCTICAL, *a.* *yewk*-tik-al, containing acts of thanksgiving or prayer. (Gr. *euchomai*, pray.)
EUDÆMONISM, *n.* yew-*dee*-mon-izm, the philosophy which maintains that the production of happiness or well-being is the aim and measure of virtue ; the moral obligation to make happiness. (Gr. *eudaimon*, happy, from *eu*, and *daimon*, presiding genius.)
EUDIALITE, *n.* yew-*dy*-al-ite, a red silicate of zirconium with iron, manganese, lime and soda. (Gr. *eudialytos*, soluble.)
EUDIOMETER, *n.* *yew*-de-*om*-et-er, an instrument originally for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, now for analysing gases. (Gr. *eudios*, serene and *metron*, measure.)
EUDIOMETRIC, *a.* *yew*-de-o-*met*-rik, eudiometrical.
EUDIOMETRICAL, *a.* *yew*-de-o-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to a eudiometer ; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer.
EUDIOMETRY, *n.* *yew*-de-*om*-et-re, the art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air or the composition of a gaseous mixture by the eudiometer.
EUGE, *int.* *yew*-je, bravo ! well done ! (L.)
EUGENESIS, *n.* yew-*jen*-is-sis, the quality of breeding well or freely ; cross-breeding. (Gr. *eu*, and *genesis*.)
EUGENIA, *n.* yew-*jee*-ne-a, a tropical genus of 625 species, many of them yielding edible fruits and spices, including the rose-apple and the clove. (Prince Eugene of Savoy.)
EUGENIC, *a.* yew-*jen*-ik, obtained from cloves. **Eugenic acid**, an oily liquid found in cloves.
EUGENICS, *n.* yew-*jen*-iks, the science of race-culture and human improvement and development. (Gr. *eugenês*, well-born.)
EUGENIN, *n.* *yew*-jen-in, clove camphor, a substance obtained in laminal crystals from the water of cloves. (From *Eugenia caryophyllata*, the clove tree.)
EUGENIST, *n.* yew-*jen*-ist, one who practises eugenics.
EUGUBINE, *a.* yew-*gew*-bin, pertaining to Eugubium, now Gubbio Iguvine. **Eugubine Tables**, seven tablets of bronze discovered there in 1444, containing inscriptions in Umbrian, one of the original tongues of Italy prior to Latin.
EUHARMONIC, *a.* *yew*-har-*mon*-ik, producing harmony.
EUHEMERISM, *n.* yew-*hem*-er-izm, the theory that myths are based on historic events and the gods of antiquity are merely deified men, thus resolving the story of their feats into exaggerated traditions of exploits of certain primeval, generally national, heroes. (Gr. Euhemeros, a Greek, the first propounder of the theory, who lived 316 B.C.)
EUHEMERIST, *n.* yew-*hem*-er-ist, a believer in Euhemerism.
EUHEMERISTIC, *a.* yew-*hem*-er-*ist*-ik, belonging to Euhemerism.
EUHEMERISTICALLY, *ad.* yew-*hem*-er-*ist*-ik-al-le, in the manner of Euhemeros.
EUHEMERIZE, *v.t.* yew-*hem*-er-ize, to assign historic origin to a myth. **Euhemerized. Euhemerizes. Euhemerizing.**
EULOGIC, *a.* yew-*loj*-ik, eulogical.
EULOGICAL, *a.* yew-*loj*-ik-al, containing praise : commendatory.

EULOGICALLY, *ad.* yew-*loj*-ik-al-le, in a manner to convey praise.

EULOGIST, *n.* *yew*-lo-jist, one who praises and commends another.

EULOGISTIC, *a.* yew-lo-*jist*-ik, laudatory; full of praise.

EULOGISTICALLY, *ad.* yew-lo-*jist*-ik-al-le, with commendation.

EULOGIUM, *n.* yew-*loh*-je-um, a laudatory speech.

EULOGIZE, *v.t.* *yew*-lo-jize, to praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol. Eulogized. Eulogizes. Eulogizing.

EULOGY, *n.* *yew*-lo-je, a speech or writing in commendation of a person; panegyric. (Gr. *eulogia*, praise.)

EUMENIDÆ, *n.pl.* yew-*men*-id-ee, a family of hymenopterous insects, allied to the wasps.

EUMENIDES, *n.pl.* yew-*men*-id-eez, the Erinnyes; a euphemism for the Furies [Myth.]. (Gr. *eumenes*, well-disposed.)

EUNICEÆ, *n.pl.* yew-*nis*-e-ee, a genus of annelides [Zool.]. (Gr. *Eunikē*, a Hereid.)

EUNOMY, *n.* *yew*-no-me, equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. (Gr. *eunomia*.)

EUNUCH, *n.* *yew*-nuk, a castrated man. (L. *eunuchus*.)

EUNUCHATE, *v.t.* *yew*-nuk-ate, to make a eunuch of. Eunuchated. Eunuchates. Eunuchating.

EUNUCHISM, *n.* *yew*-nuk-izm, the state of being a eunuch.

EUOMPHALUS, *n.* yew-*om*-fa-lus, a genus of fossil whorled shells. (Gr. *eu*, and *omphalos*, the navel.)

EUONYM, *n.* *yew*-o-nim, a suitable name. (Gr.)

EUONYMIN, *n.* yew-*on*-e-min, an extract from the bark of the wahoo spindle tree, *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

EUONYMUS, *n.* yew-*on*-im-us, the genus of the spindle trees. (L. *euonymus*.)

EUOTOMOUS, *a.* yew-*ot*-om-us, easily cleavable; having distinct cleavages [Min.]. (Gr. *eu*, and *tome*, cutting.)

EUPATORINE, *n.* yew-*pat*-o-rin, an alkaloid obtained from the hemp agrimony. (Gr. *eupatorion*, from *Eupator*, the Good Father, a surname of Mithridates.)

EUPATORIUM, *n.* yew-pa-*tore*-e-um, a genus of composite plants, including the hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*. (Gr. Mithridates the Great, surnamed Eupator, who used it medicinally.)

EUPATORY, *n.* *yew*-pa-tor-re, the hemp agrimony.

EUPEPSIA, *n.* yew-*pep*-se-a, a healthy condition of the digestive organs. (Gr. *eu*, and *peptō*, digest.)

EUPEPSY, *n.* yew-*pep*-se, eupepsia.

EUPEPTIC, *a.* yew-*pep*-tic, having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM, *n.* *yew*-fem-izm, a mild or pleasant expression for one that is offensive, originally for one the use of which it was thought might offend the gods [Rhet.]. (Gr. *euphēmismos*.)

EUPHEMISTIC, *a.* yew-fem-*ist*-ik, containing euphemism.

EUPHEMIZE, *v.t.* *yew*-fem-ize, to express in euphemism. Euphemized. Euphemizes. Euphemizing.

EUPHONIC, *a.* yew-*fon*-ik, euphonical.

EUPHONICAL, *a.* yew-*fon*-ik-al, euphonious.

EUPHONICON, *n.* yew-*fon*-e-kon, a kind of upright piano; euphonon.

EUPHONIOUS, *a.* yew-*fon*-e-us, agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear.

EUPHONIOUSLY, *ad.* yew-*fone*-e-us-le, with euphony.

EUPHONISM, *n.* *yew*-fon-izm, an agreeable combination of sounds.

EUPHONIUM, *n.* yew-*fone*-e-um, the bass saxhorn.

EUPHONIZE, *v.t.* *yew*-fon-ize, to make agreeable in sound. Euphonized. Euphonizes. Euphonizing.

EUPHONON, *n.* *yew*-fon-on, a musical instrument like an upright piano, of great sweetness and power.

EUPHONY, *n.* *yew*-fo-ne, an agreeable sound; an easy smooth enunciation of sounds. (Gr. *euphōnos*, pleasant-voiced.)

EUPHORBIA, *n.* yew-*fore*-be-a, a genus of plants of over 600 species, including the spurges. (Gr. good nourishment, from *eu*, and *pherbo*, feed.)

Euphonium.

EUPHORBIUM, *n.* yew-*fore*-be-um, an inspissated sap exuding from *Euphorbia resinifera*.

EUPHRASIA, *n.* yew-*fray*-ze-a, a genus of plants of over 50 species, one of which is the eyebright. *Euphrasia officinalis*. (Gr. delight.)

EUPHROE, *n.* *yew*-fro, the slat of wood which suspends the ridge of an awning; *uphroe*. (Dut. *juffrouw*, a maiden.)

EUPHUISM, *n.* *yew*-few-izm, an affected, refined, bombastic, or high-flown diction. (From *Euphues*, books by Lyly, written in this style in 1579, from *eu*, and *phye*, growth.)

EUPHUIST, *n.* *yew*-few-ist, one who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.

EUPHUISTIC, *a.* yew-few-*ist*-ik, assuming excessive refinement of speech.

EUPHUIZE, *v.t.* *yew*-few-ize, to express in euphuism. Euphuized. Euphuizes. Euphuizing.

EUPION, *n.* *yew*-pe-on, a product of the destructive distillation of vegetable substances, a kind of olefiant gas or colourless fluid, soluble in water and very limpid. (Gr. *eupion*, very oily.)

EUPLASTIC, *a.* yew-*plast*-ik, organizing rapidly [Med.]. (Gr. *euplastos*, well moulded.)

EUPLECTELLA, *n.* yew-plek-*tel*-la, a genus of siliceous sponges which includes Venus's Flower-basket. (Gr. *euplektos*, well braided.)

EUPNŒA, *n.* yewp-*nee*-a, freedom of respiration [Med.]. (Gr. *eu*, and *pnoiē*, breath.)

EUPYRION, *n.* yew-*pir*-re-on, anything which is instantaneously combustible, as a lucifer match. (Gr. *eu*, and *pyr*, fire.)

EURAFRICAN, *n.* or *a.* yewr-*af*-rik-an, one born of a European on the one side and an African on the other. (From *Europe* and *Africa*.)

EURASIAN, *n.* or *a.* yewr-*ay*-sjan, one born of a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other. (From *Europe* and *Asia*.)

EUREKA, *n.* yew-*reek*-ah, a discovery achieved; exultation over it. (Gr. "I have found it," the exclamation of Archimedes, on discovering how to test the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown.)

EURHYTHMICS, *n.pl.* yew-*rith*-miks, physical exercises consisting of rhythmic movements.

EURHYTHMY, *n.* yew-*rith*-me, rhythmic movement, as in dancing; eurythmy. (Gr.)

EURIPUS, *n.* yew-*ry*-pus, a strait in which the tide flows and ebbs violently. (Euripus, a strait of this sort in Greece, from *eu*, and *ripe*, a rushing movement.)

EURITE, *n.* *yewr*-ite, felspathic granite or the white stone of Werner. (Fr.)

EURITIC, *a.* yewr-*it*-ik, composed of or resembling eurite.

EUROCLYDON, *n.* yew-*rok*-le-don, a tempestuous wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter. (Gr. *euros*, the east wind, and *klydon*, a wave.)

EUROMERICAN, *n.* or *a.* yewr-o-*mer*-rik-an, one born of a European on one side and an American on the other. (From *Europe* and *America*.)

EUROPEAN, *a.* yewr-o-*pee*-an, pertaining to Europe; native to Europe: *n.* a native of Europe.

EUROPEANIZE, *v.t.* yewr-o-*pee*-an-ize, to make European: to naturalize in Europe. Europeanized. Europeanizes. Europeanizing.

EURUS, *n.* *yew*-rus, the east wind. (Gr. *euros*.)

EURYALE, *n.* yew-*ry*-a-le, a genus of plants of the water-lily order. (Gr. *Euryale*, a Gorgon.)

EURYCEROUS, *a.* yew-*ris*-ser-us, with broad horns. (Gr. *eurys*, broad, and *keras*, a horn.)

EURYLÆMUS, *n.* yew-re-*lee*-mus, a genus of Indian birds comprising the broadbills. (Gr. *eurys*, and *laimos*, throat.)

EURYTHMY, *n.* yew-*rith*-me, symmetry, and the related qualities [Arch., Paint., and Sculp.]; regularity of pulsation [Med.]. (Gr. *eurythmia*, harmony.)

EUSEBIAN, *a.* yew-*see*-be-an, pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, the father of ecclesiastical history.

EUSKARIAN, *n.* yew-*skare*-e-an, a Basque. (Basque.)

EUSTACHIAN, *a.* yew-*stake*-e-an, discovered or described by, and named after, Eustachius, an Italian anatomist. Eustachian tube, a small duct running from a cavity of the ear into the back part of the mouth. Eustachian valve, a membranous valve of the heart where the vena cava enters the right auricle.

EUSTYLE, *n.* *yew*-stile, a building in which the columns are placed at 2¼ diameters apart [Arch.]. (Gr. *eustylos.*)

EUTAXY, *n.* yew-*tak*-se, established order. (Gr. *eutaxia.*)

EUTERPE, *n.* yew-*ter*-pe, the muse of music, figured with a flute; a genus of elegant palms [Bot.]; a genus of butterflies [Entom.]. (Gr. *eu,* and *terpo,* delight.)

EUTERPEAN, *a.* yew-*ter*-pe-an, pertaining to music.

EUTHANASIA, *n.* yew-tha-*naze*-e-ah, easy death. (Gr.)

EUTHERIA, *n.* yew-*theer*-e-a, the chief sub-class of the mammalia. (Gr. *eu,* and *thêrion,* a wild animal.)

EUTONIA, *n.* yew-*tone*-e-a, firmness of tone. (Gr. *eu,* and *tone.*)

EUTROPHIC, *n.* yew-*trof*-ik, an agent acting beneficially on the nutritive system.

EUTROPHY, *n.* *yew*-tro-fe, a healthy state of the nutritive functions [Med.]. (Gr. *eutrophia.*)

EUTROPOUS, *a.* yew-*tro*-pus, long-tongued; fertilized by long-tongued insects.

EUTYCHIAN, *n.* yew-*tik*-e-an, one of a Christian sect of the fifth century, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together as to form but one nature. (Eutychius, their founder.)

EVACUANT, *a.* e-*vak*-yew-ant, emptying; freeing from; purgative: *n.* a medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural excretions [Med.]. (L. *evacuans,* emptying.)

EVACUATE, *v.t.* e-*vak*-yew-ate, to void; to discharge; to withdraw from; to make empty. **Evacuated. Evacuates. Evacuating.** (L. *evacuatus,* emptied.)

EVACUATION, *n.* e-*vak*-yew-*ay*-shon, the act of evacuating; withdrawing from; discharges by stool or otherwise; a diminution of the animal fluids.

EVACUATIVE, *a.* e-*vak*-yew-ate-iv, cathartic.

EVACUATOR, *n.* e-*vak*-yew-ate-or, one who or that which evacuates or makes void.

EVADE, *v.t.* e-*vade,* to avoid or elude by dexterity, artifice, sophistry, or ingenuity; to escape, so as not to be seized: *v.i.* to escape; to attempt to escape; to prevaricate. **Evaded. Evades. Evading.** (L. *evado,* go.)

EVADIBLE, *a.* e-*vade*-e-bl, that may be evaded.

EVAGATION, *n.* ev-a-*gay*-shon, the act of wandering; excursion; rambling. (L. *e,* and *vagare,* to wander.)

EVAGINATE, *v.t.* e-*vaj*-in-ate, to turn inside out. **Evaginated. Evaginates. Evagination.** (Late L. *evaginatus,* unsheathed.)

EVAGINATION, *n.* e-vaj-in-*ay*-shon, turning inside out; the act of unsheathing.

EVALUATE, *v.t.* e-*val*-yew-ate, to determine the exact value of. **Evaluated. Evaluates. Evaluating.** (L. *e,* and *value.*)

EVALUATION, *n.* e-*val*-yew-*ay*-shon, the act of evaluating.

EVANESCE, *v.i.* ev-van-*ess,* to disappear. **Evanesced. Evanesces. Evanescing.** (L. *evanesco.*)

EVANESCENCE, *n.* ev-van-*es*-sence, a vanishing from sight or possession; the state of being evanescent.

EVANESCENT, *a.* ev-van-*es*-sent, liable to vanish; fleeting; liable to dissipation; imperceptible. (L. *evanescens,* vanishing away.)

EVANESCENTLY, *ad.* ev-van-*es*-sent-le in an evanescent manner.

EVANGEL, *n.* e-*van*-jel, good news; the gospel. (Fr. *évangile.*)

EVANGELIAN, *a.* e-van-*jeel*-e-an, rendering thanks for favours.

EVANGELIC, *a.* e-van-*jel*-ik, evangelical.

EVANGELICAL, *a.* e-van-*jel*-ik-al, pertaining to the gospel; contained in the gospels; according to the doctrine and spirit of the gospel: *n.* one who professes or maintains evangelical principles, especially the doctrine that salvation is by faith in the atonement of Christ; Low Church; Protestant.

EVANGELICALISM, *n.* e-van-*jel*-ik-al-izm, adherence to evangelical doctrines or those of the evangelicals.

EVANGELICALLY, *ad.* e-van-*jel*-ik-al-le, in a manner agreeable to the gospel. (Late L. *evangelicus.*)

EVANGELICISM, *n.* e-van-*jel*-is-izm, evangelical principles.

EVANGELISM, *n.* e-*van*-jel-ism, the promulgation of the gospel. (Late L. *evangelismus.*)

EVANGELIST, *n.* e-*van*-jel-ist, a writer of one of the gospels; an evangelizing preacher of the gospel; one authorized to preach. (O.Fr. *evangeliste.*)

EVANGELISTARY, *n.* e-van-jel-*ist*-a-re, a selection of passages from the gospels as lessons in divine service. (Late L. *evangelistarium.*)

EVANGELISTIC, *a.* e-van-jel-*ist*-ik, evangelizing; evangelical.

EVANGELIZATION, *n.* e-*van*-jel-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of evangelizing.

EVANGELIZE, *v.t.* e-*van*-jel-ize, to preach or teach the gospel to; to convert to or instruct in the gospel: *v.i.* to go about preaching or teaching the gospel. **Evangelized. Evangelizes. Evangelizing** (Fr. *évangeliser.*)

EVANID, *a.* e-*van*-id, faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear.

EVANISH, *v.i.* e-*van*-ish, to vanish; to disappear [Poetry]. **Evanished. Evanishes. Evanishing.**

EVANISHMENT, *n.* e-*van*-ish-ment, a vanishing; disappearance.

EVANITION, *n.* e-van-*ish*-on, the state of having vanished.

EVAPORABLE, *a.* e-*vap*-or-a-bl, that may be converted into vapour; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

EVAPORATE, *v.i.* e-*vap*-or-ate, to pass off in vapour or be dissipated; to pass off idly: *v.t.* to convert into or to dissipate in vapour; to give vent to. **Evaporated. Evaporates. Evaporating.** (Late L. *evaporatus,* vanished in vapour.)

EVAPORATION, *n.* e-*vap*-or-*ay*-shon, the act of evaporating; the state of being evaporated; that which is evaporated; discharge; the draining of the vaporable portion of a substance in a liquid form in order to obtain it in a concentrative or a dry state.

EVAPORATIVE, *a.* e-*vap*-or-at-iv, pertaining to or producing evaporation.

EVAPORATOR, *n.* e-*vap*-or-ate-or, an apparatus in which vegetable juices are condensed by the action of heat.

EVAPOROMETER, *n.* e-*vap*-or-*om*-et-er, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer

EVASIBLE, *a.* e-*vaze*-e-bl, that may be evaded.

EVASION, *n.* e-*vay*-sjon, the act of evading or eluding; subterfuge, shuffling, or prevarication. (L. *evasus.*)

EVASIVE, *a.* e-*vaze*-iv, using evasion; shuffling; characterized by evasion.

EVASIVELY, *ad.* e-*vaze*-iv-le, by evasion.

EVASIVENESS, *n.* e-*vaze*-iv-ness, the quality or state of being evasive.

EVE, *n.* eev, the first woman (Gen. 3, 20); a synonym for woman.

EVE, *n.* eev, the latter part or close of the day; the evening before a holiday; the day before a saint's day; the time immediately preceding some important event. (A.S. *æfen.*)

EVECTION, *n.* e-*vek*-shon, elevation; a change of form in the lunar orbit, by which its eccentricity is sometimes increased and sometimes diminished [Astron.]. Evection of heat, its diffusion by the motion of the heated particles of a fluid. (Late L. *evectio.*)

EVEN, *n.* *ee*-ven, evening.

EVEN, *a.* *ee*-ven, level; smooth; equal; uniform; parallel to; not leaning; equally favourable; mutually at quits; balanced; capable of being divided into two equal parts without a remainder; opposed to odd: *ad.* not only; exactly; actually; moreover; so much as: *v.t.* to make level; to lay smooth; to balance accounts. **Even keel,** said of a vessel which is loaded so as to draw the same water abaft as forward, and is listed neither to port nor starboard. **Make even,** a term used in printing, especially on newspapers, for spacing out the lines so as to make the successive portions set up read straight on. **Evened. Evening. Evens.** (A.S. *efen.*)

EVENER, *n.* *ee*-ven-er, one who makes even.

EVENFALL, *n.* *ee*-ven-fawl, approach of evening; twilight.

EVENHANDED, *a.* *ee*-ven-*hand*-ed, impartial; equitable.

EVENHANDEDLY, *ad.* *ee*-ven-*hand*-ed-le, in an even-handed manner.

EVENHANDEDNESS, *n.* *ee*-ven-*hand*-ed-ness, the quality or state of being evenhanded.

EVENING, *n.* *ee*-ven-ing, the close or decline of the day; the decline of life; the decline of anything: *a.* being at the close of the day. **Evening primrose,** a species of *Œnothera*, particularly *Œnothera biennis*. **Evening star,** a planet seen in the west soon after sunset. (A.S. *æfnung*.)

EVENLY, *ad.* *ee*-ven-le, in an even manner.

EVENMINDED, *a.* *ee*-ven-*mynd*-ed, having equanimity.

EVENNESS, *n.* *ee*-ven-ness, the state of being even.

EVENSONG *n.* *ee*-ven-song, a form of worship for the evening; the evening. (A.S. *æfensang*.)

EVENT, *n.* e-*vent*, anything that happens or falls out, good or bad; the consequence of anything; anything of importance; the issue. (L. *eventus*, happened.)

EVEN-TEMPERED, *a.* *ee*-ven-*tem*-perd, having an equable mind or placid temper.

EVENTERATE, *v.t.* e-*vent*-er-ate, to disembowel. **Eventerated. Eventerates. Eventerating.** (L. *e*, and *venter*, the belly.)

EVENTFUL, *a.* e-*vent*-ful, full of incidents; fraught with important issues.

EVENTIDE, *n.* *ee*-ven-tide, evening.

EVENTILATE, *v.t.* e-*vent*-il-ate, to winnow; to fan; to discuss. **Eventilated. Eventilates. Eventilating.** (L. *e*, and *ventus*, the wind.)

EVENTILATION, *n.* e-vent-il-*ay*-shon, fanning; discussion.

EVENTRATION, *n.* e-ven-*tray*-shon, an intestinal tumour, hernia, or wound. (L. *e*, and *venter*, the belly.)

EVENTUAL, *a.* e-*vent*-yew-al, happening as a consequence or result; ultimate; contingent. (Fr. *éventuel*.)

EVENTUALITY, *n.* e-*vent*-yew-*al*-it-e, possible event.

EVENTUALLY, *ad.* e-*vent*-yew-al-le, in the event; in the final issue.

EVENTUATE, *v.i.* e-*vent*-yew-ate, to turn out; to happen. **Eventuated. Eventuates. Eventuating.** (L. *eventus*.)

EVER, *ad.* *ev*-er, at any time; always; in any degree; always or without intermission. **Ever and anon,** at one time and another; now and then. **Ever so,** very; in a great degree. (A.S. *æfre*.)

EVERGLADE, *n.* *ev*-er-glade, a marshy tract of land, with patches here and there covered with high grass.

EVERGREEN, *n.* *ev*-er-green, a plant that retains its verdure throughout the year: *a.* always green, fresh and vigorous.

EVERLASTING, *a.* *ev*-er-*lahst*-ing, eternal; lasting for ever; having lasted all through the past; perpetual; constantly recurring; endless: *n.* eternity; eternal duration, past and future. **Everlasting flowers,** generally composite plants of the genus *Helichrysum*.

EVERLASTINGLY, *ad.* ev-er-*lahst*-ing-le, eternally; perpetually.

EVERLASTINGNESS, *n.* ev-er-*lahst*-ing-ness, the state of being everlasting; eternity.

EVERMORE, *ad.* *ev*-er-*mawr*, always; for ever.

EVERRICULUM, *n.* *ee*-ver-*rik*-yew-lum, an instrument used for clearing the bladder from calculous particles after the operation of lithotomy [Surg.]. (L. a sweep-net.)

EVERSION, *n.* e-*ver*-shon, turning inside out; a turning outwards. (L. *eversio*.)

EVERT, *v.t.* e-*vert*, to turn inside out; to turn outwards. **Everted. Everting. Everts.** (L. *everto*, turn.)

EVERY, *a.* *ev*-er-e, each one of more than one; all. (A.S. *æfre*.)

EVERYBODY, *n.* *ev*-er-e-bod-e, every person.

EVERYDAY, *a.* *ev*-er-e-day, met with or happening every day; common.

EVERYONE, *n.* *ev*-er-e-wun, everybody.

EVERYTHING, *n.* *ev*-er-e-thing, the whole lot; all.

EVERYWAY, *ad.* *ev*-er-e-way, in all ways.

EVERYWHERE, *ad.* *ev*-er-e-whare, in every place. (A.S. *gehwær*.)

EVET, *n.* *ev*-et, an eft, a newt. (A.S. *efete*.)

EVICT, *v.t.* e-*vikt*, to dispossess or remove from by authority of law. **Evicted. Evicting. Evicts.** (L. *evictus*, overcome.)

EVICTION, *n.* e-*vik*-shon, dispossession from lands, &c., as declared by law to be the property of another.

EVIDENCE, *n.* *ev*-id-ence, testimony; that which makes evident; proof on the authority of sense or reason, or the witness of others; a witness. **King's evidence,** evidence of a prisoner against his accomplices. (O.Fr.)

EVIDENT, *a.* *ev*-id-ent, clear and certain, as if seen; obvious: *n.* a proof. (O.Fr.)

EVIDENTIAL, *a.* ev-id-*ensh*-al, affording evidence; clearly proving. (L. *evidentia*.)

EVIDENTIALLY, *ad.* ev-id-*ensh*-al-le, in an evidential manner.

EVIDENTIARY, *a.* ev-e-*densh*-a-re, suitable as evidence.

EVIDENTLY, *ad.* *ev*-id-ent-le, clearly; obviously.

EVIDENTNESS, *n.* *ev*-id-ent-ness, state of being evident.

EVIL, *a.* *ee*-vil, having physical or moral qualities that are bad in themselves and are productive of mischief; fraught with evil; wicked; perverse; depraved: *n.* moral depravity; that which, whether physical or moral, is both bad in itself and mischievous in its consequences; a malady; *ad.* in an evil manner; ill; injurious. **King's evil,** scrofula. **The evil one,** the devil. (A.S. *yfel*.)

EVIL-AFFECTED, *a.* *ee*-vil-af-*fekt*-ed, unkindly and injuriously disposed.

EVILDOER, *n.* *ee*-vil-*doo*-er, one who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

EVIL-EYE, *n.* *ee*-vil-i, a supposed power of fascinating, bewitching, or otherwise injuring by the look.

EVIL-FAVOURED, *a.* *ee*-vil-*fay*-verd, ill-favoured.

EVILLY, *ad.* *ee*-vil-e, wickedly; maliciously.

EVIL-MINDED, *a.* *ee*-vil-*mynd*-ed, malicious or disposed to mischief.

EVILNESS, *n.* *ee*-vil-ness, badness; viciousness; malignity.

EVIL-SPEAKING, *n.* *ee*-vil-*speek*-ing, slander; defamation.

EVIL-STARRED, *a.* *ee*-vil-stahrd, unfortunate.

EVINCE, *v.t.* e-*vince*, to manifest; to make evident; to prove beyond doubt. **Evinced. Evinces. Evincing.** (L. *evinco*, conquer.)

EVINCEMENT, *n.* e-*vince*-ment, act of evincing.

EVINCIBLE, *a.* e-*vince*-e-bl, demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, *ad.* e-*vince*-ib-le, in a manner to force conviction.

EVINCIVE, *a.* e-*vince*-iv, tending to demonstrate.

EVIRATION, *n.* ev-ir-*ray*-shon, emasculation; castration; sexual impotence in the male. (L. *eviratio*.)

EVISCERATE, *v.t.* e-*vis*-ser-ate, to disembowel. **Eviscerated. Eviscerates. Eviscerating.** (L. *evisceratus*, gutted.)

EVITABLE, *a.* *ev*-it-a-bl, avoidable; that may be shunned. (L. *evitabilis*.)

EVITATION, *n.* ev-it-*ay*-shon, avoiding; escaping.

EVITERNAL, *a.* ev-e-*tern*-al, eternal; of long duration. (L. *æviternus*.)

EVOCATION, *n.* ev-o-*kay*-shon, a calling forth; a calling from one tribunal, also from one side, to another. (L. *evocatus*, called forth.)

EVOCATOR, *n.* *ev*-o-kate-or, one who calls forth.

EVOKE, *v.t.* e-*voke*, to call forth; to call from one tribunal to another. **Evoked. Evokes. Evoking.** (Fr. *évoquer*.)

EVOLATIC, *a.* *ev*-ol-*at*-ik, apt to fly away.

EVOLATION, *n.* ev-ol-*ay*-shon, the act of flying away. (L. *e*, and *volo*, fly.)

EVOLUTE, *n.* *ev*-o-lewt, a curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent or involute [Geom.]. (L. *evolutus*, unrolled.)

EVOLUTION, *n.* *ev*-o-*lew*-shon, the act or process of unfolding or developing; a series of things unfolded or developed; the development of the forms of life from lower to higher organisms; the theory that generation is the separate development of a pre-existent germ [Biol.]; the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent or involute [Geom.]; the extraction of roots, the reverse of involution [Alg. and Arith.]; the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, counter-marching, or other movement by which the disposition of troops is changed [Mil.].

EVOLUTIONAL, *a.* *ev*-o-*lew*-shon-al, evolutionary.

EVOLUTIONARY, *a.* ev-o-*lew*-shon-ar-re, pertaining to evolution.

EVOLUTIONISM, *n.* ev-o-*lew*-shon-izm, the doctrine of evolution.

EVOLUTIONIST, *n.* ev-o-*lew*-shon-ist, one skilled in evolutions [Mil.]; one who accepts the principle of evolution.

EVOLUTIVE, *a.* *ev*-o-*lewt*-iv, pertaining to evolution.
EVOLVE, *v.t.* e-*volv*, to unfold; to open and expand; to throw out; to emit; to develop: *v.i.* to open or disclose itself. **Evolved. Evolves. Evolving.** (L. *evolvo*, unroll or disclose.)
EVOLVENT, *n.* e-*volv*-ent, the involute; the curve resulting from the evolution of another curve, called the evolute [Geom.]. (L. *evolvens.*)
EVOLVEMENT, *n.* e-*volv*-ment, the act of evolving; the state of being evolved.
EVOLVULUS, *n.* e-*vol*-vew-lus, a genus of 80 species of the convolvulus order which do not twine.
EVULGATION, *n.* *ee*-vul-*gay*-shon, the act of divulging; publishing.
EVULSION, *n.* e-*vul*-shon, the act of plucking or pulling out by force. (L. *evulsio.*)
EWE, *n.* yew, a female sheep. **Ewe lamb,** a poor man's only possession. (A.S. *eowu.*)
EWER, *n.* *yew*-er, a pitcher with a broad lip; a kind of jug with a handle, used for water on a washstand. (O.Fr. *ewere.*)
EWIGKEIT, *n.* *ay*-vig-kite, eternity. (Ger.)
EWRY, *n.* *yew*-re, the scullery of a monastery; an official in the royal household, responsible for the linen for the table, laying the cloth, and serving water in ewers after dinner.
EX, eks, a Latin prefix, signifying out, out of, without, proceeding from, and beyond. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has ceased to hold it, as Ex-chancellor, Ex-president.
EXACERBATE, *v.t.* eks-*as*-ser-bate, to irritate; to exasperate; to embitter; to increase the violence of, as a disease. **Exacerbated. Exacerbates. Exacerbating.** (L. *exacerbatus*, irritated.)
EXACERBATION, *n.* eks-as-ser-*bay*-shon, the act of exascerbating; increase of malignity; a periodical increase of violence in the course of a disease [Med.]; increased severity.
EXACERBESCENCE, *n.* eks-as-ser-*bes*-sence, increase of irritation or violence of a fever or disease. (Late L. *exacerbescens*, irritating.)
EXACERVATION, *n.* eks-as-ser-*vay*-shon, the act of heaping up. (L. *ex*, and *acervus*, a heap.)
EXACINATE, *v.t.* eks-*as*-sin-ate, to extract the kernel. **Exacinated. Exacinates. Exacinating.**
EXACT, *a.* egs-*akt*, accurate; precise; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict. (L. *exactus*, determined.)
EXACT, *v.t.* eks-*akt*, to force from; to demand or extort by means of authority; to demand of right; to enforce: *v.i.* to practise extortion. **Exacted. Exacting. Exacts.** (O.Fr. *exacter*, to compel.)
EXACTABLE, *a.* egs-*akt*-a-bl, that may be exacted.
EXACTER, *n.* egs-*akt*-er, one who exacts; an extortioner.
EXACTING, *a.* egs-*akt*-ing, severe or excessive in demanding.
EXACTION, *n.* egs-*ak*-shon, the act of exacting; an oppressive authoritative demand; extortion; that which is exacted; excessive service or tribute. (Fr.)
EXACTITUDE, *n.* egs-*akt*-e-tewd, exactness.
EXACTLY, *ad.* egs-*akt*-le, in an exact manner; just so.
EXACTMENT, *n.* egs-*akt*-ment, exaction.
EXACTNESS, *n.* egs-*akt*-ness, the quality of being exact.
EXACTOR, *n.* egs-*akt*-or, one who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs; an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal; one who is unreasonably severe in his demands. (O.Fr.)
EXACTRESS, *n.* egs-*akt*-ress, a woman who exacts.
EXÆRESIS, *n.* egs-*ee*-re-sis, any operation which has for object the removal from the body of morbid parts [Surg.]. (Gr. *ex*, and *aireo*, take.)
EXAGGERATE, *v.t.* egs-*aj*-jer-ate, to overstate; to represent as greater than truth will warrant; to be extravagant in delineating [Paint. and Sculp.]. **Exaggerated. Exaggerates. Exaggerating.** (L. *exaggeratus.*)
EXAGGERATEDLY, *ad.* egs-*aj*-jer-ate-ed-le, in an exaggerated way.
EXAGGERATION, *n.* egs-*aj*-jer-*ay*-shon, overstatement; a representation of things beyond the truth; a representation of a thing with features in excess [Paint. and Sculp.].
EXAGGERATIVE, *a.* egs-*aj*-jer-ate-iv, having a tendency to exaggerate.
EXAGGERATOR, *n.* egs-*aj*-jer-ate-or, one who exaggerates.
EXAGGERATORY, *a.* egs-*aj*-jer-ate-or-e, containing exaggeration.
EXAGITATE, *v.t.* egs-*aj*-jit-ate, to agitate; to reproach. **Exagitated. Exagitates. Exagitating.** (L. *exagitatus*, stirred up.)
EXAGITATION, *n.* egs-*aj*-jit-*ay*-shon, agitation.
EXALBUMINOUS, *a.* egs-al-*bew*-min-us, applied to seeds which have no albumen [Bot.]. (L. *ex*, and *albumen.*)
EXALT, *v.t.* egs-*awlt*, to raise high; to elevate; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity; to elate; to raise too high, or above others; to extol; to elevate in diction or sentiment; to subtilize or refine; to intensify. **Exalted. Exalting. Exalts.** (Fr. *exalter.*)
EXALTADOS, *n.pl.* egs-awl-*tah*-doze, the extreme liberals in Spain in 1820. (Sp.)
EXALTATION, *n.* egs-awl-*tay*-shon, the act of exalting; elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; extreme emotion; state of greatness or dignity; the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength [Chem.]; the dignity and influence which a planet acquires in certain signs or parts of the zodiac [Astrol.]; a morbid increase of action in an inflamed organ [Med.]. (Fr.)
EXALTED, *a.* egs-*awlt*-ed, raised to a lofty height; elevated; lofty.
EXALTEDNESS, *n.* egs-*awlt*-ed-ness, the state of being exalted.
EXALTER, *n.* egs-*awlt*-er, one who exalts or raises to dignity.
EXALTMENT, *n.* egs-*awlt*-ment, exaltation.
EXAM. *n.* egs-*am*, an examination.
EXAMEN, *n.* egs-*ay*-men, examination; disquisition; inquiry. (L. the tongue of a balance.)
EXAMINABILITY, *n.* egs-*am*-in-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being examinable.
EXAMINABLE, *a.* egs-*am*-in-a-bl, that may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.
EXAMINANT, *n.* egs-*am*-in-ant, one who examines.
EXAMINATE, *n.* egs-*am*-in-ate, the person examined.
EXAMINATION, *n.* egs-*am*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of examining; careful and accurate inspection; investigation or inquiry; test of qualification; a careful inquiry into facts by taking evidence [Law]; a search for the nature and qualities of substances by experiments [Chem.]. (L. *examinatio.*)
EXAMINATIONAL, *a.* egs-*am*-in-*ay*-shon-al, pertaining to examinations.
EXAMINATOR, *n.* egs-*am*-in-ate-or, an examiner.
EXAMINATORIAL, *a.* egs-*am*-in-a-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to examiners.
EXAMINE, *v.t.* egs-*am*-in, to inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; to inquire into, as the facts of a case, by interrogating; to view in all aspects, with a view to a judgment; to test qualifications by propounding questions and problems; to try by a test; to try by a rule or law. **Examined. Examines. Examining.** (Fr. *examiner.*)
EXAMINEE, *n.* egs-am-in-*ee*, one who is examined.
EXAMINER, *n.* egs-*am*-in-er, one who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender; in chancery, two officers of that court who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.
EXAMPLE, *n.* egs-*ahm*-pl, a sample; a pattern, copy, or model; a precedent, to be copied or avoided; an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; an induction of what may happen again from what has happened once before; a caution. (O.Fr.)
EXAMPLELESS, *a.* egs-*ahm*-pl-less, having no example.
EXANGIA, *n.pl.* egs-*an*-je-a, diseases which induce dilatation of the blood-vessels [Med.]. (Gr. *ex*, and *angeion*, a blood-vessel.)
EXANGUIOUS, *a.* eks-*ang*-gwe-us, exsanguious.
EXANGULOUS, *a.* eks-*ang*-gew-lus, having no corners. (L. *ex*, and *angulus*, a corner.)
EXANIMATE, *a.* egs-*an*-im-ate, lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits: *v.t.* to kill; to discourage. **Exanimated. Exanimates. Exanimating.** (L. *exanimatus*, killed.)
EXANIMATION, *n.* egs-an-im-*ay*-shon, death; depression of spirits.
EXANIMOUS, *a.* egs-*an*-im-us, lifeless; dead.

EXANTHEMA, *n.* eks-an-*thee*-ma: *pl.* Exanthemata, a febrile disease such as small-pox, measles, &c., attended with a distinctive eruption on the skin, that takes a definite time to develop and run its course [Med.]. (Gr.)

EXANTHEMATIC, *a.* *eks*-an-them-*at*-ik, exanthematous.

EXANTHEMATOUS, *a.* *eks*-an-*them*-at-us, belonging to exanthema; eruptive; efflorescent.

EXANTHEMATOLOGY, *n.* *eks*-an-them-at-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on eruptive fevers. (Gr. *exanthema*, and *logos*, a word.)

EXANTHESIS, *n.* eks-an-*thee*-sis, efflorescence or eruption of the skin. (Gr.)

EXARCH, *n.* *eks*-ark, a viceroy of the Byzantine emperors in Italy; in the Greek Church, a title assumed by certain bishops as primates over others; an inspector of the clergy appointed by the eastern patriarchs. (Gr. *ex*, and *archos*, a ruler.)

EXARCHATE, *n.* eks-*ark*-ate, the office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

EXARCHY, *n.* *eks*-ark-e, the district ruled by an exarch.

EXAREOLATE, *a.* eks-a-*ree*-o-late, not spaced out. (L. *ex*, and *areola*.)

EXARILLATE, *a.* eks-*ar*-ril-late, having no aril [Bot.].

EXARISTATE, *a.* eks-a-*rist*-ate, awnless.

EXARTERITIS, *n.* eks-*ar*-ter-*ry*-tis, inflammation of the external coat of arteries [Med.]. (Gr. *ex*, and *arteritis*.)

EXARTICULATION, *n.* eks-ar-*tik*-yew-*lay*-shon, dislocation of a joint. (L. *ex*, and *articulate*.)

EXASPERATE, *a.* egs-*as*-per-ate, provoked; exasperated: *v.t.* to rouse to anger; to irritate to a high degree; to aggravate; to embitter; to exacerbate. Exasperated. Exasperates. Exasperating. (L. *exasperatus*, annoyed.)

EXASPERATER, *n.* egs-*as*-per-ate-er, one who exasperates.

EXASPERATION, *n.* egs-*as*-per-*ay*-shon, the act of exasperating or irritating; the state of being exasperated; provocation; rage; aggravation; exacerbation.

EXASPERATIVE, *a.* egs-*as*-per-ate-iv, irritating; provoking.

EXAUCTORATE, *v.t.* eks-*awk*-tor-ate, to dismiss from service; to deprive of a church dignity or office. Exauctorated. Exauctorates. Exauctorating. (L. *exauctoratus*, dismissed.)

EXAUCTORATION, *n.* eks-*awk*-tor-*ay*-shon, dismission from service; deprivation; removal from a church dignity or office.

EXAUTHORIZE, *v.t.* eks-*aw*-thor-ize, to deprive of authority. Exauthorized. Exauthorizes. Exauthorizing.

EXCALCEATED, *a.* eks-*kal*-se-ate-ed, deprived of shoes; barefooted. (L. *excalceatus*, from *excalceo*, take off the shoes.)

EXCALEFACTION, *n.* eks-kal-e-*fak*-shon, calefaction.

EXCALEFACTORY, *a.* eks-kal-e-*fak*-tor-e, heating.

EXCALIBUR, *n.* eks-*kal*-ib-ur, the magic sword of King Arthur, which only he could wield.

EXCAMBION, *n.* eks-*kam*-be-on, exchange of lands [Scots Law]. (Late L. *excambio*, exchange.)

EXCANDESCENCE, *n.* eks-kan-*des*-sence, the state of being excandescent; extreme heat of passion. (L. *excandescens*, kindling.)

EXCANDESCENT, *a.* eks-kan-*des*-sent, white with heat.

EXCANTATION, *n.* eks-kan-*tay*-shon, disenchantment by a countercharm. (L. *excantatus*, charmed forth.)

EXCARNATE, *v.t.* eks-*kahr*-nate, to deprive or clear of flesh. Excarnated. Excarnates. Excarnating. (Late L. *excarnatus*, freed from flesh.)

EXCARNATION, *n.* eks-kahr-*nay*-shon, divestiture of flesh.

EXCARNIFICATE, *v.t.* eks-kahr-*nif*-ik-ate, to cut off flesh. Excarnificated. Excarnificates. Excarnificating. (L. *excarnificatus*, tortured.)

EXCARNIFICATION, *n.* *eks*-kahr-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of cutting off flesh or depriving of flesh.

EXCATHEDRATE, *v.i.* ex-ka-*theed*-rate, to condemn authoritatively. Excathedrated. Excathedrates. Excathedrating.

EXCAVATE, *v.t.* *eks*-kav-ate, to hollow out; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow. Excavated. Excavates. Excavating. (L. *excavatus*, hollowed out.)

EXCAVATION, *n.* eks-kav-*ay*-shon, the act of excavating; a hollow or a cavity formed by excavating; a cutting.

EXCAVATOR, *n.* *eks*-kav-ate-or, one who excavates; a machine for excavating; a steam navvy; a dredger.

EXCECATION, *n.* eks-se-*kay*-shon, the act of making blind. (L. *excæcatus*, blinded.)

EXCEED, *v.t.* ek-*seed*, to pass or go beyond; to surpass; to excel: *v.i.* to go too far; to go beyond any given limit, number, or measure; to be more or larger. Exceeded. Exceeding. Exceeds. (Fr. *excéder*.)

EXCEEDER, *n.* ek-*seed*-er, one who exceeds.

EXCEEDING, *a.* ek-*seed*-ing, great in extent, quantity, or duration: *ad.* in a very great degree; unusually: *n.* excess; superfluity.

EXCEEDINGLY, *ad.* ek-*seed*-ing-le, to a very great degree; surpassingly.

EXCEL, *v.t.* ek-*sel*, to go beyond; to exceed; to surpass: *v.i.* to have good qualities or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be surpassingly eminent. Excelled. Excelling. Excels. (Fr. *exceller*.)

EXCELLENCE, *n.* *ek*-sel-lence, superiority; greatness; any meritorious or valuable quality; dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. (Fr.)

EXCELLENCY, *n.* *ek*-sel-len-se, a title of honour formerly given to kings, now given to ambassadors, governors, and other persons below the rank of kings.

EXCELLENT, *a.* *ek*-sel-lent, excelling; of great virtue or worth; eminent for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; of great value or use; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; consummate.

EXCELLENTLY, *ad.* *ek*-sel-lent-le, in an excellent manner; well in a high degree.

EXCELSIOR, *a.* ek-*sel*-se-or, still higher. (L.)

EXCENTRAL, *a.* ek-*sent*-ral, out of the centre [Bot.].

EXCENTRIC, *a.* ek-*sent*-rik, not having the same centre; not in the centre.

EXCEPT, *v.t.* ek-*sept*, to take or leave out; to exclude: *v.i.* to object; to make objections: *prep.* exclusive of: *conj.* unless; omitting. Excepted. Excepting. Excepts. (Fr. *excepter*.)

EXCEPTANT, *a.* ek-*sept*-ant, implying exception.

EXCEPTING, *prep.* and *conj.* ek-*sept*-ing, except; excluding.

EXCEPTION, *n.* ek-*sep*-shon, the act of excluding from a specified number; exclusion; that which a rule does not include; objection; objection with dislike; offence; the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading [Law]. Bill of exceptions, a statement of exceptions or objections to the decision or instructions of a judge [Law]. (L. *exceptionis*, of restriction.)

EXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* ek-*sep*-shon-a-bl, liable to objection; objectionable.

EXCEPTIONABLENESS, *n.* ek-*sep*-shon-a-bl-ness, the quality of being exceptionable.

EXCEPTIONAL, *a.* ek-*sep*-shon-al, forming an exception; unusual; peculiar.

EXCEPTIONALLY, *ad.* ek-*sep*-shon-al-le, in an exceptional way; unusually.

EXCEPTIONARY, *a.* ek-*sep*-shon-ar-re, indicating an exception.

EXCEPTIOUS, *a.* ek-*sep*-shus, peevish; disposed or apt to cavil.

EXCEPTIOUSNESS, *n.* ek-*sep*-shus-ness, disposition to cavil.

EXCEPTIVE, *a.* ek-*sept*-iv, including an exception; forming an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, *a.* ek-*sept*-less, omitting all exception.

EXCEPTOR, *n.* ek-*sept*-or, one who objects or makes exceptions.

EXCEREBRATION, *n.* ek-ser-re-*bray*-shon, act of beating out the brains. (L. *excerebratus*, deprived of brains.)

EXCEREBROSE, *a.* ek-*ser*-re-brose, deficient in brains.

EXCERN, *v.t.* ek-*sern*, to separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete. Excerned. Excerning. Excerns. (L. *excerno*.)

EXCERPT, *n.* *ek*-serpt, a passage extracted from a writing or book; a reprint of a paper in a technical publication: *v.t.* ek-*serpt*, to extract, or make an extract from; to select. **Excerpted. Excerpting. Excerpts.** (L. *excerptus*, picked out.)

EXCERPTION, *n.* ek-*serp*-shon, selection; that which is selected.

EXCERPTOR, *n.* ek-*serp*-tor, a selecter; a culler.

EXCESS, *n.* ek-*sess*, that which is beyond what is needed; superfluity; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superabundance; any transgression of due limits; undue indulgence; intemperance; that by which one number or quantity exceeds another [Arith. and Geom.]: *v.t.* to make an additional charge for luggage over the weight allowed. **Excessed. Excesses. Excessing.** (Fr. *excès.*)

EXCESSIVE, *a.* ek-*ses*-siv, beyond any given, or the common measure, or proportion; beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; extravagant; unreasonable; vehement. (Late L. *excessivus.*)

EXCESSIVELY, *ad.* ek-*ses*-siv-le, in an extreme degree.

EXCESSIVENESS, *n.* ek-*ses*-siv-ness, the state or quality of being excessive.

EXCHANGE, *n.* eks-*chaynj*, the act of exchanging, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another without contract; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the contract of exchange; the thing given or the thing received in exchange; the form of exchanging one debt or credit for another, or settling by order, draft, or bill of exchange; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours: *v.t.* to barter or give one thing or commodity for another [Comm.]; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state or condition for another; to give and receive reciprocally; to interchange; to deal in money: *v.i.* to pass by exchange. **Arbitration of Exchange,** the calculation of the profits of exchanges at different places. **Bill of Exchange,** a written order directing one party to pay a sum of money to another. **Course of exchange,** the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. **Exchanged. Exchanges. Exchanging.** (Fr. *échanger.*)

EXCHANGEABILITY, *n.* eks-*chaynj*-ab-*il*-e-te, the quality or state of being exchangeable.

EXCHANGEABLE, *a.* eks-*chaynj*-a-bl, that may be exchanged; estimable by what could be got in exchange.

EXCHANGER, *n.* eks-*chaynj*-er, one who exchanges or practises exchange; a money-changer.

EXCHEQUER, *n.* eks-*chek*-er, a court of record, originally intended principally to collect and superintend the royal revenues, consisting afterwards of two divisions, the one with jurisdiction in revenue matters, and the other a court of common law for the administration of justice; the Treasury; a treasury: *v.t.* to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. **Chancellor of the Exchequer,** the Finance Minister of Great Britain. **Exchequer bills,** bills for money or promissory bills, issued by the Exchequer as a floating debt. **Exchequered. Exchequering. Exchequers.** (O.Fr. *eschequier*, a chess-board; hence, the chequered cloth on which, by means of counters, accounts were reckoned in mediæval times.)

EXCIPIENT, *n.* ek-*sip*-e-ent, a substance introduced as a vehicle in administering a medicine, as breadcrumb, jelly, etc. (L. *excipiens*, drawing out.)

EXCISABLE, *a.* ek-*size*-a-bl, liable or subject to excise.

EXCISE, *n.* ek-*size*, a tax on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licences to deal in certain commodities, enjoy certain privileges, &c.: *a.* pertaining to the excise. (O.Fr. *acceis*, a tax.)

EXCISE, *v.t.* ek-*size*, to cut out; to cut off and remove. **Excised. Excises. Excising.** (L. *excisus*, cut out.)

EXCISEMAN, *n.* ek-*size*-man, a collector of excise dues.

EXCISION, *n.* ek-*sizh*-on, a cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation [Surg.]; the cutting off of a person or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; excommunication. (Fr.)

EXCITABILITY, *n.* ek-*site*-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being excitable.

EXCITABLE, *a.* ek-*site*-a-bl, susceptible to excitement, agitation, or irritation.

EXCITANT, *n.* *ek*-se-tant *or* ek-*site*-ant, that which produces or may produce increased action in a living body or organ; a stimulant: *a.* tending to excite or stimulate. (L. *excitans*, waking up.)

EXCITATION, *n.* ek-sit-*ay*-shon, the act of exciting. (L. *excitatio*, inciting.)

EXCITATIVE, *a.* ek-*site*-at-iv, having power to excite.

EXCITATORY, *a.* ek-*site*-at-or-e, tending to excite.

EXCITE, *v.t.* ek-*site*, to rouse; to stir up to action that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; to give new or increased action to; to stir up and set a-going. **Excited. Excites. Exciting.** (L. *excito*, wake, or stir, up.)

EXCITEMENT, *n.* ek-*site*-ment, the act of exciting; stimulation, specially to increased action; the state of being excited; that which excites or induces; agitation.

EXCITER, *n.* ek-*site*-er, he who or that which excites or puts in motion; an excitant; a stimulant [Med.].

EXCITING, *a.*, ek-*site*-ing, thrilling; of absorbing interest.

EXCITINGLY, *ad.* ek-*site*-ing-le, in an exciting manner.

EXCITIVE, *a.* ek-*site*-iv, tending to excite.

EXCITO-MOTORY, *a.* ek-*sy*-to-*mo*-tor-e, causing muscular contraction or movement independently of volition [Anat.].

EXCLAIM, *v.i.* eks-*klame*, to cry out; to utter abruptly; to declare with loud vociferation. **Exclaimed. Exclaiming. Exclaims.** (Fr. *exclamer.*)

EXCLAMATION, *n.* eks-klam-*ay*-shon, outcry; clamour; vehement or emphatic utterance; a note by which emphatical utterance is marked, thus (!); an interjection expressing some passion, as wonder [Gram.]. (Fr.)

EXCLAMATIVE, *a.* eks-*klam*-at-iv, containing exclamation.

EXCLAMATIVELY, *ad.* eks-*klam*-at-iv-le, with exclamation; exclamatorily.

EXCLAMATORILY, *ad.* eks-*klam*-at-or-e-le, in an exclamatory manner.

EXCLAMATORY, *a.* eks-*klam*-at-or-e, using or expressing exclamation. (L. *exclamatus*, called out.)

EXCLUDE, *v.t.* eks-*klood*, to thrust out; to hinder from entering; to shut out; to debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to except; not to comprehend or include. **Excluded. Excludes. Excluding.** (L. *excludo*, exclude.)

EXCLUSION, *n.* eks-*kloo*-sjon, the act of excluding or shutting out; debarring or ejecting; exception. (L. *exclusio.*)

EXCLUSIONARY, *a.* eks-*kloo*-sjon-a-re, tending to exclude.

EXCLUSIONISM, *n.* eks-*kloo*-sjon-izm, a system of exclusion from some privilege; exclusive practice.

EXCLUSIONIST, *n.* eks-*kloo*-sjon-ist, one who would exclude another from some privilege.

EXCLUSIVE, *a.* eks-*kloo*-siv, having the power or tendency to exclude; debarring from participation; to the exclusion of others; not taking into account; not including: *n.* one of a coterie who exclude others.

EXCLUSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*kloo*-siv-le, with the exclusion of all others.

EXCLUSIVENESS, *n.* eks-*kloo*-siv-ness, the quality or state of being exclusive.

EXCLUSIVISM, *n.* eks-*kloo*-siv-izm, the act or practice of excluding or being exclusive.

EXCLUSORY, *a.* eks-*kloo*-sor-e, exclusive; excluding.

EXCOGITATE, *v.t.* eks-*koj*-it-ate, to discover by thinking; to think carefully out. **Excogitated. Excogitates. Excogitating.** (L. *excogitatus*, sought out.)

EXCOGITATION, *n.* eks-koj-it-*ay*-shon, the act of thinking or scheming carefully out; invention; contrivance. (L. *excogitatio.*)

EXCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* eks-kom-*mewn*-ik-a-bl, liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.t.* eks-kom-*mewn*-ik-ate, to exclude from the rites and sacraments of the church; to expel from any fellowship. **Excommunicated. Excommunicates. Excommunicating.** (L. *excommunicatus.*)

EXCOMMUNICATION, *n.* eks-kom-*mewn*-ik-*ay*-shon, exclusion from participation in the rites of the church. **Greater Excommunication,** disqualifying from the administration or reception of any church

ministrations. Lesser Excommunication, debarring from the eucharist.

EXCOMMUNICATORY, *a.* *eks*-kom-mewn-ik-*ate*-o-re, affecting or causing excommunication.

EXCORIATE, *v.t.* eks-*kawr*-e-ate, to strip, wear, or abrade the skin from. Excoriated. Excoriates. Excoriating. (L. *excoriatus*, stripped of its skin.)

EXCORIATION, *n.* eks-kawr-e-*ay*-shon, abrading the skin.

EXCORTICATE, *v.t.* eks-*kawr*-tik-ate, to strip off the bark or rind. Excorticated. Excorticates. Excorticating. (Late L. *excorticatus*, stripped of bark.)

EXCORTICATION, *n.* eks-kawr-tik-*ay*-shon, the act of stripping off bark.

EXCREMENT, *n.* *eks*-kre-ment, waste matter excreted and ejected from the body; ordure. (Fr. *excrément.*)

EXCREMENTAL, *a.* eks-kre-*ment*-al, excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, *a.* *eks*-kre-ment-*ish*-us, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

EXCRESCENCE, *n.* eks-*kres*-sense, anything that grows unnaturally and uselessly out of something else, as a wart; an outgrowth; a superfluity. (L. *excrescentia.*)

EXCRESCENT, *a.* eks-*kres*-sent, growing out of something else; superfluous. (L. *excrescentis*, of a morbid excrescence.)

EXCRESCENTIAL, *a.* eks-kres-*sen*-shal, growing out of.

EXCRETA, *n.pl.* eks-*kreet*-ah, the waste products of an animal b dy. (L.)

EXCRETE, *v.t.* eks-*kreet*, to separate and throw off; to discharge. Excreted. Excretes. Excreting. (L. *excretus*, separated.)

EXCRETION, *n.* eks-*kree*-shon, the act of excreting matter from the body; that which is excreted.

EXCRETIVE, *a.* eks-*kreet*-iv, able to excrete; for the purpose of excretion.

EXCRETORY, *a.* *eks*-kreet-or-e, excreting: *n.* a duct or vessel to receive secreted fluids and excrete them.

EXCRUCIATE, *v.t.* eks-*kroo*-she-ate, to torture; to inflict severe pain. Excruciated. Excruciates. Excruciating. (L. *excruciatus*, tortured.)

EXCRUCIATING, *a.* eks-*kroo*-she-ate-ing, extremely painful; distressing.

EXCRUCIATINGLY, *ad.* eks-*kroo*-she-ate-ing-le, in an excruciating manner.

EXCRUCIATION, *n.* eks-*kroo*-she-*ay*-shon, torture; vexation.

EXCULPABLE, *a.* eks-*kul*-pa-bl, that may be exculpated.

EXCULPATE, *v.t.* eks-*kul*-pate, to clear from the imputation of a fault or crime. Exculpated. Exculpates. Exculpating. (L. *ex*, and *culpa*, a fault.)

EXCULPATION, *n.* eks-kul-*pay*-shon, the act of freeing or absolving from the imputation of a fault or crime.

EXCULPATORY, *a.* eks-*kul*-pate-or-e, excusing; tending or contributing to exculpate.

EXCURRENT, *a.* eks-*kur*-rent, running up straight to the top as the stem of a pine tree [Bot.]. (L. *excurrens*, running forth.)

EXCURSE, *v.t.* eks-*kurse*, to digress; to wander; to make an excursion. Excursed. Excurses. Excursing. (L. *excursus*, run forth.)

EXCURSION, *n.* eks-*kur*-shon, deviation from a prescribed course; a digression; a ramble; a brief tour; a trip for health or pleasure. Excursion train, a train for excursionists at a reduced fare. (L. *excursio.*)

EXCURSIONIST, *n.* eks-*kur*-shon-ist, one who goes on an excursion; one who organizes excursions.

EXCURSIVE, *a.* eks-*kurse*-iv, rambling; deviating.

EXCURSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*kurse*-iv-le, in an excursive manner.

EXCURSIVENESS, *n.* eks-*kurse*-iv-ness, tendency to be excursive.

EXCURSUS, *n.* eks-*kur*-sus, a supplemental treatise on some important point referred to in the main work. (L.)

EXCUSABLE, *a.* eks-*kewz*-a-bl, that may be excused; admitting of excuse. (Fr.)

EXCUSABLENESS, *n.* eks-*kewz*-a-bl-ness, the state of being excusable.

EXCUSABLY, *ad.* eks-*kewz*-ab-le, in an excusable manner.

EXCUSATOR, *n.* eks-kewz-*ate*-or, one who makes or conveys an excuse.

EXCUSATORY, *a.* eks-*kewz*-ate-o-re, making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

EXCUSE, *v.t.* eks-*kewz*, to free from the imputation of blame or guilt; to pardon; to free from an obligation; to obtain an exemption for; to remit or not to exact; to accept an apology for; to apologize for. Excused. Excuses. Excusing. (Fr.)

EXCUSE, *n.* eks-*kewce*, the act of excusing; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregularity. (Fr.)

EXCUSELESS, *a.* eks-*kewce*-less, having no excuse.

EXCUSS, *v.t.* eks-*kuss*, to shake off; to decipher; to seize and detain by law. Excussed. Excusses. Excussing. (L. *excussus*, a shaking out.)

EXEAT, *n.* *eks*-e-at, leave of absence given to a student in the English universities; permission granted to a priest to go out of his diocese. (L. let him depart.)

EXECRABLE, *a.* *ek*-se-kra-ble, abominable; hateful. (L. *execrabilis.*)

EXECRABLENESS, *n.* *eks*-e-kra-ble-ness, state of being execrable.

EXECRABLY, *ad.* *eks*-ek-rab-le, detestably.

EXECRATE, *v.t.* *eks*-e-krate, to curse; to denounce evil against; to detest utterly. Execrated. Execrates. Execrating. (L. *execratus*, cursed.)

EXECRATION, *n.* *eks*-e-*kray*-shon, the act of execrating; a pronounced malediction; the object execrated.

EXECRATORY, *n.* *eks*-e-*kray*-tor-e, a formulary of execration: *a.* denouncing evil; cursing.

EXECUTABLE, *a.* *eks*-e-*kewt*-a-bl, that may be executed.

EXECUTANT, *n.* eks-*ek*-yewt-ant, a performer.

EXECUTE, *v.t.* *eks*-e-kewt, to perform; to carry into effect; to inflict; to inflict capital punishment on; to complete, as a legal instrument, or perform what is required to give validity to a writing: *v.i.* to perform any act. Executed. Executes. Executing. (Fr. *exécuter.*)

EXECUTER, *n.* *eks*-e-kewt-er, one who executes or performs; an executant.

EXECUTION, *n.* eks-e-*kew*-shon, the act of executing; performance; the carrying into effect a judgment of court [Law]; the warrant empowering an officer to carry a judgment into effect [Law]; the act of signing and sealing a legal instrument to render it valid [Law]; the infliction of punishment by death; effective result; the performance of music, or the production of any work of art or skill [Paint. and Sculpt.]. (O.Fr.)

EXECUTIONER, *n.* eks-e-*kew*-shon-er, one who executes the sentence of capital punishment; the hangman; the headsman.

EXECUTIVE, *a.* eks-*ek*-yewt-iv, executing; carrying into execution, or seeing effect given specially to a law or a decree: *n.* the administrative branch of government. (L. *executus*, executed.)

EXECUTIVELY, *ad.* eks-*ek*-yewt-iv-le, in the way of executing.

EXECUTOR, *n.* *eks*-ek-yewt-or, an executioner.

EXECUTOR, *n.* egs-*ek*-yew-tor, a man appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will. (L.)

EXECUTORIAL, *a.* eks-ek-yewt-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to an executor; executive.

EXECUTORSHIP, *n.* eks-*ek*-yewt-or-ship, the office of an executor.

EXECUTORY, *a.* eks-*ek*-yewt-o-re, performing official duties; to be executed or carried into effect.

EXECUTRIX, *n.* eks-*ek*-yewt-riks, a woman as executor.

EXEDRA, *n.* eks-*ed*-ra, a hall for conversation [Antiq.]; a recess; a vestibule. (L.)

EXEGESIS, *n.* eks-e-*jee*-sis, exposition or interpretation; the explanation of the Bible; a discourse to explain or illustrate a subject prescribed to theological students in Scotland. (Gr.)

EXEGETE, *n.* *eks*-e-jeet, one skilled in exegesis. (Gr. *exēgētēs.*)

EXEGETIC, *a.* eks-e-*jet*-ik, exegetical.

EXEGETICAL, *a.* eks-e-*jet*-ik-al, pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; expository.

EXEGETICALLY, *ad.* eks-e-*jet*-ik-al-le, by way of explanation. (Gr. *exēgētikos.*)
EXEGETICS, *n.pl.* eks-e-*jet*-iks, the science of biblical interpretation; exegesis.
EXEGETIST, *n.* eks-e-*jeet*-ist, an exegete.
EXEMPLAR, *n.* egs-*em*-plar, a model to be copied or imitated; ideal model. (Fr. *exemplaire.*)
EXEMPLARINESS, *n.* egs-*em*-plar-re-ness, exemplarity.
EXEMPLARILY, *ad.* egs-*em*-pla-re-le, in an exemplary manner.
EXEMPLARINESS, *n.* egs-*em*-pla-re-ness, the state or quality of being exemplary.
EXEMPLARITY, *n.* egs-em-*pla*-rit-e, exemplary behaviour.
EXEMPLARY, *a.* egs-*em*-pla-re, worthy as a pattern for imitation; such as may serve for a warning; such as may attract notice and imitation. **Exemplary damages,** damages in excess of the actual loss [Law]. (L. *exemplaris,* exemplary.)
EXEMPLIFIABLE, *a.* egs-*em*-ple-*fi*-a-bl, that may be exemplified or illustrated by example.
EXEMPLIFICATION, *n.* egs-*em*-plif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of exemplifying; a copy; an attested copy. (Late L. *exemplificatio.*)
EXEMPLIFY, *v.t.* egs-*em*-ple-*fy*, to show by example; to copy; to take an attested copy; to prove by an attested copy. **Exemplified. Exemplifies. Exemplifying.** (Late L. *exemplifico.*)
EXEMPT, *a.* eg-*zemt*, exempted; not liable to; released; not included: *n.* one who is exempt; one not subject: *v.t.* to free, permit to be free, or grant immunity from. **Exempted. Exempting. Exempts.** (O.Fr.)
EXEMPTIBLE, *a.* eg-*zemt*-e-bl, capable of exemption.
EXEMPTION, *n.* eg-*zemp*-shon, the act of exempting; the state of being exempt; immunity.
EXEMPTIVE, *a.* eg-*zemp*-tiv, immune; freed from.
EXENTERATE, *v.t.* eks-*en*-ter-ate, to take out the entrails of. **Exenterated. Exenterates. Exenterating.** (L. *exenteratus,* eviscerated.)
EXEQUATUR, *n.* eks-e-*kwate*-ur, the certificate recognizing a consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he comes accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country. (L. let him execute.)
EXEQUIAL, *a.* eks-*eek*-we-al, funereal; pertaining to funerals.
EXEQUIES, *n.pl. eks*-e-kweez, funereal rites; the ceremonies of burial. (O.Fr. *exeques,* burials.)
EXERCISABLE, *a.* eks-er-*size*-a-bl, that may be exercised.
EXERCISE, *n. eks*-er-size, a putting in use or practice; exertion of the body for health, strength, or dexterity; performance; discipline; drill; a task appointed one to perform; act of divine worship; a lesson for practice; any composition calculated to improve the voice or fingers of the young practitioner [Mus.]: *v.t.* to exert; to cause to act in any manner; to use; to use for improvement in skill; to perform the duties of; to discipline; to task; to employ; to busy; to afflict; to give anxiety to: *v.i.* to use action or exertion. **Exercised. Exercises. Exercising.** (Fr. *exerciser.*)
EXERCITATION, *n.* eks-*er*-sit-*ay*-shon, exercise; practice; a dissertation. (Fr.)
EXERCITOR, *n.* eks-*er*-sit-or, the person, owner or freighter, to whom the profits of a trading vessel belong. (L. a trainer.)
EXERGUE, *n. eks*-erg *or* eg-*zerg*, the space below the design on a medal or coin intended for the date or other inscription. (Fr.)
EXERT, *v.t.* eg-*zert*, to put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation; to do or perform. **To exert one's self,** to use effort; to strive. **Exerted. Exerting. Exerts.** (L. *exertus,* stretched out.)
EXERTION, *n.* eg-*zer*-shon, the act of exerting or exercising with effort.
EXERTIVE, *a.* eg-*zert*-iv, exerting.
EXEUNT, *eks*-e-unt, *pl.* of **Exit,** they quit the stage. (L.)
EXFŒTATION, *n.* eks-fe-*tay*-shon, imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.
EXFOLIATE, *v.i.* eks-*fo*-le-ate, to split into or break off in scales [Surg. and Min.]. **Exfoliated. Exfoliates. Exfoliating.** (L. *exfoliatus,* stripped of leaves.)
EXFOLIATION, *n.* eks-fo-le-*ay*-shon, the scaling off of a bone [Surg.]; separation in scales [Min.].
EXFOLIATIVE, *a.* eks-*fo*-le-ate-iv, that has the power of causing exfoliation: *n.* that which exfoliates.
EXHALABLE, *a.* eks-*hale*-a-bl, that may be exhaled.
EXHALANT, *a.* eks-*hale*-ant, exhaling or evaporating.
EXHALATION, *n.* eks-hale-*ay*-shon, the act or process of exhaling or passing into vapour; that which is exhaled; vapour; effluvia; emanation. (Fr.)
EXHALE, *v.t.* eks-*hale*, to emit, as vapour or effluvia; to draw out, or cause to be emitted, in vapour: *v.i.* to pass off in vapour. **Exhaled. Exhales. Exhaling.** (Fr. *exhaler.*)
EXHALENT, *a.* eks-*hale*-ent, exhalant.
EXHAUST, *a.* egs-*awst*, drained; exhausted: *n.* the waste that escapes from an engine: *v.t.* to draw out or drain off the whole of; to empty by drawing off; to use or expend the whole of by exertion, as one's strength; to tire out; to treat of, as a subject, so completely as to leave nothing unsaid. **Exhausted. Exhausting. Exhausts.** (L. *exhaustus,* drunk up.)
EXHAUSTED, *a.* egs-*awst*-ed, drained off; wholly used; tired out. **Exhausted receiver,** the receiver of an air-pump when the air has been pumped out.
EXHAUSTER, *n.* egs-*awst*-er, one who or that which exhausts.
EXHAUSTIBILITY, *n.* egs-*awst*-ib-*il*-e-te, capacity for exhaustion.
EXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* egs-*awst*-e-bl, that may be exhausted.
EXHAUSTING, *a.* egs-*awst*-ing, tending to exhaust.
EXHAUSTION, *n.* egs-*awst*-yon, the act of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum* [Math.]; a method of proving a point by demonstration of the absurdity of every other possible hypothesis [Logic].
EXHAUSTIVE, *a.* egs-*awst*-iv, that exhausts; thorough.
EXHAUSTIVELY, *ad.* egs-*awst*-iv-le, so as to exhaust.
EXHAUSTIVENESS, *n.* egs-*awst*-iv-ness, power of exhausting.
EXHAUSTLESS, *a.* egs-*awst*-less, not to be exhausted.
EXHAUST-PIPE, *n.* egs-*awst*-pipe, a pipe conveying the waste steam or gases into the condenser or the atmosphere.
EXHEREDATION, *n.* eks-her-re-*day*-shon, a disinheriting of a child [Law]. (L. *exheredatio,* disinheriting.)
EXHIBIT, *n.* eg-*zib*-it, anything exhibited; a paper presented to a court, auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a proof of facts; a voucher produced; a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness [Law]: *v.t.* to present to view; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present formally; administer [Med.]. **Exhibited. Exhibiting. Exhibits.** (L. *exhibitus,* held forth.)
EXHIBITANT, *n.* eg-*zib*-it-ant, one who makes an exhibit [Law].
EXHIBITION, *n.* eks-ib-*ish*-on, the act of exhibiting; display; the producing of papers before a tribunal in proof of facts; that which is exhibited; a public show, especially of works of art or manufacture, natural products, &c.; representation of feats; allowance of meat and drink; a bursary to a student in an English university; a scholarship; administration [Med.]. (L. *exhibitio,* giving up.)
EXHIBITIONER, *n.* eks-ib-*ish*-on-er, in English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his support as a student.
EXHIBITIONISM, *n.* eks-ib-*ish*-on-ism, a perverted state of the mind in which the sufferer exposes the genital organs [Med.].
EXHIBITIONIST, *n.* eks-ib-*ish*-on-ist, one who exhibits at an exhibition.
EXHIBITIVE, *a.* eg-*zib*-it-iv, representative; suitable for show.
EXHIBITOR, *n.* eg-*zib*-it-or, one who exhibits.
EXHIBITORY, *a.* eg-*zib*-it-o-re, exhibiting; showing; displaying.
EXHILARANT, *a.* eg-*zil*-ar-ant, exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure: *n.* that which exhilarates. (L. *exhilarans,* making merry.)
EXHILARATE, *v.t.* eg-*zil*-ar-ate, to make cheerful; to gladden; to cheer: *v.i.* to become cheerful or joyous. **Exhilarated. Exhilarates. Exhilarating.** (L. *exhilaratus,* delighted.)

EXHILARATING, *a.* eg-*zil*-ar-ate-ing, gladdening; cheering.
EXHILARATINGLY, *ad.* eg-*zil*-ar-ate-ing-le, in an exhilarating manner.
EXHILARATION, *n.* eks-*il*-ar-*ay*-shon, the act of exhilarating; the state of being exhilarated or cheerful.
EXHILARATIVE, *a.* *eg-zil*-ar-ate-iv, tending to exhilarate.
EXHORT, *v.t.* eg-*zort*, to urge by words or advice to good deeds; to advise, warn, or caution; to stimulate to exertion: *v.i.* to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds. **Exhorted. Exhorting. Exhorts.** (L. *exhortor*, strongly urge.)
EXHORTATION, *n.* *eks*-ort-*ay*-shon, the art or practice of exhorting to laudable deeds; a form of words intended to incite and encourage.
EXHORTATIVE, *a.* eg-*zort*-at-iv, containing exhortation. (L. *exhortativus*, exhortative.)
EXHORTATOR, *n.* eg-*zort*-at-or, one who exhorts.
EXHORTATORY, *a.* eg-*zort*-at-o-re, tending to exhort.
EXHORTER, *n.* eg-*zort*-er, one who exhorts.
EXHUMATE, *v.t.* *eks*-new̆m-ate, to disinter; to exhume. **Exhumated. Exhumates. Exhumating.** (Late L. *exhumatus*, disinterred.)
EXHUMATION, *n.* *eks*-hewm-*ay*-shon, the act of exhuming.
EXHUME, *v.t.* eks-*hewm*, to dig up; to disinter. **Exhumed. Exhumes. Exhuming.** (Late L. *exhumo*, to disinter.)
EXIGEANT, *a.* ek-se-*sjon*, exacting. (Fr.)
EXIGENCE, *n.* *ek*-se-jence, exigency. (Fr.)
EXIGENCY, *n.* *ek*-se-jen-se, urgency; pressing necessity; a case which demands immediate action.
EXIGENT, *a.* *ek*-se-jent, urgent; pressing; requiring immediate attention or action: *n.* a writ which lay where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of non est inventus on former writs [Law]. (L. *exigens*, driving forth.)
EXIGIBLE, *a.* *ek*-se-je-bl, that may be exacted.
EXIGUITY, *n.* ek-sig-*yew*-e-te, scantiness. (L. *exiguitas*, smallness.)
EXIGUOUS, *a.* ek-*zig*-yew-us, diminutive; scanty; sparing. (L.)
EXILE, *n.* *eks*-ile, banishment, whether voluntary or enforced; one banished from his country: *v.t.* to banish from one's country. **Exiled. Exiles. Exiling.** (Fr. *exil.*)
EXILEMENT, *n.* ek-*sile*-ment, banishment.
EXILIAN, *a.* eg-*zil*-e-an, exilic.
EXILIC, *a.* eg-*zil*-ik, pertaining to the Jews when in exile in Babylon.
EXILITY, *n.* eks-*il*-it-e, tenuity; slenderness.
EXIMIOUS, *a.* eks-*im*-e-us, famous; eminent.
EXINTINE, *n.* eks-*in*-tine, a membrane situated between the extine and the intine in the pollen of the yew, juniper, cypress, &c. [Bot.]. (A term coined by the botanist Fritzsche.)
EXIST, *v.i.* eg-*zist*, to be; to have an actual being; to live; to endure. **Existed. Existing. Exists.** (L. *exsisto*, stand.)
EXISTENCE, *n.* eg-*zist*-ence, state of being or existing; life; continued being; anything that exists; a being; duration. (Fr.)
EXISTENT, *a.* eg-*zist*-ent, existing.
EXISTENTIAL, *a.* eg-zist-*en*-shal, having existence.
EXISTIBLE, *a.* eg-*zist*-e-bl, that may exist.
EXIT, *n.* *ek*-sit, a term used in plays for the player to quit the stage; the departure of a player from the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of life; way out. (L. he goes out, from *exeo*, go out.)
EXITIAL, *a.* ek-*zish*-al, exitious.
EXITIOUS, *a.* ek-*zish*-us, destructive to life. (L. *exitium*, destruction.)
EXITUS, *n.* *ek*-sit-us, issue; the yearly rent or profits of land [Law]. (L.)
EX-LEX, *n.* *eks*-leks, an outlaw. (L. *ex*, and *lex*, law.)
EX-LIBRIS, *n.* eks-*ly*-bris, a bookplate. (Because bookplates customarily bear the words ex libris, meaning "from the books of," and then follows the owner's name.)
EXO, *ek*-zo, a Greek prefix signifying on the outside, without.
EXOCŒTUS, *n.* ek-zo-*seet*-us, the genus comprising the flying-fishes (from their presumed habit of sleeping on the beach). (Gr. *exo*, and *koite*, a bed.)
EXOCULATION, *n.* eks-*ok*-yew-*lay*-shon, putting out an eye. (L. *exoculatus*, deprived of eyes.)
EXODE, *n.* *ek*-zode, among the Greeks, the dénouement of a drama; among the Romans a kind of farce, which consisted of a recitation of facetious verses by a buffoon after the tragedy was ended. (Fr.)
EXODIC, *a.* ek-*zod*-ik, going or conducting outward.
EXODUS, *n.* *ek*-so-dus, going forth; the departure of a body of people in quest of a settlement elsewhere, particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; the second book of the Old Testament, so called as recording this event. (L.)
EX-OFFICIAL, *a.* *eks*-of-*fish*-shal, proceeding from office or authority.
EX-OFFICIO, *a.* *eks*-of-*fis*-se-o, by virtue of office, as the Secretary of State for War is ex-officio a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence.
EXOGAMOUS, *a.* eks-*og*-a-mus, relating to exogamy.
EXOGAMY, *n.* eks-*og*-a-me, marriage outside the tribe. (Gr. *exo*, and *gamos*, marriage.)
EXOGASTRITIS, *n.* eks-o-gas-*try*-tis, inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach [Med.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *gaster*, the belly.)
EXOGEN, *n.* *eks*-o-jen, a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood; a dicotyledon [Bot.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *gennao*, produce.)
EXOGENOUS, *a.* eks-*oj*-en-us, having the wood augmented by annual external accretions.
EXOMIS, *n.* eks-*ome*-is, a sleeveless waistcoat.
EXOMOLOGESIS, *n.* *eks*-o-mol-o-*jee*-sis, oral confession of sin [Eccles.]. (Gr.)
EXOMPHALOS, *n.* eks-*om*-fa-los, umbilical hernia; a navel rupture [Med.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *omphalos*, the navel.)
EXON, *n.* *eks*-on, an officer of the Yeomen of the Guard. (Fr. *exoine*, or *exempt*, an officer of subordinate rank.)
EXONERATE, *v.t.* eg-*zon*-er-ate, to free or clear from blame or obligation. **Exonerated. Exonerates. Exonerating.** (L. *exoneratus*, freed from a burden.)
EXONERATION, *n.* eg-*zon*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of exonerating or freeing from an imputation.
EXONERATIVE, *a.* eks-*on*-er-ate-iv, tending to exonerate.
EXOPHAGY, *n.* eks-*of*-fa-je, the cannibalism which is confined to eating those who are not of the same tribe. (Gr. *exo*, and *phagein*, eat.)
EXOPHTHALMIA, *n.* eks-of-*thal*-me-a, protrusion, from disease, of the eyeball, so that the eyelid cannot cover it [Med.]. (Gr. *ex*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)
EXOPHYLLOUS, *a.* eks-*of*-fil-lus, not sheathed in another leaf [Bot.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
EXOPODITE, *n.* eks-*op*-o-dite, the outer of the two secondary joints into which the limb of a crustacean is divided. (Gr. *exo*, and *pous*, foot.)
EXORABLE, *a.* *eks*-or-a-bl, that can be persuaded. (L. *exorabilis*, placable.)
EXORBITANCE, *n.* egs-*awr*-bit-ance, the quality of being exorbitant, excessive, or exceeding due bounds; extravagance.
EXORBITANCY, *n.* eg-*zawr*-bit-an-se, exorbitance.
EXORBITANT, *a.* eg-*zawr*-bit-ant, exceeding due bounds; extortionate. (L. *exorbitans*, deviating.)
EXORBITANTLY, *ad.* eg-*zawr*-bit-ant-le, excessively.
EXORCISM, *n.* *eks*-or-sizm, the act of exorcising.
EXORCIST, *n.* *eks*-or-sist, an exorcizer; an order with this function in the early church [Eccles.].
EXORCIZE, *v.i.* *eks*-awr-size, to adjure by some holy name an evil spirit to depart from a person; to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of evil spirits. **Exorcized. Exorcizes. Exorcizing.** (Fr. *exorciser*, from Gr. *exorkizo*, drive off by adjuration.)
EXORCIZER, *n.* *eks*-or-size-er, one who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations.
EXORDIAL, *a.* eg-*zawr*-de-al, introductory.
EXORDIUM, *n.* eg-*zawr*-de-um, the introductory part of a discourse or a composition; the beginning. (L. the beginning.)
EXORHIZÆ, *n.pl.* eks-or-*ry*-ze, plants whose roots shoot out directly from the base of the embryo; exogens [Bot.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *rhiza*, a root.)
EXORHIZOUS, *a.* eks-or-*ry*-zus, pertaining to the exorhizæ.

EXORNATION, *n.* eks-or-*nay*-shon, ornament; decoration. (L. *exornatio*, decorating.)
EXOSKELETON, *n.* *eks*-o-skel-e-ton, the external skeleton.
EXOSMOSE, *n.* *eks*-os-mose, the transfusion of a gas or fluid in a living body through a porous membrane outwards. (Gr. *exo*, and *osmos*, impulsion.)
EXOSMOTIC, *a.* eks-os-*mot*-ik, pertaining to exomose.
EXOSSEOUS, *a.* eks-*os*-se-us, without bones.
EXOSTEMMA, *n.* eks-o-*stem*-a, a genus of trees and shrubs allied to the cinchona. (Gr. *exo*, and *stemma*, a crown.)
EXOSTOME, *n.* *eks*-os-tome, the outermost of the perforations which make up the foramen of the ovule of a plant [Bot.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)
EXOSTOSIS, *n.* eks-os-*toh*-sis, a protuberance of a bone that is not natural; an osseous tumour [Anat.]; a disease in which knots form in the wood [Bot.]. (Gr. *exo*, and *osteon*, bone.)
EXOTERIC, *a.* eks-o-*ter*-ik, such as is taught to the uninitiated; openly professed. (L. *exotericus*, external.)
EXOTERICAL, *a.* eks-o-*ter*-ik-al, exoteric.
EXOTERICISM, *n.* eks-o-*ter*-is-izm, exoteric teaching; an exoteric doctrine.
EXOTIC, *a.* eks-*ot*-ik, introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous; *n.* anything of foreign origin or not native to the soil, as a plant or word. (L. *exoticus*.)
EXOTICISM, *n.* eks-*ot*-is-izm, the state of being exotic; an exotic.
EXPAND, *v.t.* eks-*pand*, to open or spread out; to enlarge in length, surface, or bulk; *v.i.* to open out; to dilate; to enlarge. **Expanded. Expanding. Expands.** (L. *expando*, spread.)
EXPANSE, *n.* eks-*panse*, a widely extended surface; a wide extent of space; the firmament. (L. *expansus*, unfolded.)
EXPANSIBILITY, *n.* eks-*panse*-ib-*il*-e-te, expansibleness.
EXPANSIBLE, *a.* eks-*panse*-e-bl, capable of being expanded.
EXPANSIBLENESS, *n.* eks-*panse*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being expansible.
EXPANSIBLY, *ad.* eks-*panse*-ib-le, in an expansible manner.
EXPANSILE, *a.* eks-*panse*-ile, capable of being expanded.
EXPANSION, *n.* eks-*pan*-shon, the act of expanding; the state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; extent; extension; increase in trade or the circulation of bank-notes; an increase of the bulk of any body by an agent acting within. **Expansion curb,** a contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers. **Expansion engine,** a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the rest of the power being supplied by the expansiveness of the steam already admitted. (L. *expansio*.)
EXPANSIVE, *a.* eks-*panse*-iv, having the power to expand; having the capacity of being expanded; widely extending.
EXPANSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*panse*-iv-le, in an expansive manner.
EXPANSIVENESS, *n.* eks-*panse*-iv-ness, the quality of being expansive.
EXPATIATE, *v.i.* eks-*pay*-she-ate, to range at large; to become copious. **Expatiated. Expatiates. Expatiating.** (L. *expatiatus*, expatiated.)
EXPATIATION, *n.* eks-*pay*-she-*ay*-shon, act of expatiating.
EXPATIATIVE, *a.* eks-*pay*-she-ate-iv, expansive.
EXPATIATOR, *n.* eks-*pay*-she-ate-or, one who expatiates.
EXPATIATORY, *a.* eks-*pay*-she-ate-o-re, expatiating.
EXPATRIATE, *v.t.* eks-*pay*-tre-ate, to banish from one's native land. To expatriate one's self, to quit one's country, renouncing allegiance to it. **Expatriated. Expatriates. Expatriating.** (Late L. *expatriatus*, expatriated.)
EXPATRIATION, *n.* eks-*pay*-tre-*ay*-shon, banishment: the forsaking of one's own country for another.

EXPECT, *v.t.* eks-*pekt*, to wait for; to look for as likely to happen; to calculate on being done; to anticipate; *v.i.* to wait. **Expected. Expecting. Expects.** (L. *expecto*, look for.)
EXPECTANCE, *n.* eks-*pekt*-ance, expectancy.
EXPECTANCY, *n.* eks-*pekt*-an-se, the act or state of expecting; that which is expected; hope; dependence on something future [Law].
EXPECTANT, *a.* eks-*pekt*-ant, waiting; looking for; administered or treated in anticipation [Med.]: *n.* one who waits in expectation. **Expectant estate,** an estate in expectancy [Law]. (L. *expectans*, looking for.)
EXPECTATION, *n.* eks-pekt-*ay*-shon, the act of expecting; the state of being expected; that which is expected; prospect of good to come; the object of expectation; promise; the treatment of disease without active remedies by anticipating and averting consequences physiologically. **Expectation of life,** the mean or average duration of human life after a specified age [Annuities]. (L. *expectatio*.)
EXPECTATIVE, *a.* eks-*pekt*-at-iv, anticipatory.
EXPECTINGLY, *ad.* eks-*pekt*-ing-le, with expectation.
EXPECTORANT, *a.* eks-*pekt*-or-ant, having the quality of promoting expectoration: *n.* a medicine which promotes expectoration. (L. *expectorans*, expectorating.)
EXPECTORATE, *v.t.* eks-*pekt*-or-ate, to eject from the lungs or air-passages; to spit. **Expectorated. Expectorates. Expectorating.** (L. *expectoratus*, driven from the throat.)
EXPECTORATION, *n.* eks-*pekt*-or-*ay*-shon, the act of expectorating; the matter discharged.
EXPECTORATIVE, *a.* eks-*pekt*-or-ate-iv, expectorant: *n.* an expectorant.
EXPEDIENCE, *n.* eks-*pee*-de-ence, expediency.
EXPEDIENCY, *n.* eks-*pee*-de-en-se, suitableness for effecting a purpose; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; conduciveness to mere private advantage. (Fr. *expédience*.)
EXPEDIENT, *a.* eks-*pee*-de-ent, tending to promote an object proposed; serviceable for a purpose; proper in the circumstances; conducive to one's own ends: *n.* that which serves to promote or accomplish a purpose; means devised or employed in an exigency; shift. (O.Fr.)
EXPEDIENTIAL, *a.* eks-*pee*-de-*en*-shal, dictated by considerations of expediency or advantage.
EXPEDIENTLY, *ad.* eks-*pee*-de-ent-le, fitly; suitably.
EXPEDITATE, *v.t.* eks-*ped*-it-ate, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's forefeet for preservation of the king's game [Old Forest Law]. **Expeditated. Expeditates. Expeditating.** (Late L. *expeditatus*, cut off from the foot.)
EXPEDITE, *a.* *eks*-ped-ite, speedy; expeditious; easy; active; unencumbered: *v.t.* to hasten; to accelerate; to despatch. **Expedited. Expedites. Expediting.** (L. *expeditus*, set free.)
EXPEDITELY, *ad.* eks-ped-*ite*-le, with expedition.
EXPEDITION, *n.* eks-ped-*ish*-on, haste; quick despatch; the march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distance for hostile purposes; any undertaking by a number; the collective body on an expedition. (L. *expeditio*.)
EXPEDITIONARY, *a.* eks-ped-*ish*-on-ar-re, suitable for an expedition.
EXPEDITIOUS, *a.* eks-ped-*ish*-us, done with expedition or promptitude.
EXPEDITIOUSLY, *ad.* eks-ped-*ish*-us-le, with celerity or despatch.
EXPEDITIOUSNESS, *n.* eks-ped-*ish*-us-ness, celerity; quickness.
EXPEDITIVE, *a.* eks-*ped*-it-iv, expeditory.
EXPEDITORY, *a.* eks-*ped*-it-or-e, performing with speed.
EXPEL, *v.t.* eks-*pel*, to drive or force out; to force to leave; to eject; to banish; to sever from connection with a society. **Expelled. Expelling. Expels.** (L. *expello*, to thrust out.)
EXPELLABLE, *a.* eks-*pel*-la-bl, that may be expelled.
EXPEND, *v.t.* eks-*pend*, to lay out; to spend; to employ; to consume: *v.i.* to be laid out, used, or consumed. **Expended. Expending. Expends.** (L. *expendo*, weigh, pay.)
EXPENDITURE, *n.* eks-*pend*-it-yewr, the act of expending; money expended; expense.

EXPENSE, *n.* eks-*pense,* outlay; cost; disbursement; price paid: *pl.* costs of a law suit [Scots Law]. (O.Fr.)
EXPENSIVE, *a.* eks-*pense*-iv, costly; involving great expense; free in expending; lavish in expending.
EXPENSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*pense*-iv-le, with great expense.
EXPENSIVENESS, *n.* eks-*pense*-iv-ness, the quality of being expensive; addictedness to expense.
EXPERIENCE, *n.* eks-*peer*-e-ence, the ascertained result of a series of trials or experiments; observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening in like circumstances; what one has felt and learned by enjoying or suffering; knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or a series of observations: *v.t.* to try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to know by practice or trial; to suffer. **Experienced. Experiences. Experiencing.** (L. *experientia.*)
EXPERIENCED, *a.* eks-*peer*-e-enst, taught by experience; skilful or wise by means of experience.
EXPERIENCER, *n.* eks-*peer*-e-en-ser, one who makes trials or experiments.
EXPERIENTIAL, *a.* eks-*peer*-e-*en*-shal, derived merely from experience or observation.
EXPERIENTIALISM, *n.* eks-*peer*-e-*en*-shal-izm, the theory which derives all our ideas from experience, or would refer all knowledge to the test of experience.
EXPERIENTIALIST, *n.* eks-*peer*-e-*en*-shal-ist, one who accepts the doctrine of experientialism.
EXPERIMENT, *n.* eks-*per*-re-ment, an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered, specifically by varying at our will the combination of things and circumstances and then observing the result: *v.i.* to make an experiment; to search by trial: *v.t.* to put to the proof; to experience. **Experimented. Experimenting. Experiments.** (O.Fr.)
EXPERIMENTAL, *a.* eks-per-re-*ment*-al, pertaining to experiment; derived from or founded on experiment; taught by or derived from experience. **Experimental philosophy,** those branches of science, such as chemistry, the deductions in which are founded on experiment, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and speculative, which it is argued are founded respectively on the independent authority of conscience, logic, or reason. (Fr.)
EXPERIMENTALIST, *n.* eks-per-re-*ment*-al-ist, one who makes experiments.
EXPERIMENTALIZE, *v.i.* eks-*per*-re-*ment*-al-ize, to make experiments. **Experimentalized. Experimentalizes. Experimentalizing.**
EXPERIMENTALLY, *ad.* eks-per-re-*ment*-al-le, by experiment; by experience.
EXPERIMENTARIAN, *a.* eks-*per*-re-ment-*ayr*-e-an, given to making experiments.
EXPERIMENTATION, *n.* eks-*per*-re-ment-*ay*-shon, the act of experimenting.
EXPERIMENTATIVE, *a.* eks-*per*-re-*ment*-at-iv, experimental.
EXPERIMENTER, *n.* eks-*per*-re-ment-er, one who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.
EXPERIMENTIST, *n.* eks-*per*-re-ment-ist, an experimenter.
EXPERIMENTUM, *n.* eks-per-re-*ment*-um, an experiment. **Experimentum crucis,** an experiment which decides between two rival theories, and shows which is the true one; a decisive experiment. (L. the proof from the cross, *i.e.,* from the crucible, or the fingerpost at cross-roads.)
EXPERT, *a.* eks-*pert,* taught by study and practice; having familiar knowledge; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; skilful; dexterous. (O.Fr.)
EXPERT, *n. eks*-pert, one specially qualified by study and practice in any department of science or art.
EXPERTLY, *ad.* eks-*pert*-le, in a skilful or dexterous manner.
EXPERTNESS, *n.* eks-*pert*-ness, the quality of being expert.
EXPIABLE, *a. eks*-pe-a-bl, that may be expiated. (O.Fr.)
EXPIATE, *v.t. eks*-pe-ate, to atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by an act of sacrifice amounting to a total surrender; to avert by some ritual observance. **Expiated. Expiates. Expiating.** (L. *expiatus,* atoned for.)
EXPIATION, *n.* eks-pe-*ay*-shon, the act of expiating a crime; the means by which this expiation is made. (L. *expiatio.*)
EXPIATOR, *n. eks*-pe-ate-or, one who expiates.
EXPIATORY, *a. eks*-pe-ate-o-re, having power to expiate.
EXPIRABLE, *a.* eks-*pire*-a-bl, that may come to an end; ending.
EXPIRANT, *n.* eks-*pire*-ant, one who is expiring.
EXPIRATION, *n.* eks-pire-*ay*-shon, the act of breathing out; the last emission of breath; death; the emission of volatile matter from any substance; the matter expired; the end. (L. *expiratio.*)
EXPIRATORY, *a.* eks-*pire*-at-o-re, pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.
EXPIRE, *v.t.* eks-*pire,* to breathe out from the lungs; to emit in minute particles; to exhale: *v.i.* to emit the last breath; to die; to perish; to come to an end. **Expired. Expires. Expiring.** (O.Fr. *expirer.*)
EXPIRING, *a.* eks-*pire*-ing, dying; uttered when dying.
EXPIRY, *n.* eks-*pire*-re, the termination.
EXPISCATE, *v.t.* eks-*pis*-kate, to fish out; to search out by artful or careful means. **Expiscated. Expiscates. Expiscating.** (L. *expiscatus,* found out.)
EXPISCATION, *n.* eks-pis-*kay*-shon, the act of expiscating.
EXPLAIN, *v.t.* eks-*plane,* to make plain or intelligible; to clear up and illustrate the meaning of: *v.i.* to give explanations. **Explain away,** to modify; to show that a statement was misunderstood. **Explained. Explaining. Explains.** (O.Fr. *explaner.*)
EXPLAINABLE, *a.* eks-*plane*-a-bl, that may be explained.
EXPLANATION, *n.* eks-plan-*nay*-shon, the act of explaining; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter; that which explains or clears up; mutual understanding. (L. *explanatio.*)
EXPLANATORINESS, *n.* eks-*plan*-na-to-re-ness, the quality of being explanatory.
EXPLANATORY, *a.* eks-*plan*-na-to-re, serving to explain; containing explanation.
EXPLETIVE, *a. eks*-ple-tiv *or* eks-*plee*-tiv, filling up; added merely to fill up; *n.* a word or syllable added merely for ornament or to fill up; a swear-word. (L. *expletivus.*)
EXPLETIVELY, *ad. eks*-ple-tiv-le, in an expletive manner.
EXPLETORY, *a. eks*-ple-to-re, serving to fill up.
EXPLICABLE, *a. eks*-ple-ka-bl, admitting of explanation or explication. (L. *explicabilis,* that may be accurately stated.)
EXPLICABLENESS, *n. eks*-ple-ka-bl-ness, quality of being explicable.
EXPLICATE, *a. eks*-plik-ate, evolved; unfolded: *v.t.* to unfold what is involved in; to explain at length; to interpret. **Explicated. Explicates. Explicating.** (L. *explicatus,* spread out.)
EXPLICATION, *n.* eks-plik-*ay*-shon, the act of explicating; the sense or meaning explicated or unfolded.
EXPLICATIVE, *a. eks*-plik-at-iv, explicatory.
EXPLICATOR, *n. eks*-plik-ate-or, one who explains.
EXPLICATORY, *a. eks*-plik-ate-o-re, serving to unfold or to lay open.
EXPLICIT, *a.* eks-*plis*-sit, distinctly stated, not merely implied; express; plain in language; open and distinct in statement. (L. *explicitus,* easy.)
EXPLICIT, *n.* eks-*plis*-sit, the end or finis, formerly at the end of books. (L. it is unfolded.)
EXPLICITLY, *ad.* eks-*plis*-sit-le, in an explicit manner.
EXPLICITNESS, *n.* eks-*plis*-sit-ness, the quality of being explicit.
EXPLODE, *v.i.* eks-*plode,* to burst with violence and a loud report; to give a burst of laughter: *v.t.* to cause to burst; to prove the fallacy of; to show to be absurd. **Exploded. Explodes. Exploding.** (L. *explodo,* drive off by clapping.)
EXPLODER, *n.* eks-*plode*-er, one who explodes or rejects.
EXPLOIT, *n. eks*-ployt, a deed or achievement, especially one heroic or distinguished. (O.Fr. *exploit.*)

EXPLOIT, *v.t.* eks-*ployt*, to use for profit; to utilize. **Exploited. Exploiting. Exploits.**

EXPLOITATION, *n.* eks-ployt-*ay*-shon, the improving of lands, felling of woods, working of mines, or other undertakings; use for private ends. (Fr.)

EXPLORATION, *n.* eks-plor-*ray*-shon, geographical research; close and thorough search. (L. *exploratio.*)

EXPLORATIVE, *a.* eks-*plore*-at-iv, tending to exploration.

EXPLORATOR, *n. eks*-plore-ate-or, one who explores.

EXPLORATORY, *a.* eks-*plor*-ra-tor-re, serving to explore; examining.

EXPLORE, *v.t.* eks-*plore*, to search and examine with care; to examine closely with a view to discovery. **Explored. Explores. Exploring.** (L. *ex*, and perhaps *plorare*, make flow, from *pluere*, to flow.)

EXPLORER, *n.* eks-*plore*-er, a traveller in unknown country; a dental instrument used to explore a cavity in a tooth; a device for sounding in mines or in water; an instrument for probing a wound [Surg.]; a device to ascertain leakage in a dynamo [Elect.]; an instrument recording the linear vibrations of a moving object.

EXPLORING, *a.* eks-*plore*-ing, engaged in exploration.

EXPLOSION, *n.* eks-*ploh*-sjon, a bursting with violence and a loud report; any violent outburst. (L. *explosus.*)

EXPLOSIVE, *a.* eks-*plose*-iv, bursting with a loud report: *n.* anything liable to explode; a mute letter.

EXPLOSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*plose*-iv-le, in an explosive manner.

EXPONENT, *n.* eks-*poh*-nent, one who or that which represents or expounds and explains: an executant; a number or letter placed above a quantity at the right hand, to indicate how often that quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as 3^3, x^2, a^4; an index [Alg.]. **Exponent of a ratio,** the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. (L. *exponens*, indicating.)

EXPONENTIAL, *a.* eks-po-*nen*-shal, pertaining to or involving exponents. **Exponential curve,** one whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation. **Exponential equation,** one which contains an exponential quantity. **Exponential quantity,** one whose exponent is variable.

EXPORT, *v.t.* eks-*port*, to carry or send out of a country in the way of commerce. **Exported. Exporting. Exports.** (L. *exporto*, carry.)

EXPORT, *n. eks*-port, the act of exporting; a commodity conveyed from one country to another; amount exported.

EXPORTABLE, *a.* eks-*port*-a-bl, that may be exported.

EXPORTATION, *n.* eks-port-*ay*-shon, the act of exporting. (L. *exportatio.*)

EXPORTER, *n.* eks-*port*-er, one engaged in exporting.

EXPOSAL, *n.* eks-*poze*-al, exposure.

EXPOSE, *v.t.* eks-*poze*, to lay open to view; to lay bare or uncover from what protects or shelters; to make liable or to subject; to put in the power of; to lay open to attack, censure, ridicule, or contempt; to put in danger; to cast out unprotected; to exhibit; to expound. **Exposed. Exposes. Exposing.** (O.Fr. *exposer.*)

EXPOSÉ, *n.* eks-*poh*-zay, a formal explanatory statement; an exposure of something discreditable. (Fr.)

EXPOSED, *pp.* or *a.* eks-*pohzd*, unprotected; open to attack; offered for sale.

EXPOSEDNESS, *n.* eks-*poh*-zed-ness, the state of being exposed.

EXPOSITION, *n.* eks-po-*zish*-on, the act of exposing, laying open, or exhibiting; explanation or interpretation; a work containing such; a public exhibition. (Fr.)

EXPOSITIVE, *a.* eks-*poz*-zit-iv, expository; explanatory.

EXPOSITOR, *n.* eks-*poz*-zit-or, one who expounds; an interpreter; a book which expounds. (L.)

EXPOSITORY, *a.* eks-*poz*-zit-o-re, serving to explain or illustrate.

EXPOSTULATE, *v.i.* eks-*pos*-tew-late, to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate. **Expostulated. Expostulates. Expostulating.** (L. *expostulatus*, demanded.)

EXPOSTULATION, *n.* eks-*pos*-tew-*lay*-shon, reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; remonstrance. (L. *expostulatio.*)

EXPOSTULATOR, *n.* eks-*pos*-tew-late-or, one who remonstrates.

EXPOSTULATORY, *a.* eks-*pos*-tew-late-or-e, containing remonstrance.

EXPOSURE, *n.* eks-*poze*-yewr, the action of exposing; the state of being exposed; submission to the action of light; the situation of a place in regard to the points of the compass, or to a free access of air and light.

EXPOUND, *v.t.* eks-*pound*, to lay open the meaning of in detail; to explain or interpret. **Expounded. Expounding. Expounds.** (O.Fr. *espondre.*)

EXPRESS, *a.* eks-*press*, plain; clear; given in direct terms; explicit; exactly resembling; intended or sent for a particular purpose: *ad.* expressly; directly; specially; *n.* a messenger or a conveyance sent on a special errand; the message sent; a regular conveyance, as a railway train, which goes with speed and direct; a train that does not stop at intermediate stations: *v.t.* to press or squeeze out; to utter or set forth in words; to make manifest; to exhibit; to resemble; to form a likeness of; to designate; to extort; to elicit; to despatch by express. **Expressed. Expresses. Expressing.** (O.Fr. *expres.*)

EXPRESSAGE, *n.* eks-*pres*-saje, charge for a thing sent by express; business by express.

EXPRESSED, *a.* eks-*prest*, squeezed or forced out. **Expressed oil,** an oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing instead of by distilling.

EXPRESSIBLE, *a.* eks-*pres*-se-bl, that may be uttered, declared, shown, represented, or squeezed out.

EXPRESSION, *n.* eks-*presh*-on, the act of expressing or forcing out by pressure; the art or power of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; a phrase or mode of speech; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment [Rhet.]; representation, as suggestive of an idea, a mood, or an emotion [Art]; the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments [Mus.]; the character or feeling as expressed in the countenance or attitude [Art]; distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject; the representation of any quantity by its appropriate character or signs [Alg.]. (L. *expressus.*)

EXPRESSIONAL, *a.* eks-*presh*-on-al, purposely expressive of, and intended to convey, an idea or an emotion.

EXPRESSIONLESS, *a.* eks-*presh*-on-less, destitute of expression.

EXPRESSIVE, *a.* eks-*pres*-siv, serving to express; significant; expressing fully, vividly, or forcibly. (L. *expressus*, distinct.)

EXPRESSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*pres*-siv-le, in an expressive manner.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *n.* eks-*pres*-siv-ness, the quality of being expressive.

EXPRESSIVO, *ad.* eks-pres-*see*-vo, with expression, passion, or pathos [Mus.]. (It.)

EXPRESSLY, *ad.* eks-*pres*-le, in direct terms; plainly; specially.

EXPRESSNESS, *n.* eks-*pres*-ness, the state of being express.

EXPROMISSION, *n.* eks-pro-*mish*-on, the acceptance of a new debtor for an old [Law]. (L. *expromissus*, promised to pay.)

EXPROMISSOR, *n.* eks-pro-*mis*-sor, a new debtor who assumes the obligations of another [Law].

EXPROPRIATE, *v.t.* eks-*pro*-pre-ate, to take property from; to part with, as property. **Expropriated. Expropriates. Expropriating.** (L. *ex*, and *proprius*, one's own.)

EXPROPRIATION, *n.* eks-*pro*-pre-*ay*-shon, depriving of property.

EXPUGN, *v.t.* eks-*pewn*, to take by assault; to conquer. **Expugned. Expugning. Expugns.** (O.Fr. *expugner.*)

EXPUGNABLE, *a.* eks-*pug*-na-bl, *or* eks-*pew*-na-bl, that may be conquered. (L. *expugnabilis.*)

EXPUGNATION, *n.* eks-pug-*nay*-shon, taking by assault. (L. *expugnatio.*)

EXPULSION, *n.* eks-*pul*-shon, the act of expelling; the state of being expelled; banishment. (L. *expulsio.*)

EXPULSIVE, *a.* eks-*pul*-siv, able or serving to expel.

EXPUNCTION, *n.* eks-*punk*-shon, the act of expunging; erasure.

EXPUNGE, *v.t.* eks-*punj*, to blot out; to rub or wipe out; to erase. **Expunged. Expunges. Expunging.** (L. *expungo*, prick.)

EXPURGATE, *v.t.* *eks*-pur-gate, to purge away; to cleanse from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous. **Expurgated. Expurgates. Expurgating.** (L. *expurgatus.*)

EXPURGATION, *n.* eks-pur-*gay*-shon, the act of expurgating.

EXPURGATOR, *n.* *eks*-pur-gate-or, one who expurgates.

EXPURGATORIAL, *a.* eks-pur-ga-*tore*-e-al, that expurgates; serving to expurgate.

EXPURGATORY, *a.* eks-*pur*-ga-tor-e, expurgatorial. **Expurgatory Index,** a catalogue issued by the Church of Rome of those books which, as hostile to its teaching, are placed under the ban of the Church and forbidden to be read.

EXQUISITE, *a.* *eks*-que-zit, choice; select; delicate; highly finished or perfected; very excellent or complete; of keen delicacy of perception or discrimination; acutely pleasurable or painful; very sensibly felt: *n.* one who dresses finically a dandy. (L. *exquisitus*, literally, sought out with care.)

EXQUISITELY, *ad.* *eks*-kwe-zit-le, in an exquisite manner.

EXQUISITENESS, *n.* *eks*-kwe-zit-ness, the quality of being exquisite.

EXSANGUINATE, *v.t.* ek-*sang*-gwin-ate, to draw away blood. **Exsanguinated. Exsanguinates. Exsanguinating.**

EXSANGUINE, *a.* eks-*sang*-gwin, destitute of blood, properly of red blood. (L. *exsanguinis.*)

EXSANGUINITY, *n.* ek-san-*gwin*-e-te, a state of bloodlessness.

EXSCIND, *v.t.* eks-*sind*, to cut out. **Exscinded. Exscinding. Exscinds.**

EXSCRIPTURAL, *a.* eks-*skrip*-tewr-al, not found in the Scriptures.

EXSECT, *v.t.* ek-*sekt*, to cut away; to cut out. **Exsected. Exsecting. Exsects.** (L. *exsectus*, cut out.)

EXSECTION, *n.* ek-*sek*-shon, a cutting off or out.

EXSERT, *a.* ek-*sert*, exserted.

EXSERTED, *a.* ek-*ser*-ted, projecting beyond something else; protruding. (L. *exsertus*, thrust out.)

EXSERTILE, *a.* ek-*ser*-tile, that may be thrust out.

EXSICCANT, *a.* ek-*sik*-kant, drying; having the quality of drying: *n.* a drug that has this quality. (L. *exsiccans*, drying out.)

EXSICCATE, *v.t.* *ek*-sik-kate, to dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture. **Exsiccated. Exsiccates. Exsiccating.** (L. *exsiccatus.*)

EXSICCATION, *n.* ek-sik-*kay*-shon, the act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

EXSICCATIVE, *a.* ek-*sik*-ka-tiv, tending to make dry.

EXSPUTORY, *a.* ek-*spewt*-or-re, spat out. (L. *exsputus*, spat out.)

EXSTIPULATE, *a.* ek-*stip*-yew-late, having no stipules [Bot.]. (L. *ex*, and *stipula.*)

EXSUCCOUS, *a.* ek-*suk*-kus, destitute of juice; dry. (L. *ex*, and *succus*, juice.)

EXSUCTION, *n.* ek-*suk*-shon, the act of sucking out. (L. *exsuctus*, sucked.)

EXSUFFLATION, *n.* ek-suf-*flay*-shon, a blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism. (L. *exsufflatus*, blown upon.)

EXSUSCITATE, *v.t.* ek-*sus*-se-tate, to rouse; to excite. **Exsuscitated. Exsuscitates. Exsuscitating.** (L. *exsuscitatio.*)

EXTANT, *a.* *eks*-tant, *or* eks-*tant*, standing out or above the rest; still existing. (L. *exstans*, standing forth.)

EXTASY, *n.* *eks*-ta-se, ecstasy.

EXTEMPORAL, *a.* eks-*tem*-po-ral, uttered, speaking, or acting on the spur of the moment. (L. *extemporalis*, immediate.)

EXTEMPORALLY, *ad.* eks-*tem*-po-ral-le, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* eks-*tem*-po-*ray*-ne-us, composed, performed, or uttered extempore.

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, *ad.* eks-*tem*-po-*ray*-ne-us-le, without previous study.

EXTEMPORANEOUSNESS, *n.* eks-*tem*-po-*ray*-ne-us-ness, the quality of being extemporaneous.

EXTEMPORARILY, *ad.* eks-*tem*-po-ra-re-le, without previous study.

EXTEMPORARY, *a.* eks-*tem*-po-ra-re, composed, done, or uttered extempore.

EXTEMPORE, *a.* and *ad.* eks-*tem*-po-re, without previous study or meditation; on the spur of the moment. (L. *ex*, and *tempus*, *tempore*, time.)

EXTEMPORINESS, *n.* eks-*tem*-po-re-ness, the state of being extempore.

EXTEMPORIZATION, *n.* eks-*tem*-po-ry-*zay*-shon, the act of extemporizing.

EXTEMPORIZE, *v.i.* eks-*tem*-po-rize, to speak extempore; to discourse or play without notes or written composition [Mus.]. **Extemporized. Extemporizes. Extemporizing.**

EXTEND, *v.t.* eks-*tend*, to stretch in any direction; to stretch to the extreme; to reach out; to enlarge, expand, or dilate; to continue; to prolong; to bestow; to impart; to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or to levy on lands, as an execution [Law]: *v.i.* to stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. **Extended. Extending. Extends.** (O.Fr. *extendre.*)

EXTENDANT, *a.* eks-*tend*-ant, expanded; displayed [Her.].

EXTENDEDLY, *ad.* eks-*tend*-ed-le, in an extended manner.

EXTENDER, *n.* eks-*tend*-er, he who or that which extends.

EXTENDIBLE, *a.* eks-*tend*-e-bl, capable of being extended.

EXTENSIBILITY, *n.* eks-*ten*-se-*bil*-e-te, the capacity of extension.

EXTENSIBLE, *a.* eks-*ten*-se-bl, that may be extended. (Fr.)

EXTENSIBLENESS, *n.* eks-*ten*-se-bl-ness, extensibility.

EXTENSILE, *a.* eks-*ten*-sile, capable of being extended.

EXTENSION, *n.* eks-*ten*-shon, the act of extending; the state of being extended; the amount extended; a branch or addition; enlargement in breadth or continuation in length; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space in each of its three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness [Physics]; a written engagement on the part of creditors, allowing a debtor further time for the payment of his debts [Comm.]; the operation of straightening a limb that has been bent or dislocated [Surg.]; the range of the application of a term, in contrast to its comprehension [Logic]. (L. *extensio.*)

EXTENSIONAL, *a.* eks-*ten*-shon-al, having great extent.

EXTENSIONIST, *n.* eks-*ten*-shon-ist, one who advocates extension.

EXTENSIVE, *a.* eks-*ten*-siv, of great extent; comprehensive. (L. *extensivus.*)

EXTENSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*ten*-siv-le, widely; to a great extent.

EXTENSIVENESS, *n.* eks-*ten*-siv-ness, the quality of being extensive.

EXTENSOR, *n.* eks-*ten*-sor, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body [Anat.]. (Late L.)

EXTENT, *n.* eks-*tent*, space or degree to which a thing is extended; length, range, or compass; bulk; size; communication; distribution; a writ of execution against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor [Law]. **Extent in aid,** a writ issued against a debtor of the Crown [Law]. (O.Fr. *extente.*)

EXTENUATE, *v.t.* eks-*ten*-yew-ate, to make lean; to lessen; to diminish; to palliate. **Extenuated. Extenuates. Extenuating.** (L. *extenuatus*, thinned.)

EXTENUATING, *a.* eks-*ten*-yew-ate-ing, palliating.

EXTENUATINGLY, *ad.* eks-*ten*-yew-ate-ing-le, so as to extenuate.

EXTENUATION, *n.* eks-*ten*-yew-*ay*-shon, the act or the process of growing thin or lean; the act of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is. (L. *extenuatio.*)

EXTENUATOR, *n.* eks-*ten*-yew-*ay*-tor, one who extenuates.

EXTENUATORY, *a.* eks-*ten*-yew-ay-tor-e, palliative.
EXTERIOR, *a.* eks-*teer*-e-or, external; outward; on the outside; extrinsic; foreign; relating to foreign nations: *n.* the outward surface; that which is external. (L. comparative of *exter*, on the outside.)
EXTERIORITY, *n.* eks-*teer*-e-*or*-e-te, superficies; externality; undue regard for the external form.
EXTERIORLY, *ad.* eks-*teer*-e-or-le, outwardly.
EXTERMINATE, *v.t.* eks-*ter*-min-ate, to drive beyond the frontiers; to destroy utterly; to root out; to extirpate. Exterminated. Exterminates. Exterminating. (L. *exterminatus*, expelled.)
EXTERMINATION, *n.* eks-*ter*-min-*ay*-shon, the act of exterminating; total destruction; extirpation.
EXTERMINATOR, *n.* eks-*ter*-min-*ay*-tor, he who or that which exterminates.
EXTERMINATORY, *a.* eks-*term*-in-ate-o-re, serving to exterminate.
EXTERN, *a.* eks-*tern*, external; not inherent; non-resident: *n.* outer part or form; a day scholar. (Fr. *externe*.)
EXTERNAL, *a.* eks-*tern*-al, outward; exterior; from without; not being within; visible; apparent; foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; not essential: *n.* an external part. (L. *externus*, external.)
EXTERNALITY, *n.* eks-tern-*al*-it-e, the state of being external, especially as regards the perceiving mind or the idea at bottom.
EXTERNALIZATION, *n.* eks-*tern*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, embodiment in outward form.
EXTERNALLY, *ad.* eks-*tern*-al-le, outwardly; in appearance; visibly.
EXTERNALS, *n.pl.* eks-*tern*-alz, the outward parts; outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.
EXTERNAT, *n.* eks-*tern*-at, a day school.
EXTERRANEOUS, *a.* eks-ter-*rane*-e-us, coming from abroad. (L.)
EXTERRITORIAL, *a.* eks-ter-re-*tore*-e-al, outside the jurisdiction of the country; beyond local jurisdiction; extraterritorial.
EXTERSION, *n.* eks-*ter*-shon, the act of wiping or rubbing out. (L. *extersus*, wiped.)
EXTINCT, *a.* eks-*tinkt*, extinguished; quenched; having ceased to exist; no longer active. (L. *extinctus*, extinguished.)
EXTINCTEUR, *n.* eks-*tankt*-er, a fire-extinguisher. (Fr.)
EXTINCTION, *n.* eks-*tink*-shon, the act of extinguishing; the state of being extinguished; suppression.
EXTINE, *n.* *eks*-tin, outer coat of the pollen-grain [Bot.]
EXTINGUISH, *v.t.* eks-*ting*-gwish, to put out; to end; to quench; to destroy; to suppress; to obscure by superior splendour: *v.i.* to go out. Extinguished. Extinguishes. Extinguishing. (L. *exstinguo*, quench.)
EXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* eks-*ting*-gwish-a-bl, that may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.
EXTINGUISHER, *n.* eks-*ting*-gwish-er, a hollow conical cap with which to put out the light of a candle or torch.
EXTINGUISHMENT, *n.* eks-*ting*-gwish-ment, the act of extinguishing; extinction; the extinction or annihilation of an existing right by means of its being merged in or consolidated with another [Law].
EXTIRPABLE, *a.* eks-*terp*-a-bl, that may be extirpated.
EXTIRPATE, *v.t.* *eks*-terp-ate, to root out; to destroy totally, as plants; to cut out or remove completely [Surg.]. Extirpated. Extirpates. Extirpating. (L. *exstirpatus*, rooted out.)
EXTIRPATION, *n.* eks-terp-*ay*-shon, the act of rooting out; eradication; excision.
EXTIRPATOR, *n.* *eks*-terp-ate-or, one who roots out.
EXTOL, *v.t.* eks-*tole*, to praise highly; to magnify. Extolled. Extolling. Extols. (O.Fr. *extoller*.)
EXTOLLER, *n.* eks-*tole*-er, one who praises or magnifies.
EXTORSIVE, *a.* eks-*tawr*-siv, serving to extort.
EXTORSIVELY, *ad.* eks-*tawr*-siv-le, in an extorsive manner.
EXTORT, *v.t.* eks-*tawrt*, to force, wrest, or obtain from unjustly, in the undue exercise of power: *v.i.* to practise extortion. Extorted. Extorting. Extorts. (L. *extortus*, twisted.)
EXTORTION, *n.* eks-*tawr*-shon, oppressive or illegal exaction; that which is unduly exacted.
EXTORTIONARY, *a.* eks-*tawr*-shon-ar-re, pertaining to or implying extortion.
EXTORTIONATE, *a.* eks-*tawr*-shon-ate, marked by extortion.
EXTORTIONER, *n.* eks-*tawr*-shon-er, one who practises extortion.
EXTRA, *eks*-tra, a Latin prefix denoting outside of, beyond usual; in excess: *a.* beyond what is agreed upon or what is usual; additional: *n.* something in addition to what is agreed upon or looked for as customary; an addition to the fixed charge. Extras, byes, wides and no-balls at cricket.
EXTRA-CONSTELLARY, *a.* *eks*-tra-kon-*stel*-lar-re, said of stars not included in any constellation [Astron.].
EXTRA-COSMICAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*kos*-mik-al, outside the universe.
EXTRA-CRANIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*kray*-ne-al, outside the skull.
EXTRACT, *v.t.* eks-*trakt*, to draw out by force; to draw out, as the spirit or essence of a thing, by heat, distillation, or otherwise; to take out or select a part from, as a passage from a book or writing. Extract the root, to find the root of a number or quantity [Math.]. Extracted. Extracting. Extracts. (L. *extractus*, dragged out.)
EXTRACT, *n.* *eks*-trakt, that which is extracted; a passage taken from a book or writing; anything drawn from a substance; a solution containing one or more substances removed from a mixture by means of a solvent; a substance supposed to form the active principle of the vegetable in which it occurs [Chem.].
EXTRACTIBLE, *a.* eks-*trakt*-e-bl, that may be extracted [Chem.].
EXTRACTIFORM, *a.* eks-*trakt*-e-form, having the nature or appearance of an extract [Chem.].
EXTRACTION, *n.* eks-*trak*-shon, the act of extracting; derivation from a stock or family; lineage; birth; the operation of extracting. (L. *extractus*.)
EXTRACTIVE, *a.* eks-*trakt*-iv, serving to extract; that is or may be extracted: *n.* an extract.
EXTRACTOR, *n.* eks-*trakt*-or, he who or that which extracts; a forceps or instrument for extracting, used in midwifery, lithotomy, and dentistry [Surg.].
EXTRADICTIONARY, *a.* *eks*-tra-*dik*-shon-ar-re, beyond expression in words; made up of realities.
EXTRADITION, *n.* *eks*-tra-*dish*-on, delivery by one government to another of fugitives from justice. (Fr.)
EXTRADITABLE, *a.* *eks*-tra-*dite*-a-bl, amenable for extradition.
EXTRADITE, *v.t.* *eks*-tra-dite, to deliver up under a treaty of extradition. Extradited. Extradites. Extraditing. (L. *ex*, and *traditus*, delivered up.)
EXTRADOS, *n.* eks-*tray*-dos, the upper curve of an arch [Arch.]. (Fr.)
EXTRADOTAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*dote*-al, forming no part of a dowry [Law]. (L. *extra*, and *dos*, a dowry.)
EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, *a.* *eks*-tra-fol-e-*ay*-shus, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them [Bot.]. (L. *extra*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
EXTRAFORANEOUS, *a.* *eks*-tra-for-*ray*-ne-us, out-of-door. (L. *extra*, and *foris*, out of doors.)
EXTRAGENEOUS, *a.* *eks*-tra-*jee*-ne-us, belonging to another kind; foreign. (L. *extra*, and *genus*, a kind.)
EXTRAJUDICIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-jew-*dish*-al, out of the proper court or the ordinary course of legal procedure.
EXTRAJUDICIALLY, *ad.* *eks*-tra-jew-*dish*-al-le, in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure.
EXTRALIMITARY, *a.* *eks*-tra-*lim*-it-ar-re, being beyond the limit or bounds.
EXTRALOGICAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*loj*-ik-al, beyond the province of logic.
EXTRAMISSION, *n.* *eks*-tra-*mish*-on, a sending out; emission.
EXTRAMUNDANE, *a.* *eks*-tra-*mund*-ane, beyond the limits of the material world. (L. *extramundanus*.)
EXTRAMURAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*mewr*-al, outside the walls of a city or a university. (L. *extra*, and *murus*, a wall.)
EXTRANEITY, *n.* eks-tra-*nee*-it-e, the state of being extraneous.

EXTRANEOUS, *a.* eks-*trane*-e-us, foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic; not essential; not properly belonging to a subject, though sometimes admissible for additional effect [Fine Arts]; an epithet applied to those sharps and flats, and those chords and modulations, which digress into abstruse evolutions of melody and harmony [Mus.]. (L. *extraneus.*)

EXTRANEOUSLY, *ad.* eks-*trane*-e-us-le, in an extraneous manner.

EXTRA-OCULAR, *a.* *eks*-tra-*ok*-yew-lar, said of antennæ, inserted on the outsides of the eyes [Entom.].

EXTRA-OFFICIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-of-*fish*-al, not within the limits of official duty.

EXTRAORDINARILY, *ad.* *eks*-tra-*ord*-in-ar-ril-e, in a manner or degree beyond ordinary.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, *n.* *eks*-tra-*ord*-in-ar-re-ness, uncommonness; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, *a.* *eks*-tra-*ord*-in-ar-re, unusual; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; rare; wonderful; special; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion: *n.* anything extraordinary. (L. *extraordinarius.*)

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-pa-*roke*-e-al, not within the limits of any parish; outside the parish.

EXTRAPHYSICAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*fiz*-ik-al, outside the province or methods of physics.

EXTRAPROFESSIONAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-pro-*fesh*-on-al, foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-pro-*vin*-shal, not within the same province.

EXTRA-REGULAR, *a.* *eks*-tra-*reg*-yew-lar, not comprehended within a rule or rules.

EXTRA-SOLAR, *a.* *eks*-tra-*so*-lar, outside the solar system.

EXTRA-SPECTRAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*spekt*-ral, beyond the visible spectrum.

EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-ter-*res*-tre-al, beyond the earth or its atmosphere.

EXTRATERRITORIAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-ter-rit-*tore*-e-al, beyond the limits of the local jurisdiction.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY, *n.* *eks*-tra-ter-rit-*tore*-e-*al*-it-e, immunity from a country's laws.

EXTRATROPICAL, *a.* *eks*-tra-*trop*-ik-al, beyond the tropics; outside the tropics, north or south.

EXTRAVAGANCE, *n.* eks-*trav*-a-gance, irregularity; excess; excess in the expenditure of money or one's means. (Fr.)

EXTRAVAGANCY, *n.* eks-*trav*-a-gan-se, extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANT, *a.* eks-*trav*-a-gant, excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; irregular; wasteful; profuse in expenses: *n.* one who is confined to no general rule. (Fr.)

EXTRAVAGANTLY, *ad.* eks-*trav*-a-gant-le, in an extravagant manner.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, *n.* eks-*trav*-a-gant-ness, extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANTS, *n.pl.* eks-*trav*-a-gants, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes not at first incorporated with the rest, but inserted afterwards in the canon law [Eccles. Hist.].

EXTRAVAGANZA, *n.* eks-*trav*-a-*gan*-za, a musical composition distinguished by its absurdity and irregularity; any wild, wayward flight of fancy. (It.)

EXTRAVAGATE, *v.i.* eks-*trav*-a-gate, to wander beyond due limits. **Extravagated. Extravagates. Extravagating.**

EXTRAVASATE, *v.t.* eks-*trav*-as-sate, to let or force out of the proper vessels [Med.]. **Extravasated. Extravasates. Extravasating.** (Late L. *extravasatus.*)

EXTRAVASATION, *n.* eks-trav-a-*say*-shon, the act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels any fluid of the body, but especially the blood, through the rupture of them or any injury to them; the escape of any body fluid from its vessel; effusion; the state of being forced or let out, as a fluid, of its containing vessels through injury to them [Med.].

EXTRAVASCULAR, *a.* eks-tra-*vas*-kew-lar, not within the proper containing vessel.

EXTREME, *a.* eks-*treem*, outermost; furthest off; most pressing; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; last; beyond which there is none; going extreme lengths: *n.* the utmost limit; end; furthest degree; extremity; the extreme terms of a syllogism, the predicate and subject of the conclusion, as distinct from the middle term with which they are compared in the premises [Logic]; the first and last terms of a proportion [Math.]. **Extreme unction,** the anointing of a sick person with oil when about to die, usually just before death. (O.Fr. from L. *extremus,* superlative of *exterus,* outward.)

EXTREMELY, *ad.* eks-*treem*-le, in the utmost degree.

EXTREMELESS, *a.* eks-*treem*-less, infinite.

EXTREMENESS, *n.* eks-*treem*-ness, violent nature.

EXTREMISM, *n.* eks-*treem*-izm, revolutionism.

EXTREMIST, *n.* eks-*treem*-ist, a supporter of extreme doctrines or procedure; a revolutionist.

EXTREMITY, *n.* eks-*trem*-it-e, the utmost point or limit; the utmost or highest degree; extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; the end: *pl.* the feet and hands [Fine Arts]. (Fr. *extrémité.*)

EXTRICABLE, *a.* *eks*-trik-a-bl, that can be extricated.

EXTRICATE, *v.t.* *eks*-trik-ate, to disengage; to disentangle; to free from difficulties or perplexities; to send out. **Extricated. Extricates. Extricating.** (L. *extricatus,* extricated.)

EXTRICATION, *n.* eks-trik-*ay*-shon, the act of extricating.

EXTRINSIC, *a.* eks-*trin*-sik, extrinsical.

EXTRINSICAL, *a.* eks-*trin*-sik-al, external; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body; foreign; not essential. (L. *extrinsecus.*)

EXTRINSICALITY, *n.* eks-*trin*-sik-*al*-it-e, extrinsicalness.

EXTRINSICALLY, *ad.* eks-*trin*-sik-al-le, in an extrinsic manner.

EXTRINSICALNESS, *n.* eks-*trin*-sik-al-ness, the state of being extrinsical.

EXTRORSAL, *a.* eks-*trorse*-al, extrorse.

EXTRORSE, *a.* eks-*trorse*, opening away from the centre of the flower [Bot.]. (Fr.)

EXTROVERSION, *n.* eks-tro-*ver*-shon, a turning of the inside out [Med.]. (L. *extra,* and *versum,* turned.)

EXTRUDE, *v.t.* eks-*trood*, to thrust out; to press or force out; to expel. **Extruded. Extrudes. Extruding.** (L. *extrudo,* thrust.)

EXTRUSION, *n.* eks-*troo*-sjon, the act of extruding.

EXTUBERANCE, *n.* eks-*tew*-ber-ance, extuberancy.

EXTUBERANCY, *n.* eks-*tew*-ber-an-se, a swelling; a protuberant part [Med.]. (L. *extuberans,* swelling up.)

EXTUBERATE, *v.i.* eks-*tew*-ber-ate, to swell; to become protuberant. **Extuberated. Extuberates. Extuberating.**

EXUBERANCE, *n.* eks-*yew*-ber-ance, an overflowing richness, as of fertility or imagination; luxuriance; overgrowth. (L. *exuberantia.*)

EXUBERANCY, *n.* eks-*yew*-ber-an-se, exuberance.

EXUBERANT, *a.* eks-*yew*-ber-ant, abundant; overabundant; superfluous; luxuriant.

EXUBERANTLY, *ad.* eks-*yew*-ber-ant-le, in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

EXUBERATE, *v.i.* eks-*yew*-ber-ate, to abound: *v.t.* to enjoy in abundance. **Exuberated. Exuberates. Exuberating.**

EXUDATION, *n.* eks-yewd-*ay*-shon, the act of exuding fluid matter through pores; the matter exuded.

EXUDE, *v.t.* eks-*yewd*, to discharge through pores, as sweat, or through incisions, as the juices of a plant: *v.i.* to flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge; to ooze out. **Exuded. Exudes. Exuding.** (L. *exsudo,* sweat.)

EXULCERATE, *v.t.* egs-*ul*-ser-ate, to cause ulcers on; to fret or anger: *v.i.* to become an ulcer or ulcerous. **Exulcerated. Exulcerates. Exulcerating.** (L. *exulceratus,* ulcerated.)

EXULCERATION, *n.* egs-*ul*-ser-*ay*-shon, the process of becoming ulcerous; a fretting; exacerbation.

EXULCERATIVE, *a.* egs-*ul*-ser-ate-iv, having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

EXULCERATORY, *a.* egs-*ul*-ser-ate-or-e, exulcerative.

EXULT, *v.i.* egs-*ult* to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to triumph. **Exulted. Exulting. Exults.** (L. *exsulto,* leap.)

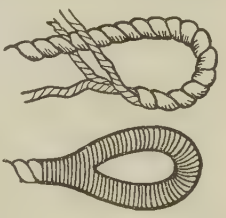
EXULTANCE, *n.* egs-*ult*-ance, exultancy.

EXULTANCY, *n.* egs-*ult*-an-se, exultation.

EXULTANT, *a.* egs-*ult*-ant, rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTANTLY, *ad.* eks-*ult*-ant-le, in an exultant manner.

EXULTATION, *n.* egs-ult-*ay*-shon, lively joy at success, victory, or advantage gained; rapturous delight; triumph.
EXULTINGLY, *ad.* egs-*ult*-ing-le, in an exulting manner.
EXUNGULATE, *v.t.* eks-*ung*-gew-late, to pare off superfluous parts, as nails. **Exungulated. Exungulates. Exungulating.** (L. *ex*, and *unguis*, a nail.)
EXUVIABLE, *a.* egs-*yew*-ve-a-bl, that may be shed.
EXUVIÆ, *n.pl.* egs-*yew*-ve-e, the cast-off skins, shells, or coverings of animals. (L.)
EXUVIAL, *a.* egs-*yew*-ve-al, containing exuviæ.
EXUVIATE, *v.t.* egs-*yew*-ve-ate, to shed; to cast off the skin; to moult. **Exuviated. Exuviates. Exuviating.** (L. *exuo*, strip.)
EXUVIATION, *n.* egs-*yew*-ve-*ay*-shon, the shedding of skins, shells, teeth, &c.
EYALET, *n. i*-a-let, an administrative division in the Turkish Republic, presided over by a pasha, as viceroy; a vilayet. (Turk.)
EYAS, *n. i*-as, a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. (Fr. *niais*.)
EYAS-MUSKET, *n. i*-as-*mus*-ket, a young unfledged male sparrow-hawk.
EYE, *n.* i, the organ of sight, properly the globe or ball movable in the orbit; the power of vision; sight; view; countenance; face; regard; observation; watch; anything resembling the eye in form; a small hole or aperture; a small catch for a hook; a loop or ring for fastening the rigging of ships; the bud of a plant; tinge; oversight; inspection; the centre of a part: *v.t.* to fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe, particularly, to observe or watch narrowly: *v.i.* to appear. **Eye of a dome,** the horizontal aperture on its summit, usually covered with a lantern. **Eye of a pediment,** a circular window in its centre. **Eye of a volute,** the circle at the centre, from the circumference of which the spiral line commences [Arch.]. **Eyes of a ship,** the parts which lie near the hawseholes, particularly in the lower apartments. **To find favour in the eyes,** to be graciously received and treated. **To set the eyes on,** to see; to have a sight of. **Eyed. Eyes. Eying or Eyeing.** (A.S. *eage*.)
EYEBALL, *n. i*-bawl, the globe or apple of the eye; the pupil of the eye.
EYEBEAM, *n. i*-beem, a glance of the eye.
EYE-BOLT, *n. i*-bohlt, a bar of iron, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides of a ship to hook tackles or fasten ropes to [Naut.].
EYEBRIGHT, *n. i*-brite, a beautiful little plant of the genus *Euphrasia*, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.
EYEBRIGHTENING, *n. i*-brite-en-ing, a clearing of the sight.
EYEBROW, *n. i*-brou, the hairy arch above the eye.
EYED, *a.* ide, having eyes, as black-eyed.
EYEDROP, *n. i*-drop, a tear.
EYEFLAP, *n. i*-flap, a blinker on a horse's harness.
EYEGLANCE, *n. i*-glahnce, a glance of the eye; a rapid look.
EYEGLASS, *n. i*-glahss, a glass to assist the sight; the glass next the eye in an optical instrument.
EYEHOLE, *n. i*-hole, a hole to peep through.
EYELASH, *n. i*-lash, the line of hair edging the eyelid.
EYELESS, *a. i*-less, wanting eyes; destitute of sight.
EYELET, *n. i*-let, eyelet-hole; loophole.
EYELETEER, *n. i*-let-eer, a small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.
EYELET-HOLE, *n. i*-let-hole, a small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord. (O.Fr. *oeillet*, a small eye.)
EYELIAD, *n. i*-le-ad, a wanton glance of the eye.
EYELID, *n. i*-lid, the upper or lower movable cover of the eye.
EYEOPENER, *n. i*-ope-en-er, a revelation; a surprising discovery; an early drink.
EYEPIECE, *n. i*-peece, in a telescope or microscope the lens, or combination of lenses, with which the image is viewed and magnified.
EYEPIT, *n. i*-pit, the socket of the eye.
EYER, *n. i*-er, one who eyes another.
EYESALVE, *n. i*-sahlv, ointment for the eye.
EYE-SERVANT, *n. i*-serv-ant, a servant who attends to his duty only when watched.
EYE-SERVICE, *n. i*-serv-is, service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.
EYESHOT, *n. i*-shot, range of vision; view; glance of the eye.
EYESIGHT, *n. i*-site, the sight of the eye; vision; observation; the sense of seeing.
EYESORE, *n. i*-sawr, something offensive to the eye.
EYESPLICE, *n. i*-splice, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself [Naut.].



Eyesplice.

EYESPOT, *n. i*-spot, a spot like an eye, as on a peacock's feather.
EYESTONE, *n. i*-stone, a small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.
EYESTRINGS, *n.pl. i*-strings, the muscles and tendons by which the eye is moved.
EYETOOTH, *n. i*-tooth, a tooth under the eye; a canine tooth.
EYEWASH, *n. i*-wosh, a lotion for the eyes; humbug.
EYEWATER, *n. i*-waw-ter, a medicated water for the eyes.
EYE-WITNESS, *n. i*-wit-ness, one who saw a thing done.
EYNE, ine, *n.pl.* of eye.
EYOT, *n.* ait, an islet in a river or a lake; an ait.
EYRA, *n. i*-rah, the small cat of Central and South America, *Felis eyra*, remarkable for its long body, short legs and long tail. (Native name.)
EYRANT, *n. ire*-ant, a bird of prey in the nest.
EYRE, *n.* ayre, a journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices. **Justices in eyre,** itinerant justices. (O.Fr. *eire*, a journey.)
EYRIE, *n. ire*-e, the nest of a bird of prey; an aerie.
EYRY, *n. ire*-e, eyrie.

F

F the sixth letter of the English alphabet, has one uniform sound, as in *father, after.* Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal or accompanied with more sound. F or Fa, in *music*, is the fourth note in the natural scale.

FAAM, *n. fah*-am, an orchid, *Angræcum fragrans*, the leaves of which are in repute as a stomachic and for pulmonary consumption.

FAAP, *n.* fahp, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris.*

FABA, *n. fay*-ba, the broad-bean, *Vicia faba.* (L.)

FABACEOUS, *a.* fa-*bay*-shus, like a bean.

FABIAN, *a. fay*-be-an, awaiting opportunity; wary and wearying out with delay, in imitation of the policy of Fabius Maximus, the famous Roman general, with Hannibal: *n.* a member of a society for the propagation of socialism by permeation instead of direct action.

FABLE, *n. fay*-bl, an apologue; a feigned story of an improbable nature, in which, for most part, inferior creatures are introduced and represented as speaking and acting like human beings, in order to enforce some moral lesson; the plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem; a fabrication: *v.i.* to write fables; to tell falsehoods: *v.t.* to devise and speak of as true or real. **Fabled. Fables. Fabling.** (Fr.)

FABLED, *a. fay*-bld, celebrated in fables.

FABLER, *n. fay*-bler, a writer of fables; a dealer in fables.

FABLIAU, *n. fab*-le-o: *pl.* **Fabliaux,** a short metrical tale for recitation, held in favour in France about the 12th and 13th centuries, dealing in an epigrammatic vein with the gossip of the day.

FABRIC, *n. fab*-rik, structure; texture; workmanship; anything framed by art and labour; a woven structure; a building, as an edifice; any system composed of connected parts. (Fr. *fabrique.*)

FABRICANT, *n. fab*-rik-ant, a manufacturer. (Fr.)

FABRICATE, *v.t. fab*-rik-ate, to form by art and labour; to manufacture; to put together sections made elsewhere; to forge; to devise falsely. **Fabricated. Fabricates. Fabricating.** (L. *fabricatus.*)

FABRICATION, *n. fab*-rik-*ay*-shon, construction; manufacture; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood.

FABRICATOR, *n. fab*-rik-ate-or, one who fabricates.

FABRILE, *a. fab*-rile, relating to handicraft.

FABULIST, *n. fab*-yew-list, an inventor or writer of fables.

FABULIZE, *v.i. fab*-yew-lize, to invent or relate fables. **Fabulized. Fabulizes. Fabulizing.**

FABULOSITY, *n.* fab-yew-*los*-sit-e, fabulousness; a fable.

FABULOUS, *a. fab*-yew-lus, fictitious; related or celebrated in fable; invented; unreal; as incredible as a fable. **The fabulous age,** the age in which the history of a people was conceived of and accepted in the form of myth and legend. (L. *fabulosus.*)

FABULOUSLY, *ad. fab*-yew-lus-le, in a fabulous manner.

FABULOUSNESS, *n. fab*-yew-lus-ness, the quality of being fabulous.

FAÇADE, *n.* fa-*sahd*, the front view or elevation of a building. (Fr.)

FACE, *n.* face, the surface or side which presents itself to the view; the front of a thing; the front part of the head; the visage; aspect of the face; look; look, as of anger or favour; the plane surface or side of a solid; visible state; appearance; confidence; effrontery; presence; sight; the dial of a timekeeper. **Face prolonged,** that part of the line of defence which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain [Fort.]. **Face to face,** in immediate presence. **The face of a bastion,** the two sides reaching from the flanks of the salient angle [Fort.]. **The face of a gun,** the superficies of the metal at the extremity of the muzzle [Gunnery]. **The faces of a square,** the different sides of a battalion, &c. [Mil.]. **To accept one's face,** to show him favour or grant his request. **To lose face,** to suffer a loss in dignity. **To make faces,** to distort the form of the face. **To set the face against,** to oppose. (Fr.)

FACE, *v.t.* face, to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to stand with the face or front toward; to cover in front; to smooth the surface of; to make appear of superior quality: *v.i.* to play the hypocrite; to turn the face. **To face down,** to oppose boldly or impudently. **To face out,** to brave unblushingly. **To face the enemy,** to meet him in front, and oppose him with determination. **Faced. Faces. Facing.**

FACE-AGUE, *n. face*-ay-gew, tic-douloureux.

FACE-CLOTH, *n. face*-kloth, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

FACED, *a.* fayst, with a face; face upwards; covered in front; dressed on the surface.

FACE-GUARD, *n. face*-gahrd, defensive guard for the face.

FACE-HAMMER, *n. face*-ham-mer, a hammer with a flat face.

FACELESS, *a. face*-less, without a face.

FACE-PAINTER, *n. face*-paynt-er, a painter of portraits.

FACE-PAINTING, *n. face*-paynt-ing, portrait-painting.

FACER, *n. face*-er, a blow in the face; a serious difficulty.

FACET, *n. fas*-set, a small surface; the plane surface of a crystal, or one artificially cut; an eyelet in the compound eye of an insect [Entom.]; an iron thrust into the mouth of a bottle, in order to convey it into the annealing tower [Glass-making]; a flat projection between the flutings of a column [Arch.]: *v.t.* to cut facets on. **Faceted. Faceting. Facets.** (Fr. *facette*, a tiny face.)

FACETED, *a. fas*-set-ed, having facets.

FACETIÆ, *n.pl.* fa-*see*-she-e, witticisms conceived in a spirit of pleasantry; indecent books. (L.)

FACETIOUS, *a.* fa-*see*-shus, overflowing with wit and good humour; full of pleasantry; witty; jocose. (L. *facetia*, wit.)

FACETIOUSLY, *ad.* fa-*see*-shus-le, in a facetious way.

FACETIOUSNESS, *n.* fa-*see*-shus-ness, the quality of being facetious.

FACIA, *n. fay*-shah, the name-board over a shop-window; a fascia.

FACIAL, *a. fay*-shal, pertaining to the face. **The facial angle,** an imaginary angle formed either by drawing two lines, one horizontally from the nostril to the ear, and the other perpendicularly from the nostril to the most prominent part of the forehead, or by drawing a line over the most prominent parts of the face and from the occipital condyle to the base of the nose. (Late L. *facialis.*)

FACIALLY, *ad. fay*-shal-le, in a facial manner.

FACIES, *n. fay*-she-es, the face [Anat.]; external appearance; aspect, among the rocks and their contents, of any area or period [Geol.]. (L.)

FACILE, *a. fas*-sil, easy to be done; easily conquerable; easy of access or converse; easily persuaded; pliant; ready. (Fr.)

FACILENESS, *n. fas*-sil-ness, easiness to be persuaded.

FACILITATE, *v.t.* fa-*sil*-it-ate, to make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of. **Facilitated. Facilitates. Facilitating.** (Fr. *faciliter.*)

FACILITATION, *n.* fa-*sil*-it-*ay*-shon, the act of facilitating.

FACILITIES, *n.pl.* fa-*sil*-e-teez, means by which anything is rendered easy; convenient opportunities.
FACILITY, *n.* fa-*sil*-e-te, ease of performance; dexterity, proceeding from practice; easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access; affability. (Fr. *facilité*.)
FACING, *a. face*-ing, fronting: *n.* a covering in front for ornament, defence, &c.; the cuff and collar of a coat: *pl.* movements of the men to the right, left, &c. [Mil.]; trimmings on the front of a regimental uniform, which are of all colours [Mil.]. Facing of tea, a fraud by which tea is adulterated so as to seem of a superior quality.
FACINGLY, *ad. face*-ing-le, in the way of facing.
FACINOROUS, *a.* fa-*sin*-or-rus, atrociously wicked. (L. *facinus*, a bad deed.)
FACSIMILE, *n.* fak-*sim*-il-e, an exact reproduction, as of handwriting. (L. *fac simile*, make thou like.)
FACSIMILIST, *n.* fak-*sim*-il-ist, one who makes facsimiles.
FACT, *n.* fakt, a deed or anything done; an event or anything that comes to pass; reality; truth; the assertion of a thing as a fact. (L. *factum*, done.)
FACTION, *n. fak*-shon, a political party, acting in union for purposes of their own, in opposition to the government or public good; a clique; tumult; dissension. (Fr.)
FACTIONARY, *n. fak*-shon-ar-re, a member of a faction.
FACTIONIST, *n. fak*-shon-ist, one who promotes faction.
FACTIOUS, *a. fak*-shus, given to faction; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to or proceeding from faction. (L. *factiosus*.)
FACTIOUSLY, *ad. fak*-shus-le, in a factious manner.
FACTIOUSNESS, *n. fak*-shus-ness, acting in the spirit of faction; tendency to oppose.
FACTITIOUS, *a.* fak-*tish*-us, produced by art, as distinct from what is produced by nature; artificial. (L. *factitius*, artificial.)
FACTITIOUSLY, *ad.* fak-*tish*-us-le, in a factitious manner.
FACTITIOUSNESS, *n.* fak-*tish*-us-ness, the quality of being factitious.
FACTITIVE, *a. fact*-it-iv, causative; producing a change in the condition. Factitive object, a word in a sentence indicating change of condition, which comes after the active or passive voice of a causative verb, as "peer" in the sentences, "The Queen made Tennyson a peer," "Tennyson was made a peer."
FACTOR, *n. fak*-tor, an agent; a dealer; a steward; one of the quantities from the multiplication of which is obtained the product [Arith. and Alg.]; anything which contributes to a result. Coal factor, one who buys coal from the collieries to sell to the merchants who sell it to the dealers. Factor of safety, the ratio that the breaking load bears to the working load in any structure. (L. a doer.)
FACTORAGE, *n. fak*-tor-aje, commission to a factor.
FACTORIAL, *a.* fak-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a factory; pertaining to factors [Math.].
FACTORIZE, *v.t. fak*-tor-ize, to reduce into factors; to attach goods belonging to a debtor in the hands of a third person. Factorised. Factorizes. Factorizing. [U.S.]
FACTORSHIP, *n. fak*-tor-ship, a factory; the business of a factor.
FACTORY, *n. fak*-tor-e, a manufactory; a trading settlement abroad; the body of traders in a trading settlement. Factory hand, a person employed in a factory. (Fr. *factorie*.)
FACTOTUM, *n.* fak-*to*-tum, a person employed to do all kinds of work; a confidential servant. (L. *factotum*, do all.)
FACTUAL, *a. fakt*-yew-al, pertaining to facts; real.
FACTUM, *n. fak*-tum, a deed; anything stated and made certain [Law]. (L.)
FACTURE, *n. fak*-tyur, the making of anything; a bill of parcels [Comm.].
FACULA, *n. fak*-yew-lah, *pl.* Faculæ, a spot on the sun's surface which appears brighter than the rest [Astron.]. (L. *facula*, a little torch.)
FACULAR, *a. fak*-yew-lar, pertaining to faculæ.
FACULOUS, *a. fak*-yew-lus, having faculæ.
FACULTATIVE, *a. fak*-ul-*tate*-iv, pertaining to a faculty; incidental; permissive.
FACULTY, *n. fak*-ul-te, any original power of mind in which it is active; the power of doing anything or of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal; the skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power; privilege; a right or power granted to a person; the individuals constituting a learned profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively; the graduates of certain universities; one of the departments of a university; the medical profession. The Faculty of Advocates, in Scotland, an incorporated body of barristers, their president being styled Dean of the Faculty. (Fr. *faculté*.)
FACUNDITY, *n.* fa-*kun*-dit-te, eloquence; readiness of speech. (L. *facundus*, eloquent.)
FAD, *n.* fad, a hobby; a crotchet; a craze. (Probably from O.Fr. *fadaise*, nonsense.)
FADDINESS, *n. fad*-de-ness, the act of being faddy.
FADDISH, *a. fad*-dish, prone to be faddy.
FADDISHNESS, *n. fad*-dish-ness, the act of being faddish.
FADDIST, *n. fad*-dist, one given to fads.
FADDLE, *v.i. fad*-dl, to trifle; to play. Faddled. Faddles. Faddling. [Slang.]
FADDY, *a. fad*-de, crotchety.
FADE, *a.* fade, weak; flat; insipid.
FADE, *v.i.* fade, to wither, as a plant; to lose strength gradually; to perish gradually; to lose freshness, colour, or lustre gradually; to disappear gradually: *v.t.* to cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour. Faded. Fades. Fading. (Fr. *fade*, insipid.)
FADELESS, *a. fade*-less, unfading.
FADGE, *n.* faj, a bundle or bale; a flat loaf: *v.i.* to suit; to fit; to agree; to prosper. Fadged. Fadges. Fadging. (A.S. *fegan*, to join.)
FADING, *a. fade*-ing, subject to decay; liable to lose colour, freshness, or vigour: *n.* decay, loss of colour, freshness, or vigour.
FADINGLY, *ad. fade*-ing-le, in a fading manner.
FADINGNESS, *n. fade*-ing-ness, liability to fade.
FAE-BERRY, *n. fay*-ber-re, the gooseberry.
FÆCAL, *a. fee*-kal, consisting of dregs or sediment; excremental.
FÆCES, *n.pl. fee*-seez, the excrements of animals; sediment after infusion or distillation. (L.)
FÆCULA, *n. fee*-kew-la, fecula, pulverulent matter.
FAERIE, *n.* and *a. fay*-e-re, fairy; fairyland.
FAFFLE, *v.i. faf*-fl, to stammer. Faffled. Faffles. Faffling. (From the sound.)
FAG, *n.* fag, one who labours as a drudge; a schoolboy forced to drudge for a senior; a knot or coarse part in cloth: *v.t.* to work hard: *v.i.* to drudge as a fag; to labour to weariness; to become weary. Fagged. Fagging. Fags. (Perhaps from *flag*.)
FAG-END, *n. fag*-end, the end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials; the end of a piece which flaps about; the latter or meaner part of anything; the untwisted end of a rope [Naut.]. To fag out, to become untwisted and loose [Naut.].
FAGGERY, *n. fag*-ger-e, drudgery for another; the system of fagging.
FAGGING, *n. fag*-ging, enforced drudging for another.
FAGGOT, *n. fag*-got, a bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; anything like a bundle of dry sticks; a bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture; a person formerly hired to appear at musters in a crew or regimental company not complete, in order to hide the deficiency of the number: *a.* fictitious: *v.t.* to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously. Faggot vote, a factitious vote created by the partitioning of an estate into as many different tenements as will entitle the holders to vote. Faggot voter, one who has a faggot vote. Faggoted. Faggoting. Faggots. (Fr. *fagot*, a bundle of sticks, from L. *fax*, a torch.)
FAGIN, *n. fay*-jin, a substance obtained from the nuts of the common beech. (L. *fagus*, a beech-tree.)
FAGOT, *n. fag*-ot, a faggot.
FAGOTTO, *n.* fa-*got*-to, a musical wind-instrument, the bassoon. (It.)
FAHLERZ, *n. fahl*-erts, grey copper ore occurring in crystals. (Ger. *fahl*, yellow, and *erz*, ore.)
FAHRENHEIT, *n. fahr*-en-hite, a thermometer which fixes the freezing point at 32° and the boiling point at 212°, so named from the inventor.
FAIENCE, *n.* fay-*yonce*, a kind of glazed pottery embellished with painted designs, said to have been first manufactured at Faenza, in Romagna.

FAIL, *n.* fale, omission; failure. *v.i.* to become deficient; to cease to be abundant; to be wanting in; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; to be entirely wanting; to cease; to perish; to die; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be neglectful; to become insolvent or bankrupt: *v.t.* to desert; to disappoint; to cease or neglect to afford aid, supply, or strength; to be wanting to; not to perform. **Failed. Failing. Fails.** (Fr. *faillir.*)

FAILING, *a. fale*-ing, decaying; declining; becoming insolvent: *n.* the act of failing; a foible; an imperfection.

FAILINGLY, *ad. fale*-ing-le, by failing.

FAILLE, *n. fah*-eel, stout black Flemish silk. (Fr.)

FAILURE, *n. fale*-yur, a failing; deficiency; cessation of supply; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; want of success; becoming insolvent.

FAIN, *a.* fane, glad; inclined; content for want of something better: *ad.* gladly; with joy or pleasure: *v.i.* to wish or desire. **Fained. Faining. Fains.** (A.S. *fægen*, joyful.)

FAINÉANT, *a.* fa-nay-*ahn*, do-nothing, applied to certain weak kings of France of the Merovingian line, who were subject to their ministers, the mayors of the palace. (Fr.)

FAINT, *a.* faynt, weak; feeble; enfeebled with exhaustion; inclined to swoon; not bright or vivid; not loud; not striking; cowardly; not vigorous; not active; dejected; depressed: *v.i.* to become feeble; to lose strength and colour and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to lose courage or spirit; to decay; to vanish. **Fainted. Fainting. Faints.** (Fr. *feint*, unreal.)

FAINT-HEARTED, *a.* faynt-*hahrt*-ed, timorous; easily depressed or yielding to fear.

FAINT-HEARTEDLY, *ad.* faynt-*hahrt*-ed-le, in a faint-hearted manner.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* faynt-*hahrt*-ed-ness, the state of being faint-hearted.

FAINTING, *a. faynt*-ing, falling into a swoon; losing strength or courage: *n.* a temporary loss of strength, colour, and respiration; a swoon.

FAINTISH, *a. faynt*-ish, slightly faint.

FAINTISHNESS, *n. faynt*-ish-ness, a slight degree of faintness.

FAINTLY, *ad. faynt*-le, in a feeble manner.

FAINTNESS, *n. faynt*-ness, the state of being faint.

FAINTY, *a. faynt*-e, weak; feeble; languid.

FAIR, *a.* fare, clear; free from blemish; free from a dark hue; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; pure; light-haired; free from clouds or rain; favourable; prosperous; unobstructed; open; open to attack or access; frank; honest; just; equitable; not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul; candid; not sophistical; honourable; civil; pleasing; moderately good; plain; legible: *ad.* openly; frankly; civilly; candidly; honestly; equitably; happily; successfully; on good terms: *n.* a fair woman: *v.t.* to adjust so as to be continuous. **Fair and square**, just in dealing; honest. **Fair copy**, a copy made after final correction. **Fair play**, even-handed justice. **Fair trade**, reciprocity; free trade only with free trade countries and the imposition of duties on imports from duty-levying countries. **Fair wind**, a wind that does not make it necessary for a vessel to tack. **The fair**, the female sex; the one who is fair or fairest. **To bid fair**, to be likely, or to have a fair prospect. **Faired. Fairing. Fairs.** (A.S. *fæger.*)

FAIR, *n.* fare, a stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. **Fancy fair**, a meeting for the sale of fancy articles, &c., generally for charitable purposes. (O.Fr. *feire.*)

FAIR-FACED, *a. fare*-fayst, with a fair face; deceptively fair-spoken.

FAIRILY, *ad. fare*-il-e, like a fairy.

FAIRING, *n. fare*-ing, a present bought at a fair; a thin cake made of sugar and butter; a jumble.

FAIRISH, *a. fare*-ish, reasonably fair.

FAIRLEAD, *n. fare*-leed, that which keeps a rope in its place so that it may run clear [Naut.].

FAIRLY, *ad. fare*-le, in a fair manner; clearly; nearly.

FAIRMINDED, *a. fare*-mynd-ed, impartial; judging fairly.

FAIRNESS, *n. fare*-ness, the quality or character of being fair.

FAIR-SEEMING, *a. fare*-seem-ing, appearing fair.

FAIR-SPOKEN, *a. fare*-spoke-en, using fair speech; bland.

FAIRWAY, *n. fare*-way, the navigation channel of a river; the smooth way between rough and hazards, from green to green, on a golf course.

FAIRWEATHER, *a. fare*-weth-er, unfit for storm or trouble.

FAIRY, *n. fare*-e, an imaginary being or spirit of diminutive size, conceived to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks in a spirit of humour rather than mischief; an enchantress: *a.* of or belonging to fairies; fairylike; unreal. (O.Fr. *faerie*, magic.)

FAIRY-BEADS, *n.pl. fare*-e-beedz, the joints and plates of fossil crinoids, otherwise known as St. Cuthbert's beads.

FAIRYDOM, *n. fare*-e-dom, fairyland.

FAIRY-FINGERS, *n. fare*-e-*fing*-gers, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

FAIRYHOOD, *n. fare*-e-hood, the state of being a fairy.

FAIRYISM, *n. fare*-e-izm, fairy character; enchantment.

FAIRY-LAMP, *n. fare*-e-lamp, a small lamp used in illuminations.

FAIRYLAND, *n. fare*-e-land, the imaginary abode of the fairies.

FAIRY-LIKE, *a. fare*-e-like, imitating the manner of fairies.

FAIRY-RINGS, *n.pl. fare*-e-ringz, circles in the fields caused by the fungus *Marasmius oreades*, which are either barer or greener than the ground in the centre, so called from the vulgar belief that they were caused by the dancing of fairies.

FAIRY-STONES, *n.pl. fare*-e-stones, fossil echinoderms.

FAIRY-TALE, *n. fare*-e-tale, a tale about fairies; a fiction.

FAITH, *n.* fayth, belief or trust in the statement or word of another, such that we accept and act upon it with full assurance; belief without proof; belief or trust in a religious system, as extending into and pervading the unseen; that which is believed; the religion believed in; fidelity; word or honour pledged; credibility or truth: *int.* on my faith; in truth. **In good faith**, honestly. (O.Fr. *feid.*)

FAITHFUL, *a. fayth*-ful, full of faith; loyal to one's faith, or duty, or engagement, or promise, or vow; conformable to truth; true; worthy of belief. **The faithful**, those who are loyal to their religious belief.

FAITHFULLY, *ad. fayth*-ful-le, in a faithful manner.

FAITHFULNESS, *n. fayth*-ful-ness, the quality of being faithful.

FAITH-HEALING, *n. fayth*-heel-ing, the practice of attempting to cure sickness without medical aid.

FAITHLESS, *a. fayth*-less, destitute of faith; not giving credit to; disloyal; not true to one's engagement, promise, or vow; inconstant; deceptive.

FAITHLESSLY, *ad. fayth*-less-le, in a faithless manner.

FAITHLESSNESS, *n. fayth*-less-nes, the quality or state of being faithless.

FAITHWORTHY, *a. fayth*-wur-the, trustworthy.

FAIX, *int.* fayks, by my faith.

FAKE, *n.* fake, a dodge; a cheat; one of the coils of a cable or hawser [Naut.]: *v.t.* to dodge up; to falsify; to cheat [Slang]; to lay a rope or chain along the deck or up and down the rigging. **Faked. Fakes. Faking.**

FAKEMENT, *n. fake*-ment, a makeshift; a contrivance.

FAKER, *n. fake*-er, a dodger; a cheat.

FAKIR, *n.* fak-*eer*, one of a set of monkish mendicants in India and neighbouring countries, who, from religious motives, practise or affect lives of self-mortification; a magician; a conjurer. (Ar. *fakir*, a poor person.)

FAKIRISM, *n.* fak-*eer*-izm, begging as a religious exercise.

FALCADE, *n.* fal-*kade*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times in very quick curvets [Man.]. (Fr.)

FALCATE, *a. fal*-kate, bent like a sickle, as the moon, crescent or waning; hooked [Bot.]. (L. *falcatus*, furnished with scythes.)
FALCATED, *a. fal*-kate-ed, falcate.
FALCATION, *n.* fal-*kay*-shon, a bend in the form of a sickle.
FALCHION, *n. fawl*-shon, a short curved sword. (Fr. *fauchon*.)
FALCIFORM, *a. fal*-se-form, in the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.
FALCON, *n. fawl*-kon, *or fawk*-on, a diurnal bird of prey of the sub-family Falconinæ; a hawk trained to sport, as in falconry; a female falcon; a small cannon. (Fr. *faucon*.)
FALCONER, *n. fawk*-on-er *or fawk*-ner, one who breeds and trains hawks; one who hunts with hawks.
FALCONET, *n. fawk*-on-net, a pigmy falcon of the genus *Hierax*; a small cannon.
FALCON-GENTLE, *n. fawk*-on-*jen*-tl, the female and young of the goshawk, *Accipiter palumbarius*.
FALCONINE, *a. fal*-kon-ine, pertaining to falcons.
FALCONRY, *n. fawk*-on-re, the art of training hawks; the sport of hawking. (O.Fr. *faulconerie*.)
FALCULA, *n. fal*-kew-la, a curved and sharp-pointed claw [Zool.]. (L.)
FALCULATE, *a. fal*-kew-late, in the shape of a falcula.
FALDAGE, *n.* fawld-aje, in England, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them. (A.S. *fald*, a fold.)
FALDFEE, *n. fawld*-fee, a fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.
FALDSTOOL, *n. fawld*-stool, a folding stool like a camp-stool, the armless chair of a bishop, when not in his own cathedral; a kneeling stool; a kind of stool, placed at the south of the altar, at which the sovereigns of England kneel at their coronation; a small desk at which the litany is read. (Late L. *faldistolium*.)
FALERNIAN, *a.* fa-*ler*-ne-an, pertaining to the wine of Falernus, in Italy: *n.* the wine itself.
FALL, *v.i.* fawl, to drop from a higher place by the power of gravity; to drop from an erect posture; to discharge itself; to lapse from faith or rectitude; to die by plague or sword; to come to an end suddenly; to sink into disgrace or misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to pass into a worse state; to come; to sink; to be diminished in weight or value; not to amount to the full; to be rejected; to decline from violence to calmness; to pass into a new state; to sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame; to befal; to light on; to assail; to come unexpectedly; to rush or hurry to; to pass by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; to become the property of; to be uttered carelessly; to become feeble or faint; to be brought forth; to issue; to terminate: *v.t.* to sink or depress; to diminish; to bring forth; to fell; to cut down [U.S.]. **Fall aboard of**, to strike against, as one vessel coming into collision with another [Naut.]. **Fall across**, to meet by chance. **Fall astern**, to drop rearward [Naut.]. **Fall away**, to lose flesh; to pine; to renounce allegiance; to revolt; to renounce the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness; to perish; to be lost; to fade; to languish. **Fall back**, to recede; to give way; not to fulfil. **Fall back upon**, to have recourse to. **Fall calm**, to become calm. **Fall down**, to prostrate one's self in worship; to drop to the ground; to bow down as a suppliant; to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet. **Fall foul**, to attack; to make an assault. **Fall from**, to depart from; not to adhere to, as an agreement; to depart from allegiance or duty. **Fall in**, to agree with; to comply; to join, as a procession. **Fall in with**, to meet, as a ship; also to discover or come near, as land. **Fall off**, to withdraw; to die away; to withdraw from the faith or from allegiance or duty; to abandon; to drop; to depreciate; to become less valuable or interesting, as a periodical. **Fall on**, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to assail; to drop on; to descend on. **Fall out**, to quarrel; to happen. **Fall over**, to desert from one side to another; to fall beyond. **Fall short**, to be deficient. **Fall to**, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to. **Fall under**, to come under or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to become the subject of; to come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. **Fallen. Falling. Falls. Fell.** (A.S. *feallan*.)
FALL, *n.* fawl, the act of falling; descent by gravity; tumbling from an erect posture; death; destruction; overthrow; downfall; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; diminution; decrease of price or value; a sinking of tone; cadence; declivity; descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; the outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the sea or into a lake or pond; the distance which anything falls; the fall of the leaf; autumn; that which falls; a falling; the act of felling or cutting down [U.S.]; the chase of a whale; that part of a lifting tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting [Naut.]. **The Fall**, the act in which it is said the parents of the human race first asserted their own free will and sundered themselves and the race from that state of innocence the distinctive mark of which was childlike trust in a higher power.
FALLABLE, *a. fawl*-a-bl, liable to fall.
FALLACIOUS, *a.* fal-*lay*-shus, founded on fallacy; deceptive and misleading; producing disappointment. (L. *fallaciosus*.)
FALLACIOUSLY, *ad.* fal-*lay*-shus-le, in a fallacious manner; sophistically.
FALLACIOUSNESS, *n.* fal-*lay*-shus-ness, the quality of being fallacious.
FALLACY, *n. fal*-la-se, deceptive appearance; a sophism; a misleading argument which has a plausible look. (Fr. *fallace*.)
FALLALS, *n.pl. fal*-lalz, showy trifles.
FALLEN, *a. fawl*-en, degraded; ruined.
FALLIBILITY, *n.* fal-lib-*il*-it-e, liability to error.
FALLIBLE, *a. fal*-le-bl, liable to err; liable to deceive or be deceived. (Late L. *fallibilis*.)
FALLIBLY, *ad. fal*-lib-le, in a fallible manner.
FALLING, *n. fawl*-ing, that which sinks down; prolapse [Path.]. **Falling sickness**, epilepsy. **Falling star**, a shooting star, a meteor, an aerolite. **Falling stone**, a meteorite.
FALLING-AWAY, *n. fawl*-ing-a-way, apostasy.
FALLOPIAN, *a. fal-lo*-pe-an, a term applied to two membranous ducts arising from the womb, and usually called Fallopian tubes, after an Italian anatomist, Fallopius, mistakenly regarded as the discoverer.
FALLOW, *a. fal*-lo, pale red or pale yellow; untilled; left to rest after tillage; not tilled; left unsown after ploughing; uncultivated; unoccupied; neglected: *n.* land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season: *v.i.* to fade; to become yellow: *v.t.* to plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it. **A green fallow**, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by some green crop, as turnips, &c. **Fallowed. Fallowing. Fallows.** (A.S. *fealo*, pale red or yellow.)
FALLOW-CROP, *n. fal*-lo-krop, crop from fallow ground.
FALLOW-DEER, *n. fal*-lo-deer, a kind of deer, smaller than the red deer, of a yellowish-brown colour, common in England and almost domesticated, *Cervus dama*.
FALLOWFINCH, *n. fal*-lo-finch, a small bird, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*.
FALLOWNESS, *n. fal*-lo-ness, the state of lying untilled.
FALLOWSNATCH, *n. fal*-lo-snatch, the fallowfinch.
FALL-TRAP, *n. fawl*-trap, a trap with a door which falls and imprisons.
FALSE, *a.* fawlse, not true; not conformable to fact; unfounded; not according to the lawful standard; substituted for another; supposititious; counterfeit; not genuine; not solid or sound; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not fair; unfaithful; inconstant; treacherous; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception: *ad.* not truly; not honestly; falsely; not in tune [Mus.]. **False cadence**, a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semi-tone, instead of rising a fourth or falling a fifth [Mus.]. **False colours**, a flag of another nation hoisted to deceive an enemy, under which no ship in the British navy is allowed to fire. **False fire**, a combustible composition, sending forth a blue flame, used in vessels of war for making signals during the night; a fire kindled to deceive ships to their ruin. **False keel**,

a protective keel below the real keel. **False membrane**, a membrane formed on an inflamed part by the coagulation of the secreted fluid. **False quantity**, a mistake in pronunciation. **False roof**, the part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the rafters of a roof [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *fals.*)

FALSE-FACE, *n. fawlse*-face, a mask.

FALSE-FACED, *a. fawlse*-fayst, hypocritical.

FALSE-HEARTED, *a. fawlse*-hahrt-ed, hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious.

FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, *n. fawlse*-hahrt-ed-ness, perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSEHOOD, *n. fawlse*-hood, the quality of being false; want of truth; want of honesty; deceitfulness; false appearance; imposture; an untrue assertion; a lie.

FALSELY, *ad. fawlse*-le, not truly; treacherously; erroneously.

FALSENESS, *n. fawlse*-ness, the state of being false.

FALSETTE, *n.* fawl-*set*, a shrill and high tone of voice; falsetto.

FALSETTO, *n.* fawl-*set*-to, a pitch or range of voice above the natural compass, produced by tightening the ligaments of the glottis. (It.)

FALSIFIABLE, *a. fawl*-se-*fy*-a-bl, that may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION, *n. fawl*-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of falsifying; making a thing appear to be something which it is not; confutation. (Fr.)

FALSIFIER, *n. fawl*-se-*fy*-er, one who gives a thing a false appearance; one who makes false coin; one who invents falsehood; one who proves a thing to be false.

FALSIFY, *v.t. fawl*-se-fy, to counterfeit or forge; to prove to be false; to violate or break by falsehood: *v.i.* to tell lies; to violate the truth. **Falsified. Falsifies. Falsifying.**

FALSITY, *n. fawlse*-it-e, the quality of being false; a false assertion.

FALTER, *v.i. fawl*-ter, to hesitate in speech; to stumble; not to be firm and steady in action; to fail in any act of the understanding: *v.t.* to sift; to thrash barley in the chaff. **Faltered. Faltering. Falters.**

FALTERING, *a. fawl*-ter-ing, hesitating; speaking with a feeble trembling utterance.

FALTERINGLY, *ad. fawl*-ter-ing-le, in a faltering manner.

FALUNS, *n.pl. fah*-lunz, a series of deposits belonging to the miocene period [Geol.]. (Fr.)

FALX, *n.* falks, a membranous process in the form of a sickle; as falx cerebri, a process of the dura mater [Anat.]. (L. a sickle.)

FAMA, *n. fay*-ma, the goddess of rumour. **Fama clamosa**, a wide-spread rumour ascribing immoral conduct to a clergyman, church office-bearer, or church member, as a ground of prosecution [Scots Eccles. Law]. (L.)

FAME, *n.* fame, public rumour; renown; celebrity for something distinguished, whether good or bad. (Fr.)

FAMED, *a.* faymd, much talked of; renowned.

FAMELESS, *a. fame*-less, without renown.

FAMILIAR, *a.* fa-*mil*-yar, pertaining to a family; domestic; well-acquainted with; intimate; affable; not formal or distant; well versed in; well-known or understood by frequent use; unceremonious; unconstrained; intimate in an unlawful degree: *n.* an intimate; one long acquainted; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. (Fr. *familier.*)

FAMILIARISM, *n.* fa-*mil*-yar-izm, a colloquialism.

FAMILIARITY, *n.* fa-mil-le-*ar*-it-e, close intimacy; affability; freedom from ceremony: *pl.* actions which assume too great familiarity. (Fr. *familiarité.*)

FAMILIARIZATION, *n.* fa-*mil*-yar-ize-*ay*-shon, a making or becoming familiar.

FAMILIARIZE, *v.t.* fa-*mil*-yar-ize, to make or render familiar; to accustom; to habituate. **Familiarized. Familiarizes. Familiarizing.**

FAMILIARLY, *ad.* fa-*mil*-yar-le, in a familiar manner.

FAMILY, *a. fam*-il-e, of or belonging to a family: *n.* a household, living in one house and under one head, including parents and children, and servants; the children of a household; those who descend from one progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; course of descent; genealogy; **line of ancestors**; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; a collection or union of nations or states; a group of animals or plants, more extensive than a genus and less so than an order; an order [Bot.]. **Happy family**, animals of different kinds living amicably together. (L. *familia*, from *famulus*, a servant.)

FAMINE, *n. fam*-in, a general scarcity of food or want of provisions. (Fr.)

FAMISH, *v.t. fam*-ish, to starve; to force by starving: *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; to perish from hunger. **Famished. Famishes. Famishing.** (L. *fames*, hunger.)

FAMISHING, *a. fam*-ish-ing, starving; perishing by want.

FAMISHMENT, *n. fam*-ish-ment, starvation.

FAMOUS, *a. fay*-mus, renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished or notorious. (Fr. *fameux.*)

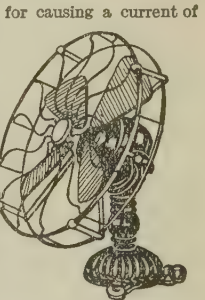
FAMOUSLY, *ad. fay*-mus-le, so as to render or become famous.

FAMOUSNESS, *n. fay*-mus-ness, the quality of being famous.

FAMULIST, *n. fam*-yew-list, at Oxford, a subordinate member of a college; a servant. (L. *famulus*, servant.)

FAMULUS, *n. fam*-yew-lus, a magician's assistant. (L.)

FAN, *n.* fan, an implement for causing a current of air; something in the form of a lady's fan when spread; a contrivance for winnowing grain; a small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a windmill always at right angles to the wind; something which acts as a fan so as to quicken a flame; anything which stirs up or intensifies zeal or passion: *v.t.* to cool with a fan; to ventilate or to blow on; to winnow; to stimulate or quicken. **Fanned. Fanning. Fans.** (A.S. *fann*, and L. *vannus.*)



Fan (electric).

FAN, *n.* fan, a fanatic for outdoor sports; an enthusiastic spectator [U.S.A. Slang].

FANAL, *n.* fa-*nal*, a beacon; a lighthouse, or rather the lighting apparatus. (Fr.)

FANAM, *n. fan*-am, a Madras money of account, worth seven farthings. (Malay.)

FANATIC, *n.* fa-*nat*-ik, one affected with fanaticism.

FANATIC, *a.* fa-*nat*-ik, affected with or prompted by excessive and exclusive, specially religious, zeal; animated by or proceeding from fanaticism. (L. *fanaticus*, relating to a temple.)

FANATICAL, *a.* fa-*nat*-ik-al, fanatic.

FANATICALLY, *ad.* fa-*nat*-ik-al-le, in the manner of a fanatic.

FANATICALNESS, *n.* fa-*nat*-ik-al-ness, fanaticism.

FANATICISM, *n.* fa-*nat*-is-izm, extravagant and exclusive zeal or devotion.

FANATICIZE, *v.t.* fa-*nat*-is-ize, to render fanatic. **Fanaticized. Fanaticizes. Fanaticizing.**

FAN-BLAST, *n.* fan-*blahst*, a blast by means of a fan.

FANCIED, *a. fan*-seed, imaginary; favoured; liked.

FANCIER, *n. fan*-se-er, a connoisseur; one who has a fancy for; one led by his fancy.

FANCIFUL, *a. fan*-se-ful, guided or dictated by fancy, more or less whimsical; fantastical; whimsical; visionary.

FANCIFULLY, *ad. fan*-se-ful-le, in a fanciful manner according to fancy.

FANCIFULNESS, *n. fan*-se-ful-ness, the quality of being fanciful.

FANCILESS, *a. fan*-se-less, wanting in fancy.

FAN-CRICKET, *n. fan*-krik-et, the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.*

FANCY, *n. fan*-se, the faculty which the mind has of forming to itself images or representations of things at pleasure, often synonymous with imagination;

fantasy; the resulting image or representation; an opinion or notion; taste; conception; inclination; liking; conceit; whim; something that pleases or entertains without real use or value: *a.* ornamental; merely pleasing to the taste or fancy: *v.i.* to believe or suppose: *v.t.* to portray in the mind; to conceive a liking for; to be pleased with. **Fancy ball**, a ball at which persons appear in allegorical or historical costumes; a masquerade. **Fancy dress**, costume for a fancy ball. **Fancy fair**, a bazaar. **Fancy price**, an exorbitant price. **Fancy work**, ornamental needlework. **The fancy**, patrons of boxing. **Fancied. Fancies. Fancying.** (O.Fr. *fantasie.*)

FANCY-FREE, *a. fan*-se-free, free from love.

FANCY-GOODS, *n.pl. fan*-se-goods, fabrics of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, &c., distinct from those plain and useful.

FANCY-MONGER, *n. fan*-se-mung-ger, one who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCY-SICK, *a. fan*-se-sik, distempered in mind.

FANDANGO, *n.* fan-*dang*-go, an old Spanish national dance, to the accompaniment of a guitar, the dancers beating time with castanets. (Sp. from the Moorish.)

FANE, *n.* fane, a temple or church; a place consecrated to religion. (L. *fanum*, a temple.)

FANFARE, *n. fan*-fare, a short flourish of trumpets, as on one coming into the lists, &c.; a lively piece performed on hunting-horns; a bravado. (Fr.)

FANFARON, *n. fan*-fah-ron, a swaggering bully; one who blows his own trumpet. (Fr.)

FANFARONADE, *n.* fan-*far*-ron-*ade*, ostentation; vain boasting; bluster. (Fr.)

FANG, *n.* fang, the tusk of an animal of prey; a long pointed tooth; the grooved tooth of a serpent down which the venom flows; the root of a tooth; a claw or talon; the catch of a pump; anything by which hold is taken. (A.S.)

FANGED, *a.* fangd, furnished with fangs.

FANGLE, *n. fang*-gl, a contrivance; a novelty.

FANGLESS, *a. fang*-less, having no fangs; toothless.

FANGOT, *n. fang*-got, a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to about three cwts. (It. *fangotto*, a fagot.)

FANION, *n. fan*-yon, a surveyor's marking flag; a small flag carried with the baggage [Mil.]. (O.Fr.)

FANLIGHT, *n. fan*-lite, a window shaped like an open fan, placed over the house-door to light the passage; a window over a house-door.

FANNEL, *n. fan*-nel, a banner; a splint. (Fr. *fanon*, a banner.)

FANNER, *n. fan*-ner, one who fans; a contrivance for producing a current of air, as in a window, &c.: *pl.* a machine which consists of fans or flat disks revolving round a centre, sometimes used for winnowing corn and sometimes as bellows for forges.

FAN-NERVED, *a. fan*-nervd, having the nerves or nervures disposed like a fan [Entom. and Bot.].

FANNING-MILL, *n. fan*-ning-mil, a machine for cleansing seeds from chaff, husks and dirt.

FANON, *n. fan*-on, a napkin; an embroidered scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest; the white cloth on which the laity laid their oblations; a church banner. (O.Fr.)

FAN-PALM, *n. fan*-pahm, a palm with fan-shaped leaves, specially the talipot palm, *Corypha umbraculifera* of Ceylon.

FANTAIL, *n. fan*-tale, a pigeon, also an Australian bird, with a fan-shaped tail; a gas-burner which emits a fan-like flame.

FANTAILED, *a. fan*-tayld, having a fan-tail.

FANTAN, *n. fan*-tan, a Chinese game played with coins and a bowl. (Chinese.)

FANTASIA, *n.* fan-*tay*-ze-a, an instrumental musical piece not restricted to the laws of composition; an extempore composition [Mus.]. (It.)

FANTASIED, *a. fan*-ta-seed, fancy-fashioned.

FANTAST, *n. fan*-tast, one who indulges in fantasies.

FANTASTIC, *n.* fan-*tas*-tik, a whimsical person; a fop.

FANTASTIC, *a.* fan-*tas*-tik, fantastical.

FANTASTICAL, *a.* fan-*tas*-tik-al, produced or existing only in the imagination or fancy; not real; having the nature of a phantom; apparent only; whimsical; capricious; odd; grotesque. (Fr. *fantastique.*)

FANTASTICALLY, *ad.* fan-*tas*-tik-al-le, in a fantastical manner.

FANTASTICALNESS, *n.* fan-*tas*-tik-al-ness, the state of being fantastical.

FANTASSIN, *n.* fan-*tas*-sin, a foot soldier. (Fr).

FANTASY, *n. fan*-ta-se, the power of fancy; imagination; an illusion; an imaginary impossibility. (O.Fr. *fantaisie.*)

FANTOCCINI, *n.pl.* fan-tot-*chee*-ne, dramatic representations in which puppets are used as performers; marionettes.

FAN-TRACERY, *n. fan*-trace-er-e, an elaborate carved work on a vaulted roof in the form of a fan [Arch.].

FAQUIR, *n.* fa-*keer*, a fakir.

FAR, *a.* fahr, distant, in any direction; remote: remote from or contrary to design or wish; remote in affection or obedience; alienated; more distant of two: *ad.* to a great distance, in space, time, or proportion; remotely; interrogatively, to what distance; in great part; very much; to a certain point. **By far**, in a great degree; very much. **Far from**, at a great distance. **Far off**, at or to a great distance. **Far other**, very different. **From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place. (A.S. *feor.*)

FAR, *n.* fahr, a variety of buckwheat grown on poor lands in the south of Europe. (L.)

FARAD, *n. far*-rad, the unit of electrical capacity, named after Faraday.

FARADAIC, *a.* far-ra-*day*-ik, inductive. (Faraday.)

FARADIC, *a.* far-*rad*-ik, faradaic.

FARADIZATION, *n. far*-ra-diz-*ay*-shon, a method, as discovered by Faraday, of treating disease by the application of electric currents.

FARANDAMS, *n. far*-an-dams, a mixed fabric of wool and silk.

FARANDOLA, *n.* fa-*ran*-do-la, the so-called Spanish Dance, popular in the south of France. (Fr.)

FARAWAY, *a. fahr*-a-way, distant.

FAR-BROUGHT, *a. fahr*-brawt, far-fetched.

FARCE, *n.* fahrce, a short play in which qualities and actions are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter; a piece of ridiculous parade: an absurdity. (Fr. *farce*, stuffing, a farce, from *farcir*, to stuff.)

FARCEMEAT, *n. fahrce*-meet, forcemeat used for game and other meats as a seasoning.

FARCICAL, *a. fahr*-sik-al, belonging or appropriate to a farce; ludicrous; ridiculous.

FARCICALITY, *n. fahr*-sik-*al*-it-e, farcical nature.

FARCICALLY, *ad.* · *fahr*-sik-al-le, in a farcical manner.

FARCICALNESS, *n. fahr*-sik-al-ness, state of being farcical.

FARCIN, *n. fahr*-sin, farcy.

FARCING, *n. fahrce*-ing, edible stuffing of mixed ingredients.

FARCY, *n. fahr*-se, a disease of horses of a leprous character, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels and allied to glanders. (Fr.)

FARDAGE, *n. fahrd*-aje, dunnage. (Fr.)

FARDEL, *n. fahr*-del, a bundle or pack: *v.t.* to make up in bundles. **Fardeled. Fardeling. Fardels.** (O.Fr.)

FARDEL-BOUND, *a. fahr*-del-bound, said of a disease among sheep and cattle, consisting of an inflamed and paralysed condition of the folds of the third stomach, due to overgorging with indigestible food.

FARDING-BAG, *n. fahr*-ding-bag, the first stomach of a cow or other ruminating animal, where green food lies till it is chewed over again.

FARE, *n.* fare, the price of passage or the sum for conveying a person; the person conveyed; food; provisions of the table: *v.i.* to be in any state, good or bad; to feed; to be entertained; to experience; to succeed: to happen well or ill; to go; to pass or move on. **Fared. Fares. Faring.** (A.S. *faran*, go.)

FAREWELL, *n.* fare-*wel*, adieu; goodbye: *int.* may you fare well; good-bye. **Farewell rock**, the millstone grit.

FAR-FETCHED, *a. fahr*-fetcht, brought from a remote place; not naturally deduced or introduced; forced.

FARINA, *n.* fa-*ree*-na, the pollen of plants; the flour of any species of corn or starchy root, such as the potato; starch. (L. ground corn.)

FARINACEOUS, *a.* far-in-*ay*-shus, consisting of or containing farina or flour; mealy.

FARINACEOUSLY, *ad.* far-in-*ay*-shus-le, in a mealy-like manner. (Late L.)

FARINOSE, *a. far*-in-ose, producing farina; covered with a sort of white mealy dust.

FARL, *n.* fahrl, a thin oatmeal cake made in a circle, cut into thirds or quarters and then baked. (Scots.)

FARM, *n.* fahrm, a portion of land usually leased on rent, with buildings necessary for the business of farming; the state of land leased on rent reserved; land within definite boundaries, arable or pasture: *v.t.* to let out, as lands, to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to take at a certain rent; to let for hire; to lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.; to cultivate, as land: *v.i.* to engage in farming. **To let to farm, to lease on rent. Farmed. Farming. Farms.** (A.S. *feorm*.)

FARMABLE, *a. fahrm*-a-bl, that may be farmed.

FARMER, *n. fahrm*-er, one who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; one who collects taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, for a certain rate per cent.; one who farms the cope of the king [Mining]. Farmers general, under the old French monarchy, those to whom the right of levying certain taxes in a particular district was farmed out for a given sum. (A.S. *foermere*, a supplier.)

FARMERY, *n. fahrm*-er-e, the buildings, &c., about a farm.

FARMHOUSE, *n. fahrm*-house, a house attached to a farm.

FARMING, *a. fahrm*-ing, as regards cultivating land: *n.* the business of cultivating land or of leasing taxes.

FARM-LABOURER, *n.* fahrm-*lay*-bor-er, a working man employed about a farm.

FARMOST, *a. fahr*-most, most distant or remote.

FARMSTEAD, *n. fahrm*-sted, the buildings on a farm.

FARMYARD, *n. fahrm*-yahrd, the yard or inclosure attached to or surrounded by the farm-buildings.

FARNESS, *n. fahr*-ness, distance; remoteness.

FARO, *n. fare*-o, a game of hazard played with cards. (Said to be from Pharaoh, whose likeness was depicted on one of the cards used in the game.)

FARRAGINOUS, *a.* far-*raj*-in-us, formed of various materials; mixed.

FARRAGO, *n.* far-*ray*-go, a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; hodge-podge. (L. *farrago*, a mixture of ground cereals.)

FAR-REACHING, *a. fahr*-reech-ing, including much.

FARRIER, *n. far*-re-er, a shoeing smith; a veterinary surgeon: *v.i.* to practise as a farrier. **Farrierd. Farriering. Farriers.** (O.Fr. *ferrier*, an iron-worker.)

FARRIERY, *n. far*-re-er-e, the business of a farrier.

FARROW, *n. far*-ro, a litter of pigs: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to bring forth pigs. **Farrowed. Farrowing. Farrows.** (A.S. *fearh*, a pig.)

FARROW, *a. far*-ro, applied to a cow when she fails to produce a calf for that year.

FARSE, *n.* fahrce, a translation from the Latin of the epistle for the day, read in certain churches before the Reformation.

FAR-SIGHTED, *a. fahr*-site-ed, seeing to a great distance; calculating and providing for remote issues.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n. fahr*-site-ed-ness, the power of being far-sighted.

FARTHER, *a.* and *ad. fahr*-ther, *comp. deg.* of far, more remote; longer; at a greater distance; further.

FARTHERMOST, *a. fahr*-ther-most, farthest.

FARTHEST, *a. fahr*-thest, the most distant.

FARTHING, *n. farthe*-ing, a small British coin, the fourth of a penny, made of silver from Edward I to Edward VI., of copper from Charles II to Victoria, and now of bronze. (A.S. *feorthing*, a fourth-part.)

FARTHINGALE, *n. farthe*-ing-gale, a hoop petticoat, a petticoat distended by hoops formed of whalebone. (O.Fr. *verdugalle*.)

FASCES, *n.pl. fas*-sez, the most ancient insignia of the Roman magistrates, a bundle of elm or birch rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman kings, then before the consuls until B.C. 508, when the axe was omitted except in the case of consuls commanding an army outside Rome, the rods standing for corporal punishment, the axe for death [Rom. Antiq.]. (L.)

Fasces.

FASCETS, *n.pl. fas*-sets, iron implements for conveying the bottles to the annealing oven [Glass-making].

FASCIA, *n. fash*-ya: *pl.* **Fasciæ**; a band, sash, or fillet; a flat band, like a broad ribbon, generally between mouldings; facia; the name-board over a shop-window; the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows [Brick Building]; the belt of a planet, as those of Jupiter [Astron.]; a bandage, roller, or ligature [Surg.]; a membranous expansion; dense fibrous tissue [Anat.]. (L.)

FASCIAL, *a. fash*-yal, belonging to the fasces.

FASCIATED, *a. fash*-e-ate-ed, bound with a fillet or band; growing in a close bundle.

FASCIATION, *n. fash*-e-*ay*-shon, the act or manner of binding up diseased parts [Anat.]; a union of stems or branches in a flattened ribbon-like form [Bot.].

FASCICLE, *n. fas*-se-kl, a little bundle; a close cluster [Bot.].

FASCICLED, *a. fas*-se-kld, clustered together in a fascicle.

FASCICULAR, *a.* fas-*sik*-yew-lar, growing in clusters; united in a bundle. (L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle.)

FASCICULARLY, *ad.* fas-*sik*-yew-lar-le, in the form of bundles.

FASCICULATE, *a.* fas-*sik*-yew-late, fasciculated.

FASCICULATED, *a.* fas-*sik*-yew-late-ed, growing in bundles or bunches from the same point [Bot.].

FASCICULATELY, *ad.* fas-*sik*-yew-late-le, in a fasciculated manner.

FASCICULE, *n. fas*-se-kewl, a fasciculus; a tuft.

FASCICULUS, *n.* fas-*sik*-yew-lus, a little bundle; a fascicle; a division of a book; a nosegay. (L.)

FASCINATE, *v.t. fas*-sin-ate, to charm; to enchant; to act on by some irresistible influence; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully. **Fascinated. Fascinates. Fascinating.** (L. *fascinatus*, charmed.)

FASCINATING, *a. fas*-sin-ate-ing, charming; captivating.

FASCINATION, *n.* fas-sin-*ay*-shon, the act or power of fascinating or spell-binding, often to one's harm; a mysterious, irresistible, alluring influence.

FASCINATOR, *n. fas*-sin-ay-tor, one who fascinates.

FASCINE, *n.* fas-*seen*, a long faggot of young branches, brushwood, &c., bound with yarn or withes [Fort.]. (Fr.)

FASCINOUS, *a. fas*-sin-us, caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASCIOLARIA, *n.pl. fas*-se-o-*layr*-e-a, the genus of gastropods which includes the tulip-shells. (L. *fasciola*, a tiny bandage.)

FASCISM, *n. fash*-ism, the creed of the fascists.

FASCISTS, *n. pl. fash*-ists, a political party opposed to socialism in all its forms. (L. *fasces*.)

FASH, *v.t.* fash, to bother: *v.i.* to reckon a bother. **Fashed. Fashes. Fashing.** (Fr. *facher*, to trouble.)

FASHION, *n. fash*-on, the make or form of anything; model; pattern; method; the cut or shape of an article of dress; the prevailing mode of dress; manner; mode; prevailing mode; upper society: *v.t.* to form; to mould; to accommodate; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom, **Fashioned. Fashioning. Fashions.** (O.Fr. *fachon*, shape.)

FASHIONABLE, *a. fash*-on-a-bl, according to the prevailing fashion or mode; observant of the prevailing fashion or mode; well-bred: *n.* a person of fashion.

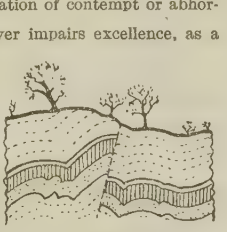
FASHIONABLENESS, *n. fash*-on-a-bl-ness, the state of being fashionable.

FASHIONABLY, *ad. fash*-on-ab-le, in a manner according to fashion.

FASHIONER, *n. fash*-on-er, one who fashions things.

FASHIONIST, *n.* *fash*-on-ist, a stickler on fashions.
FASHIONLESS, *a.* *fash*-on-less, having no fashion.
FASHION-MONGER, *n.* *fash*-on-mung-ger, one who studies the fashion; a fop.
FASHION-MONGERING, *n.* *fash*-on-*mung*-ger-ing, devotion to fashion: *a.* slavishly devoted to fashion.
FASHIOUS, *a.* *fash*-yus, vexatious.
FAST, *a.* fahst, firm; strong; firmly fixed; close; sound, as sleep; firm in adherence: *n.* that which fastens or holds; the rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, &c.: *ad.* firmly. **Fast and loose**, slippery in dealing and unreliable. **Fast by**, or **fast beside**, close or near to. **Stand fast**, stand still. (A.S. *fæst*, Ger. *fest*.)
FAST, *a.* fahst, swift; quick; dissipated; dissolute: *ad.* swiftly; with quick steps or progression. (Scand.)
FAST, *n.* fahst, abstinence from food, especially on religious grounds; the time of fasting: *v.i.* to abstain from food; to abstain from food on religious grounds as a means of mortifying desire, &c. **Fasted. Fasting. Fasts.** (A.S. *fæstan*.)
FAST-DAY, *n.* *fahst*-day, a day appointed for a fast; in Scotland, a day originally of fasting preparatory to communion.
FASTEN, *v.t.* *fah*-sen, to fix firmly or make fast; to secure, as by lock, bolt, bar, &c.; to cement or unite closely in any way; to lay on with strength: *v.i.* to fix one's self on; to seize and hold on; to clinch. **Fastened. Fastening. Fastens.** (A.S. *fæstnian*.)
FASTEN, *v.i.* *fah*-sen, to fast. **Fastens eve**, Shrove Tuesday. **Fastened. Fastening. Fastens.**
FASTENING, *n.* *fahs*-ning, anything that makes fast.
FAST-HANDED, *a.* *fahst*-hand-ed, close-fisted; avaricious.
FASTI, *n.* *fas*-ti, the Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to our almanac. **Fasti annales**, historical records. (L.)
FASTIDIOUS, *a.* fas-*tid*-e-us, over-nice in one's tastes; difficult to please. (L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful.)
FASTIDIOUSLY, *ad.* fas-*tid*-e-us-le, in a fastidious manner.
FASTIDIOUSNESS, *n.* fas-*tid*-e-us-ness, the quality of being fastidious.
FASTIGIATE, *a.* fas-*tij*-e-ate, narrowed to the top; tapering to a narrow pcint, like a pyramid [Bot.]. **A fastigiate stem**, having many branches parallel to it, as in the Lombardy poplar. **Fastigiate peduncles**, those which elevate the fructifications in a bunch so as to be equally high. (L. *fastigatus*, sloping down.)
FASTIGIUM, *n.* fas-*tij*-e-um, the summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment. (L.)
FASTING, *n.* *fahst*-ing, the act of abstaining from food.
FASTISH, *a.* *fahst*-ish, somewhat prone to dissipation.
FASTNESS, *n.* *fahst*-ness, the state of being swift; the state of being fast and firm; firm adherence; strength; security; a stronghold; a fortress; a castle. (A.S. *fæstness*.)
FAT, *a.* fat, fleshy; plump; corpulent; gross; dull; heavy; stupid; rich; producing a large income; fertile; nourishing; abounding in spiritual grace and comfort; said of work which, as containing much open or blank space, reduces the labour of the compositor, and so pays well [Printing]; broad [Naut.]: *n.* an oily substance found in animals and plants; the best or richest of anything; work with many blank spaces and paying well [Printing]: *v.t.* to make fat; to fatten: *v.i.* to grow fat. **Fats. Fatted. Fatting.** (A.S. *fætt*.)
FAT, *n.* fat, a vat; a measure of nine bushels.
FATAL, *a.* *fay*-tal, causing death or ruin; fraught with ruin; calamitous; suicidal; fated; fateful; ominous. (O.Fr.)
FATALISM, *n.* *fay*-tal-izm, the doctrine that all things are subject to fate and inevitable. (Fr. *fatalisme*.)
FATALIST, *n.* *fay*-tal-ist, a believer in the inevitable.
FATALISTIC, *a.* *fay*-tal-*ist*-ik, involving fatalism.
FATALITY, *n.* fa-*tal*-it-e, necessity; a calamity; a fatal event. (Fr. *fatalité*.)
FATALLY, *ad.* *fay*-tal-le, so as to be fatal.
FATALNESS, *n.* *fay*-tal-ness, the state of being fatal; fatality.
FAT-BRAINED, *a.* *fat*-braynd, dull of apprehension.
FATE, *n.* fate, that destiny which foredooms everything and which there is no evading; predestined lot; final event; death; destruction: *pl.* the three goddesses which presided over the destinies of individuals, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos [Myth.]. (L. *fatum*, spoken, and so irrevocable, from *fari*, speak.)
FATED, *a.* *fate*-ed, doomed; destined.
FATEFUL, *a.* *fate*-ful, bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.
FATEFULLY, *ad.* *fate*-ful-le, in a fateful manner.
FATEFULNESS, *n.* *fate*-ful-ness, state of being fateful.
FATHEAD, *n.* *fat*-hed, a stupid fellow.
FAT-HEN, *n.* *fat*-hen, the plant white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*, and several others.
FATHER, *n.* *fah*-ther, a male parent; a forefather; an appellation of respect to an old man; one who exercises paternal care over another; a contriver or originator; the first person in the Trinity; the title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, and to Roman Catholic confessors; the senior member of a profession: *v.t.* to adopt; to profess to be the author of; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production. **Adoptive father**, he who adopts the children of another and acknowledges them as his own. **Conscript fathers**, the senators of Rome. **Fathers of the Church**, the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. **Putative father**, the supposed father. **Step-father**, the husband of the mother of a child by a previous marriage. **Fathered. Fathering. Fathers.** (A.S. *fæder*.)
FATHERHOOD, *n.* *fah*-ther-hood, the state of being a father or the character or authority of a father.
FATHER-IN-LAW, *n.* *fah*-ther-in-law, the father of one's husband or wife.
FATHERLAND, *n.* *fah*-ther-land, the land of one's fathers.
FATHER-LASHER, *n.* *fah*-ther-*lash*-er, a small fish, the sea-bullhead, *Cottus scorpius*, allied to the river bull-head or miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio*.
FATHERLESS, *a.* *fah*-ther-less, destitute of a living father; without a known author.
FATHERLESSNESS, *n.* *fah*-ther-les-ness, the state of being without a father.
FATHERLINESS, *n.* *fah*-ther-le-ness, fatherly kindness.
FATHER-LONGLEGS, *n.* *fah*-ther-*long*-legs, the crane fly, *Tipula oleracea*; daddy-longlegs.
FATHERLY, *a.* *fah*-ther-le, like a father in affection and care; tender; pertaining to a father: *ad.* in the manner of a father.
FATHERSHIP, *n.* *fah*-ther-ship, state of being a father.
FATHOM, *n.* *fath*-um, a measure of six feet, originally the width between the extremities of the arms when extended; range of capacity: *v.t.* to encompass with the extended arms; to comprehend; to try the depth or find the bottom of. **Fathomed. Fathoming. Fathoms.** (A.S. *fæthm*.)
FATHOMABLE, *a.* *fath*-um-a-bl, capable of being fathomed.
FATHOMLESS, *a.* *fath*-um-less, not to be fathomed.
FATIDICAL, *a.* fa-*tid*-ik-al, interpretative of fate or destiny; prophetic. (L. *fatidicus*, prophetic.)
FATIDICALLY, *ad.* fa-*tid*-ik-al-le, in a fatidical manner.
FATIGUE, *n.* fa-*teeg*, weariness or exhaustion from exertion of either body or mind; the cause of weariness, as labour or toil; labour by military men, distinct from the use of arms: *v.t.* to weary or exhaust with labour of either mind or body; to weary by importunity; to harass. **Fatigue duty**, labour imposed on a soldier distinct from the use of arms. **Fatigue jacket**, a soldier's jacket worn when on fatigue duty. **Fatigued. Fatigues. Fatiguing.** (Fr.)
FATIGUELESS, *a.* fa-*teeg*-less, unwearied.
FATIGUING, *a.* fa-*teeg*-ing, tiring.
FATIMITES, *n.pl.* *fat*-tim-ites, a dynasty of Oriental rulers descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and ruling over a greater part of Northern Africa and Syria during the period 909-1175.
FATISCENCE, *n.* fa-*tis*-sens, a gap or opening; a state of being chinky. (L. *fatiscens*, gaping.)

FATLING, *n.* *fat*-ling, a young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.
FATLUTE, *n.* *fat*-loot, a mixture of linseed oil and pipeclay for filling joints.
FATLY, *ad.* *fat*-le, grossly; greasily.
FATNESS, *n.* *fat*-ness, the quality or state of being fat; richness; fruitfulness; that which gives fertility.
FATTED, *a.* *fat*-ted, made fat.
FATTEN, *v.t.* *fat*-ten, to make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile and fruitful; to feed grossly: *v.i.* to grow fat; to grow plump or fleshy; to be pampered. **Fattened. Fattening. Fattens.** (A.S. *gefatnian.*)
FATTENER, *n.* *fat*-ner, that which fattens.
FATTINESS, *n.* *fat* t.-ness, the state of being fatty.
FATTISH, *a.* *fat*-tish, somewhat fat.
FATTY, *a.* *fat*-te, having the qualities of fat; greasy; adipose. **Fatty degeneration,** a diseased state of body, distinguished by a more or less partial transformation into fat of certain tissues, especially the muscular fibres of the heart [Med.]. **Fatty tissue,** a tissue composed of minute cells or vesicles, in which the animal matter called fat is deposited [Anat.].
FATUITOUS, *a.* fa-*tew*-it-us, feeble in mind; silly; illusory. (L. *fatuus,* silly.)
FATUITY, *n.* fa-*tew*-it-e, feebleness of intellect; silliness; foolishness. (L. *fatuitatis.*)
FATUOUS, *a.* *fat*-yew-us, fatuitous.
FAT-WITTED, *a.* *fat*-wit-ted, dull; stupid.
FAUBOURG, *n.* *fo*-boorg, a suburb in French cities, or what was originally such. (Fr.)
FAUCAL, *a.* *faw*-kal, deeply guttural; pertaining to the fauces.
FAUCES, *n.pl.* *faw*-ses, the back of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and the larynx; an orifice [Bot. and Malac.]. (L.)
FAUCET, *n.* *faw*-set, a tap or tube inserted in a cask for drawing liquid. (O.Fr. *fausset.*)
FAUGH, *int.* faw, exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.
FAULT, *n.* fawlt, whatever impairs excellence, as a flaw, a blemish, a defect, a mistake; a wrong placing of the ball or feet at tennis; any slip in conduct or propriety, whether in the way of defect, neglect, or deviation; a disturbance of the strata, which interrupts the miner's operations and puts him at fault to discover where the vein or bed has been thrown by the convulsions of nature [Mining]: *v.t.* to charge with a fault; to accuse. **At fault,** puzzled, off the scent; open to blame. **To find fault,** to express blame; to complain. **To find fault with,** to blame **Faulted. Faulting. Faults.** (O.Fr. *faute.*)



Fault.

FAULTED, *a.* *fawlt*-ed, displaced [Geol.].
FAULTER, *n.* *fawlt*-er, an offender.
FAULTFINDER, *n.* *fawlt*-fynd-er, one given to find fault.
FAULTFUL, *a.* *fawlt*-ful, full of faults; faulty.
FAULTILY, *ad.* *fawlt*-il-e, in a faulty manner.
FAULTINESS, *n.* *fawlt*-e-ness, the state of being faulty.
FAULTLESS, *a.* *fawlt*-less, without fault or blemish.
FAULTLESSLY, *ad.* *fawlt*-les-le, in a faultless manner.
FAULTLESSNESS, *n.* *fawlt*-les-ness, freedom from faults.
FAULTY, *a.* *fawlt*-e, containing faults; imperfect; guilty of a fault; blamable; worthy of censure.
FAUN, *n.* fawn, among the Romans, a deity of the woods and fields, and guardian of the flocks that pastured in them, afterwards confounded with the Greek god Pan and similarly represented. (L. *Faunus.*)
FAUNA, *n.* *fawn*-a, the animal life of any region or geological period. (Late L. *Fauna,* a female faun; all animal life being thought by the ancients to exist under the protection of the fauns.)
FAUNIST, *n.* *fawn*-ist, a naturalist, specially a student of fauna.
FAUNISTIC, *a.* fawn-*ist*-ik, pertaining to a fauna.
FAUSSE-BRAYE, *n.* *fohss*-bray, a mound of earth thrown around a rampart. (Fr. *faux,* false, and *braie,* breeches.)
FAUTEUIL, *n.* *fo*-toil, an arm-chair; a theatre stall; membership of the French Academy. (Fr.)
FAUVETTE, *n.* fo-*vet,* a warbler; the garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis.* (Fr. *fauve,* fawn-coloured.)
FAVEOLATE, *a.* fa-*vee*-o-late, like honeycomb [Bot.]. (L. *favus,* honeycomb.)
FAVILLOUS, *a.* fa-*vil*-lus, consisting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling ashes. (L. *favilla,* ashes.)
FAVONIAN, *a.* fa-*vone*-e-an, pertaining to the west wind. (L. *Favonius,* the west wind.)
FAVOSE, *a.* fa-*vose,* like a honeycomb.
FAVOSITES, *n.* fav-o-*sy*-teez, a fossil coral having a minute honeycomb structure.
FAVOUR, *n.* *fay*-vur, kindness; countenance; a disposition to aid, befriend, support, or justify; a kind act or an act of grace; lenity; leave; good will; the object of kind regard; something bestowed as evidence of kind feeling; a festive knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection; advantage; convenience afforded for success; partiality; bias; a friendly communication: *v.t.* to regard with kindness; to support; to countenance; to befriend; to afford advantages for success to; to facilitate; to resemble in features; to spare. **A challenge to the favour,** the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality [Law]. **Favoured. Favouring. Favours.** (O.Fr.)
FAVOURABLE, *a.* *fay*-vur-a-bl, kind; gracious; friendly; propitious; conducive to; tending to promote; advantageous; affording means to facilitate. (Fr.)
FAVOURABLENESS, *n.* *fay*-vur-a-bl-ness, the quality or state of being favourable; partiality; conduciveness.
FAVOURABLY, *ad.* *fay*-vur-ab-le, in a favourable manner; propitiously.
FAVOURED, *a.* *fay*-vurd, countenanced; aided; conditioned, well or ill in body and looking so. **Ill-favoured,** ill-conditioned and looking so. **Well-favoured,** well-conditioned and looking so.
FAVOUREDNESS, *n.* *fay*-vurd-ness, appearance as regards bodily condition.
FAVOURER, *n.* *fay*-vur-er, one who or that which favours.
FAVOURING, *a.* *fay*-vur-ing, wishing well to; promoting.
FAVOURINGLY, *ad.* *fay*-vur-ing-le, so as to favour.
FAVOURITE, *n.* *fay*-vur-it, a person or thing regarded with favour; one greatly beloved; one regarded with undue preference: *a.* regarded with especial favour or fondness; preferred. (It. *favorito.*)
FAVOURITISM, *n.* *fay*-vur-it-izm, the disposition to favour one or more persons or classes to the neglect of others having equal claims; partiality.
FAVOURLESS, *a.* *fay*-vur-less, not regarded with favour; unpatronized.
FAVUS, *n.* *fay*-vus, a disease of the hairy scalp, consisting of dry, yellowish, round, often cup-shaped, incrustations due to the fungus, *Achorion schoenleinii.* (L. a honey-comb.)
FAWN, *n.* fawn, a young deer; a fallow deer of the first year; a cub: *v.i.* to bring forth a fawn. **Fawned. Fawning. Fawns.** (O.Fr. *fan.*)
FAWN, *n.* fawn, a servile cringe; mean flattery: *v.i.* to cringe in order to gain favour; to show delight; to caress. **Fawned. Fawning. Fawns.** (A.S. *fagnian,* glad.)
FAWNER, *n.* *fawn*-er, a cringer.
FAWNING, *a.* *fawn*-ing, courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness: *n.* gross flattery.
FAWNINGLY, *ad.* *fawn*-ing-le, in a cringing, servile way.
FAY, *n.* fay, a fairy. (Fr. *fée,* from L. *fatum,* fate.)
FAY, *v.i.* fay, to fit closely: *v.t.* to fit two pieces of wood together [Ship-building]. **Fayed. Faying. Fays.** (A.S. *fegan,* to join.)
FAYALITE, *n.* *fay*-al-ite, a mineral consisting of silicate of iron and other bases. (From Fayal in the Azores, where first found.)
FAYENCE, *n.* fay-*yonce,* faience.

FAYING, *n. fay*-ing, the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs [Naut.].
FEABERRY, *n. fee*-ber-re, the gooseberry.
FEAL, *a.* feel, faithful. **Feal and leal**, faithful and loyal to the manorial lord. **Feal homages**, faithful subjects.
FEAL, *n.* feel, turf. **Feal dike**, a fence made of turf [Scot.].
FEALTY, *n. fee*-al-te, fidelity or faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands, involving loyal fulfilment of all the conditions of the tenure; loyalty. (O Fr. *fealte.*)
FEAR, *n.* feer, a painful emotion excited by the apprehension of evil or impending danger; anxiety; the cause or object of fear; dread; awe; reverence; respect: *v.t.* to regard with fear; to anticipate with fear; to have a reverential awe of; to suspect; to terrify; to drive away by fear: *v.i.* to be apprehensive of evil; to be afraid; to doubt. **Feared. Fearing. Fears.** (A.S. *fær*, Ger. *gefahr*, danger.)
FEARFUL, *a. feer*-ful, affected by fear; afraid; wanting courage; timid; impressing fear; dreadful; to be reverenced; awful.
FEARFULLY, *ad. feer*-ful-le, in fear; in a manner to impress fear.
FEARFULNESS, *n. feer*-ful-ness, state of being fearful; timidity.
FEARLESS, *a. feer*-less, free from fear; intrepid.
FEARLESSLY, *ad. feer*-les-le, in a fearless manner.
FEARLESSNESS, *n. feer*-les-ness, the state of being fearless.
FEARNOUGHT, *n. feer*-nawt, a thick shaggy woollen stuff, used for lining port-holes in ships, and other purposes.
FEARSOME, *a. feer*-sum, inspiring fear by being seen.
FEARSOMELY, *ad. feer*-sum-le, in a fearsome way.
FEASIBILITY, *n. fee*-zib-*il*-it-e, practicability.
FEASIBLE, *a. fee*-ze-bl, practicable; possible: *n.* that which is practicable. (Fr. *faisable.*)
FEASIBLENESS, *n. fee*-ze-bl-ness, practicability.
FEASIBLY, *ad. fee*-zib-le, practicably.
FEAST, *n.* feest, a sumptuous repast of which a number partake; something delicious to the palate; periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; anything on which the mind or the heart feasts or feeds: *v.i.* to eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified or delighted: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; to delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously. **Feasted. Feasting. Feasts.** (Fr. *fête*, originally *feste*, from L. *festum*, a holiday, a festival.)
FEAST-DAY, *n. feest*-day, a day of feasting; a festival.
FEASTER, *n. feest*-er, one who fares deliciously or who entertains magnificently.
FEASTFUL, *a. feest*-ful, festive; sumptuous; luxurious.
FEASTFULLY, *ad. feest*-ful-le, in a feastful manner.
FEASTING, *n. feest*-ing, eating luxuriously.
FEAST-RITE, *n. feest*-rite, custom observed in entertainments.
FEAT, *n.* feet, an act or deed, especially of extraordinary strength, skill, or courage. (Fr. *fait*, done.)
FEATHER, *n. feth*-er, one of the plumes which form the covering of a bird; species; an ornament; an empty title: *v.t.* to dress in feathers; to cover with feathers or such like; to adorn. **A feather in the cap**, an honour achieved. **Feathers**, any narrow slips of timber to strengthen partitioning, framework, &c. [Carp.]. **To be in full feather**, to be up to the mark. **To be in high feather**, to appear in high spirits or be elated. **To feather one's nest**, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies. **To feather the oar**, to turn the edge of an oar horizontally on raising it from the water. **To show the white feather**, to give indications of cowardice, as a white feather in the tail of a cock shows that he is not of true gamefowl breed. **Feathered. Feathering. Feathers.** (A.S. *fether*, Ger. *feder.*)
FEATHER-BED, *n. feth*-er-bed, a bed filled with feathers.
FEATHER-BOARDING, *n. feth*-er-*board*-ing, weather-boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps that of another, like the feathers of a bird.
FEATHERED, *a. feth*-erd, covered with feathers; winged; fitted or furnished with feathers; smoothed like down or feathers.
FEATHER-EDGE, *n. feth*-er-ej, the edge of a board which is thinner than the other, like a feather.
FEATHER-EDGED, *a. feth*-er-*ejd*, having one edge thinner than the other.
FEATHERFEW, *n. feth*-er-few, the feverfew, *Matricaria parthenium.*
FEATHER-FLOWERS, *n.pl. feth*-er-*flou*-ers, artificial flowers made of feathers.
FEATHERFOIL, *n. feth*-er-foil, the water violet, *Hottonia palustris.*
FEATHER-GRASS, *n. feth*-er-grahss, a species of grass with narrow, single-flowered spikelets, *Stipa pennata.*
FEATHERINESS, *n. feth*-er-e-ness, the state of being feathery.
FEATHERING, *n. feth*-er-ing, turning the blade of an oar or scull to the horizontal as it leaves the water [Boating]: *pl.* ornamental cusps formed by the junction of small arcs in architectural enrichments [Arch.]: *a.* acting as an oar when feathering [Mech.].
FEATHERLESS, *a. feth*-er-less, destitute of feathers; unfledged.
FEATHERMAN, *n. feth*-er-man, a dealer in feathers.
FEATHER-SHOT, *n. feth*-er-shot, copper, from the shape it assumes when dropped molten into cold water.
FEATHER-SPRAY, *n. feth*-er-spray, the feathery spray thrown up by the cutwater of a boat when sailing fast.
FEATHERSTAR, *n. feth*-er-star, the common crinoid, *Antedon rosacea.*
FEATHERSTITCH, *n. feth*-er-stitch, a style of needlework in which the stitches are made in a series of branching zigzags.
FEATHER-VEINED, *a. feth*-er-vaynd, with veins springing from the mid-rib like the parts of a feather [Bot.].
FEATHERWEIGHT, *n. feth*-er-wate, a lightweight; the least weight that can be put on a horse when running [Racing]; weight so exact that a feather would turn it.
FEATHERY, *a. feth*-er-e, clothed or covered with feathers; having the appearance of feathers. **Feathery-footed**, having feathers on the feet.
FEATLY, *ad. feet*-le, neatly; dexterously; adroitly.
FEATNESS, *n. feet*-ness, dexterity; adroitness.
FEATURE, *n. feet*-yewr, the cast of any part of the face; the make or cast of the body; the appearance; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing; a prominent, conspicuous, or distinguishing part: *v.t.* to make a feature of. **Featured. Features. Featuring.** (O.Fr. *faiture.*)
FEATURED, *a. feet*-yewrd, having a certain cast or fashion of body or face; shaped; impersonated; filmed.
FEATURELESS, *a. feet*-yewr-less, having no distinctive features or shape.
FEATURELY, *a. feet*-yewr-le, good-featured; rather handsome.
FEAZE, *v.t.* feez, to untwist the end, as of a rope; to unravel. **Feazed. Feazes. Feazing.**
FEBRICULA, *n.* feb-*rik*-yew-lah, a slight fever of no specified type and short duration. (L.)
FEBRICULOSE, *a.* feb-*rik*-yew-lose, feverish.
FEBRICULOSITY, *n.* feb-rik-yew-*los*-sit-e, feverishness.
FEBRIFACIENT, *a.* feb-re-*fay*-she-ent, causing fever: *n.* that which produces fever. (L. *febris*, a fever, and *faciens*, making.)
FEBRIFEROUS, *a.* feb-*rif*-er-us, inducing fever. (L. *febris*, and *fero*, bring.)
FEBRIFIC, *a.* feb-*rif*-ik, producing fever; feverish.
FEBRIFUGAL, *a.* feb-rif-*yew*-gal, *or* feb-*rif*-yew-gal, having the quality of mitigating or curing fever; antifebrile.
FEBRIFUGE, *n. feb*-rif-yewj, any medicine that mitigates or removes fever. (L. *febris*, and *fugo*, put to flight.)
FEBRILE, *a. fee*-brile, pertaining to or indicating fever.
FEBRONIANISM, *n.* fe-*bro*-ne-an-izm, a heresy in the Rom. Cath. Church which maintained certain ecclesiastical liberties against the claims of the pope, so named from its advocate, Johann von Hontheim, whose pen-name was Justinius Febronius.

FEBRUARY, *n. feb*-roo-ar-e, the second month in the year, so called by the Romans as the month of expiation and purification. **Fair Maid of February,** the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.* (L. *Februarius,* the month of purification and expiation.)

FEBRUATION, *n. feb*-roo-*ay*-shon, purification.

FECAL, *a. fee*-kal, fæcal.

FECES, *n.pl. fee*-seez, fæces.

FECIAL, *n. fee*-she-al, among the ancient Romans one of a college of priests whose duty it was formally to declare war or make peace: *a.* pertaining to the fecials. (L.)

FECIT, *fee*-sit, he did it, a word inscribed on a work of art after the name of the artist. (L.)

FECKLESS, *a. fek*-less, spiritless; inefficient. (Abbr. for *effectless.*)

FECKLESSNESS, *n. fek*-les-ness, inefficiency; feebleness; worthlessness.

FECKLY, *ad. fek*-le, effectually.

FECULA, *n. fek*-yew-la, the green matter of plants; starch; farina. (L. salt of tartar.)

FECULENCE, *n. fek*-yew-lence, the quality of being feculent; feculent matter.

FECULENCY, *n. fek*-yew-len-se, feculence.

FECULENT, *a. fek*-yew-lent, containing or abounding with fæces or sediment; muddy; turbid. (L. *fæculentus.*)

FECULUM, *n. fek*-yew-lum, a dry dusty substance obtained from plants.

FECUND, *a. fee*-kund, fruitful in children; prolific. (Fr. *fécond.*)

FECUNDATE, *v.t. fee*-kun-date, to make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate. **Fecundated. Fecundates. Fecundating.** (L. *fecundatus,* fertilized.)

FECUNDATION, *n. fee*-kun-*day*-shon, the act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FECUNDITY, *n.* fee-*kun*-dit-e, fruitfulness; prolificness in female animals; fertility; richness of invention.

FED, fed, *pt.* of feed. **Fed up,** having had enough; sated.

FEDELINI, *n.* fay-day-*lee*-ne, a pipe-like paste. (It.)

FEDERACY, *n. fed*-er-a-se, a federation; a confederacy.

FEDERAL, *a. fed*-er-al, pertaining to or founded on a league or contract, specially between states; upholding the federation; pertaining to or based upon the Covenant of Grace [Theol.]. **Federal union,** a union of several internally independent states under a common central government in which they are severally represented. (Fr. *fédéral.*)

FEDERAL, *n. fed*-er-al, a supporter of the federal principle in the constitution of the United States.

FEDERALISM, *n. fed*-er-al-izm, the principles of the federalists.

FEDERALIST, *n. fed*-er-al-ist, a federal.

FEDERALIZE, *v.t.* or *v.i. fed*-er-al-ize, to unite in compact, as different states, for political purposes; to federate. **Federalized. Federalizes. Federalizing.**

FEDERATE, *a. fed*-er-ate, joined in confederacy: *v.t.* to join together on a federal basis. **Federated. Federates. Federating.** (L. *fœderatus,* leagued.)

FEDERATION, *n. fed*-er-*ay*-shon, confederation.

FEDERATIVE, *a. fed*-er-ate-iv, joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FEE, *n.* fee, recompense or compensation for services, specially for professional services, prescribed in many cases by law or custom; an estate held of a superior on certain conditions; originally feudal service; an heritable or inherited estate; property: *v.t.* to pay a fee to; to hire; to keep in hire. **Feed. Feeing. Fees.** (A.S. *feoh,* cattle, property, specially in land.)

FEEBLE, *a. fee*-bl, weak; infirm; weakened by disease or wanting vigour; faint; dull. (Fr. *faible.*)

FEEBLE-MINDED, *a. fee*-bl-*mynd*-ed, weak in mind; wanting firmness; irresolute.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, *n. fee*-bl-*mynd*-ed-ness, the state of being feeble-minded.

FEEBLENESS, *n. fee*-bl-ness, the state of being feeble.

FEEBLISH, *a. fee*-blish, rather feeble.

FEEBLY, *ad. feeb*-le, in a feeble manner.

FEED, *n.* feed, a certain allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; a meal; provender; pasture; supply; feeder: *v.t.* to give food to; to supply with anything wanting or necessary; to graze or to pasture; to nourish; to delight; to entertain; to fatten: *v.i.* to take food; to prey; to pasture; to grow fat; to subsist: **Fed. Feeding. Feeds.** (A.S. *fédan,* from A.S. *foda,* food.)

FEEDER, *n. feed*-er, a bib; one who gives food or supplies nourishment; an encourager; one who subsists; one who fattens cattle; a fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water; supply or anything that increases it, as of traffic on a railway; the supplying part of a machine; a bowler at baseball or rounders.

FEEDING, *n. feed*-ing, that which is eaten; pasture.

FEED-PIPE, *n. feed*-pipe, a pipe which feeds or supplies the boiler of a steam-engine, &c., with water.

FEED-PUMP, *n. feed*-pump, the force-pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines [Mech.].

FEE-ESTATE, *n. fee*-es-tate, estate held on some service or acknowledgment to the superior.

FEE-FARM, *a. fee*-fahrm, held on a rental only: *n.* a kind of tenure without homage, fealty, or other service or condition except as stipulated in the feoffment.

FEEL, *n.* feel, sensation; perception caused by the touch: *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; to have a sense of or be conscious of; to suffer or experience; to know or to have a real and just view of; to test: *v.i.* to know by the touch; to have the emotions excited; to excite a sensation of being; to be conscious of being. **To feel after,** to search for. **To feel out,** to sound. **Feeling. Feels. Felt.** (A.S. *félan.*)

FEELER, *n. feel*-er, one who or that which feels; an organ of touch; an observation or remark thrown out to ascertain the views of others: *pl.* antennæ.

FEELING, *a. feel*-ing, perceiving by the touch; conscious; expressive of keen sensibility; affecting; possessing keen sensibility; easily affected; deeply affected: *n.* the sense of touch; perception by the touch; sensation or perception by any of the senses; sensibility; susceptibility; emotion: *pl.* affections of the mind.

FEELINGLY, *ad. feel*-ing-le, in a sympathetic manner.

FEE-SIMPLE, *n. fee*-sim-pl, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general; freehold.

FEE-TAIL, *n. fee*-tale, an estate entailed to the possessor's heirs, and thus held conditionally.

FEET, feet, *n.pl.* of foot.

FEETLESS, *a. feet*-less, destitute of feet.

FEEZE, *v.t.* feez, to twist as when driving a screw; to screw. **Feezed. Feezes. Feezing.** (A.S. *fysian,* to drive away.)

FEHMGERICHT, *n. fame*-ge-richt, vehmgericht.

FEIGN, *v.t.* fane, to fashion or fabricate; to affect or pretend; to stimulate; to imagine; to fable. **Feigned. Feigning. Feigns.** (Fr. *feindre.*)

FEIGNED, *a.* faynd, pretended; counterfeited. **Feigned issue,** an action got up to try a question of right [Law].

FEIGNEDLY, *ad. fane*-ed-le, in pretence.

FEIGNEDNESS, *n. fane*-ed-ness, the quality of being feigned.

FEIGNING, *n. fayn*-ing, a false appearance; deception.

FEIGNINGLY, *ad. fayn*-ing-le, with false appearance.

FEINT, *n.* faynt, a pretence; a misleading attack; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck: *v.i.* to make a feint or pretended attack [Mil. and Fencing]. **Feinted. Feinting. Feints.** (Fr. *feinte.*)

FEINT, *n.* faynt, faint; ruled in pale ink.

FELDSPAR, *n. feld*-spahr, felspar. (Ger. *feldspath,* from *feld,* field, and *spath,* spar.)

FELDSPATHIC, *a.* feld-*spath*-ik, pertaining to felspar; consisting of felspar.

FELDSPATHOSE, *a.* feld-*spath*-ose, having felspar in its composition.

FELICIDE, *n. fee*-lis-ide, killing cats. (L. *felis.*)

FELICIFIC, *a.* fe-lis-*if*-ik, promoting happiness. (L. *felix,* happy, and *facio,* make.)

FELICITATE, *a.* fe-*lis*-it-ate, made very happy: *v.t.* to make very happy; to congratulate. **Felicitated. Felicitates. Felicitating.** (L. *felicitatis,* of success.)

FELICITATION, *n.* fe-lis-it-*ay*-shon, congratulation.

FELICITATOR, *n.* fe-lis-it-*ay*-tor, a congratulator.

FELICITOUS, *a.* fe-*lis*-it-us, very happy; ingenious; most appropriate; successful.

FELICITOUSLY, *ad.* fe-*lis*-it-us-le, in a felicitous manner.

FELICITOUSNESS, *n.* fe-*lis*-it-us-ness, state of being felicitous.

FELICITY, *n.* fe-*lis*-e-te, happiness; bliss; a blessing or source of happiness; a happy faculty. (O.Fr. *felicité.*)

FELID, *n. fee*-lid, one of the cat family of animals, the Felidæ.

FELIDÆ, *n.pl. fee*-lid-ee, the cat family. (L. *felis*, a cat.)

FELINE, *a. fee*-line, pertaining to cats or the cat-kind; cat-like. (L. *felinus.*)

FELINITY, *n.* fe-*lin*-it-e, cattishness.

FELL, *a.* fel, cruel; fierce; savage; bloody. (O.Fr. *fel.*)

FELL, *n.* fel, the hide or skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the cloth: *v.t.* to hem so. **Felled. Felling. Fells.** (A.S. *fell.*)

FELL, *n.* fel, a mountain side; a barren or stony hill. (Ice.)

FELL, *v.t.* fel, to cause to fall; to bring to the ground by cutting or striking. **Felled. Felling. Fells.** (A.S. *fyllan.*)

FELLABLE, *a. fel*-la-bl, fit to be or capable of being felled.

FELLAH, *n. fel*-la: *pl.* **Fellahin**, one of the peasants or labouring class in Egypt. (Ar. a peasant.)

FELLER, *n. fel*-ler, one who cuts down trees.

FELLER, *n. fell*-er, a kind of hemmer used in a sewing machine.

FELLIC, *a. fel*-lik, from bile. (L. *fel*, bile.)

FELLIFLUOUS, *a.* fel-*lif*-loo-us, flowing with gall. (L. *fel*, and *fluo*, flow.)

FELLINIC, *a.* fel-*in*-ik, fellic.

FELLMONGER, *n. fel*-mung-ger, a dealer in sheepskins; a dealer in skins.

FELLNESS, *n. fel*-ness, ruthlessness; barbarity.

FELLOE, *n. fel*-lo, a felly.

FELLOW, *n. fel*-lo, a companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair; one equal to or like another; a person; an appellation of contempt for a low-bred or worthless person; a member of a college that shares its revenues; a member of any incorporated society; a college trustee [U.S.]: *a.* in composition, along with, in a given respect: *v.t.* to pair with; to match. **Fellowed. Fellowing. Fellows.** (Ice. *felagi*, a partner in goods.)

FELLOW-FEELING, *n. fel*-lo-*feel*-ing, sympathy.

FELLOWSHIP, *n. fel*-lo-ship, the state of being a fellow; companionship; society; familiar intercourse; communion; partnership; association; frequency of intercourse; fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; an endowment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow; the status and income of a fellow; the rule by which profit or loss is divided among partners in proportion to their investments [Arith.].

FELLY, *n. fel*-le, one of the curved pieces of wood which are joined together to form the rim of a wheel; the rim of a wheel. (A.S. *felge.*)

FELO-DE-SE, *n. fee*-lo-de-see, suicide by the sane. (L. a felon of himself.)

FELON, *n. fel*-on, a person who has committed felony; a malefactor; a whitlow; a similar affection in animals: *a.* malignant; fierce; traitorous. (Fr. a traitor.)

FELONIOUS, *a.* fel-*one*-e-us, wicked; worthy of a felon; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime [Law].

FELONIOUSLY, *ad.* fel-*one*-e-us-le, in a felonious manner.

FELONIOUSNESS, *n.* fel-*one*-e-us-ness, the quality of being felonious.

FELONRY, *n. fel*-on-re, the felon or convict class.

FELONY, *n. fel*-on-e, a crime which involves a total forfeiture of lands or goods (or both), and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt [Common Law]. (Fr. *félonie.*)

FELSITE, *n. fel*-site, an igneous rock of felspar and quartz. (Ger. *fels*, rock.)

FELSPAR, *n. fel*-spahr, a widely distributed group of minerals which consist of anhydrous aluminium silicates, combined with potassium, calcium, sodium, or barium, and form a constituent part of many igneous and metamorphic rocks. (Ger. *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.)

FELSPATHIC, *a.* fel-*spath*-ik, pertaining to felspar.

FELSPATHOSE, *a.* fel-*spath*-ose, containing felspar.

FELSTONE, *n. fel*-stone, rock of quartz and felspar.

FELT, *n.* felt, a stuff of wool, or wool and hair, which is matted into a fabric by beating, rolling, suction, and pressure; a hat made of felt: *v.t.* to make into, or cover with felt. **Felted. Felting. Felts.** (A.S.)

FELTER, *v.t. felt*-er, to mat together like felt. **Feltered. Feltering. Felters.**

FELT-GRAIN, *n. felt*-grane, the grain of cut timber, which is transverse to the annular rings [Carp.].

FELTING, *n. felt*-ing, the process of making felt; felt.

FELTRE, *n. fel*-ter, a kind of felt-made cuirass. (O.Fr.)

FELTWORT, *n. felt*-wurt, the mullein, *Verbascum thapsus.*

FELUCCA, *n.* fe-*luk*-ka, a vessel with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. (It.)

FELWORT, *n. fel*-wurt, feltwort.

FEMALE, *n. fee*-male, the sex which bears offspring; among plants, that which bears the pistil, and receives the pollen of the male flowers: *a.* pertaining to the sex which produces young; pertaining to females; feminine; soft; delicate; bearing the pistil [Bot.]. A **female screw**, the spiral-threaded cavity into which a screw works [Mech.]. A **female die**, the concave die into which the male or convex die is struck. **Female rhymes**, rhymes which consist of a long syllable and a short, so called because in French they end in *e*, feminine. (O.Fr. *femelle.*)

FEMALIZED, *a. fee*-mal-ized, emasculated.

FEME, *n.* fem, a woman. **Feme coverte**, femme-covert; a married woman. **Feme sole**, femme-sole; a spinster, a widow, or a woman of independent means in her own right.

FEMERELL, *n. fem*-er-el, a louvre or lantern on a roof serving as a chimney or ventilator. (O.Fr. *fumeraille.*)

FEMICIDE, *n. fem*-is-ide, the slaying of a woman.

FEMINAL, *a. fem*-in-al, pertaining to a woman.

FEMINALITY, *n.* fem-in-*al*-it-e, female nature.

FEMINEITY, *n. fem*-in-*ee*-it-e, womanliness.

FEMININE, *a. fem*-in-in, pertaining to women, or to females; tender; effeminate. **Feminine gender**, that gender which denotes the female sex. (O.Fr. *feminin.*)

FEMININELY, *ad. fem*-in-in-le, in a feminine manner.

FEMININISM, *n. fem*-in-in-izm, the advocacy of women's political claims.

FEMININITY, *n.* fem-in-*in*-it-e, the manners and character becoming to a woman.

FEMINIST, *n. fem*-in-ist, an advocate of women's claims.

FEMINIZE, *v.t. fem*-in-ize, to make effeminate. **Feminized. Feminizes. Feminizing.**

FEMORAL, *a. fem*-or-al, belonging to the thigh. (L. *femoralis*, relating to the thigh.)

FEMUR, *n. fee*-mur, the thigh bone. (L.)

FEN, *n.* fen, low marshy land; a marsh. (A.S.)

FENBERRY, *n. fen*-ber-re, the cranberry, *Vaccinium oxycoccus.*

FENCE, *n.* fence, a wall, hedge, or line of posts and rails or wire, to confine animals or protect land; defence; guard; fencing; skill in word-fence; guard of a carpenter's plane; a receiver of stolen goods: *v.t.* to enclose with a fence; to guard; to fortify: *v.i.* to practise with foil or sword; to raise a fence; to guard. **On the fence**, non-committal, hesitating between two opinions. **Ring fence**, a fence which encircles a whole estate. **Fenced. Fences. Fencing.** (Abbr. for *defence.*)

FENCEFUL, *a. fence*-ful, affording defence.

FENCELESS, *a. fence*-less, unenclosed; open.

FENCE-MONTH, *n. fence*-munth, a month in which it is unlawful to hunt or shoot or fish or take birds' eggs.

FENCER, *n. fence*-er, one who fences or teaches fencing; a maker of fences.

FENCIBLE, *a. fence*-e-bl, capable of defence or defending: *n.pl.* soldiers enlisted for home defence.

FENCING, *n. fence*-ing, materials used in making fences; a casing round machinery in factories; the art of skilfully using word or foil in attack or defence.

FEN-CRICKET, *n. fen*-krik-kit, the mole-cricket, a species of *Gryllotalpa.*

FEND, *v.t.* fend, to keep or ward off; to maintain: *v.i.* to act in opposition; to resist; to parry. **Fended. Fending. Fends.** (Abbr. for *defend.*)

FENDER, *n.* *fend*-er, a frame round a hearth; a protection from injury by contact.
FEN-DUCK, *n.* *fen*-duk, the shoveller duck, *Spatula clypeata*.
FENERATION, *n.* fen-er-*ay*-shon, the act of lending at interest; the interest gained. (L. *feneratio*, usury.)
FENESTELLA, *n.* fen-es-*tel*-la, a window-like niche in the wall on the south side of an altar [Arch.].
FENESTER, *n.* *fen*-est-er, an opening serving as a window. (L. *fenestra*, window.)
FENESTRAL, *a.* fen-*est*-ral, pertaining to windows.
FENESTRATE, *a.* fen-*est*-rate, pierced with holes like windows.
FENESTRATED, *a.* fen-*est*-rate-ed, having or marked with, or as with, windows.
FENESTRATION, *n.* fen-est-*ray*-shon, architecture or arrangement as regards windows.
FENGITE, *n.* *fen*-jite, a transparent alabaster used for windows. (L. *phengites*.)
FEN-GOOSE, *n.* *fen*-goose, the greylag goose, *Anser ferus*.
FENIAN, *n.* *fee*-ne-an, a member of an organization formed to overthrow English rule and establish a native republic in Ireland. (Fionna Eirinn, an old Irish military organization, called after Fionn, an Irish legendary hero.)
FENIANISM, *n.* *fee*-ne-an-izm, the principles of the Fenians.
FENKS, *n.* fenks, the refuse of whale's blubber.
FENLANDER, *n.* *fen*-land-er, an inhabitant of the fens.
FENMAN, *n.* *fen*-man, a fenlander.
FENNEC, *n.* *fen*-nek, the zerda, a small North African large-eared fox, *Canis zerda*. (Moorish.)
FENNEL, *n.* *fen*-nel, an aromatic umbelliferous plant with finely divided leaves, *Fœniculum vulgare*. (A.S. *fenol*.)
FENNEL-FLOWER, *n.* *fen*-nel-flou-er, a plant of the genus *Nigella*, love-in-a-mist.
FENNY, *a.* *fen*-ne, marshy; abounding in fens.
FENT, *n.* fent, an opening or slit left in a garment, as a shirt-sleeve, to let it slip easily off and on. (Fr. *fente*, a cleft.)
FENUGREC, *n.* *fen*-yew-grek, fenugreek. (Fr.)
FENUGREEK, *n.* *fen*-yew-greek, a leguminous plant allied to clover, *Trigonella fœnum græcum*.
FEOD, *n.* fewd, a feud.
FEODAL, *a.* *fewd*-al, feudal.
FEODARY, *a.* *fewd*-a-re, held by feudal tenure.
FEOFF, *n.* feff, a fief: *v.t.* to enfeoff. **Feoffed. Feoffing. Feoffs.**
FEOFFEE, *n.* fef-*fee*, a person who is enfeoffed.
FEOFFOR, *n.* *fef*-for, one who grants a fief.
FEOFFMENT, *n.* *fef*-ment, the gift or grant of a fief.
FERACIOUS, *a.* fer-*aysh*-us, yielding abundantly.
FERACITY, *n.* fe-*ras*-sit-e, fruitfulness; fecundity.
FERÆ, *n.pl.* *fee*-ree, wild animals. **Feræ naturæ**, wild animals like deer, as distinct from domestic, such as horses, cows, sheep and poultry [Law]. (L. of a wild nature.)
FERAL, *a.* *fee*-ral, funereal; deadly. (L. *feralis*, belonging to the dead.)
FERAL, *a.* *fee*-ral, escaped from domestication. (L. *fera*, a wild beast.)
FER-DE-LANCE, *n.* *fer*-de-lahnce, the venomous lance-headed pit-viper of South America and the West Indies, *Lachesis lanceolatus*. (Fr.)
FERD-FARE, *n.* *ferd*-fare, discharge from the obligation of going to war. (A.S. *ferd*, army, and *fare*, a journey.)
FERDWIT, *n.* *ferd*-wit, a fine imposed on persons for not serving in the wars; a quittance for a murder in the army. (A.S. *ferd*, and *wite*, a penalty.)
FERETORY, *n.* *fer*-e-tor-e, a shrine for containing the relics of saints when carried in processions. (O.Fr. *feretre*.)
FERGUSONITE, *n.* *fer*-gus-son-ite, a brownish-black mineral, consisting chiefly of tantalic acid and yttria. (Robert Ferguson.)
FERIÆ, *n.pl.* *feer*-e-e, holidays in ancient Rome, during which there was suspension of business and labour. (L.)
FERIAL, *a.* *feer*-e-al, pertaining to holidays, specially, in Scotland at one time, to non-court days.
FERINE, *a.* *fee*-rine, wild; untamed; savage. (L. *ferinus*.)
FERINELY, *ad.* fe-*rine*-le, in the manner of wild beasts.
FERINENESS, *n.* fe-*rine*-ness, wildness; savageness.
FERINGHEE, *n.* fe-*ring*-ge, the Hindu name for Europeans which is generally used in a disrespectful sense. (Hind.)
FERLY, *n.* *fer*-le, a wonder; something strange. (Dial. Eng.)
FERMATA, *n.* fer-*mah*-ta, a resting-point [Mus.]. (It.)
FERMENT, *n.* *fer*-ment, an enzyme; that which causes fermentation; internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; commotion; heat; tumult; agitation. (L. *ferveo*, boil.)
FERMENT, *v.t.* fer-*ment*, to excite fermentation in; to stir up; to inflame: *v.i.* to work; to be in a state of fermentation internally; to be excited or agitated. **Fermented. Fermenting. Ferments.** (L. *fermentum*.)
FERMENTABILITY, *n.* fer-*ment*-ab-*il*-it-e, capability of being fermented.
FERMENTABLE, *a.* fer-*ment*-a-bl, capable of fermentation.
FERMENTATION, *n.* fer-ment-*ay*-shon, chemical change by the agency of enzymes resulting in the formation of alcohols; an agitation among the ideas or feelings of the mind caused by some disturbing influence that tends materially to modify them.
FERMENTATIVE, *a.* fer-*ment*-at-iv, causing or consisting in fermentation.
FERMENTATIVENESS, *n.* fer-*ment*-at-iv-ness, the state of being fermentative.
FERMENTESCIBLE, *a.* fer-ment-*es*-se-bl, fermentable.
FERMETURE, *n.* *fer*-me-tewr, the arrangement by which the breech of a gun is closed. (Fr.)
FERMILLET, *n.* *fer*-mil-let, a buckle or clasp. (*Firm.*)
FERN, *n.* fern, a cryptogamic plant with its sporangia, or reproductive organs, on the back or margin of its fronds. (A.S. *fearn*.)
FERNERY, *n.* *fern*-er-e, a place where ferns are cultivated.
FERN-OWL, *n.* *fern*-oul, the European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus ægyptius*.
FERNTICLES, *n.pl.* *fern*-tik-kls, freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern.
FERNY, *a.* *fern*-e, abounding with ferns.
FEROCIOUS, *a.* fer-*oh*-shus, fierce or savage in disposition or expression. (L. *ferox*, wild.)
FEROCIOUSLY, *ad.* fer-*oh*-shus-le, in a ferocious manner.
FEROCIOUSNESS, *n.* fer-*oh*-shus-ness, the quality of being ferocious.
FEROCITY, *n.* fer-*os*-it-e, savage cruelty of disposition; fierceness indicating a savage heart. (Fr. *férocité*.)
FERRANDINE, *n.* *fer*-ran-din, a cloth of silk and wool.
FERRARA, *n.* fer-*rah*-rah, a broadsword of high quality. (Andrea Ferrara, Italian swordsmith.)
FERRATE, *n.* *fer*-rate, a combination of ferric acid with a base. (L. *ferrum*, iron.)
FERREOUS, *a.* *fer*-re-us, partaking of, pertaining to, or made of, iron. (L. *ferreus*.)
FERRET, *n.* *fer*-ret, a domesticated variety of the polecat, *Putorius fœtidus*, much used in unearthing rabbits; among glass-makers, an iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles: *v.t.* to drive out of a lurking place; to hunt out; to search for. **Ferreted. Ferreting. Ferrets.** (O.Fr. *furet*, perhaps from L. *fur*, a thief.)
FERRET, *n.* *fer*-ret, a kind of narrow tape made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk. (It. *fioretti*, small flowers.)
FERRETER, *n.* *fer*-ret-er, one who ferrets out.
FERRETTO, *n.* fer-*ret*-to, copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass. (It.)
FERRIAGE, *n.* *fer*-re-aje, the fare to be paid at a ferry.
FERRIC, *a.* *fer*-rik, pertaining to iron. **Ferric oxide**, having two atoms of iron to three of oxygen.
FERRIFEROUS, *a.* fer-*rif*-er-us, producing or yielding iron. (L. *ferrum*, and *fero*, bear.)

FERRILITE, *n.* *fer*-ril-ite, Rowley rag, a trap rock with oxide of iron in it. (L. *ferrum*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

FERROCALCITE, *n.* fer-ro-*kal*-site, calcite containing iron carbonate.

FERRO-CONCRETE, *n.* *fer*-ro-*kon*-krete, concrete reinforced with iron.

FERROCYANATE, *n.* *fer*-ro-*sy*-an-ate, ferrocyanic acid with a base.

FERROCYANIC, *a.* *fer*-ro-sy-*an*-ik, pertaining to ferrocyanogen.

FERROCYANIDE, *n.* *fer*-ro-*sy*-an-ide, a cyanide combined with protocyanide of iron.

FERROCYANOGEN, *n.* *fer*-ro-sy-*an*-o-jen, a compound of iron and cyanogen.

FERROTYPE, *n.* *fer*-ro-tipe, a positive photograph on a japanned iron plate.

FERROUS, *a.* *fer*-rus, pertaining to iron. **Ferrous oxide,** having one atom of iron to one of oxygen.

FERRUGINATED, *a.* fer-*roo*-jin-ate-ed, having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

FERRUGINOUS, *a.* fer-*roo*-jin-us, containing iron; of the colour of iron rust. (L. *ferruginius.*)

FERRUGO, *n.* fer-*roo*-go, a disease of plants, commonly called rust, due to the presence of an infinite number of minute fungi. (L. iron rust.)

FERRULE, *n.* *fer*-rool, a small ring or cap of metal to protect an end. (Fr. *virole.*)

FERRULED, *a.* *fer*-roold, fitted with a ferrule.

FERRUMINATION, *n.* *fer*-roo-min-*ay*-shon, the soldering or uniting of metals.

FERRY, *n.* *fer*-re, a boat serving as a floating bridge; the place of passage where one may be rowed across water; the right of ferrying across: *v.t.* to carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat: *v.i.* to pass over water in a boat. **Ferried. Ferries. Ferrying.** (A.S. *ferian*, go.)

FERRYBOAT, *n.* *fer*-re-boat, a boat for conveyance across a ferry.

FERRYMAN, *n.* *fer*-re-man, one who keeps a ferry and conveys people across.

FERTILE, *a.* *fer*-tile, fruitful; productive; rich in resources; inventive. (Fr.)

FERTILELY, *ad.* *fer*-tile-le, in a fertile manner.

FERTILENESS, *n.* *fer*-tile-ness, the quality of being fertile.

FERTILITY, *n.* fer-*til*-it-e, fertileness: productiveness.

FERTILIZATION, *n.* *fer*-til-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of rendering fertile; fecundation; impregnation.

FERTILIZE, *v.t.* *fer*-til-ize, to render fertile or productive; to enrich, as soil; to pollinate. **Fertilized. Fertilizes. Fertilizing.**

FERTILIZER, *n.* *fer*-til-ize-er, a manure.

FERULA, *n.* *fer*-ru-la, a ferule; the giant fennel, a genus of plants. (L. a rod.)

FERULACEOUS, *a.* fer-ru-*lay*-she-us, pertaining to reeds or canes.

FERULE, *n.* *fer*-rool, a cane, rod, or flat ruler, used to punish children in school: *v.t.* to punish with a ferule. **Feruled. Ferules. Feruling.** (L. *ferula.*)

FERVENCY, *n.* *fer*-ven-se, the state of being fervent; ardour; zeal; warmth of devotion.

FERVENT, *a.* *fer*-vent, hot; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; glowing; zealous. (O.Fr.)

FERVENTLY, *ad.* *fer*-vent-le, in a fervent manner.

FERVENTNESS, *n.* *fer*-vent-ness, the quality of being fervent.

FERVESCENT, *a.* fer-*ves*-sent, growing hot. (L. *fervescens*, growing hot.)

FERVID, *a.* *fer*-vid, very hot; burning; very warm in zeal. (L. *fervidus.*)

FERVIDLY, *ad.* *fer*-vid-le, with glowing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, *n.* *fer*-vid-ness, glowing heat; warm zeal.

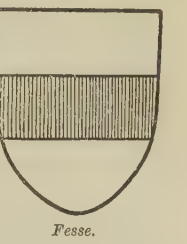
FERVOUR, *n.* *fer*-vur, heat or warmth; ardour; zeal. (O.Fr.)

FESCENNINE, *a.* *fes*-sen-nine, licentious. **Fescennine verses,** verses of a gay, satirical, or licentious character, one of the earliest forms of Italian poetry. (Pertaining to Fescennium, a city of Etruria.)

FESCUE, *n.* *fess*-kew, a small pointer or straw used to point out letters to children when learning to read. **Fescue grass,** a grass of the genus *Festuca*, the stem of which was used as a pointer. (Fr. *fétu*, O.Fr. *festu*, from L. *festuca*, a straw.)

FESS, *n.* fess, fesse.

FESSE, *n.* fess, a broad band crossing the shield horizontally and occupying the third part of it [Her.]; one of the nine honourable ordinaries, and representing the girdle of a knight [Her.]. **Fesse-point,** the centre of an escutcheon [Her.]. (O.Fr. *fesse.*)



Fesse.

FESTAL, *a.* *fest*-al, pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay.

FESTALLY, *ad.* *fest*-al-le, in a festive manner. (O.Fr.)

FESTER, *n.* *fest*-er, an inflamed tumour containing purulent matter: *v.i.* to corrrupt; to suppurate; to rankle; to grow more virulent: *v.t.* to cause to fester. **Festered. Festering. Festers.** (O.Fr. *festre.*)

FESTINATE, *a.* *fes*-tin-ate, hasty; hurried. (L. *festinatus*, hastened.)

FESTIVAL, *a.* *fest*-iv-al, pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful: *n.* a feast; a festive or joyous celebration. (Fr.)

FESTIVE, *a.* *fest*-iv, pertaining to or becoming a feast; merry; joyous.

FESTIVELY, *ad.* *fest*-iv-le, in a festive manner.

FESTIVITY, *n.* fest-*iv*-it-e, feasting; joy as at a feast; a festival. (L. *festivitas.*)

FESTIVOUS, *a.* *fest*-iv-us, pertaining to a feast; joyous.

FESTOON, *n.* fes-*toon*, a garland of flowers, &c., suspended so as to hang in an elliptic curve and with the ends depending; an ornament of carved work, in imitation of such a garland [Sculp.]; the curve on the cutting edge of a falcon's beak: *v.t.* to form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons. **Festoon moth,** the species *Limacodes testudo.* **Festooned. Festooning. Festoons.** (Fr. *feston.*)

FESTUCA, *n.* fes-*tew*-ka, a genus of 90 species of grasses; fescue-grass. (L.)

FETAL, *a.* *fee*-tal, pertaining to a fetus.

FETATION, *n.* fe-*tay*-shon, the forming of a fetus.

FETCH, *v.t.* fetch, to go and bring; to derive; to bring or draw; to make or to perform; to heave; to attain or come to; to obtain as its price: *v.i.* to move or turn; to reach or attain [Naut.]. **Fetch a compass,** to go in a roundabout way. **Fetch a pump,** to pour water in to make it draw. **Fetch out,** to bring or draw out; to cause to appear. **Fetch to,** to revive, as from a swoon. **Fetch up,** to bring up; to cause to come up; to overtake. **Fetched. Fetches. Fetching.** (A.S. *feccan.*)

FETCH, *n.* fetch, a stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or in which, while one thing seems intended, another is done; a trick; a ghost.

FETCH-CANDLE, *n.* *fetch*-kan-dl, a light seen at night, as of a moving candle, believed to bode death.

FETCHER, *n.* *fetch*-er, one who fetches.

FETCHING, *a.* *fetch*-ing, attractive.

FETIAL, *a.* *fee*-shal, pertaining to declarations of war and treaties of peace.

FÊTE, *n.* fate, a festival or holiday. (Fr.)

FÊTED, *a.* *fate*-ed, honoured with a fête.

FETICIDE, *n.* *fee*-tis-ide, the destroying of the fetus in the womb. (L. *fetus*, and *cædo*, kill.)

FETID, *a.* *fet*-id, having an offensive smell. (O.Fr. *fetide.*)

FETIDNESS, *n.* *fet*-id-ness, the quality of being fetid.

FETIFEROUS, *a.* fe-*tif*-er-us, producing young, as animals. (L. *fetus*, and *fero*, bear.)

FETISH, *n.* *fet*-ish *or* *fee*-tish, an object superstitiously invested with divine or demonic power, and as such held in awe and worshipped; originally a charm; any false object of worship. (Port. *feitiço*, magic.)

FETISHISM, *n.* *fet*-ish-izm, *or* *fee*-tish-izm, the worship of a fetish; ju-ju.

FETISHISTIC, *a.* *fet*-ish-*ist*-ik, *or* *fee*-tish-*ist*-ik, pertaining to fetishism.

FETLOCK, *n.* *fet*-lok, the tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joints of horses; the part where it grows. (Scand.)

FETOR, *n.* *fee*-tor, any strong offensive smell. (L.)

FETTER, *n.* *fet*-ter, a shackle for the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion: *v.t.* to shackle the feet with a chain; to confine; to restrain. **Fettered. Fettering. Fetters.** (A.S. *fetor*, a shackle to fasten to the foot. Probably a dialectic corruption of O.Fr. *fetol*, a shackle.)

FETTERED, *a.* *fet*-terd, applied to the feet of animals, as seals, when they are stretched backward and appear unfit for walking [Zool.].

FETTERLESS, *a.* *fet*-ter-less, free from fetters.

FETTERLOCK, *n.* *fet*-ter-lok, a shackle for a horse's fetlock.

FETTLE, *n.* *fet*-tl, good condition; fitness. *v.t.* to set right: **Fettled. Fettles. Fettling.**

FETTLE, *n.* *fet*-tl, a basket handle. (Ice. *fetill*, a little chain.)

FETUS, *n.* *fee*-tus: *pl.* **Fetuses**, the young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, from the time the parts are distinctly formed. (L.)

FETWA, *n.* *fet*-wah, a written decision by a Mohammedan judge. (Ar.)

FEU, *n.* few, a tenure on condition of the tenant performing certain services or making certain payments; in Scotland, disposal of land for building on condition of paying a stipulated annual rent: *v.t.* to let in feu; to lease [Scots Law]. **Feued. Feuing. Feus.** (O.Fr.)

FEUAR, *n.* *few*-ar, a holder of real estate on payment of feu-duty; a leaseholder.

FEUD, *n.* fewd, a contention or quarrel; a deadly quarrel between parties in a State, specially between families, to avenge a wrong. (O.Fr. *feide*.)

FEUD, *n.* fewd, a fief; land held by man-service. (O.Fr. *feu*.)

FEUDAL, *a.* *fewd*-al, pertaining to feuds or fiefs; consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services. **The feudal system**, that system which prevailed all over Europe during the middle ages, by which vassals held their lands from the lord-superior on condition of military service when required.

FEUDALISM, *n.* *few*-dal-izm, the feudal system.

FEUDALITY, *n.* few-*dal*-it-e, the state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

FEUDALIZATION, *n.* *few*-dal-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of feudalizing.

FEUDALIZE, *v.t.* *few*-dal-ize, to reduce to a feudal tenure. **Feudalized. Feudalizes. Feudalizing.**

FEUDALLY, *ad.* *few*-dal-e, in the feudal manner.

FEUDARY, *a.* *few*-da-re, holding or held of a superior: *n.* formerly an officer in the court of wards.

FEUDATORY, *n.* *few*-da-tor-e, a vassal who holds his lands of a superior on military tenure.

FEUDIST, *n.* *few*-dist, a writer on feudal law.

FEUILLAGE, *n.* few-*yahje*, a bunch or row of leaves. (Fr. from L. *folium*, a leaf.)

FEUILLEMORT, *n.* *feh*-ye-mor, the colour of faded leaves. (Fr. dead leaf.)

FEUILLETON, *n.* *feh*-ye-ton, the space in a French journal, usually the lower part of the page, devoted to light literature or criticism. (Fr.)

FEUILLETONIST, *n.* *feh*-ye-ton-ist, a writer on light topics.

FEVER, *n.* *fee*-ver, a state of body characterized by high temperature, an accelerated pulse, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often excessive thirst; heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: *v.t.* to put in a fever. **Fevered. Fevering. Fevers.** (A.S. *fefer*.)

FEVERFEW, *n.* *fee*-ver-few, a febrifuge; the plant *Matricaria parthenium*, and other species of the same genus.

FEVERISH, *a.* *fee*-ver-ish, slightly fevered; indicating fever; inconstant; fickle; sultry.

FEVERISHLY, *ad.* *fee*-ver-ish-le, in a feverish manner.

FEVERISHNESS, *n.* *fee*-ver-ish-ness, the state of being feverish.

FEVEROUS, *a.* *fee*-ver-us, restless; excited; feverish.

FEVER-ROOT, *n.* *fee*-ver-root, the plant, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

FEVER-SORE, *n.* *fee*-ver-sore, a carious ulcer.

FEVER-WORT, *n.* *fee*-ver-wurt, fever-root, or the plant, *Erythræa centaurium*.

FEW, *a.* few, not many; small in number. (A.S. *feawe*.)

FEWNESS, *n.* *few*-ness, smallness of number; paucity.

FEY, *a.* fey, an epithet applied to a surprising change of conduct in a person which was thought to argue a presentment of the near approach of death. (Ice. *feigr*, near death.)

FEZ, *n.* fez, a tall red cap without a brim. (Fez, in Morocco.)

FIACRE, *n.* fe-*ahkr*, a French hackney-cab. (Fr.)

FIANCÉ, *n.* fe-*ahn*-say, a man who is betrothed.

FIANCÉE, *n.* fe-*ahn*-say, a woman who is betrothed.

FIAR, *n.* *fee*-ar, a freeholder as distinguished from a life-renter.

FIARS, *n.pl.* *fee*-arz, prices of grain in each county for the current year determined by the sheriff as a rule for fixing certain rates [Scots Law].

FIASCO, *n.* fe-*as*-ko, failure in a singer or actor; a bottle, or wine-flask; any signal failure. (It. a bottle, as it were burst.)

FIAT, *n.* *fi*-at, a command to do something; a decree. (L. let it be done.)

FIB, *n.* fib, a falsehood; a harmless inexactitude: *v.i.* to lie. **Fibbed. Fibbing. Fibs.** (*Fable.*)

FIBBER, *n.* *fib*-ber, one who tells fibs.

FIBRE, *n.* *fi*-ber, a filament in plants and animals; the raw material in textile manufacture [Comm.]. (Fr.)

FIBRED, *a.* *fi*-berd, having fibres.

FIBRELESS, *a.* *fi*-ber-less, having no fibres.

FIBRIFORM, *a.* *fi*-bre-form, resembling a fibre.

FIBRIL, *n.* *fi*-bril, a small fibre; a very slender thread. (L. *fibra*, fibre.)

FIBRILLÆ, *n.pl.* fib-*ril*-le, the absorbent hairs which cover the roots of young plants [Bot.]. (L.)

FIBRILLATED, *a.* fi-*bril*-late-ed, furnished with fibrillæ.

FIBRILLOSE, *a.* fib-*ril*-lose, composed of or covered with fibres.

FIBRILLOUS, *a.* fib-*ril*-lus, fibrillose.

FIBRIN, *n.* *fi*-brin, an organic compound found in animals and vegetables, distinguishable by its disposition to form into extremely delicate filaments; coagulated lymph; gluten.

FIBRINATION, *n.* fi-brin-*ay*-shon, formation of fibrine in excess [Med.].

FIBRINOUS, *a.* *fi*-brin-us, of the nature of fibrine.

FIBROCELLULAR, *a.* fi-bro-*sel*-yew-lar, consisting of fibrous and cellular tissues.

FIBROID, *a.* *fi*-broid, resembling fibre.

FIBROIN, *n.* *fi*-bro-in, the chief constituent of silk, cobwebs, &c.

FIBROLINE, *n.* *fi*-bro-lene, yarn from the waste in spinning.

FIBROMA, *n.* fy-*broh*-mah, a fibrous tumour or growth [Path.].

FIBROMUSCULAR, *a.* *fi*-bro-*mus*-kew-lar, consisting of muscular and connective tissue.

FIBROSE, *a.* *fi*-brose, very fibrous.

FIBROSIS, *n.* fi-*bro*-sis, a growth of fibrous matter.

FIBROSITIS, *n.* fi-bro-*site*-is, inflammation of fibres.

FIBROUS, *a.* *fi*-brus, composed of or containing fibres. **A fibrous fracture**, that which presents fine threads or slender lines.

FIBROUSNESS, *n.* *fi*-brus-ness, the state of being fibrous.

FIBROVASCULAR, *a.* fi-bro-*vas*-kew-lar, consisting of ducts and woody fibres.

FIBSTER, *n.* *fib*-ster, a fibber.

FIBULA *n.* *fib*-yew-la, a clasp or buckle; the outer and smaller bone of the leg, so called as giving firmness to the other parts [Anat.]. (L. a clasp.)

FIBULAR, *a.* *fib*-yew-lar, belonging to the fibula.

FICARIA, *n.* fi-*kare*-e-a, pilewort or little celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FICHU, *n.* *fee*-shoo, a small silk or lace cape. (Fr.)

FICKLE, *a.* *fik*-kl, changeable; irresolute; inconstant. (A.S. *ficol*.)

FICKLENESS, *n.* *fik*-kl-ness, the quality of being fickle.

FICO, *n.* *fee*-ko, a snap of the fingers, as much as to say, "a fig for you." (It. a fig.)

FICTILE, *a.* *fik*-til, moulded or mouldable into form by the potter. (L. *fictilis*.)

FICTILENESS, *n.* *fik*-til-ness, the quality of being fictile.

FICTION, *n.* *fik*-shon, the act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; something feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; the literature of imagination; an assumption [Law]. (Fr.)

FICTIONAL, *a.* *fik*-shon-al, grounded on fiction.

FICTIONIST, *n*, *fik*-shon-ist, a writer of fiction; a romancer.

FICTITIOUS, *a.* fik-*tish*-us, feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit.
FICTITIOUSLY, *ad.* fik-*tish*-us-le, by fiction; falsely.
FICTITIOUSNESS, *n.* fik-*tish*-us-ness, the quality of being fictitious.
FICTIVE, *a. fik*-tiv, feigned; founded on fiction.
FICTIVELY, *ad. fik*-tiv-le, feignedly.
FICTOR, *n. fik*-tor, an artist who models in clay, &c.
FICUS, *n. fi*-kus, the fig-tree genus. (L.)
FID, *n.* fid, a wooden pin used as a splicing tool; a bar of wood or iron put through a hole to keep a spar in its place [Naut.].
FIDALGO, *n.* fe-*dal*-go, a Portuguese hidalgo. (Port.)
FIDDLE, *n. fid*-dl, a stringed instrument of music; a violin: *v.i.* to play on a fiddle; to trifle: to play with the hands, like one playing on a fiddle; to fidget: *v.t.* to play a tune on a fiddle. **Fiddled. Fiddles. Fiddling.** (A.S. *fithele.*)
FIDDLE, *n. fid*-dl, a railing round a table-top.
FIDDLEBLOCK, *n. fidl*-blok, a long block with two sheaves in the same plane [Naut.].
FIDDLE-BOW, *n. fid*-dl-bo, the stringed bow with which the fiddle is played.
FIDDLE-DE-DEE, *int. fid*-dl-de-dee, nonsense!
FIDDLE-FADDLE, *n. fid*-dl-*fad*-dl, trifling talk: *a.* trifling; making a bustle about nothing.
FIDDLE-FISH, *n. fid*-dl-fish, the monkfish, *Rhina squatina.*
FIDDLE-HEAD, *n. fid*-dl-hed, an ornament on the prow of a ship, shaped off like the head of a fiddle and taking the place of the figure-head.
FIDDLER, *n. fid*-ler, one who plays on a fiddle; a violinist; a small crab with a large claw and a short one, of the genus *Portunus* [U.S.].
FIDDLE-STICK, *n. fid*-dl-stik, a fiddle-bow; *pl.* used as an interjection, signifying nonsense.
FIDDLE-STRING, *n. fid*-dl-string, the string of the fiddle.
FIDDLE-WOOD, *n. fid*-dl-wood, a tropical American tree of the genus *Citharexylum*, yielding durable timber. (Fr. *bois fidèle*, true wood.)
FIDDLING, *a. fid*-ling, trifling in a fussy way; fidgety; petty.
FIDE-JUSSION, *n. fy*-de-*jush*-on, suretyship for another. (L. *fides*, faith, and *jussum*, order.)
FIDELITY, *n.* fi-*del*-e-te, faithfulness in observance of duty or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; observance of the marriage covenant; adherence to truth. (O.Fr. *fidelité.*)
FIDGET, *n. fidj*-et, nervous restlessness; one who fidgets: *v.i.* to move about restlessly or nervously. **Fidgeted. Fidgeting. Fidgets.** (Scand.)
FIDGETINESS, *n. fidj*-et-e-ness, a state of being fidgety.
FIDGETY, *a. fidj*-e-te, restless; uneasy.
FIDICULA, *n.* fi-*dik*-yew-la, a small lute. (L.)
FIDUCIAL, *a.* fi-*dew*-she-al, confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust. (Late L. *fiducialis*, from L. *fiducia*, trust.)
FIDUCIALLY, *ad.* fi-*dew*-she-al-le, with confidence.
FIDUCIARY, *a.* fi-*dew*-she-a-re, confident; undoubting; held in trust: *n.* one who holds a thing in trust; one who depends on faith for salvation without works.
FIE, *int.* fy, expressing disapproval or disgust. (Fr. *fi*, and L. *fi.*)
FIEF, *n.* feef, a fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service. (O.Fr.)
FIELD, *n.* feeld, a piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; the open country; outdoor work; the locality of a battle; a mining district; wide expanse; room for action or operation; range within vision; range; special subject of knowledge; a playing ground; the players other than the batsmen [Cricket]; the horses in a race other than the favourite; the horsemen taking part in a fox-hunt; the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; the whole surface of a shield [Her.]: *v.t.* to scout at cricket. **Field of ice,** a large body of floating ice. **Field of view,** in a telescope or microscope, the space within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its focus. **To keep the field,** to remain out of garrison, or to keep ready for action [Mil.]. **To take the field,** to begin operations [Mil.]. **Fielded. Fielding. Fields.** (A.S. *feld.*)
FIELD-ALLOWANCE, *n. feeld*-al-*lou*-ance, a certain allowance to officers and warrant officers beyond the usual pay, for the extra expense of horses, forage, &c., while on field duty.
FIELD-ARTILLERY, *n. feeld*-ar-*til*-e-re, artillery for acting with infantry in the field.
FIELD-BATTERY, *n. feeld*-bat-er-e, a battery of field-guns.
FIELD-BED, *n. feeld*-bed, a portable or folding camp-bed.
FIELD-BOOK, *n. feeld*-book, a book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, distances, &c.
FIELD-CLUB, *n. feeld*-klub, a club for nature study in the field.
FIELD-COLOURS, *n.pl. feeld*-kul-urz, small flags, used to mark out the ground for squadrons and battalions.
FIELD-CORNET, *n. feeld*-kawr-net, a South African magistrate.
FIELD-DAY, *n. feeld*-day, a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; a day when all take the field; a day marked by some celebration or display beyond the ordinary.
FIELD-DUCK, *n. feeld*-duk, the little bustard, *Otis tetrax.*
FIELDER, *n. feeld*-er, a scout at cricket; one of the side not batting; one who fields at baseball.
FIELDFARE, *n. feeld*-fare, a migratory bird of the thrush family, *Turdus pilaris*, visiting Britain during the winter. (A.S. *feldefare.*)
FIELD-GLASS, *n. feeld*-glahss, the lens of an eyepiece nearest the object; a binocular telescope; a large opera-glass.
FIELD-GUN, *n. feeld*-gun, a gun for use on the battle field as distinct from a siege-gun.
FIELD-MARSHAL, *n. feeld*-mahr-shal, a military officer of the highest rank.
FIELD-MOUSE, *n. feeld*-mouse, a vole, a rodent of the genus *Microtus.*
FIELD-OFFICER, *n. feeld*-of-fis-er, a military officer of the rank of major, or of senior rank to major.
FIELD-PIECE, *n. feeld*-peece, a field-gun.
FIELD-PREACHER, *n. feeld*-preech-er, one who preaches in the open air.
FIELDSMAN, *n. feeldz*-man, one who fields at cricket.
FIELD-SPORTS, *n.pl. feeld*-sports, diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting.
FIELD-WORKS, *n.pl. feeld*-wurks, works thrown up in besieging or defending a place.
FIEND, *n.* feend, a devil; a being animated with malice or hate. (A.S. *feond*, Ger. *feind*, a foe.)
FIENDFUL, *a. feend*-ful, full of fiendish practices.
FIENDFULLY, *ad. feend*-ful-le, in a fiendlike manner.
FIENDISH, *a. feend*-ish, like a fiend; diabolical; malicious.
FIENDISHLY, *ad. feend*-ish-le, in a fiendish manner.
FIENDISHNESS, *n. feend*-ish-ness, the quality of being fiendish.
FIENDLIKE, *a. feend*-like, resembling a fiend.
FIERCE, *a.* feerce, vehement; violent; savage; easily enraged; vehement in rage; fierce-looking; very eager or zealous. (O.Fr. *fers.*)
FIERCELY, *ad. feerce*-le, in a fierce manner.
FIERCENESS, *n. feerce*-ness, the quality of being fierce.
FIERIFACIAS, *n. fy*-er-ri-*fay*sh-e-as, a writ of execution requiring a sheriff to levy in behalf of one who has recovered in debt or damages [Law]. (L. see it done.)
FIERILY, *ad. fy*-er-e-le, in a fiery way.
FIERINESS, *n. fy*-er-e-ness, the quality of being fiery.
FIERY, *a. fy*-er-e, consisting of fire; on fire; apt to take fire; vehement; ardent; passionate; irritable; spirited; like fire; blazing.
FIERY-CROSS, *n. fy*-e-re-kros, a partially burnt cross or stick sent round in the Highlands to summon the clans to war.
FIFE, *n.* fife, a small shrill flute used chiefly in martial music with drums: *v.i.* to play on a fife. **Fifed. Fifes. Fifing.** (Ger. *pfeife.*)
FIFE-MAJOR, *n. fife*-may-jor, formerly the non-commissioned officer in charge of the fifers of a battalion.
FIFER, *n. fife*-er, one who plays on a fife.
FIFE-RAIL, *n. fyfe*-rale, the rail round a ship's mast fitted with belaying pins [Naut.].

FIFTEEN, *a. fif*-teen, five and ten; *n.* a side at Rugby football. (A.S. *fiftyne.*)
FIFTEENTH, *a. fif*-teenth, the fifth after the tenth; forming one part in fifteen: *n.* a fifteenth part; the interval of the double octave [Music]. (AS. *fifteotha.*)
FIFTH, *a.* fifth, the ordinal of five; the next to the fourth; forming one part in five: *n.* one of five equal parts of a whole; an interval of three tones and a semitone. **Fifth monarchy men,** a fanatical sect of religionists who appeared towards the close of the Protectorate proclaiming a fifth great monarchy, during which Christ should reign on earth a thousand years. (A.S. *fifta.*)
FIFTHLY, *ad. fifth*-le, in the fifth place.
FIFTIETH, *a. fif*-te-eth, the ordinal of fifty.
FIFTY, *a. fif*-te, five times ten. (A.S. *fiftig.*)
FIFTY-FIFTY, *a. fif*-te-*fif*-te, a half each: *n.* halves.
FIG, *n.* fig, the fig-tree, *Ficus carica*; the fruit of the fig-tree; a thing of no worth; a spongy excrescence which grows on the feet of some horses; a piece of tobacco; abbreviation of figure. (Fr. *figue.*)
FIG-APPLE, *n. fig*-ap-pl, a species of apple.
FIG-CAKE, *n. fig*-kake, a preparation of figs and almonds pressed into round cakes.
FIG-EATER, *n.* fig-*ee*-ter, the becafico or garden warbler, a species of *Sylvia.*
FIG-GNAT, *n. fig*-nat, a gnat destructive to the fig, *Culex ficarius.*
FIGHT, *n.* fite, a battle; a contest: *v.i.* to contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms; to contend or strive; to act as a soldier: *v.t.* to carry on, as a battle; to win by a struggle; to war against; to cause to fight. **Fighting. Fights. Fought.** (A.S. *feohtan.*)
FIGHTER, *n. fite*-er, one who fights; a combatant; a warrior.
FIGHTING, *a. fite*-ing, trained to fight; engaged in war: *n.* contention; strife.
FIGHTING-FISH, *n. fite*-ing-fish, a small fresh-water fish, *Betta pugnax*, abounding in Siam, remarkable for its pugnacity.
FIG-LEAF, *n. fig*-leef, the leaf of a fig-tree; a thin covering.
FIG-MARIGOLD, *n.* fig-*mar*-e-goald, a species of *Mesembryanthemum*, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.
FIGMENT, *n. fig*-ment, an invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. (L. *figmentum.*)
FIG-PECKER, *n. fig*-pek-er, the fig-eater.
FIG-SHELL, *n. fig*-shel, a univalve shell of the genus *Pyrula*, which has the shape of a fig or pear.
FIGULATE, *a. fig*-u-late, made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.
FIGULINE, *a. fig*-u-line, fictile: *n.* potter's clay. (L. *figulus*, potter.)
FIGURABILITY, *n. fig*-u-ra-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being figurable.
FIGURABLE, *a. fig*-u-ra-bl, capable of being fashioned or moulded into a fixed shape; describable.
FIGURAL, *a. fig*-u-ral, represented by figure or delineation; figurate. (O.Fr.)
FIGURANT, *n. fig*-u-rahnt, an actor on the stage who says nothing, or takes no prominent part. (Fr.)
FIGURANTE, *n.* fig-u-*rahnt*, a ballet-dancer.
FIGURATE, *a. fig*-u-rate, of or after a determinate form. **Figurate numbers,** numbers formed according to certain laws, and having peculiar relations to different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. (L. *figuratus*, formed.)
FIGURATED, *a. fig*-u-ra-ted, having a determinate form.
FIGURATELY, *ad. fig*-u-rate-le, in a figurate manner.
FIGURATION, *n.* fig-u-*ray*-shon, the act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords or ornamental treatment [Music].
FIGURATIVE, *a. fig*-u-ra-tiv, representing something else; representing by resemblance; not literal or direct; abounding in figures of speech; flowery. (Late L. *figurativus.*)
FIGURATIVELY, *ad. fig*-u-ra-tiv-le, in a figurative manner or sense.
FIGURATIVENESS, *n. fig*-u-ra-tiv-ness, state of being figurative.
FIGURE, *n. fig*-yewr, the form of anything in outline; shape; distinguished appearance; appearance of any kind; magnificence; representation in painting in drawing, &c.; a price; a statue; an image; the form of a syllogism with respect to the disposition of the middle term [Logic]; a symbol denoting a number [Arith.]; a diagram [Geom.]; the horoscope [Astrol.]; type, representative, or symbol [Theol.]; a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification [Rhet.]; the several steps or movements which the dancer makes in accordance with the music [Dancing]: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; to make a resemblance of; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent typically or figuratively; to image in the mind; to calculate; to note by characters: *v.i.* to make a figure. **Figured. Figures. Figuring.** (Fr. from L. *figura*, from *fingo*, form.)
FIGURE-CASTER, *n. fig*-yewr-*kahs*-ter, a pretender to astrology.
FIGURED, *a. fig*-yewrd, adorned with figures; figurative. **Figured muslin,** a thin fabric, in which a pattern or design is wrought.
FIGURE-HEAD, *n. fig*-ur-hed, the figure, statue or bust on the projecting part of the prow of a ship.
FIGURE-MAKER, *n. fig*-yewr-make-er, a modeller; one who practises the art of moulding; a maker of anatomical models for artists.
FIGURE-OF-EIGHT, *n. fig*-yewr-*ov-ate*, a knot made in the form of an 8.
FIGURE-STONE, *n. fig*-yewr-stone, a variety of soapstone used for figure-carving.
FIGURE-WEAVING, *n. fig*-yewr-*weev*-ing, the process of weaving patterns or designs as produced in damask.
FIGURIAL, *a.* fig-*yew*-re-al, represented by a figure.
FIGURINE, *n. fig*-yewr-een, a small statuette. (Fr.)
FIGURIST, *n. fig*-yewr-ist, one skilled in figures.
FIGWORT, *n. fig*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Scrophularia.*
FILACEOUS, *a.* fe-*lay*-she-us, composed or consisting of threads. (L. *filum*, thread.)
FILAGO, *n.* fil-*ay*-go, cudweed, *Filago germanica.* (L. *filum.*)
FILAGREE, *n. fil*-a-gree, filigree.
FILAMENT, *n. fil*-a-ment, a slender thread or fibre, such as animal and vegetable tissues, as well as some mineral structures, are composed of; the long thread-like part which supports the anther [Bot.]. (Fr.)
FILAMENTARY, *a. fil*-a-*ment*-a-re, of the nature of a filament.
FILAMENTOUS, *a. fil*-a-*men*-tus, like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.
FILANDERS, *n.pl.* fil-*an*-ders, a disease in hawks. (Fr. *filandre*, string.)
FILAR, *a. fy*-lar, furnished with threads.
FILATORY, *n. fil*-a-tor-e, a machine that spins threads.
FILATURE, *n. fil*-a-tewr, the reeling of silk from cocoons; the reel used; an establishment for reeling silk. (Late L. *filatura.*)
FILBERT, *n. fil*-bert, the fruit of the cultivated hazel, differing from the cobnut by the husk projecting beyond the point of the nut, *Corylus avellana.* (Fr. probably after St. Philibert.)
FILCH, *v.t.* filch, to steal; to pilfer; said of petty thefts. **Filched. Filches. Filching.** (Perhaps from Ice. *fela*, steal.)
FILCHER, *n. filch*-er, one guilty of petty theft.
FILCHINGLY, *ad. filch*-ing-le, by pilfering; thievishly.
FILE, *n.* file, a line or wire on which papers are strung; the papers so strung or otherwise arranged in order; a jacket in which papers are kept for ready reference; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; a list or catalogue; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; an artful dodger: *v.t.* to string or to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange papers in a bundle and in order; to present or exhibit officially or for trial: *v.i.* to march in a file or line, as soldiers. **Rank and file,** the common soldiers; a body of men under leaders. **To file off,** to wheel off by files and march in length. **Filed. Files. Filing.** (O.Fr. *file.*)
FILE, *n.* file, a steel tool with little furrows on the surface, used in cutting or smoothing metals, ivory, or wood; a polishing apparatus: *v.t.* to smooth or cut, as with a file; to correct. **Filed. Files. Filing.** (A.S. *feol.*)

FILE, *v.t.* file, to defile, sully or spot. **Filed. Files. Filing.** (A.S. *fylan.*)

FILE-CUTTER, *n. file*-cut-ter, a maker of files.

FILE-FISH, *n. file*-fish, a name given to fishes of the genus *Balistes*, from their skin being granulated like a file.

FILE-LEADER, *n. file*-lead-er, the soldier placed in the front of a file [Mil.].

FILEMOT, *n. fil*-e-mot, a yellowish-brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf; feuillemort.

FILER, *n. file*-er, one who uses a file.

FILIAL, *a. fil*-yal, pertaining to or becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a child. (Late L. *filialis.*)

FILIALLY, *ad. fil*-yal-le, in a filial manner.

FILIATE, *v.t. fil*-e-ayt, to adopt as a son or daughter. **Filiated. Filiates. Filiating.**

FILIATION, *n.* fil-e-*ay*-shon, the relation of a child to a father, correlative to paternity; adoption; the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

FILIBEG, *n. fil*-e-beg, the kilt; the little plaid. (Gael. *feileadh-beag*, a small kilt.)

FILIBUSTER, *n.* fil-e-*bus*-ter, a military adventurer, especially one who unwarrantably invades and occupies foreign territory. (Spanish.)

FILIBUSTERISM, *n. fil*-e-*bus*-ter-ism, the practices of the filibusters.

FILICAL, *a. fil*-e-kal, belonging to the ferns.

FILICES, *n.pl. fil*-e-ses, the ferns. (L. *filix*, fern.)

FILICIFORM, *a.* fil-*is*-e-form, fern-shaped.

FILICOID, *a. fil*-e-koyd, fern-like: *n.* a plant resembling a fern. (L. *filix*, and *eidos*, like.)

FILIFORM, *a. fil*-e-form, having the form of a thread.

FILIGRANE, *n. fil*-e-grane, filigree. (Fr. *filigrane.*)

FILIGREE, *n. fil*-e-gree, a kind of lacework in gold or silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

FILIGREED, *a. fil*-e-grede, ornamented with filigree.

FILINGS, *n.pl. file*-ings, fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

FILL, *n.* fil, as much as supplies want or satisfies: *v.i.* to fill a cup or glass for drinking; to become full: *v.t.* to make full; to put or pour in till the space is full; to supply with abundance; to cause to abound; to satisfy; to glut; to supply with an incumbent; to possess and perform the duties of; to brace the yards so that the wind will act upon and dilate the sails [Naut.]. **Fill out**, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit. **Fill up**, to make full; to engage or employ; to complete; to become full. **Filled. Filling. Fills.** (A.S. *fyllan.*)

FILLER, *n. fill*-er, one who or that which fills; a vessel used in filling bottles, casks, &c.

FILLET, *n. fill*-et, a little band to tie about the hair of the head; meat or fish that has had the bones removed; the undercut of a loin; meat rolled together and tied round; any small scantling less than a batten [Carp.]; a kind of orle or bordure [Her.]; a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold [Print. and Gild.]; the loins of a horse [Man.]: *v.t.* to bind or adorn with a fillet or little band; to remove the bones. **Fillet of beef**, the undercut; a steak. **A fillet of veal**, the fleshy part of the thigh tied round in a roll. **Filleted. Filleting. Fillets.** (O.Fr.)

FILLIBEG, *n. fil*-le-beg, philibeg; a kilt.

FILLING, *a. fill*-ing, satisfying: *n.* something which fills up. **Filling-in pieces**, short timbers, less than the full length, fitted against the roofs and groins of partitions [Carp.].

FILLIP, *n. fill*-ip, a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; an incitement: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the thumb with a sudden spring. **Filliped. Filliping. Fillips.** (From the sound.)

FILLIPEEN, *n. fil*-e-peen, philippina.

FILLISTER, *n. fill*-is-ter, a plane for cutting a groove or rebate; the rebate on the outer edge of a window sash.

FILLY, *n. fil*-le, a female foal. (Ice. *fylja.*)

FILM, *n.* film, a thin skin; a pellicle; a very slender thread: *v.t.* to cover with a thin skin or pellicle. **Filmed. Filming. Films.** (A.S. *fylmen.*)

FILM, *n.* film, celluloid sensitized for photography: *v.t.* to photograph subjects in motion. **Filmed. Filming. Films.**

FILMINESS, *n. film*-e-ness, the state of being filmy.

FILMY, *a. film*-e, composed of films. **Filmy fern**, a fern of the genus *Hymenophyllum.*

FILOPLUME, *n. fil*-lo-ploom, a hair-like feather; a slender feather with no vane. (L. *filum*, thread, and *pluma*, feather.)

FILOSE, *a. fi*-lose, ending in a thread-like process [Zool.].

FILOSELLE, *n. fil*-lo-sel, floss silk. (Fr.)

FILTER, *n. filt*-er, a substance or apparatus for clearing liquids from matter held in suspension: *v.t.* to purify liquor, by passing it through a filter or a porous substance: *v.i.* to remove impurities by straining; to percolate. **Filtered. Filtering. Filters.** (Fr. *filtrer.*)

FILTERING, *n. filt*-er-ing, the act of straining by means of a filter. **Filtering bag**, a conical-shaped bag, made of close flannel, and used for filtering wine, vinegar, &c. **Filtering cup**, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of demonstrating the pressure of the atmosphere on the upper surface of a fluid, when the pressure is removed from beneath. **Filtering funnel**, a glass or other funnel, made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides, which allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a smooth-surfaced funnel. **Filtering machine**, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered. **Filtering paper**, a porous paper for filtering. **Filtering stone**, any stone through which water can be filtered.

FILTH, *n.* filth, any foul matter; anything that defiles; dirt; foul language. (A.S. *fylth.*)

FILTHILY, *ad. fil*-the-le, in a filthy manner.

FILTHINESS, *n. fil*-the-ness, the state of being filthy.

FILTHY, *a. fil*-the, foul; dirty; morally impure.

FILTRATE, *n. fil*-trate, the liquid which has been passed through a filter: *v.t.* to filter; to defecate. **Filtrated. Filtrates. Filtrating.**

FILTRATION, *n.* fil-*tray*-shon, the act or process of filtering.

FIMBLE, *n. fim*-bl, the hemp plant, formerly the name of the female plant and now that of the male. (Ger. *fimmel.*)

FIMBRIA, *n. fim*-bre-a, the denticulated ring of the operculum of mosses [Bot.]; the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube [Anat.]. (L. a fringe.)

FIMBRIATE, *a. fim*-bre-ate, fringed; bordered: *v.t.* to hem; to fringe. **Fimbriated. Fimbriates. Fimbriating.** (L. *fimbriatus.*)

FIMBRIATED, *a. fim*-bre-ate-ed, fimbriate; ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture [Her.].

FIMBRICATE, *a. fim*-bre-kate, jagged or fringed.

FIMETARIOUS, *a.* fim-e-*tare*-e-us, growing among dung.

FIMETIC, *a.* fe-*met*-ik, foul in thought. (L. *fimus*, dung.)

FIN, *n.* fin, the organ of locomotion in fishes and cetaceans; a keel like a vertical fin; anything like a fin; a thin excrescence on the surface of a casting [Moulding]; a blade of whalebone [Comm.]: *v.t.* to carve or cut up, as a chub. **Finned. Finning. Fins.** (A.S.)

FINABLE, *a. fine*-a-bl, subject to a fine or penalty.

FINAL, *a. fine*-al, last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive as regards the ultimate design: *n.* the end; the last heat in a match or the last match of a series. **Final cause**, the ultimate end or object contemplated. (O.Fr.)

FINALE, *n.* fe-*nah*-le, the last passage in a piece of music; that which closes a concert; close of any performance; the end. (It.)

FINALITY, *n.* fi-*nal*-e-te, state of being final or settled for good; the doctrine that everything has been conceived and arranged in connexion with the execution of a predetermined plan.

FINALLY, *ad. fi*-nal-le, lastly; completely.

FINANCE, *n.* fi-*nance*, the science or art of managing money matters: *pl.* the revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury; the income or resources of individuals: *v.t.* to find the capital for. **Financed. Finances. Financing.** (O.Fr.)

FINANCIAL, *a.* fi-*nan*-shal, pertaining to finance.

FINANCIALLY, *ad.* fi-*nan*-shal-le, in relation to finances.

FINANCIER, *n.* fine-*an*-seer, one engaged in financing.

FINBACK, *n. fin*-bak, a rorqual.

FINCH, *n.* finch, any small seed-eating bird of the group ranging from the goldfinch to the crossbills, of which the chaffinch and sparrow may be cited as examples. (A.S. *finc.*)

FINCHED, *a.* finsht, striped or spotted on the back.

FIND, *n.* fyned, something found: *v.t.* to discover; to fall in with; to discover by seeking; to discover by study, experiment, or trial; to gain; to perceive; to detect; to enjoy; to discover and declare; to provide for. **To find a bill**, to establish grounds of accusation, as by grand jury [Law]. **To find a ship's trim**, to discover how she shall best sail [Naut.]. **To find fault with**, to censure. **To find in**, to supply or to furnish with. **To find one's self**, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health, or sickness. **To find out**, to discover; to sound; to understand; to comprehend; to detect. **Finding. Finds. Found.** (A.S. *findan.*)

FINDABLE, *a. fynd*-a-bl, discoverable.

FINDER, *n. fynd*-er, one who or that which finds; an optical appliance for finding an object.

FIND-FAULT, *n. fynd*-fawlt, a censurer; a caviller.

FINDING, *n. fynd*-ing, discovery; the act of discovering; the return of a grand jury to a bill; a verdict [Law]: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman has himself to supply.

FINDON, *n. fin*-on, a fishmonger's name for the smoke-dried haddocks first cured at Finnan, otherwise Findon, in Kincardineshire.

FINE, *a.* fine, small; thin; slender; minute; subtle; keen; not coarse; pure; refined; nice; delicate; delicately dextrous; beautiful in thought; handsome; accomplished; excellent; noble; showy; splendid: *v.t.* to clarify; to purify. **Fine arts**, the arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, and whose object is to please, as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture. **Fined. Fines. Fining.** (O.Fr. *fin.*)

FINE, *n.* fine, a sum of money imposed by way of penalty for an offence; a payment for renewing a lease: *v.t.* to impose a fine on; to punish by fine. **In fine**, in conclusion. **Fined. Fines. Fining.** (L. *finis*, an end.)

FINECUT, *a. fine*-kut, cut fine.

FINEDRAW, *v.t. fine*-draw, to sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived. **Finedrawing. Finedrawn. Finedraws.**

FINEDRAWN, *a. fine*-drawn, drawn fine; spun too fine; over-subtle.

FINE-FINGERED, *a.* fine-*fing*-gerd, nice in workmanship.

FINELY, *ad. fine*-le, in a fine manner or state.

FINENESS, *n. fine*-ness, the state of being fine; the proportion of purity.

FINER, *n. fine*-er, one who refines or purifies.

FINERY, *n. fine*-er-e, showy qualities; splendour; fine showy things in way of dress or ornament; a furnace in which iron is made malleable.

FINE-SPOKEN, *a. fine*-spoke-en, using fine phrases.

FINE-SPUN, *a. fine*-spun, drawn to a fine thread; elaborated with subtlety or with over-refinement.

FINESSE, *n.* fe-*ness*, subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; artfulness: *v.i.* to use artifice; to attempt to take a trick with a low card so as to make sure of a second with a higher. **Finessed. Finesses. Finessing.** (Fr.)

FINESSER, *n.* fe-*ness*-er, one who finesses.

FINESTILL, *v.t. fine*-stil, to distil, as spirit, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter. **Finestilled. Finestilling. Finestills.**

FINE-STUFF, *n. fine*-stuf, the second fine coat of plaster for the walls of a room.

FIN-FISH, *n. fin*-fish, a fin-backed whale.

FIN-FOOT, *n. fin*-foot, a family of tropical birds, so called from their feet having scalloped webs, the best-known species being *Heliornis fulica*, which has a note like a dog's bark.

FIN-FOOTED, *a. fin*-foot-ted, having feet with toes connected by a membrane, as waterfowl.

FINGER, *n. fing*-ger, a digit of the hand; a finger's breadth; an index, or anything pointing like a finger; skill in using the fingers, as in playing on a keyed instrument: *v.t.* to handle with the fingers; to pilfer; to play, as an instrument; to perform with the fingers, as delicate work: *v.i.* to dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. **Finger and toe**, anbury, a disease in turnips caused by the slime-fungus, *Plasmodiophora brassicæ*. **To have at one's finger ends**, to be quite ready with. **Fingered. Fingering. Fingers.** (A.S.)

FINGER-ALPHABET, *n. fing*-ger-*al*-fa-bet, the old alphabet used by deaf-mutes in which the letters were shown by posing the fingers.

FINGERBOARD, *n. fing*-ger-board, the board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; a keyboard.

FINGER-BOWL, *n. fing*-ger-bohl, a finger-glass.

FINGERSBREADTH, *n. fing*-ger-bredth, the sixteenth of a foot.

FINGERED, *a. fing*-gerd, having fingers; digitate [Bot.].

FINGER-FLOWER, *n. fing*-ger-flou-er, the foxglove.

FINGERGLASS, *n. fing*-ger-glahss, a glass containing water for dipping the fingers in at the dinner-table.

FINGER-GRASS, *n. fing*-ger-grahss, a grass of the genus *Digitaria*.

FINGERING, *n. fing*-ger-ing, the act of touching lightly or handling; the manner of touching an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers; a loose-twisted wool for knitting.

FINGERLING, *n. fing*-ger-ling, young salmon; the parr.

FINGERNUT, *n. fing*-ger-nut, a butterfly nut.

FINGERPLATE, *n. fing*-ger-plate, a plate fixed on a door to protect the paint.

FINGERPOST, *n. fing*-ger-pohst, a post, usually with a finger pointing in the proper direction; a guide-post.

FINGERPRINT, *n. fing*-ger-print, an impression of the pattern of the skin.

FINGERSTALL, *n. fing*-ger-stawl, a cover as protection for the finger when hurt.

FINGERSTONE, *n. fing*-ger-stone, a fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGROMS, *n. fing*-rumz, woollen cloth of combed wool [Scots].

FINIAL, *n. fin*-e-al, the ornamental finishing of a pinnacle or gable; the pinnacle itself [Goth. Arch.]. (L. *finis.*)

Finial.

FINICAL, *a. fin*-e-kal, particular to excess, generally about trifles or matters of mere detail; over nice; fastidious. (Coined from *fine.*)

FINICALLY, *ad. fin*-e-kal-le, in a finical manner.

FINICALNESS, *n. fin*-e-kal-ness, the quality of being finical; extreme nicety.

FINICKING, *a. fin*-ik-ing, precise in trifles; idly busy; niggling.

FINING, *n. fine*-ing, the process of refining or purifying; a solution, generally of gelatine, used for clarifying.

FINING-POT, *n. fine*-ing-pot, a vessel in which metals are refined.

FINIS *n. fy*-nis, the end; conclusion. (L.)

FINISH, *n. fin*-ish, the end; the minute labour bestowed on a work of art with a view to render it as perfect as possible; the last hard smooth coat of plaster on a wall: *v.i.* to come to an end: *v.t.* to bring to an end; to complete; to work at elaborately, with a view to make as perfect as possible. **Finished. Finishes. Finishing.** (O.Fr. *finiss*, from pres. pt. of *finir.*)

FINISHED, *a. fin*-isht, complete, perfect, said of work, either in itself as work, or in its effect as art.

FINISHER, *n. fin*-ish-er, one who or that which finishes; a final blow.

FINISHING, *a. fin*-ish-ing, completing; giving a finish to. **Finishing coat**, the last coating of paint or of stucco.

FINITE, *a. fy*-nite, having a limit; limited, in contrast with infinite; limited as regards number and person, in contrast with infinitive [Gram.]. (L. *finitus.*)

FINITELESS, *a. fy*-nite-less, without limit.

FINITELY, *ad. fy*-nite-le, in a limited degree.

FINITENESS, *n. fy*-nite-ness, the state of being limited.

FINITUDE, *n. fin*-e-tude, finiteness.

FINLESS, *a. fin*-less, destitute of fins.

FINLET, *n. fin*-let, a small fin.

FINLIKE, *a. fin*-like, resembling a fin.

FINN, *n.* fin, a native of Finland. (A.S. *Finnas.*)

FINNAN, *n. fin*-nan, a findon haddock.

FINNED, *a.* find, having broad edges on either side.

FINNER, *n. fin*-ner, a fin-backed whale; a rorqual.

FINNIKIN, *n.* *fin*-e-kin, a pigeon with a mane-like crest.
FINNISH, *n.* *fin*-nish, the language of the Finns.
FINNY, *a.* *fin*-ne, furnished with fins.
FINOCHIO, *n.* fe-*no*-ke-o, sweet fennel, *Fœniculum dulce.* (It.)
FINOS, *n.pl.* *fee*-nos, second best merino wool. (Sp.)
FINSCALE, *n.* *fin*-skale, a river fish, also called the rudd, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus.*
FIN-TOED, *a.* *fin*-tode, web-footed.
FIN-WHALE, *n.* *fin*-whale, a rorqual; any species of the genus *Balœnoptera.*
FIORD, *n.* fyord, a deeply indented, narrow, and rock-bound inlet due to ice-action and partly filled by the sea, as in Norway. (Dan.)
FIORIN, *n.* *fy*-o-rin, the white bent-grass, *Agrostis alba.* (Ice. *fiorthan*, coarse grass.)
FIORITURA, *n.* fe-*yor*-e-*too*-ra, embellishment of a melody in music. (It.)
FIR, *n.* fir, the name of several species of cone-bearing trees, originally of the genus *Abies*, highly valued for their timber. **Fir framed**, rough timber framed but not planed. **Fir in bond**, lintels, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. **Fir poles**, trunks of fir-trees used in rustic buildings and for scaffolding. **Fir wrought**, timber planed on the sides and edges. (Scand.)
FIRE, *n.* fire, heat and light emanating from a body burning; fuel burning on a hearth, &c.; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; the discharge of fire-arms; light; lustre; that which inflames or irritates the passions; ardour or violence of passion; glow of imagination; severe trial; trouble; affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; to inflame; to irritate; to animate; to cause to explode; to discharge; to cauterize: *v.i.* to take fire; to become irritated or inflamed; to discharge fire-arms. **Greek fire**, an artificial combustible of a highly inflammable quality, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens, which seems to have had the power of burning even under water. **To be on fire**, to be in a state of ignition; to be highly excited. **To be under fire**, to be fired upon by an enemy by cannonade or fusilade [Mil.]. **To set on fire**, to kindle; to excite violent action. **Fired. Fires. Firing.** (A.S. *fyr.*)
FIRE-ALARM, *n.* *fire*-a-lahrm, an apparatus for giving an alarm of fire.
FIRE-ARM, *n.* *fire*-ahrm, a weapon which is discharged by a detonator, or any other application of fire to an explosive.
FIREBACK, *n.* *fire*-bak, the iron plate at the back of a fireplace, frequently ornamental.
FIRE-BALL, *n.* *fire*-bawl, a canvas sack filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor which shoots rapidly through the air and explodes.
FIRE-BALLOON, *n.* *fire*-bal-loon, a balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a certain height; a balloon which ascends by the rarefaction of the air in it, due to a light substance on fire attached to it.
FIRE-BARREL, *n.* *fire*-bar-rel, a hollow cylinder filled with combustibles, and used in fire-ships.
FIRE-BARS, *n.pl.* *fire*-bahrs, the bars of a furnace on which the fuel rests.
FIREBASKET, *n.* *fire*-bas-ket, a small portable grate for bedroom; the grate in a fireplace.
FIRE-BAVIN, *n.* *fire*-bay-vin, a bundle of brushwood prepared to catch fire readily.
FIREBLAST, *n.* *fire*-blahst, a blasting in plants, in which they appear as if burned by fire, specially in hops.
FIREBOARD, *n.* *fire*-board, a chimney-board used to close a fireplace in summer.
FIREBOX, *n.* *fire*-boks, the furnace of a locomotive engine.
FIREBRAND, *n.* *fire*-brand, a piece of wood kindled or on fire; an incendiary; one who inflames factions or causes contention and mischief.
FIREBRICK, *n.* *fire*-brik, a brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.
FIRE-BRIGADE, *n.* *fire*-bre-gade, a body of men trained and held in constant readiness for the extinction of fires.
FIRE-BRUSH, *n.* *fire*-brush, a brush to sweep the hearth.
FIRE-BUCKET, *n.* *fire*-buk-et, a bucket to convey water for extinguishing fire.
FIRECLAY, *n.* *fire*-klay, a kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks.
FIRECOCK, *n.* *fire*-kok, a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.
FIRE-COMPANY, *n.* *fire*-kum-pa-ne, a crew for managing an engine to extinguish fires; a company that insures against fire.
FIRE-CONTROL, *n.* *fire*-kon-trole, the system by which the guns of a ship can be controlled from one centre.
FIRE-CRACKERS, *n.pl.* *fire*-krak-ers, fireworks of gunpowder, &c., discharged for amusement.
FIRECREST, *n.* *fire*-krest, the fire-crested wren, *Regulus ignicapillus.* (From its flame-coloured crest.)
FIREDAMP, *n.* *fire*-damp, the explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.
FIREDOG, *n.* *fire*-dog, an andiron.
FIRE-EATER, *n.* *fire*-eet-er, one who pretends to eat fire; a cant term for a fighting character or duellist.
FIRE-ENGINE, *n.* *fire*-en-jin, an engine for throwing water to extinguish fire.
FIRE-ESCAPE, *n.* *fire*-es-kape, a machine for escape from the upper part of a building when on fire.
FIRE-EYED, *a.* *fire*-ide, having angry eyes; with glowing eyes.
FIRE-FLAIR, *n.* *fire*-flayr, the sting ray, *Trygon pastinaca.*
FIREFLY, *n.* *fire*-fly, a luminous beetle.
FIRE-GUARD, *n.* *fire*-gahrd, a framework placed in front of a fireplace.
FIRE-HOOK, *n.* *fire*-hook, a large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.
FIREHOSE, *n.* *fire*-hoze, the portable piping through which a fire-engine pumps the water.
FIRE-INSURANCE, *n.* *fire*-in-*shoor*-ance an indemnity against loss from fire.
FIRE-IRONS, *n.pl.* *fire*-i-urns, the irons belonging to a fireplace, as the shovel, tongs, and poker.
FIRE-KILN, *n.* *fire*-kiln, an oven or place for heating and baking anything.
FIRELIGHT, *n.* *fire*-lite, the light from the fire.
FIRE-LIGHTER, *n.* *fire*-lite-er, a combustible substance to kindle a fire with.
FIRELOCK, *n.* *fire*-lok, a musket or other gun having a lock with steel and a flint to strike fire.
FIREMAN, *n.* *fire*-man, a man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man who tends the fires of a steam-engine, &c.
FIRE-NEW, *a.* *fire*-new, brand-new.
FIRE-OFFICE, *n.* *fire*-of-fis, an office for effecting insurances against fire.
FIRE-PAN, *n.* *fire*-pan, a pan for holding or conveying fire; a brazier; the priming part of a gun.
FIREPLACE, *n.* *fire*-place, the part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.
FIRE-PLUG, *n.* *fire*-plug, the valve in a water-main with which the firehose is connected.
FIRE-POLICY, *n.* *fire*-pol-e-se, a certificate of insurance against losses by fire, granted by an insurance office.
FIRE-POT, *n.* *fire*-pot, a small earthen pot, filled with combustibles, used in military operations.
FIREPROOF, *a.* *fire*-proof, proof against fire.
FIRER, *n.* *fire*-er, an incendiary.
FIRE-RAISING, *n.* *fire*-raze-ing, the crime of arson.
FIRE-SCREEN, *n.* *fire*-skreen, a movable screen placed before a fire as a defence against the heat; a protection against fire.
FIRESHIP, *n.* *fire*-ship, a vessel, filled with combustibles, sent among an enemy's ships to set fire to them.
FIRE-SHOVEL, *n.* *fire*-shuv-el, a shovel for taking up or removing coals of fire.
FIRESIDE, *n.* *fire*-side, the hearth; home.
FIRE-STEP, *n.* *fire*-step, a banquette, a ledge for firing from [Mil.].
FIRE-STICK, *n.* *fire*-stik, a lighted stick or brand.
FIRE-STONE, *n.* *fire*-stone, iron pyrites; stone which bears a great degree of heat.
FIRETAIL, *n.* *fire*-tale, the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicurus.*
FIRETRAP, *n.* *fire*-trap, a building in which the means of escape from fire are inadequate.

FIRE-WARD, *n.* *fire*-wawrd, a fire-warden, or an officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.
FIRE-WARDEN, *n.* *fire*-wawrd-en, a fire-ward.
FIREWATER, *n.* *fire*-waw-ter, the Red Indian name for ardent spirits.
FIRE-WEED, *n.* *fire*-weed, a plant growing quickly where brushwood has been burned, *Plantago media*, or *Epilobium angustifolium*.
FIREWOOD, *n.* *fire*-wood, wood for fuel.
FIRE-WORKS, *n.pl.* *fire*-wurks, preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air for display purposes.
FIRE-WORSHIP, *n.* *fire*-wur-ship, the worship of fire, especially as embodied in the sun, viewed as the most emphatic expression and exhibition of beneficent divine power.
FIRE-WORSHIPPER, *n.* *fire*-wur-ship-er, one who worships fire.
FIRING, *n.* *fire*-ing, the discharge of fire-arms; fuel; the application of fire or of a cautery [Farriery].
FIRING-IRON, *n.* *fire*-ing-*i*-urn, an instrument used in farriery to cauterize.
FIRKIN, *n.* *fer*-kin, a measure, the fourth part of a barrel or 9 imperial gallons; a small cask. (Ger. *vier*, four.)
FIRLOT, *n.* *fer*-lot, an old measure of capacity; the fourth part of a boll. (*Fir*, four, and *lot*, a Scots sword.)
FIRM, *a.* ferm, fixed; compact; solid; constant; not easily moved; resolute: *n.* a partnership in business; the name or title under which a company transacts business: *v.t.* to fix; to confirm; to establish. **Firmed. Firming. Firms.** (Fr. *ferme*.)
FIRMAMENT, *n.* *fer*-ma-ment, the sky viewed originally as a solid expanse with stars fixed in it; the region of the air. (L. *firmamentum*.)
FIRMAMENTAL, *a.* *fer*-ma-*men*-tal, pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.
FIRMAN, *n.* *fer*-man, a decree, specially of the Turkish Government; a passport given to a traveller to insure him protection, &c.; a licence to trade. (Pers.)
FIRMARY, *n.* *fer*-ma-re, the right which a tenant has to his lands and tenements.
FIRMLY, *ad.* *ferm*-le, solidly; compactly; steadfastly.
FIRMNESS, *n.* *ferm*-ness, the state or quality of being firm.
FIRST, *a.* ferst, the ordinal of one; foremost in place, time, rank, dignity, or excellence: *ad.* before anything else in time, place, rank, consideration, &c. **At first,** at the beginning. **First or last,** at one time or another; at the beginning or end. (A.S. *fyrst*.)
FIRST-AID, *n.* *ferst*-ade, the treatment of a patient before the doctor's arrival.
FIRSTBORN, *n.* *ferst*-born, the eldest child.
FIRST-CLASS, *a.* *ferst*-klahss, of the best quality.
FIRST-DAY, *n.* *ferst*-day, Sunday.
FIRST-FLOOR, *a.* *ferst*-flore, pertaining to the floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor.
FIRST-FOOT, *n.* *ferst*-foot, in Scotland, the first caller at a house on New Year's Day; the first person met on setting out on some important venture.
FIRSTFRUITS, *n.pl.* *ferst*-froots, the produce first matured and collected in any season; the first effects; the first profits of anything; the profits of every clerical living for one year, originally paid to the pope, but afterwards taken by Henry VIII and by Queen Anne, and applied to the augmentation of small clerical livings.
FIRST-HAND, *a.* *ferst*-hand, obtained direct from the maker or producer: *n.* transference direct without a medium.
FIRSTLING, *a.* *ferst*-ling, first produced: *n.* the first offspring; the thing first thought or done.
FIRSTLY, *ad.* *ferst*-le, in the first place.
FIRST-MOVER, *n.* *ferst*-moov-er, prime mover; the original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.
FIRST-RATE, *a.* *ferst*-rate, of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or esteem: *n.* a ship of war of the most powerful class.
FIRST-WATER, *a.* *ferst*-waw-ter, of the purest quality.
FIRTH, *n.* ferth, frith; a narrow arm of the sea. (Ice. *fjorthr*.)
FISC, *n.* fisk, a state or public treasury. (Fr.)
FISCAL, *a.* *fisk*-al, pertaining to the public revenue: *n.* the State revenue; a treasurer; in Scotland, an officer who acts as public prosecutor in criminal cases. (O.Fr.)
FISH, *n.* fish, a vertebrate animal that lives in water, moves by fins, and breathes by means of gills; fishes in general; the flesh of fish, used as food; a counter used at cards; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; a fish-block: *v.i.* to try to catch fish, as by angling or drawing nets; to seek to obtain by artifice or indirectly: *v.t.* to try to catch fish in; to search by dragging or sweeping; to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber [Naut.]; to draw out or up. **Fish out,** to draw out by artifice. **Fish the anchor,** to finally secure the anchor after cattiug. **Shell-fish,** the crustaceans and testaceous mollusca. **Fished. Fishes. Fishing.** (A.S. *fisc*.)
FISHABLE, *a.* *fish*-a-bl, capable of being fished.
FISH-BASKET, *n.* *fish*-bahs-ket, a basket for carrying fish; a creel.
FISHBEAM, *n.* *fish*-beem, a beam of timber bellying out on the underside [Carp.].
FISH-BLOCK, *n.* *fish*-blok, a block to raise the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.
FISH-CAKE, *n.* *fish*-kake, a fried cake of chopped fish and mashed potatoes.
FISH-CARVER, *n.* *fish*-kahr-ver, a broad silver knife for helping fish at a dinner-table; a fish slice.
FISH-CURER, *n.* *fish*-kew-rer, a salter and smoker of fish.
FISH-DAVIT, *n.* fish-*dav*-it, a strong spar used for fishing the anchor.
FISHER, *n.* *fish*-er, one who is employed in catching fish; a species of the weasel family, the fisher marten, black fox or pekan, *Mustela pennanti*.
FISHER, *n.* *fish*-er, a currency note so-called from the signature it bears [Slang].
FISHERBOAT, *n.* *fish*-er-bote, a fishing-boat.
FISHERMAN, *n.* *fish*-er-man, one whose occupation is to catch fish; a vessel employed in fishery.
FISHERY, *n.* *fish*-er-e, the business of catching fish; a place where fish are caught.
FISH-FAG, *n.* *fish*-fag, a fishwife.
FISH-FLY, *n.* *fish*-fli, a bait for catching fish.
FISHGARTH, *n.* *fish*-gahrth, a weir for stopping fish.
FISHGIG, *n.* *fish*-gig, a contrivance used for striking fish at sea; a fizgig.
FISH-GLUE, *n.* *fish*-gloo, glue made by boiling down the skins of fishes; isinglass.
FISH-HAWK, *n.* *fish*-hawk, the osprey.
FISH-HOOK, *n.* *fish*-hook, a barbed hook for catching fish.
FISHINESS, *n.* *fish*-e-ness, the quality of being fishy.
FISHING, *n.* *fish*-ing, the art or practice of catching fish; a fishery.
FISHING-BOAT, *n.* *fish*-ing-boat, a boat for catching fish.
FISHING-FROG, *n.* *fish*-ing-frog, a large-headed spinous-finned sea-fish, called also the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.
FISHING-LINE, *n.* *fish*-ing-line, a line for catching fish.
FISHING-NET, *n.* *fish*-ing-net, twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes for catching fish.
FISHING-ROD, *n.* *fish*-ing-rod, a rod for angling.
FISHING-TACKLE, *n.* *fish*-ing-tak-kl, apparatus for angling.
FISH-JOINT, *n.* *fish*-joynt, the fastening of two rails by short plates on their webs.
FISH-KETTLE, *n.* *fish*-ket-tl, a large oval kitchen utensil for boiling fish whole.
FISH-KNIFE, *n.* *fish*-nife, a fish carver; a knife for eating fish with.
FISH-LADDER, *n.* *fish*-lad-er, a contrivance for helping fish to ascend a weir or other fall on their way upstream.
FISH-MAW, *n.* *fish*-maw, the swimming bladder of a fish.
FISH-MEAL, *n.* *fish*-meel, a meal of fish; dried fish, ground fine; abstemious diet.
FISHMONGER, *n.* *fish*-mung-ger, a seller of fish.
FISH-OIL, *n.* *fish*-oyl, oil from fish.

FISHPLATE, *n. fish*-plate, the steel plate by which the rails are joined together on a railroad.
FISH-POND, *n. fish*-pond, a pond in which fishes are bred.
FISH-ROOM, *n. fish*-room, an apartment in a ship, between the after-hold and the spirit-room.
FISH-ROYAL, *n. fish*-roy-al, the sturgeon and the whale (which is not a fish but a cetacean) to which the sovereign is entitled when they are caught within the realm [Law].
FISH-SAUCE, *n. fish*-sawce, a sauce to be eaten with fish.
FISH-SKIN, *n. fish*-skin, the skin of a fish. **Fish-skin disease**, ichthyosis [Med.].
FISH-SOUND, *n. fish*-sound, swimming bladder of a fish.
FISH-SPEAR, *n. fish*-speer, a spear for stabbing fish.
FISH-STRAINER, *n. fish*-strane-er, a metal colander with handles for taking fish from the fish-kettle ; a perforated dish to drain off water from fish.
FISH-TACKLE, *n. fish*-tak-kl, tackle used by seamen for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale [Naut.].
FISH-TAIL, *n. fish*-tale, a gas-jet of the fish-tail shape.
FISH-TROWEL, *n. fish*-trow-el, a fish-carver.
FISH-WEIR, *n. fish*-weer, a fishgarth.
FISH-WIFE, *n. fish*-wife, a woman that cries fish for sale.
FISHY, *a. fish*-e, consisting of fish ; inhabited by fish ; like fish ; seedy ; questionable.
FISSICOSTATE, *a.* fis-se-*kos*-tate, having the ribs divided. (L. *fissus*, a cleft, and *costa*, a rib.)
FISSILE, *a. fis*-sil, naturally splitting, as wood, in the direction of the grain. (L. *fissilis*.)
FISSILINGUAL, *a. fis*-se-*ling*-gwal, having the tongue divided.
FISSILITY, *n.* fis-*sil*-e-te, the quality of being fissile.
FISSION, *n. fish*-on, a cleaving or breaking up into parts ; the process by which animal and vegetable cells, and certain simple organisms, spontaneously divide into two independent ones.
FISSIPARISM, *n.* fis-*sip*-ar-izm, reproduction by fission.
FISSIPAROUS, *a.* fis-*sip*-ar-us, propagating by fission. (L. *fissus*, and *pario*, produce.)
FISSIPAROUSLY, *ad.* fis-*sip*-ar-us-le, in a fissiparous manner.
FISSIPED, *a. fis*-se-ped, having separate toes : *n.* an animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane. (L. *fissus*, and *pes*, a foot.)
FISSIROSTRAL, *a.* fis-se-*ros*-tral, having a bill with a deep cleft, like swallows.
FISSIROSTRES, *n.pl. fis*-se-*ros*-treez, an old division of the passerine birds, comprising those with a very large gape, which feed on insects taken during flight. (L. *fissus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)
FISSURE, *n. fish*-yewr, a cleft ; a narrow chasm or opening ; a deep narrow depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side [Anat.] : *v.t.* to cleave ; to crack or fracture. **Fissured. Fissures. Fissuring.** (O.Fr.)
FISSURED, *a. fish*-yewrd, cleft.
FISSURELLA, *n. fis*-su-*rel*-la, the genus of the keyhole limpets. (Dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure.)
FIST, *n.* fist, the hand clenched : *v.t.* to strike or to gripe with the fist. **Fisted. Fisting. Fists.** (A.S. *fyst*.)
FISTIC, *a. fist*-ik, pertaining to boxing.
FISTICUFFS, *n.pl. fist*-e-kufs, a combat with the fists ; boxing.
FISTINUT, *n. fis*-te-nut, a pistachio-nut.
FISTUCA, *n.* fis-*tew*-ka, a pile-driver ; a weight which is raised to a given height by pulleys, and then allowed suddenly to fall on the head of a pile ; a monkey. (L. a rammer.)
FISTULA, *n. fis*-tew-la, a pipe ; a wind instrument of music ; a narrow sinuous pipe-like ulcer [Surg.]. **Fistula in ano**, fistula of the rectum. **Fistula lachrymalis**, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears. (L. a pipe.)
FISTULAR, *a. fis*-tew-lar, reed-like ; tubular ; the spout in whales.
FISTULARIA, *n. fis*-tew-*lare*-e-a, the tobacco-pipe fish. (L. *fistularis*, pipe-like.)
FISTULATE, *v.i. fis*-tew-late, to become a pipe or fistula : *v.t.* to make hollow, like a pipe. **Fistulated. Fistulates. Fistulating.** (L. *fistulatus*.)
FISTULIFORM, *a*, fis-*tew*-le-form, being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.
FISTULOSE, *a. fis*-tew-lose, fistulous.
FISTULOUS, *a. fis*-tew-lus, having the nature of a fistula ; hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FIT, *n.* fit, a group of verses in a ballad ; a canto. (A.S. *fitt*, a song.)
FIT, *n.* fit, a sudden and violent attack, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless ; a paroxysm ; any sudden impulsive intermittent exertion ; a temporary attack ; a transient humour. (A.S. *fitt*.)
FIT, *n.* fit, adjustment, specially of dress to the body : *a.* agreeable to some standard ; adapted to some purpose ; qualified ; prepared ; healthy : *v.t.* to adapt ; to make suitable ; to accommodate a person with anything ; to prepare ; to qualify ; to suit : *v.i.* to be proper or becoming ; to suit ; to be adapted. **Fit out**, to furnish ; to equip. **Fits and starts**, intermittently. **Fit up**, to furnish with things suitable for reception or use. **Fits. Fitted. Fitting.** (Scand.)
FITCH, *n.* fitch, a chick-pea ; a vetch. (Dial. Eng.)
FITCH, *n.* fitch, the polecat ; a brush made of the hair of the fitch. (Dut. *vitsche*.)
FITCHED, *a.* fitcht, sharpened to a point [Her.]. (Fr. *ficher*, to drive in.)
FITCHET, *n. fitch*-et, the fitchew.
FITCHEW, *n. fitch*-yew, the polecat. (O.Fr. *ficheux*.)
FITCHY, *a. fitch*-e, pointed at the base, as a cross fitchée that is fixable in the ground [Her.].
FITFUL, *a. fit*-ful, characterized by sudden impulses ; suddenly changeable.
FITFULLY, *ad. fit*-ful-le, by fits.
FITFULNESS, *n. fit*-ful-ness, instability.
FITLY, *ad. fit*-le, in a fit manner.
FITMENT, *n. fit*-ment, an article of furniture ; a fitting.
FITNESS, *n. fit*-ness, the state of being fit.
FITTER, *n. fit*-ter, one who adjusts or puts together the parts of a machine ; one who fits on articles of dress ; a coal-factor.
FITTING, *a. fit*-ting, fit or appropriate : *n.* a necessary fixture.
FITTINGLY, *ad. fit*-ting-le, suitably.
FITTINGNESS, *n. fit*-ting-ness, suitableness.
FITTING-OUT, *n. fit*-ting-out, equipping ; equipment.
FITTING-UP, *n. fit*-ting-up, the act of furnishing with things suitable.
FITWEED, *n. fit*-weed, a plant, so called from being used as a powerful anti-hysteric, *Erungium fœtidum*.
FITZ, *n.* fitz, the son of ; a Norman word used only as a prefix.
FIVE, *a.* five, the half of ten, the number between four and six. (A.S. *fif*.)
FIVE-FINGER, *n. five*-fing-ger, cinquefoil : *pl.* a species of star-fish.
FIVEFOLD, *a. five*-foald, five times repeated.
FIVELEAF, *n. five*-leef, cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*.
FIVER, *n. five*-er, a five-pound note of the Bank of England ; a five-dollar note.
FIVES, *n.* fives, a game with a small hard ball played against walls ; a disease of horses resembling the strangles. **Fives court**, a place where the game of fives is played.
FIX, *n.* fiks, a dilemma : *v.t.* to make firm or fast ; to establish ; to attach firmly ; to fasten ; to deprive of volatility ; to give permanency to [Phot.] ; to transfix ; to withhold from motion ; to adjust : *v.i.* to settle ; to become firm ; to congeal ; to become hard and malleable. **Fix on**, to determine on. **Fixed. Fixes. Fixing.** (O.Fr.)
FIXABLE, *a. fiks*-a-bl, that may be fixed.
FIXATION, *n.* fiks-*ay*-shon, the act of fixing ; the state of being fixed ; solidification ; stability ; firmness ; residence in a certain place ; that firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. (Fr.)
FIXATIVE, *a. fiks*-a-tiv, tending to fix : *n.* anything that will fix.
FIXATURE, *n. fiks*-a-tewr, a gummy composition for the hair.
FIXED, *pp.* or *a.* fikst, settled ; established ; firm. **Fixed air**, carbonic acid. **Fixed bodies**, those which bear great heat without becoming volatilized. **Fixed oils**, or **alkalies**, those which remain in a permanent state and are not easily volatilized. **Fixed stars**,

such stars as always retain the same apparent position with respect to each other.

FIXEDLY, *ad.* *fiks*-ed-le, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, *n.* *fiks*-ed-ness, a state of being fixed; the state of a body which resists volatilization.

FIXIDITY, *n.* fix-*id*-ete, fixedness.

FIXING, *n.* *fiks*-ing, a fixture; outfit; a detail; trimming.

FIXITY, *n.* *fiks*-e-te, permanence.

FIXTURE, *n.* *fiks*-tewr, fixed state; that which is permanently attached to something as an appendage; an appointment or engagement.

FIZGIG, *n.* *fiz*-gig, a fishgig; a rudimentary harpoon; a firework of damp powder.

FIZZ, *n.* fiz, a hissing sound or a thing that fizzes: *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; to effervesce. **Fizzed.** Fizzes. **Fizzing.**

FIZZLE, *n.* *fiz*-zl, a failure: *v.i.* to fizz feebly. **Fizzle** out, to become a failure. **Fizzled. Fizzles. Fizzling.**

FLABBERGASTED, *a.* *flab*-ber-gast-ed, confounded; astonished.

FLABBILY, *ad.* *flab*-be-le, in a flabby manner.

FLABBINESS, *n.* *flab*-be-ness, the state of being flabby.

FLABBY, *a.* *flab*-be, wanting firmness; limp; soft and yielding; hanging loose. (*Flap.*)

FLABELLARIA, *n.* fla-bel-*lare*-e-a, a genus of fossil palms with fan-shaped leaves [Fossil Bot.]. (L. *flabellum*, fan.)

FLABELLATE, *a.* fla-*bel*-late, in the form of a fan [Bot.].

FLABELLATION, *n.* fla-bel-*lay*-shon, cooling with a fan [Surg.].

FLABELLIFORM, *a.* fla-*bel*-le-form, fan-shaped.

FLABELLUM, *n.* fla-*bel*-lum, a fan, specially one to drive off the flies during the celebration of the Eucharist; a fan-shaped appendage. (L.)

FLACCID, *a.* *flak*-sid, flabby; soft and yielding; loose; limp. (L. *flaccidus.*)

FLACCIDITY, *n.* flak-*sid*-e-te, flaccidness.

FLACCIDLY, *ad.* *flak*-sid-le, in a flaccid manner.

FLACCIDNESS, *n.* *flak*-sid-ness, the state of being flaccid.

FLACKER, *v.i.* *flak*-er, to flutter, as a bird. **Flackered. Flackering. Flackers.** (Dial. Eng.)

FLACKET, *n.* *flak*-et, a barrel-shaped bottle. (Dial. Eng.)

FLACKIE, *n.* *flak*-ke, a truss of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or basket he carries.

FLAG, *n.* flag, a plant of the genus *Iris*, with sword-shaped equitant leaves, or *Acorus calamus*, the sweet flag: *v.i.* to hang loose; to grow spiritless or languid; to droop; to become dull: *v.t.* to suffer or to cause to droop. **Flagged. Flagging. Flags.** (M.E. *flakken*, flap.)

FLAG, *n.* flag, a flat stone used for paving: *v.t.* to lay with flat stones. **Flagged. Flagging. Flags.** (Scand.)

FLAG, *n.* flag, a piece of bunting or other fabric used as a national or other emblem or as a signal. **A black flag**, a sign of no quarter. **A red flag**, a sign of defiance or challenge to battle; a signal of danger; the flag flown by a powder magazine. **A yellow flag**, a sign of quarantine and infectious illness, now generally replaced by the black and yellow in alternate squares. **Flag-day**, a day on which street collectors give a small flag in exchange for charitable contributions. **Flag half mast high**, a signal of mourning. **Flag of truce**, a white flag carried to or by an enemy when some pacific communication is intended. **To strike the flag**, to pull it down in token of respect or submission. (Scand. cf. Swed. *flagg.*)

FLAG-CAPTAIN, *n.* *flag*-kapt-an, the captain of the flagship.

FLAGELLANT, *n.* *flaj*-el-lant, one who scourges himself in religious discipline: *pl.* a fanatical sect which first arose in Italy, A.D. 1260, and subsequently in other parts of Europe, who thought by self-flagellation to atone for sin and avert judgment. (L. *flagellans*, scourging.)

FLAGELLATE, *v.t.* *flaj*-el-late, to whip; to scourge. Flagellated. Flagellates. Flagellating.

FLAGELLATION, *n.* *flaj*-el-*lay*-shon, the act of scourging.

FLAGELLATOR, *n.* *flaj*-el-*layt*-or, one who flagellates.

FLAGELLIFORM, *a.* fla-*jel*-e-form, like a whip-thong.

FLAGELLUM, *n.* fla-*jel*-lum, a creeping shoot. (L. a whip.)

FLAGEOLET, *n.* *flaj*-o-let, a wooden wind instrument ending in a straight mouthpiece. (Fr.)

FLAGGINESS, *n.* *flag*-ge-ness, the quality of being flaggy; laxity; want of tension.

FLAGGING, *n.* *flag*-ging, the act of laying with flag-stones; a pavement or side-walk of flag-stones; flag-stones.

FLAGGY, *a.* *flag*-ge, weak; flexible; insipid; abounding with flag-plants.

FLAGITATION, *n.* *flaj*-e-*tay*-shon, demanding with violence and importunity.

FLAGITIOUS, *a.* fla-*jish*-us, deeply criminal or grossly wicked; guilty of atrocious crimes. (L. *flagitiosus*, shameful.)

FLAGITIOUSLY, *ad.* fla-*jish*-us-le, with extreme wickedness.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *n.* fla-*jish*-us-ness, extreme wickedness.

FLAG-LIEUTENANT, *n.* *flag*-lef-ten-ant, the adjutant of a flag-officer.

FLAGMAN, *n.* *flag*-man, a man who signals with a flag or flags.

FLAG-OFFICER, *n.* *flag*-of-fe-ser, an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral in the navy, or the commodore, vice-commodore, or rear-commodore of a yacht club, respectively indicated by the red balls on their flags.

FLAGON, *n.* *flag*-on, a large cup with handle, lid, and a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors; a flattened bottle. (Fr. *flacon.*)

FLAGRANCY, *n.* *flay*-gran-se, the quality of being flagrant; enormity; excess.

FLAGRANT, *a.* *flay*-grant, glaring; notorious; enormous; ardent; glowing. (Fr.)

FLAGRANTLY, *ad.* *flay*-grant-le, in a flagrant manner.

FLAG-SHIP, *n.* *flag*-ship, the ship in which is the commander of a squadron, and on which his flag is flown.

FLAG-STAFF, *n.* *flag*-stahf, the staff that carries the flag.

FLAG-STONE, *n.* *flag*-stone, a flat stone for pavements.

FLAGWAGGING, *n.* *flag*-wag-ing, hand-signalling with flags [Slang].

FLAG-WORM, *n.* *flag*-wurm, a grub found among sedges and flags, a green gentle.

FLAIL, *n.* flale, a wooden implement for thrashing grain by hand. (O.Fr. *flaël.*)

FLAIR, *n.* flayr, instinctive appreciation; aptitude. (Fr.)

FLAIR-TINKER, *n.* *flayr*-tink-er, the skate, *Raia batis.*

FLAKE, *n.* flake, a small slice or tuft of anything, as of snow or wool, such as floats lightly in the air; any light scaly substance; a sort of carnation of two colours only, with large stripes through the petals: *v.t.* to form into flakes: *v.i.* to separate in flakes; to peel off. **Flaked. Flakes. Flaking.** (Scand.)

FLAKE, *n.* flake, a sort of scaffold or platform made of hurdles used for drying fish; a platform hung over the side for calking a ship [Naut.].

FLAKE-WHITE, *n.* *flake*-white, the purest white lead in a flaky or scaly form: *a.* pearl white.

FLAKINESS, *n.* *flake*-e-ness, state of being flaky.

FLAKY, *a.* *flake*-e, consisting of flakes; breaking off in flakes.

FLAM, *n.* flam, a freak or whim; a falsehood; an imposition; deception; a signal given with the drum [Mil.]: *v.t.* to deceive with falsehood; to delude. **Flammed. Flamming. Flams.**

FLAMBEAU, *n.* *flam*-bo: *pl.* **Flambeaux**, a lighted torch. (Fr.)

FLAMBOYANCY, *n.* flam-*boy*-an-se, turgidity.

FLAMBOYANT, *a.* flam-*boy*-ant, denoting a Gothic style that prevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, so named from the flame-like wavings of its tracery; florid to excess; showy. (Fr. flaming.)

FLAME, *n.* flame, gases in combustion, glowing with light and heat; fire in general; heat or blaze of passion or excitement; violent contention; ardour of temper; glow of imagination; vigour of thought; warmth of affection; one beloved; *v.t.* to inflame;

to excite: *v.i.* to blaze; to shine like burning gas; to break out in violence of passion. **Flamed. Flames. Flaming.** (O.Fr.)

FLAME-COLOUR, *n. flame*-kul-lur, a bright colour.

FLAME-COLOURED, *a. flame*-kul-lurd, of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

FLAME-EYED, *a. flame*-ide, having eyes like a flame.

FLAME-FLOWER, *n. flame*-flou-er, the red-hot-poker plant, of the genus *Kniphofia.*

FLAMELESS, *a. flame*-less, destitute of flame.

FLAMEN, *n. flaym*-en, a priest devoted to some special god [Rom. Antiq.]. (L.)

FLAMING, *a. flaym*-ing, blazing; bright red or yellow; exciting the passions.

FLAMINGLY, *ad. flaym*-ing-le, most brightly; in a flaming manner.

FLAMINGO, *n.* fla-*ming*-go, a genus of birds, *Phœnicopterus,* with very long necks and legs, and palmated feet, and, when in full plumage, of a colour almost entirely rosy red. (Sp. *flamenco.*)

FLAMINICAL, *a.* fla-*min*-e-kal, pertaining to a Roman flamen.

FLAMMABILITY, *n. flam*-ma-*bil*-e-te, inflammability.

FLAMMABLE, *a. flam*-ma-bl, inflammable.

FLAMMIFEROUS, *a.* flam-*mif*-er-us, producing flame. (L. *flamma,* and *fero,* bear.)

FLAMMIVOMOUS, *a.* flam-*miv*-o-mus, vomiting flames, as a volcano. (L. *flamma,* and *vomo,* vomit.)

FLAMY, *a. flame*-e, of the nature or colour of flame.

FLANCH, *n.* flansh, one of the honourable ordinaries formed by an arched line drawn from the corners of the chief [Her.]; a flange [Mech.]. (*Flank.*)

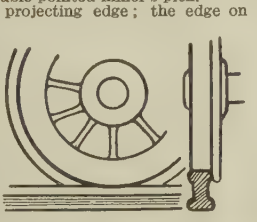
FLANCONNADE, *n.* flang-ko-*nade,* a kind of thrust in the flank or side [Fencing]. (Fr.)

FLANDERS-BRICK, *n. flahn*-ders-brik, a soft brick used for cleaning knives, &c.

FLANEUR, *n. flahn*-ur, a lounger. (Fr.)

FLANG, *n.* flang, a double-pointed miner's pick.

FLANGE, *n.* flanj, a projecting edge; the edge on the rim of a wheel, as on that of a railway carriage, to prevent it from slipping off the line. (*Flank.*)



Flange.

FLANGE-RAIL, *n. flanj*-rale, a rail with a flange.

FLANK, *n.* flank, the fleshy part of the side of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side; the side of an army or body of troops [Mil.]; that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face [Fort.]; the side of any building [Arch.]: *v.t.* to command the flank of; to attack the side or flank of; to post troops so as to attack the flank; to secure or guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border; to touch; to be posted on the side. **Flank company,** the company drawn up on the right or left of a battalion [Mil.]. **Flank en potence,** any part of the right or left wing, formed at a right angle with the line [Mil.]. **Flank fichant,** the flank from which the guns, when in action, fire directly on the opposite bastion [Fort.]. **Flank files,** the first two men of the right and the last two men on the left [Mil.]. **Flank razant,** the point from which the line of defence commences [Fort.]. **Flanked. Flanking. Flanks.** (Fr. *flanc.*)

FLANKARDS, *n.pl. flang*-kards, the nuts or knobs in the flanks of a deer.

FLANKER, *n. flank*-er, a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body: *pl.* the most active men and horses in cavalry manœuvres employed to protect a line of march: *v.t.* to defend by flankers; to attack sideways. **Flankered. Flankering. Flankers.**

FLANKS, *n.* flanks, a wrench or other harm done to the back of a horse.

FLANNEL, *n. flan*-nel, a species of *Verbascum,* a genus of plants consisting of the mulleins.

FLANNEL, *n. flan*-nel, a soft woollen cloth of loose texture. (Fr. *flanelle.*)

FLANNELETTE, *n. flan*-nel-let, a cotton fabric resembling fine flannel. (Fr.)

FLANNELLED, *a. flan*-neld, dressed in flannel.

FLANNELLY, *a. flan*-nel-le, resembling flannel.

FLAP, *n.* flap, anything broad and flexible kept in place on one side only; the motion and noise of it, as a loose sail in the wind; the tail of a coat: *pl.* a disease in the lips of horses: *v.t.* to beat or move with a flap; to let fall, as the brim of a hat: *v.i.* to move as wings, with a flap; to fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing. **Flapped. Flapping. Flaps.** (From the sound.)

FLAPDOODLE, *n.* flap-*doo*-dl, nonsense; the stuff they feed fools on [Slang].

FLAP-DRAGON, *n. flap*-drag-on, snapdragon, an amusement consisting of picking raisins out of burning brandy, and eating them after extinguishing them by closing the mouth.

FLAP-EARED, *a. flap*-eerd, having broad loose ears.

FLAP-JACK, *n. flap*-jak, a broad pancake; an apple puff [Slang].

FLAP-MOUTHED, *a. flap*-mouthd, having loose hanging lips.

FLAPPED, *pp.* or *a.* flapt, struck with something broad.

FLAPPER, *n. flap*-er, a young bird; a girl in her teens [Slang].

FLAPPER, *n. flap*-er, he who or that which flaps.

FLARE, *n.* flare, an unsteady light; a signal light: *v.i.* to burn with a waving flame; to flutter with a showy glare; to be exposed to too much light; to swell gradually. **Flared. Flares. Flaring.** (Nor. *flara,* blaze.)

FLARING, *a. flare*-ing, with glaring display; overhanging, as a clipper bow; funnel-shaped.

FLARINGLY, *ad. flare*-ing-le, in a flaring manner.

FLASH, *a.* flash, showy; counterfeit: *n.* a sudden momentary outburst of light; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence; slang language; a preparation used for colouring rum and brandy, made from burnt sugar and an extract of cayenne pepper; a flashe: *v.i.* to break or burst forth, as a sudden gleam of light; to burst out violently; to pass like a flash; to gleam with a flash: *v.t.* to cause to flash; to bulge upwards. **Flash in the pan,** a flash and nothing more (perhaps from the sound). **Flash language,** the language of low ruffians. **Flash point,** the temperature to which oil must be heated to give off vapour that will ignite. **Flashed. Flashes. Flashing.** (Swed. *flasa,* burn swiftly.)

FLASH, *n.* flash, the protection from the grease of the pigtail.

FLASHE, *n.* flash, a sluice on navigable rivers, for raising the water over shoals, &c., while vessels are passing.

FLASHER, *n. flash*-er, he who or that which flashes; a shallow wit.

FLASH-HOUSE, *n. flash*-house, a place where thieves resort and deposit their plunder.

FLASHILY, *ad. flash*-il-e, with empty show; in a flashy manner.

FLASHINESS, *n. flash*-e-ness, the state of being flashy.

FLASHINGS, *n.pl. flash*-ingz, pieces of lead or other metal lapping over portions of roofs or walls, so as to prevent rain from flowing into the interior of the structure [Arch.].

FLASHLIGHT, *n. flash*-lite, an intermittent light; a light used for a snapshot photograph.

FLASHY, *a. flash*-e, showy but empty; dazzling for a moment; gaudy; impulsive; insipid; vapid.

FLASK, *n.* flahsk, a kind of bottle; a vessel for powder. (A.S. *flasc.*)

FLASKET, *n. flahsk*-et, a vessel in which viands are served up; a long shallow basket; a small flask. (O.Fr. *flasquet.*)

FLAT, *a.* flat, having an even surface; level; without, or with but a moderate, inclination; prostrate; laid low; ruined; wanting relief or prominence of the figures [Paint.]; insipid; dull; without point or spirit; depressed; dejected; unpleasing; peremptory; absolute; downright; not sharp, low in pitch [Mus.]; low, as the prices of goods, or dull, as sales: *n.* a level plain; a tract lying at a small depth under water; a shoal or shallow; the broad flat side of anything; depression of thought or language; a boat, broad and flat-bottomed; a hat made of straw braid with a low crown and broad

brim; one who is easily ♭ duped; a mark of depression in sound, thus ♭ which lowers a note a semitone; that part of the covering of a house which is laid horizontally and usually covered with lead or other material [Arch.]; in building, a floor in a house; a suite of rooms on one floor; a piece of stage scenery extending from the side: *v.t.* to flatten; to make vapid or tasteless; to make dull or unanimated; to depress: *v.i.* to grow flat; to become insipid or dull; to depress the voice [Mus.]. **Flatted. Flatting. Flats.** (Scand.)

FLATFISH, *n. flat*-fish, a fish with a flat body, which, when mature, swims on the side and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c.

FLATFOOTED, *a. flat*-foot-ted, having flat-soled feet; splay-footed.

FLAT-IRON, *n. flat*-i-urn, the implement used for ironing in the laundry.

FLAT-LONG, *ad. flat*-long, flatwise not edgewise.

FLATLY, *ad. flat*-le, in a flat manner; plainly; positively.

FLATNESS, *n. flat*-ness, the state of being flat.

FLAT-RACE, *n. flat*-race, a race over open ground as distinguished from a steeplechase.

FLATTEN, *v.t. flat*-ten, to make or lay flat; to make vapid or insipid; to depress; to dispirit; to render less acute or sharp [Mus.]: *v.i.* to become flat, or tasteless, or spiritless; to render a sound less sharp [Mus.]. **Flatten a sail,** to make a sail set flat by shortening in the sheet or, in square-rig, by hauling in the aftmost clew. **Flattened. Flattening. Flattens.**

FLATTER, *n. flat*-ter, the person or thing by which anything is flattened.

FLATTER, *v.t. flat*-ter, to please by artful praise so as to induce or foster self-satisfaction; to praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice; to raise false hopes by representations not well-founded; to gratify. **Flattered. Flattering. Flatters.** (O.Fr. *flater*, to flatter.)

FLATTERABLE, *a. flat*-ter-a-bl, open to flattery.

FLATTERER, *n. flat*-ter-er, one who flatters.

FLATTERESS, *n. flat*-ter-ess, a female flatterer.

FLATTERING, *a. flat*-ter-ing, pleasing to pride or vanity; encouraging hope; uttering false praise.

FLATTERINGLY, *ad. flat*-ter-ing-le, in a flattering manner.

FLATTERY, *n. flat*-ter-e, false praise; insincere compliment. (O.Fr. *flaterie.*)

FLATTING, *n. flat*-ting, a mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work flat, or without gloss; a method of preserving gilding unburnished by touching it with size; rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

FLATTISH, *a. flat*-tish, somewhat flat.

FLATULENCE, *n. flat*-yew-lence, windiness due to gases generated in a weak stomach and intestines; emptiness; vanity. (Fr.)

FLATULENCY, *n. flat*-yew-len-se, flatulence.

FLATULENT, *a. flat*-yew-lent, windy; affected with flatulency; turgid with air; generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach; empty; vain; without substance or reality. (Fr.)

FLATULENTLY, *ad. flat*-yew-lent-le, in a flatulent manner.

FLATUS, *n. flay*-tus, a breath; a puff of wind; wind generated in the alimentary canal; flatulence. (L.)

FLATWISE, *a.* or *ad. flat*-wize, with the flat side downward; not edgewise.

FLAUNT, *n.* flawnt, a boast, or anything displayed for show: *v.i.* to flourish about and make an ostentatious display; to carry a pert or saucy appearance: *v.t.* to display ostentatiously. **Flaunted. Flaunting. Flaunts.** (Scand.)

FLAUNTER, *n. flawnt*-er, one that flaunts.

FLAUNTING, *a. flawnt*-ing, making an ostentatious display.

FLAUNTINGLY, *ad. flawnt*-ing-le, in a flaunting way.

FLAUTIST, *n. flawt*-ist, a player on the flute.

FLAVESCENT, *a.* fla-*ves*-sent, growing yellow; yellowish. (L. *flavescens*, turning yellow.)

FLAVICOMOUS, *a.* fla-*vik*-ko-mus, having yellow hair. (L.)

FLAVIN, *n. flav*-in, a vegetable extract which gives a fine olive-yellow colour to cloth. (L. *flavus*, yellow.)

FLAVOROUS, *a. flay*-vur-us, of a pleasant flavour.

FLAVOUR, *n. flay*-vur, the quality of a substance which pleasantly affects the taste or smell; savour; relish: *v.t.* to communicate some quality that may pleasantly affect the taste or smell. **Flavoured. Flavouring. Flavours.** (O.Fr. *flaur*, smell or savour.)

FLAVOURED, *a. flay*-vurd, having a quality that pleasantly affects the taste or smell.

FLAVOURLESS, *a. flay*-vur-less, without flavour.

FLAVOURSOME, *a. flay*-vur-sum, full of flavour.

FLAW, *n.* flaw, a break; a crack; a defect; a sudden gust; a sudden burst of noise and disorder; a sudden commotion of the mind: *v.t.* to break; to crack. **Flawed. Flawing. Flaws.** (Swed. *flaga*, crack.)

FLAWLESS, *a. flaw*-less, without crack or defect.

FLAWY, *a. flaw*-e, full of flaws; defective; faulty; subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* flaks, an annual plant, *Linum usitatissimum*, the stalks of which yield a fibre which is used for making thread and cloth, such as linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c.; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned. **Flax weed,** a weed like flax. **New Zealand flax,** the liliaceous plant, *Phormium tenax*, the leaves of which yield a beautiful and strong fibre, used in the manufacture of ropes and other cordage. (A.S. *fleax.*)

FLAX-COMB, *n. flaks*-kome, a heckle for preparing flax.

FLAX-DRESSER, *n. flaks*-dres-ser, a cleaner of flax.

FLAXEN, *a. flaks*-en, made of or resembling flax; of the colour of flax; pale yellow; fair, long and flowing.

FLAXEN-HAIRED, *a. flaks*-en-hayrd, having hair of flaxen colour.

FLAX-LILY, *n. flaks*-lil-le, the New Zealand flax.

FLAX-MILL, *n. flaks*-mil, a factory where flax is spun.

FLAX-SEED, *n. flaks*-seed, the seed of flax, generally termed linseed.

FLAXTAIL, *n. flaks*-tale, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia.*

FLAX-WENCH, *n. flaks*-wench, a woman who spins flax.

FLAXY, *a. flaks*-e, like flax; of a light colour; fair.

FLAY, *v.t.* flay, to strip off the skin. **Flayed. Flaying. Flays.** (A.S. *flean.*)

FLAYER, *n. flay*-er, one who strips off the skin.

FLAY-FLINT, *n. flay*-flint, a skinflint.

FLEA, *n.* flee, an insect of the genus *Pulex*, remarkable for its agility and its troublesome bite. (A.S. *fleah.*)

FLEA-BANE, *n. flee*-bane, a name given to species of *Erigeron* and *Pulicaria*, and other plants, from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas.

FLEA-BEETLE, *n. flee*-bee-tl, a name given to different species of leaping beetles very destructive to plants.

FLEA-BITE, *n. flee*-bite, the bite of a flea or the red spot caused by the bite; a trifling trouble, like that of the bite of a flea.

FLEA-BITTEN, *a. flee*-bit-ten, bitten or stung by a flea; mean; dingy; worthless; of low birth or station; coloured with small reddish-brown spots, as a flea-bitten grey.

FLEAK, *n.* fleek, a small lock. (Dial. Eng.)

FLEAKING, *n. fleek*-ing, a covering of reeds in the thatching of houses.

FLEAM, *n.* fleem, a sharp instrument used for bleeding cattle [Vet.]. **A case of fleams,** a collection of surgical instruments used by farriers. (O.Fr. *fieme.*)

FLEA-WORT, *n. flee*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Cineraria*; a plantain, *Plantago psyllium*, bearing nauseous mucilaginous seeds.

FLECHE, *n.* flaysh, a slender spire, generally central; a simple redan, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis [Fort.]. (Fr. an arrow.)

FLECK, *n.* flek, the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus.*

FLECK, *n.* flek, a spot; a streak; a speckle. (Scand.)

FLECK, *v.t.* flek, to spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple. **Flecked. Flecking. Flecks.**

FLECKED, *a.* flekt, spotted; variegated.

FLECKER, *v.t. flek*-er, to fleck. **Fleckered. Fleckering. Fleckers.**

FLECKLESS, *a. flek*-less, unspotted.

FLECTION, *n. flek*-shon, the act of bending; state of being bent; flexion. (L. *flexio*, bending.)

FLED, fled, *p.* of flee.

FLEDGE, *v.i.* flej, to grow feathers. **Fledged. Fledges. Fledging.** (A.S. *flycge.*)

FLEDGELING, *n. flej*-ling, a young bird just fledged.

FLEE, *v.i.* flee, to run away; to hasten, as from danger or expected evil: *v.t.* to keep at a distance from. **Fled. Fleeing. Flees.** (A.S. *fleon.*)

FLEECE, *n.* fleece, the woolly covering of a sheep; the coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time; any similar covering: *v.t.* to shear wool from; to strip; to plunder by severe exactions; to furnish with a fleece; to spread over, as with wool. **Golden Fleece**, a Spanish and Austrian order of knighthood with the golden fleece of Jason as its badge. **Fleeced. Fleeces. Fleecing.** (A.S. *fleos.*)

FLEECELESS, *a. fleece*-less, having no fleece.

FLEECER, *n. fleece*-er, one who fleeces or plunders.

FLEECY, *a. fleece*-e, covered with wool; woolly.

FLEER, *n.* fleer, derision or mockery expressed by words or looks: *v.i.* to mock; to grin in scorn; to grin with an air of civility: *v.t.* to mock; to flout. **Fleered. Fleering. Fleers.** (Nor. *flira*, to titter.)

FLEERER, *n. fleer*-er, one who fleers.

FLEERING, *a. fleer*-ing, mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEERINGLY, *ad. fleer*-ing-le, in a fleering manner.

FLEET, *n.* fleet, in names of places, a creek, a bay, a river, as in Fleet Street, or Northfleet. (A.S. *fleot*, a creek.)

FLEET, *n.* fleet, a navy or a squadron of ships; a number of ships in company for one object or destination, specially warships. (A.S. *fleot*, a number of ships.)

FLEET, *a.* fleet, swift of pace; nimble; moving with celerity; superficially fruitful; not penetrating deep, as soil; skimming the surface: *v.i.* to fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit; to vanish: *v.t.* to skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy. **Fleeted. Fleeting. Fleets.** (A.S. *flēotig.*)

FLEET-DIKE, *n. fleet*-dike, an embankment for preventing inundation.

FLEET-FOOTED, *a. fleet*-foot-ed, swift of foot; able to run fast.

FLEETING, *a. fleet*-ing, passing quickly; transient.

FLEETINGLY, *ad. fleet*-ing-le, in a fleeting manner.

FLEETLY, *ad. fleet*-le, swiftly.

FLEETNESS, *n. fleet*-ness, swiftness.

FLEMING, *n. flem*-ing, a native of Flanders. (Dut. *Vlaming.*)

FLEMISH, *a. flem*-ish, pertaining to Flanders: *n.* the people of Flanders; the language of Flanders.

FLEMISH, *n. flem*-ish, the quivering of a hound's tail and body when he is finding the trail.

FLENCHED, *a.* flensht, flensed.

FLENSE, *v.t.* flens, to cut the blubber out of a whale. **Flensed. Flenses. Flensing.** (Dan.)

FLESH, *n.* flesh, the muscles and fat of an animal body; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; the bodies of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from fish; the body, as distinguished from the soul; animals of all kinds; mankind; human nature; bodily appetites; carnality; the present state of existence; kindred; the soft pulpy substance of fruit [Bot.]: *v.t.* to train to an appetite for, as hawks or dogs, by feeding them with the first game they take; to harden; to accustom; to satiate. **Fleshed. Fleshes. Fleshing.** (A.S. *flæsc.*)

FLESHBROTH, *n. flesh*-broth, a soup made by boiling meat in water.

FLESHBRUSH, *n. flesh*-brush, a brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH-CLOGGED, *a. flesh*-klogd, encumbered with flesh.

FLESH-COLOURED, *a. flesh*-kul-urd, of the colour of flesh; pale yellowish pink.

FLESHED, *pp.* flesht, initiated; accustomed; satiated: *a.* fat; fleshy.

FLESHER, *n. flesh*-er, a butcher.

FLESHER, *n. flesh*-er, the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio.*

FLESHFLY, *n. flesh*-fli, a blow-fly whose larva feeds on flesh.

FLESHHOOD, *n. flesh*-hood, one's fleshly state.

FLESHHOOK, *n. flesh*-hook, a hook to draw flesh from a pot.

FLESHINESS, *n. flesh*-e-ness, the state of being fleshy.

FLESHING, *n. flesh*-ing, cleaning hides of the fat and flesh; a tight-fitting flesh-coloured article of dress.

FLESHLESS, *a. flesh*-less, destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESHLINESS, *n. flesh*-le-ness, state of being fleshy; carnal passions and appetites.

FLESHLING, *n. flesh*-ling, one intent on carnal pleasure.

FLESHLY, *a. flesh*-le, pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable; human, not spiritual or divine.

FLESHLY-MINDED, *a. flesh*-le-*mynd*-ed, addicted to carnal pursuits.

FLESHMEAT, *n. flesh*-meet, the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.

FLESHMENT, *n. flesh*-ment, eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, *n. flesh*-mung-ger, one who deals in flesh; a pimp.

FLESH-POT, *n. flesh*-pot, a vessel in which flesh is cooked.

FLESH-WOUND, *n. flesh*-woond, a wound in the flesh only.

FLESHY, *a. flesh*-e, full of flesh; fat; corpulent; gross; corporeal; pulpy; plump, as fruit.

FLETCH, *v.t.* fletsh, to feather an arrow. **Fletched. Fletches. Fletching.** (Fr. *flèche*, an arrow.)

FLETCHER, *n. fletsh*-er, an arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

FLETIFEROUS, *a.* fle-*tif*-er-us, producing tears. (L. *fletifer*, weeping.)

FLEUR-DE-LIS, *n.* fler-de-*lee*, the royal badge of Old France, consisting of golden lilies on a blue field, the heraldic lily being a species of Iris [Bot.]. (Fr. *fleur*, flower, and **lily**.)

Fleur-de-lis.

FLEURETTE, *n.* fler-*et*, a small flower used in ornament.

FLEURETTEE, *a.* fler-*et*-te, ending or bordered with a fleur-de-lis.

FLEURY, *a. fler*-e, ending in or decorated with a fleur-de-lis [Her.]. (Fr. *fleuri*, flower-strewn.)

FLEWED, *a.* flooed, deep-mouthed; having large chaps.

FLEWS, *n. pl.* flooz, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEX, *v.t.* fleks, to bend, as a muscle flexes the arm. **Flexed. Flexes. Flexing.** (L. *flexus*, bent.)

FLEX, *n.* fleks, flexible tube or insulated wire; a bend. (L. *flexus.*)

FLEXANIMOUS, *a.* fleks-*an*-im-us, having power to sway the mind. (L. *flexanimus*, affecting.)

FLEXIBILITY, *n.* fleks-ib-*il*-it-e, flexibleness; pliability.

FLEXIBLE, *a. fleks*-e-bl, easily bent; easily persuaded to comply; pliant; tractable; manageable. (O.Fr.)

FLEXIBLENESS, *n. fleks*-e-bl-ness, the state of being flexible.

FLEXIBLY, *ad. fleks*-ib-le, in a flexible manner.

FLEXICOSTATE, *a. fleks*-e-*kos*-tate, having the ribs bent. (L. *flexum*, and *costa*, a rib.)

FLEXILE, *a. fleks*-il, easily bent, pliant, or pliable. (L. *flexilis.*)

FLEXION, *n. flek*-shon, the act of bending; a bending; a fold; a turn or inclination; flection. (L. *flexio*, a bend.)

FLEXOR, *n. fleks*-or, a muscle that bends the part to which it belongs, opposed to an extensor, which serves to stretch it [Anat.].

FLEXUOSE, *a. fleks*-yew-ose, flexuous.

FLEXUOSITY, *n. fleks*-yew-*os*-sit-e, the state of being flexuous.

FLEXUOUS, *a. fleks*-yew-us, winding; wavering; curving. (L.)

FLEXURE, *n. fleks*-yewr, the act of bending; a bending; incurvation; the part bent; obsequious or servile cringing. **Flexure of a curve**, a curving, either concave or conv x, with respect to a given straight line. (L. *flexura.*)

FLIBBERTIGIBBET, *n. flib*-er-te-*jib*-et, a flighty, restless individual.

FLICK, *n.* flik, a light jerk with a whip: *v.t.* to keep striking lightly with a whip. **Flicked. Flicking. Flicks.** (From the sound.)

FLICKER, *n. flik*-er, the act of flickering: *v.i.* to fluctuate unsteadily; to twinkle; to flap the

wings without flying; to waver. **Flickered.** Flickering. Flickers. (A.S. *flicorian.*)

FLICKERINGLY, *ad. flik*-er-ing-le, in a flickering manner.

FLICKERMOUSE, *n. flik*-er-mouse, the pipistrelle bat, a species of *Vesperugo.*

FLIER, *n. fly*-er, a flyer; one who flies or flees; a fugitive: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

FLIES, flize, *n.pl.* of **Fly,** the order of insects known as the Diptera, or two-winged; artificial insects made of feathers or silk, used by anglers in fishing.

FLIGHT, *n.* flite, the act of fleeing; hasty departure; movement through the air by means of wings or planes; manner of flying; removal by flying; the distance flown; a number, specially of birds, flying together; the birds produced in the same season; a volley, as of arrows; a soaring; excursion; extravagant sally, as a flight of folly; a series of steps: *pl.* the husks or glume of oats. (A.S.)

FLIGHT-COMMANDER, *n. flite*-kom-*mahn*-der, an officer of the Royal Air Force superior to a flight-lieutenant.

FLIGHTED, *a. flite*-ed, taking flight; flying.

FLIGHTILY, *ad. flite*-il-e, capriciously; in a flighty manner.

FLIGHTINESS, *n. flite*-e-ness, the state of being flighty.

FLIGHT-SHOT, *n. flite*-shot, the distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHTY, *a. flite*-e, capricious; imaginative; volatile; giddy.

FLIMFLAM, *n. flim*-flam, nonsense; humbug.

FLIMSILY, *ad. flim*-ze-le, in a flimsy manner.

FLIMSINESS, *n. flim*-ze-ness, quality of being flimsy.

FLIMSY, *a. flim*-ze, without strength or substance; weak; of loose or unsubstantial texture: *n.* thin paper; paper money; carbon copy. (*Film.*)

FLINCH, *v.i.* flinch, to shrink from weakness when in pain or difficulty; to wince; to fail. **Flinched.** Flinches. **Flinching.** (O.Fr. *flenchir.*)

FLINCHER, *n. flinch*-er, one who flinches or fails.

FLINCHINGLY, *ad. flinch*-ing-le, in a flinching manner.

FLINDERMOUSE, *n. flin*-der-mouse, the flickermouse.

FLINDERS, *n.pl. flin*-derz, fragments; splinters.

FLINDERSIA, *n.* flin-*der*-se-a, a genus of twelve species of Australian evergreen trees, allied to the satin-wood, with a timber not unlike mahogany. (After Matthew Flinders, the navigator.)

FLING, *v.t.* fling, to cast or throw from the hand; to dart; to send forth; to scatter; to throw to the ground; to baffle; to defeat. **To fling away,** to reject; to discard. **To fling down,** to demolish; to ruin; to throw or cast to the ground. **To fling in,** to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction. **To fling off,** to baffle in the chase. **To fling open,** to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence. **To fling out,** to utter. **To fling up,** to relinquish or abandon. **Flinging. Flings. Flung.** (Scand.)

FLING, *n.* fling, a throw; a cast from the hand; a taunt; a sneer; a carouse; a round of pleasure; a Highland dance: *v.i.* to fly into violent and irregular motions; to cast in the teeth; to upbraid; to sneer; to rush off. **To fling out,** to grow unruly or outrageous. **Flinging. Flings. Flung.**

FLINGER, *n. fling*-er, one who flings; one who leers.

FLINT, *n.* flint, an opaque variety of quartz, consisting mainly of silica, which strikes fire with steel, and is extensively used in the manufacture of fine earthenware: *a.* made of flint; anything proverbially hard. **Flint implements,** primitive implements in use prior to those of metal. **Flint lock,** an arrangement of flint and steel for discharging a gun by the spark it makes. (A.S.)

FLINT-GLASS, *n.* flint-*glahss,* a superior kind of table glass or crystal, distinguished by its containing oxide of lead, to which it owes some of its most valuable qualities, but originally made from calcined flints.

FLINT-HEARTED, *a. flint*-hahrt-ed, having a hard unfeeling heart.

FLINTINESS, *n. flint*-e-*ness,* the quality of being flinty.

FLINTY, *a. flint*-e, consisting of flint; like flint; very hard; not impressible; unfeeling; full of flint-stones. **Flinty slate,** a variety of slate which contains a large proportion of silica.

FLIP, *n.* flip, a mixed liquor, consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and then warmed by a hot iron; a slight quick stroke, as of a whip.

FLIP, *v.t.* flip, to flick; to jerk; to toss with the thumb. **Flipped. Flipping. Flips.**

FLIP-DOG, *n. flip*-dog, an iron used to warm flip.

FLIPFLAP, *n. flip*-flap, the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose; a kind of merry-go-round: *ad.* with such a noise.

FLIPPANCY, *n. flip*-pan-se, light thoughtless fluency or pertness of speech.

FLIPPANT, *a. flip*-pant, fluent in speech; expressing one's self pertly. (*Flip.*)

FLIPPANTLY, *ad. flip*-pant-le, in a flippant manner.

FLIPPANTNESS, *n. flip*-pant-ness, the state or quality of being flippant.

FLIPPER, *n. flip*-per, the paddle of a turtle; the swimming limb of a penguin; the arm of a seal; the broad side-fin; the hand.

FLIPPERTY-FLOPPERTY, *a. flip*-er-te-*flop*-er-te, loosely drooping as the Leghorn hat to which the word was given as a name.

FLIRT, *n.* flert, a sudden jerk; a young girl, also a man, who plays at courtship; a coquette: *a.* pert; wanton: *v.i.* to jeer or gibe; to throw out bantering words; to run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play at courtship: *v.t.* to throw or fling with a sudden jerk; to move to and fro with short, quick action, as a fan. **Flirted. Flirting. Flirts.** (Probably of imitative origin.)

FLIRTATION, *n.* flert-*ay*-shon, a flirting; a quick sprightly motion; playing at courtship.

FLIRTATIOUS, *a.* flert-*ay*-shus, given to flirting; flirty.

FLIRTING, *a. flert*-ing, coquettish.

FLIRTINGLY, *ad. flert*-ing-le, in a flirting manner.

FLISK, *n.* flisk, a comb with large teeth [Scots].

FLIT, *v.i.* flit, to fly quickly; to flutter on the wing; to migrate; to remove from one habitation to another; to be unstable or easily moved. **Flitted. Flitting. Flits.** (M.E. *flitten,* to fly quickly.)

FLITCH, *n.* flitch, the side of bacon. (A.S. *flicce.*)

FLITTER, *n. flit*-ter, a tatter: *v.i.* to flutter. **Flittered. Flittering. Flitters.**

FLITTERCHACK, *n. flit*-ter-chak, the ring ouzel.

FLITTERMOUSE, *n. flit*-ter-mouse, the pipistrelle bat.

FLITTERN-BARK, *n. flit*-tern-bahrk, the bark of young oak trees, as distinguished from that of old ones. (Dial. Eng.)

FLITTINESS, *n. flit*-te-ness, the quality of being flitty.

FLITTING, *n. flit*-ting, a flying with celerity; a fluttering; a removal from one habitation to another.

FLITTINGLY, *ad. flit*-ting-le, in a flitting manner.

FLITTY, *a. flit*-te, unstable; flighty.

FLIX, *n.* fliks, the under-fur of mammals; the down of birds.

FLIXWEED, *n. fliks*-weed, the hedge mustard of thale cress, *Sisymbrium sophia.* (Dial. Eng.)

FLOAT, *n.* flote, anything buoyed up on the surface of water or a fluid; a raft; the cork or quill used on an angling line; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler, attached to the valve in a steam-pipe; a kind of wooden rule or trowel to smooth the plastering on walls a smoothing file; a broad wagon: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or in the air; to glide or swim on a liquid; to move with a light, irregular course: *v.t.* to cause to float; to bear upon the surface; to launch; to put into circulation; to cover with water; to start and set agoing. **Floated. Floating. Floats.** (A.S. *flotian.*)

FLOAT, *n.* flote, the money for giving change with which a till is started before business begins.

FLOATABLE, *a. flote*-a-bl, capable of being floated.

FLOATAGE, *n. flote*-aje, anything found floating.

FLOATATION, *n.* flote-*ay*-shon, flotation.

FLOAT-BOARD, *n. flote*-bawrd, a board fixed to the rim of a water-wheel or paddle-wheel.

FLOATER, *n. flote*-er, one who or that which floats; a security easily dealt with.

FLOAT-FISHING, *n. flote*-fish-ing, angling with a float; bottom-fishing.

FLORIFEROUS, *a.* flo-*rif*-er-us, producing flowers ; (L. *florifer*, flowery.)
FLORIFICATION, *n. flor*-re-fe-*kay*-shon, the act or time of flowering.
FLORIFORM, *a. flore*-e-form, in the form of a flower.
FLORILEGE, *n. flore*-e-lej, a treatise on flowers ; the culling of flowers ; an anthology. (L. *florilegus*, flower-culling.)
FLORIN, *n. flor*-rin, a British silver coin worth 2*s.* ; a Continental coin, ranging in value from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, originally of gold and coined at Florence, with on the one side a lily and on the other the head of St. John the Baptist. (O.Fr.)
FLORIPAROUS, *a.* flo-*rip*-a-rus, producing flowers [Bot.]. (L. *floriparus.*)
FLORIST, *n. flor*-rist, a nurseryman ; one skilled in flowers ; a dealer in flowers. (Fr. *fleuriste.*)
FLOROON, *n.* flo-*roon*, a border worked with flowers. (Fr. *fleuron.*)
FLORUIT, *n. flore*-ru-it, the period when a person lived. (L. he flourished.)
FLORY, *a. flore*-e, fleury [Her.].
FLORY-BOAT, *n. flore*-e-boat, a boat to convey passengers between a steamer and the landing-place at low water.
FLOSCULAR, *a. flos*-kew-lar, consisting of tubular florets or floscules [Bot.]. (L. *flosculus*, a little flower.)
FLOSCULE, *n. flos*-kule, a floret of a composite flower [Bot.].
FLOSCULOUS, *a. flos*-kew-lus, floscular.
FLOS-FERRI, *n.* floss-*fer*-ri, the branching variety of aragonite. (L. flower of iron.)
FLOSS, *n.* floss, a downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as in the bean ; a fluid glass floating on iron in the furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths ; untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery. (O.Fr. *floche.*)
FLOSSIFICATION, *n. flos*-se-fe-*kay*-shon, florification.
FLOSSY, *a. flos*-se, consisting of or like floss.
FLOT, *n.* flot, ore at definite horizons in the strata.
FLOTA, *n. floh*-ta, a fleet, especially the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Vera Cruz in Mexico to Spain. (Sp.)
FLOTANT, *a. floh*-tant, floating in the air, as a flag. (O.Fr.)
FLOTATION, *n.* flo-*tay*-shon, the act of floating ; the science of floating bodies ; the launching of a limited company. (Fr.)
FLOTILLA, *n.* flo-*til*-la, a fleet of small vessels. (Sp.)
FLOTSAM, *n. flot*-sam, goods lost by shipwreck, and found floating on the sea [Law]. (O.Fr. *flotaison*, a flooding.)
FLOUNCE, *n.* flounce, a sudden jerking motion of the body : *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body ; to struggle and fling about, as a horse in the mire ; to throw one's self with jerks or agitation. **Flounced. Flounces. Flouncing.** (Swed. *flunsa*, to plunge in water.)
FLOUNCE, *n.* flounce, a narrow piece of material on a lady's dress, with the lower border loose and spreading : *v.t.* to deck with a flounce. **Flounced. Flounces. Flouncing.** (Fr. *froncis*, a plait.)
FLOUNDER, *n. floun*-der, the small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes flesus*, living in estuaries and harbours and up rivers, even in fresh water. (Swed. *flundra.*)
FLOUNDER, *v.i. floun*-der, to toss and tumble about ; to proceed with difficulty ; to struggle along. **Floundered. Floundering. Flounders.** (Scand.)
FLOUR, *n.* flour, the finer portion of ground corn or grain ; anything similar : *v.t.* to reduce into flour ; to sprinkle with flour. **Floured. Flouring. Flours.** (O.Fr. *flour.*)
FLOUR-DREDGER, *n. flour*-drej-er, a perforated tin case for sprinkling flour on meat, &c.
FLOUR-DRESSER, *n. flour*-dres-ser, a cylinder for dressing flour.
FLOURISH, *n. flur*-ish, showy splendour ; showy embellishment ; parade of words and figures ; figures formed by bold, irregular, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver ; a brandishing ; the waving of a weapon or other thing ; the decorative notes sometimes added for the sake of effect [Mus.] : *v.i.* to thrive ; to increase in wealth, honour, &c. ; to prosper ; to be copious and flowery in language ; to make free sweeping strokes or dashes with a pen or otherwise ; to indulge a similar vein in music ; to boast ; to brag ; to live : *v.t.* to adorn with flowers or ornaments ; to expand in a flowery way ; to brandish ; to parade about ; to embellish with the flowers of diction ; to garnish over. **Flourish of trumpets,** the sounding of trumpets when receiving any officer or notable person ; any ostentatious announcement. **Flourished. Flourishes. Flourishing.** (O.Fr. *florir.*)
FLOURISHER, *n. flur*-ish-er, one who flourishes.
FLOURISHING, *a. flur*-ish-ing, thriving ; prosperous ; making a show.
FLOURISHINGLY, *ad. flur*-ish-ing-le, with flourishes ; ostentatiously.
FLOURY, *a. flou*-re, covered with flour ; like flour.
FLOUT, *n.* flout, a mock ; an insult : *v.t.* to mock or insult ; to treat with contempt : *v.i.* to sneer ; to behave with contempt. **Flouted. Flouting. Flouts.** (M.E. *flouten.*)
FLOUTER, *n. flout*-er, one who flouts ; a mocker.
FLOUTINGLY, *ad. flout*-ing-le, with flouting ; insultingly.
FLOW, *n.* flo, a stream ; a current ; the rise of the tide ; abundance ; copiousness ; free outflow : *v.i.* to move or run, as a fluid ; to melt ; to proceed or issue ; to abound ; to glide along smoothly ; to rise, as the tide ; to circulate, as the blood ; to move in a stream : *v.t.* to cover with water. **Flowed. Flowing. Flows.** (A..S. *flowan.*)
FLOWAGE, *n. flo*-aje, state or act of flowing.
FLOWER, *n. flou*-er, the blossom of a plant ; the sexual organs of a plant ; the period of youthful vigour ; the choicest part of a thing ; figure or ornament of speech : *pl.* substances in a fine powdery state due to sublimation [Chem.] ; menstrual discharge : *v.i.* to blossom ; to flourish ; to ferment gently ; to come as cream from the surface : *v.t.* to cause to flower ; to embellish with figures of flowers. **Flowered. Flowering. Flowers.** (O.Fr. *fleur.*)
FLOWERAGE, *n. flouer*-aje, the state of being in flower ; flowers.
FLOWER-BEARING, *a. flou*-er-bayr-ing, producing flowers.
FLOWER-DE-LUCE, *n. flou*-er-de-luce, an iris ; the fleur-de-lis.
FLOWERED, *a. flou*-erd, expanded into flowers ; embellished with figures of flowers.
FLOWERET, *n. flou*-er-et, a small flower ; a floret.
FLOWER-FENCE, *n. flou*-er-fence, a beautiful tropical bush, with prickly branches and showy flowers, *Poinciana pulcherrima.*
FLOWER-GENTLE, *n. flou*-er-gen-tl, a species of amaranth, *Amarantus tricolor.*
FLOWERHEAD, *n. flou*-er-hed, that mode of inflorescence in which all the florets are combined, as in a daisy.
FLOWERINESS, *n. flou*-er-e-ness, the state of being flowery.
FLOWERING, *a. flou*-er-ing, having flowers ; phanerogamous ; raised for the sake of the flower. **Flowering ash,** the manna-ash, *Fraxinus ornus.* **Flowering fern,** the king fern, *Osmunda regalis.* **Flowering rush,** the aquatic plant, *Butomus umbellatus.*
FLOWER-LEAF, *n. flou*-er-leef, a petal.
FLOWERLESS, *a. flou*-er-less, having no flowers.
FLOWERLESSNESS, *n. flou*-er-les-ness, want of flowers.
FLOWERMAKER, *n. flou*-er-make-er, one who makes artificial flowers.
FLOWERPOT, *n. flou*-er-pot, an earthenware or china pot for holding growing plants.
FLOWER-SHOW, *n. flou*-er-sho, a horticultural display, generally in a competitive trial for prizes.
FLOWERY, *a. flou*-er-e, abounding with flowers or blossoms ; highly embellished with figurative language ; florid.
FLOWING, *a. floh*-ing, moving as a fluid ; inundating ; fluent or smooth ; hanging loose and waving.
FLOWINGLY, *ad. floh*-ing-le, in a flowing manner ; with abundance.
FLOWINGNESS, *n. floh*-ing-ness, the quality of being flowing.
FLOWN, *a.* flone, swol'en with insolence [Milton].
FLU, *n.* floo, short for influenza.
FLUATE, *n. floo*-ate, a fluoride. (Fr.)
FLUCAN, *n. floo*-kan, the earthy clay in a transverse mineral vein.

FLUCTUANT, *a.* *fluk*-tew-ant, wavering; unsteady. (L. *fluctuans*, fluctuating.)

FLUCTUATE, *v.i.* *fluk*-tew-ate, to float backward and forward; to waver; to rise and fall; to be unsteady; *v.t.* to cause to fluctuate. Fluctuated. Fluctuates. Fluctuating. (L. *fluctuatus*, fluctuated.)

FLUCTUATING, *a.* *fluk*-tew-ay-ting, unsteady; wavering.

FLUCTUATION, *n.* *fluk*-tew-*ay*-shon, moving hither and thither; a rising and falling like a wave; unsteadiness.

FLUE, *n.* floo, a passage or pipe for removing smoke or conveying heat.

FLUE, *n.* floo, soft down, fur, or hair; fluff.

FLUELLIN, *n.* floo-*el*-in, a species of toad-flax, *Linaria spuria*. (W.)

FLUELLITE, *n.* *floo*-el-lite, the fluoride of aluminium.

FLUENCY, *n.* *floo*-en-se, the quality of being fluent.

FLUENT, *a.* *floo*-ent, flowing; having a ready command and flow of words; voluble; smooth: *n.* a stream; a current of water; a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. (L. *fluentia*.)

FLUENTLY, *ad.* *floo*-ent-le, with fluency.

FLUEY, *a.* *floo*-e, downy; fluffy.

FLUFF, *n.* fluf, a light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c., when shaken: *v.t.* to make into fluff; to dress the hair loosely. Fluffed. Fluffing. Fluffs.

FLUFFINESS, *n.* *fluff*-e-ness, the state or quality of being fluffy.

FLUFFY, *a.* *fluf*-fe, consisting of fluff.

FLUGELMAN, *n.* *flew*-gl-man, a fugleman. (Ger. *flügelmann*.)

FLUID, *a.* *flew*-id, that may flow, like water or air; liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance whose particles readily move and change their relative position. (O.Fr. *fluide*.)

FLUIDIFIED, *a.* flew-*id*-e-fide, made fluid; melted.

FLUIDITY, *n.* flew-*id*-e-te, the quality of being fluid; a fluid state. (Fr. *fluidité*.)

FLUIDIZED, *a.* *flew*-id-ized, changed into a fluid.

FLUIDNESS, *n.* *flew*-id-ness, fluidity.

FLUKE, *n.* flook, the palm of an anchor, the broad triangular plate inside the bill or point which holds the ship.

FLUKE, *n.* flewk, the tip of a whale's tail; the barbed head of a harpoon; a chance successful hit.

FLUKE, *n.* flewk, the flatfish otherwise known as the witch, or the one otherwise known as the megrim. (A.S. *flōc*.)

FLUKE, *n.* flewk, a rot, a parasitic disease of sheep and other animals due to *Distoma hepaticum*; a variety of potato.

FLUKILY, *ad.* *flewk*-e-le, more by luck than judgment.

FLUKINESS, *n.* *flewk*-e-ness, chance; accident.

FLUKY, *a.* *flewk*-e, having the form of a fluke; accidentally good.

FLUME, *n.* floom, the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; any artificial water-channel. (O.Fr. *flum*.)

FLUMINOUS, *a.* *flew*-min-us, abounding with rivers.

FLUMMERY, *n.* *flum*-me-re, a mixture of whisked cream, gelatine, wine, sugar, and lemon juice; anything insipid or not to the purpose; nonsense; humbug; flattery. (W. *llymrig*, raw.)

FLUMMOXED, *a.* *flum*-moksd, bewildered; disconcerted [Slang].

FLUMPED, *a.* flumpt, thrown down heavily.

FLUNG, flung, *pp.* of fling.

FLUNKEY, *n.* *flun*-ke, a livery servant; a footman; one who apes the aristocracy; a snob; a toady. (Fr. *flanqueur*, allied to *flank*.)

FLUNKEYDOM, *n.* *flun*-ke-dum, the flunkey level; the flunkey world.

FLUNKEYISM, *n.* *flun*-ke-izm, the character or quality of a flunkey or snob.

FLUOBORIC, *a.* flew-o-*bor*-ik, consisting of fluorine and boron.

FLUOR, *n.* *flew*-or, a beautiful mineral, often crystallized, composed of calcium fluoride. Fluor albus, a disorder peculiar to females; whites. (L. a flowing.)

FLUORENE, *n.* *flew*-o-rene, a crystallized coal-tar product giving violet fluorescence.

FLUORESCEIN, *n.* flew-o-*res*-sene, a dye-stuff giving green fluorescence.

FLUORESCENCE, *n.* flew-or-*es*-sence, coloured luminosity which certain substances, such as a solution of quinine, exhibit when the sun's rays fall on them.

FLUORESCENT, *a.* flew-or-*es*-sent, pertaining to fluorescence; emitting coloured light.

FLUORIC, *a.* flew-*or*-ik, pertaining to or obtained from fluor.

FLUORIDE, *n.* *flew*-or-ide, a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

FLUORINE, *n.* *flew*-or-in, the chemical element F., found in fluor.

FLUOR'TE, *n.* *flew*-or-ite, a name of fluor-spar.

FLUOROTYPE, *n.* *flew*-or-o-tipe, a photographic process in which salts of fluoric acid are employed.

FLUOROUS, *a.* *flew*-or-us, containing or obtained from fluor.

FLUOR-SPAR, *n.* *flew*-or-spahr, crystallized fluor, blue john; fluorite.

FLUOSILICATE, *n.* *flew*-o-*sil*-e-kate, a salt of fluosilicic acid.

FLUOSILICIC, *a.* *flew*-o-sil-*is*-ik, obtained from fluorine and silicon.

FLURRY, *n.* *flur*-re, a sudden gust; commotion or bustle; the convulsive movements of a dying whale: *v.t.* to agitate; to bewilder. Flurried. Flurries. Flurrying. (Imitative.)

FLUSH, *n.* flush, a sudden flow of blood to the face; the redness induced; sudden impulse or excitement; bloom; abundance; cards of the same suit; birds suddenly started in flight; a flow of water, as in flushing a sewer; a complete bedding of masonry or brickwork, so as to leave no vacant space; *v.i.* to flow and spread suddenly; to come in haste; to become suddenly red; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful; *v.t.* to cause to blush; to cause birds to take to flight; to excite the spirits of; to clean out with a rush of water. Flushed. Flushes. Flushing. (Probably imitative.)

FLUSH, *a.* flush, fresh and full of vigour; abounding; well supplied with, as money; even or level in respect to surface: *ad.* in manner to be level with. A flush deck, a deck with a continuous level floor from stem to stern [Naut.].

FLUSHER, *n.* *flush*-er, the lesser butcher-bird, *Lanius minor*.

FLUSHING, *n.* *flush*-ing, blushing.

FLUSHINGLY, *ad.* *flush*-ing-le, in a flushing manner.

FLUSHNESS, *n.* *flush*-ness, freshness; abundance.

FLUSTER, *n.* *flus*-ter, agitation; confusion: *v.i.* to be in a heat or bustle: *v.t.* to make hot and red in the face, as with drinking; to agitate and confuse. Flustered. Flustering. Flusters. (Scand.)

FLUSTRA, *n.* *flus*-tra, the sea-mat, a species of polyzoa. (L. a calm.)

FLUTE, *n.* floot, a wood-wind instrument with finger-holes and keys; a furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; any similar furrowing, as in a lady's ruffle: *v.i.* to play on, or as on, a flute; *v.t.* to form flutes or channels in; to sound as a flute. Fluted. Flutes. Fluting. (O.Fr. *flaute*.)

FLUTE, *n.* floot, a long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers. (Fr. *flûte*, a transport.)

FLUTED, *a.* *floot*-ed, channelled; fine or flute-like, a term applied to the upper notes of a soprano voice [Mus.].

FLUTER, *n.* *floot*-er, a flutist; one who grooves or channels.

FLUTE-STOP, *n.* *floot*-stop, a range of pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute.

FLUTINA, *n.* floo-*teen*-a, a kind of accordion.

FLUTING, *n.* *floot*-ing, fluted work; a shallow groove in a column, or in a lady's ruffle.

FLUTIST, *n.* *floot*-ist, a performer on a flute; a flautist.

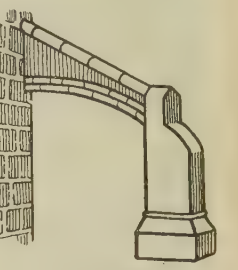
FLUTTER, *n.* *flut*-ter, quick and irregular motion; vibration; hurry and agitation of the mind; confusion; a gamble: *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with only short flights; to move about in a bustling way; to move with quick vibrations; to be in agitation; to be in uncertainty: *v.t.* to agitate; to throw into confusion. Fluttered. Flutters. Fluttering. (A.S. *flotorian*, to float about in.)

FLUTTERER, *n.* *flut*-ter-er, one who flutters.

FLUTTERINGLY, *ad.* *flut*-ter-ing-le, in a fluttering manner.

FLUTTER-WHEEL, *n.* *flut*-ter-wheel, a small water-wheel connected with a chute [U.S.].

FLUTY, *a.* *floot*-e, having the sound of a flute.
FLUVIAL, *a.* *floo*-ve-al, belonging to rivers. (L. *fluvialis*, relating to a river.)
FLUVIALIST, *n.* *floo*-ve-al-ist, one who explains geological phenomena by river action.
FLUVIATIC, *a.* floo-ve-*at*-ik, caused by rivers.
FLUVIATILE, *a.* *floo*-ve-a-tile, growing or living in rivers; made by river action.
FLUVIOMARINE, *a.* *floo*-ve-o-ma-*reen*, estuarine.
FLUX, *n.* fluks, the act of flowing; the motion of a fluid; the moving or passing of anything in continued succession; any flow or issue of matter; that which flows or is discharged; a liquid state from the action of heat; the flow of the tide; any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals [Metal.]. **Black flux**, a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. **White flux**, the name given when an equal weight of nitre is used: *v.t.* to melt; to purge. **Fluxed. Fluxes. Fluxing.** (O.Fr.)
FLUXATION, *n.* fluks-*ay*-shon, a flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.
FLUXIBILITY, *n.* fluks-e-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being fluxible.
FLUXIBLE, *a.* *fluks*-e-bl, capable of being melted or fused.
FLUXIBLENESS, *n.* *fluks*-e-bl-ness, fluxibility.
FLUXILITY, *n.* fluk-*sil*-e-te, possibility of being fused or liquefied. (L. *fluxilis*, fluid.)
FLUXION, *n.* *fluk*-shon, the act of flowing; the matter that flows; fusion; an abnormal flow of blood or humour; variation. **Fluxions**, the name given by Sir Isaac Newton to the department of mathematics, which he discovered, now known as differential and integral calculus. (L. *fluxion*, a flow.)
FLUXIONAL, *a.* *fluk*-shon-al, pertaining to fluxions.
FLUXIONARY, *a.* *fluk*-shon-a-re, variable.
FLUXIONIST, *n.* *fluk*-shon-ist, one skilled in fluxions.
FLY, *v.i.* fli, to move through the air on wings, like birds; to rise in air; to move swiftly; to pass away; to burst; to flee: *v.t.* to avoid; to quit by flight; to cause to float in the air; to flutter, as a flag in the wind. **To fly at**, to rush or fall on suddenly. **To fly in the face**, to insult; to assail; to set at defiance. **To fly off**, to separate or depart suddenly; to revolt. **To fly open**, to open suddenly or with violence. **To fly out**, to rush out; to burst into a passion; to break out into licence; to issue with violence. **To let fly**, to discharge. **To let fly the sheets**, to let go suddenly and entirely [Naut]. **Flew. Flies. Flown. Fly.** (A.S. *fleogan*.)
FLY, *n.* fli, a dipterous insect; the common house-fly; a flying pinion; that part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows; the extent of an ensign, flag, or pennant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind; a hackney carriage; a hook dressed like a fly; a flap to cover buttonholes; one who or that which takes the sheets from the press or machine [Print.]. (A.S. *fleoge*.)
FLY, *n.* fli, a place above the stage of a theatre from which the scenery is worked.
FLYAWAY, *a.* *fly*-away, flighty.
FLY-BITTEN, *a.* *fli*-bit-ten, marked by the bites of flies.
FLY-BLOW, *n.* *fli*-blo, the egg or larva of a fly: *v.t.* to taint by deposit of flies' eggs. **Fly-blew. Fly-blown. Fly-blows.**
FLYBOAT, *n.* *fli*-bote, a canal boat for passengers; a large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.
FLY-BOOK, *n.* *fli*-book, a book for anglers' flies.
FLYCATCHER, *n.* *fli*-katch-er, a bird of the genus *Muscicapa*, which catches insects in its flight.
FLYER, *n.* *fly*-er, a flier.
FLY-FISHING, *n.* *fli*-fish-ing, angling for fish with flies.
FLY-FLAP, *n.* *fli*-flap, something to drive away flies.
FLYING-ARTILLERY, *n.* *fli*-ing-ar-*til*-le-re, horse artillery trained to act with cavalry.
FLYING-BRIDGE, *n.* *fli*-ing-bridj, a bridge of pontoons; a large flat-bottomed boat, made to pass like a ferry-boat from one side of a river to the other.
FLYING-BUTTRESS, *n.* *fli*-ing-*but*-tress, an arched brace for strengthening the nave or central part of a Gothic edifice, when it rises considerably above the side aisles or wings.



Flying-buttress.

FLYING-CAMP, *n.* *fli*-ing-kamp, a body of troops kept moving from one place to another, either to cover its own garrisons or annoy the enemy.
FLYING-COLOURS, *n. pl.* *fli*-ing-*kul*-lurs, show of triumph.
FLYING-COLUMN, *n.* *fli*-ing-*kol*-um, a flying-camp.
FLYING-CORPS, *n.* *fli*-ing-kawr, the old name of the Royal Air Force.
FLYING-FISH, *n.* *fli*-ing-fish, a fish of the genus *Exocœtus* which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a time by means of its long pectoral fins.
FLYING-FOX, *n.* *fli*-ing-foks, a fruit-bat or fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus*.
FLYING-GURNARD, *n.* *fli*-ing-*gur*-nard, a fish of the genus *Dactylopterus*, with large pectoral-fins.
FLYING-JIB, *n.* *fli*-ing-jib, the next sail forward of the jib; the third jib [Naut.].
FLYING-JUNCTION, *n.* *fli*-ing-*junk*-shon, the junction between railway lines in which the line on the overbridge communicates with that passing under by means of inclines at the sides.
FLYING-LEMUR, *n.* *fli*-ing-*lee*-mur, the cobego, an insectivore of the genus *Galeopithecus* with a flying membrane extending from behind the throat to the toes and the tip of the tail.
FLYING-MACHINE, *n.* *fli*-ing-ma-*sheen*, an aeroplane.
FLYING-PARTY, *n.* *fli*-ing-*par*-te, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy [Mil.].
FLYING-PHALANGER, *n.* *fli*-ing-fa-*lan*-jer, a marsupial quadruped of the genus *Petaurus*, with a membrane, from the toes of the fore-foot to the ankle of the hind-foot, with which it supports itself when leaping.
FLYING-PINION, *n.* *fli*-ing-*pin*-yon, the fly or fan in a clock, to check the rapidity of the clock's motion when the striking-weight descends.
FLYING-SQUID, *n.* *fli*-ing-*squid*, the sea-arrow, a cephalopod of the genus *Ommastrephes*.
FLYING-SQUIRREL, *n.* *fli*-ing-*skwir*-rel, a squirrel with an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping, a species of *Anomalurus*, or one of several species of four genera of the Sciuridæ.
FLY-LEAF, *n.* *fli*-leef, a leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.
FLYMAN, *n.* *fli*-man, the driver of a hackney fly.
FLY-NET, *n.* *fli*-net, a net to protect from flies.
FLY-NUT, *n.* *fli*-nut, a screw nut with wings.
FLYPAPER, *n.* *fli*-pay-per, paper for catching or poisoning flies.
FLY-POWDER, *n.* *fli*-pou-der, an oxide of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies.
FLY-RAIL, *n.* *fli*-rale, the part of a table which is drawn out to support the leaf.
FLY-SHEET, *n.* *fli*-sheet, a handbill or broadside.
FLY-SHUTTLE, *n.* *fli*-shut-tl, a shuttle driven by machinery.
FLY-SPECK, *n.* *fli*-spek, the excrementitious stain of an insect, especially the common house-fly.
FLY-TRAP, *n.* *fli*-trap, an insectivorous plant. **Venus's fly-trap**, *Dionœa muscipula*.
FLY-WATER, *n.* *fli*-waw-ter, a solution of arsenic, for poisoning flies.
FLY-WHEEL, *n.* *fli*-wheel, a heavy wheel that equalizes the motion of a machine.
FOAL, *n.* fole, the young of the horse, ass, or camel; a colt or filly: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to bring forth a colt or filly, as a mare or a she-ass. **Foaled. Foaling. Foals.** (A.S. *fola*.)

FOAL-FOOT, *n. fole*-foot, the colt's foot plant.
FOALING, *n. fole*-ing, the act of bringing forth a colt.
FOAL-TEETH, *n.pl. fole*-teeth, the first teeth of a horse.
FOAM, *n.* fome, the collection of bubbles formed on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation; froth; spume: *v.i.* to gather foam; to be in a rage: *v.t.* to throw out with rage or violence. Foamed. Foaming. Foams. (A.S. *fam.*)
FOAM-CRESTED, *a. fome*-kres-ted, crested with foam.
FOAMINGLY, *ad. fome*-ing-le, frothily.
FOAMLESS, *a. fome*-less, having no foam.
FOAMY, *a. fom*-e, covered with foam; frothy.
FOB, *n.* fob, a little pocket for a watch: *v.t.* to impose on. To fob off, to shift off, or delude with a trick. Fobbed. Fobbing. Fobs. (O. Low Ger., cf. High Ger. *fuppe*, pocket.)
FOCAL, *a. foh*-kal, pertaining to a focus. Focal distance, the distance between the centre of a lens and the point where the rays converge [Optics].
FOCALIZE, *v.t. foh*-kal-ize, to collect in a focus. Focalized. Focalizes. Focalizing.
FOCILE, *n. foh*-sile, a bone of the fore-arm or the leg [Anat.]. (Fr.)
FOCOSO, *ad. fo-koh*-so, spiritedly [Mus.]. (It.)
FO'C'SLE, *n. foke*-sel, the forecastle of a ship.
FOCUS, *n. foh*-kus, a point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted [Optics]; the point at which sound waves meet; a point in the parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola, where rays reflected from all their parts meet [Geom.]; a central point or point of convergence: *v.t.* to bring to a focus. Focused. Focuses. Focusing. (L. a hearth.)
FODDER, *n. fod*-der, food for horses, cattle, or sheep, as hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with fodder. Foddered. Foddering. Fodders. (A.S. *fodor.*)
FODDER, *n. fod*-der, a weight for lead and some other metals, usually about 2,400 pounds.
FODDERER, *n. fod*-der-er, one who fodders cattle.
FODIENT, *a. foh*-de-ent, digging. (L. *fodiens*, digging.)
FOE, *n.* fo, a personal enemy; an enemy in war; an opponent; an ill-wisher. (A.S. *fah.*)
FOEHN, *n.* fern, a dry, hot wind that blows in the Northern Alps. (Ger.)
FOE-LIKE, *a. foh*-like, like an enemy.
FOEMAN, *n. foh*-man, an enemy in war.
FŒNICULUM, *n.* fe-*nik*-yew-lum, fennel. (L.)
FŒTAL, *a. fee*-tal, pertaining to the fœtus.
FŒTICIDE, *n. fee*-te-side, the act of procuring criminal abortion. (L. *fœtus*, and *caedo*, kill.)
FŒTOR, *n. fee*-tur, the effluvia of putrescence.
FŒTUS, *n. fee*-tus, the young of viviparous animals before their birth, and of oviparous ones in the shell, after the embryo has developed. (L.)
FOG, *n.* fog, a dense watery vapour near the surface of the land or water; a state of haze; a state of perplexity: *v.t.* to overcast; to perplex. Fogged. Fogging. Fogs. (M.E. *fogge.*)
FOG, *n.* fog, aftermath; a growth of grass after the hay is cut in autumn; foggage: *v.t.* to feed on fog. Winter fog, the grass *Agrostis canina*, the brown bent. Yorkshire fog, the grass *Holcus lanatus.* Fogged. Fogging. Fogs. (M.E. *fogge*, coarse grass.)
FOG-BANK, *n. fog*-bank, at sea, a dense mass of fog resembling land at a distance.
FOG-BOW, *n. fog*-bo, a rainbow seen on fog and generally white.
FOGEY, *n. fohg*-e, an old-fashioned person.
FOGEYDOM, *n. fohg*-e-dom, the state or condition of a fogey.
FOGGAGE, *n. fog*-gaje, coarse grass not eaten down in summer or autumn [Scots].
FOGGILY, *ad. fog*-ge-le, mistily; cloudily.
FOGGINESS, *n. fog*-ge-ness, the state of being foggy.
FOGGY, *a. fog*-ge, abounding with fog; misty; damp; clouded in understanding; stupid.
FOGHORN, *n. fog*-horn, a horn to give warning in a fog.
FOGLE, *n.* fohgl, a silk handkerchief [Slang].
FOG-SIGNAL, *n. fog*-sig-nal, a detonating powder placed on a railway, which, on exploding, gives notice of danger ahead to the engine driver; a shrill railway whistle; the sound of a foghorn, siren, or steam-whistle, used by ships during a fog; any audible signal of danger in a fog.
FOGY, *n. fohg*-e, a fogey.
FOH, *int.* fo, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt.
FOIBLE, *n. foy*-bl, a weak point in one's character; a weakness. (O.Fr. feeble.)
FOIL, *n.* foyl, defeat; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; a rapier for practice that has a button at the end covered with leather, used in fencing; the track or trail of game when pursued: *v.t.* to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to blunt; to dull. Foiled. Foiling. Foils. (O.Fr. *fouler*, trample upon.)
FOIL, *n.* foyl, a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tinfoil; a small rounded leaf-like form in window tracery [Arch.]; among jewellers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy; anything of another colour, or of different quality, which serves to set off another thing to advantage; a thin coat of tin with quicksilver, laid on the back of a mirror to cause reflection. (O.Fr. *feuille*, leaf.)
FOILABLE, *a. foyl*-a-bl, which may be foiled.
FOILED, *a.* foyld, with foils [Arch.].
FOILER, *n. foyle*-er, one who frustrates another.
FOILING, *n. foyl*-ing, a foil in tracery [Arch.]; the mark of a passing deer on the grass.
FOIL-STONE, *n. foyl*-stone, an imitation jewel.
FOIN, *n.* foyn, a push; a thrust: *v.i.* to thrust in fencing. Foined. Foining. Foins. (O.Fr.)
FOININGLY, *ad. foyn*-ing-le, in a pushing manner.
FOISON, *n. foy*-zn, plenty; abundance. (Fr.)
FOIST, *v.t.* foyst, to insert surreptitiously or wrongfully; to palm off in an underhand way something bad. Foisted. Foisting. Foists. (Dut. *vuisten.*)
FOISTER, *n. foys*-ter, one who foists; a cheat.
FOKKER, *n. fok*-er, a variety of fighting aeroplane named after the inventor.
FOLD, *n.* fohld, a pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; a flock of believers; the doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; a bend or curve in stratification; one part turned or laid on another; in composition, times repeated, as four-fold: *v.t.* to double; to lay one or one part over another; to pen sheep: *v.i.* to close over another of the same kind. Folded. Folding. Folds. (A.S. *fealdan*, to fold.)
FOLDAGE, *n. fohld*-aje, the right of folding sheep; the folding of leaves close over one another.
FOLDED, *a. fohld*-ed, doubled; laid in pleats.
FOLDER, *n. fohld*-er, an instrument used in folding paper; folding eyeglasses; a jacket for papers; a horizontal time-table or advertisement that folds up like a screen.
FOLDING, *n. fohld*-ing, a fold; the operation of doubling one part of a substance over another, as the folding of printed sheets; the penning of sheep or cattle.
FOLDING-DOORS, *n.pl. fohld*-ing-dores, two doors hung on opposite side-posts and opening in the middle.
FOLDING-JOINTS, *n.pl. fohld*-ing-joynts, double hinges which fold together.
FOLDING-MACHINE, *n. fohld*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine for folding printed matter.
FOLDING-SCREEN, *n. fohld*-ing-skreen, an upright portable screen which folds in several leaves.
FOLDING-STOOL, *n. fohld*-ing-stool, a camp-stool.
FOLDLESS, *a. fohld*-less, having no fold.
FOLD-YARD, *n. fohld*-yard, a yard for folding cattle.
FOLIACEOUS, *a.* fo-le-*ay*-shus, leafy in appearance; leaf-bearing; having leaves mixed with flowers; consisting of leaves or thin laminæ. (L. *foliaceus.*)
FOLIAGE, *n. fohl*-e-aje, leaves; leaves in a body; a cluster of leaves, flowers and branches, particularly in representation: *v.t.* to work or form into the representation of leaves. Foliaged. Foliages. Foliaging. (O.Fr. *fueillage.*)
FOLIAGED, *a. fohl*-e-ayd, furnished with foliage.
FOLIAR, *a. fohl*-e-ar, consisting of leaves.
FOLIATE, *a. fohl*-e-ate, furnished with leaves [Bot.]: *n.* a curve of the third order [Geom.]: *v.t.* to beat into a leaf or thin plate; to spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c. Foliated. Foliates. Foliating. (L. *foliatus*, leaved.)
FOLIATED, *a. fohl*-e-ate-ed, spread or covered with a thin plate or foil; consisting of plates or thin layers [Min.]; adorned with foils [Arch.]. Foliated coal, a speck[illegible]s of lamellar black coal distinguished for its jetty lustre and easy frangibility.

FOLIATION, *n.* *fohl*-e-*ay*-shon, the leafing of plants [Bot.]; the act of beating a metal into a thin leaf or foil; the operation of spreading foil over the back of a mirror; the quality of the metamorphic rocks of cleaving into laminæ [Geol.].

FOLIATURE, *n.* *fohl*-e-a-tewr, the state of being beaten into foil. (L. *foliatura*, foliage.)

FOLIER, *n.* *fohl*-e-er, goldsmith's foil.

FOLIFEROUS, *a.* fo-*lif*-er-us, producing leaves. (L. *folium*, and *fero*, produce.)

FOLIIPAROUS, *a.* fo-le-*ip*-a-rus, producing leaves only.

FOLIO, *n.* *fohl*-e-o, a sheet of paper folded once; a book of the largest size, formed by doubling a sheet of paper once; a page of manuscript or printed matter [Printing]; both the right and left-hand pages of an account-book, bearing the same number [Comm.]; seventy-two, eighty, or ninety words of manuscript [Law]: *a.* having the paper folded only once: *v.t.* to page. **Folioed. Folioing. Folios.** (L. *folium*, a leaf.)

FOLIOLATE, *a.* *fohl*-e-o-late, pertaining to leaflets.

FOLIOLE, *n.* *fohl*-e-ole, a leaflet of a compound leaf.

FOLIOMORT, *a.* *fohl*-e-o-mort, of the colour of a faded leaf; feuillemort.

FOLIOSE, *a.* *fohl*-e-ose, covered with leaves.

FOLIOT, *n.* *fohl*-e-ot, a kind of goblin. (Perhaps from It. *folletto*.)

FOLIOUS, *a.* *fohl*-e-us, leafy; thin; unsubstantial; having leaves intermixed with flowers [Bot.].

FOLK, *n.* foke, people in general; relatives; certain people, discriminated from others, as old folks. (A.S. *folc*.)

FOLK-ETYMOLOGY. *n.* *foke*-et-e-*mol*-o-je, the popular but often unsound derivation of a word.

FOLKLAND, *n.* *foke*-land, public land which, as such, could not be alienated from the people.

FOLK-LORE, *n.* *foke*-lore, the legendary traditions that prevail among a people respecting themselves or their original beliefs and practices.

FOLKMOTE, *n.* *foke*-mote, the national assembly of all classes of freemen to administer the law and consult respecting public affairs. (A.S. *folc*, and *mote*, meeting.)

FOLKRIGHT, *n.* *foke*-rite, the common law of England before the Conquest, administered in the hundred court and folkmote.

FOLKSPEECH, *n.* *foke*-speech, dialect; dialect in which ancient idioms are preserved.

FOLLIA, *n.* *fol*-le-a, a species of composition which consists of variations on a given air [Mus.]. (Sp.)

FOLLICLE, *n.* *fol*-le-kl, a pod opening on the ventral side [Bot.]; a vessel distended with air; a little bag or secreting recess in animal bodies, serving as a gland. (L. *folliculus*, a tiny bag.)

FOLLICULAR, *a.* fol-*lik*-yew-lar, in the form of a follicle.

FOLLICULATED, *a.* fol-*lik*-yew-late-ed, having follicular seed vessels [Bot.].

FOLLICULOUS, *a.* fol-*lik*-yew-lus, having or producing follicles.

FOLLOW, *v.t.* *fol*-lo, to go or come after, or behind; to pursue in order to overtake or obtain; to accompany; to adhere to, and go along with; to result from; to pursue with the eye; to imitate; to pay close attention to; to attend to closely; to obey: *v.i.* to come after another; to result. **Follow on**, to continue pursuit or endeavour; of a side at cricket, to take their second innings immediately after their first, owing to their not having scored enough runs. **Follow suit**, to play a card of the same suit. **Follow up**, to be near to help; to pursue steadily. **Followed. Following. Follows.** (A.S. *folgian*.)

FOLLOWER, *n.* *fol*-lo-er, one who goes after another in the same course; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; a lover; a disciple; an attendant; a subordinate; among law stationers, a sheet of parchment which is added to the first or indenture sheet.

FOLLOWING, *a.* *fol*-lo-ing, being next after; succeeding: *n.* body of followers.

FOLLY, *n.* *fol*-le, want of sense; a foolish act; criminal weakness or depravity of mind. (O.Fr. *folie*.)

FOMENT, *v.t.* fo-*ment*, to apply warm lotions to; to cherish, to excite. **Fomented. Fomenting. Foments.** (Fr. *fomenter*.)

FOMENTATION, *n.* fo-men-*tay*-shon, the act of fomenting; the lotion applied; instigation; encouragement. (Fr.)

FOMENTER, *n.* fo-*ment*-er, one who foments.

FOMES, *n.* *foh*-meez, a porous substance absorbent of contagious matter. (L. touchwood.)

FOND, *a.* fond, foolish; silly; foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent; loving ardently; relishing highly: *v.t.* to treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress. **Fonded. Fonding. Fonds.** (M.E.)

FONDLE, *v.t.* *fon*-dl, to treat with tenderness; to caress. **Fondled. Fondles. Fondling.** (*Fond.*)

FONDLER, *n.* *fon*-dler, one who fondles.

FONDLING, *n.* *fon*-dling, a person or thing fondled.

FONDLY, *ad.* *fond*-le, in a fond manner.

FONDNESS, *n.* *fond*-ness, the state or quality of being fond.

FONDU, *n.* *fon*-doo, a style of printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are in bands and blended imperceptibly with each other. (Fr. *fondre*, to melt.)

FONT, *n.* font, a basin to contain water for infant baptism; a fountain. (A.S.)

FONT, *n.* font, a fount, a complete assortment of printing types of one size, including whatever is necessary for printing with letters of that kind. (Fr. *fonte*.)

FONTAL, *a.* *font*-al, pertaining to a fount or source; baptismal. (Late L. *fontalis*.)

FONTANEL, *n.* *fon*-ta-nel, a vacancy in the infant cranium between the parietal bones [Anat.]. (Fr.)

FONTANGE, *n.* fon-*tahnj*, a wire structure supporting the cap of a headdress. (From the name of the first wearer, a mistress of Louis XIV.)

FOO, *n.* foo, the Chinese word for a department.

FOOD, *n.* food, whatever is eaten by animals or absorbed by plants as nutriment; something that sustains, nourishes, and augments. (A.S. *foda*.)

FOODFUL, *a.* *food*-ful, supplying food; full of food.

FOODLESS, *a.* *food*-less, without food or provisions.

FOOL, *n.* fool, a person of weak intellect; a person who acts foolishly; a buffoon; a jester: *v.i.* to trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth: *v.t.* to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to deceive; to infatuate; to cheat. **Abbot of fools**, a sort of histrionic character or leading buffoon at the public festivals or mummeries of Christmas or Shrovetide. **The feast of fools**, a kind of festival in the middle ages, somewhat similar to the Saturnalia of the Romans. **To fool away**, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; to spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently. **To make a fool of**, to make ridiculous; to frustrate; to defeat. **To play the fool**, to act the buffoon; to act like one void of understanding. **To put the fool on**, to treat as foolish. **Fooled. Fooling. Fools.** (O.Fr. *fol*.)

FOOL, *n.* fool, a compound, generally, of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream. (O.Fr. *fol*.)

FOOL-BORN, *a.* *fool*-born, foolish from the birth.

FOOLEN, *n.* *fool*-en, the space between the high-water mark and the foot of the wall built on the bank to prevent the river's occasional overflow.

FOOLERY, *n.* *fool*-e-re, habitual folly; attention to trifles; any act of folly; absurdity.

FOOL-HAPPY, *a.* *fool*-hap-pe, lucky by chance.

FOOLHARDILY, *ad.* fool-*hard*-e-le, with foolhardiness.

FOOLHARDINESS, *n.* fool-*hard*-e-ness, courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

FOOLHARDY, *a.* fool-*hard*-e, daring without judgment; madly rash; foolishly bold. (O.Fr. *fol hardi*.)

FOOLISH, *a.* *fool*-ish, weak in intellect; without judgment or discretion; ridiculous; proceeding from or marked with folly; deserving of ridicule; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law.

FOOLISHLY, *ad.* *fool*-ish-le, in a foolish manner; like a fool.

FOOLISHNESS, *n.* *fool*-ish-ness, folly.

FOOLSCAP, *n.* *fools*-kap, a size of paper, about 17 inches by 14, so called as originally watermarked with a fool's cap.

FOOL'S-ERRAND, *n. foolz*-er-rand, the pursuit of what cannot be found.
FOOL'S-PARADISE, *n. foolz*-par-a-dice, a place of vain delights.
FOOL'S-PARSLEY, *n. foolz*-par-sley, the umbelliferous plant, *Æthusa cynapium*, also known as fool's-cicely.
FOOL-STONES, *n. fool*-stones, a species of *Orchis*.
FOOL-TRAP, *n. fool*-trap, a trap to catch fools.
FOOT, *n.* foot: *pl.* **Feet,** that part of the leg on which an animal stands and walks; anything like a foot in shape or office; the part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot; the lower part; the lower edge of a sail; the base; footing; step; soldiers who march and fight on foot; a lineal measure of twelve inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse; pace: *v.i.* to tread or measure to music: *v.t.* to kick; to spurn; to settle; to add the numbers in a column and set the sum at the foot; to add a foot to. **By foot,** or **on foot,** by walking. **Cubic foot,** a cube with a side of one square foot, containing 1728 cubic inches. **Foot and mouth disease,** a contagious disease affecting cattle. **Square foot,** a square whose side is one foot containing 144 square inches. **To foot it,** to walk. **To foot the bill,** to pay the cost [Slang]. **To put one's foot in,** to spoil and get into a scrape. **To set on foot,** to originate, to put in motion. **Footed. Footing. Foots.** (A.S. *fot.*)
FOOTBALL, *n. foot*-bawl, an inflated ball of thin rubber, cased in leather and played with by the feet; the games played with it.
FOOT-BATH, *n. foot*-bahth, a vessel in which to wash the feet, or the act of doing so.
FOOTBOARD, *n. foot*-bord, a support for the feet; a board at the foot of a bed; a gang-board.
FOOTBOY, *n. foot*-boy, a menial; an attendant in livery.
FOOT-BREADTH, *n. foot*-bredth, the breadth of the foot.
FOOT-BRIDGE, *n. foot*-bridj, a narrow bridge for foot-passengers.
FOOT-CLOTH, *n. foot*-kloth, the covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.
FOOTED, *a. foot*-ted, having feet.
FOOTER, *n. foot*-er, football [Slang].
FOOTFALL, *n. foot*-fawl, a footstep.
FOOT-GUARDS, *n.pl. foot*-gahrdz, the five infantry regiments of the household troops.
FOOT-HALT, *n. foot*-hawlt, a disease incident to sheep.
FOOTHOLD, *n. foot*-hohld, that which sustains the feet or on which one may tread or rest securely.
FOOT-HOOKS, *n.pl. foot*-hooks, futtocks.
FOOTHOT, *ad. foot*-hot, immediately [Hunting].
FOOTING, *n. foot*-ting, ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on; settlement; basis; foundation; tread; step; dance; tread to measure; condition; a fine or forfeit; a plain cotton lace without figures.
FOOT-IRON, *n. foot*-i-urn, a carriage step; a fetter.
FOOTLE, *n. foo*-tl, twaddle; foolishness [Slang].
FOOTLESS, *a. foot*-less, without feet.
FOOTLICKER, *n. foot*-lik-er, a mean flatterer; a sycophant.
FOOTLIGHTS, *n.pl. foot*-lites, the row of lights along the front of a stage.
FOOTLING, *a foot*-ling, trifling.
FOOTMAN, *n. foot*-man, a soldier who marches and fights on foot; a runner; a servant in livery.
FOOTMANSHIP, *n. foot*-man-ship, the art or faculty of a runner.
FOOT-MANTLE, *n. foot*-man-tl, a garment to keep the gown clean in riding.
FOOTMARK, *n. foot*-mark, mark of a foot; a track.
FOOTMUFF, *n. foot*-muf, a receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, for keeping the feet warm in winter.
FOOTNOTE, *n. foot*-note, a note at the foot of a page.
FOOTPACE, *n. foot*-pace, a slow step, as in walking.
FOOTPAD, *n. foot*-pad, a highwayman or robber on foot.
FOOT-PASSENGER, *n. foot*-pas-sen-jer, a pedestrian.
FOOTPATH, *n. foot*-path, a narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.
FOOTPLATE, *n. foot*-plate, a carriage step; the platform on a locomotive on which the enginemen stand.
FOOTPLOUGH, *n. foot*-plou, a kind of swing plough.
FOOT-POST, *n. foot*-pohst, a post or messenger that travels on foot.
FOOT-POUND, *n. foot*-pound, the unit of work, or work required to raise 1 lb. through 1 foot.
FOOTPRINT, *n. foot*-print, the impression of a foot.
FOOTRACE, *n. foot*-race, a race on foot.
FOOT-ROPE, *n. foot*-rope, the rope along a yard on which men stand when reefing; that part of the bolt-rope to which the foot of the sail is sewn [Naut.].
FOOT-ROT, *n. foot*-rot, a disease of two varieties in the feet of sheep.
FOOTRULE, *n. foot*-rool, a measure twelve inches long.
FOOTS, *n.pl.* foots, refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of an oil or sugar cask.
FOOTSCRAPER, *n. foot*-skray-per, an iron scraper at an entrance door to remove the dirt from the feet.
FOOT-SHACKLES, *n.pl. foot*-shak-lz, shackles for the feet.
FOOT-SOLDIER, *n. foot*-sold-yer, a soldier that serves on foot.
FOOTSORE, *a. foot*-sore, sore in the feet through walking.
FOOTSTALK, *n. foot*-stawk, a petiole; a stem supporting the leaf [Bot.]; that which resembles it.
FOOTSTALL, *n. foot*-stawl, a woman's stirrup.
FOOTSTEP, *n. foot*-step, an impression of the foot; a vestige; the sound made by the foot in walking; trace of a course pursued; track; an inclined plane under a printing press.
FOOTSTICK, *n. foot*-stik, a bevelled piece of wood or iron placed at the foot of the page to lock up the type [Printing].
FOOTSTOOL, *n. foot*-stool, a stool for the feet.
FOOT-VALVE, *n. foot*-valv, in the steam-engine, a valve placed between the condenser and air-pump.
FOOT-WALING, *n. foot*-wale-ing, the inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor-timbers.
FOOTWARMER, *n. foot*-wawr-mer, a vessel into which hot water is put for warming the feet.
FOOTWAY, *n. foot*-way, a footpath.
FOOTWEAR, *n. foot*-ware, boots and shoes.
FOOTWORN, *a. foot*-worn, worn with the foot; tired of foot.
FOOZLE, *n. foo*-zl, a failure; a bungle: *v.t.* to mishit; to strike clumsily [Slang]. **Foozled. Foozles. Foozling.**
FOP, *n.* fop, a conceited man, vain of dress; a dandy. (M.E.)
FOPDOODLE, *n.* fop-*doo*-dl, an insignificant fellow.
FOPLING, *n. fop*-ling, a petty fop.
FOPPERY, *n. fop*-pe-re, conceitedness of style in dress and manners; folly; idle affectation.
FOPPISH, *a. fop*-pish, finically stylish and vainly showy in dress; affectedly fine in manners.
FOPPISHLY, *ad. fop*-pish-le, in a foppish manner.
FOPPISHNESS, *n. fop*-pish-ness, the quality of being foppish.
FOR, *prep.* for, in the place of; instead of; as being; towards; for the sake of; on account of; in favour of; leading or inducing to; toward the obtaining of; adapted for; against; by reason of; with respect to; through a certain space; during a certain time; in quest of; in order to obtain; according to; in return for; notwithstanding; in spite of: *conj.* because; on this account that. (A.S.)
FOR, a Saxon prefix signifying thoroughly, negation or privation, wrong, and before.
FORAGE, *n. for*-raje, food of any kind for horses and cattle; the act of providing forage; search for provisions; land-piracy: *v.i.* to wander about in search of spoil; to ravage; to feed on spoil: *v.t.* to strip of provisions for horses, &c.; to provide forage for. **Foraged. Forages. Foraging.** (O.Fr. *fourage.*)
FORAGE-CAP, *n. for*-aje-kap, an undress military cap.
FORAGER, *n. for*-a-jer, one who goes out foraging.
FORAGING, *n. for*-a-jing, an incursion for forage.
FORAMEN, *n.* fo-*ray*-men: *pl.* Foramina, a hole; an opening; a perforation in a bone for a vessel to pass through [Anat.]; the orifice of an ovule [Bot.]. (L.)
FORAMINATED, *a.* fo-*ram*-e-nate-ed, having little holes. (L. *foraminatus.*)

FORAMINIFERA, *n.pl.* fo-*ram*-e-*nif*-er-a, a group of protozoa enclosed in frail calcareous shells with small perforations. (L. *foramen*, and *fero*, bear.)

FORAMINIFEROUS, *a.* fo-*ram*-e-*nif*-er-us, pertaining to the foraminifera.

FORAMINOUS, *a.* fo-*ram*-e-nus, full of holes; porous.

FORAMINULE, *n.* fo-*ram*-e-newl, a small foramen.

FORASMUCH, *conj.* for-as-*much*, because that.

FORAY, *n. for*-ray, a raid; a predatory excursion in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder. **Forayed. Foraying. Forays.** (O.Fr. *forrier*, forager.)

FORBADE, *p.t.* for-*bad*, did forbid.

FORBEAR, *v.i.* for-*bare*, to hold one's self in check; to refrain; to be patient: *v.t.* to abstain from; to spare; to treat with indulgence and patience. **Forbearing. Forbears. Forbore. Forborne.** (A.S. *forberan.*)

FORBEAR, *n. for*-bare, an ancestor.

FORBEARANCE, *n.* for-*bare*-ance, the act of forbearing; abstinence; command of temper; exercise of patience; lenity.

FORBEARINGLY, *ad.* for-*bare*-ing-le, in a forbearing manner.

FORBID, *v.t.* for-*bid*, to command not to do; to prohibit; to command not to enter; to hinder; to obstruct: *v.i.* to utter a prohibition. **Forbade. Forbidden. Forbidding. Forbids.** (A.S. *forbēodan.*)

FORBIDDANCE, *n.* for-*bid*-ance, prohibition.

FORBIDDEN, *pp.* for-*bid*-en, prohibited. **Forbidden fruit,** the fruit that Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat; the shaddock, *Citrus decumana.*

FORBIDDENLY, *ad.* for-*bid*-en-le, in an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, *n.* for-*bid*-der, he who or that which forbids.

FORBIDDING, *a.* for-*bid*-ding, repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable; unpleasant.

FORBIDDINGLY, *ad.* for-*bid*-ding-le, in a forbidding manner.

FORBIDDINGNESS, *n.* for-*bid*-ding-ness, repulsiveness.

FOR-BY, *prep.* for-*by*, near to; adjacent; besides.

FORCE, *n.* force, power, or a power that produces or tends to produce change; energy; active power; momentum; compulsory power; moral power to convince the mind; validity; power to bind or hold; troops; an army or navy; a body organized for action; necessity; any unlawful violence to person or property [Law]. **Correlation of forces,** the convertibility of one mode of force into another, as of heat into motion, and *vice versa.* **Equilibrium of forces,** the action of forces which balance each other. **External forces,** those forces which act upon bodies of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. **Mechanical force,** any cause which tends to alter a body's state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line. **Moral force,** the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. **Physical force,** the force of physical constraint. (O.Fr.)

FORCE, *v.t.* force, to constrain to do or to forbear by the exertion of a power not resistible; to overpower by strength; to draw or push by main strength; to compel by strength of evidence; to take by force; to violate; to overstrain; to distort; to cause to ripen prematurely: *v.i.* to use violence; to lay stress on; to strive. **To force from,** to wrest from. **To force out,** to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave. **To force plants,** to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat. **To force wine,** to fine it by a short process. **Forced. Forces. Forcing.**

FORCE, *v.t.* force, to stuff; to farce. **Forced. Forces. Forcing.** (*Farce.*)

FORCE, *n.* force, a rush of water through a narrow channel ending in a fall; a waterfall. (Ice. *fors.*)

FORCEABLE, *a. force*-a-bl, forcible; that can be forced.

FORCED, *a.* forst, affected; overstrained; unnatural.

FORCEDLY, *ad. force*-ed-le, in a forced manner.

FORCEDNESS, *n. force*-ed-ness, the state of being forced.

FORCEFUL, *a. force*-ful, full of force; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, *ad. force*-ful-le, violently; impetuously.

FORCELAND, *v.t.* and *v.i.* force-*land*, to be forced to land from any cause [Aviation]. **Forcelanded. Forcelanding. Forcelands.**

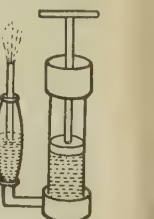
FORCELESS, *a. force*-less, having little or no force.

FORCEMEAT, *n. force*-meet, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, as a stuffing; farcemeat.

FORCEPS, *n. for*-seps, pincers or small tongs for seizing and extracting anything difficult of manipulating otherwise. (L.)

FORCE-PUMP, *n. force*-pump, a pump by which water is delivered under pressure.

FORCER, *n. force*-er, he who or that which forces.



Force-pump.

FORCIBLE, *a. force*-e-bl, powerful; efficacious; driving forward by force; impetuous; done by force; binding. **Forcible entry and detainer,** a taking or keeping possession of lands, &c., without authority [Law].

FORCIBLE-FEEBLE, *a. force*-e-bl-*fee*-bl, affectedly vigorous, really weak: *n.* a writer who is so.

FORCIBLENESS, *n. force*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being forcible.

FORCIBLY, *ad. force*-ib-le, in a forcible manner.

FORCING, *n. force*-ing, the art of raising plants, &c., at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat [Hort.]; fining of wines by a speedy process.

FORCING-HOUSE, *n. force*-ing-house, a hothouse [Hort.].

FORCING-PIT, *n. force*-ing-pit, a sunken pit of wood or masonry, for containing the fermenting materials used to produce bottom heat in forcing plants.

FORCIPATED, *a. for*-se-pate-ed, formed like a pair of pincers, to open and enclose.

FORCIPATION, *n. for*-se-*pay*-shon, a mode of punishment by pinching with forceps.

FORD, *n.* ford, a place where a river or other water may be crossed by wading: *v.t.* to cross a river or other water by wading. **Forded. Fording. Fords.** (A.S.)

FORDABLE, *a. ford*-a-bl, that may be forded.

FORDO, *v.t.* for-*doo*, to destroy; to undo; to overpower. **Fordid. Fordoes. Fordoing. Fordone.**

FORDONE, *a.* for-*dun*, tired out.

FORE, *a.* fore, advanced in place; coming first; antecedent; being in front or toward the face; near the bow [Naut.]: *ad.* before; previously. **Fore and aft,** from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel. **Fore and after,** a sailing vessel that is not square-rigged [Naut.]. (A.S.)

FORE, a Saxon prefix signifying priority.

FORE, *int.* fore, beware; a warning called aloud by golfers to any person standing in the line of flight of the ball.

FOREANENT, *prep.* fore-a-*nent*, opposite to.

FOREARM, *n. fore*-arm, the part of the arm between elbow and wrist [Anat.]: *v.t.* to arm beforehand. **Forearmed. Forearming. Forearms.**

FOREBEAR, *n. fore*-bare, a forbear.

FOREBODE, *v.t.* fore-*bode*, to foretell or prognosticate; to feel a secret sense of something future. **Foreboded. Forebodes. Foreboding.** (A.S. *forebodian.*)

FOREBODEMENT, *n.* fore-*bode*-ment, the act of foreboding or a fore-feeling of coming evil.

FOREBODER, *n.* fore-*bode*-er, one who forebodes.

FOREBODING, *n.* for-*bode*-ing, a presentiment.

FOREBODINGLY, *ad.* fore-*bode*-ing-le, in the way of anticipating evil.

FORE-BOW, *n. fore*-bo, the fore-part of a saddle.

FORE-BRACE, *n. fore*-brace, a rope working from the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail [Naut.].

FORE-CABIN, *n. fore*-cab-in, a cabin in the forepart of a ship.

FORECAST, *n. fore*-kahst, previous contrivance; prevision; a weather prediction; a storm warning: *v.t.* to calculate beforehand; to predict; to foresee; to plan before execution: *v.i.* to form a scheme beforehand. **Forecasted. Forecasting. Forecasts.**

FORECASTLE, *n. foke*-sel, the part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast; the forward part of a merchant vessel under the deck [Naut.].

FORECLOSE, *v.t.* fore-*kloze*, to preclude; to stop; to prevent. **To foreclose a mortgager,** to cut him off from the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises by a judgment of court [Law]. **Foreclosed. Forecloses. Foreclosing.** (O.Fr. *forclos.*)

FORECLOSURE, *n.* fore-*kloze*-yewr, the act of foreclosing.
FORECOURSE, *n. fore*-korse, the old name for the foresail on a full-rigged ship.
FORECOURT, *n. fore*-kort, an enclosure in front.
FOREDATE, *v.t.* fore-*date*, to date before the day of writing. Foredated. Foredates. Foredating.
FOREDECK, *n. fore*-dek, the bow part of a ship's deck.
FOREDO, *v.t.* fore-*doo*, to destroy; to undo; to overpower; to fordo. Foredid. Foredoes. Foredoing. Foredone.
FOREDONE, *pp.* fore-*dun*, exhausted with labour.
FOREDOOM, *n.* fore-*doom*, previous doom or sentence: *v.t.* to doom beforehand; to predestinate. Foredoomed. Foredooming. Foredooms.
FOREDOOR, *n. fore*-dore, the door in the front of a house.
FORE-EDGE, *n. fore*-edj, the front edge of a book.
FORE-END, *n. fore*-end, the front end.
FOREFATHER, *n. fore*-fah-ther, an ancestor.
FOREFEELING, *n. fore*-feel-ing, presentiment.
FOREFINGER, *n. fore*-fing-ger, the finger next to the thumb.
FOREFOOT, *n. fore*-foot, a front foot; a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end [Naut.].
FOREFRONT, *n. fore*-frunt, the foremost or front part.
FOREGO, *v.t.* fore-*goh*, to go before. Foregoes. Foregoing. Foregone. Forewent. (A.S. *forgān*, pass over.)
FOREGOER, *n.* fore-*goh*-er, one who goes before another.
FOREGOING, *a.* fore-*goh*-ing, going before in time or place; previous; antecedent.
FOREGONE, *a.* fore-*gon*, past; determined beforehand.
FOREGROUND, *n. fore*-ground, the part nearest the observer.
FORE-HAMMER, *n. fore*-ham-mer, a sledge-hammer.
FOREHAND, *n. fore*-hand, the part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part: *a.* done sooner than is regular; done beforehand; forward.
FOREHANDED, *a. fore*-hand-ed, beforehand; seasonable; formed in the fore-parts; well off.
FOREHEAD, *n. for*-hed, *or for*-red, the front of the face above the eyes; impudence; confidence; assurance. (A.S. *forheāfod.*)
FOREHOLDING, *n.* fore-*holde*-ing, foreboding.
FOREHOODS, *n.pl. fore*-hoodz, in ship-building, the most forward of the ship's planks.
FORE-HOOK, *n. fore*-hook, a piece of timber placed across the stem to strengthen the fore-part [Naut.].
FOREIGN, *a. for*-ren, belonging to another nation or country; alien; remote; not connected; not to the purpose. Foreign plea, an objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, the case not being within his jurisdiction [Law]. (O.Fr. *forain*, strange.)
FOREIGNER, *n. for*-ren-er, a native of a foreign country; an alien.
FOREIGNNESS, *n. for*-ren-ess, the quality of being foreign.
FOREJUDGE, *v.t.* fore-*judj*, to prejudge, or judge before hearing the facts and proof; to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance [Law]. Forejudged. Forejudges. Forejudging. (O.Fr. *forjuqier.*)
FOREJUDGMENT, *or* Forejudgement, *n.* fore-*judj*-ment, judgment previously formed.
FOREKNOW, *v.t.* fore-*noh*, to know beforehand. Foreknew. Foreknowing. Foreknown. Foreknows.
FOREKNOWABLE, *a.* fore-*noh*-a-bl, that may be foreknown.
FOREKNOWINGLY, *ad.* fore-*noh*-ing-le, with knowledge beforehand.
FOREKNOWLEDGE, *n.* fore-*nol*-ij, knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.
FOREL, *n. for*-ril, a thin kind of parchment. (Fr.)
FORELAND, *n. fore*-land, a point of land extending into the sea; a headland.
FORELAY, *v.t.* fore-*lay*, to contrive antecedently; to lie in wait for. Forelaid. Forelaying. Forelays.
FORELEADER, *n.* fore-*leed*-er, one who leads others.
FORELEG, *n. fore*-leg, a front leg.
FORELEND, *v.t.* fore-*lend*, to lend or give beforehand. Forelending. Forelends. Forelent.
FORELOCK, *n. fore*-lok, the lock of hair that grows from the fore-part of the head; a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt to prevent its drawing. To take time by the forelock, to seize an opportunity.
FOREMAN, *n. fore*-man, the chief man; the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker; an overseer; a ganger.
FOREMAST, *n. fore*-mahst, the mast near the bow except in yawls and ketches, which have no foremast.
FOREMASTMAN, *n. fore*-mahst-man, a private seaman as distinguished from an officer and so-called from being berthed before the mainmast.
FORE-MEANT, *a.* fore-*ment*, intended beforehand.
FOREMENTIONED, *a. fore*-men-shond, aforementioned.
FOREMOST, *a. fore*-most, first in place; most advanced; first in dignity. (A.S. *formist.*)
FOREMOTHER, *n. fore*-muth-er, a female ancestor.
FORENAME, *n. fore*-name, name preceding the surname.
FORENOON, *n. fore*-noon, the former part of the day, from sunrise to noon.
FORENSAL, *a.* fo-*ren*-sal, forensic.
FORENSIC, *a.* fo-*ren*-sik, belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts of legal proceedings. Forensic medicine, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in judicial proceedings; medical jurisprudence. (L. *forensis*, pertaining to the forum.)
FORE-ORDAIN, *v.t.* fore-or-*dane*, to ordain beforehand. Fore-ordained. Fore-ordaining. Fore-ordains.
FORE-ORDINATION, *n. fore*-or-de-*nay*-shon, previous ordination; predetermination; predestination.
FOREPEAK, *n. fore*-peek, the part of a vessel close to the bow [Naut.].
FOREPLANE, *n. fore*-plane, the first plane used after the saw and axe [Carp.].
FORE-POSSESSED, *a.* fore-poz-*zest*, holding formerly in possession; prepossessed.
FOREPRIZE, *v.t.* fore-*prize*, to rate beforehand. Foreprized. Foreprizes. Foreprizing.
FOREPROMISED, *a.* fore-*prom*-ist, pre-engaged.
FORERAN, fore-*ran*, *p.* of forerun.
FORE-RANK, *n. fore*-rank, the first rank; the front.
FOREREACH, *v.t.* fore-*reetch*, to gain upon; to go ahead on a wind and shoot up to windward [Naut.]. Forereached. Forereaches. Forereaching.
FOREREADING, *n. fore*-reed-ing, previous perusal.
FORE-REMEMBERED, *a.* fore-re-*mem*-berd, called to mind previously.
FORERUN, *v.t.* fore-*run*, to precede; to advance before. Foreran. Forerun. Forerunning. Foreruns.
FORERUNNER, *n.* fore-*run*-ner, a messenger sent before; a harbinger; a prognostic; the piece of rag that marks the end of the stray part of the log-line [Naut.].
FORESAID, *pp.* or *a. fore*-sed, mentioned before.
FORESAIL, *n. fore*-sl, in square-rigged vessels the forecourse, in fore-and-aft-rigged vessels the fore-staysail, that is, a triangular sail which slides up and down the forestay; in schooners the gaff-sail on the foremast.
FORESAY, *v.t.* fore-*say*, to predict; to pre-appoint. Foresaid. Foresaying. Foresays.
FORESCENT, *n. fore*-sent, foretaste; anticipation.
FORESEE, *v.t.* fore-*see*, to see beforehand; to foreknow. Foresaw. Foreseeing. Foreseen. Foresees. (A.S. *forseōn.*)
FORESEER, *n. fore*-seer, one who foresees.
FORESEIZE, *v.t.* fore-*seeze*, to seize beforehand. Foreseized. Foreseizes. Foreseizing.
FORE-SCUTTLE, *n. fore*-skut-tl, the hatch leading to the forecastle [Naut.].
FORESHADOW, *v.t.* fore-*shad*-o, to shadow or typify beforehand. Foreshadowed. Foreshadowing. Foreshadows.
FORESHAME, *v.t.* fore-*shame*, to bring reproach on. Foreshamed. Foreshames. Foreshaming.
FORESHEET, *n. fore*-sheet, the rope by which the foresail is adjusted: *n.pl.* the inner part of a boat's bow forward of the bow-oar's thwart.
FORESHIP, *n. fore*-ship, the fore-part of a ship.

FORESHORE, *n. fore*-shore, the sloping part of the seashore lying between the high and low water marks.
FORESHORTEN, *v.t.* fore-*short*-en, to represent objects as they appear in perspective [Paint.]. **Foreshortened. Foreshortening. Foreshortens.**
FORESHORTENING, *n.* fore-*short*-en-ing, the representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely.
FORESHOW, *v.t.* fore-*shoh*, to show beforehand; to prognosticate; to predict. **Foreshowing. Foreshown. Foreshows.**
FORESIDE, *n. fore*-side, the front side; a spacious outside.
FORE-SIGHT, *n. fore*-site, the sight on the muzzle of a gun; the height shown by the levelling staff when placed forward of the instrument.
FORESIGHT, *n. fore*-site, prescience; foreknowledge; provident care of futurity; prudence.
FORESIGHTED, *a.* fore-*site*-ed, looking carefully forward.
FORESIGHTFUL, *a.* fore-*site*-ful, prescient; provident.
FORESIGNIFY, *v.t.* fore-*sig*-ne-fi, to signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify. **Foresignified. Foresignifies. Foresignifying.**
FORESKIN, *n. fore*-skin, the prepuce, the skin covering the glans penis.
FORESKIRT, *n. fore*-skirt, the loose and pendulous part of a coat in front.
FORESLEEVE, *n. fore*-sleev, the portion of a coat or gown sleeve from the wrist to the elbow.
FORESPEAK, *v.t.* fore-*speek*, to foresay; to foretell. **Forespeaking. Forespeaks. Forespoke. Forespoken.**
FORESPEECH, *n. fore*-speech, a preface.
FORESPENT, *a.* fore-*spent*, exhausted; spent; past.
FORESPOKEN, *a.* fore-*spoke*-en, previously spoken.
FOREST, *n. for*-rest, an extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; an uncultivated tract more or less covered with trees, or once so covered; an unenclosed royal hunting ground: *a.* pertaining to a forest; sylvan; rustic: *v.t.* to cover with trees. **Forest-born**, born in a wild. **Forest laws**, laws which were formerly very rigidly observed for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. **Forest walk**, a rural shady walk. **Forested. Foresting. Forests.** (Late L. *forestis*.)
FORESTAFF, *n. fore*-staff, the cross-staff.
FORESTAGE, *n. for*-rest-aje, an ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters.
FORESTAL, *a. for*-rest-al, of or belonging to a forest.
FORESTALL, *v.t.* fore-*stawl*, to anticipate; to employ before the time; to preoccupy; to hinder by preoccupation; to buy corn or provisions of any kind before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. **Forestalled. Forestalling. Forestalls.**
FORESTALLER, *n.* fore-*stawl*-er, one who forestalls.
FORESTAY, *n.* fore-*stay*, a strong rope, on which the fore-staysail is hoisted, reaching from the fore-mast head of a ship toward the bow to support the mast [Naut.].
FORESTER, *n. for*-rest-er, an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest; one skilled in forestry; a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters; the zygænid moth, *Ino statices*. (O.Fr. *forestier*.)
FOREST-FLY, *n. for*-rest-fli, a species of fly, *Hippobosca equina*, very troublesome to horses and so-called from its abounding in the New Forest.
FOREST-MARBLE, *n. for*-rest-*mar*-bl, an oolitic limestone abounding in dark-coloured shells, and susceptible of a fine polish, so called as occurring in Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire.
FOREST-OAK, *n. for*-rest-oak, the trade name for beef-wood, an Australian tree of the genus *Casuarina*.
FORESTRY, *n. for*-res-tre, the art of cultivating and managing forests.
FORET, *n. for*-ay, a drill for boring the touch-hole of a gun. (Fr.)
FORETACKLE, *n.* fore-*tak*-kl, the tackle on the foremast of a ship.
FORETASTE, *n. fore*-taste, a taste beforehand; anticipation.
FORETASTE, *v.t.* fore-*taste*, to taste before possession; to anticipate. **Foretasted. Foretasting. Foretastes.**
FORETEACH, *v.t.* fore-*teech*, to teach beforehand. **Foretaught. Foreteaches. Foreteaching.**
FORETELL, *v.t.* fore-*tel*, to tell before an event happens; to foretoken: *v.i.* to prophesy. **Foretelling. Foretells. Foretold.**
FORETELLER, *n.* fore-*tell*-er, one who foretells.
FORETHINK, *v.t.* fore-*think*, to anticipate in the mind; to contrive beforehand. **Forethinking. Forethinks. Forethought.**
FORETHOUGHT, *n. fore*-thawt, a thought or care beforehand; provident care.
FORETHOUGHTFUL, *a.* fore-*thawt*-ful, having forethought.
FORETIME, *n. fore*-time, the past; the days of old.
FORETOKEN, *n.* fore-*toh*-ken, a prognostic: *v.t.* to foreshow; to prognosticate. **Foretokened. Foretokening. Foretokens.**
FORE-TOOTH, *n. fore*-tooth, a front tooth; an incisor.
FORETOP, *n. fore*-top, the hair on the fore-part of the head; that part of a head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig; the platform at the head of the foremast [Naut.].
FORETOPGALLANT, *n.* fore-top-*gal*-lant, the mast above the foretopmast.
FORETOPMAN, *n.* fore-*top*-man, a man stationed in the foretop to attend to the smaller sails and keep the upper rigging in order.
FORETOPMAST, *n.* fore-*top*-mahst, the mast rising from the head of the foremast, and surmounted by the foretopgallant mast.
FOREVER, *ad.* for-*ev*-er, through endless ages.
FOREVOUCHED, *pp.* fore-*voucht*, affirmed before.
FOREWARD, *n. fore*-wawrd, the van; the front.
FOREWARN, *v.t.* fore-*worn*, to warn or give notice beforehand. **Forewarned. Forewarning. Forewarns.**
FOREWENT, fore-*went*, *pp.* of forego.
FOREWIND, *n. fore*-wind, a favouring wind.
FOREWISH, *v.t.* fore-*wish*, to wish beforehand. **Forewished. Forewishes. Forewishing.**
FOREWOMAN, *n. fore*-woom-an, a female foreman; the woman in charge of a group or department.
FOREWORD, *n. fore*-wurd, a preface; a note before the preface; an introduction.
FOREYARD, *n. fore*-yard, the lowest yard on the foremast.
FORFANG, *n. for*-fang, taking provisions from any one in the markets or fairs before the king's purveyors were duly served; the rescuing of cattle from one who has stolen them, or is in unlawful possession; the reward for the act [Law]. (*Fore*, and Ger. *fangen*, to seize.)
FORFEIT, *n. for*-fet, that which is forfeited; a penalty; a deposit that is redeemable: *a.* lost or alienated for an offence or crime: *v.t.* to lose through breach of conditions. **Forfeited. Forfeiting. Forfeits.** (O.Fr. *forfait*.)
FORFEITABLE, *a. for*-fet-a-bl, subject to forfeiture.
FORFEITER, *n. for*-fet-er, one who forfeits.
FORFEITURE, *n. for*-fet-yewr, the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; fine or amercement. (O.Fr. *forfaiture*.)
FORFEND, *v.t.* for-*fend*, to avert; to fend or ward off; to prevent the approach of. **Forfended. Forfending. Forfends.**
FORFEX, *n. for*-feks, a pair of scissors. (L.)
FORFICATE, *a. for*-fik-ate, resembling scissor-blades; deeply forked, as the tail of some birds.
FORFICULA, *n.* for-*fik*-yew-la, the genus of orthopterous insects which includes the earwigs. (L. little scissors.)
FORGAT, *p.t.* for-*gat*, old variant of forgot.
FORGATHER, *v.i.* for-*gath*-ther, to meet together; to talk with each other. **Forgathered. Forgathering. Forgathers.**
FORGE, *n.* forj, a furnace in which iron or other metal is heated in order to be hammered into form; a workshop in which metallic bodies are heated and hammered or squeezed into shape; a workshop; the manufacture of metals: *v.t.* to form by heating and hammering; to form any way into shape; to make falsely; to counterfeit; to fabricate: *v.i.* to be guilty of forgery. **Forged. Forges. Forging.** (O.Fr.)

FORGE, *v.i.* forj, to move slowly; to advance [Naut.]. **Forged. Forges. Forging.**

FORGEMAN, *n. forj*-man, a superior kind of coach-smith, who has a hammerman under him.

FORGER, *n. fore*-jer, one who forges; one guilty of forgery.

FORGERY, *n. fore*-jer-e, the crime of forging, especially in writing; that which is forged. (Fr. *forgerie.*)

FORGET, *v.t.* for-*get*, to lose remembrance of; to slight or neglect. **Forgets. Forgetting. Forgot. Forgotten.** (A.S. *forgetan.*)

FORGETFUL, *a.* for-*get*-ful, apt to forget; neglectful; inattentive; causing to forget.

FORGETFULLY, *ad.* for-*get*-ful-le, in a forgetful manner.

FORGETFULNESS, *n.* for-*get*-ful-ness, the quality of being forgetful; a ceasing to remember; oblivion; neglect.

FORGETIVE, *a. fore*-je-tiv, that may forge; inventive.

FORGET-ME-NOT, *n.* for-*get*-me-not, a small blue flower of the genus *Myosotis*, usually considered as the emblem of fidelity.

FORGETTABLE, *a.* for-*get*-a-bl, liable to be forgotten.

FORGETTER, *n.* for-*get*-ter, one who forgets; a heedless person.

FORGETTINGLY, *ad.* for-*get*-ting-le, by forgetfulness.

FORGING, *n. forj*-ing, the act of beating into shape; forged work; the work as it leaves the forge.

FORGIVABLE, *a.* for-*giv*-a-bl, that may be pardoned.

FORGIVE, *v.t.* for-*giv*, to pardon; to remit, as an offence of debt; to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty. **Forgave. Forgiven. Forgives. Forgiving.** (A.S. *forgefan.*)

FORGIVENESS, *n.* for-*giv*-ness, the act of forgiving; pardon; remission; willingness to forgive.

FORGIVER, *n.* for-*giv*-er, one who pardons or remits.

FORGIVING, *a.* for-*giv*-ing, disposed to forgive; mild, merciful or compassionate.

FORGIVINGNESS, *n.* for-*giv*-ing-ness, a disposition to forgive.

FORGO, *v.t.* for-*go*, to go without. **Forgoes. Forgoing. Forgone. Forwent.**

FORINSECAL, *a.* for-*in*-se-kal, foreign; alien.

FORISFAMILIATE, *v.i. for*-is-fa-*mil*-e-ate, to resign all further claim on the paternal estate: *v.t.* to separate from the family and all further claim on the paternal estate [Law]. **Forisfamiliated. Forisfamiliates. Forisfamiliating.** (L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, the family.)

FORISFAMILIATION, *n. for*-is-fa-*mil*-e-*ay*-shon, the act of forisfamiliating; the state of being forisfamiliated [Law].

FORK, *n.* fork, an implement terminating in two or more prongs, and used for various purposes; anything that branches like a fork, as a tablefork, pitchfork, &c.; the branch caused by the meeting of two roads or two rivers: *v.i.* to shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into two branches: *v.t.* to raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break ground with a fork; to make sharp; to point. **Forked. Forking. Forks.** (A.S. *forca.*)

FORKBEARD, *n. fork*-beard, a fish of the cod family, *Phycis blennoides*; a species of rockling of the genus *Motella* or *Raniceps.*

FORK-CHUCK, *n. fork*-chuk, an appendage to a turning-lathe.

FORKED, *a.* forkt, opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; divided like a fork; furcated.

FORKEDLY, *ad. fork*-ed-le, in a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, *n. fork*-ed-ness, the quality of being forked.

FORKHEAD, *n. fork*-hed, the barbed head of an arrow; the double head of a knuckle-joint.

FORKINESS, *n. fork*-e-ness, the quality of being forky.

FORKLESS, *a. fork*-less, having no fork.

FORKTAIL, *n. fork*-tale, a salmon in its fourth year's growth; the kite, a bird of the genus *Milvus*; a drongo or king-crow, a bird of the genus *Micrurus.*

FORKY, *a. fork*-e, forked; furcated.

FORLAY, *v.t.* for-*lay*, to lie in wait for; to ambush. **Forlaid. Forlaying. Forlays.**

FORLORN, *a.* for-*lorn*, forsaken; helpless; wretched: *n.* a forsaken or solitary person; a forlorn hope. **Forlorn hope**, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril; any bold desperate enterprise. (A.S. *forloren*, *pp.* of *forleosan*, to lose utterly, from *for*, and *leosan*, to lose.)

FORLORNLY, *ad.* for-*lorn*-le, in a forlorn manner.

FORLORNNESS, *n.* for-*lorn*-ness, the state of being forlorn.

FORM, *n.* form, the shape or external appearance of a body; disposition of particular things; model; a mould; formula; beauty; behaviour; mere external appearance; established practice; ceremony; determinate shape; likeness; manner; system, as of government; manner of arrangement; record of career; a long seat or bench; a class; the bed of a hare; forme, an assemblage of types arranged in order, disposed into pages, and locked in a chase to receive an impression [Print.]; condition; condition fit for a purpose. **Essential or substantial form**, that mode of existence which cannot cease without destroying a thing. (O.Fr. *forme.*)

FORM, *v.t.* form, to make; to give shape to; to mould; to plan; to arrange; to settle; to contrive; to make up; to frame; to combine; to establish; to compile; to constitute; to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes [Gram.]: *v.i.* to take a form. **Formed. Forming. Forms.**

FORMAL, *a. form*-al, according to form or established mode; methodical; strictly ceremonious; exact to affectation; done in due form; having the form without the substance; depending on customary forms; having the power of making a thing what it is; essential; proper. (L. *formalis.*)

FORMALDEHYDE, *n.* for-*mal*-de-hide, methol alcohol partially oxidized. (*Form*, and *aldehyde.*)

FORMALIN, *n. form*-a-lin, a solution of formaldehyde. (Trade name.)

FORMALISM, *n. for*-mal-izm, resting in mere external forms, especially of religion.

FORMALIST, *n. form*-al-ist, one who observes external forms; one who trusts in external religious forms. (Fr. *formaliste.*)

FORMALITY, *n.* for-*mal*-e-te, the precise observance of forms; mere conformity to customary modes; conventionality; established order; mode; external appearance or form; the essence or quality which constitutes a thing what it is; an abstraction as conceived and constituted by a mere act of thought.

FORMALIZE, *v.t. for*-ma-lize, to form: *v.i.* to affect formality. **Formalized. Formalizes. Formalizing.**

FORMALIZATION, *n. form*-a-lize-*ay*-shon, the act of putting into form.

FORMALLY, *ad. form*-al-le, in a formal manner.

FORMAT, *n. form*-at *or for*-mah, the form in which a book is produced. (Fr.)

FORMATE, *n. for*-mate, a salt of formic acid.

FORMATION, *n.* for-*may*-shon, the act of forming or making; generation; production; the manner in which a thing is formed; structure; arrangement; a group of strata united by community of age, origin, or composition [Geol.]. (Fr.)

FORMATIVE, *a. form*-a-tive, giving form; having the power of giving form; serving to form; derivative, not radical [Gram.]: *n.* that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the root [Gram.].

FORME, *n.* form, type locked in the chase ready for printing.

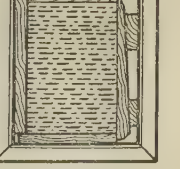
FORMED, *a.* formd, arranged.

FORMER, *n. form*-er, he who or that which forms: *a.* preceding in time; earlier; near the beginning; first mentioned. (A.S. *forma.*)

FORMERLY, *ad. form*-er-le, in time past; of old; heretofore.

FORMFUL, *a. form*-ful, creative; imaginative.

FORMIC, *a. form*-ik, pertaining to or produced by ants. **Formic acid**, a fatty acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation. (L. *formica*, an ant.)



Forme.

FORMICANT, *a. form*-e-cant, weak, said of the pulse [Med.].

FORMICARY, *n. form*-e-ka-re, an ant-hill.

FORMICATE, *a. form*-e-kate, resembling the ant.

FORMICATION, *n.* *form*-e-*kay*-shun, a sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin [Med.].
FORMIDABILITY, *n.* *form*-e-da-*bil*-e-te, formidableness.
FORMIDABLE, *a.* *form*-e-da-bl, exciting fear; adapted to excite fear. (Fr.)
FORMIDABLENESS, *n.* *form*-e-da-bl-ness, the quality of being formidable.
FORMIDABLY, *ad.* *form*-e-dab-le, so as to impress fear.
FORMLESS, *a.* *form*-less, without determinate form.
FORMLESSNESS, *n.* *form*-less-ness, the state of being formless.
FORMULA, *n.* *form*-yew-la : *pl.* **Formulæ,** or **Formulas,** a prescribed form; a prescription [Med.]; a formal statement of accepted doctrines, or beliefs [Eccles.]; a general expression for solving certain cases or problems [Math.]; a set of symbols representing the constituents of a compound body [Chem.]. (L.)
FORMULARIZATION, *n.* *for*-mu-lar-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of formularizing; a formularized expression.
FORMULARIZE, *v.t.* *for*-mu-lar-ize, to formulate. **Formularized. Formularizes. Formularizing.**
FORMULARY, *n.* *for*-mu-la-re, a book of stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, &c.; a prescribed form: *a.* prescribed; ritual.
FORMULATE, *v.t.* *for*-mu-late, to express in a formula; to express in clear definite compendious terms. **Formulated. Formulates. Formulating.**
FORMULISM, *n.* *form*-yu-lism, the study of formulas.
FORMULIST, *n.* *form*-yu-list, a student of formulas.
FORMULIZATION, *n.* *for*-mew-lize-*ay*-shon, reduction to an abstract intelligible form.
FORMULIZE, *v.t.* *form*-yu-lize, to formulate. **Formulized. Formulizes. Formulizing.**
FORMULIZED, *a.* *form*-yu-lized, reduced to a formula.
FORNICATE, *v.i.* *for*-ne-kate, to commit fornication. **Fornicated. Fornicates. Fornicating.** (L. *fornicatus*, fornicated, from *fornix*, a vault.)
FORNICATED, *a.* *for*-ne-ka-ted, arched; vaulted; arching over [Bot.]. (L. *fornicatus*, arched.)
FORNICATION, *n.* *for*-ne-*kay*-shon, sexual intercourse between unmarried persons; the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman; adultery; incest; idolatry, or a forsaking of the true God and worshipping of idols; an arching; the forming of a vault [Arch.].
FORNICATOR, *n.* *for*-ne-*kay*-tor, one guilty of fornication. (L.)
FORNICATRESS, *n.* *for*-ne-*kay*-tress, an unmarried female guilty of lewdness.
FORNIX, *n.* *for*-niks, the excavated part of a shell beneath the umbo; the upper shell of the oyster [Malac.]; a triangular lamina which extends into each lateral ventricle of the brain [Anat.]. (L. an arch.)
FORRADER, *a.* *for*-ra-der, more forward [Slang].
FORREL, *n.* *for*-rel, forel.
FORS, *n.* forz, a term employed by Ruskin to denote three great elements which go to fashion human destiny—the first, *force* or courage; the second, *for*titude or patience; the third, *for*tune or fate. (L. *fortis*, strong.)
FORSAKE, *v.t.* for-*sake*, to leave entirely; to abandon; to withdraw from. **Forsaken. Forsakes. Forsaking. Forsook.** (A.S. *forsacan.*)
FORSAKEN, *pp.* or *a.* for-*sake*-en, deserted; abandoned.
FORSAKENLY, *ad.* for-*sake*-en-le, as if forsaken.
FORSAKENNESS, *n.* for-*sake*-en-ness, abandonment.
FORSOOTH, *ad.* for-*sooth*, in truth; indeed. (A.S. *for sōthe.*)
FORSPEND, *v.t.* for-*spend*, to exhaust; to weary out. **Forspending. Forspends. Forspent.**
FORSWEAR, *v.t.* for-*sware*, to renounce or disown upon oath: *v.i.* to swear falsely. **To forswear one's self,** to perjure one's self. **Forswearing. Forswears. Forswore. Forsworn.** (A.S. *forswerian.*)
FORSWEARER, *n.* for-*sware*-er, one who forswears.
FORSWORNNESS, *n.* for-*sworn*-ness, the state of being forsworn.
FORT, *n.* fort, a fortified place; a castle; a trading station. (O.Fr.)
FORTALICE, *n.* *for*-ta-lis, a fortilage, or small outwork. (O.Fr. *fortelesce.*)
FORTE, *ad.* *for*-te, with loudness or force [Mus.]. (It.)
FORTE, *n.* fort, one's strong point; that in which one excels. (Fr.)
FORTED, *a.* *fort*-ed, furnished with or guarded by forts.
FORTH, *ad.* forth, forward; onward in time, place, or order; out into view; abroad; away. (A.S.)
FORTHCOMING, *a.* *forth*-kum-ing, about to appear.
FORTHGOING, *n.* *forth*-go-ing, a going forth or utterance; a proceeding from: *a.* going forth.
FORTH-ISSUING, *a.* *forth*-is-yu-ing, coming forward, as from a covert.
FORTHRIGHT, *ad.* *forth*-rite, straight forward; straightway: *a.* direct; straightforward; downright: *n.* a straight path. (A.S.)
FORTHWITH, *ad.* *forth*-with, immediately; without delay.
FORTIETH, *a.* *for*-te-eth, the fourth tenth; being one of forty equal parts: *n.* one of forty equal parts. (A.S. *feowertigotha.*)
FORTIFIABLE, *a.* *for*-te-*fy*-a-bl, that may be fortified.
FORTIFICATION, *n.* *for*-te-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of fortifying; the art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy; the works erected to defend a place against attack; a place fortified. (Fr.)
FORTIFIER, *n.* *for*-te-*fy*-er, one who fortifies.
FORTIFY, *v.t.* *for*-te-fi, to strengthen and secure by forts or batteries; to strengthen against any attack; to strengthen; to strengthen with alcohol; to confirm: *v.i.* to raise strong places. **Fortified. Fortifies. Fortifying.** (O.Fr. *fortifier.*)
FORTILAGE, *n.* *for*-te-laje, a little fort; a blockhouse.
FORTISSIMO, *ad.* for-*tis*-se-mo, with the utmost strength or loudness [Mus.]. (It.)
FORTITUDE, *n.* *for*-te-tude, that strength of mind or courage which enables a person to bear up calmly under opposition, adversity, or affliction. (Fr.)
FORTITUDINOUS, *a.* for-te-*tew*-din-us, having fortitude.
FORTLET, *n.* *fort*-let, a little fort.
FORT-MAJOR, *n.* *fort*-may-jor, the commandant of a fort in the absence of the governor.
FORTNIGHT, *n.* *fort*-nite, the space of fourteen days; two weeks. (A.S. *feowertyne niht.*)
FORTNIGHTLY, *a.* and *ad.* *fort*-nite-le, once a fortnight.
FORTRESS, *n.* *fort*-ress, any fortified place; a place of defence or security: *v.t.* to defend by a fortress. **Fortressed. Fortresses. Fortressing.** (O.Fr. *forteresce.*)
FORTUIST, *n.* *for*-tew-ist, an opponent of teleology.
FORTUITISM, *n.* for-*tew*-it-ism, belief in chance as opposed to design.
FORTUITOUS, *a.* for-*tew*-e-tus, happening by chance; accidental. (L. *fortuitus.*)
FORTUITOUSLY, *ad.* for-*tew*-e-tus-le, accidentally; casually.
FORTUITOUSNESS, *n.* for-*tew*-e-tus-ness, the quality of being accidental.
FORTUITY, *n.* for-*tew*-e-te, chance; accident.
FORTUNATE, *a.* *for*-tew-nate, coming by good luck; lucky; bringing or boding good luck or success; auspicious. (L. *fortunatus.*)
FORTUNATELY, *ad.* *for*-tew-nate-le, luckily; successfully.
FORTUNATENESS, *n.* *for*-tew-nate-ness, the quality of being fortunate.
FORTUNE, *n.* *for*-tewn, chance or luck; the good or ill that befalls one; lot in life; good luck or success; private means; wealth: *v.i.* to happen; to come casually to pass: *v.t.* to make fortunate; to presage; to chance. **Fortuned. Fortunes. Fortuning.** (Fr.)
FORTUNE-BOOK, *n.* *for*-tewn-book, a book to be consulted to discover future events.
FORTUNED, *a.* *for*-tewnd, supplied by fortune.
FORTUNE-HUNTING, *n.* *for*-tewn-hun-ting, the seeking of a fortune by marriage.
FORTUNELESS, *a.* *for*-tewn-less, luckless; destitute of a fortune or a portion.
FORTUNE-TELLER, *n.* *for*-tewn-*tel*-ler, one who tells or pretends to tell the future events of one's life.
FORTY, *a.* and *n.* *for*-te, four times ten. **The Forty,** the French Academy. **Forty Winks,** a short nap

The Roaring Forties, the region of the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° N. lat., notorious for its storms. (A.S. *feowertig.*)

FORTYFOLD, *a. for*-te-foald, forty times.

FORUM, *n. fore*-um, market-place; a public place in Roman cities, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; place of common judgment or justice. (L.)

FORWARD, *n. for*-ward, one who plays in the front line.

FORWARD, *a. for*-rard, towards the bow of the ship.

FORWARD, *ad. for*-ward, toward what is before or in front; onward; progressively; a word of command given when troops are to resume their march after a temporary interruption [Mil.]: *a.* near or at the fore-part; in advance of something else; ready; too ready; ardent; bold; presumptuous; advanced for the season; precocious: *v.t.* to advance; to help onward; to accelerate; to send forward; to transmit. **Forwarded. Forwarding. Forwards.** (A.S. *foreweard.*)

FORWARDLY, *ad. for*-ward-le, in a forward manner.

FORWARDNESS, *n. for*-ward-ness, the quality or state of being forward.

FORWARDER, *n. for*-ward-er, he that promotes; one who sends forward; a forwarding merchant [U.S.]; in bookbinding, a workman who forwards the boarding or rough part of a book.

FORWARDING, *ppr.* or *a. for*-ward-ing, advancing; promoting; transmitting, as goods: *n.* the act of sending forward merchandise.

FORWARDS, *ad. for*-wards, forward.

FORWENT, for-*went*, *past* of forgo.

FORWORN, *a.* for-*worn*, tired out.

FORZANDO, *ad.* for-*tsan*-do, with sudden force [Mus.]. (It.)

FOSSA, *n. fos*-sah, a small carnivore placed between the cats and the civets and peculiar to Madagascar, *Cryptoprocta ferox.* (L.)

FOSSDYKE, *n. foss*-dike, a Roman canal in Lincolnshire.

FOSSE, *n.* foss, a ditch or moat [Fort.]; a cavity in a bone, with a large aperture; a depression [Anat.]. (Fr.)

FOSSETTE, *n.* fos-*set*, a dimple; a slight depression.

FOSSICK, *v.i. fos*-sik, to rummage; to hunt about in quest of things [Austral.]. **Fossicked. Fossicking. Fossicks.**

FOSSICKER, *n. fos*-sik-er, a goldseeker in the waste of old diggings.

FOSSIL, *a. fos*-sil, dug out of the earth; in the state of a fossil; petrified: *n.* a substance dug from the earth; a plant or animal occurring in the strata of the earth's surface [Geol.]. (O.Fr. *fossile.*)

FOSSILIFEROUS, *a.* fos-se-*lif*-er-us, containing organic remains. (*Fossil*, and *fero*, bear.)

FOSSILIFICATION, *n.* fos-*sil*-le-fe-*kay*-shun, the act or process of converting into a fossil; a fossilized state.

FOSSILIFY, *v.t.* and *v.i.* fos-*sil*-e-fy, to turn into a fossil. **Fossilified. Fossilifies. Fossilifying.**

FOSSILISM, *n. fos*-sil-izm, the science or nature of fossils; palæontology.

FOSSILIST, *n. fos*-sil-ist, one conversant with fossils; a palæontologist.

FOSSILITY, *n.* fos-*sil*-e-te, the condition of a fossil.

FOSSILIZATION, *n. fos*-sil-ly-*zay*-shon, fossilification.

FOSSILIZE, *v.t. fos*-sil-ize, to reduce to a fossil or fixed state: *v.i.* to be changed into a fossil or fixed state. **Fossilized. Fossilizes. Fossilizing.**

FOSSILOLOGY, *n. fos*-sil-*ol*-o-je, the science of fossils.

FOSSORES, *n.pl.* fos-*sore*-eez, a group of burrowing insects; also of burrowing mammals. (L. *pl.* diggers.)

FOSSORIAL, *a.* fos-*sore*-e-al, digging; made for digging; burrowing.

FOSSULATE, *a. fos*-sew-late, having long and narrow lines of depression like trenches.

FOSSWAY, *n. fos*-way, one of the Roman military highways of England, with a ditch on each side.

FOSTER, *v.t. fos*-ter, to nourish or nurse; to bring up; to cherish; to encourage. **Fostered. Fostering. Fosters.** (A.S. *fostrian*, to nourish.)

FOSTERAGE, *n. fos*-ter-aje, the rearing of the child of another as one's own.

FOSTER-BROTHER, *n. fos*-ter-*bruth*-er, a brother by nursing but not by birth.

FOSTER-CHILD, *n. fos*-ter-chyld, a child nursed by a woman not the mother, or brought up by a man not the father.

FOSTER-DAM, *n. fos*-ter-dam, a nurse: one that performs the office of a mother by nourishing a child.

FOSTER-DAUGHTER, *n. fos*-ter-*daw*-ter, a daughter by nursing, but not by birth.

FOSTER-EARTH, *n. fos*-ter-erth, earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

FOSTERER, *n. fos*-ter-er, a nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.

FOSTER-FATHER, *n. fos*-ter-*fah*-ther, one who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

FOSTER-LAND, *n. fos*-ter-land, land allotted to the maintenance of a person.

FOSTERLING, *n. fos*-ter-ling, a foster-child.

FOSTERMENT, *n. fos*-ter-ment, food; nourishment.

FOSTER-MOTHER, *n. fos*-ter-*muth*-er, a nurse.

FOSTER-PARENT, *n. fos*-ter-*pare*-ent, a foster-father or mother.

FOSTER-SISTER, *n. fos*-ter-*sis*-ter, a sister by nursing, but not by birth.

FOSTER-SON, *n. fos*-ter-sun, one fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.

FOSTRESS, *n. fos*-tress, a foster-mother.

FOTHER, *n. foth*-er, a weight of twenty-one hundredweight used for lead. (A.S.)

FOTHER, *v.t. foth*-er, to endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down under the bottom a sail filled with yarn and oakum, to be sucked into the crack. **Fothered. Fothering. Fothers.** (Ice. *fodhra.*)

FOTMAL, *n. fot*-mal, 70 lbs. of lead [Comm.].

FOUGADE, *n.* foo-*gahd*, a little mine from 10 to 12 ft. deep, dug to destroy a fortification by its explosion [Mil.]. (Fr.)

FOUGASSE, *n.* foo-*gahss*, a fougade.

FOUGHT, fawt, *past* of fight.

FOUL, *a.* foul, filthy; not clean; turbid; muddy; impure; scurrilous, obscene, or profane; cloudy and stormy; rainy; defiling; detestable; unfair; loathsome; disgraceful; gross; full of gross humours or impurities; full of weeds; entangled [Naut.]; hindered from motion, opposed to clear [Naut.]; covered with weeds or barnacles, as a ship's bottom; contrary, as wind; not safe: *v.t.* to make filthy; to defile; to soil; to collide with: *v.i.* to become foul; to come into collision. **Fall foul,** to run on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; to run against. **Foul anchor,** when the cable has a turn round the anchor. **Fouled. Fouling. Fouls.** (A.S. *ful.*)

FOULARD, *n.* foo-*lahrd*, a thin dress-material of silk or silk and cotton; a silk kerchief. (Fr.)

FOUL-FACED, *a. foul*-fayst, having a repulsive visage.

FOUL-FEEDING, *a.* and *n.* foul-*feed*-ing, feeding grossly.

FOUL-FISH, *n. foul*-fish, a fish at spawning time.

FOULLY, *ad. foul*-le, in a foul manner.

FOUL-MOUTHED, *a. foul*-mouthd, foul-spoken; accustomed to use bad language.

FOULNESS, *n. foul*-ness, the state of being foul.

FOUL-SPOKEN, *a. foul*-spo-ken, using profane, scurrilous or obscene language.

FOUMART, *n. foo*-mart, the polecat. (A.S. *ful*, and *mearth*, martin.)

FOUND, *v.t.* found, to lay the basis of; to begin and build; to establish; to fix firmly; to endow; to originate: *v.i.* to rest. **Founded. Founding. Founds.** (Fr. *fonder.*)

FOUND, *v.t.* found, to cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould. **Founded. Founding. Founds.** (Fr. *fondre.*)

FOUNDATION, *n.* foun-*day*-shon, the act of founding; that part of a structure which rests on the ground; the base or groundwork of anything; origin; endowment appropriated to support an institution; an endowed institution. **Foundation muslin,** an open-worked stiffened fabric. **Foundation stone,** a stone laid with ceremony to celebrate the founding of a building. (Fr. *fondation.*)

FOUNDATIONER, *n.* foun-*day*-shon-er, one who derives support from the funds of an endowed school.

FOUNDATIONLESS, *a.* foun-*day*-shon-less, having no foundation.
FOUNDER, *n. found*-er, one who founds or originates anything; one who endows or furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution. **Founder's kin**, one related to the founder. (O.Fr. *fondeor.*)
FOUNDER, *n. found*-er, one who casts metal. **Founder's dust**, a powder ground fine for casting purposes. **Founder's sand**, a fine sand for making foundry moulds.
FOUNDER, *v.i. found*-er, to fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to fail: *v.t.* to cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse. **Foundered.** Foundering. Founders. (O.Fr. *fondrer.*)
FOUNDEROUS, *a. found*-er-us, liable to founder.
FOUNDLING, *n. found*-ling, a deserted child of unknown parents.
FOUNDRESS, *n. found*-ress, a female founder.
FOUNDRY, *n. found*-ree, the process of casting metals; the place where metals are cast. (Fr. *fonderie.*)
FOUNDRYMAN, *n. found*-re-man, a workman in a foundry.
FOUNT, *n.* fount, a source; a fountain; a font. (O.Fr. *font.*)
FOUNT, *n.* fount, a set of type. (O.Fr. *fonte.*)
FOUNTAIN, *n. fount*-ane, a spring of water; a jet of water; the structure connected with a basin kept supplied with spouting water. (Fr. *fontaine.*)
FOUNTAIN-HEAD, *n. foun*-tan-hed, primary source.
FOUNTAINLESS, *a. foun*-tan-less, having no fountain.
FOUNTAIN-PEN, *n.* foun-tan-*pen*, a pen with a reservoir of ink.
FOUNTFUL, *a. fount*-ful, full of springs.
FOUR, *a.* and *n.* fore, twice two: *n.* a four-oared boat or its crew: *pl.* hands and feet. (A.S. *feower.*)
FOURBE, *n.* foorb, a tricking fellow; a cheat. (Fr.)
FOURBISSEUR, *n. foor*-bis-ser, a sword-cutler. (Fr.)
FOURCHETTE, *n.* foor-*shet*, a small fork-shaped instrument used in operations on the tongue [Surg.]; the furcula, or merrythought of a bird.
FOURFOLD, *a. fore*-fohld, quadruple; four times told.
FOUR-FOOTED, *a. fore*-foot-ed, having four feet.
FOURGON, *n. foor*-gon, an ammunition wagon; a luggage van. (Fr.)
FOUR-HANDED, *a.* fore-*hand*-ed, having four hands.
FOUR-HORSE, *a. fore*-horse, with four horses.
FOURIERISM, *n. foo*-re-er-izm, a socialistic system propounded by Charles Fourier.
FOUR-IN-HAND, *a.* and *ad. fore*-in-hand, with four horses managed by one driver: *n.* a vehicle so drawn and managed; a drag or coach.
FOUR-LEGGED, *a. fore*-legd, having four legs.
FOURLING, *n. fore*-ling, one of four children born at the same time.
FOURNEAU, *n. foor*-no, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged [Mil.]. (Fr.)
FOURPENCE, *n. fore*-pence, four pennies.
FOURPENNY, *n. fore*-pen-ne, a silver coin worth fourpence: *a.* fourpennyworth.
FOUR-POSTER, *n.* fore-*pohst*-er, a large square bedstead with upright pillars at each corner.
FOURRIER, *n. foor*-re-er, a harbinger. (Fr.)
FOURSCORE, *a. fore*-skore, four times twenty; of eighty years.
FOUR-SEATER, *n.* fore-*seet*-er, a motor car seated for four.
FOURSOME, *n. fore*-sum, a game or dance in which four persons take part in two pairs; in golf, two players on each side who play the ball alternately.
FOUR-SQUARE, *a. fore*-skware, having four sides and four angles equal; square.
FOURTEEN, *a.* and *n. fore*-teen, four and ten. (A.S. *fēowertēne.*)
FOURTEENTH, *a. fore*-teenth, the ordinal of fourteen: *n.* one of fourteen equal parts of a whole; the octave of the seventh [Mus.].
FOURTH, *a.* forth, the ordinal of four: *n.* one of four equal parts of a whole; an interval composed of two tones and a semi-tone [Mus.]. (A.S. *feortha.*)
FOURTHLY, *ad. forth*-le, in the fourth place.
FOUR-WHEELED, *a. fore*-wheeld, running on four wheels.
FOUR-WHEELER, *n. fore*-wheel-er, a cab or other vehicle with four wheels.
FOVEATE, *a. foh*-ve-ate, foveolated.
FOVEOLATED, *a. foh*-ve-o-late-ed, having little depressions or pits [Bot.]. (L. *fovea*, a pit.)
FOVILLA, *n. fo-vil*-lah, the fine fertilizing substance contained in the pollen of flowers. (L. *foveo*, cherish.)
FOWL, *n.* foul, a bird; birds collectively; a domestic game-bird; poultry; the flesh of such: *v.i.* to catch or kill wildfowl for game or food. **Wildfowl**, wild birds, especially of the duck, plover, or gull kinds. **Fowled. Fowling. Fowls.** (A.S. *fugol.*)
FOWLER, *n. foul*-er, a sportsman who shoots wildfowl.
FOWL-GRASS, *n. foul*-grahss, the meadow grass, *Poa trivialis.*
FOWLING, *n. foul*-ing, the art or practice of catching or shooting birds; falconry.
FOWLING-NET, *n. foul*-ing-net, a net for bird-catching.
FOWLING-PIECE, *n. foul*-ing-peece, a light gun for shooting birds.
FOX, *n.* foks, a wedge driven into a split end; a small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together [Naut.].
FOX, *n.* foks, a fish, the dusky skulpin, *Callionymus lyra*; the moth, *Lasiocampa rubi.*
FOX, *n.* foks, the carnivore *Canis vulpes*, remarkable for cunning; a sly, cunning fellow: *v.t.* to make sour; to repair, as boots [U.S.]; to play the fox; to be cunning [Slang]: *v.i.* to turn sour during fermentation. **Foxed. Foxes. Foxing.** (A.S.)
FOX-BAT, *n. foks*-bat, a fruit-bat or flying-fox.
FOX-BRUSH, *n. foks*-brush, a fox's tail.
FOX-CASE, *n. foks*-kace, the skin of a fox.
FOX-CHASE, *n. foks*-chace, the pursuit of a fox with hounds.
FOX-EARTH, *n. foks*-erth, the home of a fox.
FOXED, *a.* fokst, stained, as timber; spotted, as paper in printed books; soured; repaired, as boots.
FOX-EVIL, *n. foks*-ee-vil, alopecia, a disease in which the hair falls off.
FOXGLOVE, *n. foks*-gluv, a valuable medicinal plant, with flowers resembling the fingers of a glove, *Digitalis purpurea.* (A.S. *foxes glōfa.*)
FOXGRAPE, *n. foks*-grape, a variety of grape.
FOXHOUND, *n. foks*-hound, a hound for chasing foxes.
FOXHUNT, *n. foks*-hunt, the chase of a fox with hounds.
FOXHUNTER, *n. foks*-hunt-er, one who follows the hounds.
FOXHUNTING, *n. foks*-hunt-ing, the hunting of foxes with hounds: *a.* pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes.
FOXINESS, *n. foks*-e-ness, shrewdness.
FOXISH, *a. foks*-ish, foxlike.
FOXLIKE, *a. foks*-like, resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.
FOX-SHARK, *n. foks*-shark, the thrasher shark, *Alopecias vulpes.*
FOX-SLEEP, *n. foks*-sleep, pretended sleep.
FOXTAIL, *n. foks*-tale, a species of grass of the genus *Alopecurus*; the tail of a fox.
FOX-TAILED, *a. foks*-tayld, resembling the tail of a fox.
FOX-TRAP, *n. foks*-trap, a snare to catch foxes.
FOX-TROT, *n. foks*-trot, short steps taken by a horse when changing its pace; an American dance.
FOXY, *a. foks*-e, pertaining to foxes; wily; having a dun, faded, or fox-like colour; sour; tasting like the fox-grape; austere.
FOY, *n.* foy, a feast given by one who is about to leave a place. (Dut. *fooi.*)
FOYBLE, *n. foi*-bl, the pointed half of a swordblade.
FOYER, *n. fwah*-yay, a fire-grate; a lobby; a crush room at a theatre. (Fr.)
FRACAS, *n. frak*-ah, an uproar; a noisy quarrel. (Fr. from *fracasser*, break.)
FRACHES, *n.pl. frash*-es, the flat iron pans in which glass vessels, already formed, are put into the lower oven over the working furnace [Glass-making].
FRACID, *a. fras*-sid, over-ripe; rotten from ripeness. (L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow.)
FRACTED, *a. frakt*-ed, disjointed as if broken [Her.].
FRACTION, *n. frak*-shon, the act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence; a fragment; one or more of aliquot parts into which a whole number is divided [Arith. and Alg.]. **Decimal fractions**, when the unit is divided by 10 or a power of 10. **Vulgar fractions**, when the unit is divided by any number. (Fr.)

FRACTIONAL, *a. frak*-shon-al, belonging to or containing a fraction or fractions.
FRACTIONARY, *a. frak*-shon-ar-re, fractional.
FRACTIONATED, *a. frak*-shon-ate-ed, separated by distillation.
FRACTIONIZED, *a. frak*-shon-ized, broken up into fractions.
FRACTIOUS, *a. frak*-shus, apt to break out in a passion; unruly; apt to quarrel; cross. (Dial. Eng. *fratch*, chide.)
FRACTIOUSLY, *ad. frak*-shus-le, snappishly; in a fractious manner.
FRACTIOUSNESS, *n. frak*-shus-ness, a cross or snappish temper.
FRACTURE, *n. frakt*-yur, a breaking of any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body; a crack; the breaking of a bone, called simple when the bone merely is divided, compound when it is broken and the integuments are lacerated [Surg.]; the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; the surface, as broken [Min.]: *v.t.* to break; to separate continuous parts. **Fractured. Fractures. Fracturing.** (Fr.)
FRAGARIA, *n.* fra-*gare*-e-a, the strawberry genus of plants. (L. *fraga*, strawberries.)
FRAGILE, *a. fraj*-il, easily broken; brittle. (L. *fragilis*.)
FRAGILELY, *ad. fraj*-il-le, in a fragile manner.
FRAGILENESS, *n. fraj*-il-ness, the state of being fragile.
FRAGILITY, *n.* fra-*jil*-it-e, fragileness; frailty.
FRAGMENT, *n. frag*-ment, a part broken off; a small detached portion; anything left unfinished. (Fr.)
FRAGMENTAL, *a. frag*-ment-al *or* frag-*ment*-al, fragmentary.
FRAGMENTARY, *a. frag*-ment-ar-re, composed of fragments. Fragmentary rocks, rocks formed of the fragments of other rocks, as conglomerates, sandstones, &c. [Geol.].
FRAGMENTED, *a. frag*-ment-ed, broken into fragments; in detached pieces.
FRAGOR, *n. fray*-gor, a loud sudden sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash. (L.)
FRAGRANCE, *n. fray*-grance, sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.
FRAGRANCY, *n. fray*-gran-se, fragrance.
FRAGRANT, *a. fray*-grant, diffusing an agreeable odour. (L. *fragrans*, smelling.)
FRAGRANTLY, *ad. fray*-grant-le, with sweet scent.
FRAIL, *n.* frale, a basket made of rushes, for holding dried fruit; a rush for weaving baskets; a certain quantity of raisins, about 75 lbs.
FRAIL, *a.* frale, fragile; infirm; deficient in strength or firmness; weak in mind or resolution. (Fr. *frêle*.)
FRAILLY, *ad. frale*-le, in a frail manner.
FRAILNESS, *n. frale*-ness, the quality of being frail.
FRAILTY, *n. frale*-te, weakness in resisting temptation; infirmity; a foible.
FRAISE, *n.* fraze, a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the rampart in a horizontal or inclined position [Fort.]. (Fr.)
FRAISED, *a.* frayzd, fortified with a fraise. To fraise a battalion, to cover it every way with pikes, in order that it may withstand the shock of a body of horse.
FRAMABLE, *a. frame*-a-bl, that may be framed.
FRAME, *n.* frame, fabric or structure composed of parts fitted and united; any kind of case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things; a framework; form; system; shape; skeleton; temper or disposition of mind; a sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering; a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed [Print.]; a kind of ledge, enclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings [Founding]: *v.t.* to construct by fitting parts together; to fit one thing to another; to make; to compose, as laws; to conform; to form and digest by thought; to plan; to fabricate: *v.i.* to contrive. **Frame timbers,** those timbers which constitute the frame of a vessel [Ship-building]. **Lace-frame,** a frame or machine devised for making lace. **Stocking-frame,** a loom or machine for making stockings. **Framed. Frames. Framing.** (A.S. *fremman*, to make.)
FRAME-BRIDGE, *n. frame*-brij, a bridge so framed as to secure the greatest strength with a given quantity of material.
FRAMER, *n. frame*-er, one who frames; a maker; a contriver.
FRAME-HOUSE, *n. frame*-house, a framework of timber covered with boards.
FRAME-SAW, *n. frame*-saw, a ribbon saw stretched and kept rigid in a hand-frame.
FRAMEWORK, *n. frame*-wurk, the frame which supports or encloses a thing; the skeleton; structure as framed.
FRAMING-CHISEL, *n. frame*-ing-*chiz*-zl, a chisel with a socket shank used for making mortises.
FRANC, *n.* frank, a silver coin of France; the French monetary unit of the former value of about ninepence-halfpenny. (Fr.)
FRANCATU, *n. frang*-ka-tew, a russetin apple.
FRANCHISE, *n. fran*-chyze, a particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; an immunity so granted; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity; citizenship; the right to vote for a member of parliament: *v.t.* to enfranchise. **Franchised. Franchises. Franchising.** (O.Fr.)
FRANCHISEMENT, *n. fran*-chiz-ment, release from burden or restriction; freedom; enfranchisement.
FRANCIC, *a. fran*-sik, Frankish.
FRANCISATION, *n.* frans-e-*zay*-shon, the act of entering a vessel on the French register.
FRANCISCA, *n.* fran-*sis*-ka, an ancient battle-axe.
FRANCISCAN, *a.* fran-*sis*-kan, belonging to the order of St. Francis: *n.* a monk of the order of St. Francis of Assisi, called also Minorites and Grey Friars.
FRANCOLIN, *n. frank*-o-lin, a bird resembling a partridge, found in S. Europe, and in Asia and N. Africa. (Fr.)
FRANCOLITE, *n. frank*-o-lite, a variety of apatite, phosphate of lime.
FRANC-REAL, *n.* frank-*ree*-al, a kind of baking pear.
FRANGIBILITY, *n. fran*-je-*bil*-it-e, the state or quality of being frangible.
FRANGIBLE, *a. fran*-je-bl, easily broken; fragile. (Fr.)
FRANGIBLENESS, *n. fran*-je-bl-ness, frangibility.
FRANGIPANE, *n. fran*-je-pane, a kind of pastry, or cake. (Marquis Frangipani, who invented it.)
FRANGIPANI, *n. fran*-je-*pah*-ne, the perfume yielded by the flowers of *Plumeria rubra*, the red jasmine of the West Indies; a mixture resembling it.
FRANK, *n.* frank, the gannet, *Sula bassana*.
FRANK, *a.* frank, free and open in manner or expression; liberal; sincere; generous; without conditions or compensation; unrestrained: *n.* a letter which is exempted from postage, or the writing which renders it free; a name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of western Europe; one of the Franks, a powerful German tribe that conquered France: *v.t.* to send, as a letter, exempt from postage. **Franked. Franking. Franks.** (Fr. *franc*, free.)
FRANKALMOIGNE, *n. frank*-al-moyn, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. (*Frank*, and O.Fr. *almoignes*, alms.)
FRANK-CHASE, *n. frank*-chase, the liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest [Law].
FRANKFOLD, *n. frank*-fohld, liberty to fold sheep; foldage [Law].
FRANKFORT-BLACK, *n. frank*-fohrt-blak, a jet-black pigment used in copperplate printing, prepared by burning vine-branches, grape-stones, &c.
FRANK-FREE, *a. frank*-free, holding of lands in fee simple [Law].
FRANK-HEARTED, *a.* frank-*hart*-ed, having a frank disposition.
FRANK-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* frank-*hart*-ed-ness, the state of being frank-hearted.
FRANKINCENSE, *n. frank*-in-sense, gum-olibanum, a resinous substance that emits a fragrant smell when burning, and is obtained from *Boswellia carteri* of Hadramaut and Somaliland. (O.Fr. *franc encens*, pure incense.)

FRANKING, *n.* *frank*-ing, the act of exempting from postage; a carpenter's term for window-sashes.
FRANKISH, *a.* *frank*-ish, relating to the Franks.
FRANK-LAW, *n.* *frank*-law, free or common law, or the benefit which a person derives from it.
FRANKLIN, *n.* *frank*-lin, an old English freeholder, originally one who held his lands direct of the crown; a yeoman. (O.Fr. *fraunkeleyn.*)
FRANKLINIC, *a.* frank-*lin*-ik, excited by friction [Elect.]. (Benjamin Franklin.)
FRANKLINITE, *n.* *frank*-lin-ite, a mineral containing iron, zinc, and manganese, named from Dr. Franklin.
FRANKLY, *ad.* *frank*-le, in a frank manner.
FRANKNESS, *n.* *frank*-ness, the quality of being frank; plainness of speech.
FRANK-PLEDGE, *n.* *frank*-plej, a feudal pledge or surety for the behaviour of freemen, specially the responsibility of every member of a tithing for the conduct of the rest.
FRANK-SERVICE, *n.* *frank*-ser-vis, service performed by freemen.
FRANK-TENEMENT, *n.* *frank-ten*-e-ment, an estate of freehold; the possession of soil by a freeman [Law].
FRANTIC, *a.* *fran*-tik, driven mad or furious with passion or distraction; characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; wild. (O.Fr. *frenetique.*)
FRANTICALLY, *ad.* *fran*-te-kal-le, in a frantic manner.
FRANTICLY, *ad.* *fran*-tik-le, frantically.
FRANTICNESS, *n.* *fran*-tik-ness, the state of being frantic; madness.
FRAP, *v.t.* frap, to pass a rope or line round anything to keep it together; to undergird; to draw together by ropes crossing each other, with a view to secure and strengthen [Naut.]. **Frapped. Frapping. Fraps.** (Fr. *frapper*, strike.)
FRASLING, *n.* *fraz*-ling, the perch, *Perca fluviatilis*, a freshwater fish.
FRATERCULA, *n.* fra-*ter*-kew-la, a puffin. (L. a little brother.)
FRATERNAL, *a.* fra-*ter*-nal, brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers. (O.Fr. *fraternel.*)
FRATERNALLY, *ad.* fra-*ter*-nal-le, in a fraternal manner.
FRATERNITY, *n.* fra-*ter*-ne-te, the state of being brothers, or being fraternal; brotherhood; a body of men associated for a common interest; men of the same class or profession. (O.Fr. *fraternité.*)
FRATERNIZATION, *n.* *frat*-er-ne-*zay*-shon, the act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.
FRATERNIZE, *v.i.* *frat*-er-nize, to associate with as brothers; to seek or hold friendly fellowship. **Fraternized. Fraternizes. Fraternizing.** (Fr. *fraterniser.*)
FRATERY, *n.* *fray*-te-re, the refectory in a monastery.
FRATRICIDAL, *a.* frat-re-*si*-dal, pertaining to fratricide.
FRATRICIDE, *n.* *frat*-re-side, the murder of a brother; one who murders a brother. (O.Fr.)
FRAUD, *n.* frawd, an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an imposition or impostor; cheating. (O.Fr. *fraude.*)
FRAUDFUL, *a.* *frawd*-ful, characterized by fraud; containing fraud.
FRAUDFULLY, *ad.* *frawd*-ful-le, in a manner to defraud.
FRAUDLESS, *a.* *frawd*-less, free from fraud.
FRAUDLESSLY, *ad.* *frawd*-less-le, in a fraudless manner.
FRAUDLESSNESS, *n.* *frawd*-less-ness, the state of being fraudless.
FRAUDULENCE, *n.* *frawd*-yew-lence, fraudulency.
FRAUDULENCY, *n.* *frawd*-yew-len-se, the quality of being fraudulent; trickishness in making bargains. (O.Fr.)
FRAUDULENT, *a.* *fraw*-dew-lent, practising fraud in making contracts; founded on or proceeding from fraud; obtained by fraud. (O.Fr.)
FRAUDULENTLY, *ad.* *fraw*-dew-lent-le, in a fraudulent manner.
FRAUDULENTNESS, *n.* *fraw*-dew-lent-ness, the quality of being fraudulent.
FRAUGHT, *a.* frawt, freighted, as a vessel; filled; stored; laden. (Dan. *fragte.*)
FRAXINELLA, *n.* *fraks*-in-*el*-la, a species of dittany.
FRAXININ, *n.* *fraks*-in-in, a principle obtained from the bark of the common ash [Chem.]. (L. *fraxinus*, the ash.)
FRAXINUS, *n.* *fraks*-in-us, the ash-tree genus. (L.)
FRAY, *n.* fray, a broil, or violent riot, that puts men in fear. (*Affray.*)
FRAY, *n.* fray, a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing: *v.t.* to wear into loose ends by rubbing. **Frayed. Fraying. Frays.** (Fr. *frayer*, from L. *frico*, rub.)
FRAYING, *n.* *fray*-ing, peel of a deer's horn.
FRAZIL, *n.* *fraz*-il, spicular ice; ice in small circular crystals; anchor ice. (French-Canadian.)
FRAZZLE, *n.* *fraz*-zle, shreds; tatters; in a badly beaten state.
FREAK, *n.* freek, a sudden capricious change or turn of the mind; a capricious prank; an abnormality; a monstrosity. (A.S. *frec*, bold, rash.)
FREAK, *v.t.* freek, to variegate; to checker. **Freaked. Freaking. Freaks.**
FREAKED, *a.* freekt, streaked.
FREAKISH, *a.* *freek*-ish, apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.
FREAKISHLY, *ad.* *freek*-ish-le, capriciously.
FREAKISHNESS, *n.* *freek*-ish-ness, capriciousness; whimsicalness.
FRECKLE, *n.* *frek*-kl, a spot of a brownish colour on the skin due to the action of the sun's rays; any small spot or discoloration: *v.t.* to cover with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled. **Freckled. Freckles. Freckling.** (Scand.)
FRECKLED, *a.* *frek*-kld, spotted; marked with freckles.
FRECKLEDNESS, *n.* *frek*-kld-ness, the state of being freckled.
FRECKLY, *a.* *frek*-le, full of freckles.
FREE, *a.* free, at liberty; not under necessity or restraint; not under arbitrary government; instituted by a free people; not imprisoned; not under compulsion or control; not chemically combined; allowed; not obstructed; unrestrained; frank; unreserved; liberal; not parsimonious; generous; lavish; gratuitous; guiltless; exempt; not encumbered with; open to all; invested with franchises or certain immunities; possessing without vassalage; liberated from the control of parent, guardian, or master; acting without spurring or whipping, as a horse: *v.t.* to rid; to strip; to clear; to set at liberty; to deliver; to disengage; to exempt; to release. **Free and easy**, *n.* a smoking concert: *a.* quite at home. **Free chapel**, a chapel founded by the king and free of the jurisdiction of the ordinary. **Free Church**, a Scottish ecclesiastical body founded by those who left the established church in 1843; any English dissenting church. **Free city**, a city directly subject to the German Empire and therefore a state in itself. **Free fishery**, a royal franchise reserving the privilege of fishing in a public river. **Free lance**, one of a company of armed men who sold their services to fight on either side; one who fights on his own; an unattached journalist or politician. **Free pass**, a free ticket for an entertainment; a ticket for travelling without payment of fare or passage money. **Free port**, a port where ships pay no duty for loading or unloading. **Free school**, a school where no fees are payable. **Free Trade**, the free exchange of commodities; in modern politics, freedom from import duties. **Free wheel**, a bicycle so designed that the hind wheel may be freed from the driving gear without dismounting. **Freed. Freeing. Frees.** (A.S. *freo*, Ger. *frei*, from Sansk. *priya*, beloved.)
FREE-AGENCY, *n.* free-*ay*-jen-se, the state of acting freely or without constraint of the will.
FREE-BENCH, *n.* *free*-bensh, a widow's dower in a copyhold [Law].
FREEBOARD, *n.* *free*-bord, the part of a vessel's hull that extends from the waterline upwards; a strip of land extending for not more than thirty inches along the outer side of a fence.
FREEBOOTER, *n.* *free*-boot-er, one who wanders about for plunder; a pirate. (Dut. *vrijbuiter.*)
FREEBOOTERY, *n.* *free*-boot-er-e, piracy; robbery.
FREEBOOTY, *n.* *free*-boo-te, the pillage or plunder obtained by freebooters.
FREEBORN, *a.* *free*-born, born free; not in vassalage.

FREEDMAN, *n.* *freed*-man, a man who has been a slave and is manumitted.
FREEDOM, *n.* *free*-dom, the state of being free; a state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement; franchise; immunity; exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint, in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; ease or facility of doing anything; frankness; licence; improper familiarity. **Freedom of a city**, admission to citizenship with participation in its privileges, an honour frequently conferred on distinguished personages. (A.S. *freōdōm.*)
FREE-FIGHT, *n.* *free*-fite, a melée.
FREE-FOOTED, *a.* free-*foot*-ed, not restrained in marching.
FREE-GRACE, *n.* *free*-grace, grace dispensed at one's good pleasure.
FREEHAND, *a.* *free*-hand, drawn without measurements or instruments.
FREE-HANDED, *a.* *free*-hand-ed, liberal in giving.
FREE-HEARTED, *a.* free-*hart*-ed, frank; liberal; generous.
FREE-HEARTEDLY, *ad.* free-*hart*-ed-le, in a free-hearted manner.
FREE-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* free-*hart*-ed-ness, the quality of being free-hearted.
FREEHOLD, *n.* *free*-hohld, the land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life.
FREEHOLDER, *n.* *free*-hohld-er, the possessor of a freehold.
FREELIVER, *n.* free-*liv*-er, one who indulges his appetite for eating and drinking freely.
FREELIVING, *n.* free-*liv*-ing, full gratification of the appetite.
FREE-LOVE, *n.* *free*-luv, sexual intercourse at the dictates of affection, without restraint of marriage obligation.
FREELY, *ad.* *free*-le, in a free manner.
FREEMAN, *n.* *free*-man, one not a slave or a vassal; one possessing municipal privileges. (A.S. *fre man*, *i.e.* one born free.)
FREEMARTIN, *n.* *free*-mar-tin, an imperfect female calf, twin with a male.
FREEMASON, *n.* *free*-may-son, one of an ancient and secret fraternity, said to have originated in the middle ages, and been at first composed of guilds of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for brotherly love, charity, and mutual assistance.
FREEMASONRY, *n.* free-*may*-son-re, the spirit and institutions of freemasons.
FREE-MINDED, *a.* free-*mynd*-ed, not perplexed; free from care.
FREENESS, *n.* *free*-ness, the state of being free.
FREER, *n.* *free*-er, one who gives freedom: *a.* more free.
FREE-REED, *n.* *free*-reed, the metal tongue fixed at one end over a slit in metal, by which the sound is made in a mouth organ and harmonium and similar musical instruments.
FREE-SOCAGE, *n.* *free*-sok-aje, common socage; free tenure of lands [Law].
FREE-SOIL, *a.* *free*-soil, opposed to the extension of slavery into new territory [U.S.].
FREE-SPOKEN, *a.* *free*-spoke-en, accustomed to speak without reserve.
FREE-SPOKENNESS, *n.* free-*spoke*-en-ess, the quality of being free-spoken.
FREESTONE, *n.* *free*-stone, any building stone which, having no grain, can be cut in any direction; oolitic sandstone.
FREETHINKER, *n.* *free*-think-er, a rationalist; originally a deist who discards revelation.
FREETHINKING, *n.* *free*-think-ing, freethought: unbelief; deism: *a.* sceptical; unbelieving; deistical.
FREETHOUGHT, *n.* *free*-thawt, rejection of authority in religion; rationalism.
FREE-TONGUED, *a.* *free*-tungd, speaking without reserve.
FREE-WARREN, *n.* free-*wor*-ren, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits [Law].
FREE-WILL, *n.* *free*-will, the power of directing one's own actions, unconstrained by necessity or fate; voluntariness: *a.* voluntary; spontaneous.

FREE-WOMAN, *n.* *free*-woom-an, a woman not a slave.
FREEZABLE, *a.* *freez*-a-bl, that can be frozen.
FREEZE, *v.i.* freez, to be congealed into ice by cold; to be chilled: *v.t.* to congeal or harden into ice; to kill by cold; to chill. **Freezes. Freezing. Froze. Frozen.** (A.S. *freosan.*)
FREEZER, *n.* *freez*-er, a freezing apparatus; a refrigerator.
FREEZING-MIXTURE, *n.* *freez*-ing-*mikst*-yur, a mixture of two or more substances, as of salt and snow, but usually of a solid and a fluid, which, in uniting, absorb heat from contiguous bodies and thus produce intense cold.
FREEZING POINT, *n.* *freez*-ing-poynt, the temperature at which a fluid, specially water, freezes, being marked 32° on Fahrenheit's thermometer and 0° on the centigrade.
FREIGHT, *n.* frate, the cargo or any part of the cargo of a ship; the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods; goods transported by railway [U.S.]: *a.* for transporting merchandise: *v.t.* to load with goods, as a ship, with a view to their transportation; to hire for this purpose. **Freight car**, an American goods wagon. **Freight train**, a goods train. **Freighted. Freighting. Freights.** (O.Fr. *fret*, a ship's freight.)
FREIGHTAGE, *n.* *frate*-aje, charge for freight; freight.
FREIGHTER, *n.* *frate*-er, one who freights a ship; one who transports goods by rail; a ship that does not carry passengers.
FREIGHTLESS, *a.* *frate*-less, destitute of freight.
FREMESCENT, *a.* fre-*mes*-sent, breaking out into loud and louder murmur of complaint. (L. *fremens*, murmuring.)
FRENATE, *a.* *free*-nate, provided with a frenulum. (L. *frenatus*, bridled.)
FRENCH, *a.* french, pertaining to France or its inhabitants: *n.* the language spoken by the inhabitants of France. (A.S. *frencisc.*)
FRENCH-BEAN, *n.* *french*-been, the kidney bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.*
FRENCH-BERRY, *n.* *french*-ber-re, the Avignon berry, the berry of *Rhamnus infectorius* used in dyeing yellow.
FRENCH-CHALK, *n.* *french*-chawk, a hardened talc of a pearly white or greyish colour, used in drawing lines on cloth.
FRENCH-FAKE, *n.* *french*-fake, a method of coiling a rope by laying it in straight lines placed side by side, as in the rocket life-saving outfit.
FRENCH-HORN, *n.* *french*-horn, a musical wind instrument made of brass or silver, which has a range of three octaves, and is capable of producing notes of great sweetness.
FRENCHIFY, *v.t.* *french*-e-fi, to make French; to infect with the manners of the French. **Frenchified. Frenchifies. Frenchifying.**
FRENCH-LEAVE, *n.* *french*-leev, leave without permission asked.
FRENCH-LIKE, *a.* *french*-like, resembling the French.
FRENCHMAN, *n.* *french*-man, a man of the French nation, either born or naturalized.
FRENCH-PIE, *n.* *french*-py, the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major.*
FRENCH-POLISH, *n.* *french*-pol-lish, a spirit polish for tables and other articles of cabinet furniture.
FRENCH-ROLL, *n.* *french*-role, a light kind of milk-bread.
FRENCH-ROOF, *n.* *french*-roof, a mansard roof.
FRENCH-WHITE, *n.* *french*-white, finely pulverized talc.
FRENCHWOMAN, *n.* french-*woom*-an, a woman of the French nation.
FRENULUM, *n.* *fren*-yew-lum, the bristle by which many of the lepidoptera lock together their fore and hind wings. (L. a little bridle.)
FRENUM, *n.* *free*-num, a ligament. (L. a bridle or bit.)
FRENZIED, *pp.* *or a.* *frenz*-id, affected with madness; delirious.
FRENZY, *n.* *frenz*-e, excitement of mind, as in delirium or madness; fury: *v.t.* to render mad or drive delirious. **Frenzied. Frenzies. Frenzying.** (O.Fr. *frenisie.*)
FREQUENCY, *n.* *free*-kwen-se, occurrence often at short intervals. (L. *frequentia*, a multitude.)
FREQUENT, *a.* *free*-kwent, repeated often; repeating often; full; crowded. (L. *frequens.*)

FREQUENT, *v.t.* free-*kwent*, to resort to often. **Frequented. Frequenting. Frequents.**

FREQUENTAGE, *n.* free-*kwent*-aje, practice of frequenting.

FREQUENTATION, *n. free*-kwen-*tay*-shon, the habit of visiting often.

FREQUENTATIVE, *a.* or *n.* fre-*kwent*-at-iv, a term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action [Gram.]. (L. *frequentativus.*)

FREQUENTER, *n.* fre-*kwent*-er, one who often visits.

FREQUENTLY, *ad. free*-kwent-le, often; commonly.

FREQUENTNESS, *n. free*-kwent-ness, the quality of being frequent.

FRESCADES, *n.pl. fres*-kaydz, cool walks; shady places. (Fr.)

FRESCO, *n. fres*-ko, coolness; shade; duskiness; a method of painting durably on walls with mineral and earthy water-colours on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; a cool refreshing liquor. **Al fresco**, in the open air, as, an al fresco meal. (It. fresh.)

FRESH, *a.* fresh, brisk, healthy, and strong; looking young and vigorous; lively (of horses); not faded; recently grown; not impaired by time; in a good state; not stale; not forgotten or obliterated; not salt; pure and cool; not warm or vapid; in a state like that of recent growth; having new vigour; slightly intoxicated; cheeky [American Slang]. **Fresh way**, the increased velocity of a vessel. (A.S. *fersc.*)

FRESH-BLOWN, *a. fresh*-blone, newly blown.

FRESHEN, *v.t. fresh*-en, to make fresh; to take saltness from; to refresh; to shift the part of a rope exposed to friction by slacking it [Naut.]: *v.i.* to grow fresh; to lose saltness; to grow brisk or strong. **Freshened. Freshening. Freshens.**

FRESHER, *n. fresh*-er, a freshman.

FRESHERDOM, *n. fresh*-er-dom, freshmen collectively.

FRESHES, *n.pl. fresh*-es, the mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays; a flood; a freshet.

FRESHET, *n. fresh*-et, a flooding of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow. (O.Fr.)

FRESH-LOOKING, *a. fresh*-look-ing, appearing fresh; rosy-cheeked.

FRESHLY, *ad. fresh*-le, in a fresh manner; newly; briskly.

FRESHMAN, *n. fresh*-man, one in the rudiments of knowledge; a student in his first year at a university.

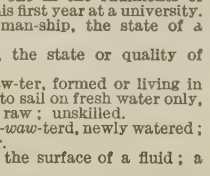
FRESHMANSHIP, *n. fresh*-man-ship, the state of a freshman.

FRESHNESS, *n. fresh*-ness, the state or quality of being fresh.

FRESHWATER, *a. fresh*-waw-ter, formed or living in fresh water; accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; raw; unskilled.

FRESH-WATERED, *a.* fresh-*waw*-terd, newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

FRET, *n.* fret, agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface; irritation; vexation; the worn side of a river bank; a chafing of the skin [Med.]; herpes [Med.]; an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles [Arch.]; a short wire fixed on the finger-board of guitars, &c., under and at right angles to the strings [Mus.]; bars crossed and interlaced [Her.]: *v.i.* to be worn away; to eat or wear into; to be agitated; to be chafed or irritated; to utter peevish expressions: *v.t.* to wear away by friction; to wear away, so as to impair; to eat into; to irritate; to chafe; to gall; to agitate; to make rough; to cause to ripple; to form into or ornament with raised work; to variegate; to provide with frets. **Frets. Fretting. Fretted.** (A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw.)



Fret.

FRETFUL, *a. fret*-ful, disposed to fret; in a state of irritation; peevish.

FRETFULLY, *ad. fret*-ful-le, peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, *n. fret*-ful-ness, peevishness.

FRET-SAW, *n. fret*-saw, the saw used in fretwork.

FRETT, *n.* fret, the worn side of the bank of a river, where ore stones lie mingled with rubbish [Mining].

FRETTED, *a. fret*-ted, ornamented with fretwork; intersected with small grooves; interlaced [Her.].

FRETTEN, *a. fret*-ten, marked, as with the small-pox.

FRETTER, *n. fret*-ter, that which frets.

FRETTING, *n. fret*-ting, a state of chafing.

FRETTY, *a. fret*-te, adorned with fretwork.

FRETWORK, *n. fret*-wurk, interlaced ornament; wood in which the pattern has been cut out by a thin fine saw; work adorned with frets.

FRIABILITY, *n.* fry-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being friable.

FRIABLE, *a. fry*-a-bl, crumbling easily; easily reduced to powder. (L. *friabilis.*)

FRIABLENESS, *n. fry*-a-bl-ness, friability.

FRIAR, *n. fry*-ar, a member of a religious mendicant order, viz. the grey friars or Franciscans, the Augustinians, the black friars or Dominicans, the white friars or Carmelites, and crouched friars or Trinitarians; a patch on a page which has not received the ink [Printing]. (O.Fr. *frere*, brother.)

FRIAR-LIKE, *a. fry*-ar-like, like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world.

FRIAR'S-BALSAM, *n. fry*-arz-*bawl*-sam, compound tincture of benzoin, a popular specific for the healing of wounds.

FRIAR'S-COWL, *n. fry*-ars-kowl, a plant, *Arum maculatum*, so called from its resembling a cowl.

FRIAR'S-LANTERN, *n. fry*-ars-*lan*-tern, will-o'-the-wisp.

FRIARLY, *a. fry*-ar-le, like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life.

FRIARY, *n. fry*-ar-e, a monastery; a convent of friars; friar life: *a.* pertaining to friars.

FRIATION, *n.* fri-*ay*-shun, the act of crumbling.

FRIBBLE, *a. frib*-bl, frivolous; trifling: *n.* a frivolous contemptible fellow: *v.i.* to trifle; to totter. **Fribbled. Fribbles. Fribbling.** (L. *frivolus.*)

FRIBBLER, *n. frib*-bler, a trifler.

FRICANDEAU, *n. frik*-an-do, a thick slice of veal stewed with vegetables. (Fr.)

FRICASSEE, *n. frik*-a-see, a stew of disjointed poultry or other small animals, cooked in a frying-pan: *v.t.* to dress in fricassee. **Fricasseed. Fricasseeing. Fricassees.** (Fr.)

FRICATIVE, *n. frik*-a-tiv, a letter, such as f or s, produced by the friction of the breath as it passes through a narrow opening. (L. *fricatus*, rubbed.)

FRICTION, *n. frik*-shon, the act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; abrasion; the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves [Mech.]; the act of rubbing any part of the surface of the body to promote circulation [Med.]. (Fr.)

FRICTIONAL, *a. frik*-shon-al, relating to or caused by friction.

FRICTION-BALLS, *n.pl. frik*-shon-bawls, the small balls used in ball-bearings, a mechanical contrivance for reducing friction.

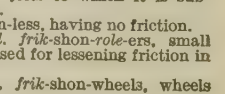
FRICTION-CLUTCH, *n. frik*-shon-klutch, a method by which machinery is put in and out of gear.

FRICTION-CONES, *n.pl. frik*-shon-kohnz, a contrivance for disengaging and re-engaging machinery without experiencing the sudden jolts to which it is subjected by other methods.

FRICTIONLESS, *a. frik*-shon-less, having no friction.

FRICTION-ROLLERS, *n.pl. frik*-shon-*role*-ers, small cylinders of hard metal used for lessening friction in rotary motion.

FRICTION-WHEELS, *n.pl. frik*-shon-wheels, wheels communicating motion by frictional contact.



Friction-wheels.

FRIDAY, *n. fry*-day, the sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga or Freya, the Scandinavian goddess of beauty; the Mohammedan weekly day of prayer. **Good Friday**, Friday before Easter, a day kept sacred by a large section of the Christian Church in memory of the death of Christ. (A.S. *frige-dæg.*)

FRIED, fride, *p.* and *pp.* of to fry.

FRIEND, *n.* frend, one who is attached to another by affection; an intimate acquaintance; a favourer; a term of salutation; a member of the Society of Friends: *v.t.* to befriend; to favour or countenance. **Friend at court**, one who has sufficient interest to serve another. **Society of Friends**, a community of Christians that originated in England in the middle of the 17th century, distinguished for their plainness of speech and manners, their rejection of both clergy and sacrament as media of grace, and their teaching that divine revelation or inward light is given to every man and that silence is the fittest basis of public worship. **Friended. Friending. Friends.** (A.S. *frēond.*)

FRIENDED, *a.* *fren*-ded, befriended; well-disposed.

FRIENDLESS, *a.* *frend*-less, destitute of friends; forlorn.

FRIEND-LIKE, *a.* *frend*-like, like or becoming a friend.

FRIENDLILY, *ad.* *frend*-le-le, in a friendly way.

FRIENDLINESS, *n.* *frend*-le-ness, a friendly disposition or act.

FRIENDLY, *a.* *frend*-le, having the disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; disposed to peace; amicable; not hostile; propitious: *ad.* in the manner of friends; amicably. **Friendly lead**, a subscription among friends for one in trouble. **Friendly Societies**, voluntary associations of individuals for the purpose of mutual assistance in sickness or distress.

FRIENDSHIP, *n.* *frend*-ship, an attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices; mutual attachment; favour; friendly aid.

FRIEZE, *n.* freez, a coarse woollen cloth or stuff with a nap on one side. (Friesland, from which it came.)

FRIEZE, *n.* freez, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, and generally ornamented; a decorative band close to the ceiling [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *frise.*)

FRIEZED, *a.* freezd, shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIEZE-LIKE, *a.* *freez*-like, resembling frieze.

FRIEZE-PANEL, *n.* *freez*-pan-el, the upper part of a six-panelled door.

FRIEZE-RAIL, *n.* *freez*-rail, a picture-rail.

FRIGATE, *n.* *frig*-gate, a ship of war rating next below a ship of the line and originally carrying her guns on the maindeck and on a raised quarterdeck and forecastle. (Fr.)

FRIGATE-BIRD, *n.* *frig*-gate-bird, a large and rapacious tropical seabird, *Fregatus aquila*, also known as the man-of-war bird.

FRIGATE-BUILT, *a.* *frig*-gate-bilt, built with a raised quarterdeck and forecastle.

FRIGATOON, *n.* *frig*-a-toon, a Venetian vessel, with a square stern, and only a mainmast and mizenmast. (It. *fregatone.*)

FRIGHT, *n.* frite, a sudden temporary attack of fear or terror; a sight to shock one, like a sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten. **Frighted. Frighting. Frights.** (A.S. *fyrhtu.*)

FRIGHTEN, *v.t.* *frite*-en, to affright or terrify; to scare. **Frightened. Frightening. Frightens.**

FRIGHTENABLE, *a.* *frite*-en-a-bl, capable of being frightened.

FRIGHTFUL, *a.* *frite*-ful, terrible; dreadful; full of what excites fear; shocking.

FRIGHTFULLY, *ad.* *frite*-ful-le, in a manner to frighten or shock.

FRIGHTFULNESS, *n.* *frite*-ful-ness, the quality of being frightful.

FRIGHTLESS, *a.* *frite*-less, free from fright.

FRIGID, *a.* *frij*-id, cold; wanting heat or warmth; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal; wanting animation or life; wanting heartiness; stiff; formal; forbidding; impotent. **Frigid zone**, the part of the earth between the polar circle and the pole. (L. *frigidus*, cold.)

FRIGIDITY, *n.* fre-*jid*-e-te, coldness.

FRIGIDLY, *ad.* *frij*-id-le, in a frigid manner.

FRIGIDNESS, *n.* *frij*-id-ness, the quality of being frigid.

FRIGORIFIC, *a.* *frig*-o-*rif*-ik, producing or generating cold. (L. *frigorificus*, cooling.)

FRILL, *n.* fril, a crimped edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle; a paper ornament round a ham-bone; a fringe of hair or feathers: *v.i.* to shake or shiver with cold; to ruffle, as a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold. **Frilled. Frilling. Frills.** (O.Fr. *vrille*, a tendril, and O.Fr. *friller*, to shiver.)

FRILLED, *a.* frild, decked with or as with a frill.

FRILLING, *n.* *fril*-ling, edging material.

FRINGE, *n.* frinj, an ornamental appendage consisting of hanging threads; something resembling a fringe; an open broken border: *pl.* coloured bands seen when a beam of light is transmitted through a slit [Opt.]: *v.t.* to border with fringe or a loose edging. **Fringed. Fringes. Fringing.** (Fr. *frenge.*)

FRINGELESS, *a.* *frinj*-less, having no fringe.

FRINGE-LIKE, *a.* *frinj*-like, resembling fringe.

FRINGEMAKER, *n.* *frinj*-make-er, one who makes fringes.

FRINGE-TREE, *n.* *frinj*-tree, a small tree of the United States, having flowers which hang down like a fringe, the snowdrop tree, *Chionanthus virginica.*

FRINGILLA, *n.* frin-*jil*-la, a genus of finches, including the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*, and the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla.* (L.)

FRINGILLACEOUS, *a.* frin-jil-*lay*-she-us, pertaining to the finches.

FRINGING, *a.* *frinj*-ing, encircling as coral reefs round an island.

FRINGY, *a.* *frin*-je, adorned with fringes.

FRIPPER, *n.* *frip*-per, a dealer in frippery. (O.Fr. *fripier.*)

FRIPPERY, *n.* *frip*-pe-re, old clothes, second-hand goods; tawdry finery; trumpery; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in old clothes: *a.* trifling; contemptible. (O.Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to rumple, to wear out.)

FRISETTE, *n.* fre-*zet*, a row of small artificial curls worn on the forehead. (Fr.)

FRISEUR, *n.* fre-*zur*, a hairdresser. (Fr. *friser*, to curl.)

FRISK, *a.* frisk, lively; brisk: *n.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety: *v.i.* to dance, skip, caper about, or gambol in frolic and gaiety. **Frisked. Frisking. Frisks.** (Fr. *frisque.*)

FRISKER, *n.* *frisk*-er, one who frisks; an inconstant or unsettled person.

FRISKET, *n.* *fris*-ket, the light frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan to be laid on the forme for impression [Print.]. (Fr. *frisquette.*)

FRISKFUL, *a.* *frisk*-ful, brisk; lively.

FRISKILY, *ad.* *frisk*-e-le, in a frisky manner.

FRISKINESS, *n.* *frisk*-e-ness, the quality of being frisky.

FRISKY, *a.* *frisk*-e, jumping with gaiety; frolicsome; lively.

FRISLET, *n.* *friz*-let, a small ruffle.

FRISURE, *n.* *free*-zur, crisping the hair. (Fr.)

FRIT, *n.* frit, the material of which glass is made after it has been calcined, or baked in a furnace, but before fusion; the material for glazing pottery: *v.t.* to expose to dull red heat for the purpose of expelling moisture, &c., from materials for glass [Glass-making]. **Frits. Fritted. Fritting.** (Fr. *fritte.*)

FRITH, *n.* frith, firth; an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; an estuary; a kind of weir for catching fish. (Ice. *fiörthr.*)

FRITH, *n.* frith, a forest; a woody place; a small field taken out of a common. (A.S. *frith*, enclosure.)

FRITILLARY, *n.* *frit*-e-la-re, a genus of liliaceous plants, including the crown imperial, *Fritillaria imperialis*; several species of British butterflies, from their wings being coloured like the petals of the plant. (L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.)

FRITTER, *n.* *frit*-ter, a pancake of fried batter; a small piece of meat fried; a fragment: *v.t.* to cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments. **To fritter away**, to waste away by degrees in a frivolous manner. **Frittered. Frittering. Fritters.** (O.Fr. *friture*, a frying.)

FRIVOL, *v.i.* *friv*-ol, to trifle; to act foolishly. **Frivolled. Frivolling. Frivols.**

FRIVOLITY, *n.* fre-*vol*-e-te, frivolousness; levity. (Fr. *frivolité.*)

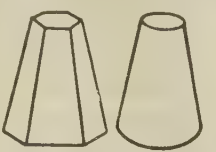
FRIVOLOUS, *a.* *friv*-o-lus, of little weight, worth, or importance; trifling; given to trifle; silly. (L. *frivolus*, silly, empty.)

FRIVOLOUSLY, *ad.* *friv*-o-lus-le, in a frivolous manner.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, *n.* *friv*-o-lus-ness, the quality of being frivolous.
FRIZEL, *n.* *friz*-el, the steel plate that received the blow of the snaphance in a flint-lock.
FRIZZ, *n.* friz, that which is curled: *v.t.* to curl; to crisp; to form the nap of cloth into little hard burrs, prominences, or knobs. **Frizzed. Frizzes. Frizzing.** (Fr. *friser*, to curl.)
FRIZZ, *n.* friz, the sputtering made in frying.
FRIZZLE, *n.* *friz*-zl, a crisped lock of hair: *v.t.* to curl; to burn crisp; to fry: *v.i.* to sputter; to curl. **Frizzling of cloth**, the forming of the nap into a number of little hard burrs or prominences. **Frizzled. Frizzles. Frizzling.**
FRIZZLER, *n.* *friz*-ler, one who frizzles.
FRO, *ad.* fro, from; away; back or backward. (Scand.)
FROCK, *n.* frok, a loose shirt-like garment, worn by men over their other clothes; a light, indoor gown or dress worn by women; a child's indoor dress; a garment worn by monks and priests. (O.Fr. *froc*, a frock worn by monks.)
FROCK-COAT, *n.* *frok*-kote, a coat, of the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.
FROCKED, *a.* frokt, clothed in a frock.
FROCKLESS, *a.* *frok*-less, destitute of a frock.
FROG, *n.* frog, a tailless amphibian of the genus *Rana*; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. **Frog's march**, being carried face downwards by four men each holding an arm or a leg. (A.S. *frocga*.)
FROG, *n.* frog, a cloak button, swelling in the middle; the attachment to the belt by which the sword is held; a coat fastening used on uniforms; a small barrel-shaped silk ornament with tassels, used in the decoration of clothes. (Port. *froco*.)
FROGBIT, *n.* *frog*-bit, the aquatic plant, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*.
FROGERY, *n.* *frog*-er-e, a place swarming with frogs.
FROG-FISH, *n.* *frog*-fish, a species of *Batrochus*.
FROGGED, *a.* frogd, decorated with braid on the breast.
FROGGERY, *n.* *frog*-er-re, a place where there are many frogs.
FROGGY, *a.* *frog*-ge, abounding with frogs.
FROGHOPPER, *n.* frog-*hop*-per, a small insect, *Aphrophora spumaria*, which lives on plants and is remarkable for its leaping, and whose larvæ are found on leaves in a frothy liquid, called cuckoo-spit.
FROGMOUTH, *n.* *frog*-mouth, any species of the family of wide-mouthed birds allied to the goatsuckers and the oil-bird.
FROG-SHELL, *n.* *frog*-shel, any species of shell of the genus *Ranella*, chiefly found in the tropical seas.
FROISE, *n.* froyz, a kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake. (Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.)
FROLIC, *a.* *frol*-ik, gay; full of levity; dancing, playing or frisking about; full of pranks: *n.* a wild prank; gaiety and mirth; a scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play: *v.i.* to play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety. **Frolicked. Frolicking. Frolics.** (Dut. *wrolijk*.)
FROLICFUL, *a.* *frol*-ik-ful, frolicsome.
FROLICSOME, *a.* *frol*-ik-sum, full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.
FROLICSOMELY, *ad.* *frol*-ik-sum-le, in a frolicsome manner.
FROLICSOMENESS, *n.* *frol*-ik-sum-ness, the quality of being frolicsome.
FROM, *prep.* from, away; out of; by reason of; since. **From above**, from the upper regions. **From after**, from a distance. **From behind**, from a place or position in the rear. **From below**, from a lower place. **From beneath**, from a place or region below. **From far**, from a distant place. **From high**, from on high, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven. **From where**, from which place. **From within**, from the interior or inside. **From without**, from the outside; from abroad. (A.S. *fram*.)
FROMWARD, *ad.* *from*-wawrd, away from; the contrary of toward.
FROND, *n.* frond, the leaf of a fern; a combined leaf and stem [Bot.]. (L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf.)
FRONDAGE, *n.* *frond*-aje, fronds collectively; leafage.
FRONDE, *n.* frond, a party in France opposed to the Court, in the minority of Louis XIV. (Fr. a sling.)
FRONDESCE, *v.i.* fron-*dess*, to unfold leaves, as plants. **Frondesced. Frondesces. Frondescing.** (L. *frondesco*, to become leafy.)
FRONDESCENCE, *n.* fron-*des*-sence, the time of the year in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves [Bot.]; the act of putting forth leaves [Bot.].
FRONDEUR, *n.* *fron*-dur, one of the party of the Fronde.
FRONDIFEROUS, *a.* fron-*dif*-er-us, producing fronds. (L. *frondifer*, leaf-bearing.)
FRONDOSE, *a.* *fron*-dose, leafy; full of leaves. (L. *frondosus*, leafy.)
FRONDOUS, *a.* *fron*-dus, applied to a flower which is leafy.
FRONS, *n.* fronz, the part of the skull between the orbits and the vertex [Anat.]. (L.)
FRONT, *n.* frunt, the forehead; the whole face; the forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition, specially that of boldness or impudence; the fore-part of anything; the van of an army or a body of troops; the most conspicuous part; a dicky or separate shirt-front; a false hair frontlet: *a.* belonging to or in the front; foremost: *v.t.* to oppose face to face; to stand opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to stand foremost; to turn the face toward any point. **Front door**, the principal entrance. **In front of**, before. **Fronted. Fronting. Fronts.** (L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.)
FRONTAGE, *n.* *frun*-taje, the front part of an edifice; the side of a piece of land that abuts on a road or river; the building line.
FRONTAGER, *n.* *frunt*-a-jer, the owner of the side opposite.
FRONTAL, *a.* *fron*-tal, belonging to the forehead [Anat.]; in front: *n.* something worn on the forehead by way of guard or ornament; a hanging or ornamental panel in front of an altar [Eccles.]; a little pediment or front piece over a small door or window [Arch.]; a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead [Med.]. (L. *frontalia*, a frontlet.)
FRONTATE, *a.* *front*-ate, growing broader and broader, as a leaf [Bot.].
FRONTED, *a.* *frunt*-ed, formed with a front.
FRONTIER, *n.* *frun*-teer *or* *front*-eer, the part of a country bordering on another country: *a.* connected with or lying on the border. (O.Fr. *frontiere*.)
FRONTIERSMAN, *n.* *frun-* *or* *fron*-teerz-man, a settler on the frontier; a backwoodsman.
FRONTINIAC, *n.* fron-*tin*-yak, a species of French wine, named from Frontignan, where it is produced.
FRONTISPIECE, *n.* *frun*-tis-peece, the principal face of a building [Arch.]; the illustration facing the title page of a book. (Fr. *frontispice*.)
FRONTLESS, *a.* *frunt*-less, wanting shame or modesty.
FRONTLET, *n.* *frunt*-let, a fillet or band worn on the forehead; the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles [Ornith.].
FRONTON, *n.* *frun*-ton, a triangular ornament over the principal entrance of a building [Arch.]. (Fr.)
FRONTWARD, *ad.* *frunt*-wawrd, towards the front.
FRONTWARDS, *ad.* *frunt*-wawrdz, frontward.
FRORE, *a.* frore, frozen: *ad.* frostily. (A.S. *froren*.)
FROST, *n.* frost, that temperature of the air at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit which causes freezing of water; frozen dew; frigidity; a failure: *v.t.* to cover with anything resembling hoar-frost; to frost-bite; to roughen, as the shoe of a horse, in frost. **Black frost**, a frost unattended with hoar-frost. **Frosted. Frosting. Frosts.** (A.S. *forst*.)
FROSTBITE, *n.* *frost*-bite, a torpid state, usually of the extremities, due to exposure in severe cold: *v.t.* to bite or nip with frost; to expose to frost. **Frostbites. Frostbiting. Frostbitten.**
FROSTBITTEN. *a.* *frost*-bit-ten, nipped by frost.
FROSTBLITE, *n.* *frost*-blite, a plant, the white goose-foot, *Chenopodium album*.
FROST-BOUND, *a.* *frost*-bound, confined by frost.
FROSTED, *a.* *fros*-ted, covered with a composition resembling hoar-frost.
FROSTILY, *ad.* *frost*-e-le, coldly.
FROSTINESS, *n.* *frost*-e-ness, the state of being frosty.

FROSTING, *n. fros*-ting, a preparation of loaf-sugar covering a cake, which resembles hoar-frost; a light covering of white paint or alum solution dabbed on glass.
FROSTLESS, *a. frost*-less, free from frost.
FROST-NAIL, *n. frost*-nale, a nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.
FROST-WORK, *n. frost*-wurk, the patterns of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs, &c.
FROSTY, *a. fros*-te, producing frost; containing frost; chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage; resembling hoar-frost; grey-haired. (A.S. *fyrstig.*)
FROTH, *n.* froth or frawth, foam; the bubbles caused in liquids by fermentation or agitation; any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter: *v.t.* to cause froth on; to cover with froth; to emit as no better than froth: *v.i.* to throw out, as foam or bubbles. Frothed. Frothing. Froths. (Ice. *frotha.*)
FROTHILY, *ad. froth*-e-le, in a frothy or empty manner.
FROTHINESS, *n. froth*-e-ness, the quality or state of being frothy.
FROTHLESS, *a. froth*-less, free from froth.
FROTH-SPIT, *n. froth*-spit, a kind of white froth on the leaves of plants; cuckoo-spit.
FROTHY, *a. froth*-e, full of froth; consisting of froth; empty; unsubstantial.
FROU-FROU, *n. froo*-froo, rustling, as of silk. (Fr.)
FROUNCE, *n.* frounce, a wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress; a mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; a disease in hawks: *v.t.* to gather into plaits or wrinkles; to frizzle the hair about the face; to fringe: *v.i.* to frown. Frounced. Frounces. Frouncing. (Fr. *froncer.*)
FROUZY, *a. frow*-ze, musty; rank; dim; cloudy; dirty. (Dial. Eng.)
FROW, *n.* fro, a tool for cleaving laths or splitting staves.
FROW, *n.* frou, a Dutch or German woman; a slut. (Dut. *vrouwe*: Ger. *frau.*)
FROWARD, *a. fro*-ard, not willing to yield to or comply with what is required; perverse; wayward; peevish. (Scand.)
FROWARDLY, *ad. fro*-ard-le, in a froward manner.
FROWARDNESS, *n. fro*-ard-ness, a froward disposition; perversity.
FROWER, *n. froh*-er, a sharp-edged cleaving tool; a frow.
FROWN, *n.* froun, a knitting of the brows in displeasure; any expression of displeasure: *v.i.* to express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look displeased; to look threatening: *v.t.* to repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. Frowned. Frowning. Frowns. (O.Fr. *frongnier.*)
FROWNING, *a. froun*-ing, knitting the brow in displeasure.
FROWNINGLY, *ad. froun*-ing-le, with a look of displeasure.
FROWST, *n.* froust, fusty heat. (Dial. Eng.)
FROWSY, *a. frou*-ze, fusty; ill-smelling; untidy.
FROWY, *a. frow*-e, musty; rank; fetid.
FROWZY, *a. frou*-ze, frowsy; tangled.
FROZEN, *pp.* or *a. froze*-en, congealed by cold; chilled; cold in affection; void of natural heat or vigour. (A.S. *freosan.*)
FROZENNESS, *n. froze*-en-ness, state of being frozen.
FRUCTED, *a. fruk*-ted, bearing fruit [Her.]. (L. *fructus,* fruit.)
FRUCTESCENCE, *n.* fruk-*tes*-sence, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season [Bot.].
FRUCTIFEROUS, *a.* fruk-*tif*-er-us, bearing or producing fruit. (L. *fructifer,* fruitful.)
FRUCTIFICATION, *n. fruk*-te-fe-*kay*-shon, the act or the process of fructifying; the system of organs concerned in the reproduction of a plant [Bot.]. (L. *fructificatio,* a bearing of fruit.)
FRUCTIFY, *v.t. fruk*-te-fi, to make fruitful; to fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit. Fructified. Fructifies. Fructifying. (L. *fructifico,* produce.)
FRUCTOSE, *n. fruk*-tose, sugar in ripe fruit and honey; fruit sugar.
FRUCTUARY, *n. fruk*-tew-a-re, one who has right to the fruit or produce. (L. *fructuarius,* productive.)
FRUCTUOUS, *a. fruk*-tew-us, fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. (L. *fructuosus,* fruitful.)
FRUGAL, *a. fru*-gal, economical in the use of means; sparing; thrifty; saving. (Fr.)
FRUGALITY, *n.* fru-*gal*-e-te, prudent economy; thrift.
FRUGALLY, *ad. fru*-gal-le, with economy.
FRUGALNESS, *n. fru*-gal-ness, the quality of being frugal.
FRUGGIN, *n. frug*-gin, the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. (Dial. Eng.)
FRUGIFEROUS, *a.* fru-*jif*-er-us, producing fruit or corn. (L. *frugifer,* fertile.)
FRUGIVOROUS, *a.* fru-*jiv*-or-us, feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn. (L. *frux,* and *voro,* devour.)
FRUIT, *n.* frewt, the produce of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; that which is produced; offspring; effect or consequence; good derived; profit: *v.i.* to produce fruit. Fruited. Fruiting. Fruits. (O.Fr.)
FRUITAGE, *n. frewt*-aje, fruit collectively; product. (O.Fr.)
FRUITARIAN, *n.* frewt-*air*-e-an, one who feeds on fruit.
FRUIT-BEARER, *n. frewt*-bare-er, that which produces fruit.
FRUIT-BEARING, *a. frewt*-bare-ing, producing fruit.
FRUIT-BUD, *n. frewt*-bud, the bud that produces fruit.
FRUIT-CAKE, *n. frewt*-kake, a cake containing dried fruit.
FRUITER, *n. frewt*-er, a fruit-grower; a fruit ship.
FRUITERER, *n. frewt*-er-er, one who deals in fruit.
FRUITERESS, *n. frewt*-er-ess, a woman who deals in fruit.
FRUITERY, *n. frewt*-er-e, fruit collectively; a fruit-loft.
FRUIT-FLY, *n. frewt*-fli, a small black fly found among fruit-trees in the spring season.
FRUITFUL, *a. frewt*-ful, producing fruit in abundance; bearing children; productive.
FRUITFULLY, *ad. frewt*-ful-le, in a fruitful manner; abundantly.
FRUITFULNESS, *n. frewt*-ful-ness, the quality of being fruitful.
FRUITINESS, *n. frewt*-e-ness, the taste of the fruit.
FRUITING, *a. frewt*-ing, fruit-bearing.
FRUITION, *n.* frew-*ish*-on, realization, accompanied with pleasure; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession. (O.Fr.)
FRUITIVE, *a. frew*-e-tiv, enjoying; pertaining to fruition.
FRUIT-KNIFE, *n. frewt*-nyfe, a knife for cutting fruit with.
FRUITLESS, *a. frewt*-less, not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit; barren; productive of no advantage or good effect; useless.
FRUITLESSLY, *ad. frewt*-less-le, in a fruitless manner; unprofitably.
FRUITLESSNESS, *n. frewt*-less-ness, the quality of being fruitless.
FRUITLET, *n. frewt*-let, a small fruit.
FRUIT-LOFT, *n. frewt*-loft, a place for the preservation of fruit.
FRUIT-PIGEON, *n. frewt*-pidj-on, the largest of the pigeons—the pigeons that feed on fruit—of which there are several species throughout the Malay Archipelago.
FRUIT-TIME, *n. frewt*-time, the time for gathering fruit.
FRUIT-TREE, *n. frewt*-tree, a tree cultivated for its fruit.
FRUITY, *a. frewt*-e, like fruit; having the taste of the fruit; fruitful.
FRUMENTACEOUS, *a.* frew-men-*tay*-she-us, made of, like, or of the nature of corn. (L. *frumentum,* corn.)
FRUMENTARIOUS, *a.* frew-men-*tare*-e-us, pertaining to wheat or grain.
FRUMENTATION, *n.* frew-men-*tay*-shon, a largess of grain bestowed on the people [Rom. Antiq.].
FRUMENTY, *n. frew*-men-te, food made of wheat boiled in milk. (O.Fr. *fromentee.*)
FRUMP, *n.* frump, a joke, jeer, or flout; a dowdy old woman: *v.t.* to insult. Frumped. Frumping. Frumps.
FRUMPER, *n. frump*-er, a mocker; a scoffer.
FRUMPISH, *a. frump*-ish, old-fashioned; ill-natured.
FRUMPY, *a. frump*-e, frumpish.
FRUSH, *n.* frush, the frog in a horse's foot; discharge of a fetid matter from it; thrush.
FRUSH, *a.* frush, brittle. (Dial. Eng.)

FRUSTRABLE, *a. frus*-tra-bl, that may be frustrated.
FRUSTRATE, *a. frus*-trate, vain; void; of no effect: *v.t.* to render of no effect; to bring to nothing; to baffle. **Frustrated. Frustrates. Frustrating.** (L. *frustratus*, frustrated.)
FRUSTRATION, *n.* frus-*tray*-shon, the act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.
FRUSTRATIVE, *a. frus*-tra-tiv, tending to defeat; fallacious.
FRUSTRATORY, *a. frus*-tra-tor-e, that renders null.
FRUSTRUM, *n. frust*-rum: *pl.* Frustra, that part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c., between two planes [Geom.]. (L. a piece, a bit.)



Frustra.

FRUSTULE, *n. frus*-tewl, the shell of a diatom. (L. *frustulum*, a small piece.)
FRUTESCENT, *a.* frew-*tes*-sent, shrubby; like a shrub.
FRUTEX, *n. frew*-teks, a shrub. (L.)
FRUTICOSE, *a. frew*-te-kose, branching like a shrub; pertaining to shrubs; shrubby. (L. *fruticosus*, bushy.)
FRUTICOUS, *a. frew*-te-kus, fruticose.
FRUTICULOSE, *a.* frew-*tik*-yew-lose, fruticous.
FRY, *n.* fri, a dish of anything fried; the liver of a pig or lamb: *v.t.* to cook in boiling fat: to cook in a frying-pan: *v.i.* to be cooked in a frying pan; to boil; to ferment. **Fried. Fries. Frying.** (Fr. *frire*.)
FRY, *n.* fri, a swarm; little fish just spawned; a crowd of young people; a swarm of trifling objects; a salmon smolt. (Ice. *frœ*, spawn.)
FRYER, *n. fri*-er, a kitchen utensil for frying with; a frying-pan.
FRYING-PAN, *n. fri*-ing-pan, a shallow pan with a long handle, for frying meat and vegetables. **Out of the frying-pan into the fire,** out of one trouble into a worse.
FUB, *n.* fub, a plump young person: *v.t.* to cheat; to fob. **Fubbed, Fubbing. Fubs.**
FUBBY, *a. fub*-be, plump; chubby.
FUBSY, *a. fub*-se, fubby.
FUCATE, *a. few*-kate, painted; disguised with paint or false show. (L. *fucatus*, painted.)
FUCATED, *a. few*-kay-ted, fucate.
FUCHSIA, *n. few*-shah, an onagraceous plant, with pendulous flowers. (Fuchs, a botanist.)
FUCHSIN, *n. few*-shin, a dye of fuchsia red, a form of rosaniline.
FUCIVOROUS, *a.* few-*siv*-ur-us, feeding on seaweeds. (L. *fucus*, and *voro*, devour.)
FUCOID, *a. few*-koyd, resembling seaweed: *n.* a fossil seaweed.
FUCOIDAL, *a.* few-*koy*-dal, belonging to seaweed; like seaweed. (L. *fucus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
FUCUS, *n. few*-kus: *pl.* **Fuci,** a paint; a dye; false show; seaweed; a genus of seaweeds [Bot.]. (L.)
FUDDLE, *v.t. fud*-dl, to make foolish with drink; to intoxicate: *v.i.* to drink to excess. **Fuddled. Fuddles. Fuddling.** (Dial.)
FUDDLER, *n. fud*-dler, a drunkard.
FUDGE, *n.* and *int.* fudj, a made-up story; stuff; nonsense; a sweetmeat (American term): *v.t.* to estimate; to cheat; to fabricate; to fake. **Fudged. Fudges. Fudging.** (Picard exclamation, *feuche!* from Low Ger. *futsch*.)
FUEL, *n. few*-el, combustible material; firing; wood, coals, gas, &c.; anything that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement: *v.t.* to feed with fuel; to store with fuel. **Fuelled. Fuelling. Fuels.** (O.Fr. *fouaille*.)
FUELLER, *n. few*-el-ler, he who or that which supplies fuel.
FUERO, *n.* foo-*ayr*-o, a statute; jurisdiction; a charter of privileges. (Sp.)
FUFF, *n.* fuf, a puff: *v.i.* to puff. **Fuffed. Fuffing. Fuffs.**
FUFFY, *a. fuf*-fe, light and soft.

FUGACIOUS, *a.* few-*gay*-shus, soon falling away; fleeting; volatile. (L. *fugax*, fleet.)
FUGACIOUSNESS, *n.* few-*gay*-shus-ness, the quality of being fugacious; volatility.
FUGACITY, *n.* few-*gas*-e-te, fugaciousness; volatility; uncertainty; instability.
FUGAL, *a. fewg*-al, pertaining to fugues.
FUGATO, *n.* fu-*gah*-to, a composition written somewhat in the style of the fugue [Mus.]. (It.)
FUGH, *int.* few, an exclamation of abhorrence.
FUGILE, *n. few*-jil, a gathering in the ear [Med.].
FUGITIVE, *a. few*-je-tiv, volatile; apt to flee away; readily escaping or disappearing; fleeting; not fixed or durable; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty; wandering; vagabond: *n.* one who flees from his station, duty, or danger; one who has taken refuge from punishment under another power; one not easily caught. **Fugitive compositions,** such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary. (O.Fr. *fugitif*.)
FUGITIVELY, *ad. few*-je-tiv-le, in a fugitive manner.
FUGITIVENESS, *n. few*-je-tiv-ness, the quality of being fugitive.
FUGLEMAN, *n. few*-gl-man, a trained soldier acting as example during drill; one whose example is followed by others. (Ger. *flugelmann*, a file-leader.)
FUGUE, *n.* fewg, a composition in which the different parts run after or follow each other, each repeating the subject at a certain interval above or below the preceding part [Mus.]. (Fr. from L. *fuga*, flight.)
FUGUIST, *n. fewg*-ist, a musician who composes fugues or performs them.
FULCRATE, *a. ful*-krate, furnished with fulcrums. **A fulcrate stem,** one whose branches descend to the earth [Bot.].
FULCRUM, *n. ful*-krum: *pl.* **Fulcra** or **Fulcrums,** the support on which a lever works [Mech.]; the part of a plant which serves to defend or support it [Bot.]. (L. a prop.)
FULFIL, *v.t.* full-*fil*, to accomplish; to complete, or carry into effect; to perform what is required. **Fulfilled. Fulfilling. Fulfils.** (A.S. *fulfyllan*.)
FULFILLER, *n.* full-*fil*-ler, one who fulfils or accomplishes.
FULFILLING, *n.* full-*fil*-ling, fulfilment.
FULFILMENT, *n.* full-*fil*-ment, accomplishment; completion; performance.
FULGENCY, *n. ful*-jen-se, brightness; effulgence.
FULGENT, *a. ful*-jent, shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. (L. *fulgens*, shining.)
FULGENTLY, *ad. ful*-jent-le, in a fulgent manner.
FULGOR, *n. ful*-gor, splendour; dazzling brightness. (L.)
FULGORA, *n. ful*-go-ra, the lantern fly which emits light in the dark.
FULGOROUS, *a. ful*-go-rus, flashing. (L. *fulgor*, lightning; poet. form of *fulgur*.)
FULGURATION, *n. ful*-gew-*ray*-shon, the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface [Assaying]. (L. *fulgur*, a lightning flash.)
FULGURITE, *n. ful*-gew-rite, a vitrified tube of sand, supposed to be formed by the lightning striking the ground; any mineral with marks of fusion.
FULICA, *n. few*-le-ka, the coot genus of birds. (L. coot.)
FULIGINOSITY, *n.* few-*lij*-e-*nos*-e-te, the state of being fuliginous; matter deposited by smoke.
FULIGINOUS, *a.* few-*lij*-e-nus, sooty; smoky; dusky. (L. *fuliginosus*, sooty.)
FULIGINOUSLY, *ad.* few-*lij*-e-nus-le, in a smoky or sooty state.
FULL, *a.* full, having all it can contain; having no empty space; well supplied or furnished; abounding with; supplied; plump; sated; filled, as regards the imagination or memory; that fills, as a meal; complete; mature; perfect; strong; not faint; clear; exhibiting the whole disc or surface illuminated; copious; ample: *n.* complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole; the time when the moon presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated: *ad.* quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; completely; directly: *v.i.* to become full. **Fulled. Fulling. Fulls.** (A.S.)

FULL, *v.t.* full, to scour and thicken, as cloth in a mill: *v.i.* to become fulled. **Fulled. Fulling. Fulls.** (O.Fr. *fuler.*)

FULLAGE, *n. full*-aje, money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL-AGED, *a. full*-ayjd, of mature age.

FULL-ARMED, *a. full*-armd, completely armed.

FULL-BLOWN, *a. full*-blone, fully expanded.

FULL-BOTTOMED, *a. full*-bot-tomd, having a large bottom, as a wig.

FULL-BUTT, *ad.* full-*but*, meeting directly, and with violence.

FULL-DRESS, *a. full*-dress, full uniform for state or other ceremonies: dressed for company.

FULL-DRIVE, *ad. full*-drive, at full speed.

FULLER, *n. full*-er, one whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULLER, *n. full*-er, a set-hammer for forming grooves: *v.t.* to form a groove. **Fullered. Fullering. Fullers.**

FULLER'S-EARTH, *n. full*-erz-erth, earthy hydrous silicate of alumina, a soft friable clay which absorbs grease and was much used in fulling cloth.

FULLER'S-THISTLE, *n. full*-erz-*this*-sl, a teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*, the burrs of which were used in fulling cloth.

FULLER'S-WEED, *n. full*-erz-weed, fuller's-thistle.

FULLERY, *n. full*-er-e, the place or the works where the fulling of cloth was carried on.

FULL-EYED, *a. full*-ide, with large prominent eyes.

FULL-FACED, *a. full*-fayst, with a full broad face.

FULL-GROWN, *a. full*-grone, grown to full size.

FULL-HEARTED, *a. full*-hart-ed, in high spirits; elated.

FULLING-MILL, *n. full*-ing-mil, a mill for fulling cloths.

FULL-LENGTH, *a. full*-length, extending the whole length.

FULLNESS, *n. full*-ness, fulness.

FULL-ORBED, *a. full*-orbd, with the disc fully illuminated.

FULL-PITCH, *n.* full-*pitch*, a ball that pitches inside the popping crease [Cricket].

FULL-RIGGED, *a. full*-rigd, with square-rig on all three masts.

FULL-STOP, *n.* full-*stop*, the period (.) used in punctuation; the end.

FULL-SWING, *ad.* full-*swing*, at full speed.

FULLY, *ad. full*-e, in full manner; completely.

FULMAR, *n. full*-mar, the petrel *Fulmarus glacialis.*

FULMINANT, *a. ful*-me-nant, thundering.

FULMINATE, *n. ful*-me-nate, a detonating compound, consisting of fulminic acid with a base, that explodes by percussion, friction, or heat: *v.i.* to thunder; to make a loud sudden noise or report; to detonate; to hurl forth ecclesiastical censures, as with the force of a thunderbolt: *v.t.* to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to cause to explode. **Fulminate of mercury,** or **fulminating mercury,** much used in percussion caps. **Fulminate of silver,** a very powerful detonator. **Fulminated. Fulminates. Fulminating.** (L. *fulminatus*, thundered.)

FULMINATING, *a. ful*-me-nate-ing, thundering; crackling; detonating; hurling menaces or censures. **Fulminating powder,** an explosive compound of nitre, carbonate of potash, and sulphur.

FULMINATION, *n.* ful-me-*nay*-shon, the act of fulminating; a chemical explosion; denunciation of censure or threats; a threat denounced.

FULMINATORY, *a. ful*-me-na-tor-e, thundering; striking terror.

FULMINE, *v.i.* and *v.t. ful*-min, to fulminate. **Fulmined. Fulmines. Fulmining.** (Fr. *fulminer.*)

FULMINEOUS, *a.* ful-*min*-e-us, pertaining to thunder.

FULMINIC, *a. ful*-min-ik, explosive.

FULNESS, *n. full*-ness, the state of being full; completeness.

FULSOME, *a. full*-sum, obsequious; over-full; disgusting by excess or grossness. (M.E. *fulsum.*)

FULSOMELY, *ad. full*-sum-le, in a fulsome manner.

FULSOMENESS, *n. full*-sum-ness, the quality of being fulsome.

FULVID, *a. ful*-vid, fulvous.

FULVOUS, *a. ful*-vus, tawny; of a tawny yellow. (L. *fulvus.*)

FUM, *n.* fum, the guardian phœnix of China; the **fung.** (Chinese.)

FUMACIOUS, *a.* few-*may*-shus, connected with smoke or smoking. (L. *fumus*, smoke.)

FUMADO, *n.* few-*mah*-do, a smoked pilchard. (Sp.)

FUMAGE, *n. few*-maje, a tax on chimneys; hearth-money.

FUMARATE, *n. few*-ma-rate, a salt of fumaric acid.

FUMARIA, *n.* few-*mare*-e-a, the fumitory genus of plants. (L. *fumus.*)

FUMARIC, *a.* fu-*mare*-ik, obtained from fumitory.

FUMAROLE, *n. few*-ma-role, a hole from which smoke issues in a volcano or sulphur-mine. (It. *fumaruolo.*)

FUMATORY, *n. few*-ma-tor-e, a fumigating chamber.

FUMBLE, *v.i. fum*-bl, to grope about; to handle awkwardly; to turn over and over aimlessly; to stammer: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together. **Fumbled. Fumbles. Fumbling.** (Dut. *fommelen.*)

FUMBLER, *n. fum*-bler, one who fumbles.

FUMBLING, *a. fum*-bling, groping; managing awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, *ad. fum*-bling-le, in a fumbling manner.

FUME, *n.* fewm, smoke; vapour; exhalation; breaking out of rage or passion; anything unsubstantial; idle conceit; excessive flattery: *v.i.* to smoke; to pass off in vapours; to be in a rage: *v.t.* to dry in smoke; to perfume; to disperse in vapours; to flatter much. **Fumed. Fumes. Fuming.** (O.Fr. *fum*, from L. *fumus.*)

FUMELESS, *a. fewm*-less, free from fumes.

FUMET, *n. few*-met, the dung of deer, &c.; fumette.

FUMETTE, *n.* fu-*met*, scent of overkept game, or of meat when cooking. (Fr.)

FUMEWORT, *n. fewm*-wurt, fumitory.

FUMID, *a. few*-mid, smoky; vaporous.

FUMIDITY, *n.* few-*mid*-e-te, smokiness.

FUMIDNESS, *n. few*-mid-ness, fumidity.

FUMIFEROUS, *a.* few-*mif*-er-us, producing smoke. (L. *fumifer*, smoking.)

FUMIFUGIST, *n.* few-*mif*-yew-jist, he who or that which drives away fumes. (L. *fumus*, and *fugo*, put to flight.)

FUMIGANT, *a. few*-me-gant, fume-producing.

FUMIGATE, *v.t. few*-me-gate, to disinfect by smoke or vapour; to perfume. **Fumigated. Fumigates. Fumigating.** (L. *fumigatus*, smoked.)

FUMIGATION, *n.* few-me-*gay*-shon, the act of fumigating; the vapour raised.

FUMIGATORY, *a. few*-me-ga-tor-e, fumigating.

FUMILY, *ad. few*-me-le, in a fuming manner.

FUMINGLY, *ad. few*-ming-le, in a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

FUMISHNESS, *n. few*-mish-ness, fretfulness.

FUMITORY, *n. few*-me-tor-e, a plant of the genus *Fumaria.* (Fr. *fumeterre.*)

FUMOUS, *a. few*-mus, producing fumes or vapours. (L. *fumosus*, smoky.)

FUMY, *a. fewm*-e, fumous.

FUN, *n.* fun, matter for laughter; sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement. (Celt.)

FUNAMBULATE, *v.t.* few-*nam*-bew-late, to walk or dance on a rope. **Funambulated. Funambulates. Funambulating.** (Sp. *funambulo*, a funambulist.)

FUNAMBULATION, *n.* few-*nam*-bew-*lay*-shon, rope-dancing.

FUNAMBULATORY, *a.* few-*nam*-bew-la-tor-e, performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the rope.

FUNAMBULIST, *n.* few-*nam*-bew-list, a rope-dancer.

FUNARIA, *n.* few-*nare*-e-a, a genus of mosses with terminal fruit-stalks. (L. *funis*, a rope.)

FUNCTION, *n. funk*-shon, the doing, executing, or performing of anything; office, employment or duty belonging to a particular station or character; a public or social gathering; the use of any organ of animal or vegetable, of mind or body; power; a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one correspondingly affects the other [Math.]: *v.i.* to act. **Functioned. Functioning. Functions.** (Fr.)

FUNCTIONAL, *a. funk*-shon-al, affecting functions but not structure; performed by the functions.

FUNCTIONALIZE, *v.t. funk*-shon-al-ize, to appoint to the performance of certain functions. **Functionalized. Functionalizes. Functionalizing.**

FUNCTIONALLY, *ad. funk*-shon-al-le, by means of the functions.

FUNCTIONARY, *n. funk*-shon-a-re, a public official; anyone authorized to perform a duty.

FUNCTIONLESS, *a.* *funk*-shon-less, without a function.
FUND, *n.* fund, a stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money lent to government, constituting a national debt, or the stock of a national debt; money collected and set apart for some object; any store laid up for use; abundance; supply: *v.t.* to provide and appropriate a fund for paying interest, as to fund the national debt; to place money in a fund. **Consolidated Fund**, certain British national securities formerly separated and now consolidated into one. **Sinking fund**, a sum of money appropriated to the reduction of a public or other debt. **Funded. Funding. Funds.** (Fr. *fond.*)
FUNDABLE, *a.* *fund*-a-bl, that can be funded.
FUNDAMENT, *n.* *fun*-da-ment, the seat of the body; the anus; foundation. (O.Fr. *fondement.*)
FUNDAMENTAL, *a.* fun-da-*men*-tal, pertaining to or serving for the foundation or basis; primary; radical; essential: *n.* a primary or radical principle; that which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential. **Fundamental bass**, that part in musical harmony which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.
FUNDAMENTALITY, *n.* *fund*-a-men-*tal*-e-te, that which is essential.
FUNDAMENTALLY, *ad.* fun-da-*men*-tal-le, in a fundamental manner; essentially.
FUNDED, *pp.* or *a.* *fund*-ed, placed in the funds; deposited as a fund for the payment of interest. **Funded debt**, that part of the public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.
FUND-HOLDER, *n.* *fund*-hold-er, one who has property in the public funds.
FUNDI, *n.* *fun*-de, a species of *Paspalum*, cultivated in W. Africa as a grain. (African term.)
FUNDLESS, *a.* *fund*-less, destitute of funds.
FUNEBRAL, *a.* few-*nee*-bral, pertaining to a funeral; funereal.
FUNEBRIAL, *a.* few-*nee*-bre-al, funebral.
FUNERAL, *n.* *few*-ner-al, burial; the ceremony of burying a dead body; the procession of persons attending the burial of the dead: *a.* pertaining to or used at a burial. **Funeral pall**, a hearse-cloth. **Funeral plumes**, sets of black ostrich feathers on the hearse and heads of the horses. (O.Fr.)
FUNEREAL, *a.* few-*neer*-e-al, suiting or pertaining to a funeral; dismal; mournful. (L. *funereus*, relating to a funeral.)
FUNEREALLY, *ad.* few-*neer*-e-al-le, in a funereal manner.
FUNEST, *a.* fu-*nest*, doleful; lamentable. (L. *funestus*, fatal.)
FUNGACEOUS, *a.* fun-*gay*-shus, pertaining to the fungi.
FUNGAL, *a.* *fung*-gal, belonging to the fungi: *n.* a fungus.
FUNGATE, *n.* *fung*-gate, a salt of fungic acid [Chem.].
FUNGI, *n.pl.* *fun*-ji, a large natural class of cellular and flowerless plants, comprehending the several varieties of mushrooms, toadstools, and the microscopic plants which form mildew, mould, &c. (L. *pl.* of *fungus*, a mushroom.)
FUNGIA, *n.* *fun*-je-a, a genus of corals, much like a mushroom in form.
FUNGIBLES, *n.pl.* *fun*-je-blz, the movable goods, estimable by number, measure, or weight, that can be replaced by others in the execution of an order [Scots Law]. (Late L. *fungibilis.*)
FUNGIC, *a.* *fun*-jik, obtained from fungi. **Fungic acid**, an acid found in certain fungi.
FUNGICIDE, *n.* *funj*-e-side, a preparation for destroying fungi. (L. *fungus*, and *cædo*, kill.)
FUNGIFORM, *a.* *fun*-je-form, round-headed like a mushroom.
FUNGIN, *n.* *fun*-jin, the fleshy part of a mushroom, purified by digestion in hot water.
FUNGITE, *n.* *fun*-jite, a kind of fossil coral.
FUNGIVOROUS, *a.* fun-*jiv*-or-us, feeding on fungi. (L. *fungus*, and *voro*, devour.)
FUNGOID, *a.* *fun*-goyd, having the appearance of a mushroom. (L. *fungus*, and *eidos*, like.)
FUNGOLOGIST, *n.* fun-*gol*-o-jist, a student of fungi.
FUNGOLOGY, *n.* fun-*gol*-o-je, the study of fungi. (L. *fungus*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)
FUNGOSITY, *n.* fun-*gos*-e-te, soft excrescence.
FUNGOUS, *a.* *fun*-gus, like a fungus; excrescent; spongy; of mushroom growth and unsubstantial.
FUNGUS, *n.* *fun*-gus, a cryptogamous plant without chlorophyll, belonging to the fungi; a spongy excrescence, as proud-flesh formed in wounds [Med.]; an affection of the skin due to the growth of vegetable parasites [Med.]. (L. a mushroom.)
FUNGUSES, *n.pl.* *fun*-gus-ez, fungi.
FUNICLE, *n.* *few*-ne-kl, a small cord or ligature; a fibre; a little stalk by which the seed is attached to the placenta [Bot.]. (L. *funiculus*, a little rope.)
FUNICULAR, *a.* few-*nik*-yew-lar, worked by a rope; pertaining to cords or fibres.
FUNIS, *n.* *few*-nis, the umbilical cord [Anat.]. (L.)
FUNK, *n.* funk, an offensive smell.
FUNK, *n.* funk, fear; timidity: *v.t.* to be afraid of; to avoid through fear [Slang]. **Funked. Funking. Funks.**
FUNKY, *a.* *funk*-e, in a funk; easily frightened; disposed to kick: *ad.* in a nervously timid manner.
FUNNEL, *n.* *fun*-nel, a metal chimney; a vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels, being a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe. (Provençal, *founil*, M.E. *fonel.*)
FUNNELLED, *a.* *fun*-neld, with or like a funnel.
FUNNILY, *ad.* *fun*-e-le, in a funny manner.
FUNNIMENT, *n.* *fun*-ne-ment, drollery; a joke.
FUNNING, *a.* *fun*-ning, causing merriment; joking.
FUNNY, *a.* *fun*-ne, droll; comical; full of fun; queer: *n.* a light clinker-built sculling boat.
FUNNYBONE, *n.* *fun*-ne-bone, the point of the elbow.
FUR, *n.* fur, the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur; strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament; a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever; a coating on the interior of boilers, &c., deposited by hard water: *a.* consisting of fur: *v.t.* to line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue; to nail small strips of board on joists, rafters, &c., in order to make a level surface for lathing, or boarding [Carp.]. **Furred. Furring. Furs.** (O.Fr. *forre.*)
FURACIOUS, *a.* few-*ray*-shus, thievish. (L. *fur*, a thief.)
FURBELOW, *n.* *fur*-be-lo, a puckered flounce attached for ornament to a gown or petticoat: *v.t.* to put a furbelow on. **Furbelowed. Furbelowing. Furbelows.** (Dial. Fr. *farbala.*)
FURBELOW, *n.* *fur*-be-lo, the seaweed, *Laminaria bulbosa*; the herald moth, *Scoliopteryx libatrix.*
FURBISH, *v.t.* *fur*-bish, to rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish. **Furbished. Furbishes. Furbishing.** (Fr. *fourbir.*)
FURBISHABLE, *a.* *fur*-bish-a-bl, that may be furbished.
FURBISHER, *n.* *fur*-bish-er, one who or that which furbishes or cleans.
FURCATE, *a.* *fur*-kate, furcated: *v.i.* to fork. **Furcated. Furcates. Furcating.**
FURCATED, *a.* *fur*-kate-ed, forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. (L. *furca*, a fork.)
FURCATION, *n.* fur-*kay*-shon, a branching like a fork.
FURCULA, *n.* *fur*-kew-la, that part of the shoulder-girdle of a bird which is formed by the united clavicles; the merrythought. (L.)
FURCULAR, *a.* *fur*-kew-lar, fork-shaped.
FURFUR, *n.* *fur*-fur, dandruff; scales like bran. (L. bran.)
FURFURACEOUS, *a.* fur-few-*ray*-shus, scaly; scurfy.
FURFURAMIDE, *n.* *fur*-fur-a-mide, the product of furfurol when treated with ammonia [Chem.].
FURFURATION, *n.* fur-fur-*ray*-shon, the falling of scurf from the head.
FURFURINE, *n.* *fur*-fur-in, a vegeto-alkali, formed by boiling furfuramide with a solution of potash [Chem.].
FURFUROL, *n.* *fur*-fur-ol, an oil obtained from bran, starch, &c. [Chem.].
FURIBONDO, *ad.* foo-re-*bon*-do, with energy [Mus.]. (It.)
FURIOSITY, *n.* few-re-*os*-e-te, raving madness.
FURIOSO, *ad.* foo-re-*oh*-zo, with great energy [Mus.]. (It.)
FURIOUS, *a.* *few*-re-us, rushing with impetuosity; transported with passion; frenzied. (L. *furiosus.*)
FURIOUSLY, *ad.* *few*-re-us-le, in a furious manner.

FURIOUSNESS, *n. few*-re-us-ness, the quality of being furious.

FURL, *v.t.* furl, to roll up, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast; to roll up closely. **Furled. Furling. Furls.** (O.Fr. *fardeler*, truss.)

FURLONG, *n. fur*-long, the eighth of a mile; 40 poles; 220 yards (a furrow long). (A.S.)

FURLOUGH, *n. fur*-lo, leave of absence to non-commissioned officers and men: *v.t.* to furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to a soldier. **Furloughed. Furloughing. Furloughs.** (Dut. *verlof*: Ger. *verlaub.*)

FURMETY, *n. furm*-e-te, frumenty.

FURNACE, *n. fur*-nace, any enclosed fireplace for high temperatures; a firebox; a situation of severe affliction, conceived as sent to purify. (O.Fr. *fornaise.*)

FURNIMENT, *n. furn*-e-ment, furniture.

FURNISH, *v.t. furn*-ish, to supply with anything necessary; to equip; to fit up; to supply. **Furnished. Furnishes. Furnishing.** (O.Fr. *fournir*, to furnish.)

FURNISHER, *n. furn*-ish-er, one who furnishes.

FURNISHMENT, *n. furn*-ish-ment, a furnishing; a supply.

FURNITURE, *n. furn*-e-ture, articles necessary or convenient for housekeeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment for use or convenience; chattels; outfit; equipage; decorations; the implements of an art; the material, of either wood or metal, which keeps the pages bound fast together, and likewise separates them so as to allow a uniform margin, at the head and sides of each page, when the printed sheet is folded [Print.]; the brasswork of locks, windows, knobs of doors, shutters, &c., of a house [Arch.]. (Fr. *fourniture.*)

FUROR, *n. few*-ror, fury; rage. (L.)

FURORE, *n.* foo-*ror*-e, an outburst of enthusiasm. (It.)

FURRIER, *n. fur*-re-ur, a dealer in or manufacturer of furs. (O.Fr. *fourreur.*)

FURRIERY, *n. fur*-re-ur-e, furs in general; trade in furs.

FURRING, *n. fur*-ring, the small slips nailed on joists or rafters in order to level a surface for lathing; doubling planks on the side of a ship.

FURROW, *n. fur*-ro, a trench made by a plough; a trench or groove in wood or metal; a rut; a wrinkle on the face: *v.t.* to make furrows in; to plough; to make grooves in; to wrinkle. **Furrowed. Furrowing. Furrows.** (A.S. *furh.*)

FURROW-DRAIN, *n. fur*-ro-drane, a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water.

FURROW-FACED, *a. fur*-ro-fayst, having a wrinkled face.

FURROW-WEED, *n. fur*-ro-weed, a weed growing on ploughed land.

FURROWY, *a. fur*-ro-e, in furrows.

FURRY, *a. fur*-e, covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of fur or skins.

FURTHER, *a. fur*-ther, farther; more distant; additional: *ad.* to a greater distance or degree; besides: *v.t.* to help forward; to promote. **Furthered. Furthering. Furthers.** (A.S. *furthrian.*)

FURTHERANCE, *n. fur*-ther-ance, promotion; advancement.

FURTHERER, *n. fur*-ther-er, one who helps forward.

FURTHERMORE, *ad. fur*-ther-more, moreover; besides.

FURTHERMOST, *a. fur*-ther-most, remotest.

FURTHERSOME, *a. fur*-ther-sum, helping forward.

FURTHEST, *a. fur*-thest, most distant either in time or place: *ad.* at the greatest distance.

FURTIVE, *a. fur*-tiv, stealthy; secret. (Fr. *furtif.*)

FURTIVELY, *ad. fur*-tiv-le, in a furtive manner; by stealth.

FURTIVENESS, *n. fur*-tiv-ness, stealth.

FURUNCLE, *n. few*-run-kl, a superficial inflammatory tumour suppurating with a central core; a boil. (L. a tiny thief.)

FURY, *n. few*-re, rage; madness; frenzy; a goddess of vengeance [Myth.]; a passionate, violent woman. (Fr. *furie.*)

FURY-LIKE, *a. few*-re-like, raging; furious; violent.

FURZE, *n.* furz, gorse; whin; a thorny evergreen shrub of the genus *Ulex*, having beautiful yellow flowers. (A.S. *fyrs.*)

FURZECHAT, *n. furz*-chat, the whinchat, *Saxicola rubetra.*

FURZELING, *n. furz*-ling, the Dartford warbler, *Melizophilus undatus.*

FURZEN, *a. furz*-en, furzy.

FURZY, *a. fur*-ze, overgrown with furze.

FUSAIN, *n. few*-zane, dull friable coal of homogeneous botanical origin with the structure well preserved. (Fr.)

FUSAROLE, *n. few*-sa-role, a moulding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders [Arch.]. (It.)

FUSCATION, *n.* fus-*kay*-shon, a darkening; obscurity. (L. *fuscus*, brown.)

FUSCINE, *n. fus*-sin, a brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic oil, soluble in alcohol but not in water.

FUSCITE, *n. fus*-sit, a mineral, crystallized pyrargillite.

FUSCOUS, *a. fus*-kus, brownish black. (L. *fuscus*, swarthy.)

FUSE, *v.t.* fewz, to melt; to liquefy by heat; to unite as by melting together: *v.i.* to be melted; to be liquefied. **Fused. Fuses. Fusing.** (L. *fusus*, poured.)

FUSE, *n.* fewz, a small tube filled with combustible matter; a device to explode a shell, after it has been fired, either in its flight (time fuse), or on striking its objective (percussion fuse); a safety device of fusible metal. (L. *fusus.*)

FUSEE, *n.* few-*zee*, the grooved conical wheel of a watch or clock, round which the chain is wound. (L. *fusus*, a spindle.)

FUSEE, *n.* few-*zee*, a small neat musket or firelock; a fusil; a match used by smokers for igniting tobacco out of doors; a fuse. (Fr. *fusée*, a spindle-shaped pipe.)

FUSELAGE, *n. few*-se-laje, the body of an airplane.

FUSEL-OIL, *n. few*-zel-oyl, a malodorous and nauseous spirit, distilled from fermented potatoes, rye, &c., and used in the manufacture of various fruit essences. (Ger. *fusel*, bad liquors.)

FUSIBILITY, *n. few*-ze-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being fusible.

FUSIBLE, *a. few*-ze-bl, that may be fused or melted; easily melted. **Fusible calculus,** a variety of urinary concretion, so called because it fuses before the blow-pipe. **Fusible metal,** an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water, or is so compounded as to melt at different definite temperatures. (Fr.)

FUSIFORM, *a. few*-ze-form, shaped like a spindle; tapering to each end [Bot.]. (L. *fusus*, and *form.*)

FUSIL, *a. few*-zil, capable of being melted by heat; flowing, as a liquid. (L. *fusum*, melt.)

FUSIL, *n. few*-zil, a light flint-lock musket. (Fr.)

FUSIL, *n. few*-zil, a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, so named from its spindle shape [Her.].

FUSILEER, *n.* few-zil-*eer*, a fusilier.

FUSILIER, *n.* few-zil-*eer*, a soldier of a regiment originally armed with fusils, but now armed with rifles like other infantry. (Fr.)

FUSILLADE, *n. few*-zil-ade, a continuous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down by a fusillade. **Fusilladed. Fusillades. Fusillading.** (Fr.)

FUSION, *n. few*-sjon, the operation of melting by heat; the state of being melted by heat; coalition. (Fr.)

FUSS, *n.* fuss, a tumult; bustle; unnecessary ado about trifles: *v.i.* to make a fuss. **Fussed. Fusses. Fussing.** (A.S. *fus*, eager.)

FUSSILY, *ad. fus*-se-le, in a fussy manner.

FUSSINESS, *n. fuss*-e-ness, the state of being fussy.

FUSSY, *a. fus*-se, making a fuss.

FUST, *n.* fust, the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster [Arch.]. (L. *fustis*, a stick or staff.)

FUST, *n.* fust, a strong musty smell: *v.i.* to become mouldy; to smell ill. **Fusted. Fusting. Fusts.** (O.Fr. *fuste*, a cask.)

FUSTANELLA, *n. fus*-ta-*nel*-la, the modern Greek's white kilt. (Late L. *fustanella.*)

FUSTED, *a. fus*-ted, mouldy; ill-smelling.

FUSTERIC, *n. fus*-ter-ik, the yellow colouring matter derived from the wood of the fustet or fustic tree.

FUSTET, *n.* *fus*-tet, young fustic, the sumac, *Rhus coriaria*, the leaves of which are used for tanning and for producing a yellow dye. (Fr.)

FUSTIAN, *n.* *fust*-yan, a kind of coarse thick twilled cotton cloth; an inflated style of writing; bombast: *a.* made of fustian; swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; ridiculously tumid; bombastic. (Fustat, a suburb of Cairo, where fustian was first made.)

FUSTIANIST, *n.* *fust*-yan-ist, one who writes bombast.

FUSTIC, *n.* *fus*-tik, the wood of *Chlorophora tinctoria*, a tropical American tree which affords a dingy yellow dye. (Fr. *fustoc.*)

FUSTIGATE, *v.t.* *fus*-te-gate, to beat with a cudgel. **Fustigated. Fustigates. Fustigating.** (L. *fustigatus*, clubbed.)

FUSTIGATION, *n.* fus-te-*gay*-shon, cudgelling.

FUSTILARIAN, *n.* fus-te-*lare*-e-an, a low fellow; a scoundrel.

FUSTILUG, *n.* *fus*-te-lug, a gross, fat, unwieldy person.

FUSTINESS, *n.* *fus*-te-ness, a fusty state or quality; ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself.

FUSTY, *a.* *fus*-te, mouldy; ill-smelling.

FUSURE, *n.* *few*-sjure, a smelting; a fusion.

FUTCHEL, *n.* *futch*-el, the beam along the bottom of a carriage which supports the pole and splinter-bar.

FUTHORC, *n.* *footh*-ork, the Runic alphabet, so called from the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *k*, the *th* being thorn, the English theta.

FUTILE, *a.* *few*-tile, trifling; useless; of no avail. (Fr.)

FUTILELY, *ad.* *few*-tile-le, in a futile manner.

FUTILITY, *n.* few-*til*-e-te, worthlessness; uselessness.

FUTTOCKS, *n.pl.* *fut*-toks, the middle division of a ship's timbers, situated between the floor and the upper timbers [Naut.]; foot-hooks. **Futtock plates**, certain iron plates, the upper parts of which are open like a ring, and used to fix the dead-eyes in. **Futtock shrouds**, the short shrouds running inwards to the mast from the futtock plates above [Naut.].

FUTURE, *a.* *few*-tewr, that is to come: *n.* time to come. **Future perfect**, expressing the past in reference to an assumed future. **Future tense**, the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event [Gram.]. (O.Fr. *futur.*)

FUTURELY, *ad.* *few*-tewr-le, in time to come.

FUTURISM, *n.* *few*-tewr-ism, rejection of customary usage and adoption of ancient failures as new departures; a secessionist movement in Art that began in Italy in 1910-11, and spread gradually over Western Europe.

FUTURIST, *n.* *few*-tewr-ist, a practiser of futurism; one who has regard to the future; one who maintains that the scriptural prophecies have yet to be fulfilled [Theol.]; pertaining to futurism.

FUTURITION, *n.* few-tewr-*ish*-on, the state of being to come hereafter.

FUTURITY, *n.* few-*tewr*-it-e, future time; time to come; event to come; the state of being yet to come.

FUZE, *n.* fewze, a fuse.

FUZEE, *n.* few-*zee*, fusee.

FUZZ, *n.* fuz, fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter: *v.i.* to fly off in minute particles. **Fuzzed. Fuzzes. Fuzzing.**

FUZZ-BALL, *n.* *fuz*-bawl, a puff ball, a species of *Lycoperdon* or *Bovista*.

FUZZLE, *v.t.* *fuz*-zl, to intoxicate. **Fuzzled. Fuzzles. Fuzzling.**

FUZZY, *a.* *fuz*-ze, shaggy; woolly; blurred.

FY, *int.* fi, a word which expresses dislike, disapprobation, blame, abhorrence, or contempt; fie!

FYKE, *n.* fike, a long bag-net. (Dut. *fuik*, net.)

FYLFOT, *n.* *fil*-fot, a rectangular cross with the arms bent at right angles, often used in decoration and embroidery during the middle ages; the swastika, or hammer of Thor.

FYRD, *n.* furd, the full military force of the nation. (A.S.)

FYRDUNG, *n.* *furd*-ung, an array, at the command of the king, of all able to bear arms. (A.S.)

G

G jee, the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: one hard or close, as before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gave*, *got*, *gut*, *glue*, *grow*; and the other soft, like the letter *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *gem*, *gibbet*, and *gyroscope*; though in a few words it is sounded hard before *e* and *i*, as in *get* and *begin*; and generally when the *g* is doubled, as in *dagger*. It is silent in some words, as *benign* and *gnat*.

In *music*, it is the mark of the treble clef; and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *gamut*, from *gamma*, the Greek name of the letter.

GAB, *n.* gab, empty talk; a hook on an eccentric, which moves the steam-valves: *v.i.* to talk much and idly. **Gabbed. Gabbing. Gabs.** (Dan. *gab*, the mouth.)

GABARAGE, *n.* *gab*-ar-aje, coarse packing cloth; formerly wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

GABARDINE, *n.* *gab*-ahr-deen, a woollen material woven with a fine parallel rib, softer than, though similar to, serge; a coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. (Sp.)

GABBLE, *n.* *gab*-bl, loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered: *v.i.* to talk fast and without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity. **Gabbled. Gabbles. Gabbling.** (*Gab.*)

GABBLER, *n.* *gab*-bler, one who gabbles.

GABBRO, *n.* *gab*-bro, an igneous rock mainly composed of felspar and augite. (It.)

GABEL, *n.* ga-*bel*, a tax or excise duty, levied before the Revolution, on salt in France. (Fr.)

GABELLE, *n.* ga-*bel*, gabel.

GABELER, *n.* ga-*bel*-er, a collector of the gabel.

GABERDINE, *n.* *gab*-er-deen, gabardine.

GABION, *n.* *gay*-be-on, a cylindrical basket of wicker work or other material, filled with earth [Fort.]. (Fr.)

GABIONNADE, *n.* *gay*-be-on-*nade*, obstruction by gabions.

GABLE, *n.* *gay*-bl, the triangular end of a building, from the eaves to the top. (Fr.)

GABLE-END, *n.* *gay*-bl-end, the outside wall of a house when there is a gable.

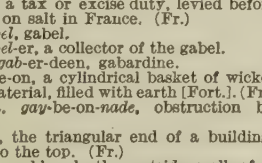
GABLET, *n.* *gabe*-let, a small ornamental gable.

GABLE-WINDOW, *n.* *gay*-bl-*win*-doh, a window in a gable.

GABRONITE, *n.* *gab*-ron-ite, a yellow variety of scapolite.

GABY, *n.* *gay*-be, a silly foolish person.

GAD, *n.* gad, a spike on the knuckle of a gauntlet; a goad; the point of a spear or arrow-head; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed mining chisel; a rod: *v.i.* to rove idly for pleasure or without any fixed purpose. **Upon the gad**, upon the spur of the moment. **Gadded. Gadding. Gads.** (A.S. *gad*, a goad.)



Gads.

GADABOUT, *n.* *gad*-a-bout, one who roves much abroad, without business; a runabout.

GADDER, *n.* *gad*-der, one who roves about idly.

GADDINGLY, *ad.* *gad*-ding-le, in a gadding manner.

GADDISH, *a.* *gad*-dish, disposed to gad about.

GADELLE, *n.* ga-*del*, a currant grown in France.

GADFLY, *n.* *gad*-fli, the horse-fly; a dipterous insect whose sting is often maddening to animals; a gadder.

GADHELIC, *a.* gad-*del*-ic, pertaining to the Gaelic branch of the Celts or the Celtic language: *n.* the language of the Gaelic Celts. (Gael. *Gaidhealach.*)

GADGET, *n.* *gadj*-et, a contrivance of any sort or any small part of a machine.

GADLINGS, *n.pl.* *gad*-lingz, spikes of steel on the knuckles of gloves of mail [Antiq.].

GADOID, *a.* *gade*-oyd, belonging to the codfish: *n.* one of the codfish family. (L. *gadus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

GADOLINITE, *n.* *gad*-o-lin-ite, a black silicate of yttrium, iron and glucinum. (John Gadolin, a chemist.)

GADOLINIUM, *n.* gad-o-*lin*-e-um, the chemical element Gd.

GADROON, *n.* gad-*roon*, an ornamental edge of inverted fluting [Arch.].

GADUS, *n.* *gade*-us, a genus of several species of fishes including *Gadus morrhua*, the cod. (L.)

GADWALL, *n.* *gad*-wawl, the migratory duck, *Anas streperus*.

GAEKWAR, *n.* *gike*-wahr, the title of the sovereign of Baroda. (Marathi, literally, cowherd.)

GAELIC, *a.* *gay*-lik, *or gal*-lik, belonging to the Gaels, a Celtic tribe, the descendants of whom inhabit the Highlands of Scotland: *n.* the language of the Gaels, still spoken in the Highlands of Scotland. (Gael. *Gaidhealach.*)

GAFF, *n.* gaf, a boat-hook or light spear used by fishermen; a boom or yard, working on jaws, to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. (Fr. *gaffe.*)

GAFF, *n.* gaf, a low-grade theatre to which the admittance was generally one penny.

GAFF, *n.* gaf, rudeness; a guffaw [Slang].

GAFF-TOP-SAIL, *n.* gaf-*top*-sl, a top-sail with its foot extended by a gaff.

GAFFER, *n.* *gaf*-fer, an old rustic, formerly a word of respect, now of familiarity or contempt; an overseman. (*Grandfather.*)

GAFFLE, *n.* *gaf*-fl, an artificial spur, put on cocks when set to fight; a steel lever to bend cross-bows. (Dut. *gaffel*, fork.)

GAG, *n.* gag, something thrust into the mouth to prevent speaking; an interpolation by an actor to his verbal part: *v.t.* to stop the mouth by thrusting something into it; to silence forcibly; to add to a speech, as by an actor. **Gagged. Gagging. Gags.** (Old Eng. *gaggen.*)

GAGE, *n.* gaje, a pledge; something given as a security which is forfeited on non-fulfilment of the pledge; something thrown down as a challenge, to be taken up by the one who accepts it: *v.t.* to pledge; to give as a pledge; to bind by pledge; to engage. **Gaged. Gages. Gaging.** (Fr.)

GAGE, *n.* gaje, a measure or rule of measuring; a standard: *v.t.* to measure; to gauge. **Gaged. Gages. Gaging.**

GAGE, *n.* gaje, a variety of plum.

GAGER, *n.* *gaje*-er, one who gages; a gauger.

GAGGER, *n.* *gag*-ger, one who gags; a lifter used by founders, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

GAGGLE, *n.* *gag*-gl, a group or flock of geese: *v.i.* to make a noise like a goose. **Gaggled. Gaggles. Gaggling.**

GAIEMENT, *ad.* gay-*mong*, in a lively style [Mus.]. (Fr.)

GAIETY, *n.* *gay*-et-e, the state of being gay; merriment; act of juvenile pleasure; finery; show. (Fr. *gaieté.*)

GAIKWAR, *n.* *gike*-wahr, a gaekwar.

GAILY, *ad.* *gay*-le, in a gay manner; showily.

GAIN, *n.* gane, a groove in a plank. (W.)

GAIN, *n.* gane, something obtained as an advantage; profit; interest: *v.t.* to obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to acquire; to earn; to obtain by superiority or success; to win; to obtain; to win to one's side or over; to reach: *v.i.* to have profit; to encroach or advance on; to gain ground on; to prevail against or have the advantage; to obtain influence with. **To gain ground**, to advance

in any undertaking. **To gain into**, to persuade to join in. **To gain over**, to draw to one's party or interest. **To gain the wind**, to attain the windward side of another ship [Naut.]. **To gain upon**, to overtake little by little. **Gained. Gaining. Gains.** (O.Fr.)

GAINABLE, *a.* *gane*-a-bl, that may be gained.

GAINER, *n.* *gane*-er, one who gains profit, or interest.

GAINFUL, *a.* *gane*-ful, profitable; advantageous.

GAINFULLY, *ad.* *gane*-ful-le, with increase of wealth.

GAINFULNESS, *n.* *gane*-ful-ness, profit; advantage.

GAININGS, *n.pl.* *gane*-ingz, what one has gained by labour or successful enterprise.

GAINLESS, *a.* *gane*-less, bringing no profit or advantage.

GAINLESSNESS, *n.* *gane*-less-ness, unprofitableness; want of advantage.

GAINLY, *a.* *gane*-le, comely: *ad.* conveniently.

GAINSAY, *v.t.* *gane*-say, to contradict; to deny what another says; to dispute. **Gainsaid. Gainsaying. Gainsays.** (Ice. *gegn*, against, and A.S. *secgan*, to say.)

GAINSAYER, *n.* *gane*-say-er, one who gainsays; an opposer.

GAIR-FOWL, *n.* *gare*-fowl, the great auk.

GAIT, *n.* gate, way; manner of walking. (*Gate.*)

GAIT, *n.* gate, a charge made for sheep and cattle pasturing and grazing; a sheaf of grain tied up.

GAITED, *a.* *gate*-ed, having a particular gait.

GAITER, *n.* *gate*-er, a covering for the ankle and leg, fitting down upon the shoe: *v.t.* to dress with gaiters. **Gaitered. Gaitering. Gaiters.** (Fr. *guêtre.*)

GAL, *n.* gal, girl [Slang].

GALA, *n.* *gah*-lah, pomp, show, or festivity; a festival. (It.)

GALACTIA, *n.* gal-*lakt*-e-a, a supérabundance or a morbid flow of milk [Med.]. (Gr. *gala*, *galactos*, milk.)

GALACTIC, *a.* gal-*lakt*-ik, lactic; belonging to the Milky Way.

GALACTIN, *n.* gal-*lakt*-in, a vegetable substance obtained from the sap of the cow-tree of tropical America, *Brosimum galactrodendron*.

GALACTITE, *n.* *gal*-lakt-ite, natrolite, the milk-stone, from the milk-white colour it produces when triturated in water.

GALACTOCELE, *n.* gal-*ak*-to-seel, a tumour in the breast induced by an obstruction in the mammary glands [Path.]. (Gr. *galaktos*, milk, and *kêlê*, tumour.)

GALACTODENDRON, *n.* gal-*lakt*-o-*den*-dron, the cow-tree or milk-tree. (Gr. *gala*, and *dendron*, a tree.)

GALACTOGOGUES, *n.pl.* gal-*lakt*-o-gohgs, medicines which promote the secretion of milk. (Gr. *gala*, and *ago*, lead.)

GALACTOMETER, *n.* gal-lakt-*om*-et-er, a lactometer.

GALACTOPHAGIST, *n.* gal-lak-*tof*-aj-ist, one who subsists on milk. (Gr. *gala*, and *phago*, eat.)

GALACTOPHAGOUS, *a.* gal-lak-*tof*-a-gus, feeding on milk.

GALACTOPHEROUS, *a.* gal-lak-*tof*-er-us, producing milk. (Gr. *gala*, and *phero*, bear.)

GALACTOPOIETIC, *a.* gal-*lakt*-o-poy-*et*-ik, increasing the flow of milk [Med.]. (Gr. *gala*, and *poieo*, make.)

GALACTORRHŒA, *n.* gal-lakt-o-*ree*-ah, an excessive secretion of milk [Med.]. (Gr. *gala*, and *rheo*, flow.)

GALA-DRESS, *n.* *gah*-lah-*dress*, a bright-coloured costume worn at a festival.

GALAGO, *n.* ga-*lay*-go, a genus of the lemur family of mammals, natives of Africa and Madagascar. (Fr.)

GALAH, *n.* ga-*lah*r, a species of Australian cockatoo.

GALANGAL, *n.* gal-*lan*-gal, an Asiatic plant, *Alpinia officinarum*, whose roots have an aromatic smell and a hot spicy taste. (O.Fr. *galingal.*)

GALANTHUS, *n.* ga-*lan*-thus, the snowdrop genus of plants. (Gr. *gala*, and *anthos*, a flower.)

GALANTINE, *n.* gal-lan-*teen*, a dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, freed from bones, minced, tied up, boiled, and served cold in its jelly. (Fr.)

GALANTY-SHOW, *n.* gal-*lan*-te-shoh, a puppet-show. (It. *galante*, gallant.)

GALATEA, *n.* gal-la-*tee*-a, a striped cotton fabric. (L.)

GALATIAN, *n.* ga-*lay*-shan, an inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor: *a.* belonging to Galatia.

GALAXY, *n.* *gal*-aks-e, the Milky Way, that long, white, luminous track of stars which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; an assemblage of splendid persons or things. (Fr. *galaxie.*)

GALBAN, *n.* *gal*-ban, galbanum.

GALBANUM, *n.* *gal*-ban-um, the gum or inspissated juice from a species of *Ferula*, used in medicine. (L.)

GALE, *n.* gale, a current of air; a breeze; a strong wind; a vehement wind or tempest [Naut.]: *v.i.* to sail fast [Naut.]. **Equinoctial gales**, the storms which take place about the time of the sun's crossing the equator. **Galed. Gales. Galing.** (Dan. *gal*, furious.)

GALE, *n.* gale, a money payment such as rent or interest which is paid at definite times.

GALE, *n.* gale, the bog myrtle, *Myrica gale*. (A.S. *gagel.*)

GALEA, *n.* *gay*-le-a, anything like a helmet; the upper lip of a labiate flower. (L. a helmet.)

GALEAS, *n.* *gal*-le-as, a low three-masted sailing vessel, propelled mainly by oars.

GALEATE, *a.* *gay*-le-ate, galeated.

GALEATED, *a.* *gay*-le-ate-ed, covered as with a helmet; having a flower or a crest like a helmet [Bot. and Zool.].

GALEENY, *n.* ga-*leen*-e, a guinea-fowl. (L. *gallina*, hen.)

GALEGA, *n.* ga-*lee*-ga, goat's rue, a genus of leguminous plants. (Gr. *gala*, and *ago*, lead.)

GALENA, *n.* ga-*lee*-na, sulphide of lead, so called from its supposed power to allay disease. (Gr. *galene*, calm.)

GALENIC, *a.* ga-*len*-ik, pertaining to or containing galena; relating to Galen, the celebrated physician.

GALENISM, *n.* *gay*-len-izm, a doctrine of Galen.

GALENIST, *n.* *gay*-len-ist, a follower of Galen.

GALEOPITHECUS, *n.* *gay*-le-o-pe-*thee*-kus, the genus of the flying insectivores of Malaya. (Gr. *gale*, a weasel, and *pithecus*, an ape.)

GALERICULATE, *a.* gal-le-*rik*-yew-late, covered as with a hat. (L. *galerum*, a cap.)

GALERITE, *n.* *gal*-ler-ite, a fossil sea-urchin.

GALETTE, *n.* ga-*let*, a French cake. (Fr.)

GALILEAN, *n.* gal-lil-*lee*-an, a native of Galilee; one of an anti-Roman sect among the Jews named after Judas, a Galilean: *a.* belonging to Galilee or to Galileo, the great Italian mathematician (1564-1642). **Galilean law**, the law according to which bodies fall with a uniform acceleration. **Galilean telescope**, a telescope invented by Galileo and having a concave lens in the eye-piece. (Heb. *galil.*)

GALILEE, *n.* *gal*-lil-lee, a porch or chapel, usually at the west end of a church [Eccles. Antiq.].

GALIMATIAS, *n.* gal-le-*may*-she-as, confused nonsensical talk. (Fr.)

GALINGALE, *n.* *gal*-ling-gale, a sedge, the sweet cyperus, *Cyperus longus*.

GALIONGEE, *n.* gal-yon-*jee*, a Turkish sailor. (Turk.)

GALIOT, *n.* *gal*-le-ot, a small galley or brigantine; a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizen-mast and a large gaff-mainsail. (Fr.)

GALIPOT, *n.* *gal*-le-pot, a white, viscid resin found on fir-trees. **Galipot varnish**, a strong varnish made by a commixture of galipot with pounded glass and Venice turpentine. (Fr.)

GALIUM, *n.* *gay*-le-um, bed-straw, a genus of over 200 species of plants, some being used to curdle milk. (L. *galion.*)

GALL, *n.* gawl, the bile, a bitter yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver; anything extremely bitter; rancour; malignity; bitterness of mind. **Gall of glass**, or **Sandiver**, the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted glass. (Fr. *galle.*)

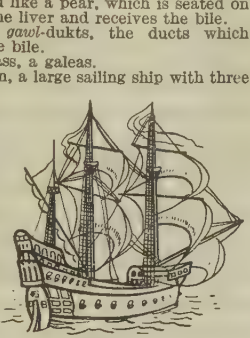
GALL, *n.* gawl, a hard round excrescence caused by insects: *v.t.* to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts. **Gall-nut**, a gall used in the making of ink. **Galled. Galling. Galls.**

GALL, *n.* gawl, a wound in the skin, caused by rubbing: *v.t.* to fret, hurt, or break the skin by rubbing; to wear away; to tease; to chagrin; to harass; to annoy: *v.i.* to fret; to be teased. **Galled. Galling. Galls.**

GALLANT, *a.* *gal*-lant, brave; high-spirited; noble; chivalrous. (O.Fr. *galant.*)

GALLANT, *a.* gal-*lant*, courtly; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous: *n.* a man polite and attentive to ladies; a suitor; a libertine: *v.t.* to attend on, as on a lady; to handle with grace or in a modish manner. **Gallanted. Gallanting. Gallants.**

GALLANTLY, *ad.* *gal*-lant-le, in a gallant manner.
GALLANTNESS, *n.* *gal*-lant-ness, the quality of being gallant.
GALLANTRY, *n.* *gal*-lan-tre, splendour of appearance; show; bravery; nobleness; generosity; polite attention to ladies, sometimes with evil intent.
GALLA-OX, *n.* *gal*-la-oks, an Abyssinian ox, with large horns curving upward like a lyre.
GALLATE, *n.* *gal*-late, a salt of gallic acid.
GALL-BLADDER, *n.* *gawl*-blad-der, a small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, which is seated on the under-side of the liver and receives the bile.
GALL-DUCTS, *n.pl.* *gawl*-dukts, the ducts which serve to convey the bile.
GALLEASS, *n.* *gal*-e-ass, a galeas.
GALLEON, *n.* *gal*-le-on, a large sailing ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards to transport gold and silver from Mexico and Peru to Spain. (Sp.)


Galleon.

GALLERIED, *a.* *gal*-ler-eed, fitted with galleries.
GALLERY, *n.* *gal*-ler-e, the covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory; a long apartment serving to communicate with others; an exhibition room; a corridor; an ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees; an upper floor with seats in a church or a theatre; a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth [Fort.]; a narrow passage or branch of a mine carried under ground [Mining]; a frame like a balcony [Naut.]; a collection of works of art; the room containing them. (Fr. *galerie.*)
GALLEY, *n.* *gal*-le, an ancient war vessel propelled by oars; a low, flat-built vessel with one deck, and worked with oars and sails; a place of enforced penal toil; a light open boat; the cook-room or kitchen of a ship; an oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts; an oblong frame of wood or brass, on which the lines of type are placed as they are composed, and on which the compositor makes up his pages or columns [Print.]. (Fr. *galée.*)
GALLEY-FOIST, *n.* *gal*-le-foyst, a barge of state; the lord mayor's barge.
GALLEY-PROOF, *n.* *gal*-le-proof, an impression taken from the matter in a printer's galley.
GALLEY-SLAVE, *n.* *gal*-le-slave, a criminal condemned to work at the oar on board a galley.
GALLEY-WORM, *n.* *gal*-le-wurm, a myriapod.
GALL-FLY, *n.* *gawl*-fli, an insect that punctures plants and occasions galls.
GALLIAMBIC, *a.* gal-le-*amb*-ic, relating to a swift-timed classical metre called galliambicus. (L.)
GALLIARD, *n.* *gal*-yard, a gay fellow; a flint-like rock used in road-making; a lively Spanish dance.
GALLIC, *a.* *gal*-lik, pertaining to Gaul or France. (L. *Gallicus.*)
GALLIC, *a.* *gawl*-lik, belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls. **Gallic acid**, an acid obtained in fine white needles from gall-nuts. (*Gall.*)
GALLICAN, *a.* *gal*-lik-an, pertaining to Gaul or France.
GALLICANISM, *n.* *gal*-lik-an-izm, resistance to papal encroachments or domination in France.
GALLICISM, *n.* *gal*-lis-izm, a French idiom.
GALLICIZE, *v.t.* *gal*-lis-ize, to change into the French idiom; to make French. **Gallicized. Gallicizes. Gallicizing.**
GALLIGASKINS, *n.pl.* gal-le-*gas*-kins, large open hose; leggings worn by sportsmen. (O.Fr. *garguesques.*)
GALLIMATIAS, *n.* gal-le-*may*-she-as, galimatias.
GALLIMAUFRY, *n.* gal-le-*maw*-fre, a hash; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. (Fr.)
GALLINACEOUS, *a.* gal-lin-*ay*-shus, pertaining to domestic fowls or pheasants. (L.)
GALLING, *a.* *gawl*-ing, fretting; vexing; annoying.
GALLINIPPER, *n.* *gal*-le-nip-per, a large mosquito.
GALLINULE, *n.* *gal*-lin-yewl, the water-hen. (*Gallinula chloropus*, a bird allied to the coot and rail.
GALLIO, *n.* *gal*-le-o, one who will not meddle with things that do not concern him; a happy-go-lucky person. (Gallio, the brother of Seneca and proconsul of Achaia, who is mentioned in Acts xviii, 17, "Gallio cared for none of these things.")
GALLIOT, *n.* *gal*-le-ot, galiot.
GALLIPOLI-OIL, *n.* gal-*lip*-o-le-*oyl*, an inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, on the gulf of Taranto.
GALLIPOT, *n.* *gal*-le-pot, a glazed earthenware pot.
GALLIUM, *n.* *gal*-le-um, the chemical element Ga. (L. *Gallia*, Gaul.)
GALLIVANT, *v.i.* gal-le-*vant*, to go gallanting, flirting or idling about. **Gallivanted. Gallivanting. Gallivants.**
GALLIVAT, *n.* *gal*-le-vat, a large two-masted boat with triangular sails, once common in the east, and used by the Malay pirates. (Malay.)
GALLIWASP, *n.* *gal*-le-wasp, a small West Indian lizard.
GALLIZATION, *n.* *gal*-lize-*ay*-shon, a process in wine-making by which the quality is improved and the quantity increased, and which consists in adding water and sugar to the grape-juice. (From the inventor, Dr. Gall.)
GALLIZE, *v.t.* *gal*-lize, to carry out the process of gallization. **Gallized. Gallizes. Gallizing.**
GALLOMANIA, *n.* gal-lo-*mane*-e-a, a mania for French fashions. (L. *Gallia*, and *mania.*)
GALLON, *n.* *gal*-lon, a measure of capacity, usually for liquids, containing four quarts. **The U.S.A. gallon** contains 231 cubic inches, being only five-sixths of the imperial gallon. (O.Fr.)
GALLOON, *n.* gal-*loon*, a kind of close lace, a fabric of silk or worsted thread, or both. (Fr. *galon.*)
GALLOP, *n.* *gal*-lop, the rapid springing movement of a mammal, particularly of a horse: *v.t.* to run with leaps, as a horse; to ride or run at a galloping pace. **Galloped. Galloping. Gallops.** (Norw. *vallhop*, field-hop.)
GALLOP, *n.* *gal*-lop, a quick dance; the appropriate music. (O.Fr. *galoper.*)
GALLOPADE, *n.* gal-lop-*ade*, a kind of dance, or of music appropriate to it; a kind of gallop: *v.i.* to gallop or dance in a gallop. **Gallopaded. Gallopades. Gallopading.** (Fr. *galopade.*)
GALLOPER, *n.* *gal*-lop-er, one who or that which gallops or makes haste; a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed; a cavalry field-piece; an aide-de-camp; a mounted orderly [Mil.].
GALLOW, *v.t.* *gal*-lo, to terrify. **Gallowed. Gallowing. Gallows.** (A.S. *galwan.*)
GALLOWAY, *n.* *gal*-lo-way, a hardy species of horse of a small size, originally bred in Galloway, in Scotland; a horse next in size to a pony.
GALLOWGLASS, *n.* *gal*-lo-glahss, an ancient Irish heavily-armed foot-soldier. (Ir. *galloglach.*)
GALLOWS, *n.* *gal*-loze, a wooden structure on which criminals are executed by hanging; a wretch deserving the gallows: *pl.* **Gallowses**, trousers' braces [Dial. Scot. and U.S.]. (A.S. *galga*, a cross or gibbet.)
GALLOWS-BIRD, *n.* *gal*-loze-berd, one who deserves the gallows.
GALLOWS-BITTS, *n.pl.* *gal*-lus-bits, a frame of timber, forming a support for the spare topmasts, yards, and booms of a vessel [Naut.].
GALLOWS-FREE, *a.* *gal*-loze-free, not in danger of the gallows.
GALLOWS-TOPS, *n.pl.* *gal*-lus-tops, a crosspiece of timber placed at the top of the gallows-bitts [Naut.].
GALLOWS-TREE, *n.* *gal*-loze-tree, the tree of execution.
GALL-SICKNESS, *n.* *gawl*-sik-ness, a remitting bilious fever.
GALL-STONE, *n.* *gawl*-stone, a concretion formed in the gall-bladder.
GALLY, *a.* *gawl*-e, like gall; bitter as gall.
GALOON, *n.* ga-*loon*, galloon.
GALOOT, *n.* ga-*loot*, an uncouth fellow; a lout [Slang].
GALOP, *n.* gal-*op*, a dance in two-four time: a gallop.
GALORE, *ad.* ga-*lore*, in abundance: *n.* abundance; very many. (Ir. *goleor.*)
GALOSH, *n.* ga-*losh*, a rubber shoe worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry; a golosh. (Fr.)

GALUMPH, *v.i.* gal-*lumf*, to dance about joyfully (a word coined by Lewis Carroll in "Through the Looking Glass.") **Galumphed. Galumphing. Galumphs.**

GALVANIC, *a.* gal-*van*-ik, pertaining to galvanism. Galvanic battery, an electric battery.

GALVANISM, *n. gal*-van-izm, current electricity due to chemical action, especially that of acids on metals. (Galvani, born at Bologna, 1737, where he was afterwards professor of anatomy.)

GALVANIST, *n. gal*-van-ist, one versed in galvanism.

GALVANIZE, *v.t. gal*-van-ize, to affect with galvanism; to coat iron with zinc. **Galvanized. Galvanizes. Galvanizing.**

GALVANIZED, *a. gal*-van-ized, affected with galvanism. Galvanized iron, iron in plates coated with zinc, whereby it is rendered less liable to be acted upon by moisture.

GALVANOGRAPHY, *n.* gal-van-*og*-raf-e, the production, by means of the electrotype process, of plates to print from like those of the engraver. (*Galvanism*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

GALVANOLOGIST, *n.* gal-van-*ol*-oj-ist, one who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANOLOGY, *n.* gal-van-*ol*-oj-e, the science of galvanic electricity. (*Galvanism*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

GALVANOMETER, *n.* gal-van-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring electric current. (*Galvanism*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

GALVANOPLASTIC, *a.* gal-van-o-*plast*-ik, pertaining to electrotyping. (*Galvanism*, and Gr. *plasso*, fashion.)

GALVANOSCOPE, *n. gal*-van-o-skope, an instrument to determine the presence and direction of an electric current. (*Galvanism*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)

GAM, *n.* gam, a school of whales.

GAMA-GRASS, *n. gah*-mah-grahss, a tall and exceedingly productive grass of Mexico and the Southern States, which yields five or six crops a season, *Tripsacum dactyloides*.

GAMBA, *n. gam*-ba, a viol. (It.)

GAMBADOES, *n.pl.* gam-*bay*-dohz, leather leggings. (It. *gamba*, a leg.)

GAMBESON, *n. gam*-be-zon, a stuffed doublet, formerly worn under armour.

GAMBET, *n. gam*-bet, the redshank, *Totanus calidris*. (Fr. *gambette*.)

GAMBIER, *n. gam*-beer, catechu or cutch, an extract from a species of *Uncaria*, used as a dyeing and tanning substance.

GAMBIST, *n. gam*-bist, a player on the gamba.

GAMBIT, *n. gam*-bit, the sacrifice of an important pawn or piece at the opening of a game of chess, with a view to clear the ground for action. (Fr.)

GAMBLE, *n. gam*-bl, a risky proceeding or action [Slang].

GAMBLE, *v.i. gam*-bl, to play or game for money. Gamble away, to squander by gaming. **Gambled. Gambles. Gambling.** (A.S. *gamenian*, to play a game.)

GAMBLER, *n. gam*-bler, one who gambles.

GAMBLING, *n. gam*-bling, playing recklessly for money.

GAMBLING-HOUSE, *n. gam*-bling-house, a resort for gamblers.

GAMBOGE, *n.* gam-*bohdj*, *or* gam-*boodj*, the gum-resin of *Garcinia morella*, much used as a yellow pigment. (Cambodia, in Asia.)

GAMBOL, *n. gam*-bol, a skipping or leaping about in frolic: *v.i.* to dance and skip about in sport; to frisk. **Gambolled. Gambolling. Gambols.** (Fr. *gambade*, from *jambe*, the leg.)

GAMBREL, *n. gam*-brel, the angle above the hoof of a horse's hind leg; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. Gambrel roof, a roof so curved. (O.Fr. *gambe*, a leg.)

GAMBROON, *n.* gam-*broon*, a twilled linen cloth for linings. (Gombroon, in Persia.)

GAME, *a.* game, lame or disabled, as a game foot [Slang].

GAME, *n.* game, sport of any kind; diversion; an exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; a single match at play; advantage in play; conquest in play; animals pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field; wild animals protected by law from being killed by anyone not holding a game-licence: *pl.* public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles [Antiq.]: *a.* pertaining to game; plucky; keeping up one's pluck: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; to play for a stake or prize; to practise gambling. Big game, the larger animals shot for sport. Ground game, hares and rabbits. The game is not worth the candle, the risk in doing a thing is disproportionate to the reward to be gained by doing it. The game is up, the plan is a failure. To make game of, to ridicule. **Gamed. Games. Gaming.** (A.S. *gamen*, sport.)

GAMEBAG, *n. game*-bag, a receptacle for carrying game.

GAMECOCK, *n. game*-kok, a cock bred to fight.

GAME-EGG, *n. game*-eg, an egg from which a fighting-cock is bred; a bad egg.

GAMEFUL, *a. game*-ful, full of game; sportive.

GAMEKEEPER, *n. game*-keep-er, one in charge of game.

GAME-LAWS, *n.pl. game*-lawz, laws for the protection of game.

GAMELY, *ad. game*-le, courageously.

GAMENESS, *n. game*-ness, courage.

GAME-PRESERVE, *n. game*-pre-zerv, a tract of land on which game can rest undisturbed and over which no shooting is permitted.

GAME-PRESERVER, *n. game*-pre-zerv-er, a holder of land devoted to the preservation of his game and his rights as a sportsman.

GAMESOME, *a. game*-sum, gay; sportive; playful.

GAMESOMELY, *ad. game*-sum-le, in a gamesome manner.

GAMESOMENESS, *n. game*-sum-ness, the quality of being gamesome.

GAMESTER, *n. game*-ster, a person addicted to gaming; a gambler; a merry person.

GAMETE, *n. gam*-eet, *or* gam-*eet*, a sexual reproductive cell [Biol.]. (Gr. *gamete*, wife.)

GAME-TENANT, *n. game*-ten-ant, the renter of a shoot.

GAMETOGENESIS, *n. gam*-et-o-*jen*-is-is, reproduction through gametes or generative cells. (Gr. *gamete*, wife, and *genesis*, origin.)

GAMIC, *a. gam*-ik, sexual. (Gr. *gamikos*, from *gamos*, marriage.)

GAMIN, *n. gam*-min, a neglected urchin whose only home is the streets. (Fr.)

GAMING, *n. game*-ing, gambling.

GAMING-HOUSE, *n. game*-ing-house, a house where gaming is practised.

GAMING-TABLE, *n. game*-ing-tay-bl, a table appropriated to gaming.

GAMMA, *n. gam*-ma, an instrument for cauterizing a hernia, so called from its resemblance to the Greek gamma (γ); gamut.

GAMMADION, *n.* gam-*may*-de-on, a swastika. (Gr.)

GAMMARUS, *n. gam*-mar-rus, a genus of 30 species of crustaceans, mostly brackish or fresh-water. (L.)

GAMMER, *n. gam*-mer, an old woman, correlative of gaffer. (*Grandmother*.)

GAMMERSTANG, *n. gam*-mer-stang, a tall and awkward girl; a wanton woman. (Northern Dial. Eng.)

GAMMOCK, *n. gam*-muk, nonsense. (Dial. Eng.)

GAMMON, *n. gam*-mon, the hind leg of a pig cured with the side as bacon: *v.t.* to make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. **Gammoned. Gammoning. Gammons.** (Fr. *jambon*, a ham.)

GAMMON, *n. gam*-mon, a game, usually called back-gammon; a hoax: *v.t.* by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, to withdraw all one's men from the board before one's antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table; to impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories. **Gammoned. Gammoning. Gammons.** (A.S. *gamen*, a game.)

GAMOGENESIS, *n. gam*-mo-*jen*-is-is, sexual generation. (Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *gennao*, produce.)

GAMOPETALOUS, *a. gam*-mo-*pet*-al-us, having the petals united towards the base [Bot.]. (Gr. *gamos*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)

GAMOSEPALOUS, *a. gam*-mo-*sep*-al-us, when the sepals cohere by their edges so as to form a tube [Bot.].

GAMP, *n.* gamp, a badly-rolled, or dilapidated, umbrella. ("Mrs. Sairey Gamp" in "Martin Chuzzlewit," by Dickens.)

GAMUT, *n.* *gam*-mut, a scale on which notes are written or printed, and to which Guido applied the monosyllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; the first or deepest note in Guido's scale of music; the modern scale [Mus.]; range; scope. (*Gamma*, the Greek *g*, and *ut*.)

GAMY, *a.* *game*-e, with the taste of game; "high" from being kept long in store; pugnacious.

GANCH, *v.t.* gansh, to drop from a high place on sharp stakes, as the Turks did with malefactors. Ganched. Ganches. Ganching. (Fr.)

GAND∠ER, *n.* *gan*-der, the male of the goose. (A.S. *gandra*: Ger. *gans*, a goose.)

GANG, *n.* gang, a number of persons associated for a particular purpose, often in a bad sense; a select number of a ship's crew, appointed for a particular service [Naut.]; a course or vein; the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals [Mining]. (A.S.)

GANG-BOARD, *n.* *gang*-board, a board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat; planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk on.

GANG-DAYS, *n.pl.* *gang*-dayz, the days in Rogation week when formerly the clergy and leading parishioners went round the parish boundary.

GANGER, *n.* *gang*-er, the foreman or manager of a gang of labourers or platelayers on a railway.

GANGETIC, *a.* gan-*jet*-ik, relating to the Ganges.

GANG-FLOWER, *n.* *gang*-flou-er, the milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*.

GANGLIAC, *a.* *gang*-gle-ak, ganglionic.

GANGLIFORM, *a.* *gang*-gle-form, ganglioform.

GANGLIOFORM, *a.* *gang*-gle-o-form, having the form of a ganglion.

GANGLION, *n.* *gang*-gle-on: *pl.* Ganglions, or Ganglia, an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve [Anat.]; an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon [Med.]. (Gr.)

GANGLIONARY, *a.* *gang*-gle-on-ar-re, composed of ganglia.

GANGLIONIC, *a.* *gang*-gle-*on*-ik, relating to a ganglion.

GANGREL, *n.* *gang*-rel, a vagabond. (Dial. Eng.)

GANGRENATE, *v.t.* *gang*-gren-ate, to cause a gangrene in. Gangrenated. Gangrenates. Gangrenating.

GANGRENE, *n.* *gang*-green, mortification at its first stage in part of a living animal body: *v.t.* to mortify: *v.i.* to become mortified. Gangrened. Gangrenes. Gangrening. (O.Fr.)

GANGRENESCENT, *a.* *gang*-gren-*es*-sent, becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, *a.* *gang*-gren-us, mortified.

GANG-SAW, *n.* *gang*-saw, a mechanical saw having two or more blades operating simultaneously.

GANGUE, *n.* gang, the mineral substance in which the ore is embedded; veinstone; gang.

GANGWAY, *n.* *gang*-way, a passage or way into or out of any place, as a ship; the part of a vessel on the spar-deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; a passage in the House of Commons, running across the house, which separates the independent members from the supporters of the Government and the Opposition. To bring to the gangway, to inflict punishment on a seaman by tying him up and flogging him [Naut.].

GANGWEEK, *n.* *gang*-week, Rogation week, when processions are made to survey the bounds of parishes.

GANIL, *n.* *gan*-il, a kind of brittle limestone. (Fr.)

GANISTER, *n.* *gan*-ist-er, a hard carboniferous sandstone, used for grindstones and furnace hearths.

GANJA, *n.* *gan*-ja, an inebriating drink made from Indian hemp. (Hind.)

GANNET, *n.* *gan*-net, a large sea-bird, the solan goose, *Sula bassana*. (A.S. *ganot*.)

GANOID, *a.* *gan*-oyd, having shiny scales of bone. (Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, like.)

GANOIDS, *n.pl.* *gan*-oyds, fishes having bony scales covered with bright enamel, as the sturgeon.

GANTLET, *n.* *gawnt*-let, a gauntlet. (O.Fr. *gantelet*.)

GANTLET, *n.* *gawnt*-let, gauntlet; a naval or military punishment, in which the offender was compelled to run between two lines of men armed with rods, who struck him as he passed. To run the gantlet, to undergo this punishment.

GANTLETED, *a.* *gawnt*-let-ed, wearing a gantlet.

GANTLOPE, *n.* *gant*-lope, a gantlet.

GANTRY, *n.* *gan*-tre, a framework carrying a travelling crane or other mechanism; a stillion or stand for casks.

GANYMEDE, *n.* *gan*-ne-meed, a cupbearer. (L. the cupbearer to Zeus.)

GANZA, *n.* *gan*-zah, a wild goose.

GAOL, *n.* jale, a prison; a jail.

GAOLER, *n.* *jayl*-or, the chief of a gaol; a prison warder.

GAP, *n.* gap, an opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a cleft; a passage; a defect; a vacant place: *v.t.* to make a gap in. To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something. To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect. Gapped. Gapping. Gaps. (Swed. *gap*.)

GAP-TOOTHED, *a.* *gap*-toothed, having interstices between the teeth.

GAPE, *n.* gape, a gaping; the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird [Zool.]: *pl.* a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping: *v.i.* to open the mouth wide in expression of drowsiness, desire, expectancy, or wonderment; to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as young birds; to open in a fissure or crevice. To gape at, to open the mouth and gaze with astonishment. To gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave. Gaped. Gapes. Gaping. (Ice. and Swed. *gapa*.)

GAPER, *n.* *gape*-er, one who gapes; a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Mya*, or its allies; a sea-fish, the comber, *Serranus cabrilla*.

GAPING, *n.* *gape*-ing, opening the mouth widely as in yawning, or in amazement.

GAPINGLY, *ad.* *gape*-ing-le, in a gaping fashion.

GAPPY, *a.* *gap*-pe, with gaps.

GAR, *n.* gar, a garfish.

GARAGE, *n.* *gar*-raj, *or* gar-*rahsj*, a store-house for motor vehicles. (Fr. a railway siding.)

GARANCEUX, *n.* gar-*rahn*-se, a kind of garancine.

GARANCINE, *n.* *gahr*-an-seen, an extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid. (Fr. *garance*, madder.)

GARAVANCE, *n.* *gar*-ra-vance, a calavance; a haricot bean. (Perhaps from Sp. *garbanzo*.)

GARB, *n.* gahrb, dress; fashion or mode, especially of dress; exterior appearance. (O.Fr.)

GARB, *n.* gahrb, a sheaf of grain [Her.]. (Fr. *gerbe*, sheaf.)

GARBAGE, *n.* *gahr*-baje, the bowels of an animal; refuse of any kind; offal. (Fr.)

GARBAGED, *a.* *gahr*-bajd, stripped of the bowels.

GARBED, *a.* gahrbd, dressed; habited.

GARBLE, *v.t.* *gahr*-bl, to separate the fine or valuable parts from the coarse or useless; to pick out such parts as may serve a purpose; to give a disconnected or erroneous account of anything. Garbled. Garbles. Garbling. (Sp. *garbillo*, sieve.)

GARBLER, *n.* *gahr*-bler, one who garbles.

GARBLES, *n.pl.* *gahr*-blz, refuse sifted away.

GARBOARD, *n.* *gahr*-bawrd, the plank next to the keel.

GARCINIA, *n.* gahr-*sin*-e-a, a genus of plants, including the mangosteen, natives of the Indian Archipelago. (Laurent Garcin.)

GARÇON, *n.* *gahr*-song, a waiter. (Fr.)

GARDANT, *a.* *gahrd*-ant, said of a beast, full-faced and looking right forward [Her.]. (Fr.)

GARDE-BRAS, *n.* *gahrd*-brah, a piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates; an arm-guard [Antiq.]. (Fr.)

GARDEN, *n.* *gahrd*-en, a piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, and flowers; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract: *a.* pertaining to a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden. Gardened. Gardening. Gardens. (O.Fr. *gardin*.)

GARDEN-CITY, *n.* *gahrd*-en-*sit*-te, a town built with a standardised style of architecture, and so laid out that each house has a garden.

GARDENER, *n.* *gahrd*-en-er, one whose occupation is to cultivate and dress a garden.

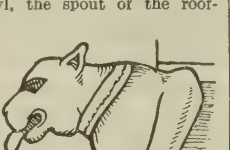
GARDEN-GLASS, *n.* *gahrd*-en-glahss, a bell-shaped glass cone to protect tender plants.

GARDENIA, *n.* gahr-*deen*-e-a, a tropical and subtropical shrub cultivated in conservatories for its beautiful flowers. (Dr. Garden, an American botanist.)

GARDENING, *n.* *gahrd*-en-ing, horticulture.

GARDEN-MOULD, *n.* *gahrd*-en-mohld, mould fit for a garden.

GARDEN-PARTY, *n. gahrd*-en-*pahr*-te, a social gathering held in the open.
GARDEN-PLOT, *n. gahrd*-en-plot, a spot laid out as a garden.
GARDEN-STUFF, *n. gahrd*-en-stuf, esculent plants growing in a garden.
GARDE-VISURE, *n.* gahrd-*vee*-zur, a vizor [Her.]. (Fr.)
GARDON, *n. gahr*-don, the ide, a fish, *Leuciscus idus*, allied to the roach. (Fr.)
GARE, *n.* gare, coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. (Dial. Eng.)
GARE-FOWL, *n. gare*-foul, the great auk.
GARFISH, *n. gahr*-fish, a sea-fish of the genus *Belone*, with green bones and having its jaws lengthened into a beak, the upper jaw being sharp and pointed. (A.S. *gār*, spear, and *fish*.)
GARGANEY, *n. gahr*-ga-nay, a sea-duck allied to the teal, *Querquedula circia*.
GARGANTUAN, *a.* gahr-*gan*-tew-an, prodigious. (After Gargantua, the giant-king, in Gargantua and Pantagruel, by Rabelais.)
GARGARISM, *n. gahr*-gar-izm, a gargle.
GARGARIZE, *v.t. gahr*-gar-ize, to gargle. **Gargarized. Gargarizes. Gargarizing.** (Gr. *gargarizo*.)
GARGET, *n. gahr*-jet, the throat; a disease in cattle and hogs affecting the throat, also the udders of cows. (O.Fr. *gargate*, throat.)
GARGIL, *n. gahr*-gil, distemper in the heads of geese. (*Garget*.)
GARGLE, *n. gahr*-gl, any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat: *v.t.* to rinse the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration; to warble. **Gargled. Gargles. Gargling.** (Fr. *gargouille*, the throat.)
GARGOL, *n. gahr*-gol, a distemper in swine.
GARGOYLE, *n. gahr*-goyl, the spout of the roof-gutter of a building, frequently in the form of a grotesque figure. (Fr. *gargouille*.)



Gargoyle.

GARIBALDI, *n. gar*-re-*bawl*-de, a style of jacket or hat, such as was worn by Garibaldi's followers.
GARISH, *a. gare*-ish, gaudy; showy; extravagantly gay; flighty. (*Gaze*.)
GARISHLY, *ad. gare*-ish-le, in a garish manner.
GARISHNESS, *n. gare*-ish-ness, the quality of being garish.
GARLAND, *n. gahr*-land, a wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers; a collection of choice pieces in prose or verse; a sort of bag of network used by sailors to keep provisions in: *v.t.* to deck with a garland. **Garlanded. Garlanding. Garlands.** (Fr.)
GARLANDAGE, *n. gahr*-land-aje, a decoration made of garlands.
GARLANDRY, *n. gahr*-land-re, filleting or anything garlanded together.
GARLIC, *n. gahr*-lik, a culinary bulb with a pungent taste, *Allium sativum*. (A.S. *gar*, a lance, and *leac*, a leek.)
GARLIC-EATER, *n. gahr*-lik-eet-ur, a low fellow.
GARLICKY, *a. gahr*-lik-e, like or containing garlic.
GARLIC-PEAR, *n. gahr*-lik-pare, a tree in Jamaica with a garlic-smelling fruit, *Crateva gynandra*.
GARLIC-SNAIL, *n. gar*-lik-snail, a species of the helix family, *Zonites alliarius*.
GARMENT, *n. gahr*-ment, any article of clothing, as a coat; clothing in general; dress. (O.Fr. *garniment*.)
GARNER, *n. gahr*-ner, a granary, a bin: *v.t.* to store in a granary. **Garnered. Garnering. Garners.** (O.Fr. *gernier*, granary.)
GARNERAGE, *n. gahr*-ner-aje, a storehouse or garner.
GARNET, *n. gahr*-net, a siliceous stone of varied composition, colour, and quality, occurring most frequently in mica-slate, hornblende slate, and gneiss, and always crystallizing in the cubical system. Almandine garnets are red, tinged with violet, and so are Syrian garnets, which come, not from Syria, but from Syriam, in Pegu; when cut rounded on top and flat on the back, without facets, garnets are called **Carbuncles.** Yellow garnets are known as **Cinnamon stone,** and **Essonite. Pyrope** or **Bohemian garnet** is blood-red, and **Uvarovite** is green—in short, garnet is of every colour but blue. (Fr. *grenat*, from L. *granum*, grain, seed.)
GARNISH, *n. gahr*-nish, ornament; decoration; something round a dish as an embellishment; fetters: *v.t.* to adorn; to embellish with something laid round, as a dish; to furnish; to supply; to warn; to give notice [Law]. **Garnished. Garnishes. Garnishing.** (Fr. *garnir*, to furnish.)
GARNISHED, *a. gahr*-nisht, with an ornament attached [Her.].
GARNISHEE, *n. gahr*-nish-*ee*, one in whose hands the property of a debtor is attached [Law].
GARNISHER, *n. gahr*-nish-er, one who decorates.
GARNISHING, *n. gahr*-nish-ing, that which garnishes.
GARNISHMENT, *n. gahr*-nish-ment, ornament; embellishment; warning given to a party to appear in court, or not to pay money to another [Law].
GARNITURE, *n. gahr*-nit-yur, ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress. (Fr.)
GAROTTE, *n.* ga-*rot*, garrotte.
GAROUS, *a. gare*-us, resembling garum.
GARPIKE, *n. gahr*-pike, the garfish.
GARRAN, *n. gar*-run, a small horse; a Highland horse; a galloway. (Gael. a gelding.)
GARRET, *n. gar*-ret, a room with sloping ceilings immediately under the roof; a turret. (O.Fr. *garite*, watch-tower.)
GARRETED, *a. gar*-ret-ed, furnished with garrets.
GARRETEER, *n.* gar-ret-*eer*, one who lives in a garret; a poor author.
GARRETING, *n. gar*-ret-ing, chips of stone inserted in rough joinings.
GARRET-MASTER, *n. gar*-ret-mahst-er, one who supplies household furniture to the furniture dealers.
GARRISON, *n. gar*-ris-son, a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it; the state of being placed in a fortification for defence: *v.t.* to furnish as a fortress with soldiers; to defend by fortresses manned with troops. **Garrison town,** a town or city in which soldiers are stationed. **Garrisoned. Garrisoning. Garrisons.** (O.Fr. *garnison*.)
GARRON, *n. gar*-ron, a garran.
GARROT, *n. gar*-rot, a small cylinder of wood employed to tighten the circular band by which the artery of a limb is compressed, for checking hemorrhage after amputation [Surg.]. (Fr. *garrotter*, to bind with strong cords.)
GARROT, *n. gar*-rot, a sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*.
GARROTTE, *n.* gar-*rot*, a punishment in Spain by strangling, originally with a cord twisted tight by turning a stick in a loop of it; strangulation by means of an iron collar, tightened by a screw, the point of which penetrated to the spine, causing instantaneous death; the collar employed: *v.t.* to strangle with the garrotte; to throttle so as to render insensible or helpless, and rob. **Garrotted. Garrottes. Garrotting.** (Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel.)
GARROTTER, *n.* gar-*rot*-er, one guilty of garrotting.
GARROTTING, *n.* gar-*rot*-ing, punishment by strangulation; throttling.
GARRULITY, *n.* gar-*rew*-lit-e, talkativeness; loquacity.
GARRULOUS, *a. gar*-rew-lus, talkative; loquacious. (L. *garrulus*.)
GARRULOUSLY, *ad. gar*-rew-lus-le, in a talkative manner.
GARRULOUSNESS, *n. gar*-rew-lus-ness, the habit of being garrulous.
GARRULUS, *n. gar*-rew-lus, a genus of the crow family, including the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. (L.)
GARRYA, *n. gar*-re-a, an American plant genus of evergreen flowering shrubs, of which one species, *Garrya elliptica*, has catkins often a foot long. (Michael Garry.)
GARTER, *n. gahr*-ter, a string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter, instituted by Edward III; the order

itself; the half of a bend [Her.]: *v.t.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the Order of the Garter. Garter King-of-arms, the principal king-of-arms. Gartered. Gartering. Garters. (O.Fr. *gartier.*)

GARTER-FISH, *n. gahr*-ter-fish, a species of fish having a long thin body; the scabbard-fish

GARTER-SNAKE, *n. gahr*-ter-snake, a striped snake, of the American genus *Eutania*, not venomous.

GARTH, *n.* gahrth, a lawn within the cloisters; a close; a weir for catching fish; a yard. (Ice.)

GARUDA, *n.* gar-*roo*-da, a Hindu demigod represented as having a bird's head and wings but a human body. (Sans.)

GARUM, *n. gare*-um, a fish sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of small marinated fish. (L.)

GARVIE, *n. gar*-ve, the sprat.

GAS, *n.* gas, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid; popularly that obtained from coal, and used for purposes of lighting: *v.t.* to poison with gas; to talk boastfully. Gassed. Gasses. Gassing. (A term coined by Van Helmont the Belgian chemist.)

GAS-BAG, *n. gas*-bag, a bag for holding gas; a talkative person [Slang].

GAS-BRACKET, *n. gas*-brak-et, a fixed or jointed horizontal gaspipe, supplied with a burner.

GAS-BUOY, *n. gas*-boy, a buoy in which is a gas-reservoir for maintaining a gas-flare alight.

GASBURNER, *n. gas*-burn-er, the jet fitted at the end of a gaspipe, from which the flame issues.

GAS-COAL, *n. gas*-kole, anthracite.

GAS-COKE, *n. gas*-koke, amorphous carbon found in gas-retorts and used for electric arc-lights.

GASCON, *n. gas*-kon, a native of Gascony in France; a boaster.

GASCONADE, *n. gas*-kon-*ade*, boasting; bravado; bragging: *v.i.* to boast; to brag. Gasconaded. Gasconades. Gasconading. (Gascony, whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.)

GASCONADER, *n. gas*-kon-*ade*-er, a great boaster.

GAS-CONDENSER, *n. gas*-kon-*dense*-er, an apparatus for purifying gas.

GAS-COOKER, *n.* gas-*kook*-er, a stove in which the cooking is done by gas.

GASEITY, *n.* gas-*ee*-it-e, state of being gaseous.

GASELIER, *n. gas*-e-leer, a gas chandelier.

GAS-ENGINE, *n. gas*-en-jin, an engine in which gas is the motive power.

GASEOUS, *a. gas*-e-us, in the form of gas; like gas.

GASEOUSNESS, *n. gas*-e-us-ness, state of being gaseous.

GAS-FIRE, *n. gas*-fire, a fire consuming gas.

GASFITTER, *n. gas*-fit-ter, a workman who fits up pipes and burners for gas.

GASFITTINGS, *n.pl. gas*-fit-tingz, the fittings necessary for burning gas.

GAS-GAUGE, *n. gas*-gaje, a device to test gas pressure.

GAS-GOVERNOR, *n. gas*-guv-ur-nor, a gas regulator.

GASH, *n.* gash, a deep and long cut, particularly in flesh: *v.i.* to make a gash. Gashed. Gashes. Gashing. (O.Fr. *gasser*, to cut with a lancet.)

GASHFUL, *a. gash*-ful, full of gashes; hideous.

GASHLY, *a. gash*-le, frightful; ghastly.

GASHOLDER, *n. gas*-hohld-er, a gasometer.

GASIFICATION, *n. gas*-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, conversion into gas.

GASIFORM, *a. gas*-e-form, having the form of gas.

GASIFY, *v.t. gas*-e-fi, to convert into gas. Gasified. Gasifies. Gasifying. (*Gas*, and L. *facio*, make.)

GAS-JET, *n. gas*-jet, a jet of flame from a gasburner.

GASKET, *n. gas*-ket, a flat plaited cord fastened to a ship's yard, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard [Naut.]; the plaited hemp used for packing the piston of a steam-engine and its pumps [Mech.]. (Fr. *garcette*, cat-o'-nine-tails.)

GASKINS, *n.pl. gas*-kins, galligaskins; wide open hose.

GAS-LAMP, *n. gas*-lamp, a lamp burning gas.

GASLIGHT, *n. gas*-lite, the light afforded by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, as procured by the distillation of coal.

GAS-LIQUOR, *n. gas*-lik-ker, an ammoniacal liquid obtained in making gas.

GAS-MAINS, *n.pl. gas*-maynz, the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas-works.

GAS-MASK, *n. gas*-mahsk, a protection against the inhaling of poisonous gas.

GAS-METER, *n. gas*-me-ter, a mechanical contrivance for measuring and recording the quantity of gas passing through a pipe in any given time.

GASOGENE, *n. gas*-o-jeen, an apparatus for making aërated beverages. (Fr. *gayogène.*)

GASOLINE, *n. gas*-so-leen, an inflammable product derived from crude petroleum; petrol.

GASMAN, *n. gas*-man, an employee of a gas-company.

GASOMETER, *n.* gas-*om*-et-er, a reservoir for gas. (*Gas*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

GASOMETRIC, *a.* gas-o-*met*-rik, pertaining to gas-ometry.

GASOMETRY, *n.* gas-*om*-et-re, the science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

GASOSCOPE, *n. gas*-o-skope, an apparatus for indicating the presence of gas. (*Gas*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)

GASP, *n.* gahsp, convulsed painful effort to catch breath. At the last gasp, at the limit of one's powers; dying: *v.i.* to gape in order to catch breath, or in laborious respiration; to breathe laboriously; to long eagerly for: *v.t.* to emit with gasping breath. Gasped. Gasping. Gasps. (Ice. *geispa*, yawn.)

GASPING, *n. gahsp*-ing, laborious breathing.

GASPINGLY, *ad. gahsp*-ing-le, in a gasping manner.

GAS-REGULATOR, *n.* gas-*reg*-yew-late-or, an apparatus for equalizing and regulating the flow of gas.

GAS-RETORT, *n. gas*-re-tawrt, a vessel used for holding the material of which gas is to be made.

GAS-RING, *n. gas*-ring, a metal ring pierced with holes through which gas emerges to be burnt for cooking purposes.

GASSING, *n. gas*-sing, the process of singeing lace for the removal of the hairy filaments.

GASSOUL, *n. gas*-sool, a mineral soap exported from Morocco. (Arabic word.)

GAS-STOVE, *n. gas*-stohv, a cooking-stove heated by gas.

GASSY, *a. gas*-se, gaseous; containing gas; inflated.

GAS-TANK, *n. gas*-tank, a tank for holding gas.

GAS-TAR, *n. gas*-tahr, the bituminous substance that distils over in the manufacture of coal-gas.

GASTEROPODA, *n.pl. gas*-ter-*op*-o-da, the univalve molluscs; gastropoda. (Gr. *gaster*, the belly, and *pous*, the foot.)

GASTEROPODOUS, *a. gas*-ter-*op*-o-dus, belonging to the gasteropoda.

GASTIGHT, *a. gas*-tite, impenetrable by gas.

GASTRÆA, *n.* gas-*tree*-a, a presumed primordial animal organism. (Gr. *gaster*, the stomach.)

GASTRAL, *a. gas*-tral, gastric.

GASTRALGIA, *n.* gas-*tral*-je-a, an unpleasant burning sensation in the stomach and gullet [Med.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *algos*, pain.)

GASTRIC, *a. gas*-trik, belonging to the stomach. Gastric juice, a thin, pellucid liquor secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and one of the principal agents in digestion. Gastric fever, typhoid fever.

GASTRICISM, *n. gas*-tris-izm, a gastric affection [Med.]; the theory which ascribes all diseases to this source.

GASTRILOQUIST, *n.* gas-*tril*-o-kwist, ventriloquist. (Gr. *gaster*, and L. *loquor*, speak.)

GASTRILOQUY, *n.* gas-*tril*-o-kwe, ventriloquism.

GASTRITIS, *n.* gas-*trite*-is, chronic inflammation of the stomach.

GASTROCELE, *n. gas*-tro-seel, rupture of the stomach. (Gr. *gastēr*, stomach, and *kēlē*, tumour.)

GASTRO-CEPHALITIS, *n. gas*-tro-sef-al-*ite*-is, inflammation of the stomach and brain [Med.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *kephale*, the head.)

GASTROCNEMIUS, *n. gas*-trok-*neem*-e-us, the largest muscle in the calf of the leg.

GASTRODYNIA, *n.* gas-tro-*din*-e-a, a painful affection of the stomach [Med.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *odyne*, pain.)

GASTRO-ENTERITIS, *n. gas*-tro-en-ter-*ite*-is, inflammation of the stomach and intestines [Med.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *enteron*, intestine.)

GASTROLOGY, *n. gas*-*trol*-oj-e, a treatise on the stomach. (Gr. *gaster*, and *logos*, a word.)

GASTRO-MALACIA, *n. gas*-tro-mal-*ace*-e-a, a softening of the stomach [Med.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *malakos*, soft.)

GASTROMANCY, *n. gas*-tro-man-se, a divination by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. (Gr. *gaster*, and *manteia*, divination.)

GASTRONOME, *n. gas*-tro-nome, an epicure.

GASTRONOMIC, *a.* gas-tro-*nom*-ik, pertaining to gastronomy.

GASTRONOMIST, *n.* gas-*tron*-om-ist, one who likes good living; an epicure.
GASTRONOMY, *n.* gas-*tron*-om-e, the art or science of good living. (Gr. *gaster*, and *nomos*, a rule.)
GASTROPHILE, *n.* *gas*-tro-fil, a lover of good food.
GASTROPOD, *n.* *gas*-tro-pod, a mollusc with a univalve shell.
GASTROPODA, *n.pl.* gas-*trop*-o-da, gasteropoda.
GASTROPODOUS, *a.* gas-*trop*-o-dus, having the belly and feet joined.
GASTRO-VASCULAR, *a.* *gas*-tro-*vas*-kew-lar, pertaining to digestion and circulation.
GASTRORAPHY, *n.* gas-*tror*-a-fe, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen [Surg.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *rapto*, sew.)
GASTROSCOPY, *n.* gas-*tros*-ko-pe, an examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease [Med.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *skopeo*, view.)
GASTROSOPH, *n.* *gas*-tro-sof, an authority on diet.
GASTROSTOMY, *n.* gas-*tros*-tom-e, an operation to introduce food directly into the stomach in the case of stricture of the gullet [Surg.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *stoma*, the mouth.)
GASTROTOMY, *n.* gas-*trot*-om-e, the operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen [Surg.]. (Gr. *gaster*, and *tome*, cutting.)
GASTRULA, *n.* gas-*trool*-a, the cup stage of an embryo.
GAS-WATER, *n.* *gas*-waw-ter, water through which the common gas made at the gas-works has passed.
GAS-WORKS, *n.pl.* *gas*-wurks, the works where coal-gas is made.
GAT, gat, *past* of get.
GAT, *n.* gat, a ship-channel [Naut.].
GATE, *v.t.* gate, to prohibit students in Oxford or Cambridge from leaving their colleges after a specified hour. **Gated. Gates. Gating.**
GATE, *n.* gate, the passage into a city, an enclosure, or a large edifice; the movable barrier which opens or closes the passage; the frame which stops the passage of water through a lock; a way. (A.S. *geat*, a gate, a way.)
GATEAU, *n.* *gah*-to, a cake. (Fr.)
GATE-BILL, *n.* *gate*-bill, a record of fines imposed on Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates for returning to college after hours.
GATED, *a.* *gate*-ed, having gates.
GATE-HOUSE, *n.* *gate*-house, a house at or over a gate.
GATEKEEPER, *n.* *gate*-keep-er, a gateman.
GATEMAN, *n.* *gate*-man, the attendant at a swing-gate at a railway crossing; the gate-porter at a park-lodge; the lessee or collector at a toll-gate.
GATE-MONEY, *n.* *gate*-mun-ne, money taken at entrance to an open-air public show.
GATE-VEIN, *n.* *gate*-vayn, the portal vein.
GATEWAY, *n.* *gate*-way, a passage-way.
GATHER, *n.* *gath*-er, a fold in cloth, made by drawing: *v.t.* to bring together; to collect; to pluck; to acquire; to accumulate; to contract; to pucker; to draw together in wrinkles by a thread passing through; to deduce by inference; to haul in the slack of a rope: *v.i.* to collect; to increase; to generate pus or matter; to ripen. **To gather breath**, to have respite. **To gather way**, to get moving so as to be steerable [Naut.]. **Gathered. Gathering. Gathers.** (A.S. *gaderian*.)
GATHERABLE, *a.* *gath*-er-a-bl, that may be gathered.
GATHERER, *n.* *gath*-er-er, one who or that which gathers.
GATHERING, *n.* *gath*-er-ing, the act of collecting or assembling; collection; an assembly; charitable contribution; a tumour suppurated or maturated; an abscess.
GATLING, *n.* *gat*-ling, a machine-gun of American invention, named after the inventor.
GATTEN, *n.* *gat*-ten, the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*; the spindle tree, *Euonymus europæus*.
GATTER-TREE, *n.* *gat*-ter-tree, dogwood.
GAUB, *n.* gawb, an Indian tree, *Diospyros embryopteris*, yielding a sticky pulp used for caulking boats.
GAUB, *n.* gawb, the back-rope leading inboard from the martingale [Naut.].
GAUCHE, *a.* gohsh, clumsy; awkwardly tactless; left-handed. (Fr.)
GAUCHERIE, *n.* *gohsh*-ree, awkwardness; bungling. (Fr. *gauche*, left-handed, awkward.)
GAUCHO, *n.* *gawt*-cho, a native of the Argentine pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent, famous for horsemanship and skill with the lasso. (Sp.)
GAUD, *n.* gawd, a trinket; a showy ornament. (L. *gaudium*, joy.)
GAUDERY, *n.* *gaw*-der-e, finery; fine things; ornaments.
GAUDILY, *ad.* *gawd*-il-e, in a gaudy manner.
GAUDINESS, *n.* *gawd*-e-ness, the quality of being gaudy.
GAUDY, *a.* *gawd*-e, showy; gay; tastelessly gay; unrefined: *v.t.* to deck with gauds. **Gaudy-day**, a holiday. **Gaudied. Gaudies. Gaudying.**
GAUFFER, *v.t.* *gohf*-fer, to crimp. **Gauffered. Gauffering. Gauffers.** (Fr.)
GAUFFERING, *n.* *gohf*-er-ing, an open, wave-like manner of crimping.
GAUFFRE, *n.* *goh*-fr, a cake of batter cooked in a mould made hot in a fire.
GAUGE, *n.* gaje, a measure; a standard of measure; the number of feet which a ship sinks in the water [Naut.]; the position of one vessel with respect to another, the weather-gauge being to windward, and the lee-gauge to leeward [Naut.]; a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions of the various sorts of letters [Letter-founding]; an instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board [Carp.]; the distance between the rails, the British standard gauge being 4ft. 8½in. [Railways]: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or the contents of; to measure in respect to capability; to estimate. **Rain gauge**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at any given place. **Sea gauge**, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea. **Sliding gauge**, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances. **Syphon gauge**, a gauge made in the form of a syphon. **Tide gauge**, an instrument for determining the height of the tides. **Wind gauge**, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface; an anemometer. **Gauged. Gauges. Gauging.** (O.Fr.)
GAUGEABLE, *a.* *gaje*-a-bl, that may be gauged.
GAUGER, *n.* *gaje*-er, one who gauges; an excise officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.
GAUGING, *n.* *gaje*-ing, the art of measuring the contents of vessels of any form. **Gauging rod**, an instrument used in gauging. **Gauging rule**, a sliding rule adapted to the purposes of gauging.
GAUL, *n.* gawl, ancient France; one of its inhabitants. (O.Fr. *Gaule*.)
GAULISH, *a.* *gawl*-ish, pertaining to Gaul.
GAULT, *n.* gawlt, the clay between the Upper and Lower Greensands.
GAULTHERIA, *n.* gawl-*theer*-e-a, a genus of heaths, chiefly American.
GAUM, *v.t.* gawm, to smear. **Gaumed. Gauming. Gaums.**
GAUNT, *n.* gawnt, the great crested grebe.
GAUNT, *a.* gawnt, lean; thin; emaciated; pinched-looking. (Scand.)
GAUNTLET, *n.* *gawnt*-let, gantlet; a large steel glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by knights and men-at-arms; a glove coming up over the wrist; a bandage wrapping hand and wrist. **Run the gauntlet**, run the gantlet. **Take up the gauntlet**, to accept the challenge. **Throw down the gauntlet**, to challenge to combat. (O.Fr. *gantelet*.)
GAUNTLETED, *a.* *gawnt*-let-ed, wearing a gauntlet.
GAUNTLY, *ad.* *gawnt*-le, in a gaunt manner.
GAUNTNESS, *n.* *gawnt*-ness, the state of being gaunt.
GAUNTRY, *n.* *gawn*-tre, a gantry.
GAUR, *n.* gour, a wild ox of the forests of India, *Bos gaurus*. (Native name.)
GAUZE, *n.* gawz, a very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, cotton, or any hard-spun fibre, also of wire. **Gauze wire cloth**, a kind of open cloth made of copper, brass, or iron wire, and used for wire-blinds and sieves. (Fr. *gaze*, perhaps from Gaza, where first made.)
GAUZY, *a.* *gawz*-e, like gauze; thin as gauze.
GAVEL, *n.* *gav*-el, tribute; toll; custom [Law]. (A.S.)

GAVEL, *n. gav*-el, a small sheaf of grain unbound.

GAVEL, *n. gav*-el, a chairman's hammer; an auctioneer's hammer; a wooden mallet; a mason's maul; a gable. (Fr.)

GAVELET, *n. gav*-el-et, an ancient and special custom in Kent, by which the tenant, if he withhold his rent and services, forfeits his lands and tenements.

GAVELKIND, *n. gav*-el-kind, a tenure by which land descends in equal portions, as from a father to all his sons, or a brother with no issue to all his brothers.

GAVELMAN, *n. gav*-el-man, a tenant liable to pay tribute.

GAVELOCK, *n. gav*-el-ok, an iron crowbar; a javelin. (A.S. *gafoluc.*)

GAVERHALE, *n. gav*-er-hale, the jack snipe.

GAVIAL, *n. gave*-e-al, an Asiatic species of crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, having a long narrow muzzle. (Hind. *ghariyál.*)

GAVILAN, *n. gav*-il-an, a species of hawk.

GAVOTTE, *n.* gav-*ot*, a dance resembling the minuet, in common time of two crotchets. (Fr.)

GAWK, *n.* gawk, a fool; a simpleton; a clumsy fellow; a gawky. (Scand.)

GAWKY, *a. gawk*-e, awkward; clownish: *n.* a tall awkward stupid fellow.

GAWN, *n.* gawn, a small tub or ladling vessel.

GAWNTREE, *n. gawn*-tre. a wooden frame on which beer casks are set; gantry.

GAY, *a.* gay, in bright spirits; lively; mirthful; showy; devoted to pleasure; inflamed or merry with liquor. (Fr. *gai.*)

GAYAL, *n. gy*-al, a wild ox, extensively domesticated in the East, *Bos frontalis.* (Native name.)

GAYNESS, *n. gay*-ness, gaiety; finery.

GAYSOME, *a. gay*-sum, full of gaiety.

GAZE, *n.* gaze, a fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; the object gazed at: *v.i.* to look fixedly: *v.t.* to view with fixed attention. **At gaze,** arrested in stupid wonderment; full-faced [Her.]. **Gazed. Gazes. Gazing.** (Scand.)

GAZEEBO, *n.* ga-*zee*-bo, a balcony, lantern or turret from which a view may be had. (Satirically formed from *gaze.*)

GAZEHOUND, *n. gaze*-hound, a hound that hunts by the sight rather than by the scent.

GAZELLE, *n.* ga-*zel*, a genus, *Gazella*, of small, swift antelopes, celebrated for their large, soft, black eyes, and distinctive mark of a dark triangle on the forehead. (Ar. *ghazal.*)

GAZELLINE, *a.* ga-*zel*-line, allied to the gazelle.

GAZER, *n. gaze*-er, one who gazes.

GAZETTE, *n.* ga-*zet*, a newspaper; the government official newspaper, in which public appointments, promotions, bankruptcies, &c., are recorded: *v.t.* to publish in the gazette. **Gazetted. Gazettes. Gazetting.** (It. *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin worth ½*d.*, the price of the first gazette.)

GAZETTEER, *n.* gaz-et-*teer*, a writer of news, by authority, in a gazette; a geographical dictionary; a newspaper. (It. *gazzettiere*, a journalist.)

GAZING-STOCK, *n. gaze*-ing-stok, an object exposed to be gazed at; an object of curiosity or contempt.

GAZOGENE, *n. gaz*-o-jeen, gasogene.

GAZON, *n.* ga-*zoon*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the faces of earthworks [Fort.]. (Fr. a turf.)

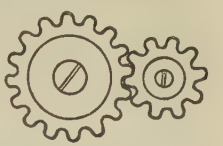
GEAN, *n.* geen, the wild cherry, *Prunus avium.* (Fr. *guigne.*)

GEAR, *n.* geer, apparatus; harness; tackle; dress; accoutrements; goods or riches [Scots]; the blocks and ropes belonging to any particular spar or sail [Naut.]; mechanical appliances; toothed wheels; a connexion by means of them [Mech.]: *v.t.* to dress; to put on gear; to harness. **High gear, low gear,** regulating revolutions of bicycle driving-wheels to revolutions of pedals. **To throw machinery into or out of gear,** to arrange or disarrange wheelwork or couplings. **Geared. Gearing. Gears.** (Scand.)

GEAR-CUTTER, *n. geer*-kut-ter, a manufacturer of toothed wheels, for conducting motion in machinery; a machine for the purpose.

GEARING, *n. geer*-ing, harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery [Mech.].

GEAR-WHEEL, *n. geer*-wheel, a wheel with cogs.



Gearing.

GEAT, *n.* jeet, the hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting. (*Jet* or *gate.*)

GEBUR, *n.* ge-*boor*, *or* ye-*boor*, a tenant farmer in an Early English settlement. (A.S. *gebúr.*)

GECKO, *n. gek*-o, a family of insectivorous wall-lizards, of small size, with suckers on their feet, and of more or less nocturnal habits. (From their cry.)

GEDD, *n.* ged, a freshwater fish, the pike.

GEE, *v.i.* jee, to turn to the off side or from the driver; to go faster. **Geed. Geeing. Gees.** (Scots.)

GEESE, geese, *n.pl.* of goose.

GEEST, *n.* geest, alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. (Ger.)

GEEZ, *n.* ge-*ez*, *or* geez, an archaic Semitic dialect surviving in southern Arabia.

GEEZER, *n. gee*-zer, an old man or woman; an old eccentric [Slang]. (Corrupt. of *guiser*, a mummer.)

GEGENSCHEIN, *n. gay*-gen-shine, counter-glow [Astron.].

GEHENNA, *n.* ge-*hen*-na, hell or hell fire. (Lit. the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where children were once sacrificed to Moloch, and which became afterwards a place of abomination.)

GEISHA, *n. gay*-sha, a Japanese dancing and singing girl. (Jap.)

GEITONOGAMY, *n.* guy-ton-*og*-a-me, pollination from another flower on the same plant.

GELABLE, *a. jel*-a-bl, that may be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly. (L. *gelo*, freeze.)

GELASTIC, *a.* je-*lasst*-ik, connected with the action of laughter. (Gr. *gelastikos.*)

GELATIGENOUS, *a.* jel-at-*ij*-in-us, producing gelatine. (*Gelatine*, and Gr. *gennao*, produce.)

GELATIN, *n. jel*-a-tin, gelatine.

GELATINATE, *v.i.* jel-*at*-in-ate, to be converted into gelatine or jelly: *v.t.* to convert into gelatine or jelly. **Gelatinated. Gelatinates. Gelatinating.**

GELATINATION, *n.* jel-*at*-in-*ay*-shon, the process of converting or being turned into gelatine.

GELATINE, *n. jel*-at-een, a substance of a jelly consistence obtained by boiling the solid parts, as the muscles, cartilages, and bones, of animals; animal jelly. (Fr. *gélatine.*)

GELATINOID, *a.* je-*lat*-in-oid, resembling gelatine.

GELATINIFORM, *a. jel*-a-*tin*-e-form, having the form of gelatine.

GELATINOUS, *a.* je-*lat*-in-us, of the nature of gelatine. (L. *gelatus.*)

GELD, *n.* geld *or* gelt, a tax. **Danegeld,** a tax levied to bribe the Danes, or defend the country against them. (A.S. money.)

GELD, *v.t.* geld, to castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of any essential part; to expurgate. **Gelded. Gelding. Gelds.** (Ice. *gelda.*)

GELDABLE, *a. geld*-a-bl, that may be gelded.

GELDER-ROSE, *n. geld*-er-rose, the guelder-rose.

GELDING, *n. geld*-ing, the act of castrating; a castrated animal, especially a horse. (Ice.)

GELID, *a. jel*-id, icy cold; very cold. (L. *gelidus*, cold.)

GELIDITY, *n.* je-*lid*-e-te, extreme cold.

GELIDLY, *ad. jel*-id-le, very coldly.

GELIDNESS, *n. jel*-id-ness, extreme coldness.

GELIGNITE, *n.* je-*lig*-nite, gelatine dynamite. (*Gel*, and L. *ignis*, fire.)

GELLOCK, *n. gell*-ock, an iron crowbar; a gavelock.

GELSEMIUM, *n.* jel-*seem*-e-um, a genus of North American plants allied to *Buddleia*, of which, *Gelsemium sempervirens* is known as the Carolina jasmine.

GEM, *n.* jem, a precious stone, especially when cut for ornament, as the diamond; anything like a gem for lustre, beauty, or value; a leaf-bud [Bot.]: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, gems: *v.i.* to bud. **Gemmed. Gemming. Gems.** (L. *gemma*, a jewel.)

GEMARA, *n.* ge-*mah*-ra, the second part of the Talmud, or the commentary on the Mishna, regarded as the text. (Heb. *gamar*, to learn, or to complete.)

GEMEL, *n. jem*-el, a pair of parallel bars [Her.]. (O.Fr.)

GEMELLIPAROUS, *a.* jem-el-*lip*-ar-us, producing twins. (L. *gemini*, and *pario*, bring forth.)

GEMINATE, *a. jem*-in-ate, disposed in pairs from the same point [Bot.]. (L. *geminus*, twin.)

GEMINATION, *n.* jem-in-*ay*-shon, duplication; repetition.

GEMINI, *n.pl. jem*-in-i, the Twins, a constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux [Astron.]. (L. twins.)

GEMINOUS, *a. jem*-in-us, double; in pairs.

GEMMA, *n. jem*-ma: *pl.* Gemmæ, a leaf-bud. (L.)

GEMMACEOUS, *a.* jem-*may*-shus, relating to gems or leaf-buds; having the nature or appearance of gems.

GEMMATE, *a. jem*-mate, reproducing by buds.

GEMMATED, *a.* jem-*mate*-ed, adorned with gems.

GEMMATION, *n.* jem-*may*-shon, the process of reproduction by buds; budding; budding-time. (L. *gemmatus*, budded.)

GEMMEOUS, *a. jem*-me-us, pertaining to or like gems. **Gemmeous dragonet,** the sea-fish dusky skulpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

GEMMHO, *n. gem*-mo, the inverse of the megohm which is a unit of electrical resistance of one million ohms.

GEMMIFEROUS, *a.* jem-*mif*-er-us, producing or reproducing by buds. (L. *gemma*, and *fero*, bear.)

GEMMINESS, *n. jem*-me-ness, the state of being gemmy.

GEMMIPARA, *n.pl.* jem-*mip*-a-rah, animals which propagate by buds. (L. *gemma*, and *pario*, produce.)

GEMMIPARITY, *n. jem*-mip-*ar*-rit-e, reproductiveness by buds.

GEMMIPAROUS, *a.* jem-*mip*-ar-us, producing buds; reproducing by buds on the body, as in polyps.

GEMMOSITY, *n.* jem-*mos*-sit-e, the quality of being a gem or jewel.

GEMMULE, *n. jem*-mewl, the point of growth; a small bud or spore. (Late L. *gemmula*, little bud.)

GEMMULIFEROUS, *a. jem*-mewl-*if*-er-us, bearing gemmules. (L. *gemmula*, and *fero*, bear.)

GEMMY, *a. jem*-me, glittering; full of gems; spruce.

GEMOT, *n.* ge-*mot*, a meeting; a council; the court of a hundred. (A.S.)

GEMSBOK, *n. gems*-bok, a large South African antelope, *Oryx gazella*, with straight horns, three or four feet long, extending back in a line with the forehead. (Ger. *gemse*, the chamois, and *bock*, a buck.)

GEMSHORN, *n. gems*-horn, an organ-stop of pleasant tone. (Ger.)

GEN, *n.* jen, a manna obtained in the East, from the camel's-thorn, *Alhagi camelorum*, used as food by the travelling Arabs.

GENA, *n. je*-na, the cheek [Anat.]. (L.)

GENAPPE, *n.* je-*nap*, a smooth worsted yarn used in the manufacture of fringes. (Genappe, in Belgium.)

GENDARME, *n.* sjon-*dahrm*, a soldier of the gendarmerie. (Fr. man-at-arms.)

GENDARMERIE, *n.* sjon-dahrm-*ree*, the body of gendarmes, a select body of troops, horse and foot, charged with the maintenance of the public safety.

GENDER, *n. jen*-der, kind, as respects sex; class or distinction among words as representing sex [Gram.]: *v.t.* to beget; to engender: *v.i.* to copulate; to breed. **Gendered. Gendering. Genders.** (O.Fr. *gendre*.)

GENEALOGICAL, *a. jen*-e-al-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to or exhibiting genealogy; according to genealogy.

GENEALOGICALLY, *ad. jen*-e-al-*oj*-ik-al-le, in a genealogical manner.

GENEALOGIST, *n. jen*-e-*al*-oj-ist, one versed in genealogies.

GENEALOGIZE, *v.i. jen*-e-*al*-oj-ize, to inquire into or relate the history of descents. **Genealogized. Genealogizes. Genealogizing.**

GENEALOGY, *n. jen*-e-*al*-oj-e, a history of the descent of a person or family; the pedigree of a person or family. (Fr. *généalogie*.)

GENEARCH, *n. jen*-e-ark, the chief of a tribe or family. (Gr. *genearchês*.)

GENERA, *jen*-er-ra, *n.pl.* of genus.

GENERABLE, *a. jen*-er-a-bl, that may be generated.

GENERAL, *a. jen*-er-al, relating to a whole class; comprehending many species; not special; not restricted to a particular import, or not specific; common; not directed to a single object; vague; usual: *n.* the whole; the chief part; the commander of an army; also the second in rank, or lieutenant-general, the commander of a division, or major-general, and the commander of a brigade, or brigadier-general—all general officers being above the rank of colonel; particular beat of drum or march, which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march [Mil.]; the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations under the same rule; a maid-of-all-work. **A general term,** a term denoting a whole class [Logic]. **In general,** in the main; for most part. (O.Fr.)

GENERALISSIMO, *n. jen*-er-al-*is*-se-mo, the chief commander of an army of allies. (It.)

GENERALITY, *n.* jen-er-*al*-it-e, the quality of being general, and not specific; a statement that is so; the greater part. (Fr. *généralité*.)

GENERALIZABLE, *a. jen*-er-al-*ize*-a-bl, that can be generalized.

GENERALIZATION, *n. jen*-er-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of generalizing, or of reducing particulars to generals, or species to genera; the result of generalizing; an inference of general applicability.

GENERALIZE, *v.t. jen*-er-al-ize, to extend from particular to general, or species to genus; to infer a general principle from particular instances. **Generalized. Generalizes. Generalizing.** (Fr. *généraliser*.)

GENERALLY, *ad. jen*-er-al-le, in general; usually; extensively; most frequently; in the whole taken together.

GENERALNESS, *n. jen*-er-al-ness, the quality of being general, of wide extent, frequent or common.

GENERALSHIP, *n. jen*-er-al-ship, the rank of a general; a general; skill in a military commander; dexterous management; management.

GENERANT, *n. jen*-er-ant, that which generates; a point, a line, or a surface conceived of as, by its motion, generating a line, a surface, or a solid [Math.].

GENERATE, *v.t. jen*-er-ate, to beget; to produce a being similar; to cause to be; to bring into life; to produce. **Generated. Generates. Generating.** (L. *generatus*, begotten.)

GENERATING, *a. jen*-er-ate-ing, producing. **Generating station,** an electric power-house.

GENERATION, *n. jen*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of generating; production; a single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; a period of 33 years; the people living at the same time; a series of descendants from the same stock; a race; offspring. **Spontaneous generation,** the production of a plant or an animal without derivation from a parent. (O.Fr.)

GENERATIVE, *a. jen*-er-ate-iv, having the power of generating or propagating its own species; prolific.

GENERATOR, *n. jen*-er-ate-or, he who or that which generates or produces; an apparatus for the production of power; the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced [Mus.]. (L.)

GENERATRIX, *n.* jen-er-*ate*-riks, a describent; a magnitude that by its motion generates another magnitude; an electrical generator.

GENERIC, *a.* jen-*er*-ik, pertaining to or comprehending a genus.

GENERICAL, *a.* jen-*er*-rik-al, generic.

GENERICALLY, *ad.* jen-*er*-rik-al-le, with regard to a genus.

GENERICALNESS, *n.* jen-*er*-rik-al-ness, the quality of being generic.

GENEROSITY, *n.* jen-er-*os*-sit-e, the quality of being generous; liberality; nobleness; magnanimity. (Fr. *générosité*.)

GENEROUS, *a. jen*-er-us, primarily, of noble birth; of noble nature; magnanimous; honourable; bountiful; munificent; courageous; full of spirit; invigorating; overflowing; abundant. (O.Fr.)

GENEROUSLY, *ad. jen*-er-us-le, in a generous manner.

GENEROUSNESS, *n. jen*-er-us-ness, the quality of being generous.

GENESIOLOGY, *n. jen*-ee-se-*ol*-oj-e, the science which treats of generation. (Gr. *genesis*, and *logos*, science.)

GENESIS, *n. jen*-is-is, act of producing; the beginning; the first book of the Old Testament; the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion of a point, line, or surface [Math.]. (L.)

GENET, *n. jen*-et, a small-sized well-proportioned horse, common in Spain. (Sp.)

GENET, *n.* je-*net*, any one of the five species of *Genetta*, a genus of small carnivores allied to the civet; the fur of this animal; cat-skins made into muffs and tippets, like skins of the genet. (Fr.)

GENETHLIAC, *n.* jen-*eth*-le-ak, a birthday poem. (L. *genethliacus*.)

GENETHLIACS, *n.* jen-*eth*-le-aks, the system of predicting the future of a person from the stars which preside at his birth [Astrol.]. (Gr. *genethle*, birth.)

GENETIC, *a.* jen-*et*-ik, pertaining to the origin or generation of a thing or the mode of it. (L. *genesis*.)

GENETICAL, *a.* jen-*et*-ik-al, genetic.

GENETICALLY, *ad.* jen-*et*-ik-al-le, in a genetic manner.

GENETICS, *n.* je-*net*-iks, the study of heredity.

GENETTE, *n.* je-*net*, a genet.

GENEVA, *n.* je-*nee*-va, a spirit distilled from grain, flavoured with juniper berries; hollands; the juniper. (Fr. *genièvre*, juniper.)

GENEVAN, *a.* je-*nee*-van, pertaining to Geneva: *n.* an inhabitant of Geneva; a Calvinist, Calvin having lived at Geneva.

GENEVANISM, *n.* je-*nee*-van-izm, Calvinism.

GENEVESE, *n. jen*-e-veez, a native or people of Geneva.

GENEVRETTE, *n. jen*-e-vret, a wine made on the Continent from juniper berries. (Fr.)

GENIAL, *a. jee*-ne-al, pertaining to the chin. (Gr. *geneion*.)

GENIAL, *a. jee*-ne-al, kindly; cheerful; sympathetic; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness. (L. *genialis*.)

GENIALITY, *n.* je-ne-*al*-it-e, cheerfulness; the quality of being genial.

GENIALLY, *ad. jee*-ne-al-le, in a genial manner.

GENIALNESS, *n. jee*-ne-al-ness, geniality.

GENICULATE, *v.t.* jen-*ik*-yew-late, to joint or knot. Geniculated. Geniculates. Geniculating. (L. *geniculatus*, kneed.)

GENICULATE, *a.* jen-*ik*-yew-late, kneed; knee-jointed; having joints a little bent, like the knee [Bot.].

GENICULATED, *a.* jen-*ik*-yew-late-ed, geniculate.

GENICULATION, *n.* jen-*ik*-yew-*lay*-shon, knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

GENIE, *n. jee*-ne, jinnee, a sprite in Arabian folk-lore.

GENII, *jee*-ne-i, *n.pl.* of genie.

GENIO, *n. jee*-ne-o, one of a particular turn of mind. (It.)

GENIOGLOSSUS, *n. je*-ne-o-*glos*-sus, one of two muscles by which the tongue is protruded [Anat.]. (Gr. *geneion*, the chin, and *glossa*, the tongue.)

GENIPAP, *n. jen*-e-pap, a tropical American fruit of the size of an orange, and of a vinous taste, *Genipa americana*. (Native name.)

GENISTA, *n.* jen-*ist*-a, a genus of 80 species of leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with yellow flowers. (L.)

GENITAL, *a. jen*-it-al, pertaining to generation. (O.Fr.)

GENITALS, *n.pl. jen*-it-alz, the external organs of procreation.

GENITIVAL, *a.* jen-it-*ive*-al, having genitive form; deriving from the genitive case.

GENITIVE, *a. jen*-it-iv, applied to the case of a noun from which something else proceeds, or to which it belongs [Gram.]: *n.* the possessive case [Gram.]. (L. *genitivus*.)

GENITOR, *n. jen*-it-or, one who procreates.

GENITURE, *n. jen*-it-yewr, procreation; birth. (O.Fr.)

GENIUS, *n. jee*-ne-us: *pl.* Geniuses, natural endowment; natural faculty or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; uncommon powers of intellect, and specially of inventive combination; a man endowed with such powers; peculiar character. (L. the tutelary spirit of an individual.)

GENIUS, *n. jee*-ne-us: *pl.* Genii, a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the life of a man or a nation. Genius loci, the presiding or ruling spirit of a place, as of a public institution.

GENOESE, *a.* jen-o-*eez*, relating to Genoa: *n.* an inhabitant, or the people of Genoa, in Sardinia.

GENOUILLÈRE, *n.* sje-nool-*yare*, a metal cap, for covering the knees; the part of the parapet of a battery under the embrasure [Fort.]. (Fr.)

GENRE, *n. sjong*-r, a work of art which depicts a scene or subject in common everyday life. (Fr. a kind.)

GENRO, *n.pl.* gen-*roh*, Japanese "elder statesmen." (Japanese *genro*, old men.)

GENS, *n.* jens, a clan among the Romans. (L.)

GENT, *n.* jent, an abbreviation of the word gentleman; a would-be gentleman [Slang].

GENTEEL, *a.* jen-*teel*, having the manners of well-bred people; graceful in mien or form; elegant in manner or dress; providing what contributes to a genteel life; polite; affected; mincing. (Fr. *gentil*.)

GENTEELLY, *ad.* jen-*teel*-le, in a genteel manner.

GENTEELNESS, *n.* jen-*teel*-ness, the state or quality of being genteel.

GENTIAN, *n. jen*-shan, a genus of 300 species of plants, *Gentiana*, pollinated by humble-bees and lepidoptera. (O.Fr. *gentiane*, from Gentius, the Illyrian king who introduced it into Rome.)

GENTIANINE, *n. jen*-shan-in, the bitter principle of the yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea* [Chem.].

GENTILE, *n. jen*-tile, one who is not a Jew; a heathen: *a.* pertaining to a non-Jewish nation; indicative of race. (L. *gentilis*.)

GENTILEDOM, *n. jen*-tile-dom, the jurisdiction of the Gentiles.

GENTILISH, *a. jen*-tile-ish, heathenish; pagan.

GENTILISM, *n. jen*-tile-izm, heathenism; paganism.

GENTILITIAL, *a. jen*-til-*ish*-e-al, peculiar to a people; hereditary.

GENTILITIOUS, *a. jen*-til-*ish*-us, gentilitial.

GENTILITY, *n.* jen-*til*-it-e, politeness of manners; the manners of well-bred people. (Fr. *gentilité*.)

GENTILIZE, *v.t. jen*-til-ize, to render gentlemanly. Gentilized. Gentilizes. Gentilizing.

GENTLE, *a. jen*-tl, of good birth; not rough, harsh, or severe, but placid, bland, and mild in manners; not wild or refractory. Gentle sex, women. (Fr. *gentil*, noble.)

GENTLE, *n. jen*-tl, the maggot of the bluebottle fly, a species of *Calliphora*.

GENTLEFOLKS, *n.pl. jen*-tl-fokes, persons of good breeding and family.

GENTLEHOOD, *n. jen*-tl-hood, the position of being gentle in nature or birth.

GENTLEMAN, *n. jen*-tl-man, a man of good birth; every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen; a man who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; a man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; a man of chivalrous character; a term of complaisance. Gentleman's gentleman, a valet.

GENTLEMAN-COMMONER, *n. jen*-tl-man-*com*-mon-er, the highest class of commoner at Oxford University.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS, *n.pl. jen*-tl-men-at-*arms*, the sovereign's bodyguard on state occasions, all of whom have been above the rank of captain in the army or marines.

GENTLEMAN-FARMER, *n. jen*-tl-man-*farm*-er, in England, a gentleman farming his own or leased land or estates; in the United States, a man of independent fortune who manages a farm for pleasure.

GENTLEMANLIKE, *a. jen*-tl-man-like, gentlemanly.

GENTLEMANLINESS, *n. jen*-tl-man-le-ness, behaviour of a well-bred man.

GENTLEMANLY, *a. jen*-tl-man-le, becoming or like a man of birth and good breeding.

GENTLEMANSHIP, *n. jen*-tl-man-ship, the behaviour of a gentleman.

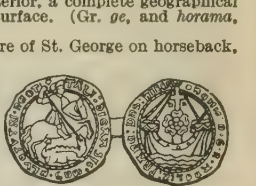
GENTLEMAN-USHER, *n. jen*-tl-man-*ush*-er, one who introduces others into the presence.

GENTLENESS, *n. jen*-tl-ness, softness; mildness; the quality of being gentle.

GENTLEWOMAN, *n. jen*-tl-woom-an, a woman of good family or good breeding; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

GENTLEWOMANLY, *a. en*-tl-woom-an-le, befitting a gentlewoman.

GENTLY, *ad. jent*-le, in a gentle manner.
GENTOO, *n. jen*-too, a Hindu ; the penguin *Pygoscelestæniata.* (Port.)
GENTRY, *n. jen*-tre, birth ; untitled people of good birth and education. (O.Fr. *genterise.*)
GENUAL, *a. jen*-yew-al, pertaining to the knee. (L. *genu,* the knee.)
GENUFLECT, *v.i. jen*-yew-flekt, to bend the knee in reverence. **Genuflected. Genuflecting. Genuflects.** (L. *genu,* and *flectere,* to bend.)
GENUFLECTION, *n.* jen-yew-*flek*-shon, the bending of the knee, particularly in worship. (L. *genu,* the knee, and *flecto,* bend.)
GENUINE, *a. jen*-yew-in, belonging to the original stock ; real ; pure ; not spurious or adulterated. (L. *genuinus.*)
GENUINELY, *ad. jen*-yew-in-le, in a genuine manner.
GENUINENESS, *n. jen*-yew-in-ness, the state of being genuine.
GENUS, *n. jee*-nus : *pl.* **Genera,** a group of species possessing certain structural characters in common, by which they are distinguished [Zool. and Bot.] ; a class made up of two or more species [Logic]. **Subaltern genus,** a genus which is a species to another [Logic]. **Summum genus,** a genus contained in no higher [Logic]. (L. a kind.)
GEOCENTRIC, *a.* je-o-*sent*-rik, as seen or reckoned from the earth ; having the earth for centre ; pertaining to the earth's centre. (Gr. *ge,* the earth, and *centre.*)
GEOCENTRICAL, *a.* je-o-*sent*-rik-al, geocentric.
GEOCENTRICALLY, *ad.* je-o-*sent*-rik-al-le, in a geocentric manner.
GEOCYCLIC, *a.* je-o-*sike*-lik, pertaining to the revolution of the earth ; encircling the earth periodically. (Gr. *ge,* and *cyclic.*)
GEODE, *n. jee*-ode, a small cavity, lined with crystals, often found within a rounded nodule [Min.]. (Gr. *gēōdēs,* earthy.)
GEODESIC, *a.* je-o-*des*-ik, geodetic.
GEODESICAL, *a.* je-o-*des*-ik-al, geodesic.
GEODESY, *n.* je-*od*-es-e, the science of measuring the earth, or any portion of it when curvature has to be allowed for. (Gr. *geodaisia,* science of measurement.)
GEODETIC, *a.* je-o-*det*-ik, pertaining to geodesy or its measurements.
GEODETICAL, *a.* je-o-*det*-ik-al, geodetic.
GEODIC, *a.* je-*od*-dik, resembling a geode.
GEODIFEROUS, *a.* je-o-*dif*-er-us, producing geodes. (Gr. *gēōdēs,* and L. *fero,* bear.)
GEODYNAMICS, *n. je*-o-dy-*nam*-iks, the study of the forces which act on the earth's surface.
GEOGNOSTIC, *a.* je-og-*nost*-ik, pertaining to geognosy ; geological.
GEOGNOSTICAL, *a.* je-og-*nost*-ik-al, geognostic.
GEOGNOSY, *n. je-og*-no-se, the science of the constitution and structure of the earth ; petrography. (Gr. *ge,* and *gnosis,* knowledge.)
GEOGONIC, *a.* je-o-*gon*-ik, pertaining to geogony.
GEOGONY, *n. je-og*-on-e, the study of the formation of the earth. (Gr. *ge,* and *gone,* generation.)
GEOGRAPHER, *n. je-og*-raf-er, one who is versed in geography, or who compiles a treatise on the subject.
GEOGRAPHIC, *a.* je-o-*graf*-ik, relating to or containing a description of the earth ; pertaining to geography.
GEOGRAPHICAL, *a.* je-o-*graf*-ik-al, geographic.
GEOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* je-o-*graf*-ik-al-le, in a geographical manner.
GEOGRAPHY, *n.* je-*og*-raf-e, a description of the earth, or any of its divisions. (L. *geographia.*)
GEOLATRY, *n.* je-*ol*-at-re, earth-worship. (Gr. *ge,* and *latreia,* service.)
GEOLOGICAL, *a.* je-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to geology.
GEOLOGIST, *n.* je-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in geology.
GEOLOGIZE, *v.i.* je-*ol*-oj-ize, to study geology ; to make geological investigations. **Geologized. Geologizes. Geologizing.**
GEOLOGY, *n.* je-*ol*-oj-e, the science which treats of the constitution and structure of the earth's crust with its rocks and their inorganic and organic contents, the successive changes these have undergone, and the causes thereof. (Gr. *ge,* and *logos,* science.)
GEOMANCER, *n. jee*-o-manse-er, one learned in geomancy.
GEOMANCY, *n. jee*-o-man-se, divination by figures drawn on the earth. (Gr. *ge,* and *manteia,* divination.)
GEOMANTIC, *a.* je-o-*mant*-ik, of geomancy.
GEOMETER, *n.* je-*om*-et-er, one skilled in geometry ; one of a species of the looper moths [Entom.].
GEOMETRIC, *a.* je-o-*met*-rik, pertaining to geometry ; according to or done by geometry. **Geometrical elevation,** a design for any part of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to perspective or natural elevation [Arch.]. **Geometrical progression,** when the quantities increase by a common multiplier, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or decrease by a common divisor, as 16, 8, 4, 2, 1. **Geometrical staircase,** so called when the stairs are supported only by being inserted into the wall at one end. **Geometric pen,** an ingenious instrument for drawing curves.
GEOMETRICAL, *a.* je-o-*met*-rik-al, geometric.
GEOMETRICALLY, *ad.* je-o-*met*-rik-al-le, according to geometry.
GEOMETRICIAN, *n.* je-*om*-et-*rish*-an, one skilled in geometry.
GEOMETRIZE, *v.i.* je-*om*-et-rize, to act according to the laws of geometry ; to perform geometrically. **Geometrized. Geometrizes. Geometrizing.**
GEOMETRY, *n.* je-*om*-et-re, the science of magnitude in general ; the mensuration of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations. (Literally, land-measurement, from O.Fr. *geometrie.*)
GEOMORPHOLOGY, *n. je*-o-mor-*fol*-oj-e, the study of the forms into which the earth's solid crust can be classified.
GEOMYS, *n. jee*-o-mis, a genus of rodents including the pocket gophers, or pouched rats, of North America.
GEONOMY, *n.* ge-*on*-om-e, the science of the physical conditions of the earth. (Gr. *ge,* and *nomos,* law.)
GEOPHAGISM, *n.* je-*of*-a-jizm, an Indian practice of eating certain kinds of clay ; a stomach derangement among the negroes, which creates an appetite for clay. (Gr. *ge,* and *phago,* eat.)
GEOPONIC, *a.* je-o-*pon*-ik, relating to agriculture.
GEOPONICAL, *a.* je-o-*pon*-ik-al, geoponic.
GEOPONICS, *n.* je-o-*pon*-iks, the art or science of cultivating the earth. (Gr. *ge,* and *ponos,* labour.)
GEORAMA, *n.* je-o-*rah*-ma, a hollow sphere, which exhibits, from the interior, a complete geographical view of the earth's surface. (Gr. *ge,* and *horama,* view.)
GEORGE, *n.* jorj, a figure of St. George on horseback, and the dragon, worn by knights of the Garter. **George noble,** a gold coin in the time of Henry VIII, with a George on the reverse, then worth 6*s.* 8*d.*



George noble.

GEORGIAN, *a. jorj*-yan, belonging to the reigns of the English Georges.
GEORGIC, *n.* jorj-ik, a poetical composition on rural husbandry. (L. *georgicus,* relating to husbandry.)
GEORGIC, *a. jorj*-ik, relating to agricultural and rural affairs.
GEORGICAL, *a. jorj*-ik-al, georgic.
GEOSCOPY, *n.* je-*os*-ko-pe, knowledge of the earth or soil by inspection. (Gr. *ge,* and *skopeo,* view.)
GEOSELENIC, *a. je*-o-sel-*en*-ik, connected with both the earth and the moon. (Gr. *ge,* and *selene,* the moon.)
GEOSTATIC, *a.* je-o-*stat*-ik, relating to pressure exerted by a heavy body [Civil Eng.].
GEOSTATICS, *n.* je-o-*stat*-iks, the status of rigid bodies. (Gr. *ge,* the earth, and *statikos,* making stand.)
GEOTECTONIC, *a. je*-o-tek-*ton*-ik, pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust. (Gr. *ge,* and *tekton,* builder.)
GEOTHERMIC, *a.* je-o-*therm*-ik, belonging to the central heat of the earth. (Gr. *ge,* and *thermos,* heat.)
GEOTHERMOMETER, *n. je*-o-ther-*mom*-et-er, an instrument for ascertaining the degree of heat contained in the earth at different places, especially in artesian wells, mines, &c. (Gr. *ge,* and *thermometer.*)
GEOTROPISM, *n.* je-*ot*-ro-pizm, the tendency of roots to turn downwards ; a tendency to droop, observed in plants. (Gr. *ge,* and *trepo,* turn.)

GERAH, *n. jee*-rah, the twentieth part of a shekel or nearly three halfpence. (Heb.)

GERANIUM, *n.* je-*rane*-e-um, a genus of 160 species of plants, including the cranesbills; the popular name for several species of *Pelargonium*, such as the scarlet geranium and the fancy geranium. Geranium grass, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, the grass that yields geranium oil. (Gr. *geranos*, a crane.)

GERANT, *n.* sjay-*rong*, the acting manager of a joint-stock association, or newspaper establishment. (Fr.)

GERATOLOGY, *n. jer*-a-*tol*-oj-e, the investigation of the phenomena of deterioration and decay. (Gr. *geras*, age, and *logos*, science.)

GERBIL, *n. jer*-bil, a rodent with a long tufted tail.

GERENDA, *n.pl.* jer-*en*-da, things to be done. (L.)

GERFALCON, *n. jer*-faw-kn, the gyrfalcon. (O.Fr.)

GERM, *n.* jerm, origin; the origin of an embryo; the rudimentary form of an organism; the seed-bud [Bot.]; that from which anything springs. (Fr. *germe*.)

GERMAN, *a. jer*-man, of or from Germany: *n.* a native of Germany; the German language. (L. *Germanus*, German.)

GERMAN, *a. jer*-man, having the same grandparents; born of the same parents, as sisters german. (O.Fr. *germain*.)

GERMANDER, *n.* jer-*man*-der, a labiate plant of the genus *Teucrium*. (O.Fr. *germandree*.)

GERMANE, *a.* jer-*mane*, related; relevant; appropriate.

GERMANIC, *a.* jer-*man*-ik, pertaining to Germany.

GERMANISM, *n. jer*-man-izm, a German idiom.

GERMANIUM, *n.* jer-*mane*-e-um, the chemical element Ge.

GERMAN-MILLET, *n. jer*-man-*mil*-let, a grass which yields an edible grain.

GERMAN-PASTE, *n. jer*-man-paste, a food for certain kinds of cage-birds, made of hempseed, pea-meal, lard, and honey or treacle.

GERMAN-SAUSAGE, *n. jer*-man-*sos*-saje, a sausage of partly cooked meat; breakfast sausage.

GERMAN-SILVER, *n. jer*-man-*sil*-ver, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

GERMAN-TINDER, *n. jer*-man-*tin*-der, amadou.

GERMEN, *n. jer*-men, an ovary; a germ.

GERMICIDE, *n. jerm*-is-side, that by which germs can be killed: *a.* destroying germs. (*Germ*, and L. *caedo*, kill.)

GERMINAL, *a. jerm*-in-al, pertaining to a germ or seed-bud. (L. *germen*, germ.)

GERMINANT, *a. jerm*-in-ant, sprouting; developing by degrees.

GERMINATE, *v.i. jerm*-in-ate, to sprout; to bud; to shoot. Germinated. Germinates. Germinating. (L. *germinatus*, sprouted.)

GERMINATION, *n.* jerm-in-*ay*-shon, the beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant; the time when seeds vegetate.

GERMINATIVE, *a. jerm*-in-at-iv, germinal. (L. *germinatus*.)

GEROCOMY, *n.* je-*rok*-om-e, that part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people. (Gr. *geron*, an old man, and *komeo*, care for.)

GERONTOCRACY, *n.* jer-ont-*ok*-ras-se, government by the aged. (Gr. *geron*, old man, and *kratos*, power.)

GEROPIGIA, *n.* jer-ro-*py*-je-a, a compound, imported into this country from Portugal, of unfermented grape juice and colouring matter, preserved in brandy and sugar, employed in imparting a fictitious strength and colour to port wines. (Port. *geropiga*.)

GERRYMANDER, *n. jer*-re-man-der, unfair manipulation of anything; specifically, unfair manipulation of a constituency so as to hurt a particular party or candidate: *v.t.* to manipulate an electoral district, or divide it into districts, for such a purpose. Gerrymandered. Gerrymandering. Gerrymanders. (Elbridge Gerry, a governor of Massachusetts, and *mander*, from *salamander*.)

GERSDORFFITE, *n. gers*-dorf-ite, nickel glance, a compound of nickel, arsenic and sulphur.

GERUND, *n. jer*-rund, a participial noun, expressing the action of the verb. (L. *gerundium*.)

GERUNDIAL, *a.* jer-*rund*-e-al, pertaining to or like a gerund.

GERUNDIVE, *n.* jer-*rund*-iv, in Latin, the future participle passive, used as a gerund; in English, a participial noun, as governed by or governing another word [Gram.]. (Late L. *gerundivus*.)

GERVAS, *n. jer*-vas, a tropical South American plant, the leaves of which are sold as, or to aduiterate, tea.

GESSO, *n. jes*-so, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, specially made for use in sculpture and painting. (It.)

GEST, *n.* jest, a mediæval tale of adventure; an exploit.

GESTATION, *n.* jes-*tay*-shon, the act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy; exercise by being borne, as on horseback or in a carriage. (L. *gestatio*, bearing.)

GESTATORIAL, *a.* jest-a-*tore*-e-al, used only in the expression gestatorial chair, the chair in which the Pope is borne on ceremonial occasions.

GESTATORY, *a. jes*-ta-tor-e, pertaining to gestation or pregnancy; that may be carried or worn.

GESTIC, *a. jest*-ik, pertaining to deeds; legendary.

GESTICULATE, *v.i.* jes-*tik*-yew-late, to make gestures when speaking: *v.t.* to represent by gesture. Gesticulated. Gesticulates. Gesticulating. (L. *gesticulatus*, gesticulated.)

GESTICULATION, *n.* jes-*tik*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of gesticulating to express passion or enforce sentiments; gesture; antic tricks or motions.

GESTICULATOR, *n.* jes-*tik*-yew-late-or, one who gesticulates.

GESTICULATORY, *a.* jes-*tik*-yew-late-or-e, representing in gestures.

GESTURAL, *a. jest*-yewr-al, belonging to gesture.

GESTURE, *n. jest*-yur, physical movements expressing ideas; any movement of the body or limbs: *v.t.* to accompany with gesture: *v.i.* to gesticulate. Gestured. Gestures. Gesturing. (Late L. *gestura*, a mode of action.)

GESTURELESS, *a. jest*-yur-less, free from gestures.

GESTUREMENT, *n. jest*-yur-ment, the act of making gestures.

GET, *v.t.* get, to gain possession of; to have; to beget, as offspring; to learn; to prevail on; to procure to be; to betake; to go. To get above, to surmount. To get in, to collect and bring under cover. To get off, to put off; to pull off, as a coat; to remove, as a stranded vessel; to dispose of. To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on. To get out, to draw forth; to draw out; to disengage. To get over, to surmount; to recover from. To get the day, to gain the victory. To get together, to collect or amass. To get up, to bring forward. Gat. Getting. Gets. Got.

GET, *v.i.* get, to arrive at any place or state; to become. To get ahead, to advance; to prosper. To get along, to proceed; to advance. To get a mile or other distance, to pass over it in travelling. To get among, to arrive in the midst of. To get asleep, to fall asleep. To get at, to reach. To get away or away from, to quit; to disengage one's self from. To get back, to return. To get before, to arrive in front. To get behind, to fall in the rear. To get between, to arrive between. To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be released. To get down, to descend. To get drunk, to become intoxicated. To get forward, to proceed; to advance; to advance in wealth. To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling. To get in or into, to pass in. To get loose or free, to disengage one's self. To get near, to approach within a small distance. To get off, to escape; to alight. To get on, to proceed; to prosper. To get out, to escape. To get quit of, to get rid of; to disengage one's self from. To get rid of, to disengage one's self from; to remove. To get through, to pass through and reach a point beyond anything; to finish. To get to, to reach. To get together, to assemble. To get up, to rise from a bed or seat; to ascend. Gat. Getting. Gets. Got. (Ice. *geta*.)

GETABLE, *a. get*-a-bl, that which can be obtained or reached.

GET-AT-ABLE, *a.* get-*at*-a-bl, accessible; obtainable.

GETTER, *n. get*-ter, one who gets, or one who begets.

GETTING, *n. get*-ting, acquisition; gain.

GET-UP, *n. get*-up, style of dress; style.

GEUM, *n. jee*-um, a hardy genus of plants belonging to the rose family. (L. the herb bennet.)

GEW-GAW, *n. gew*-gaw, a showy trifle; a bauble: *a.* showy without value. (Perhaps from *give-gove*, reduplicate of A.S. *gifu*, gift.)

GEYSER, *n. gee-zer,* an eruptive fountain, due to volcanic agency, which sends forth columns or jets of hot water and steam; a metal cylinder for heating water quickly, gas being lighted underneath a spiral pipe down which the water flows to emerge at the bottom in a hot jet. (Ice. *geysir.*)

GHAST, *a.* gasst *or* gahst, ghastly.

GHASTLINESS, *n. gasst- or gahst-*le-ness, the state of being ghastly.

GHASTLY, *a. gasst-*le *or gahst-*le, deathlike; horrible; shocking. (A.S. *gæstan,* to terrify.)

GHAUT, *n.* gawt, in India, a mountain pass; a chain of mountains; stairs descending to a river. (Hind. *ghât,* a passage or gate.)

GHAZI, *n. gah-*ze, a Mohammedan fanatic; a title of honour bestowed on national heroes, especially military victors, in Turkey. (Ar. *ghaza,* battle.)

GHEBER, *n. ghee-*beer, one of the remaining Zoroastrian fire-worshippers left in Persia after the Moslem conquest. (Per. *gebr.*)

GHEE, *n.* ge, in the East Indies, butter made from the milk of buffaloes and clarified by boiling. (Hind.)

GHERKIN, *n. gir-*kin, a small cucumber used for pickling. (Dut. *agherkin.*)

GHETTO, *n. get-*to, the Jewish quarter in a city. (It.)

GHIBELLINES, *n.pl. gib-*bel-leenz, the political party in Italy which maintained the supremacy of the German emperors over the Italian states, in opposition to that of the Pope. (It. *Ghibellino,* from Ger. *Waiblingen,* a hamlet in Wurtemberg, where their leader, Frederick of Suabia, had been brought up.)

GHOST, *n.* gohst, the soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; a phantom; a false image; the unknown who does the work for which another gets the credit. The Holy Ghost, the third person in the Trinity. The Order of the Holy Ghost, the principal military order of France previous to the Revolution. To give up the ghost, to die. (A.S. *gast,* Ger. *geist,* a spirit.)

GHOSTLIKE, *a. gohst-*like, like a ghost; ghastly.

GHOSTLINESS, *n. gohst-*le-ness, the quality of being ghostly.

GHOSTLY, *a. gohst-*le, spiritual; relating to the soul; pertaining to apparitions; fit for ghosts.

GHOST-MOTH, *n. gohst-*moth, the moth *Hepialus humuli.*

GHOST-STORY, *n. gohst-*store-e, a tale about ghosts.

GHOUL, *n.* gool, a demon fabled to feed on the dead. (Per.)

GHOULISH, *a. gool-*ish, fiendish.

GHURKA, *n. goork-*hah, a native of Nepal.

GHYLL, *n.* gill, a ravine.

GIALLOLINO, *n.* je-al-lo-*lee-*no, a fine yellow pigment much used under the name of Naples yellow. (It.)

GIANT, *n. jy-*ant, a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; one of great physical or intellectual powers: *a.* like a giant. Giant's Causeway, a series of cliffs of basaltic pillars in the north of Ireland. (O.Fr.)

GIANTESS, *n. jy-*ant-ess, a female giant.

GIANTIZE, *v.i. jy-*an-tize, to play the giant. Giantized. Giantizes. Giantizing.

GIANT-FENNEL, *n. jy-*ant-*fen-*nel, one of the tallest of our herbaceous plants, *Ferula communis.*

GIANT-LIKE, *a. jy-*ant-like, gigantic; huge.

GIANT-POWDER, *n. jy-*ant-*pou-*der, dynamite.

GIANTSHIP, *n. jy-*ant-ship, the state, quality, or character of a giant.

GIANT-STRIDE, *n. jy-*ant-stride, a pole with a revolving top from which ropes are suspended, by means of which the holders can take giant-strides round the pole.

GIAOUR, *n.* jour, a name of the Turks for an unbeliever in their religion, and especially a Christian. (Pers.)

GIB, *n.* jib, the arm of a crane; a wedge-shaped piece of metal which holds another piece in its place.

GIBBER, *v.i. jib-*ber *or gib-*ber, to speak rapidly and inarticulately. Gibbered. Gibbering. Gibbers. (Ice. *gabba,* mock.)

GIBBERISH, *n. gib-*ber-ish, rapid inarticulate talk; unmeaning words: *a.* unmeaning, as words.

GIBBET, *n. jib-*bet, a gallows; a post with a projecting arm at the top on which the body of an executed person was hung in chains; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed: *v.t.* to hang and expose on, or as on, a gibbet. Gibbets. Gibbetted. Gibbetting. (O.Fr.)

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *n. gib-*bl-*gab-*bl, noisy foolish gabble.

GIBBON, *n. gib-*bon, a man-like ape of the genus *Hylobates.* (Fr.)

GIBBOSE, *a.* gib-*bose,* humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations. (L. *gibbosus,* humped.)

GIBBOSITY, *n.* gib-*bos-*sit-e, protuberance; convexity.

GIBBOUS, *a. gib-*bus, protuberant; convex, as the moon during the week before and after full moon; hump-backed. (L. *gibbosus.*)

GIBBOUSLY, *ad. gib-*bus-le, in a gibbous form.

GIBBOUSNESS, *n. gib-*bus-ness, protuberance; convexity.

GIB-CAT, *n. gib-*kat, a he-cat or an old worn-out cat.

GIBE, *n.* jibe, expression of censure mingled with contempt; scoff; taunt: *v.i.* to cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail or sneer at: *v.t.* to reproach with contemptuous words; to scoff at. Gibed. Gibes. Gibing. (cf. Swed. *gipa,* to talk nonsense.)

GIBEL, *n. gib-*el, a small freshwater fish of the carp family, *Carassius gibelio,* the Prussian carp. (Ger. *giebel.*)

GIBEONITE, *n. gib-*e-on-ite, an inhabitant of Gibeon; a menial of the lowest grade. (Josh. ix., 27.)

GIBER, *n. jibe-*er, one who jibes.

GIBINGLY, *ad. jibe-*ing-le, with jibes; scornfully.

GIBLET, *a. jib-*let, made of giblets, as a giblet pie.

GIBLETS, *n.pl. jib-*lets, the edible entrails of poultry. (Fr.)

GIBS, *n.pl.* jibs, pieces of iron employed to clasp together the parts of framework intended to be keyed.

GIB-STAFF, *n. jib-*stahf, a staff to gauge water, or to push a boat; a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.

GIBUS, *n. jib-*ooce, an opera, or collapsible hat. (After Gibus, the maker.)

GID, *n.* gid, sturdy, a disease in sheep. (*Giddy.*)

GIDDILY, *ad. gid-*de-le, with a giddy feeling; in a giddy manner.

GIDDINESS, *n. gid-*de-ness, the state of being giddy; vertigo.

GIDDY, *a. gid-*de, dizzy; having in the head a sensation of reeling; that induces giddiness; whirling; inconstant; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; tottering; unfixed; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement: *v.i.* to turn quickly; *v.t.* to make reeling or unsteady. Giddied. Giddies. Giddying. (A.S. *gidig,* insane.)

GIDDY-BRAINED, *a. gid-*de-braynd, careless; thoughtless.

GIDDY-HEAD, *n. gid-*e-hed, a thoughtless person.

GIDDY-HEADED, *a. gid-*e-*hed-*ed, heedless; unsteady.

GIDDY-PACED, *a. gid-*e-payst, moving irregularly.

GIER-EAGLE, *n. jeer-*ee-gl, a small vulture of the genus *Neophron.* (Dut. *gier,* vulture.)

GIFT, *n.* gift, the act of giving; anything given; a donation; a bribe; a natural endowment: *v.t.* to endow with any gift or faculty; to bestow. Gifted. Gifting. Gifts. (A.S.)

GIFTED, *a. gift-*ed, endowed with intellectual gifts.

GIFTEDNESS, *n. gift-*ed-ness, the state of being gifted.

GIFT-HORSE, *n. gift-*horse, a horse that is given as a gift.

GIG, *n.* gig, a small harpoon; a fishgig.

GIG, *n.* gig, any little thing that is whirled round in play; a light two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a dart; a ship's rowing boat designed for speed; a racing boat: *pl.* swellings on the insides of a horse's lips; rotary cylinders covered with wire teeth, for teazling woollen cloth [Mech.]: *v.t.* to fish with a gig, or fishgig. Gigged. Gigging. Gigs. (Scand.)

GIGANTEAN, *a. jy-gan-*tee-an, like a giant; mighty. (L. *giganteus.*)

GIGANTESQUE, *a.* jy-gan-*tesk,* as if by a giant.

GIGANTIC, *a. jy-gan-*tik, like a giant; enormous; colossal.

GIGANTICALLY, *ad. jy-gan-*tik-al-le, in a gigantic manner.

GIGANTOLOGY, *n.* jy-gan-*tol*-oj-e, a treatise on giants. (Gr. *gigas*, a giant, and *logos*, account.)

GIGANTOMACHY, *n.* jy-gan-*tom*-a-ke, the contest of the giants against Zeus [Myth.]. (Gr. *gigas*, and *mache*, a battle.)

GIGGLE, *n.* *gig*-gl, a silly laugh of this kind (from the sound) : *v.i.* to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly puerile manner. **Giggled. Giggles. Giggling.**

GIGGLER, *n.* *gig*-gler, one who giggles or titters.

GIG-LAMPS, *n.pl.* *gig*-lamps, spectacles.

GIGLET, *n.* *gig*-let, a giglot.

GIGLOT, *a.* *gig*-lot, giddy ; inconstant ; wanton : *n.* a wanton girl.

GIGMAN, *n.* *gig*-man, one who is ambitious to seem respectable, agreeable to a definition of the word "respectable" once given in a court of justice. (Carlyle.)

GIGMANITY, *n.* gig-*man*-it-e, ambition to appear respectable ; the class of gigmen.

GIG-MILL, *n.* *gig*-mill, a device for raising a nap upon cloth ; the factory in which this is done. (*Gig*, a spinning-top.)

GIGOLO, *n.* *jig*-o-lo, a hired dancing partner. (Fr. *gigue*, a kit, that is, a dancing-master's little violin.)

GIGOT, *n.* *jig*-ot, a leg of mutton. (Fr.)

GIGUE, *n.* jeeg, a lively tune or movement in music. (It. *giga*, fiddle.)

GILBERTIAN, *a.* gil-*bert*-e-an, grotesquely topsy-turvy ; farcical humour, like that of W. S. Gilbert in his Bab Ballads and Savoy operas.

GILD, *n.* gild, a guild.

GILD, *v.t.* gild, to overlay with gold ; to colour, as with gold ; to adorn with lustre ; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to. **Gilded. Gilding. Gilds. Gilt.** (A.S. *gyldan.*)

GILDED, *a.* *gild*-ed, covered with gilt.

GILDER, *n.* *gild*-er, one who gilds ; a guilder.

GILDING, *n.* *gild*-ing, the art or practice of overlaying with gold ; that which is laid on in, or as in, overlaying with gold. **Gilding metal,** an alloy composed of copper, brass, and tin. **Gilding size,** a description of size for the use of gilders.

GILL, *n.* gil, the organ of respiration in fishes and water animals ; the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl ; the flesh under the chin. (Scand.)

GILL, *n.* jil, a measure, containing ¼-pint. (Fr.)

GILL, *n.* jil, ground-ivy ; malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, *n.* jil, a girl to flirt with. (L. *Juliana.*)

GILL, *n.* gil, a ravine, or narrow valley. (Ice. *gil.*)

GILLAROO, *n.* gil-lar-*roo*, a species of trout, *Salmo stomachicus.*

GILL-COVER, *n.* *gil*-kuv-er, a gill-flap.

GILLENIA, *n.* gil-*leen*-e-a, plants of the rose family, the roots of which are emetic. (Dr. Gillen, a botanist.)

GILL-FLAP, *n.* *gil*-flap, a membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, closing the gill-opening.

GILL-FLIRT, *n.* *jil*-flirt, a flirt.

GILLIAN, *n.* *jil*-le-an, a girl ; a sweetheart ; a flirt. (L. *Juliana.*)

GILLIE, *n.* *gil*-le, a sportsman's attendant in the Highlands ; a servant. (Gael. *gille*, a lad.)

GILL-LID, *n.* *gil*-lid, the covering of the gill.

GILL-OPENING, *n.* *gil*-ope-ning, the aperture of the gill.

GILLYFLOWER, *n.* *jil*-le-flour, the common name for the carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, and the stock, *Matthiola incana.* **Wall gilliflower,** the wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri.* (Fr. *giroflée.*)

GILPIN, *n.* *gil*-pin, the coal-fish, *Gadus virens.*

GILT, *a.* gilt, gilded ; adorned : *n.* gold laid on the surface ; gilding.

GILT-EDGED, *a.* *gilt*-edjd, having the edges gilded, as a book. **Gilt-edge securities,** trustee stock.

GILT-HEAD, *n.* *gilt*-hed, the conner, a sea-fish of the wrasse family, *Crenilabrus melops* ; one of the sea-breams, *Pagrus auratus.*

GILT-TAIL, *n.* *gilt*-tale, a worm with a yellow tail.

GIM, *n.* jim, neat ; spruce ; well-dressed. (*Gimp.*)

GIMBALS, *n.pl.* *jim*-bals, two brass rings which move within each other, each perpendicularly to its plane, used in suspending the mariner's compass. (O.Fr. *gemel*, twin.)

GIMCRACK, *a.* *jim*-krak, of the nature of a gimcrack : *n.* a trivial mechanism ; a toy.

GIMCRACKERY, *n.* jim-*krak*-er-e, useless ornaments ; worthless show.

GIMLET, *n.* *gim*-let, a small tool with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood : *v.t.* to bore with ; to turn round, as a gimlet. **Gimleted. Gimleting. Gimlets.** (O.Fr. *gimbelet.*)

GIMMAL, *n.* *jim*-mal, a joined work, whose parts move within each other ; a quaint piece of machinery : *a.* consisting of double rings. **Gimmal bit,** the double bit of a bridle.

GIMMER, *n.* *jim*-mer, a gimbal.

GIMP, *n.* gimp, a kind of trimming or edging, usually stiffened by wire ; thread or wire whipped with thread. (O.Fr. *guimpe.*)

GIMP, *a.* jimp, smart ; spruce ; short. (W.)

GIN, *n.* jin, geneva ; hollands. **Gin palace,** a public-house with a spirit licence. **Gin shop,** a gin palace.

GIN, *n.* jin, a machine of various kinds ; a snare or trap : *v.t.* to clear cotton of its seed by a machine ; to catch in a trap. **Ginned. Ginning. Gins.** (M.E. *engin*, a mechanical device.)

GIN, *n.* jin, an Australian aboriginal woman. (Native word.)

GIN-FIZZ, *n.* jin-*fiz*, a drink of soda-water, gin, and lemon, with or without sugar.

GINGAL, *n.* *jin*-gal, a large musket, used in India and China, and fired generally from a rest ; a swivel-gun.

GINGER, *n.* *jin*-jer, the root of a species of *Zingiber*, well known for its hot and spicy qualities. **Ginger ale,** an aërated drink flavoured with ginger. **Ginger wine,** a pleasant liquor impregnated with ginger. (Fr. *gingembre.*)

GINGERADE, *n.* *gin*-jer-ade, an aërated drink with a ginger taste.

GINGERBEER, *n.* *jin*-jer-beer, a beer made from ginger, cream of tartar, sugar, and yeast.

GINGERBREAD, *n.* *jin*-jer-bred, a kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter and ginger sweetened. **Gingerbread tree,** a bread-fruit tree of W. Africa ; the doum palm, *Hyphæne thebaica.* **Gingerbread work,** work cut in varied and fanciful shapes. **To take the gilt off the gingerbread,** to disillusion.

GINGER-CORDIAL, *n.* *jin*-jer-*kawr*-de-al, a weak spirituous beverage spiced with ginger.

GINGERLY, *ad.* *jin*-jer-le, daintily ; gently ; cautiously. (Swed. *gingla*, go softly.)

GINGER-POP, *n.* *jin*-jer-*pop*, gingerbeer.

GINGERY, *a.* *jin*-jer-e, resembling ginger in taste or colour ; hot-flavoured.

GINGHAM, *n.* *ging*-am, a kind of striped cotton cloth. (Fr. Guingamp, in Brittany, where it was made.)

GINGILI, *n.* *jin*-jil-e, the oil yielded by *Sesamum indicum.*

GINGING, *n.* *jing*-ing, the lining of a mine-shaft, for the purpose of support [Mining].

GINGIVAL, *a.* jin-*jy*-val, pertaining to the gums. (L. *gingiva*, the gums.)

GINGKO, *n.* *ging*-ko, the maidenhair tree, *Gingko biloba.*

GINGLE, *n.* *jin*-gl, an old-fashioned covered car with two wheels, used in the county and city of Cork. (*Jingle.*)

GINGLYMOID, *a.* *ging*-le-moyd, like a ginglymus. (Gr. *ginglymos*, hinge, and *eidos*, like.)

GINGLYMUS, *n.* *ging*-gle-mus, a hinge-like articulation. (Gr. *ginglymos.*)

GIN-HORSE, *n.* *jin*-horse, a horse that turns a mill.

GIN-HOUSE, *n.* *jin*-house, a building where cotton is ginned.

GINNET, *n.* *jin*-net, a nag ; a jennet.

GINNING, *n.* *jin*-ning, the operation by which cotton is separated from its seeds.

GINNY-CARRIAGE, *n.* *jin*-ne-*kar*-rij, a small strong carriage for materials on a railroad.

GINSENG, *n.* *jin*-seng, a plant, *Aralia ginseng*, the root of which is regarded by the Chinese as a medicine of universal efficacy. (Chinese.)

GIN-SLING, *n.* jin-*sling*, a drink of gin and sweetened water.

GIP, *v.t.* jip, to take out the entrails of herrings. **Gipped. Gipping. Gips.**

GIPSY, *n.* *jip*-se, a wandering race of people of Indian origin, deriving their name from Little Egypt, in northern Greece, where they settled for a time on their first advance into Europe ; a reproachful name for one of a dark complexion ; a person, specially a

young woman, of a tricky turn ; the gipsy language : *a.* pertaining to or resembling the gipsies. (*Egyptian*, as the gipsies were supposed to have come from Egypt in Africa.)

GIPSY-CART, *n.* *jip*-se-kahrt, the roofed van or caravan in which gipsy families live and move about.

GIPSYDOM, *n.* *jip*-se-dom, the world of gipsies ; gipsy life.

GIPSYISM, *n.* *jip*-se-izm, the arts and practices of gipsies ; cheating ; flattery ; the state of a gipsy.

GIPSYWORT, *n.* *jip*-se-wurt, the labiate plant, *Lycopus europæus*.

GIRAFFE, *n.* je-*rahf*, the camelopard, a long-necked African ungulate of several species. (Fr. *giraffe*.)

GIRANDOLE, *n.* *jir*-ran-dole, a bracket chandelier ; a large kind of branched candlestick. (Fr.)

GIRASOL, *n.* *jir*-ra-sole, the fire-opal, a precious stone.

GIRASOLE, *n.* *jir*-ra-sol, a sunflower ; the turnsole, *Heliotropium europæum*. (Fr.)

GIRD, *n.* gird, a twitch or pang ; a sudden spasm.

GIRD, *v.t.* gird, to bind round with any flexible substance ; to make fast by binding ; to put on ; to surround ; to clothe. **Girded. Girding. Girds.** (A.S. *gyrdan*.)

GIRD, *v.t.* gird, to gibe ; to reproach : *v.i.* to gibe ; to sneer. **Girded. Girding. Girds.** (A.S. *gird*, a switch.)

GIRDER, *n.* *gird*-er, a beam supported at both ends ; the main beam of timber or steel in a floor [Arch.].

GIRDING, *n.* *gird*-ing, a covering ; girders.

GIRDLE, *n.* *gird*-l, a band or belt, especially for the waist ; the bony support of a limb ; enclosure ; the line which encompasses the stone horizontally [Jeweller's Work] ; a circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column [Arch.] : *v.t.* to bind with a girdle ; to enclose ; to make a circular incision through the bark in a tree so as to kill it [U.S.]. **Hip girdle**, the bones that join on to the legs. **Shoulder girdle**, the bones that join on to the arms. **Girdled. Girdles. Girdling.** (A.S. *gyrdel*.)

GIRDLE, *n.* *gir*-dl, a round metal plate for cooking cakes on.

GIRDLER, *n.* *gird*-ler, one who girdles ; a maker of girdles.

GIRDLING, *n.* *gird*-ling, a mode of killing trees by cutting circles round them with a hatchet.

GIRL, *n.* girl, a female child ; a young unmarried woman. **Girl Guide**, the female equivalent of a Boy Scout. (M.E. *girle*, a child of either sex.)

GIRL, *n.* girl, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRLHOOD, *n.* *girl*-hood, state or time of being a girl.

GIRLISH, *a.* *girl*-ish, of or like a girl.

GIRLISHLY, *ad.* *gerl*-ish-le, in the manner of a girl.

GIRLISHNESS, *n.* *girl*-ish-ness, girlish character or ways.

GIRN, *v.i.* girn, to grumble. **Girned. Girning. Girns.** (Scots.)

GIRNEL, *n.* *girn*-el, a meal chest ; a granary.

GIRONDIST, *n.* je-*rond*-ist, one of a moderate Republican party in the French Revolution, called the Gironde. (Fr. *Girondiste*, from *Gironde*, the French department of which Bordeaux is the capital.)

GIROUETTE, *n.* jir-roo-*et*, a political trimmer. (Fr. a weathercock.)

GIRROCK, *n.* *gir*-rok, a species of garfish.

GIRT, *a.* girt, said of a ship when moored so taut as not to be able to swing to the wind or tide [Naut.].

GIRTH, *n.* girth, the band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast by passing under the belly ; a circular bandage ; measure round ; a leather thong belonging to the carriage of a press, by which it is rolled in and out [Print.] : *v.t.* to bind with a girth. **Girthed. Girthing. Girths.** (Scand.)

GIRT-LINE, *n.* *girt*-line, a rope to lift up the rigging to the mast-head, on first rigging the ship [Naut.].

GISMONDINE, *n.* jis-*mo n*-din, a native silicate of lime found near Rome. (After Gismondi, an Italian mineralogist.)

GIST, *n.* jist, the main point of a question or argument ; the essence (O.Fr.)

GITE, *n.* jeet, a place where one sleeps or resides. (Fr.)

GITTERN, *n.* *git*-tern, a cithern, a kind of guitar.

GIUSTO, *ad.* *joos*-to, in steady correct time [Mus.]. (It.)

GIVE, *v.t.* giv, to bestow ; to grant without requiring a recompense ; to deliver ; to impart ; to communicate ; to pay ; to yield ; to grow soft ; to quit ; to grant ; to expose ; to allow ; to permit ; to afford ; to furnish ; to empower ; to pay or render ; to pronounce ; to show ; to emit ; to apply ; to admit. **To give away**, to transfer. **To give back**, to return. **To give chase**, to pursue. **To give forth**, to publish. **To give the hand**, to yield pre-eminence. **To give in**, to allow by way of abatement ; to yield. **To give one's self up**, to despair of one's recovery ; to abandon. **To give out**, to utter publicly ; to report ; to exhibit in false appearance. **To give over**, to abandon ; to believe to be lost. **To give tongue**, to bay as a hound. **To give up**, to resign ; to surrender ; to relinquish. **To give way**, to yield ; to recede. **Gave. Given. Gives. Giving.** (Scand.)

GIVEABLE, *a.* *giv*-a-bl, that may be given.

GIVEN, *a.* *giv*-en, bestowed.

GIVER, *n.* *giv*-er, one who gives or bestows.

GIVES, *n.pl.* jyves, fetters or shackles for the feet ; gyves.

GIVING, *n.* *giv*-ing, the act of conferring ; allegation.

GIZZARD, *n.* *giz*-zard, the strong muscular stomach of a bird. To fret the gizzard, to harass ; to be vexed. (O.Fr. *gezier*.)

GLABRATE, *a.* *glay*-brate, becoming glabrous from age [Bot.].

GLABROUS, *a.* *glay*-brus, smooth ; without hair or down. (L. *glaber*.)

GLACÉ, *a.* *glas*-say, made shiny ; iced, as of cakes and fruit. (Fr.)

GLACIAL, *a.* *glay*-shal, of ice ; due to ice ; like ice. (L. *glacialis*, ice-like.)

GLACIALIST, *n.* *glay*-shal-ist, one who refers certain geological phenomena to the action of ice.

GLACIATE, *v.i.* *glay*-she-ate, to cover with or abrade with ice. **Glaciated. Glaciates. Glaciating.** (L. *glaciatus*, iced.)

GLACIATION, *n.* glay-she-*ay*-shon, the act of freezing ; the ice formed ; the action of ice.

GLACIER, *n.* *glace*-yer, frozen snow formed on mountains and moving down valleys, fed with semi-melted snow at the top and forming streams at the bottom. (Fr.)

GLACIOLOGY, *n.* *gla*-se-*ol*-o-je, the study of the geological action of ice.

GLACIS, *n.* *glay*-sis, a gentle slope cleared round a fortress ; a sloping bank ; the parapet of the covered way [Fort.]. (Fr.)

GLAD, *a.* glad, affected with pleasure or moderate joy ; pleased ; cheerful ; bright ; affording pleasure : *v.t.* to make glad : *v.i.* to be glad. **Gladded. Gladding. Glads.** (A.S. *glæd*, shining bright.)

GLADDEN, *v.t.* *glad*-den, to make glad ; to cheer : *v.i.* to become glad ; to rejoice. **Gladdened. Gladdening. Gladdens.**

GLADE, *n.* glade, a green open space in a wood ; an avenue through a wood. (A.S. *glæd*.)

GLADIATE, *a.* *glay*-de-ate, sword-shaped. (L. *gladius*, a sword.)

GLADIATOR, *n.* *glad*-e-ate-or, at first, a swordsman ; one who fought in an arena with men or beasts for the entertainment of the people ; a prizefighter ; a combatant. (L.)

GLADIATORIAL, *a.* glad-e-a-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to gladiators or their combats.

GLADIATORSHIP, *n.* *glad*-e-ate-or-ship, the art or business of a gladiator.

GLADIOLE, *n.* *glay*-e-ole, the British sword-lily.

GLADIOLUS, *n.* *glay*-de-o-lus, a genus of 90 species of the sword-lilies, or corn-flags. (L. *gladiolus*, a little sword.)

GLADIUS, *n.* *glay*-de-us, the sword-fish ; the "pen" or internal bone of some cuttle-fishes. (L. *gladius*.)

GLADLY, *ad.* *glad*-le, with pleasure.

GLADNESS, *n.* *glad*-ness, the state of being glad.

GLADSOME, *a.* *glad*-sum, pleased ; joyful ; cheerful ; causing joy ; pleasing.

GLADSOMELY, *ad.* *glad*-sum-le, in a gladsome manner.

GLADSOMENESS, *n.* *glad*-sum-ness, the state of being gladsome.

GLADSTONE, *n.* *glad*-ston, a four-wheeled carriage bearing two persons. **Gladstone bag**, a light leather travelling bag with flexible sides on a rigid frame and hinged along the foot. (After W. E. Gladstone.)

GLADWYN, *n.* *glad*-win, the purple iris, *I. fœtidissima*. (A.S. *glædene*.)

GLAGOL, *n.* *glag*-ol, the glagolitic alphabet.

GLAGOLITIC, *a.* *glag*-o-lit-ik, pertaining to the glagolitic, or Sclavonic, alphabet.

GLAIR, *n.* glare, the white of an egg, used as a varnish; any similar viscous transparent substance; any smeary filth: *v.t.* to smear with glair; to varnish. **Glaired. Glairing. Glairs.** (Fr. *glaire*, from L. *clarus*, clear.)

GLAIREOUS, *a.* *glare*-e-us, glairous.

GLAIROUS, *a.* *glare*-us, like glair.

GLAIRY, *a.* *glare*-e, of the nature of glair.

GLAIVE, *n.* glave, a broadsword or falchion; a sword blade fixed to a pole. (Fr.)

GLAMOUR, *n.* *glam*-or, bewitchment of the physical or mental sight, by which things appear different from what they are. (A corruption of O.E. *gramarye*, magic.)

GLAMOUROUS, *a.* *glam*-mor-us, filled with glamour.

GLANCE, *n.* glahnce, a sudden shoot of light or brightness; a darting of the eye or sight; a quick momentary view; a stroke from the side; a passing allusion; a mineral with a metallic lustre, as **glance-coal**, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon: *v.i.* to dart a ray of light or brightness; to fly off obliquely; to look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to allude to in passing: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment. **Glanced. Glances. Glancing.** (Ger. *glanz*, lustre.)

GLANCINGLY, *ad.* *glahnce*-ing-le, in a glancing manner.

GLAND, *n.* gland, an organ of secretion [Anat.]; a secretory organ, also a swelling, in plants [Bot.]. (Fr. *glande*.)

GLANDAGE, *n.* *gland*-aje, feeding on acorns. (L. *glans*, an acorn.)

GLANDERED, *a.* *gland*-erd, affected with glanders.

GLANDEROUS, *a.* *gland*-er-us, having glanders.

GLANDERS, *n.* *gland*-ers, a contagious and malignant disease of the mucous membrane in horses and a malignant febrile and contagious disease in man, due in both cases to *Bacillus mallei* [Med.].

GLANDIFEROUS, *a.* gland-*if*-er-us, bearing acorns or nuts; producing nuts or mast. (L. *glandifer*.)

GLANDIFORM, *a.* *gland*-e-form, in the shape of a gland; resembling a gland. (L. *gland*, and *form*.)

GLANDULAR, *a.* *gland*-yew-lar, having, consisting of, or pertaining to glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands [Bot.].

GLANDULARLY, *ad.* *gland*-yew-lar-le, in a glandular manner.

GLANDULATION, *n.* *gland*-yew-*lay*-shon, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants [Bot.].

GLANDULE, *n.* *gland*-yewl, a small gland.

GLANDULIFEROUS, *a.* *gland*-yew-*lif*-er-us, bearing glands. (*Glandule*, and *fero*, bear.)

GLANDULOUS, *a.* *gland*-yew-lus, glandular.

GLANS, *n.* glanz, the rounded end of the penis; an acorn; a strumous swelling. (L.)

GLARE, *n.* glare, a bright dazzling light; a lustre that dazzles the eyes; a fierce piercing look; glair: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid: *v.t.* to shoot a dazzling light. **Glared. Glares. Glaring.** (A.S. *glær*, amber, or anything pellucid.)

GLAREOUS, *a.* *glare*-e-us, glaireous.

GLARINESS, *n.* *glare*-e-ness, glaringness.

GLARING, *a.* *glare*-ing, shining with dazzling light; clear; barefaced.

GLARINGLY, *ad.* *glare*-ing-le, in a glaring manner.

GLARINGNESS, *n.* *glare*-ing-ness, a dazzling lustre or brilliancy.

GLARY, *a.* *glare*-e, having a dazzling lustre.

GLASS, *a.* glahss, made of glass: *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing siliceous matter with fixed alkalies; a drinking vessel of glass; the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; strong drink; a mirror; a vessel filled with sand for measuring time; the time in which it is exhausted of sand; the length of a man's life; a lens or optical instrument through which an object is viewed; a telescope; a barometer: *v.t.* to mirror; to case in glass; to cover with glass; to glaze. **Ground glass**, glass that has been roughened by acid, or the sand-blast, and is no longer transparent. **Glassed. Glasses. Glassing.** (A.S. *glæs*.)

GLASSBENDER, *n.* *glahss*-bend-er, a workman who moulds glass into form by heat.

GLASSBLOWER, *n.* *glahss*-blo-er, one whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

GLASS-COACH, *n.* *glahss*-koach, a coach which had glass panels instead of wooden ones.

GLASSCLOTH, *n.* *glahss*-kloth, a fine linen cloth for drying glasses.

GLASS-CRAB, *n.* *glahss*-krab, a larval form of a crustacean mistaken for an adult animal.

GLASSCUTTING, *n.* *glahss*-kut-ting, the process by which glass may be cut or ground into ornamental forms; cutting glass to measure.

GLASSES, *n.pl.* *glahss*-es, spectacles.

GLASSFUL, *n.* *glahss*-ful, as much as a glass holds.

GLASS-FURNACE, *n.* *glahss*-fur-nace, a furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.

GLASSGAUL, *n.* *glahss*-gawl, sandiver; the saline scum on molten glass.

GLASS-GAZING, *a.* *glahss*-gaze-ing, addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.

GLASS-GRINDER, *n.* *glahss*-grine-der, one whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.

GLASSHOUSE, *n.* *glahss*-house, a house where glass is made; a conservatory.

GLASSILY, *ad.* *glahs*-sil-le, in a glassy manner.

GLASSINESS, *n.* *glahs*-se-ness, the quality of being glassy.

GLASSITES, *n.pl.* *glahss*-ites, a religious sect founded in Scotland, in 1725, by John Glas; Sandemanians.

GLASSLIKE, *a.* *glahss*-like, resembling glass.

GLASSMETAL, *n.* *glahss*-met-al, glass in fusion.

GLASS-MOSAIC, *n.* *glahss*-mo-*zay*-ik, a mosaic of small shapes of coloured glass, often representing a picture so perfectly as to deceive the eye.

GLASS-PAINTING, *n.* *glahss*-paint-ing, the art of painting or staining with colours on glass.

GLASS-PAPER, *n.* *glahss*-pay-per, pulverized glass fastened on paper with glue, for abrasive purposes.

GLASS-POT, *n.* *glahss*-pot, a vessel used for melting glass.

GLASS-SNAKE, *n.* *glahss*-snake, the lizard *Ophisaurus palasi*.

GLASS-SOAP, *n.* *glahss*-soap, the black oxide of manganese.

GLASSWARE, *n.* *glahss*-ware, articles made of glass.

GLASS-WORK, *n.* *glahss*-wurk, manufacture of glass; a glass manufactory.

GLASSWORT, *n.* *glahss*-wurt, the plant *Salicornia herbacea*, yielding much soda, and formerly used in making glass.

GLASSY, *a.* *glahs*-se, made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass in its properties.

GLAUBERITE, *n.* *glaw*-ber-ite, a yellow-greyish mineral, consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime. (After Glauber, a German physician.)

GLAUBER-SALT, *n.* *glaw*-ber-sawlt, *or glou*-ber-sawlt, the sulphate of soda, a powerful cathartic, named after its discoverer, Glauber.

GLAUCESCENCE, *n.* glaw-*ses*-sence, the quality of being glaucescent.

GLAUCESCENT, *a.* glaw-*ses*-sent, of a bluish or sea-green appearance.

GLAUCIUM, *n.* *glaw*-se-um, the horned poppy, the yellow poppy, *Glaucium luteum*. (L. *glaucion*.)

GLAUCODOTE, *n.* *glaw*-ko-dote, a mineral composed of cobalt, arsenic, sulphur, and iron.

GLAUCOLITE, *n.* *glaw*-ko-lite, a mineral of a lavender-blue colour, a silicate of alumina and lime. (Gr. *glaukos*, silvery, and *lithos*, a stone.)

GLAUCOMA, *n.* glaw-*koh*-ma, a disease in the eye, giving it a bluish-green colour. (L.)

GLAUCOMATOUS, *a.* glaw-*kom*-at-us, of the nature of glaucoma.

GLAUCONITE, *n.* *glaw*-kon-ite, a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium abundant in the greensands and widely distributed over the ocean bed.

GLAUCOPIS, *n.* glaw-*koh*-pis, a New Zealand crow. (Gr. *glaukos*, and *ops*, the eye.)

GLAUCOUS, *a.* *glaw*-kus, of a sea-green colour [Bot.]. (Gr. *glaukos*.)

GLAUCUS, *n.* *glaw*-kus, a genus of nudibranchiate mollusca, abundant in the Atlantic. (L.)

GLAUX, *n.* glawks, the sea-milkwort genus of plants. (Gr.)

GLAZE, *n.* glaze, the vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware; a coating of jelly: *v.t.* to furnish with glass; to cover or incrust with a glassy surface; to give a smooth and glassy surface to; to coat with jelly. **Glazed. Glazes. Glazing.** (M.E. *glasen.*)

GLAZER, *n.* *glaze*-er, a workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware; a calico-smoother; a wooden wheel for polishing knives.

GLAZIER, *n.* *glaze*-yer, one who fixes glass in frames.

GLAZING, *n.* *glaze*-ing, the operation of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance; the vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted; semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours to modify their effect [Paint.].

GLAZY, *a.* *glaze*-e, shiny.

GLEAD, *n.* gleed, the glede, a bird of prey.

GLEAM, *n.* gleem, a beam of light; brightness: *v.i.* to shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to flash; to disgorge filth, as a hawk. **Gleamed. Gleaming. Gleams.** (A.S. *glæm.*)

GLEAMING, *a.* *gleem*-ing, emitting gleams: *n.* a shooting of light.

GLEAMY, *a.* *gleem*-e, darting or shedding beams of light.

GLEAN, *n.* gleen, a collection made by gleaning: *v.i.* to gather grain left by reapers: *v.t.* to gather, as grain which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered. **Gleaned. Gleaning. Gleans.** (O.Fr. *glener.*)

GLEANER, *n.* *gleen*-er, one who gleans; one who gathers slowly and with labour.

GLEANING, *n.* *gleen*-ing, the act of gathering after reapers; that which is collected by gleaning.

GLEBE, *n.* gleeb, clod; sod; ground; the land belonging to a parish church for the support of the incumbent, the oldest form of endowment; a piece of earth containing ore [Mining]. (O.Fr.)

GLEBE-HOUSE, *n.* *gleeb*-house, a clergyman's residence built on glebe-land.

GLEBOUS, *a.* *gleeb*-us, gleby.

GLEBY, *a.* *gleeb*-e, turfy; cloddy.

GLEDE, *n.* gleed, the kite, *Milvus ictinus*; the buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.* (A.S. *glida*, kite.)

GLEDGE, *v.i.* gled, to squint. **Gledged. Gledges. Gledging.** (Scots.)

GLEE, *n.* glee, joy; mirth; gaiety; a composition for three or more voices in two or more movements [Mus.]. (A.S. *gleo*, joy, sport.)

GLEEFUL, *a.* *glee*-ful, merry; gay; joyous.

GLEEK, *n.* gleek, a trick; a scoff; a game at cards. (O.Fr. *glic*, luck.)

GLEEMAN, *n.* *glee*-man, an itinerant musician.

GLEESOME, *a.* *glee*-sum, merry; joyous.

GLEET, *n.* gleet, the flux of a diseased humour from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore [Med.]: *v.i.* to flow in a thin, limpid humour; to flow slowly, as water. **Gleeted. Gleeting. Gleets.** (O.Fr.)

GLEETY, *a.* *gleet*-e, ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* glen, a narrow valley. (Gael. *gleann.*)

GLENE, *n.* gleen, the eye-ball [Anat.]; a slight socket cavity. (Gr. the eye-ball.)

GLENGARRY, *n.* glen-*gar*-re, a boat-shaped cap of dark blue woollen material with two streamers of black ribbon hanging at the back, and a cockade of black ribbon or of black-cock's feathers at the side, worn usually slightly on the side of the head. (Glengarry, a valley in Perthshire.)

GLENOID, *a.* *glee*-noyd, said of a slight depression that receives the head or condyle of a bone [Anat.]. (Gr. *glene*, and *eidos*, like.)

GLENOIDAL, *a.* gle-*noyd*-al, glenoid.

GLEY, *a.* glay, askew: *v.t.* to squint. **Gleyed. Gleying. Gleys.**

GLIADINE, *n.* *gly*-a-din, a peculiar yellow substance obtained from gluten [Chem.]. (Gr. *glia*, glue.)

GLIB, *a.* glib, smooth; slippery; moving easily; fluent; voluble. (Dut. *glibberen*, to slide.)

GLIBLY, *ad.* *glib*-le, in a glib manner.

GLIBNESS, *n.* *glib*-ness, the quality of being glib.

GLIDE, *n.* glide, the act of gliding: *v.i.* to flow gently; to move along smoothly and easily. **Glided. Glides. Gliding.** (A.S. *glidan.*)

GLIDER, *n.* *glide*-er, an engineless aeroplane.

GLIDER, *n.* *glide*-er, he who or that which glides.

GLIDINGLY, *ad.* *glide*-ing-le, in a gliding manner.

GLIM, *n.* glim, a light or candle [Slang].

GLIMMER, *n.* glim-mer, a faint, unsteady light; glitter; mica: *v.i.* to shed a faint, unsteady light. **Glimmered. Glimmering. Glimmers.** (M.E. *glimeren.*)

GLIMMERING, *n.* *glim*-mer-ing, a faint, unsteady beaming of light; a transient view; an inkling.

GLIMPSE, *n.* glimps, a short gleam of light; transient lustre; a short transitory view; short fleeting enjoyment; a faint resemblance: *v.i.* to appear by glimpses; *v.t.* to see by a glimpse. **Glimpsed. Glimpses. Glimpsing.** (M.E. *glimsen*, to glimpse.)

GLINT, *n.* glint, a gleam of light: *v.i.* to gleam; to flash out. **Glinted. Glinting. Glints** (Scand.)

GLISSADE, *n.* glis-*sahd*, a glide on a glacier: *v.i.* to slide. **Glissaded. Glissades. Glissading.** (Fr.)

GLISSAUN, *n.* *glis*-saun, the coal-fish, *Gadus virens.*

GLIST, *n.* glist, glimmer; mica. (Dial. Eng.)

GLISTEN, *v.i.* *glis*-sen, to shine in the light; to sparkle with light. **Glistened. Glistening. Glistens.** (A.S. *glisnian.*)

GLISTENINGLY, *ad.* *glis*-sen-ing-le, in a glistening manner.

GLISTER, *n.* *glis*-ter, glitter; lustre: *v.i.* to shine; to be bright; to sparkle. **Glistered. Glistering. Glisters.** (A.S. *glisnian.*)

GLISTERING, *a.* *glis*-ter-ing, sparkling with light.

GLISTERINGLY, *ad.* *glis*-ter-ing-le, in a glistering manner.

GLITTER, *n.* *glit*-ter, brilliancy; lustre: *v.i.* to sparkle with light; to glisten to be brilliant; to be showy. **Glittered. Glittering. Glitters.** (A.S. *glitinian.*)

GLITTERING, *a.* *glit*-ter-ing, shining; brilliant.

GLITTERINGLY, *ad.* *glit*-ter-ing-le, in a glittering manner.

GLOAM, *v.i.* glome, to begin to grow dark. **Gloamed. Gloaming. Gloams.**

GLOAMING, *n.* *gloam*-ing, twilight; the dusk: *a.* belonging to the dusk. (Scots.)

GLOAT, *v.i.* gloat, to gaze on in malevolent triumph. **Gloated. Gloating. Gloats.** (Swed. *glotta*, to pry into.)

GLOATINGLY, *ad.* *gloat*-ing-le, in a gloating manner.

GLOBARD, *n.* *glo*-bard, a glow-worm. (*Glow.*)

GLOBATE, *a.* *globe*-ate, having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal. (L. *globatus*, made into a ball.)

GLOBATED, *a.* *globe*-ate-ed, globate.

GLOBE, *n.* globe, a sphere; the earth; a sphere representing the earth, called a terrestrial globe, or the heavens, called a celestial globe: *v.t.* to gather round or into a circle. **Globed. Globes. Globing.** (L. *globus.*)

GLOBE-AMARANTH, *n.* globe-*am*-ar-ranth, a plant of the amaranth order, with heads of red and white flowers, *Gomphrena globosa*

GLOBE-DAISY, *n.* *globe*-day-ze, a plant of the genus *Globularia.*

GLOBE-FISH, *n.* *globe*-fish, a fish of the diodon family, *Tetrodon lagocephalus*, which can inflate itself into a globular shape.

GLOBE-FLOWER, *n.* *globe*-flou-er, the plant *Trollius europæus*, bearing handsome globular flowers.

GLOBE-THISTLE, *n.* *globe*-this-sl, a plant of the genus *Echinops*, of which there are 75 species.

GLOBE-TROTTER, *n.* *globe*-trot-er, one who travels round the world as a sightseer.

GLOBOID, *a.* *globe*-oyd, globous.

GLOBOSE, *a.* globe-*ose*, globous.

GLOBOSITY, *n.* globe-*os*-sit-e, the quality of being globose.

GLOBOUS, *a.* *globe*-us, round; spherical; globular.

GLOBULAR, *a.* *glob*-yew-lar, having the form of a small globe or ball. **Globular projection**, a kind of map in which the eye is supposed to be at a given distance from the globe. **Globular sailing**, the sailing from one place to another over the arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places [Naut.].

GLOBULARIA, *n.* glob-yew-*lare*-e-a, a genus of plants bearing flowers in globose heads. (L.)

GLOBULARLY, *ad.* *glob*-yew-lar-le, in a globular form.

GLOBULARNESS, *n.* *glob*-yew-lar-ness, the quality of being globular.
GLOBULE, *n.* *glob*-yewl, a small spherical particle of matter; a blood corpuscle [Physiol.]. (L.)
GLOBULINE, *n.* *glob*-yew-lin, along with haematine, the principal constituent of the globules of blood [Physiol.]; minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature [Bot.].
GLOBULOUS, *a.* *glob*-yew-lus, globular.
GLOBULOUSNESS, *n.* *glob*-yew-lus-ness, the state of being globulous.
GLOBUS-HYSTERICUS, *n.* *globe*-us-his-*ter*-re-kus, a sensation as of a ball in the throat in hysteria.
GLOBY, *a.* *globe*-e, of the nature of a globe.
GLOCHIDIATE, *a.* glo-*kid*-e-ate, pertaining to the larvæ of the freshwater mussels such as *Anodonta cygnea*.
GLOME, *n.* glome, a roundish head of flowers [Bot.]. (L. *glomus*, a yarn-ball.)
GLOMERATE, *v.t.* *glom*-mer-ate, to gather into a ball: *a.* growing in rounded or massive forms [Bot.]. **Glomerate gland**, one which, having no cavity, discharges at once into a duct [Anat.]. **Glomerated. Glomerates. Glomerating.** (L. *glomeratus*, made into a ball.)
GLOMERATION, *n.* *glom*-mer-*ay*-shon, the act of gathering into a ball; a body formed into a ball.
GLOMEROUS, *a.* *glom*-mer-us, gathered into a round mass.
GLOMERULE, *n.* *glom*-mer-ool, a cluster of small organisms; a cluster of short-stalked flowers.
GLOOM, *n.* gloom, obscurity; partial darkness; thick shadiness; dejection of mind; melancholy; sullenness; darkness of prospect or aspect: *v.i.* to be cloudy or obscure; to be sadly or sullenly dejected: *v.t.* to obscure; to make dismal. **Gloomed. Glooming. Glooms.** (A.S. *glom.*)
GLOOMILY, *ad.* *gloom*-il-e, in a gloomy manner.
GLOOMINESS, *n.* *gloom*-e-ness, the quality of being gloomy; a state of gloom.
GLOOMY, *a.* *gloom*-e, dark, dim, or dusky; dismal; wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; dejected; of a dark complexion.
GLORIA, *n.* *glore*-e-a, a hymn founded on Luke ii. 14. (L. glory.)
GLORIFICATION, *n.* *glore*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of glorifying; exaltation to honour and dignity. (Late L. *glorificatio*.)
GLORIFY, *v.t.* *glore*-if-i, to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe glory or honour to; to make glorious; to exalt to glory; to praise; to honour. **Glorified. Glorifies. Glorifying.** (Fr. *glorifier*.)
GLORIOLE, *n.* *glore*-e-ole, a circle of light. (L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*.)
GLORIOSA, *n.* glore-e-*oze*-a, a plant of the lily order, climbing by its leaves with their tips twining like tendrils. (L.)
GLORIOUS, *a.* *glore*-e-us, of exalted excellence and splendour; illustrious; conferring glory or renown; in a state of high station. (O.Fr.)
GLORIOUSLY, *ad.* *glore*-e-us-le, in a glorious manner.
GLORIOUSNESS, *n.* *glore*-e-us-ness, the state or quality of being glorious.
GLORY, *n.* *glore*-e, brightness; splendour; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration; honour; renown; the felicity of heaven; heaven; pride; matter of pride or boasting; a circle of rays surrounding the persons of saints [Paint.]: *v.i.* to exult with joy; to boast. **Gloried. Glories. Glorying.** (O.Fr. *glorie*.)
GLORYINGLY, *ad.* *glore*-e-ing-le, in a glorying manner.
GLORY-OF-THE-SNOW, *n.* *glore*-e-of-the-*sno*, the snow glory, *Chionodoxa luciliæ*.
GLORY-PEA, *n.* *glore*-e-pe, an Australian species of *Clianthus*.
GLOSS, *n.* glos, brightness or lustre, as from a smooth surface; external show that might mislead: *v.t.* to give a superficial lustre to; to make glossy; to give a specious appearance to. **Glossed. Glosses. Glossing.** (Ice. *glossi*, brightness.)
GLOSS, *n.* glos, comment; explanation: *v.t.* to explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate: *v.i.* to make explanatory remarks. **Glossed. Glosses. Glossing.** (L. *glossa*.)
GLOSSARIAL, *a.* glos-*sare*-e-al, containing a glossary.
GLOSSARIST, *n.* *glos*-sar-ist, a writer of glosses or comments; the compiler of a glossary.
GLOSSARY, *n.* *glos*-sar-e, a vocabulary, explaining words in a book which are antiquated, local, or technical. (L. *glossarium*.)
GLOSSER, *n.* *glos*-ser, a writer of glosses; a polisher.
GLOSSILY, *ad.* *glos*-e-le, in a glossy manner.
GLOSSINESS, *n.* *glos*-se-ness, the lustre of a smooth surface.
GLOSSITIS, *n.* glos-*sy*-tis, inflammation of the tongue [Med.].
GLOSSOCELE, *n.* *glos*-so-seel, swollen tongue [Med.]. (Gr. *glossa*, the tongue, and *kele*, a swelling.)
GLOSSOGRAPHER, *n.* glos-*sog*-raf-er, a writer of glosses; a scholiast. (Gr. *glossa*, and *grapho*, write.)
GLOSSOGRAPHY, *n.* glos-*sog*-raf-e, the writing of commentaries and glosses; the making of technical dictionaries; a description of the tongue.
GLOSSOHYAL, *a.* *gloss*-o-*hy*-al, lingual: *n.* the tongue bone.
GLOSSOLOGIST, *n.* glos-*sol*-oj-ist, one who defines technical terms; one versed in glossology. (Gr. *glossa*, and *logos*, science.)
GLOSSOLOGY, *n.* glos-*sol*-oj-e, the definition of technical terms; the comparative science of language. (Gr. *glossa*, and *logos*, science.)
GLOSSOTOMY, *n.* glos-*sot*-om-e, dissection of the tongue [Anat.]. (Gr. *glossa*, and *tome*, cutting.)
GLOSSY, *a.* *gloss*-se, smooth and shining; highly polished. **Glossy Ibis**, the stork-like bird, *Plegades falcinellus*.
GLOTTAL, *a.* *glot*-tal, pertaining to the glottis.
GLOTTALITE, *n.* *glot*-ta-lite, a rare silicate of analcime of vitreous lustre, discovered at Port Glasgow. (*Glotta*, said to be an old name of the Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.)
GLOTTIC, *a.* *glot*-ik, glottal.
GLOTTIS, *n.* *glot*-tis, two semicircular membranes, situated at the top of the windpipe, and forming a small oblong aperture, which can be dilated or contracted at pleasure, and by the various vibratory motions of which the tones of the voice are modified. (Gr.)
GLOTTOLOGY, *n.* glot-*tol*-oj-e, comparative philology; glossology. (Gr. *glotta*, the tongue, and *logos*, science.)
GLOVE, *n.* gluv, a cover for the hand; a cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger: *v.t.* to cover with a glove. **To take up the glove**, to accept the challenge. **To throw down the glove**, to challenge to single combat. **Gloved. Gloves. Gloving.** (A.S. *glof*.)
GLOVE-BAND, *n.* *gluv*-band, a band for the glove round the wrist.
GLOVER, *n.* *gluv*-er, one who makes or sells gloves.
GLOVE-STRETCHERS, *n.pl.* *gluv*-stretch-ers, instruments for opening the fingers of gloves, in order that they may be drawn on the hand more easily.
GLOW, *n.* gloh, shining or white heat; brightness of colour; ardour or vehemence of passion: *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; to feel great heat of body; to be flushed with heat or animation; to feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to burn with intense passion: *v.t.* to make hot, so as to shine. **Glowed. Glowing. Glows.** (A.S. *glowan*.)
GLOWER, *v.i.* *glou*-er, to scowl, or look menacingly at a person. **Glowered. Glowering. Glowers.**
GLOWING, *a.* *gloh*-ing, shining with intense heat; exhibiting a bright colour; ardent; vehement; hot.
GLOWINGLY, *ad.* *gloh*-ing-le, with great brightness, heat, or passion.
GLOW-LAMP, *n.* *gloh*-lamp, an incandescent lamp.
GLOWWORM, *n.* *gloh*-wurm, the female of the beetle, *Lampyris noctiluca*, which glows in the dark.
GLOXINIA, *n.* glok-*sin*-e-a, a plant with large bell-shaped flowers, a native of tropical America. (Gloxin, a German botanist.)
GLOZE, *n.* gloze, flattery; adulation: *v.i.* to smooth over; to palliate; to wheedle; to talk smoothly; to expound. **To gloze over**, to palliate by specious representation. **Glozed. Glozes. Glozing.** (A.S. *glosan*.)
GLOZER, *n.* *gloze*-er, a flatterer.
GLOZING, *n.* *gloze*-ing, specious representation.
GLUCIC, *a.* *gloo*-sik, pertaining to glucose. **Glucic acid**, an acid obtained from glucose by the action of an alkali or an acid. (Gr. *glykys*, sweet.)

GLUCINA, *n.* gloo-*sy*-na, the oxide of glucinum, so named from the sweetish taste of its salts.
GLUCINUM, *n.* *gloo*-sin-um, the metallic element Gl. formerly known as beryllium.
GLUCOHÆMIA, *n.* gloo-ko-*hee*-me-a, a complicated chronic disease, accompanied by a large secretion of urine containing glucose [Med.]. (Gr. *glykys*, and *haima*, blood.)
GLUCOSE, *n.* *gloo*-kose, grape-sugar; starch-sugar; diabetic sugar. (Gr. *glykys*, sweet.)
GLUCOSID, *n.* *gloo*-cose-id, glucoside.
GLUCOSIDE, *n.* *gloo*-cose-ide, a substance yielding glucose; a compound of sugar with other substances.
GLUCOSURIA, *n.* gloo-kose-*yeur*-e-a, glucohæmia [Med.]. (Gr. *glykys*, and *ouron*, urine.)
GLUE, *n.* gloo, coarse gelatine used as an adhesive: *v.t.* to join with glue; to unite; to hold together. **Marine glue**, a cement used in shipbuilding, composed of india-rubber dissolved in naphtha, and of shellac. **Glued. Glues. Gluing.** (O.Fr. *glu.*)
GLUEBOILER, *n.* *gloo*-boyl-er, one whose occupation is to make glue.
GLUER, *n.* *gloo*-er, one who cements with glue.
GLUEY, *a.* *gloo*-e, viscous; glutinous.
GLUEYNESS, *n.* *gloo*-e-ness, the quality of being gluey.
GLUISH, *a.* *gloo*-ish, having the nature of glue.
GLUM, *a.* glum, frowning; sullen; dejected. (Dial. Swed. *glomma*, gaze fixedly.)
GLUMACEOUS, *a.* gloo-*may*-shus, having glumes.
GLUMAL, *a.* *gloo*-mal, having a glume [Bot.]. (L. *gluma*, husk.)
GLUME, *n.* gloom, a small bract with a flower in the axil, as in grasses; the husk or chaff of grain. (L. *gluma*, a husk.)
GLUMLY, *ad.* *glum*-le, in a glum manner.
GLUMNESS, *n.* *glum*-ness, gloom; sulkiness.
GLUMOUS, *a.* *gloo*-mus, said of an aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.
GLUT, *n.* glut, that which is gorged; plenty, to loathing; superabundance; over supply; anything that obstructs a passage: *v.t.* to swallow greedily; to gorge; to cloy; to sate; to feast or delight even to satiety; to saturate. **Gluts. Glutted. Glutting.** (O.Fr. *gloutir.*)
GLUTÆUS, *n.* gloo-*tee*-us, a name common to three muscles on which we sit. (Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock.)
GLUTEAL, *a.* gloo-*tee*-al, pertaining to the glutæus muscles.
GLUTEN, *n.* *gloo*-ten, a viscid, elastic substance, of a greyish colour, found in wheaten flour. (L.)
GLUTINATE, *v.t.* *gloo*-tin-ate, to unite with glue. **Glutinated. Glutinates. Glutinating.**
GLUTINATION, *n.* *gloo*-tin-*ay*-shon, the act of glutinating.
GLUTINATIVE, *a.* *gloo*-tin-ate-iv, having the quality of cementing; tenacious.
GLUTINOSE, *a.* *gloo*-tin-ose, glutinous. (L. *glutinosus*, sticky.)
GLUTINOSITY, *n.* gloo-tin-*os*-sit-e, glutinousness.
GLUTINOUS, *a.* *gloo*-tin-us, viscous; resembling glue; smeared with slippery moisture [Bot.].
GLUTINOUSNESS, *n.* *gloo*-tin-us-ness, the quality of being glutinous.
GLUTTON, *n.* *glut*-ton, one who indulges to excess in eating, or in anything. (O.Fr. *gloton.*)
GLUTTON, *n.* *glut*-on, the wolverene, a species of *Gulo*.
GLUTTONISH, *a.* *glut*-ton-ish, gluttonous.
GLUTTONIZE, *v.i.* *glut*-ton-ize, to eat voraciously; to indulge appetite to excess. **Gluttonized. Gluttonizes. Gluttonizing.**
GLUTTON-LIKE, *a.* *glut*-ton-like, like a glutton; greedy.
GLUTTONOUS, *a.* *glut*-ton-us, given to gluttony; consisting in gluttony.
GLUTTONOUSLY, *ad.* *glut*-ton-us-le, in a gluttonous manner.
GLUTTONY, *n.* *glut*-ton-e, excess in eating; voracity.
GLYCERIA, *n.* glis-*seer*-e-a, a genus of nutritious grasses, including the manna grass. (Gr. *glykys*, sweet.)
GLYCERIDE, *n.* *glis*-ser-ide, an ether of glycerine.
GLYCERINE, *n.* *glis*-ser-in, a colourless liquid of a sweet taste, obtained from fats and oils. (Gr. *glykeros*, sweet.)
GLYCEROL, *n.* *glis*-ser-ole, the scientific name for glycerine.
GLYCOCOLL, *n.* *glik*-ko-kol, an amido-acetic acid. (Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *kolla*, glue.)
GLYCOGEN, *n.* *gly*-ko-gen, animal starch. (Gr. *glykys*, and *gennao*, produce.)
GLYCOGENESIS, *n.* *gly*-ko-*jen*-is-is, the process by which glucose is formed in the liver or other organs.
GLYCOL, *n.* *gly*-kol, a colourless, inodorous, sweetish, thick fluid, being a compound intermediate between *glycerine* and alcohol.
GLYCONIAN, *a.* gly-*kone*-e-an, glyconic.
GLYCONIC, *a.* gly-*kon*-ik, denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. (Glykon, who invented it.)
GLYCYRRHIZA, *n.* glis-ser-*rize*-a, the liquorice plant, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
GLYCYRRHIZIN, *n.* glis-ser-*rize*-in, a peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of common liquorice. (Gr. *glykyrrhiza*, liquorice.)
GLYPH, *n.* glif, a fluting, cut as an ornament, chiefly in the Doric Frieze [Arch.]. (Gr. *glyphe*, carving.)
GLYPHIC, *n.* *glif*-ik, a picture or figure in which a word is implied: *a.* pertaining to sculpture or glyphs.
GLYPHOGRAPH, *n.* *glif*-o-grahf, a plate formed by glyphography; an impression from such a plate. (Gr. *glypho*, carve, and *grapho*, write.)
GLYPHOGRAPHER, *n.* glif-*og*-raf-er, one skilled or a worker in glyphography.
GLYPHOGRAPHY, *n.* glif-*og*-raf-e, a process for producing engravings in relief, in the manner of electrotype, after etching on a prepared ground. (Gr. *glypho*, and *grapho*, write.)
GLYPTIC, *a.* *glip*-tik, pertaining to engraving on gems; figured [Min.]. (Gr. *glyptos*, engraved.)
GLYPTICS, *n.* *glip*-tiks, the art of engraving figures on precious stones. (Gr. *glyptikos.*)
GLYPTODON, *n.* *glip*-to-don, an extinct armadillo of the size of an ox, with teeth longitudinally fluted. (Gr. *glyptos*, and *odous*, a tooth.)
GLYPTOGRAPHY, *n.* glip-*tog*-raf-e, a description of engraving on precious stones. (Gr. *glyptos*, and *grapho*, write.)
GLYPTOTHECA, *n.* glip-to-*thee*-ka, a room for the preservation of works of sculpture. (Gr. *glyptos*, and *theka*, a repository.)
GMELINITE, *n.* *mee*-lin-ite, a mineral of silica, alumina, lime, and soda, tending from a white to a flesh colour. (Gmelin, the chemist.)
GNAPHALIUM, *n.* na-*fay*-le-um, a composite genus of 150 species of plants comprising the cudweeds.
GNAR, *v.i.* nahr, to gnarr. **Gnared. Gnaring. Gnars.**
GNARL, *n.* nahrl, an outside knot in wood. (Ger. and Dan.)
GNARL, *v.i.* nahrl, to growl or snarl; to gnaw. **Gnarled. Gnarling. Gnarls.**
GNARLED, *a.* nahrld, knotty; full of knots; crabbed.
GNARLY, *a.* *nahrl*-e, gnarled.
GNARR, *v.i.* nahr, to growl or snarl. **Gnarred. Gnarring. Gnarrs.** (From the sound.)
GNARRY, .. *nar*-re, knotty; gnarly.
GNASH, *v.t.* nash, to grind the teeth together in rage or anguish: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in rage or anguish. **Gnashed. Gnashes. Gnashing.** (M.E. *gnasten*, to gnash.)
GNASHINGLY, *ad.* *nash*-ing-le, with gnashing.
GNAT, *n.* nat, a genus of small two-winged insects of the *Culex* family, including the mosquito; a trifle. **Gnat net**, a mosquito net. (A.S. *gnæt.*)
GNATHIC, *a.* *nath*-ik, pertaining to the jaw. (Gr. *gnathos*, the jaw.)
GNATHISM, *n.* *nath*-izm, a classification of mankind from measurements of the jaws.
GNATHITIS, *n.* na-*thy*-tis, inflammation of the jaw or cheek [Med.]. (Gr. *gnathos*, the jaw.)
GNATHONIC, *a.* na-*thon*-ic, parasitical; flattering. (Gnatho, a character in Terence's play, Eunuchus.)
GNAT-WORM, *n.* *nat*-wurm, the larva of a gnat.
GNAW, *v.t.* naw, to bite off little by little with the fore teeth; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to torment: *v.i.* to use the teeth in biting. **Gnawed. Gnawing. Gnaws.** (A.S. *gnagan.*)
GNAWER, *n.* *naw*-er, he who or that which gnaws; a rodent animal.
GNAWINGLY, *ad.* *naw*-ing-le, in a gnawing manner.
GNEISS, *n.* nice, laminated granite. (Ger.)

GNEISSOID, *a. nice*-oyd, like gneiss. (*Gneiss*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
GNEISSOSE, *a. nice*-ose, having the structure of gneiss.
GNETUM, *n. nee*-tum, a tropical genus of 15 species of climbing plants in the Malay archipelago, some of which are cultivated for their fruit. (Malay.)
GNOME, *n.* nome, an imaginary being, often misshapen and of diminutive size, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth and preside over its secret treasures, mineral and other. (Gr. *gnome*, intelligence.)
GNOME, *n.* nome, a brief reflection or maxim. (Gr. *gnome*.)
GNOMIC, *a. nome*-ik, containing maxims or single detached thoughts; didactic.
GNOMICAL, *a. nome*-ik-al, gnomic.
GNOMIOMETRICAL, *a. no*-me-o-*met*-rik-al, used in the measurement of angles. **Gnomiometrical telescopes** and **microscopes**, instruments for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata. (Gr. *gnomon*, an index, and *metron*, measure.)
GNOMOLOGY, *n.* no-*mol*-oj-e, a collection of maxims; a treatise on maxims. (Gr. *gnome*, and *logos*, account.)
GNOMON, *n. no*-mon, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day [Dialling]; a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, for making astronomical observations [Astron.]; the index of the hour-circle of a globe; the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed [Geom.]. (Gr. *gnomon*, an index.)
GNOMONIC, *a.* no-*mon*-ik, pertaining to gnomonics. **Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the sphere from the centre.
GNOMONICAL, *a.* no-*mon*-ik-al, gnomonic.
GNOMONICALLY, *ad.* no-*mon*-ik-al-le, according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.
GNOMONICS, *n.* no-*mon*-iks, the art or science of dialling.
GNOMONOLOGY, *n. no*-mon-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on dialling. (Gr. *gnomon*, and *logos*, account.)
GNOSIS, *n. noh*-sis, ascertained knowledge; esoteric knowledge. (Gr. knowing.)
GNOSTIC, *n. nos*-tik, one belonging to a sect of the early Christian Church that adopted gnosticism: *a.* relating to knowledge; pertaining to the gnostics or to gnosticism. (Gr. *gnostikos*, knowing.)
GNOSTICISM, *n. nos*-tis-sizm, a theosophic philosophy of diverse shades and tendencies which grew up in the early Church out of the fragments of ancient speculative systems in connection with the profession of Christianity, and affected to expound its presumed esoteric doctrines.
GNU, *n.* noo *or* new, a wildebeest, an antelope of the genus *Connochætes*. (A Kaffir name, originally *ngu*.)
GO, *n.* go, movement; dash; enterprise; fashion.
GO, *v.i.* go, to move; to pass from one place, state, or station to another; to walk; to travel; to depart; to proceed; to advance; to apply; to have recourse to; to be about to do; to pass; to circulate; to flow; to proceed by some principle or rule; to be freed from restraint; to lead in any direction; to extend; to avail; to be accounted in value; to happen; to turn out; to fare. **To go about**, to set one's self to a business; to tack [Naut.]. **To go abroad**, to walk out of a house; to be uttered or published. **To go against**, to invade; to march to attack. **To go aside**, to withdraw or retire into a private situation; to err. **To go astray**, to wander; to break from an inclosure; to sin. **To go away**, to depart. **To go between**, to mediate. **To go by**, to pass near and beyond. **To go down**, to descend in any manner; to fail. **To go for nothing**, to have no meaning or efficacy. **To go forth**, to issue or depart out of a place. **To go forward**, to advance. **To go hard with**, to be in danger of a fatal issue. **To go ill with**, not to prosper. **To go in**, to enter. **To go in and out**, to do the business of life. **To go off**, to depart to a distance; to die; to explode. **To go on**, to advance forward. **To go out**, to issue forth; to go on an expedition; to become extinct. **To go over**, to read; to examine; to pass from one party to another. **To go through**, to pass through a substance; to accomplish. **To go through with**, to come to the end. **To go under**, to be talked of or known. **To go up**, to ascend; to rise. **To go upon**, to proceed as on a foundation. **To go well with**, to have good fortune. **To go with**, to accompany; to side. **To go without**, to be or remain destitute. **Go to**, come; move; begin. **Goes. Going. Gone. Went.** (A.S. *gân*.)
GOA-CEDAR, *n. go*-ah-*se*-dar, a species of cypress, *Cupressus lusitanica*.
GOAD, *n.* gode, a pointed instrument to urge a beast to move faster; a stimulus: *v.t.* to drive with a goad; to urge forward; to stimulate. **Goaded. Goading. Goads.** (A.S. *gad*.)
GOAF, *n.* gohf, place in a mine that is worked out; waste [Mining]. (Dial. Eng.)
GO-AHEAD, *a. go*-a-hed, pushing; enterprising.
GOAL, *n.* goal, the point set to limit a race; the mark; the end or aim; the turning post; also the starting post; the posts between which the ball has to be driven in football, hockey, lacrosse, and other games; the point added to the score for the passage through the goal. (A.S. *gal*.)
GOALKEEPER, *n. goal*-keep-er, the player whose duty it is to guard the goal [Football].
GOAL-LINE, *n. goal*-line, the line between the goal-posts which is extended in either direction so as to form the boundary of the playing-field [Football].
GOAL-POSTS, *n.pl. goal*-poahsts, the posts between which the ball must be sent in football in order to score.
GOAT, *n.* goat, a hollow-horned ungulate of the genus *Capra*. (A.S. *gat*.)
GOATCHAFER, *n. goat*-chay-fer, a kind of beetle, *Melolontha solstitialis*.
GOATEE, *n.* goat-*ee*, a beard like a goat's.
GOATHERD, *n. goat*-herd, a minder of goats.
GOATISH, *a. goat*-ish, resembling a goat; of a rank smell; lustful.
GOATISHLY, *ad. goat*-ish-le, in a goatish manner.
GOATISHNESS, *n. goat*-ish-ness, the quality of being goatish.
GOATLING, *n. goat*-ling, a two-year-old goat.
GOAT-MARJORAM, *n.* goat-*mar*-jor-am, goat's beard.
GOAT-MILKER, *n. goat*-milk-er, the goatsucker.
GOAT-MOTH, *n. goat*-moth, a large British moth, *Cossus ligniperda*.
GOAT'S-BEARD, *n. goats*-beerd, a plant of the genus *Tragopon*.
GOATSKIN, *n. goat*-skin, the skin of a goat.
GOAT'S-RUE, *n. goats*-roo, a plant of the genus *Galega*.
GOAT'S-THORN, *n. goats*-thorn, a plant of the genus *Astragalus*.
GOATSUCKER, *n. goat*-suk-ker, the nightjar or fern-owl, a bird of the genus *Caprimulgus*, so called as erroneously supposed to suck goats.
GOB, *n.* gob, a little; a mouthful; goaf; spittle [Slang].
GOBANG, *n. go*-bang, a Japanese game invented in B.C. 2350, and played on a board resembling a chessboard, and with coloured counters. (Japanese *goban*, a chessboard.)
GOBBET, *n. gob*-bet, a small piece; a mouthful; a lump: *v.t.* to swallow in gobbets; to divide into small pieces. **Gobbets. Gobbetted. Gobbetting.** (O.Fr. *gobet*, a morsel.)
GOBBING, *n. gob*-bing, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.
GOBBLE, *n. gob*-bl, the voice of the turkey: *v.t.* to swallow in lumps; to swallow hastily: *v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. **Gobbled. Gobbles. Gobbling.** (Fr. *gober*, to swallow.)
GOBBLE, *n. gob*-bl, a putt which is hit firmly but too strongly, and which nevertheless results in the ball being holed, although ordinarily the ball would have run far past the pin [Golf].
GOBBLE-GUT, *n. gob*-bl-gut, a voracious feeder.
GOBBLER, *n. gob*-bler, one who swallows in haste; a gormandizer; a turkey-cock.
GOBBO, *n. gob*-o, bandakai or okra, the fruit, used in soups, of *Hibiscus esculentus*.
GOBELIN, *n. gob*-el-in, a rich French tapestry, first manufactured by the brothers Gobelin, in Paris (1456).
GOBEMOUCHE, *n. gobe*-moosh, a silly gossipy person. (Fr.)

GO-BETWEEN, *n.* *go*-be-tween, one who transacts business between parties.
GOBLET, *n.* *gob*-let, a drinking cup without a handle. (Fr. *gobelet.*)
GOBLIN, *n.* *gob*-lin, a mischievous spirit that haunts places, especially houses; a phantom. (O.Fr. *gobelin.*)
GOBY, *n.* *go*-be, a fish of the genus *Gobius*, allied to the blenny, interesting as building nests of seaweed and for having ventral fins forming suctorial discs. (L. *gobius*, gudgeon.)
GO-BY, *n.* *go*-by, evasion; a passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off. **To give a thing the go-by,** to evade it or set it aside.
GO-CART, *n.* *go*-kahrt, a framework mounted on casters, in which children learn to walk; a two-wheeled wooden perambulator, built on the principle of a dog-cart.
GOD, *n.* god, the self-existing supreme Deity; a divinity; an idol; any person or thing deified or too much honoured; *pl.* the occupants of the upper gallery in a theatre. (A.S.)
GODCHILD, *n.* *god*-child, one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.
GODDAUGHTER, *n.* *god*-daw-ter, a girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.
GODDESS, *n.* *god*-dess, a female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms. (A.S. *god*, to which has been added O.Fr. suffix, *esse.*)
GODDESS-LIKE, *a.* *god*-dess-like, resembling a goddess.
GODETIA, *n.* goh-*dee*-sha, a genus of garden annuals now united with *Œnothera.* (Godet, a Swiss botanist.)
GODFATHER, *n.* *god*-far-ther, a man who is sponsor for a child at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather. **Godfathered. Godfathering. Godfathers.**
GODHEAD, *n.* *god*-hed, deity; divine nature; a deity.
GODHOOD, *n.* *god*-hood, divinity; divine qualities.
GODLESS, *a.* *god*-less, with no fear of God; ungodly.
GODLESSLY, *ad.* *god*-less-le, in a godless manner.
GODLESSNESS, *n.* *god*-less-ness, the state of being godless.
GODLIKE, *a.* *god*-like, resembling a god.
GODLIKENESS, *n.* *god*-like-ness, the state of being godlike.
GODLING, *n.* *god*-ling, a little deity; a diminutive god.
GODLILY, *ad.* *god*-le-le, in a godly manner.
GODLINESS, *n.* *god*-le-ness, the quality of being godly.
GODLY, *a.* *god*-le, pious; righteous: *ad.* piously; righteously.
GODMOTHER, *n.* *god*-muth-er, a woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.
GODOWN, *n.* *goh*-doun, a swallow; a spree.
GODOWN, *n.* go-*doun*, a general store in the Far East. (Malay, *godong.*)
GODPARENT, *n.* *god*-pare-ent, a sponsor at baptism.
GODROON, *n.* god-*roon*, an inverted fluting, beading, or cabling [Arch.]. (Fr. *godron*, plait.)
GOD'S-ACRE, *n.* *godz*-ay-ker, a graveyard.
GODSEND, *n.* *god*-send, an unexpected acquisition of good fortune.
GODSHIP, *n.* *god*-ship, a deity; the rank of a god.
GODSMITH, *n.* *god*-smith, a maker of idols.
GODSON, *n.* *god*-sun, a boy for whom one has been sponsor at the font.
GOD-SPEED, *n.* *god*-speed, good speed; success.
GODWARD, *a.* *god*-ward, toward God.
GODWIT, *n.* *god*-wit, a marsh bird of the genus *Limosa.* (A.S. *god*, and *wiht*, creature.)
GOER, *n.* *go*-er, one who goes, walks, &c.; a go-between.
GOFER, *n.* *goh*-fer, a gauffre.
GOETHIAN, *n.* go-*eeth*-e-an, a follower or admirer or student of Goethe, his life and his works. (Goethe, the great German poet and thinker (1749-1832.)
GOFFER, *v.t.* *goh*-fer, to crimp; to flute at the edge. **Goffered. Goffering. Goffers.**
GOFFERING, *n.* *gof*-fer-ing, goffer work.
GOG, *n.* gog, haste; ardent desire to go. (W. activity.)
GOGGLE, *n.* *gog*-gl, a strained or affected rolling of the eye: *a.* having prominent staring eyes: *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes. **Goggled. Goggles. Goggling.** (Gael. *gog*, nod.)
GOGGLE-EYE, *n.* *gog*-gl-i, a full, rolling, or staring eye. (Perhaps from Ir. *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed.)
GOGGLE-EYED, *a.* *gog*-gl-ide, having prominent, staring, or rolling eyes.
GOGGLED, *a.* *gog*-gld, prominent; staring, as the eye.
GOGGLES, *n.pl.* *gog*-glz, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it [Surg.]; cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold and dust; spectacles; blinkers for horses that are apt to take fright.
GOGLET, *n.* *gog*-let, a kind of pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool.
GOIDEL, *n.* *goy*-del, gadhel; gael; a branch of one of the Celtic families.
GOING, *n.* *go*-ing, the act of moving or walking; departure; the state of the road; pregnancy; procedure; course of life; behaviour. **Going forth,** outlet; border. **Going out,** end; journeying or departing.
GOITRE, *n.* *goyt*-er, bronchocele; a swelling in the upper and fore-part of the neck of the thyroid gland. (Fr.)
GOITRED, *a.* *goy*-terd, affected with goitre.
GOITROUS, *a.* *goy*-trus, pertaining to or affected with goitre.
GOLA, *n.* *go*-la, a cyma [Arch.]. (L. *gula*, the throat.)
GOLCONDA, *n.* gol-*kon*-da, a fabulous mine in the East (formerly the name for Hyderabad).
GOLD, *n.* gohld, the chemical element Au; a precious metal of a yellow colour, which is the standard of value; money; riches; wealth; something genuine and of value; a bright yellow colour: *a.* made of gold; consisting of gold. **Gold Basket,** the plant, *Alyssum saxatile.* **Gold Cup,** the plant, *Ranunculus bulbosus.* **Gold digging,** a place where alluvial gold is found. **Gold Dust,** the plant, *Sedum acre.* **Gold fever,** a mania for gold. **Gold Fern,** *Gymnogramma chrysophylla.* **Gold lace,** a lace wrought with gold. **Gold leaf,** gold beaten into thin leaf; the plant *Aucuba japonica.* **Gold mine,** a mine from which gold is obtained, hence any rich source of knowledge or wealth. **Gold of Pleasure,** the plant, *Camelina sativa.* **Gold plate,** trays, dishes and table services of gold. **Gold size,** a size used as an adhesive in gilding. **Gold Stick,** a colonel of the Household Cavalry who for a month, as his turn comes round, carries a gold rod and attends the sovereign on state occasions. **Gold tissue,** tissue through which gold threads are woven. **Gold washer,** one who or that which washes gold. **Gold wire,** silver wire covered with gold. (A.S.)
GOLDBEATER, *n.* *gohld*-beet-er, one whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. **Goldbeater's skin,** a membrane prepared from the large intestine of an ox, which gold-beaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.
GOLDBEATING, *n.* *gohld*-beet-ing, the reducing of gold to extremely thin leaves by beating with a hammer.
GOLDCLOTH, *n.* *gohld*-kloth, cloth interwoven with gold thread.
GOLDCREST, *n.* *gohld*-krest, the golden-crested wren *Regulus cristatus.*
GOLD-DUST, *n.* *gohld*-dust, gold in very fine particles.
GOLDEN, *a.* *gohld*-en, made or consisting of gold: bright; shining; of a gold colour or lustre; excellent; most valuable; happy; pre-eminently favourable. **Golden age,** a fabled period of innocent happy human existence, in which the earth yielded all fulness without toil, and every creature lived at peace with every other [Myth.]. **Golden Amaranth,** the plant, *Amaranthus salicifolius.* **Golden Arbor-vitæ,** the plant, *Thuja aurea.* **Golden Avens,** the plant, *Geum aureum.* **Golden Barberry,** the plant, *Berberis stenophylla.* **Golden Cassidary,** the plant, *Helichrysum stœchas.* **Golden Chain,** the tree, *Laburnum vulgare.* **Golden Chinese Arbor-vitæ,** the plant, *Biota orientalis aurea.* **Golden Daffodil,** *Narcissus maximus.* **Golden Deadnettle,** *Lamium aureum.* **Golden Feather,** *Pyrethrum aureum.* **Golden fleece,** the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition [Myth.]. **Golden Germander,** the plant, *Teucrium aureum.* **Golden Hair,** the plant, *Chrysocoma coma-aurea.* **Golden Locks,** the fern, *Poly-*

podium vulgare. **Golden Lily,** *Amarylis aurea.* **Golden Moss,** the stonecrop, *Sedum acre.* **Golden Mouse ear,** the hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum.* **Golden number,** a number showing the year of the moon's cycle [Chron.]. **Golden Pine,** *Pseudolaria kaempferi.* **Golden rain,** a firework producing a shower of yellow sparks. **Golden rule,** the rule of three [Arith.]; the rule that we should do as we would be done by. **Golden Saxifrage,** *Chrysosplenium* of any species. **Golden Seal,** *Hydrastis canadensis.* **Golden Wattle,** *Acacia pycnantha.* **Golden Wedding,** the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage. (A.S. *gylden.*)

GOLDEN-CUP, *n.* *gohld*-en-kup, the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

GOLDEN-EYE, *n.* *gohld*-en-i, the sea-duck, *Clangula glaucion.*

GOLDENROD, *n.* *gohld*-en-rod, a plant of the genus *Solidago.*

GOLDFIELDS, *n.pl.* *gohld*-feelds, auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, California, and elsewhere.

GOLDFINCH, *n.* *gohld*-finsh, a beautiful singing-bird, *Carduelis elegans,* so named from the colour of its wings.

GOLDFISH, *n.* *gohld*-fish, a freshwater fish of the carp family, of a bright orange colour in the upper part, *Carassius auratus.*

GOLDFOIL, *n.* *gohld*-foyl, thin sheet gold used by dentists and others.

GOLDHAMMER, *n.* *gohld*-ham-mer, the yellow bunting.

GOLDILOCKS, *n.* *gohld*-e-loks, the composite plant, *Chrysochroma linosyris*; also *Ranunculus auricomus.*

GOLDING, *n.* *gohld*-ing, a sort of apple; a variety of hop.

GOLDLESS, *a.* *gohld*-less, destitute of gold.

GOLDNEY, *n.* *gohld*-ne, a fish, the gilthead.

GOLDSINNY, *n.* *gohld*-sin-ne, a sea-fish of the wrasse family, *Crenilabrus cornubicus.* **Jago's goldsinny,** *Ctenolabrus rupestris.*

GOLDSMITH, *n.* *gohld*-smith, a worker in gold and silver.

GOLDTHREAD, *n.* *gohld*-thred, a thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk; the North American plant, *Coptis trifolia,* the thread-like roots of which yield a yellow dye and a bitter tonic.

GOLF, *n.* golf *or* goff, a game played with special clubs and a small ball, on a grass course of 9 or 18 holes, in which the player, who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with the fewest strokes, or who reckons up the most holes in the round, by taking them with the fewest strokes, is the winner. **Golf club,** an association of golf-players. (Dut. *kolf,* a club.)

GOLF-CLUB, *n.* *golf*-klub, a stick for golfing with.

GOLFER, *n.* *golf*-er, a player at golf.

GOLF-LINKS, *n.pl.* *golf*-links, land laid out for the purpose of playing golf.

GOLIARD, *n.* *gole*-yard, a wandering jester in the Middle Ages. (O.Fr.)

GOLIATH-BEETLE, *n.* go-*ly*-ath-*bee*-tl, a tropical beetle nearly four inches long, *Goliathus giganteus.*

GOLLIWOG, *n.* *gol*-le-wog, a black-faced doll of grotesque appearance.

GOLLY, *int.* *gol*-le, By God! (Said to be a negro exclamation.)

GOLORE, *ad.* and *n.* go-*lore,* galore.

GOLOSH, *n.* go-*losh,* a wooden clog; the name given in 1847 to the black rubber overshoe; the lower part of the upper of a boot.

GOLUPTIOUS, *a.* gol-*lup*-shus, luscious; delicious [Slang].

GOMBEEN, *n.* gom-*been,* money-lending; usury. (Ir. *gaimbin.*)

GOMBEEN-MAN *n.* gom-*been*-man, a money-lender; a mortgagee.

GOMBROON, *n.* gom-*broon,* a Persian pottery ware. (Gombroon, port on the Persian Gulf.)

GOME, *n.* gome, the black grease of a cart-wheel. (Dial. Eng.)

GOMELIN, *n.* *gom*-el-in, a starch used by cotton weavers. (Fr. *gommeline.*)

GOMMER, *n.* *gom*-mer, an ingredient used in the preparation of soups, made from inferior wheat. (Dial. Ger.)

GOMPHIASIS, *n.* gom-*fy*-as-is, a disease of the teeth, causing them to loosen and fall out. (Gr. toothache.)

GOMPHOSIS, *n.* gom-*foh*-sis, the immovable articulation of the teeth, like a nail in a board. (Gr.)

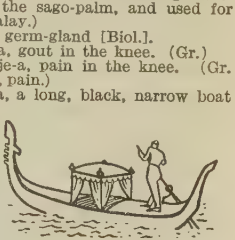
GOMUTI, *n.* go-*moo*-ti, a substance, resembling horsehair, obtained from the sago-palm, and used for making cordage. (Malay.)

GONAD, *n.* *gon*-nad, a germ-gland [Biol.].

GONAGRA, *n.* go-*nag*-ra, gout in the knee. (Gr.)

GONALGIA, *n.* go-*nal*-je-a, pain in the knee. (Gr. *gonē,* knee, and *algos,* pain.)

GONDOLA, *n.* *gon*-do-la, a long, black, narrow boat with prow and stern curving high above the water, and a cabin amidships, used at Venice; the car of an airship; a flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce [U.S.]. (It.)



Gondola.

GONDOLIER, *n.* gon-do-*leer,* a man who works a gondola.

GONDOLINO, *n.* *gon*-do-*leen*-o, a racing gondola.

GONE, gon, *pp.* of go, departed; ruined; dead.

GONER, *n.* *gon*-er, one past recovery or who is ruined.

GONFALON, *n.* *gon*-fa-lon, a banner with two or three streamers hung from a horizontal bar held up by a pole; a square pennon fixed to the end of a lance. (Fr.)

GONFALONIER, *n.* *gon*-fal-lon-*neer,* standard-bearer; formerly, a chief magistrate of Florence. (It.)

GONG, *n.* gong, a disc with an upturned rim, shaped like a tambourine, made of an alloy of copper and tin, which, when struck with a padded mallet, emits a loud sonorous sound; a bell with a curved vertical section. (Malay.)

GONIATITES, *n.pl.* *go*-ne-a-*ty*-tes, fossils of the ammonite family with lobed sutures.

GONIDIA, *n.pl.* go-*nid*-e-a, the cells in the thallus of lichens.

GONIOMETER, *n.* gon-e-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring solid angles, as of crystals. **Reflecting goniometer,** one for measuring these angles by reflection. (Gr. *gonia,* an angle, and *metron,* measure.)

GONORRHŒA, *n.* gon-or-*ree*-ah, a venereal disease, attended with a secretion of a contagious mucopurulent fluid [Med.]. (Gr. *gonorrhoia.*)

GONORRHŒAL, *a.* gon-or-*ree*-al, relating to or affected with gonorrhœa.

GOOD, *a.* good, valid; sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the qualities, physical or moral, best adapted to its design and use; virtuous; pious; proper; fit; seasonable; expedient; sound; wholesome; palatable; salutary; beneficial; full; useful; competent; convenient; able; skilful; kind; benevolent; faithful; pleasant; honourable; unblemished; cheerful; considerable; polite; serious; companionable; brave; well-formed; mild; not irritable; friendly. **As good as,** equally; no better than; the same as. **As good as his word,** equalling in fulfilment what was promised. **Good advice,** wise and prudent counsel; **Good heed,** great care; due caution. **In good sooth,** in good truth. **To make good,** to perform; to fulfil; to confirm or establish; to supply deficiency; to indemnify; to carry into effect. **To stand good,** to be firm or valid. **To think good, to see good,** to be pleased or satisfied. (A.S. *god.*)

GOOD, *n.* good, that which contributes to diminish pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; advantage; welfare; prosperity; spiritual advantage or improvement; earnestness; moral qualities; virtue; richness; abundance. **As good,** *ad.* as well; with equal advantage: *int.* well! right! **For good and all,** finally. **Good behaviour,** obligation to keep the peace. **Good breeding,** polite manners, formed by good education; a polite education. **Good bye,** farewell (God be with ye). **Good conditioned,** being in a good state; without bad qualities or symptoms. **Good day,** a salutation at meeting or parting during the day. **Good fellow,** a jolly or boon companion; a pleasant companion. **Good Friday,** a fast in memory of Christ's sufferings, kept on the Friday of Passion-week. **Good humour,** a cheerful temper. **Good lack,** *int.* exclamation of wonder. **Good manners,** propriety of behaviour;

politeness. **Good morrow**, good morning. **Good nature**, natural mildness and kindness of disposition. **Good night**, a kind wish at parting in the evening. **Good sense**, sound judgment. **Good speed**, God speed; good success. **Good Templar**, a member of a secret society founded in U.S.A. in 1851, pledged by certain rites to teetotalism and its promotion.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, *n.* good-*fel*-lo-ship, pleasant company; conviviality.

GOOD-FOLK, *n. good*-foke, the fairies.

GOOD-HUMOURED, *a.* good-*hew*-merd, of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HUMOUREDLY, *ad.* good-*hew*-merd-le, with good humour.

GOODLINESS, *n. good*-le-ness, beauty of form; elegance.

GOODLY, *a. good*-le, being of a handsome form; beautiful; pleasant; agreeable; considerable.

GOODMAN, *n. good*-man, a rustic term of compliment; a husband; the master of the house [Archaic.]

GOOD-NATURED, *a.* good-*nate*-yerd, naturally mild in temper.

GOOD-NATUREDLY, *ad.* good-*nate*-yerd-le, with mildness of temper.

GOOD-NATUREDNESS, *n.* good-*nate*-yerd-ness, the quality of being good-natured.

GOODNESS, *n. good*-ness, the state of being good; kindness.

GOOD-TEMPERED, *a.* good-*tem*-perd, not prone to anger.

GOODS, *n.pl.* goodz, household furniture; movable property; articles of merchandise. **Goods and chattels**, personal property. **Goods train**, a railway train conveying luggage or general merchandise. **Goods truck**, a railway wagon for goods.

GOODWIFE, *n. good*-wife, the mistress of a house.

GOODWILL, *n.* good-*wil*, kindly feeling; the value of a business.

GOODWOMAN, *n.* good-*woom*-an, the goodwife.

GOODY, *n. good*-e, a term of civility to a poor woman [Archaic]: *pl.* sweets or cakes, etc. [Colloq.].

GOODY-GOODY, *a. good*-e-*good*-e, well-meant, but weak; namby-pamby.

GOOGLY, *n. goog*-le, a ball bowled at cricket so that while swerving in one direction it breaks in another.

GOOR, *n.* goor, a coarse variety of sugar made from the syrup of the date-palm. (Hind.)

GOOSANDER, *n. goos*-an-der, a sea-duck of the genus *Mergus*. (*Goose*, and Ice. *ander*, of a duck.)

GOOSE, *n.* gooce: *pl.* **Geese**, a web-footed bird of the genus *Anser*, larger than a duck; a tailor's smoothing iron; a stupid, silly creature. **Green goose**, a goose under four months old. (A.S. *gos.*)

GOOSEBERRY, *n. goos*-ber-re, the berry of *Ribes grossularia*; the shrub itself: *a.* made of gooseberries. (*Goose*, and *berry*, cf. O.Fr. *grosele.*)

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, *n. goos*-ber-re-*fool*, a compound made of gooseberries scalded, forced through a sieve, and beaten up with cream. (Fr. *foulé.*)

GOOSEBERRY-TOMATO, *n. goos*-ber-re-to-*mah*-to, the fruit of *Physalis peruviana.*

GOOSECAP, *n. goos*-kap, a silly person.

GOOSE-CORN, *n. goos*-korn, a species of rush, *Juncus squarrosum.*

GOOSE-FLESH, *n. goose*-flesh, a roughened state of feeling in the skin caused by cold or fear.

GOOSEFOOT, *n. goos*-foot, a plant of the genus *Chenopodium.*

GOOSEGRASS, *n. goos*-grahss, the plant, *Galium aparine*, the bedstraw.

GOOSEGRAY, *n. goose*-gray, the plant, *Potentilla anserina.*

GOOSE-HERD, *n. goos*-herd, one who tends geese.

GOOSENECK, *n. goos*-nek, a piece of bent iron fitted to the end of a boom [Naut.].

GOOSEQUILL, *n. goos*-kwil, the large quill of a goose, or a pen made of it.

GOOSERY, *n. goos*-er-e, a place for geese; stupidity.

GOOSE-STEP, *n. goose*-step, a manner of marching used in the German army; marking time.

GOOSETONGUE, *n. goose*-tung, the sneezewort, *Achillea ptarmica.*

GOOSEWING, *n. goos*-wing, having fore-and-aft sails set on opposite sides when running before the wind; a lower corner of a foresail or mainsail when the centre or body of a sail is furled [Naut.].

GOPHER, *n. goh*-fer, prairie squirrel, the name of several species of American rodents. (Fr. *gaufre.*)

GORAL, *n. goh*-ral, the Himalayan antelope, *Cemas goral.* (Native name.)

GORAMY, *n. go*-ra-me, the gourami.

GORCOCK, *n. gawr*-kok, the red grouse. (Scots.)

GOR-CROW, *n. gawr*-kro, the carrion crow. (A.S. *gor*, dung.)

GORDIAN, *a. gawr*-de-an, intricate; difficult. **Gordian knot**, a knot in the harness of the chariot of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, which Alexander cut with his sword, when he heard the declaration of the oracle that whoso could untie it would be lord of all Asia; hence, a difficulty which only skill and determination can resolve. (*Gordius.*)

GORDIUS, *n. gawr*-de-us, the hair-worm, so called from the knots into which it twists itself.

GORE, *n.* gore, blood effused from the body; clotted blood; blood. (A.S. *gor.*)

GORE, *n.* gore, a wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth, let into a garment to widen it in any part; a triangular piece of land; an abatement denoting a coward [Her.]: *v.t.* to pierce with anything pointed; to piece with a gore. **Gored. Gores. Goring.** (A.S. *gara*, a triangular piece.)

GORGE, *n.* gorj, the throat; the gullet; a narrow pass between hills or mountains, or its entrance; a concave moulding or cavetto [Arch.]; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork [Fort.]; that which is gorged or swallowed: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness; to glut: *v.i.* to feed greedily. **Gorged. Gorges. Gorging.** (Fr. from L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.)

GORGED, *a.* gorjd, having a gorge; bearing a crown or the like about the neck [Her.].

GORGE-HOOK, *n. gorj*-hook, two fish-hooks back to back with a piece of lead between them.

GORGEOUS, *a. gor*-jus, showy; splendid. (O.Fr. *gorgias.*)

GORGEOUSLY, *ad. gor*-jus-le, in a gorgeous manner.

GORGEOUSNESS, *n. gor*-jus-ness, the state of being gorgeous.

GORGET, *n. gor*-jet, a piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half moon; a metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast; a ruff worn by females; a cutting instrument used in lithotomy [Surg.]. (Fr.)

GORGON, *n. gor*-gun, one of three fabled sisters, with an aspect so horrible that the sight of them turned the beholder to stone [Myth.]; anything very ugly and repulsive: *a.* like a gorgon. (L.)

GORGONEAN, *a.* gor-*gohn*-e-an, gorgonian.

GORGONEIA, *n.pl.* gor-gohn-*ee*-ya, masks carved in imitation of the Gorgon Medusa's head [Arch.].

GORGONIA, *n.pl.* gor-*gohn*-e-a, the sea-fans, a family of flexible corals, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds [Zool.]. (L. coral.)

GORGONIAN, *a.* gor-*gohn*-e-an, like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.

GORGONIZE, *v.t. gor*-gon-ize, to turn into stone. **Gorgonized. Gorgonizes. Gorgonizing.**

GORGONZOLA, *n. gor*-gon-*zoh*-la, a famous variety of cheese, originally made at Gorgonzola, a village near Milan.

GOR-HEN, *n. gawr*-hen, the female of the gorcock; the hen of the grouse.

GORILLA, *n.* gor-*ril*-la, the largest anthropoid ape. (African word used by Hanno, the Carthaginian navigator, B.C. 509.)

GORING, *n. gawr*-ing, a pricking; puncture.

GORM, *n.* gorm, the excessive shine on new varnish which soon tones down.

GORMAND, *n. gor*-mand, a greedy or ravenous eater; a lover of delicacies; a gourmand: *a.* gluttonous; voracious. (Fr. *gourmand.*)

GORMANDISM, *n. gor*-mand-izm, gluttony.

GORMANDIZE, *v.i. gor*-mand-ize, to eat largely. **Gormandized. Gormandizes. Gormandizing.**

GORMANDIZER, *n. gor*-man-di-zer, a greedy eater; a gourmand.

GORSE, *n.* gorse, furze, a plant of the genus *Ulex.* (A.S. *gorst.*)

GORSECHAT, *n. gorse*-chat, the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.*

GORSY, *a. gors*-e, covered with gorse.

GORY, *a. gore*-e, covered with clotted blood; bloody. **Gory dew**, a gore-coloured slime often seen on damp walls, consisting of the alga *Palmella cruenta.*

GOSH, *int.* gosh, By God ! (*God.*)

GOSHAWK, *n. gos*-hawk, the short-winged bird of prey, *Astur palumbarius*, that was used for killing wild geese and pigeons. (A.S. *goshafuc.*)

GOSLING, *n. goz*-ling, a young goose ; a catkin. (A.S. *gos*, goose.)

GOSNICK, *n. gos*-nik, a sea-fish, the skipper, *Scombresox saurus.*

GOSPEL, *n. gos*-pel, glad tidings ; the first four books of the New Testament, giving the history of the life and doctrines of Christ ; a selection from these books used in the Church of England service ; a system or principle professed or preached as a kind of gospel ; the truth : *a.* according to the gospel : *v.t.* to instruct in the gospel. **Gospelled. Gospelling. Gospels.** (A.S. *godspell.*)

GOSPEL-GOSSIP, *n. gos*-pel-*gos*-sip, one over-zealous in lecturing his neighbours on religious subjects.

GOSPELLER, *n. gos*-pel-ler, an evangelist ; the priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

GOSS, *n.* gos, gorse.

GOSSAMER, *n. gos*-sa-mer, the fine, filmy cobweb of small spiders, floating in the air or on bushes in calm weather. (M.E. *gossomer*, goose-summer.)

GOSSAMERY, *a. gos*-sa-mer-e, like gossamer ; flimsy.

GOSSAN, *n. gos*-san, an oxide of iron and quartz, which frequently occurs in mineral lodes at shallow depths. (Cornish.)

GOSSIP, *n. gos*-sip, trifling talk ; one who runs about tattling ; mere idle talk ; a tippling companion ; a sponsor : *v.i.* to run about and tattle ; to chat ; to talk much ; to be a boon companion. **Gossiped. Gossiping. Gossips.** (A.S. *godsib*, sponsor.)

GOSSIPRY, *n. gos*-sip-re, talk of the nature of gossip ; intimacy.

GOSSIPY, *a. gos*-sip-e, full of gossip.

GOSSOON, *n.* gos-*soon*, a boy ; a servant. (Ir. probably from Fr. *garçon.*)

GOSSYPIUM, *n.* gos-*sip*-e-um, a tropical genus of the mallow order, of nine species, which comprises the cotton plants.

GOT, got, *pp.* of get. **Got up**, dressed up for show [Slang].

GOTH, *n.* goth, one of an ancient tribe of Teutons, who first appear in history as pouring down upon Southern Europe from the North, and subverting the Roman Empire, and who were converted to Christianity as a nation about 348, by Wulfila, otherwise Ulfilas, who translated the Bible into Gothic ; a rude or uncivilized person ; a barbarian. (Late L. *Gothus*, a Goth.)

GOTHA, *n. go*-tah, a large, long-distance aeroplane for bombing purposes. (Ger.)

GOTHAMIST, *n. gote*-ham-ist, a wiseacre, so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, supposed to have been noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants.

GOTHAMITE, *n. gote*-ham-ite, a Gothamist ; a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

GOTHIC, *a. goth*-ik, pertaining to the Goths ; denoting a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches ; rude ; barbarous ; *n.* the language of the Goths ; the Gothic style. (Late L. *Gothicus.*)

GOTHICALLY, *ad. goth*-e-cal-e, in the Gothic style.

GOTHICISM, *n. goth*-is-sizm, rudeness of manners ; a Gothic idiom ; conformity to the Gothic style.

GOTHICIZE, *v.t. goth*-is-size, to make Gothic ; to bring back to barbarism. **Gothicized. Gothicizes. Gothicizing.**

GOTTEN, *got*-ten, *past* of get.

GOUACHE, *n.* gwahsh, a method of water-colour painting, using opaque colours in which gum and honey have been mixed. (Fr.)

GOUDA, *n. gou*-dah, a kind of cheese. (Gouda, in Holland.)

GOUGE, *n.* gouj, a hollow-bladed chisel, used to cut holes or grooves ; a cheat [U.S.] : *v.t.* to scoop out, as with a gouge ; to force out the eye, as with the thumb ; to cheat [U.S.]. **Gouged. Gouges. Gouging.** (Fr.)

GOUGE-SLIPS, *n.pl. gouj*-slips, hones for sharpening gouges or chisels.

GOULARD, *n. goo*-lard, acetate of lead used in solution to reduce inflammation. (Goulard, a French surgeon.)

GOULASH, *n. goo*-lash, stewed steak and vegetables highly seasoned with paprika. (Hung. *gulyás.*)

GOURA, *n. goo*-rah, a genus which includes the largest existing pigeons, the crowned pigeons of the Papuan islands.

GOURAMI, *n. goor*-a-me, the gurami or goramy, a food fish of the East Indian Archipelago.

GOURD, *n.* goord, a plant allied to the cucumber ; its rind used to hold liquids. (Fr. *gourde.*)

GOURDINESS, *n. goord*-e-ness, a swelling on a horse's leg.

GOURD-WORM, *n. goord*-wurm, the liver fluke, a worm which infests the liver of animals.

GOURDY, *a. goord*-e, swollen in the legs.

GOURMAND, *n. goor*-mand, a gormand.

GOURMET, *n. goor*-may, a connoisseur of delicate wines and fare. (Fr.)

GOURNET, *n. goor*-net, a gurnard.

GOUT, *n.* gout, a constitutional disease giving rise to acute inflammation in the smaller joints, and depositing sodium urate around them, so called as supposed to be caused by a humour deposited in drops ; a disease in barley and other corn crops caused by *Chlorops tæniopus*, the gout fly ; a clot ; a drop. **Gout Ivy**, the plant *Ajuga chamæpitys.* (Fr. *goutte*, from L. *gutta*, a drop.)

GOUT, *n.* goo, taste ; relish. (Fr. *goût*, from L. *gustus*, taste.)

GOUTILY, *ad. gout*-e-le, in a gouty manner.

GOUTINESS, *n. gout*-e-ness, the state of being gouty ; gouty affections.

GOUTWEED, *n. gout*-weed, the plant, *Ægopodium podagraria.*

GOUTY, *a. gout*-e, diseased with the gout ; pertaining to the gout ; swollen ; boggy.

GOVERN, *v.t. guv*-ern, to direct and control ; to regulate by authority ; to influence ; to restrain ; to steer ; to require a particular case, mood, &c. [Gram.] : *v.i.* to exercise authority ; to administer the laws ; to have the control. **Governed. Governing. Governs.** (Fr. *gouverner*, from L. *guberno*, steer a ship.)

GOVERNABLE, *a. guv*-ern-a-bl, that may be governed.

GOVERNANCE, *n. guv*-ern-ance, government ; direction ; control ; management.

GOVERNANTE, *n. guv*-ern-ant, a governess. (Fr.)

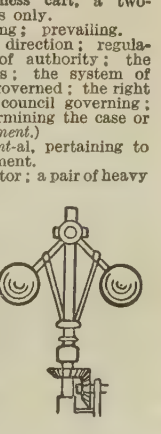
GOVERNESS, *n. guv*-ern-ess, a woman who has the care of young children or girls, especially educationally ; an instructress. **Governess cart**, a two-wheeled carriage with side-seats only.

GOVERNING, *a. guv*-ern-ing, ruling ; prevailing.

GOVERNMENT, *n. guv*-ern-ment, direction ; regulation ; control ; the exercise of authority ; the administration of public affairs ; the system of polity in a state ; the territory governed ; the right of governing ; the persons or council governing ; the influence of a word in determining the case or mood of another. (Fr. *gouvernement.*)

GOVERNMENTAL, *a.* guv-ern-*ment*-al, pertaining to government ; made by government.

GOVERNOR, *n. guv*-ern-or, a regulator ; a pair of heavy balls connected with machinery, and designed to equalize the speed of steam-engines by operating on the throttle-valve of the engine [Mech.]. (Fr. *gouverneur.*)



Governor.

GOVERNOR, *n. guv*-ern-or, the representative of the monarch in a British dominion, colony, or dependency ; one who governs ; a ruler ; a tutor ; a pilot ; one of a governing body ; a familiar name for a father.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, *n. guv*-ern-or-*jen*-er-al, a viceroy, as the governor-general of India.

GOVERNORSHIP, *n. guv*-ern-or-ship, the office of a governor.

GOWAN, *n. gou*-an, the daisy. (Scand.)

GOWDIE, *n. gou*-de, the grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.*

GOWK, *n.* gouk, the cuckoo ; a fool. (Scots.)

GOWN, *n.* goun, a woman's upper garment ; a dress ; a long, loose robe, especially as worn by professional or university men ; the dress of peace, or of the civil magistracy. (W. *gwn.*)

GOWNED, *a.* gound, dressed in a gown.

GOWNSMAN, *n.* *gounz*-man, one whose professional habit is a gown, particularly a member of an English university; one devoted to the arts of peace.
GRAB, *v.t.* grab, to grasp or seize suddenly. Grabbed. Grabbing. Grabs. (Swed. *grabba.*)
GRAB, *n.* grab, a two-masted vessel, of from 150 to 300 tons, used on the Malabar coast.
GRAB, *n.* grab, a mechanical clutcher; a card game.
GRABBLE, *v.i.* *grab*-bl, to grope; to sprawl. Grabbled. Grabbles. Grabbling. (*Grovel.*)
GRACE, *n.* grace, favour; good will; divine influence; mercy; pardon; privilege; elegance or ease of form or manner; natural or acquired excellence; beauty; embellishment; the form of address of a duke or archbishop; a short prayer at meal times; in English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the governing body: *v.t.* to adorn; to favour; to honour. Day of grace, time of probation [Theol.]. Days of grace, the days allowed for the payment of a bill after it becomes due [Comm.]. Graced. Graces. Gracing. (O.Fr.)
GRACE-CUP, *n.* *grace*-kup, the loving-cup passed round after grace.
GRACEFUL, *a.* *grace*-ful, dignifiedly elegant and easy in manner or deportment.
GRACEFULLY, *ad.* *grace*-ful-le, in a graceful manner.
GRACEFULNESS, *n.* *grace*-ful-ness, the quality of being graceful.
GRACELESS, *a.* *grace*-less, wanting in grace or saving virtue; abandoned; profligate.
GRACELESSLY, *ad.* *grace*-less-le, in a graceless manner.
GRACELESSNESS, *n.* *grace*-less-ness, the condition of being graceless.
GRACE-NOTE, *n.* *grace*-note, any note added to a composition as an ornamental flourish [Mus.].
GRACES, *n.pl.* *grace*-ez, the three goddesses of full, sunny, radiant life—Aglaia, the shining one, Thalia, the blooming one, and Euphrosyne, the cheerful one [Myth.]; ornamental notes attached to principal notes [Mus.]. Good graces, favour or friendship.
GRACILE, *a.* *gras*-sil, slender. (L.)
GRACILITY, *n.* gras-*sil*-it-e, slenderness.
GRACIOUS, *a.* *gray*-shus, expressive of grace or kindness; affable; disposed to forgive; proceeding from divine grace; endowed with grace; virtuous; favourable. (O.Fr. *gracios.*)
GRACIOUSLY, *ad.* *gray*-shus-le, in a gracious manner.
GRACIOUSNESS, *n.* *gray*-shus-ness, the quality of being gracious.
GRACKLE, *n.* *grak*-kl, a hill-myna, a glossy black bird of India and the adjacent regions, allied to the glossy starlings.
GRADATE, *v.t.* gra-*date*, to arrange colours so that one passes gradually into another. Gradated. Gradates. Gradating.
GRADATION, *n.* gra-*day*-shon, ascension, progression, or arrangement step by step in regular order; regular arrangement, as in the gradual blending of one tint into another [Paint.]; a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords [Mus.]. (Fr.)
GRADATIONAL, *a.* gra-*day*-shon-al, by gradations.
GRADATIONED, *a.* gra-*day*-shond, formed by gradation.
GRADATORY, *a.* *grad*-a-tor-e, proceeding step by step: *n.* steps from the cloisters into the church [Arch.].
GRADE, *n.* grade, a step or degree in rank, dignity, order, or any series; degree of slope in a road: *v.t.* to arrange in regular series; to adjust the rate of slope in a road. Graded. Grades. Grading. (Fr.)
GRADELY, *a.* *grade*-le, decent; orderly; really good: *ad.* well; handsomely; decently; orderly [Lancashire].
GRADGRIND, *n.* *grad*-grynd, an unfeeling man. (From a character in "Hard Times," Dickens.)
GRADIENT, *a.* *grade*-e-ent, moving by steps; rising by regular degrees of inclination: *n.* the degree of ascent or descent in a railroad; an incline. (L. *gradiens*, going.)
GRADINE, *n.* *grade*-in, a toothed chisel used by sculptors, a tier of seats (Fr. *gradin.*)
GRADUAL, *a.* *grad*-yew-al, proceeding step by step; regular and slow: *n.* an order of steps; an ancient book of hymns, so called because some of them were chanted on the steps of the altar; the part of the mass between the epistle and the gospel. (L. *gradus*, a step.)
GRADUALLY, *ad.* *grad*-yew-al-le, in a gradual manner.
GRADUATE, *n.* *grad*-yew-ate, one who has received a degree in a college or university: *v.t.* to honour with a degree; to divide into small regular intervals; to form shades or nice differences; to temper by degrees; to mark by degrees; to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency [Chem.]: *v.i.* to receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees. Graduated. Graduates. Graduating. (Late L. *graduatus*, a person who has had a degree conferred upon him.)
GRADUATED, *a.* *grad*-yew-ate-ed, marked with graduations as a measuring glass.
GRADUATESHIP, *n.* *grad*-yew-ate-ship, the state of a graduate.
GRADUATION, *n.* grad-yew-*ay*-shon, regular progression by succession of degrees; the conferring or receiving of academical degrees; a division of any space into small regular intervals; the reduction of a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation [Chem.].
GRADUATOR, *n.* *grad*-yew-ate-or, an instrument for dividing lines into small regular intervals.
GRADUCTION, *n.* gra-*duk*-shon, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c. [Astron.]. (L. *gradus*, and *ductus*, lead.)
GRADUS, *n.* *gray*-dus, a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody, usually called "Gradus ad Parnassum." (L.)
GRÆCISM, *n.* *greece*-izm, a Greek idiom; Greek style or thought; imitation of anything Greek. (Fr. *grécisme.*)
GRÆCIZE, *v.t.* *greece*-ize, to imitate the Greeks in any way; to give a Greek term or form to anything. Græcized. Græcizes. Græcizing. (L. *græcizare.*)
GRAF, *n.* grahf, a German count. (Ger.)
GRAFF, *n.* grahf, a ditch or moat; a graft. (Scots.)
GRAFFER, *n.* *graf*-fer, a notary or scrivener [Law]. (Late L. *grafferius.*)
GRAFFITI, *n.pl.* graf-*fee*-te, ancient inscriptions made by scribbling with a stylus on a wall. (It. scratchings.)
GRAFT, *n.* grahft, advancing through dishonest means; a swindle; the misappropriation of public funds. (Dial. U.S.)
GRAFT, *n.* grahft, a spadeful.
GRAFT, *n.* grahft, a small shoot of a tree, inserted into another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it: *v.t.* to insert a shoot, as into a tree; to insert after the manner of a graft: *v.i.* to practise engrafting. Grafted. Grafting. Grafts. (Fr. *greffe*, from Gr. *graphion*, a style.)
GRAFTING, *n.* *grahft*-ing, the act of inserting grafts.
GRAIL, *n.* grale, a gradual, or church service book.
GRAIL, *n.* grale, the dish or the cup said to have been used by Christ at the last supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea is said to have caught up His blood when He was taken from the cross. (O.Fr. *greal*, a dish.)
GRAIN, *n.* grane, any small hard mass; a single hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food; corn collectively, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize; a minute particle; the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy; a very small quantity; the veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substances; the body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres; texture; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; the dye made from cochineal insects; the heart and temper: *v.t.* to paint in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood; to form into grains, as powder. Against the grain, contrary to natural inclination; unwillingly. Grain colours, the dyes made from cochineal. Grain of allowance, a small allowance or indulgence. To dye in grain, to dye in the raw material. Grained. Graining. Grains. (O.Fr.)
GRAINAGE, *n.* *grane*-aje, mangy tumours in the legs of horses; an ancient duty, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported into London [Law].
GRAINED, *a.* graynd, painted so as to seem to have a grain; rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain.
GRAINER, *n.* *grane*-er, a lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners; a tanner's knife; one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood; also the brush he uses.

GRAINING, *n. grane*-ing painting in imitation of the grain of wood; a process in tanning; indentation; a fish allied to the dace

GRAIN-MOTH, *n. grane*-moth, an insect whose larvæ devour grain in the store-house, either *Tinea granella* or *Butalis cerealella.*

GRAINS, *n.pl.* graynz, the husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. **Grains of paradise,** the seeds of two African species of the genus *Amomum,* also known as **Guinea grains.**

GRAINS, *n.* grayns, a forked harpoon.

GRAINSTAFF, *n. grane*-stahf, a quarter-staff.

GRAIN-TIN, *n. grane*-tin, tin melted with charcoal.

GRAINY, *a. grane*-e, full of grains or corn.

GRAIP, *n.* grape, a broad-pronged fork. (Scots.)

GRAKLE, *n. grak*-kl, the grackle.

GRALLÆ, *n.pl. gral*-lee, the wading birds characterized by long naked legs and, as a rule, long necks and bills. (L. *grallæ,* stilts.)

GRALLIC, *a. gral*-lik, stilted.

GRALLOCH, *n. gral*-lok, entrails of a deer: *v.t.* to remove a deer's entrails. **Gralloched.** **Gralloching.** **Grallochs.** (Gael. *grealach,* entrails.)

GRAM, *n.* gram, a gramme.

GRAM, *n.* gram, peas and beans of various kinds cultivated in India for fodder. (Port. *grão.*)

GRAMA, *n. grah*-ma, pasture land in the western United States.

GRAMARYE, *n. gram*-ma-re, necromancy; witchcraft; magic.

GRAMERCY, *int.* gra-*mer*-se, formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise. (Fr. *grand merci,* great thanks.)

GRAMINACEOUS, *a.* gram-in-*ay*-shus, grassy; pertaining to the grasses. (L. *framen,* grass.)

GRAMINEAL, *a.* gra-*min*-e-al, gramineous.

GRAMINEOUS, *a.* gra-*min*-e-us, grasslike.

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, *a. gram*-in-e-*fole*-e-us, bearing leaves like grass. L. *gramen,* and *folium,* a leaf.)

GRAMINIVOROUS, *a. gram*-in-*iv*-or-us, subsisting on grass or vegetable food. (L. *gramen,* and *voro,* devour.)

GRAMMALOGUE, *n. gram*-ma-log, a word symbolised by a single sign or logogram [Phonography]. (Gr. *gramma,* letter, and *logos,* word.)

GRAMMAR, *n. gram*-mar, the principles of language; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing these principles and rules; an elementary treatise; the rudiments of a subject: *a.* belonging to grammar. **Grammar school,** a school preparatory to colleges and universities, in which the teaching of Latin grammar was compulsory. (O.Fr. *gramaire.*)

GRAMMARIAN, *n.* gram-*mare*-e-an, one versed in grammar; a philologist; one who teaches grammar.

GRAMMATIC, *a.* gram-*mat*-ik, grammatical.

GRAMMATICAL, *a.* gram-*mat*-ik-al, belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar. (Fr.)

GRAMMATICALLY, *ad.* gram-*mat*-ik-al-le, according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALNESS, *n.* gram-*mat*-ik-al-ness, the state of being grammatical.

GRAMMATICASTER, *n.* gram-*mat*-e-*kast*-er, a pedant. (Late L.)

GRAMMATICISM, *n.* gram-*mat*-is-izm, a point of grammar.

GRAMMATICIZE, *v.t.* gram-*mat*-is-ize, to render grammatical. **Grammaticized.** **Grammaticizes.** **Grammaticizing.**

GRAMMATITE, *n. gram*-ma-tite, tremolite.

GRAMME, *n.* gram, the metric unit of weight, equal to 15·432 grains. (Fr.)

GRAMOPHONE, *n. gram*-o-fone, an instrument for reproducing vocal and other sounds. (Gr. *gramma,* and *phone,* sound.)

GRAMPUS, *n. gram*-pus, the killer whale, *Orca gladiator*; a genus of dolphins. (Sp. *grand pez,* or Fr. *grand poisson,* both meaning great fish and both derived from L. *grandis piscis,* great fish.)

GRANADILLA, *n.* gran-a-*dil*-la, the fruit of a twining plant, *Passiflora quadrangularis,* sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed as a dessert in tropical countries. (Sp.)

GRANARY, *n. gran*-a-re, a store-house for thrashed grain. (L. *granarium.*)

GRAND, *a.* grand, great; illustrious; high in power and dignity; splendid; magnificent; chief; noble; conceived or expressed with great dignity; old or more advanced, as in grandfather. **Grand Duke,** a sovereign prince; a prince. **Grand juror,** one of the grand jury. **Grand jury,** a jury whose duty it is to decide whether there are grounds for an accusation to justify a trial. **Grand Master,** the head of an order of knighthood, or of the freemasons. **Grand Seignior,** the Sultan of Turkey. **Grand slam,** the taking of all the tricks at bridge. **Grand stand,** the principal stand on a racecourse or sports ground. **Grand Vizier,** the chief minister of Turkey. (O.Fr.)

GRANDAM, *n. gran*-dam, a grandmother; an old woman.

GRAND-AUNT, *n. grand*-ahnt, the sister of a grandfather or grandmother.

GRANDCHILD, *n. grand*-chyld, a son's or daughter's child.

GRANDDAUGHTER, *n. grand*-daw-ter, a son's or daughter's daughter.

GRANDEE, *n.* gran-*dee,* a nobleman in Spain of the first rank; a man of elevated rank or station. (Sp. *grande.*)

GRANDE-GARDE, *n. grand*-gahrd, a piece of plate-armour to protect the left shoulder and the breast. (Fr.)

GRANDEUR, *n. grand*-yur, vastness; that combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought, sentiment, or deportment; majesty. (Fr.)

GRANDFATHER, *n. grand*-fah-ther, a father's or mother's father.

GRANDILOQUENCE, *n.* gran-*dil*-o-kwence, the quality of being grandiloquent. (L. *grandis,* great, and *loquens,* speaking.)

GRANDILOQUENT, *a.* gran-*dil*-o-kwent, speaking in a lofty or bombastic style; pompous.

GRANDILOQUOUS, *a.* gran-*dil*-o-kwus, grandiloquent.

GRANDIOSE, *a. grand*-e-ose, imposing; turgid. (Fr.)

GRANDIOSITY, *n.* grand-e-*os*-sit-e, the quality of being grandiose.

GRANDISONIAN, *a.* gran-dis-*sone*-e-an, distinguished by exquisite courtesy; wearisomely polite. ("Sir Charles Grandison," by Richardson.)

GRANDLY, *a. grand*-le, in a grand manner.

GRANDMOTHER, *n. grand*-muth-ther, the mother of one's father or mother.

GRANDNEPHEW, *n. grand*-nef-few, the grandson of one's brother or sister.

GRANDNESS, *n. grand*-ness, grandeur; the quality of being grand.

GRANDNIECE, *n. grand*-neece, the grand-daughter of a brother or sister.

GRANDPARENT, *n. grand*-pare-ent, a parent's parent.

GRANDSIRE, *n. grand*-sire, a grandfather; an ancestor. (O.Fr. *grantsire.*)

GRANDSON, *n. grand*-sun, a son's or daughter's son.

GRAND-UNCLE, *n. grand*-ung-kl, the brother of one's grandfather or grandmother.

GRANGE, *n.* graynj, an outlying farm; the farm of a monastery; a farmers' union [U.S.]. (O.Fr.)

GRANGER, *n. graynj*-er, a farm bailiff; a member of a grange [U.S.].

GRANGERISM, *n. graynj*-er-izm, the practice of grangerizing.

GRANGERIZE, *v.t. graynj*-er-ize, to add illustrations to a book by fixing into it prints, &c., cut from other books. (After Granger, who published a book designed to be so illustrated.)

GRANIFEROUS, *a.* gran-*if*-er-us, bearing seeds like grain. (L. *granum,* grain, and *fero,* bear.)

GRANIFORM, *a. gran*-e-form, like grains of corn. (L. *granum,* and *forma,* shape.)

GRANILITE, *n. gran*-il-ite, a granitic rock composed of more than three ingredients. (L. *granum,* and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.)

GRANITE, *n. gran*-it, rock composed mainly of quartz, felspar and mica. (It. *granito.*)

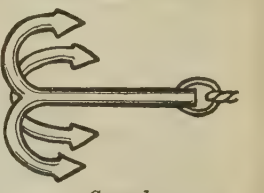
GRANITELL, *n. gran*-e-tel, a kind of granite containing only quartz and felspar or hornblende.

GRANITIC, *a.* gran-*it*-ik, pertaining to granite; having the nature or consisting of granite.

GRANITICAL, *a.* gran-*it*-ik-al, granitic.

GRANITIFICATION, *n.* gran-*it*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, formation into granite. (*Granite,* and L. *facio,* make.)

GRANITIFORM, *a.* gran-*it*-e-form, resembling granite.
GRANITOID, *a.* *gran*-it-oyd, resembling granite. (*Granite*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
GRANIVOROUS, *a.* gran-*iv*-or-us, feeding on seeds. (L. *granum*, and *voro*, devour.)
GRANNOM, *n.* *gran*-nom, a grandmother.
GRANNY, *n.* *gran*-ne, affectionate abbreviation of grandmother.
GRANNY, *n.* *gran*-ne, a knot in which one end is passed over the bend instead of under it.
GRANOLITHIC, *n.* gran-no-*lith*-ik, a concrete formed of ground granite and cement. (L. *granum*, grain, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.)
GRANOPHYRE, *n.* *gran*-o-fire, a fine-grained porphyritic igneous rock having the same constituents as granite.
GRANT, *n.* grahnt, a bestowing; the thing bestowed; a gift; a concession or admission of something as true; a conveyance in writing; the thing conveyed: *v.t.* to give or bestow without compensation in answer to request; to transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to admit as true what is not proved; to concede. **Granted. Granting. Grants.** (O.Fr. *graunter*.)
GRANTABLE, *a.* *grahnt*-a-bl, that may be granted.
GRANTEE, *n.* *grahnt*-ee, the person to whom a conveyance is made [Law].
GRANTER, *n.* *grahnt*-er, one who grants.
GRANTOR, *n.* *grahnt*-or, one who makes a conveyance [Law].
GRANULAR, *a.* *gran*-yew-lar, consisting of or resembling grains; small and compact. **Granular limestone,** a limestone, generally found in the primitive rocks, the white variety being used as statuary marble. (L. *granum*, grain.)
GRANULARLY, *ad.* *gran*-yew-lar-le, in a granular manner.
GRANULARY, *a.* *gran*-yew-lar-re, granular.
GRANULATE, *a.* *gran*-yew-late, having numerous small elevations, like shagreen; consisting of or resembling grains: *v.i.* to collect or be formed into grains; *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; to make rough on the surface. **Granulated. Granulates. Granulating.**
GRANULATED, *a.* *gran*-yew-late-ed, consisting of grains; having the form of grains.
GRANULATION, *n.* gran-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of forming into grains, specially of metals by pouring them, when melted, into water, through a sieve: *pl.* little grain-like formations in sores that are healing [Med.].
GRANULE, *n.* *gran*-yewl, a little grain; a small particle. (Late L. *granulum*.)
GRANULIFEROUS, *a.* *gran*-yewl-*if*-er-us, full of grains or granulations. (*Granule*, and *fero*, bear.)
GRANULIFORM, *a.* gran-*yewl*-e-form, having an irregular granular structure [Min.].
GRANULOUS, *a.* *gran*-yewl-us, full of grains.
GRAPE, *n.* grape, the fruit of the vine; grape-shot: *pl.* mangy tumours on the leg of a horse. (O.Fr.)
GRAPE-FRUIT, *n.* *grape*-froot, a small variety of shaddock, *Citrus decumana*.
GRAPE-HYACINTH, *n.* grape-*hy*-a-sinth, the liliaceous plant, *Muscari racemosum*.
GRAPELESS, *a.* *grape*-less, wanting the strength and flavour of the grape; without grapes.
GRAPERY, *n.* *grape*-er-e, a vinery.
GRAPESHOT, *n.* *grape*-shot, a cluster of small shot, arranged in tiers between plates round a wire, and dispersing when fired.
GRAPESTONE, *n.* *grape*-stone, the stone of the grape.
GRAPE-VINE, *n.* *grape*-vine, the vine which yields the grape.
GRAPE-WORT, *n.* *grape*-wurt, a poisonous plant, the baneberry, *Actæa spicata*.
GRAPH, *n.* grahf, a diagram by means of which mathematical or chemical relationships can be illustrated. (Gr. *graphē*, writing.)
GRAPH, *n.* grahf, a gelatine copying slab.
GRAPHIC, *a.* *graf*-ik, pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; well delineated; describing picturesquely; lifelike. **Graphic arts,** drawing, engraving, painting, &c.; the fine arts. **Graphic granite,** a rock composed of felspar and quartz. (L. *graphicus*.)
GRAPHICAL, *a.* *graf*-ik-al, graphic.
GRAPHICALLY, *ad.* *graf*-ik-al-le, in a graphic manner.
GRAPHICALNESS, *n.* *graf*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being graphic.
GRAPHICNESS, *n.* *graf*-ik-ness, graphicalness.
GRAPHICS, *n.* *graf*-fiks, the science or art of drawing, especially mathematically. (L. *graphicus*.)
GRAPHIOLOGY, *n.* graf-fe-*ol*-oj-e, the art of writing or delineating. (Gr. *graphē*, and *logos*, science.)
GRAPHITE, *n.* *graf*-fite, plumbago, a form of carbon, also known as blacklead. (Gr. *graphē*, writing.)
GRAPHIUM, *n.* *graf*-e-um, an ancient pointed instrument for writing on wax-covered tablets. (L. a style.)
GRAPHOLITE, *n.* *graf*-o-lite, a kind of writing slate.
GRAPHOLOGY, *n.* graf-*ol*-oj-e, the science of judging character by means of handwriting; the system of graphical notation.
GRAPHOMETER, *n.* graf-*om*-et-er, a mathematical instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.
GRAPHOTYPE, *n.* *graf*-o-tipe, a substitute for wood engraving in which the drawing was made on compressed chalk with a special ink which remained in relief when the chalk intervals were brushed away from it.
GRAPNEL, *n.* *grap*-nel, a small anchor fitted with more than two flukes; a grappling-iron. (O.Fr. *grappe*, a hook.)
GRAPPLE, *n.* *grap*-pl, a seizing; a close hug in a contest; close fight; a grappling-iron: *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* to contend or struggle in close fight. **Grappled. Grapples. Grappling.** (O.Fr. *grappil*, a grapple.)


Grapnel.

GRAPPLING-IRON, *n.* *grap*-pling-*i*-urn, an implement for grappling and holding fast; a grapnel.
GRAPTOLITE, *n.* *grap*-to-lite, a fossil hydrozoan, with its cells arranged on one or both sides of a slender stem. (Gr. *graptos*, written, and *lithos*, a stone.)
GRAPTOLITIC, *a.* grap-to-*lit*-ik, relating to or containing graptolites.
GRAPY, *a.* *grape*-e, like grapes; made of grapes.
GRASP, *n.* grahsp, a grip of the hand; reach of the arms; the power of seizing; hold; intellectual capacity: *v.t.* to seize and hold by clasping or embracing; to catch at: *v.i.* to try to seize; to catch; to comprehend. **Grasped. Grasping. Grasps.** (M.E. *graspen*, from A.S. *grœpsan*.)
GRASPABLE, *a.* *grahsp*-a-bl, that can be grasped.
GRASPER, *n.* *grahsp*-er, one who grasps.
GRASPING, *a.* *grahsp*-ing, greedy to possess.
GRASPINGLY, *ad.* *grahsp*-ing-le, in a grasping manner.
GRASS, *n.* grahss, pasture; a pasture plant; plants with simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, and the seed single [Bot.]: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; to bleach. **Grass of Parnassus,** a plant of the saxifrage family, *Parnassia palustris*. **Grassed. Grasses. Grassing.** (A.S. *grœs*.)
GRASS-BLADE, *n.* *grahss*-blade, a leaf of grass.
GRASS-CLOTH, *n.* *grahss*-kloth, an Eastern fabric made of the fibres of different plants, none of them grasses.
GRASSCUTTER, *n.* *grahss*-kut-ter, an attendant on an Indian army, whose duty it is to provide provender for the cattle and horses; a compositor, who fills the place of a regular hand during his temporary absence.
GRASS-GREEN, *a.* *grahss*-green, green with grass; dark-green: *n.* the colour of grass.
GRASS-GROWN, *a.* *grahss*-grone, overgrown with grass.
GRASSHOPPER, *n.* *grahss*-hop-per, a straight-winged jumping insect of the locust family. **Grasshopper beam,** the beam of an engine pivoted at one end. **Grasshopper warbler,** the small bird, *Locustella nœvia*.
GRASSINESS, *n.* *grahs*-se-ness, the state of being grassy.
GRASSING, *n.* *grahs*-sing, bleaching by exposure in the open air.

GRASS-LAND, *n.* *grahss*-land, land kept constantly under grass.
GRASSLESS, *a.* *grahss*-less, destitute of grass.
GRASS-OIL, *n.* *grahss*-oyl, a name given to some essential oils obtained from scented grasses in India.
GRASS-PLOT, *n.* *grahss*-plot, a plot covered with grass.
GRASSPOLY, *n.* *grahss*-po-le, a purple-flowered plant of the genus *Lythrum*.
GRASS-SNAKE, *n.* *grahss*-snake, the common British snake, which is a species of the colubrine group and is not venomous, *Tropidonotus natrix*.
GRASS-TREE, *n.* *grahss*-tree, a genus of Australian liliaceous plants, *Xanthorrhœa*, from which a resin is obtained.
GRASS-WIDOW, *n.* grahss-*wid*-o, a wife separated or divorced from her husband; a woman whose husband is temporarily absent.
GRASS-WIDOWER, *n.* grahss-*wid*-o-er, a husband separated or divorced from his wife; a man whose wife is temporarily absent.
GRASS-WRACK, *n.* *grahss*-rak, the eel-grass, one of the pondweeds, *Zostera marina*, growing in shallow salt water.
GRASSY, *a.* *grahs*-se, covered with grass; resembling grass; green.
GRATE, *n.* grate, a frame of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a frame of iron bars for holding fuel for a fire: *v.t.* to furnish with grating; to make fast with cross bars. Grated. Grates. Grating. (L. *cratis*, a hurdle.)
GRATE, *v.t.* grate, to rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; to offend; to fret; to irritate: *v.i.* to rub hard, so as to offend; to make a harsh sound by friction of rough bodies. Grated. Grates. Grating. (O.Fr. *grater*.)
GRATEFUL, *a.* *grate*-ful, having or implying a due sense of benefits; affording pleasure; gratifying. (L. *gratus*, pleasing.)
GRATEFULLY, *ad.* *grate*-ful-le, in a grateful manner.
GRATEFULNESS, *n.* *grate*-ful-ness, the quality of being grateful.
GRATER, *n.* *grate*-er, a kitchen utensil with a rough surface for rubbing down a substance.
GRATICULATION, *n.* gra-*tik*-yew-*lay*-shon, the division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of reducing or enlarging it. (L. *cratês*, hurdles.)
GRATIFICATION, *n.* *grat*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of gratifying; that which gratifies; delight; recompense. (L. *gratificatio*.)
GRATIFIER, *n.* *grat*-if-i-er, one who or that which gratifies.
GRATIFY, *v.t.* *grat*-e-fy, to please; to indulge; to humour; to satisfy; to recompense. Gratified. Gratifies. Gratifying. (Fr. *gratifier*.)
GRATIN, *n.* *grat*-tang, a brown crust on certain dishes. Au gratin, a dish sprinkled with grated cheese and browned on the top. (Fr.)
GRATING, *n.* *grate*-ing, a partition of bars; lattice-work; parallel lines ruled or fitted close together for scientific work.
GRATING, *a.* *grate*-ing, fretting; irritating; harsh.
GRATINGLY, *ad.* *grate*-ing-le, in a grating manner.
GRATIOLA, *n.* *grat*-e-o-la, the genus of plants which includes the hedge hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*, formerly famous for its medicinal virtues. (L. *gratia*, grace.)
GRATIS, *ad.* *grate*-is, for nothing; without payment. (L.)
GRATITUDE, *n.* *grat*-e-tewd, a sentiment of gratefulness to a benefactor. (Fr.)
GRATUITOUS, *a.* gra-*tew*-it-us, free; voluntary; granted without claim or merit; without reason, warrant or proof. (L. *gratuitus*.)
GRATUITOUSLY, *ad.* gra-*tew*-it-us-le, in a gratuitous manner.
GRATUITOUSNESS, *n.* gra-*tew*-it-us-ness, the quality of being gratuitous.
GRATUITY, *n.* gra-*tew*-it-e, something given gratuitously; something given in return for a favour. (Fr. *gratuité*.)
GRATULATE, *v.t.* *grat*-yew-late, to congratulate; to requite. Gratulated. Gratulates. Gratulating. (L. *gratulatus*, congratulated.)
GRATULATION, *n.* grat-yew-*lay*-shon, congratulation.
GRATULATORY, *a.* *grat*-yew-late-o-re, congratulatory.
GRAVAMEN, *n.* gra-*vay*-men, the substantial cause of an action [Law]; the most serious part of a charge. (L. from *gravis*, heavy.)
GRAVE, *n.* grave, a pit dug to bury a dead body; any place of burial; a place of great slaughter or mortality; death or destruction: *v.t.* to carve or cut on stone or other hard substance with a chisel or edged tool; to clean by burning off: *v.i.* to carve; to engrave. Graved. Graves. Graving. (A.S. *grafan*.)
GRAVE, *v.t.* grave, to clean a ship's hull. Graved. Graves. Graving.
GRAVE, *a.* grave, of weight; of importance; of a serious character; not gay or showy; solemn; sedate; low or depressed, as opposed to acute [Mus.]; heavy or long-sounding [Gram.]. (Fr.)
GRAVE-CLOTHES, *n.pl.* *grave*-klohthz, the clothes in which the dead are interred.
GRAVE-DIGGER, *n.* *grave*-dig-ger, one whose occupation is to dig graves.
GRAVEL, *n.* *grav*-vel, small stones, often intermixed with particles of sand, &c.; a disease produced by small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder [Med.]: *v.t.* to cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe. Gravelled. Gravelling. Gravels. (O.Fr. *gravelle*, from *grève*, a shingly shore.)
GRAVEL-BLIND, *a.* *grav*-el-blynd, half-blind (a mistaken coinage on the analogy of *sand-blind*).
GRAVELESS, *a.* *grave*-less, without a grave; unburied.
GRAVELLING, *n.* *grav*-vel-ing, a covering with gravel; gravel.
GRAVELLY, *a.* *grav*-vel-le, abounding with gravel.
GRAVEL-PIT, *n.* *grav*-vel-pit, a place where gravel is dug.
GRAVELY, *ad.* *grave*-le, in a grave manner.
GRAVENESS, *n.* *grave*-ness, the state or quality of being grave.
GRAVEOLENCE, *n.* gra-*vee*-o-lence, a strong and offensive smell.
GRAVEOLENT, *a.* gra-*vee*-o-lent, having a strong offensive odour. (L. *gravis*, and *olens*, smelling.)
GRAVER, *n.* *grave*-er, an engravér; an engraving tool. (A.S. *grœfere*.)
GRAVES, *n.pl.* grayvz, the sediment of melted tallow.
GRAVES, *n.* grahv, land of a light gravel soil; the wine made from grapes grown on such land. (Fr.)
GRAVESTONE, *n.* *grave*-stone, a stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument.
GRAVEYARD, *n.* *grave*-yard, a burying-ground.
GRAVID, *a.* *grav*-vid, pregnant. (L. *gravidus*.)
GRAVIED, *a.* *gray*-vid, covered with gravy.
GRAVIGRADE, *a.* *grav*-e-grade, walking heavily.
GRAVIMETER, *n.* gra-*vim*-et-er, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravities of bodies, solid or liquid. (L. *gravis*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
GRAVIMETRIC, *a.* gra-ve-*met*-rik, determined by weight.
GRAVING, *n.* *grave*-ing, engraving; carved work; impression; the act of cleaning a ship's bottom. Graving dock, a dry dock in which ships' hulls are cleaned.
GRAVITA, *ad.* gra-*vee*-tah, slowly and dignifiedly [Mus.]. (It.)
GRAVITATE, *v.i.* *grav*-it-ate, to be acted on or attracted by gravity. Gravitated. Gravitates. Gravitating. (L. *gravis*.)
GRAVITATION, *n.* grav-e-*tay*-shon, the force under which bodies attract and tend to each other; mutual attraction.
GRAVITY, *n.* *grav*-it-e, heaviness; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; enormity; lowness of a note [Mus.]; the tendency, causing weight, of a mass of matter to attract and be attracted by another. Centre of gravity, the point about which the parts of anything, when left free, exactly balance each other. Specific gravity, the weight of a body compared with another of equal bulk, taken as a standard. (Fr. *gravité*.)
GRAVURE, *n.* gra-*voor*, *or* *grave*-yer, abbr. for photogravure.
GRAVY, *n.* *gray*-ve, the juice from flesh while roasting. (*Gravé*, a mistaken form of O.Fr. *gravé*, a broth.)

GRAY, *a.* gray, white with a mixture of black; grey: *n.* an animal of a gray colour, a badger. (A.S. *græg.*)
GRAY-FLY, *n. gray*-fli, the grey-fly.
GRAYLING, *n. gray*-ling, a freshwater fish of the salmon family, resembling the trout in shape, *Thymallus vulgaris.*
GRAYWACKE, *or* **Greywacke**, *n. gray*-wak-e, a gritty kind of dark-coloured sandstone of palæozoic age. (Ger. *grauwacke.*)
GRAZE, *n.* graze, a scratch: *v.t.* to rub, brush, or touch lightly in passing. **Grazed. Grazes. Grazing.**
GRAZE, *v.t.* graze, to feed with grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to tend while grazing: *v.i.* to eat grass; to supply grass. **Grazed. Grazes. Grazing.** (A.S. *grasian.*)
GRAZER, *n. graze*-er, an ungulate that feeds on growing herbage.
GRAZIER, *n. graze*-yer, one who pastures cattle, and rears them for market.
GRAZING, *n. graze*-ing, feeding on grass; a pasture.
GRAZIOSO, *ad.* grat-se-*oh*-zo, gracefully and elegantly [Mus.]. (It.)
GREASE, *n.* greece, animal fat in a soft state; oily matter of any kind; an inflammation in the legs of a horse. (Fr. *graisse*, from *gras*, fat.)
GREASE, *v.t.* greeze, to lubricate; to bribe; to corrupt with presents. **Greased. Greases. Greasing.**
GREASER, *n. greeze*-er, one who greases; a lubricator; a Mexican or Spanish-American [U.S. Slang].
GREASILY, *ad. greeze*-e-le, in a greasy manner; with or as with grease.
GREASINESS, *n. greeze*-e-ness, the state of being greasy.
GREASY, *a. greeze*-e, oily; fat; smeared with grease; like grease; smooth; gross; indelicate; indecent.
GREAT, *a.* grate, large; of large amount; long-continued; weighty; chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; vast; wonderful; able; accomplished; distinguished; eminent; dignified; magnanimous; magnificent; sublime; noble; proud; pregnant; difficult; distant by one more generation, in the ascending or descending line; pre-eminent: *n.* the whole; the gross; the lump; people of rank or distinction. (A.S.)
GREATCOAT, *n. grate*-kote, an overcoat.
GREAT-HEARTED, *a. grate*-hart-ed, having a great and generous heart; high-spirited; noble.
GREATLY, *ad. grate*-le, in a great degree or manner.
GREATNESS, *n. grate*-ness, the state or quality of being great.
GREATS, *n.pl.* grayts, the final examination at Oxford for the degree of B.A.
GREAVES, *n.pl.* greevz, armour for the legs. (Fr.)
GREAVES, *n.pl.* greevz, the sediment of melted tallow; cracklings. (M.E.)
GREBE, *n.* greeb, a bird of the genus *Podiceps* with short wings, and very expert at diving. (Fr. *grèbe.*)
GRECIAN, *a. gree*-shan, pertaining to Greece: *n.* a native of Greece; one well versed in the Greek language; a Greek-speaking Jew; a member of the Sixth Form at Christ's Hospital.
GRECIANIZE, *v.i. gree*-shan-ize, to Grecize. **Grecianized. Grecianizes. Grecianizing.** (Rare.)
GRECISM, *n. greece*-izm, an idiom of the Greek language.
GRECIZE, *v.t. greece*-ize, to Hellenize; to give a Greek form to: *v.i.* to conform to the Greek idiom. **Grecized. Grecizes. Grecizing.** (Fr. *Gréciser.*)
GREE, *n.* gree, a step; pre-eminence. (Scots.)
GREED, *n.* greed, greediness; avarice; eager longing. (A.S. *græd.*)
GREEDILY, *ad. greed*-e-le, in a greedy manner.
GREEDINESS, *n. greed*-e-ness, the quality of being greedy.
GREEDY, *a. greed*-e, having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; eagerly; desirous to obtain. (A.S. *grædig.*)
GREEDY-GUT, *n. greed*-e-gut, a glutton [Slang].
GREEK, *a.* greek, pertaining to Greece: *n.* a native of Greece; the language of Greece. **Greek orders**, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian [Arch.]. (A.S. *Grécas*, a Greek.)
GREEN, *a.* green, of a colour composed of blue and yellow, or that of growing plants and herbage; fresh; recent; flourishing; undecayed; not dry; not seasoned; half-raw; unripe; young; raw; inexperienced; pale; sickly; not yet four months old, said of a goose: *n.* a colour composed of blue and yellow; a grass-plot or lawn: *v.t.* to make green. **Green Cloth**, formerly a court of justice connected with the royal household, which took cognisance of all offences within the precincts of the palace and 200 yards beyond, so called from the green cloth on the table of the court; now a department under the Lord Steward, controlling household matters. **Green crop**, vegetables used for food when green. **Green sickness**, chlorosis, a disease of females characterized by paleness, languor, and indigestion. **Green snake**, the name of two small species of snakes in the United States. **Green tea**, a commercial variety of tea of several kinds. **Green vitriol**, the sulphate of iron. **Greened. Greening. Greens.** (A.S. *grene.*)
GREENBACK, *n. green*-bak, legal-tender paper money of the United States, first issued in 1862, the back being green; a green frog.
GREEN-COLOURED, *a. green*-kul-urd, pale or sickly.
GREENERY, *n. green*-er-e, green plants; a place for growing them.
GREEN-EYED, *a. green*-ide, having jaundiced eyes.
GREENFINCH, *n. green*-finsh, a singing-bird, a finch of the genus *Ligurinus.*
GREENGAGE, *n.* green-*gaje*, a kind of plum, yellowish green, with green pulp. (*Green*, and *gage*, from Sir W. Gage, who introduced this fruit into England.)
GREENGROCER, *n. green*-gro-ser, a dealer in vegetables or fruit.
GREENHAND, *n. green*-hand, a greenhorn.
GREENHEART, *n. green*-hahrt, bibiri; a tree of tropical America, of the genus *Nectandra.*
GREENHORN, *n. green*-horn, a raw youth.
GREENHOUSE, *n. green*-house, a glass house for tender or exotic plants.
GREENING, *n. green*-ing, an apple green when ripe.
GREENISH, *a. green*-ish, somewhat green.
GREENISHNESS, *n. green*-ish-ness, the quality of being greenish.
GREENLANDER, *n. green*-land-er, a native of Greenland.
GREENLY, *ad. green*-le, with a green colour; in a green manner.
GREENNESS, *n. green*-ness, the quality of being green.
GREENOCKITE, *n.* green-ok-*ite*, sulphide of cadmium.
GREENROOM, *n. green*-room, a room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.
GREENS, *n.pl.* greens, the leaves of various plants, boiled in their green state for food.
GREENSAND, *n. green*-sand, a geological formation between the chalk and the wealden beds.
GREENSHANK, *n. green*-shank, a species of sand-piper of the genus *Totanus.*
GREEN-STALL, *n. green*-stawl, a stall on which greens are exposed for sale.
GREENSTICK, *n. green*-stik, a bone-fracture in which only one side of the bone is broken.
GREENSTONE, *n. green*-stone, jade; an old name for diorites and dolerites.
GREENSWARD, *n. green*-swawrd, grassy turf.
GREENWEED, *n. green*-weed, dyer's weed, *Genista tinctoria.*
GREENWICH, *n. grin*-nij, the town in Kent in which the Royal Observatory is situated. **Greenwich Mean Time**, the Standard British time.
GREENWOOD, *n. green*-wood, woodland when green, as in summer: *a.* pertaining to a green wood.
GREENY, *a. green*-e, greenish.
GREET, *v.t.* greet, to salute with expressions or signs of kind wishes; to send kind wishes to; to meet with greetings: *v.i.* to meet and salute. **Greeted. Greeting. Greets.** (A.S. *gretan.*)
GREET, *v.i.* greet, to weep or cry. **Grat. Greeted. Greeting. Greets.** (Scots.)
GREETING, *n. greet*-ing, expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting. (A.S. *grêting.*)
GREFFIER, *n. gref*-fe-er, a notary or registrar in the Channel Islands. (O.Fr.)
GREGAL, *a. gre*-gal, like a flock.
GREGARIAN, *a.* gre-*gare*-e-an, pertaining to a flock; belonging to the herd or common crowd.
GREGARINES, *n.pl. greg*-ar-rins, a group of parasitic protozoa.
GREGARIOUS, *a.* gre-*gare*-e-us, going or living in flocks or herds. (L. *gregarius*, belonging to a flock.)

GREGARIOUSLY, *ad.* gre-*gare*-e-us-le, in a gregarious manner.
GREGARIOUSNESS, *n.* gre-*gare*-e-us-ness, the state or quality of being gregarious.
GREGORIAN, *a.* gre-*gor*-e-an, arranged or invented by Gregory. **Gregorian calendar,** the regulation of the year according to the reformation introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. **Gregorian chant,** plain-song, choral music named after Pope Gregory I. **Gregorian telescope,** a common form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof. James Gregory. **Gregorian year,** the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.
GREGORY-POWDER, *n. greg*-or-e-*poud*-er, a powder compound of magnesia, ginger and rhubarb, and used as an aperient. (Dr. J. Gregory.)
GREMIAL, *a. gree*-me-al, belonging to the lap or bosom. (L. *gremium*, the lap.)
GRENADE, *n.* gren-*ade*, an explosive shell used at short range. (Sp. and Fr. a pomegranate, from L. *granum*, a grain.)
GRENADIER, *n.* gren-a-*deer*, originally a soldier who threw grenades; a member of what used to be the first company of every battalion of foot, distinguished by their superior height, particular uniform, and position in front or to the right; a soldier of the First Regiment of Guards. (Fr.)
GRENADINE, *n. gren*-a-deen, a dish of veal or chicken larded and then glazed; a dress-material of silk or silk and wool; a syrup made from pomegranates; a sugary syrup with citric acid and vegetable flavourings added. (Fr.)
GRENATITE, *n. gren*-a-tite, staurolite [Min.]. (Gr. *grenat*, a garnet.)
GRESSORIAL, *a.* gres-*sore*-eal, having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind [Ornith.]. (L. *gressus*, stepping.)
GREVE, *n.* grayv, a labour dispute or strike. (Fr.)
GREY, *a.* gray, ashy, lead or lavender, a neutral tint due to a compound of several colours. **Grey matter,** the matter of the brain and spinal cord.
GREYBEARD, *n. gray*-beard, an old man; a large earthenware jar.
GREYHOUND, *n. gray*-hound, a hound of thin, high build, length of limb, and great swiftness, used for hunting hares. (A.S. *grighund*.)
GREYISH, *a. gray*-ish, rather grey.
GREYLAG, *n. gray*-lag, the grey lag goose, *Anser cinereus*.
GREYNESS, *n. gray*-ness, the state of being grey.
GREYSTONE, *n. gray*-stone, a greyish or greenish rock mainly composed of felspar and augite.
GREYWETHERS, *n.pl. gray*-weth-ers, large exposed blocks of compact sandstone; sarsen stones.
GRICE, *n.* grice, a little pig; a young wild boar. (Ice.)
GRID, *n.* grid, a grating; a gridiron; a frame of bars. (*Gridiron*.)
GRIDDLE, *n. grid*-dl, a round iron plate for baking cakes; a wire-bottomed sieve [Mining]. (O.Fr. *gredil*.)
GRIDDLE-CAKE, *n. grid*-dl-kake, an oatmeal cake baked on a griddle.
GRIDE, *v.t.* gride, to grate harshly; to pierce. **Grided. Grides. Griding.** (*Gird*.)
GRIDELIN, *n. grid*-el-lin, a colour mixed of white and red, or a grey violet. (Fr. *gris de lin*, grey of flax.)
GRIDIRON, *n. grid*-i-urn, a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over a fire; a grill. (M.E. *gridire*, a griddle.)
GRIEF, *n.* greef, pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, misconduct, or evil, whether suffered or done; sorrow; cause of sorrow; that which afflicts; affliction. **Come to grief,** to be injured; to fail; to end badly. (O.Fr.)
GRIEF-SHOT, *a. greef*-shot, pierced with grief.
GRIEVABLE, *a. greev*-a-bl, lamentable.
GRIEVANCE, *n. greev*-ance, a hardship and injustice; a ground of complaint. (O.Fr.)
GRIEVANCE-MONGER, *n. greev*-ance-*mung*-ger, a grumbler.
GRIEVE, *v.t.* greev, to give pain of mind to; to afflict; to make sorrowful; to mourn over: *v.i.* to feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn. **Grieved. Grieves. Grieving.** (O.Fr. *grever*.)
GRIEVINGLY, *ad. greev*-ing-le, in sorrow; sorrowfully
GRIEVOUS, *a. greev*-us, causing grief or pain; burdensome; hard to be borne; heinous; serious; full of complaint; hurtful. (O.Fr. *grevus*.)
GRIEVOUSLY, *ad. greev*-us-le, in a grievous manner.
GRIEVOUSNESS, *n. greev*-us-ness, oppressiveness; affliction; atrociousness.
GRIFFIN, *n. grif*-fin, a newcomer in India; a greenhorn.
GRIFFIN, *n. grif*-fin, a fabulous monster, represented in heraldry with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with a pair of listening ears. (Fr. *griffon*.)
GRIFFIN-LIKE, *a. grif*-fin-like, resembling a griffin.
GRIFFON, *n. grif*-fon, a griffin. **Griffon vulture,** *Gyps fulvus*.
GRIFFON, *n. grif*-fong, a rough-haired European hunting dog, grizzled liver in colour, about the size of a setter. **Brussels Griffon,** a small, rough-haired, short-nosed, Belgian pet-dog. (Fr.)
GRIG, *n.* grig, a sand-eel; a cricket. (Dial. Eng.)
GRILL, *n.* gril, a gridiron; *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron; to torment, as if by broiling. **Grilled. Grilling. Grills.** (Fr. *griller*, from L. *cratis*, a hurdle.)
GRILL, *n.* gril, a grillade.
GRILLADE, *n.* gril-*lade*, meat broiled on a gridiron. (Fr.)
GRILLAGE, *n. gril*-lage, an arrangement of cross-beams, bedded in loose soil, as a support for building work. (Fr.)
GRILLE, *n.* gril, a grating; a screen with metal bars; an iron grating. (Fr.)
GRILLED, *a.* grild, cooked on a grill; rendered very hot, as grilled by the sun.
GRILL-ROOM, *n. gril*-room, a place where a grill is installed and grilled food served.
GRILSE, *n.* grilse, a young salmon in its second year, after its first return from the sea. (Scots.)
GRIM, *a.* grim, stern; forbidding; fierce; horrible. (A.S. fierce.)
GRIMACE, *n.* gre-*mace*, distortion of the face: *v.i.* to make grimaces. **Grimaced. Grimaces. Grimacing.**
GRIMACED, *a.* gre-*mayst*, distorted; having a crabbed look.
GRIMALKIN, *n* gre-*maul*-kin, an old female cat. (*Grey*, and *malkin*, a pet name for a cat.)
GRIME, *n.* grime, foul matter leaving a black stain; ingrained dirt: *v.t.* to soil with grime. **Grimed. Grimes. Griming.** (Dan. *grim*, soot.)
GRIMILY, *ad. grime*-il-e, in a grimy manner.
GRIMINESS, *n. grime*-e-ness, the state of being grimy.
GRIMLY, *ad. grim*-le, fiercely; in a grim manner.
GRIMNESS, *n. grim*-ness, the state of being grim.
GRIMY, *a. grime*-e, full of grime; foul.
GRIN, *n.* grin, the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a forced smile: *v.i.* to show the teeth, as in laughter; to fix the teeth, as in pain: *v.t.* to express by grinning. **Grinned. Grinning. Grins.** (A.S. *grennian*.)
GRIND, *n.* grynd, hard and tedious study for an examination; any hard or tedious task: *v.t.* to reduce to small pieces or powder by friction; to wear down, sharpen, or smooth by friction; to grate; to oppress; to harass; to teach or study in preparation for an examination: *v.i.* to be rubbed together; to perform the operation of grinding; to be pulverized, polished, or sharpened by grinding; to study for an examination [Slang]. **Grinding. Grinds. Ground.** (A.S. *grindan*.)
GRINDER, *n. grynd*-er, one who grinds; a tooth that grinds the food; a molar; a tutor for examinations.
GRINDERY, *n. grynd*-er-e, materials for leather-workers, or a shop where they are sold; a place where tools may be ground.
GRINDSTONE, *n. grynd*-stone, a revolving circular stone for grinding tools.
GRINGO, *n. gring*-go, an Englishman or a Yankee [Mexican Slang].
GRINNINGLY, *ad. grin*-ning-le, with a grinning laugh.
GRIP, *n.* grip, grasp with the hand; a holding fast; a handle; a handbag or suit-case: *v.t.* to grasp. **Gripped. Gripping. Grips.** (A.S. *gripe*.)
GRIP, *n.* grip, a gripe.
GRIPE, *n.* gripe, a small ditch or furrow: *v.t.* to trench; to drain. **Griped. Gripes. Griping.**
GRIPE, *n.* gripe, grasp; fast hold with the hand; squeeze; pressure; oppression; pinching distress; a lever which can be pressed upon a wheel to retard or stop its motion [Mech.]: *pl.* pain in the bowels;

colic [Med.]; the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end; an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure boats [Naut.]: *v.t.* to catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to seize and hold fast; to clutch; to pinch; to give pain to the bowels; to distress: *v.i.* to seize and hold fast; to get money by hard bargains; to feel the colic; to lie too close to the wind [Naut.]. **Griped. Gripes. Griping.** (A.S. *gripan.*)

GRIPEFUL, *a. gripe*-ful, disposed to gripe.

GRIPER, *n. gripe*-er, an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPING, *a. gripe*-ing, grasping; greedy; pinching the bowels.

GRIPINGLY, *ad. gripe*-ing-le, in a griping manner.

GRIPPE, *n.* grip, influenza. (Fr.)

GRIPPER, *n. grip*-per, anything that grips; a bailiff.

GRIQUAS, *n. gre*-kahs, a half-caste in South Africa, sprung from intercourse of Dutch settlers with native women: *n.pl.* natives of Griqualand. (South African name.)

GRISAILLE, *n.* gree-*sale*, a painting in grey tints to represent solid bodies in relief; grey used as a background. (Fr.)

GRISEOUS, *a. griz*-e-us, grey; grizzled. (Fr. *gris*, grey.)

GRISETTE, *n.* griz-*et*, a girl of the working or serving class, who dresses coquettishly. (Fr. a grey cloth worn by the women of the lower classes.)

GRISKIN, *n. gris*-kin, the backbone of a pig; the lean of a loin of pork. (Dial. Eng.)

GRISLINESS, *n. griz*-le-ness, quality of being grisly.

GRISLY, *a. griz*-le, inspiring fear; grim. **Grisly bear,** the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis.* (A.S. *grislic*, dreadful.)

GRISON, *n. gry*-son, a South American animal of the weasel kind. (Fr. gray.)

GRIST, *n.* grist, corn for grinding, or corn ground at one time; supply; provision. (A.S.)

GRIST, *n.* grist, the thickness of rope or yarn.

GRISTLE, *n. gris*-sl, cartilage, a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies. (A.S. *gristel.*)

GRISTLINESS, *n. grist*-le-ness, the state of being gristly.

GRISTLY, *a. gris*-sle, consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

GRIST-MILL, *n. grist*-mill, a mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.* grit, the coarse part of meal; oats hulled or coarsely ground; rough hard particles; a hard gritty sandstone; quality as regards grittiness; firm texture; firmness of character [U.S.]: *v.t.* to grate or grind; to annoy [Colloq.]. **Gritted. Gritting. Grits.** (A.S. *grēot.*)

GRITSTONE, *n. grit*-stone, a gritty sandstone.

GRITTINESS, *n. grit*-te-ness, the quality of being gritty.

GRITTY, *a. grit*-te, containing or consisting of small hard particles; of a firm fibre or texture [U.S.].

GRIZZLE, *n. griz*-zl, grey; a grey animal. (M.E. *grisel*, an elderly man with grey hair.)

GRIZZLE, *v.i.* and *v.t. griz*-zl, to complain or grumble; to fret; to grin. **Grizzled. Grizzles. Grizzling.** (Dial. Eng.)

GRIZZLED, *a. griz*-zld, grey; mixed with grey.

GRIZZLY, *a. griz*-le, somewhat grey. **Grizzly bear,** the grisly bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

GROAN, *n.* grone, a deep mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; any low rumbling sound: *v.i.* to utter a deep moaning, as in pain or sorrow; to be oppressed or afflicted; to long earnestly. **Groaned. Groaning. Groans.** (A.S. *granian.*)

GROANFUL, *a. grone*-ful, sad; inducing groans.

GROAT, *n.* grote, a coin or money of account, equal to 4*d.*; a small sum. (Dut. *groot*, great, the piece when first coined being larger than any other of the sort.)

GROATS, *n.pl.* grotes, oats that have the hulls taken off; grain hulled and cracked. (A.S. *grot.*)

GROBIAN, *n. gro*-be-an, a clumsy careless person. (Ger.)

GROCER, *n. gro*-ser, a dealer in tea, sugar, spices, and such articles. (O.Fr. *grossier*, a wholesale dealer.)

GROCERY, *n. gro*-ser-e, the commodities sold by grocers; a grocer's store. (O.Fr. *grosserie.*)

GROG, *n.* grog, a mixture of spirit, originally rum, and cold water; spirituous liquor. ("Old Grog," Admiral Vernon, who introduced it into the navy, so called from his wearing in cold weather a grogram cloak.)

GROG-BLOSSOM, *n. grog*-blos-sum, a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.

GROGGERY, *n. grog*-ger-e, a grog-shop [U.S.].

GROGGINESS, *n. grog*-ge-ness, the state of being groggy.

GROGGY, *a. grog*-ge, tipsy; staggering; said of a horse bearing wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGRAM, *n. grog*-ram, a coarse stuff made of silk and mohair. (Fr. *gros*, coarse, and *grain.*)

GROGRAN, *n. grog*-ran, grogram.

GROG-SHOP, *n. grog*-shop, a place where spirits are sold.

GROIN, *n.* groyn, the depressed part of the body between the body and the thigh; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches [Arch.]: *v.t.* to form into groins. **Groined. Groining. Groins.** (Originally *grynd*, a depression; A.S. *grynde*, an abyss.)

GROINED, *a.* groynd, having an angular curve made by the intersection of two arches [Arch.].

GROLIERESQUE, *a.* grole-yay-*esk*, after the manner of Grolier, a famous French book collector and designer of bindings.

GROMEL, *n. grom*-el, gromwell.

GROMET, *n. grom*-met, a grommet.

GROMMET, *n. grom*-met, a rope ring. (Fr.)

GROMWELL, *n. grom*-el, a plant of the genus *Lithospermum* or *Mertensia.* (O.Fr. *grémil.*)

GROOM, *n.* groom, a boy or young man; a servant, specially with the charge of horses; a bridegroom; a title of several officers of the royal household, chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does horses; to make neat. **Groomed. Grooming. Grooms.** (Ice. *gromr*, boy.)

GROOMSMAN, *n. groomz*-man, one who attends the bridegroom; the best man.

GROOVE, *n.* groov, a furrow or long hollow cut by a tool; a shaft or pit sunk into the earth [Mining]: *v.t.* to cut a furrow or groove in. **Grooved. Grooves. Grooving.** (Dut. *groef.*)

GROPE, *v.i.* grope, to search for something, like one in the dark, or blind, by feeling with the hands; to seek blindly: *v.t.* to search by feeling in the dark; to try to find out. **Groped. Gropes. Groping.** (A.S. *grapian.*)

GROPINGLY, *ad. grope*-ing-le, in a groping manner.

GROS, *n.* gro, a stout fabric, mostly of silk. **Gros de Naples,** a heavy silken material. (Fr.)

GROSBEAK, *n. gros*-beak, a bird of the same genus as the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula.*

GROSCHEN, *n. gro*-shen, a former German coin, worth little over 1*d.*; now colloquial name for 10-pfennig piece. (Ger.)

GROSS, *a.* grohss, thick; bulky; corpulent; coarse; rough; vulgar; sensual; obscene; impure; unrefined; great; palpable; enormous; shameful; stupid; total; without working expenses; without discount: *n.* the main body; the bulk; twelve dozen. **Gross weight,** the weight of goods with the cask, or whatever contains them. **In the gross,** or **by the gross,** the whole undivided; all parts taken together. **Villein in gross,** a servile person who belonged to the lord, and was at his disposal the same as any other goods or chattels [Feudal Law]. (Fr. *gros*, from L. *grossus*, thick.)

GROSSBEAK, *n. grohss*-beek, a grosbeak.

GROSS-HEADED, *a. grohss*-hed-ed, thick-skulled; stupid.

GROSSIFICATION, *n. gros*-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of making gross; the expansion of the ovary after impregnation [Bot.]. (Fr. *gros*, large, and L. *facio*, make.)

GROSSLY, *ad. grohss*-le, in a gross manner.

GROSSNESS, *n. grohss*-ness, the quality of being gross.

GROSSULACEOUS, *a.* gros-sew-*lay*-shus, of or belonging to the gooseberry family. (Late L. *grossula.*)

GROSSULAR, *a. gros*-sew-lar, grossulaceous.

GROSSULINE, *n. gros*-sul-in, a peculiar principle obtained from gooseberries and other acid fruits [Chem.].

GROT, *n.* grot, a grotto [Poet.].

GROTESQUE, *a.* gro-*tesk*, extravagantly and whimsically formed; of heterogeneous parts; fantastic;

absurd: *n.* a whimsically designed ornamentation composed of figures of plants and animals of fanciful invention, ancient Roman grottos having been so ornamented; whimsical scenery or figures; artificial grotto-work. (Fr.)

GROTESQUELY, *ad.* gro-*tesk*-le, in a grotesque manner.

GROTESQUENESS, *n.* gro-*tesk*-ness, state of being grotesque.

GROTTO, *n.* *grot*-to, a cavern in the earth, whether natural or artificial; a cave. (Fr. and It.)

GROTTO, *n.* *grot*-to, an artificial cavern ornamented with shells.

GROTTO-WORK, *n.* *grot*-to-wurk, ornamental work, as in a grotto.

GROUND, *n.* ground, the surface of the earth; territory; land; the surface of a floor or pavement; foundation; cause or reason; first principle; that which is first put on the surface on which a figure or object is represented [Paint.]; the principal colour, to which others are considered as ornamental [Manufactures]; composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched [Etching]; field or place of action; the name given to a composition in which the bass, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody [Mus.]: *v.t.* to lay or set on the ground; to base; to instruct in first principles; to run aground: *v.i.* to run aground: *a.* on the ground; radical; fundamental. **Break ground**, to be the first to open up. **Gain ground**, to advance; to proceed forward; to gain credit; to prevail. **Give ground**, to recede; to yield advantage. **Lose ground**, to retire; to retreat; to lose credit; to decline. **Grounded. Grounding. Grounds.** (A.S. *grund.*)

GROUNDAGE, *n.* *ground*-aje, a tax paid by a ship for the ground or space she occupies while in port.

GROUND-ANGLING, *n.* *ground*-ang-gling, fishing without a float, with a weight a few inches from the hook.

GROUND-ASH, *n.* *ground*-ash, a sapling of ash.

GROUND-BAILIFF, *n.* *ground*-bay-lif, an overseer of mines.

GROUNDBAIT, *n.* *ground*-bate, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect the fish together.

GROUND-BASS, *n.* *ground*-base, bass of a few bars continually repeated [Mus.].

GROUND-DOVE, *n.* *ground*-duv, a ground pigeon.

GROUNDEDLY, *ad.* *ground*-ed-le, upon firm principles.

GROUNDER, *n.* *ground*-er, a ball struck so as to roll along the ground [Baseball]; a knock-down blow [Slang].

GROUND-FLOOR, *n.* *ground*-flawr, the floor of a house level with the ground.

GROUND-GAME, *n.* *ground*-game, running game as compared with flying game; hares and rabbits.

GROUND-GRU, *n.* *ground*-groo, ground-ice.

GROUND-HOG, *n.* *ground*-hog, an American marmot.

GROUND-ICE, *n.* *ground*-ice, anchor ice; ice formed at the bottom of the water.

GROUNDING, *n.* *ground*-ing, the act of running a ship aground; a thorough preparatory instruction in anything; a background; touching the ground with a club in addressing the ball [Golf]; the setting up of an earth-connection [Electricity].

GROUND-IVY, *n.* *ground*-i-ve, the plant, *Nepeta glechoma.*

GROUND-LANDLORD, *n.* *ground*-land-lord, the owner of land leased for building purposes.

GROUNDLESS, *a.* *ground*-less, without ground, reason, or warrant.

GROUNDLESSLY, *ad.* *ground*-less-le, without ground.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *n.* *ground*-less-ness, the quality of being groundless.

GROUNDLING, *n.* *ground*-ling, a fish that keeps at the bottom, such as the spiny loach, *Cobitis tænia*, or the rock goby, *Gobius niger*; formerly one of the lower classes in a theatre, so called because they stood on the ground; one of the common herd.

GROUNDMAN, *n.* *ground*-man, the man responsible for the state of the turf in a cricket-field or sports ground.

GROUNDNUT, *n.* *ground*-nut, the earth-nut, *Bunium esculentum*; the pea-nut, *Arachis hypogœa.*

GROUND-OAK, *n.* *ground*-oke, a sapling of oak.

GROUND-PLAN, *n.* *ground*-plan, the plan of the ground story of a building in horizontal section.

GROUND-PLANE, *n.* *ground*-plane, the situation of the original plane in the supposed level of the horizon [Perspective].

GROUND-PLOT, *n.* *ground*-plot, the ground on which a building is placed; the ground-plan of a building.

GROUND-RENT, *n.* *ground*-rent, the rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

GROUND-ROOM, *n.* *ground*-room, a room on the ground-floor.

GROUNDS, *n.pl.* groundz, dregs; lees; reasons.

GROUNDSEL, *n.* *groun*-sel, the composite plant *Senecio vulgaris.* (A.S. *grundeswelge.*)

GROUNDSEL, *n.* *ground*-sel, the timber of a building next to the ground [Archaic].

GROUND-SQUIRREL, *n.* *ground*-skwir-rel, a species of *Tamias*; a chipmunk.

GROUND-SWELL, *n.* *ground*-swel, a broad, deep, heavy swell of the sea, due to a spent or distant storm.

GROUND-TACKLE, *n.* *ground*-tak-kl, everything necessary to secure a vessel at anchor.

GROUNDWORK, *n.* *ground*-wurk, the work which forms the foundation of anything; first principle.

GROUP, *n.* groop, a cluster; an assemblage; an assemblage of figures forming an artistic whole [Paint. and Sculp.]; a class scientifically connected: *v.t.* to form into a group. **Grouped. Grouping. Groups.** (Fr. *groupe.*)

GROUPER, *n.* *groop*-er, one who groups; a naturalist who combines genera and also species wherever possible.

GROUPING, *n.* *groop*-ing, the art of combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *n.* grouce, a group of moor fowl of which four species are British: the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*, the black grouse, *L. tetrix*, the capercaillie, *L. urogallus*, and the ptarmigan, *L. mutus*: *v.i.* to seek or shoot grouse. **Grouse disease**, a disease among red grouse caused by a parasitic thread-worm. **Groused. Grouses. Grousing.** (Fr. *grice.*)

GROUSE, *v.t.* grouce, to complain or grumble [British Army Slang]. **Groused. Grouses. Grousing.**

GROUSER, *n.* *grouce*-er, a grumbler; a complainer [Slang].

GROUSE-SHOOTING, *n.* *grouce*-shoot-ing, the shooting of driven red grouse which opens on the twelfth of August.

GROUT, *n.* grout *or* groot, coarse meal; pollard; a kind of wild apple; a thin coarse mortar for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork; also, a finer material for finishing the best ceilings: *pl.* grounds: *v.t.* to fill in or finish with grout; to dig up with the snout. **Grouted. Grouting. Grouts.** (A.S. *grut*, coarse meal.)

GROUTING, *n.* *grout*-ing, the process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in; plaster for ceilings.

GROVE, *n.* grove, a small shady wood; a wood of small extent; a thick clustering mass; an avenue. (A.S. *graf*, an avenue cut in a grove, from *grafan*, to dig.)

GROVEL, *v.i.* *grov*-vel, to crawl on the earth; to be low or mean. **Grovelled. Grovelling. Grovels.** (Ice. *grufla.*)

GROVELLER, *n.* *grov*-vler, one who grovels.

GROVELLING, *a.* *grov*-vling, mean; without dignity.

GROW, *v.i.* gro, to increase in size by natural organic development; to be produced by vegetation; to flourish; to increase; to advance; to be changed from one state to another; to become: *v.t.* to cultivate; to raise. **To grow out of**, to issue from, as plants from the soil. **To grow together**, to close and adhere to. **To grow up**, to advance to full maturity. **Grew. Growing. Grown. Grows.** (A.S. *growan*)

GROWABLE, *a.* *gro*-a-bl, that may be grown.

GROWER, *n.* *gro*-er, one who grows; that which grows.

GROWL, *n.* groul, the snarl of an angry dog; a dog-like grumbling: *v.i.* to murmur or snarl, as a dog; to grumble; to utter an angry, grumbling sound: *v.t.* to express by a growl. **Growled. Growling. Growls.** (Dut. *grollen*, to grumble.)

GROWLER, *n.* *groul*-er, a snarling cur; a grumbler; a North American perch, *Grystes salmonoides*, so called from the sound it emits.

GROWLER, *n.* *groul*-er, a four-wheeled cab drawn by a horse [Slang].

GROWLERY, *n.* *groul*-er-e, a private den in which one can growl or grouse.
GROWLING, *a.* *groul*-ing, grumbling; snarling.
GROWLINGLY, *ad.* *groul*-ing-le, in a growling manner.
GROWN, grone, *pp.* of grow, advanced; increased in growth; arrived at full size. **Grown over,** overgrown.
GROWTH, *n.* grohth, the process of growing that goes on in plants and animals; increase; advancement; progress; improvement; that which has grown; anything produced. (Ice. *gröthr.*)
GROYNE, *n.* groyn, a structure across a beach to resist the encroachment of the sea. (O.Fr. *groin,* pig's snout.)
GRUB, *n.* grub, food.
GRUB, *v.t.* grub, to dig up; to grope in dirt. **To grub up,** to dig up by the roots. **Grubbed. Grubbing. Grubs.** (M.E. *grobben.*)
GRUB, *n.* grub, the larva of a moth, beetle, or other insect; a squat man; a dwarf, in contempt.
GRUB-AXE, *n.* *grub*-aks, a tool used in grubbing.
GRUBBER, *n.* *grub*-ber, one who grubs; an instrument to stir up the soil and clear out weeds [Agr.].
GRUBBINESS, *n.* *grub*-be-ness, state of being grubby, or dirty.
GRUBBING-HOE, *n.* *grub*-bing-ho, an instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots.
GRUBBLE, *v.i.* *grub*-bl, to feel in the dark; to grope. **Grubbled. Grubbles. Grubbling.**
GRUBBY, *a.* *grub*-be, grimy; dirty; full of grubs.
GRUB-STREET, *n.* *grub*-street, a street now called Milton Street, in Moorfields, London, inhabited in 17th century by jobbing literary men; authors of this class; thus, mean, paltry, needy: *a.* produced by such.
GRUDGE, *n.* gruj, ill-will; secret enmity; unwillingness to benefit another: *v.t.* to regard with envy and discontent; to give or take unwillingly or reluctantly; to murmur at: *v.i.* to murmur; to complain; to be unwilling or reluctant; to be envious; to cherish ill-will. **Grudged. Grudges. Grudging.** (O.Fr. *groucher.*)
GRUDGER, *n.* *gruj*-er, one who grudges; a murmurer.
GRUDGING, *n.* *gruj*-ing, uneasiness at the possession of something by another; reluctance.
GRUDGINGLY, *ad.* *gruj*-ing-le, with reluctance.
GRUEL, *n.* *groo*-el, thin porridge. **To get one's gruel,** to be severely punished or killed. (O.Fr. groats.)
GRUELLING, *n.* *groo*-el-ing, an exhausting endeavour or defeat [Slang].
GRUESOME, *a.* *groo*-sum, horrible. (Dan. *gru,* horror.)
GRUFF, *a.* gruf, of a rough surly manner; ungracious. (Dut. *grof,* coarse.)
GRUFFLY, *ad.* *gruf*-le, in a gruff manner.
GRUFFNESS, *n.* *gruf*-ness, a gruff manner.
GRU-GRU, *n.* *groo*-groo, the grub of a tropical insect, cooked as food, and esteemed a great delicacy; the macaw-palm, a species of *Acrocomia.*
GRUM, *a.* grum, morose; surly; deep in the throat. (A.S. *grom.*)
GRUMBLE, *v.i.* *grum*-bl, to murmur with discontent; to growl; to rumble. **Grumbled. Grumbles. Grumbling.** (Fr. *grommeler.*)
GRUMBLER, *n.* *grum*-bler, one who grumbles.
GRUME, *n.* groom, a fluid of a thick viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood. (O.Fr.)
GRUMLY, *ad.* *grum*-le, in a grum manner.
GRUMMET, *n.* *grum*-met, a grommet.
GRUMNESS, *n.* *grum*-ness, the quality of being grum.
GRUMOSE, *a.* *groom*-ose, grumous [Bot.].
GRUMOUS, *a.* *groom*-us, thick; concreted; clotted; in the form of little clustered grains [Bot.].
GRUMOUSNESS, *n.* *groom*-us-ness, a state of being grumous.
GRUMPY, *a.* *grum*-pe, gruff; surly.
GRUNDEL, *n.* *grun*-del, a fish, either of the groundlings.
GRUNDSEL, *n.* *grund*-sel, groundsel.
GRUNDYISM, *n.* *grund*-e-izm, unintelligent conventionality. **Mrs. Grundy,** ignorance personified as an old wife passing judgment on things. (Mrs. Grundy, in "Speed the Plough," by Morton, 1798.)
GRUNT, *n.* grunt, a deep guttural sound, as of a hog: *v.i.* to make a sound like a hog; to groan. **Grunted. Grunting. Grunts.**
GRUNTER, *n.* *grunt*-er, one who grunts; a species of gurnard, so called from the peculiar noise it makes.
GRUNTINGLY, *ad.* *grunt*-ing-le, with grunting.
GRUNTLING, *n.* *grunt*-ling, a young hog.
GRUYÈRE, *n.* *groo*-yare, a locality in Switzerland. **Gruyère cheese,** a pale skim-milk cheese, full of holes, originally made there.
GRYPOSIS, *n.* gry-*poh*-sis, a growing inward of the nails [Med.]. (Gr. *grypos,* bent.)
GRYSBOCK, *n.* *gris*-bok, a steinbok with no tufts of hair on the knees, *Nanotragus melanotis.* (Dut.)
GUACHARO, *n.* gah-*chah*-ro, the oil-bird, *Steatornis caripensis,* a South American nocturnal frugivorous bird.
GUACHO, *n.* *gah*-choh, a gaucho.
GUAIACOL, *n.* *gwy*-a-kol, an odorous liquid distilled from guaiacum and creosote and used in the treatment of consumption. (*Guaiacum,* and *ol.*)
GUAIACUM, *n.* *gwy*-a-kum, a genus of tropical American trees, the wood of one species of which, *G. officinale,* is lignum vitæ; the resin of this tree. (Sp. *guayacan.*)
GUAN, *n.* gwahn, a bird of the genus *Penelope,* allied to the curassows, a native of the forests of Brazil and Guiana.
GUANACO, *n.* gwah-*nah*-ko, the huanaco, a South American ungulate of the genus *Auchenia.* (Sp.)
GUANCHOS, *n.pl.* *gwahn*-chose, the natives of the Canary Islands before the Spanish invasion.
GUANIFEROUS, *a.* gwan-*if*-er-us, yielding guano. (*Guano,* and *fero,* bear.)
GUANINE, *n.* *gwahn*-in, a nitrogenus compound allied to uric acid found in guano and other animal excreta [Chem.].
GUANO, *n.* *gwah*-no, a rich manure, composed chiefly of the excrement of seabirds. (Peruvian, *huano,* dung.)
GUARACHA, *n.* gwa-*rah*-chah, a Spanish dance in which the dancer plays the guitar.
GUARANA, *n.* gwah-*rah*-na, Brazilian cocoa, a preparation from certain seeds which the natives of Brazil use both as food and medicine. (*Guarani,* the aborigines of South America south of the equator.)
GUARANTEE, *n.* gar-ran-*tee,* a warranty; an engagement by a third person to see an agreement fulfilled; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; a thing given as security; the person to whom the promise is given: *v.t.* to make sure; to undertake to see another perform what he has stipulated; to indemnify. **Guaranteed. Guaranteeing. Guarantees.** (O.Fr. *garantie.*)
GUARANTEED, *a.* gar-ran-*teed,* warranted.
GUARANTOR, *n.* *gar*-ran-tor, one who guarantees.
GUARANTY, *n.* *gar*-ran-te, an undertaking to answer for payment of debt, &c., by another person; basis of security: *v.t.* to guarantee. **Guarantied. Guaranties. Guarantying.**
GUARD, *n.* gahrd, security or defence against attack or injury; a man or body of men on guard or protecting a place or person, &c.; a person in charge of a railway train or a coach; a watch-chain; a state of caution or vigilance, in order to prevent surprise or attack; part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand; a posture of defence: *pl.* household troops, including Foot Guards, Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards: *v.t.* to defend or protect from danger or attack: *v.i.* to watch by way of caution; to be cautious. **Advance guard** or **vanguard,** a body of troops that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise or give notice of danger. **Mount guard,** to take sentry-duty. **Rear-guard,** a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection. **Relieve guard,** to take another's place in sentry-duty. **Guarded. Guarding. Guards.** (Fr. *garder,* and *warder,* the earlier form.)
GUARDABLE, *a.* *gahrd*-a-bl, that may be protected.
GUARDANT, *a.* *gahrd*-ant, acting as a guardian; gardant [Her.].
GUARD-BOAT, *n.* *gahrd*-boat, a boat that sees that good watch is kept by a fleet in harbour; an official harbour-boat to enforce regulations.
GUARDED, *a.* *gahrd*-ed, defended; captious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution.
GUARDEDLY, *ad.* *gahrd*-ed-le, with circumspection.
GUARDEDNESS, *n.* *gahrd*-ed-ness, circumspection.
GUARDFISH, *n.* *gahrd*-fish, the garfish, a species of *Belone.*

GUARDFUL, *a.* *gahrd*-ful, wary; cautious.
GUARD-HOUSE, *n.* *gahrd*-house, a station for housing a military guard or the detention of prisoners.
GUARDIAN, *n.* *gahrd*-yan, a warden; one who guards; one to whose care or protection anything is committed; one appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan minor [Law]: *a.* protecting; performing the office of a protector. **Guardian of the Poor**, a member of a board for administering the poor laws locally. (O.Fr. *gardien.*)
GUARDIANSHIP, *n.* *gahrd*-yan-ship, the office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.
GUARDLESS, *a.* *gahrd*-less, without a guard or defence.
GUARD-ROOM, *n.* *gahrd*-room, a guard-house.
GUARDSHIP, *n.* *gahrd*-ship, care; protection.
GUARD-SHIP, *n.* *gahrd*-ship, a warship protecting a port and accommodating seamen waiting to join their ships.
GUARDSMAN, *n.* *gahrdz*-man, a soldier or officer of the household troops.
GUAVA, *n.* *gwah*-va, a tree of warm climates, *Psidium guajava*, with a fruit about the size of a hen's egg, and pear-shaped. (Sp. *guayaba.*)
GUEBRE, *n.* *ghe*-ber, a fire-worshipper.
GUBERNATORIAL, *a.* *gu*-ber-na-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to government, or to a governor. (L. *gubernator*, a governor.)
GUDGEON, *n.* *gud*-jon, a small freshwater fish, *Gobio fluviatilis*; a person easily cheated; a bait; allurement; the axle which turns in the collar [Mech.]; a clamp on which the rudder turns [Naut.]. **Sea gudgeon**, the black goby, or rock-fish. (Fr. *goujon.*)
GUELDER-ROSE, *n.* *gel*-der-roze, the snowball tree, *Viburnum opulus*, having large globular, white heads of flowers. (From *Gelderland*, in Holland.)
GUELF, *n.* gwelf, a guelph.
GUELPH, *n.* gwelf, a member of a potent mediæval Italian faction, supporters of the Pope and the independence of Italy and opposed to the Emperor. (It. *Guelfo*, the Italianised form of the Ger. *Welf*; the name of the house of Duke Henry of Saxony, who opposed Frederick of Suabia.)
GUELPHIC, *a.* *gwelf*-ik, belonging to the Guelphs. **Guelphic order**, a military order, instituted in 1815, the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
GUENONS, *n.pl.* *gay*-nons, the group of monkeys comprised in the genus *Cercopithecus.*
GUERDON, *n.* *ger*-don, a reward; recompense. (Fr.)
GUERDONABLE, *a.* *ger*-don-a-bl, worthy of reward.
GUEREZA, *n.* ger-*ree*-za, the Abyssinian monkey, *Colobus guereza.*
GUERILLA, *n.* ger-*il*-la, an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands; a member of one of these bands: *a.* war carried on in this way. (Sp. from *guerra*, war.)
GUERITE, *n.* *ger*-rit, a small loop-holed tower, generally on the point of a bastion, to hold a sentinel [Fort.]. (Fr.)
GUERNSEY, *n.* *gern*-ze, a thick jersey; a breed of light-coloured dairy cattle, giving very rich milk, originally bred in Guernsey.
GUERRILLA, *n.* ger-*il*-la, guerilla.
GUESS, *n.* gess, judgment without certain evidence or grounds: *v.t.* to surmise, imagine, or conclude on imperfect grounds; to divine; to hit upon; to be inclined to believe: *v.i.* to conjecture; to judge at random. **Guessed. Guesses. Guessing.** (Scand.)
GUESSABLE, *a.* *ges*-sa-bl, capable of being guessed.
GUESSER, *n.* *ges*-ser, one who guesses.
GUESSINGLY, *ad.* *ges*-sing-le, by way of conjecture.
GUESSWORK, *n.* *gess*-wurk, work performed at hazard, or by mere conjecture.
GUEST, *n.* gest, a visitor or a friend entertained in the house or at the table of another; a lodger at a hotel. (Ice. *gestr*, a stranger.)
GUEST-CHAMBER, *n.* *gest*-chaym-ber, an apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests; a spare room.
GUEST-ROPE, *n.* *gest*-rope, an extra steadying line from a ship to a boat being towed astern; a rope for boats coming alongside; a guess rope. **Guess-rope boom**, the spar from which the guest-ropes hang.
GUESTWISE, *ad.* *gest*-wize, in the manner of a guest.
GUFFAW, *n.* guf-*faw*, a loud boisterous laugh. (From the sound.)
GUGGLE, *n.* *gug*-gl, a gurgle: *v.i.* to gurgle. **Guggled. Guggles. Guggling.**
GUHR, *n.* goor, a loose earthy deposit from water, found in rocks. (Ger.)
GUIACUM, *n.* *guy*-a-cum, guaiacum.
GUICOWAR, *n.* *guy*-kwar, gaekwar.
GUIDABLE, *a.* *gide*-a-bl, that may be guided.
GUIDAGE, *n.* *gide*-aje, reward given a guide; guidance.
GUIDANCE, *n.* *gide*-ance, direction; government.
GUIDE, *n.* gide, a person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor; a director; a regulator; that which guides; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct by conducting; to regulate and manage; to influence and direct another in his conduct; to instruct; to superintend. **Guided. Guides. Guiding.** (Fr. *guider.*)
GUIDE-BARS, *n.pl.* *gide*-bars, the bars on which guide-blocks work and are kept true in their motion.
GUIDE-BLOCKS, *n.pl.* *gide*-bloks, blocks guided by and sliding upon guide-bars ([Mech.].
GUIDE-BOOK, *n.* *gide*-book, a book for tourists, describing the places to visit and the routes.
GUIDELESS, *a.* *gide*-less, destitute of a guide.
GUIDE-POST, *n.* *gide*-post, a direction post at the fork of a road; a finger-post.
GUIDE-RAIL, *n.* *gide*-rail, an additional rail for keeping wheels on the line.
GUIDE-ROPE, *n.* *gide*-rope, a lateral rope to direct the motion of a rope by which anything is being hauled, &c.
GUIDON, *n.* *gide*-on, a cavalry flag with an indented fly. (Fr.)
GUILD, *n.* gild, an incorporated association in a town for the promotion and protection of a common civic or industrial interest; a corporation of craftsmen or tradesmen. (A.S. *gild*, money payment.)
GUILD-BROTHER, *n.* *gild*-bruth-er, one of the same guild.
GUILDER, *n.* *gild*-er, an old Dutch gold coin; a Dutch silver coin worth 1*s.* 8*d.* (Dut. *gulden.*)
GUILDHALL, *n.* *gild*-hawl, the hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town-hall; the great assembly hall of the Corporation of London.
GUILDRY, *n.* *gild*-re, a guild.
GUILE, *n.* gile, craft; artifice; duplicity. (O.Fr.)
GUILEFUL, *a.* *gile*-ful, crafty; deceitful; insidious; treacherous.
GUILEFULLY, *ad.* *gile*-ful-le, in a guileful manner.
GUILEFULNESS, *n.* *gile*-ful-ness, the quality of being guileful.
GUILELESS, *a.* *gile*-less, free from guile; artless.
GUILELESSLY, *ad.* *gile*-less-le, in a guileless manner.
GUILELESSNESS, *n.* *gile*-less-ness, freedom from guile.
GUILLEMET, *n.* *gil*-le-met, a quotation mark; inverted commas. (From the name of the inventor.)
GUILLEMOT, *n.* *gil*-le-mot, a sea-bird of the auk family, *Uria troile.* (Fr.)
GUILLEVAT, *n.* *gil*-le-vat, a vat for fermenting liquors; a gyle-vat.
GUILLOCHE, *n.* gil-*lohsh*, an ornament resembling ribbons intertwining, made continuous as a fascia in continued series [Arch.]. (Fr.)

Guilloche.

GUILLOTINE, *n.* *gil*-lo-teen, a machine for decapitation fitted with a knife blade running in grooves; a paper-cutting machine; a surgical instrument: *v.t.* to behead with the guillotine. **Guillotined. Guillotines. Guillotining.** (Dr. Guillotin, the advocate of the abolition of decapitation by the axe. It was a modification of the Scottish Maiden by which the murderers of Rizzio were beheaded in 1566.)
GUILLS, *n.* gilz, a plant, the corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*
GUILT, *n.* gilt, criminality; the state of having committed a crime; liability to forfeiture or other penalty. (A.S. *gylt*: from *gildan*, to pay.)
GUILTILY, *ad.* *gilt*-il-le, in a guilty manner.
GUILTINESS, *n.* *gilt*-e-ness, the state of being guilty.
GUILTLESS, *a.* *gilt*-less, free from guilt; innocent; having no experience.
GUILTLESSLY, *ad.* *gilt*-less-le, without guilt.

GUILTLESSNESS, *n. gilt*-less-ness, the state of being guiltless.

GUILTY, *a. gilt*-e, having committed a crime; betraying guilt; deserving. (A.S. *gyltig.*)

GUIMAUVE, *n. ghee*-move, the marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis.*

GUINEA, *n. gin*-ne, a gold coin, formerly current in Great Britain, worth 21s., so called as first coined in gold from Guinea, in Africa.

GUINEA-CORN, *n. gin*-ne-korn, a kind of millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

GUINEA-FOWL, *n. gin*-ne-foul, the galeeny, *Numida meleagris,* a West African game-bird now domesticated. **Black Guinea-fowl,** *Phasidus niger.*

GUINEA-GRASS, *n. gin*-ne-grahss, a West African fodder plant, *Panicum maximum.*

GUINEA-PEPPER, *n. gin*-ne-pep-per, a species of *Capsicum*; also the fruit or seed of certain West African plants.

GUINEA-PIG, *n. gin*-ne-pig, a small domesticated variety of *Cavia cutleri*; a company director who does no work for his fee. (*Guiana-pig.*)

GUINEA-WORM, *n. gin*-ne-werm, the parasitic worm, *Dracunculus medinensis,* causing filariasis.

GUIPURE, *n.* gip-*poor,* lace in imitation of antique. (Fr.)

GUISE, *n.* gize, external appearance; garb manner. (Fr.)

GUISER, *n. gize*-er, a person in disguise; a mummer at Christmas time.

GUITAR, *n.* git-*tahr,* a lute with a flat back and six strings, played with the fingers. (Fr. *guitare,* from Gr. *kithara,* a lyre.)

GULAR, *a. gew*-lar, pertaining to the throat. (L. *gula,* the throat.)

GULCH, *n.* gulch, a ravine; a deep bed of a torrent [Western U.S.].

GULDEN, *n. gool*-den, a florin, worth 2s., formerly current in Austria-Hungary; the Dutch guilder. (*Golden,* from the name having been first used for a gold coin.)

GULES, *n.* goolz, red, thought to symbolize valour [Her.]. (Fr. *gueules,* throats.)

GULF, *n.* gulf, a large deep bay; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; a wide space; a whirlpool; anything insatiable. (Fr. *golfe,* from Gr. *kolphos.*)

GULF-STREAM, *n. gulf*-streem, a broad warm current issuing from the Gulf of Mexico.

GULFWEED, *n. gulf*-weed, a tropical sea-weed of the genus *Sargassum.*

GULFY, *a. gulf*-e, full of whirlpools or gulfs.

GULL, *n.* gul, a seabird, with long wings and a square tail, of which there are many species. (Cornish word *gullan,* a gull.)

GULL, *n.* gul, a trick; one easily cheated; a dupe; *v.t.* to deceive; to cheat; to impose upon. **Gulled. Gulling. Gulls.** (*Gull,* the bird, because it was deemed stupid.)

GULL-CATCHER, *n. gul*-katch-er, one who entraps silly people.

GULLER, *n. gul*-ler, a cheat; an impostor.

GULLET, *n. gul*-let, the passage by which food enters the stomach; any similar channel. (O.Fr. *goulet.*)

GULLIBILITY, *n. gul*-lib-*il*-it-e, the being gullible.

GULLIBLE, *a. gul*-le-bl, easily gulled.

GULLIED, *a. gul*-leed, having a hollow worn by water.

GULLY, *n. gul*-le, a channel or hollow worn by water; an iron tram-plate: *v.t.* to wear a gully in. **Gullied. Gullies. Gullying.** (O.Fr. *goulet.*)

GULLY-HOLE, *n. gul*-le-hole, an opening where gutters empty their contents into the sewer.

GULOSITY, *n.* gew-*los*-it-e, greediness; voracity. (L. *gulositas,* from L. *gulosus,* greediness.)

GULP, *n.* gulp, a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; a disgorging: *v.t.* to swallow eagerly or in large draughts. **To gulp up,** to disgorge. **Gulped. Gulping. Gulps.** (Dut. *gulpen.*)

GULY, *a. gew*-le, coloured red.

GUM, *n.* gum, as in oaths, By gum! (*God.*)

GUM, *n.* gum, the fleshy substance of the jaws, in which the teeth are imbedded. (A.S. *goma.*)

GUM, *n.* gum, a resinous exudation from trees, which is more or less soluble in water, and is used to stick things together and to stiffen them; gum-resin: *v.t.* to smear with gum; to unite by a viscous substance. **Chewing gum,** a flavoured mixture, mainly of sugar and paraffin wax. **Gum arabic,** a gum obtained from *Acacia senegal* and *Acacia scorpioides,* used in calico printing, mucilages, confectionery, and medicine. **Gummed. Gumming. Gums.** (Fr. *gomme.*)

GUMBO, *n. gum*-bo, a preparation of young capsules of okra, *Hibiscus esculentus,* with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter; also a soup. (Dial. Western U.S.)

GUM-BOIL, *n. gum*-boyl, an abscess in the gum.

GUM-DRAGON, *n.* gum-*drag*-on, tragacanth.

GUMDROP, *n. gum*-drop, a glutinous confection of sweetened gum arabic, made in small drops.

GUM-ELASTIC, *n. gum*-e-*las*-tik, rubber.

GUM-JUNIPER, *n.* gum-*june*-e-per, sandarac.

GUMMIFEROUS, *a.* gum-*if*-er-us, producing gum. (*Gum,* and L. *fero,* bear.)

GUMMINESS, *n. gum*-me-ness, the state or quality of being gummy.

GUMMING, *n. gum*-ming, a disease in certain fruit trees, such as the cherry and plum, which consists in a morbid exudation of gum tending to the destruction of the tree.

GUMMOSITY, *n.* gum-*os*-it-e, gumminess.

GUMMOUS, *a. gum*-mus, gummy.

GUMMY, *a. gum*-me, consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; productive of or covered with gum.

GUMPTION, *n. gump*-shon, shrewd sense. (A.S.)

GUM-RASH, *n. gum*-rash, red gum; strophulus [Med.].

GUM-RESIN, *n. gum*-rez-zin, a mixture of gum and resin partially soluble in water and partially in alcohol.

GUM-TREE, *n. gum*-tree, the Australian name for any species of *Eucalyptus.* To be **up a gum-tree,** to be in a quandary.

GUN, *n.* gun, a fire-arm from which projectiles are discharged by a propellant; a cannon. **Blow great guns,** a high wind. **Son of a gun,** a rascal. (Scand.)

GUN-BARREL, *n. gun*-bar-rel, the barrel or tube of a gun.

GUNBOAT, *n. gun*-boat, a boat or small vessel of light draught, armed with one or more heavy guns.

GUN-CARRIAGE, *n. gun*-kar-rij, a wheel-carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

GUNCOTTON, *n. gun*-kot-tn, a highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, or any other vegetable fibre, in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then carefully drying it.

GUN-FIRE, *n. gun*-fire, firing of guns to show the time, especially of morning or evening guns [Mil. and Naut.].

GUN-MAN, *n. gun*-man, an armed desperado [U.S.].

GUNMETAL, *n. gun*-met-tl, an alloy of copper and tin.

GUNNAGE, *n. gun*-naje, the number of guns in a ship.

GUNNEL, *n. gun*-nel, gunwale; the butterfish, *Centronotus gunnellus.*

GUNNER, *n. gun*-ner, one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in charge of the ship's guns, fire-arms, ammunition, and everything pertaining thereto.

GUNNER, *n. gun*-ner, the sea bream.

GUNNERY, *n. gun*-ner-e, the science of artillery; ballistics; the firing of guns.

GUNNING, *n. gun*-ning, shooting of game with a gun.

GUNNY, *n. gun*-ne, a coarse sackcloth manufactured of jute. (Hind.)

GUNPOWDER, *n. gun*-pou-der, a composition of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried, and used as an explosive; a fine kind of green tea.

GUN-REACH, *n. gun*-reech, gunshot.

GUN-ROOM, *n. gun*-room, an apartment occupied by junior officers as a mess-room [Naut.].

GUNSHOT, *n. gun*-shot, the range of a gun; the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon shot.

GUN-SHY, *a. gun*-shy, easily frightened by the noise of shooting.

GUNSMITH, *n. gun*-smith, a maker of small fire-arms.

GUNSMITHERY, *n. gun*-smith-er-e, the business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.

GUNSTICK, *n. gun*-stik, a ramrod.

GUNSTOCK, *n. gun*-stok, the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, *n. gun*-stone, a stone used for cannon shot.

GUN-TACKLE, *n. gun*-tak-kl, the ropes and blocks affixed to each side of a gun-carriage.

GUNTER, *n.* *gunt*-er, a leg-of-mutton sail. **Gunter's chain**, the chain commonly used for measuring land, 66 feet in length, and divided into 100 links, so called from the name of the inventor (Edmund Gunter (1581-1626), an English mathematician). **Gunter's line**, a logarithmic line, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically. **Gunter's scale**, a large plane scale having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in practical geometry and arithmetic are resolved with the aid of compasses.

GUNWALE, *n.* *gun*-nel, the upper edge of a boat's side; uppermost wale of a ship. (*Gun*, and *wale*, plank.)

GUNYAH, *n.* *gun*-yah, a rough hut in the bush. (Native Australian name.)

GURGITATION, *n.* *ger*-jit-*ay*-shon, violent surging of a liquid.

GURGLE, *n.* *gur*-gl, a flowing; a sound of flowing: *v.i.* to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current; to flow with a purling, bubbling sound. **Gurgled. Gurgles. Gurgling.** (It. *gurgulio*, throat.)

GURGOYLE, *n.* *gur*-goyl, gargoyle.

GURJUN, *n.* *ger*-jun, an Indian balsam from several species of *Dipterocarpus*.

GURKHA, *n.* *goor*-kah, a province in Nepal; one of a warlike Rajput race that settled there late in the 18th century.

GURLY, *a.* *gurl*-e, stormy.

GURNARD, *n.* *gur*-nard, a gurnet.

GURNET, *n.* *gur*-net, a sea-fish of the genus *Trigla*. (O.Fr. *gournauld*.)

GURRAH, *n.* *gur*-rah, a plain coarse Indian muslin.

GURRY, *n.* *gur*-re, a small fort. (East Indies.)

GURRY, *n.* *gur*-re, fish offal.

GURU, *n.* *goo*-roo, a teacher, religious or secular. (Hind.)

GUSH, *n.* gush, a violent and copious issue of a fluid from an enclosed place; the fluid thus emitted; an outburst: *v.i.* to issue with violence, as a fluid; to flow copiously: *v.t.* to emit in copious effusion; to talk effusively of a person or thing [Slang]. **Gushed. Gushes. Gushing.** (Ice. *gusa*.)

GUSHING, *a.* *gush*-ing, flowing copiously; effusive; extravagant in talk; demonstrative to excess.

GUSHINGLY, *ad.* *gush*-ing-le, in a gushing manner.

GUSHY, *a.* *gush*-e, gushing.

GUSSET, *n.* *gus*-set, a small piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part; a triangular piece of iron for strengthening angles. (Fr. *gousset*.)

GUST, *n.* gust, the sense of tasting; the pleasure of tasting; relish; gratification; enjoyment; intellectual taste. (L. *gusto*, taste.)

GUST, *n.* gust, a sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a violent burst of passion. (Ice. *gustr*.)

GUSTABLE, *a.* *gust*-a-bl, that may be tasted; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATORY, *a.* *gus*-ta-tor-re, pertaining to the sense of taste: *n.* a lingual nerve.

GUSTO, *n.* *gus*-to, relish; taste; enjoyment; zest. (It.)

GUSTY, *a.* *gust*-e, subject to gusts or sudden outbursts; stormy; passionate.

GUT, *n.* gut, the intestinal canal extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the anus, or a part of it; a string made of gut; a narrow channel; the stomach: *v.t.* to eviscerate; to plunder of contents. **Cat gut**, a preparation from the intestines of sheep. **Silkworm gut**, the intestine of a silkworm when about to spin. **Guts. Gutted. Gutting.** (A.S. a channel.)

GUTTA, *n.* *gut*-ta: *pl.* Guttæ, a small ornament resembling a drop, used in the Doric entablature. (L. a drop.)

GUTTAPERCHA, *n.* *gut*-ta-*per*-cha, the hardened milky juice of *Payena leerii*, the percha tree abundant in the Malay Archipelago. (Malay, literally, the gum of the percha.)

GUTTATE, *a.* *gut*-tate, spotted; speckled.

GUTTATED, *a.* *gut*-tate-ed, besprinkled with drops.

GUTTÉE, *a.* *gut*-te, gutty.

GUTTER, *n.* *gut*-ter, a channel for conveying away water; a margin for folding: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows: *v.i.* to be hollowed or channelled; to run in drops, as a burning candle. **Guttered. Guttering. Gutters.** (O.Fr. *goutiere*.)

GUTTER-BLOOD, *n.* *gut*-ter-blud, one of low birth [Scots].

GUTTERING, *n.* *gut*-ter-ing, a forming into hollows.

GUTTER-SNIPE, *n.* *gut*-ter-snipe, a street arab; a rag-picker [Slang].

GUTTIFEROUS, *a.* gut-*tif*-er-us, yielding gum or resin. (L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, bear.)

GUTTLE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *gut*-tl, to swallow greedily. **Guttled. Guttles. Guttling.**

GUTTURAL, *a.* *gut*-ter-ral, pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat: *n.* a letter pronounced in the throat [Gram.]. (Fr.)

GUTTURALLY, *ad.* *gut*-ter-ral-le, in a guttural manner.

GUTTURALNESS, *n.* *gut*-ter-ral-ness, the quality of being guttural.

GUTTURIZE, *v.t.* *gut*-ter-ize, to form in the throat. **Gutturized. Gutturizes. Gutturizing.**

GUTTY, *a.* *gut*-te, sprinkled with drops [Her.]. (O.Fr. *goute*.)

GUTTY, *n.* *gut*-te, a gutta-percha ball [Golf].

GUTWORT, *n.* *gut*-wurt, an African plant of the genus *Globularia*, which is a violent purgative.

GUY, *n.* gy, a rope attached to anything to steady it [Naut.]. (O.Fr. *guye*.)

GUY, *n.* gy, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes or other person, on Gunpowder Plot day.

GUZZLE, *v.i.* *guz*-zl, to swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently: *v.t.* to swallow much or often, or with immoderate gusto. **Guzzled. Guzzles. Guzzling.** (O.Fr. *gosillier*, to retch.)

GUZZLER, *n.* *guz*-zler, one who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GWINIAD, *n.* *gwin*-e-ad, the gwyniad.

GWYNIAD, *n.* *gwin*-e-ad, a freshwater fish of the salmon family, *Coregonus clupeoides*.

GYALL, *n.* *gy*-al, the gayal or mithan, the semi-domesticated Indian ox.

GYBE, *v.i.* jibe, to shift the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other [Naut.]. **Gybed. Gybes. Gybing.**

GYGIS, *n.* *gy*-jis, a genus of white terns with a cuneate slightly-forked tail.

GYLE, *n.* gile, quantity of one brewing of ale or beer. (Dan. *gijl*, unfermented beer.)

GYMKHANA, *n.* jim-*kah*-nah, an athletic meeting, especially for races. (Anglo-Indian name.)

GYMNASIARCH, *n.* jim-*nay*-ze-ark, one who presided at the Grecian games. (L. *gymnasiarchus*.)

GYMNASIUM, *n.* jim-*nay*-ze-um, a place where physical exercises are performed; a school for the higher branches of literature and science. (L.)

GYMNAST, *n.* *jim*-nast, one who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises. (Gr. *gymnastes*.)

GYMNASTIC, *a.* jim-*nast*-ik, pertaining to athletic exercises: *n.* gymnastic exercise; a gymnast.

GYMNASTICAL, *a.* jim-*nast*-ik-al, gymnastic.

GYMNASTICALLY, *ad.* jim-*nast*-ik-al-le, in a gymnastic manner.

GYMNASTICS, *n.pl.* jim-*nast*-iks, the gymnastic art; gymnastic feats.

GYMNIC, *a.* *jim*-nik, gymnical.

GYMNICAL, *a.* *jim*-nik-al, pertaining to or performing athletic exercises. (Gr. *gymnos*, naked.)

GYMNOCARPOUS, *a.* *jim*-no-*kahr*-pus, having naked fruit [Bot.]. (Gr. *gymnos*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

GYMNOGENS, *n.pl.* *jim*-no-jenz, plants with naked seeds [Bot.]. (Gr. *gymnos*, and *gennao*, produce.)

GYMNOGRAMMA, *n.* *jim*-no-*gram*-ah, a genus of ferns with bipinnated leaves.

GYMNOGYNOUS, *a.* jim-*noj*-in-us, with a naked ovary [Bot.].

GYMNORHINAL, *a.* *jim*-no-*rine*-al, with unfeathered nostrils.

GYMNOSOPHIST, *n.* jim-*nos*-o-fist, an Indian contemplative ascetic, so called by the Greeks from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. (Gr. *gymnos*, and *sophos*, wise.)

GYMNOSOPHY, *n.* jim-*nos*-o-fe, the doctrines of the gymnosophists.

GYMNOSPERM, *n.* *jim*-no-sperm, a plant that bears naked seeds [Bot.]. (Gr. *gymnos*, and *sperma*, seed.)

GYMNOSPERMOUS, *a.* jim-no-*sperm*-us, having naked seeds.

GYMNOSPORE, *n.* *jim*-no-spore, a naked spore.

GYMNOTUS, *n.* jim-*noh*-tus, a genus of apodal fishes with eel-shaped bodies, including the electric eel. (Gr. *gymnos*, and *notos*, the back.)

GYNÆCEUM, *n.* jin-*ee*-se-um, women's apartments in a house [Antiq.]. (L.)

GYNANDRIA, *n.pl.* jin-*an*-dre-a, plants whose stamens are united with the pistil [Bot.]. (Gr. *gyne*, a woman, and *aner*, a man.)

GYNANDRIAN, *a.* jin-*an*-dre-an, gynandrous.

GYNANDROUS, *a.* jin-*an*-drus, having stamens adherent to the carpels in the pistils.

GYNARCHY, *n.* *jin*-ahrk-e, government by a female. (Gr. *gyne*, and *archo*, rule.)

GYNECIAN, *a.* jin-*ee*-se-an, relating to women.

GYNECOCRACY, *n.* jin-ik-*ok*-ra-se, government by a female. (Gr. *gyne*, and *kratos*, power or sway.)

GYNECOLOGY, *n.* jin-ik-*ol*-o-je, the study of the diseases of women. (Gr. *gyne*, and *logos*, science.)

GYNEOLATRY, *n.* jin-e-*ol*-at-re, the worship of woman. (Gr. *gyne*, woman, and *latria*, worship.)

GYNERIUM, *n.* jy-*neer*-e-um, the pampas grass, *Gynerium argenteum*.

GYNOBASIC, *a.* *jy*-no-*base*-ic, lateral, as the style in labiate plants.

GYNOPHORE, *n.* *jin*-o-fore, the pedicle supporting the carpels, as in the passion flower [Bot.]. (Gr. *gyne*, and *phero*, bear.)

GYP, *n.* jip, the starling; a college servant at Cambridge University. (Abbrev. for *gypsy*, though alleged to come from Gr. *gyps*, a vulture.)

GYPSEOUS, *a.* *jip*-se-us, of the nature of gypsum.

GYPSIFEROUS, *a.* jip-*sif*-er-us, containing or producing gypsum. (*Gypsum*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

GYPSOGRAPHY, *n.* jip-*sog*-raf-e, art or act of engraving on gypsum.

GYPSOPHILA, *n.* jip-*sof*-e-lah, a genus of 50 species of garden flowers, of the caryophyll order.

GYPSOPLAST, *n.* *jip*-so-plast, a plaster-of-Paris cast. (*Gypsum*, and Gr. *plasso*, fashion.)

GYPSUM, *n.* *jip*-sum, sulphate of lime, yielding, when burnt, plaster of Paris, used in the arts. (L.)

GYPSY, *n.* *jip*-se, gipsy.

GYRAL, *a* *jire*-al, whirling; moving in a circular form.

GYRATE, *a.* *jire*-ate, winding, as in a circle [Bot.]: *v.i.* to revolve round a central point, as a tornado. **Gyrated. Gyrates. Gyrating.** (L. *gyratus*, circled.)

GYRATION, *n.* jire-*ay*-shon, a turning or whirling round; a circular motion.

GYRATORY, *a.* *jire*-a-tor-e, moving in a circle.

GYRE, *n.* jire, a circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn. (Gr. *gyros*, a circle or ring.)

GYRFALCON, *n.* *jer*-faw-kn, the jerfalcon, *Falco gyrfalco*. (O.Fr. *gerfaucon*.)

GYROGONITE, *n.* jir-*roy*-on-ite, the seed-vessel of the genus *Chara*. (Gr. *gyros*, and *gonos*, seed.)

GYROIDAL, *a.* jire-*oyd*-al, arranged or moving spirally. (Gr. *gyros*, and *eidos*, like.)

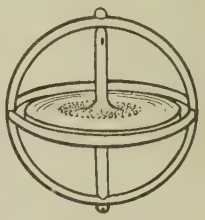
GYROMANCY, *n.* *jir*-ro-man-se, a kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring until dizziness causes you to fall. (Gr. *gyros*, and *manteia*, divination.)

GYRON, *n.* *jire*-on, a triangular subordinary having an angle at the fess point and the opposite side at the escutcheon edge [Her.]. (Fr. *giron*.)

GYRONNY, *a.* *jy*-ron-e, divided into gyrons, forming a series of triangles based on the outer edges [Her.].

GYROPTER, *n.* jy-*ropt*-er, a flying machine in which the planes revolve.

GYROSCOPE, *n.* *jire*-o-skope, an instrument on the principle of the spinning top in which the axis retains its direction, now applied to compasses and the steering of torpedoes. (Gr. *gyros*, and *skopeo*, view.)



Gyroscope.

GYROSE, *a.* *jire*-ose, turned round, like a crook [Bot.].

GYROSTAT, *n.* *jire*-o-stat, a flywheel fixed within a rigid case to which is attached a thin metal flange [Physics].

GYRUS, *n.* *jire*-us, a convolution, especially of the brain [Anat.].

GYVE, *n.* jive, a fetter or shackle: *v.t.* to fetter. **Gyved. Gyves. Gyving.** (O.Fr.)

H

H is the eighth letter of the alphabet, and it is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance, as in *harm, hear, heat.* The *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honour, honest*; also when united with a *g*, as in *right, fight, brought.*

HA, *int.* hab, an exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, or laughter: *v.i.* to express surprise; to hesitate. **Ha'd. Ha'ing. Ha's.** (From the sound; cf. O.Fr. *ha*, and O.Frisian, *haha.*)

HAAR, *n.* hahr, a cold sea mist; a harr. (Scots.)

HABEAS CORPUS, *n. hay*-be-as-*kor*-pus, a writ to deliver one from prison, and show reason for the detention, with a view to judge of its justice. (L. you must have the body.)

HABENDUM, *n.* ha-*bend*-um, the clause describing the estate or interest granted in a deed. (L.)

HABERDASHER, *n. hab*-er-dash-er, a dealer in small drapery, as ribbons, tapes, &c. (Fr.)

HABERDASHERY, *n. hab*-er-dash-er-e, the goods sold by a haberdasher.

HABERDINE, *n. hab*-er-din, stockfish, cod salted and dried in the sun.

HABERGEON, *n.* ha-*ber*-jon, chain armour from neck to waist, without sleeves. (O.Fr. *haubergeon*, a hauberk.)

HABILABLE, *a.* hab-*il*-a-bl, capable of being clothed. (Fr. *habiller*, to dress.)

HABILIMENT, *n.* ha-*bil*-e-ment, a garment: clothing. (Fr.)

HABILITORY, *a.* hab-*il*-e-to-re, wearing clothes.

HABIT, *n. hab*-it, ordinary condition or state; a tendency or aptitude acquired by custom or frequent repetition; involuntary tendency; practice; custom; ordinary manner; dress; lady's riding-dress; general appearance [Bot.]: *v.t.* to dress; to array. **Habited. Habiting. Habits.** (O.Fr.)

HABITABILITY, *n. hab*-e-ta-*bil*-e-te, habitableness.

HABITABLE, *a. hab*-e-ta-bl, that may be dwelt in. (Fr.)

HABITABLENESS, *n. hab*-e-ta-bl-ness, state of being habitable.

HABITABLY, *ad. hab*-it-ab-le, in a habitable manner.

HABITANCY, *n. hab*-it-an-se, legal settlement; permanent abode.

HABITANT, *n. hab*-e-tant, an inhabitant.

HABITANT, *n. hab*-e-tahnt, a French Canadian. (Fr.)

HABITAT, *n. hab*-e-tat, the natural abode or locality of an animal or a plant. (L. it dwells.)

HABITATION, *n. hab*-e-*tay*-shon, act of inhabiting or dwelling; place of abode; natural locality. (Fr.)

HABITED, *a. hab*-it-ed, clothed.

HABIT-SHIRT, *n. hab*-it-shirt, a thin covering of muslin, &c., worn over the neck and breast.

HABITUAL, *a.* ha-*bit*-yu-al, formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; customary. (Fr. *habituel.*)

HABITUALLY, *ad.* ha-*bit*-yu-al-le, by habit; customarily.

HABITUALNESS, *n.* ha-*bit*-yu-al-ness, the state of being habitual.

HABITUATE, *a.* ha-*bit*-yu-ate, formed by habit: *v.t.* to accustom; to make familiar by frequent practice. **Habituated. Habituates. Habituating.** (L. *habituatus.*)

HABITUATION, *n.* ha-*bit*-yu-*ay*-shon, the state of being habituated or act of habituating.

HABITUDE, *n. hab*-e-tewd, customary manner or mode; habit.

HABITUÉ, *n.* a-*be*-too-ay, one who frequents a place. (Fr.)

HACHURE, *n. hash*-yewr, a short line in engraving to represent shadows; the line method of mountain-shading on maps. (Fr.)

HACIENDA, *n.* hah-se-*en*-da, an estate; a farm; an establishment. (Sp.)

HACK, *n.* hak, a notch; a cut: *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle or chop; to kick on the shin; to cough: **Hacked. Hacking. Hacks.** (A.S. *haccian.*)

HACK, *n.* hak, a horse kept for hire; a horse for general purposes; a drudge; a horse worn out with hard work: *a.* hired; much used or worn: *v.t.* to let out on hire. **Hacked. Hacking. Hacks.** (*Hackney.*)

HACK, *n.* hak, a sort of frame; a rack.

HACK, *n.* hak, a mining tool; a mattock. (Fr.)

HACKBERRY, *n. hak*-ber-re, a tree of the genus *Celtis*, allied to the elm, with edible fruit; the hagberry; the bird cherry, *Prunus padus.*

HACKBOLT, *n. hak*-bolt, the great shearwater, *Puffinus major.*

HACKBUT, *n. hak*-but, an arquebuse; a dulcimer. (Ger. *hakenbuechse.*)

HACKEE, *n. hak*-kee, the American chipmunk, *Tamias striatus.* (From its call.)

HACKERY, *n. hak*-er-e, a street cart in Bengal drawn by oxen.

HACKET, *n. hak*-et, the kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla.*

HACKING, *a. hak*-ing, short and interrupted, as a cough.

HACKLE, *n. hak*-kl, a coarse comb; an instrument with teeth for hackling; any flimsy substance unspun; raw silk; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk; a neck feather: *v.t.* to separate the coarse part of flax or hemp with a hackle; to tear asunder. **Hackled. Hackles. Hackling.**

HACKLE, *n. hak*-kl, a stickleback, a fish of the genus *Gasterosteus.*

HACKLER, *n. hak*-ler, one who hackles flax.

HACKLY, *a. hak*-le, rough; broken as if hacked; having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface [Min.].

HACKMATACK, *n. hak*-ma-tak, the tamarack or American larch, *Larix americana*, highly prized for timber. (indian word.)

HACKNEY, *n. hak*-ne, a horse kept for hire; a horse for riding or driving; a hackney coach; a hireling; a prostitute: *a.* let out for hire to common use; much used; common: *v.t.* to use much; to make trite; to carry in a hackney-coach. **Hackneyed. Hackneying. Hackneys.** (O.Fr. *haquenée.*)

HACKNEY-COACH, *n. hak*-ne-kohch, a coach for hire, commonly at stands in the street.

HACKNEYED, *a. hak*-nid, much used; trite.

HACKNEYMAN, *n. hak*-ne-man, a man who lets horses and carriages for hire; a jobmaster.

HACQUETON, *n. hak*-ton, acton, the wadded and quilted jacket worn under a coat of mail. (O.Fr.)

HAD, had, *past* of have.

HADDOCK, *n. had*-dok, a sea-fish, *Gadus æglefinus*, allied to the cod but with a black lateral line. Jerusalem haddock, the opah, *Lampris luna.* Norway haddock, the bergylt, *Sebastes norvegicus.*

HADE, *n.* hade, deviation from the vertical of a fault or vein [Mining]. (A.S. *heald*, inclined.)

HADES, *n. hay*-deez, the abode of the dead. (Gr. literally unseen, *a*, not, and *idein*, to see.)

HADING, *n. hay*-ding, a hade.

HADITH, *n. had*-ith, the body of oral tradition respecting Mohammed, now committed to writing, and appended to the Koran. (Ar. a tale.)

HADJ, *n.* haj, a pilgrimage to Mecca. (Ar.)

HADJI, *n. haj*-ee, one who has performed his hadj.

HÆMACHROME, *n. he*-ma-krome, that which gives colour to the blood. (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *chroma*, colour.)

HÆMACYTE, *n. he*-ma-site, a blood corpuscle.

HÆMAL, *a. he*-mal, pertaining to the blood.

HÆMATEMESIS, *n. he*-ma-*tem*-es-is, a vomiting of blood from the stomach [Med.]. (Gr. *haima*, and *emeo*, vomit.)

HÆMATIC, *a.* he-*mat*-ik, acting on the blood.

HÆMATIN, *n. he*-ma-tin, a constituent of hæmoglobin.

HÆMATITE, *n.* *he*-ma-tite, hematite; an iron ore, red or brown ferric oxide. (Gr. *haima*, the blood.)

HÆMATOID, *a.* *he*-ma-toyd, of the appearance of blood. (Gr. *haima*, and *eidos*, like.)

HÆMATOLOGY, *n.* *he*-ma-*tol*-o-je, the science of the blood. (Gr. *haima*, and *logos*, science.)

HÆMATOSIS, *n.* *he*-ma-*to*-sis, formation into blood.

HÆMATOXYLIN, *n.* *he*-ma-*tox*-il-in, the colouring principle of logwood.

HÆMATOZOA, *n.pl.* *he*-ma-to-*zo*-a, entozoa in the blood. (Gr. *haima*, and *zoon*, an animal.)

HÆMATURIA, *n.* *he*-ma-*tewr*-e-a, hemorrhage from the urinary organs [Med.]. (Gr. *haima*, and *ouron*, urine.)

HÆMIC, *a.* *he*-mik, belonging to the blood.

HÆMOGLOBIN, *n* *he*-mo-*globe*-in, a red fluid substance in the red corpuscles of the blood. (Gr. *haima*, and L. *globus*, a ball.)

HÆMOPHILIA, *n.* *he*-mo-*fil*-e-a, a constitutional tendency to hemorrhage. (Gr. *haima*, and *philos*, inclined to.)

HÆMOPHTHALMIA, *n.* *he*-mof-*thal*-me-a, effusion of blood in the eye.

HÆMOPTYSIS, *n.* he-*mop*-te-sis, a coughing up of blood from the lungs [Med.]. (Gr. *haima*, and *ptyo*, spit.)

HÆMORRHAGE, *n.* *hem*-or-raje, discharge of blood from a blood vessel; hemorrhage. (Gr. *haimorrhagia*.)

HÆMORRHOIDS, *n.pl.* *hem*-o-royds, piles. (Gr. *haimorrhoides phlebes*, bleeding veins.)

HÆMOSTOSIS, *n.* he-*mos*-to-sis, stopping bleeding.

HAFFETS, *n.pl.* *haf*-fets, the temples; the side of the head. (Dial. Eng.)

HAFFLE, *v.i.* *haf*-fl, to speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate. **Haffled. Haffles. Haffling.** (Dial. Eng.)

HAFIZ, *a.* *haf*-iz, knowing the Koran by heart.

HAFNIUM, *n.* *haf*-ne-um, the chemical element Hf.

HAFT, *n.* hahft, a handle: *v.t.* to furnish with a handle. **Hafted. Hafting. Hafts.** (A.S. *hæft.*)

HAG, *n.* hag, an ugly old woman; a witch; a fury: *pl.* appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair: *v.t.* to harass; to vex. **Hagged. Hagging. Hags.** (A.S. *hægtis*, a fury.)

HAG, *n.* hag, a patch of firm ground in a bog; a hole cut out of peat in a bog.

HAG, *n.* hag, a cyclostome allied to the lamprey; the hagfish.

HAGDEN, *n.* *hag*-den, the great shearwater; the hackbolt.

HAGDOWN, *n.* *hag*-doun, the hagden.

HAGFISH, *n.* *hag*-fish, the hag, *Myxine glutinosa.*

HAGGARD, *a.* *hag*-gard, wild or intractable: *n.* an untrained or refractory hawk; anything haggard.

HAGGARD, *a.* *hag*-gard, lean and hollow-eyed from age, or want, or suffering. (O.Fr. *hagard.*)

HAGGARDLY, *ad.* *hag*-gard-le, in a haggard manner.

HAGGED, *a.* *hag*-ged, lean; ugly; like a hag.

HAGGIS, *n.* *hag*-gis, a Scottish dish made of the heart, liver, &c., of a sheep, chopped fine with suet and oatmeal, highly seasoned with onions and pepper, and boiled in the stomach which has been turned inside out, scalded and scraped. (Scots.)

HAGGISH, *a.* *hag*-gish, like a hag; ugly.

HAGGISHLY, *ad.* *hag*-gish-le, in the manner of a hag.

HAGGLE, *v.t.* *hag*-gl, to cut into small pieces; to cut in an unskilful manner; to mangle: *v.i.* to raise difficulties in bargaining; to higgle. **Haggled. Haggles. Haggling.** (*Hack.*)

HAGGLER, *n.* *hag*-gler, a difficult bargainer.

HAGIARCHY, *n.* *hag*-e-ark-e, government by saints. (Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *archo*, rule.)

HAGIOGRAPHAL, *a.* hag-e-*og*-ra-fal, pertaining to hagiography or the Hagiography.

HAGIOGRAPHER, *n.* *hag*-e-*og*-ra-fer, a writer in the Hagiography; a writer of a hagiography.

HAGIOGRAPHY, *n.* *hag*-e-*og*-ra-fe, the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, embracing the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles (the Song of Solomon), Lamentations (Jeremiah) and Ecclesiastes; the lives of the saints. (Gr. *hagios*, and *grapho*, write.)

HAGIOLATRY, *n.* *hag*-e-*ol*-a-tre, the worship of saints. (Gr. *hagios*, and *latreia*, worship.)

HAGIOLOGIST, *n.* *hag*-e-*ol*-o-jist, one who writes or treats of the sacred writings; a hagiographer.

HAGIOLOGY, *n.* *hag*-e-*ol*-o-je, an account of the sacred writings; a body of literature recording legends of the saints; a list of the saints. (Gr. *hagios*, and *logos*, account.)

HAGIOSCOPE, *n.* *hayg*-e-o-skope, an oblique opening in a church to afford a glimpse of the altar; the squint. (Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *skopeo*, view.)

HAG-RIDDEN, *a.* hag-*rid*-den, afflicted with nightmare.

HAGSHIP, *n.* *hag*-ship, the state or title of a hag.

HAGTAPER, *n.* *hag*-tay-per, the mullein, *Verbascum thapsus.* (Dial. Eng.)

HAH, *int.* hah, an expression of surprise or effort; ha.

HAHA, *n.* *hah*-hah, a fence or wall sunk between slopes. (*Haw.*)

HAIL, *n.* hale, a shower of rain in the form of ice: *v.i.* to rain hail. **Hailed. Hailing. Hails.** (A.S. *hagol.*)

HAIL, *n.* hale, a salutation; call: *int.* health to you: *v.t.* to call to one at a distance to arrest his attention; to greet as: *v.i.* to come from. **Hailed. Hailing. Hails.** (Scand.)

HAIL-FELLOW, *n.* *hale*-fel-lo, an intimate companion. **Hail fellow well met,** on familiar terms.

HAILSTONE, *n.* *hale*-stone, a frozen raindrop.

HAILSTORM, *n.* *hale*-storm, a shower of hail.

HAILY, *a.* *hay*-le, consisting of hail.

HAIR, *n.* hare, a small filament, with a bulbous root, growing from the skin of a mammal; the mass of filaments growing from the skin of mammals, and forming an integument or covering; anything very small or fine; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants [Bot.]. (A.S. *hœr.*)

HAIRBELL, *n.* *hare*-bell, the popular name of *Campanula rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, so called from the slender peduncle.

HAIRBREADTH, *n.* *hare*-bredth, the breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

HAIR-BROOM, *n.* *hare*-broom, a broom made of hair.

HAIR-BRUSH, *n.* *hare*-brush, a brush for the hair.

HAIR-CLOTH, *n.* *hare*-kloth, a textile made chiefly of hair.

HAIRDRESSER, *n.* *hare*-dress-er, a barber.

HAIRED, *a.* haird, having hair.

HAIR-GRASS, *n.* *hare*-grahss, a grass of the genus *Aira.*

HAIRINESS, *n.* *hare*-re-ness, the state of being hairy.

HAIR-LACE, *n.* *hare*-layce, a fillet for tying up the hair.

HAIRLESS, *a.* *hare*-less, destitute of hair; bald.

HAIRLINE, *n.* *hare*-line, a line made of hair; a hair stroke.

HAIR-OIL, *n.* *hare*-oyl, oil for dressing the hair.

HAIR-PENCIL, *n.* *hare*-pen-sil, a brush made of very fine hair for painting.

HAIRPIN, *n.* *hare*-pin, a pin used in keeping the hair in place. **Hairpin curve,** an acute-angled bend.

HAIR-POWDER, *n.* *hare*-pou-der, a fine powder of pulverized starch for sprinkling the hair of the head.

HAIR-SALT, *n.* *hare*-sawlt, the mineral epsomite occurring in fine fibres.

HAIR-SPACE, *n.* *hare*-space, the thinnest printer's space.

HAIR-SPLITTING, *n.* and *a.* *hare*-split-ting, making minute distinctions in argument.

HAIRSPRING, *n.* *hare*-spring, a very fine spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.

HAIRSTROKE, *n.* *hare*-stroke, the upward stroke of the pen.

HAIRTAIL, *n.* *hare*-tale, a tropical fish of the genus *Trichiurus*, which has no caudal fin.

HAIRWORM, *n.* *hare*-wurm, a genus of freshwater worms, resembling a long hair.

HAIRY, *a.* *hare*-e, covered with, consisting of, or resembling hair.

HAKE, *n.* hake, a sea-fish, *Merluccius vulgaris*, allied to the cod. (Scand.)

HAKIM, *n.* *hah*-kim, a wise man; a physician. (Ar.)

HALATION, *n.* ha-*lay*-shon, a halo-like appearance round a dark object in a photograph.

HALBERD, *n.* *hal*-berd, a military weapon partly axe, partly spear, mounted on a shaft 5 or 6 feet long. (O.Fr. *halebarde.*)

Halberd.

HALBERDIER, *n.* *hal*-ber-deer, one armed with a halberd. (O.Fr. *halebardier.*)

HALCYON, *n.* *hal*-se-on, the kingfisher, a bird whose breeding season was fabled to be always accompanied with calm weather: *a.* calm; peaceful; happy. **Halcyon days,** days of quiet prosperity, literally, the seven days preceding and the seven succeeding the winter solstice, while the kingfisher was breeding. (L. kingfisher.)

HALCYON, *n.* *hal*-se-on, a wood kingfisher or kinghunter, a bird of the genus *Halcyon.*

HALE, *v.t.* hale, to haul; to drag along. **Haled. Hales. Haling.** (Fr. *haler,* drag.)

HALE, *a.* hale, sound in body; healthy; robust. (M.E. *hal.*)

HALENESS, *n.* *hale*-ness, the state of being hale.

HALF, *n.* hahf: *pl.* **Halves,** hahvez, one of two equal parts; a moiety: *a.* consisting of a half or fraction: *v.t.* to divide into halves: *ad.* in part, or in an equal part or degree. **Halved. Halves. Halving.** (A.S. *healf.*)

HALF-AND-HALF, *n.* *hahf*-and-hahf, a mixture, usually of stout and ale; a person neither entirely this nor entirely that; an insincere person.

HALF-BACK, *n.* *hahf*-bak, a player next behind the forwards at football.

HALF-BLOOD, *n.* *hahf*-blud, relation between children of the same father or mother, but not of both; one so related; one born of parents of different races.

HALF-BLOODED, *a.* *hahf*-blud-ded, proceeding from a male and female of different breeds; of good blood only on one side; partly high-born and partly low.

HALF-BOUND, *a.* *hahf*-bound, of a book, bound with leather only on back and corners.

HALF-BRED, *a.* *hahf*-bred, imperfectly bred; wanting in refinement.

HALF-BREED, *a.* *hahf*-breed, half-blooded: *n.* a product of two races.

HALF-BROTHER, *n.* *hahf*-bruth-er, a brother by one parent, but not by both.

HALF-CASTE, *n.* *hahf*-kast, a Eurasian; one born of a European parent on one side only.

HALF-COCK, *n.* and *a.* *hahf*-kok, when the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch.

HALFCROWN, *n.* hahf-*croun,* a coin worth two shillings and sixpence.

HALF-DEAD, *a.* hahf-*ded,* almost dead.

HALF-DOLLAR, *n.* *hahf*-dol-ler, a silver coin worth 50 cents [U.S.].

HALFER, *n.* *hahf*-er, one who possesses only half; a male fallow-deer gelded.

HALF-FACE, *n.* *hahf*-face, the profile.

HALF-HEARTED, *a.* *hahf*-hart-ed, only half zealous.

HALF-LENGTH, *a.* *hahf*-length, giving only the upper part of the body: *n.* a portrait which does so.

HALF-MARK, *n.* hahf-*mahrk,* an old coin of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

HALFMAST, *a.* *hahf*-mahst, flying lower than the masthead or peak in sign of mourning.

HALF-MOON, *n.* *hahf*-moon, the moon at the quarters, when only half of its disk appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon; an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a half-moon [Fort.].

HALF-MOURNING, *n.* hahf-*morn*-ing, black relieved by grey or white.

HALF-NOTE, *n.* *hahf*-note, a minim; a semitone.

HALF-PAST, *ad.* *hahf*-pahst, half an hour past.

HALF-PAY, *n.* *hahf*-pay, reduced pay to an officer when retired from service, temporarily or permanently: *a.* receiving or entitled to it.

HALFPENNY, *n.* *ha*-pen-ne: *pl.* **Halfpence,** *ha*-pence, a copper coin of the value of half a penny; its value: *a.* of the price or value of half a penny.

HALF-PIKE, *n.* *hahf*-pike, a half-sized pike.

HALF-PRICE, *n.* *hahf*-price, reduced charge for admission to an entertainment after it is in part over.

HALF-RATER, *n.* *hahf*-rayt-er, a small racing yacht of the measurement of half a sail-ton.

HALF-ROUND, *n.* *hahf*-round, a semicircular moulding.

HALF-SEAS, *a.* *hahf*-seez, half-way [Naut.]. **Half-seas over,** half-drunk [Slang].

HALF-SHIFT, *n.* *hahf*-shift, a move of the hand upward on a violin, to reach a high note.

HALF-SIGHTED, *a.* *hahf*-syte-ed, of weak discernment.

HALF-SISTER, *n.* *hahf*-sis-ter, a sister by one parent, but not by both.

HALF-SOVEREIGN, *n.* hahf-*sov*-er-in, a gold coin worth ten shillings.

HALF-STRAINED, *a.* *hahf*-straind, half-bred; imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, *n.* *hahf*-sord, a fight within half the length of a sword; close fight.

HALF-TIMBERED, *a.* *hahf*-tim-berd, having the foundations and principal supports of stout timber, and the intervening spaces in front filled with plaster.

HALF-TIMER, *n.* *hahf*-time-er, a pupil who spends only half a day at school and the rest of the day at work for wages.

HALF-TONE, *n.* *hahf*-tone, a process block obtained by photographing the drawing or other object through a network of fine lines.

HALFWAY, *ad.* *hahf*-way, in the middle; at half the distance: *a.* equally distant from the extremes.

HALF-WIT, *n.* *hahf*-wit, a simpleton.

HALF-WITTED, *a.* *hahf*-wit-ted, weak in intellect.

HALF-YEARLY, *a.* *hahf*-yeer-le, two in a year; semi-annual: *ad.* twice in a year; semi-annually.

HALIBUT, *n.* *hal*-e-but, the holibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris,* the largest of the flat-fishes. (A.S. *halig,* holy, and *butte,* a flounder, as a holiday fish.)

HALICORE, *n.* *hal*-e-kore, the dugong. (Gr. *hals,* salt, and *kore,* a maid.)

HALIDOM, *n.* *hal*-e-dom, a small relic carried for luck; a mascot. (A.S. *haligdom.*)

HALIEUTIC, *a.* hal-e-*yew*-tic, pertaining to fishing. (Gr. *halieutikos.*)

HALIOGRAPHER, *n.* hal-e-*og*-ra-fer, one who treats of the sea.

HALIOGRAPHY, *n.* hal-e-*og*-ra-fe, a description of the sea. (Gr. *hals,* salt, and *grapho,* write.)

HALION, *n.* *hale*-yon, a sea-fish, the skipper, *Scombresox saurus.*

HALIOTOID, *a.* *hal*-e-ot-oyd, ear-shaped [Zool.]. (Gr. *haliotis,* an ear-shell, and *eidos,* like.)

HALITUOUS, *a.* ha-*lit*-u-us, like breath; vaporous; slightly moist [Med.]. (L. *halitus,* breath.)

HALL, *n.* hawl, a room at the entrance of a house; a building in which courts of justice are held; the chief apartment of a castle or manor-house; a college; the edifice of a college; a room for a corporation or public assembly; a place to dine in in common. (A.S. *heal,* a shelter.)

HALLAGE, *n.* *hawl*-aje, charge paid for merchandise vended in a hall.

HALL-DOOR, *n.* *hawl*-dore, the front-door.

HALLELUIAH, *n.* hal-le-*loo*-yah, hallelujah.

HALLELUJAH, *n.* hal-le-*loo*-yah, a Hebrew word, used in songs of praise, signifying, Praise the Lord.

HALLIARD, *n.* *hal*-yard, a running rope for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, or flags.

HALLIER, *n.* *hawl*-yer, a kind of net for catching birds.

HALL-MARK, *n.* *hawl*-mahrk, an official stamp on gold and silver articles impressed at the assay offices, to attest their standard (originally done at Goldsmiths' Hall).

HALLO, *int.* *hal*-lo, halloo; hello, a call for attention.

HALLOO, *int.* hal-*loo,* an exclamation to invite attention or to urge on: *n.* a cry to call attention; a hunting cry: *v.i.* to cry halloo: *v.t.* to encourage or chase with shouts; to call or shout to. **Hallooed. Hallooing. Halloos.** (O.Fr. *halloer.*)

HALLOW, *v.t.* *hal*-lo, to set apart for sacred use; to reverence or honour as sacred. **Hallowed. Hallowing. Hallows.** (A.S. *halgian,* make sacred.)

HALLOWEEN, *n.* *hal*-lo-een, the eve of All-Saints Day.

HALLOWMASS, *n.* *hal*-lo-mas, All-Saints Day.

HALLUCINATION, *n.* hal-*lew*-se-*nay*-shon, a diseased perception of an object as present which is not; the object so perceived; mistake. (L.)

HALLUCINATORY, *a.* hal-*lew*-se-*nay*-to-re, partaking of hallucination.

HALLUX, *n. hal*-ux, the great toe in mammals; the hind toe in birds. (Late L. *hallex.*)
HALM, *n.* hawm, the stalk of a grass; straw; haulm.
HALMA, *n. hal*-mah, a game on a board of 256 squares. (Gr.)
HALO, *n. hay*-lo, a luminous and sometimes coloured circle occasionally surrounding the sun or moon; a glory encircling the brow of a saint; the glory in which enthusiasm invests an object: *v.t.* to invest with a halo: *v.i.* to form into a halo. **Haloed. Haloes. Haloing.** (Gr. a round threshing-floor.)
HALOGEN, *n. hal*-o-jen, a substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a salt, as chlorine [Chem.]. (Gr. *hals*, salt, and *gennao*, produce.)
HALOGENOUS, *a.* ha-*loj*-e-nus, of the nature of halogen.
HALOID, *a. hal*-oyd, in composition resembling a salt. **Haloid salt,** the compound of a metal with chlorine, iodine, or the like [Chem.]. (Gr. *hals*, and *eidos*, like.)
HALOPHYTE, *n. hal*-o-fite, a plant living in salt soil or salt water.
HALSED, *a.* hawlst, embraced by the neck.
HALT, *a.* hawlt, lame; stopping in walking: *n.* a stoppage; a stopping place; a stop in marching; the act of limping: *v.i.* to limp; to stop in marching or walking; to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate; to falter: *v.t.* to stop; to cause to cease marching. **Halted. Halting. Halts.** (A.S. *healt*, lame.)
HALTER, *n. hawl*-ter, one who halts or limps; a rope or strap for leading or holding a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors; a strong cord: *v.t.* to put a halter on; to catch and bind with a halter. **Haltered. Haltering. Halters.** (A.S. *hælftre.*)
HALTERES, *n.pl.* hal-*teer*-ees, the second pair of wings in flies modified into balancers. (Gr. *halteres*, dumbbells.)
HALTING, *a. hawlt*-ing, faltering; hesitating.
HALTINGLY, *ad. hawlt*-ing-le, in a halting manner.
HALVE, *v.t.* hahve, to divide into two equal parts. **Halved. Halves. Halving.** (*Half.*)
HALVES, hahves, *pl.* of half. **To cry halves,** to claim an equal share. **To go halves,** to have an equal share.
HALYARD, *n. hal*-yard, a halliard, originally a haul-yard.
HAM, *n.* ham, the inner or hind part of the thigh; the thigh of an animal, particularly of a pig, salted and dried in smoke. (A.S. *hamm.*)
HAMADRYAD, *n.* ham-a-*dry*-ad, a wood-nymph identified with a tree, whose existence was co-extensive with that of the tree [Myth.]; a snake, the king cobra or giant cobra, *Naja bungarus*; the Arabian or sacred baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas.* (Gr. *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.)
HAMATE, *a. ha*-mate, hooked, or set with hooks. (L. *hamatus*, from *hamus*, a hook.)
HAMBLE, *v.t. ham*-ble, to mutilate the foot. **Hambled. Hambles. Hambling.** (A.S. *hamelian*, mutilate.)
HAMBURG, *n. ham*-berg, a small breed of domestic fowl.
HAME, *n.* hame, the curved bar of metal or wood to which the trace is attached on the collar of a draught horse. (M.E.)
HAMIFORM, *a. ha*-me-form, shaped like a hook.
HAMITE, *n. ha*-mite, a fossil cephalopod shaped like a hook. (L. *hamus.*)
HAMITIC, *a.* ham-*it*-ik, pertaining to Ham or his descendants.
HAMLET, *n. ham*-let, a small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. (O.Fr.)
HAMMAM, *n. ham*-ahm, a Turkish bath. (Ar.)
HAMMER, *n. ham*-mer, a tool for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; that which resembles a hammer in form or action, as the striker of a clock, the hammer of an auctioneer; a gavel: *v.t.* to beat or forge with a hammer; to conceive and produce with labour: *v.i.* to work; to labour in contrivance. **Hammer and tongs,** with noise and vigour. **Hammered,** expelled from the Stock Exchange. **To bring to the hammer,** to put up to auction. **Hammered. Hammering. Hammers.** (A.S. *hamor.*)
HAMMERABLE, *a. ham*-mer-a-bl, shapable by a hammer.
HAMMER-AXE, *n. ham*-mer-aks, an implement with a hammer on one side and an axe on the other.
HAMMERBEAM, *n. ham*-mer-beem, a beam projecting from a wall to support a tie-beam.
HAMMERCLOTH, *n. ham*-mer-kloth, the cloth which covers the box of a coach or carriage.
HAMMER-DRESSED, *a. ham*-mer-drest, said of a stone dressed with a pick or pointed hammer.
HAMMERER, *n. ham*-mer-er, a worker with a hammer.
HAMMERHEAD, *n. ham*-mer-hed, a species of shark, *Zygæna malleus*; an African bird, the umbre, *Scopus umbretta.*
HAMMERLESS, *a. ham*-mer-less, without a hammer.
HAMMERMAN, *n. ham*-mer-man, a hammerer; a smith.
HAMMOCK, *n. ham*-mok, a hanging bed, usually of canvas or network, suspended by cords from hooks. **Hammock chair,** a folding chair with canvas to sit in. (Sp. *hamaca.*)
HAMOSE, *a. ha*-mose, hamous.
HAMOUS, *a. ha*-mus, having the end hooked [Bot.].
HAMPER, *n. ham*-per, a large basket with a lid, used for package: *v.t.* to put in a hamper. **Hampered. Hampering. Hampers.** (O.Fr. *hanapier.*)
HAMPER, *n. ham*-per, a fetter or shackle: *v.t.* to shackle; to impede; to tangle; to perplex; to embarrass. **Hampered. Hampering. Hampers.** (Scand.)
HAMSHACKLE, *v.t. ham*-shak-kl, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs. **Hamshackled. Hamshackles. Hamshackling.**
HAMSTER, *n. ham*-ster, a rodent of the genus *Cricetus*, having two cheek-pouches for holding grain. (Ger.)
HAMSTRING, *n. ham*-string, one of the tendons behind the knee: *v.t.* to cut the tendons of the leg. **Hamstringing. Hamstrings. Hamstrung.**
HAMULAR, *a. ham*-yew-lar, resembling a small hook.
HAMULATE, *a. ham*-yew-late, tipped with a small hook.
HAMULUS, *n. ham*-yew-lus, a small hook. (L.)
HANAPER, *n. han*-a-per, a basket used by the kings of England for holding their money, as they journeyed from place to place; a treasury; a hamper. (O.Fr. *hanap*, a drinking cup, the hanaper being originally for carrying the cups and other valuables.)
HANCE, *n.* hance, the end of an elliptical arch; haunch.
HAND, *n.* hand, the extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers; a measure of four inches; side part, right or left; performance; workmanship; power of performance; skill; manner of acting or performance; agency; possession; power; a player's share of a pack of cards; an index, or that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; a workman; a servant on a farm; a man employed on board ship; style of penmanship: *v.t.* to give with the hand; to lead; to conduct; to furl, as a sail. **At hand,** near; not distant. **From hand to mouth,** without provision beforehand. **Hand in hand,** in union; conjointly. **Hand over hand,** by passing the hands alternately one before or above another. **Hand over head,** negligently; rashly. **Hand to hand,** in close fight; in close union. **In hand,** remaining unspent; in a state of execution. **Off hand,** without delay or difficulty; dexterously; without previous preparation. **On hand,** in present possession; under one's care or management. **Out of hand,** ready payment, with regard to the payer; at once; directly. **To bear a hand,** to take part in quickly. **To bear in hand,** to keep in expectation. **To be hand in glove,** to be intimate and familiar. **To have a hand in,** to be concerned in. **To his hand, to my hand,** in readiness; already prepared. **To lend a hand,** to give assistance. **To live from hand to mouth,** to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires. **To set the hand to,** or **to take in hand,** to undertake. **To take one in hand,** to lay hold of or deal with. **Under his hand, under her hand,** with the proper writing or signature of the name. **With clean hands,** blameless. **Handed. Handing. Hands.** (A.S.)
HANDBAG, *n. hand*-bag, a reticule; a small bag for carrying on the wrist or in the hand.
HANDBALL, *n. hand*-bawl, an ancient game in which the ball was hit by the hand without a bat.
HAND-BARROW, *n. hand*-bar-ro, a barrow with handles at each end and borne between two men; a wheeled barrow pushed by one man; a costermonger's shallow.

HANDBELL, *n.* *hand*-bel, a small bell rung by the hand.
HANDBILL, *n.* *hand*-bil, an instrument for pruning trees; a loose sheet with some announcement.
HANDBOOK, *n.* *hand*-book, a manual.
HANDBRACE, *n.* *hand*-brace, a boring tool.
HANDBREADTH, *n.* *hand*-bredth, a space equal to the breadth of the hand.

Handbrace.

HANDCART, *n.* *hand*-kart, a cart pushed or drawn by hand.
HANDCUFF, *n.* *hand*-kuf, an iron manacle for the wrists: *v.t.* to manacle the hands. **Handcuffed. Handcuffing. Handcuffs.**
HANDED, *a.* *hand*-ed, with hands joined. **Left-handed**, most expert with the left. **Right-handed**, most dexterous with the right hand.
HANDFAST, *n.* *hand*-fahst, hold; custody; *a.* fast by contract; betrothed; a temporary marriage for a year and a day: *v.t.* to pledge; to betroth by joining hands. **Handfasted. Handfasting. Handfasts.**
HANDFUL, *n.* *hand*-ful, as much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity.
HAND-GALLOP, *n.* *hand*-gal-lop, a slow and easy gallop.
HANDGEAR, *n.* *hand*-geer, the handles of the working gear.
HAND-GLASS, *n.* *hand*-glahss, a glass used for protecting and fostering plants; a small mirror.
HANDGRIP, *n.* *hand*-grip, a grasp.
HANDICAP, *n.* *han*-de-kap, a penalty or allowance so adjusted as to give all the competitors in a race an equal chance of winning; allowance made to the weaker in any contest: *v.t.* to place impediments upon. **Handicapped. Handicapping. Handicaps.** (From *hand in cap*, perhaps a way of drawing lots.)
HANDICRAFT, *n.* *han*-de-krahft, manual occupation: *a.* belonging to manual labour. (A.S. *handcræft.*)
HANDICRAFTSMAN, *n.* *han*-de-krahfts-man, a man skilled or employed in manual occupation.
HANDILY, *ad.* *hand*-e-le, skilfully; quickly.
HANDINESS, *n.* *hand*-e-ness, readiness; versatility.
HANDIWORK, *n.* *han*-de-wurk, work done by skill of hand. (A.S. *handgeweorc.*)
HANDKERCHIEF, *n.* *hank*-er-chif, a square of cambric, &c., for wiping the face or hands.
HANDLE, *n.* *han*-dl, that part which is held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; a tool: *v.t.* to touch, to feel, or wield with the hand; to discourse on; to deal with; to use well or ill. **Handled. Handles. Handling.** (A.S. *handlian.*)
HANDLER, *n.* *hand*-ler, one who handles.
HANDLESS, *a.* *hand*-less, without a hand.
HANDLINE, *n.* *hand*-line, a line without a rod.
HANDLING, *n.* *hand*-ling, use by the hand; treatment; the manipulation peculiar to an artist [Paint.].
HANDLOOM, *n.* *hand*-loom, a loom worked by hand.
HANDMAID, *n.* *hand*-made, a female servant.
HANDMAIDEN, *n.* *hand*-maydn, a handmaid.
HANDMILL, *n.* *hand*-mil, a mill worked by the hand.
HANDPRESS, *n.* *hand*-press, a press worked by hand.
HANDRAIL, *n.* *hand*-rale, a rail to hold by.
HANDSAW, *n.* *hand*-saw, a saw used with one hand.
HANDSCREEN, *n.* *hand*-skreen, a screen held in the hand.
HANDSCREW, *n.* *hand*-skrew, a lifting jack.
HANDSEL, *n.* *han*-sel, first sale or use; earnest-money, deposit, or part payment; present; foretaste: *v.t.* to use or do anything for the first time; to give a hansel to. **Handselled. Handselling. Handsels.** (Scand.)
HANDSOME, *a.* *hand*-sum, good-looking; graceful; becoming; ample; liberal; generous. (A.S. *hand*, and suffix *sum.*)
HANDSOMELY, *ad.* *hand*-sum-le, in a handsome manner; steadily or leisurely [Naut.].
HANDSOMENESS, *n.* *hand*-sum-ness, the quality of being handsome.
HANDSPIKE, *n.* *hand*-spike, a bar used as a lever.
HANDSTAFF, *n.* *hand*-stahf, a javelin.
HAND-WINGED, *a.* *hand*-wingd, cheiropterous, with membranes on the hands like the bats.
HANDWRITING, *n.* *hand*-rite-ing, that which is written by the hand.
HANDY, *a.* *hand*-e, dexterous; skilful; ready to hand; near; convenient.
HANDYBILLY, *n.* *han*-de-bil-le, a small whip-and-fall for assistance in hoisting [Naut.].
HANDY-DANDY, *n.* *han*-de-*dan*-de, a juvenile game in which children change the place of a thing, and challenge one to guess where it is.
HANDYMAN, *n.* *hand*-e-man, a jack-of-all-trades; a seaman.
HANG, *n.* hang, the way in which one thing depends on another; knack: *v.t.* to suspend; to fasten as on a hinge; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to cover or decorate by anything suspended: *v.i.* to be suspended; to dangle; to depend; to bend forward; to cling to; to hover; to linger; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter. **Hang down**, to let fall below the proper situation. **Hang fire**, said of a gun when the charge does not rapidly ignite; to hesitate. **Hang in doubt**, to be in suspense. **Hang on**, or **upon**, to adhere to; to adhere obstinately; to rest; to be dependent on; to hold fast without belaying [Naut.]. **Hang over**, to extend or project from above. **Hang to**, to cling. **Hang together**, to be closely united. **Hang up**, to place on something fixed on high. **To hang out**, to display. **Hanged. Hanging. Hangs. Hung.** (A.S. *hangian.*)
HANG, *n.* hang, slope; drift; mode of connexion.
HANGAR, *n.* *hang*-ar, a shed; an aircraft shed. (Fr.)
HANGDOG, *a.* *hang*-dog, looking like a sneak; sullen: *n.* a base, disreputable fellow.
HANGER, *n.* *hang*-er, that on which a thing is hung; that which hangs or is suspended; a short broad-sword, curved towards the point, so called because hung from the belt.
HANGER, *n.* *hang*-er, a wood on the slope of a hill.
HANGER-ON, *n.* *hang*-er-on, one who hangs on by another in expectation of favours; a retainer; an occasional servant.
HANGING, *n.* *hang*-ing, death by the hangman; drapery hung on the walls of a room; display; exhibition. **Hanging gardens**, gardens in terraces rising behind one another. **Hanging-guard**, a defensive position in broadsword exercise. **Hanging sleeves**, strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back of the shoulders. **Hanging-valve**, a flap of metal hanging down from a hinge, common in pumps.
HANGMAN, *n.* *hang*-man, a public executioner.
HANGNAIL, *n.* *hang*-nale, a loose piece of skin which hangs from the edge of a finger-nail; an agnail.
HANGNEST, *n.* *hang*-nest, a bird of the genus *Icterus*, which suspends its nest from a tree.
HANG-NET, *n.* *hang*-net, a net with a large mesh.
HANK, *n.* hank, a hold; seven skeins of silk or thread tied together; 560 yards of worsted yarn; 300 yards of linen yarn; rings of wood, &c., attached to a sail for holding its luff close up to a stay [Naut.]: *v.t.* to form into hanks. **Hanked. Hanking. Hanks.** (Scand.)
HANKER, *v.i.* *hank*-er, to long for with a keen desire. **Hankered. Hankering. Hankers.**
HANKERING, *n.* *hank*-er-ing, a keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified.
HANKERINGLY, *ad.* *hank*-er-ing-le, in a hankering manner.
HANKLED, *a.* *hank*-eld, entangled.
HANKY-PANKY, *n.* *hank*-e-*pank*-e, jugglery; deceptive action.
HANSARD, *n.* *han*-sahrd, a merchant of a Hanse town.
HANSARD, *n.* *han*-sahrd, records of the proceedings and debates of the British Parliament, published originally by Luke Hansard, the printer.
HANSE, *n.* hanz, a league. **Hanse towns**, certain cities of Germany, associated in the middle ages for the protection of commerce. (Ger.)
HANSEATIC, *a.* han-se-*at*-ik, pertaining to the Hanse towns.
HANSOM, *n.* *han*-sum, a light two-wheeled cab seated for two, with the driver mounted behind, so called from the inventor, Joseph Aloysius Hansom, the church architect.
HANUMAN, *n.* hahn-oo-*mahn*, the monkey god of the Hindus; an Indian species of monkey, the true langur, *Semnopithecus entellus.* (Hind.)

HAP, *n.* hap, that which happens by chance: *v.i.* to happen; to befall by chance. **Happed. Happing. Haps.** (Ice. good luck.)

HAPHAZARD, *n.* hap-*haz*-ard, chance; accident: *a.* dependent upon chance; random.

HAPLESS, *a. hap*-less, luckless; unfortunate; unlucky.

HAPLY, *ad. hap*-le, by chance; perhaps.

HA'P'ORTH, *n. hay*-porth, halfpennyworth.

HAPPEN, *v.t. hap*-pen, to chance; to take place. **Happened. Happening. Happens.** (Scand.)

HAPPILY, *ad. hap*-pe-le, in a happy manner; by good fortune.

HAPPINESS, *n. hap*-pe-ness, the state of being happy; good fortune.

HAPPY, *a. hap*-pe, fortunate; successful; enjoying pleasure from the possession or fruition of good; in secure possession of good; blessed; agreeable; dexterous; well-adapted to a purpose; living in concord; propitious. **Happy family**, a collection of animals of different habits living peaceably together.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, *a. hap*-pe-go-*luk*-e, thoughtless and light-hearted.

HAQUEBUT, *n. hak*-but, an arquebuse; a hand-gun. (Fr.)

HARA-KIRI, *n. hah*-ra-*kee*-re, honourable suicide by slitting the abdomen; happy despatch. (Jap.)

HARANGUE, *n.* ha-*rang*, a speech addressed to an assembly or an army, usually offhand and declamatory; a tirade: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue. **Harangued. Harangues. Haranguing.** (Fr.)

HARANGUER, *n.* ha-*rang*-er, one who harangues.

HARASS, *v.t. har*-as, to weary; to fatigue to excess; to annoy by repeated attacks. **Harassed. Harasses. Harassing.** (Fr.)

HARASSER, *n. har*-as-ser, one who harasses; a spoiler.

HARASSMENT, *n. har*-as-ment, state of being harassed.

HARBINGER, *n. har*-bin-jer, a forerunner; originally one who goes before to provide lodgings: *v.t.* to precede as a harbinger. **Harbingered. Harbingering. Harbingers.** (O.Fr. *herberger.*)

HARBOUR, *n. har*-bur, a port or haven for ships; a lodging; a shelter: *v.t.* to shelter; to secrete; to entertain; to indulge: *v.i.* to lodge; to receive entertainment. **Harboured. Harbouring. Harbours.** (Scand.)

HARBOURAGE, *n. har*-bur-aje, a place of shelter; sheltering.

HARBOUR-BAR, *n. har*-bur-*bar*, a shoal at the entrance to a harbour.

HARBOUR-DUES, *n.pl. har*-bur-dewz, charges for accommodation in a harbour.

HARBOURER, *n. har*-bur-er, one who harbours another.

HARBOURLESS, *a. har*-bur-less, without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

HARBOUR-MASTER, *n. har*-bur-*mahst*-er, an officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, &c., at a port.

HARD, *a.* hard, firm; solid; not easily pressed, penetrated, or broken; difficult to understand, or solve, or do, or get over, or bear; painful; laborious; oppressive; exacting; unfeeling; unkind; severe; unjust; stiff; distressing: *ad.* close; near; diligently; laboriously; earnestly: *n.* a landing beach. **Die hard**, to die with a struggle or impenitent. **Hard-a-lee**, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of a ship. **Hard-a-port**, to the port side. **Hard-a-starboard**, to the starboard side. **Hard-a-weather**, to the windward side [Naut.]. **Hard Fern**, a plant of the genus *Blechnum*, or *Lomaria*. **Hard lines**, undeserved bad luck. **Hard of hearing**, slightly deaf. **Hard up**, in want of money or means. **Hard water**, that which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing purposes. (A.S. *heard.*)

HARDBAKE, *n. hard*-bake, a toffee almond cake.

HARDBEAM, *n. hard*-beem, the hornbeam tree, *Carpinus betulus.*

HARDBITTEN, *a. hard*-bit-ten, tough in fight.

HARD-BOUND, *a. hard*-bound, costive; tight: slow.

HARD-DRINKER, *n. hard*-drink-er, a drunkard.

HARD-EARNED, *a. hard*-ernd, earned with labour.

HARDEN, *v.t. hard*-en, to make hard or harder; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, or in wickedness; to make unfeeling; to inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder; to become unfeeling; to become inured. **Hardened. Hardening. Hardens.** (A.S. *heardian.*)

HARDENED, *a. hard*-end, confirmed in vice.

HARDENER, *n. hard*-ner, he who or that which hardens.

HARDFACED, *a. hard*-fayst, hardfeatured.

HARDFAVOURED, *a. hard*-fay-vurd, hardfeatured.

HARDFEATURED, *a. hard*-feet-yewrd, having coarse forbidding features.

HARDFISTED, *a.* hard-*fist*-ed, having hard hands; close-fisted; covetous.

HARDFOUGHT, *a. hard*-fawt, vigorously contested.

HARDGOTTEN, *a. hard*-got-ten, obtained with difficulty.

HARDHANDED, *a.* hard-*hand*-ed, having hard hands, as a labourer; severe.

HARDHEADED, *a.* hard-*hed*-ed, unsentimental; practical.

HARDHEARTED, *a.* hard-*hart*-ed, cruel; unfeeling.

HARDHEARTEDLY, *ad.* hard-*hart*-ed-le, in a hard-hearted manner.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, *n.* hard-*hart*-ed-ness, the quality of being hardhearted.

HARDIHOOD, *n. har*-de-hood, boldness; effrontery.

HARDILY, *ad. har*-de-le, in a hardy manner.

HARDINESS, *n. har*-de-ness, the state or quality of being hardy.

HARDISH, *a. hard*-ish, rather hard.

HARDLABOURED, *a.* hard-*lay*-burd, wrought with severe labour; elaborated; studied.

HARDLY, *ad. hard*-le, with difficulty; not quite; harshly; unfavourably.

HARDMOUTHED, *a.* hard-*mouthd*, not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; harsh in reproof.

HARDNESS, *n. hard*-ness, the state or quality of being hard; solidity; compactness.

HARDOCK, *n. har*-dok, the burdock, *Arctium lappa.*

HARD-PAN, *n. hard*-pan, a subsoil composed of clay, sand or gravel; unbroken ground; bed-rock [U.S.].

HARDPRESSED, *a. hard*-prest, in straits.

HARDS, *n.pl.* hards, the refuse of flax or wool; coarse hemp or flax.

HARDSET, *a. hard*-set, hungry.

HARDSHELL, *a. hard*-shel, strictly orthodox.

HARDSHIP, *n. hard*-ship, anything hard to bear; severe labour or want; injustice; oppression.

HARDTACK, *n. hard*-tak, ship's biscuit.

HARD-VISAGED, *a. hard*-viz-ayjd, of a harsh face.

HARDWARE, *n. hard*-ware, ironmongery; metal ware.

HARDWAREMAN, *n. hard*-ware-man, a maker or seller of hardware.

HARDWON, *a. hard*-wun, won with difficulty.

HARDWOODS, *n.pl. hard*-woods, close-grained woods.

HARDWORKING, *a. hard*-wurk-ing, labouring hard.

HARDY, *a. har*-de, bold; resolute; confident; inured to fatigue; standing exposure: *n.* an ironsmith's tool. **Hardy annual**, a plant from seed that can be sown in the open air. (Fr. *hardi.*)

HARE, *n.* hare, a rodent of the genus *Lepus*, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. **Hare's Ear**, the plant *Bupleurum rotundifolium.* **Hare's Eye**, the plant *Lychnis diurna.* **Hare's Tail**, the grass *Lagurus ovatus.* **Hare Thistle**, the plant *Sonchus oleraceus*: *v.i.* to run fast, like a hare. **Hared. Hares. Hareing.** (A.S. *hara.*)

HARE-AND-HOUNDS, *n. hare*-and-*hounds*, cross-country running; a steeplechase on foot; a paper-chase.

HAREBELL, *n. hare*-bel, the hairbell, *Campanula rotundifolia.*

HAREBRAINED, *a. hare*-braynd, rash; shallow; volatile.

HAREHEARTED, *a. hare*-hart-ed, timorous.

HAREHOUND, *n. hare*-hound, a hound for hunting hares; a harrier.

HARELD, *n. har*-eld, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis.* (Ice.)

HARELIP, *n. hare*-lip, a malformed fissure of the lip, like that of the hare.

HAREM, *n. hare*-em, *or* har-*eem*, the division in the larger dwelling-houses of the East allotted to women; its inmates. (Turk.)

HARENGIFORM, *a.* ha-*ren*-je-form, shaped like a herring. (Fr. *hareng*, and *form*.)

HAREPIPE, *n.* *hare*-pipe, a snare for catching hares.

HARICOT, *n.* *har*-e-ko, the kidney-bean, the French bean, *Phasecolus vulgaris*; a hash of meat with the seeds of the French bean. (Fr.)

HARIER, *n.* *har*-re-er, a harehound; a harrier.

HARINGTON, *n.* *har*-ring-ton, a brass farthing coined by Lord Harington under his patent of 1613.

HARIOLATION, *n.* *har*-e-o-*lay*-shon, soothsaying. (L.)

HARISH, *a.* *hare*-ish, like a hare.

HARK, *v.i.* hark, to listen; to lend an ear; to hurry. **Harked. Harking. Harks.** (A.S. *hercnian*.)

HARL, *n.* harl, a filamentous substance; the filaments of flax or hemp. (Dial. Eng.)

HARLEIAN, *a.* *har*-le-an, collected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford: *n.* his collection of books and manuscripts; a society named after him.

HARLEQUIN, *n.* *har*-le-kwin, the mute dancing lover in a pantomime, dressed in parti-coloured clothes, who plays tricks to divert the audience. **Harlequin duck,** an Arctic species of sea-duck, *Cosmonetta histrionica*. (Fr.)

HARLEQUINADE, *n.* *har*-le-kwin-*ade*, a pantomime in which a harlequin appears.

HARLOCK, *n.* *har*-lok, the burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

HARLOT, *n.* *har*-lot, a prostitute: *a.* wanton; lewd; base. (O.Fr.)

HARLOTRY, *n.* *har*-lot-re, the trade or practice of prostitution; prostitution.

HARM, *n.* harm, injury; damage; moral wrong; detriment: *v.t.* to hurt; to injure. **Harmed. Harming. Harms.** (A.S.)

HARMATTAN, *n.* har-*mat*-tan, a hot, dry, withering wind, blowing to the Atlantic from the interior of Africa. (Ar.)

HARMEL, *n.* *har*-mel, the wild Syrian rue. (Ar. *harmal*.)

HARMFUL, *a.* *harm*-ful, hurtful; injurious.

HARMFULLY, *ad.* *harm*-ful-le, in a harmful manner.

HARMFULNESS, *n.* *harm*-ful-ness, the quality of being harmful.

HARMLESS, *a.* *harm*-less, not injurious; innocent; unharmed.

HARMLESSLY, *ad.* *harm*-less-le, in a harmless manner.

HARMLESSNESS, *n.* *harm*-less-ness, the quality of being harmless; innocence.

HARMONIC, *a.* har-*mon*-ik, relating to harmony or music; concordant; consonant: *n.* a sound produced by a vibrating string when it is divided into aliquot parts. **Harmonic triad,** the common chord, or the chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth [Music]. (L. *harmonicus*.)

HARMONICA, *n.* har-*mon*-e-ka, a musical instrument, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses; a musical instrument of plates of glass or metal, of graduated lengths, beaten on with a small mallet. (L.)

HARMONICAL, *a.* har-*mon*-ik-al, harmonic.

HARMONICALLY, *ad.* har-*mon*-ik-al-le, in a harmonic manner.

HARMONICON, *n.* har-*mon*-e-kon, a mouth organ. (Gr.)

HARMONICS, *n.* har-*mon*-iks, the doctrine or science of musical sounds. **Grave harmonics,** low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.

HARMONIOUS, *a.* har-*moh*-ne-us, adapted to each other; symmetrical; concordant; living in peace and friendship. (L. *harmonia*.)

HARMONIOUSLY, *ad.* har-*moh*-ne-us-le, in a harmonious manner.

HARMONIOUSNESS, *n.* har-*moh*-ne-us-ness, the quality of being harmonious.

HARMONIPHON, *n.* har-*mon*-e-fon, a musical wind-instrument in which the metal reeds are set in a tube. (Gr. *harmonia*, and *phone*, sound.)

HARMONIST, *n.* *har*-mon-nist, one skilled in harmony; a composer of music; one who brings together corresponding passages to show their agreement.

HARMONISTIC, *a.* har-mon-*ist*-ik, harmonizing.

HARMONIUM, *n.* har-*moh*-ne-um, a musical wind-instrument, with free metal reeds, played with keys. (Gr. *harmonion*.)

HARMONIZE, *v.i.* *har*-mo-nize, to agree in sound; to be in peace and friendship; to agree: *v.t.* to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to make musical. **Harmonized. Harmonizes. Harmonizing.**

HARMONIZER, *n.* *har*-mo-nize-er, one who harmonizes; one who explains away differences as between geology and theology.

HARMONOMETER, *n.* har-mo-*nom*-e-ter, an instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. (Gr. *harmonia*, and *metron*, measure.)

HARMONY, *n.* *har*-mo-ne, the just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; just proportion of sound; musical concord; concord; a book which seeks to harmonize what seems discrepant. **Artificial harmony,** a mixture of concords and discords [Mus.]. **Natural harmony** consists of the common chords [Mus.]. (Gr. *harmonia*.)

HARMOTOME, *n.* *har*-mo-tome, cross-stone; a hydrous silicate of baryta and alumina. (Gr. *harmos*, joint, and *temno*, cut.)

HARN, *n.* harn, coarse linen. (Scots.)

HARNESS, *n.* *har*-ness, the whole accoutrements or armour of a knight; the equipment of a draught-horse; an arrangement of straps: *v.t.* to equip with armour; to put the harness on; to defend. **Harnessed. Harnesses. Harnessing.** (O.Fr. *harneis*, armour.)

HARNESS-CASK, *n.* *har*-ness-kask, a cask on board ship for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use.

HARNESSER, *n.* *har*-ness-ser, one who harnesses.

HARNESS-MAKER, *n.* *har*-ness-make-er, one whose business it is to make harness for horses.

HARNESS-TUB, *n.* *har*-ness-tub, a harness-cask.

HARP, *n.* harp, a stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, and commonly plucked by the fingers: *v.t.* to play on the harp; to dwell on tediously. **Harped. Harping. Harps.** (A.S. *hearpe*.)

HARPER, *n.* *harp*-er, a player on the harp.

HARPING-IRON, *n.* *harp*-ing-*i*-urn, a harpoon.

HARPINGS, *n.pl.* *harp*-ingz, battens used to keep a ship's frames in position before the planking is put on.

HARPIST, *n.* *harp*-ist, a harper.

HARPOON, *n.* har-*poon*, a barbed spear for catching whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon. **Harpooned. Harpooning. Harpoons.** (Fr.)

HARPOONER, *n.* har-*poon*-er, one who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HARP-SHELL, *n.* *harp*-shel, the beautiful shell of the genus *Harpa*.

HARPSICHORD, *n.* *harp*-se-kord, a rudimentary piano with the strings plucked by jacks. (Fr. *harpe-chorde*.)

HARPY, *n.* *harp*-e, a fabulous winged monster of extreme ravenousness, living in filth and defiling everything, with the body of a woman, the wings and claws of a bird, and a face pale from hunger [Myth.]; any one of the harpy-eagles of Central and South America of which the largest is *Thrysaëtus harpyia*; any ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer. (O.Fr. *harpie*.)

HARQUEBUSE, *n.* *har*-kwe-buse, arquebus, an early form of musket.

HARR, *n.* hahr, a storm from the sea; an eagre; a haar. (Scots.)

HARRIDAN, *n.* *har*-re-dan, a haggard old vixen; a hag. (Fr.)

HARRIER, *n.* *har*-re-er, harier, a harehound. (*Hare*.)

HARRIER, *n.* *har*-re-er, a hawk of the genus *Circus*. (*Harry*.)

HARROVIAN, *n.* har-*rove*-e-an, a pupil of Harrow School.

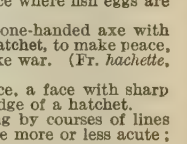
HARROW, *n.* *har*-roh, an agricultural implement of wood or iron, set with teeth, for levelling ploughed land and covering seed: *v.t.* to draw a harrow over; to break or tear with a harrow; to lacerate or torment. **Harrowed. Harrowing. Harrows.** (Scand.)

HARROWER, *n.* *har*-roh-er, one who harrows; a harrier.

HARROWING, *a.* *har*-roh-ing, lacerating to the feelings.

HARRY, *v.t.* *har*-re, to pillage; to harass: *v.i.* to make a predatory incursion. **Harried. Harries. Harrying.** (A.S. *hergian*, lay waste.)

HARSH, *a.* harsh, rough to the touch, taste, or ear; rugged; grating; discordant; austere; peevish; severe; unfeeling. (Scand.)
HARSHLY, *ad. harsh*-le, in a harsh manner.
HARSHNESS, *n. harsh*-ness, the quality of being harsh.
HART, *n.* hart, a stag from its sixth year. (A.S. *heort.*)
HARTAL, *n. hart*-al, an Indian boycott. (Hind.)
HARTALL, *n. hart*-all, orpiment.
HARTEBEEST, *n. hart*-beest, an antelope of the genus *Bubalis.* (Dut.)
HARTSHORN, *n. harts*-horn, the horn of the hart; spirit of hartshorn; carbonate of ammonia.
HART'S-TONGUE, *n. harts*-tung, a fern of the genus *Scolopendrium.*
HARTWORT, *n. hart*-wurt, the umbelliferous plant, *Tordylium maximum.*
HARUM-SCARUM, *a. hare*-um-*scare*-um, hare-brained; flighty; rash. (*Hare,* and *scare.*)
HARUSPICE, *n.* ha-*rus*-pice, an aruspex; a diviner from the entrails of slaughtered victims. (L.)
HARVEST, *n. har*-vest, the season of reaping and gathering in crops; the ripe corn or grain collected; the product of labour; consequence: *v.t.* to reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits. **Harvested. Harvesting. Harvests.** (A.S. *hærfest.*)
HARVESTER, *n. har*-vest-er, a reaper; a reaping machine.
HARVEST-FIELD, *n. har*-vest-feeld, the field from which the harvest is being gathered.
HARVEST-HOME, *n. har*-vest-home, the in-gathering of harvest; the festival at the completion of harvest.
HARVEST-LADY, *n. har*-vest-*lay*-de, the second reaper in a row.
HARVEST-LORD, *n. har*-vest-lord, the first reaper in a row.
HARVESTMAN, *n. har*-vest-man, a labourer in harvest.
HARVESTMAN, *n. har*-vest-man, an arachnid feeding upon spiders and insects, and having no constriction between the cephalothorax and abdomen.
HARVEST-MITE, *n. har*-vest-mite, the scarlet harvest-bug, *Trombidium holosericeum.*
HARVEST-MOON, *n. har*-vest-moon, the moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox.
HARVEST-MOUSE, *n. har*-vest-mouse, the smallest mouse, *Mus minutus.*
HARVEST-QUEEN, *n. har*-vest-kween, an image of Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.
HAS, third person present singular of have.
HASH, *n.* hash, a dish of meat and vegetables chopped small and mixed; cold meat sliced and cooked up again by boiling; a muddle: *v.t.* to chop small and mix; to slice; to cook a second time. **Hashed. Hashes. Hashing.** (Fr. *hacher,* to chop.)
HASHISH, *n. hash*-eesh, a preparation of Indian hemp, *Cannabis sativa*; bhang. (Ar.)
HASLET, *n. has*-let, the heart and liver of a pig. (O.Fr. *hastelet.*)
HASP, *n.* hasp, a clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a clasp: *v.t.* to shut or fasten with a hasp. **Hasped. Hasping. Hasps.** (A.S. *hæpse.*)
HASSOCK, *n. has*-sok, a cushion to kneel on in church; a stuffed footstool; a tuft of grass. (A.S. *hassuc.*)
HASTATE, *a. has*-tate, spear-shaped [Bot.]. (L. *hasta,* a spear.)
HASTATED, *a. has*-tate-ed, hastate.
HASTE, *n.* hayst, speed; quickness; hurry; impulsive inconsiderateness; state of being pressed. (O.Fr. *haste.*)
HASTE, *v.t.* hayst, to hasten. **Hasted. Hastes. Hasting.**
HASTEN, *v.t. hayst*-en, to urge forward; to push on; to expedite: *v.i.* to move with speed. **Hastened. Hastening. Hastens.**
HASTENER, *n. haysl*-ner, one who urges forward.
HASTENER, *n. hayst*-en-er, a meat screen.
HASTIFORM, *a. has*-te-form, hastate; halbert-headed.
HASTILY, *ad. hays*-te-le, in a hasty manner.
HASTINESS, *n. hays*-te-ness, the state or quality of being hasty; irritability.
HASTING, *a. hayst*-ing, ripening early.
HASTINGS, *n.pl. hayst*-ings, peas that ripen early.
HASTLER, *n. hast*-ler, the rack on which the spit turned.
HASTY, *a. hays*-te, quick; speedy; eager; precipitate, easily excited to wrath; passionate.
HASTY-PUDDING, *n. hays*-te-pood-ing, meal or flour with water or milk boiled thinly together; porridge.
HAT, *n.* hat, a covering for the head with a crown and brim; a woman's headgear with or without a brim; the dignity of a cardinal, from the red hat he wears. (A.S. *hæt.*)
HATABLE, *a. hate*-a-bl, deserving of hatred; odious.
HATBAND, *n. hat*-band, a band round the crown of a hat.
HATBOX, *n. hat*-boks, a box for hats.
HATBRUSH, *n. hat*-brush, a brush for hats.
HATCASE, *n. hat*-kace, a case for hats; a hatbox.
HATCH, *n.* hatch, a brood; the act of hatching; that which is hatched: *v.t.* to produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat: to contrive or plot: *v.i.* to produce young; to bring the young to maturity. **Hatched. Hatches. Hatching.** (M.E. *hacchen.*)
HATCH, *v.t.* hatch, to shade in a drawing or an engraving with lines crossing each other. **Hatched. Hatches. Hatching.** (Fr. *hacher,* to hack.)
HATCH, *n.* hatch, a half door working independently of the other half; the covering over a hatchway; an opening in a mine; a grated weir. **To be under hatches,** to be confined below; to be in distress, depression, or slavery. (A.S. *haec,* gate.)
HATCH-BOAT, *n. hatch*-bote, a kind of half-decked fishing-boat; one which has a well for keeping fish.
HATCHEL, *n. hatch*-el, a heckle: *v.t.* to heckle; to tease. **Hatchelled. Hatchelling. Hatchels.**
HATCHELLER, *n. hatch*-el-er, one who uses a hatchel.
HATCHER, *n. hatch*-er, one who hatches; a plotter.
HATCHERY, *n. hatch*-er-e, a place where fish eggs are hatched.
HATCHET, *n. hatch*-et, a small one-handed axe with a short handle. **To bury the hatchet,** to make peace. **To take up the hatchet,** to make war. (Fr. *hachette,* a tiny axe.)
HATCHET-FACE, *n. hatch*-et-face, a face with sharp prominent features, like the edge of a hatchet.
HATCHING, *n. hatch*-ing, shading by courses of lines crossing each other at an angle more or less acute; the production of young from eggs.
HATCHMENT, *n. hatch*-ment, a copy of the armorial bearings of the dead placed temporarily on the house or tomb; an achievement [Her.].
HATCHWAY, *n. hatch*-way, an opening in the deck of a ship for lowering cargo or passage below [Naut.].
HATE, *n.* hate, great dislike or aversion; hatred: *v.t.* to dislike greatly; to regard with ill-will; to detest; to loathe. **Hated. Hates. Hating.** (A.S. *hatian.*)
HATEFUL, *a. hate*-ful, exciting hate; odious; full of hate.
HATEFULLY, *ad. hate*-ful-le, in a hateful manner.
HATEFULNESS, *n. hate*-ful-ness, the quality of being hateful.


Hatchment.

HATER, *n. hate*-er, one who hates.
HATPIN, *n. hat*-pin, a pin to fasten a hat to the hair.
HATRED, *n. hate*-red, great dislike; hate; enmity.
HATTED, *a. hat*-ted, covered with or wearing a hat.
HATTER, *n. hat*-ter, a maker or seller of hats.
HATTERIA, *n.* hat-*teer*-e-ah, the sphenodon lizard of New Zealand.
HATTI-SCHERIFF, *n. hat*-te-she-*reef,* an irrevocable order issuing immediately from the Sultan. (Turk.)
HAT-TRICK, *n. hat*-trik, three wickets taken by successive balls [Cricket].
HAUBERK, *n. haw*-berk, a coat of mail, sometimes sleeveless, formed of rings interwoven. (O.Fr. *hauberc.*)
HAUGH, *n.* haw, a low meadow by a river; a fertile meadow. (Scots.)
HAUGHTILY, *ad. haw*-te-le, in a haughty manner.
HAUGHTINESS, *n. haw*-te-ness, the quality of being haughty.

HAUGHTY, *a.* *haw*-te, proud and disdainful; proceeding from pride mingled with contempt. (O.Fr. *hautain.*)

HAUL, *n.* hawl, a pulling with force; the length hauled; draught of a net; what is caught at once: *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; to drag; to cart. To haul the wind, to turn the head of a ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows [Naut.]. Hauled. Hauling. Hauls. (Fr. *haler*, to haul a boat.)

HAULAGE, *n.* *hawl*-aje, the act of hauling; charge for hauling.

HAULER, *n.* *hawl*-er, one who or that which hauls.

HAULIER, *n.* *hawl*-e-er, a carter; a lorry owner; one who hauls up.

HAULM, *n.* hawm, the stalk of grain of any kind; straw; stubble. (A.S. *healm.*)

HAUM, *n.* hawm, haulm.

HAUNCH, *n.* hawnch, that part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; the fleshy part of the hip; the rear. (Fr.)

HAUNCH, *n.* hahnch *or* hawnch, the part of an arch between the springing and the crown.

HAUNCHED, *a.* hahnchd *or* hawnchd, having haunches.

HAUNT, *n.* hawnt, a place of frequent resort: *v.t.* to frequent; to trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition: *v.i.* to be much about; to visit often. Haunted. Haunting. Haunts. (Fr. *hanter.*)

HAUNTED, *a.* *hawnt*-ed, said to be frequently visited by ghosts.

HAUNTER, *n.* *hawnt*-er, one who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAURIANT, *a.* *haw*-re-ant, said of fishes represented in a perpendicular position, as if sucking in the air [Her.]. (L. *hauriens*, drawing.)

HAURL, *v.t.* harl, to trail; to drag; to rough-cast. Haurled. Haurling. Haurls.

HAUSTELLATE, *a.* *haw*-stel-late, having a sucker; suctorial.

HAUSTELLUM, *n.* haws-*tel*-lum, the suctorial organ of certain insects and crustaceans. (L. *haustus*, drawn.)

HAUSTORIUM, *n.* *hawst*-or-e-um, a sucker, as of the ivy or the dodder [Bot.].

HAUTBOY, *n.* *ho*-boy, a wood wind musical instrument with a double reed; the oboe; a sort of strawberry. (Fr. *hautbois.*)

HAUTEUR, *n.* *ho*-tur, haughtiness; disdain. (Fr.)

HAUTIN, *n.* *haw*-tin, a sea-fish entering fresh water, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus.*

HAUT-GOUT, *n.* *ho*-goo, strong relish or flavour; high seasoning. (Fr.)

HAVE, *v.t.* hav, to possess; to hold; to take; to be obliged; to contain; to receive. Had rather, wish rather. He should have, he ought to have. He would have, he requires. To have a care, to take care. To have after, to pursue. To have at, to assail; to enter into competition with. To have away, to remove; to take away. To have in, to contain. To have out, to cause to depart. To have pain, to suffer. To have pleasure, to enjoy. To have sorrow, to be grieved. Had. Hadst. Has. Hast. Hath. Have. Having. (A.S.)

HAVELOCK, *n.* *hav*-lok, a white cap-cover with a flap behind as a sunshade, so called after Sir Henry Havelock.

HAVEN, *n.* *hayv*-en, an inlet; a harbour; a station for ships; a place of safety. (Scand.)

HAVERCAKE, *n.* *hav*-er-kake, oatcake. (Scots.)

HAVERSACK, *n.* *hav*-er-sak, a bag of strong cloth for provisions, carried by soldiers on the march. (Fr. *havresac.*)

HAVERSIAN, *a.* ha-*ver*-se-an, discovered by Havers. Haversian canals, a net-work of canals in bones, protecting the vessels of nutrition [Anat.].

HAVILDAR, *n.* *hav*-il-dar, a sergeant in the Indian army. (Hind.)

HAVOC, *n.* *hav*-ok, devastation; wide and general destruction: *int.* a hunting, and afterwards a war-cry, the signal for indiscriminate slaughter: *v.t.* to lay waste. Havocked. Havocking. Havocs. (O.Fr. *havot.*)

HAW, *n.* haw, the third eyelid in a dog, horse, etc.

HAW, *n.* haw, the berry of the hawthorn; an enclosure with a hedge; originally a hedge. (A.S. *haga*, an enclosure.)

HAW, *n.* haw, a hesitation or intermission of speech: *v.i.* to speak so. Hawed. Hawing. Haws. (From the sound.)

HAWFINCH, *n.* *haw*-finch, a finch distinguished by its large beak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.* (A.S. *haga*, a hedge.)

HAWHAW, *n.* *haw*-haw, a fence sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached.

HAW-HAW, *n.* *haw*-haw, a loud laugh; a guffaw.

HAWK, *n.* hawk, a farming fork with tines bent under at an angle.

HAWK, *n.* hawk, a name common to many species of birds of prey, allied to the falcons and eagles; a falcon: *v.i.* to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to attack on the wing. Hawked. Hawking. Hawks. (A.S. *hafoc.*)

HAWK, *n.* hawk, an effort to force up phlegm from the throat: *v.i.* to make such an effort. Hawked. Hawking. Hawks. (From the sound.)

HAWK, *v.t.* hawk, to cry for sale; to carry about for sale. Hawked. Hawking. Hawks.

HAWK, *n.* hawk, among plasterers, a small board, with a handle beneath, for holding plaster.

HAWK-BELL, *n.* *hawk*-bel, a bell on the foot of a hawk.

HAWKBIT, *n.* *hawk*-bit, a composite plant of the genus *Leontodon.*

HAWK-EAGLE, *n.* *hawk*-ee-gl, a bird of prey of the genus *Nisaëtus.*

HAWKER, *n.* *hawk*-er, one who offers goods for sale in the street; a pedlar. (Ger.)

HAWKER, *n.* *hawk*-er, a falconer.

HAWK-EYED, *a.* *hawk*-ide, having a keen eye.

HAWKMOTH, *n.* *hawk*-moth, a large quick-darting moth of the family Sphingidæ, so called from hovering over the flowers like a hawk.

HAWK-NOSED, *a.* *hawk*-noazd, aquiline-nosed.

HAWK-OWL, *n.* *hawk*-oul, the snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca.*

HAWKSBEARD, *n.* *hawks*-beerd, a composite plant of the genus *Crepis.*

HAWKWEED, *n.* *hawk*-weed, a yellow-flowered composite plant of the genus *Hieracium.*

HAWSE, *n.* hawz, the part of a ship's bow in which are the holes for the cables; the situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow, when she is moored with two anchors forward [Naut.]. (Scand.)

HAWSEHOLE, *n.* *hawze*-hole, the cable hole in a ship's bow. (*Hawse*, and *hole.*)

HAWSER, *n.* *haw*-zer, a large rope with a right-handed twist. (Fr. *hausser*, to lift.)

HAWTHORN, *n.* *haw*-thorn, the may or whitethorn, *Cratægus oxyacantha*, the tree bearing the haw.

HAY, *n.* hay, grass cut and dried for fodder. (A.S. *hig.*)

HAYBAND, *n.* *hay*-band, a rope of twisted hay.

HAYBOX, *n.* *hay*-boks, a box packed with hay in which food can be kept hot and be cooked.

HAYCOCK, *n.* *hay*-kok, a conical pile of hay in a field.

HAY-FEVER, *n.* *hay*-fee-ver, a summer ailment due to irritation caused by the presence of pollen or dust in the air.

HAYFIELD, *n.* *hay*-feeld, a field where hay is gathered.

HAYFORK, *n.* *hay*-fork, a fork for turning over hay.

HAY-KNIFE, *n.* *hay*-nife, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack.

HAYLOFT, *n.* *hay*-loft, a loft for hay in a barn.

HAYMAKER, *n.* *hay*-make-er, one who makes hay; a machine for hay-making.

HAYMAKING, *n.* *hay*-make-ing, the work of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HAYMOW, *n.* *hay*-mo, a mass of hay in a barn.

HAYRICK, *n.* *hay*-rik, a shaped mass of hay in the open air for preservation.

HAYSTACK, *n.* *hay*-stak, a hayrick.

HAYTEDDER, *n.* hay-*ted*-er, a machine for scattering the cut grass that is to become hay.

HAYWARD, *n.* *hay*-ward, an official in charge of commons and enclosures.

HAZARD, *n.* *haz*-ard, chance; accident; risk; a game with dice: a billiard stroke: *v.t.* to expose to chance; to risk: *v.i.* to try the chance; to run the risk. To run the hazard, to risk; to take the chance. Hazarded. Hazarding. Hazards. (Fr. *hasard*, from Ar.)

HAZARDABLE, *a.* *haz*-ard-a-bl, that is liable to hazard.

HAZARDER, *n.* *haz*-ar-der, one who hazards.
HAZARDOUS, *a.* *haz*-ar-dus, that exposes to peril or danger of loss; dangerous; risky.
HAZARDOUSLY, *ad.* *haz*-ar-dus-le, in a hazardous manner.
HAZARDOUSNESS, *n.* *haz*-ar-dus-ness, the state of being hazardous.
HAZE, *n.* haze, mistiness, generally due to dust or heat, which renders the air thick; mist; obscurity: *v.i.* to be hazy. **Hazed. Hazes. Hazing.**
HAZE, *v.t.* haze, to punish with unnecessary work. **Hazed. Hazes. Hazing.** (O.Fr. *haser*, annoy.)
HAZEL, *n.* *hay*-zl, a cupuliferous tree or shrub, *Corylus avellana*: *a.* pertaining to or like the hazel; of a light brown colour, like the hazel-nut. (A.S. *hæsel.*)
HAZEL-EARTH, *n.* *hay*-zl-erth, a kind of red loam.
HAZELLY, *a.* *hay*-zl-le, of a light brown colour.
HAZELNUT, *n.* *hay*-zl-nut, the nut or fruit of the hazel.
HAZILY, *ad.* *haze*-e-le, obscurely; in a general and confused manner.
HAZINESS, *n.* *haze*-e-ness, the state of being hazy.
HAZY, *a.* *haze*-e, thick with haze; misty; mentally confused.
HE, hee, pronoun of the third pers. sing. masc.: *n.* the man: *a.* of the male kind. (A.S.)
HEAD, *n.* hed, the uppermost or the foremost part of anything; an individual; a chief or leader; the place of honour or command; countenance; brain; understanding; spontaneous will or resolution; fore part; top; source; height; pitch; topic of discourse: *v.t.* to lead; to act as leader to; to go in front of; to furnish with a head; to strike with the head; to oppose [Naut.]: *v.i.* to form a head: *a.* principal. **Head and ears, wholly. Head and shoulders, by force; far. Headed. Heading. Heads.** (A.S. *heafod.*)
HEADACHE, *n.* *hed*-ake, pain in the head.
HEADACHY, *a.* *hed*-ake-e, with a headache.
HEADBAND, *n.* *hed*-band, a band for the head; the band at each end of a book.
HEADBOROUGH, *n.* *hed*-bur-ro, the chief of a tithing; a constable.
HEADCHEESE, *n.* *hed*-cheez, brawn; part of the head or feet of swine, cooked, chopped, and pressed into the shape of a cheese.
HEAD-DRESS, *n.* *hed*-dress, a covering or ornament for the head.
HEADED, *a.* *hed*-ed, with a head; in understanding, as clear-headed, thick-headed, &c.
HEADER, *n.* *hed*-er, one who heads nails or pins; one who leads a mob or party; a dive head-foremost; a brick laid lengthwise across a wall.
HEADFAST, *n.* *hed*-fahst, a rope at the head of a ship, to fasten to a wharf or other fixed object [Naut.].
HEADFRAME, *n.* *hed*-frame, the framework supporting the winding wheels of a mine.
HEAD-GARGLE, *n.* *hed*-gar-gl, a disease of cattle.
HEADGEAR, *n.* *hed*-geer, covering for the head.
HEADHUNTING, *n.* *hed*-hunt-ing, the practice of procuring and keeping the heads of enemies, formerly prevalent in Borneo.
HEADILY, *ad.* *hed*-e-le, hastily; impetuously; in a heady manner.
HEADINESS, *n.* *hed*-e-ness, the quality of being heady.
HEADING, *n.* *hed*-ing, that which stands at the head; material for the head of a cask; an adit; a headline.
HEADLAND, *n.* *hed*-land, a promontory; a strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.
HEADLESS, *a.* *hed*-less, without a head; without a leader; without consideration.
HEADLIGHT, *n.* *hed*-lyte, a light at the head of a ship, locomotive, motor car, &c.
HEADLINE, *n.* *hed*-lyne, line at the head of a chapter, page, column, or paragraph.
HEADLONG, *ad.* *hed*-long, head-foremost; without thinking; hastily: *a.* precipitous; precipitate.
HEAD-MAIN, *n.* *hed*-mane, the main ditch by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation.
HEADMAN, *n.* *hed*-man, chief; leader; chief man.
HEADMARK, *n.* *hed*-mark, outstanding feature.
HEADMASTER, *n.* hed-*mahst*-er, the chief master of a school; the principal.
HEADMISTRESS, *n.* hed-*mist*-ress, the chief mistress of a school.
HEADMOLDSHOT, *n.* *hed*-mold-shot, a disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, have their edges shot over one another [Med.].
HEADMONEY, *n.* *hed*-mun-e, a capitation tax.
HEADMOST, *a.* *hed*-most, most advanced; furthest forward.
HEADNOTE, *n.* *hed*-note, a note at the top of a page.
HEAD-PENCE, *n.* *hed*-pence, a poll-tax.
HEADPIECE, *n.* *hed*-peece, armour for the head; the head.
HEADQUARTERS, *n.pl.* hed-*kwawr*-ters, the quarters of the commander-in-chief of an army; the centre of administration; a chief office.
HEADREST, *n.* *hed*-rest, a support for the head to rest on.
HEAD-SEA, *n.* *hed*-see, sea rolling against a ship's course.
HEADSHIP, *n.* *hed*-ship, supreme authority.
HEADSMAN, *n.* *hedz*-man, an executioner.
HEADSPRING, *n.* *hed*-spring, the main source.
HEADSTALL, *n.* *hed*-stawl, the harness on the head.
HEADSTOCK. *n.* *hed*-stok, the part of a lathe that holds the spindle.
HEADSTONE, *n.* *hed*-stone, the principal stone; the corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.
HEADSTRONG, *a.* *hed*-strong, obstinately self-willed.
HEADTIRE, *n.* *hed*-tire, dress or attire for the head.
HEADWAY, *n.* *hed*-way, motion ahead; progress.
HEAD-WIND, *n.* *hed*-wind, a contrary wind.
HEADWORK, *n.* *hed*-wurk, mental or intellectual labour; an ornament on the keystone of an arch [Arch.].
HEAD-WORKMAN, *n.* *hed*-wurk-man, the chief workman.
HEADY, *a.* *hed*-e, rash; precipitate; intoxicating.
HEAL, *v.t.* heel, to cure; to restore to soundness: *v.i.* to grow sound. **Healed. Healing. Heals.** (A.S. *hælan.*)
HEALABLE, *a.* *heel*-a-bl, that may be healed.
HEALD, *n.* heeld, the guide of a warp thread in a loom. (Dial. Eng.)
HEALER, *n.* *heel*-er, he who or that which heals.
HEALING, *a.* *heel*-ing, tending to heal; mollifying.
HEALINGLY, *ad.* *heel*-ing-le, in a healing manner.
HEALTH, *n.* helth, wholeness or soundness of body or of mind, a state in which each organ performs its own function and acts in harmony with every other. (A.S. *hælth.*)
HEALTH, *n.* helth, a toast drunk in someone's honour.
HEALTHFUL, *a.* *helth*-ful, in a sound state; wholesome; edifying; salubrious.
HEALTHFULLY, *ad.* *helth*-ful-le, in a healthful manner
HEALTHFULNESS, *n.* *helth*-ful-ness, state of being healthful.
HEALTHILY, *ad.* *helth*-e-le, in a healthy manner.
HEALTHINESS, *n.* *helth*-e-ness, state of being healthy.
HEALTHLESS, *a.* *helth*-less, infirm; sickly.
HEALTHLESSNESS, *n.* *helth*-less-ness, state of being healthless.
HEALTHY, *a.* *helth*-e, in a sound state; conducive to health.
HEAM, *n.* heem, the after-birth in beasts.
HEAP, *n.* heep, a mass of things thrown into a pile; a collection; a crowd; a quantity: *v.t.* to throw or lay in a heap; to accumulate. **Heaped. Heaping. Heaps.** (A.S.)
HEAPY. *a.* *heep*-e, lying in heaps.
HEAR, *v.t.* heer, to perceive by the ear; to listen to; to obey; to attend to and regard; to grant an answer to prayer: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; to attend; to receive by report. **Heard. Hearing. Hears.** (A.S. *hyran.*)
HEARABLE, *a.* *heer*-a-bl, that can be heard.
HEARER, *n.* *heer*-er, one who hears; one of an audience.
HEARING, *n.* *heer*-ing, the act of perceiving sound; the sense by which it is perceived; attention; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; the range of the ear.
HEARKEN, *v.i.* *hark*-en, to listen; to attend with eagerness or curiosity to what is uttered; to hark. **Hearkened. Hearkening. Hearkens.** (*Harken.*)
HEARKENER, *n.* *hark*-ner, a listener.
HEARSAY, *n.* *heer*-say, anything heard or overheard; evidence at second hand; rumour; common talk: *a.* on the mere testimony of others.

HEARSE, *n.* herse, a carriage for conveying a corpse to the grave; a framework supporting a pall: *v.t.* to inclose in a hearse. **Hearsed. Hearses. Hearsing.** (Fr. *herse.*)

HEARSECLOTH, *n. herse*-kloth, a pall.

HEARSELIKE, *a. herse*-like, suitable to a funeral.

HEART, *n.* hart, the muscular organ, situated in the thorax, the action of which determines the circulation of the blood; the inner part of anything; the chief or vital part; the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of the understanding; the seat of the will; the moral sense; secret purpose; love; courage; spirit; disposition of mind: *a.* like a heart. **At heart,** at bottom. **To find in the heart,** to be willing or disposed. **To get or learn by heart,** to commit to memory. **To have in the heart,** to purpose. **To set the heart at rest,** to make one's self quiet. **To set the heart on,** to fix the desires on. **To take or lay to heart,** to be much affected. (A.S. *heorte.*)

HEARTACHE, *n. hart*-ake, anguish of mind; sorrow.

HEARTBREAK, *n. hart*-brake, overwhelming sorrow.

HEARTBROKEN, *a. hart*-broh-ken, deeply grieved.

HEARTBURN, *n. hart*-burn, cardialgia, a misnomer for a burning affection of the stomach

HEARTBURNING, *n. hart*-burn-ing, discontent; enmity.

HEART-COCKLE, *n.* hart-*kok*-kl, the bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor.*

HEARTEASE, *n. hart*-eez, tranquillity of mind.

HEARTED, *a. har*-ted, in heart, as hard-hearted.

HEARTEDNESS, *n. hart*-ed-ness, sincerity; warmth.

HEARTEN, *v.t. hart*-en, to encourage; to animate. **Heartened. Heartening. Heartens.**

HEARTFELT, *a. hart*-felt, deeply felt or affecting.

HEARTH, *n.* harth, part of the floor on which a fire is made; the fireside; the house itself; the family circle. (A.S. *heorth.*)

HEARTHBROOM, *n. harth*-broom, a broom for sweeping the hearth.

HEARTHMONEY, *n. harth*-mun-e, a tax on hearths.

HEARTHRUG, *n. harth*-rug, a rug laid in front of the fender.

HEARTHSTONE, *n. harth*-stone, stone forming the hearth; friable sandstone for cleaning hearths and other things.

HEARTILY, *ad. hart*-e-le, sincerely; cordially.

HEARTINESS, *n. hart*-e-ness, the state of being hearty.

HEARTLESS, *a. hart*-less, without heart; without feeling; without courage; unfeeling; cruel.

HEARTLESSLY, *ad. hart*-less-le, in a heartless manner.

HEARTLESSNESS, *n. hart*-less-ness, the state of being heartless.

HEARTLET, *n. hart*-let, a little heart.

HEARTRENDING, *a. hart*-rend-ing, deeply afflictive.

HEART'S-BLOOD, *n. harts*-blud, the blood of the heart; life; essence.

HEARTSEASE, *n. harts*-eez, a species of violet, the pansy; ease of heart.

HEART-SICK, *a. hart*-sik, sick at heart; deeply afflicted.

HEARTSOME, *a. hart*-sum, cheering; cheerful; lively.

HEARTSTRINGS, *n.pl. hart*-strings, the deepest affections.

HEART-WHEEL, *n. hart*-wheel, a cam-wheel common in cotton mills.

HEART-WHOLE, *a. hart*-hole, not, or not deeply, in love; sincere.

HEART-WOOD, *n. hart*-wood, the hard central part of the trunk of a tree.

HEARTY, *a. har*-te, proceeding from the heart; good-natured; sincere; open and free; healthy; strong; having a keen appetite.

HEAT, *n.* heet, the sensation produced by a hot body; that in the body which causes the sensation; warm temperature; warmest time; sexual excitement during the breeding season; utmost violence; ardour; exasperation: *v.t.* to make hot; to make feverish; to agitate; to excite: *v.i.* to grow hot. **Heated. Heating. Heats.** (A.S. *hætu.*)

HEAT, *n.* heet, a division of competitors in a race, the winner of which qualifies for the next round.

HEAT-APOPLEXY, *n.* heet-*ap*-o-*plex*-e, sunstroke.

HEATER, *n. heet*-er, he who or that which heats; a mass of iron heated and inclosed in a box for ironing.

HEATH, *n.* heeth, a plant of the genus *Erica*; a tract of waste land; a moor. (A.S. *hæth.*)

HEATH-CLAD, *a. heeth*-klad, covered with heather.

HEATH-COCK, *n. heeth*-kok, the blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix*, which frequents heaths, a species of grouse.

HEATHEN, *n. heathe*-en, one who is neither Christian, Moslem, nor Jew; a rude, barbarous, irreligious person: *a.* pagan; without the knowledge or fear of God. (A.S. *hæthen.*)

HEATHENDOM *n. heathe*-en-dom, that part of the world where heathenism prevails.

HEATHENISH, *a. heathe*-en-ish, belonging to pagans; idolatrous; rude; barbarous.

HEATHENISHLY, *ad. heathe*-en-ish-le, after the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, *n. heathe*-en-ish-ness, the state of being heathenish.

HEATHENISM, *n. heathe*-en-izm, the religous and moral state or practices of the heathen.

HEATHENIZE, *v.t. heathe*-en-ize, to render heathenish. **Heathenized. Heathenizes. Heathenizing.**

HEATHENRY, *n. heathe*-en-re, heathendom.

HEATHER, *n. heth*-er, the common heath of the genus *Calluna*; the ling.

HEATHERBELLS, *n.pl. heth*-er-bels, blossoms of the heath of the genus *Erica.*

HEATHERY, *a. heth*-er-e, abounding in heather.

HEATHPEA, *n. heeth*-pee, a species of bitter vetch.

HEATHPOUT, *n. heeth*-pout, the heath-cock, or black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix.*

HEATHY, *a. heeth*-e, abounding with heath.

HEATING, *a. heet*-ing, imparting heat.

HEAT-SPOT, *n. heet*-spot, a freckle; a small pimple.

HEATWAVE, *n. heet*-wave, a period of high temperature passing on from one country to another.

HEAUME, *n.* home, a heavy helmet.

HEAVE, *n.* heev, an effort upward; a rising swell or distention; a throw; an effort to vomit: *v.t.* to lift up; to raise; to cause to swell; to force from the breast; to throw; to hoist: *v.i.* to swell, distend, or dilate; to pant; to make an effort to vomit. **To heave down,** to throw or lay down on one side; to careen. **To heave in sight,** to appear [Naut.]. **To heave out,** to throw out. **To heave to,** to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion [Naut.]. **Heaved. Heaves. Heaving. Hove.** (A.S. *hebban.*)

HEAVEN, *n. hev*-en, the sky; the place of the immediate divine presence; the home of the blessed; the powers above; supreme felicity. (A.S. *heofon.*)

HEAVEN-BORN, *a. hev*-en-born, born of or sent by heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, *a. hev*-en-bilt, built by the agency or favour of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, *a. hev*-en-di-*rek*-ted, pointing to the sky; guided by the celestial powers.

HEAVEN-KISSING, *a. hev*-en-*kis*-sing, touching the sky.

HEAVENLINESS, *n. hev*-en-le-ness, the quality of being heavenly.

HEAVENLY, *a. hev*-en-le, pertaining to heaven; as in heaven; supremely excellent: *ad.* in a manner like that of heaven; by the influence of heaven. **Heavenly bodies,** the sun, moon, and stars. **Heavenly host,** the angels.

HEAVENLY-MINDED, *a. hev*-en-le-*mynd*-ed, having the affections placed on heavenly things.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, *n. hev*-en-le-*mynd*-ed-ness, the state of being heavenly-minded.

HEAVENWARD, *ad. hev*-en-wawrd, towards heaven.

HEAVER, *n. hee*-ver, one who or that which heaves or lifts; a lever.

HEAVERS, *n.pl. hee*-vers, a class of men employed about docks, taking goods from barges and flats.

HEAVES, *n.* heevz, broken wind, a disease of horses.

HEAVILY, *ad. hev*-e-le, weightily; grievously.

HEAVINESS, *n. hev*-e-ness, weight; sorrow.

HEAVING, *n. heev*-ing, a rising or swell; a panting.

HEAVY, *a. hev*-e, weighty; ponderous; sad; downcast; distressing; oppressive; dull; drowsy; indolent; slow; wearisome; loaded; not easy to digest; clayey; difficult; large and swelling; large in amount; dense; not well leavened; loud: *ad.* with great weight. (A.S. *hefig.*)

HEAVY-HANDED, *a. hev*-e-*hand*-ed, not dexterous; oppressive.

HEAVY-HEADED, *a. hev*-e-*hed*-ed, having a heavy or dull head.

HEAVY-LADEN, *a. hev*-e-*lade*-en, laden with a heavy burden.
HEAVY-SPAR, *n. hev*-e-spar, barytes; sulphate of baryta.
HEAVY-WEIGHT, *n. hev*-e-wayt, a boxer weighing more than 154 lb.
HEBDOMAD, *n.* heb-*dom*-ad, a group of seven.
HEBDOMADAL, *a.* heb-*dom*-a-dal, consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days. (L. *hebdomadalis*.)
HEBDOMADARY, *a.* heb-*dom*-a-da-re, hebdomadal.
HEBDOMADARY, *n.* heb-*dom*-a-da-re, a member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.
HEBDOMATICAL, *a.* heb-do-*mat*-e-kal, weekly.
HEBE, *n. hee*-be, the goddess of youth who was cup-bearer to the gods before she married Ganymede [Myth.]; a barmaid. (Gr. youth.)
HEBETANT, *a. heb*-e-tant, making blunt; making dull.
HEBETATE, *v.t. heb*-e-tate, to dull; to blunt; to stupefy. **Hebetated. Hebetates. Hebetating.** (L. *hebetatus*, blunted.)
HEBETATION, *n.* heb-e-*tay*-shon, the act of making blunt, dull, or stupid; the state of being so.
HEBETUDE, *n. heb*-e-tewd, dulness; stupidity.
HEBRAIC, *a.* he-*bray*-ik, pertaining to the Hebrews, their manner of thinking, or their language.
HEBRAICALLY, *ad.* he-*bray*-e-kal-le, after the Hebrew manner.
HEBRAISM, *n. hee*-bray-izm, a Hebrew manner or idiom.
HEBRAIST, *n. hee*-bray-ist, one versed in the Hebrew language and literature.
HEBRAISTIC, *a. hee*-bray-*ist*-ik, pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.
HEBRAIZE, *v.t. hee*-bray-ize, to convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew: *v.i.* to speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew manner or idiom. **Hebraized. Hebraizes. Hebraizing.**
HEBREW, *n. he*-broo, a Jew; the Hebrew language: *a.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a name derived from the fact of Abraham having come from beyond the Euphrates. (Heb. *avar*, he passed over, *i.e.* from the East bank of the Euphrates.)
HECATOMB, *n. hek*-a-toom, the sacrifice of a large number of victims, literally a hundred. (Gr.)
HECK, *n.* hek, a grating for catching fish, or hanging fish on; a rack for holding fodder for cattle; a bend in a stream; the fly of a spinning wheel. (Dial. Eng.)
HECKLE, *v.t. hek*-kl, to comb; to dress flax or hemp; to ask awkward questions. **Heckled. Heckles. Heckling.** (Dut. *hekel*, heckle.)
HECKLER, *n. hek*-ler, one who heckles; a political opponent who asks embarrassing questions.
HECKYMAL, *n. heck*-e-mal, the blue tit, *Parus obscurus*.
HECTARE, *n. hek*-tair, a French measure containing 100 ares, or nearly 2½ English acres.
HECTIC, *a. hek*-tik, constitutional; pertaining to or affected with hectic fever; consumptively feverish: *n.* a remittent fever attendant on consumption. (Fr. *hectique*.)
HECTICALLY, *ad. hek*-tik-kal-le, in a hectic manner.
HECTOCOTYLUS, *n. hek*-to-*cot*-e-lus, the reproductive arm of a cuttle-fish.
HECTOGRAM, *n. hek*-to-gram, a French weight, containing 100 grammes, or about 3½ ozs.; hecto-gramme. (Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *gramme*.)
HECTOGRAPH, *n. hek*-to-grahf, a method of printing copies from a gelatine pad. (Gr. *hekaton*, and *grapho*, write.)
HECTOLITRE, *n. hek*-to-leet-er, a French measure of capacity containing 100 litres, nearly 22 gallons. (Gr. *hekaton*, and *litre*.)
HECTOMETRE, *n. hek*-to-meet-er, a French measure of 100 metres, or about 328 English feet. (Gr. *hekaton*, and *metron*, measure.)
HECTOR, *n. hek*-tor, a bully; one who teases or vexes: *v.t.* to bully; to treat with insolence; to torment by words: *v.i.* to play the bully. **Hectored. Hectoring. Hectors.** (Gr. *Hector*, of Troy.)
HECTORISM, *n. hek*-tor-izm, a bullying.
HECTORLY, *a. hek*-tor-le, blustering; insolent.
HECTOSTERE, *n. hek*-to-steer, a solid measure of 100 cubic metres.

HEDDLE, *n. hed*-dl, the loop that works a warp thread. (Scand.)
HEDERACEOUS, *a. hed*-e-*ray*-she-us, pertaining to ivy; resembling ivy. (L. *hedera*, ivy.)
HEDERAL, *a. hed*-e-ral, composed of or belonging to ivy.
HEDERATED, *a. hed*-e-rate-ed, adorned with ivy.
HEDERIFEROUS, *a. hed*-e-*rif*-er-us, producing ivy. (L. *hedera*, and *fero*, bear.)
HEDGE, *n.* hedj, a line of bushes planted round a field, &c., to fence it: *v.t.* to fence with or separate by a hedge; to surround; to guard against loss by betting both ways: *v.i.* to hide, as in a hedge; to skulk. **Hedged. Hedges. Hedging.** (A.S. *hecg*.)
HEDGE-BILL, *n. hedj*-bil, a cutting hook used in dressing hedges.
HEDGE-BORN, *a. hedj*-born, of low birth; obscure.
HEDGE-CREEPER, *n. hedj*-kreep-er, one who skulks under hedges; a sneaking vagabond.
HEDGE-GARLIC, *n. hedj*-gar-lik, the cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium alliaria*.
HEDGEHOG, *n. hedj*-hog, an insectivorous mammal, *Erinaceus europæus*, with oval ears, and the upper part of the body covered with spines; a dredging machine.
HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, *n. hedj*-hog-*thisl*, a popular name for plants of the genus *Echinocactus*.
HEDGE-HYSSOP, *n.* hedj-*his*-sup, a bitter herb of the genus *Gratiola*, or *Scutellaria minor*.
HEDGELESS, *a. hedj*-less, having no hedge.
HEDGE-MARRIAGE, *n. hedj*-mar-rij, a secret marriage.
HEDGE-MUSTARD, *n.* hedj-*must*-ard, the cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium officinale*.
HEDGE-PARSLEY, *n. hedj*-pars-ley, the local name of *Torilis anthriscus* and *Æthusa cynapium*.
HEDGE-PARSON, *n. hedj*-par-son, an uneducated priest.
HEDGEPIG, *n, hedj*-pig, a young hedgehog.
HEDGER, *n. hedj*-er, one who makes hedges.
HEDGEROW, *n. hedj*-ro, a row or series of shrubs or trees planted for the inclosure or separation of fields.
HEDGE-SCHOOL, *n. hedj*-skool, an Irish country school held under a hedge.
HEDGE-SPARROW, *n. hedj*-spar-ro, the small passerine bird, *Accentor modularis*.
HEDGEVINE, *n. hedj*-vine, the virgin's bower, *Clematis vitalba*.
HEDONIC, *a.* he-*don*-ik, professing hedonism.
HEDONISM, *n. hee*-don-izm, the doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the chief good and chief end of man; devotion to pleasure. (Gr. *hedone*, pleasure.)
HEDONIST, *n. hee*-don-ist, one who lives a life of pleasure.
HEDONISTIC, *a. hee*-don-*ist*-ik, pertaining to hedonism.
HEDYPHANE, *n. hee*-di-fane, an oxide of lead and lime. (Gr. *hedys*, sweet, and *phaino*, show.)
HEED, *n.* heed, care; attention; caution: *v.t.* to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to. **Heeded. Heeding. Heeds.** (A.S. *hedan*.)
HEEDFUL, *a. heed*-ful, attentive; observant; cautious.
HEEDFULLY, *ad. heed*-ful-le, in a heedful manner.
HEEDFULNESS, *n. heed*-ful-ness, the state of being heedful.
HEEDLESS, *a. heed*-less, inattentive; thoughtless.
HEEDLESSLY, *ad. heed*-less-le, in a heedless manner.
HEEDLESSNESS, *n. heed*-less-ness, the state of being heedless.
HEEL, *n.* heel, the hind part of the foot, or of a covering for the foot; the foot; a protuberance or knob; a spur; the after end of anything; the end: *v.t.* to dance; to arm a cock with spurs; to add a heel to; to kick backwards. **Be at the heels,** to pursue closely. **Have the heels of,** to outrun. **Heel and toe,** walking as distinct from running. **Lay by the heels,** to fetter. **Neck and heels,** the whole length of the body. **Show, or take to the heels,** to betake to flight. **Heeled. Heeling. Heels.** (A.S. *hela*.)
HEEL, *v.i.* heel, to lean on one side. **Heeled. Heeling. Heels.** (A.S. *hieldan*, to incline.)
HEELBALL, *n. heel*-bawl, a mixture of wax and lamp-black used by shoemakers.
HEEL-PIECE, *n. heel*-piece, armour for the heels; a piece of leather on a shoe-heel; the concluding piece.

HEEL-TAP, *n.* *heel*-tap, a small piece of leather for a shoe-heel; liquor left in a glass: *v.t.* to add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe. Heeltapped. Heeltapping. Heeltaps.

HEFT, *n.* heft, the handle of an edge-tool; the handle of an oar; a lift; an effort. (*Heave.*)

HEFTILY, *ad.* *heft*-e-le, strongly; vigorously.

HEFTINESS, *n.* *heft*-e-ness, strength; vigour.

HEFTY, *a.* *heft*-e, strong; vigorous.

HEGELIAN, *a.* he-*gee*-le-an, pertaining to the philosophy of Hegel: *n.* a disciple of Hegel; one who is Hegelian in his philosophy.

HEGELIANISM, *n.* he-*gee*-le-an-izm, the philosophy of Hegel, the characteristic principle of which is that it resolves being into thought, as unconsciously implicit primarily in Nature, and by a triple process of reason, called "the process of the spirit," explicit finally in the self-consciousness of man.

HEGEMONIC, *a.* hej-e-*mon*-ik, ruling; predominant.

HEGEMONICAL, *a.* bej-e-*mon*-e-kal, hegemonic.

HEGEMONY, *n.* *hej*-e-mon-e, *or* he-*jem*-o-ne, leadership; preponderating power. (Gr. *hegemonia.*)

HEGIRA, *n.* *hej*-e-rah, the hejira or flight of Mohammed, 16th July, 622, A.D., a date from which the Mohammedan era begins; any flight. (Ar. departure or separation.)

HEIFER, *n.* *hef*-er, a young cow. (A.S. *heahfore.*)

HEIGH, *int.* hay, an expression of encouragement.

HEIGH-HO, *int.* *hay*-ho, an expression of surprise or weariness.

HEIGHT, *n.* hyte, elevation above the ground; the altitude of an object; an eminence; elevation in excellence or rank; highest degree; the top. (A.S. *heahthu.*)

HEIGHTEN, *v.t.* *hyte*-en, to raise higher; to advance; to improve; to increase; to exaggerate; to make prominent by touches of light or brilliant colours [Paint.]. Heightened. Heightening. Heightens.

HEINOUS, *a.* *hay*-nus, characterized by great wickedness; hateful; atrocious. (Fr. *haineux.*)

HEINOUSLY, *ad.* *hay*-nus-le, in a heinous manner.

HEINOUSNESS, *n.* *hay*-nus-ness, the quality of being heinous.

HEIR, *n.* air, one who succeeds, or is to succeed another, in the possession of a property by descent; one who inherits; one entitled to possess. (O.Fr.)

HEIR-APPARENT, *n.* *air*-ap-*par*-rent, the one who is certain to succeed to an estate or crown if he outlive the present holder.

HEIR-AT-LAW, *n.* *air*-at-law, a successor by common law when there is no will.

HEIR-BY-CUSTOM, *n.* *air*-by-*kus*-tom, an heir by gavelkind or Borough English.

HEIRDOM, *n.* *air*-dom, succession by inheritance.

HEIRESS, *n.* *air*-ess, a female heir; an inheritrix.

HEIRLESS, *a.* *air*-less, destitute of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, *n.* *air*-loom, any furniture, movable or personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir.

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, *n.* *air*-pre-*zumpt*-tiv, one who is heir, but whose right may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative.

HEIRSHIP, *n.* *air*-ship, the state or rights of an heir.

HEJIRA, *n.* *hej*-e-ra, the hegira or hejra.

HEL, *n.* hel, in German and Norse mythology the daughter of Loki and goddess of the underworld and death.

HELCOID, *a.* *hel*-koyd, ulcerous. (Gr. *helkos*, ulcer, and *eidos*, like.)

HELCOLOGY, *n.* hel-*col*-o-je, the study of ulcers. (Gr. *helkos*, ulcer, and *logos*, science.)

HELD, *p.t.* held, did hold.

HELIAC, *a.* *hee*-le-ak, heliacal.

HELIACAL, *a.* hee-*ly*-a-kal, emerging from or passing into the sun's light. (Gr. *helios*, the sun.)

HELIACALLY, *ad.* he-*ly*-a-kal-le, in a heliacal manner.

HELIANTHEMUM, *n.* *hee*-le-*anth*-e-mum, the rock-rose genus of plants.

HELIANTHUS, *n.* *hee*-le-*an*-thus, the sun-flower genus of plants. (Gr. *helios*, and *anthos*, a flower.)

HELICAL, *a.* *hel*-e-kal, spiral; pertaining to a helix.

HELICIFORM, *a.* he-*liss*-e-form, spiral. (Gr. *helix*, spiral.)

HELICOID, *a.* *hel*-e-koyd, helicoidal: *n.* a geometrical spirally-curved figure. (Gr. *helikocides.*)

HELICOIDAL, *a.* *hel*-e-*koyd*-al, helicoid in shape.

HELICONIAN, *a.* hel-e-*ko*-ne-an, pertaining to Helicon. (*Helicon*, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred as the seat of the Muses.)

HELICOPTER, *n.* *hee*-le-*kopt*-er, an aircraft with horizontal propellers. (Gr. *helikos*, and *pteron*, wing.)

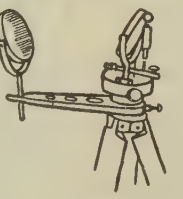
HELIOCENTRIC, *a.* *hee*-le-o-*sen*-trik, as seen from the sun's centre. (Gr. *helios*, and *centre.*)

HELIOCHROME, *n.* *hee*-le-o-krome, a photograph representing the natural colours. (Gr. *helios*, and *chroma*, colour.)

HELIOCHROMY, *n.* hee-le-*ok*-ro-me, the process of obtaining heliochromes.

HELIOGRAM, *n.* *hee*-le-o-gram, a message flashed by sunlight.

HELIOGRAPH, *n.* *hee*-le-o-grahf, a signalling instrument which acts by flashing the sun's rays from a mirror; a photograph by daylight; a photograph of the sun.



Heliograph.

HELIOGRAPHIC, *a.* *hee*-le-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to heliography; descriptive of the sun.

HELIOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* *hee*-le-o-*graf*-ik-al-le, by means of the heliograph.

HELIOGRAPHY, *n.* *hee*-le-*og*-ra-fe, the art of signalling by heliograph; photography. (Gr. *helios*, and *grapho*, write.)

HELIOGRAVURE, *n.* *hee*-le-o-*grav*-yewr, a process by which printing blocks are made by photography.

HELIOLATER, *n.* *hee*-le-*ol*-a-ter, a worshipper of the sun.

HELIOLATRY, *n.* *hee*-le-*ol*-a-tre, the worship of the sun. (Gr. *helios*, and *latreia*, worship.)

HELIOLOGY, *n.* *hee*-le-*ol*-o-je, the study of the sun. (Gr. *helios*, and *logos.*)

HELIOMETER, *n.* *hee*-le-*om*-e-ter, a micrometer, for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun and the distance between stars. (Gr. *helios*, and *metron.*)

HELIOPHILOUS, *a.* *hee*-le-*of*-fe-lus, loving the sun.

HELIOSCENE, *n.* *hee*-le-o-seen, an external sun-blind.

HELIOSCOPE, *n.* *hee*-le-o-skope, a telescope for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes. (Gr. *helios*, and *skopeo*, view.)

HELIOSIS, *n.* hee-le-*o*-sis, sunstroke. (Gr. *heliosmai*, suffer from sunstroke.)

HELIOSTAT, *n.* *hee*-le-o-stat, a heliograph; an instrument for directing a sunbeam to a distance, for surveying purposes or signalling. (Gr. *helios*, and *statos*, fixed.)

HELIOTHERAPY, *n.* *hee*-le-o-*ther*-ra-pe, treatment by exposure to sunshine.

HELIOTROPE, *n.* *hee*-le-o-trope, an ancient instrument for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics; a heliostat; a siliceous mineral, the bloodstone; certain plants, whose flowers turn with the sun, among them being the cherry-pie, *Heliotropium peruvianum.* (Gr. *heliotropion*, sundial.)

HELIOTROPIC, *a.* *hee*-le-o-*trop*-ik, turning towards the light.

HELIOTROPISM, *n.* hee-le-*ot*-ro-pizm, the turning of a growing plant towards the light.

HELIOTYPE, *n.* *hee*-le-o-type, a method of printing photographs from a gelatine surface. (Gr. *helios*, and *typos*, an impression.)

HELISPHERIC, *a.* hel-is-*fer*-ik, helispherical.

HELISPHERICAL, *a.* hel-is-*fer*-e-kal, winding spirally round the pole of the sphere. (Gr. *helios*, and *sphere.*)

HELIUM, *n.* *heel*-yum, the chemical element He. (Gr. *helios*, sun.)

HELIX, *n.* *hee*-liks, the largest genus of land snails. (Gr. spiral.)

HELIX, *n.* *hee*-liks: *pl.* Helices, *hel*-e-seez, a spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution; the external margin of the ear. (Gr.)

HELL, *n.* hel, the place of the dead, or of souls after death; the place of punishment for the wicked after death; the infernal powers; a gambling house. (A.S. from *helan*, to conceal.)

HELL-BROTH, *n.* *hel*-broth, something concocted for an evil purpose.

HELL-CAT, *n.* *hell*-kat, a hell-hag.
HELLEBORE, *n.* *hel*-le-bore, a plant of the genus *Helleborus*; the Christmas rose. (O.Fr. *ellebore.*)
HELLEBORINE, *n.* *hel*-e-bo-reen, an orchid of the genus *Epipactis.* White helleborine, an orchid of the genus *Cephalanthera.*
HELLENE, *n.* hel-*leen*, *or* *hel*-leen, a thoroughbred ancient Greek; a modern Greek subject; a Levantine.
HELLENIAN, *a.* hel-*le*-ne-an, Hellenic.
HELLENIC, *a.* hel-*len*-ik, pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.
HELLENISM, *n.* *hel*-len-izm, a Greek idiom; the taste for Greek literature and art. (Gr. *Hellenismos.*)
HELLENIST, *n.* *hel*-len-ist, a Grecian Jew; one skilled in the Greek language but of another nation.
HELLENISTIC, *a.* hel-le-*nis*-tik, pertaining to the Hellenists.
HELLENISTICALLY, *ad.* hel-le-*nis*-tik-al-le, according to the Hellenistic dialect.
HELLENIZE, *v.i.* *hel*-len-ize, to use the Greek language or follow Greek customs. Hellenized. Hellenizes. Hellenizing. (Gr. *hellenizo*, speak Greek.)
HELL-HAG, *n.* *hel*-hag, a wicked old woman.
HELLHOUND, *n.* *hel*-hound, an agent of hell.
HELLISH, *a.* *hel*-lish, pertaining to hell; inspired by hell; extremely wicked.
HELLISHLY, *ad.* *hel*-lish-le, in a hellish manner.
HELLISHNESS, *n.* *hel*-lish-ness, extreme wickedness.
HELLO, *int.* *hel*-lo, hallo; hullo.
HELLWARD, *ad.* *hel*-wawrd, towards hell.
HELM, *n.* helm, the tiller or wheel by which a rudder is worked; place of direction or management. (A.S. *helma.*)
HELM, *n.* helm, a helmet. (A.S.)
HELMAGE, *n.* *helm*-aje, guidance.
HELMED, *a.* helmd, helmeted.
HELMET, *n.* *hel*-met, armour for the head; the part of a coat-of-arms that bears the crest [Her.]; the upper part of a retort; the hooded upper lip of some flowers [Bot.]. (A.S.)
HELMETED, *a.* *hel*-met-ed, furnished with a helmet.
HELMINTHAGOGUE, *n.* hel-*min*-tha-gog, a medicine to expel worms. (Gr. *helmyns*, a worm, and *ago*, drive.)
HELMINTHIC, *a.* hel-*min*-thik, relating to parasitic worms; expelling worms: *n.* a medicine for expelling worms.
HELMINTHOID, *a.* hel-*min*-thoyd, worm-shaped. (Gr. *helmyns*, and *eidos*, like.)
HELMINTHOLOGIC, *a.* hel-*min*-tho-*loj*-ik, helmintho-logical.
HELMINTHOLOGICAL, *a.* hel-*min*-tho-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to helminthology.
HELMINTHOLOGIST, *n.* hel-min-*thol*-o-jist, one who is versed in helminthology.
HELMINTHOLOGY, *n.* hel-min-*thol*-o-je, the study of worms. (Gr. *helmyns*, and *logos*, science.)
HELMLESS, *a.* *helm*-less, without a helm.
HELMSMAN, *n.* *helmz*-man, a steersman.
HELODERMA, *n.* *hee*-lo-*der*-ma, a genus of venomous lizards ranging from Central America to Arizona. (Gr. *helos*, nail, and *derma*, skin.)
HELOSIS, *n.* he-*lo*-sis, eversion of the eyelids.
HELOT, *n.* *hel*-ot, a slave in ancient Sparta; a slave. (L. *Helotae.*)
HELOTISM, *n.* *hel*-o-tizm, Spartan slavery; slavery.
HELOTRY, *n.* *hel*-ot-re, helots taken collectively.
HELP, *n.* help, aid; assistance; that which gives assistance; remedy; a hired servant [U.S.]: *v.t.* to aid to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose; to relieve; to remedy; to share out; to carve and distribute; to prevent; to forbear: *v.i.* to lend aid; to contribute. Help forward, to advance by assistance. Help off, to remove by help. Help on, to forward by aid. Help out, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or in completing a design. Help over, to enable to surmount. Help to, to supply with. Helped. Helping. Helps. (A.S. *helpan.*)
HELPER, *n.* *help*-er, one who helps or assists.
HELPFUL, *a.* *help*-ful, that gives help; useful.
HELPFULNESS, *n.* *help*-ful-ness, assistance; usefulness.
HELPING, *n.* *help*-ing, a share; a portion of food.
HELPLESS, *a.* *help*-less, without help in one's self; wanting help.
HELPLESSLY, *ad.* *help*-less-le, in a helpless manner.
HELPLESSNESS, *n.* *help*-less-ness, the state of being helpless.
HELPMATE, *n.* *help*-mate, a companion; a helper; a partner; a wife.
HELPMEET, *n.* *help*-meet, a suitable help.
HELTER-SKELTER, *ad.* *hel*-ter-*skel*-ter, in hurry and confusion.
HELVE, *n.* helv, the handle of a tool or weapon: *v.t.* to furnish with a helve. Helved. Helves. Helving. (A.S. *helfe.*)
HELVE-HAMMER, *n.* *helv*-*ham*-mer, a trip-hammer, a large ponderous hammer for manufacturing wrought iron.
HELVETIC, *a.* hel-*vet*-ik, pertaining to the Helvetii or inhabitants of Switzerland; Swiss. (L. *Helvetius.*)
HELVIN, *n.* *hel*-vin, a crystallized mineral of a yellowish colour. (Gr. *helios*, the sun.)
HEM, *n.* hem, the border of a garment, doubled and sewn to strengthen it; edge; border: *v.t.* to form a hem on; to edge; to border. To hem in, to inclose. Hemmed. Hemming. Hems. (A.S.)
HEM, *int.* hem, a sort of voluntary half cough: *v.i.* to utter the sound hem. Hemmed. Hemming. Hems.
HEMADYNAMOMETER, *n.* *hem*-a-din-a-*mom*-e-ter, a contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries. (Gr. *haima*, blood, *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, measure.)
HEMASTATICAL, *a.* *hem*-a-*stat*-e-kal, relating to the weight of the blood; staying hemorrhage [Med.]. (Gr. *haima*, and *statikos*, stopping.)
HEMATINE, *n.* *hem*-a-tin, hæmatine.
HEMATITE, *n.* *heem*-a-tite, hæmatite. (L. *hæmatites.*)
HEMATOCELE, *n.* *hem*-a-to-seel, a tumour filled with blood [Med.]. (Gr. *haima*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
HEMATOSIN, *n.* hem-a-*toh*-sin, a proximate principle of the blood, containing its red colouring matter.
HEMI, *hem*-e, a Greek prefix, signifying half.
HEMICHORDATE, *a.* *hem*-e-*kord*-ate, intermediate between the vertebrates and invertebrates.
HEMICRANIA, *n.* *hem*-e-*krane*-e-a, a pain affecting only one side of the head. (Gr. *hemi*, and *kranium*, the skull.)
HEMICYCLE, *n.* *hem*-e-sy-kl, a semicircle; a semi-circular space. (Gr. *hemi*, and *cycle.*)
HEMIHEDRAL, *a.* *hem*-e-*hee*-dral, applied to a crystal with only half the normal number of faces [Min.]. (Gr. *hemi*, and *hedra*, a side.)
HEMINA, *n.* he-*my*-na, a measure of about ten ounces.
HEMIOPIA, *n.* *hem*-e-o-pe-a, faulty vision, in which only half an object is seen [Med.]. (Gr. *hemi*, and *ops*, the eye.)
HEMIPLEGIA, *n.* *hem*-e-*ple*-je-a, paralysis limited to one half the body [Med.]. (Gr.)
HEMIPODE, *n.* *hem*-e-pode, a bird allied to the quail, wanting a hind toe, *Turnix sylvatica.* (Gr. *hemi*, and *pous*, the foot.)
HEMIPTERA, *n.pl.* he-*mip*-ter-a, the bugs, an order of insects with four wings, the upper being partly coriaceous, and partly membranous. (Gr. *hemi*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
HEMIPTERAL, *a.* he-*mip*-ter-al, hemipterous.
HEMIPTEROUS, *a.* he-*mip*-ter-us, pertaining to the hemiptera.
HEMISPHERE, *n.* *hem*-is-fere, half a sphere, bisected by a plane passing through its centre; a map of half a sphere. (L. *hemisphærium.*)
HEMISPHERIC, *a.* hem-is-*fer*-rik, hemispherical.
HEMISPHERICAL, *a.* hem-is-*fer*-re-kal, containing half a sphere or globe.
HEMISTICH, *n.* *hem*-e-stik, half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. (L. *hemistichium.*)
HEMISTICHAL, *a.* hem-*ist*-e-kal, pertaining to a hemistich.
HEMITROPE, *a.* *hem*-e-trope, half-turned. (Gr. *hemi*, and *tropos*, turn.)
HEMLOCK, *n.* *hem*-lok, the poisonous umbelliferous plant, *Conium maculatum*; a poison. (A.S. *hemlic.*)
HEMLOCK-SPRUCE, *n.* *hem*-lok-spruce, the American tree, *Tsuga canadensis.*
HEMMER, *n.* *hem*-mer, one who hems; the hemming attachment to a sewing-machine.
HEMMING, *n.* *hem*-ming, bordering.
HEMORRHAGE, *n.* *hem*-or-aje, hæmorrhage; any discharge of blood from a blood-vessel [Med.]. (L. *hæmorrhagia.*)

HEMORRHAGIC, *a.* *hem*-or-*raj*-ik, hæmorrhagic; pertaining to a flux of blood; pertaining to hemorrhage.

HEMORRHOIDAL, *a.* hem-or-*roy*-dal, hæmorrhoidal; pertaining to hemorrhoids.

HEMORRHOIDS, *n.pl.* *hem*-or-royds, hæmorrhoids; a discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles [Med.]. (L. *hæmorrhoidæ.*)

HEMP, *n.* hemp, a plant of the genus *Cannabis*, whose fibre is used for cloth and cordage; the fibre, prepared for spinning. (A.S. *henep.*)

HEMPEN, *a.* *hemp*-en, made of hemp.

HEMP-NETTLE, *n.* *hemp*-net-tl, the annual labiate plant, *Galeopsis tetrahit.*

HEMPSEED, *n.* *hemp*-seed, the seed of hemp.

HEMPY, *a.* *hemp*-e, like hemp.

HEMSTITCH, *n.* *hem*-stitch, a broad hem so stitched as to leave a row of holes along the inner edge.

HEN, *n.* hen, the female of any bird, but especially of the domestic fowl. (A.S.)

HENBANE, *n.* *hen*-bane, several species of herbs, so called from one of them, *Hyoscyamus niger*, being destructive to fowls.

HENBIT, *n.* *hen*-bit, the labiate plant, *Lamium amplexicaule*; dead nettle; one of the speedwells, *Veronica hederifolia.*

HENCE, *ad.* hence, from this place; from this time; in the future; from this source; for this reason. (A.S. *heonan.*)

HENCEFORTH, *ad.* *hence*-forth, from this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, *ad.* *hence*-for-wawrd, henceforth.

HENCHMAN, *n.* *hench*-man, a page; a servant. (A.S. *hengst*, horse, and *man.*)

HENCOOP, *n.* *hen*-koop, a coop or cage for fowls.

HENDECAGON, *n.* hen-*dek*-a-gon, a plane figure of eleven sides and angles [Geom.]. (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.)

HENDECASYLLABLE, *n.* hen-*dek*-a-*sill*-a-bl, a line of eleven syllables in poetry. (Gr.)

HENEQUEN, *n.* *hen*-e-ken, sisal hemp, *Agave rigida.* (Sp. *jeniquen.*)

HENDIADYS, *n.* hen-*dy*-a-dis, a figure in which the idea is given by two words conjoined [Rhet.]. (Gr. *hen dia dyoin*, one by means of two.)

HENDRIVER, *n.* *hen*-drive-er, a hawk; a hen-harrier.

HEN-HARRIER, *n.* *hen*-har-re-er, the hawk, *Circus cyaneus.*

HEN-HEARTED, *a.* *hen*-hart-ed, cowardly; dastardly.

HENHOUSE, *n.* *hen*-house, a house or shelter for fowls.

HENMOULD, *n.* *hen*-mould, a black, spongy mould.

HENNA, *n.* *hen*-na, a tropical shrub, *Lawsonia inernus*; a paste made of its pounded flowers, and much used by the Easterns for dyeing their nails of an orange colour. (Ar.)

HENNERY, *n.* *hen*-e-re, a poultry farm.

HENOTHEISM, *n.* *hee*-no-*thee*-ism, belief in one god, without holding that it is the only god. (Gr. *hino*, one, and *theism.*)

HENOTIC, *a.* hen-*ot*-ik, tending to reconcile. (Gr. *henotikos.*)

HENPECKED, *a.* *hen*-pekt, governed by one's wife.

HENROOST, *n.* *hen*-roost, a place where poultry roost.

HENRY, *n.* *hen*-re, the electrical unit of induction, so called after Joseph Henry.

HENTING, *n.* *hent*-ing, the furrow that finishes the ridge. (Dial. Eng.)

HENWIFE, *n.* *hen*-wife, a woman in charge of poultry.

HEP, *n.* hep, the fruit of the dog-rose.

HEPAR, *n.* *hee*-par, a combination of sulphur with potassium, so called from its being of a liver colour. (Gr. liver.)

HEPATIC, *a.* he-*pat*-ik, pertaining to the liver; of a liver colour: *n.* a medicine for the liver. (L. *hepaticus*, relating to the liver.)

HEPATICA, *n.* he-*pat*-e-kah, the plant, *Anemone hepatica.* (L.)

HEPATICÆ, *n.pl.* he-*pat*-e-see, the liverworts.

HEPATITE, *n.* *hep*-a-tite, fetid sulphate of baryta.

HEPATITIS, *n.* hep-a-*ty*-tis, inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZATION, *n.* *hep*-a-ti-*zay*-shon, conversion into a substance resembling the liver.

HEPATIZE, *v.t.* *hep*-a-tize, to gorge with effused matter. **Hepatized. Hepatizes. Hepatizing.**

HEPATOCELE, *n.* hep-*at*-o-seel, hernia of the liver [Med.]. (Gr. *hepar*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

HEPATOGASTRIC, *a.* *hep*-a-to-*gas*-trik, relating to the liver and stomach.

HEPATORRHŒA, *n.* *hep*-at-o-*re*-a, a diseased flow of bile [Med.]. (Gr. *hepar*, and *rheo*, flow.)

HEPATOSCOPY, *n.* hep-a-*tos*-ko-pe, divination by inspecting the liver of animals. (Gr. *hepar*, and *skopeo*, view.)

HEPTACHORD, *n.* *hep*-ta-kord, a seven-stringed lyre.

HEPTADE, *n.* *hep*-tade, the sum or number of seven. (Gr. *hepta*, seven.)

HEPTAGLOT, *n.* *hep*-ta-glot, a book in seven languages. (Gr. *hepta*, and *glotta*, a tongue.)

HEPTAGON, *n.* *hep*-ta-gon, a plane figure consisting of seven sides and seven angles [Geom.]; a place that has seven bastions for defence [Fort.]. (Gr.)

Heptagon.

HEPTAGONAL, *a.* hep-*tag*-o-nal, having seven angles.

HEPTAGYNIA, *n.pl.* *hep*-ta-*jin*-e-a, plants having seven styles [Bot.]. (Gr. *hepta*, and *gyne*, a female.)

HEPTAGYNIAN, *a.* hep-ta-*jin*-e-an, heptagynous.

HEPTAGYNOUS, *a.* hep-*taj*-e-nus, having seven styles [Bot.].

HEPTAHEDRON, *n.* *hep*-ta-*hee*-dron, a solid figure with seven sides. (Gr. *hepta*, and *hedra*, a side.)

HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* *hep*-ta-*heks*-a-*hee*-dral, presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. (Gr. *hepta*, and *hexahedral.*)

HEPTAMERIDE, *n.* hep-*tam*-e-ride, that which divides into seven parts. (Gr. *hepta*, and *meris*, a part.)

HEPTAMETER, *n.* hep-*tam*-e-ter, a metrical line of seven feet.

HEPTANDRIA, *n.pl.* hep-*tan*-dre-a, plants having seven stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *hepta*, and *aner*, a man.)

HEPTANGULAR, *a.* hep-*tang*-yew-lar, having seven angles. (Gr. *hepta*, and *angular.*)

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, *a.* hep-*taf*-il-lus, having seven leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *hepta*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

HEPTARCH, *n.* *hep*-tark, a ruler of one division of a heptarchy.

HEPTARCHIC, *a.* hep-*tar*-kik, pertaining to a heptarchy.

HEPTARCHY, *n.* *hep*-tar-ke, a government by seven rulers; a country under seven rulers; England, when under the government of seven kings. (Gr. *hepta*, and *arche*, rule.)

HEPTASPERMOUS, *a.* *hep*-ta-*sperm*-us, containing seven seeds [Bot.]. (Gr. *hepta*, and *sperma*, seed.)

HEPTASYLLABIC, *a.* *hep*-ta-sil-*lab*-ik, having seven syllables.

HEPTATEUCH, *n.* *hep*-ta-tewk, the first seven books of the Old Testament. (Gr. *hepta*, and *teuchos*, a book.)

HER, her, *pron.* of the 3rd pers. fem. sing.: *a.* of or belonging to a female. (A.S. *hire.*)

HERACLEUM, *n.* he-*rak*-le-um, the genus consisting of the cow-parsnips, one species of which attains a height of over ten feet.

HERALD, *n.* *her*-rald, an officer of the College of Arms or Heralds' College whose business is to marshal and conduct ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of peers, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, and to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein, and to record pedigrees; a proclaimer; a forerunner: *v.t.* to introduce, as by a herald; to proclaim. **Heralded. Heralding. Heralds.** (O.Fr. *heralt.*)

HERALDIC, *a.* her-*rald*-ik, pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

HERALDICALLY, *ad.* her-*rald*-ik-al-le, in a heraldic manner.

HERALDRY, *n.* *her*-rald-re, the science of armorial bearings. (O.Fr. *heralderie*, or *heraulderie.*)

HERALDSHIP, *n.* *her*-rald-ship, the office of a herald.

HERB, *n.* herb, a plant; a plant with a soft or succulent stem or stems that dies to the roots every year. **Herb Bennet,** the common avens, *Geum urbanum.* **Herb Carpenter,** the selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris.* **Herb Christopher,** the baneberry, *Actæa spicata.* **Herb Gerard,** the goutweed, *Ægopodium podagraria.* **Herb Margaret,** the daisy, *Bellis perennis.* **Herb**

Paris, the truelove, *Paris quadrifolia*. **Herb Peter**, the cowslip, *Primula veris*. **Herb Robert**, the ragged robin, *Geranium robertianum*. **Herb Trinity**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. **Herb Twopence**, the creeping jenny, *Lysimachia nummularia*. (Fr. *herbe*.)

HERBACEOUS, *a.* her-*bay*-shus, pertaining to herbs; of the nature of a herb; feeding on herbs. (L.)

HERBAGE, *n.* *herb*-aj, herbs collectively; grass; pasture; right of pasture in the grounds of another [Law]. (Fr.)

HERBAGED, *a.* *herb*-ajd, covered with grass.

HERBAL, *n.* *herb*-al, a book containing the names and descriptions of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: *a.* pertaining to herbs. (O.Fr.)

HERBALIST, *n.* *herb*-al-ist, a person skilled in plants; a collector of plants; a dealer in medicinal plants.

HERBARIAN, *n.* herb-*ayr*-e-an, a herbalist.

HERBARIUM, *n.* herb-*ayr*-e-um, a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved.

HERBARY, *n.* *herb*-a-re, a garden of plants.

HERBELET, *n.* *herb*-e-let, a small herb.

HERBESCENT, *a.* herb-*es*-sent, growing into herbs.

HERBIFEROUS, *a.* herb-*if*-er-us, bearing herbs. (L. *herba*, and *fero*, bear.)

HERBIST, *n.* *herb*-ist, one skilled in herbs.

HERBIVORA, *n.pl.* herb-*iv*-or-a, animals subsisting on plants. (L. *herba*, and *voro*, devour.)

HERBIVOROUS, *a.* herb-*iv*-or-us, subsisting on plants.

HERBLESS, *a.* *herb*-less, destitute of herbs.

HERBORIST, *n.* *herb*-or-ist, a herbalist.

HERBORIZATION, *n.* *herb*-or-ize-*ay*-shon, botanical research; the figure of plants in mineral substances.

HERBORIZE, *v.i.* *herb*-or-ize, to botanize; to gather herbs. **Herborized. Herborizes. Herborizing.** (Fr. *herboriser*.)

HERBOUS, *a.* *herb*-us, abounding in herbs.

HERBULENT, *a.* *herb*-yew-lent, containing herbs.

HERB-WOMAN, *n.* *herb*-woom-an, a woman who sells herbs.

HERBY, *a.* *herb*-e, herbous.

HERCULEAN, *a.* her-*kew*-le-an, very great, difficult, or dangerous; of extraordinary strength and size.

HERCULES, *n.* *her*-kew-leez, a hero of Greek fable, distinguished for his strength, which he is represented as employing through twelve labours, in a way agreeable to the Greek ideal of heroism. (Gr. *Herakles*, literally, the called of Hera, or Juno.)

HERCULES-BEETLE, *n.* *her*-kew-leez-*bee*-tl, the large beetle of tropical America, *Dynastes hercules*, resembling in the male a pair of pincers.

HERCYNIAN, *a.* her-*sin*-e-an, pertaining to an extensive forest in Germany, including the Harz Mountains. (L. *Sylva hercynia*.)

HERD, *n.* herd, beasts feeding or driven together; a company of people, in contempt; a rabble; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to associate; to associate as beasts: *v.t.* to form into a herd; to tend. **Herded. Herding. Herds.** (A.S. *heord*.)

HERD-BOOK, *n.* *herd*-book, a book containing the pedigrees of stud cattle.

HERDMAN, *n.* *herd*-man, a herdsman.

HERDS-GRASS, *n.* *herdz*-grahss, a name given to various valuable grasses, as fine bent grass.

HERDSMAN, *n.* *herdz*-man, one employed in tending herds of cattle.

HERE, *ad.* heer, in this place; hither; in the present life or state. **Here and there**, in one place and another. **Here, there and everywhere**, dispersed; all about. **Neither here nor there**, neither in one place nor in another; bearing neither on this nor that; of no consequence; not to the point. (A.S.)

HEREABOUT, *ad.* *heer*-a-bout, hereabouts.

HEREABOUTS, *ad.* *heer*-a-bouts, near here.

HEREAFTER, *ad.* heer-*ahft*-er, from this time forwards: *n.* a future state. (A.S.)

HEREAT, *ad.* *heer*-at, at this point.

HEREAWAY, *ad.* *heer*-a-way, hereabouts.

HEREBY, *ad.* heer-*by*, by this.

HEREDIPETY, *n.* her-re-*dip*-it-e, legacy-hunting. (L. *heredipeta*, a hunting after legacies.)

HEREDITABILITY, *n.* her-*red*-it-ab-*il*-it-e, the state of being inheritable.

HEREDITABLE, *a.* her-*red*-it-a-bl, that may be inherited.

HEREDITAMENT, *n.* her-re-*dit*-a-ment, any kind of property that may be inherited. (Late L. *hereditamentum*.)

HEREDITARIAN, *n.* her-*red*-it-*ayre*-e-an, a student of heredity.

HEREDITARILY, *ad.* her-*red*-it-ar-re-le, by inheritance.

HEREDITARY, *a.* her-*red*-it-ar-re, descending by inheritance; transmitted by descent. (L. *hereditarius*.)

HEREDITY, *n.* her-*red*-it-e, transmission of the characters or qualities of parents to their offspring.

HEREIN, *ad.* heer-*in*, in this.

HEREINAFTER, *ad.* *heer*-in-*ahft*-er, below.

HEREINTO, *ad.* heer-*in*-to, into this.

HEREMITICAL, *a.* her-re-*mit*-ik-al, solitary; hermitical.

HEREOF, *ad.* heer-*of*, of this.

HEREON, *ad.* heer-*on*, on this.

HEREOUT, *ad.* heer-*out*, out of this.

HERESIARCH, *n.* her-*ree*-se-ark, an arch-heretic. (Gr. *hairesiarches*.)

HERESIOGRAPHER, *n.* her-*ree*-se-*og*-raf-er, one who writes on heresies. (Gr. *heresy*, and *grapho*, write.)

HERESIOGRAPHY, *n.* her-*ree*-se-*og*-raf-e, a treatise on heresy.

HERESY, *n.* *her*-res-se, an unorthodox doctrine in the Church [Theol.]; an untenable or unsound opinion in politics. (O.Fr. *heresie*.)

HERETIC, *n.* *her*-ret-ik, a person who holds heretical opinions; one who is not orthodox in all his opinions. (Fr. *hérétique*.)

HERETICAL, *a.* her-*ret*-ik-al, containing heresy; contrary to orthodox belief.

HERETICALLY, *ad.* her-*ret*-ik-al-le, in a heretical manner.

HERETICATE, *v.t.* her-*ret*-ik-ate, to decide to be heresy. **Hereticated. Hereticates. Hereticating.**

HERETO, *ad.* *heer*-to, in addition; to this time or place.

HERETOFORE, *ad.* *heer*-to-*fore*, formerly; till now.

HEREUNTO, *ad.* heer-*un*-to, unto this.

HEREUPON, *ad.* *heer*-up-on, upon this.

HEREWITH, *ad.* heer-*with*, with this.

HERIOT, *n.* *her*-re-ot, a fine in kind or cash, payable to the lord of the manor on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. (A.S. *heregeatu*, military accoutrements.)

HERIOTABLE, *a.* *her*-re-ot-a-bl, subject to the payment of a heriot.

HERISSON, *n.* *her*-is-son, a bar armed with iron spikes for obstructing a passage [Fort.]. (Fr. a hedgehog.)

HERITABLE, *a.* *her*-rit-a-bl, that may be inherited; capable of inheriting or taking by descent. (O.Fr.)

HERITABLY, *ad.* *her*-rit-ab-le, by inheritance.

HERITAGE, *n.* *her*-rit-aje, an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent; that which is inherited. (O.Fr.)

HERITOR, *n.* *her*-rit-or, one who inherits.

HERLING, *n.* *her*-ling, the sea-trout, *Salmo trutta*. (Scots.)

HERMAPHRODISM, *n.* her-*maf*-fro-dizm, the state of being hermaphroditic.

HERMAPHRODITE, *n.* her-*maf*-ro-dite, an animal with both male and female sexual organs; a plant whose flower contains both stamens and pistils [Bot.]: *a.* with both sexes in the same individual. **Hermaphrodite brig**, a brigantine. (Gr. *Hermaphrodites*, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite.)

HERMAPHRODITIC, *a.* her-*maf*-fro-*dit*-ik, partaking of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, *a.* her-*maf*-ro-*dit*-ik-al, hermaphroditic.

HERMAPHRODITISM, *n.* her-*maf*-fro-*dite*-izm, hermaphrodism.

HERMENEUTIC, *a.* her-men-*yewt*-ik, interpreting; explanatory.

HERMENEUTICAL, *a.* her-men-*yewt*-ik-al, hermeneutic.

HERMENEUTICS, *n.* her-men-*yewt*-iks, the science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. (Gr. *hermeneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermes*.)

HERMES, *n.* *her*-meez, the Greek Mercury, the ever-ready swift-winged messenger and interpreter of the gods; a rough quadrangular pillar, having a head sculptured on the top of it [Arch.].

HERMETIC, *a.* her-*met*-ik, hermetical.

HERMETICAL, *a.* her-*met*-ik-al, chemical; perfectly close and air-tight. (L. *hermeticus.*)
HERMETICALLY, *ad.* her-*met*-ik-al-le, chemically; closely.
HERMIT, *n. her*-mit, one retired from society and living in solitude. (Fr. *hermite.*)
HERMITAGE, *n. her*-mit-aje, the dwelling or cell of a hermit; a French wine, from a hermitage near Valence.
HERMITARY, *n. her*-mit-ar-re, a cell for a hermit, annexed to some abbey.
HERMIT-CRAB, *n. her*-mit-krab, a decapod crustacean generally occupying the shell of a whelk or other mollusc.
HERMITICAL, *a.* her-*mit*-ik-al, pertaining to a hermit; suited to a hermit.
HERMODACTYL, *n.* her-mo-*dakt*-il, a species of *Colchicum*, brought from Turkey, formerly in repute as a cathartic. (Gr. *Hermes*, and *daktylos*, a finger.)
HERN, *n.* hern, a heron.
HERNIA, *n. her*-ne-a, a rupture, or the protrusion, through an accidental opening, of part of an organ from its natural cavity [Med.]. (L.)
HERNIAL, *a. her*-ne-al, pertaining to hernia.
HERNIOTOMY, *n.* her-ne-*ot*-o-me, the operation for strangulated hernia. (L. *hernia*, and Gr. *tome*, cutting.)
HERNSHAW, *n. hern*-shaw, a heron; a heronshaw.
HERO, *n. hee*-ro, a man descended from a divinity; a demigod; a clear-seeing, self-reliant, self-sufficient, valiant man; a great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; the chief male character in a story or play. (Gr.)
HEROIC, *a.* he-*ro*-ik, becoming or worthy of a hero; having the qualities of a hero; respecting heroes; productive of heroes; larger than life. **Heroic age**, the age when the heroes of Greek antiquity are supposed to have lived. **Heroic treatment**, treatment of a violent nature [Med.]. **Heroic verse**, iambic verse of ten syllables, and in classical poetry the hexameter.
HEROICALLY, *ad.* he-*ro*-ik-al-le, in the manner of a hero.
HEROICALNESS, *n.* he-*ro*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being heroic.
HEROICNESS, *n.* he-*ro*-ik-ness, heroicalness.
HEROI-COMIC, *a.* he-*ro*-e-*kom*-ik, consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; burlesque.
HEROI-COMICAL, *a.* he-*ro*-e-*kom*-ik-al, heroi-comic.
HEROIN, *n.* he-*ro*-in, a drug prepared from morphia.
HEROINE, *n. her*-ro-in, a female hero; a woman of a brave spirit; principal female character. (O.Fr.)
HEROISM, *n. hee*-ro-izm, the qualities of a hero.
HEROIZE, *v.i. hee*-ro-ize, to make a hero of. **Heroized. Heroizes. Heroizing.**
HERON, *n. her*-ron, *or* hern, a wading bird of the genus *Ardea*, with long legs and neck. (O.Fr. *hairon.*)
HERONRY, *n. her*-ron-re, a place where herons breed.
HERONSBILL, *n. herns*-bill, a plant of the genus *Erodium*, so called from the likeness of the f uit to a heron's bill.
HERONSHAW, *n. her*-ron-shaw, a young heron; a heronry.
HEROSHIP, *n. hee*-ro-ship, the character or condition of a hero.
HERO-WORSHIP, *n. hee*-ro-*wur*-ship, worship of heroes, or of "the god-like as revealed in a man."
HERPES, *n. her*-peez, shingles; a non-contagious skin disease, consisting of clusters of vesicles upon inflamed patches of irregular size and form [Med.]. (L.)
HERPETIC, *a.* her-*pet*-ik, pertaining to herpes; resembling herpes.
HERPETOID, *a. her*-pe-toyd, like a snake. (Gr. *herpeton*, reptile, and *eidos*, like.)
HERPETOLOGIC, *a. her*-pet-o-*loj*-ik, pertaining to herpetology.
HERPETOLOGICAL, *a. her*-pet-o-*loj*-ik-al, herpetologic.
HERPETOLOGIST, *n. her*-pet-*ol*-oj-ist, a person versed in herpetology.
HERPETOLOGY, *n. her*-pe-*tol*-oj-e, the natural history of reptiles. (Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile, and *logos*, science.)
HERRING, *n. her*-ring, a sea fish, *Clupea harengus*, swimming in shoals, and much used for food. **Herring gull**, the robber gull, *Larus argentatus.* **Herring pond**, the North Atlantic. (A.S. *hæring.*)

HERRING-BONE, *a. her*-ring-bone, like the bone of a herring; a method of building in which the bricks or stones are laid diagonally to ensure a better bond. **Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of cross stitch.
HERRNHUTER, *n. herrn*-hoot-er, one of the sect of Moravians, settled at first at Herrnhut, near Bautzen, in Germany.
HERS, *pron.* herz, of her.
HERSCHELITE, *n. her*-shel-ite, a silicate of alumina with soda and potash, so called after Sir John Herschel.
HERSE, *n.* herse, a portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes, for blocking up a gateway or impeding an enemy's march [Fort.]; a framework used on ceremonial occasions, especially connected with funerals in churches. (Fr. a harrow.)
HERSELF, *pron.* her-*self*, emphasized form of her.
HERSILLON, *n. herss*-il-lon, a herse [Fort.]. (Fr.)
HERTZIAN, *a. hert*-se-an, the name given to the waves of slow frequency in the ether as discovered by Hertz, the German physicist; wireless.
HESITANCY, *n. hez*-it-an-se, the act of hesitating.
HESITANT, *a. hez*-it-ant, hesitating.
HESITANTLY, *ad. hez*-it-ant-le, in a hesitating manner.
HESITATE, *v.i. hez*-it-ate, to pause in doubt; to be in suspense; to waver; to stammer. **Hesitated. Hesitates. Hesitating.** (L. *hæsitatus*, stuck.)
HESITATING, *a. hez*-it-*ate*-ing, irresolute.
HESITATINGLY, *ad. hez*-it-*tay*-ting-le, with hesitation.
HESITATION, *n.* hez-it-*ay*-shon, the act of hesitating; stammering.
HESITATIVE, *a. hez*-it-ay-tiv, showing hesitation
HESITATOR, *n. hez*-it-ate-or, one who hesitates.
HESPER, *n. hes*-per, the evening star. (L. *Hesperus.*)
HESPERIAN, *a.* hes-*peer*-e-an, western: situated at the west: *n.* an inhabitant of a western country.
HESPERIDES, *n.pl.* hes-*per*-id-eez, sisters who guarded the golden apples given by Ge to Hera on her marriage with Zeus [Myth.]. (Gr.)
HESPERORNIS, *n. hes*-per-*or*-nis, a bird of Cretaceous age which had teeth in its jaws like those of a reptile.
HESSIAN, *a. hes*-se-an, relating to Hesse, in Germany: *n.* a coarse hempen cloth: a coarse fabric of jute.
HESSIAN-FLY, *n. hes*-se-an-*fli*, a small fly, *Cecidomyia destructor*, whose larvæ are destructive to wheat.
HEST, *n.* hest, command; behest.
HESYCHAST, *n. hee*-se-kast, a quietist mystic. (Gr. *hesychos*, quiet.)
HETÆRISM, *n.* het-*eer*-izm, concubinage; community of women. (Gr. *hetaira*, a concubine.)
HETERARCHY, *n. het*-er-ar-ke, the government of an alien. (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *arche*, rule.)
HETEROCERCAL, *a. het*-er-o-*serk*-al, having the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower [Ichthy.]. (Gr. *heteros*, and *kerkos*, a tail.)
HETEROCHROMOUS, *a. het*-ter-o-*kro*-mus, of different colours. (Gr. *heteros*, and *chroma*, colour.)
HETEROCLITE, *n. het*-er-o-klite, a word which is irregular or anomalous [Gram.]; any thing or person deviating from common forms. (Gr. *heteroclitus.*)
HETEROCLITIC, *a. het*-er-o-*klit*-ik, irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules.
HETEROCLITICAL, *a. het*-er-o-*klit*-ik-al, heteroclitic.
HETEROCLITOUS, *a.* her-ter-*ok*-lit-us, heteroclitic.
HETERODACTYL, *a. het*-ter-o-*dak*-til, having the digits irregular in number or form. (Gr. *heteros*, and *dactylos*, finger.)
HETERODONT, *a. het*-er-o-dont, having teeth of different kinds.
HETERODOX, *a. het*-ter-o-doks, contrary to accepted opinion; holding opinions contrary to the orthodox; heretical. (Gr. *heteros*, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokeo*, seem.)
HETERODOXNESS, *n. het*-ter-o-doks-ness, state of being heterodox.
HETERODOXY, *n. het*-ter-o-dok-se, opinion or doctrine contrary to the orthodox; heresy.
HETEROGAMOUS, *a.* het-ter-*og*-a-mus, having different essential parts of fructification [Bot.]. (Gr. *heteros*, and *gamos*, marriage.)
HETEROGENEAL, *a. het*-ter-o-*jeen*-e-al, heterogeneous.
HETEROGENEITY, *n. het*-ter-o-jen-*ee*-te, heterogeneousness; difference in kind; a thing different in kind.

HETEROGENEOUS, *a.* *het*-ter-o-*jeen*-e-us, unlike or dissimilar in kind. (Gr. *heteros*, and *genos*, kind.)

HETEROGENEOUSLY, *ad.* *het*-ter-o-*jeen*-e-us-le, in a heterogeneous manner.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, *n.* *het*-ter-o-*jeen*-e-us-ness, the state of being heterogeneous.

HETEROGENESIS, *n.* *het*-ter-o-*jen*-is-is, heterogeny; production of offspring differing from the parent; spontaneous generation; alternate generation. (Gr. *heteros*, and *gennao*, produce.)

HETEROGENY, *n.* het-ter-*oj*-en-ne, heterogenesis.

HETEROGRAPHY, *n.* het-ter-*og*-raf-e, employment of the same letters with different sounds; wrong spelling. (Gr. *heteros*, and *grapho*, write.)

HETEROLOGOUS, *a.* het-ter-*ol*-og-us, differing in structure or type. (Gr. *heteros*, and *logos*, plan.)

HETEROMEROUS, *a.* het-ter-*om*-er-us, diversiform; differing in composition [Chem.]. (Gr. *heteros*, and *meros*, a part.)

HETEROMORPHIC, *a.* *het*-ter-o-*morf*-ik, differing in type.

HETEROMORPHISM, *n.* *het*-ter-o-*morf*-izm, existence in different forms. (Gr. *heteros*, and *morphe*, shape.)

HETERONOMOUS, *a.* het-ter-*on*-om-us, under the law of another country. (Gr. *heteros*, and *nomos*, law.)

HETERONOMY, *n.* het-ter-*on*-om-e, subjection to some other law than that of reason. (Gr. *heteros*, and *nomos*, law.)

HETERONYM, *n.* *het*-ter-o-nim, a word of the same spelling but of different meaning. (Gr. *heteronymos*, from *heteros*, and *onyma*, name.)

HETEROOUSIAN, *a.* *het*-ter-o-*ou*-se-an, of a different nature or substance. (Gr. *heteros*, and *ousia*, being.)

HETEROPATHY, *n.* het-ter-*op*-a-the, allopathy.

HETEROPHYLLOUS, *a.* het-ter-*of*-il-lus, having different leaves on the same stem [Bot.]. (Gr. *heteros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

HETEROPOD, *n.* *het*-ter-o-pod, a mollusc of the open sea whose foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin. (Gr. *heteros*, and *pous*, foot.)

HETEROPTICS, *n.* *het*-ter-*op*-tiks, perverted vision.

HETEROSCIAN, *a.* *het*-ter-*os*-se-an, said of a part of the globe where the shadows fall in an opposite direction relatively to another part: *n.* one whose shadow so falls. (Gr. *heteros*, and *skia*, a shadow.)

HETEROSITE, *n.* *het*-ter-o-site, a greenish-grey or bluish mineral, becoming violet on exposure.

HETEROTOMOUS, *a.* het-ter-*ot*-om-us, having a different cleavage [Min.]. (Gr. *heteros*, and *tome*, cutting.)

HETMAN, *n.* *het*-man, a Cossack commander-in-chief.

HEUGH, *n.* hewh, a ravine; a crag; a mine-shaft.

HEULANDITE, *n.* *hew*-lan-dite, a mineral consisting of silica, alumina and lime, occurring in amygdaloidal rocks and metalliferous veins, so called after Heuland, an English mineralogist.

HEURISTIC, *a.* hew-*rist*-ik, leading to discovery. (Gr. *heurisko*, discover.)

HEVEA, *n.* *hee*-ve-ah, the tree which yields Para rubber, *Hevea brasiliensis*.

HEW, *v.t.* hew, to cut with an axe or pickaxe; to hack; to chop; to shape. **Hewed. Hewing. Hewn. Hews.** (A.S. *heawan*.)

HEWER, *n.* *hew*-er, one who hews wood, coal, or stone.

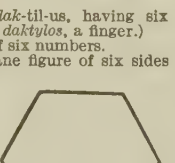
HEXACHORD, *n.* *heks*-a-kord, a scale of six notes. (Gr. *hex*, six, and *chord*.)

HEXACTINELLID, *a.* *heks*-ak-tin-*el*-id, having six spines.

HEXADACTYLOUS, *a.* *heks*-a-*dak*-til-us, having six fingers or toes. (Gr. *hex*, and *daktylos*, a finger.)

HEXADE, *n.* *heks*-ade, a series of six numbers.

HEXAGON, *n.* *heks*-a-gon, a plane figure of six sides and angles [Geom.]. (Gr. *hex*, and *gonia*, an angle.)



Hexagon.

HEXAGONAL, *a.* heks-*ag*-on-al, having six sides and angles.

HEXAGONENCHYMA, *n.* *heks*-a-gon-*en*-ke-ma, cellular tissue in hexagonal form.

HEXAGRAM, *n.* *heks*-a-gram, two intersecting equilateral triangles; the seal of Solomon. (Gr. *hexagrammatos*, six-lettered.)

HEXAGYNIA, *n.pl.* *heks*-a-*jin*-e-a, plants having six styles [Bot.]. (Gr. *hex*, and *gyne*, a female.)

HEXAGYNIAN, *a.* *heks*-a-*jin*-e-an, having six styles [Bot.].

HEXAGYNOUS, *a.* heks-*aj*-in-us, hexagynian.

HEXAHEDRAL, *a.* heks-a-*hee*-dral, of the figure of a hexahedron.

HEXAHEDRON, *n.* heks-a-*hee*-dron, a regular solid body of six sides; a cube. (Gr. *hex*, and *hedra*, a side.)

HEXAHEMERON, *n.* heks-a-*hee*-mer-on, the term of six days; the account of the six days' creation. (Gr. *hex*, and *hemera*, a day.)

HEXAMETER, *n.* heks-*am*-et-er, a metrical line of six feet of dactyls and spondees. (Gr. *hex*, and *metron*, measure.)

HEXAMETRIC, *a.* heks-a-*met*-rik, consisting of six metrical feet.

HEXAMETRICAL, *a.* heks-a-*met*-rik-al, hexametric.

HEXANDRIA, *n.pl.* heks-*an*-dre-a, plants having six stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *hex*, and *aner*, a male.)

HEXANDRIAN, *a.* heks-*an*-dre-an, hexandrous.

HEXANDROUS, *a.* heks-*an*-drus, having six stamens.

HEXANGULAR, *a.* heks-*an*-gewi-ar, having six corners.

HEXAPETALOUS, *a.* heks-a-*pet*-ta-lus, having six petals or flower-leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *hex*, and *petal*.)

HEXAPHYLLOUS, *a.* heks-*af*-fil-us, having six leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *hex*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

HEXAPLA, *n.* *heks*-a-plah, an edition of the Scriptures in six versions, specially that of Origen. (Gr. *hexapla*, six-fold.)

HEXAPLAR, *a.* *heks*-a-plahr, sextuple; in six columns.

HEXAPOD, *a.* *heks*-a-pod, having six feet: *n.* an insect. (Gr. *hex*, and *pous*, foot.)

HEXASTICH, *n.* *heks*-a-stik, a poem of six lines or verses. (Gr. *hex*, and *stichos*, a line or verse.)

HEXASTYLE, *n.* *heks*-a-stile, a building with six columns in front. (Gr. *hex*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)

HEXASYLLABLE, *n.* *heks*-a-*sil*-la-bl, a word of six syllables.

HEXATEUCH, *n.* *heks*-a-tewk, the first six books of the Bible. (Gr. *hex*, and *teuchos*, book.)

HEXOCTAHEDRON, *n.* heks-*ok*-ta-*hee*-dron, a solid bounded by forty-eight equal triangular faces. (Gr. *hex*, and *octohedron*.)

HEY, hay, *int.* of joy or mutual exhortation.

HEYDAY, *hay*-day, *int.* of frolic, wonder, or exultation: *n.* a period of vigour; a wild or frolicsome season. (*High day*.)

HI, *int.* hy, a word for calling attention.

HIATUS, *n.* hy-*ate*-us, an opening; a gap; a chasm; a lacuna; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables [Gram.]. (L.)

HIBERNACLE, *n.* hy-*ber*-na-kl, the winter leaf-bud [Bot.]; winter lodging or shelter. (L. *hibernaculum*.)

HIBERNAL, *a.* hy-*bern*-al, belonging to winter. (Fr.)

HIBERNATE, *v.i.* *hy*-bern-ate, to winter, or pass the winter season in torpor or sleep. **Hibernated. Hibernates. Hibernating.** (L. *hibernatus*, hibernated.)

HIBERNATION, *n.* *hy*-bern-*ay*-shon, the act of hibernating.

HIBERNIAN, *a.* hy-*bern*-e-an, pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland: *n.* a native of Ireland. (L. *Hibernia*, Ireland.)

HIBERNIANISM, *n.* hy-*bern*-e-an-izm, hibernicism.

HIBERNICISM, *n.* hy-*bern*-e-sizm, an Irish idiom.

HIBERNICIZE, *v.t.* hy-*bern*-e-size, to render into the Irish idiom. **Hibernicized. Hibernicizes. Hibernicizing.**

HIBERNIZATION, *n.* *hy*-bern-iz-*ay*-shon, hibernation.

HIBERNIZE, *v.t.* *hy*-bern-ize, to hibernate. **Hibernized. Hibernizes. Hibernizing.**

HIBERNO-CELTIC, *n.* hy-*bern*-o-*kelt*-ik, the native language of the Irish; Erse.

HIBISCUS, *n.* hy-*bis*-kus, a genus of beautifully flowered mallows, mostly tropical. (Gr.)

HICCATEE, *n.* hik-ka-*tee*, a fresh-water tortoise of Central America.

HICCOUGH, *n.* *hik*-up, a hiccup.

HICCUP, *n.* *hik*-up, a convulsive sort of cough due to spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm; hiccough: *v.i.* to have a hiccup. **Hiccuped. Hiccuping. Hiccups.** (From the sound.)

HICKORY, *n.* *hik*-or-e, a name given to several American nut-bearing trees of the genus *Carya*. (Indian name.)

HICKWALL, *n.* *hik*-wal, the hickway.

HICKWAY, *n.* *hik*-way, a small species of woodpecker, *Picus minor*. (Dial. Eng.)

HID, hid, *pp.* of hide.

HIDDEN, *a. hid*-den, not known; concealed; mysterious.
HIDDENLY, *ad. hid*-den-le, in a hidden manner.
HIDAGE, *n. hide*-aje, a tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land. (*Hide.*)
HIDALGO, *n.* hid-*al*-go, a Spanish gentleman; one who is entitled to call himself Don. (Sp.)
HIDE, *v.t.* hide, to withhold or withdraw from sight; to conceal; to screen; not to confess: *v.i.* to lie concealed. Hide and seek, a children's game. Hide the face, to withhold countenance or favour. Hide the face from, to overlook or forgive. Hid. Hidden. Hides. Hiding. (A.S. *hydan.*)
HIDE, *n.* hide, the skin of an animal: *v.t.* to flog. Hided. Hides. Hiding. (A.S. *hyd.*)
HIDE, *n.* hide, a certain portion of land, from 40 to 180 acres. (A.S.)
HIDEBOUND, *a. hide*-bound, with a tightly bound skin or a tightly bound bark, preventing movement or growth; bigoted; crabbed; pedantic; penurious.
HIDEOSITY, *n.* hid-e-*os*-sit-e, hideousness.
HIDEOUS, *a. hid*-e-us, frightful; shocking to the eye or ear; horrible. (O.Fr. *hidos.*)
HIDEOUSLY, *ad. hid*-e-us-le, to a hideous degree.
HIDEOUSNESS, *n. hid*-e-us-ness, the state of being hideous.
HIDER, *n. hide*-er, one who hides or conceals.
HIDEROPE, *n. hide*-rope, a rope of plaited cow-hide.
HIDING, *n. hide*-ing, place of concealment.
HIDING, *n. hide*-ing, a flogging.
HIDROSIS, *n. hy*-dro-sis, perspiration. (Gr. *hidros*, sweat.)
HIDROTIC, *a.* hy-*drot*-ik, provoking perspiration. (Gr. *hidros*, sweat.)
HIE, *v.i.* hy, to hasten. Hied. Hies. Hieing. (A.S. *higian.*)
HIEMAL, *a. hy*-em-al, hyemal; wintry.
HIEMATION, *n. hy*-em-*ay*-shon, hyemation.
HIERARCH, *n. hy*-er-ark, one who rules or has authority in sacred things; a chief priest. (Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archo*, rule.)
HIERARCHAL, *a.* hy-er-*ark*-al, hierarchic.
HIERARCHIC, *a.* hy-er-*ark*-ik, pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy.
HIERARCHICAL, *a.* hy-er-*ark*-ik-al, hierarchal.
HIERARCHISM, *n.* hy-er-*ark*-izm, church government by a hierarchy; hierarchic government.
HIERARCHY, *n. hy*-er-ark-e, rule in sacred things; the persons who so rule as a body; hierarchic government. (O.Fr. *hierarchie.*)
HIERATIC, *a.* hy-er-*at*-ik, sacred; pertaining to priests; a term applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing. (L. *hieraticus.*)
HIEROCRACY, *n.* hy-er-*ok*-ra-se, government by ecclesiastics. (Gr. *hieros*, and *kratos*, power, rule.)
HIEROGLYPH, *n. hy*-er-o-glif, a hieroglyphic: *v.t.* to represent in hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphed. Hieroglyphing. Hieroglyphs. (Gr. *hieros*, and *glypho*, carve.)
HIEROGLYPHIC, *n. hy*-er-o-*glif*-ik, sacred writing; a species of writing in which the figures of objects are employed to represent ideas or letters; a symbolic or emblematic figure.
HIEROGLYPHICAL, *a. hy*-er-o-*glif*-ik-al, after the manner of a hieroglyph; emblematic; esoteric.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, *ad. hy*-er-o-*glif*-ik-al-le, in a hieroglyphic manner.
HIEROGLYPHIST, *n. hy*-er-*og*-lif-ist, one versed in hieroglyphics.
HIEROGRAM, *n. hy*-er-o-gram, a species of sacred writing. (Gr. *hieros*, and *gramma*, a letter.)
HIEROGRAMMATIC, *a. hy*-er-o-gram-*mat*-ik, written in sacred or sarcerdotal characters.
HIEROGRAMMATIST, *n. hy*-er-o-*gram*-mat-ist, a writer or interpreter of hierograms.
HIEROGRAPHER, *n. hy*-er-*og*-raf-er, one versed in hierography.
HIEROGRAPHIC, *a. hy*-er-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to hierography.
HIEROGRAPHICAL, *a. hy*-er-o-*graf*-ik-al, hierographic.
HIEROGRAPHY, *n. hy*-er-*og*-raf-e, sacred writing. (Gr. *hieros*, and *grapho*, write.)
HIEROLATRY, *n. hy*-er-*ol*-at-ree, the worship of saints. (Gr. *hieros*, and *latreia*, worship.)
HIEROLOGIC, *a. hy*-er-o-*loj*-ik, hierological.
HIEROLOGICAL, *a. hy*-er-o-*loj*-ik-al, belonging to the study of hierology.
HIEROLOGIST, *n. hy*-er-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in hierology.
HIEROLOGY, *n. hy*-er-*ol*-oj-e, the science of, or a treatise on, sacred writings and inscriptions, particularly Egyptian. (Gr. *hieros*, and *logos*, science.)
HIEROMANCY, *n. hy*-er-o-man-se, divination from things offered in sacrifice. (Gr. *hieros*, and *manteia*, divination.)
HIEROPHANT, *n. hy*-er-o-fant, a priest; an initiator. (Gr. *hierophantes*, showing the ritual.)
HIEROPHANTIC, *a. hy*-er-o-*fant*-ik, pertaining to hierophants.
HIEROSCOPY, *n. hy*-er-*os*-ko-pe, divination by inspection of sacrificial victims. (Gr. *hieros*, and *skopeo*, view.)
HIGGLE, *v.i. hig*-gl, to carry provisions about for sale; to be hard in bargaining; to dispute about trifles. Higgled. Higgles. Higgling. (*Haggle.*)
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *ad. hig*-gl-de-*pig*-gl-de, in confusion.
HIGGLER, *n. hig*-gler, one who higgles.
HIGH, *a.* hy, elevated; lofty; tall; elevated in rank, condition, or office; exalted in character or excellence; difficult; boastful; ostentatious; arrogant; loud; threatening or angry; violent; powerful; luxurious; strong; remote from the equator; intense; far-advanced; noble; honourable; possessed of supreme power; dear in price; tainted; remote in past time; ritualistic; acute; sharp [Mus.]: *ad.* aloft; to a great altitude; eminently; greatly; powerfully: *n.* an elevated place. High and dry, applied to the situation of a vessel when aground above water-mark. High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian. High Dutch, German. High seas, the ocean beyond certain limits from the coast. High table, a table on a dais, a table of honour. High tea, a meat tea. On high, aloft. (A.S. *heah.*)
HIGH-BLOWN, *a. hy*-blone, swelled much with wind.
HIGHBORN, *a. hy*-born, of noble birth.
HIGHBRED, *a. hy*-bred, bred in high life; refined; thoroughbred.
HIGHBROW, *n. hy*-brou, an intellectual; a superior person in his own estimation.
HIGH-CHURCH, *a. hy*-church, attaching importance to the authority of the priesthood and ministration according to ritual; ritualistic.
HIGH-CHURCHISM, *n. hy*-church-izm, the principles of the High-church party.
HIGH-CHURCHMAN, *n. hy*-church-man, one who holds High-church principles.
HIGH-COLOURED, *a. hy*-kul-urd, florid; having a strong or glaring colour.
HIGHDAY, *n. hy*-day, a holiday: *a.* befitting a holiday.
HIGHER, *a. hy*-er, more elevated.
HIGHFALUTIN, *a. hy*-fa-*lewt*-in, pretentious: *n.* bombastic rubbish [U.S. Slang].
HIGH-FED, *a. hy*-fed, pampered; fed luxuriously.
HIGH-FLIER, *n. hy*-fly-er, a high-flying bird [Shooting]; hence, a person inclined to go to extremes in anything.
HIGHFLOWN, *a. hy*-flone, proud; turgid.
HIGH-FLUSHED, *a. hy*-flusht, much elated.
HIGH-FLYING, *a. hy*-fli-ing, extravagant in claims or opinions.
HIGH-HANDED, *a. hy*-hand-ed, violent or overbearing.
HIGH-HEARTED, *a. hy*-hart-ed, full of courage.
HIGH-HUNG, *a. hy*-hung, hung aloft; elevated.
HIGHLAND, *n. hy*-land, a hilly country, especially in Scotland: *a.* pertaining to highlands.
HIGHLANDER, *n. hy*-land-er, a native of highlands; a soldier in a kilted regiment.
HIGHLANDISH, *a. hy*-land-ish, high or mountainous.
HIGHLANDMAN, *n. hy*-land-man, a highlander.
HIGH-LIFE, *n. hy*-life, the upper classes; their mode of life.
HIGH-LIVED, *a. hy*-livd, pertaining to high life.
HIGHLOW, *n. hy*-loh, a kind of shoe.
HIGHLY, *ad. hy*-le, in a high manner.
HIGH-METTLED, *a. hy*-met-tld, having high spirits; ardent.
HIGH-MINDED, *a. hy*-mynd-ed, proud; magnanimous.
HIGHNESS, *n. hy*-ness, the state of being high; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGH-PRESSURE, *a.* *hy*-presh-ur, said of a steam-engine in which there is no condenser as in a low-pressure engine.
HIGH-PRIEST, *n.* *hy*-preest, a chief priest.
HIGH-PRIESTSHIP, *n.* hy-*preest*-ship, office of a high-priest.
HIGH-PRINCIPLED, *a.* hy-*prin*-se-pld, of honourable and strict principle; high flying in politics.
HIGH-PROOF, *a.* *hy*-proof, highly rectified.
HIGH-REACHING, *a.* hy-*reech*-ing, reaching high or upward; ambitious.
HIGH-REPENTED, *a.* *hy*-re-*pent*-ed, deeply repented.
HIGH-RESOLVED, *a.* *hy*-re-*zolvd*, very resolute.
HIGHROAD, *n.* *hy*-rode, a highway or much frequented road.
HIGH-SEASONED, *a.* hy-*see*-zond, enriched with spices or other seasoning; somewhat obscene.
HIGH-SOULED, *a.* *hy*-soled, having a high spirit.
HIGH-SOUNDING, *a.* *hy*-sound-ing, pompous; ostentatious.
HIGH-SPIRITED, *a.* *hy*-spir-rit-ed, having a high spirit or keen sense of honour.
HIGH-STEPPER, *n.* hy-*step*-er, a high-stepping horse.
HIGH-STOMACHED, *a.* *hy*-stum-akt, having a proud spirit.
HIGHT, *a.* hite, called or named. (A.S. *hatan*, to be called.)
HIGH-TASTED, *a.* *hy*-tayst-ed, having a strong flavour.
HIGH-TIDE, *n.* hy-*tyde*, high-water.
HIGH-TIME, *n.* hy-*time*, full time; time at which a thing must be attended to.
HIGH-TONED, *a.* *hy*-tohnd, high in sound; high-principled.
HIGH-WATER, *n.* hy-*waw*-ter, high-tide; the greatest elevation of the tide.
HIGH-WATER-MARK, *n.* hy-*waw*-ter-mahrk, the highest point reached by the tide.
HIGHWAY, *n.* *hy*-way, a public road; a way open to all passengers; course; train of action.
HIGHWAYMAN, *n.* *hy*-way-man, one who robs on the public road.
HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* *hy*-rawt, wrought with exquisite art or skill; strongly inflamed.
HIGTAPER, *n.* *hig*-tape-er, the mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*.
HILAR, *a.* *hy*-lar, pertaining to a hilum.
HILARIOUS, *a.* hil-*lair*-e-us, mirthful; merry. (L.)
HILARITY, *n.* hil-*lar*-it-e, pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; merriment; gaiety. (Fr. *hilarité*.)
HILARY, *n.* *hil*-ar-e, one of the four English law-court terms, beginning January 11th, so called from the festival of St. Hilary about that time.
HILDING, *n.* *hild*-ing, a low or deceitful person: *a.* mean; paltry. (M.E.)
HILL, *n.* hil, an eminence of less elevation than a mountain; a small heap; a mound: *v.t.* to raise earth about plants. **Hilled. Hilling. Hills.** (A.S. *hyll*, L. *collis*.)
HILL-FORT, *n.* *hil*-fort, a prehistoric fortification on a hilltop.
HILLINESS, *n.* *hil*-le-ness, the state of being hilly.
HILLO, *int.* *hil*-lo, hallo.
HILLOCK, *n.* *hil*-lok, a small hill.
HILLSIDE, *n.* *hil*-side, the side or declivity of a hill.
HILLTOP, *n.* *hil*-top, the top of a hill.
HILLY, *a.* *hil*-le, abounding with hills.
HILSAH, *n.* *hil*-sah, a fish of the Ganges, much esteemed for food. (Hind.)
HILT, *n.* hilt, the handle of anything, especially of a sword. (A.S. *helt*.)
HILTED, *a.* *hilt*-ed, having a hilt.
HILUM, *n.* *hy*-lum, the eye of a bean or other seed where it separates from the placenta. (L.)
HIM, *pron.* him, the objective case of he.
HIMSELF, him-*self*, *recip. pron.* of the 3rd pers. mas. sing. **By himself**, alone; sequestered.
HIMYARITIC, *a.* *him*-yahr-*it*-ik, pertaining to the Himyarites, a Semitic tribe of S.W. Arabia: *n.* their language. (*Himyar*, one of their kings.)
HIN, *n.* hin, a Hebrew liquid measure of about 6 quarts. (Heb.)
HIND, *n.* hynd, the female of the red deer after the third year. (A.S.)
HIND, *n.* hynd, a farm servant; a peasant; a rustic. (A.S. *hina*, a domestic.)
HIND, *a.* hynd, backward; pertaining to the part behind. (A.S.)
HINDBERRY, *n.* *hynd*-ber-re, the wild raspberry.
HINDBOW, *n.* *hynd*-bo, the protuberant part of a saddle behind; the cantle.
HINDER, *a.* *hynd*-er, pertaining to the rear.
HINDER, *v.t.* *hin*-der, to prevent; to delay; to obstruct: *v.i.* to interpose obstacles or impediments. **Hindered. Hindering. Hinders.** (A.S. *hindrian*.)
HINDERER, *n.* *hin*-der-er, one who or that which hinders.
HINDERMOST, *a.* *hynd*-er-most, hindmost.
HINDI, *n.* *hin*-de, a dialect of Northern India. (Pers. *Hind*, India.)
HINDMOST, *a.* *hynd*-most, last; furthest behind.
HINDRANCE, *n.* *hin*-drance, the act of hindering; that which hinders; obstruction.
HINDU, *n.* *hin*-doo, a native of Hindustan of the native creed: *a.* pertaining to the Hindu.
HINDUISM, *n.* *hin*-doo-izm, the doctrines and rites of the Hindus.
HINDUSTANI, *n.* hin-doo-*stahn*-ee, the common and official language of India.
HINGE, *n.* hinj, the hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., turns; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with hinges: *v.i.* to stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. **To be off the hinges**, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. **Hinged. Hingeing. Hinges.** (M.E. *heng*.)
HINK, *n.* hink, a reaping hook. (Dial. Eng.)
HINNY, *v.i.* *hin*-ne, to whinny. **Hinnied. Hinnies. Hinnying.** (L. *hinnio*.)
HINNY, *n.* *hin*-ne, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. (L. *hinnus*, mule.)
HINT, *n.* hint, a distant allusion; slight indication; suggestion: *v.t.* to bring to mind by a slight allusion; to allude to; to suggest; to imply. **To hint at**, to make a remote allusion to; to mention slightly. **Hinted. Hinting. Hints.** (A.S. *hentan*, to seize.)
HINTERLAND, *n.* *hint*-er-land, the back country. (Ger.)
HINTINGLY, *ad.* *hint*-ing-le, in a hinting manner.
HIP, *n.* hip, the projecting part of an animal, formed by the haunch bone; the haunch; the rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs meet [Arch.]: *v.t.* to sprain the hip; to render melancholy; to give a ship greater beam on the waterline. **To have on the hip**, to have the advantage over one. **To smite hip and thigh**, completely to overthrow or defeat. **Hipped. Hipping. Hips.** (A.S. *hype*.)
HIP, *n.* hip, the fruit of the dog-rose. (A.S. *heope*, dog-rose.)
HIP, *int.* hip, the first note of a general cheer.
HIP-GIRDLE, *n.* *hip*-gir-dl, a sword-belt hanging from waist to hip; the bones to which the legs are attached.
HIP-GOUT, *n.* *hip*-gout, sciatica.
HIPPARION, *n.* hip-*pare*-e-on, an ancestor of the horse of the Miocene period having lateral toes on each side of the foot. (Gr. pony.)
HIPPIATRIC, *a.* *hip*-pe-*at*-rik, pertaining to horse diseases.
HIPPIATRY, *n.* hip-pe-*at*-re, veterinary surgery; farriery.
HIPPED, *a.* hipt, made melancholy.
HIPPIC, *a.* *hip*-pik, pertaining to horses.
HIPPOCAMPUS, *n.* *hip*-po-*kamp*-us, the sea-horse, a genus of osseous fishes with a head and neck like a horse's, and a tapering prehensile tail. (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kampos*, a sea-monster.)
HIPPOCENTAUR, *n.* *hip*-po-*sen*-tawr, a centaur.
HIPPOCRAS, *n.* *hip*-pok-rass, a medicinal drink of wine with an infusion of spices, &c. (*Hippocrates*.)
HIPPOCRATIC, *a.* *hip*-pok-*rat*-ik, said of the appearance of the face of one utterly exhausted and dying, as described by Hippocrates.
HIPPOCRATISM, *n.* hip-*pok*-krat-izm, the philosophy of Hippocrates as regards medicine.
HIPPOCREPIAN, *a.* *hip*-po-*kree*-pe-an, shaped like a horse-shoe. (Gr. *hippos*, and *krepis*, a shoe.)
HIPPODROME, *n.* *hip*-po-drome, a circus for equestrian exercises; a race-course. (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, running.)
HIPPOGRIFF, *n.* *hip*-po-grif, a fabulous compound of horse and griffin. (Fr. *hippogriffe*.)

HIPPOLITH, *n.* *hip*-po-lith, a stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. (Gr. *hippos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
HIPPOLOGY, *n.* hip-*pol*-o-je, the study of horses.
HIPPOPATHOLOGY, *n.* *hip*-po-pa-*thol*-o-je, the science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse. (Gr. *hippos*, and *pathology*.)
HIPPOPHAGOUS, *a.* hip-*pof*-a-gus, feeding on horse-flesh.
HIPPOPHAGY, *n.* hip-*pof*-a-je, the practice of eating horseflesh. (Gr. *hippos*, and *phago*, eat.)
HIPPOPHILE, *n.* *hip*-po-file, a lover of horses. (Gr. *hippos*, and *philos*, affection.)
HIPPOPOTAMUS, *n.* *hip*-po-*pot*-a-mus, the river-horse, a non-ruminant ungulate of aquatic habits, of which there are two species, one large and one small, both African. (Gr. *hippos*, and *potamos*, a river.)
HIPPURIC, *a.* hip-*pewr*-ik, obtained from the urine of horses, &c. (Gr. *hippos*, and *ouron*, urine.)
HIPPURITE, *n.* *hip*-pewr-ite, an extinct bivalve mollusc occurring in the chalk. (Gr. *hippouris*, mare's tail.)
HIP-ROOF, *n.* *hip*-roof, a roof whose ends slant back at the same angle with the adjacent sides [Arch.].
HIPSHOT, *a.* *hip*-shot, having the hip dislocated.
HIRABLE, *a.* *hire*-a-bl, that may be hired.
HIRCIN, *n.* *her*-sin, a fatty matter from mutton suet. (L. *hircus*, goat.)
HIRCINE, *a.* *her*-sine, like a goat. (L. *hircinus*.)
HIRCINOUS, *a.* *her*-sin-us, smelling like a goat.
HIRCOSITY, *n.* her-*cos*-sit-e, goatishness.
HIRCUS, *n.* *her*-kus, the goat. (L.)
HIRE, *n.* hire, the price paid for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; wages; a bribe: *v.t.* to procure or lend the services or use of at a certain price, and for a certain term; to engage for a reward. **Hired. Hires. Hiring.** (A.S. *hyr*, wages.)
HIRELESS, *a.* *hire*-less, without hire or reward.
HIRELING, *n.* *hire*-ling, one who serves for wages; a mercenary: *a.* serving for wages; mercenary.
HIRER, *n.* *hire*-er, one who hires or lets on hire.
HIRSUTE, *a.* *her*-sewt, rough with hair; set with softish bristles; rude. (L. *hirsutus*.)
HIRSUTENESS, *n.* her-*sewt*-ness, the quality of being hirsute.
HIRUDINE, *a.* hir-*roo*-dine, like a leech. (L. *hirudo*, a leech.)
HIRUNDINE, *a.* hir-*rund*-in, like a swallow. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow.)
HIS, *pron.* hiz, possessive of he.
HISK, *v.i.* hisk, to breathe with difficulty. **Hisked. Hisking. Hisks.**
HISPANICISM, *n.* his-*pan*-is-izm, a Spanish idiom. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.)
HISPID, *a.* *hisp*-id, rough with stiff bristles. (L. *hispidus*, hairy.)
HISS, *n.* hiss, the sound made by hissing, or in sounding *s*; an expression of contempt or disapprobation: *v.i.* to make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to express contempt or disapprobation by hissing; to sound like *s*; to whiz: *v.t.* to condemn by hissing; to procure hisses or disgrace. **Hissed. Hisses. Hissing.** (From the sound.)
HISSING, *n.* *his*-sing, a hissing sound; an expression or an object of scorn or contempt.
HISSINGLY, *ad.* *his*-sing-le, with a hissing sound.
HIST, *int.* hist, be silent; hush.
HISTOGENETIC, *a.* *his*-to-jen-*et*-ik, formative of tissue.
HISTOGENY, *n.* his-*toj*-en-e, the formation of the organic tissues. (Gr. *histos*, a web, or tissue, and *gennao*, produce.)
HISTOGRAPHY, *n.* his-*tog*-raf-e, a description of the organic tissues. (Gr. *histos*, and *grapho*, write.)
HISTOLOGICAL, *a.* *his*-to-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to histology; histogenetic.
HISTOLOGIST, *n.* his-*tol*-oj-ist, one versed in histology.
HISTOLOGY, *n.* his-*tol*-oj-e, the study of organic tissues. (Gr. *histos*, and *logos*, science.)
HISTOLYSIS, *n.* his-*tol*-is-is, dissolution of the organic tissues. (Gr. *histos*, and *lyo*, loosen.)
HISTONOMY, *n.* his-*ton*-o-me, the law of the formation of organic tissues. (Gr. *histos*, and *nomos*, law.)
HISTORIAN, *n.* his-*tore*-e-an, a writer of history.
HISTORIC, *a.* his-*tor*-rik, recorded in history. (Fr. *historique*.)
HISTORICAL, *a.* his-*tor*-rik-al, pertaining to, contained in, deduced from, or representing history. **Historical painting**, that branch of the art which embodies a story in one picture. **Historical sense**, the faculty of construing and reproducing a historical situation.
HISTORICALLY, *ad.* his-*tor*-ik-al-le, in the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.
HISTORIETTE, *n.* his-tawr-e-*et*, a tale or short history. (Fr.)
HISTORIOGRAPHER, *n.* his-tor-re-*og*-raf-er, an official historian. (Gr. *historiographia*.)
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, *a.* his-*tor*-re-o-*graf*-ik-al, relating to historiography.
HISTORIOGRAPHY, *n.* his-tor-re-*og*-raf-e, the art or employment of a historian.
HISTORY, *n.* *his*-tor-e, a narrative of events, especially in the development of men and nations, in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects; a narration of facts; a knowledge of facts. (L. *historia*, knowledge acquired through research.)
HISTORY-PIECE, *n.* *his*-tor-e-peece, a representation of any real event in painting.
HISTRION, *n.* *his*-tre-on, a stage-player. (L.)
HISTRIONIC, *a.* *his*-tre-*on*-ik, pertaining to actors. (L. *histrionicus*.)
HISTRIONICAL, *a.* *his*-tre-*on*-ik-al, theatrical; stagy.
HISTRIONICALLY, *ad.* *his*-tre-*on*-ik-al-le, in histrionic manner.
HISTRIONISM, *n.* *his*-tre-*on*-izm, stage-playing.
HIT, *n.* hit, a stroke; a wound; a chance; a lucky chance; a happy remark; a success: *v.i.* to strike; to come in contact; to succeed; to suit: *v.t.* to strike, touch, or attain to, especially what is aimed at; to suit. **To hit off**, to strike out; to represent or describe exactly. **To hit on**, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance. **Hit. Hits. Hitting.** (Ice. *hitta*.)
HITCH, *n.* hich, a catch or anything that holds; a jerk up; a stop or halt; an impediment; a break; a knot or noose for the rope to hold on by: *v.i.* to move by jerks, or with stops; to become hooked or entangled; to hit the legs together, as horses: *v.t.* to hook; to catch by a hook; to fasten; to pull up with jerks. [Naut.]. **Hitched. Hitches. Hitching.** (M.E. *hicchen*.)

Hitches.

Timber. Rolling. Blackwall.

HITCHING, *n.* *hich*-ing, a fastening in harness work.
HITHE, *n.* hithe, a port or small haven. (A.S.)
HITHER, *ad.* *hith*-ther, to this place: *a.* toward the speaker. **Hither and thither**, to this place and that. (A.S. *hider*.)
HITHERMOST, *a.* *hith*-ther-mohst, nearest on this side.
HITHERSIDE, *n.* *hith*-ther-side, the nearer side.
HITHERTO, *ad.* *hith*-ther-too, to this time; till now; to this place.
HITHERWARD, *ad.* *hith*-ther-wawrd, toward this place.
HITTITE, *n.* *hit*-tite, pertaining to an ancient monarchy extending from Lydia into Palestine and lasting from about 3000 to 712 B.C. when it was conquered by the Assyrians. (Heb. *Khittim*.)
HIVE, *n.* hive, a receptacle for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a company or society: *v.t.* to collect into a hive; to store up: *v.i.* to take shelter together; to reside in a body. **Hived. Hives. Hiving.** (A.S. *hyfe*.)
HIVE-BEE, *n.* *hive*-bee, a honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*.
HIVELESS, *a.* *hive*-less, destitute of a hive.
HIVER, *n.* *hive*-er, one who collects bees into a hive.
HIVES, *n.* hyvz, the croup; nettle-rash; an eruptive disease.
HO, *int.* ho, a call to excite attention.
HOA, *int.* *ho*-a, ho; whoa.
HOAR, *n.* hoar, haar, a sea-fog.

HOAR, *a.* hoar, white; greyish white; white with age; hoary: *n.* hoariness; antiquity. (A.S. *har.*)

HOARD, *n.* hord, a store or large quantity of anything laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure: *v.t.* to collect and lay up in store: *v.i.* to store up. **Hoarded. Hoarding. Hoards.** (A.S. *hord.*)

HOARDING, *n. hord*-ing, a fence or screen enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work; a screen for displaying advertisement posters. (Dut. *horde,* hurdle.)

HOARDER, *n. hord*-er, one who hoards up.

HOAR-FROST, *n. hoar*-frost, the white particles of frozen dew.

HOARHOUND, *n. hoar*-hound, horehound.

HOARINESS, *n. hoar*-e-ness, the state of being hoary.

HOARSE, *a.* horse, having a harsh grating voice, as from a cold; harsh; discordant. (A.S. *hās.*)

HOARSELY, *ad. horse*-le, in a hoarse manner.

HOARSENESS, *n. horse*-ness, the state of being hoarse.

HOAR-STONE, *n. hoar*-stone, a landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

HOARY, *a. hoar*-e, white or grey with age; mouldy; mossy; greyish white, caused by very short dense hairs covering the surface (Bot.).

HOATZIN, *n.* ho-*atz*-in, a South American bird of the genus *Opisthocomus,* of which the young are hatched naked and are able to swim and dive, and have a claw on the thumb and first finger of the wing by which they can climb trees. (Native name.)

HOAX, *n.* hokes, a trick played off in sport; a practical joke; a deception: *v.t.* to play a trick upon for sport. **Hoaxed. Hoaxes. Hoaxing.** (*Hocus-pocus.*)

HOAXER, *n. hokes*-er, one who hoaxes.

HOB, *n.* hob, the nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate, at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm. (Scand.)

HOB, *n.* hob, a clown; a fairy; a personal name.

HOBBISM, *n. hob*-bizm, the philosophy of Thomas Hobbes, especially the doctrine that submission to the will of the State, as actually vested in the Sovereign, is the supreme rule for the regulation of the individual, the State, so vested, being the achieved fact of the emancipation of the race from savagery.

HOBBIST, *n. hob*-bist, a follower of Hobbes.

HOBBLE, *n. hob*-bl, an unequal, halting, awkward gait; difficulty; perplexity: *v.i.* to walk as if lame; to walk awkwardly; to move irregularly: *v.t.* to clog; to tie a horse's legs loosely together. **Hobbled. Hobbles. Hobbling.** (*Hop.*)

HOBBLEDEHOY, *n. hob*-bl-de-*hoy,* a youth between boyhood and manhood.

HOBBLER, *n. hob*-bler, a mounted soldier who by his tenure was to maintain a horse of middle size for military service.

HOBBLINGLY, *ad. hob*-bling-le, in a hobbling manner.

HOBBY, *n. hob*-be, a small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo.* (O.Fr. *hobet.*)

HOBBY, *n. hob*-be, a horse of a middle size; a pacing horse; a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride; any favourite pursuit or subject; a stupid fellow. (O.Fr. *hobin.*)

HOBBY-HORSE, *n. hob*-be-hawrse, an imitation horse with a wickerwork body; a wooden horse on which children ride; a rocking-horse; favourite recreation.

HOBGOBLIN, *n.* hob-*gob*-lin, a fairy; an alarming apparition.

HOBIT, *n. hob*-it, a small mortar, or short gun. (Ger. *haubitze.*)

HOBLIKE, *a. hob*-like, boorish; clownish.

HOBNAIL, *n. hob*-nale, a nail with a thick strong head, for heavy boots; a clownish person.

HOBNAILED, *a. hob*-nayld, set with hobnails; rough.

HOBNOB, *n. hob*-nob, a friendly conversation; a familiar call to drink: *v.i.* to drink familiarly with. **Hobnobbed. Hobnobbing. Hobnobs.** (A.S. *habban,* to have, and *nabban,* not to have.)

HOBO, *n. ho*-bo, a tramp [U.S.].

HOBSON-JOBSON, *n. hob*-son-*job*-son, native excitement in India during the Moharram; a glossary of Anglo-Indian phrases. **Hobson's choice,** a choice in which there is no alternative, but one must take or want, from one Hobson, a jobmaster in Cambridge, whose customers were allowed no other choice than to take the horse nearest the door.

HOCK, *n.* hok, the joint between the real knee and the fetlock; the hough. (A.S. *hok.*)

HOCK, *n.* hok, a white Rhenish wine, so called from Hochheim on the Main.

HOCKAMORE, *n. hok*-a-more, the old name of hock. (*Hochheimer.*)

HOCKEY, *n. hok*-ke, an outdoor game between opposite sides played with a ball and sticks of ash curved at the end. (*Hook.*)

HOCKHERB, *n. hok*-erb, a mallow.

HOCKLE, *v.t. hok*-kl, to hamstring; to mow. **Hockled. Hockles. Hockling.** (Dial. Eng.)

HOCK-TIDE, *n. hok*-tide, the Monday and Tuesday in the second week after Easter, two days of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England, to celebrate the destruction of the Danes by Ethelred.

HOCUS, *n. ho*-kus, a cheat; a stupefying draught: *v.t.* to cheat; to drug; to cheat by drugging. **Hocussed. Hocusses. Hocussing.**

HOCUS-POCUS, *n. ho*-kus-*po*-kus, a juggler; a juggler's trick; conjurers' jargon: *v.t.* to cheat. **Hocus-pocussed. Hocus-pocusses. Hocus-pocussing.** (A term invented by jugglers in the Middle Ages.)

HOD, *n.* hod, a trough on a long handle for carrying mortar and bricks on the shoulder. (Fr. *hotte.*)

HODDEN, *n. hod*-den, cloth made of black and white wool in its natural state, without being dyed. **Hodden grey,** the colour of the kilt worn by the London Scottish regiment. (Dial. Eng.)

HODGE, *n.* hodj, a rustic; an agricultural labourer. (Dial. Eng.)

HODGE-PODGE, *n. hodj*-podj, a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. (*Hotch* and *potch.*)

HODGE-PUDDING, *n. hodj*-pood-ding, a pudding in which there is a medley of ingredients.

HODIERNAL, *a. ho*-de-*ern*-al, belonging to to-day. (L. *hodiernus.*)

HODMAN, *n. hod*-man, a man who carries a hod.

HODMANDOD, *n. hod*-man-dod, a snail. (Dial. Eng.)

HODOGRAPH, *n. ho*-do-grahf, the curve of velocities. (Gr. *hodos,* way, and *grapho,* write.)

HODOMETER, *n.* hod-*om*-et-er, a contrivance connected with the axle, and provided with a dial and index to show the distance a vehicle has travelled. (Gr. *hodos,* a way, and *metron,* measure.)

HOE, *n.* ho, a garden tool for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth: *v.t.* to cut or clean with a hoe: *v.i.* to use a hoe. **Hoed. Hoeing. Hoes.** (Fr. *houe.*)

HOE, *n.* ho, a small shark, the spur dog-fish, *Acanthias vulgaris.*

HOE-CAKE, *n. ho*-kake, a cake of Indian meal baked before the fire.

HOG, *n.* hog, a swine, a general name of that species of animal; a castrated boar; a sheep or a bullock of a year old; one who is mean and filthy; a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water [Naut.]: *v.t.* to scrape a ship's bottom under water [Naut.]; to cut the hair short: *v.i.* to bend, so as to resemble a hog's back. **Hogged. Hogging. Hogs.** (A.S. *hocg.*)

HOGBACKED, *a. hog*-bakt, shaped like a hog's back.

HOGCOTE, *n. hog*-kote, a shed or house for swine; a sty.

HOGGED, *a.* hogd, higher in the middle than at the ends [Naut.].

HOGGEREL, *n. hog*-grel, a sheep of the second year. (Dial. Eng.)

HOGGER-PUMP, *n. hog*-ger-pump, the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine.

HOGGERS, *n.pl. hog*-gers, stockings worn by coal-miners when at work.

HOGGET, *n. hog*-get, a sheep two years old; a colt of a year old; a young boar of the second year. (Dial. Eng.)

HOGGISH, *a. hog*-gish, like a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

HOGGISHLY, *ad. hog*-gish-le, in a hoggish manner.

HOGGISHNESS, *n. hog*-gish-ness, the quality of being hoggish.

HOG-HERD, *n. hog*-herd, a keeper of swine.

HOGMANAY, *n. hog*-ma-nay, in Scotland, a cake given on the last day of the year; the day itself.

HOG-PEN, *n. hog*-pen, a hog-sty.

HOG-PLUM, *n. hog*-plum, a tropical tree of the genus *Spondias,* and its fruit, somewhat like a plum.

HOG-REEVE, *n. hog*-reeve, a parish officer who adjudicated regarding the trespasses of swine.

HOG-RINGER, *n. hog*-ring-er, one whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOGSCORE, *n.* *hog*-skore, a distance-line drawn across a curling rink.
HOGSHEAD, *n.* *hogz*-hed, a beer cask containing 54 imperial gallons; a wine cask containing about 52 gallons; a claret-cask containing about 46 gallons; a large cask.
HOG-SHEARING, *n.* *hog*-sheer-ing, much ado about nothing.
HOGSKIN, *n.* *hog*-skin, tanned leather made of the skins of swine.
HOGSTEER, *n.* *hog*-steer, a wild boar of three years old.
HOGSTY, *n.* *hog*-sty, an enclosure for hogs.
HOGWASH, *n.* *hog*-wosh, kitchen refuse; swill for swine.
HOGWEED, *n.* *hog*-weed, cow parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*.
HOIDEN, *n.* *hoy*-den, a rude, bold girl; a romp: *a.* rude; rustic; bold: *v.i.* to romp rudely or indecently. **Hoidened. Hoidening. Hoidens.** (O. Dut. *heyden*, heathen and gipsy.)
HOIDENHOOD, *n.* *hoy*-den-hood, state of being a hoiden.
HOIDENISH, *a.* *hoy*-den-ish, having the manners of a hoiden.
HOIST, *n.* hoyst, the act of raising; an apparatus for hoisting: *v.t.* to raise with tackle; to heave; to heighten a sail [Naut.]. **Hoisted. Hoisting. Hoists.** (O.Dut. *hyssen*.)
HOISTWAY, *n.* *hoyst*-way, a trap door in a floor.
HOIT, *v.i.* hoyt, to leap; to caper. **Hoited. Hoiting. Hoits.** (Dial. Eng.)
HOITY-TOITY, *int.* *hoy*-te-*toy*-te, surprise or disapprobation with some degree of contempt.
HOKEY-POKEY, *n.* *hoke*-e-*poke*-e, cheap ice-cream.
HOLARCTIC, *a.* hol-*ark*-tik, arctic only.
HOLD, *v.t.* hohld, to retain with a grasp; to keep in a certain way; to consider or judge; to contain; to retain; to keep from running or flowing out; to maintain; to possess; to keep; to entertain; to restrain; to keep fast; to continue; to celebrate. **Hold forth,** to offer; to exhibit. **Hold in,** to restrain. **Hold off,** to keep at a distance. **Hold on,** to continue in. **Hold one's own,** to keep good one's present condition. **Hold out,** to stretch forth. **Hold over,** to remain in after one's term has expired. **Hold up,** to raise; to sustain. **Held. Holding. Holds.** (A.S. *healdan*.)
HOLD, *v.i.* hohld, to remain fixed; to be true or not fail; to stand; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to continue; to adhere. **Hold a wager,** to stake a wager. **Hold forth,** to speak in public; to harangue; to proclaim. **Hold in,** to restrain one's self. **Hold of,** to derive title from. **Hold off,** to keep at a distance. **Hold on,** to continue; to cling to. **Hold out,** to last; not to surrender. **Hold to,** to cling or cleave to. **Hold together,** to be joined. **Hold under, or from,** to have title from. **Hold up,** to support one's self; to cease; to continue the same speed. **Hold with,** to adhere to; to side with. **Hold,** used imperatively, signifies stop, forebear, be still. **Held. Holding. Holds.**
HOLD, *n.* hohld, a grasp with the hand or arms; grasp or gripe; something for support; power of keeping; a place of confinement; custody; a fortified place; the interior cavity of a ship, where the cargo is stowed; a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed [Mus.]. (Dut. *hol*, a cavity.)
HOLDALL, *n.* *hohld*-awl, a roll-up wrapper with pockets.
HOLDBACK, *n.* *hohld*-bak, check; hindrance; drag.
HOLDER, *n.* *hohld*-er, one who holds; a tenant; something that will hold.
HOLDER-FORTH, *n.* *hohld*-er-forth, one who harangues.
HOLDFAST, *n.* *hohld*-fahst, a contrivance for securing and holding a thing in its place, as a nail, a catch, &c.; a support.
HOLDING, *n.* *hohld*-ing, anything held; a farm held of a superior; tenure; hold; influence.
HOLE, *n.* hole, a hollow place or cavity, an excavation; a pit; a perforation; a mean habitation; means of escape; a difficulty: *v.i.* to go into a hole: *v.t.* to make holes in; to drive into a hole. **Holed. Holes. Holing.** (A.S. *hol*.)
HOLEWORT, *n.* *hole*-wurt, the moschatel, *Adoxa moschatellina*.
HOLEY, *a.* *hole*-e, holed.
HOLIBUT, *n.* *hol*-e-but, a halibut.
HOLIDAY, *n.* *hol*-le-day, a day set apart for commemorating some important event; a day of general rejoicing; a cessation from work; vacation: *a.* pertaining to a holiday. (*Holy* and *day*.)
HOLILY, *ad.* *hole*-e-le, in a holy way; piously.
HOLINESS, *n.* *hole*-e-ness, sanctity; devotion.
HOLING-AXE, *n.* *hole*-ing-aks, a narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.
HOLLA, *int.* hol-*lah*, attend here: *n.* a loud call: *v.i.* to call out loudly to any one at a distance. **Hollaed. Hollaing. Hollas.** (Fr. *ho*, ho, and *là*, there.)
HOLLAND, *n.* *hol*-land, a kind of linen, first made in Holland. **Brown holland,** a coarser unbleached kind.
HOLLANDER, *n.* *hol*-land-er, a native of Holland.
HOLLANDISH, *a.* *hol*-land-dish, like Holland.
HOLLANDS, *n.* *hol*-landz, a gin made in Holland; schnapps.
HOLLOA, *v.i.* hol-*lo*, to shout. **Holloaed. Holloaing. Holloas.**
HOLLOW, *a.* *hol*-lo, containing an empty space; vacant; not solid; sunken; deep; not sincere; not sound; complete; easy; utter: *n.* a cavity; a depression; a cave; a den; a hole; a groove; a channel: *v.t.* to make hollow, as by digging; to excavate. **Hollowed. Hollowing. Hollows.** (A.S. *holh*.)
HOLLOW-EYED, *a.* *hol*-lo-ide, having sunken eyes.
HOLLOW-HEARTED, *a.* *hol*-lo-hahrt-ed, insincere.
HOLLOWLY, *ad.* *hol*-lo-le, in a hollow manner; insincerely.
HOLLOWNESS, *n.* *hol*-lo-ness, the state of being hollow; insincerity.
HOLLOW-SQUARE, *n.* *hol*-lo-skware, a body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square with an empty space in the middle.
HOLLOW-TONED, *a.* *hol*-lo-toned, sounding as if coming from a cavity.
HOLLOW-WARE, *n.* *hol*-lo-ware, cooking utensils that are hollow, especially those made of iron.
HOLLY, *n.* *hol*-le, an evergreen tree of the genus *Ilex*, with prickly leaves and scarlet berries. (A.S. *holen*.)
HOLLYHOCK, *n.* *hol*-le-hok, a tall plant of the mallow order, *Althæa rosea*. (*Holy*, and A.S. *hoc*, a mallow.)
HOLM, *n.* home, the evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex*.
HOLM, *n.* home, a low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river; an islet in a river. (Ice. *holmr*, an islet.)
HOLOBLASTIC, *a.* *ho*-lo-blast-ik, entirely germinal [Biol.]. (Gr. *holos*, and *blastos*, a sprout.)
HOLOCAUST, *n.* *hol*-o-kawst, a burnt sacrifice, of which the whole was consumed; a great slaughter. (Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burned.)
HOLOCRYPTIC, *a.* ho-lo-*kript*-ik, undecipherable. (Gr. *holos*, and *krypto*, hide.)
HOLOGRAPH, *n.* *hol*-o-grahf, a document entirely in the handwriting of the person who signs it. (Gr. *holos*, and *grapho*, write.)
HOLOGRAPHIC, *a.* hol-o-*graf*-ik, written wholly by the author, specially as testator.
HOLOHEDRAL, *a.* hol-o-*hee*-dral, said of a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced [Min.]. (Gr. *holos*, and *hedra*, a side.)
HOLOMETABOLA, *n.pl.* *ho*-lo-met-*ab*-o-la, insects that undergo complete metamorphosis [Entom.]. (Gr. *holos*, and *metabole*, change.)
HOLOMETER, *n.* ho-*lom*-et-er, an instrument for taking all kinds of measures. (Gr. *holos*, and *metron*, measure.)
HOLOPHANEROUS, *a.* hol-o-*fan*-er-us, complete in metamorphosis [Entom.]. (Gr. *holos*, and *phaneros*, visible.)
HOLOPHOTAL, *a.* hol-o-*fo*-tal, reflecting all the light unbroken. (Gr. *holos*, and *phos*, light.)
HOLOPTYCHIUS, *n.* ho-lop-*tik*-e-us, a fossil ganoid fish with wrinkled scales. (Gr. *holos*, and *ptyche*, a wrinkle.)
HOLOSERICEOUS, *a.* *ho*-lo-se-*rish*-e-us, wholly covered with silky down [Bot.]. (Gr. *holos*, and L. *sericeus*, silken.)
HOLOTHURIAN, *n.* ho-lo-*thewr*-e-an, an animal of the class Holothuroidea, which includes the sea-cucum-

bers, sea-slugs, and trepang. (Gr. *holos*, and *thyra*, a door.)

HOLPEN, *hohlp*-en, old *pp.* of help.

HOLSTER, *n. hole*-ster, a leather case for a pistol, carried by a horseman. (Dut.)

HOLSTERED, *a. hole*-sterd, bearing holsters.

HOLT, *n.* hohlt, a copse; a wooded hill. (A.S.)

HOLT, *n.* hohlt, a burrow; a hole. (*Hold.*)

HOLY, *a. ho*-le, pure in heart; free from sin; set apart to a sacred use; sacred; religious. **Holy Ghost**, or **Holy Spirit**, the Divine Spirit, the third person in the Trinity. **Holy of Holies**, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept. **Holy Office**, the Inquisition. **Holy orders**, deacons, priests, and bishops. **Holy rood**, the cross in churches over the entrance to the chancel (literally, holy cross). **Holy Saturday**, the Saturday in Holy Week. **Holy Thursday**, the day on which the Ascension is commemorated. **Holy water**, in the Rom. Cath. church, water which has been consecrated by the priest to sprinkle with. **Holy Week**, the week before Easter, in which the Passion is commemorated. **Holy Writ**, the bible. (A.S. *halig*, holy.)

HOLY-DAY, *n. ho*-le-day, a religious anniversary; a saint's day; a holiday; a day kept sacred.

HOLYSTONE, *n. ho*-le-stone, a stone used to scrub the decks of ships: *v.t.* to scour with holystone. **Holystoned. Holystones. Holystoning.**

HOMAGE, *n. hom*-aje, the submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior; the act of fealty; respect paid by external action; devout affection: *v.t.* to pay respect; to subject. **Homaged. Homages. Homaging.** (O.Fr.)

HOMAGEABLE, *a. hom*-aje-a-bl, subject to pay homage.

HOMAGER, *n. hom*-aje-er, one who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.

HOME, *n.* home, the abode of the family; habitat; family; where one stays; one's own country; where one is at rest; the grave; an institution to provide something like home comfort; a station in a game: *a.* connected with one's dwelling or country; domestic; close up; severe; pointed; *ad.* to one's habitation, or country; pointedly; closely: *v.i.* to come home. **At home**, at one's house; in one's country. **To be at home**, to be conversant with, or familiar. **Homed. Homes. Homing.** (A.S. *ham.*)

HOMEBORN, *a. home*-born, native; domestic.

HOMEBOUND, *a. home*-bound, bound towards home.

HOMEBRED, *a. home*-bred, bred at home; natural; domestic; not foreign; uncultivated; unpolished.

HOMECOMING, *n. home*-kum-ing, arrival at home.

HOME-FARM, *n. home*-fahrm, the farm attached to the dwelling-house.

HOMEFELT, *a. home*-felt, felt in one's own breast; inward; private.

HOMEKEEPING, *a. home*-keep-ing, staying at home.

HOMELAND, *n. home*-land, native country.

HOMELESS, *a. home*-less, without a home.

HOMELESSNESS, *n. home*-less-ness, the state of having no home.

HOMELIKE, *a. home*-like, like home; homely.

HOMELILY, *ad. home*-le-le, in a homely way.

HOMELINESS, *n. home*-le-ness, the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

HOMELOT, *n. home*-lot, an inclosure on or near which the house stands [U.S.].

HOMELY, *a. home*-le, domestic; of plain features; not handsome; plain; rude.

HOMELYN, *n. home*-lin, the spotted ray, *Raia maculata*, a fish of the same genus as the skate.

HOMEMADE, *a. home*-made, made at home.

HOMER, *n. ho*-mer, a Hebrew measure, containing as a liquid measure, 75 gals., and as a dry measure, 32 pecks.

HOMER, *n. home*-er, a pigeon that homes; a homing pigeon.

HOMERIC, *a.* ho-*mer*-ik, pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HOME-RULE, *n. home*-rule, the right to an independent parliament distinct from the Imperial Parliament; autonomy.

HOMESICK, *a. home*-sik, grieved at absence from home.

HOMESICKNESS, *n. home*-sik-ness, depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country [Med.].

HOMESPEAKING, *n. home*-speek-ing, forcible and efficacious speaking.

HOMESPUN, *a. home*-spun, spun at home; plain; rude; not elegant: *n.* cloth of homespun yarn; an unpolished, rustic person.

HOMESTALL, *n. home*-stawl, a homestead.

HOMESTEAD, *n. home*-sted, a farm with its buildings.

HOMEWARD, *ad. home*-wawrd, towards home.

HOMICIDAL, *a.* hom-is-*side*-al, pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOMICIDE, *n. hom*-is-side, the killing of one man by another; a manslayer. (Fr.)

HOMILETICAL, *a.* hom-il-*et*-ik-al, pertaining to homiletics.

HOMILETICS, *n.* hom-il-*et*-iks, the art of preaching. (Gr. *homiletikos*, talkative.)

HOMILIST, *n. hom*-il-ist, one who preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, *n. hom*-il-e, a moralizing discourse; a sermon. **The Book of Homilies**, a collection of plain sermons, prepared at the time of the Reformation. (Gr. *homilia*, converse.)

HOMINY, *n. hom*-in-e, boiled maize. (Indian word.)

HOMMOCK, *n. hom*-mok, a hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.

HOMOCARPOUS, *a. ho*-mo-*karp*-us, having all the fruits of the florets alike. (Gr. *homos*, same, and *karpos*, fruit.)

HOMOCENTRIC, *a. ho*-mo-*sent*-rik, having the same centre. (Gr. *homos*, and *centric.*)

HOMOCERCAL, *a. ho*-mo-*serk*-al, with both tail lobes equal; symmetrical. (Gr. *homos*, and *kerkos*, a tail.)

HOMOCHROMOUS, *a.* ho-*mok*-rom-us, having all the florets of the same colour.

HOMODONT, *a. ho*-mo-dont, having the teeth all alike.

HOMODROMOUS, *a.* ho-*mod*-rom-us, taking the same direction.

HOMŒOPATHIC, *a. ho*-me-o-*path*-ik, of or pertaining to homœopathy.

HOMŒOPATHICALLY, *ad. ho*-me-o-*path*-ik-al-le, in the method of homœopathy.

HOMŒOPATHIST, *n. ho*-me-*op*-ath-ist, one who practises or believes in homœopathy.

HOMŒOPATHY, *n. ho*-me-*op*-ath-e, a system which professes to cure diseases by the administration in minute doses of medicines that would induce these diseases or similar symptoms in healthy persons. (Gr. *homoiopatheia*, sympathy.)

HOMŒOZOIC, *a. ho*-me-o-*zo*-ik, containing similar forms of life. (Gr. *homoios*, like, and *zoe*, life.)

HOMOGAMOUS, *a.* ho-*mog*-am-us, having the same essential parts of fructification [Bot.]. (Gr. *homos*, the same, and *gamos*, marriage.)

HOMOGENEAL, *a. ho*-mo-*jeen*-e-al, homogeneous.

HOMOGENEITY, *n. ho*-mo-jen-*ee*-it-e, homogeneousness.

HOMOGENEOUS, *a. ho*-mo-*jeen*-e-us, of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts or elements of like nature. (Gr. *homos*, and *genos*, kind.)

HOMOGENEOUSLY, *ad. ho*-mo-*jeen*-ne-us-le, in a homogeneous manner.

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, *n. ho*-mo-*jeen*-e-us-ness, sameness of kind, nature, or structure.

HOMOGENESIS, *n. ho*-mo-*jen*-is-is, the doctrine that in the higher organisms the offspring passes through the same cycle of changes as the parent [Biol.]. (Gr. *homos*, and *genesis.*)

HOMOGRAPH, *n. ho*-mo-grahf, a system of signalling with a white handkerchief; a word having the same form as another but differing from it in origin and meaning. (Gr. *homos*, and *grapho*, write.)

HOMOIOUSIAN, *a.* ho-moy-*ou*-se-an, of similar, but not the same, nature: *n.* one who maintained that Christ was of a similar, but not the same, nature with God [Theol.]. (Gr. *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, being.)

HOMOLOGATE, *v.t.* ho-*mol*-o-gate, to admit; to confirm. **Homologated. Homologates. Homologating.**

HOMOLOGICAL, *a. ho*-mo-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to homology; with parts corresponding.

HOMOLOGIZE, *v.i.* ho-*mol*-o-jize, to be homologous. **Homologized. Homologizes. Homologizing.**

HOMOLOGIZED, *a.* ho-*mol*-o-jized, made homologous.

HOMOLOGOUS, *a.* ho-*mol*-o-gus, corresponding in position, proportion, value, or structure.
HOMOLOGUE, *n. ho*-mo-log, the same organ in form and function in different animals.
HOMOLOGY, *n.* ho-*mol*-oj-e, affinity of structure, not form or use. (Gr. *homos*, and *logos*, proportion.)
HOMOMORPHOUS, *a. ho*-mo-*morf*-us, the same in form. (Gr. *homos*, and *morphe*, shape.)
HOMONYM, *n. hom*-o-nim, a word the same in sound but different in sense. (Gr. *homos*, and *onyma*, a name.)
HOMONYMIC, *a. ho*-mo-*nim*-ik, homonymous.
HOMONYMOUS, *a.* ho-*mon*-im-us, equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.
HOMONYMOUSLY, *ad.* ho-*mon*-im-us-le, in an equivocal manner.
HOMONYMY, *n.* ho-*mon*-im-e, sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.
HOMOOUSIAN, *a.* ho-mo-*ou*-se-an, of the same, and not merely similar nature: *n.* one who maintained that Christ was of the same nature with God. (Gr. *homos*, and *ousia*, being.)
HOMOPHONE, *n. ho*-mo-fone, a letter representing the same sound as another. (Gr. *homos*, and *phone*, sound.)
HOMOPHONOUS, *a.* ho-*mof*-on-us, having the same sound.
HOMOPHONY, *n.* ho-*mof*-on-e, sameness of sound.
HOMOPLASTIC, *a. ho*-mo-*plast*-ik, similarly formed but not essentially the same. (Gr. *homos*, and *plastos*, shaped.)
HOMOPTERA, *n.pl.* ho-*mop*-ter-a, insects whose forewings, as a rule, are like the hind wings [Entom.]. (Gr. *homos*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
HOMOTAXIAL, *a. ho*-mo-*taks*-e-al, containing a similar assemblage of fossils.
HOMOTAXIS, *n. ho*-mo-*taks*-is, similarity of order; contemporaneity. (Gr. *homos*, and *taxis*, order.)
HOMOTONOUS, *a.* ho-*mot*-on-us, equable; of the same tenor. (Gr. *homos*, and *tone*.)
HOMOTROPAL, *a.* ho-*mot*-rop-al, having the same direction as the body to which they belong [Bot.]. (Gr. *homos*, and *trepo*, turn.)
HOMOTYPE, *n. ho*-mo-tipe, the same type of structure.
HOMUNCULUS, *n.* ho-*mun*-kewl-us, a little man; a dwarf. (L. *homo*, a man.)
HONE, *n.* hone, a whetstone; a stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone. **Honed. Hones. Honing.** (A.S. *han*.)
HONEST, *a. on*-est, fair in dealing with others; just and upright; free from fraud; sincere; unreserved; honourable or suitable; chaste; faithful. (O.Fr. *honeste*.)
HONESTLY, *ad. on*-est-le, with honesty.
HONESTY, *n. on*-es-te, the state or quality of being honest; an upright disposition; integrity; honour; sincerity; a cruciferous plant of the genus *Lunaria*, with purple flowers and semi-transparent elliptical seed pods.
HONEY, *n. hun*-e, a sweet viscid substance, collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; lusciousness; a word of tenderness: *a.* like honey. (A.S. *hunig*.)
HONEY-BAG, *n. hun*-e-bag, the receptacle for honey in a honey-bee.
HONEY-BEAR, *n. hun*-e-bare, the Indian sloth-bear, *Melursus ursinus*.
HONEY-BEE, *n. hun*-e-bee, a bee that makes honey.
HONEY-BUZZARD, *n. hun*-e-*buz*-zard, a hawk, *Pernis apivorus*, that feeds on the larvæ of bees and other insects as well as small birds and mammals.
HONEYCOMB, *n. hun*-e-kome, a waxy substance formed by bees into cells for storing honey. **Honeycomb Moth,** a moth of the genus *Galleria* whose larva lives in a silken tunnel and feeds on honeycomb. (A.S. *hunigcamb*.)
HONEYCOMBED, *a. hun*-e-kohmd, full of holes.
HONEYDEW, *n. hun*-e-dew, a sweet substance secreted mainly by aphides found on the leaves of trees and other plants; cavendish tobacco.
HONEY-EATERS, *n.pl. hun*-e-*eet*-ers, South Pacific birds having a long extensile tongue, such as the parson-bird and stitch-bird of New Zealand.
HONEYED, *a. hun*-eed, covered with honey; sweet; flattering.
HONEYEDNESS, *n. hun*-eed-ness, sweetness; allurement.
HONEY-FLOWER, *n. hun*-e-*flou*-er, an evergreen plant of the genus *Melianthus*.
HONEYGUIDE, *n. hun*-e-gide, a picarian bird of the genus *Indicator* which, by its motions and cries, indicates the nests of bees.
HONEY-HARVEST, *n. hun*-e-*hahr*-vest, honey collected.
HONEYLESS, *a. hun*-e-less, destitute of honey.
HONEY-LOCUST, *n. hun*-e-*lo*-kust, a sub-tropical tree of the genus *Gleditschia*, having a thorny stem.
HONEYMOON, *n. hun*-e-moon, the first month after marriage.
HONEY-MOUTHED, *a. hun*-e-mouthd, soft or smooth in speech.
HONEYSTALK, *n. hun*-e-stawk, clover-flower.
HONEYSUCKLE, *n. hun*-e-suk-l, a climbing plant of the genus *Lonicera*, of which there are about 100 species, celebrated for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. **Australian honeysuckle,** a plant of the genus *Banksia*, of which there are about 50 species. **French honeysuckle,** a leguminous plant of the genus *Hedysarum*, of which there are about 70 species.
HONEY-SWEET, *a. hun*-e-sweet, sweet as honey.
HONEY-TONGUED, *a. hun*-e-tungd, using soft speech.
HONEYWORT, *n. hun*-e-wurt, a European plant with flowers very attractive to bees.
HONG, *n.* hong, the Chinese name for a trading factory in the far east.
HONITON, *n. hon*-e-ton, a lace of the kind made by hand at Honiton, in Devonshire.
HONORARIUM, *n.* on-o-*rare*-e-um, a recompense or fee. (L.)
HONORARY, *a. on*-o-ra-re, conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; obtained without passing examinations; possessing a title or place without performing service; doing the work without any pay. (L. *honorarius*.)
HONORIFIC, *a. on*-or-*if*-ik, conferring honour; implying honour.
HONOUR, *n. on*-ur, the esteem due or paid to worth; a testimony of esteem; exalted rank; distinction; reverence; veneration; reputation; nobleness of mind; any virtue much valued; dignity of mien; that which honours; privileges of rank or birth; a group of manors under a lord paramount: *pl.* the highest cards; high marks of distinction: *v.t.* to respect; to venerate; to confer honour; to exalt; to glorify; to treat with civility; to accept and pay when due, as a draft [Comm.]. **Honours of war,** distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. **Laws of honour,** certain rules and regulations which prevail in fashionable society. **Upon my honour,** words accompanying a declaration which pledges one's honour for the truth of it. **Honoured. Honouring. Honours.** (L. *honor*, esteem.)
HONOURABLE, *a. on*-ur-a-bl, of distinguished rank; illustrious; actuated by honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; with tokens of honour; not base; without hypocrisy or deceit; worthy of respect; becoming men of rank and character: *n.* a title of distinction assigned by courtesy.
HONOURABLENESS, *n. on*-ur-a-bl-ness, the state of being honourable; distinction; conformity to the principles of honour.
HONOURABLY, *ad. on*-ur-ab-le, in an honourable manner.
HONOURER, *n. on*-ur-er, one who honours.
HONOUR-POINT, *n. on*-ur-poynt, the point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts [Her.].
HOOCH, *n.* hooch, spirits; whisky [U.S.].
HOOD, *n.* hood, a covering for the head; a cowl; anything drawn over the head to cover it; a cover; the cowl worn over the gown to show the graduate's degree; anything resembling a hood: *v.t.* to put a hood on; to cover; to blind. **Hooded. Hooding. Hoods.** (A.S. *hod*.)
HOODED, *a. hood*-ed, covered with a hood; blinded; hollowed in the form of a hood [Bot.].
HOODLUM, *n. hood*-lum, a rowdy; a hooligan [Slang].
HOODMAN-BLIND, *n. hood*-man-blind, blind-man's buff.
HOOD-MOULDING, *n. hood*-mohld-ing, the upper moulding over a door or window; the drip-stone [Arch.].

HOODWINK, *v.t.* *hood*-wink, to blind by covering the eyes; to impose on; to deceive. **Hoodwinked.** **Hoodwinking.** **Hoodwinks.**

HOOF, *n.* hoof, the horny substance on the feet of certain animals: *v.i.* to walk, as cattle. **Hoofed.** **Hoofing.** **Hoofs.** (A.S. *hof.*)

HOOFBOUND, *a.* *hoof*-bound, having a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof.

HOOFED, *a.* hooft, *or* *hoof*-ed, furnished with hoofs.

HOOK, *n.* hook, a piece of metal bent into a sharp curve for catching and holding anything; a snare; a curved instrument for cutting grain; a sickle; that part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel; a promontory: *v.t.* to catch with a hook; to draw, as with a hook; to ensnare: *v.i.* to bend; to be curving. **By hook or by crook**, by right means or by wrong. **Hooks and eyes**, dress-fasteners consisting of a hook and a loop. **Off the hooks**, out of sorts; dead. **Hooked.** **Hooking.** **Hooks.** (A.S. *hoc.*)

HOOKAH, *n.* *hook*-ah, a Turkish tobacco pipe, in which the smoke is made to pass through water. (Ar.)

Hookah.

HOOKED, *a.* hookt, *or* *hook*-ed, shaped like a hook; fitted with hooks.

HOOKEDNESS, *n.* *hook*-ed-ness, the state of being bent like a hook.

HOOKER, *n.* *hook*-er, a single-masted trading boat; an Irish fishing boat; a howker.

HOOKNOSED, *a.* *hook*-nohzd, having an aquiline nose.

HOOKPIN, *n.* *hook*-pin, a carpenter's tool.

HOOKY, *a.* *hook*-e, full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOLIGAN, *n.* *hool*-e-gan, a street rough; a cruel ruffian [Slang].

HOOP, *n.* hoop, a band of wood or metal formed into a ring to fasten the staves of casks together; a piece of whalebone or cane used to extend petticoats; anything like a hoop: *v.t.* to bind with hoops; to encircle. **Hooped.** **Hooping.** **Hoops.** (A.S. *hop.*)

HOOP, *n.* hoop, a shout; a whoop: *v.i.* to whoop. **Hooped.** **Hooping.** **Hoops.**

HOOPER, *n.* *hoop*-er, one who hoops casks or tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, *n.* *hoop*-ing-kof, whooping-cough, pertussis, a cough in which the patient whoops with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP-IRON, *n.* *hoop*-i-urn, thin iron in narrow lengths used for strengthening cases.

HOOPOE, *n.* *hoop*-o, a bird of the genus *Upupa*, with a large crest. (L. *upupa.*)

HOOSH, *n.* hoosh, a miscellaneous stew.

HOOT, *n.* hoot, a cry or shout in contempt: *v.i.* to shout in contempt; to cry as an owl: *v.t.* to shout at with contempt. **Hooted.** **Hooting.** **Hoots.**

HOOTER, *n.* *hoot*-er, a steam whistle; a horn for signalling sounded by steam or compressed air; a siren; one who hoots.

HOOVE, *n.* hoove, a cattle disease due to eating an excess of green fodder.

HOP, *n.* hop, a leap on one leg; a jump; a spring; a dance: *v.i.* to leap or spring on one leg; to skip; to limp; to dance; to bounce. **Hopped.** **Hopping.** **Hops.** (A.S. *hoppian.*)

HOP, *n.* hop, a climbing plant, *Humulus lupulus*, the fruits of which are used in brewing, and impart a bitter flavour to the liquor: *v.t.* to impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to pick hops. **Hopped.** **Hopping.** **Hops.** (Dut.)

HOP-BACK, *n.* *hop*-bak, a brewer's vessel.

HOPBIND, *n.* *hop*-bynd, the hop-bine.

HOPBINE, *n.* *hop*-bine, the stem of the hop plant; the hop-vine.

HOPDOG, *n.* *hop*-dog, the pale tussock moth, *Dasychira pudibunda.*

HOPE, *n.* hohp, a desire of some good, accompanied with expectation of obtaining it, or the recognition of better things in store, accompanied with all due effort to gain them; confidence in a future event; anticipation; he in whom or that in which we have hope; what is hoped for: *v.i.* to cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it; to place confidence in: *v.t.* to desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. **Hoped.** **Hopes.** **Hoping.** (A.S. *hopa.*)

HOPE, *n.* hope, an inlet; a combe; a sloping valley.

HOPEFUL, *a.* *hohp*-ful, of a nature to excite hope; full of hope; encouraging.

HOPEFULLY, *ad.* *hohp*-ful-le, in a manner to raise hope.

HOPEFULNESS, *n.* *hohp*-ful-ness, the state or quality of being hopeful.

HOPELESS, *a.* *hohp*-less, destitute of hope; yielding no hope; desponding.

HOPELESSLY, *ad.* *hohp*-less-le, without hope.

HOPELESSNESS, *n.* *hohp*-less-ness, a state of being hopeless.

HOPGARDEN, *n.* *hop*-gahrd-en, a field of hops.

HOPINGLY, *ad.* *hohp*-ing-le, with hope.

HOPKILN, *n.* *hop*-kiln, an oast, a kiln for drying hops.

HOPLITE, *n.* *hop*-lite, a heavy-armed soldier. (Gr.)

HOPPER, *n.* *hop*-per, one who hops or leaps on one leg; a trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; a similar apparatus in machinery; a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water used in cutting and engraving glass; a hopping insect; a hop-picker.

HOPPER-BOY, *n.* *hop*-per-boy, a rake moving in a circle, to draw meal over an opening, through which it falls.

HOPPERS, *n.pl.* *hop*-perz, a game in which persons hop.

HOPPET, *n.* *hop*-pet, a hand-basket.

HOP-PICKER, *n.* *hop*-pik-er, one who picks hops.

HOPPLE, *v.t.* *hop*-pl, to tie the feet near together so as to prevent straying; to hobble. **Hoppled.** **Hopples.** **Hoppling.** (*Hop.*)

HOPPLES, *n.pl.* *hop*-plz, fetters for horses or other animals when turned out to graze.

HOPPO, *n.* *hop*-po, in China, an overseer of commerce. (Chinese.)

HOP-POCKET, *n.* *hop*-pock-et, the large sack, holding from 1½ to 2 cwt., in which hops are packed.

HOP-POLE, *n.* *hop*-pole, a pole used to support hops.

HOPPY, *a.* *hop*-pe, tasting of hops: *n.* a boy's game.

HOP-SCOTCH, *n.* *hop*-skotch, hop-scutch (there being nothing particularly Scotch about it), an ancient symbolical game played from India to all over Europe on the shape of a tombstone drawn on the ground, having certain divisions, a shell or flat pebble being kicked from one to the other as the player hops, as in the north of Ireland, from "misery" to "happiness," or, as in England, from No. 1 to "pudding." (*Hop*, and *scotch*, archaic for to score or to draw lines.)

HOP-VINE, *n.* *hop*-vine, the stem of the hop plant; hop-bine.

HOP-YARD, *n.* *hop*-yahrd, a field where hops are grown; a hop garden.

HORAL, *a.* *hore*-al, relating to an hour. (L. *hora*, hour.)

HORARY, *a.* *hore*-ar-e, pertaining to or noting the hours: for an hour; hourly.

HORATIAN, *a.* hor-*ay*-shan, pertaining to Horace or his verse.

HORDE, *n.* hoard, a tribe dwelling in tents or wagons and wandering about; a great host: *v.i.* to live in hordes. **Horded.** **Hordes.** **Hording.** (Fr.)

HORDEIN, *n.* *hor*-de-in, a substance analogous to starch, found in barley. (L. *hordeum*, barley.)

HORDEOLUM, *n.* hor-*de*-o-lum, a small tumour on the eyelid, so called as being like a barleycorn.

HOREHOUND, *n.* *hore*-hound, a bitter labiate plant used as a tonic, so called from its hoary appearance. **Black horehound**, *Ballota nigra.* **White horehound**, *Marrubium vulgare.*

HORIZON, *n.* hor-*ry*-zon, a circle bounding the view where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the sensible horizon, as distinguished from the great circle parallel to it, the centre of which is the centre of the earth, called the rational horizon. (Fr.)

HORIZONTAL, *a.* hor-e-*zont*-al, pertaining or relating to the horizon; parallel to the horizon; near the horizon; in the direction of the horizon.

HORIZONTALITY, *n.* *hor*-e-zont-*al*-it-e, the state of being horizontal.

HORIZONTALLY, *ad.* hor-e-*zont*-al-le, in a horizontal direction.

HORMONE, *n. hor*-mone, a chemical messenger, being an internal secretion from certain glands which stimulates the organs of the body. (Gr. *hormacin*, to urge.)

HORN, *n.* hawrn, a hard pointed or curved protuberance, or its substance, growing on the heads f certain particularly cloven-footed, animals; anything like a horn; a wind instrument of music made out of a horn or of brass; an extremity of the moon when it is waxing or waning; the feeler of a snail; a drinking cup; a branch of a stream: *v.t.* to furnish with horns. **Horn of plenty,** a cornucopia. **Horned. Horning. Horns.** (A.S. *horn.*)

HORNBAR, *n. hawrn*-bahr, the cross-bar of a carriage.

HORNBEAK, *n. hawrn*-beek, the garfish or mackerel guide, *Belone vulgaris.*

HORNBEAM, *n. hawrn*-beem, a tree, *Carpinus betulus*, with a wood of horny toughness.

HORNBILL, *n. hawrn*-bill, a picarian bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, with a horn-like cleavage, remarkable for its large thick beak.

HORNBLENDE, *n. hawrn*-blend, a mineral consisting of silica, magnesia, lime, iron and alumina. (Ger. *horn*, and *blende*, deceiving.)

HORNBLENDE-SCHIST, *n. hawrn*-blend-shist, hornblende rock of a schistose structure.

HORNBLOWER, *n. hawrn*-blo-er, one who blows a horn.

HORNBOOK, *n. hawrn*-book, the first book of children, so called from its originally consisting of one sheet of horn and afterwards being covered with horn.

HORN-BUG, *n. hawrn*-bug, the stag beetle.

HORN-DISTEMPER, *n. hawrn*-dis-tem-per, a disease of cattle affecting the internal substance of the horn.

HORNED, *a.* hawrnd, furnished with horns. **Horned horse,** the gnu. **Horned owl,** the horn-owl. **Horned Pondweed,** a cosmopolitan water-plant, *Zannichellia palustris.* **Horned Poppy,** the yellow poppy, *Glaucium luteum.* **Horned screamer,** a South American bird, *Palamedea cornuta*, with a horn on its forehead, and a shrill scream. **Horned toad,** an amphibian of the genus *Ceratophrys*, with a triangular appendage on the eyelid. **Horned viper,** a venomous snake, *Cerastes cornutus*, with a projecting scale above the eye.

HORNER, *n. hawrn*-er, one who works or deals in horns; one who blows a horn.

HORNER, *n. hawrn*-er, the sand eel, *Ammodytes lanceolatus.*

HORNET, *n. hawrn*-et, a large wasp, *Vespa crabro*, whose sting gives severe pain. (A.S. *hyrnet.*)

HORNFISH, *n. hawrn*-fish, the garfish or sea-needle *Belone vulgaris.*

HORNFOOT, *a. hawrn*-foot, having a hoof; hoofed.

HORNING, *n. hawrn*-ing, appearance of the moon when increasing; summons to a debtor to pay within a given time or forfeit his freedom [Old Scots Law].

HORNISH, *a. hawrn*-ish, somewhat like horn; hard.

HORNITO, *n.* hawr-*nee*-to, an oven-shaped mound near volcanoes. (Sp.)

HORN-LEAD, *n. hawrn*-led, chloride of lead.

HORN-MERCURY, *n. hawrn*-mer-kew-re, chloride of mercury.

HORN-NUT, *n. horn*-nut, a water-plant with submerged and floating leaves, *Trapa natans.*

HORN-OWL, *n. hawrn*-oul, an owl with two tufts of feathers on its head like horns.

HORNPIPE, *n. hawrn*-pipe, an obsolete musical instrument; a lively air; a lively British dance; a sailor's dance.

HORN-SHAVINGS, *n.pl. hawrn*-shave-ingz, scrapings of the horns of deer.

HORN-SILVER, *n.* hawrn-*sil*-ver, a native chloride of silver, kerargyrite.

HORN-SLATE, *n. hawrn*-slate, a grey or siliceous rock.

HORNSTONE, *n. hawrn*-stone, a brittle flinty variety of quartz.

HORNWORK, *n. hawrn*-wurk, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions, joined by a curtain [Fort.].

HORNWORT, *n. horn*-wurt, a rootless water-plant, *Ceratophyllum demersum.*

HORNWRACK, *n. hawrn*-rak, a species of coralline of the genus *Flustra*; the sea-mat.

HORNY, *a. hawrn*-e, like horn; hard; callous.

HOROGRAPHY, *n.* ho-*rog*-raf-e, the art of constructing clocks or dials. (Gr. *hora*, an hour, and *grapho*, write.)

HOROLOGE, *n. hor*-o-loje, an instrument that indicates the hour of the day. (O.Fr.)

HOROLOGICAL, *a.* hor-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to horology; showing the hours.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHER, *n.* hor-o-*loj*-e-*og*-raf-er, a maker of clocks or dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHIC, *a.* hor-o-*loj*-e-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to horologiography.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, *n.* hor-o-*loj*-e-*og*-raf-e, an account of instruments that show the hour of the day; the art of constructing them. (Gr. *horologion*, sundial, and *grapho*, write.)

HOROLOGIST, *n.* ho-*rol*-o-jist, an adept in horology.

HOROLOGY, *n.* ho-*rol*-oj-e, the art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating time.

HOROMETRICAL, *a.* hor-o-*met*-rik-al, belonging to horometry.

HOROMETRY, *n.* ho-*rom*-et-re, the art or practice of measuring time. (Gr. *hora*, and *metron*, measure.)

HOROSCOPE, *n. hor*-o-skope, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, on which is marked a celestial chart at a given time; an observation of the heavens at the time of one's birth. (Fr.)

HOROSCOPIC, *a.* hor-o-*skop*-ik, pertaining to horoscopy.

HOROSCOPICAL, *a. hor*-o-*skop*-ik-al, horoscopic.

HOROSCOPY, *n.* hor-*os*-ko-pe, the art of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.

HORRENT, *a. hor*-rent, standing erect, as bristles; bristling. (L. *horrens*, bristling.)

HORRIBLE, *a. hor*-re-bl, exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; unpleasant. (O.Fr.)

HORRIBLENESS, *n. hor*-re-bl-ness, the state of being horrible.

HORRIBLY, *ad. hor*-rib-le, in a manner to excite horror excessively.

HORRID, *a. hor*-rid, bristling; fitted to excite horror; frightful; very offensive or disgusting. (L. *horridus.*)

HORRIDLY, *ad. hor*-rid-le, in a manner to excite horror.

HORRIDNESS, *n. hor*-rid-ness, the state of being horrid.

HORRIFIC, *a.* hor-*rif*-ik, causing horror.

HORRIFY, *v.t. hor*-re-fy, to strike with horror. **Horrified. Horrifies. Horrifying.** (L. *horrifico*, terrorise.)

HORRIPILATION, *n. hor*-rip-il-*ay*-shon, a sensation, as of the bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror. (L. *horreo*, stand on end, and *pilus*, the hair.)

HORRISONOUS, *a.* hor-*ris*-on-us, sounding dreadfully. (L. *horreo*, and *sonus*, sound.)

HORROR, *n. hor*-ror, shivering or shuddering; excessive fear; dread with shrinking or loathing; that which excites horror. **The horrors,** extreme bodily and mental agitation, due to excess in drinking. (L.)

HORROR-STRICKEN, *a. hor*-ror-strik-en, struck with horror.

HORS, *ad.* and *prep.* hawr, beyond; out of it; additional. (Fr.)

HORSE, *n.* hawrse, the ungulate *Equus caballus*; a male of the species; cavalry; that by which something is supported; a vaulting block; a footrope along a yard, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; a bar on which the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail travels [Naut.]; a sloping table on which pressmen place their sheets, preparatory to printing [Printing]: *v.t.* to mount on horse; to provide with a horse; to sit astride; to carry on the back; to cover a mare: *v.i.* to get on horseback. **Horse Artillery,** mounted artillery with light guns, trained to act with cavalry. **Horse Guards,** the headquarters in Whitehall of the London and Eastern military districts; the third regiment of household cavalry, the Royal Horse Guards, also known as The Blues. **Horse latitudes,** the area of tropical calms bordering the trade winds. **Horse mackerel,** the scad, the sea-fish *Caranx trachurus.* **To take horse,** to set out to ride on horseback. **Horsed. Horses. Horsing.** (A.S. *hors.*)

HORSEBACK, *n. hawrse*-bak, the back of a horse; the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBANE, *n. hawrse*-bane, the plant, *Œnanthe phellandrium*.
HORSE-BEAN, *n. hawrse*-been, a small bean on which horses feed; the tick bean, a variety of *Faba vulgaris*.
HORSE-BLOCK, *n. hawrse*-blok, a block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.
HORSE-BOAT, *n. hawrse*-boat, a boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.
HORSEBOX, *n. hawrse*-boks, a railway van for horses.
HORSE-BOY, *n. hawrse*-boy, a stable-boy.
HORSEBREAKER, *n. hawrse*-brake-er, one whose employment is to train horses.
HORSE-CHESTNUT, *n. hawrse*-ches-nut, a tree, *Æsculus hippocastanum*, and also its fruit.
HORSECLOTH, *n. hawrse*-kloth, a cloth to cover a horse.
HORSECOPER, *n. hawrse*-kope-er, a dishonest horse-dealer.
HORSE-CUCUMBER, *n. hawrse*-kew-kum-ber, a large green cucumber.
HORSEDEALER, *n. hawrse*-deel-er, one who buys and sells horses.
HORSE-DOCTOR, *n. hawrse*-dok-tor, a veterinary surgeon.
HORSE-DRENCH, *n. hawrse*-drensh, a dose of physic for a horse.
HORSE-EMMET, *n. hawrse*-em-met, the horse-ant, *Formica rufa*.
HORSE-FACED, *a. hawrse*-fayst, having a long coarse face.
HORSEFLESH, *n. hawrse*-flesh, the flesh of a horse; horses.
HORSEFLY, *n. hawrse*-fly, a large fly that stings horses, *Hippobosca equina*.
HORSEFOOT, *n. hawrse*-foot, coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*.
HORSE-GRAM, *n. hawrse*-gram, the leguminous plant, *Dolichos biflorus*.
HORSEHAIR, *n. hawrse*-hare, the hair of horses.
HORSE-HOE, *n. hawrse*-ho, a hoe for cleaning a field, drawn by horses.
HORSE-HOOF, *n. hawrse*-hoof, horsefoot.
HORSE-JOCKEY, *n. hawrse*-jok-ke, a dealer in horses; a rider of race-horses.
HORSEKEEPER, *n. hawrse*-keep-er, one who keeps or takes care of horses.
HORSEKNACKER, *n. hawrse*-nak-ker, a purchaser of worn-out horses, to kill them and dispose of their carcases.
HORSE-LAUGH, *n. hawrse*-lahf, a loud boisterous laugh.
HORSE-LEECH, *n. hawrse*-leech, a large leech; a veterinary surgeon.
HORSELESS, *a. hawrse*-less, without a horse.
HORSE-LITTER, *n. hawrse*-lit-ter, a carriage hung on poles, borne between two horses.
HORSELOAD, *n. hawrse*-load, a load for a horse.
HORSELY, *a. hawrse*-le, like a horse.
HORSEMAN, *n. hawrse*-man, a rider on horseback; a skilled rider.
HORSEMANSHIP, *n. hawrse*-man-ship, the art of riding; the art of training and managing horses.
HORSE-MARTEN, *n. hawrse*-mar-ten, a kind of large bee.
HORSEMEAT, *n. hawrse*-meet, food for horses; provender.
HORSEMILL, *n. hawrse*-mil, a mill turned by a horse.
HORSE-MILLINER, *n. hawrse*-mil-in-er, one who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses.
HORSEPLAY, *n. hawrse*-play, rough play.
HORSEPOND, *n. hawrse*-pond, a pond for watering horses.
HORSE-POWER, *n. hawrse*-pou-er, the power of a horse, or its equivalent, as applied to steam-power, the unit being 550 foot-pounds a second.
HORSERACE, *n. hawrse*-race, a race by horses.
HORSE-RADISH, *n. hawrse*-rad-ish, a cruciferous plant with a root of pungent taste, *Cochlearia armoracia*, used as a condiment.
HORSE-SENSE, *n. hawrse*-sense, commonsense.
HORSESHOE, *n. hawrse*-shoo, a shoe for horses; anything of the same shape: *a.* in the shape of a horseshoe.
HORSESHOEING, *n. hawrse*-shoo-ing, the act or employment of shoeing horses.
HORSE-STINGER, *n. hawrse*-sting-er, the dragon-fly.
HORSETAIL, *n. hawrse*-tale, a plant of the genus *Equisetum*; a Turkish standard.
HORSE-WAY, *n. hawrse*-way, a way or road in which horses may travel.
HORSE-WHIM, *n. hawrse*-whim, a machine for raising ore from a mine-shaft, worked by a horse [Mining].
HORSEWHIP, *n. hawrse*-whip, a whip for driving horses: *v.t.* to lash; to strike with a horsewhip. **Horsewhipped. Horsewhipping. Horsewhips.**
HORSEWOMAN, *n. hawrse*-woom-an, a woman rider; a woman skilled in stable management.
HORSY, *a. hawrse*-e, pertaining to horses; imitating the dress and manners of a groom.
HORTATION, *n.* hort-*ay*-shon, exhortation. (L. *hortatio*.)
HORTATIVE, *a. hort*-at-iv, giving exhortation or advice; inciting; encouraging.
HORTATORY, *a. hort*-at-or-e, hortative.
HORTICULTURAL, *a. hort*-e-*kult*-yewr-al, pertaining to the culture of gardens.
HORTICULTURE, *n. hort*-e-kult-yewr, the art of cultivating gardens. (L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture.)
HORTICULTURIST, *n. hort*-e-*kult*-yewr-ist, one who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.
HOSANNA, *n.* ho-*zan*-na, an exclamation of praise, or an invocation for blessings. (Heb. save, we pray.)
HOSE, *n.* hoze, covering for the legs; covering for the feet; stockings; socks; a flexible pipe for conveying water: *v.t.* to use a hose. **Hosed. Hoses. Hosing.** (A.S. *hosa*.)
HOSE-REEL, *n. hoze*-reel, a reel for rolling up engine-hose or garden-hose on, so as to keep it in readiness for use.
HOSIER, *n. hoze*-yer, one who deals in hosiery.
HOSIERY, *n. hoze*-yer-e, hose or stockings in general; a manufactory of such.
HOSPICE, *n. hos*-pis, a convent on the Alps, for the entertainment of travellers. (Fr. from L. *hospes*, a guest, a host.)
HOSPITABLE, *a. hos*-pit-a-bl, entertaining strangers with kindness; implying hospitality. (O.Fr.)
HOSPITABLENESS, *n. hos*-pit-a-bl-ness, the quality of being hospitable.
HOSPITABLY, *ad. hos*-pit-ab-le, with kindness to strangers.
HOSPITAL, *n. hos*-pit-al, an institution for the reception of the sick and injured; an institution for the board and education of children of poor or deceased parents; an almshouse; a charitable institution. (O.Fr.)
HOSPITALISM, *n. hos*-pit-al-izm, the hospital system.
HOSPITALITY, *n. hos*-pit-*al*-it-e, kindness to strangers.
HOSPITALLER, *n. hos*-pit-al-ler, a member of a brotherhood devoted to the care of the sick in hospitals. The **Hospitallers**, an order of knights, called Knights of St. John, who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.
HOSPODAR, *n. hos*-po-dar, a governor of Moldavia and Wallachia. (Slav. lord.)
HOST, *n.* hohst, one who entertains another; an innkeeper. (O.Fr.)
HOST, *n.* hohst, a number of men embodied for war; a large number. (L. *hostis*, an enemy.)
HOST, *n.* hohst, in the Roman Catholic Church, the consecrated wafer of the eucharist, offered in sacrifice. (O.Fr.)
HOSTAGE, *n. hos*-taje, a person delivered to an enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions. (O.Fr.)
HOSTEL, *n. hos*-tel, an inn; a residential hall; a lodging house for students.
HOSTELLER, *n. hos*-tel-ler, an innkeeper.
HOSTELRY, *n. hos*-tel-re, an inn. (O.Fr.)
HOSTESS, *n. hohst*-ess, a female host.
HOSTILE, *a. hos*-tyle, belonging to an enemy; showing enmity; unfriendly. (L. *hostilis*.)
HOSTILELY, *ad. hos*-tyle-le, in a hostile manner.
HOSTILITY, *n.* hos-*til*-it-e, enmity: *pl.* acts of war.
HOSTLER, *n. ost*-ler, ostler, the man who has the care of horses at an inn. (Fr. *hostel*, an inn.)

HOT, *a.* hot, having much heat; ardent in temper; easily excited; violent; eager; acrid; pungent; lustful. (A.S. *hat.*)
HOTLY, *ad. hot*-le, with heat.
HOTNESS, *n. hot*-ness, the state of being hot.
HOT-BED, *n. hot*-bed, a bed of mould, heated by manure in a glass-covered frame for raising early plants; a place favourable to the rapid growth or development of anything.
HOT-BLAST, *n. hot*-blahst, a current of heated air injected into a furnace to increase its heat.
HOT-BLOODED, *a. hot*-blud-ed, excitable; irritable.
HOT-BRAINED, *a. hot*-braynd, hot-headed.
HOTCHPOT, *n. hotch*-pot, the distribution of a man's estate after his children have returned the advances he made to them; a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients. (Fr. *hochepot.*)
HOTCHPOTCH, *n. hotch*-potch, hodge-podge.
HOT-COCKLES, *n.pl.* hot-*kok*-ls, a game in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.
HOTEL, *n.* ho-*tel*, a superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers; in France, a palace or dwelling of persons of rank. **Hôtel Dieu,** a hospital. **Hôtel de Ville,** the guildhall of a French town. (Fr.)
HOT-FOOT, *a. hot*-foot, in haste.
HOT-HEADED, *a. hot*-hed-ed, of ardent passions; violent; impetuous.
HOTHOUSE, *n. hot*-house, a glass house artificially warmed, for the sheltering of tender plants from the cold air.
HOT-MOUTHED, *a. hot*-mouthd, headstrong; ungovernable.
HOTPOT, *n. hot*-pot, a peppery stew of meat and vegetables cooked in a casserole in an oven.
HOT-PRESS, *n. hot*-press, a machine for this purpose: *v.t.* to press, as paper or linen, between heated plates, in order to give a smooth and glossy surface. **Hot-pressed. Hot-presses. Hot-pressing.**
HOT-SHORT, *a. hot*-short, brittle when hot.
HOT-SPIRITED, *a. hot*-spir-it-ed, having a fiery spirit.
HOTSPUR, *n. hot*-spur, a man violent or precipitate; a kind of pea of early growth: *a.* violent; impetuous. (*Hotspur*, from "Henry IV," Shakespeare.)
HOTSPURRED, *a. hot*-spurd, vehement; rash; heady.
HOTTENTOT, *n. hot*-ten-tot, one of a native race of South Africa, the Khoi-Khoi; a brutish individual. **Hottentot cherry,** a Cape shrub with an oval cherry fruit. (*Hot*, and *tot*, from the stammering sound of the language as it seemed to the early Dutch settlers.)
HOTTONIA, *n.* hot-*tone*-e-a, the water-violet, so called after Hotton, a Dutch botanist.
HOT-WALL, *n. hot*-wawl, a wall with flues for conducting heat to protect or hasten the growth of fruit-trees.
HOT-WATER, *n.* hot-*waw*-ter, trouble.
HOUDAH, *n. hou*-dah, a howdah, a seat fixed on an elephant's back. (Hind.)
HOUGH, *n.* hock, the joint on the hind-leg of an ungulate corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; the back of the knee-joint in man; the ham: *v.t.* to hamstring. **Houghed. Houghing. Houghs.** (A.S. *hoh*, the heel.)
HOUND, *n.* hound, a generic name of the dog, specifically a hunting dog; a dog that hunts by scent: *v.t.* to set on the chase; to hunt; to incite. **Hounded. Hounding. Hounds.** (A.S. *hund.*)
HOUND-FISH, *n. hound*-fish, a fish of the shark family.
HOUNDS, *n.pl.* houndz, the projections at the masthead to support the trestle trees [Naut.].
HOUND'S-TONGUE, *n. houndz*-tung, a succulent plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*, so called from the form of its leaves.
HOUR, *n.* our, a space of sixty minutes, equal to one twenty-fourth part of a day; the time indicated by a clock, &c.; particular time: *pl.* the goddess of the seasons and hours; in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers at stated hours of the day. **To keep good hours,** to be at home in good time. (L. *hora.*)
HOUR-ANGLE, *n. our*-an-gl, the angular distance of a heavenly body east or west of meridian [Astron.].
HOUR-CIRCLE, *n. our*-ser-kl, a line of meridian.
HOUR-GLASS, *n. our*-glahss, an instrument for measuring intervals of time by the running of sand between two glass bulbs.

Hour-glass.

HOUR-HAND, *n. our*-hand, the hand which shows the hour.
HOURI, *n. hou*-re, *or hoor*-e, among Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise. (Pers.)
HOURLY, *a. our*-le, happening or done every hour; continual: *ad.* every hour; frequently.
HOUR-PLATE, *n. our*-plate, the dial of a time-piece.
HOUSAGE, *n. house*-aje, a fee for housing goods.
HOUSE, *v.t.* houze, to provide houses for; to shelter; to store; to lower or run in, as a topmast or bowsprit: *v.i.* to take shelter or lodgings; to reside. **Housed. Houses. Housing.**
HOUSE, *n.* house, a building for dwelling in; a dwelling-place; household affairs; an edifice appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a church; a monastery; a college; a family or race; a household; a body of men united in their legislative capacity; a quorum of a legislative body; a firm or commercial establishment; estate; a square on a chess-board; the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens [Astrol.]. **House of call,** a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, for the purpose of obtaining employment. **House of Correction,** a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons. **To bring down the house,** to provoke a general burst of applause. (A.S. *hus.*)
HOUSE-AGENT, *n. house*-aje-ent, one employed to look after and let household property.
HOUSE-BOAT, *n. house*-boat, a covered boat; a barge or pontoon with a wooden house built on it.
HOUSEBOTE, *n. house*-boat, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel [Law].
HOUSEBREAKER, *n. house*-brake-er, one who breaks into a house between sunrise and sunset; one who pulls down houses.
HOUSEBREAKING, *n. house*-brake-ing, the breaking or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with intent to commit a felony.
HOUSED, *a.* houzd, covered with housings.
HOUSE-DOG, *n. house*-dog, a dog kept to guard the house.
HOUSE-FLY, *n. house*-fly, the dipterous insect, *Musca domestica.*
HOUSEHOLD, *n. house*-hohld, those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; domestic management: *a.* belonging to the house and family; domestic. **Household bread,** bread made within the house, and not of the finest quality. **Household stuff,** the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family. **Household troops,** the regiments of life-guards, horse-guards, and foot-guards, to guard the Sovereign and the metropolis.
HOUSEHOLDER, *n. house*-hohld-er, the responsible head of the household.
HOUSEKEEPER, *n. house*-keep-er, a householder; a female servant who has the chief care of the house.
HOUSEKEEPING, *a. house*-keep-ing, domestic: *n.* care of domestic concerns; hospitality.
HOUSEL, *n. hou*-sel, the Eucharist. (A.S.)
HOUSELEEK, *n. house*-leek, a plant of the genus *Sempervivum*, with succulent leaves, that grows on walls and cottage roofs.
HOUSELESS, *a. house*-less, destitute of a house or dwelling.
HOUSELINE, *n. house*-lin, a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings [Naut.].
HOUSELING, *a. house*-ling, *or houz*-ling, sacramental.
HOUSEMAID, *n. house*-made, a female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.
HOUSE-PHYSICIAN, *n. house*-fiz-*ish*-an, a physician resident in a hospital.
HOUSEROOM, *n. house*-room, room in a house.
HOUSE-STEWARD, *n. house*-stew-ard, one who manages the household affairs of a large establishment.

HOUSE-SURGEON, *n. house*-sur-jun, a surgeon resident in a hospital.
HOUSE-TAX, *n. house*-taks, a tax levied by government on houses.
HOUSE-WARMING, *n. house*-wawrm-ing, a feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.
HOUSEWIFE, *n. house*-wife, the mistress of a family; a female domestic manager.
HOUSEWIFE, *n. huz*-zif, a small hold-all for haberdashery.
HOUSEWIFELY, *a. house*-wife-le, pertaining to a housewife or good female management: *ad.* like a good housewife.
HOUSEWIFERY, *n. huz*-wif-re, *or house*-wif-re, the business of a housewife; female management of domestic concerns.
HOUSE-WRIGHT, *n. house*-rite, one who builds houses.
HOUSING, *n. houz*-ing, a covering specially for a horse; the trappings of a horse; a saddle-cloth; the broad flap of leather fastened to the hames; *pl.* horse trappings. (Fr. *housse*, a cover.)
HOUSING, *n. houz*-ing, the providing of houses.
HOUSLING, *a. hous*-ling, houseling.
HOVE, *pret.* hove, did heave.
HOVEL, *n. huv*-el, an open shed for sheltering cattle; a poor mean house: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel. **Hovelled. Hovelling. Hovels.** (Perhaps from O.Fr. *huvel.*)
HOVELLER, *n. huv*-el-ler, a longshoreman; one who saves life or property from a wreck; an east-coast lugger. (Dial. Eng.)
HOVELLING, *n. huv*-el-ling, a mode of preventing chimneys smoking; the trade of a hoveller.
HOVER, *v.i. huv*-er, float stationary in the air; to flutter over or about; to stand in suspense; to move about in the neighbourhood. **Hovered. Hovering. Hovers.** (M.E. *hoven.*)
HOVER-GROUND, *n. huv*-er-ground, light ground.
HOVERINGLY, *ad. huv*-er-ing-le, in a hovering manner.
HOW, *ad.* hou, in what manner; to what extent; for what reason; by what means. (A.S. *hu*, from *hwa*, who.)
HOW, *n.* hou, a hill. (Scand.)
HOWBEIT, *ad.* hou-*be*-it, be it as it may; nevertheless.
HOWDAH, *n. hou*-da, a seat on an elephant's back. (Hind.)
HOWDIE, *n. hou*-de, a midwife. (Scots.)
HOWEVER, *ad.* hou-*ev*-er, in whatever manner or degree; at all events; notwithstanding.
HOWITZER, *n. hou*-itz-er, a gun of high trajectory and low muzzle velocity. (Ger. *haubitze.*)
HOWKER, *n. houk*-er, a Dutch vessel with two masts.
HOWL, *n.* houl, the cry of a wolf, or of a human being in distress: *vi.* to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, prolonged, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail; to roar: *v.t.* to utter with outcry. **Howled. Howling. Howls.** (From the sound.)
HOWLER, *n. houl*-er, a monkey of the genus *Alouatta*; a bad mistake.
HOWLING, *a. houl*-ing, filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary.
HOWSOEVER, *ad.* hou-so-*ev*-er, in what manner soever; although; however.
HOY, *n.* hoy, a coasting ketch or yawl, formerly a sloop. (Dut.)
HOY, *int.* hoy, ho! (From the sound.)
HOYDEN, *n. hoy*-den, a hoiden; a country girl.
HUB, *n.* hub, the nave of a wheel; a hilt; a mark in quoits; any protuberance.
HUBBLE-BUBBLE, *n. hub*-bl-*bub*-bl, a tobacco-pipe, in which the smoke is drawn through water with a bubbling sound; a hookah.
HUBBUB, *n. hub*-bub, a great noise of many confused voices; a tumult. (From the sound.)
HUBBUBBOO, *n. hub*-bub-boo, a howling.
HUBBY, *n. hub*-be, diminutive of husband.
HUBRISTIC, *a.* hew-*brist*-ik, proud and insolent. (Gr. *hybristikos*, insolent.)
HUCK, *n.* huk, a German river trout.
HUCKABACK, *n. huk*-a-bak, a kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for towels. (Old Ger. *hukkebak*, pick-a-back.)

HUCKLE, *n. huk*-kl, the hip; a hunch. (Low Ger. *huken*, stoop.)
HUCKLEBACKED, *a. huk*-kl-bakt, having round shoulders.
HUCKLEBERRY, *n. huk*-kl-ber-re, a whortleberry; an American plant of the genus *Gaylussacia.*
HUCKLEBONE, *n. huk*-kl-bone, the hip-bone.
HUCKSTER, *n. hukst*-er, a retailer of small articles; a mean, trickish fellow: *v.i.* to deal in small articles. **Huckstered. Huckstering. Hucksters.** (Dut. *heuker*, a hawker.)
HUCKSTERAGE, *n. hukst*-er-aje, small dealing.
HUCKSTRESS, *n. huk*-stress, a female pedlar.
HUDDLE, *n. hud*-dl, a crowd; tumult; confusion: *v.i.* to crowd or hurry things together confusedly: *v.t.* to throw confusedly together; to perform in haste and disorder. **Huddled. Huddles. Huddling.** (A.S. *hydan*, conceal.)
HUDDLER, *n. hud*-dler, one who throws things into confusion; a bungler.
HUDIBRASTIC, *a.* hew-de-*brast*-tik, similar in style to Hudibras, the hero of Samuel Butler's poem; doggerel.
HUE, *n.* hew, colour; tint; dye. (A.S. *hiw*, appearance.)
HUE, *n.* hew, shouting; clamour. **A hue and cry,** the pursuit of a felon or offender [Law]. (O.Fr. *hu.*)
HUED, *a.* hewd, with a hue.
HUEL, *n. hew*-eel, a wheal; a Cornish mine.
HUELESS, *a. hew*-less, destitute of colour.
HUER, *n. hew*-er, the lookout on shore who shouts and signals the movements of a shoal of fish. (*Hue.*)
HUFF, *n.* huf, a swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of peevishness due to some slight; a boaster: *v.t.* to swell; to puff up; to bully; to remove an adversary's piece from the board in draughts when he refuses to take one in his power: *v.i.* to swell; to bluster (imitative). **Huffed. Huffing. Huffs.**
HUFFER, *n. huf*-fer, a bully; a blusterer.
HUFFILY, *ad. huff*-il-e, in a huffy way.
HUFFINESS, *n. huf*-fe-ness, the being huffy.
HUFFING, *n. huf*-fing, swelling; petulance; anger.
HUFFISH, *a. huf*-fish, petulant; inclined to quarrel; insolent; hectoring.
HUFFISHLY, *ad. huf*-fish-le, in a huffish manner.
HUFFISHNESS, *n. huf*-fish-ness, the state of being huffish.
HUFFY, *a. huf*-fe, puffed up; petulant; apt to take offence.
HUG. *n.* hug, a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* to embrace closely; to cherish with fondness; to hold fast; to cling to; to congratulate; to keep close to [Naut.]; to crowd together. **Hugged. Hugging. Hugs.** (Scand.)
HUGE, *a.* hewj, of immense size; enormous. (O.Fr. *ahuge.*)
HUGELY, *ad. hewj*-le, enormously; immensely.
HUGENESS, *n. hewj*-ness, enormous bulk.
HUGEOUS, *a. hewj*-yus, huge.
HUGEOUSLY, *ad. hewj*-yus-le, hugely.
HUGEOUSNESS, *n. hewj*-yus-ness, hugeness.
HUGGER-MUGGER, *n. hug*-ger-*mug*-ger, secrecy; confusion; slovenliness. (M.E. *mukre*, to conceal, and *hugger*, a rhyming duplicate.)
HUGUENOT, *n. hewg*-en-ot, a name formerly given to a Protestant in France. (Fr. from Ger. *eidgenoss*, confederate.)
HUH, *int.* huh, expressing some suppressed feeling.
HUIA, *n. hoo*-e-a, a New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*, of which the female has a long curved beak, and the male a short stout one. (From its cry.)
HULK, *n.* hulk, the body of a ship, especially an old one, unfit for sea. **The hulks,** old ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts. (A.S. *hulc.*)
HULKING, *a. hulk*-ing, big; clumsy.
HULL, *n.* hull, the frame or body of a ship, as distinct from her masts and rigging: *v.t.* to pierce the hull of a ship with a projectile: *v.i.* to float or drive on the water, like a mere hull. **Hull down,** said of a ship when her hull is concealed by the convexity of the sea. **Hulled. Hulling. Hulls.** (Dut. *hol.*)
HULL, *n.* hull, the outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; *v.t.* to strip off the hull. **Hulled. Hulling. Hulls.** (A.S. *hulu*, a covering.)
HULLABALOO, *n. hull*-a-ba-*loo*, noisy confusion.
HULLER, *n. hull*-er, a machine for shelling seeds.

HULLO, *int.* hul-*lo*, hallo.
HULLY, *a. hul*-le, having husks or pods.
HUM, *n.* hum, the noise of bees or other insects; any low dull droning sound; murmuring sound: *v.i.* to make a low, droning, murmuring sound; to mumble: *v.t.* to sing with closed lip or very softly: *int.* a sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation. **Hum and haw,** to hesitate to give decided answer. **Hummed. Humming. Hums.** (From the sound.)
HUM, *n* hum, a humbug; a sham.
HUMAN, *a. hew*-man, belonging to mankind; having the qualities of a man. (Fr. *humain.*)
HUMANE, *a.* hew-*mane*, having the feelings of man; tender; merciful; kind; humanizing. (L. *humanus.*)
HUMANELY, *ad.* hew-*mane*-le, in a humane manner.
HUMANENESS, *n.* hew-*mane*-ness, the quality of being humane.
HUMANIFIED, *a.* hew-*man*-e-fide, made human.
HUMANISM, *n. hew*-man-izm, the study of human interests; the religion of humanity; polite learning; disposition of mind proper to man.
HUMANIST, *n. hew*-man-ist, a student or upholder of the humanities; a student of human nature.
HUMANISTIC, *a. hew*-man-*ist*-ic, pertaining to humanists.
HUMANITARIAN, *n. hew*-man-it-*ayre*-e-an, one who holds that Jesus was a mere man; one who believes in humanity as the crown of being, and in its self-sufficiency as it is to realize its own ideal a philanthropist: *a.* belonging to Humanitarians.
HUMANITARIANISM, *n. hew*-man-it-*ayre*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of the Humanitarians; devotion to humanity.
HUMANITY, *n.* hew-*man*-it-e, the nature peculiar to man; mankind; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; benevolence; classical learning; classical literature; in Scotland, Latin. **The humanities,** grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry. (Fr. *humanité.*)
HUMANIZATION, *n. hew*-man-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of humanizing.
HUMANIZE, *v.t. hew*-man-ize, to soften; to render humane; to render human. **Humanized. Humanizes. Humanizing.**
HUMANKIND, *n. hew*-man-kynd, mankind.
HUMANLY, *ad. hew*-man-le, after the manner of men as a man.
HUMANNESS, *n. hew*-man-ness, the state of being human.
HUMATION, *n.* hew-*may*-shon, the act of burial. (L. *humatis.*)
HUMBLE, *a. hum*-bl, of low condition; unpretending; modest; meek: *v.t.* to lower; to abase; to abase the pride of; to make humble. **Humbled. Humbles. Humbling.** (Fr.)
HUMBLE-BEE, *n. hum*-bl-bee, a species of the genus *Bombus*, a group of social bees humming loudly; the bumble-bee (M.E. *humbylbee*, from *hum.*)
HUMBLE-MOUTHED, *a. hum*-bl-mouthd, meek; modest.
HUMBLENESS, *n. hum*-bl-ness, the state of being humble; humility.
HUMBLE-PIE, *n. hum*-bl-py, a pie made of umbles. **To eat humble-pie,** to make humble and humiliating apology. (Literally, to humble one's self into the position of the menials, to whom at a hunting-feast the umbles, or internal organs of the deer, were given.)
HUMBLE-PLANT, *n. hum*-bl-plahnt, a species of sensitive plant.
HUMBLER, *n. hum*-bler, he who or that which humbles.
HUMBLING, *a. hum*-bling, adapted to humble: *n.* humiliation.
HUMBLY, *ad. humb*-le, in a humble manner.
HUMBUG, *n. hum*-bug, an imposition under fair pretences; imposition; a person who imposes; a genial impostor: *v.t.* to impose upon; to hoax. **Humbugged. Humbugging. Humbugs.** (From *hum*, deceit, and *bug*, ghost.)
HUMDRUM, *a. hum*-drum, dull; commonplace: *n.* a stupid fellow; a dronish tone. (*Hum*, a humming sound, and *drum*, a throbbing sound.)
HUMECTANT, *a.* hew-*mekt*-ant, pertaining to remedies imagined to augment the fluidity of the blood: *n.* a substance with this effect [Med.].
HUMECTATION, *n.* hew-mekt-*ay*-shon, the act of moistening, wetting or watering. (L *humectatio.*)
HUMECTIVE, *a.* hew-*mekt*-iv, having the power to moisten.
HUMEFIED, *a. hew*-me-fide, made moist.
HUMERAL, *a. hew*-mer-al, belonging to the shoulder; a veil worn over the shoulders by Jewish and other priests.
HUMERUS, *n. hew*-mer-us, the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the round bone of this arm. (L.)
HUMET, *n.* hew-*met*, an ordinary cut short at the ends [Her.].
HUMHUM, *n. hum*-hum, a kind of plain coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.
HUMIC, *a. hew*-mik, formed from humus by the action of an alkali. (L. *humus*, ground.)
HUMID, *a. hew*-mid, moist; damp. (Fr. *humide.*)
HUMIDIFY, *v.t.* hew-*mid*-e-fi, to make moist. **Humidified. Humidifies. Humidifying.**
HUMIDITY, *n.* hew-*mid*-it-e, the state of being humid; moisture. (Fr. *humidité.*)
HUMIDNESS, *n. hew*-mid-ness, humidity.
HUMILIATE, *v.t.* hew-*mil*-e-ate, to humble; to lower in condition; to depress. **Humiliated. Humiliates. Humiliating.** (Late L. *humiliatus.*)
HUMILIATING, *a.* hew-*mil*-e-ate-ing, humbling; depressing; abating pride; reducing self-confidence.
HUMILIATION, *n.* hew-mil-e-*ay*-shon, act of humbling; state of being humbled; abasement; mortification.
HUMILITY, *n.* hew-*mil*-it-e, state of being humble, modest, or submissive; humbleness of mind; act of submission. (Fr. *humilité.*)
HUMITE, *n. hewm*-ite, a variety of chondrodite, so named from Sir A. Hume.
HUMMEL, *v.t. hum*-mel, to remove the awn from barley after it has been thrashed. **Hummelled. Hummelling. Hummels.** (*Humble.*)
HUMMELLER, *n. hum*-mel-ler, an instrument for hummelling barley.
HUMMER, *n. hum*-mer, one who hums; an applauder.
HUMMING, *a. hum*-ming, brisk, said of liquor; murmuring.
HUMMING-BIRD, *n. hum*-ming-burd, a species of small American birds, the Trochilidæ, so-called from the noise produced by the pulsation of the wings as they fly forwards and backwards, as well as hover, over the flowers in which are the insects on which they feed.
HUMMING-TOP, *n. hum*-ming-top, a hollow top with a hole at the side which hums when spun.
HUMMOCK, *n. hum*-mok, a hillock; a hommock; a knoll; a hillock of ice. (*Hump.*)
HUMMOCKED, *a. hum*-mokt, having hummocks.
HUMMOCKY, *a. hum*-mok-e, abounding in hummocks.
HUMMUM, *n. hum*-mum, a sweating place or bath; hammam, a Turkish bath.
HUMORAL, *a. hew*-mor-al, pertaining to or proceeding from the humours. **Humoral pathology,** humoralism [Med.]. (L. *humor.*)
HUMORALISM, *n. hew*-mor-al-izm, state of being humoral; the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours [Med.].
HUMORALIST, *n. hew*-mor-al-ist, one who favoured the humoral pathology.
HUMORISM, *n. hew*-mor-izm, humorousness; humoralism.
HUMORIST, *n. hew*-mor-ist, one who gratifies his own humour; one who has a playful fancy or odd conceits; a droll; a portrayer of people's humours.
HUMORISTIC, *a. hew*-mor-*ist*-ik, humorous.
HUMORLESS, *a. hew*-mor-less, destitute of humour.
HUMOROUS, *a. hew*-mor-us, full of humour; governed by humour; adapted to excite laughter; capricious; whimsical.
HUMOROUSLY, *ad. hew*-mor-us-le, in a humorous manner.
HUMOROUSNESS, *n. hew*-mor-us-ness, the state or quality of being humorous.
HUMORSOME, *a. hew*-mor-sum, humorous; influenced by the humour of the moment.
HUMORSOMELY, *ad. hew*-mor-sum-le, in a humorsome manner.
HUMOUR, *n. hew*-mor, moisture; a fluid of animal bodies; an animal fluid in a vitiated state; cutaneous eruption; turn of mind or peculiarity of disposition; temper; caprice; whim; a sympathetic

sense of the laughable and the sad: *v.t.* to fall in with the humour of; to indulge by compliance. **Humoured. Humouring. Humours.** (L. *humor*, moisture.)

HUMOUS, *a. hew*-mus, contained in or derived from vegetable mould.

HUMP, *n.* hump, a protuberance on the back; a hillock; a heap; a fit of depression: *v.t.* to make hump-shaped; to hoist or carry. **Hump the swag,** to shoulder one's bundle [Australian Slang]. **Humped. Humping. Humps.** (Dut. *homp.*)

HUMPBACK, *n. hump*-bak, a back with a hump; a humpbacked person; a species of whale of the genus *Megapterus.*

HUMPBACKED, *a. hump*-bakt, having a humpback.

HUMPED, *a.* humpt, having a hump.

HUMPH, *int.* humf, an exclamation of doubt or contempt.

HUMPLESS, *a. hump*-less, without a hump.

HUMPY, *a. hump*-e, with many humps.

HUMSTRUM, *a. hum*-strum, monotonous: *n.* music badly played. (*Hum* and *strum.*)

HUMULIN, *n. hew*-mew-lin, the narcotic principle in hops. (L. *humulus.*)

HUMULUS, *n. hew*-mew-lus, the hop genus of plants. (L.)

HUMUS, *n. hew*-mus, a blackish-brown powder formed by the action of the air on animal or vegetable matter; vegetable mould. (L. soil.)

HUN, *n.* hun, one of a fierce Asiatic (perhaps Tartar) race that overran Europe in the 5th century, and gave its name to Hungary; a barbarian. (Late L. *Hunni.*)

HUNCH, *n.* hunch, a hump; a thick slice; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to bend upwards; to push with a sudden jerk; to crook the back. **Hunched. Hunches. Hunching.** (Dial. Eng. *hunk.*)

HUNCHBACK, *a. hunch*-bak, high-shouldered: *n.* a humpback.

HUNCHBACKED, *a. hunch*-bakt, having a humpback.

HUNDRED, *a. hun*-dred, ten multiplied by ten: *n.* the number of ten times ten; the division of a county originally containing a hundred families. **Chiltern Hundreds,** a Buckinghamshire district, the stewardship of which is an office under the Crown and by its acceptance a member is able to retire from Parliament without penalties. (A.S.)

HUNDREDER, *n. hun*-dred-er, an inhabitant of a hundred; a juror in a hundred.

HUNDREDTH, *a. hun*-dredth, the ordinal of a hundred: *n.* one of a hundred equal parts.

HUNDREDWEIGHT, *n. hun*-dred-wate, 112 lb. avoirdupois.

HUNGARY-WATER, *n. hung*-ga-re-*waw*-ter, a distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary, &c.

HUNG-BEEF, *n. hung*-beef, the fleshy part of beef, slightly salted, and hung up to dry; dried beef.

HUNGER, *n. hung*-ger, a sensation caused by want of food; desire for food; any strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the uneasiness occasioned by want of food; to crave food: *v.t.* to long for; to famish. **Hungered. Hungering. Hungers.** (A.S.)

HUNGERBITTEN, *a. hung*-ger-bit-ten, pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

HUNGER-ROT, *n. hung*-ger-rot, a disease in sheep due to poor feeding.

HUNGER-STARVED, *a. hung*-ger-stahrvd, starved with hunger.

HUNGRED, *a. hung*-gerd, hungry.

HUNGRILY, *ad. hung*-gre-le, in a hungry manner.

HUNGRY, *a. hung*-gre, having a keen appetite or desire; suffering from hunger; emaciated; poor; barren. (A.S. *hungrig.*)

HUNK, *n.* hunk, a large slice or lump. (*Hunch.*)

HUNKER, *v.i. hunk*-er, to crouch so as to rest on the calves. **Hunkered. Hunkering. Hunkers.** (Scots.)

HUNKER, *n. hunk*-er, a democratic-conservative; hence, an old fogey [U.S. Slang].

HUNKS, *n.* hunks, a covetous man; a niggard. (*Hunk.*)

HUNT, *n.* hunt, a chase of wild animals; a pack of hounds; pursuit; an association of hunting men: *v.t.* to chase wild animals; to search after; to pursue; to employ in hunting: *v.i.* to follow the chase; to search. **To hunt counter,** to trace the scent backward in hunting, or the wrong way. **To hunt down,** to destroy by persecution or violence. **To hunt out or up,** to seek; to search for. **Hunted. Hunting. Hunts.** (A.S. *huntian.*)

HUNTER, *n. hunt*-er, one who hunts; a horse used in fox-hunting; a watch in a case protecting the glass.

HUNTING-BOX, *n. hunt*-ing-boks, a residence during the hunting season.

HUNTING-CROP, *n. hunt*-ing-krop, a stick with a loop at one end for a whipthong, and a handle at the other end for lifting gate-latches and catching reins.

HUNTING-HORN, *n. hunt*-ing-horn, a bugle; a horn used in hunting.

HUNTRESS, *n. hunt*-ress, a female hunter.

HUNTSMAN, *n. hunts*-man, the manager of a pack of hounds.

HUNTSMANSHIP, *n. hunts*-man-ship, the art or practice of hunting.

HURDIES, *n.pl. hur*-dees, the buttocks.

HURDLE, *n. hur*-dl, a texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a sledge on which criminals were dragged to execution; a section of a movable fence; a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely, and sustained by long stakes [Fort.]; a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c. [Agr.]: *v.t.* to make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. **Hurdled. Hurdles. Hurdling.** (A.S. *hyrdel.*)

HURDLER, *n. hurd*-ler, a maker of hurdles; a runner of hurdle races.

HURDS, *n.* hurdz, the coarse part of flax or hemp; hards.

HURDY-GURDY, *n. hur*-de-*gur*-de, a mechanical violin worked by a wooden wheel instead of a bow. (Scots.)

HURKARU, *n. hur*-ka-roo, a Hindu errand-boy. (Hind.)

HURL, *n.* hurl, the act of throwing with violence; tumult; commotion: *v.t.* to throw with violence; to utter with vehemence: *v.i.* to move rapidly; to whirl; to play at a kind of game of ball. **Hurled. Hurling. Hurls.** (From *hurtle.*)

HURLBONE, *n. hurl*-bone, a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

HURLER, *n. hurl*-er, one who hurls, or plays at hurling.

HURLEY, *n. hurl*-e, a variety of hockey; shinty; a hockey stick. (Ir.)

HURLWIND, *n. hurl*-wind, a whirlwind.

HURLY, *n. hur*-le, hurly-burly.

HURLY-BURLY, *n. hur*-le-*bur*-le, tumult; bustle; confusion. (O.Fr. *hurlee*, an outcry.)

HURRAH, hoo-*rah*, *int.* of joy or applause. (Ger. *hurra.*)

HURRICANE, *n. hur*-re-kane, a tropical cyclone; a violent tempest. **Hurricane deck,** a deck above the saloon. **Hurricane lamp,** a lamp unaffected by the wind. (Sp. *huracan.*)

HURRIED, *a. hur*-rid, done in a hurry.

HURRIEDLY, *ad. hur*-rid-le, in a hurried manner.

HURRIEDNESS, *n. hur*-rid-ness, state of being hurried.

HURRIER, *n. hur*-re-er, one who hurries.

HURRY, *n. hur*-re, undue haste; urgency; confusion; a stage having spouts by which coals are shot into ships: *v.i.* to move or act with haste: *v.t.* to urge forward; to haste; to hasten. **Hurried. Hurries. Hurrying.** (M.E. *horien.*)

HURRYINGLY, *ad. hur*-re-ing-le, in a hurrying manner.

HURRY-SCURRY, *ad. hur*-re-*skur*-re, confusedly; in a bustle: *n.* confused bustle.

HURST, *n.* hurst, a wood; a wood on a hill. (A.S.)

HURT, *n.* hurt, a whortleberry.

HURT, *n.* hurt, anything that gives pain to the body; an injury; a wound: *v.t.* to give pain; to damage; to wound. **Hurt. Hurting. Hurts.** (Fr. *heurter*, to knock against.)

HURTER, *n. hurt*-er, a piece of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet [Fort.].

HURTFUL, *a. hurt*-ful, occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy; injurious; mischievous.

HURTFULLY, *ad. hurt*-ful-le, in a manner to hurt.

HURTFULNESS, *n. hurt*-ful-ness, the quality of being hurtful.

HURTLE, *v.i. hur*-tl, to clash in collision; to sound like a clash: *v.t.* to move noisily; to push forcibly. **Hurtled. Hurtles. Hurtling.**

HURTLEBERRY, *n. hur*-tl-ber-re, whortleberry; hurt, a species of *Vaccinium.*

HURTLESS, *a. hurt*-less, doing or receiving no injury.

HURTOIR, *n. hurt*-wawr, a hurter [Fort.].

HUSBAND, *n. huz*-band, a man joined to a woman by marriage; a ship's agent for keeping her in repair [Naut.]; a good manager; a farmer: *v.t.* to manage with frugality; to cultivate; to supply with a husband. **Husbanded. Husbanding. Husbands.** (A.S. *husbonda,* from Ice. *hus,* a house, and *bondi,* inhabiting.)

HUSBANDABLE, *a. huz*-band-a-bl, manageable with economy.

HUSBANDAGE, *n. huz*-band-aje, commission to the ship's husband for attending to the ship's business.

HUSBANDHOOD, *n. huz*-band-hood, the state of being a husband.

HUSBANDLESS, *a. huz*-band-less, destitute of a husband.

HUSBANDLIKE, *a. huz*-band-like, like a husband.

HUSBANDMAN, *n. huz*-band-man, a farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

HUSBANDRY, *n. huz*-band-re, the business of a farmer; farming; agriculture; domestic economy; frugality.

HUSBANDSHIP, *n. huz*-band-ship, husbandhood.

HUSH, *int.* hush, silence! be still! *a.* silent; quiet; secret: *n.* silence: *v.t.* to silence; to calm: *v.i.* to be still; to be silent. **To hush up,** to suppress. **Hushed. Hushes. Hushing.** (From the sound.)

HUSHION, *n. hoosh*-on, the foot of a stocking when separated from the leg. (Scots.).

HUSHMONEY, *n. hush*-mun-e, a bribe to secure silence.

HUSH-MUSH, *n. hush*-mush, a state of guarded silence.

HUSK, *n.* husk, the external covering of fruits or seeds: *v.i.* to strip the husks from. **Husked. Husking. Husks.** (From A.S. *hus,* house.)

HUSKED, *a.* huskt, covered with or stripped of husks.

HUSKILY, *ad. husk*-e-le, in a husky manner; roughly.

HUSKINESS, *n. husk*-e-ness, the state of being husky.

HUSKING, *n. husk*-ing, the act of stripping off husks; a husking party [U.S.].

HUSKY, *a. husk*-e, abounding with husks; consisting of husks; rough; rough in sound; hoarse.

HUSKY, *n. husk*-e, an Eskimo; a sledge dog; any well-developed man [Canadian Slang].

HUSSAR, *n.* hoo-*zahr,* a light cavalryman, originally of Croatia and Hungary. (Serbian, *husar,* a robber.)

HUSSIF, *n. huz*-zif, a holdall for haberdashery; a lady's companion. (From *huswife.*)

HUSSITE, *n. huss*-ite, a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.

HUSSY, *n. hus*-se, an ill-behaved girl; a housewife; a hussif. (*Housewife.*)

HUTIA, *n. hoot*-e-a, the hog-rat, a species of *Capromys.* (West Indian native name.)

HUSTINGS, *n.pl. hus*-tings, a court held in Guildhall, London; formerly, a wooden erection with a platform for the nomination and election of parliamentary representatives. (Ice. *hus,* a house, and *thing,* an assembly.)

HUSTLE, *n. hus*-sl, hurry; bustle; *v.i.* to move in a crowd: *v.t.* to shake together in confusion; to push along; to jostle. **Hustled. Hustles. Hustling.** (Dut. *hutselen,* from *hutsen,* to shake to and fro.)

HUSTLER, *n. hust*-ler, one who hustles; a man of energy.

HUT, *n.* hut, a small house, hovel, or cabin; a cottage; a small temporary camp erection [Mil.]: *v.t.* to place in huts: *v.i.* to take lodgings in huts. **Huts. Hutted. Hutting.** (Fr. *hutte.*)

HUTCH, *n.* hutch, a chest, box, or bin; a coop or kennel: *v.t.* to lay up, as in a chest; to sift ore. **Hutched. Hutches. Hutching.** (Fr. *huche.*)

HUTMENT, *n. hut*-ment, a hut; a group of huts; a camp.

HUX, *v.t.* huks, to fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. **Huxed. Huxes. Huxing.**

HUZZA, *n.* huz-*zah,* a shout of joy; hurrah: *v.t.* to utter a loud shout of joy: *v.i.* to receive or attend with shouts of joy. **Huzzaed. Huzzaing. Huzzas.** (Ger. *hussa.*)

HYACINTH, *n. hy*-a-sinth, a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus *Hyacinthus;* jacinth, a red or orange variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. (Gr. *Hyakinthos,* a youth killed by Apollo and changed into a flower.)

HYACINTHINE, *a.* hy-a-*sinth*-ine, curling like a hyacinth.

HYADES, *n.pl. hy*-a-deez, a cluster of five stars in the head of Taurus, supposed to bring rain when they rose with the sun. (L.)

HYÆNA, *n.* hy-*een*-a, a genus of carnivores allied to the civets, now extinct in Europe and found only in India and Africa; the hyena. (L.)

HYALESCENCE, *n.* hy-a-*les*-ence, the process of becoming as transparent as glass. (Gr. *hyalos,* glass.)

HYALINE, *a. hy*-a-lin, resembling or consisting of glass. (Gr. *hyalos,* glass.)

HYALITE, *n. hy*-a-lite, a colourless variety of opal.

HYALOGRAPHY, *n.* hy-al-*og*-raf-e, the art of engraving on glass. (Gr. *hyalos,* and *grapho,* write.)

HYALOID, *a. hy*-a-loyd, resembling glass. (Gr. *hyalos,* and *eidos,* like.)

HYALOMELAN, *n.* hy-al-*om*-el-an, a variety of tachylite. (Gr. *hyalos.*)

HYALOPHANE, *n.* hy-*al*-lo-fane, a variety of orthoclase containing baryta. (Gr. *hyalos,* and *phaino,* show.)

HYBERNATE, *v.i. hy*-bern-ate, to hibernate. **Hybernated. Hybernates. Hybernating.**

HYBODONT, *a. hib*-o-dont, having teeth with humpy crowns. (Gr. *hybos,* hump, and *odontos,* tooth.)

HYBRID, *n. hy*-brid, a mongrel; an animal or plant produced from two species; a word compounded from different languages. (L. *hybrida.*)

HYBRID, *a. hy*-brid, mongrel; produced from different species.

HYBRIDISM, *n. hy*-brid-izm, the state of being hybrid.

HYBRIDITY, *n.* hy-*brid*-it-e, hybridism.

HYBRIDIZATION, *n. hy*-brid-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of hybridizing.

HYBRIDIZE, *v.t. hy*-brid-ize, to render hybrid; to procreate by hybrids. **Hybridized. Hybridizes. Hybridizing.**

HYBRIDOUS, *a. hy*-brid-us, hybrid.

HYDATID, *n. hid*-a-tid, the bladder-worm stage of certain tapeworms. (Gr. *hydatis,* a watery vesicle.)

HYDATISM, *n. hid*-a-tizm, sound proceeding from an effusion of fluid in a cavity of the body [Med.].

HYDATOID, *a. hid*-a-toyd, like water. (Gr. *hydatocidès,* resembling water.)

HYDRA, *n. hy*-dra, a water serpent, slain by Hercules, which had nine heads, each one of which when cut off shot up into two [Myth.]; any manifold evil; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply when divided; a water-snake; a southern constellation, containing sixty stars. (Gr. *hydra,* water-serpent, from *hydor,* water.)

HYDRAGOGUE, *n. hy*-dra-gog, a medicine that occasions a watery discharge. (Gr. *hydor,* and *ago,* lead.)

HYDRA-HEADED, *a. hy*-dra-*hed*-ed, having many roots, and therefore difficult to extirpate.

HYDRANGEA, *n.* hy-*drayn*-je-a, a genus of twenty species of showy flowering shrubs, some of them climbing. (Gr. *hydor,* and *angeion,* a vessel.)

HYDRANT, *n. hy*-drant, a pipe by which water is discharged; a fire-plug in a water-main.

HYDRARGYLLITE, *n.* hy-*drar*-jill-ite, hydrate of alumina.

HYDRARGYRATE, *a.* hy-*drahr*-jir-rate, belonging to mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM, *n.* hy-*drahr*-jir-rum, quicksilver; mercury; the chemical element Hg. (Gr. *hydor,* and *argyros,* silver.)

HYDRATE, *n. hy*-drate, a compound in which a definite quantity of water is combined with some other element [Chem.].

HYDRATED, *a. hy-drate*-ed, formed into a hydrate [Chem.].

HYDRAULIC, *a.* hy-*draw*-lik, pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion; worked by water pressure. **Hydraulic cement,** a cement having the property of hardening under water. **Hydraulic mining,** a method in which auriferous gravels are sluiced down by

powerful jets of water. **Hydraulic press**, a machine worked by water pressure. **Hydraulic ram**, a kind of force pump by which water, through its own momentum raises a portion of its bulk to a considerable height. (Fr. *hydraulique*.)

HYDRAULICALLY, *ad.* hy-*draw*-lik-a-le, by means of hydraulics.

HYDRAULICON, *n.* hy-*draw*-lik-on, the water-organ, an ancient musical instrument acted upon by water.

HYDRAULICS, *n.* hy-*drawl*-iks, the science of fluids in motion. (Gr. *hydor*, and *aulos*, a pipe.)

HYDRENTEROCELE, *n.* hy-dren-*ter*-ro-seel, an intestinal hernia, the sac of which contains water. (Gr. *hydor*, *enteron*, intestine, and *kele*, tumour.)

HYDRIAD, *n.* *hy*-dre-ad, a water-nymph.

HYDRIC, *a.* *hy*-dric, containing hydrogen; of hydrogen.

HYDRIDE, *n.* *hy*-dride, a combination of hydrogen with a metal or with an organic or compound radical [Chem.].

HYDRIODATE, *n.* *hy*-dre-o-date, a salt of hydriodic acid.

HYDRIODIC, *a.* *hy*-dre-*od*-ik, composed of hydrogen and iodine. (*Hydrogen* and *iodine*.)

HYDRO, *n.* *hy*-dro, a hydropathic.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE, *n.* *hy*-dro-*air*-o-plane, a water-plane.

HYDROBAROMETER, *n.* *hy*-dro-ba-*rom*-et-er, an instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure registered.

HYDROBROMATE, *n.* *hy*-dro-*brome*-ate, a salt of hydrobromic acid.

HYDROBROMIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*brome*-ik, composed of hydrogen and bromine. (*Hydrogen* and *bromine*.)

HYDROCARBON, *n.* *hy*-dro-*kahr*-bon, a compound of hydrogen and carbon. (*Hydrogen* and *carbon*.)

HYDROCELE, *n.* *hy*-dro-seel, dropsy of the testicle [Med.]. (Gr. *hydor*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

HYDROCEPHALIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-sef-*al*-ik, pertaining to hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPHALUS, *n.* *hy*-dro-*sef*-al-us, dropsy of the brain [Med.]. (Gr. *hydor*, and *kephale*, the head.)

HYDROCHLORATE, *n.* *hy*-dro-*klore*-ate, a salt of hydrochloric acid.

HYDROCHLORIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*klore*-ik, composed of chlorine and hydrogen. **Hydrochloric acid**, spirits of salt, muriatic acid. (*Hydrogen* and *chlorine*.)

HYDROCYANATE, *n.* hy-dro-*sy*-an-ate, salt of hydrocyanic acid.

HYDROCYANIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-sy-*an*-ik, composed of hydrogen and cyanogen. **Hydrocyanic acid**, prussic acid. (*Hydrogen* and *cyanogen*.)

HYDRODYNAMIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-dy-*nam*-ik, pertaining to the force or pressure of water. (Gr. *hydor*, and *dynamic*.)

HYDRODYNAMICS, *n.* *hy*-dro-dy-*nam*-iks, that branch of physics which treats of fluid pressures.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-el-*ekt*-rik, generated by high-pressure steam.

HYDRO-EXTRACTOR, *n.* *hy*-dro-eks-*trakt*-or, a machine for separating water from solids by centrifugal action.

HYDROFLUATE, *n.* *hy*-dro-*floo*-ate, a salt of hydrofluoric acid.

HYDROFLUORIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-floo-*or*-ik, consisting of fluorine and hydrogen. (*Hydrogen* and *fluorine*.)

HYDROGEN, *n.* *hy*-dro-jen, the chemical element H.; a highly inflammable gas, constituting one of the elements of water. (Gr. *hydor*, and *gennao*, produce.)

HYDROGENATE, *v.t.* *hy*-droj-en-ate, to hydrogenize. **Hydrogenated. Hydrogenates. Hydrogenating.**

HYDROGENIZE, *v.t.* *hy*-dro-jen-ize, to combine with hydrogen. **Hydrogenized. Hydrogenizes. Hydrogenizing.**

HYDROGENOUS, *a.* *hy*-*droj*-en-us, pertaining to hydrogen.

HYDROGNOSY, *n.* hy-*drog*-no-se, the study of surface and underground waters. (Gr. *hydor*, and *gnōsis*, knowledge.)

HYDROGRAPHER, *n.* hy-*drog*-raf-er, one who describes or draws maps of the sea, lakes or other waters; a maker of charts.

HYDROGRAPHIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*graf*-ik, relating to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, *a.* *hy*-dro-*graf*-ik-al, hydrographic.

HYDROGRAPHY, *n.* hy-*drog*-raf-e, the art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters; the art of forming charts of the sea, &c. (Gr. *hydor*, and *graphō*, write.)

HYDROID, *a.* *hy*-droyd, hydra-like [Zool.]. (*Hydra*, and *eidos*, like.)

HYDROKINETICS, *n.* *hy*-dro-kin-*et*-iks, that branch of physics which treats of fluids under the action of force. (Gr. *hydor*, and *kinetics*.)

HYDROLOGICAL, *a.* *hy*-dro-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to hydrology.

HYDROLOGY, *n.* hy-*drol*-oj-e, the science of water, its properties and laws. (Gr. *hydor*, and *logos*, science.)

HYDROLYSIS, *n.* hy-*drol*-is-sis, chemical action in which decomposition is caused by water. (Gr. *hydor*, and *lysis*, easing or loosening.)

HYDROMANCY, *n.* *hy*-dro-man-se, divination by water. (Gr. *hydor*, and *manteia*, divination.)

HYDROMANIA, *n.* *hy*-dro-*mane*-e-a, a craving for water.

HYDROMECHANICS, *n.* *hy*-dro-me-*kan*-iks, the study of the application of liquids as motive power for machinery.

HYDROMEL, *n.* *hy*-dro-mel, a liquor consisting of honey and water. (L. *hydromel*.)

HYDROMETEOR, *n.* hy-dro-*mee*-te-or, any aqueous phenomenon in the air. (*Hydor* and *meteor*.)

HYDROMETER, *n.* hy-*drom*-et-er, an instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and consequently the strength of spirituous liquors. (Gr. *hydor*, and *metron*, measure.)

HYDROMETRIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*met*-rik, pertaining to hydrometry.

HYDROMETRICAL, *a.* *hy*-dro-*met*-rik-al, hydrometric.

HYDROMETRY, *n.* hy-*drom*-et-re, the art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors.

HYDROMOTOR, *n.* *hy*-dro-*mo*-tor, a machine for propelling ships by jets of water from the stern and sides.

HYDROPATHIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*path*-ik, pertaining to hydropathy: *n.* an establishment specially designed for the water-cure.

HYDROPATHIST, *n.* hy-*drop*-ath-ist, one who practises or one who believes in hydropathy.

HYDROPATHY, *n.* hy-*drop*-ath-e, the water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the use of water. (Gr. *hydor*, and *pathos*, suffering.)

HYDROPHANE, *n.* *hy*-dro-fane, a variety of opal made translucent by immersion in water [Min.]. (Gr. *hydor*, and *phaino*, show.)

HYDROPHANOUS, *a.* hy-*drof*-an-us, made transparent by immersion in water.

HYDROPIC, *a.* hy-*drop*-ik, dropsical.

HYDROPICAL, *a.* hy-*drop*-ik-al, hydropic.

HYDROPHIDES, *n.pl.* hy-*drof*-id-eez, the water-snakes. (Gr. *hydor*, and *ophis*, a snake.)

HYDROPHOBIA, *n.* *hy*-dro-*fo*-be-a, a morbid aversion to water, a symptom of a disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal; rabies; the disease itself. (Gr. *hydor*, and *phobos*, fear.)

HYDROPHOBIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*fobe*-ik, pertaining to hydrophobia.

HYDROPHONE, *n.* *hy*-dro-fone, an instrument for detecting by sound the approach of objects in water. (Gr. *hydor*, and *phone*, sound.)

HYDROPHORE, *n.* *hy*-dro-fore, an instrument for obtaining water from any particular depth. (Gr. *hydor*, and *phoreo*, bear.)

HYDROPHTHALMIA, *n.* *hy*-drof-*thal*-me-a, a morbid excess in any of the humours of the eye [Med.]. (Gr. *hydor*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)

HYDROPHYTE, *n.* *hy*-dro-fite, a water plant. (Gr. *hydor*, and *phyton*, a plant.)

HYDROPHYTOLOGY, *n.* *hy*-drof-it-*ol*-oj-e, the botany of water-plants. (Gr. *hydrophyte*, and *logos*, science.)

HYDROPLANE, *n.* *hy*-dro-plane, an aeroplane that can rise from, or alight on, the water.

Hydroplane.

HYDROPSY, *n.* *hy*-drop-se, dropsy. (Fr. *hydropisie.*)

HYDROPULT, *n.* *hy*-dro-pult, a force pump worked by one hand.

HYDROSCOPE, *n.* *hy*-dro-skope, a clock which told the time by the fall of water from a vessel with an aperture at the bottom; an instrument to indicate moisture in the air. (Gr. *hydor*, and *skopeo*, view.)

HYDROSTAT, *n.* *hy*-dro-stat, an apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers; a device for detecting a leakage of water.

HYDROSTATIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-*stat*-ik, relating to hydrostatics. Hydrostatic balance, a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities. Hydrostatic press, a machine for obtaining an enormous pressure through the medium of water; a hydraulic press.

HYDROSTATICAL, *a.* *hy*-dro-*stat*-ik-al, hydrostatic.

HYDROSTATICALLY, *ad.* *hy*-dro-*stat*-ik-al-le, according to hydrostatic principles.

HYDROSTATICS, *n.* *hy*-dro-*stat*-iks, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gr. *hydrostates.*)

HYDROSULPHURIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-sul-*fewr*-ik, hydrogen and sulphur combined.

HYDROTELLURIC, *a.* *hy*-dro-tel-*lewr*-ik, consisting of hydrogen and tellurium.

HYDROTHERAPY, *n.* *hy*-dro-*ther*-ra-pe, the treatment of disease by water.

HYDROTHERMAL, *a.* *hy*-dro-*therm*-al, pertaining to hot springs.

HYDROTHORAX, *n.* *hy*-dro-*thore*-aks, dropsy in the chest. (Gr. *hydor*, and *thorax*, the chest.)

HYDROTIC, *a.* *hy*-*drot*-ik, causing a discharge of water or phlegm: *n.* a medicine that does so.

HYDROTROPISM, *n.* hy-*drot*-ro-pizm, tendency to turn towards or away from moisture. (Gr. *hydor*, and *trepo*, turn.)

HYDROUS, *a.* *hy*-drus, containing water.

HYDROXIDE, *n.* hy-*droks*-ide, a metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydrate [Chem.].

HYDRUS, *n.* *hy*-drus, a water-snake; a constellation. (Gr. *hydros*, a water-snake.)

HYEMAL, *a.* *hy*-ee-mal, belonging to winter; done in winter. (L. *hiems*, winter.)

HYEMATION, *n.* *hy*-e-*may*-shon, the passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HYENA, *n.* hy-*een*-a, a hyæna.

HYETAL, *a.* *hy*-e-tal, as regards the rainfall. (Gr. *hyetos*, rain.)

HYETOGRAPH, *n.* *hy*-e-to-grahf, a chart of the rainfall in different regions. (Gr. *hyetos*, and *grapho*, write.)

HYETOGRAPHY, *n.* *hy*-e-*tog*-raf-e, the science of the rainfall in different regions.

HYETOLOGY, *n.* *hy*-e-*tol*-oj-e, the science of rainfall. (Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *logos*, science.)

HYETOMETER, *n.* hy-e-*tom*-et-er, a rain-gauge. (Gr. *hyetos*, and *metron*, measure.)

HYGEIAN, *a.* hy-*jee*-an, relating to health. (L. *Hygea*, the goddess of health.)

HYGIENE, *n.* *hy*-je-een, the science of health. (Fr. *hygiène.*)

HYGIENIC, *a.* *hy*-je-*en*-ik, pertaining to health or hygiene: *n.pl.* hygiene.

HYGIENISM, *n.* *hy*-je-en-izm, hygiene.

HYGIENIST, *n.* *hy*-je-en-ist, one versed in hygiene.

HYGROLOGY, *n.* hy-*grol*-oj-e, the doctrine of the fluids of humours of the body. (Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *logos*, science.)

HYGROMETER, *n.* hy-*grom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere. (Gr. *hygros*, and *metron.*)

HYGROMETRIC, *a.* *hy*-gro-*met*-rik, pertaining to hygrometry; readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

HYGROMETRICAL, *a.* *hy*-gro-*met*-rik-al, hygrometric.

HYGROMETRY, *n.* hy-*grom*-et-re, the art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HYGROSCOPE, *n.* *hy*-gro-skope, an instrument to test the presence, or one to test the quantity, of moisture in the air. (Gr. *hygros*, and *skopeo*, view.)

HYGROSCOPIC, *a.* *hy*-gro-*skop*-ik, imbibing moisture from the atmosphere; relating to the hygroscope.

HYGROSCOPICITY, *n.* *hy*-gro-sko-*pis*-sit-e, susceptibility as regards imbibing or giving off moisture [Bot.].

HYGROSTATICS, *n.* *hy*-gro-*stat*-iks, the science of comparing or measuring degrees of moisture.

HYKE, *n.* hike, a loose Arabian garment; haik.

HYLÆOSAURUS, *n.* *hy*-le-o-*saw*-rus, a dinosaur found in the Wealden rocks. (Gr. *hylaios*, belonging to a wood, and *sauros*, a lizard.)

HYLARCHICAL, *a.* hy-*lark*-ik-al, presiding over matter. (Gr. *hyle*, matter, and *archo*, rule.)

HYLIC, *a.* *hy*-lik, material as opposed to spiritual.

HYLICIST, *n.* *hy*-lis-sist, a philosopher who assigns a material basis to being, as water or air. (Gr. *hyle*, matter.)

HYLISM, *n.* *hy*-lizm, the derivation of evil from matter; materialism. (Gr. *hyle.*)

HYLOBATE, *n.* *hy*-lo-bate, a gibbon or long-armed anthropoid ape. (Gr. *hylobatēs*, a wood-walker.)

HYLOIST, *n.* *hy*-lo-ist, one who believes matter to be God.

HYLOPATHISM, *n.* hy-*lop*-ath-izm, the doctrine which ascribes sentiency to matter. (Gr. *hyle*, and *pathos*, feeling.)

HYLOTHEISM, *n.* *hy*-lo-*thee*-izm, the doctrine which assigns to deity a material basis, or that identifies God with matter. (Gr. *hyle*, and *theos*, god.)

HYLOZOIC, *n.* *hy*-lo-*zoh*-ik, a hylozoist: *a.* pertaining to hylozoism.

HYLOZOISM, *n.* *hy*-lo-*zoh*-izm, the doctrine that life is inherent in matter, or is matter self-vivified; materialism. (Gr. *hyle*, and *zoe*, life.)

HYLOZOIST, *n.* *hy*-lo-*zoh*-ist, one who holds hylozoism.

HYMEN, *n.* *hy*-men, the god of marriage; the virginal membrane at the orifice of the vagina [Anat.]; the fine pellicle inclosing a flower in the bud [Bot.]. (Gr.)

HYMENEAL, *a.* *hy*-men-*ee*-al, pertaining to marriage: *n.* a marriage song.

HYMENEAN, *a.* *hy*-men-*ee*-an, hymeneal.

HYMENOGENY, *n.* *hy*-men-*oj*-en-e, the production of membranes from liquids in contact. (Gr. *hymen*, a membrane, and *gennao*, produce.)

HYMENOPTERA, *n.pl.* *hy*-men-*op*-ter-a, an order of insects, like the bee, having four membranous wings [Entom.]. (Gr. *hymen*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

HYMENOPTERAL, *a.* *hy*-men-*op*-ter-al, with four membranous wings.

HYMENOPTEROUS, *a.* *hy*-men-*op*-ter-us, hymenopteral.

HYMENOTOMY, *n.* *hy*-men-*ot*-om-e, the cutting or dissection of membranes.

HYMN, *n.* him, a song of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to praise in song; to worship by singing hymns: *v.i.* to sing in praise or adoration. Hymned, Hymning. Hymns. (Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.)

HYMNAL, *n.* *him*-nal, a collection of hymns for worship; *a.* pertaining to hymns.

HYMNARY, *n.* *him*-na-re, a book of hymns.

HYMN-BOOK, *n.* *him*-book, a book of hymns.

HYMNIC, *a.* *him*-nik, relating to hymns. (Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.)

HYMNIST, *n.* *him*-nist, a composer of hymns.

HYMNODIST, *n.* *him*-no-dist, a writer of hymns.

HYMNODY, *n.* *him*-no-de, hymnology; singing of hymns. (Gr. *hymnodia.*)

HYMNOGRAPHER, *n.* him-*nog*-raf-er, a writer about hymns.

HYMNOLOGIST, *n.* him-*nol*-oj-ist, one conversant with hymns; a composer of hymns.

HYMNOLOGY, *n.* him-*nol*-oj-e, the study of hymns; a collection of hymns. (Gr. *hymnologia.*)

HYODONT, *a.* *hy*-o-dont, having teeth like those of a pig. (Gr. *hys*, pig, and *odontos*, tooth.)

HYOID, *a.* *hy*-oyd, a term denoting a bone of the tongue. (The Greek *v*, and *eidos*, like.)

HYOSCINE, *n.* *hy*-o-sin, an alkaloid of henbane. (L. *hyoscyamus.*)

HYOSCYAMINE, *n.* *hy*-o-*sy*-a-min, an alkaloid obtained from henbane.

HYOSCYAMUS, *n.* hy-o-*sy*-a-mus, henbane. (L.)

HYOTHERIUM, *n.* *hy*-o-*theer*-e-um, a Miocene genus of swine.

HYP, *n.* hip, depression of spirits: *v.t.* to depress the spirits [Slang]. **Hypped. Hypping. Hyps.**

HYPÆTHRAL, *a.* hy-*pee*-thral, open to the sky; said of a building or temple without a roof. (Gr. *hypo*, under, and *aither*, the sky.)

HYPALLAGE, *n.* hy-*pal*-la-je, interchange of cases; a figure of speech by which words and things are changed for each other with no essential difference in the meaning of the phrase [Gram.]. (Gr.)

HYPER, *hy*-per, a Greek prefix signifying over, beyond, or excess.

HYPERACUTE, *a.* *hy*-per-a-*kewt*, unusually acute.

HYPERÆMIA, *n.* *hy*-per-*ee*-me-a, excess of blood [Med.]. (Gr. *hyper*, and *aima*, blood.)

HYPERÆSTHESIA, *n.* *hy*-per-es-*thee*-ze-a, excess of sensitiveness, or irritation of the nerves [Med.]. (Gr. *hyper*, and *aisthesis*, sensation.)

HYPERBATIC, *a.* *hy*-per-*bat*-ik, transposed for the sake of emphasis.

HYPERBATON, *n.* hy-*per*-ba-ton, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences [Gram.]. (L.)

HYPERBOLA, *n.* hy-*per*-bo-la, a curve in which the plane is at a greater angle to the base than that made by the side of the cone [Geom.]. (Gr. *hyperbolé*.)

HYPERBOLE, *n.* hy-*per*-bo-le, a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

HYPERBOLIC, *a.* *hy*-per-*bol*-ik, belonging to or having the nature of the hyperbola or hyperbole; exaggerative; exceeding the truth. (L. *hyperbolicus*.)

HYPERBOLICAL, *a.* *hy*-per-*bol*-ik-al, hyperbolic.

HYPERBOLICALLY, *ad.* *hy*-per-*bol*-ik-al-le, in the form of a hyperbola or hyperbole; with exaggeration.

HYPERBOLIFORM, *a.* *hy*-per-*bol*-e-form, having the form of a hyperbola.

HYPERBOLISM, *n.* hy-*per*-bol-izm, the use of hyperbole; a hyperbolic expression.

HYPERBOLIST, *n.* hy-*per*-bol-ist, one who uses hyperboles.

HYPERBOLIZE, *v.i.* hy-*pe*, bol-ize, to speak with exaggeration: *v.t.* to exaggerate or extenuate. **Hyperbolized. Hyperbolizes. Hyperbolizing.**

HYPERBOLOID, *a.* hy-*per*-bol-oyd, hyperbolic: *n.* a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. (Gr. *hyperbola*, and *eidos*, like.)

HYPERBOREAN, *a.* *hy*-per-*bore*-e-an, far northern; very cold: *n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north; one of an imaginary people, living under Apollo on the outskirts of the world in perpetual youth and health. (Gr. *hyperboreas*, beyond the north wind.)

HYPERCATALECTIC, *a.* *hy*-per-ka-ta-*lek*-tik, having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure of a verse [Pros.]. (Gr. *hyper*, and *catalectic*.)

HYPERCATALEXIS, *n.* *hy*-per-cat-a-*leks*-is, a state of having a syllable or so too much in a line. (Gr. *hyper*, and *katalexis*, end.)

HYPERCRITIC, *n.* *hy*-per-*krit*-ik, one who is overcritical; a captious censor. (Gr. *hyper*, and *critic*.)

HYPERCRITICAL, *a.* *hy*-per-*krit*-ik-al, over-critical; excessively exact; finical.

HYPERCRITICALLY, *ad.* *hy*-per-*krit*-ik-al-le, in a hypercritical manner.

HYPERCRITICISM, *n.* *hy*-per-*krit*-is-izm, excessive rigour of criticism.

HYPERDULIA, *n.* *hy*-per-*dew*-le-a, a superior worship paid to the Virgin Mary. (Gr. *hyper*, and *dulia*, worship of saints, as distinguished from *latria*, the worship of God.)

HYPERDYNAMIC, *a.* *hy*-per-dy-*nam*-ik, unduly active [Med.]. (Gr. *hyper*, and *dynamic*.)

HYPEREMESIS, *n.* *hy*-per-*em*-is-is, violent vomiting.

HYPERICUM, *n.* hy-*per*-rik-um, the genus of plants including the St. John's worts. (L.)

HYPERINOSIS, *n.* *hy*-per-e-*noh*-sis, excess of fibrine in the blood [Med.]. (Gr. *hyper*, and *is*, *inos*, fibre.)

HYPERION, *n.* hy-*peer*-e-on, the god of the sun [Myth.]. (Gr.)

HYPERKINESIS, *n.* *hy*-per-ki-*nee*-sis, spasmodic action. (Gr. *hyper*, and *kinesis*, movement.)

HYPERMETER, *n.* hy-*per*-met-er, a metrical line with too many feet. (Gr. *hyper*, and *metron*, measure.)

HYPERMETRICAL, *a.* *hy*-per-*met*-rik-al, exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HYPERMETROPIA, *n.* *hy*-per-me-*trope*-yah, abnormally long sight. (Gr. *hyper*, *metron*, and *ops*, eye.)

HYPERMETROPIC, *a.* *hy*-per-me-*trop*-ic, very long-sighted.

HYPERORTHODOXY, *n.* *hy*-per-*or*-tho-dok-se, orthodoxy carried to excess.

HYPERPHASIA, *n.* *hy*-per-*faze*-yah, inability to control the organs of speech.

HYPERPHYSICAL, *a.* *hy*-per-*fiz*-ik-al, supernatural.

HYPERPYREXIA, *n.* *hy*-per-py-*reks*-e-a, excessively high temperature. (Gr. *hyper*, and *pyrexia*.)

HYPERSARCOSIS, *n.* *hy*-per-sar-*koh*-sis, fungous or proud flesh. (Gr. *hyper*, and *sarx*, flesh.)

HYPERSENSITIVE, *a.* *hy*-per-*sen*-sit-iv, unduly sensitive.

HYPERSTHENE, *n.* *hy*-per-stheen, a mineral of the hornblende group. (Gr. *hyper*, and *sthenos*, strength.)

HYPERSTHENIA, *n.* *hy*-per-*stheen*-yah, excessive excitement of vital phenomena. (Gr. *hyper*, and *sthenos*, force.)

HYPERTROPHIED, *a.* hy-*per*-tro-feed, morbidly enlarged.

HYPERTROPHY, *n.* hy-*per*-tro-fe, a morbid enlargement [Med.]. (Gr. *hyper*, and *trophe*, nourishment.)

HYPHA, *n.* *hy*-fa: *pl.* **Hyphæ,** *hy*-fee, the filamentous matter which forms the mycelium of a fungus [Bot.]. (Gr. *hype*, a web.)

HYPHEN, *n.* *hy*-fen, a dash, thus (-), connecting words or syllables: *v.t.* to connect with a hyphen. **Hyphened. Hyphening. Hyphens.** (Gr. *hypo*, under, and *hen*, one.)

HYPHENATED, *a.* *hy*-fen-*ate*-ed, united by a hyphen; having a hyphened name.

HYPNOLOGY, *n.* hip-*nol*-oj-e, a treatise on sleep; the science of sleep. (Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, science.)

HYPNOSIS, *n.* hip-*no*-sis, a deep artificial sleep in which the sleeper obeys external suggestions.

HYPNOTIC, *a.* hip-*not*-ik, producing sleep; tending to produce hypnotism: *n.* a medicine that produces sleep; an opiate; a hypnotized person. (Gr. *hypnotikos*.)

HYPNOTISM, *n.* *hip*-not-izm, an artificially induced state of sleep.

HYPO, *hy*-po, a Greek prefix, signifying under or beneath.

HYPO, *n.* *hy*-po, hyposulphite of soda [Phot.].

HYPOBOLE, *n.* hy-*pob*-o-le, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against an argument, or in favour of the opposite side [Rhet.]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *ballo*, throw.)

HYPOCAUST, *n.* *hyp*-o-kawst, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house; the hot-air chamber under a Roman bath. (L. *hypocaustum*.)

HYPOCHONDRIA, *n.* hip-o-*kon*-dre-a, a combination of melancholia and dyspepsia; mental derangement accompanied by melancholy; fears about health without cause [Med.]. (Late L.)

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *a.* hip-o-*kon*-dre-ak, pertaining to hypochondria, or the hypochondrium; affected with depression of spirits: *n.* a person affected with hypochondria. (Fr. *hypochondriaque*.)

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, *a.* *hip*-o-kon-*dry*-ak-al, pertaining to hypochondria or to the hypochondrium.

HYPOCHONDRIACALLY, *ad.* *hip*-o-kon-*dry*-ak-al-le, in a hypochondriacal manner.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, *n.* *hip*-o-kon-*dry*-as-izm, hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, *n.* *hip*-o-kon-*dry*-as-is, hypochondria [Med.].

HYPOCHONDRIUM, *n.* hip-o-*kon*-dre-um, the hypochondriac region situated below the short ribs. (L.)

HYPOCIST, *n.* *hip*-o-sist, an inspissated juice of an astringent nature. (L. *hypocisthis*.)

HYPOCRATERIFORM, *a.* *hip*-o-kray-*ter*-e-form, salver-shaped [Bot.]. (Gr. *hypokraterion*, salver, and L. *forma*, shape.)

HYPOCRISY, *n.* hip-*pok*-ris-se, a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation. (O.Fr. *hypocrisie*.)

HYPOCRITE, *n.* *hip*-o-krit, one who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler. (Fr.)

HYPOCRITICAL, *a.* *hip*-o-*krit*-ik-al, counterfeiting a religious character; concealing one's real motives.

HYPOCRITICALLY, *ad* *hi* -o-*krit*-ik-al-le, in a hypocritical manner.

HYPODERMIC, *a.* *hy*-po-*derm*-ik, under the skin. (Gr. *hypodermis*, under the skin.)
HYPOGÆAN, *a.* *hy*-po-*jee*-an, under the ground. (Gr. *hypo*, and *ge*, the earth.)
HYPOGASTRIC, *a.* hip-o-*gast*-rik, relating to the hypogastrium, or middle part of the abdomen. (Gr. *hypo*, and *gaster*, the belly.)
HYPOGASTROCELE, *n.* *hip*-o-*gast*-ro-seel, a hernia through the hypogastrium. (Gr. *hypogastrion*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
HYPOGENE, *a.* *hy*-po-jeen, said of rocks which have not assumed their present form near the surface [Geol.]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *gennao*, produce.)
HYPOGEUM, *n.* *hy*-po-*jee*-um, all the parts of a building beneath the level of the ground [Antiq.]. (L.)
HYPOGLOSSAL, *a.* *hy*-po-*glos*-sal, under the tongue [Anat.]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *glossa*, tongue.)
HYPOGNATHOUS, *a.* hy-*pog*-nath-us, with the lower mandible longer than the upper.
HYPOGYNOUS, *a.* hy-*poj*-in-us, growing from beneath the ovary [Bot.]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *gyne*, female.)
HYPOPHOSPHITE, *n.* *hy*-po-*fos*-fite, a compound of hypophosphorous acid with a base.
HYPOPHYSIS, *n.* hy-*pof*-is-is, the pituary body of the brain. (Gr. undergrowth.)
HYPOSTASIS, *n.* hy-*pos*-tas-is, excess of blood; an assumed substratum or common basis of being; elementary substance; sediment [Med.]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *stasis*, standing.)
HYPOSTATIC, *a.* hip-o-*stat*-ik, relating to hypostasis; constitutive; constituting a distinct substance. **Hypostatic union,** a union of distinct natures or substantialities so complete as to constitute one person.
HYPOSTATIZE, *v.t.* hy-*pos*-ta-tize, to treat as a distinct substance or person. **Hypostatized. Hypostatizes. Hypostatizing.**
HYPOSTROPHE, *n.* hy-*post*-ro-fe, a relapse in illness. (Gr. turning around.)
HYPOSTYLE, *n.* *hy*-po-stile, that which is supported by pillars; a pillared court; a covered colonnade. (Gr. *hypo*, and *stylos*, pillar.)
HYPOTAXIS, *n.* *hy*-po-*taks*-is, dependent construction.
HYPOTENUSE, *n.* hy-*pot*-en-yewce, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle [Geom.]. (Fr. *hypoténuse.*)
HYPOTHEC, *n.* hy-*poth*-ek, the security which a creditor has over goods in respect of a debt due by their owner [Scots Law]. (Fr. *hypothèque.*)
HYPOTHECARY, *a.* hy-*poth*-ek-ar-re, in acknowledgment of a debt; pertaining to mortgage.
HYPOTHECATE, *v.t.* hy-*poth*-ek-ate, to pledge as security for a debt or money borrowed; to mortgage. **Hypothecated. Hypothecates. Hypothecating.**
HYPOTHECATION, *n.* hy-*poth*-ek-*ay*-shon, the act of pledging as a security for debt.
HYPOTHECATOR, *n.* hy-*poth*-ek-ate-or, one who pledges property as security for the repayment of money; a mortgager.
HYPOTHENUSE, *n.* hy-*poth*-en-yewce, hypotenuse.
HYPOTHESIS, *n.* hy-*poth*-es-is, a supposition; something assumed for the purpose of argument; an assumption in explanation of a fact which may or may not be found to be true by an extended induction. (L.)
HYPOTHETIC, *a.* *hy*-po-*thet*-ik, hypothetical.
HYPOTHETICAL, *a.* *hy*-po-*thet*-ik-al, founded on, or assumed by way of, hypothesis. (Gr. *hypothetikos.*)
HYPOTHETICALLY, *ad.* *hy*-po-*thet*-ik-al-le, by way of hypothesis.
HYPOTYPOSIS, *n.* *hy*-po-te-*poh*-sis, vivid presentation as in actual vision [Rhet.]. (Gr.)
HYPOZOIC, *a.* *hy*-po-*zoh*-ik, under the strata that contain organic remains [Geol.]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *zoe*, life.)
HYPPISH, *a.* *hip*-pish, affected with hypochondria; hippish.
HYPSOMETER, *n.* hip-*som*-et-er, an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure.
HYPSOMETRY, *n.* *hip*-som-et-re, the art of measuring heights. (Gr. *hypsos*, height, and *metron*, measure.)
HYPURAL, *a.* hy-*pewr*-al, under the tail. (Gr. *hypo*, and *oura*, tail.)
HYRAX, *n.* *hy*-raks, a genus of small ungulates of the sub-order Hyracoidea, ranging between the dinotheria and the horses and mistaken by the ancients for rabbits. (Gr. a shrew.)
HYSON, *n.* *hy*-sun, a species of green tea from China. (Chinese.)
HYSSOP, *n.* *his*-sup, the labiate plant, *Hyssopus officinalis*, formerly used in medicine; the popular name of several aromatic herbs. (O.Fr.)
HYSTERANTHOUS, *a.* his-ter-*an*-thus, applied to plants whose leaves appear after their flowers [Bot.].
HYSTERIA, *n.* his-*teer*-e-a, a nervous disorder occurring in paroxysms and simulating other diseases. (Gr. *hystera*, the womb, as its assumed origin.)
HYSTERIC, *a.* his-*ter*-ik, hysterical.
HYSTERICAL, *a.* his-*ter*-ik-al, affected with or due to hysteria; resembling hysteria. (L. *hystericus.*)
HYSTERICALLY, *ad.* his-*ter*-ik-al-le, in a hysterical manner.
HYSTERICS, *n.* his-*ter*-iks, hysteria.
HYSTEROID, *a.* *his*-ter-oyd, like hysteria. (Gr. *hystera*, and *eidos*, like.)
HYSTERON-PROTERON, *n.* *his*-ter-on-*prot*-er-on, an inversion of thought or expression in which the consequent is placed before the antecedent. (Gr. last first.)
HYSTEROTOMY, *n.* his-ter-*ot*-om-e, incision of the womb. (Gr. *hystera*, and *tome*, cutting.)
HYSTRIX, *n.* *his*-triks, the porcupine. (L.)
HYTHE, *n.* hithe, a port; a hithe.

I

I is the ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet, and has three distinct sounds: the first, long, open, and diphthongal, which is peculiar to the English language, as in *fine*; the second, short and acute, as in *sit* (sometimes having the sound of *u* short, as in *stir*); the third, close and slender, though long (like the Italian), as in *fatigue*.

I, *pron.* i. myself; *pl.* we. (A.S. *ic.*)

IAMBIC, *n.* i-*am*-bik, a poetic foot, consisting of a short syllable and a long one, or an unaccented syllable and an accented one: *a.* consisting of iambic feet or measure. (L. *iambicus.*)

IAMBICALLY, *ad.* i-*am*-bik-al-le, in the manner of iambics.

IAMBICS, *n.pl.* i-*am*-biks, verses composed of iambics.

IAMBUS, *n.* i-*am*-bus, an iambic foot. (Gr.)

IANTHINA, *n.* e-*anth*-in-a, the genus of the beautiful purple sea-snails found throughout the Atlantic Ocean with their eggs borne by a raft of air-bubbles. (Gr. *ianthinos*, violet-coloured.)

IATRICAL, *a.* i-*at*-rik-al, pertaining to medicine or physicians. (Gr. *iatros*, a physician.)

IATROLEPTIC, *a.* i-a-tro-*lept*-ik, healing by frictional application of remedies to the skin [Med.]. (Gr. *iatros*, and *aleipho*, anoint.)

IBERIAN, *a.* i-*beer*-e-an, pertaining to Spain and Portugal; Spanish: *n.* a Spaniard; the language of the Iberians. **Iberian Peninsula,** the ancient Iberia, being Spain and Portugal combined.

IBERIS, *n.* i-*beer*-is, a cruciferous genus of thirty species including the candytufts. (Gr. cress.)

IBEX, *n.* i-beks, a mountain wild goat, Abyssinian, Alpine, Arabian or Himalayan, all being species of the genus *Capra*. (L.)

IBID, *ad. ib*-id, ibidem abbreviated.

IBIDEM, *ad.* ib-*ide*-em, in the same place. (L.)

IBIS, *n. i*-bis, a genus of wading birds allied to the storks, one species of which, *Ibis æthiopica*, was worshipped in Egypt. (L.)

ICARIAN, *a.* i-*kare*-e-an, too venturesome in flight or enterprise. (Icarus, a son of Dædalus, who, in flying with his father from Crete, soared too near the sun and fell into the sea, the sun having melted the wax by which his wings were attached to his body.)

ICE, *n.* ice, frozen water or other fluid; concreted sugar; ice-cream: *v.t.* to cover with ice; to chill; to freeze. **To break the ice,** to make the first opening in any attempt. **Iced. Ices. Icing.** (A.S. *is.*)

ICE-ANCHOR, *n. ice*-ank-or, a large grapnel for holding ships to the ice.

ICE-AXE, *n. ice*-ax, the mountaineer's axe for cutting steps in the ice.

ICEBELT, *n. ice*-belt, the fringe of ice along the shore.

ICEBERG, *n. ice*-berg, a hilly mass of floating ice. (*Ice*, and Ger. *berg*, a mountain.)

ICEBIRD, *n. ice*-burd, the glaucous gull; the little auk.

ICEBLINK, *n. ice*-blink, the reflection of ice from below the horizon.

ICEBOAT, *n. ice*-bote, a strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice; a boat to pass on ice.

ICEBOUND, *a. ice*-bound, surrounded with ice.

ICE-BREAKER, *n.* ice-*brake*-er, a steamer strongly built for the purpose of opening a way through floating ice.

ICE-CAP, *n. ice*-kap, the sheet of land ice formed round the pole in the glacial periods.

ICE-CHISEL, *n. ice*-chiz-zl, a long-handled, socketed chisel for cutting holes in ice.

ICE-CREAM, *n.* ice-*kreem*, flavoured cream congealed by a freezing mixture.

ICE-FIELD, *n. ice*-feeld, a wide area of floating ice.

ICE-FLOE, *n. ice*-flo, a flat mass of floating ice.

ICEHOUSE, *n. ice*-house, a store to keep ice in.

ICELANDER, *n. ice*-land-er, a native of Iceland.

ICELANDIC, *a.* ice-*land*-ik, pertaining to Iceland: *n.* the language of Iceland.

ICELAND-MOSS, *n. ice*-land-moss, a lichen, *Cetraria islandica*, common in the northern and mountainous districts of Europe, used in medicine and as food.

ICELAND-SPAR, *n. ice*-land-spahr, a transparent variety of calcite.

ICEMANSHIP, *n. ice*-man-ship, skill in travelling upon ice.

ICEPACK, *n. ice*-pak, an aggregation of ice-floes.

ICEPAIL, *n. ice*-pale, a wine-cooler.

ICE-PLANT, *n. ice*-plahnt, a species of *Mesembryanthemum*, whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.

ICE-SHEET, *n. ice*-sheet, the land ice during a glacial period.

ICE-SPAR, *n. ice*-spahr, ryacolite, a transparent or translucent mineral with a vitreous lustre and white or grey in colour, composed mainly of silica.

ICH, *pron.* ich. **Ich Dien**—at first *Ich diene*, as on the prince's tomb in Canterbury cathedral—"I serve"; the Hainault motto of Queen Philippa, adopted, like the ostrich feather, by her son the Black Prince, and ever since borne by the Princes of Wales. (Ger.)

Ich Dien.

ICHABOD, *n. ik*-a-bod, the glory has departed. (Heb.)

ICHNEUMON, *n.* ik-*new*-mon, the Egyptian mungoose, a small carnivore of the genus *Herpestes*, allied to the civets, famed for destroying and feeding on the eggs of crocodiles and distinguished by its antipathy to snakes. **Ichneumon flies,** a large genus of hymenopterous insects, distinguished for their preying upon other insects. (L.)

ICHNOGRAPHIC, *a. ik*-no-*graf*-ik, ichnographical.

ICHNOGRAPHICAL, *a. ik*-no-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground plan.

ICHNOGRAPHY, *n.* ik-*nog*-raf-e, a horizontal section of a building or other object [Arch.]. (Gr. *ichnos*, a track, and *grapho*, write.)

ICHNOLITE, *n. ik*-no-lite, a stone with the impression of a footmark [Geol.]. (Gr. *ichnos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ICHNOLOGY, *n.* ik-*nol*-oj-e, the scientific investigation of fossil footprints. (Gr. *ichnos*, and *logos*, discourse.)

ICHOR, *n.* i-kor, an ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the Gods [Myth.]; a thin watery humour like serum; a colourless matter from an ulcer. (Gr. juice.)

ICHOROUS, *a.* i-kor-us, like ichor; thin; serous.

ICHTHYODORULITE, *n. ik*-the-o-*dor*-ru-lite, a fossil fish-spine.

ICHTHYIC, *a. ik*-the-ik, of or like a fish. (Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.)

ICHTHYOCOL, *n. ik*-the-o-kol, fish-glue; isinglass. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *kolla*, glue.)

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, *n. ik*-the-*og*-raf-e, a treatise on fishes. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *grapho*, write.)

ICHTHYOID, *a. ik*-the-oyd, having many of the characters of a fish. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *eidos*, like.)

ICHTHYOLITE, *n. ik*-the-o-lite, a fossil fish or its impression. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ICHTHYOLOGICAL, *a. ik*-the-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, *n. ik*-the-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGY, *n. ik*-the-*ol*-oj-e, the study of fishes. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *logos*, science.)

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, *n. ik*-the-*of*-aj-ist, one who eats or subsists on fish. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *phago*, eat.)

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, *a. ik*-the-*of*-a-gus, subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, *n. ik*-the-*of*-aj-e, the practice of eating fish.

ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE, *n.* *ik* - the - of - *thal* - mite, apophyllite, fish-eye stone. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)

ICHTHYORNIS, *n.* *ik*-the-*orn*-is, a genus of fossil birds. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *ornis*, bird.)

ICHTHYOSAURUS, *n.* *ik*-the-o-*saw*-rus, an extinct saurian. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *sauros*, lizard.)

ICHTHYOSIS, *n.* *ik*-the-*oh*-sis, a squamous roughness and thickness of the skin, of the legs mainly.

ICHTHYOTOMY, *n.* *ik*-the-*ot*-om-e, the dissection of fishes. (Gr. *ichthys*, and *tome*, cutting.)

ICICLE, *n.* *i*-se-kl, a slender pendent mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water. (A.S. *is-gicel*.)

ICILY, *ad.* *ice*-e-le, in an icy manner.

ICINESS, *n.* *ice*-e-ness, coldness.

ICING, *n.* *ice*-ing, a covering of concreted sugar.

ICON, *n.* *i*-kon, a portrait, image, or representation. (Gr. *eikon*.)

ICONOCLASM, *n.* i-*kon*-o-klazm, the breaking of images or idols.

ICONOCLAST, *n.* i-*kon*-o-klast, a breaker of images or idols. (Gr. *eikon*, and *klastes*, a breaker or destroyer.)

ICONOCLASTIC, *a.* i-*kon*-o-*klast*-ik, breaking idols.

ICONOGRAPHY, *n.* *i*-kon-*og*-raf-e, the science or art of the representation, especially on ancient sculptures, coins, &c., of real or ideal objects by images. (Gr. *eikonographia*.)

ICONOLATER, *n.* *i*-kon-*ol*-at-er, one who worships images.

ICONOLATRY, *n.* *i*-kon-*ol*-at-re, image-worship. (Gr. *eikon*, and *latreia*, worship.)

ICONOLOGY, *n.* *i*-kon-*ol*-oj-e, the doctrine of images, especially as religious symbols; a description of pictures or statues. (Gr. *eikon*, and *logos*, science.)

ICONOMATIC, *a.* *i*-kon-o-*mat*-ik, told by pictures and not by letters. (Gr. *eikon*, and *onoma*, name.)

ICOS, *a.* and *n.* *i*-kos, twenty. (Gr. *eikosi*, twenty.)

ICOSAHEDRAL, *a.* *i*-ko-sa-*hee*-dral, with twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHEDRON, *n.* *i*-ko-sa-*hee*-dron, a regular solid bounded by twenty equilateral triangles. (Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, a side.)

ICOSANDRIAN, *a.* *i*-ko-*san*-dre-an, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx [Bot.]. (Gr. *eikosi*, and *aner*, a man.)

ICTERIC, *n.* ik-*ter*-ik, a remedy for the jaundice: *a.* affected with the jaundice; good against jaundice. (L. *icterus*, jaundice.)

ICTERINE, *a.* *ik*-ter-ine, yellow. **Icterine Warbler,** the tree warbler, *Hypolais icterina*.

ICTERITIOUS, *a.* *ik*-ter-*ish*-us, yellow, as from jaundice.

ICTIC, *a.* *ik*-tik, sudden; abrupt. (L. *ictus*, struck.)

ICTUS, *n.* *ik*-tus, a stroke; stress of voice in reading; accentuation. (L.)

ICY, *a.* *ice*-e, like or abounding with ice; cold; freezing; destitute of affection; indifferent.

ICY-PEARLED, *a.* *ice*-e-perld, studded with spangles of ice.

IDEA, *n.* i-*dee*-a, an image or a conception of a thing in the mind; a notion; a thought; an impression; an opinion. (L.)

IDEAL, *a.* i-*dee*-al, existing in idea or conception; existing only in idea; visionary; phenomenal; the best conceivable; perfect: *n.* intellectual conception or standard. (O.Fr.)

IDEALESS, *a.* i-*dee*-a-less, destitute of ideas.

IDEALISM, *n.* i-*dee*-al-izm, the theory, of which there are various phases, that resolves the universe into ideas as the only existences.

IDEALIST, *n.* i-*dee*-al-ist, an upholder of idealism; a visionary.

IDEALISTIC, *a.* i-*dee*-al-*ist*-ik, pertaining to idealists or idealism.

IDEALITY, *n.* i-de-*al*-it-e, capacity for the ideal; ideal state.

IDEALIZATION, *n.* i-*de*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of forming in idea, or after an ideal.

IDEALIZE, *v.i.* i-*dee*-al-ize, to form ideals; to make ideal: *v.t.* to represent after an ideal. **Idealized. Idealizes. Idealizing.**

IDEALLY, *ad.* i-*dee*-al-le, in an ideal manner; intellectually; mentally.

IDEALOGUE, *n.* i-*de*-al-og, a theorist.

IDEATE, *v.t.* i-*dee*-ate, to form in idea; to fancy. **Ideated. Ideates. Ideating.**

IDEATION, *n.* i-de-*ay*-shon, the act or power of forming ideas.

IDEM, *ad.* *i*-dem, the same. (L.)

IDENTICAL, *a.* i-*den*-tik-al, the same; not different. (Late L. *identicus*.)

IDENTICALLY, *ad.* i-*den*-tik-al-le, in an identical manner.

IDENTICALNESS, *n.* i-*den*-tik-al-ness, the state of being identical.

IDENTIFIABLE, *a.* i-*den*-te-*fy*-a-bl, that may be identified.

IDENTIFICATION, *n.* i-*den*-tif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of making or proving to be the same; recognition.

IDENTIFY, *v.t.* i-*den*-tif-i, to ascertain or prove to be the same; to consider as the same in effect; to recognize: *v.i.* to become the same; to coalesce in purpose or views. **Identified. Identifies. Identifying.** (Late L. *identicus*.)

IDENTITY, *n.* i-*den*-it-te, the state of being identical. (Fr. *identité*.)

IDEOGRAM, *n.* *id*-e-o-gram, an ideograph.

IDEOGRAPH, *n.* *id*-e-o-grahf, a symbol of an idea of an object. (Gr. *idea*, and *grapho*, write.)

IDEOGRAPHIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-*graf*-ik, representing ideas by figures or symbols.

IDEOLOGICAL, *a.* *i*-de-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to ideology.

IDEOLOGIST, *n.* *i*-de-*ol*-oj-ist, one who treats of ideas; one who indulges in ideas or theories; one versed in ideology; one who propounds mere ideas.

IDEOLOGY, *n.* *i*-de-*ol*-oj-e, the science of ideas; visionary opinions. (Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, science.)

IDEOPRAXIST, *n.* *i*-de-o-*praks*-ist, one who carries out an idea.

IDES, *n.pl.* ides, in ancient Rome, the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of other months. (Fr. from L. *idus*, ides.)

IDIOCRASY, *n.* id-e-*ok*-ra-se, peculiarity of constitution. (Gr. *idios*, one's own, *krasis*, mixing.)

IDIOCRATIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-*krat*-ik, peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, *a.* *id*-e-o-*krat*-ik-al, idiocratic.

IDIOCY, *n.* *id*-e-o-se, the state of being an idiot or defective in intelligence; weakness of intellect. (Fr. *idiot*.)

IDIOELECTRIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-e-*lek*-trik, electric by nature.

IDIOGRAPH, *n.* *id*-e-o-grahf, a private mark; a trademark. (Gr. *idea*, and *grapho*, write.)

IDIOM, *n.* *id*-e-om, peculiarity of expression or phraseology; dialect. (Fr. *idiome*.)

IDIOMATIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-*mat*-ik, proper or peculiar to a language; vernacular. (Gr. *idiomatikos*.)

IDIOMATICALLY, *ad.* *id*-e-o-*mat*-ik-al-le, in an idiomatic manner.

IDIOMORPHIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-*morf*-ik, distinctive.

IDIOPATHIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-*path*-ik, indicating a disease not produced by another.

IDIOPATHICALLY, *ad.* *id*-e-o-*path*-ik-al-le, in the manner of an idiopathic disease.

IDIOPATHY, *n.* id-e-*op*-ath-e, a morbid condition not produced by a preceding disease; a peculiar affection. (Gr. *idiopatheia*.)

IDIOREPULSIVE, *a.* *id*-e-o-re-*pulse*-iv, repulsive by itself.

IDIOSYNCRASY, *n.* *id*-e-o-*sin*-kra-se, peculiarity of constitution, temperament or character; a characteristic. (Gr. *idiosynkrasia*.)

IDIOSYNCRATIC, *a.* *id*-e-o-sin-*krat*-ik, of temper or disposition peculiar to the individual.

IDIOT, *n.* *id*-e-ot, a person of weak intellect; a defective: *a.* weak in intellect. (Fr.)

IDIOTCY, *n.* *id*-e-ot-se, state of being an idiot; idiocy.

IDIOTIC, *a.* id-e-*ot*-ik, like an idiot; foolish. (Gr. *idiotikos*.)

IDIOTICALLY, *ad.* id-e-*ot*-ik-al-le, in an idiotic manner.

IDIOTICON, *n.* id-e-*ot*-ik-on, a dictionary of words peculiar to a dialect. (Gr.)

IDIOTISH, *a.* *id*-e-ot-ish, like an idiot; foolish.

IDIOTISM, *n.* *id*-e-ot-izm, an idiom; idiocy.

IDIOTIZE, *v.i.* *id*-e-ot-ize, to become stupid. **Idiotized. Idiotizes. Idiotizing.**

IDLE, *a.* *i*-dl, not employed; doing nothing; useless; not occupied; unfruitful; unprofitable; of no use or importance; vain: *v.i.* to lose or spend time in inaction. To idle away, to spend in idleness. **Idled. Idles. Idling.** (A.S. *idel*, vain.)

IDLENESS, *n.* i-dl-ness, abstinence from work.

IDLE-HEADED, *a.* *i*-dl-*hed*-ed, foolish; unreasonable.

IDLE-PATED, *a.* i-dl-*pate*-ed, idle-headed.
IDLER, *n.* i-dler, one who spends his time in idleness.
IDLE-WHEEL, *n.* i-dl-wheel, a wheel between two others, simply transferring motion.
IDOCRASE, *n.* *id*-o-krayss, a silicate of lime and aluminium, translucent or nearly transparent, and exhibiting double refraction. (Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture.)
IDOL, *n.* i-dol, a visible image of an unseen object of worship; an object of worship; a false idea; a person loved and honoured to adoration. (O.Fr. *idole*.)
IDOLATER, *n.* i-*dol*-at-er, a worshipper of idols; a great admirer. (O.Fr. *idolatre*.)
IDOLATRESS, *n.* i-*dol*-at-ress, a female idolater.
IDOLATRIZE, *v.i.* i-*dol*-at-rize, to practise idolatry: *v.t.* to adore. **Idolatrized. Idolatrizes. Idolatrizing.**
IDOLATROUS, *a.* i-*dol*-at-rus, of the nature of idolatry.
IDOLATROUSLY, *ad.* i-*dol*-at-rus-le, in an idolatrous manner.
IDOLATRY, *n.* i-*dol*-at-re, the worship of idols; excessive attachment. (O.Fr. *idolatrie*.)
IDOLIZATION, *n.* i-dol-ize-*ay*-shon, the making an idol of.
IDOLIZE, *v.t.* i-dol-ize, to make an idol of; to adore; to love to excess. **Idolized. Idolizes. Idolizing.**
IDOLIZER, *n.* i-dol-ize-er, one who idolizes.
IDOLOCLAST, *n.* i-*dol*-o-klast, an iconoclast; a breaker of idols.
IDOLUM, *n.* i-*doh*-lum, a mental image. (L.)
IDRIALINE, *n.* *id*-re-a-lin, a bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria, a town in Carniola.
IDYL, *n.* i-dil, or *id*-il, an idyll.
IDYLL, *n.* i-dil, or *id*-il, a poem of everyday life amid natural, often pastoral, and even romantic surroundings. (L. *idyllium*.)
IDYLLIC, *a.* i-*dil*-ik, of the nature of an idyll.
IF, *conj.* if, supposing that; in case that. (A.S. *gif*.)
I'FAITH, *ad.* e-*fayth*, indeed; truly. (*In faith*.)
IGLOO, *n.* *ig*-loo, an Eskimo's house, sometimes built of blocks of frozen snow, but more generally of wood or other material the hole in the snow made by seals over their breathing holes in the ice. (Eskimo.)
IGNEOUS, *a.* *ig*-ne-us, pertaining to or consisting of fire; produced by the action of fire. (L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire.)
IGNESCENT, *a.* ig-*nes*-sent, emitting sparks when struck. (L. *ignescens*, burning.)
IGNIFEROUS, *a.* ig-*nif*-er-us, producing fire. (L. *ignis*, and *fero*, bear.)
IGNIFLUOUS, *a.* ig-*nif*-loo-us, flowing with fire. (L. *ignis*, and *fluo*, flow.)
IGNIGENOUS, *a.* ig-*nij*-en-us, produced by fire. (L. *ignis*, and *gigno*, produce.)
IGNIPOTENT, *a.* ig-*nip*-o-tent, presiding over fire. (L. *ignis*, and *potens*, powerful.)
IGNIS-FATUUS, *n.* *ig*-nis-*fat*-yew-us, phosphorescence appearing in the night over marshy places, due to the decomposition of organic matter under water; will-o'-the-wisp. (L. foolish fire.)
IGNITE, *v.t.* ig-*nite*, to kindle or set on fire; to make red with heat: *v.i.* to take fire; to become red with heat. **Ignited. Ignites. Igniting.**
IGNITIBLE, *a.* ig-*nite*-e-bl, capable of being ignited.
IGNITION, *n.* ig-*nish*-on, the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.
IGNIVOMOUS, *a.* ig-*niv*-om-us, vomiting fire. (L. *ignis*, and *vomo*, vomit.)
IGNOBILITY, *n.* *ig*-no-*bil*-it-e, ignobleness.
IGNOBLE, *a.* ig-*no*-bl, of low birth or family; of mean character; dishonourable. (Fr.)
IGNOBLENESS, *n.* ig-*no*-bl-ness, the state or quality of being ignoble.
IGNOBLY, *ad.* ig-*nohb*-le, in an ignoble manner or state.
IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* ig-no-*min*-e-us, incurring or deserving disgrace or ignominy; despicable. (L. *ignominiosus*.)
IGNOMINIOUSLY, *ad.* ig-no-*min*-e-us-le, meanly; disgracefully.
IGNOMINIOUSNESS, *n.* ig-no-*min*-e-us-ness, ignominy.
IGNOMINY, *n.* *ig*-no-min-e, public disgrace; dishonour; infamy. (Fr. *ignominie*.)

IGNORAMUS, *n.* ig-no-*ray*-mus, "We do not know," an indorsement on the back of a bill by a grand jury when there was not evidence to support the charges [Law]; an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge. (L.)
IGNORANCE, *n.* *ig*-nor-ance, want of knowledge, or the state of being ignorant. (Fr.)
IGNORANT, *a.* *ig*-nor-ant, without knowledge; uninformed; unconscious: *n.* an ignorant person. (Fr.)
IGNORANTLY, *ad.* *ig*-nor-ant-le, without knowledge.
IGNORE, *v.t.* ig-*nore*, not to know; to affect not to know, or to disregard wilfully; to reject a bill by the grand jury for want of evidence [Law]. **Ignored. Ignores. Ignoring.** (Fr. *ignorer*.)
IGNOSCIBLE, *a.* ig-*nos*-se-bl, pardonable. (L. *ignoscibilis*.)
IGUANA, *n.* ig-*wah*-na, any one of the 300 species of a family of American pleurodont lizards containing about 50 genera, distinguished by their short, thick non-protractile tongues. (Carib. *yuana*, a lizard.)
IGUANODON, *n.* ig-*wah*-no-don, an extinct herbivorous saurian. (*Iguana*, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.)
IHLANG-IHLANG, *n.* *i*-lang-i-lang, a perfume extracted from the oil of the flowers of the Malayan plant, *Cananga odoratum*. (Malay.)
ILEAC, *a.* *il*-e-ak, pertaining to the ileum. **Ileac passion**, colic of a dangerous type, in which the peristaltic action of the small intestines is inverted.
ILEUM, *n.* *il*-e-um, the last portion of the small intestine [Anat.]. (L.)
ILEUS, *n.* *il*-e-us, ileac passion; a colic caused by a stoppage in the intestines. (L. *ileos*, ileac passion.)
ILEX, *n.* *i*-leks, the holly [Bot.]; *Quercus ilex*, the evergreen or holm oak. (L. holm-oak.)
ILIAC, *a.* *il*-e-ak, pertaining to the flank bone. **Iliac region**, the region of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips. (Fr. *iliaque*.)
ILIAD, *n.* *il*-e-ad, an epic poem by Homer, the incidents of which belong to the last of the ten years' siege of Troy. (L. *Ilias*, the Iliad.)
ILIUM, *n.* *il*-e-um, the upper partly-flattened part of the hip-bone. (L.)
ILK, *a.* ilk, the same. **Of that ilk**, denotes that a person's surname is the same as that of his estate or of the clan of which he is the head. (A.S. *ylc*, from *i*, he, and *lic*, like.)
ILL, *a.* il, bad or evil; contrary to good; producing evil; cross; diseased; sick or indisposed; suggestive of evil; unfavourable; rude; unpolished; not proper: *n.* wickedness; evil; misfortune: *ad.* not well; not rightly; with difficulty. (Scand.)
ILLACERABLE, *a.* il-*las*-ser-a-bl, that cannot be torn. (L. *illacerabilis*.)
ILLACRYMABLE, *a.* il-*lak*-rim-a-bl, incapable of weeping. (L. *illacrimabilis*.)
ILL-AFFECTED, *a.* *il*-af-*fekt*-ed, unfavourably disposed.
ILLAPSE, *n.* il-*laps*, a sliding in; the entrance of one thing into another; sudden seizure: *v.i.* to glide into. **Illapsed. Illapses. Illapsing.** (L. *illapsus*, gliding.)
ILLAQUEATE, *v.t.* il-*lak*-we-ate, to entrap; to entangle. **Illaqueated. Illaqueates. Illaqueating.** (L. *illaqueatus*, entangled.)
ILLATION, *n.* il-*lay*-shon, inference; an inference. (L. *illatio*.)
ILLATIVE, *a.* *il*-lat-iv, that may be inferred; expressive of inference. (L. *illativus*.)
ILLATIVELY, *ad.* *il*-lay-tiv-le, by illation.
ILLAUDABLE, *a.* il-*lawd*-a-bl, not laudable. (L. *illaudabilis*.)
ILLAUDABLY, *ad.* il-*lawd*-ab-le, in a manner unworthy of praise.
ILL-BLOOD, *n.* *il*-blud, state of resentment or enmity.
ILL-BRED, *a.* *il*-bred, badly brought up; uncivil.
ILLBREEDING, *n.* *il*-breed-ing, want of good breeding.
ILLCONDITIONED, *a.* *il*-kon-*dish*-und, in a bad condition; badly disposed.
ILLEGAL, *a.* il-*lee*-gal, contrary to law; unlawful. (Late L. *illegalis*.)
ILLEGALITY, *n.* il-le-*gal*-it-e, unlawfulness.
ILLEGALIZE, *v.t.* il-*lee*-gal-ize, to render illegal. **Illegalized. Illegalizes. Illegalizing.**
ILLEGALLY, *ad.* il-*lee*-gal-le, unlawfully.
ILLEGALNESS, *n.* il-*lee*-gal-ness, **the state of being illegal.**

ILLEGIBILITY, *n.* il-*lej*-ib-*il*-it-e, illegibleness.
ILLEGIBLE, *a.* il-*lej*-e-bl, that cannot be read.
ILLEGIBLENESS, *n.* il-*lej*-e-bl-ness, state of being illegible.
ILLEGIBLY, *ad.* il-*lej*-ib-le, in a manner to be illegible.
ILLEGITIMACY, *n.* il-le-*jit*-im-as-se, state of being illegitimate; bastardy.
ILLEGITIMATE, *a.* il-le-*jit*-im-ate, unlawful; born out of wedlock; illogical: *n.* a bastard: *v.t.* to render illegitimate. Illegitimated. Illegitimates. Illegitimating. (L. *il* for *in*, not, and *legitimate*.)
ILLEGITIMATELY, *ad.* il-le-*jit*-im-ate-le, in an illegitimate manner.
ILLEGITIMATION, *n.* il-le-*jit*-im-*ay*-shon, illegitimacy.
ILLEISM, *n.* *il*-le-izm, the inordinate use in writing of the pronoun *he* when the writer is speaking of himself. (L. *ille*, he.)
ILLEVIABLE, *a.* il-*lev*-e-a-bl, that cannot be levied or collected. (L. *il* for *in*, not, and *leviable*.)
ILLFATED, *a.* *il*-fate-ed, fated to misfortune.
ILL-FAVOURED, *a.* *il*-fa-vurd, ill-looking; ugly; deformed.
ILL-GOT, *a.* *il*-got, got dishonestly.
ILL-HUMOUR, *n.* il-*yew*-mer, bad temper.
ILLIBERAL, *a.* il-*lib*-er-al, not liberal; not generous; not ingenuous; narrow-minded; rude, as regards culture. (L. *illiberalis*.)
ILLIBERALITY, *n.* il-*lib*-er-*al*-it-e, narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness.
ILLIBERALIZE, *v.t.* il-*lib*-er-al-ize, to make illiberal. Illiberalized. Illiberalizes. Illiberalizing.
ILLIBERALLY, *ad.* il-*lib*-er-al-le, in an illiberal manner.
ILLICIT, *a.* il-*lis*-sit, prohibited; unlawful. (L. *illicitus*, forbidden.)
ILLICITLY, *ad.* il-*lis*-sit-le, in an illicit manner.
ILLICITNESS, *n.* il-*lis*-sit-ness, the state of being illicit.
ILLIMITABLE, *a.* il-*lim*-it-a-bl, that cannot be limited.
ILLIMITABLENESS, *n.* il-*lim*-it-a-bl-ness, the state of being illimitable.
ILLIMITABLY, *ad.* il-*lim*-it-ab-le, without possibility of being limited.
ILLIMITATION, *n.* il-*lim*-it-*ay*-shon, want of limitation.
ILLIMITED, *a.* il-*lim*-it-ed, unbounded; not limited.
ILLIMITEDNESS, *n.* il-*lim*-it-ed-ness, the state of being illimited.
ILLINITION, *n.* il-lin-*ish*-on, a thin crust of an extraneous substance on minerals; a rubbing in of ointment; the ointment rubbed in. (L. *illinitus*, smeared.)
ILLIQUATION, *n.* il-le-*kway*-shon, dissolving one thing into another. (L. *illiquatus*, flowed into.)
ILLISION, *n.* il-*lisj*-on, a dashing into or against. (L. *illisio*.)
ILLITERACY, *n.* il-*lit*-er-as-se, the state of being illiterate or ignorant; ignorance; a case of ignorance.
ILLITERAL, *a.* il-*lit*-er-al, not literal.
ILLITERATE, *a.* il-*lit*-er-ate, unlearned: *n.* one who can neither read nor write. (L. *illiteratus*.)
ILLITERATENESS, *n.* il-*lit*-er-ate-ness, the state of being illiterate.
ILL-JUDGED, *a.* *il*-judjd, unwise; foolish.
ILLMANNED, *a.* il-*mand*, imperfectly manned [Naut.].
ILLMANNERED, *a.* il-*man*-nerd, badly behaved; rude.
ILL-NATURE, *n.* il-*nay*-tewr, habitual bad temper; want of kindness.
ILL-NATURED, *a.* il-*nay*-tewrd, of habitual bad temper; peevish; cross.
ILL-NATUREDLY, *ad.* il-*nay*-tewrd-le, in an ill-natured manner.
ILLNATUREDNESS, *n.* il-*nay*-tewrd-ness, the quality of being ill-natured.
ILLNESS, *n.* *il*-ness, the state of being ill; indisposition; sickness; moral perversity.
ILLOGICAL, *a.* il-*loj*-ik-al, not conforming or not conformable to the rules of logic. (L. *il*, for *in*, not, and *logical*.)
ILLOGICALLY, *ad.* il-*loj*-ik-al-le, in an illogical manner.
ILLOGICALNESS, *n.* il-*loj*-ik-al-ness, the state of being illogical.
ILL-STARRED, *a.* *il*-stahrd, fated to misfortune; born under an unpropitious star.
ILL-TEMPERED, *a.* *il*-tem-perd, cross in temper; ill-conditioned in temper or body.
ILL-TIME, *v.t.* *il*-time, to do or attempt at an unseasonable time. Ill-timed. Ill-times. Ill-timing.
ILL-TURN, *n.* *il*-turn, an unkind or ungenerous act.
ILLUDE, *v.t.* il-*lewd*, to play upon by artifice; to deceive. Illuded. Illudes. Illuding. (L. *illudere*.)
ILLUME, *v.t.* il-*lewm*, to illumine; to brighten; to elucidate. Illumed. Illumes. Illuming. (O.Fr. *illumer*.)
ILLUMINABLE, *a.* il-*lewm*-in-a-bl, that may be illuminated.
ILLUMINANT, *n.* il-*lewm*-in-ant, that which illuminates. (L. *illuminans*, lighting.)
ILLUMINATE, *a.* il-*lewm*-in-ate, enlightened: *v.t.* to enlighten; to throw light on; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to adorn with ornamental letters or illustrations. Illuminated. Illuminates. Illuminating. (L. *illuminatus*, lighted.)
ILLUMINATI, *n.pl.* il-*lewm*-in-*ay*-te, or il-*lewm*-in-*ah*-te, a name given to several sects who affect superior enlightenment; specially those who pride themselves on their superiority to certain orthodox superstitions, or their merely negative attitude to existing creeds and systems. (L.)
ILLUMINATING, *n.* il-*lewm*-in-*ate*-ing, the adorning of manuscripts and books.
ILLUMINATION, *n.* il-*lewm*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of illuminating; the state of being illuminated; a display of lights; brightness; splendour; that which gives light; the practice of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamental letters and pictures; divine inspiration; the body of the illuminati; illuminism. (L. *illuminatio*.)
ILLUMINATIVE, *a.* il-*lewm*-in-at-iv, tending to give light. (L. *illuminativus*.)
ILLUMINATOR, *n.* il-*lewm*-in-ate-or, he who or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books. (L.)
ILLUMINE, *v.t.* il-*lewm*-in, to light up; to enlighten. Illumined. Illumines. Illumining. (Fr. *illuminer*.)
ILLUMINISM, *n.* il-*lewm*-in-izm, the principles of the illuminati.
ILLUMINIZE, *v.t.* il-*lewm*-in-ize, to initiate into the doctrines or principles of the illuminati. Illuminized. Illuminizes. Illuminizing.
ILLUSION, *n.* il-*lew*-sjon, deceptive apparition; false show; deception; a conjuring trick. (L. *illusio*.)
ILLUSIONISM, *n.* il-*lew*-sjon-izm, conjuring.
ILLUSIONIST, *n.* il-*lew*-sjon-ist, one given to illusion.
ILLUSIVE, *a.* il-*lew*-siv, deceiving by false show; illusory.
ILLUSIVELY, *ad.* il-*lew*-siv-le, in an illusive manner.
ILLUSIVENESS, *n.* il-*lew*-siv-ness, the quality of being illusive.
ILLUSORINESS, *n.* il-*lew*-sor-e-ness, the quality of being illusory.
ILLUSORY, *a.* il-*lew*-sor-e, deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. (L. *illusor*, a mocker.)
ILLUSTRATE, *v.t.* *il*-lus-trate, to display the glory of; to explain by example; to explain or adorn pictorially. Illustrated. Illustrates. Illustrating. (L. *illustratus*.)
ILLUSTRATED, *a.* *il*-lus-trate-ed, with illustrations.
ILLUSTRATION, *n.* il-lus-*tray*-shon, the act of illustrating; explanation; that which illustrates; a picture designed to illustrate. (L. *illustratio*.)
ILLUSTRATIVE, *a.* il-*lus*-trat-iv, tending to illustrate.
ILLUSTRATIVELY, *ad.* il-*lus*-trat-iv-le, by way of illustration.
ILLUSTRATOR, *n.* *il*-lus-trate-or, one who illustrates.
ILLUSTRATORY, *a.* *il*-lus-trate-or-e, serving to illustrate.
ILLUSTRIOUS, *a.* il-*lus*-tre-us, distinguished; conspicuous; eminent; conferring honour; glorious. (L. *illustris*.)
ILLUSTRIOUSLY, *ad.* il-*lus*-tre-us-le, in an illustrious manner.
ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *n.* il-*lus*-tre-us-ness, the quality of being illustrious.
ILL-WILL, *n.* il-*wil*, unkind or hostile feeling; enmity.
ILLYRIAN, *a.* il-*lir*-re-an, relating to Illyria, in Jugoslavia, which was the Roman province of Illyrium.
ILMENITE, *n.* *il*-men-ite, titanate of iron, so called from the Ilmen mountains.
I'M, ime, contracted from I am.

IMAGE, *n.* *im*-aje, a material representation or likeness of anything, as a statue; a likeness; an idol; appearance; an idea or conception; a mental picture; a lively description of anything in discourse [Rhet.]; the figure of any object made by rays of light [Optics]: *v.t.* to form an image of; to form a likeness in the mind. **Imaged. Images. Imaging.** (Fr.)

IMAGEABLE, *a.* *im*-aje-a-bl, that may be imaged.

IMAGELESS, *a.* *im*-aje-less, having no image.

IMAGERY, *n.* *im*-aje-er-e, images; show; appearance; forms of the fancy; figures in discourse.

IMAGE-WORSHIP, *n.* *im*-aje-*wur*-ship, worship of statues or pictures.

IMAGINABLE, *a.* im-*aj*-in-a-bl, that may be imagined.

IMAGINABLY, *ad.* im-*aj*-in-ab-le, in an imaginable manner.

IMAGINAL, *a.* im-*aj*-in-al, pertaining to an image. (L. *imaginalis.*)

IMAGINARY, *a.* im-*aj*-in-ar-re, existing only in imagination or fancy; not real. (L. *imaginarius.*)

IMAGINATION, *n.* im-*aj*-in-*ay*-shon, the strictly poetic or creative faculty as exhibited in the vivid conceptions and combinations, more especially of the fine arts; image in the mind; idea; contrivance or device; an unsolid or fanciful opinion. (Fr.)

IMAGINATIVE, *a.* im-*aj*-in-ate-iv, gifted with imagination; proceeding from imagination. (Fr. *imaginatif.*)

IMAGINATIVENESS, *n.* im-*aj*-in-ate-iv-ness, the quality of being imaginative.

IMAGINE, *v.t.* im-*aj*-in, to form a mental image; to contrive; to fancy or think: *v.i.* to conceive; to suppose. **Imagined. Imagines. Imagining.** (Fr. *imaginer.*)

IMAGINER, *n.* im-*aj*-in-er, one who imagines.

IMAGO, *n.* im-*ay*-go: *pl.* **Imagines,** im-*ay*-je-nees, the adult state of an insect [Entom.]. (L.)

IMAM, *n.* im-*awm*, a Mohammedan priest or spiritual instructor; a Mohammedan prince, as having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power. (Ar.)

IMAUM, *n.* im-*awm* an imam.

IMBAND, *v.t.* im-*band*, to form into a band or bands. **Imbanded. Imbanding. Imbands.**

IMBANK, *v.t.* im-*bank*, to embank. **Imbanked. Imbanking. Imbanks.**

IMBATHE, *v.t.* im-*baythe*, to bathe all over. **Imbathed. Imbathes. Imbathing.**

IMBECILE, *a.* *im*-be-seel, feeble-minded; weak: *n.* one who is imbecile. (O.Fr.)

IMBECILITATE, *v.t.* *im*-be-*sil*-it-ate, to weaken; to make imbecile. **Imbecilitated. Imbecilitates. Imbecilitating.**

IMBECILITY, *n.* *im*-be-*sil*-it-e, the state of being imbecile; feebleness of body or mind. (O.Fr.)

IMBED, *v.t.* im-*bed*, to embed. **Imbedded. Imbedding. Imbeds.**

IMBELLIC, *a.* im-*bel*-lik, not warlike. (L. *imbellis*, unwarlike.)

IMBENCHING, *n.* im-*bench*-ing, a raised work like a bench. (L. *in*, and *bench.*)

IMBER, *n.* *im*-ber, the great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis.* (Dan.)

IMBIBE, *v.t.* im-*bibe*, to drink in or absorb; to receive into the mind. **Imbibed. Imbibes. Imbibing.** (L. *imbibo*, drink.)

IMBIBER, *n.* im-*bibe*-er, he who or that which imbibes.

IMBIBITION, *n.* im-bib-*ish*-on, the act of imbibing.

IMBITTER, *v.t.* im-*bit*-ter, to make bitter; to render distressing; to make more severe; to render more violent; to embitter. **Imbittered. Imbittering. Imbitters.**

IMBITTERER, *n.* im-*bit*-ter-er, that which embitters.

IMBOSOM, *v.t.* im-*boo*-zum, to embosom; to hold in the bosom; to caress; to surround; to inclose. **Imbosomed. Imbosoming. Imbosoms.**

IMBOUND, *v.t.* im-*bound*, to shut in. **Imbounded. Imbounding. Imbounds.**

IMBOW, *v.t.* im-*bo*, to arch; to shape like a bow. **Imbowed. Imbowing. Imbows.**

IMBRANGLE, *v.t.* im-*brang*-gl, to entangle. **Imbrangled. Imbrangles. Imbrangling.**

IMBREED, *v.t.* im-*breed*, to generate within. **Imbred. Imbreeding. Imbreeds.**

IMBREKE, *n.* *im*-breek, the houseleek, a plant of the genus *Sempervivum.*

IMBRICATE, *a.* *im*-brik-ate, imbricated.

IMBRICATED, *a.* *im*-brik-ate-ed, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile; overlapping each other, like tiles on a roof [Bot.]. (L. *imbricatus*, covered with gutter-tiles.)

IMBRICATION, *n.* *im*-bre-*kay*-shon, a concave indenture, as of tiles; an overlapping like tiles.

IMBROGLIO, *n.* im-*bro*-le-o, a complicated plot; a confused and perplexing state of things. (It.)

IMBROWN, *v.t.* im-*broun*, to make brown; to obscure. **Imbrowned. Imbrowning. Imbrowns.**

IMBRUE, *v.t* im-*broo*, to wet or moisten; to drench, as in blood. **Imbrued. Imbrues. Imbruing.** (O.Fr. *embruer.*)

IMBRUEMENT, *n.* im-*broo*-ment, the act of imbruing: the state of being imbrued.

IMBRUTE, *v.t.* im-*broot*, to degrade to the state of a brute: *v.i.* to sink to the state of a brute. **Imbruted. Imbrutes. Imbruting.**

IMBUE, *v.t.* im-*bew*, to tinge deeply; to prejudice. **Imbued. Imbues. Imbuing.** (O.Fr. *imbuer.*)

IMBUMENT, *n.* im-*bew*-ment, a deep tincture.

IMBURSE, *v.t.* im-*burse*, to supply with money. **Imbursed. Imburses. Imbursing.**

IMBURSEMENT, *n.* im-*burse*-ment, the act of supplying money.

IMITABILITY, *n.* *im*-it-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being imitable. (L. *imitabilis.*)

IMITABLE, *a.* *im*-it-a-bl, that may be imitated; worthy of imitation.

IMITATE, *v.t.* *im*-it-ate, to follow in manners; to copy in form, colour or quality; to counterfeit. **Imitated Imitates. Imitating.** (L. *imitatus.*)

IMITATION, *n.* im-it-*ay*-shon, the act of imitating; likeness; a copy. (L. *imitatio.*)

IMITATIVE, *a.* *im*-it-ate-iv, inclined to imitate; aiming at imitation; formed after a model.

IMITATIVELY, *ad.* *im*-it-ate-iv-le, in the way of imitation.

IMITATIVENESS, *n.* *im*-it-ate-iv-ness, the quality of being imitative.

IMITATOR, *n.* *im*-it-ate-or, one who imitates or copies. (L.)

IMITATORSHIP, *n.* *im*-it-ate-or-ship, the office or state of an imitator.

IMMACULATE, *a.* im-*mak*-yew-late, spotless; pure; unstained. (L. *immaculatus.*)

IMMACULATELY, *ad.* im-*mak*-yew-late-le, with spotless purity.

IMMACULATENESS, *n.* im-*mak*-yew-late-ness, spotless purity.

IMMALLEABLE, *a.* im-*mal*-le-a-bl, not malleable.

IMMANACLE, *v.t.* im-*man*-a-kl, to put manacles on; to restrain from free action. **Immanacled. Immanacles. Immanacling.** (L. *in*, in, and *manacle.*)

IMMANATION, *n.* im-man-*ay*-shon, a flowing or entering in. (L. *in*, into, and *mano*, flow.)

IMMANENCE, *n.* *im*-man-ence, the state of being immanent; inherence.

IMMANENCY, *n.* *im*-man-en-se, immanence.

IMMANENT, *a.* *im*-man-ent, remaining within; inherent; non-transient. (L. *immanens*, staying near.)

IMMANITY, *n.* im-*man*-it-e, barbarity; savageness. (L. *immanitas.*)

IMMARGINATE, *a.* im-*mahr*-jin-ate, without a border.

IMMARTIAL, *a.* im-*mahrsh*-al, unwarlike.

IMMASK, *v.t.* im-*mahsk*, to cover as with a mask. **Immasked. Immasking. Immasks.**

IMMATCHABLE, *a.* im-*match*-a-bl, that cannot be matched.

IMMATERIAL, *a.* im-ma-*teer*-e-al, not consisting of matter; incorporeal; unimportant.

IMMATERIALISM, *n.* im-ma-*teer*-e-al-izm, the doctrine which affirms the existence of spirit independently of matter, or spiritualism; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter independently of mind, or idealism.

IMMATERIALIST, *n.* im-ma-*teer*-e-al-ist, one who professes immaterialism.

IMMATERIALITY, *n.* im-ma-*teer*-e-*al*-it-e, immateriality.

IMMATERIALIZE, *v.t.* im-ma-*teer*-e-al-ize, to render immaterial. **Immaterialized. Immaterializes. Immaterializing.**

IMMATERIALLY, *ad.* im-ma-*teer*-e-al-le, in an immaterial manner.

IMMATERIALNESS, *n.* im-ma-*teer*-e-al-ness, the state of being immaterial.
IMMATURE, *a.* im-ma-*tewr*, not mature or ripe; not perfect; premature. (L. *immaturus.*)
IMMATURELY, *ad.* im-ma-*tewr*-le, in an immature manner.
IMMATURENESS, *n.* im-ma-*tewr*-ness, immaturity.
IMMATURITY, *n.* im-ma-*tewr*-it-e, the state of being immature; unripeness.
IMMEABILITY, *n.* *im*-me-ab-*il*-it-e, want of power to pass or flow through a channel.
IMMEASURABLE, *a.* im-*mesj*-yewr-a-bl, that cannot be measured.
IMMEASURABLENESS, *n.* im-*mesj*-yewr-a-bl-ness, the state of being immeasurable.
IMMEASURABLY, *ad.* im-*mesj*-yewr-ab-le, to an immeasurable extent.
IMMEDIACY, *n.* im-*mee*-de-as-se, immediateness.
IMMEDIATE, *a.* im-*meed*-e-ate, with nothing intervening, no space, or time, or medium; proximate; instant; direct. (O.Fr. *immediat.*)
IMMEDIATELY, *ad.* im-*meed*-e-ate-le, in an immediate manner; proximately; instantly; directly.
IMMEDIATENESS, *n.* im-*meed*-e-ate-ness, the state of being immediate.
IMMEDICABLE, *a.* im-*med*-ik-a-bl, not to be healed. (L. *immedicabilis*, incurable.)
IMMELODIOUS, *a.* *im*-mel-*ode*-e-us, not melodious.
IMMEMORABLE, *a.* im-*mem*-or-a-bl, not to be remembered; not worth remembering. (L. *immemorabilis*, unworthy of mention.)
IMMEMORIAL, *a.* im-mem-*ore*-e-al, beyond the reach of memory or record.
IMMEMORIALLY, *ad.* im-mem-*ore*-e-al-le, beyond memory.
IMMENSE, *a.* im-*mense*, vast in extent; very great; very large; immeasurable. (Fr.)
IMMENSELY, *ad.* im-*mense*-le, to an immense degree.
IMMENSENESS, *n.* im-*mense*-ness, the quality of being immense.
IMMENSITY, *n.* im-*mense*-it-e, extent not to be measured; the universe as materially or as spiritually of such extent. The three immensities, the universe (*a*) above us; (*b*) beneath us; and (*c*) beside us, as each of infinite extent. (L. *immensitas.*)
IMMENSURABILITY, *n.* im-*men*-sewr-ab-*il*-it-e, immeasurableness.
IMMENSURABLE, *a.* im-*men*-sewr-a-bl, not to be measured.
IMMENSURATE, *a.* im-*men*-sewr-*ate*, unmeasured.
IMMERGE, *v.t.* im-*merj*, to plunge into a fluid: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium. **Immerged. Immerges. Immerging.** (L. *immergo.*)
IMMERSE, *v.t.* im-*merse*, to immerge; to dip; to baptize by immersion; to engage deeply. **Immersed. Immerses. Immersing.** (L. *immersus*, plunged.)
IMMERSED, *pp.* im-*merst*, engrossed, as it were swallowed up; under water [Bot.].
IMMERSION, *n.* im-*mer*-shon, the act of immersing; the state of being immersed or deeply engaged; adult baptism; the disappearance of a celestial body behind or in the shadow of another [Astron.]. (L. *immersio.*)
IMMESH, *v.t.* im-*mesh*, to entangle in meshes of a net; to enmesh. **Immeshed. Immeshes. Immeshing.**
IMMETHODICAL, *a.* im-me-*thod*-ik-al, having no method or regular arrangement.
IMMETHODICALLY, *ad.* im-meth-*od*-ik-al-le, without method.
IMMETHODICALNESS, *n.* im-meth-*od*-ik-al-ness, want of method.
IMMIGRANT, *n.* *im*-mig-rant, one who immigrates. (L. *immigrans*, going into.)
IMMIGRATE, *v.i.* *im*-mig-rate, to migrate into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. **Immigrated. Immigrates. Immigrating.** (L. *immigratus.*)
IMMIGRATION, *n.* *im*-mig-*ray*-shon, the act of immigrating.
IMMINENCE, *n.* *im*-min-ence, the quality of being imminent; nearness. (L. *imminentia.*)
IMMINENT, *a.* *im*-min-ent, impending; threatening; close at hand. (L. *imminens*, overhanging.)
IMMINENTLY, *ad.* *im*-min-ent-le, in an imminent manner or degree.

IMMINGLE, *v.t.* im-*ming*-gl, to mingle; to mix. **Immingled. Immingles. Immingling.**
IMMINUTION, *n.* im-min-*yew*-shon, diminution. (L. *imminutio.*)
IMMISCIBILITY, *n.* im-*mis*-sib-*il*-it-e, incapacity of being mixed.
IMMISCIBLE, *a.* im-*mis*-se-bl, that cannot be mixed.
IMMISSION, *n.* im-*mish*-on, the act of immitting. (L. *immissio.*)
IMMIT, *v.t.* im-*mit*, to send into; to inject. **Immits. Immitted. Immitting.** (L. *mitto*, send.)
IMMITIGABLE, *a.* im-*mit*-ig-a-bl, unappeasable. (L. *immitigabilis.*)
IMMITIGABLY, *ad.* im-*mit*-ig-ab-le, in an immitigable manner.
IMMIX, *v.t.* im-*miks*, to mix; to mingle. **Immixed. Immixes. Immixing.**
IMMIXABLE, *a.* im-*miks*-a-bl, not mixable.
IMMOBILE, *a.* im-*moh*-bil, motionless; immovable. (Fr.)
IMMOBILITY, *n.* im-mo-*bil*-it-e, unmoveableness; fixedness.
IMMOBILIZE, *v.t.* im-*moh*-bil-ize, to render a body of troops incapable of mobilization [Mil.]; to make immovable. **Immobilized. Immobilizes. Immobilizing.**
IMMODERACY, *n.* im-*mod*-er-as-se, excess; immoderateness.
IMMODERATE, *a.* im-*mod*-er-ate, exceeding due or usual bounds; excessive; exorbitant. (L. *immoderatus.*)
IMMODERATELY, *ad.* im-*mod*-er-ate-le, to an immoderate degree.
IMMODERATENESS, *n.* im-*mod*-er-ate-ness, the state of being immoderate.
IMMODERATION, *n.* im-*mod*-er-*ay*-shon, excess; want of moderation.
IMMODEST, *a.* im-*mod*-est, not modest; wanting in regard for moderation or modesty; indecent. (L. *immodestus.*)
IMMODESTLY, *ad.* im-*mod*-est-le, without modesty.
IMMODESTY, *n.* im-*mod*-est-e, want of modesty.
IMMOLATE, *v.t.* *im*-mo-late, to kill as a sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. **Immolated. Immolates. Immolating.** (L. *immolatus*, sprinkled with sacrificial meal.)
IMMOLATION, *n.* im-mo-*lay*-shon, sacrificing; killing for sacrifice; a sacrifice offered. (L. *immolatio.*)
IMMOLATOR, *n.* *im*-mo-late-or, one who offers in sacrifice. (L.)
IMMOMENTOUS, *a.* im-mo-*ment*-us, unimportant.
IMMORAL, *a.* im-*mor*-ral, not moral; inconsistent with moral rectitude or purity; licentious.
IMMORALITY, *n.* im-mo-*ral*-it-e, the quality of being immoral; an immoral action.
IMMORALLY, *ad.* im-*mor*-ral-le, in violation of morality.
IMMORTAL, *a.* im-*mort*-al, not mortal or subject to death, or oblivion; imperishable: *n.* one who is exempt from mortality. (L. *immortalis.*)
IMMORTALITY, *n.* *im*-mor-*tal*-it-e, exemption from death or oblivion; continued existence after death. (L. *immortalitas.*)
IMMORTALIZATION, *n.* im-*mort*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, act of immortalizing; the state of being immortalized.
IMMORTALIZE, *v.t.* im-*mort*-al-ize, to render immortal: *v.i.* to become immortal. **Immortalized. Immortalizes. Immortalizing.**
IMMORTALLY, *ad.* im-*mort*-al-le, with endless existence.
IMMORTELLE, *n.* im-mor-*tel*, a flower whose petals last long; an everlasting flower, a species of either *Helichrysum*, *Ammobium*, *Achyrachœna*, *Helipterum*, or *Antennaria*; a wreath of such flowers. (Fr.)
IMMORTIFICATION, *n.* im-*mort*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, want of subjection of the passions.
IMMOVABILITY, *n.* im-*moov*-ab-*il*-it-e, fixedness.
IMMOVABLE, *a.* im-*moov*-a-bl, that cannot be moved from a place, or in purpose, or in feeling, or so as to be altered; steadfast; unalterable; not liable to be removed [Law].
IMMOVABLENESS, *n.* im-*moov*-ab-l-ness, the quality of being immovable.
IMMOVABLES, *n.pl.* im-*moov*-a-blz, things which cannot be legally taken away in leaving a house [Law].
IMMOVABLY, *ad.* im-*moov*-ab-le, in a manner not to be moved.

IMMUNE, *a.* im-*mewn*, secure against attack. (L. *immunis.*)
IMMUNITY, *n.* im-*mewn*-it-e, exemption from any obligation, duty or tax; privilege; freedom from infection. (L. *immunitas*, freedom from taxes.)
IMMUNIZE, *v.t.* *im*-mewn-ize, to render immune. Immunized. Immunizes. Immunizing.
IMMURE, *v.t.* im-*mewr*, to enclose within walls; to confine. Immured. Immures. Immuring. (O.Fr. *enmurer.*)
IMMUSICAL, *a.* im-*mew*-zik-al, not musical or harmonious.
IMMUTABILITY, *n.* im-*mewt*-ab-*il*-it-e, immutableness.
IMMUTABLE, *a.* im-*mewt*-a-bl, unchangeable.
IMMUTABLENESS, *n.* im-*mewt*-a-bl-ness, unchangeableness.
IMMUTABLY, *ad.* im-*mewt*-ab-le, unchangeably.
IMP, *n.* imp, a little demon or mischievous sprite; a mischievous child: *v.t.* to graft; to extend or repair by something inserted or added; to strengthen. Imped. Imping. Imps. (A.S. *impe.*)
IMPACABLE, *a.* im-*pak*-a-bl, not to be appeased or quieted. (L. *in*, not, and *paco*, pacify.)
IMPACT, *v.t.* im-*pakt*, to press or drive firmly together. Impacted. Impacting. Impacts. (L. *impactus.*)
IMPACT, *n.* *im*-pakt, impulse by contact; collision. (L. *impactus.*)
IMPAINT, *v.t.* im-*paynt*, to adorn with colours. Impainted. Impainting. Impaints.
IMPAIR, *v.t.* im-*pare*, to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value or excellence; to enfeeble; to injure. Impaired. Impairing. Impairs. (O.Fr. *empeirer.*)
IMPAIRER, *n.* im-*pare*-er, he who or that which impairs.
IMPAIRMENT, *n.* im-*pare*-ment, state of being impaired. (O.Fr. *empeirement.*)
IMPALE, *v.t.* im-*pale*, to put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake; to enclose with palings; to divide a shield into halves by a vertical line [Her.]. Impaled. Impales. Impaling. (Late L. *impalare.*)
IMPALEMENT, *n.* im-*pale*-ment, death on a stake.
IMPALM, *v.t.* im-*palm*, to grasp; to take in the hand. Impalmed. Impalming. Impalms.
IMPALPABILITY, *n.* im-*pal*-pa-*bil*-it-e, the quality of being impalpable.
IMPALPABLE, *a.* im-*pal*-pa-bl, not palpable to touch or to apprehension.
IMPALPABLY, *ad.* im-*pal*-pab-le, in a manner not to be palpable.
IMPALSY, *v.t.* im-*pawl*-ze, to strike with palsy. Impalsied. Impalsies. Impalsying.
IMPANATE, *a.* im-*payn*-ate, embodied in bread: *v.t.* to embody in bread. Impanated. Impanates. Impanating. (L. *in*, into, and *panis*, bread.)
IMPANATION, *n.* *im*-pan-*ay*-shon, the supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the bread and wine in the Eucharist; consubstantiation.
IMPANEL, *v.t.* im-*pan*-el, to enter names on a list or on a piece of parchment, called a panel; to form or enrol, as a list of jurors or doctors. Impanelled. Impanelling. Impanels.
IMPARADISE, *v.t.* im-*par*-a-dise, to put in a place of supreme felicity; to make perfectly happy. Imparadised. Imparadises. Imparadising.
IMPARDONABLE, *a.* im-*pahrd*-on-a-bl, unpardonable.
IMPARIDIGITATE, *a.* im-*par*-rid-*ij*-it-ate, with an uneven number of toes. (L. *impar*, unequal, and *digitatus*, having toes.)
IMPARIPINNATE, *a.* im-*par*-re-*pin*-nate, said of a pinnate leaf with an odd leaflet at the end. (L. *impar*, and *pinnatus*, winged.)
IMPARISYLLABIC, *a.* im-*par*-re-sil-*lab*-ik, having more syllables in the possessive than in the nominative. (L. *impar*, and *syllabic.*)
IMPARITY, *n.* im-*par*-ret-e, inequality; disproportion; indivisibility into equal parts; difference of degree, rank or excellence. (L. *impariter.*)
IMPARK, *v.t.* im-*pahrk*, to enclose as a park. Imparked. Imparking. Imparks.
IMPARL, *v.i.* im-*pahrl*, to hold mutual discourse; to delay for mutual adjustment. Imparled. Imparling. Imparls. (O.Fr. *emparler.*)
IMPARLANCE, *n.* im-*pahrl*-ance, leave for conference; the continuance of a cause to another day [Law]. (O.Fr. *emparlance.*)
IMPART, *v.t.* im-*pahrt*, to bestow a portion of; to bestow; to make known; to communicate: *v.i.* to give part. Imparted. Imparting. Imparts. (O.Fr. *impartir.*)
IMPARTANCE, *n.* im-*part*-ance, communication; the giving of a share.
IMPARTATION, *n.* im-pahrt-*ay*-shon, the act of imparting.
IMPARTER, *n.* im-*pahrt*-er, one who imparts.
IMPARTIAL, *a.* im-*pahr*-shal, not favouring one party more than another; unprejudiced; disinterested; just.
IMPARTIALITY, *n.* im-*pahr*-she-*al*-it-e, the quality of being impartial.
IMPARTIALLY, *ad.* im-*pahr*-shal-le, in an impartial manner.
IMPARTIBILITY, *n.* im-*pahrt*-ib-*il*-it-e, incapability of partition; capability of being imparted.
IMPARTIBLE, *a.* im-*pahrt*-e-bl, not capable of partition; that may be imparted.
IMPARTMENT, *n.* im-*pahrt*-ment, the act of imparting; that which is imparted or communicated.
IMPASSABLE, *a.* im-*pahs*-sa-bl, that cannot be passed.
IMPASSABLENESS, *n.* im-*pahs*-sa-bl-ness, the state of being impassable.
IMPASSABLY, *ad.* im-*pahs*-sab-le, in a manner so as not to be passable.
IMPASSE, *n.* *im*-pahce, a deadlock; a blind alley. (Fr.)
IMPASSIBILITY, *n.* im-*pas*-sib-*il*-it-e, the condition or quality of being impassible.
IMPASSIBLE, *a.* im-*pas*-se-bl, incapable of feeling or passion; impassive. (L. *impassibilis.*)
IMPASSIBLENESS, *n.* im-*pas*-se-bl-ness, impassibility.
IMPASSION, *v.t.* im-*pash*-on, to move or affect strongly with passion. Impassioned. Impassioning. Impassions.
IMPASSIONABLE, *a.* im-*pash*-on-a-bl, susceptible of strong passion.
IMPASSIONATE, *a.* im-*pash*-on-ate, strongly affected; without passion or feeling: *v.t.* to affect powerfully. Impassionated. Impassionates. Impassionating. (Late L. *impassionatus.*)
IMPASSIONED, *a.* im-*pash*-ond, moved with or displaying passion or deep feeling; animated.
IMPASSIVE, *a.* im-*pas*-siv, not susceptible of, or not exhibiting, feeling.
IMPASSIVELY, *ad.* im-*pas*-siv-le, in an impassive manner.
IMPASSIVENESS, *n.* im-*pas*-siv-ness, the state of being impassive.
IMPASSIVITY, *n.* *im*-pas-*siv*-it-e, impassiveness.
IMPASTATION, *n.* *im*-pas-*tay*-shon, the act of impasting; a concretion of substances by means of cements. (Late L. *impastatio.*)
IMPASTE, *v.t.* im-*payst*, to knead; to make into paste; to lay on colours thickly and boldly [Paint.]. Impasted. Impastes. Impasting.
IMPASTO, *n.* im-*pas*-to, colour laid on thickly; the thickness of the paint on a canvas. (It.)
IMPATIBLE, *a.* im-*pat*-e-bl, unendurable; impassible.
IMPATIENCE, *n.* im-*pay*-shence, want of patience. (L. *impatientia.*)
IMPATIENS, *n.* im-*pay*-she-ens, the genus of plants consisting of the balsams, including the touch-me-not, so called from the impatient way in which they discharge their seeds when ripe. (L. impatient.)
IMPATIENT, *a.* im-*pay*-shent, not patient under suffering or restraint; not enduring pain or delay. (L. *impatiens.*)
IMPATIENTLY, *ad.* im-*pay*-shent-le, with impatience.
IMPATRONIZATION, *n.* im-*pat*-ron-ize-*ay*-shon, absolute seignory or possession.
IMPATRONIZE, *v.t.* im-*pat*-ron-ize, to gain to one's self the power of any seignory. Impatronized. Impatronizes. Impatronizing.
IMPAVID, *a.* im-*pav*-vid, fearless. (L. *impavidus.*)
IMPAVIDLY, *ad.* im-*pav*-vid-le, fearlessly.
IMPAWN, *v.t.* im-*pawn*, to pledge; to deposit as security. Impawned. Impawning. Impawns.
IMPAYABLE, *a.* im-*pay*-a-bl, beyond price; not to be paid for.
IMPEACH, *v.t.* im-*peech*, to call in question; to call to account; to charge with a crime or misdemeanour

specially in administration [Law]. **Impeached.** **Impeaches.** **Impeaching.** (Fr. *empêcher*, to hinder.)

IMPEACHABLE, *a.* im-*peech*-a-bl, liable to impeachment; chargeable with a crime; accountable.

IMPEACHER, *n.* im-*peech*-er, one who impeaches.

IMPEACHMENT, *n.* im-*peech*-ment, the act of impeaching; an accusation against a public officer for maladministration; a calling in question. (O.Fr. *empeschment.*)

IMPEARL, *v.t.* im-*perl*, to form into or make like pearls; to decorate as with pearls. **Impearled.** **Impearling.** **Impearls.**

IMPECCABILITY, *n.* *im*-pek-ka-*bil*-it-e, the quality of being incapable of sinning.

IMPECCABLE, *a.* im-*pek*-ka-bl, not liable to sin. (L. *impeccabilis.*)

IMPECCANCY, *n.* im-*pek*-kan-se, impeccability.

IMPECCANT, *a.* im-*pek*-kant, sinless. (L. *impeccantia.*)

IMPECUNIOSITY, *n.* im-pek-*yew*-ne-*os*-it-e, the state of being without money.

IMPECUNIOUS, *a.* im-pek-*yew*-ne-us, without money. (L. *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.)

IMPEDANCE, *n.* im-*peed*-ance, that which opposes an alternating electric current, either by resistance or reactance.

IMPEDE, *v.t.* im-*peed*, to hinder; to obstruct. **Impeded.** **Impedes.** **Impeding.** (L. *impedio.*)

IMPEDIBLE, *a.* im-*peed*-e-bl, that may be impeded.

IMPEDIMENT, *n.* im-*ped*-e-ment, hindrance; obstruction; that which prevents distinct articulation.

IMPEDIMENTA, *n.pl.* im-*ped*-e-*ment*-ah, baggage. (L.)

IMPEDIMENTAL, *a.* im-*ped*-e-*ment*-al, hindering; obstructing.

IMPEDITIVE, *a.* im-*ped*-it-iv, causing hindrance.

IMPEL, *v.t.* im-*pel*, to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to instigate. **Impelled.** **Impelling.** **Impels.** (L. *impello.*)

IMPELLENT, *a.* im-*pel*-lent, having the quality of impelling: *n.* an impulsive power. (L. *impellens*, urging forward.)

IMPELLER, *n.* im-*pel*-ler, he who or that which impels.

IMPEN, *v.t.* im-*pen*, to pen; to shut in or inclose. **Impenned.** **Impenning.** **Impens.**

IMPEND, *v.i.* im-*pend*, to hang over; to threaten; to be near. **Impended.** **Impending.** **Impends.** (L. *impendeo.*)

IMPENDENCE, *n.* im-*pend*-ence, the state of impending or being imminent.

IMPENDENCY, *n.* im-*pend*-en-se, impendence.

IMPENDENT, *a.* im-*pend*-ent, imminent. (L. *impendens*, hanging over.)

IMPENDING, *a.* im-*pend*-ing, menacing; approaching.

IMPENETRABILITY, *n.* im-*pen*-et-ra-*bil*-it-e, the quality of being impenetrable; that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies [Physics]; insusceptibility of impression in intellect or feeling.

IMPENETRABLE, *a.* im-*pen*-et-ra-bl, that cannot be pierced; not admitting any other substance into the same place; unimpressible, mentally or emotionally. (L. *impenetrabilis.*)

IMPENETRABLENESS, *n.* im-*pen*-et-ra-bl-ness, impenetrability.

IMPENETRABLY, *ad.* im-*pen*-et-rab-le, so as not to be penetrated.

IMPENETRATE, *v.t.* im-*pen*-e-trate, to penetrate deeply. **Impenetrated.** **Impenetrates.** **Impenetrating.**

IMPENITENCE, *n.* im-*pen*-it-ence, want or absence of penitence.

IMPENITENCY, *n.* im-*pen*-it-en-se, impenitence.

IMPENITENT, *a.* im-*pen*-it-ent, not penitent; not contrite: *n.* one who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IMPENITENTLY, *ad.* im-*pen*-it-ent-le, with impenitence.

IMPENNATE, *a.* im-*pen*-nate, with short, unfeathered wings, as penguins. (L. *in*, not, and *pennatus*, feathered.)

IMPENNOUS, *a.* im-*pen*-nus, impennate.

IMPERATIVE, *a.* im-*per*-rat-iv, authoritative; commanding; absolutely necessary: *n.* that form of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c. [Gram.]. (L. *imperativus.*)

IMPERATIVELY, *ad.* im-*per*-rat-iv-le, in an imperative manner.

IMPERATOR, *n.* im-per-*ate*-or, a commander-in-chief under the Roman Republic; the title of the Cæsars. (L.)

IMPERATORIAL, *a.* im-*per*-a-*tore*-e-al, commanding; relating to the emperor.

IMPERCEPTIBILITY, *n.* im-per-*sept*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being imperceptible.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, *a.* im-per-*sept*-e-bl, not perceptible or discernible; very small. (Late L. *imperceptibilis.*)

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *n.* im-per-*sept*-e-bl-ness, imperceptibility.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, *ad.* im-per-*sept*-ib-le, imperceivable; very small.

IMPERCEPTIVE, *a.* im-per-*sept*-iv, without perception.

IMPERCIPIENT, *a.* im-per-*sip*-e-ent, not perceiving or having power to perceive.

IMPERFECT, *a.* im-*per*-fekt, not perfect or complete; defective; subject to defect; liable to err; wanting either stamens or pistils [Bot.]; incomplete [Mus.]. **Imperfect number,** one which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts [Arith.]. The **imperfect tense** denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished [Gram.]. (L. *imperfectus.*)

IMPERFECTLY, *ad.* im-*per*-fekt-le, in an imperfect manner or degree.

IMPERFECTNESS, *n.* im-*per*-fekt-ness, the state of being imperfect.

IMPERFECTION, *n.* im-per-*fek*-shon, defect; shortcoming; fault. (Fr.)

IMPERFORABLE, *a.* im-*perf*-or-a-bl, that cannot be perforated.

IMPERFORATE, *a.* im-*perf*-ore-ate, imperforated.

IMPERFORATED, *a.* im-*perf*-ore-ate-ed, without holes or pores.

IMPERFORATION, *n.* im-*perf*-ore-*ay*-shon, the state of being without perforation, pore, or aperture.

IMPERIAL, *a.* im-*peer*-e-al, pertaining to an empire, an emperor or monarch; of superior size or quality: *n.* a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; outside seat on a diligence; paper of 30 by 22 in. **Imperial Conference,** a conference of the prime ministers and other representatives of the mother-country and dominions, held in London periodically. **Imperial dome,** an exteriorly convex dome, broad below and tapering towards the top, as in Moorish edifices [Arch.]. **Imperial Service Order,** I.S.O. (Companion of the Imperial Service Order), a decoration conferred on members of the Civil Service of the Empire, instituted in 1902. (O.Fr. *emperial.*)

IMPERIALISM, *n.* im-*peer*-e-al-izm, the encouragement of the closer union of the dominions, colonies and dependencies with the mother-country; the opinion that the British Empire as a whole is of more importance than the United Kingdom by itself; imperial state and its support; the wish to found an empire.

IMPERIALIST, *n.* im-*peer*-e-al-ist. a supporter of the empire.

IMPERIALITY, *n.* im-*peer*-e-al-it-e, imperial power or right. (L. *imperialiter.*)

IMPERIALIZE, *v.t.* im-*peer*-e-al-ize, to render imperial. **Imperialized.** **Imperializes.** **Imperializing.**

IMPERIALLY, *ad.* im-*peer*-e-al-le, in an imperial way.

IMPERIALTY, *n.* im-*peer*-e-al-te, imperial power.

IMPERIL, *v.t.* im-*per*-ril, to endanger. **Imperilled.** **Imperilling.** **Imperils.**

IMPERILMENT, *n.* im-*per*-ril-ment, endangering.

IMPERIOUS, *a.* im-*peer*-e-us, haughtily dictatorial or overbearing; authoritatively commanding; urgent; pressing; not to be resisted; authoritative. (L. *imperiosus.*)

IMPERIOUSLY, *ad.* im-*peer*-e-us-le, in an imperious manner.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *n.* im-*peer*-e-us-ness, the quality of being imperious.

IMPERISHABLE, *a.* im-*per*-rish-a-bl, not subject to decay; indestructible.

IMPERISHABLENESS, *n.* im-*per*-rish-a-bl-ness, the quality of being imperishable.

IMPERISHABLY, *ad.* im-*per*-rish-a-ble, in an imperishable manner.

IMPERIUM, *n.* im-*peer*-e-um, sovereign authority. (L.)

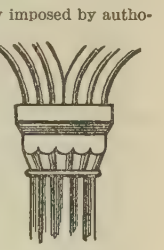
IMPERIWIGGED, *a.* im-*per*-re-wigd, wearing a periwig.

IMPERMANENCE, *n.* im-*per*-man-ence, want of permanence.

IMPERMANENT, *a.* im-*per*-man-ent, not permanent.
IMPERMEABILITY, *n.* im-*perm*-e-ab-*il*-it-e, impermeableness.
IMPERMEABLE, *a.* im-*perm*-e-a-bl, not permitting passage to a fluid.
IMPERMEABLENESS, *n.* im-*perm*-e-a-bl-ness, state of being impermeable.
IMPERMEABLY, *ad.* im-*perm*-e-ab-le, in an impermeable manner.
IMPERMISSIBLE, *a.* *im*-per-*mis*-se-bl, not permissible.
IMPERSCRIPTIBLE, *a.* *im*-per-*skripi*-e-bl, without any written authority. (L. *im*, and *perscribo*, write out.)
IMPERSONAL, *a.* im-*per*-son-al, not personal; without personality; said of a verb which is used only in the third person singular [Gram.]: *n.* an impersonal being or verb. (L. *impersonalis.*)
IMPERSONALITY, *n.* im-*per*-son-*al*-it-e, want of personality.
IMPERSONALLY, *ad.* im-*per*-son-al-le, in an impersonal manner.
IMPERSONATE, *v.t.* im-*per*-son-ate, to invest with personality; to personify; to pretend to be someone else. Impersonated. Impersonates. Impersonating.
IMPERSONATION, *n.* im-*per*-son-*ay*-shon, investment with personality; the act of personifying or of personating.
IMPERSPICUITY, *n.* im-per-spik-*yew*-it-e, obscurity; vagueness.
IMPERSPICUOUS, *a.* im-per-*spik*-yew-us, not clear.
IMPERSUASIBLE, *a.* im-per-*swaze*-e-bl, not to be moved by persuasion or argument.
IMPERTINENCE, *n.* im-*pert*-in-ence, that which is not pertinent; an impertinent act; rudeness.
IMPERTINENCY, *n.* im-*pert*-in-en-se, impertinence.
IMPERTINENT, *a.* im-*pert*-in-ent, not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; meddling with that which does not belong to one; intrusive; rude; saucy; unmannerly; trifling: *n.* an intruder; one who interferes in what does not belong to him. (L. *impertinens, entis*, not pertaining to.)
IMPERTINENTLY, *ad.* im-*pert*-in-ent-le, in an impertinent manner.
IMPERTRANSIBLE, *a.* im-per-*tranz*-e-bl, not to be passed through. (L. *im*, and *pertransibilis*, go through.)
IMPERTURBABILITY, *n.* im-per-*turb*-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being imperturbable. (L. *imperturbabilis.*)
IMPERTURBABLE, *a.* im-per-*turb*-a-bl, not to be disturbed, agitated or ruffled; calm and cool.
IMPERTURBATION, *n.* im-*per*-turb-*ay*-shon, freedom from agitation of mind; calmness. (L. *imperturbatio.*)
IMPERTURBED, *a.* im-per-*turbd*, not perturbed.
IMPERVIABILITY, *n.* im-*per*-ve-ab-*il*-it-e, imperviableness.
IMPERVIABLE, *a.* im-*per*-ve-a-bl, impervious.
IMPERVIABLENESS, *n.* im-*per*-ve-a-bl-ness, imperviousness.
IMPERVIOUS, *a.* im-*per*-ve-us, not to be penetrated or passed through; keeping out moisture. (L. *impervius.*)
IMPERVIOUSLY, *ad.* im-*per*-ve-us-le, in a manner not penetrable.
IMPERVIOUSNESS, *n.* im-*per*-ve-us-ness, the state of being impervious.
IMPETIGINOUS, *a.* im-pe-*tij*-en-us, of the nature of impetigo.
IMPETIGO, *n.* im-pe-*ty*-go, a skin disease, an eruption, usually in clusters, of yellow-scaled pustules [Med.]. (L.)
IMPETRABLE, *a.* *im*-pet-ra-bl, obtainable by petition.
IMPETRATE, *v.t.* *im*-pet-rate, to obtain by request or entreaty. Impetrated. Impetrates. Impetrating. (L. *impetratus*, effected as by entreaty.)
IMPETRATION, *n.* im-pet-*ray*-shon, obtaining by petition.
IMPETRATIVE, *a.* *im*-pet-rate-iv, obtaining by entreaty.
IMPETRATORY, *a.* *im*-pet-rate-or-e, containing entreaty.
IMPETUOSITY, *n.* im-*pet*-yew-*os*-sit-e, dash; vehemence.
IMPETUOUS, *a.* im-*pet*-yew-us, rushing with force; vehement or violent in feeling; quick in decision; hasty; precipitate. (L. *impetuosus.*)
IMPETUOUSLY, *ad.* im-*pet*-yew-us-le, in an impetuous manner.
IMPETUOUSNESS, *n.* im-*pet*-yew-us-ness, the quality of being impetuous; vehemence or violence of temper.
IMPETUS, *n.* *im*-pet-us, driving force; momentum; the force with which a body is driven or impelled. (L.)
IMPEYAN, *n.* *im*-pe-an, a Himalayan pheasant, with a plumage of changing metallic hues, *Lophophorus impeyanus*, found in Chamba, so called after Sir Elijah Impey, C.J. of Bengal.
IMPI, *n.* *im*-pe, a Zulu regiment. (Zulu.)
IMPIERCE, *v.t.* im-*peerce*, to pierce through. Impierced. Impierces. Impiercing.
IMPIERCEABLE, *a.* im-*peerce*-a-bl, impenetrable.
IMPIETY, *n.* im-*py*-et-e, want of piety; ungodliness; want of filial piety; an impious act. (L. *impietа.*)
IMPIGNORATE, *v.t.* im-*pig*-nor-ate, to pledge or pawn. Impignorated. Impignorates. Impignorating. (L. *in*, and *pignus*, a pledge.)
IMPINGE, *v.i.* im-*pinj*, to fall or dash against; to strike; to touch upon. Impinged. Impinges. Impinging. (L. *impingo*, drive into.)
IMPINGEMENT, *n.* im-*pinj*-ment, act of impinging.
IMPINGENT, *a.* im-*pinj*-ent, impinging.
IMPIOUS, *a.* *im*-pe-us, irreverent; irreligious; profane. (L. *impius.*)
IMPIOUSLY, *ad.* *im*-pe-us-le, with impiety.
IMPIOUSNESS, *n.* *im*-pe-us-ness, the quality of being impious.
IMPISH, *a.* *imp*-ish, having the qualities of an imp.
IMPLACABILITY, *n.* im-*plak*-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being implacable.
IMPLACABLE, *a.* im-*plak*-a-bl, not to be appeased; inexorable; irreconcilable. (L. *implacabilis.*)
IMPLACABLENESS, *n.* im-*plak*-a-bl-ness, implacability.
IMPLACABLY, *ad.* im-*plak*-ab-le, to an implacable degree.
IMPLACENTAL, *a.* *im*-pla-*sent*-al, without placenta.
IMPLANT, *v.t.* im-*plahnt*, to set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; to graft; to instil; to infuse. Implanted. Implanting. Implants.
IMPLANTATION, *n.* *im*-plahnt-*ay*-shon, the act of implanting, especially in the mind or heart.
IMPLANTED, *a.* im-*plahnt*-ed, grafted; set.
IMPLATE, *v.t.* im-*plate*, to put a cover on; to sheathe. Implated. Implates. Implating.
IMPLAUSIBILITY, *n.* im-*plawz*-ib-*il*-it-e, implausibleness.
IMPLAUSIBLE, *a.* im-*plawz*-e-bl, not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility.
IMPLAUSIBLENESS, *n.* im-*plawz*-e-bl-ness, state of not being plausible.
IMPLAUSIBLY, *ad.* im-*plawz*-ib-le, in an implausible manner.
IMPLEACH, *v.t.* im-*pleech*, to interweave. Impleached. Impleaches. Impleaching.
IMPLEAD, *v.t.* im-*pleed*, to institute and prosecute a suit at law; to impeach. Impleaded. Impleading. Impleads. (O.Fr. *emplaidier.*)
IMPLEADER, *n.* im-*pleed*-er, one who prosecutes another.
IMPLEDGE, *v.t.* im-*plej*, to pawn. Impledged. Impledges. Impledging.
IMPLEMENT, *n.* *im*-ple-ment, a tool or instrument, or utensil. (Late L. *implementum.*)
IMPLEMENT, *v.t.* im-ple-*ment*, to give effect to; to accomplish. Implemented. Implementing. Implements.
IMPLEMENTAL, *a.* *im*-ple-*ment*-al, serving as an implement.
IMPLETION, *n.* im-*plee*-shon, the act of filling; the state of being full. (L. *in*, and *pleo*, fill.)
IMPLEX, *a.* *im*-pleks, complicated. (L. *implexus*, twined.)
IMPLEXION, *n.* im-*plex*-yon, the act of involving; the state of being involved; involution.
IMPLEXUOUS, *a.* im-*plex*-yew-us, interlaced [Bot.].
IMPLICATE, *v.t.* *im*-plik-ate, to infold; to involve; to entangle. Implicated. Implicates. Implicating. (L. *implicatus.*)
IMPLICATION, *n.* *im*-plik-*ay*-shon, the act of implicating; state of being implicated; entanglement; something implied. (L. *implicatio.*)
IMPLICATIVE, *a.* *im*-plik-at-iv, tending to implicate.

IMPLICATIVELY, *ad.* im-plik-at-iv-le, by implication.
IMPLICIT, *a.* im-*plis*-sit, implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; trusting without questioning or reserve. (L *implicitus.*)
IMPLICITLY, *ad.* im-*plis*-sit-le, in an implicit manner.
IMPLICITNESS, *n.* im-*plis*-sit-ness, the state of being implicit.
IMPLIED, *a.* im-*plide*, contained virtually, though not expressed; understood.
IMPLIEDLY, *ad.* im-*plide*-le, by implication.
IMPLORATION, *n.* im-plawr-*ay*-shon, earnest supplication.
IMPLORATORY, *a.* im-*plawr*-at-or-e, imploring.
IMPLORE, *v.t.* im-*plawr*, to ask or supplicate earnestly: *v.i.* to entreat; to beg. **Implored. Implores. Imploring.** (Fr. *implorer.*)
IMPLORER, *n.* im-*plawr*-er, one who prays earnestly.
IMPLORING, *a.* im-*plawr*-ing, supplicating.
IMPLORINGLY, *ad.* im-*plawr*-ing-le, with entreaty.
IMPLUMED, *a.* im-*ploomd*, implumous.
IMPLUMOUS, *a.* im-*ploom*-us, having no plumes or feathers.
IMPLUNGE, *v.t.* im-*plunj*, to plunge; to immerse. **Implunged. Implunges. Implunging.**
IMPLUVIUM, *n.* im-*plew*-ve-um, a square cistern in the entrance-hall of a Roman house, in which the rain-water from the roof was received. (L.)
IMPLY, *v.t.* im-*ply*, to involve or contain by implication; to import or signify. **Implied. Implies. Implying.** (O.Fr. *empleier.*)
IMPOCKET, *v.t.* im-*pock*-et, to pocket. **Impockets. Impocketted. Impocketting.**
IMPOISON, *v.t.* im-*poy*-zon, empoison. **Impoisoned. Impoisoning. Impoisons.**
IMPOLICY, *n.* im-*pol*-is-se, inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed.
IMPOLITE, *a.* im-po-*lite*, of unpolished manners; uncivil. (L. *impolitus*, rough.)
IMPOLITELY, *ad.* im-po-*lite*-le, not politely.
IMPOLITENESS, *n.* im-po-*lite*-ness, want of good manners.
IMPOLITIC, *a.* im-*pol*-it-ik, not wise in policy; not calculated to serve a purpose.
IMPOLITICLY, *ad.* im-*pol*-it-ik-le, in an impolitic manner.
IMPONDERABILITY, *n.* im-*pon*-der-ab-*il*-it-e, imponderableness.
IMPONDERABLE, *a.* im-*pon*-der-a-bl, not having sensible weight; *n.* an imponderable body or agent, such as light, or heat.
IMPONDERABLENESS, *n.* im-*pon*-der-a-bl-ness, state of being imponderable.
IMPONDEROUS, *a.* im-*pon*-der-us, without sensible weight.
IMPONDEROUSNESS, *n.* im-*pon*-der-us-ness, state of being imponderous.
IMPONE, *v.t.* im-*pone*, to stake; to put money on; to back to win. **Imponed. Impones. Imponing.** (L. *impono*, lay.)
IMPOROSITY, *n.* im-por-*os*-it-e, imporous quality.
IMPOROUS, *a.* im-*pore*-us, destitute of pores; very compact in texture.
IMPORT, *v.t.* im-*pawrt*, to bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction; to convey: to signify: to be of moment or consequence to: to concern. **Imported. Importing. Imports.** (L. *importo*, carry.)
IMPORT, *n.* *im*-pawrt, that which is conveyed in words; signification; drift; that which is brought into a country; importance; consequence.
IMPORTABLE, *a.* im-*pawrt*-a-bl, that may be imported; unbearable or intolerable. (O.Fr.)
IMPORTANCE, *n.* im-*pawrt*-ance, the quality of being important or of moment; significance; estimation. (Fr.)
IMPORTANT, *a.* im-*pawrt*-ant, of great import or consequence; momentous. (Fr.)
IMPORTANTLY, *ad.* im-*pawrt*-ant-le, to an important degree.
IMPORTATION, *n.* *im*-pawrt-*ay*-shon, the act or practice of importing; the commodities imported.
IMPORTER, *n.* im-*pawrt*-er, he who imports.
IMPORTUNACY, *n.* im-*pawrt*-yew-nas-se, importunateness.
IMPORTUNATE, *a.* im-*pawrt*-yew-nate, urgent in solicitation; pertinacious.

IMPORTUNATELY, *ad.* im-*pawrt*-yew-nate-le, with importunity.
IMPORTUNATENESS, *n.* im-*pawrt*-yew-nate-ness, the quality of being importunate.
IMPORTUNE, *v.t.* im-pawr-*tewn*, to request with troublesome urgency; to beg persistently: *a.* pressing in request; unseasonable. **Importuned. Importunes. Importuning.** (O.Fr.)
IMPORTUNER, *n.* im-pawr-*tewn*-er, one who importunes.
IMPORTUNITY, *n.* im-pawr-*tewn*-it-e, importunateness. (Fr. *importunité.*)
IMPOSABLE, *a.* im-*poze*-a-bl, that may be imposed.
IMPOSABLENESS, *n.* im-*poze*-a-bl-ness, state of being imposable.
IMPOSE, *v.t.* im-*poze*, to lay on; to enjoin; to obtrude; to arrange the pages for printing, and prepare the forme for the press [Print.]. **To impose on,** to deceive. **Imposed. Imposes. Imposing.** (Fr. *imposer.*)
IMPOSER, *n.* im-*poze*-er, one who imposes.
IMPOSING, *a.* im-*poze*-ing, commanding; adapted to impress forcibly: *n.* the putting of the pages of a sheet in proper order, and preparing them to be printed. **Imposing stone,** the stone on which the pages of types are imposed.
IMPOSINGLY, *ad.* im-*poze*-ing-le, in an imposing manner.
IMPOSITION, *n.* *im*-poze-*ish*-on, the act of imposing or laying on, such as hands in ordination; a task as a punishment; that which is imposed, as a tax, toll or duty; a deception or imposture. (Fr.)
IMPOSSIBILITY, *n.* im-*pos*-sib-*il*-it-e, the state of being impossible; a thing impossible. (L. *impossibilis.*)
IMPOSSIBLE, *a.* im-*pos*-se-bl, that cannot be or be done. (Fr.)
IMPOST, *n.* *im*-post, a tax or duty imposed by authority; the moulding on the top of a pillar or pier, from which an arch springs [Arch.]. (O.Fr.)



Impost.

IMPOSTOR, *n.* im-*pos*-tor, one who practises imposition. (L.)
IMPOSTUMATE, *v.i.* im-*pos*-tew-mate, to form an abscess; to gather: *v.t.* to affect with an abscess. **Impostumated. Impostumates. Impostumating.**
IMPOSTUMATION, *n.* im-*pos*-tew-*may*-shon, the act of forming an abscess; an impostume.
IMPOSTUME, *n.* im-*pos*-tewm, an abscess; a collection of purulent matter in any part of an animal body. (O.Fr. *apostume.*)
IMPOSTURE, *n.* im-*post*-yur, deception practised under a false or assumed character; imposition. (L. *impostura.*)
IMPOTENCE, *n.* *im*-po-tence, the state of being impotent. (Fr.)
IMPOTENCY, *n.* *im*-po-ten-se, impotence.
IMPOTENT, *a.* *im*-po-tent, wanting strength or power; wanting the power of propagation; wanting the power of self-restraint: *n.* one who is infirm. (Fr.)
IMPOTENTLY, *ad.* *im*-po-tent-le, in an impotent manner.
IMPOUND, *v.t.* im-*pound*, to put in the pound; to confine; to hold in security. **Impounded. Impounding. Impounds.**
IMPOUNDAGE, *n.* im-*pound*-aje, the impounding of cattle.
IMPOVERISH, *v.t.* im-*pov*-er-ish, to make poor; to exhaust resources or fertility. **Impoverished. Impoverishes. Impoverishing.** (O.Fr. *empovris*, from *empovrir*, impoverish.)
IMPOVERISHER, *n.* im-*pov*-er-ish-er, one who makes poor; that which impairs fertility.
IMPOVERISHMENT, *n.* im-*pov*-er-ish-ment, reduction to poverty; exhaustion of resources or fertility.
IMPRACTICABILITY, *n.* im-*prak*-tik-ab-*il*-it-e, impracticableness.
IMPRACTICABLE, *a.* im-*prak*-tik-a-bl, that cannot be done in the circumstances; unmanageable; stubborn.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, *n.* im-*prak*-tik-a-bl-ness, the state or quality of being impracticable.
IMPRACTICABLY, *ad.* im-*prak*-tik-ab-le, in a manner to be impracticable.
IMPRECATE, *v.t.* *im*-pre-kate, to invoke, as an evil; to pray that a curse fall on. **Imprecated. Imprecates. Imprecating.** (L. *imprecatus*, prayed.)
IMPRECATION, *n.* *im*-pre-*kay*-shon, the act of imprecating; a prayer that a curse may fall on one.
IMPRECATORY, *a.* *im*-pre-*kate*-or-e, containing a curse; maledictory.
IMPRECISION, *n.* *im*-pre-*sizj*-on, want of precision.
IMPREGNABILITY, *n.* im-*preg*-nab-*il*-it-e, impregnableness.
IMPREGNABLE, *a.* im-*preg*-na-bl, not to be captured by assault; able to withstand any attack. (Fr. *imprenable.*)
IMPREGNABLENESS, *n.* im-*preg*-na-bl-ness, the state of being impregnable.
IMPREGNABLY, *ad.* im-*preg*-nab-le, in a manner to resist assault.
IMPREGNATE, *v.t.* im-*preg*-nate, to make pregnant, as a female animal; to fecundate; to infuse the particles or qualities of one thing into another; to imbue. **Impregnated. Impregnates. Impregnating.** (L. *impregnatus*, impregnated.)
IMPREGNATE, *a.* im-*preg*-nate, impregnated; rendered prolific.
IMPREGNATION, *n.* im-preg-*nay*-shon, the act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.
IMPRESARIO, *n.* *im*-pre-*sah*-re-o, an operatic manager. (It.)
IMPRESCRIPTIBILITY, *n.* *im*-pre-*skript*-ib-*il*-it-e, the state of being imprescriptible.
IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* *im*-pre-*skript*-e-bl, that cannot be lost or impaired by not being used or by claim of prescription; unimpaired by lapse of time; independent of external authority.
IMPRESS, *v.t.* im-*press*, to mark by pressure; to print; to mark; to fix deeply; to affect forcibly; to force into public service; to man the navy by compulsion. **Impressed. Impresses. Impressing.** (L. *impressare.*)
IMPRESS, *n.* *im*-press, a mark, figure or image made by pressure; stamp; likeness; device; motto; compulsory service in the navy.
IMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* im-*pres*-sib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being impressible.
IMPRESSIBLE, *a.* im-*pres*-se-bl, capable of being impressed; susceptible.
IMPRESSIBLY, *ad.* im-*pres*-sib-le, in an impressible manner.
IMPRESSION, *n.* im-*presh*-on, the act of impressing; mark made by pressure; copy of an engraving; reprint of a book without additions or alterations; effect of an object on the sense or mind; indistinct remembrance; sensible effect. (Fr.)
IMPRESSIONABILITY, *n.* im-*presh*-on-ab-*il*-it-e, susceptibility to impressions.
IMPRESSIONABLE, *a.* im-*presh*-on-a-bl, susceptible of impression.
IMPRESSIONISM, *n.* im-*presh*-on-izm, a style in art in which the general tone and effect are rendered without elaborate detail.
IMPRESSIONIST, *n.* im-*presh*-on-ist, pertaining to impressionism; an artist who has adopted impressionism; a luminarist; so called from the picture "Sunrise, an Impression," by Claude Monet, exhibited in 1874.
IMPRESSIVE, *a.* im-*pres*-siv, calculated to make an impression on the mind; impressible.
IMPRESSIVELY, *ad.* im-*pres*-siv-le, in an impressive manner.
IMPRESSIVENESS, *n.* im-*pres*-siv-ness, the quality of being impressive.
IMPRESSMENT, *n.* im-*press*-ment, the act of impressing into public service; seizure for public use.
IMPREST, *n.* *im*-prest, floating cash for giving change or petty expenses; cash in advance for pay, hence the men forcibly taken for the navy were not pressed men but imprest men. **Imprest Office,** one of the Admiralty departments, so called from attending to the business of advances to paymasters.
IMPREST, *v.t.* im-*prest*, to pay an instalment in advance. **Imprested. Impresting. Imprests.**
IMPRIMATUR, *n.* im-pre-*may*-tur, a licence to print a book; approval. (L. let it be printed.)
IMPRIMIS, *ad.* im-*pry*-mis, in the first place. (L.)
IMPRINT, *v.t.* im-*print*, to impress; to stamp; to print; to fix on the mind. **Imprinted. Imprinting. Imprints.**
IMPRINT, *n.* *im*-print, the name of the printer or publisher of a book, with the place of publication. (O.Fr. *empreinte.*)
IMPRISON, *v.t.* im-*priz*-on, to put into and confine in a prison; to confine or restrain. **Imprisoned. Imprisoning. Imprisons.** (O.Fr. *emprisonner.*)
IMPRISONER, *n.* im-*priz*-on-er, one who imprisons.
IMPRISONMENT, *n.* im-*priz*-on-ment, act of imprisoning; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty. **False imprisonment,** the illegal restraint or confinement of any one, under colour of law.
IMPROBABILITY, *n.* *im*-prob-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.
IMPROBABLE, *a.* im-*prob*-a-bl, not likely to be true; unlikely. (L. *improbabilis.*)
IMPROBABLY, *ad.* im-*prob*-ab-le, in an improbable manner.
IMPROBATION, *n.* im-pro-*bay*-shon, setting aside a deed on account of falsehood or forgery [Scots Law]. (L. *improbatio*, blame.)
IMPROBITY, *n.* im-*prob*-it-e, want of probity. (L. *improbitas.*)
IMPROFICIENCE, *n.* *im*-pro-*fish*-ence, improficiency.
IMPROFICIENCY, *n.* *im*-pro-*fish*-en-se, want of proficiency.
IMPROGRESSIVE, *a.* *im*-pro-*gress*-iv, not progressive.
IMPROMPTU, *a.* and *ad.* im-*promp*-tew, off-hand; extempore; without previous study: *n.* a piece of wit or music produced off-hand or supposed to be so. (L. *in promptu*, in readiness.)
IMPROPER, *a.* im-*prop*-er, not proper; not suitable; unfit; unbecoming; incorrect. **Improper fraction,** a fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator. (Fr. *impropre.*)
IMPROPERLY, *ad.* im-*prop*-er-le, in an improper manner.
IMPROPRIATE, *a.* im-*pro*-pre-ate, devolved into the hands of a layman: *v.t.* to appropriate to private use; to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman for spiritual benefit. **Impropriated. Impropriates. Impropriating.** (L. *in*, and *propriatus*, appropriated.)
IMPROPRIATION, *n.* im-*pro*-pre-*ay*-shon, the act of impropriating; the benefice impropriated.
IMPROPRIATOR, *n.* im-*pro*-pre-*ate*-or, a layman in possession of church lands or an ecclesiastical living.
IMPROPRIETY, *n.* im-pro-*pry*-et-e, unsuitableness; an improper act or expression. (Fr. *impropriété.*)
IMPROSPEROUS, *a.* im-*pros*-per-us, not prosperous.
IMPROVABILITY, *n.* im-*proov*-ab-*il*-it-e, improvableness.
IMPROVABLE, *a.* im-*proov*-a-bl, susceptible of improvement; that may be used to advantage.
IMPROVABLENESS, *n.* im-*proov*-a-bl-ness, the state of being improvable.
IMPROVABLY, *ad.* im-*proov*-ab-le, in a manner that admits of improvement.
IMPROVE, *v.t.* im-*proov*, to make better; to advance in value or good qualities; to employ to profit; to make productive; to correct; to apply to practical purposes; to employ; to cultivate: *v.i.* to grow better, or advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; to increase. **To improve on,** to make additions or amendments to. **Improved. Improves. Improving.** (O.Fr. *aprover*, benefit.)
IMPROVEMENT, *n.* im-*proove*-ment, the act of improving; advancement in worth, learning, wisdom, skill or other excellence; employment or application to good purpose or profit; advancement; enhancement.
IMPROVER, *n.* im-*proove*-er, one who or that which improves; an apprentice; a learner at a trade.
IMPROVIDENCE, *n.* im-*prov*-id-ence, want of providence or provision beforehand; extravagance. (L. *improvidentia.*)
IMPROVIDENT, *a.* im-*prov*-id-ent, thriftless; careless; wanting in foresight.
IMPROVIDENTLY, *ad.* im-*prov*-id-ent-le, without foresight or forecast.
IMPROVING, *a.* im-*proov*-ing, tending to improve.

IMPROVINGLY, *ad.* im-*proov*-ing-le, in a manner to improve.
IMPROVISATE, *v.t.* im-*prov*-iz-ate, to compose and recite or sing offhand; to improvise. **Improvisated. Improvisates. Improvisating.**
IMPROVISATION, *n.* im-*prov*-iz-*ay*-shon, act of improvisating; that which is improvised.
IMPROVISATOR, *n.* im-*prov*-iz-ate-or, one who improvises.
IMPROVISE, *v.i.* im-pro-*vize*, to improvisate; to do anything offhand, or on the spur of the moment. **Improvised. Improvises. Improvising.** (Fr. *improviser.*)
IMPROVISO, *ad.* im-pro-*vize*-o, offhand. (It.)
IMPRUDENCE, *n.* im-*prood*-ence, want of prudence or caution; an imprudent act. (L. *imprudentia.*)
IMPRUDENT, *a.* im-*prood*-ent, wanting prudence or discretion; incautious; inconsiderate.
IMPRUDENTLY, *ad.* im-*prood*-ent-le, without prudence.
IMPUBERAL, *a.* im-*pew*-ber-al, not at puberty.
IMPUBERTY, *n.* im-*pew*-ber-te, want of age at which a contract of marriage will be legal.
IMPUDENCE, *n. im*-pew-dence, the quality of being impudent. (Fr.)
IMPUDENT, *a. im*-pew-dent, wanting modesty; shameless; insolent. (Fr.)
IMPUDENTLY, *ad. im*-pew-dent-le, in an impudent manner.
IMPUDICITY, *n.* im-pew-*dis*-sit-e, immodesty. (Fr. *impudicité.*)
IMPUGN, *v.t.* im-*pewn*, to attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question. **Impugned. Impugning. Impugns.** (Fr. *impugner.*)
IMPUGNER, *n.* im-*pewn*-er, one who impugns.
IMPUGNABLE, *a.* im-*pewn*-a-bl, that may be questioned.
IMPUISSANCE, *n.* im-*pwis*-sance, impotence; powerlessness. (Fr.)
IMPUISSANT, *a.* im-*pwis*-sant, impotent; feeble. (Fr.)
IMPULSE, *n. im*-pulse, force suddenly communicated; influence acting suddenly on the mind. (L. *impulsus*, an impulse.)
IMPULSION, *n.* im-*pul*-shon, the act of impelling, or the effect; influence on the mind; impulse.
IMPULSIVE, *a.* im-*pulse*-iv, having the power to impel; actuated by impulse; acting by impulse [Mech.].
IMPULSIVELY, *ad.* im-*pulse*-iv-le, by impulse.
IMPULSIVENESS, *n.* im-*pulse*-iv-ness, the quality of being impulsive.
IMPUNITY, *n.* im-*pew*-nit-e, exemption from penalty, injury or loss. (Fr. *impunité.*)
IMPURE, *a.* im-*pewr*, not pure; mixed with extraneous substance; obscene; unchaste; defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; ceremonially unclean. (L. *impurus*, unclean.)
IMPURELY, *ad.* im-*pewr*-le, in an impure manner; with impurity.
IMPURENESS, *n.* im-*pewr*-ness, the state of being impure.
IMPURITY, *n.* im-*pewr*-it-e, impureness; want of purity; anything impure.
IMPURPLE, *v.t.* im-*pur*-pl, to empurple. **Impurpled. Impurples. Impurpling.**
IMPUT, *n. im*-put, the amount put in, as the amount of electricity put into an accumulator.
IMPUTABILITY, *n.* im-*pewt*-ab-*il*-it-e, imputableness.
IMPUTABLE, *a.* im-*pewt*-a-bl, that may be imputed, charged or attributed.
IMPUTABLENESS, *n.* im-*pewt*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being imputable.
IMPUTATION, *n.* im-pewt-*ay*-shon, the act of imputing; the charge against one; the attribution of the guilt or the righteousness of one to another, who is by natural or spiritual descent of the same stock [Theol.]. (L. *imputatio.*)
IMPUTATIVE, *a.* im-*pewt*-at-iv, by imputation.
IMPUTATIVELY, *ad.* im-*pewt*-at-iv-le, by imputation.
IMPUTE, *v.t.* im-*pewt*, to ascribe; to charge; to reckon up. **Imputed. Imputes. Imputing.** (Fr. *imputer.*)
IMPUTER, *n.* im-*pewt*-er, one who imputes.
IMPUTRESCIBLE, *a.* im-pu-*tres*-se-bl, not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, in, a Latin prefix, which assumes the form of *ig, il, im, ir*, and signifies in, into, on, &c., in verbs and nouns, and not in adjectives.
IN, *prep.* in, presence in place, time or state; within; during; by, or through, means of: *ad.* within; not out; into. (A.S., Ger., L., &c.)
INABILITY, *n.* in-a-*bil*-it-e, the act of being unable; incapacity.
INABSTINENCE, *n.* in-*ab*-stin-ence, a not abstaining.
INABSTRACTED, *a.* in-ab-*strakt*-ed, not abstracted.
INABUSIVELY, *ad.* in-a-*bews*-siv-le, without abuse.
INACCESSIBILITY, *n.* in-ak-*ses*-sib-*il*-it-e, impossibility of access.
INACCESSIBLE, *a.* in-ak-*ses*-se-bl, not to be reached, obtained or approached. (L. *inaccessabilis.*)
INACCESSIBLENESS, *n.* in-ak-*ses*-sib-bl-ness, the state of being inaccessible.
INACCESSIBLY, *ad.* in-ak-*ses*-sib-le, so as not to be accessible.
INACCURACY, *n.* in-*ak*-kew-ra-se, want of accuracy; a mistake or error.
INACCURATE, *a.* in-*ak*-kew-rate, not accurate; erroneous; untrue.
INACCURATELY, *ad.* in-*ak*-kew-rate-le, in an inaccurate manner.
INACQUIESCENT, *a. in*-ak-kwe-*es*-sent, not acquiescing.
INACTION, *n.* in-*ak*-shon, want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.
INACTIVE, *a.* in-*akt*-iv, not active; inert; indisposed to action or effort; indolent; not acting or operating [Med.].
INACTIVELY, *ad.* in-*akt*-iv-le, in an inactive manner.
INACTIVITY, *n. in*-ak-*tiv*-it-e, want of action or exertion; inertness; indolence.
INADAPTATION, *n. in*-ad-ap-*tay*-shon, unadaptedness.
INADEQUACY, *n.* in-*ad*-e-kwas-se, inadequateness.
INADEQUATE, *a.* in-*ad*-e-kwate, not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient.
INADEQUATELY, *ad.* in-*ad*-e-kwate-le, not sufficiently.
INADEQUATENESS, *n.* in-*ad*-e-kwate-ness, the quality of being inadequate.
INADEQUATION, *n. in*-ad-e-*kway*-shon, want of exact correspondence.
INADHERENT, *a. in*-ad-*heer*-ent, not adherent.
INADHESION, *n.* in-ad-*hee*-sjon, want of adhesion.
INADMISSIBILITY, *n.* in-ad-*mis*-sib-*il*-it-e, impossibility of admission.
INADMISSIBLE, *a.* in-ad-*mis*-se-bl, not admissible.
INADVERTENCE, *n.* in-ad-*vert*-ence, a lack of advertence or attention; heedlessness; an effect of inattention; an oversight.
INADVERTENCY, *n.* in-ad-*vert*-en-se, inadvertence.
INADVERTENT, *a.* in-ad-*vert*-ent, not turning the mind to; inattentive.
INADVERTENTLY, *ad.* in-ad-*vert*-ent-le, with inattention; unintentionally.
INAFFABILITY, *n. in*-af-fab-*il*-it-e, want of affability.
INAFFABLE, *a.* in-*af*-fa-bl, not affable; reserved; unsocial.
INAFFECTATION, *n.* in-*af*-fek-*tay*-shon, unaffectedness.
INAJA, *n.* in-*ah*-jah, the Brazilian palm *Maximiliana regia*, over a hundred feet high, with leaves forty feet long. (Native name.)
INALIENABILITY, *n.* in-*ale*-yen-ab-*il*-it-e, inalienableness.
INALIENABLE, *a.* in-*ale*-yen-a-bl, that cannot be alienated or transferred.
INALIENABLENESS, *n.* in-*ale*-yen-a-bl-ness, the state of being inalienable.
INALIENABLY, *ad.* in-*ale*-yen-ab-le, in a manner that forbids alienation.
INALTERABILITY, *n.* in-*awl*-ter-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being unalterable.
INALTERABLE, *a.* in-*awl*-ter-a-bl, unalterable.
INAMIABLE, *a.* in-*ame*-e-a-bl, not amiable.
INAMORATA, *n.* in-am-o-*rah*-tah, a woman who is loved. (It.)
INAMORATO, *n.* in-am-o-*rah*-to, a man who is in love; a lover. (It.)
IN-AND-IN, *ad. in*-and-in, from animals of the same stock.
INANE, *a.* in-*ane*, empty; void; brainless: *n.* void space. (L. *inanis*, empty.)

INANILOQUENT, *a.* in-an-*il*-o-kwent, given to inane talk. (*Inane*, and *loquens*, speaking.)
INANILOQUOUS, *a.* in-an-*il*-o-kwus, inaniloquent.
INANIMATE, *a.* in-*an*-im-ate, without life or animation.
INANIMATED, *a.* in-*an*-im-ate-ed, destitute of life.
INANIMATION, *n.* in-*an*-im-*ay*-shon, want of animation.
INANITION, *n.* in-an-*ish*-on, emptiness; exhaustion from want of nourishment. (Fr.)
INANITY, *n.* in-*an*-it-e, emptiness; senselessness. (Fr. *inanité*.)
INANTHERATE, *a.* in-*an*-ther-ate, having no anther.
INAPPEASABLE, *a.* in-ap-*peez*-a-bl, not to be appeased.
INAPPELLABLE, *a.* in-ap-*pel*-a-bl, not appealable from.
INAPPETENCE, *n.* in-*ap*-pet-ence, want of appetence; want of a disposition to seek, select or imbibe nutriment.
INAPPETENCY, *n.* in-*ap*-pet-en-se, inappetence.
INAPPLICABILITY, *n.* in-*ap*-plik-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.
INAPPLICABLE, *a.* in-*ap*-plik-a-bl, not applicable.
INAPPLICABLY, *ad.* in-*ap*-plik-ab-le, in an inapplicable manner.
INAPPLICATION, *n.* in-*ap*-plik-*ay*-shon, want of application or attention.
INAPPOSITE, *a.* in-*ap*-po-zit, not apposite; not pertinent.
INAPPOSITELY, *ad.* in-*ap*-po-zit-le, in a manner not apposite.
INAPPRECIABLE, *a.* in-ap-*pre*-she-a-bl, not appreciable.
INAPPREHENSIBLE, *a.* *in*-ap-pre-*hen*-se-bl, not intelligible. (L. *inapprehensibilis*.)
INAPPREHENSIVE, *a.* *in*-ap-pre-*hence*-iv, not apprehensive.
INAPPROACHABLE, *a.* in-ap-*proach*-a-bl, unapproachable.
INAPPROPRIATE, *a.* *in*-ap-*pro*-pre-ate, not appropriate.
INAPPROPRIATELY, *ad.* *in*-ap-*pro*-pre-ate-le, not appropriately.
INAPPROPRIATENESS, *n.* *in*-ap-*pro*-pre-ate-ness, unsuitableness.
INAPT, *a.* in-*apt*, not apt.
INAPTITUDE, *n.* in-*ap*-te-tewd, want of aptitude.
INAPTLY, *ad.* in-*apt*-le, unfitly; unsuitably.
INAPTNESS, *n.* in-*apt*-ness, unfitness.
INAQUATE, *a.* in-*ak*-wate, embodied in water. (L. *inaquatus*, turned to water.)
INARABLE, *a.* in-*ar*-ra-bl, not arable.
INARCHING, *n.* in-*arch*-ing, the ingrafting of a scion, without separating it from its parent tree, into a stock standing near.
INARTICULATE, *a.* *in*-ahr-*tik*-yewl-ate, not uttered with distinct articulation; not jointed or articulated [Zool.]. (L. *inarticulatus*.)
INARTICULATELY, *ad.* *in*-ahr-*tik*-yewl-ate-le, in an inarticulate manner.
INARTICULATENESS, *n.* *in*-ahr-*tik*-yewl-ate-ness, indistinctness of utterance.
INARTICULATION, *n.* *in*-ahr-*tik*-yewl-*ay*-shon, inarticulateness.
INARTIFICIAL, *a.* *in*-ahrt-if-*ish*-al, not artificial; artless. (L. *inartificialis*.)
INARTIFICIALLY, *ad.* *in*-ahrt-if-*ish*-al-le, in an inartificial manner.
INARTISTIC, *a.* *in*-ahrt-*ist*-ik, unskilled in art; crude.
INARTISTICALLY, *ad.* *in*-ahrt-*ist*-ik-al-le, crudely; clumsily; showing no skill in art.
INASMUCH, *ad.* in-az-*much*, seeing that; this being so; because.
INATTENTION, *n.* in-at-*ten*-shon, the want of attention; heedlessness; neglect.
INATTENTIVE, *a.* in-at-*tent*-iv, not attentive; heedless; negligent.
INATTENTIVELY, *ad.* in-at-*tent*-iv-le, without attention.
INAUDIBILITY, *n.* in-*awd*-ib-*il*-it-e, state of being inaudible.
INAUDIBLE, *a.* in-*awd*-e-bl, that cannot be heard. (L. *inaudibilis*.)
INAUDIBLENESS, *n.* in-*awd*-e-bl-ness, inaudibility.
INAUDIBLY, *ad.* in-*awd*-ib-le, in an inaudible manner.

INAUGURAL, *a.* in-*aw*-gewr-al, pertaining to, made or pronounced at an inauguration; introductory.
INAUGURATE, *v.t.* in-*aw*-gewr-ate, to induct into office with suitable ceremonies; to commence or introduce formally; to expose to view formally; to set in motion: *a.* invested with office. **Inaugurated. Inaugurates. Inaugurating.** (L. *inauguratus*, consecrated with augury.)
INAUGURATION, *n.* in-*aw*-gewr-*ay*-shon, the act of inaugurating. (L. *inauguratio*.)
INAUGURATOR, *n.* in-*aw*-gewr-ate-or, one who inaugurates.
INAUGURATORY, *a.* in-*aw*-gewr-ate-or-e, pertaining to inauguration.
INAURATE, *v.t.* in-*awr*-ate, to cover with gold: *a.* covered with gold, or gilt. **Inaurated. Inaurates. Inaurating.** (L. *inauratus*, gilded.)
INAURATION, *n.* in-awr-*ay*-shon, the process of gilding.
INAUSPICIOUS, *a.* *in*-aw-*spish*-us, ill-omened; unlucky.
INAUSPICIOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-aw-*spish*-us-le, with ill omens.
INAUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* *in*-aw-*spish*-us-ness, unluckiness.
INAUTHORITATIVE, *a.* *in*-aw-*thor*-e-tay-tiv, without authority.
INBEING, *n.* *in*-bee-ing, inherence; inherent existence.
INBOARD, *a.* and *ad.* *in*-board, within the ship.
INBOND, *v.t.* in-*bond*, to lay bricks with the long way across. **Inbonded. Inbonding. Inbonds.**
INBORN, *a.* *in*-born, innate; implanted by nature.
INBREAKING, *n.* and *a.* *in*-brake-ing, breaking into.
INBREATHE, *v.t.* in-*breethe*, to breathe into. **Inbreathed. Inbreathes. Inbreathing.**
INBRED, *a.* *in*-bred, bred within; innate; natural.
INBREED, *v.t.* in-*breed*, to breed in-and-in. **Inbred. Inbreeding. Inbreeds.**
INBURST, *n.* *in*-burst, a bursting in; an irruption.
INCA, *n.* *in*-kah, a native prince of Peru.
INCAGE, *v.t.* in-*kaje*, to encage. **Incaged. Incages. Incaging.**
INCALCULABLE, *a.* in-*kal*-kewl-a-bl, not calculable.
INCALCULABLENESS, *n.* in-*kal*-kewl-a-bl-ness, incapability of being calculated.
INCALCULABLY, *ad.* in-*kal*-kewl-ab-le, in a degree beyond calculation.
INCALESCENCE, *n.* *in*-kal-*les*-sence, the state of being incalescent.
INCALESCENCY, *n.* in-kal-*les*-sen-se, incalescence.
INCALESCENT, *a.* *in*-kal-*les*-sent, growing warm; increasing in heat. (L. *incalescens*, growing warm.)
INCAMERATION, *n.* *in*-kam-er-*ay*-shon, the uniting of lands, revenues or other rights to the Pope's domain. (L. *in*, and *camera*, a chamber.)
INCANDESCENCE, *n.* *in*-kan-*des*-sense, a white heat.
INCANDESCENT, *a.* *in*-kan-*des*-sent, glowing with heat; luminous with heat. (L. *incandescens*, glowing.)
INCANESCENT, *a.* *in*-kan-*ess*-ent, hoary.
INCANTATION, *n.* *in*-kan-*tay*-shon, the act of enchanting; a magical chant; a magic spell. (L. *incantatio*.)
INCANTATORY, *a.* in-*kan*-tat-tor-e, dealing by enchantment; magical.
INCANTON, *v.t.* in-*kan*-ton, to unite to a canton or separate community. **Incantoned. Incantoning. Incantons.**
INCAPABILITY, *n.* *in*-kape-ab-*il*-it-e, natural or legal incapacity.
INCAPABLE, *a.* in-*kape*-a-bl, not capable physically, intellectually or morally; not in a state to undergo; legally unqualified or disqualified. (Fr.)
INCAPABLENESS, *n.* in-*kape*-a-bl-ness, incapability; unfitness.
INCAPABLY, *ad.* in-*kape*-ab-le, in an incapable manner.
INCAPACIOUS, *a.* *in*-ka-*pay*-shus, of small content.
INCAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* *in*-ka-*pay*-shus-ness, want of containing space.
INCAPACITATE, *v.t.* in-ka-*pas*-sit-ate, to deprive of capacity; to render unfit; to disqualify; to disable. **Incapacitated. Incapacitates. Incapacitating.**

INCAPACITATION, *n.* in-ka-*pas*-sit-*ay*-shon, the act of incapacitating; the state of being incapacitated.

INCAPACITY, *n.* in-ka-*pas*-sit-e, want of capacity; inability; disqualification.

INCARCERATE, *v.t.* in-*kahr*-ser-ate, to imprison; to confine: *a.* imprisoned; confined. **Incarcerated. Incarcerates. Incarcerating.** (Late L. *incarceratus.*)

INCARCERATION, *n.* in-*kahr*-ser-*ay*-shon, imprisonment; said of hernia, when the constriction about the hernial sac is not easily reducible [Med.].

INCARN, *v.t.* in-*kahrn*, to incarnate; to invest with flesh: *v.i.* to breed flesh. **Incarned. Incarning. Incarns.**

INCARNADINE, *a.* in-*kahrn*-a-dine, flesh-coloured: *v.t.* to dye red or of a flesh-colour. **Incarnadined. Incarnadines. Incarnadining.** (Fr. *incarnadin.*)

INCARNATE, *a.* in-*kahrn*-ate, invested with or embodied in flesh: *v.t.* to clothe with or embody in flesh. **Incarnated. Incarnates. Incarnating.** (L. *incarnatus.*)

INCARNATION, *n.* *in*-kahrn-*ay*-shon, the act of incarnating; the assumption of a human body and the nature and state of a human being; exhibition in human form or embodiment; the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh [Surg.]. (Fr.)

INCARNATIVE, *a.* in-*kahrn*-at-iv, causing new flesh to grow; healing: *n.* an incarnative medicine.

INCASE, *v.t.* in-*kase*, to enclose as with a case or framework. **Incased. Incases. Incasing.**

INCASEMENT, *n.* in-*kase*-ment, the act of incasing; the state of being incased; that which incases.

INCASK, *v.t.* in-*kahsk*, to put into a cask. **Incasked. Incasking. Incasks.**

INCASTELLATED, *a.* in-*kas*-tel-late-ed, shut in a castle.

INCATENATION, *n.* *in*-kat-en-*ay*-shon, linking together. (L. *in*, and *catena*, chain.)

INCAUTION, *n.* in-*kaw*-shon, want of caution.

INCAUTIOUS, *a.* in-*kaw*-shus, not cautious or considerate; indiscreet.

INCAUTIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*kaw*-shus-le, in an incautious manner.

INCAUTIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*kaw*-shus-ness, the quality of being incautious.

INCAVATE, *v.t.* *in*-kav-ate, to hollow out. **Incavated. Incavates. Incavating.** (L. *incavatus.*)

INCAVATED, *a.* *in*-kav-ate-ed, hollowed; bent round or in.

INCAVATION, *n.* in-kav-*ay*-shon, the act of making hollow; a hollow made. (L. *in*, and *cavus*, hollow.)

INCAVERNED, *a.* in-*kav*-ernd, inclosed in a cavern.

INCAVO, *n.* in-*kave*-o, the sunken part of an intaglio. (It.)

INCELEBRITY, *n.* *in*-sel-*eb*-rit-e, want of celebrity.

INCENDIARISM, *n.* in-*sen*-de-ar-izm, the act or practice of an incendiary.

INCENDIARY, *n.* in-*sen*-de-ar-e, one who maliciously sets fire to another man's home or other property; one who inflames factions, and promotes quarrels; he who or that which excites: *a.* pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; tending to excite or inflame sedition or quarrels. (L. *incendiarius*, causing a conflagration.)

INCENDIOUS, *a.* in-*sen*-de-us, promoting contention.

INCENDIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*sen*-de-us-le, in a way to produce contention.

INCENSANT, *a.* in-*sen*-sant, in an angry attitude. (Her.)

INCENSE, *n.* *in*-sence, the odours of *Styrax* and other resins and spices burned in religious rites; a fragrant disinfectant; the materials burned for the purpose: *v.t.* to perfume with incense. **Incensed. Incenses. Incensing.** (Fr. *encens.*)

INCENSE, *v.t.* in-*sence*, to inflame to violent anger. **Incensed. Incenses. Incensing.** (L. *incensus*, set on fire.)

INCENSEMENT, *n.* in-*sence*-ment, irritation of the passions.

INCENSION, *n.* in-*sen*-shon, the act of kindling; the state of being on fire. (L. *incensio.*)

INCENSIVE, *a.* in-*sence*-iv, tending to incite or provoke.

INCENSOR, *n.* in-*sence*-or, an incensory; a kindler of anger.

INCENSORY, *n.* in-*sence*-or-e, the vessel in which incense is burned.

Incensory.

INCENSURABLE, *a.* in-*sen*-shur-a-bl, not deserving of blame.

INCENTIVE, *a.* in-*sent*-iv, inciting; encouraging: *n.* stimulus; incitement; that which prompts to good or ill. (L. *incentivus.*)

INCENTIVELY, *ad.* in-*sent*-iv-le, so as to incite.

INCEPTION, *n.* in-*sep*-shon, beginning.

INCEPTIVE, *a.* in-*sept*-iv, primary; beginning: *n.* that which is inceptive. (O.Fr. *inceptif.*)

INCEPTIVELY, *ad.* in-*sept*-iv-le, in an inceptive manner.

INCEPTOR, *n.* in-*sept*-or, a beginner.

INCERATION, *n.* in-ser-*ay*-shon, the act of covering with wax. (L. *in*, and *cera*, wax.)

INCERATIVE, *a.* in-*ser*-rat-iv, cleaving to, like wax.

INCEREMONIOUS, *a.* *in*-ser-re-*mone*-e-us, unceremonious.

INCERTAIN, *a.* in-*ser*-tan, uncertain; unsteady.

INCERTAINLY, *ad.* in-*ser*-tan-le, doubtfully.

INCERTAINTY, *n.* in-*ser*-tan-te, uncertainty; doubt; doubtfulness. (Fr.)

INCERTITUDE, *n.* in-*ser*-tit-tewd, incertainty.

INCESSABLY, *ad.* in-*ses*-sab-le, without cessation. (L. *incessabilis.*)

INCESSANCY, *n.* in-*ses*-san-se, unbroken continuance.

INCESSANT, *a.* in-*ses*-sant, unceasing; uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, *ad.* in-*ses*-sant-le, without ceasing.

INCESSANTNESS, *n.* in-*ses*-sant-ness, state of being incessant.

INCEST, *n.* *in*-sest, coition within the degrees of affinity. (Fr. *inceste.*)

INCESTUOUS, *a.* in-*sest*-yew-us, guilty of incest. (Fr. *incestueux.*)

INCESTUOUSLY, *ad.* in-*sest*-yew-us-le, in an incestuous manner.

INCH, *n.* insh, the twelfth part of a lineal foot; 2.54 centimetres; the depth of an inch; the air pressure of an inch; a small degree: *a.* measuring an inch: *v.t.* to mark in inches; to drive by small degrees; to give sparingly: *v.i.* to advance or retire by small degrees. **By inches,** by slow degrees. **Inched. Inches. Inching.** (A.S. *ynce*, L. *uncia*, a twelfth part.)

INCH, *n.* insh, in Scotland, a small island. (Gael.)

INCHASTITY, *n.* in-*chas*-tit-e, lewdness; impurity.

INCHED, *a.* inchd, containing inches.

INCHEST, *v.t.* in-*chest*, to put into a chest. **Inchested. Inchesting. Inchests.**

INCHMEAL, *n.* *inch*-meel, a piece an inch long: *ad.* by inches; gradually. (*Inch*, and A.S. *maelum*, by parts.)

INCHOATE, *a.* *in*-ko-ate, begun; incipient; unfinished. (L. *inchoatus.*)

INCHOATELY, *ad.* *in*-ko-ate-le, in an incipient degree.

INCHOATION, *n.* in-ko-*ay*-shon, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, *a.* in-*ko*-at-iv, inceptive.

INCHPIN, *n.* *inch*-pin, the sweetbread of a deer.

INCICURABLE, *a.* in-*sik*-yewr-a-bl, untamable. (L. *incicur*, not tame.)

INCIDENCE, *n.* *in*-sid-ence, a falling upon; the manner of falling; the direction in which a body falls on another. **Angle of incidence,** the angle which a ray of light falling on a surface makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

INCIDENCY, *n.* *in*-sid-en-se, incidence.

INCIDENT, *a.* *in*-sid-ent, falling on; casual; naturally occurring: *n.* that which falls out or takes place; event; subordinate action. (Fr.)

INCIDENTAL, *a.* in-sid-*ent*-al, coming without design; accidental; occasional.

INCIDENTALLY, *ad.* in-sid-*ent*-al-le, in an incidental manner.

INCIDENTALNESS, *n.* in-sid-*ent*-al-ness, the state of being incidental.

INCINERATE, *v.t.* in-*sin*-er-ate, to burn to ashes. **Incinerated. Incinerates. Incinerating.** (L. *in*, and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.)

INCINERATION, *n.* in-*sin*-er-*ay*-shon, reduction to ashes.

INCINERATOR, *n.* in-*sin*-er-ate-or, a furnace for burning household refuse; an iron basket for burning garden refuse; a cremation furnace.

INCIPIENCE, *n.* in-*sip*-e-ence, commencement.

INCIPIENT, *a.* in-*sip*-e-ent, beginning to appear. (L. *incipiens*, beginning.)

INCIPIENCY, *n.* in-*sip*-e-en-se, incipience.

INCIPIENTLY, *ad.* in-*sip*-e-ent-le, in a way of commencing.

INCIRCLE, *v.t.* in-*ser*-kl, to encircle. **Incircled.** Incircles. Incircling.

INCIRCLET, *n.* in-*serk*-let, a small circle.

INCISE, *v.t.* in-*size*, to cut in; to engrave; to scribe. **Incised. Incises. Incising.** (Fr. *inciser.*)

INCISELY, *ad.* in-*syce*-le, in the manner of incisions.

INCISED, *a.* in-*syzd*, cut; made by a cut; regularly and deeply cut [Bot.].

INCISION, *n.* in-*sisj*-on, the act of incising; a cut; a gash; pointed or trenchant expressiveness. (Fr.)

INCISIVE, *a.* in-*syce*-iv, having the quality of cutting sharply into; trenchant; sarcastic.

INCISOR, *n.* in-*size*-or, a front tooth between the canine teeth.

INCISORIAL, *a.* in-size-*ore*-e-al, incisory.

INCISORY, *a.* in-*size*-ore-e, having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, *n.* in-*size*-yewr, a cut; an incision. (L. *incisura.*)

INCITANT, *n.* *in*-sit-ant, that which incites.

INCITATION, *n.* in-sit-*ay*-shon, the act of inciting; incitement; motive.

INCITATIVE, *a.* in-*syte*-a-tiv, tending to incite.

INCITE, *v.t.* in-*syte*, to move to action; to stir up; to stimulate. **Incited. Incites. Inciting.** (Fr. *inciter.*)

INCITEMENT, *n.* in-*syte*-ment, that which incites; motive; stimulant.

INCITER, *n.* in-*syte*-er, he who or that which incites.

INCITINGLY, *ad.* in-*syte*-ing-le, in a way to incite.

INCIVILITY, *n.* *in*-siv-*il*-it-e, want of courtesy; an act of rudeness or discourtesy. (L. *incivilitas.*)

INCIVILIZATION, *n.* in-*siv*-il-ize-*ay*-shon, an uncivil state.

INCIVISM, *n.* *in*-siv-izm, neglect of duty as a citizen. (Fr. *incivisme.*)

INCLANDENT, *a.* in-*kland*-ent, not closing [Bot.]. (L. *in*, and *clandens*, closing.)

INCLASP, *v.t.* in-*klahsp*, to embrace. **Inclasped.** Inclasping. Inclasps.

INCLAVATED, *a.* *in*-klav-ate-ed, fast fixed; locked in. (L. *in*, and *clavus*, a nail.)

INCLAVE, *a.* in-*klave*, shaped like a dovetail [Her.].

INCLEARING, *n.* *in*-kleer-ing, the amount chargeable to a bank by the clearing-house.

INCLEMENCY, *n.* in-*klem*-en-se, want of clemency; harshness; storminess or severity of weather. (L. *inclementia.*)

INCLEMENT, *a.* in-*klem*-ent, not clement; harsh; stormy; very cold. (L. *inclemens.*)

INCLEMENTLY, *ad.* in-*klem*-ent-le, in an inclement manner.

INCLINABLE, *a.* in-*klyne*-a-bl, leaning; tending; somewhat disposed. (L. *inclinabilis.*)

INCLINABLENESS, *n.* in-*klyne*-a-bl-ness, favourable disposition.

INCLINATION, *n.* in-klin-*ay*-shon, a leaning or bending towards, often downwards; bent, tendency or proneness; disposition more favourable to one thing than to another; slope; the dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth; the angle made by two lines or planes which meet, or would meet, if produced [Geom.]. (L. *inclinatio.*)

INCLINATORILY, *ad.* in-*klyne*-at-*or*-re-le, obliquely; with inclination.

INCLINATORY, *a.* in-*klyne*-at-or-e, having the quality of leaning or inclining.

INCLINE, *v.i.* in-*klyne*, to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend; to have some desire; to be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to deviate from an erect or parallel line; to give a leaning to; to dispose; to bend. **Inclined. Inclines. Inclining.** (Fr. *incliner.*)

INCLINE, *n.* *in*-klyne, slope; gradient.

INCLINED, *pp. or a.* in-*klynd*, having a leaning or tendency; disposed. **Inclined plane,** a plane at an angle with the plane of the horizon less than a right angle; a sloping plane [Mech.].

INCLINER, *n.* in-*klyne*-er, an inclined dial.

INCLINOMETER, *n.* in-klin-*om*-et-er, an instrument for determining magnetic inclination; a clinometer. (L. *inclino*, bend, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

INCLIP, *v.t.* in-*klip*, to grasp; to inclose; to surround. **Inclipped. Inclipping. Inclips.**

INCLOSE, *v.t.* in-*kloze*, to enclose; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to surround; to fence off; to cover under seal, as a letter. **Inclosed. Incloses. Inclosing.** (O.Fr. *enclos.*)

INCLOSER, *n.* in-*kloze*-er, he who or that which incloses; one who fences off land from common ground.

INCLOSURE, *n.* in-*kloze*-yewr, the act of inclosing; the separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence; state of being inclosed; that which is inclosed; that which incloses; a fence.

INCLOUD, *v.t.* in-*kloud*, to surround with cloud; to darken; to obscure. **Inclouded. Inclouding.** Inclouds.

INCLUDE, *v.t.* in-*klood*, to confine within; to contain; to comprise; to comprehend. **Included. Includes. Including.** (L. *includo*, shut.)

INCLUDED, *a.* in-*klood*-ed, not projecting [Bot.].

INCLUDIBLE, *a.* in-*klood*-e-bl, that may be included.

INCLUSION, *n.* in-*kloo*-sjon, the act of including.

INCLUSIVE, *a.* in-*kloo*-siv, inclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum.

INCLUSIVELY, *ad.* in-*kloo*-siv-le, so as to include the thing mentioned.

INCOAGULABLE, *a.* *in*-ko-*ag*-yewl-a-bl, not coagulable.

INCOALESCENCE, *n.* *in*-ko-al-*les*-sence, want of coalescence.

INCOERCIBLE, *a.* *in*-ko-*er*-se-bl, not to be coerced; unliquifiable.

INCOEXISTENCE, *n.* *in*-ko-eks-*ist*-ence, a not co-existing.

INCOG, *ad.* in-*kog*, incognito.

INCOGITABLE, *a.* in-*koj*-it-a-bl, not cogitable. (L. *incogitabilis.*)

INCOGITANCE, *n.* in-*koj*-it-ance, incogitancy.

INCOGITANCY, *n.* in-*koj*-it-an-se, want of thought or of power of thinking. (L. *incogitantia.*)

INCOGITANT, *a.* in-*koj*-it-ant, not thinking; thoughtless.

INCOGITANTLY, *ad.* in-*koj*-it-ant-le, inconsiderately.

INCOGITATIVE, *a.* in-*koj*-it-ate-iv, not thinking.

INCOGNITA, *n.* in-*kog*-nit-ah, a lady in disguise or unknown. (It.)

INCOGNITO, *ad.* in-*kog*-nit-o, under an assumed name or a title seldom used; in disguise, so as not to be recognized. (It. from L. *in*, not, and *cognitus*, known.)

INCOGNIZABLE, *a.* in-*kog*-niz-a-bl, *or* in-*kon*-niz-a-bl, that cannot be recognised, known, or distinguished.

INCOGNOSCIBLE, *a.* *in*-kog-*nos*-se-bl, not cognoscible. (L. *incognoscibilis.*)

INCOHERENCE, *n.* in-ko-*heer*-ence, want of coherence or cohesion; want of connexion; incongruity.

INCOHERENCY, *n.* *in*-ko-*heer*-en-se, incoherence.

INCOHERENT, *a.* *in*-ko-*heer*-ent, wanting cohesion; unconnected; incongruous.

INCOHERENTLY, *ad.* *in*-ko-*heer*-ent-le, in an incoherent manner.

INCOINCIDENCE, *n.* *in*-ko-*in*-sid-ence, want of coincidence.

INCOINCIDENT, *a.* *in*-ko-*in*-sid-ent, not coincident.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*bust*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being incombustible.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*bust*-e-bl, not to be burned, decomposed or consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*bust*-e-bl-ness, incombustibility.

INCOMBUSTIBLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*bust*-ib-le, so as to resist combustion.

INCOME, *n.* *in*-kum, gain, profit or interest which accrues from labour, business, property or investment of any kind; revenue; annual receipts. **Graduated income tax,** a tax on which the rate depends on the amount of income. **Income bonds,** bonds having no mortgage rights and

ranking only as preference shares. **Income Tax**, a tax on a person's income.

INCOMER, *n.* *in*-kum-mer, a resident who was not born in the district; one who comes in; an intruder.

INCOMING, *a.* *in*-kum-ing, coming in, as a tenant or occupier.

INCOMINGS, *n.pl.* *in*-kum-mingz, income.

INCOMITY, *n.* in-*kom*-it-e, want of comity; incivility.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*men*-sewr-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality or state of being incommensurable.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*men*-sewr-a-bl, having no common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLENESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*men*-sewr-a-bl-ness, incommensurability.

INCOMMENSURABLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*men*-sewr-ab-le, so as not to admit of being measured.

INCOMMENSURATE, *a.* *in*-kom-*men*-sewr-ate, inequivalent; not adequate.

INCOMMENSURATELY, *ad.* in-kom-*men*-sewr-ate-le, in an incommensurate degree.

INCOMMISCIBLE, *a.* in-kom-*mis*-si-bl, that cannot be commixed. (L. *incommiscibilis.*)

INCOMMODATION, *n.* *in*-kom-mo-*day*-shon, inconvenience.

INCOMMODE, *v.t.* *in*-kom-*mode*, to cause inconvenience or trouble to; to annoy or disturb. **Incommoded. Incommodes. Incommoding.** (Fr. *incommoder.*)

INCOMMODIOUS, *a.* *in*-kom-*mode*-e-us, not commodious; inconvenient; incommoding.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*mode*-e-us-le, in an incommodious manner.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*mode*-e-us-ness, the state of being incommodious.

INCOMMODITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*mod*-it-e, inconvenience. (Fr. *incommodité.*)

INCOMMUNICABILITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*mewn*-ik-ab-*il*-it-e, incommunicableness.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*mewn*-ik-a-bl, that cannot be communicated or imparted to others. (L. *incommunicabilis.*)

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*mewn*-ik-a-bl-ness, the quality of not being communicable.

INCOMMUNICABLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*mewn*-ik-ab-le, in a manner not to be communicated.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* *in*-kom-*mewn*-ik-ate-iv, not communicative; not disposed to social intercourse.

INCOMMUNICATIVELY, *ad.* in-kom-*mewn*-ik-ate-iv-le, in an incommunicative manner.

INCOMMUTABILITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*mewt*-ab-*il*-it-e, incommutableness.

INCOMMUTABLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*mewt*-a-bl, not commutable. (L. *incommutabilis.*)

INCOMMUTABLENESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*mewt*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being incommutable.

INCOMMUTABLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*mewt*-ab-le, without reciprocal change.

INCOMPACT, *a.* *in*-kom-*pakt*, not compact; not solid.

INCOMPACTED, *a.* *in*-kom-*pakt*-ed, incompact.

INCOMPARABLE, *a.* in-*kom*-par-ra-bl, matchless. (Fr.)

INCOMPARABLENESS, *n.* in-*kom*-par-ra-bl-ness, excellence beyond comparison.

INCOMPARABLY, *ad.* in-*kom*-par-rab-le, beyond comparison.

INCOMPASS, *v.t.* in-*kum*-pass, to encompass. **Incompassed. Incompasses. Incompassing.**

INCOMPASSIONATE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pash*-on-ate, void of compassion or pity.

INCOMPASSIONATELY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*pash*-on-ate-le, without pity.

INCOMPASSIONATENESS, *n.* in-kom-*pash*-on-ate-ness, want of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*pat*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality or state of being incompatible.

INCOMPATIBLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pat*-e-bl, not compatible; that cannot subsist with something else; incongruous; inconsistent; *n.pl.* substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition [Chem.].

INCOMPATIBLENESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*pat*-e-bl-ness, incompatibility.

INCOMPATIBLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*pat*-ib-le, so as to be incompatible.

INCOMPENSABLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pense*-a-bl, not compensable.

INCOMPETENCE, *n.* in-*kom*-pet-ence, want of sufficient power; want of adequate means; inability.

INCOMPETENCY, *n.* in-*kom*-pet-en-se, incompetence.

INCOMPETENT, *a.* in-*kom*-pet-ent, wanting adequate power; incapable; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. (L. *incompetens.*)

INCOMPETENTLY, *ad.* in-*kom*-pet-ent-le, in an incompetent manner.

INCOMPLETE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pleet*, not complete; imperfect. (L. *incompletus.*)

INCOMPLETELY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*pleet*-le, in an incomplete manner.

INCOMPLETENESS, *n.* *in*-kom-*pleet*-ness, an unfinished state.

INCOMPLETION, *n.* *in*-kom-*plee*-shon, incompleteness.

INCOMPLEX, *a.* in-*kom*-pleks, simple; uncompounded.

INCOMPLIABLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*ply*-a-bl, incompliant.

INCOMPLIANCE, *n.* *in*-kom-*ply*-ance, indisposition to comply.

INCOMPLIANT, *a.* *in*-kom-*ply*-ant, unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

INCOMPLIANTLY, *ad.* *in*-kom-*ply*-ant-le, not compliantly.

INCOMPOSITE, *a.* in-*kom*-po-site, not composite; simple. **Incomposite number**, a number divisible only by itself. (L. *incompositus*, disordered.)

INCOMPOSSIBLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pos*-se-bl, not possible to be or subsist with something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, *n.* in-*kom*-pre-*hence*-e-*bil*-it-e, inconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *a.* in-*kom*-pre-*hence*-e-bl, boundless; that cannot be comprehended or understood; inconceivable. (L. *incomprehensibilis.*)

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* in-*kom*-pre-*hence*-e-bl-ness, incomprehensibility.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, *ad.* in-*kom*-pre-*hence*-ib-le, inconceivably.

INCOMPREHENSION, *n.* in-*kom*-pre-*hen*-shon, failure to understand.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, *a.* in-*kom*-pre-*hence*-iv, incomplete.

INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, *n.* in-*kom*-pre-*hence*-iv-ness, incompleteness.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, *n.* *in*-kom-*pres*-sib-*il*-it-e, power of resisting compression.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pres*-e-bl, unsqueezable.

INCOMPUTABLE, *a.* *in*-kom-*pewt*-a-bl, incalculable.

INCONCEALABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*seel*-a-bl, that cannot be hidden.

INCONCEIVABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*seev*-a-bl, incomprehensible; unimaginable.

INCONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* in-kon-*seev*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being inconceivable.

INCONCEIVABLY, *ad.* in-kon-*seev*-ab-le, in a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, *a.* in-kon-*sept*-e-bl, inconceivable.

INCONCINNITY, *n.* in-kon-*sin*-nit-e, incongruity; unsuitableness. (L. *inconcinnitas.*)

INCONCINNOUS, *a.* in-kon-*sin*-nus, not concinnous; incongruous; dissonant.

INCONCLUDENT, *a.* *in*-kon-*klood*-ent, inconclusive.

INCONCLUDING, *a.* *in*-kon-*klood*-ing, inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, *a.* *in*-kon-*kloo*-siv, not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not settling a point in debate.

INCONCLUSIVELY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*kloo*-siv-le, in an inconclusive manner.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *n.* *in*-kon-*kloo*-siv-ness, the state of being inconclusive.

INCONCOCTED, *a.* *in*-kon-*kokt*-ed, not fully digested; not matured.

INCONCOCTION, *n.* *in*-kon-*kok*-shon, the state of being indigested; immaturity.

INCONCURRING, *a.* *in*-kon-*kur*-ring, not in agreement.

INCONCUSSIBLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*kus*-se-bl, incapable of being shaken.

INCONDENSABILITY, *n.* *in*-kon-*dense*-ab-*il*-it-e, incondensableness.

INCONDENSABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*dense*-a-bl, not condensable.

INCONDENSABLENESS, *n.* *in*-kon-*dense*-a-bl-ness, the quality of not being condensable.

INCONDITE, *a.* in-*kon*-dite, ill-arranged; confused; crude. (L. *incondilus*, uncreated.)

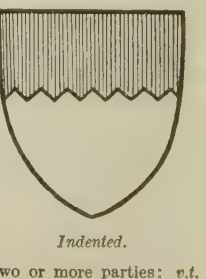
INCONFORMABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*form*-a-bl, not conformable.
INCONFORMITY, *n.* *in*-kon-*form*-it-e, want of conformity; nonconformity; unconformity.
INCONFUSED, *a.* *in*-kon-*fewzd*, not confused; distinct.
INCONFUSION, *n.* *in*-kon-*few*-sjon, distinctness.
INCONGEALABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*jeel*-a-bl, not congealable.
INCONGEALABLENESS, *n.* *in*-kon-*jeel*-a-bl-ness, the impossibility of being congealed.
INCONGENIAL, *a.* *in*-kon-*jee*-ne-al, uncongenial; unsympathetic.
INCONGENIALITY, *n.* *in*-kon-*jee*-ne-*al*-it-e, want of congeniality.
INCONGRUENCE, *n.* in-*kong*-groo-ence, incongruity.
INCONGRUENT, *a.* in-*kong*-groo-ent, not congruent; incongruous; unsuitable; inconsistent. (L. *incongruens*, incongruous.)
INCONGRUITY, *n.* *in*-kong-*groo*-it-e, want of congruity; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness.
INCONGRUOUS, *a.* in-*kong*-groo-us, not congruous; unsuitable; inconsistent. (L. *incongruus*.)
INCONGRUOUSLY, *ad.* in-*kong*-groo-us-le, in an incongruous manner.
INCONNEXION, *n.* *in*-kon-*nek*-shon, want of connexion; loose, disjointed state.
INCONSCIONABLE, *a.* in-*kon*-shon-a-bl, unconscionable.
INCONSEQUENCE, *n.* in-*kon*-se-kwence, inconclusiveness.
INCONSEQUENT, *a.* in-*kon*-se-kwent, not following from the premises; illogical. (L. *inconsequens*.)
INCONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* in-*kon*-se-*kwen*-shal, not regularly following from the premises; not of importance.
INCONSEQUENTIALITY, *n.* in-*kon*-se-*kwen*-shе-*al*-it-e, state of being inconsequential.
INCONSEQUENTIALLY, *ad.* in-*kon*-se-*kwen*-shе-al-le, without logical sequence.
INCONSIDERABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-a-bl, not worthy of consideration; unimportant; insignificant; trivial.
INCONSIDERABLENESS, *n.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-a-bl-ness, small importance.
INCONSIDERABLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-ab-le, in a small degree; to a small amount.
INCONSIDERATE, *a.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-ate, not considerate; thoughtless; inattentive. (L. *inconsideratus*, heedless.)
INCONSIDERATELY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-ate-le, in an inconsiderate manner.
INCONSIDERATENESS, *n.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-ate-ness, the being inconsiderate.
INCONSIDERATION, *n.* *in*-kon-*sid*-er-*ay*-shon, want of due consideration or thought; inattention to consequences.
INCONSISTENCE, *n.* *in*-kon-*sist*-ence, inconsistency.
INCONSISTENCY, *n.* *in*-kon-*sist*-en-se, the state of being inconsistent.
INCONSISTENT, *a.* *in*-kon-*sist*-ent, not consistent; not congruous; incompatible; self-contradictory; not uniform.
INCONSISTENTLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*sist*-ent-le, in an inconsistent manner.
INCONSOLABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*sole*-a-bl, not to be consoled. (L. *inconsolabilis*.)
INCONSOLABLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*sole*-ab-le, in a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.
INCONSONANCE, *n.* *in*-kon-son-ance, disagreement; discordance.
INCONSONANCY, *n.* in-*kon*-son-an-se, inconsonance.
INCONSONANT, *a.* in-*kon*-son-ant, disagreeing; discordant.
INCONSONANTLY, *ad.* in-*kon*-son-ant-le, not consonantly.
INCONSPICUOUS, *a.* *in*-kon-*spik*-yew-us, not conspicuous; hardly or not clearly discernible.
INCONSPICUOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*spik*-yew-us-le, so as not to be clearly discerned.
INCONSTANCY, *n.* in-*kon*-stan-se, the quality of being inconstant; fickleness.
INCONSTANT, *a.* in-*kon*-stant, subject or prone to change; fickle; changeable. (Fr.)
INCONSTANTLY, *ad.* in-*kon*-stant-le, in an inconstant manner.
INCONSUMABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*sewm*-a-bl, that cannot be consumed; not intended for consumption; indestructible.

INCONSUMABLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*sewm*-ab-le, so as not to be consumable.
INCONSUMMATE, *a.* *in*-kon-*sum*-mate, not finished: not complete. (L. *inconsummatus*.)
INCONTESTABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*test*-a-bl, not admitting of question; undeniable.
INCONTESTABLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*test*-ab-le, in an incontestable manner.
INCONTESTED, *a.* *in*-kon-*test*-ed, not contested.
INCONTIGUOUS, *a.* *in*-kon-*tig*-yew-us, not contiguous.
INCONTIGUOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*tig*-yew-us-le, not contiguously.
INCONTINENCE, *n.* in-*kon*-tin-ence, incontinency.
INCONTINENCY, *n.* in-*kon*-tin-en-se, the state of being incontinent; want of self-restraint; inability to restrain discharges or evacuations [Med.]. (Fr.)
INCONTINENT, *a.* in-*kon*-tin-ent, not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste; unable to restrain discharges; *n.* one who is unchaste.
INCONTINENTLY, *ad.* in-*kon*-tin-ent-le, in an incontinent manner; immediately.
INCONTROLLABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*trole*-a-bl, not controllable.
INCONTROLLABLY, *ad.* *in*-kon-*trole*-ab-le, in a manner that admits of no control.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *a.* in-*kon*-tro-*vert*-e-bl, too clear or certain to admit of dispute.
INCONTROVERTIBLY, *ad.* in-*kon*-tro-*vert*-ib-le, in a manner that precludes controversy.
INCONVENIENCE, *n.* *in*-kon-*veen*-e-ence, the being inconvenient; want of convenience; that which inconveniences. (L. *inconvenientia*.)
INCONVENIENCE, *v.t.* *in*-kon-*veen*-e-ence, to put to inconvenience; to incommode; to trouble. **Inconvenienced. Inconveniences. Inconveniencing.**
INCONVENIENCY, *n.* *in*-kon-*veen*-e-en-se, inconvenience.
INCONVENIENT, *a.* *in*-kon-*veen*-e-ent, incommodious; causing trouble or embarrassment; unseasonable; unsuitable; unfit.
INCONVENIENTLY, *ad.* in-kon-*veen*-e-ent-le, in an inconvenient manner.
INCONVERSABLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*verse*-a-bl, uncommunicative; unsocial.
INCONVERSANT, *a.* in-*kon*-verse-ant, not conversant; ignorant of.
INCONVERTIBILITY, *n.* *in*-kon-vert-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of not being convertible into something else.
INCONVERTIBLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*vert*-e-bl, not convertible.
INCONVICTEDNESS, *n.* *in*-kon-*vikt*-ed-ness, state of being not convicted.
INCONVINCIBLE, *a.* *in*-kon-*vince*-e-bl, not convincible.
INCOORDINATION, *n.* *in*-ko-*ord*-in-*ay*-shon, without coordination.
INCORPORATE, *a.* in-*kor*-por-ate, not having a material body; not corporate: *v.t.* to form or combine into one body or mass; to unite; to embody; to form into a body politic or corporation: *v.i.* to unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended. **Incorporated. Incorporates. Incorporating.** (L. *incorporatus*, united to.)
INCORPORATION, *n.* in-*kor*-por-*ay*-shon, the act of incorporating; the state of being incorporated; intimate union; embodiment; formation or association in a body politic or a corporate body.
INCORPORATIVE, *a.* in-*kor*-por-ate-iv, incorporating, specially of words into one so as to form a sentence.
INCORPOREAL, *a.* *in*-kor-*pore*-e-al, not in a body or bodily form; immaterial.
INCORPOREALISM, *n.* *in*-kor-*pore*-e-al-izm, pure spirituality of existence.
INCORPOREALITY, *n.* in-kor-*pore*-e-*al*-it-e, incorporeity.
INCORPOREALLY, *ad.* in-kor-*pore*-e-al-le, without body; immaterially.
INCORPOREITY, *n.* in-*kor*-pore-*ee*-it-e, immateriality.
INCORRECT, *a.* *in*-kor-*rekt*, not correct; inaccurate; not according to copy, fact or rule. (L. *incorrectus*.)
INCORRECTLY, *ad.* *in*-kor-*rekt*-le, not correctly.
INCORRECTNESS, *n.* *in*-kor-*rekt*-ness, the state of being incorrect.
INCORRECTION, *n.* *in*-kor-*rek*-shon, want of correction.
INCORRIGIBILITY, *n.* in-*kor*-rij-ib-*il*-it-e, incorrigibleness.
INCORRIGIBLE, *a.* in-*kor*-rij-e-bl, that cannot be corrected or amended; too depraved to be reformed.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, *n.* in-*kor*-rij-e-bl-ness, the quality of being incorrigible.
INCORRIGIBLY, *ad.* in-*kor*-rij-ib-le, to an incorrigible degree.
INCORRODIBLE, *a.* *in*-kor-*rode*-e-bl, that cannot be corroded.
INCORRUPT, *a.* *in*-kor-*rupt*, not corrupt; sound; untainted; above being bribed. (L. *incorruptus*, unspoiled.)
INCORRUPTED, *a.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-ed, uncorrupted.
INCORRUPTIBILITY, *n.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-ib-*il*-it-e, incorruptibleness.
INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-e-bl, incapable of corruption; that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just. (Fr.)
INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being incapable of corruption.
INCORRUPTIBLY, *ad.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-ib-le, to an incorruptible degree.
INCORRUPTION, *n.* *in*-kor-*rup*-shon, incapability of being corrupted.
INCORRUPTIVE, *a.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-iv, not liable to corruption.
INCORRUPTNESS, *n.* *in*-kor-*rupt*-ness, exemption from decay or corruption; integrity; honesty.
INCRASSATE, *a.* in-*kras*-sate, made thick or thicker; fattened; thickened toward the flower [Bot.]: *v.t.* to make thick; to make fluids thicker by their mixture or evaporation [Phar.]: *v.i.* to become thicker. Incrassated. Incrassates. Incrassating. (L. *incrassatus*, made thick.)
INCRASSATION, *n.* *in*-kras-*say*-shon, the act of thickening; state of becoming thicker.
INCRASSATIVE, *a.* in-*kras*-sat-iv, thickening: *n.* that which has the power to thicken [Med.].
INCREASABLE, *a.* in-*kreece*-a-bl, that may be increased.
INCREASABLENESS, *n.* in-*kreece*-a-bl-ness, capacity for growth.
INCREASE, *v.i.* in-*kreece*, to become greater; to grow; to advance; to multiply: *v.t.* to make greater; to advance; to add; to extend; to aggravate. Increased. Increases. Increasing. (O.Fr. *encreistre*.)
INCREASE, *n.* *in*-kreece, augmentation; growth; increment; profit; produce; progeny.
INCREASEFUL, *a.* in-*kreece*-ful, abundant in produce.
INCREASER, *n.* in-*kreece*-er, he who or that which increases.
INCREASINGLY, *ad.* in-*kreece*-ing-le, growingly.
INCREATE, *v.t.* *in*-kre-*ate*, to create within. Increated. Increates. Increating.
INCREATE, *a.* *in*-kre-ate, increated.
INCREATED, *a.* *in*-kre-ate-ed, uncreated.
INCREDIBILITY, *n.* in-*kred*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being incredible.
INCREDIBLE, *a.* in-*kred*-e-bl, not credible. (L. *incredibilis*.)
INCREDIBLENESS, *n.* in-*kred*-e-bl-ness, incredibility.
INCREDIBLY, *ad.* in-*kred*-ib-le, in an incredible manner.
INCREDULITY, *n.* in-kred-*yewl*-it-e, the quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; scepticism. (L. *incredulitas*.)
INCREDULOUS, *a.* in-*kred*-yewl-us, not disposed to believe; sceptical. (L. *incredulus*.)
INCREDULOUSLY, *ad.* in-*kred*-yewl-us-le, with incredulity.
INCREDULOUSNESS, *n.* in-*kred*-yewl-us-ness, incredulity.
INCREMATE, *v.t.* *in*-kre-mate, to burn. Incremated. Incremates. Incremating.
INCREMATION, *n.* *in*-kre-*may*-shon, cremation; burning.
INCREMENT, *n.* *in*-kre-ment, the act of increasing; augmentation; that by which a thing is increased; increase; the finite increase of a variable quantity [Math.]; amplification [Rhet.]. (L. *incrementum*.)
INCREPATION, *n.* in-kre-*pay*-shon, a chiding or rebuking. (L. *increpatio*, a rebuking.)
INCRESCENT, *a.* in-*kres*-sent, increasing; growing; in the shape of the moon in its first quarter.
INCRIMINATE, *v.t.* in-*krim*-in-ate, to become liable to a criminal charge. Incriminated. Incriminates. Incriminating. (Late L. *incriminatus*.)
INCRIMINATORY, *a.* in-*krim*-in-ate-ore-e, tending to incriminate.

INCRUENTAL, *a.* in-kroo-*ent*-al, not attended with bloodshed.
INCRUST, *v.t.* in-*krust*, to cover with a crust or hard coat; to crust over; to encrust. Incrusted. Incrusting. Incrusts. (L. *incrusto*.)
INCRUSTATION, *n.* in-krust-*ay*-shon, the act of incrusting; the state of being incrusted; a crust or coat of anything on a surface; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance; the disposition of stone-like molecules on the surface of bodies acted on by waters impregnated with lime salts.
INCRUSTMENT, *n.* in-*krust*-ment, incrustation.
INCUBATE, *v.i.* *in*-kew-bate, to sit, as on eggs for hatching. Incubated. Incubates. Incubating. (L. *incubatus*, hatched.)
INCUBATION, *n.* in-kew-*bay*-shon, the act of incubating or hatching; the development of the germ of a disease [Med.].
INCUBATOR, *n.* *in*-kew-bate-or, an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial means; an apparatus for the development of bacteria and other early forms of life. (L.)
INCUBOUS, *a.* *in*-kew-bus, imbricated over each other [Bot.]. (L. *incubo*, lie upon.)
INCUBUS, *n.* *in*-kew-bus, the oppression of nightmare; a demon fabled to cause oppression; anything that oppresses like a nightmare; an incumbrance. (L.)
INCULCATE, *v.t.* *in*-kul-kate, to impress or enforce by frequent repetition. Inculcated. Inculcates. Inculcating. (L. *inculcatus*, rammed down.)
INCULCATION, *n.* *in*-kul-*kay*-shon, the action of inculcating.
INCULCATOR, *n.* *in*-kul-kate-or, one who inculcates.
INCULPABLE, *a.* in-*kulp*-a-bl, unblameable. (L. *inculpabilis*.)
INCULPABLENESS, *n.* in-*kulp*-a-bl-ness, unblameableness.
INCULPABLY, *ad.* in-*kulp*-ab-le, without blame.
INCULPATE, *v.t.* *in*-kulp-ate, to blame; to censure. Inculpated. Inculpates. Inculpating. (L. *inculpatus*.)
INCULPATION, *n.* *in*-kulp-*ay*-shon, blame; censure.
INCULPATORY, *a.* in-*kulp*-at-or-e, imputing blame.
INCULT, *a.* in-*kult*, uncultivated. (L. *incultus*, untilled.)
INCULTIVATED, *a.* in-*kult*-iv-ate-ed, not cultivated.
INCULTIVATION, *n.* in-*kult*-iv-*ay*-shon, want or neglect of cultivation.
INCUMBENCY, *n.* in-*kum*-ben-se, the state of being incumbent; the holding of an office, or the possession of a benefice.
INCUMBENT, *a.* in-*kum*-bent, lying or resting on; lying on, as a duty; said of the anthers of plants, when so disposed as to lie one over the other [Bot.]; said of the wings of insects, when one laps over the other [Entom.]: *n.* the person in present possession of a benefice or of an office. (L. *incumbens*, lying down.)
INCUMBENTLY, *ad.* in-*kum*-bent-le, in an incumbent manner.
INCUMBER, *v.t.* in-*kum*-ber, encumber. Incumbered. Incumbering. Incumbers.
INCUMBRANCE, *n.* in-*kum*-brance, impediment; a legal claim.
INCUNABULA, *n.pl.* *in*-kew-*nab*-yew-lah, books printed in the infancy of printing, prior generally to 1500. (L. swaddling clothes.)
INCUR, *v.t.* in-*kur*, to become liable for; to bring on. Incurred. Incurring. Incurs. (L. *incurro*, run into.)
INCURABILITY, *n.* in-*kewr*-ab-*il*-it-e, the state of being incurable; impossibility of cure.
INCURABLE, *a.* in-*kewr*-a-bl, that cannot be cured; irremediable: *n.* one beyond cure. (L. *incurabilis*.)
INCURABLENESS, *n.* in-*kewr*-a-bl-ness, the state of being incurable.
INCURABLY, *ad.* in-*kewr*-ab-le, in an incurable manner or degree.
INCURIOSITY, *n.* in-*kew*-re-*os*-it-e, want of curiosity.
INCURIOUS, *a.* in-*kew*-re-us, not curious to know. (L. *incuriosus*.)
INCURIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*kew*-re-us-le, without inquisitiveness.
INCURIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*kew*-re-us-ness, want of curiosity.

INCURRABLE, *a.* in-*kur*-ra-bl, that may be incurred.
INCURRENCE, *n.* in-*kur*-rence, the act of incurring. (L. *incurrens.*)
INCURSION, *n.* in-*kur*-shon, a hostile irruption or inroad. (L. *incursio.*)
INCURSIVE, *a.* in-*kurse*-iv, making an incursion.
INCURVATE, *a.* in-*kurv*-ate, curved inward or upward: *v.t.* to turn from a straight line. Incurvated. Incurvates. Incurvating. (L. *incurvatus,* bent.)
INCURVATION, *n.* in-kurv-*ay*-shon, the act of incurvating; the state of being incurvated; crookedness. (L. *incurvatio.*)
INCURVE, *v.t.* in-*kurv,* to bend; to make crooked. Incurved. Incurves. Incurving. (L. *incurvo.*)
INCURVED, *a.* in-*kurvd,* curved towards the axis.
INCURVITY, *n.* in-*kurv*-it-e, state of being bent.
INCUS, *n. in*-kus, an anvil; a bone of the tympanum. (L.)
INCUSE, *v.t.* in-*kewz,* to impress a coin with a hammer or a die. Incused. Incuses. Incusing.
INCUSS, *v.t.* in-*kus,* to incuse. Incussed. Incusses. Incussing. (L. *incusus,* forged.)
INCUT, *n. in*-kut, a block inserted in a page in the space left for it.
INDAGATE, *v.t. in*-da-gate, to search out. Indagated. Indagates. Indagating. (L. *indagatus.*)
INDAGATOR, *n. in*-da-*gate*-or, an investigator.
INDEBTED, *a.* in-*det*-ted, in debt; under obligation.
INDEBTEDNESS, *n.* in-*det*-ted-ness, the state of being indebted.
INDECENCY, *n.* in-*dee*-sen-se, the state of being indecent; an indecent action or expression. (Fr. *indécence.*)
INDECENT, *a.* in-*dee*-sent, not decent; unbecoming; offensive to modesty.
INDECENTLY, *ad.* in-*dee*-sent-le, in a manner to offend decency.
INDECIDUATE, *a. in*-de-*sid*-yew-ate, indeciduous.
INDECIDUOUS, *a. in*-de-*sid*-yew-us, not falling, as leaves in autumn; evergreen.
INDECIMABLE, *a.* in-*des*-sim-a-bl, not liable to pay tithes.
INDECIPHERABLE, *a.* in-de-*sy*-fer-a-bl, not decipherable.
INDECISION, *n. in*-de-*sisi*-on, want of decision; irresolution.
INDECISIVE, *a. in*-de-*syce*-iv, not decisive; wavering.
INDECISIVELY, *ad. in*-de-*syce*-iv-le, in an indecisive manner.
INDECISIVENESS, *n. in*-de-*syce*-iv-ness, the state of being undecided.
INDECLINABLE, *a.* in-de-*klyne*-a-bl, not varied by inflection: *n.* an indeclinable word [Gram.]. (L. *indeclinabilis.*)
INDECLINABLY, *ad.* in-de-*klyne*-ab-le, without variation.
INDECOMPOSABLE, *a. in*-de-kom-*poze*-a-bl, incapable of decomposition.
INDECOMPOSABLENESS, *n. in*-de-kom-*poze*-a-bl-ness, incapableness of decomposition.
INDECOROUS, *a.* in-dek-*ore*-us, in violation of good manners; unbecoming. (L. *indecorus.*)
INDECOROUSLY, *ad.* in-dek-*ore*-us-le, in an indecorous manner.
INDECOROUSNESS, *n.* in-dek-*ore*-us-ness, the quality of being indecorous.
INDECORUM, *n. in*-dek-*ore*-um, want or violation of decorum or propriety; an indecorous act. (L.)
INDEED, *ad.* in-*deed,* in reality; in truth; in fact: *int.* of surprise.
INDEFATIGABILITY, *n. in*-de-*fat*-ig-ab-*il*-it-e, a being indefatigable; unweariedness; persistency.
INDEFATIGABLE, *a.* in-de-*fat*-ig-a-bl, not yielding to fatigue; unwearied. (L. *indefatigabilis.*)
INDEFATIGABLENESS, *n. in*-de-*fat*-ig-a-bl-ness, indefatigability.
INDEFATIGABLY, *ad.* in-de-*fat*-ig-ab-le, in an indefatigable manner.
INDEFEASIBILITY, *n. in*-de-*feez*-ib-*il*-it-e, the state of being indefeasible.
INDEFEASIBLE, *a. in*-de-*feez*-e-bl, that cannot be defeated or made void.
INDEFEASIBLY, *ad. in*-de-*feez*-ib-le, in an indefeasible manner.
INDEFECTIBLE, *a. in*-de-*fekt*-e-bl, not liable to defect, failure or decay; unfailing.
INDEFECTIVE, *a. in*-de-*fekt*-iv, not defective; perfect.
INDEFENSIBILITY, *n. in*-de-*fence*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality or state of not being defensible.
INDEFENSIBLE, *a. in*-de-*fence*-e-bl, that cannot be defended or justified.
INDEFENSIBLY, *ad. in*-de-*fence*-ib-le, in an indefensible manner.
INDEFENSIVE, *a. in*-de-*fence*-iv, having no defence.
INDEFICIENCY, *n. in*-de-*fish*-en-se, the quality of not being deficient.
INDEFICIENT, *a. in*-de-*fish*-ent, not deficient; perfect.
INDEFINABLE, *a. in*-de-*fine*-a-bl, that cannot be defined.
INDEFINABLY, *ad.* in-de-*fine*-ab-le, so as not to be definable.
INDEFINITE, *a.* in-*def*-in-it, not defined or determinate; not precise or certain; that has no determinate or certain limits. (L. *indefinitus.*)
INDEFINITELY, *ad.* in-*def*-in-it-le, in an indefinite manner.
INDEFINITENESS, *n.* in-*def*-in-it-ness, the quality of being indefinite.
INDEFINITUDE, *n. in*-def-*in*-it-yewd, indefiniteness.
INDEHISCENCE, *n. in*-de-*his*-sence, a being indehiscent.
INDEHISCENT, *a. in*-de-*his*-sent, not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when ripe [Bot.].
INDELIBERATE, *a. in*-de-*lib*-er-ate, unpremeditated.
INDELIBERATELY, *ad. in*-de-*lib*-er-ate-le, without premeditation.
INDELIBILITY, *n.* in-*del*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being indelible.
INDELIBLE, *a.* in-*del*-e-bl, not to be blotted out or effaced. (L. *indelebilis.*)
INDELIBLY, *ad.* in-*del*-ib-le, in an indelible manner.
INDELICACY, *n.* in-*del*-e-kas-se, want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.
INDELICATE, *a.* in-*del*-e-kate, not delicate; offensive to decency.
INDELICATELY, *ad.* in-*del*-e-kate-le, in an indelicate manner; indecently.
INDEMNIFICATION, *n.* in-*dem*-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of indemnifying; that which indemnifies.
INDEMNIFY, *v.t.* in-*dem*-ne-fy, to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to compensate for loss or injury sustained. Indemnified. Indemnifies. Indemnifying. (L. *indemnis,* uninjured.)
INDEMNITOR, *n.* in-*dem*-nit-or, an indemnifier.
INDEMNITY, *n.* in-*dem*-nit-e, a contract against loss damage, or penalty; indemnification or compensation for loss or injury sustained. (Fr. *indemnité.*)
INDEMONSTRABLE, *a. in*-de-*mon*-stra-bl, that cannot be proved. (L. *indemonstrabilis.*)
INDENIZEN, *v.t.* in-*den*-iz-en, to endenizen. Indenizened. Indenizening. Indenizens.
INDENT, *n.* in-*dent, or in*-dent, a notch in the margin of anything; an indentation; an indented certificate [U.S.]: *v.t.* to notch; to cut on the edge into points like teeth; to bind by indenture; to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph [Print.]; to order: *v.i.* to be notched; to run in and out; to bargain. Indented. Indenting. Indents. (Fr. *endenter.*)
INDENTATION, *n.* in-dent-*ay*-shon, a notching; a notch in a margin; a recess or depression in any border.
INDENTED, *a.* in-*dent*-ed, cut on the edge into points like teeth; toothed [Her.]; bound by indenture.
INDENTEDLY, *ad.* in-*dent*-ed-le, with indentations.
INDENTING, *n.* in-*dent*-ing, an impression like that made by a tooth.
INDENTION, *n.* in-*den*-shon, the space left at the beginning of a line.
INDENTURE, *n.* in-*dent*-yewr, indentation; a writing containing a contract, so called from the two copies being originally indented, so as to correspond with each other; a deed made by two or more parties: *v.t.* to indent; to bind by indentures: *v.i.* to run in


Indented.

and out. **Indentured.** **Indentures.** **Indenturing.** (O.Fr. *endenture.*)

INDEPENDENCE, *n.* in-de-*pend*-ence, the state of being independent of others; that which enables one to be so. **Independence Day,** the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, July 4 1776, kept as a legal holiday in U.S.A.

INDEPENDENCY, *n.* in-de-*pend*-en-se, independence.

INDEPENDENT, *a.* in-de-*pend*-ent, not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not holding possessions at the will of another; affording the means of independence; not subject to influence; not obsequious; free; unconstrained; irrespective: *n.* one who maintains that every congregation of Christians constitutes a complete church, and is subject to no superior authority.

INDEPENDENTLY, *ad.* *in*-de-*pend*-ent-le, in an independent manner.

INDESCRIBABLE, *a.* *in*-des-*kribe*-a-bl, that cannot be described.

INDESCRIPTIVE. *a.* *in*-des-*kript*-iv, not descriptive.

INDESIGNATE, *a.* in-*dez*-ig-nate, with no indication of quantity.

INDESIRABLE, *a.* *in*-de-*zire*-a-bl, not desirable.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, *n.* *in*-des-*trukt*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being indestructible.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* *in*-des-*trukt*-e-bl, not destructible.

INDESTRUCTIBLENESS, *n.* *in*-des-*trukt*-e-bl-ness, indestructibility.

INDESTRUCTIBLY, *ad.* *in*-des-*truct*-ib-le, in an indestructible manner.

INDETERMINABLE, *a.* *in*-de-*term*-in-a-bl, that cannot be determined; that does not terminate. (L. *indeterminabilis.*)

INDETERMINABLY, *ad.* *in*-de-*term*-in-ab-le, in an indeterminable manner.

INDETERMINATE, *a.* *in*-de-*term*-in-ate, not precise; not fixed; uncertain. (L. *indeterminatus*, unlimited.)

INDETERMINATELY, *ad.* *in*-de-*term*-in-ate-le, in an indeterminate manner; indefinitely.

INDETERMINATENESS, *n.* *in*-de-*term*-in-ate-ness, the state of being indeterminate.

INDETERMINATION, *n.* *in*-de-*term*-in-*ay*-shon, want of determination; wavering; vacillation.

INDETERMINED, *a.* *in*-de-*ter*-mind, undetermined.

INDETERMINISM, *n.* *in*-de-*term*-in-izm, the doctrine that human action does not entirely depend on motives.

INDEVOTE, *a.* *in*-de-*vote*, not devoted.

INDEVOTION, *n.* *in*-de-*voh*-shon, want of devotion.

INDEVOUT, *a.* in-de-*vout*, not devout; undevout.

INDEVOUTLY, *ad.* *in*-de-*vout*-le, without devotion.

INDEX, *n.* *in*-deks: *pl.* **Indexes,** *in*-dek-sez, or **Indices,** *in*-de-seez; one who or that which points out, manifests, or indicates; the hand that points to anything; a list of subjects in a book arranged in alphabetical order; the forefinger or pointing finger [Anat.]; the exponent of a power [Math. and Arith.]: *v.t.* to provide with an index. **Index of a globe,** a little style fitted on the north pole, which, when the globe is turned, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle. **Index of a logarithm,** the integral part of the logarithm; the characteristic. **Index of refraction,** the number that expresses the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction [Optics]. **Indexed.** **Indexes.** **Indexing.** (L. from *indico*, point out.)

INDEXER, *n.* *in*-deks-er, one who makes an index.

INDEXICAL, *a.* in-*deks*-ik-al, pertaining to or like an index.

INDEXICALLY, *ad.* in-*deks*-ik-al-le, in the manner of an index.

INDEXTERITY, *n.* *in*-deks-*ter*-rit-e, want of dexterity.

INDIAMAN, *n.* *ind*-e-a-man, a large ship employed in trade with the East, or West, Indies.

INDIAN, *a.* *ind*-e-an, pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America: *n.* a native of the East or West Indies, or an aboriginal of America. **Indian berry,** the *Anamirta cocculus.* **Indian club,** a wooden club used in physical drill. **Indian corn,** the maize, *Zea mays.* **Indian cress,** a plant of the genus *Tropœolum*, a favourite garden flower, known as the nasturtium. **Indian date,** the tamarind tree, *Tamarindus indica.* **Indian fig,** the prickly pear, *Opuntia vulgaris*, also the banyan tree. **Indian file, single file.** **Indian fire,** a bright white signal-light, of sulphur, realgar, and nitre. **Indian ink,** a substance made of lampblack and animal glue, brought chiefly from China and used for water-colours. **Indian madder,** a vegetable substance, much used for dyeing red, purple, orange, and brown. **Indian red,** a species of ochre. **Indian reed,** the *Canna indica.* **Indian shot,** a name given to plants of the genus *Canna.* **Indian tobacco,** a species of *Lobelia.* **Indian turnip,** an araceous plant, *Arum dracontium*, with a head of red berries growing on a stem. **Indian yam,** *Dioscorea trifida.*

INDIANITE, *n.* *ind*-e-an-ite, a grey variety of anorthite, a silicate of alumina and lime, from the Carnatic, in India.

INDIA-PAPER, *n.* *ind*-e-a-*pay*-per, a fine, originally Chinese, paper, used by engravers.

INDIA-RUBBER, *n.* *ind*-e-a-*rub*-ber, caoutchouc; rubber; a milky exudation from tropical trees of the genera, *Hevea*, *Manihot*, *Castilloa*, *Ficus*, *Funtumia*, *Hancornia*, and others.

INDICANT, *a.* or *n.* *in*-dik-ant, pointing out, or that which points out, the remedy to be applied in the case of a disease. (L. *indicans*, pointing out.)

INDICATE, *v.t.* *in*-dik-ate, to point out; to show; to mark out; to suggest; to point out, as a remedy [Med.]. **Indicated.** **Indicates.** **Indicating.** (L. *indicatus.*)

INDICATION, *n.* *in*-dik-*ay*-shon, the act of pointing out; that which points out; symptom in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies [Med.].

INDICATIVE, *a.* in-*dik*-at-iv, pointing out, as a sign or intimation. The indicative mood, the form of the verb that affirms, or denies, or interrogates, as regards matters of fact.

INDICATIVELY, *ad.* in-*dik*-at-iv-le, in an indicative manner.

INDICATOR, *n.* *in*-dik-ate-or, he who or that which points out or indicates; an apparatus which indicates steam pressure, or the working of the steam in the cylinder; a screen in a lending library showing what books are out or in, or any similar arrangement.

INDICATORY, *a.* *in*-de-*kate*-or-e, serving to make known.

INDICAVIT, *n.* *in*-de-*kay*-vit, a writ of prohibition, that lies for a patron when his incumbent is sued for tithes by another clergyman [Law]. (L. he has shown.)

INDICOLITE, *n.* *in*-dik-o-lite, an indigo-blue variety of tourmalin [Min.]. (L. *indigo*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

INDICT, *v.t.* in-*dite*, to charge in writing with a crime or misdemeanour by finding of a grand jury. **Indicted.** **Indicting.** **Indicts.** (Fr. *indite.*)

INDICTABLE, *a.* in-*dite*-a-bl, that may be indicted; that exposes to indictment.

INDICTEE, *n.* in-dite-*ee*, a person who is indicted.

INDICTER, *n.* in-*dite*-er, one who indicts.

INDICTION, *n.* in-*dik*-shon, declaration; proclamation; a cycle of fifteen years, instituted as a tax for the payment of discharged troops by Constantine the Great, and begun January 1, A.D. 313, and continued by the popes as a period in chronology. (L. *indictio*, an impost.)

INDICTIVE, *a.* in-*dikt*-iv, proclaimed; declared.

INDICTMENT, *n.* in-*dite*-ment, a written accusation; formal charge of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court.

INDIFFERENCE, *n.* in-*dif*-fer-ence, the state of being indifferent; neutrality; unconcern; freedom from prepossession or bias; state in which there is no difference; inferior quality. **The centre of indifference,** the state of indifference which frequently intervenes between renunciation and regeneration, or between negative and positive, in the higher life of the spirit [Carlyle: "Sartor Resartus"]. (Fr.)

INDIFFERENT, *a.* in-*dif*-fer-ent, neutral; impartial; unconcerned; of no importance; of no account; of rather inferior quality. (O.Fr.)

INDIFFERENTISM, *n.* in-*dif*-fer-en-tizm, indifference, especially as regards religious beliefs or opinions.

INDIFFERENTIST, *n.* in-*dif*-fer-ent-ist, one who professes indifferentism.

INDIFFERENTLY, *ad.* in-*dif*-fer-ent-le, in an indifferent manner.

INDIGENCE, *n.* *in*-dij-ence, state of being indigent; extreme poverty. (Fr.)

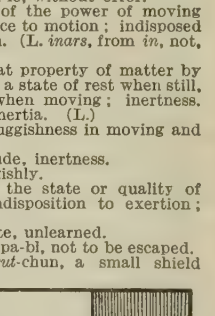
INDIGENCY, *n.* *in*-dij-en-se, indigence.
INDIGENE, *n.* *in*-de-jene, one native-born; a native animal or plant. (Fr. *indigène.*)
INDIGENOUS, *a.* in-*dij*-en-us, native; not exotic. (L. *indigenus.*)
INDIGENT, *a.* *in*-dij-ent, in need; destitute of means of subsistence. (Fr.)
INDIGENTLY, *ad.* *in*-dij-ent-le, with indigence.
INDIGESTED, *a.* in-de-*jest*-ed, not digested; not arranged in due order; crude; not matured to suppuration.
INDIGESTIBLE, *a.* in-de-*jest*-e-bl, not digestible; not to be received or patiently endured.
INDIGESTIBLY, *ad.* in-de-*jest*-ib-le, not digestibly.
INDIGESTION, *n.* in-de-*jest*-yon, want of digestion or due digestive power; dyspepsia. (L. *indigestio.*)
INDIGITATE, *v.i.* in-*dij*-it-ate, to communicate by signs made with the fingers. **Indigitated. Indigitates. Indigitating.**
INDIGN, *a.* in-*dine*, unworthy.
INDIGNANT, *a.* in-*dig*-nant, affected with anger and scorn. (L. *indignans*, being indignant.)
INDIGNANTLY, *ad.* in-*dig*-nant-le, with indignation.
INDIGNATION, *n.* *in*-dig-*nay*-shon, scorn at base or unworthy conduct; anger, mingled with contempt and abhorrence.
INDIGNITY, *n.* in-*dig*-nit-e, unmerited contumely; incivility with insult.
INDIGO, *n.* *in*-de-go, a deep blue dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo plant, and extensively used in dyeing and calico-printing. (Sp.)
INDIGOGENE, *n.* *in*-de-go-jeen, white indigo, produced by the action upon indigo of a deoxidising body.
INDIGOMETER, *n.* *in*-de-*gom*-et-er, an instrument for testing the strength of indigo. (*Indigo*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
INDIGOTIC, *a.* in-de-*got*-ik, denoting an acid formed by dissolving indigo in diluted nitric acid.
INDIGOTINE, *n.* *in*-de-go-tene, pure blue indigo.
INDIRECT, *a.* in-dire-*ekt*, not direct or straight; not tending directly to the point; not straightforward; not fair or honest. Indirect tax, a tax laid on an article of produce, but really paid by the consumer. (L. *indirectus.*)
INDIRECTION, *n.* in-dire-*ek*-shon, indirect course.
INDIRECTLY, *ad.* in-dire-*ekt*-le, in an indirect manner.
INDIRECTNESS, *n.* in-dire-*ekt*-ness, the quality of being indirect.
INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* in-diz-*zern*-e-bl, not discernible.
INDISCERNIBLENESS, *n.* in-diz-*zern*-e-bl-ness, incapability of being discerned.
INDISCERNIBLY, *ad.* in-diz-*zern*-ib-le, in a manner not to be discerned.
INDISCERPTIBILITY, *n.* *in*-dis-*serpt*-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being indiscerptible.
INDISCERPTIBLE, *a.* *in*-dis-*serpt*-e-bl, incapable of dissolution by separation of parts.
INDISCIPLINABLE, *a.* in-*dis*-sip-lin-e-bl, not capable of discipline, or of being improved by discipline.
INDISCIPLINE, *n.* in-*dis*-sip-lin, want of discipline. (L. *indisciplina.*)
INDISCOVERABLE, *a.* *in*-dis-*kuv*-er-a-bl, undiscoverable.
INDISCREET, *a.* *in*-dis-*kreet*, not discreet; injudicious.
INDISCREETLY, *ad.* *in*-dis-*kreet*-le, not discreetly.
INDISCREETNESS, *n.* *in*-dis-*kreet*-ness, quality of being indiscreet.
INDISCRETE, *a.* in-dis-*kreet*, not discrete or separated.
INDISCRETION, *n.* *in*-dis-*kresh*-on, want of discretion; rashness; an imprudent act.
INDISCRIMINATE, *a.* *in*-dis-*krim*-in-ate. not discriminating; without making any distinction; promiscuous.
INDISCRIMINATELY, *ad.* *in*-dis-*krim*-in-ate-le, without discrimination.
INDISCRIMINATING, *a.* *in*-dis-*krim*-in-ate-ing, not making any distinction.
INDISCRIMINATION, *n.* *in*-dis-*krim*-in-*ay*-shon, want of discrimination or distinction.
INDISCRIMINATIVE, *a.* *in*-dis-*krim*-in-ate-iv, making no distinction.
INDISPENSABILITY, *n.* *in*-dis-*pense*-ab-*il*-it-e, indispensableness.

INDISPENSABLE, *a.* *in*-dis-*pense*-a-bl, that cannot be done without.
INDISPENSABLENESS, *n.* *in*-dis-*pense*-ab-l-ness, the state or quality of being indispensable.
INDISPENSABLY, *ad.* *in*-dis-*pense*-ab-le, necessarily; not to be dispensed with.
INDISPOSE, *v.t.* *in*-dis-*pohze*, to disincline; to render indisposed; to render unfit; to make unwell. **Indisposed. Indisposes. Indisposing.** (Fr. *indisposer.*)
INDISPOSED, *a.* *in*-dis-*pohzd*, disinclined; averse; slightly unwell.
INDISPOSEDNESS, *n.* *in*-dis-*pohzd*-ness, the state of being indisposed.
INDISPOSITION, *n.* in-*dis*-po-*zish*-on, disinclination; aversion; slight illness.
INDISPUTABLE, *a.* in-*dis*-pewt-a-bl, too evident to admit of dispute.
INDISPUTABLENESS, *n.* in-*dis*-pewt-a-bl-ness, the state or quality of being indisputable.
INDISPUTABLY, *ad.* in-*dis*-pewt-ab-le, beyond dispute.
INDISPUTED, *a.* *in*-dis-*pewt*-ed, undisputed.
INDISSOCIABILITY, *n.* *in*-dis-*so*-she-ab-*il*-it-e, impossibility of separation.
INDISSOCIABLE, *a.* *in*-dis-*so*-she-a-bl, that cannot be separated. (L. *indissociabilis.*)
INDISSOLUBILITY, *n.* in-*dis*-*sol*-yew-*bil*-it-e, indissolubleness.
INDISSOLUBLE, *a.* in-*dis*-sol-yew-bl, not dissoluble or dissolvable; not violable; always binding. (L. *indissolubilis.*)
INDISSOLUBLENESS, *n.* in-*dis*-sol-yew-bl-ness, the quality of being indissoluble.
INDISSOLUBLY, *ad.* in-dis-*sol*-yewb-le, in an indissoluble manner.
INDISSOLVABLE, *a.* *in*-diz-*zolv*-a-bl, not dissolvable.
INDISSOLVABLENESS, *n.* *in*-diz-*zolv*-a-bl-ness, indissolubleness.
INDISTINCT, *a.* in-dis-*tinkt*, not distinct or clear; not clearly defined. (L. *indistinctus.*)
INDISTINCTION, *n.* *in*-dis-*tink*-shon, want of distinction; confusion.
INDISTINCTLY, *ad.* *in*-dis-*tinkt*-le, in an indistinct manner.
INDISTINCTNESS, *n.* *in*-dis-*tinkt*-ness, the state or quality of being indistinct.
INDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* *in*-dis-*ting*-gwish-a-bl, undistinguishable.
INDISTURBANCE, *n.* in-dis-*turb*-ance, freedom from disturbance; calm.
INDITE, *v.t.* in-*dite*, to compose; to dictate. **Indited. Indites. Inditing.** (O.Fr. *enditer.*)
INDITEMENT, *n.* in-*dite*-ment, the act of inditing.
INDITER, *n.* in-*dite*-er, a writer.
INDIUM, *n.* *ind*-e-um, the metallic element In. (L. *indicum*, indigo.)
INDIVERTIBLE, *a.* *in*-div-*ert*-e-bl, not to be diverted.
INDIVIDABLE, *a.* *in*-de-*vide*-a-bl, not capable of division.
INDIVIDED, *a.* in-de-*vide*-ed, undivided.
INDIVIDUAL, *a.* in-de-*vid*-yew-al, subsisting as a distinct, indivisible being; single; one; pertaining to one only: *n.* a single person; a single animal or thing. (L. *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible.)
INDIVIDUALISM, *n.* in-de-*vid*-yew-al-izm, exclusive or undue attachment to individual interest; individuality; a social system antagonistic to socialism or communism, in which the interference of the state is reduced to the maintenance of order and the enforcement of contracts.
INDIVIDUALITY, *n.* in-de-*vid*-yew-*al*-it-e, separate and distinct existence; oneness; distinctness of character.
INDIVIDUALIZATION, *n.* in-de-*vid*-yew-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.
INDIVIDUALIZE, *v.t.* *in*-de-*vid*-yew-al-ize, to distinguish individually; to connect with an individual. **Individualized. Individualizes. Individualizing.**
INDIVIDUALLY, *ad.* in-de-*vid*-yew-al-le, separately.
INDIVIDUATE, *a.* *in*-de-*vid*-yew-ate, undivided: *v.t.* to make single; to distinguish individually. **Individuated. Individuates. Individuating.**
INDIVIDUATION, *n.* *in*-de-*vid*-yew-*ay*-shon, individualization.
INDIVISIBILITY, *n.* *in*-de-viz-ib-*il*-it-e, indivisibleness.

INDIVISIBLE, *a.* *in*-de-*viz*-e-bl, not divisible: *n.* one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved [Math.]. (L. *indivisibilis.*)
INDIVISIBLENESS, *n.* *in*-de-*viz*-e-bl-ness, the state or quality of being indivisible.
INDIVISIBLY, *ad.* *in*-de-*viz*-ib-le, so as not to be divisible.
INDIVISION, *n.* in-de-*vizj*-on, a state of being undivided.
INDO-BRITON, *n.* *in*-do-*brit*-on, a person born in India, one or both of whose parents is a native of Great Britain. (Gr. *Indos*, Indian.)
INDOCIBLE, *a.* in-*doh*-se-bl, not capable of being taught or trained. (L. *indocibilis.*)
INDOCIBLENESS, *n.* in-*doh*-se-bl-ness, unteachableness.
INDOCILE, *a.* in-*doh*-sile, not docile; not disposed to be taught. (L. *indocilis.*)
INDOCILITY, *n.* *in*-do-*sil*-it-e, intractableness.
INDOCTRINATE, *v.t.* in-*dok*-trin-ate, to instruct in any doctrine or imbue with the principles of any system; to instruct in rudiments. Indoctrinated. Indoctrinates. Indoctrinating. (L. *in*, and *doctrinatus*, taught.)
INDOCTRINATION, *n.* in-*dok*-trin-*ay*-shon, instruction in or inoculation with the principles of any system.
INDO-EUROPEAN, *a.* *in*-do-yew-ro-*pee*-an, Aryan.
INDOLENCE, *n.* *in*-do-lence, habitual laziness. (Fr.)
INDOLENT, *a.* *in*-do-lent, habitually lazy; slothful.
INDOLENTLY, *ad.* *in*-do-lent-le, in an indolent manner.
INDOMITABLE, *a.* in-*dom*-it-a-bl, that cannot be subdued; untamable. (L. *in*, and *domitus*, tamed.)
INDONESIAN, *a.* in-do-*neeze*-yan, of the East Indian islands.
INDOOR, *a.* *in*-dore, within the house.
INDORSABLE, *a.* in-*dorse*-a-bl, endorsable; that may be indorsed.
INDORSE, *v.t.* in-*dorse*, to endorse; to write or sign one's name on the back of documents, &c.; to assign by indorsement; to sanction. Indorsed. Indorses. Indorsing. (L. *in*, and *dorsum*, the back.)
INDORSEE, *n.* in-dorse-*ee*, endorsee; the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.
INDORSEMENT, *n.* in-*dorse*-ment, endorsement; the act of writing on the back of; that which is written on the back of a document, note or cheque; sanction.
INDORSER, *n.* in-*dorse*-er, endorser; the person who indorses.
INDRA, *n.* *in*-drah, the Zeus of the Hindu pantheon, representing, after the type and in the style of an Aryan chieftain, the active and militant life of the benignant powers of the firmament. (Sans.)
INDRAUGHT, *n.* *in*-drahft, an inlet; influx below; air drawn in.
INDRAWN, *a.* *in*-drawn, drawn in.
INDRENCH, *v.t.* in-*drench*, to drench. Indrenched. Indrenches. Indrenching.
INDRI, *n.* *in*-dre, the largest of the lemurs, the babakoto. *Indris brevicaudata.* (Native word.)
INDUBIOUS, *a.* in-*dew*-be-us, not doubtful; not doubting.
INDUBITABLE, *a.* in-*dewb*-it-a-bl, not to be doubted; clear or certain beyond question. (L. *indubitabilis.*)
INDUBITABLENESS, *n.* in-*dewb*-it-a-bl-ness, state of being indubitable.
INDUBITABLY, *ad.* in-*dewb*-it-ab-le, undoubtedly.
INDUCE, *v.t.* in-*duce*, to prevail on; to bring on; to actuate; to cause; to cause, as an electric or magnetic condition, by mere proximity [Physics]. Induced. Induces. Inducing. (L. *induco*, *inductum*, lead.)
INDUCEMENT, *n.* in-*duce*-ment, anything that induces the mind to will or to act; a statement of facts introducing other material facts [Law].
INDUCER, *n.* in-*duce*-er, he who or that which induces.
INDUCIBLE, *a.* in-*duce*-e-bl, that may be induced; that may be inferred by induction.
INDUCT, *v.t.* in-*dukt*, to introduce into a benefice or office; to invest with such office. Inducted. Inducting. Inducts. (L. *inductus.*)
INDUCTANCE, *n.* in-*dukt*-ance, induction [Elect.].
INDUCTILE, *a.* in-*dukt*-ile, not ductile, as a metal.
INDUCTILITY, *n.* *in*-dukt-*il*-it-e, the quality of being inductile.

INDUCTION, *n.* in-*duk*-shon, introduction or instalment into a benefice or office; reasoning from particulars to generals [Logic]; the conclusion or inference drawn from a process of induction; electrical influence without direct contact; without contact [Physics]; an introductory scene leading to the main action, in old plays. Induction coil, an electric transformer consisting of two coils of insulated wire, one within the other, in which the variations of the inner coil produce currents in the outer coil. Induction pipe, the pipe by which the steam, or other source of power, is admitted to the cylinder. (Fr.)
INDUCTIONAL, *a.* in-*duk*-shon-al, pertaining or due to induction.
INDUCTIVE, *a.* in-*dukt*-iv, leading or drawing; tending to induce; leading to inferences; proceeding by induction. Inductive method, the process, as distinct from the deductive, by which we proceed from particular instances to general principles.
INDUCTIVELY, *ad.* in-*dukt*-iv-le, by induction or inference.
INDUCTOR, *n.* in-*dukt*-or, the person who inducts. (L.)
INDUE, *v.t.* in-*dew*, to endue; to put on, as clothes; to invest; to clothe; to furnish; to endow. Indued. Indues. Induing. (L. *induo*, put on.)
INDULGE, *v.t.* in-*dulj*, to gratify by concession to; to yield to the wishes of; not to check or restrain: *v.i.* to allow one's self. Indulged. Indulges. Indulging. (L. *indulgeo.*)
INDULGENCE, *n.* in-*dulj*-ence, forbearance of restraint; unrestrained permission; permission; gratification; favour granted; in the Roman Catholic Church, remission granted by the church to a penitent of a temporal punishment, due to an act of sin. (L. *indulgentia.*)
INDULGENCY, *n.* in-*dulj*-en-se, indulgence.
INDULGENT, *a.* in-*dulj*-ent, yielding to the wishes of those under us; compliant; not severe; kind. (L. *indulgens*, being kind.)
INDULGENTIAL, *a.* *in*-dulj-*en*-shal, relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.
INDULGENTLY, *ad.* in-*dulj*-ent-le, in an indulgent manner.
INDULGER, *n.* in-*dulj*-er, one who indulges.
INDULINE, *n.* *in*-dew-leen, a group of dyestuffs from coal tar products.
INDUMENTUM, *n.* *in*-dew-*ment*-um, the plumage of birds [Zool.]; any hairy covering [Bot.]. (L. a garment.)
INDUNA, *n.* in-*doon*-ah, the chief of an impi. (Zulu.)
INDUPLICATE, *a.* in-*dew*-plik-ate, with edges bent towards the axis.
INDURATE, *v.i.* in-dewr-ate, to become hard; to become insensible: *v.t.* to make hard; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate. Indurated. Indurates. Indurating. (L. *induratus*, hardened.)
INDURATION, *n.* *in*-dewr-*ay*-shon, the act of hardening, or process of growing hard; hardened state; hardness of heart; obduracy.
INDUSIAL, *a.* in-*dew*-se-al, composed of the larva-cases of certain insects.
INDUSIUM, *n.* in-*dew*-se-um: *pl.* Indusia, a hairy cup inclosing a stigma [Bot.]; the cover of the sori in ferns [Bot.]; the case or covering of certain larvæ [Entom.]. (L. an under-garment.)
INDUSTRIAL, *a.* in-*dust*-re-al, consisting in or pertaining to industry; pertaining to productiveness or produce.
INDUSTRIALISM, *n.* in-*dust*-re-al-izm, employment in industrial pursuits; a social system of which such pursuits are the chief characteristic.
INDUSTRIALLY, *ad.* in-*dust*-re-al-le, with reference to industry.
INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* in-*dust*-re-us, given to industry; diligent in business or study; habitually occupied in business; assiduous; active. (L. *industriosus.*)
INDUSTRIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*dust*-re-us-le, in an industrious manner.
INDUSTRY, *n.* *in*-dust-re, habitual diligence in any employment; steady application to labour; assiduity; trade; manufacture. (Fr. *industrie.*)
INDUVIÆ, *n.pl.* in-*dew*-ve-ee, the withered leaves that remain on the stem of some plants [Bot.]. (L. clothes.)

INDWELL, *v.t.* *in*-dwel, to dwell or abide in. **Indwelled.** **Indwelling.** **Indwells.** **Indwelt.**
INDWELLER, *n.* *in*-dwel-ler, an inhabitant.
INDWELLING, *a.* *in*-dwel-ling, dwelling within: *n.* residence within or in the heart or soul.
INEARTH, *v.t.* in-*erth*, to inter. **Inearthed.** **Inearthing.** **Inearths.**
INEBRIANT, *a.* in-*ee*-bre-ant, intoxicating: *n.* anything that intoxicates. (L. *inebrians*, making drunk.)
INEBRIATE, *n.* in-*ee*-bre-ate, an habitual drunkard: *v.t.* to make drunk; to intoxicate. **Inebriated.** **Inebriates.** **Inebriating.** (L. *inebriatus*, drunk.)
INEBRIATION, *n.* in-*ee*-bre-*ay*-shon, inebriety.
INEBRIETY, *n.* in-e-*bry*-et-e, habitual intoxication; drunkenness.
INEBRIOUS, *a.* in-*ee*-bre-us, drunk; causing drunkenness.
INEDIBLE, *a.* in-*ed*-e-bl, not edible.
INEDITED, *a.* in-*ed*-it-ed, not edited; unpublished.
INEFFABILITY, *n.* in-*ef*-fab-*il*-it-e, ineffableness.
INEFFABLE, *a.* in-*ef*-fa-bl, inexpressible in words. (L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable.)
INEFFABLENESS, *n.* in-*ef*-fa-bl-ness, the being ineffable.
INEFFABLY, *ad.* in-*ef*-fab-le, in a manner not to be expressed.
INEFFACEABLE, *a.* *in*-ef-*face*-a-bl, not effaceable.
INEFFACEABLY, *ad.* in-ef-*face*-ab-le, not effaceably.
INEFFECTIVE, *a.* in-ef-*fekt*-iv, without effect; useless.
INEFFECTIVELY, *ad.* *in*-ef-*fekt*-iv-le, not effectively.
INEFFECTIVENESS, *n.* *in*-ef-*fekt*-iv-ness, the quality of being ineffective.
INEFFECTUAL, *a.* *in*-ef-*fekt*-yew-al, not producing or not able to produce its effect; inefficient.
INEFFECTUALITY, *n.* *in*-ef-*fekt*-yew-*al*-it-e, the condition or fact of being ineffectual.
INEFFECTUALLY, *ad.* *in*-ef-*fekt*-yew-al-le, without effect; in vain.
INEFFECTUALNESS, *n.* in-ef-*fekt*-yew-al-ness, want of effect, or of power to produce it.
INEFFERVESCENCE, *n.* in-*ef*-fer-*ves*-sence, want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.
INEFFERVESCENT, *a.* in-*ef*-fer-*ves*-sent, not effervescing.
INEFFERVESCIBILITY, *n.* in-*ef*-fer-*ves*-se-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being ineffervescible.
INEFFERVESCIBLE, *a.* in-*ef*-fer-*ves*-se-bl, not capable of effervescence.
INEFFICACIOUS, *a.* in-*ef*-fe-*kay*-shus, not efficacious; of inadequate power or force.
INEFFICACIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*ef*-fe-*kay*-shus-le, without efficacy.
INEFFICACIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*ef*-fe-*kay*-shus-ness, inefficacy.
INEFFICACY, *n.* in-*ef*-fe-ka-se, want of efficacy.
INEFFICIENCY, *n.* in-ef-*fish*-en-se, want of power.
INEFFICIENT, *a.* in-ef-*fish*-ent, not efficient.
INEFFICIENTLY, *ad.* in-ef-*fish*-ent-le, without effect.
INELABORATE, *a.* in-e-*lab*-o-rate, not elaborate.
INELASTIC, *a.* *in*-e-*las*-tik, wanting elasticity; incompressible.
INELASTICITY, *n.* *in*-e-las-*tis*-e-te, want of elastic power.
INELEGANCE, *n.* in-*el*-e-gance, want of elegance; want of beauty, polish, symmetry or ornament; an inelegant quality.
INELEGANCY, *n.* in-*el*-e-gan-se, inelegance.
INELEGANT, *a.* in-*el*-e-gant, not elegant.
INELEGANTLY, *ad.* in-*el*-e-gant-le, in an inelegant manner.
INELIGIBILITY, *n.* in-*el*-e-je-*bil*-e-te, the state or quality of being ineligible.
INELIGIBLE, *a.* in-*el*-e-je-bl, not capable or worthy of being elected or chosen.
INELIGIBLY, *ad.* in-*el*-e-jib-le, in an ineligible manner.
INELOQUENT, *a.* in-*el*-o-kwent, not eloquent; not persuasive.
INELOQUENTLY, *ad.* in-*el*-o-kwent-le, without eloquence.
INELUCTABLE, *a.* in-e-*luk*-ta-bl, struggled against in vain; unavoidable. (L. *ineluctabilis.*)
INELUDIBLE, *a.* in-e-*lew*-de-bl, that cannot be eluded.
INEMBRYONATE, *a.* in-*em*-bre-on-ate, not formed in embryo.
INENARRABLE, *a.* in-*en*-nar-ra-bl, that cannot be narrated; indescribable.
INENCHYMA, *n.* in-*en*-ke-mah, fibrocellular tissue [Bot.]. (L. *in.* and Gr. *enchyma*, instillation.)
INEPT, *a.* in-*ept*, not apt or fit; unsuitable; absurd. (O.Fr.)
INEPTITUDE, *n.* in-*ep*-te-tewd, unfitness; foolishness.
INEPTLY, *ad.* in-*ept*-le, in an inept manner.
INEPTNESS, *n.* in-*ept*-ness, the state of being inept.
INEQUABLE, *a.* in-*ee*-kwa-bl, not equable.
INEQUALITY, *n.* in-e-*kwol*-e-te, want of equality; difference; unevenness; disparity; incompetence. (L. *inequalitas.*)
INEQUIDISTANT, *a.* in-*ek*-we-*dis*-tant, not equidistant.
INEQUILATERAL, *a.* in-*ek*-we-lat-er-al, not equilateral.
INEQUITABLE, *a.* in-ek-*wit*-ta-bl, not equitable; unjust.
INEQUITY, *n.* in-*ek*-wit-e, injustice.
INEQUIVALVE, *a.* in-*ek*-we-valv, having unequal valves, as the shell of an oyster.
INEQUIVALVULAR, *a.* in-*ek*-we-*val*-vew-lar, inequivalve.
INERADICABLE, *a.* in-e-*rad*-e-ka-bl, not eradicable.
INERADICABLY, *ad.* in-e-*rad*-e-kab-le, so as not to be eradicable.
INERGETIC, *a.* in-er-*jet*-ik, having no energy.
INERGETICAL, *a.* in-er-*jet*-e-kal, inergetic.
INERGETICALLY, *ad.* in-er-*jet*-e-kal-le, without energy.
INERM, *a.* in-*erm*, inermous.
INERMOUS, *a.* in-*erm*-us, destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf [Bot.]. (L. *inermis*, armless.)
INERRABILITY, *n.* in-er-ra-*bil*-e-te, infallibility.
INERRABLE, *a.* in-*er*-ra-bl, that cannot err; infallible. (L. *inerrabilis.*)
INERRABLENESS, *n.* in-*er*-ra-bl-ness, inerrability.
INERRABLY, *ad.* in-er-ra-ble, infallibly.
INERRANCY, *n.* in-er-ran-se, errorlessness.
INERRATIC, *a.* in-er-*rat*-ik, not erratic; fixed.
INERRINGLY, *ad.* in-*er*-ring-le, without error.
INERT, *a.* in-*ert*, destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion; indisposed to act; inactive; sluggish. (L. *inars*, from *in*, not, and *ars*, art.)
INERTIA, *n.* in-*er*-she-a, that property of matter by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform motion when moving; inertness. Vis inertiæ, the power of inertia. (L.)
INERTION, *n.* in-*er*-shon, sluggishness in moving and in stopping.
INERTITUDE, *n.* in-*er*-te-tude, inertness.
INERTLY, *ad.* in-*ert*-le, sluggishly.
INERTNESS, *n.* in-*ert*-ness, the state or quality of being inert; inertia; indisposition to exertion; sluggishness.
INERUDITE, *a.* in-*er*-roo-dite, unlearned.
INESCAPABLE, *a.* *in*-es-*kay*-pa-bl, not to be escaped.
INESCUTCHEON, *n.* *in*-es-*kut*-chun, a small shield within a shield [Her.].
INESSENTIAL, *a.* *in*-es-*sen*-shal, unessential.
INESTIMABLE, *a.* in-*es*-tim-a-bl, that cannot be estimated; above all price in value. (Fr.)
INESTIMABLY, *ad.* in-*es*-tim-ab-le, in a manner not to be estimated.
INEVASIBLE, *a.* *in*-e-*va*-se-bl, that cannot be evaded.
INEVIDENT, *a.* *in*-*ev*-e-dent, not evident; not obvious.
INEVITABILITY, *n.* in-*ev*-e-ta-*bil*-e-te, inevitableness.


Inescutcheon.

INEVITABLE, *a.* in-*ev*-e-ta-bl, that admits of no escape or evasion. (L. *inevitabilis.*)
INEVITABLENESS, *n.* in-*ev*-e-ta-bl-ness, the state of being inevitable.
INEVITABLY, *ad.* in-*ev*-e-tab-le, unavoidably.
INEXACT, *a.* in-ek-*zakt*, not precisely correct.
INEXACTITUDE, *n.* in-ek-*zakt*-te-tewd, inexactness; a falsehood.
INEXACTNESS, *n.* in-ek-*zakt*-ness, want of precision.
INEXCITABLE, *a.* in-ek-*syte*-a-bl, not excitable; dull; lifeless.
INEXCUSABLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*ku*-za-bl, not to be excused or justified.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *n.* *in*-eks-*ku*-za-bl-ness, the quality of being inexcusable.
INEXCUSABLY, *ad.* *in*-eks-*ku*-zab-le, to a degree beyond excuse or justification.
INEXECUTABLE, *a.* in-*eks*-e-*ku*-ta-bl, not executable.
INEXECUTION, *n.* in-*eks*-e-*ku*-shon, non-performance.
INEXERTION, *n.* in-ek-*zer*-shon, want of exertion or effort; defect of action.
INEXHALABLE, *a.* in-eks-*ha*-la-bl, not evaporable.
INEXHAUSTED, *a.* in-eg-*zawst*-ed, not exhausted or spent.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* *in*-eg-*zawst*-e-bl, that cannot be exhausted; unfailing.
INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, *n.* *in*-egs-*zawst*-e-bl-ness, the state of being inexhaustible.
INEXHAUSTIBLY, *ad.* *in*-egs-*zawst*-ib-le, in an inexhaustible manner.
INEXHAUSTIVE, *a.* *in*-egs-*zawst*-iv, not to be exhausted or spent.
INEXISTENCE, *n.* in-eg-*zist*-ence, non-existence.
INEXISTENT, *a.* in-eg-*zist*-tent, not existing.
INEXORABILITY, *n.* in-*eks*-o-ra-*bil*-e-te, inexorableness.
INEXORABLE, *a.* in-*eks*-o-ra-bl, not to be moved by entreaty; inflexible; unrelenting. (O.Fr.)
INEXORABLENESS, *n.* in-*eks*-o-ra-bl-ness, the state or quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.
INEXORABLY, *ad.* in-*eks*-o-rab-le, so as to be immovable by entreaty.
INEXPANSIBLE, *a.* *in*-ex-*pan*-se-bl, unable to expand.
INEXPECTANT, *a.* *in*-ex-*pekt*-ant, not expectant.
INEXPECTATION, *n.* *in*-eks-pek-*tay*-shon, state of having no expectation.
INEXPEDIENCE, *n.* *in*-eks-*pee*-de-ence, inexpediency.
INEXPEDIENCY, *n.* *in*-eks-*pee*-de-en-se, want of fitness; unsuitableness to the purpose.
INEXPEDIENT, *a.* *in*-eks-*pee*-de-ent, not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; unfit.
INEXPEDIENTLY, *ad.* *in*-eks-*pee*-de-ent-le, not expediently.
INEXPENSIVE, *a.* *in*-eks-*pen*-siv, not expensive.
INEXPERIENCE, *n.* *in*-eks-*peer*-e-ence, want of experience, or knowledge by experience. (Late L. *inexperientia.*)
INEXPERIENCED, *a.* *in*-eks-*peer*-e-enst, not having experience; unskilled.
INEXPERT, *a.* *in*-eks-*pert*, not expert; not skilled.
INEXPERTNESS, *n.* *in*-eks-*pert*-ness, want of expertness.
INEXPIABLE, *a.* in-*eks*-pe-a-bl, that admits of no atonement or satisfaction. (L. *inexpiabilis.*)
INEXPIABLY, *ad.* in-*eks*-pe-ab-le, to an inexpiable degree.
INEXPLICABILITY, *n.* in-*eks*-ple-ka-*bil*-e-te, inexplicableness.
INEXPLICABLE, *a.* in-*eks*-ple-ka-bl, that cannot be explained.
INEXPLICABLENESS, *n.* in-*eks*-ple-ka-bl-ness, the state or quality of being inexplicable.
INEXPLICABLY, *ad.* in-*eks*-ple-kab-le, so as not to be explicable.
INEXPLICIT, *a.* *in*-eks-*plis*-sit, not explicit or clear.
INEXPLORABLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*plore*-a-bl, not explorable.
INEXPLOSIVE, *a.* *in*-ex-*ploh*-siv, not explosive.
INEXPOSURE, *n.* in-eks-*poze*-yewr, unexposed state.
INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*pres*-se-bl, not to be expressed: *n.pl.* trousers [jocular].
INEXPRESSIBLY, *ad.* *in*-eks-*pres*-sib-le, unutterably.
INEXPRESSIVE, *a.* *in*-eks-*pres*-siv, not expressive.
INEXPRESSIVENESS, *n.* *in*-eks-*pres*-siv-ness, the state of being inexpressive.
INEXPUGNABLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*pug*-na-bl, impregnable; invincible; not to be taken by assault. (L. *inexpugnabilis.*)
INEXTENSIBLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*ten*-se-bl, unstretchable.
INEXTINCT, *a.* *in*-ex-*tingkt*, not extinct.
INEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*ting*-gwish-a-bl, that cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
INEXTIRPABLE, *a.* *in*-eks-*ter*-pa-bl, that cannot be rooted out.
INEXTRICABLE, *a.* in-*eks*-tre-ka-bl, not extricable. (L. *inextricabilis.*)
INEXTRICABLENESS, *n.* in-*eks*-tre-ka-bl-ness, the state of being inextricable.

INEXTRICABLY, *ad.* in-*eks*-tre-kab-le, to an inextricable degree.
INEYE, *v.t.* in-*i*, to inoculate, as a tree or a bud. **Ineyed. Ineyes. Ineying.**
INFALL, *n.* *in*-fawl, an inroad.
INFALLIBILITY, *n.* in-*fal*-le-*bil*-e-te, infallibleness, specially in regard to faith and morals, as claimed by Roman Catholic theologians on behalf of the Church as a whole, and the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*, as the head of it.
INFALLIBLE, *a.* in-*fal*-le-bl, incapable of erring; certain. (Late L. *infallibilis.*)
INFALLIBLENESS, *n.* in-*fal*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being infallible.
INFALLIBLY, *ad.* in-*fal*-lib-le, in an infallible manner.
INFAME, *v.t.* *in*-fame, to defame. **Infamed. Infames. Infaming.**
INFAMIZE, *v.t.* *in*-fam-ize, to render infamous. **Infamized. Infamizes. Infamizing.**
INFAMOUS, *a.* *in*-fa-mus, of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile; disgraceful; publicly branded with infamy.
INFAMOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-fa-mus-le, to an infamous degree.
INFAMY, *n.* *in*-fa-me, ill-fame; loss of reputation; public disgrace; extreme vileness; loss of character or status incurred by a convict [Law]. (Fr. *infamie.*)
INFANCY, *n.* *in*-fan-se, the state of being an infant, or the time; the period till the age of twenty-one [Law]; the early period of existence. (L. *infantia.*)
INFANT, *n.* *in*-fant, a child up to seven years of age; a person under the age of twenty-one [Law]: *a.* pertaining to infancy; young; tender. **Woolwich infant,** a very heavy 19th century gun. (L. *infans*, from *in*, not, and *fans*, speaking.)
INFANTA, *n.* in-*fan*-ta, in Spain and Portugal, any princess of the blood royal, except the heiress apparent.
INFANTE, *n.* in-*fan*-te, in Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, or prince of the blood royal, except the heir apparent.
INFANTICIDAL, *a.* in-*fan*-te-*side*-al, pertaining to infanticide.
INFANTICIDE, *n.* in-*fan*-te-side, the murder of an infant; the murderer of an infant. (L. *infant*, and *cædo*, kill.)
INFANTILE, *a.* *in*-fan-tile, pertaining to infancy or infants, or to the first period of life. (L. *infantilis.*)
INFANTILISM, *n.* in-*fant*-il-izm, a children's disease characterized by abdominal enlargement and stoppage of growth.
INFANTINE, *a.* *in*-fan-tine, infantile.
INFANTLY, *ad.* in-fant-le, like a child; infantile.
INFANTRY, *n.* *in*-fan-tre, foot-soldiers. (Fr. *infanterie.*)
INFATUATE, *v.t.* in-*fat*-yew-ate, to make foolish; to affect with folly; to deprive of sound judgment; to infect with a foolish passion; to stupefy. **Infatuated. Infatuates. Infatuating.** (L. *infatuatus*, made a fool of.)
INFATUATION, *n.* in-*fat*-yew-*ay*-shon, the act of being infatuated; the state of being infatuated; besotted folly.
INFAUST, *a.* in-*fawst*, unlucky. (L. *infaustus.*)
INFEASIBILITY, *n.* *in*-*fee*-ze-*bil*-it-e, impracticability.
INFEASIBLE, *a.* in-*fee*-ze-bl, not feasible; impracticable.
INFEASIBLENESS, *n.* in-*fee*-ze-bl-ness, the quality of being impracticable.
INFECT, *v.t.* in-*fekt*, to taint with disease; to taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate disease; to communicate with any or bad qualities; to corrupt. **Infected. Infecting. Infects.** (O.Fr.)
INFECTER, *n.* in-*fek*-ter, he who or that which infects.
INFECTIBLE, *a.* in-*fek*-te-bl, capable of being infected.
INFECTION, *n.* in-*fek*-shon, act of infecting; the thing which infects or taints.
INFECTIOUS, *a.* in-*fek*-shus, having the quality of infecting or tainting; apt to spread; pestilential; corrupting.
INFECTIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*fek*-shus-le, by infection.
INFECTIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*fek*-shus-ness, the quality of being infectious.
INFECTIVE, *a.* in-*fek*-tiv, infectious; able to infect.
INFECUND, *a.* in-*fek*-und, unfruitful.
INFECUNDITY, *n.* *in*-fe-*kun*-de-te, unfruitfulness. (L. *infecunditas.*)

INFEFFMENT, *n.* in-*fef*-ment, the symbolical act of putting one in possession of an hereditament, by presenting a small quantity of earth and stone of the property [Scots Law].

INFELICITOUS, *a.* in-fe-*lis*-e-tus, not felicitous; unhappy; inapt.

INFELICITY, *n.* *in*-fe-*lis*-e-te, unhappiness; misery; unfavourableness; inaptness. (L. *infelicitas.*)

INFELONIOUS, *a.* *in*-fe-*lone*-yus, not felonious.

INFER, *v.t.* in-*fer*, to deduce; to derive, as a fact or consequence. **Inferred. Inferring. Infers.** (O.Fr. *inferer.*)

INFERABLE, *a.* in-*fer*-ra-bl, that may be inferred from premises; deducible.

INFERENCE, *n.* *in*-fer-ence, the act of inferring; that which is inferred; deduction; conclusion.

INFERENTIAL, *a.* *in*-fer-*en*-shal, deduced or deducible by inference.

INFERENTIALLY, *ad.* *in*-fer-*en*-shal-le, by way of inference.

INFERIÆ, *n.pl.* in-*fee*-re-ee, sacrifices offered by the Romans to the souls of the dead. (L.)

INFERIOR, *a.* in-*fere*-e-or, lower in place, station, age, rank or quality; subordinate; secondary; below; within the earth's orbit [Astron.]; under the ovary [Bot.]: *n.* one who is younger, or of a lower rank. (L. comparative of *inferus*, low.)

INFERIORITY, *n.* in-*fere*-e-*or*-re-te, the state of being inferior.

INFERNAL, *a.* in-*fern*-al, pertaining to hell or the lower regions; worthy of hell; diabolical: *n.* an inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions. **Infernal machine,** an explosive machine contrived for assassination. **Infernal stone,** lunar caustic. (L. *infernus*, lower.)

INFERNALLY, *ad.* in-*fern*-al-le, in a detestable and infernal way.

INFERNO, *n.* in-*fern*-o, hell; the first part of Dante's "Divine Comedy." (It.)

INFERRIBLE, *a.* in-*fer*-re-bl, inferable.

INFERTILE, *a.* in-*fert*-ile, not fertile; barren.

INFERTILITY, *n.* *in*-fer-*til*-e-te, unfruitfulness.

INFEST, *v.t.* in-*fest*, to trouble greatly; to plague; to overrun. **Infested. Infesting. Infests.** (Fr. *infester.*)

INFESTATION, *n.* *in*-fes-*tay*-shon, molestation.

INFESTERED, *a.* in-*fes*-terd, rankling; inveterate.

INFESTIVE, *a.* in-*fes*-tiv, not festive; cheerless.

INFESTIVITY, *n.* *in*-fes-*tiv*-e-te, want of festivity or of cheerfulness, as at entertainments.

INFEUDATION, *n.* *in*-few-*day*-shon, the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; enfeoffment; the granting of tithes to laymen.

INFIBULATION, *n.* in-*fib*-yew-*lay*-shon, a clasping or confining with a small padlock. (L. *infibulatus*, fastened with a clasp.)

INFIDEL, *a.* *in*-fe-del, disbelieving, especially in Christianity, and that often only on certain theoretic sides: *n.* one who disbelieves or has no faith in a given religious creed, especially the Christian; a sceptic; a deist; a Mohammedan. (O.Fr. *infidele.*)

INFIDELITY, *n.* *in*-fe-*del*-e-te, want of faith, especially in the Christian creed; scepticism; deism; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness; breach of trust; treachery. (Fr. *infidélité.*)

INFIELD, *n.* *in*-feeld, the portion of a farm which is manured and kept in crop.

INFILTER, *v.t.* in-*fil*-ter, to filter in. **Infiltered.** Infiltering. **Infilters.**

INFILTERED, *a.* in-*fil*-terd, infiltrated.

INFILTRATE, *v.i.* in-*fil*-trate, to enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance. **Infiltrated.** Infiltrates. **Infiltrating.**

INFILTRATION, *n.* in-fil-*tray*-shon, the process of entering the cells of a body; the substance infiltrated.

INFINITE, *a.* *in*-fe-nit, without limit; boundless; endless; great beyond measure; greater or less than any assignable quantity [Math.]: *n.* infinity of being; something infinite; an infinite quantity [Math.]. (O.Fr. *infinit.*)

INFINITELY, *ad.* *in*-fe-nit-le, to an infinite degree.

INFINITENESS, *n.* *in*-fe-nit-ness, the state of being infinite.

INFINITESIMAL, *a.* *in*-fin-e-*tes*-e-mal, infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity: *n.* a quantity that is so.

INFINITESIMALLY, *ad.* *in*-fin-e-*tes*-e-mal-le, by quantities infinitely small.

INFINITIVAL, *a.* *in*-fin-e-*ty*-val, belonging to the infinitive mood.

INFINITIVE, *a.* in-*fin*-e-tiv, not limiting; expressing the mere action of the verb without limitation of person or number [Gram.]: *n.* the infinitive mood. (L. *infinitus.*)

INFINITO, *a.* *in*-fe-*nee*-to, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning [Mus.]. (It.)

INFINITUDE, *n.* *in*-fin-e-tewd, infinity.

INFINITY, *n.* in-*fin*-e-te, infiniteness; infinite extent; infinite number.

INFIRM, *a.* in-*firm*, not firm; enfeebled; feeble; irresolute; not stable. (L. *infirmus*, weak.)

INFIRMARY, *n.* in-*firm*-a-re, a hospital or place where sick or suffering people are lodged and nursed. (Fr. *infirmerie.*)

INFIRMATIVE, *a.* in-*firm*-a-tiv, weakening; tending to render void; annulling.

INFIRMITY, *n.* in-*firm*-e-te, a weakness; a failing; a diseased state of the body; a disease. (Fr. *infirmité.*)

INFIRMLY, *ad.* in-*firm*-le, in an infirm manner.

INFIRMNESS, *n.* in-*firm*-ness, the state of being infirm.

INFIX, *v.t.* in-*fiks*, to fix or to fasten in; to implant, as a principle or idea. **Infixed. Infixes. Infixing.** (O.Fr. *infixer.*)

INFLAME, *v.t.* in-*flame*, to set on fire; to excite or kindle into violent action; to excite excessive action in the blood; to cause heat, redness, and swelling; to provoke; to exasperate: *v.i.* to grow hot, angry or painful. **Inflamed. Inflames.** Inflaming. (L. *inflammo.*)

INFLAMER, *n.* in-*flame*-er, the person or thing that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, *n.* in-*flam*-ma-*bil*-e-te, inflammableness.

INFLAMMABLE, *a.* in-*flam*-ma-bl, that may be easily set on fire; susceptible of combustion.

INFLAMMABLENESS, *n.* in-*flam*-ma-bl-ness, the quality of being inflammable.

INFLAMMABLY, *ad.* in-*flam*-mab-le, in an inflammable manner.

INFLAMMATION, *n.* *in*-flam-*may*-shon, the act of inflaming; the state of being in flame; violent excitement; heat; a redness and swelling, attended with heat, pain and febrile symptoms [Med. and Surg.].

INFLAMMATORY, *a.* in-*flam*-ma-tor-e, tending to excite heat or inflammation; accompanied by inflammation; tending to excite tumult or sedition.

INFLATABLE, *a.* in-*flay*-ta-bl, that may be inflated.

INFLATE, *v.t.* in-*flate*, to swell by injecting air; to puff up; to increase or raise artificially [Comm.]. Inflated. Inflates. Inflating. (L. *inflatus*, puffed up.)

INFLATED, *a.* in-*flate*-ted, distended with air; turgid; hollow and distended [Bot.].

INFLATION, *n.* in-*flay*-shon, the act of inflating; the state of being inflated; the state of being puffed up; artificial increase or rise [Comm.].

INFLECT, *v.t.* in-*flekt*, to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to modulate; to vary terminations for purposes of declension or conjugation [Gram.]; to modulate, as the voice. **Inflected. Inflecting.** Inflects. (L. *inflecto*, bend.)

INFLECTED, *a.* in-*flekt*-ed, bent; varied.

INFLECTION, *n.* in-*flek*-shon, the act of inflecting; the state of being inflected; the appearance which light exhibits when it passes near the edges of an opaque body; the variation in termination of nouns by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; modulation of the voice.

INFLECTIONAL, *a.* in-*flek*-shon-al, pertaining to inflection.

INFLECTIVE, *a.* in-*flek*-tiv, capable of bending.

INFLEXED, *a.* in-*flekst*, bent inwards [Bot.].

INFLEXIBILITY, *n.* in-*fleks*-e-*bil*-e-te, inflexibleness.

INFLEXIBLE, *a.* in-*fleks*-e-bl, that cannot be bent; that will not yield or be persuaded to change; unbending; unyielding; unrelenting. (L. *inflexibilis.*)

INFLEXIBLENESS, *n.* in-*fleks*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being inflexible.

INFLEXIBLY, *ad.* in-*fleks*-ib-le, to an inflexible degree.

INFLEXION, *n.* in-*fleks*-yon, inflection.

INFLEXURE, *n.* in-*fleks*-yewr, an inflexion; a curving.
INFLICT, *v.t.* in-*flikt*, to lay on; to impose as punishment or disgrace. Inflicted. Inflicting. Inflicts. (L. *inflictus*, struck.)
INFLICTER, *n.* in-*flik*-ter, he who inflicts.
INFLICTION, *n.* in-*flik*-shon, the act of inflicting; the punishment applied; trouble.
INFLICTIVE, *a.* in-*flik*-tiv, tending or able to inflict.
INFLORESCENCE, *n.* in-flo-*res*-sence, mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks [Bot.]; the unfolding of blossoms. (Fr.)
INFLOW, *n.* *in*-flo, a flowing in: *v.i.* to flow in. Inflowed. Inflowing. Inflows.
INFLUENCE, *n.* *in*-floo-ence, power which affects men or things, whether physically, morally or spiritually: sway; authority: *v.t.* to move, affect, or direct; to sway. Influenced. Influences. Influencing. (O.Fr.)
INFLUENT, *a.* *in*-floo-ent, flowing in.
INFLUENTIAL, *a.* *in*-floo-*en*-shal, having or exerting influence or power.
INFLUENTIALLY, *ad.* *in*-floo-*en*-shal-le, by means of influence.
INFLUENZA, *n.* in-floo-*en*-za, an infectious and contagious epidemic catarrh, attended by fever and great weakness; grippe. (It.)
INFLUX, *n.* *in*-fluks, a flowing in; infusion; intromission; a coming in; importation in abundance. (L. *influxus*, a pouring in.)
INFLUXION, *n.* in-*fluks*-yon, infusion; intromission.
INFOLD, *v.i.* in-*fohld*, to enfold; to wrap up or unwrap; to enclose; to embrace. Infolded. Infolding. Infolds.
INFOLDMENT, *n.* in-*fohld*-ment, act of infolding; state of being infolded.
INFOLIATE, *v.t.* in-*fole*-e-ate, to ornament with leaves; to cover with leaves. Infoliated. Infoliates. Infoliating.
INFORM, *v.t.* in-*form*, to give form to; to animate or give life to; to communicate knowledge to; to apprize; to acquaint: *v.i.* to give intelligence. To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation, without regular form. Informed. Informing. Informs. (Fr. *informer*.)
INFORMAL, *a.* in-*form*-al, not in the proper, usual or customary form.
INFORMALITY, *n.* *in*-for-*mal*-le-te, want of regular or customary form; an irregularity.
INFORMALLY, *ad.* in-*form*-al-le, in an informal manner.
INFORMANT, *n.* in-*form*-ant, one who informs; an informer.
INFORMATION, *n.* in-for-*may*-shon, intelligence communicated; knowledge acquired; news; accusation made to a magistrate or to a court. (Fr.)
INFORMATIVE, *a.* in-*form*-a-tiv, having power to animate.
INFORMATORY, *a.* in-*form*-a-to-re, instructive; containing information.
INFORMED, *a.* *in*-formd, ill-formed; not included in a constellation [Astron.]: *pp.* of the verb to inform.
INFORMER, *n.* in-*form*-er, one who informs; one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of a violation of law; one who makes a business of informing against others.
INFORTUNE, *n.* in-*for*-tewn, misfortune.
INFRA, *prev.* *in*-frah, below. Infra dig., beneath one's dignity, being an abbreviation for *infra dignitatum*. (L.)
INFRACOSTAL, *a.* *in*-fra-*kost*-al, beneath the ribs.
INFRACTION, *n.* in-*frak*-shon, violation; infringement.
INFRACTOR, *n.* in-*frak*-tor, a violator.
INFRAHUMAN, *a.* *in*-fra-*hew*-man, lower than human.
INFRAMAXILLARY, *a.* *in*-fra-maks-*il*-la-re, relating to the lower jaw; under the jaw.
INFRAMEDIAN, *a.* *in*-fra-*meed*-e-an, between fifty and a hundred fathoms in depth.
INFRAMUNDANE, *a.* *in*-fra-*mun*-dane, being beneath the world.
INFRANGIBLE, *a.* in-*fran*-je-bl, that cannot be broken; not to be violated.
INFRAORBITAL, *a.* *in*-fra-*orb*-it-al, under the eye.
INFRAPOSITION, *n.* *in*-fra-po-*zish*-on, position beneath.
INFRASCAPULAR, *a.* *in*-fra-*skap*-yu-lar, under the shoulderblade.
INFREQUENCE, *n.* in-*free*-kwence, infrequency.
INFREQUENCY, *n.* in-*free*-kwen-se, the state of being infrequent. (L. *infrequentia*.)
INFREQUENT, *v.t.* in-fre-*quent*, not to frequent; to forsake. Infrequented. Infrequenting. Infrequents.
INFREQUENT, *a.* in-*free*-kwent, rare; uncommon; seldom happening.
INFREQUENTLY, *ad.* in-*free*-kwent-le, not frequently.
INFRINGE, *v.t.* in-*frinj*, to break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey. Infringed. Infringes. Infringing. (L. *infringere*, break into.)
INFRINGEMENT, *n.* in-*frinj*-ment, violation; infraction.
INFRINGER, *n.* in-*frinj*-er, a violator.
INFRUCTUOSE, *a.* in-*fruk*-tew-ose, not bearing fruit; barren. (L. *infructuosus*.)
INFRUGAL, *a.* in-*froo*-gal, not frugal; extravagant.
INFRUGIFEROUS, *a.* *in*-froo-*jif*-er-us, not bearing fruit. (L. *in*, not, and *frugiferous*.)
INFULA, *n.* *in*-few-la, a fillet worn as a badge of priestly, sacrificial or royal consecration [Rom. Antiq.]; the hanging ornament at the back of a mitre. (L.)
INFUMATE, *v.t.* *in*-few-mate, to smoke. Infumated. Infumates. Infumating. (L. *infumatus*, smoked.)
INFUNDIBULAR, *a.* *in*-fun-*dib*-yew-lar, having the form of a funnel. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel.)
INFUNDIBULIFORM, *a.* in-*fun*-de-*bew*-le-form, having the shape of a funnel, as a corolla [Bot.].
INFURCATION, *n.* *in*-fur-*kay*-shon, a forked extension. (L. *in*, and *furca*, a fork.)
INFURIATE, *a.* in-*few*-re-ate, enraged; raging: *v.t.* to render furious or mad; to enrage. Infuriated. Infuriates. Infuriating. (It. *infuriato*.)
INFUSCATE, *v.t.* in-*fus*-kate, to darken; to make black. Infuscated. Infuscates. Infuscating. (L. *infuscatus*, darkened.)
INFUSE, *v.t.* in-*fewz*, to pour in; to instil, as principles; to introduce; to steep in liquor without boiling. Infused. Infuses. Infusing. (Fr. *infuser*.)
INFUSER, *n.* in-*few*-zer, one who or that which infuses.
INFUSIBILITY, *n.* in-*few*-ze-*bil*-e-te, the capacity of being infused; the incapability of being fused.
INFUSIBLE, *a.* in-*few*-ze-bl, that may be infused; incapable of fusion.
INFUSION, *n.* in-*few*-zion, the act of infusing; instillation; introduction; that which is extracted from plants in water below the boiling point; the liquid in which plants have been steeped; the process of steeping.
INFUSIVE, *a.* in-*few*-siv, having the power of infusion.
INFUSORIA, *n.pl.* *in*-few-*sore*-e-a, very minute, mostly microscopic, organisms inhabiting liquids, and so called as developed especially in infusions of animal or vegetable matter; the motile protozoans. (L. *pl.* of *infusorium*.)
INFUSORIAL, *a.* *in*-few-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to, composed of, or containing infusoria. Infusorial earth, tripoli powder, a siliceous deposit formed of fossil diatoms.
INFUSORIAN, *n.* *in*-few-*sore*-e-an, a protozoan.
INFUSORY, *a.* in-*few*-so-re, infusorial.
INGATE, *n.* *in*-gate, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal, technically called the tedge; a way in.
INGATHERING, *n.* *in*-gath-er-ing, the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth; harvest.
INGELABLE, *a.* in-*jel*-a-bl, that cannot be congealed.
INGEMINATE, *a.* in-*jem*-e-nate, redoubled; repeated: *v.t.* to double or repeat. Ingeminated. Ingeminates. Ingeminating. (L. *ingeminatus*, redoubled.)
INGEMINATION, *n.* in-*jem*-e-*nay*-shon, repetition.
INGENERABLE, *a.* in-*jen*-er-a-bl, that cannot be engendered.
INGENERATE, *a.* in-*jen*-er-ate, innate; inbred: *v.t.* to generate or produce within. Ingenerated. Ingenerates. Ingenerating. (L. *ingeneratus*.)
INGENIOUS, *a.* in-*jeen*-yus, possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; skilful to invent, contrive, or combine; showing ingenuity; of skilful contrivance; witty. (L. *ingeniosus*.)
INGENIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*jeen*-yus-le, with ingenuity; with skill.
INGENIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*jeen*-yus-ness, the quality of being ingenious.
INGENUE, *n.* ahn-sje-*noo*, an ingenuous girl. (Fr. *ingénue*.)

INGENUITY, *n.* *in*-je-*new*-e-te, ingeniousness; the power of ready invention; quickness or aptness in combining ideas; curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity. (L. *ingenuitas.*)

INGENUOUS, *a.* in-*jen*-yew-us, artless; open; frank; generous; of honourable extraction. (L. *ingenuus,* free-born.)

INGENUOUSLY, *ad.* in-*jen*-yew-us-le, in an ingenuous manner.

INGENUOUSNESS, *n.* in-*jen*-yew-us-ness, the quality of being ingenuous.

INGESTION, *n.* in-*jest*-yun, taking food into the stomach. (L. *ingestio.*)

INGLE, *n.* *ing*-gl, a fire burning on a hearth; a fireplace. (Gael.)

INGLE, *n.* *ing*-gl, a mistress; a paramour. (Dut. *ingel.*)

INGLENOOK, *n.* *ing*-gl-nook, a chimney corner.

INGLORIOUS, *a.* in-*glohr*-e-us, not bringing honour; shameful; disgraceful.

INGLORIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*glohr*-e-us-le, in an inglorious manner.

INGLORIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*glohr*-e-us-ness, the state of being inglorious.

INGLUVIES, *n.* in-*glew*-ve-ees, the crop or craw of birds; the stomach of ruminants. (L.)

INGOING, *a.* *in*-go-ing, going in: *n.* entrance.

INGOT, *n.* *in*-got, a mass of unwrought gold, silver or other metal, cast in a mould. (A.S. *in,* into, and *geotan,* to pour.)

INGRAFT, *v.t.* in-*grahft,* to insert a scion of one tree into another for propagation; to introduce; to fix deep and firm; to engraft. **Ingrafted. Ingrafting. Ingrafts.**

INGRAFTER, *n.* in-*grahft*-er, a person who engrafts.

INGRAFTMENT, *n.* in-*grahft*-ment, the act of engrafting; the thing engrafted.

INGRAIN, *v.t.* in-*grane,* to put dye in the grain, or before manufacture; to impregnate thoroughly; to engrain. **Ingrained. Ingraining. Ingrains.**

INGRAIN, *a.* *in*-grane, dyed in the grain; imbued thoroughly: *n.* a yarn dyed with fast colours before manufacture.

INGRAINED, *a.* in-*graynd,* engrained; dyed in the grain; inherent; inveterate.

INGRAPPLED, *a.* in-*grap*-pld, grappled together.

INGRATE, *a.* *in*-grate, ingrateful: *n.* an ungrateful person. (Fr. *ingrat.*)

INGRATEFUL, *a.* in-*grate*-ful, ungrateful; unpleasing to the sense.

INGRATIATE, *v.t.* in-*gray*-she-ate, to commend to another's good will; to curry favour with. **Ingratiated. Ingratiates. Ingratiating.** (L. *in,* and *gratia,* favour.)

INGRATITUDE, *n.* in-*grat*-e-tewd, want of gratitude.

INGRAVESCENT, *a.* *in*-gra-*ves*-sent, getting worse. (L. *ingravescens,* becoming heavier.)

INGREDIENT, *n.* in-*gree*-de-ent, that which enters into a compound; a component part. (Fr. *ingrédient.*)

INGRESS, *n.* *in*-gress, entrance; power or means of entrance. (L. *ingressus.*)

INGRESSION, *n.* in-*gresh*-on, entering; entrance.

INGROSS, *v.t.* in-*groce,* to engross. **Ingrossed. Ingrosses. Ingrossing.**

INGROWING, *a.* *in*-gro-ing, growing in.

INGROWTH, *n.* *in*-grohth, growth inwards; growth into the flesh.

INGUINAL, *a.* *in*-gwe-nal, pertaining to the groin. (L. *inguinalis.*)

INGULF, *v.t.* in-*gulf,* to engulf; to swallow up as in a gulf; to cast as into a gulf. **Ingulfed. Ingulfing. Ingulfs.**

INGULFMENT, *n.* in-*gulf*-ment, an ingulfing or being ingulfed; engulfment.

INGURGITATE, *v.t.* in-*gur*-je-tate, to swallow up greedily; to engulf: *v.i.* to drink largely. **Ingurgitated. Ingurgitates. Ingurgitating.** (L. *ingurgitatus,* engulfed.)

INGURGITATION, *n.* in-*gur*-je-*tay*-shon, the act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity.

INGUSTABLE, *a.* in-*gus*-ta-bl, that cannot be tasted.

INHABIT, *v.t.* in-*hab*-it, to live or dwell in; to occupy as a residence: *v.i.* to dwell. **Inhabited. Inhabiting. Inhabits.** (O.Fr. *inhabiter.*)

INHABITABLE, *a.* in-*hab*-e-ta-bl, habitable.

INHABITANCE, *n.* in-*hab*-e-tance, inhabitancy.

INHABITANCY, *n.* in-*hab*-e-tan-se, residence; habitancy; domiciliation.

INHABITANT, *n.* in-*hab*-e-tant, one who resides in a place; one legally treated as such. (O.Fr.)

INHABITATION, *n.* in-*hab*-e-*tay*-shon, the act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; dwelling-place.

INHABITER, *n.* in-*hab*-it-er, an inhabitant.

INHABITRESS, *n.* in-*hab*-e-tress, a female inhabitant.

INHALANT, *a.* in-*hale*-ant, inhalent. (L. *inhalans,* breathing.)

INHALATION, *n.* in-ha-*lay*-shon, the act of inhaling; a medicament for inhaling.

INHALE, *v.t.* in-*hale,* to draw into the lungs, as air. **Inhaled. Inhales. Inhaling.** (L. *inhalo,* breathe.)

INHALENT, *a.* in-*hale*-ent, inhaling.

INHALER, *n.* in-*hale*-er, one who inhales; an apparatus for inhaling vapours; a respirator.

Inhaler.

INHARMONIC, *a.* in-har-*mon*-ik, inharmonious.

INHARMONIOUS, *a.* *in*-har-*mo*-ne-us, not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.

INHARMONIOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-har-*mo*-ne-us-le, without harmony.

INHARMONY, *n.* in-*har*-mo-ne, want of harmony.

INHAUL, *n.* *in*-hawl, a rope for rigging inwards the jib-boom or other spar.

INHERE, *v.i.* in-*heer,* to exist in naturally and permanently. **Inhered. Inheres. Inhering.** (L. *inhæreo,* stick.)

INHERENCE, *n.* in-*heer*-ence, existence in something else; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHERENCY, *n.* in-*heer*-en-se, inherence.

INHERENT, *a.* in-*heer*-ent, existing in something else and inseparable from it; innate. (L. *inhærens.*)

INHERENTLY, *ad.* in-*heer*-rent-le, by inherence.

INHERIT, *v.t.* in-*her*-rit, to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; to possess by natural descent; to take as a possession by gift: *v.i.* to take or have possession as an heir. **Inherited. Inheriting. Inherits.** (O.Fr. *enheriter.*)

INHERITABILITY, *n.* in-*her*-rit-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being inheritable.

INHERITABLE, *a.* in-*her*-rit-a-bl, that may be inherited.

INHERITABLY, *ad.* in-*her*-rit-ab-le, by inheritance.

INHERITANCE, *n.* in-*her*-rit-ance, that which is inherited; an estate derived from an ancestor by succession; possession by descent; possession. (O.Fr *enheritance.*)

INHERITOR, *n.* in-*her*-rit-or, an heir.

INHERITRESS, *n.* in-*her*-re-tress, inheritrix.

INHERITRIX, *n.* in-*her*-re-triks, an heiress.

INHERSE, *v.t.* in-*herse,* to enclose in a coffin or funeral monument. **Inhersed. Inherses. Inhersing.**

INHESION, *n.* in-*heeze*-yon, inherence.

INHIBIT, *v.t.* in-*hib*-it, to restrain; to hinder; to prohibit; to interdict. **Inhibited. Inhibiting. Inhibits.** (L. *inhibitus,* held in.)

INHIBITION, *n.* in-he-*bish*-on, prohibition; a writ to prevent one from alienating his heritable estate until the debt of a creditor is paid [Scots Law]; a writ to forbid a judge from proceeding further in a cause before him [Law]; the sentence by which a clergyman is prohibited from performing his customary duties.

INHIBITORY, *a.* in-*hib*-e-tor-e, prohibitory.

INHIVE, *v.t.* in-*hive,* to hive; to put into a hive. **Inhived. Inhives. Inhiving.**

INHOOP, *v.t.* in-*hoop,* to confine in any place. **Inhooped. Inhooping. Inhoops.**

INHOSPITABLE, *a.* in-*hos*-pe-ta-bl, not hospitable; affording no kindly entertainment to strangers. (O.Fr.)

INHOSPITABLENESS, *n.* in-*hos*-pe-ta-bl-ness, want of hospitality.

INHOSPITABLY, *ad.* in-*hos*-pe-tab-le, unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITALITY, *n.* in-*hos*-pe-*tal*-e-te, inhospitableness.

INHUMAN, *a.* in-*hew*-man, destitute of the kindness due to a human being; cruel; unfeeling. (L. *inhumanus.*)

INHUMANITY, *n.* in-hew-*man*-e-te, cruelty; barbarity.

INHUMANLY, *ad.* in-*hew*-man-le, with inhumanity.

INHUMATION, *n.* in-hew-*may*-shon, the act of burying in the ground; interment.

INHUME, *v.t.* in-*hewm*, to bury in the ground. **Inhumed. Inhumes. Inhuming.** (L. *inhumo*, bury.)

INIA, *n.* *in*-ya, the freshwater dolphin of the Amazon.

INIMAGINABLE, *a.* *in*-im-*aj*-in-a-bl, unimaginable.

INIMICAL, *a.* in-*im*-e-kal, having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly; unfavourable. (L. *inimicalis.*)

INIMICALLY, *ad.* in-*im*-e-kal-le, in an inimical manner.

INIMITABILITY, *n.* in-*im*-e-ta-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being inimitable. (L. *inimitabilis.*)

INIMITABLE, *a.* in-*im*-e-ta-bl, that cannot be imitated.

INIMITABLY, *ad.* in-*im*-e-tab-le, in an inimitable manner.

INION, *n.* *in*-e-on, the ridge of the occiput [Anat.]. (Gr. the nape of the neck.)

INIQUITOUS, *a.* in-*ik*-kwe-tus, characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked.

INIQUITOUSLY, *ad.* in-*ik*-kwe-tus-le, in an iniquitous manner.

INIQUITY, *n.* in-*ik*-kwe-te, injustice; wickedness; sin. (Fr. *iniquité.*)

INIRRITABLE, *a.* in-*ir*-re-ta-bl, not susceptible of contraction by irritation.

INIRRITATIVE, *a.* in-*ir*-re-ta-tiv, not accompanied by excitement.

INITIAL, *a.* in-*ish*-al, placed at the beginning; incipient: *n.* the first letter of a name: *v.t.* to put one's initials to. **Initialled. Initialling. Initials.** (Fr.)

INITIALLY, *ad.* in-*ish*-al-le, in an initial manner; in the first place.

INITIATE, *a.* in-*ish*-e-ate, initiated: *n.* one who is initiated: *v.i.* to perform the first act or rite: *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles or beginnings; to introduce into a new state or society. **Initiated. Initiates. Initiating.** (L. *initiatus.*)

INITIATION, *n.* in-*ish*-e-*ay*-shon, the process of acquainting one with principles before unknown; admission into a new society, by instructing one in its principles, rules or ceremonies.

INITIATIVE, *a.* in-*ish*-e-a-tiv, serving to initiate; introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; right to take the first step, specially in legislation.

INITIATORY, *a.* in-*ish*-e-a-tor-e, introductory; initiating or serving to initiate: *n.* an introductory rite.

INJECT, *v.t.* in-*jekt*, to throw in; to throw on; to force in, as a liquid. **Injected. Injecting. Injects.** (L. *injectus*, thrown.)

INJECTION, *n.* in-*jek*-shon, the act of injecting, specially fluids into the passages or cavities of the body by means of a syringe or elastic bag; that which is injected; a clyster; the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render their ramifications visible [Anat.]; the throwing in of cold water into the cylinder of a steam-engine to condense the steam. **Injection cock,** the cock which admits the cold water [Mech.]. (L. *injectio.*)

INJECTOR, *n.* in-*jekt*-or, the mechanism by which water is forced into a boiler against the pressure of the steam.

INJUDICIAL, *a.* in-ju-*dish*-al, not in legal form.

INJUDICIOUS, *a.* in-ju-*dish*-us, not judicious; not acting with judgment; not done with proper judgment: unwise.

INJUDICIOUSLY, *ad.* in-ju-*dish*-us-le, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSNESS, *n.* in-ju-*dish*-us-ness, the quality of being injudicious.

INJUNCTION, *n.* in-*junk*-shon, the act of enjoining; command; order; direction; exhortation; an order of the court forbidding a person from doing a wrongful act, or requiring him to do a rightful one [Law]. (L. *injunctio.*)

INJURE, *v.t.* *in*-jewr, to harm or hurt: to damage; to impair; to violate, primarily to wrong. **Injured. Injures. Injuring.** (Fr. *injurier.*)

INJURED, *a.* *in*-jewrd, wronged; offended.

INJURER, *n.* *in*-jur-er, one who injures.

INJURIOUS, *a.* in-*jure*-e-us, tending to injure; harmful; damaging; unjust. (Fr. *injurieux.*)

INJURIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*jure*-e-us-le, so as to injure.

INJURIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*jure*-e-us-ness, the quality of being injurious.

INJURY, *n.* *in*-jure-e, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. (Fr. *injure.*)

INJUSTICE, *n.* in-*jus*-tis, wrong; disregard or violation of what is right or due. (Fr.)

INK, *n.* ink, a coloured fluid for writing or printing: *v.t.* to colour or blacken with ink. **Inked. Inking. Inks.** (Through O.Fr. *enque*, from L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink of the later Roman emperors, from Gr. *encaustos*, burnt in.)

INKBAG, *n.* *ink*-bag, the ink-sac, containing a deep black liquid, being the anal gland of cuttle-fishes.

INKBOTTLE, *n.* *ink*-bot-tl, a bottle to hold ink.

INKER, *n.* *ink*-er, an appliance that inks.

INKHOLDER, *n.* *ink*-hohld-er, an ink-bottle.

INKHORN, *n.* *ink*-horn, a small inkholder; a portable writing-case: *a.* pedantic.

INKINESS, *n.* *ink*-e-ness, state or quality of being inky.

INKING-ROLLER, *n.* *ink*-ing-*role*-er, a roller covered with a composition for inking printing types.

INKING-TABLE, *n.* *ink*-ing-*tay*-bl, a flat surface for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing.

INKLE, *n.* *in*-kl, a kind of broad linen tape.

INKLING, *n.* *ink*-ling, a hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination. (Scand.)

INKMAKER, *n.* *ink*-make-er, one who manufactures ink.

INKNEED, *a.* *in*-need, knock-kneed.

INKNIT, *v.t.* in-*nit*, to knit in. **Inknitted. Inknitting. Inknits.**

INKNOT, *v.t.* in-*not*, to bind as with a knot. **Inknotted. Inknotting. Inknots.**

INKPOT, *n.* *ink*-pot, an inkholder.

INKSLINGING, *n.* *ink*-sling-ing, writing for a livelihood.

INKSTAND, *n.* *ink*-stand, a stand for holding ink and pens.

INK-STONE, *n.* *ink*-stone, a kind of round smooth stone used in making ink.

INKWELL, *n.* *ink*-well, an ink-cup fitting a hole in a desk.

INKY, *a.* *ink*-e, consisting of ink; resembling ink; blackened with ink; black.

INLACE, *v.t.* in-*lace*, to lace; to embellish with lace. **Inlaced. Inlaces. Inlacing.**

INLAGATION, *n.* in-la-*gay*-shon, restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of law. (Late L. *inlagatio.*)

INLAID, *a.* in-*lade*, fitted in flush on the surface.

INLAND, *a.* *in*-land, remote from the sea; carried on within a country; confined to a country: *ad.* in or towards the land: *n.* the interior part of a country. **Inland navigation,** navigation on rivers, canals and lakes. **Inland Revenue,** revenue derived from excise, stamps and other internal imposts.

INLANDER, *n.* *in*-lan-der, one who lives inland.

INLAW, *v.t.* in-*law*, to clear of outlawry or attainder. **Inlawed. Inlawing. Inlaws.**

INLAY, *v.t.* in-*lay*, to ornament by laying in pieces of fine wood, ivory, &c. **Inlaid. Inlaying. Inlays.**

INLAY, *n.* *in*-lay, pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.

INLAYER, *n.* in-*lay*-er, one who inlays.

INLAYING, *n.* in-*lay*-ing, the act of inlaying.

INLET, *n.* *in*-let, a passage by which there is ingress; a small entrance; a small bay.

INLIER, *n.* *in*-ly-er, an isolated exposure of underlying rocks.

INLOCK, *v.t.* in-*lok*, to enclose one thing within another. **Inlocked. Inlocking. Inlocks.**

INLY, *a.* *in*-le, inward; secret: *ad.* inwardly.

INMATE, *a.* *in*-mate, admitted as an inmate: *n.* one who dwells in the same house with another; an occupant. (*In.* and *mate.*)

INMOST, *a.* *in*-most, deepest or farthest within. (A.S. *innemest.*)

INN, *n.* in, a house for the lodging and refreshment of travellers; a hotel. **Inns of Court,** four incorporate societies of lawyers in London possessing the exclusive privilege of qualifying for the bar; the buildings belonging severally to these societies. (A.S. *inn*, a house, from *in*, within.)

INNATE, *a.* in-*nate*, inborn; native; derived from within. Innate ideas, ideas native to the mind itself, and referable ultimately to its constitution or the reason of which it is the organ. (L. *innatus*, born.)

INNATELY, *ad.* in-*nate*-le, in an innate manner.

INNATENESS, *n.* in-*nate*-ness, the quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, *a.* in-*nav*-e-ga-bl, not navigable.

INNAVIGABLY, *ad.* in-*nav*-e-gab-le, so as not to be navigable.

INNER, *a.* *in*-ner, further in; interior; inward; nearer the centre; at bottom. (A.S. *innera.*)

INNERMOST, *a.* *in*-ner-most, furthest inward; innerving; nervous action or influence.

INNERVE, *v.t.* in-*nerv*, to give nerve to; to invigorate. Innerved. Innerves. Innerving.

INNHOLDER, *n.* *in*-hohld-er, an innkeeper.

INNKEEPER, *n.* *in*-keep-er, a person who keeps an inn; a tavern keeper.

INNING, *n.* *in*-ning, the ingathering of grain: *pl.* turn for batting in cricket; lands recovered from the sea. (A.S. *innung.*)

INNOCENCE, *n.* *in*-no-sence, harmlessness; guiltlessness; perfect moral purity, integrity, or simplicity. (Fr.)

INNOCENCY, *n.* *in*-no-sen-se, innocence.

INNOCENT, *a.* *in*-no-sent, harmless; free from guilt or sin; guiltless; lawful; guileless: *n.* one innocent; an imbecile. (Fr.)

INNOCENTLY, *ad.* *in*-no-sent-le, in an innocent manner.

INNOCUOUS, *a.* in-*nok*-yew-us, harmless in effect. (L. *innocuus.*)

INNOCUOUSLY, *ad.* in-*nok*-yew-us-le, without harm.

INNOCUOUSNESS, *n.* in-*nok*-yew-us-ness, harmlessness.

INNOMINABLE, *a.* in-*nom*-e-na-bl, not to be named. (O.Fr.)

INNOMINATE, *a.* in-*nom*-e-nate, having no name. Innominate artery, an artery rising from the arch of the aorta. Innominate bone, the pelvic bone formed by the junction of the ilium, the os pubis and the ischium. Innominate veins, the brachycephalic veins. (Late L. *innominatus.*)

INNOVATE, *v.t.* *in*-no-vate, to introduce something new: *v.i.* to introduce novelties or changes in a thing established. Innovated. Innovates. Innovating. (L. *innovatus.*)

INNOVATION, *n.* in-no-*vay*-shon, change in an established practice by the introduction of something new.

INNOVATOR, *n.* *in*-no-vate-or, an introducer of changes.

INNOXIOUS, *a.* in-*nok*-shus, harmless in effects; free from crime. (L. *innoxius.*)

INNOXIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*nok*-shus-le, harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*nok*-shus-ness, harmlessness.

INNUENDO, *n.* in-new-*en*-do, a side hint; a suggestive allusion; an indirect intimation or reference; an insinuation. (L.)

INNUENT, *a.* *in*-new-ent, significant.

INNUIT, *n.* *in*-yew-it, an Eskimo. (Native name.)

INNUMERABILITY, *n.* in-*new*-mer-a-*bil*-e-te, innumerableness.

INNUMERABLE, *a.* in-*new*-mer-a-bl, that cannot be counted. (O.Fr.)

INNUMERABLENESS, *n.* in-*new*-mer-a-bl-ness, state of being innumerable.

INNUMERABLY, *ad.* in-*new*-mer-ab-le, without number.

INNUMEROUS, *a.* in-*new*-mer-us, innumerable. (L. *innumerus.*)

INNUTRITION, *n.* *in*-new-*trish*-on, want of nutrition.

INNUTRITIOUS, *a.* *in*-new-*trish*-us, not nutritious.

INNUTRITIVE, *a.* in-*new*-tre-tiv, innutritious.

INOBSERVABLE, *a.* *in*-ob-*zerv*-a-bl, that cannot be seen or observed.

INOBSERVANCE, *n.* *in*-ob-*zer*-vance, want of observance.

INOBSERVANT, *a.* *in*-ob-*zer*-vant, not observant.

INOBSERVATION, *n.* in-*ob*-zer-*vay*-shon, neglect or want of observation.

INOBTRUSIVE, *a.* in-ob-*trew*-siv, unobtrusive.

INOCCUPATION, *n.* in-*ok*-ku-*pay*-shon, want of occupation.

INOCULABLE, *a.* in-*ok*-yew-la-bl, that may be inoculated; that may communicate disease by inoculation.

INOCULATE, *v.t.* in-*ok*-yew-late, to insert the bud of a tree in another for the purpose of growth on the new stock; to insert controllable disease: *v.i.* to propagate by budding; to practise inoculation. Inoculated. Inoculates. Inoculating. (L. *inoculatus*, engrafted.)

INOCULATION, *n.* in-*ok*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act or practice of inoculating, as a bud or infectious matter.

INOCULATOR, *n.* in-*ok*-yew-late-or, one who inoculates.

INODORATE, *a.* in-*oh*-dor-ate, having no scent or odour.

INODOROUS, *a.* in-*oh*-dor-us, without smell. (L. *inodorus.*)

INOFFENSIVE, *a.* *in*-of-*fen*-siv, giving no offence or provocation; harmless.

INOFFENSIVELY, *ad.* *in*-of-*fen*-siv-le, in an inoffensive manner.

INOFFENSIVENESS, *n.* *in*-of-*fen*-siv-ness, the quality of being inoffensive.

INOFFICIAL, *a.* *in*-of-*fish*-al, not proceeding from the proper officer; without the usual forms of authority.

INOFFICIALLY, *ad.* *in*-of-*fish*-al-le, in an inofficial manner.

INOFFICIOUS, *a.* *in*-of-*fish*-us, regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

INOPERATIVE, *a.* in-*op*-er-a-tiv, producing no effect.

INOPPORTUNE, *a.* in-*op*-por-tune, not opportune. (L. *inopportunus.*)

INOPPORTUNELY, *ad.* in-*op*-por-tune-le, unseasonably.

INOPPRESSIVE, *a.* *in*-op-*pres*-siv, not oppressive.

INOPULENT, *a.* in-*op*-yew-lent, not opulent; not wealthy.

INORDINACY, *n.* in-*or*-de-na-se, deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; inordinateness.

INORDINATE, *a.* in-*or*-de-nate, irregular; immoderate; excessive. (L. *inordinatus.*)

INORDINATELY, *ad.* in-*or*-de-nate-le, in an inordinate manner.

INORDINATENESS, *n.* in-*or*-de-nate-ness, the quality of being inordinate.

INORDINATION, *n.* *in*-or-de-*nay*-shon, irregularity.

INORGANIC, *a.* in-or-*gan*-ik, not organic or possessed of organs subordinate and subservient to a vital system.

INORGANICAL, *a.* *in*-or-*gan*-e-kal, inorganic.

INORGANICALLY, *ad.* in-or-*gan*-e-kal-le, without organs.

INORGANIZATION, *n.* *in*-or-gan-ize-*ay*-shon, want of organization.

INORGANIZED, *a.* in-*or*-gan-ized, not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, &c.

INORNATE, *a.* in-*orn*-ate, not elaborate.

INOSCULATE, *v.i.* or *v.t.* in-*os*-ku-late, to unite two vessels in an animal body, by their mouths or by ducts. Inosculated. Inosculates. Inosculating. (L. *in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth.)

INOSCULATION, *n.* in-*os*-ku-*lay*-shon, the union of two vessels in an animal body by an opening between them; anastomosis.

INQUEST, *n.* *in*-kwest, inquiry; judicial inquiry; a coroner's investigation into the cause of a death. (O.Fr. *enqueste.*)

INQUIETUDE, *n.* in-*kwi*-e-tude, disturbed state or uneasiness, either of body or mind. (Fr.)

INQUIRABLE, *a.* in-*kwi*-ra-bl, subject to inquiry.

INQUIRE, *v.i.* in-*kwire*, to enquire; to ask a question; to make investigation: *v.t.* to ask about; to seek by asking. To inquire into, to make examination. Inquired. Inquires. Inquiring. (Fr. *enquérir.*)

INQUIRENDO, *n.* in-kwe-*ren*-do, an authority given to some one to inquire into something for the sovereign's advantage. A writ de lunatico inquirendo, one to inquire into the sanity of a person who is thought incapable of managing his estate. (L.)

INQUIRER, *n.* in-*kwire*-er, one who makes inquiry.

INQUIRING, *a.* in-*kwire*-ing, given to inquiry.

INQUIRINGLY, *ad.* in-*kwire*-ing-le, by way of inquiry.

INQUIRY, *n.* in-*kwi*-re, enquiry : the act of inquiring ; interrogation ; search for information ; examination into facts or principles. A writ of inquiry, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury, and to inquire into the amount of damages due from defendant to plaintiff in a given action.
INQUISITION, *n.* *in*-kwe-*zish*-on, inquiry ; examination ; inquest ; in the Roman Catholic Church, an ecclesiastical tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. (Fr.)
INQUISITIONAL, *a.* *in*-kwe-*zish*-on-al, making inquiry ; pertaining to the Inquisition.
INQUISITIONARY, *a.* *in*-kwe-*zish*-on-a-re, inquisitional.
INQUISITIVE, *a.* in-*kwiz*-e-tiv, curious to know ; prying ; *n.* a person who is inquisitive. (Fr. *inquisitif.*)
INQUISITIVELY, *ad.* in-*kwiz*-e-tiv-le, in an inquisitive manner.
INQUISITIVENESS, *n.* in-*kwiz*-e-tiv-ness, the quality of being inquisitive.
INQUISITOR, *n.* in-*kwiz*-e-tor, one who inquires, specially officially ; a member of the Court of Inquisition. (L.)
INQUISITORIAL, *a.* in-*kwiz*-e-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to inquiry, or to the Court of Inquisition ; searching.
INQUISITORIALLY, *ad.* in-*kwiz*-e-*tore*-e-al-le, after the manner of an inquisitor.
INRAIL, *v.t.* in-*rale*, to rail in ; to enclose with rails. Inrailed. Inrailing. Inrails.
INREGISTER, *v.t.* in-*rej*-is-ter, to enter in a register. Inregistered. Inregistering. Inregisters.
INRIGGED, *a.* *in*-rigd, with rowlocks on the gunwale.
INRO, *n.* *in*-ro, a small Japanese sweetmeat-box carried on the belt. (Jap.)
INROAD, *n.* *in*-rode, hostile entrance into an enemy's country ; a sudden or desultory irruption ; attack ; encroachment.
INRUSH, *n.* *in*-rush, a rushing in.
INSALIVATE, *v.t.* in-*sal*-e-vate, to mix food with saliva. Insalivated. Insalivates. Insalivating.
INSALIVATION, *n.* in-*sal*-e-*vay*-shon, the mixing of the saliva with the food in mastication.
INSALUBRIOUS, *a.* *in*-sa-*lew*-bre-us, unhealthy.
INSALUBRITY, *n.* *in*-sa-*lew*-bre-te, want of salubrity.
INSALUTARY, *a.* in-*sal*-yew-ta-re, unwholesome ; not favourable to health ; productive of evil.
INSANABILITY, *n.* in-*san*-a-*bil*-e-te, insanableness.
INSANABLE, *a.* in-*san*-a-bl, incurable. (L. *insanabilis.*)
INSANABLENESS, *n.* in-*san*-a-bl-ness, state of being incurable.
INSANABLY, *ad.* in-*san*-ab-le, so as to be incurable.
INSANE, *a.* in-*sane*, not of a sound mind ; deranged in mind ; for the insane. (L. *insanus.*)
INSANELY, *ad.* in-*sane*-le, in an insane manner ; foolishly.
INSANENESS, *n.* in-*sane*-ness, insanity.
INSANITARY, *a.* in-*san*-e-ta-re, not sanitary ; unhealthy.
INSANITATION, *n.* in-*san*-e-*tay*-shon, defective sanitary arrangements.
INSANITY, *n.* in-*san*-e-te, the state of being unsound in mind ; lunacy ; derangement.
INSATIABILITY, *n.* in-*say*-she-a-*bil*-e-te, insatiableness.
INSATIABLE, *a.* in-*say*-she-a-bl, incapable of being satisfied or appeased. (L. *insatiabilis.*)
INSATIABLENESS, *n.* in-*say*-she-a-bl-ness, the quality of being insatiable.
INSATIABLY, *ad.* in-*say*-she-ab-le, with greediness not to be satisfied.
INSATIATE, *a.* in-*say*-she-ate, insatiable.
INSATIATELY, *ad.* in-*say*-she-ate-le, insatiably.
INSATIETY, *n.* in-sa-*ty*-e-te, insatiableness.
INSATURABLE, *a.* in-*sat*-yewr-a-bl, not to be saturated.
INSCONCE, *v.t.* in-*skonce*, to ensconce. Insconced. Insconces. Insconcing.
INSCRIBABLE, *a.* in-*skribe*-a-bl, that may be inscribed.
INSCRIBABLENESS, *n.* in-*skribe*-a-bl-ness, state of being inscribable.
INSCRIBE, *v.t.* in-*skribe*, to write on ; to engrave ; to imprint deeply ; to address ; to mark with letters, characters or words ; to draw a figure within another. Inscribed. Inscribes. Inscribing. (L. *inscribere*, write.)
INSCRIBER, *n.* in-*skribe*-er, one who inscribes.
INSCRIPTION, *n.* in-*skrip*-shon, an inscribing ; that which is inscribed ; something inscribed for transmission of knowledge ; address by way of dedication.
INSCRIPTIVE, *a.* in-*skrip*-tiv, bearing inscription ; of the nature of an inscription.
INSCROLL, *v.t.* in-*skrole*, to write on a scroll. Inscrolled. Inscrolling. Inscrolls.
INSCRUTABILITY, *n.* in-*skroo*-ta-*bil*-e-te, inscrutableness.
INSCRUTABLE, *a.* in-*skroo*-ta-bl, incapable of being found out by searching or by reason ; incomprehensible. (Fr.)
INSCRUTABLENESS, *n.* in-*skrew*-ta-bl-ness, the quality of being inscrutable.
INSCRUTABLY, *ad.* in-*skroo*-tab-le, to an inscrutable degree.
INSCULPTURED, *a.* in-*skulp*-tewrd, engraved.
INSEAM, *v.t.* in-*seme*, to mark with a seam or cicatrix. Inseamed. Inseaming. Inseams.
INSECABLE, *a.* in-*sek*-a-bl, that cannot be divided by a cutting instrument ; indivisible. (L. *insecabilis.*)
INSECT, *n.* *in*-sekt, an arthropodous animal with a body in three sections—head, thorax and abdomen—and having six legs, the class to which it belongs, embracing over half a million species ; anything small or contemptible : *a.* pertaining to or like an insect ; small ; mean ; contemptible. (Fr. *insecte.*)
INSECTARIUM, *n.* *in*-sekt-*ayr*-e-um, an apartment for keeping a collection of insects.
INSECTED, *a.* *in*-sek-ted, segmented like an insect.
INSECTICIDE, *n.* in-*sekt*-e-syde killing insects ; a preparation for killing insects that is not injurious to plants. (L. *insectum*, insect, and *cædo*. kill.)
INSECTIFUGE, *n.* in-*sekt*-e-fewj, a preparation for driving away insects. (L. *insectum*, and *fugo*, drive away.)
INSECTILE, *a.* in-*sek*-til, having the nature of insects.
INSECTION, *n.* in-*sek*-shon, incisure ; incision.
INSECTIVORE, *n.* in-*sekt*-e-vore, an insect feeder ; one of an order of mammals including the shrews and hedgehog, that feed on insects. (L. *insectum*, insect, and *voro*, devour.)
INSECTIVOROUS, *a.* *in*-sek-*liv*-o-rus, feeding on insects.
INSECTOLOGY, *n.* *in*-sekt-*ol*-o-je, economic entomology.
INSECURE, *a.* in-se-*kewr*, not secure ; unsafe : not confident of safety ; not effectually protected.
INSECURELY, *ad.* in-se-*kewr*-le, without security.
INSECURITY, *n.* in-se-*kew*-re-te, want of safety or of confidence in safety ; uncertainty ; exposure to destruction or loss.
INSEMINATE, *v.t.* in-*sem*-e-nate, to sow. Inseminated. Inseminates. Inseminating. (L. *inseminatus.*)
INSENSATE, *a.* in-*sen*-sate, destitute of sense ; wanting sensibility ; stupid.
INSENSIBILITY, *n.* in-*sence*-e-*bil*-e-te, state of being insensible ; want of the power to be moved or affected ; absence of susceptibility of emotion and passion.
INSENSIBLE, *a.* in-*sence*-e-bl, without feeling, power of feeling, or sensibility ; not susceptible of emotion or passion ; without sense ; imperceptible to the senses.
INSENSIBLENESS, *n.* in-*sence*-e-bl-ness, insensibility.
INSENSIBLY, *ad.* in-*sence*-ib-le, imperceptibly ; by slow degrees ; gradually.
INSENSITIVE, *a.* in-*sen*-se-tiv, not sensitive.
INSENSUOUS, *a.* in-*sen*-su-us, not sensuous ; not pertaining to the senses.
INSENTIENT, *a.* in-*sen*-she-ent, not having perception.
INSEPARABILITY, *n.* in-*sep*-ar-a-*bil*-e-te, inseparableness.
INSEPARABLE, *a.* in-*sep*-ar-a-bl, that cannot be separated. Inseparable accident, an attribute inseparable from an individual [Logic]. (L. *inseparabilis.*)
INSEPARABLENESS, *n.* in-*sep*-ar-a-bl-ness, the quality of being inseparable.
INSEPARABLY, *ad.* in-*sep*-ar-ab-le, to an inseparable degree.
INSERT, *v.t.* in-*sert*, to set in or among ; to thrust in ; to introduce into. Inserted. Inserting. Inserts. (L. *insertus*, joined.)
INSERTED, *a.* in-*sert*-ed, growing out of or attached to [Bot.].

INSERTION, *n.* in-*ser*-shon, the act of inserting; the state of being inserted; the thing or matter inserted; lace or embroidery to be inserted in dresses and other articles of women's wear.

INSESSORES, *n.pl.* in-ses-*sore*-ez, birds that perch; perchers [Ornith.]. (Late L.)

INSESSORIAL, *a.* in-ses-*sore*-e-al, perching.

INSET, *v.t.* in-*set*, to infix or implant. **Insets.** **Insetted.** **Insetting.**

INSET, *n.* *in*-set, insertion; something set in.

INSEVERABLE, *a.* in-*sev*-er-a-bl, that cannot be severed.

INSHADED, *a.* in-*shayd*-ed, marked with different shades.

INSHEATHE, *v.t.* in-*sheethe*, to cover in a sheath. **Insheathed.** **Insheathes.** **Insheathing.**

INSHELL, *v.t.* in-*shel*, to hide in a shell. **Inshelled.** **Inshelling.** **Inshells.**

INSHELTER, *v.t.* in-*shel*-ter, to shelter. **Insheltered.** **Insheltering.** **Inshelters.**

INSHIP, *v.t.* in-*ship*, to ship; to embark. **Inshipped.** **Inshipping.** **Inships.**

INSHORE, *ad.* *in*-shore, near the shore from the sea.

INSHRINE, *v.t.* in-*shrine*, to enshrine. **Inshrined.** **Inshrines.** **Inshrining.**

INSICCATION, *n.* *in*-sik-*kay*-shon, the act of drying in. (L. *in*, and *siccus*, dry.)

INSIDE, *n.* *in*-side, the interior part of a thing; a passenger in the inside of a vehicle.

INSIDE, *prep.* in-*side*, within.

INSIDER, *n.* in-*side*-er, one in the secret; one with inside knowledge.

INSIDIOUS, *a.* in-*sid*-e-us, lying in wait; watching an opportunity to ensnare; treacherous; deceitful; intended to ensnare; working secretly. (Fr. *insidieux*.)

INSIDIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*sid*-e-us-le, in an insidious manner.

INSIDIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*sid*-e-us-ness, the quality of being insidious.

INSIGHT, *n.* *in*-site, clear vision or perception into the true nature or character of a thing.

INSIGNIA, *n.pl.* in-*sig*-ne-a, badges of office or honour; distinguishing marks. (L.)

INSIGNIFICANCE, *n.* *in*-sig-*nif*-e-kance, want of significance, meaning or importance.

INSIGNIFICANCY, *n.* *in*-sig-*nif*-e-kan-se, insignificance.

INSIGNIFICANT, *a.* *in*-sig-*nif*-e-kant, destitute of meaning; of no importance; without weight of character; contemptible.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, *ad.* *in*-sig-*nif*-e-kant-le, without meaning or importance.

INSIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* *in*-sig-*nif*-e-ka-tiv, not expressing by external signs.

INSINCERE, *a.* in-sin-*sere*, not sincere; dissembling; hypocritical; deceitful; false. (L. *insincerus*.)

INSINCERELY, *ad.* in-sin-*sere*-le, without sincerity.

INSINCERITY, *n.* *in*-sin-*ser*-e-te, want of sincerity; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness.

INSINEW, *v.t.* in-*sin*-yew, to give vigour to. **Insinewed.** **Insinewing.** **Insinews.**

INSINUATE, *v.t.* in-*sin*-yew-ate, to wind in; to introduce gently or artfully; to ingratiate or creep into favour; to hint or suggest by remote allusion; to instil: *v.i.* to wind in; to enter gently or imperceptibly; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means. **Insinuated.** **Insinuates.** **Insinuating.** (L. *insinuatus*, wound in.)

INSINUATING, *a.* in-*sin*-yew-ate-ing, tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.

INSINUATINGLY, *ad.* in-*sin*-yew-ate-ing-le, in an insinuating way.

INSINUATION, *n.* in-*sin*-yew-*ay*-shon, suggestion by allusion; the act or power of insinuating; that which is insinuated; a hint.

INSINUATIVE, *a.* in-*sin*-yew-ate-iv, insinuating.

INSINUATOR, *n.* in-*sin*-yew-ate-or, one who insinuates.

INSIPID, *a.* in-*sip*-id, tasteless; wanting spirit, animation or interest; dull; spiritless. (L. *insipidus*.)

INSIPIDITY, *n.* *in*-se-*pid*-e-te, want of taste; want of spirit or interest.

INSIPIDLY, *ad.* in-*sip*-id-le, tastelessly; spiritlessly.

INSIPIDNESS, *n.* in-*sip*-id-ness, insipidity.

INSIPIENT, *a.* in-*sip*-e-ent, wanting sense or wisdom. (L. *in*, not, and *sapiens*, wise.)

INSIST, *v.i.* in-*sist*, to persist in; to urge as a command; to dwell on in discourse. **Insisted.** **Insisting.** **Insists.** (Fr. *insister*.)

INSISTENCE, *n.* in-*sis*-tence, the act of insisting on.

INSISTENT, *a.* in-*sis*-tent, dwelling or resting on.

INSITION, *n.* in-*sish*-on, ingraftment. (L. *insero*, plant.)

INSNARE, *v.t.* in-*snare*, to catch in a snare; to entrap; to seduce by artifice or deceit; to entangle. **Insnared.** **Insnares.** **Insnaring.**

INSNARER, *n.* in-*snare*-er, one who ensnares.

INSOBRIETY, *n.* in-so-*bry*-e-te, want of sobriety; intemperance.

INSOCIABLE, *a.* in-*so*-she-a-bl, not sociable.

INSOCIABLY, *ad.* in-*so*-she-ab-le, unsociably.

INSOLATE, *v.t.* *in*-so-late, to dry in the sun. **Insolated.** **Insolates.** **Insolating.** (L. *insolatus*.)

INSOLATION, *n.* in-so-*lay*-shon, the act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun; a stroke of the sun.

INSOLE, *n.* *in*-sole, the inner sole in footwear.

INSOLENCE, *n.* *in*-so-lence, pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment; contemptuous impertinence. (Fr.)

INSOLENT, *a.* *in*-so-lent, haughty and contemptuous; proceeding from insolence; insulting. (Fr.)

INSOLENTLY, *ad.* *in*-so-lent-le, in an insolent manner.

INSOLIDITY, *n.* in-so-*lid*-e-te, want of solidity; weakness.

INSOLUBILITY, *n.* in-*sol*-yew-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being insoluble.

INSOLUBLE, *a.* in-*sol*-yew-bl, that cannot be dissolved; that cannot be explained. (L. *insolubilis*.)

INSOLVABLE, *a.* in-*solv*-a-bl, that cannot be solved or explained; that cannot be paid or discharged.

INSOLVENCY, *n.* in-*sol*-ven-se, inability to pay.

INSOLVENT, *a.* in-*sol*-vent, not able or sufficient to pay all debts; pertaining to insolvents: *n.* a debtor unable to pay his debts.

INSOMNIA, *n.* in-*som*-ne-a, sleeplessness. (L.)

INSOMNIOUS, *a.* in-*som*-ne-us, sleepless, or restless in sleep.

INSOMNOLENCE, *n.* in-*som*-no-lence, sleeplessness.

INSOMUCH, *ad.* *in*-so-*much*, so that; to such a degree.

INSOUCIANCE, *n.* in-*soo*-se-ance, unconcern. (Fr.)

INSOUCIANT, *a.* in-*soo*-se-ant, careless; unconcerned. (Fr.)

INSPAN, *v.t.* in-*span*, to yoke. **Inspanned.** **Inspanning.** **Inspans.** (Dut. *inspannen*, yoke.)

INSPECT, *v.t.* in-*spekt*, to look into; to examine officially or critically; to superintend. **Inspected.** **Inspecting.** **Inspects.** (L. *inspecto*.)

INSPECTED, *pp.* or *a.* in-*spekt*-ed, viewed with care; examined.

INSPECTION, *n.* in-*spek*-shon, the act of inspecting; close or careful survey; superintendence; official examination.

INSPECTIVE, *a.* in-*spek*-tiv, inspecting.

INSPECTOR, *n.* in-*spek*-tor, one who inspects or oversees; a superintendent; an examining officer. (L.)

INSPECTORATE, *n.* in-*spek*-tor-ate, inspectorship.

INSPECTORIAL, *a.* *in*-spek-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to an inspector.

INSPECTORSHIP, *n.* in-*spek*-tor-ship, the office of an inspector.

INSPEXIMUS, *n.* in-*speks*-e-mus, we have inspected, a term applied to letters patent which commence with this word and are confirmatory of some royal grant [Law]. (L.)

INSPHERE, *v.t.* in-*sfere*, to place in an orb or sphere. **Insphered.** **Inspheres.** **Insphering.**

INSPIRABLE, *a.* in-*spire*-ra-bl, that may be inhaled.

INSPIRATION, *n.* in-spe-*ray*-shon, the act of drawing air into the lungs; the suggestion of thoughts; supernatural influence on the human mind; supernatural influence, tending to raise the soul above itself; the resulting elevation; an impression received in this elevated state. (Fr.)

INSPIRATOR, *n.* *in*-spe-ray-tor, a ventilating apparatus for sucking in air or vapour.

INSPIRATORY, *a.* in-*spire*-a-tor-e, pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or the inhaling of air into the lungs.

INSPIRE, *v.i.* in-*spire*, to draw in the breath: *v.t.* to breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to infuse or

instil into the mind; to infuse or communicate by divine inspiration; to supernaturally animate or elevate; to inhale. **Inspired. Inspires. Inspiring.** (O.Fr. *enspirer.*)

INSPIRED, *a.* in-*spired*, inhaled; infused; directed or proceeding by divine influence; authoritative but anonymous; emanating from above.

INSPIRER, *n.* in-*spire*-er, he who inspires.

INSPIRING, *a.* in-*spire*-ing, suggesting; breathing into; affecting supernaturally; infusing spirit or courage; animating.

INSPIRIT, *v.t.* in-*spir*-rit, to infuse spirit into; to give new life to; to invigorate. **Inspirited. Inspiriting. Inspirits.**

INSPISSATE, *a.* in-*spis*-sate, thick: *v.t.* to thicken, as a fluid substance, by boiling or evaporation. **Inspissated. Inspissates. Inspissating.** (L. *inspissatus.*)

INSPISSATION, *n.* in-spis-*say*-shon, the operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation.

INSTABILITY, *n.* in-sta-*bil*-e-te, want of stability; want of firmness; inconstancy; fickleness. (L. *instabilitas.*)

INSTABLE, *a.* in-*stay*-bl, unstable.

INSTABLENESS, *n.* in-*stay*-bl-ness, instability.

INSTALL, *v.t.* in-*stawl*, to place or instate in an office; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies. **Installed. Installing. Installs.** (Fr. *installer.*)

INSTALLATION, *n.* *in*-stawl-*lay*-shon, the act of installing; induction to office.

INSTALMENT, *n.* in-*stawl*-ment, the act of installing; part of a sum payable at intervals. **Instalment system,** payment by periodical instalments for furniture, books or other goods supplied on receipt of the first instalment, as on the tally system.

INSTANCE, *n.* *in*-stance, urgent solicitation; a case occurring; example; occurrence: *v.t.* to mention as an example or case. **Instanced. Instances. Instancing.** (Fr.)

INSTANCY, *n.* *in*-stan-se, urgency.

INSTANT, *a.* *in*-stant, pressing; urgent; making no delay; present; current, as on the 10th instant: *n.* a point in duration; a moment; a particular time. (L. *in*, and *sto*, to stand.)

INSTANTANEITY, *n.* *in*-stan-ta-*nee*-e-te, instantaneousness.

INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* *in*-stan-*tay*-ne-us, done in an instant.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, *ad.* *in*-stan-*tay*-ne-us-le, in an instant; in a moment.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, *n.* *in*-stan-*tay*-ne-us-ness, the quality of being instantaneous.

INSTANTER, *ad.* in-*stan*-ter, immediately. (L.)

INSTANTLY, *ad.* *in*-stant-le, immediately; eagerly.

INSTAR, *n.* *in*-star, a stage in development; the form of an invertebrate after each change [Zool.]. (L. a resemblance.)

INSTAR, *v.t.* in-*star*, to adorn with stars or brilliants. **Instarred. Instarring. Instars.**

INSTATE, *v.t.* in-*state*, to set or place; to establish. **Instated. Instates. Instating.**

INSTAURATION, *n.* in-staw-*ray*-shon, the restoration of a thing; renewal; repair. (L. *instauro*, renew.)

INSTEAD, *ad.* in-*sted*, in the stead, place or room of.

INSTEEP, *v.t.* in-*steep*, to steep or soak. **Insteeped. Insteeping. Insteeps.**

INSTEP, *n.* *in*-step, the fore-part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg; that part of the hind-leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

INSTIGATE, *v.t.* *in*-ste-gate, to set or urge on; to incite, generally to what is bad. **Instigated. Instigates. Instigating.** (L. *instigatus*, goaded on.)

INSTIGATINGLY, *ad.* in-ste-*gate*-ing-le, in the way of instigation.

INSTIGATION, *n.* in-ste-*gay*-shon, the act of instigating; incitement; impulse to evil.

INSTIGATOR, *n.* *in*-ste-gay-tor, one who incites to evil.

INSTIL, *v.t.* in-stil, to pour in by drops; to infuse slowly into the mind. **Instilled. Instilling. Instils.** (Fr. *instiller.*)

INSTILL, *v.t.* in-*stil*, to instil. **Instilled. Instilling. Instills.**

INSTILLATION, *n.* in-stil-*lay*-shon, the act of instilling; the process of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled.

INSTILLER, *n.* in-*stil*-ler, he who instils.

INSTILMENT, *n.* in-*stil*-ment, the act of instilling; anything instilled.

INSTIMULATION, *n.* *in*-stim-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.

INSTINCT, *n.* *in*-stinkt, natural propensity in animals to do what is necessary for existence, preservation and propagation, independently of instruction and experience; unreasoned prompting; innate impulse: *a.* animated; moved. (Fr.)

INSTINCTIVE, *a.* in-*stink*-tiv, prompted by instinct; determined by natural impulse.

INSTINCTIVELY, *ad.* in-*stink*-tiv-le, by force or instinct.

INSTIPULATE, *a.* in-*stip*-yew-late, without stipules [Bot.].

INSTITUTE, *n.* *in*-stit-yewt, anything instituted: established law; settled order; precept or principle; a society established for some scientific, literary or public object; a book of principles, especially in jurisprudence or medicine: *v.t.* to set up in; to establish: to ordain; to found; to originate; to commence; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice [Eccles.]. **Instituted. Institutes. Instituting.** (L. *institutus*, established.)

INSTITUTION, *n.* *in*-stit-*yew*-shon, the act of instituting; that which is instituted; establishment; enactment; law; foundation; instruction; a society established for promoting any object, public or social; the act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice.

INSTITUTIONAL, *a.* in-stit-*yew*-shon-al, pertaining to an institution; instituted by authority; elementary.

INSTITUTIONARY, *a.* in-stit-*yew*-shon-a-re, pertaining to an institution; rudimentary.

INSTITUTIST, *n.* *in*-stit-yew-tist, a writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.

INSTITUTIVE, *a.* *in*-stit-*yew*-tiv, tending to institute; depending on institution.

INSTITUTOR, *n.* *in*-stit-*yew*-tor, one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies; one who founds an order, sect, society or scheme; an instructor; a church dignitary appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman into a parish. (L.)

INSTOP, *v.t.* in-*stop*, to stop; to make fast. **Instopped. Instopping. Instops.**

INSTRATIFIED, *a.* in-*strat*-e-fide, stratified within other beds [Geol.].

INSTREAM, *v.t.* in-*streem*, to flow in. **Instreamed. Instreaming. Instreams.**

INSTRUCT, *v.t.* in-*strukt*, to impart knowledge to one who is destitute of it; to teach; to direct; to furnish with orders or instructions; to inform. **Instructed. Instructing. Instructs.** (L. *instructus*, instructed.)

INSTRUCTION, *n.* in-*struk*-shon, the act of instructing; teaching; information; direction; order; mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* in-*struk*-tiv, serving to instruct or inform.

INSTRUCTIVELY, *ad.* in-*struk*-tiv-le, so as to afford instruction.

INSTRUCTIVENESS, *n.* in-*struk*-tiv-ness, the quality of being instructive.

INSTRUCTOR, *n.* in-*struk*-tor, a teacher; one who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. (L.)

INSTRUCTRESS, *n.* in-*struk*-tress, a female instructor.

INSTRUMENT, *n.* *in*-stru-ment, a tool, implement or other means by which work is done or effects are produced; an agent or means employed as a tool for a purpose; a mechanical contrivance for yielding harmonious sound; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance [Law]. (Fr.)

INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* *in*-stru-*men*-tal, conducive, as an instrument or means, to some end; contributing; pertaining to music arising from instruments, as instrumental music.

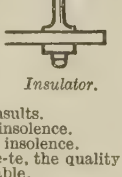
INSTRUMENTALIST, *n.* *in*-stru-*ment*-al-ist, one who plays on a musical instrument.

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* *in*-stru-men-*tal*-e-te, subordinate or auxiliary agency; usefulness, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, *ad.* *in*-stru-*men*-tal-le, by means of an instrument; with instruments of music.

INSTRUMENTARY, *a.* *in*-stru-*ment*-a-re, instrumental.

INSTRUMENTATION, *n.* *in*-stru-ment-*ay*-shon, the arranging of music for a combination of instruments: music so arranged; the playing upon an instrument.
INSTYLE, *v.t.* in-*style*, to style; to name; to entitle. Instyled. Instyles. Instyling.
INSUAVITY, *n.* in-*swav*-e-te, unpleasantness.
INSUBJECTION, *n.* *in*-sub-*jek*-shon, insubordination.
INSUBMISSION, *n.* *in*-sub-*mish*-on, defect of submission.
INSUBORDINATE, *a.* *in*-sub-*ord*-in-ate, not subordinate or submissive to authority.
INSUBORDINATION, *n.* in-sub-*ord*-in-*ay*-shon, want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority.
INSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* *in*-sub-*stan*-shal, unsubstantial; not real.
INSUCCATION, *n.* *in*-suk-*kay*-shon, moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.
INSUETUDE, *n.* *in*-swee-tewd, absence of use or custom; unusualness. (L. *insuetudo.*)
INSUFFERABLE, *a.* in-*suf*-fer-a-bl, that cannot be suffered or endured; intolerable; detestable.
INSUFFERABLY, *ad.* in-*suf*-fer-ab-le, to an insufferable degree.
INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* *in*-suf-*fish*-en-se, the quality of being insufficient; inadequateness; incompetency.
INSUFFICIENT, *a.* *in*-suf-*fish*-ent, not sufficient; inadequate; incapable; unfit. (O.Fr.)
INSUFFICIENTLY, *ad.* *in*-suf-*fish*-ent-le, in an insufficient manner.
INSUFFLATE, *v.t.* *in*-suf-flate, to blow into the body. Insufflated. Insufflates. Insufflating. (L. *insufflatus*, blown into.)
INSUFFLATION, *n.* *in*-suf-*flay*-shon, the act of breathing upon. (L. *insufflatio.*)
INSULAR, *a.* *in*-su-lar, belonging to an island; surrounded by water; situated alone; narrow-minded. (L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an island.)
INSULARITY, *n.* in-su-*lar*-re-te, the state of being insular.
INSULARLY, *ad.* *in*-su-lar-le, in an insular manner.
INSULATE, *v.t.* *in*-su-late, to place in a detached situation so as to prevent communication; to isolate; to separate or isolate by a non-conducting substance [Elect.]. Insulated. Insulates. Insulating. (L. *insulatus.*)
INSULATED, *a.* *in*-su-late-ed, standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies [Arch.]; separated by a non-conductor [Elect.]; too distant to be sensibly affected by attraction [Astron.].
INSULATION, *n.* *in*-su-*lay*-shon, the act of insulating; state of being insulated, specially by a non-conductor.
INSULATOR, *n.* *in*-su-late-or, a non-conductor.
INSULIN, *n.* *in*-su-lin, a preparation from the pancreas used in the treatment of diabetes.
INSULT, *n.* *in*-sult, abuse, either by word or action; affront; indignity; outrage; insolent treatment. (Fr. *insulter.*)
INSULT, *v.t.* in-*sult*, to treat with abuse or insolence; to affront: *v.i.* to behave with insolent triumph. Insulted. Insulting. Insults.
INSULTABLE, *a.* in-*sult*-a-bl, that can be insulted.
INSULTATION, *n.* in-sul-*tay*-shon, act of insulting; abusive treatment.
INSULTER, *n.* in-*sult*-er, one who insults.
INSULTING, *a.* in-*sult*-ing, expressing insolence.
INSULTINGLY, *ad.* in-*sult*-ing-le, with insolence.
INSUPERABILITY, *n.* in-*su*-per-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.
INSUPERABLE, *a.* in-*su*-per-a-bl, that cannot be overcome or surmounted. (O.Fr.)
INSUPERABLENESS, *n.* in-*su*-per-a-bl-ness, insuperability.
INSUPERABLY, *ad.* in-*su*-per-ab-le, to an insuperable degree.
INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* in-sup-*port*-a-bl, insufferable; intolerable.
INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* *in*-sup-*port*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being insupportable.
INSUPPORTABLY, *ad.* *in*-sup-*port*-ab-le, to an insupportable degree.


Insulator.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, *a.* *in*-sup-*pres*-se-bl, not to be suppressed.
INSUPPRESSIBLY, *ad.* *in*-sup-*pres*-sib-le, so as not to be suppressed.
INSUPPRESSIVE, *a.* *in*-sup-*pres*-siv, not suppressive; not to be suppressed.
INSURABLE, *a.* in-*shure*-a-bl, that may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.
INSURANCE, *n.* in-*shure*-ance, the act of insuring against damage or loss; a contract by which one engages, for a stipulated premium, to make up a loss which may be sustained or to pay an agreed amount at a death or other contingency; the premium paid for insuring life or property. **Insurance broker,** an intermediate agent between the marine insurance offices and the insurers, who effect policies upon ships and cargoes. **Insurance company,** a company whose business is to insure against loss or damage.
INSURANT, *n.* in-*shoor*-ant, the policy holder.
INSURE, *v.t.* in-*shure*, to contract for a premium to secure against loss: *v.i.* to practise making insurance. Insured. Insures. Insuring. (O.Fr. *enseurer.*)
INSURER, *n.* in-*shure*-er, one who insures.
INSURGENCY, *n.* in-*sur*-jen-se, insurrection.
INSURGENT, *a.* in-*sur*-jent, rising in opposition to authority: *n.* a person who rises in opposition to authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of some law. (Fr.)
INSURMOUNTABLE, *a.* *in*-sur-*mownt*-a-bl, that cannot be surmounted or overcome.
INSURMOUNTABLY, *ad.* *in*-sur-*mownt*-ab-le, to an insurmountable degree.
INSURRECTION, *n.* *in*-sur-*rek*-shon, a rising up against authority; an open and active resistance to the execution of some law.
INSURRECTIONAL, *a.* in-sur-*rek*-shon-al, insurrectionary.
INSURRECTIONARY, *a.* in-sur-*rek*-shon-a-re, pertaining to or consisting in insurrection.
INSURRECTIONIST, *n.* *in*-sur-*rek*-shon-ist, one who favours or engages in insurrection.
INSUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* *in*-sus-*sep*-te-*bil*-e-te, absence of susceptibility.
INSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* *in*-sus-*sep*-te-bl, not susceptible; not capable of being affected, or of receiving impression.
INSUSCEPTIVE, *a.* *in*-sus-*sep*-tiv, not susceptive or susceptible.
INTACT, *a.* in-*takt*, untouched; unharmed; entire. (L. *intactus.*)
INTACTABLE, *a.* in-*tak*-ta-bl, imperceptible to touch.
INTAGLIATED, *a.* in-*tal*-yate-ed, engraved or stamped on.
INTAGLIO, *n.* in-*tal*-yo, a figure hollowed out in a gem or other substance; a precious stone with a figure or device cut into it; an etched or engraved plate to be printed from. (It. cutting in.)
INTAKE, *n.* *in*-take, a tract of enclosed land; the inlet of a pipe; the point where a tube narrows.
INTANGIBILITY, *n.* in-*tan*-je-*bil*-e-te, intangibleness.
INTANGIBLE, *a.* in-*tan*-je-bl, not tangible; not perceptible to the touch.
INTANGIBLENESS, *n.* in-*tan*-je-bl-ness, the quality of being intangible.
INTANGIBLY, *ad.* in-*tan*-jib-le, so as to be intangible.
INTASTABLE, *a.* in-*tayst*-a-bl, tasteless.
INTEGER, *n.* *in*-te-jer, a whole, complete in itself; a whole number [Arith.]. (L. from *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.)
INTEGRAL, *a.* *in*-te-gral, comprising all the parts; whole; entire; not fractional; pertaining to or consisting of a whole: *n.* a whole; an entire thing.
INTEGRALLY, *ad.* *in*-te-gral-le, wholly; completely.
INTEGRANT, *a.* *in*-te-grant, making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. **Integrant parts,** the small particles of which any body or substance is composed. (L. *integrans.*)
INTEGRATE, *v.t.* *in*-te-grate, to make entire; to give the total. Integrated. Integrates. Integrating. (L. *integratus*, made whole.)
INTEGRATE, *a.* *in*-te-grate, made up of parts; complete.
INTEGRATION, *n.* in-te-*gray*-shon, the act of integrating.

INTEGRITY, *n.* in-*teg*-re-te, wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; moral soundness; uprightness; honesty.
INTEGUMATION, *n.* in-*teg*-yew-*may*-shon, the part of physiology treating of the integuments of animals and plants.
INTEGUMENT, *n.* in-*teg*-yew-ment, that which naturally invests or covers, as the skin covers the body. (L. *integumentum.*)
INTEGUMENTARY, *a.* in-*teg*-yew-*men*-ta-re, belonging to or composed of integuments.
INTELLECT, *n.* *in*-tel-lekt, the mind or understanding; that faculty by which we see and know things in themselves and their relations, as distinct from the faculties of feeling and willing; the faculty of thinking. (O.Fr.)
INTELLECTION, *n.* *in*-tel-*lek*-shon, the act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.
INTELLECTIVE, *a.* *in*-tel-*lek*-tiv, having power to understand; produced by the understanding; perceptible by the intellect.
INTELLECTIVELY, *ad.* *in*-tel-*lek*-tiv-le, with intellection.
INTELLECTUAL, *a.* *in*-tel-*lekt*-yew-al, possessing intellect; relating to the intellect; performed by the intellect; appreciated by the intellect; existing in the intellect; ideal: *n.* one who is intellectual and enlightened.
INTELLECTUALISM, *n.* *in*-tel-*lekt*-yew-al-izm, the more or less exclusive culture of intellect; the theory which discovers in all knowledge, even in sense perceptions, intellectual forms.
INTELLECTUALIST, *n.* *in*-tel-*lekt*-yew-al-ist, an advocate of intellectual culture; a supporter of philosophical intellectualism.
INTELLECTUALITY, *n.* *in*-tel-*lekt*-yew-*al*-e-te, the state of being intellectual; intellectual power.
INTELLECTUALIZE, *v.t.* *in*-tel-*lekt*-yew-al-ize, to treat intellectually; to render intellectual; to idealize. Intellectualized. Intellectualizes. Intellectualizing.
INTELLECTUALLY, *ad.* in-tel-*lekt*-yew-al-le, by means of the understanding.
INTELLIGENCE, *n.* in-*tel*-le-jence, intellectual capacity, skill or knowledge; information; information communicated; news; an intelligent or spiritual being. (Fr.)
INTELLIGENCER, *n.* in-*tel*-le-jen-ser, one who or that which conveys intelligence; a spy.
INTELLIGENT, *a.* in-*tel*-le-jent, quick to learn; endowed with understanding or reason; endowed with superior intelligence; well informed; skilled. (Fr.)
INTELLIGENTIAL, *a.* in-*tel*-le-*jen*-shal, intellectual; spiritual.
INTELLIGENTIARY, *a.* in-*tel*-le-*jen*-sha-re, intelligential.
INTELLIGENTLY, *ad.* in-*tel*-le-jent-le, in an intelligent manner.
INTELLIGENTSIA, *n.pl.* in-*tel*-le-*jent*-se-a, the educated classes, especially the educated classes as distinguished from the peasants in Russia.
INTELLIGIBILITY, *n.* in-*tel*-le-je-*bil*-e-te, the quality or state of being intelligible.
INTELLIGIBLE, *a.* in-*tel*-le-je-bl, that may be understood; clear. (Fr.)
INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n.* in-*tel*-le-je-bl-ness, intelligibility.
INTELLIGIBLY, *ad.* in-*tel*-le-jib-le, in a manner to be understood.
INTEMPERANCE, *n.* in-*tem*-per-ance, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors. (L. *intemperantia.*)
INTEMPERANT, *n.* in-*tem*-pe-rant, an intemperate person.
INTEMPERATE, *a.* in-*tem*-per-ate, not restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion; addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; immoderate; excessive; violent. (L. *intemperatus.*)
INTEMPERATELY, *ad.* in-*tem*-per-ate-le, to an immoderate degree.
INTEMPERATENESS, *n.* in-*tem*-per-ate-ness, the state of being intemperate.
INTEMPERATURE, *n.* in-*tem*-per-a-tewr, excess of a quality.
INTENABLE, *a.* in-*ten*-a-bl, untenable.

INTEND, *v.t.* in-*tend*, to mean; to design; to purpose. Intended. Intending. Intends. (Fr. *entendre.*)
INTENDANCY, *n.* in-*ten*-dan-se, the office of an intendant; the district committed to his charge.
INTENDANT, *n.* in-*ten*-dant, a superintendent. (Fr.)
INTENDED, *a.* in-*ten*-ded, betrothed: *n.* an affianced lover.
INTENDEDLY, *ad.* in-*ten*-ded-le, purposely.
INTENDER, *n.* in-*ten*-der, one who intends.
INTENDMENT, *n.* in-*tend*-ment, intention; design; the true meaning of any legal instrument [Law].
INTENERATE, *v.t.* in-*ten*-er-ate, to make tender; to soften. Intenerated. Intenerates. Intenerating. (L. *in,* and *tener,* tender.)
INTENSATIVE, *a.* in-*tence*-a-tiv, intensifying.
INTENSE, *a.* in-*tence*, strained or raised to a high degree; extreme; very severe or keen; ardent; emotional; kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. (O.Fr.)
INTENSELY, *ad.* in-*tence*-le, to an intense degree.
INTENSENESS, *n.* in-*tence*-ness, the state of being intense.
INTENSIFICATION, *n.* in-*tence*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, making intense.
INTENSIFIER, *n.* in-*tence*-e-fi-er, that which intensifies.
INTENSIFY, *v.t.* in-*ten*-se-fi, to make more intense. Intensified. Intensifies. Intensifying.
INTENSION, *n.* in-*ten*-shon. the act of making more tense or intense; the state of being more so; the sum of attributes implied in a term [Logic].
INTENSITY, *n.* in-*ten*-se-te, intenseness; sum of energy; degree. (L. *intensus.*)
INTENSIVE, *a.* in-*ten*-siv, admitting of intension, or increase of degree; serving to give force or emphasis: *n.* a word used for increasing emphasis. Intensive cultivation, outdoor culture by means of frames and hand glasses.
INTENSIVELY, *ad.* in-*ten*-siv-le, in an intensive manner.
INTENT, *a.* in-*tent*, anxiously diligent; having the mind strained or bent on an object; fixed closely; sedulously applied: *n.* the thing aimed at or intended; aim; purpose. To all intents, in all senses; whatever may be meant or intended. (O.Fr. *entente.*)
INTENTION, *n.* in-*ten*-shon, design; purpose; end or aim; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; intension. (Fr.)
INTENTIONAL, *a.* in-*ten*-shon-al, done designedly.
INTENTIONALLY, *ad.* in-*ten*-shon-al-le, by design.
INTENTIONED, *a.* in-*ten*-shond, having intentions; meant.
INTENTIVENESS, *n.* in-*ten*-tiv-ness, closeness of attention.
INTENTLY, *ad.* in-*tent*-le, fixedly; earnestly.
INTENTNESS, *n.* in-*tent*-ness, the state of being intent.
INTER, *in*-ter, a Latin prefix, signifying among or between.
INTER, *v.t.* in-*ter*, to bury. Interred. Interring. Inters. (Fr. *enterrer.*)
INTERACT, *n.* *in*-ter-*akt*, intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others; the interval between the acts of a play or that while the fire-proof curtain is down: *v.t.* to act upon each other. Interacted. Interacting. Interacts.
INTERACTION, *n.* in-ter-*ak*-shon, intermediate action; reciprocal action.
INTERACTIVE, *a.* *in*-ter-*akt*-iv, interacting.
INTERAGENT, *n.* *in*-ter-*ay*-jent, an intermediate agent.
INTERARTICULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-ar-*tik*-yew-lar, between the joints or articulations.
INTERAULIC, *a.* *in*-ter-*awl*-ik, between royal courts.
INTERAXAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*ak*-sal, situated in the interaxis.
INTERAXILLARY, *a.* *in*-ter-ak-*sil*-la-re, situated within the axils of leaves [Bot.].
INTERAXIS, *n.* *in*-ter-*ak*-sis, the space between the axes in columnar erections [Arch.].
INTERBLEND, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*blend*, to blend with each other. Interblended. Interblending. Interblends.
INTERBREED, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*breed*, to cross-breed. Interbred. Interbreeding. Interbreeds.
INTERCALAR, *a.* in-*ter*-ka-lar, intercalary.
INTERCALARY, *a.* in-*ter*-ka-la-re, inserted between or among others.

INTERCALATE, *v.t.* in-*ter*-ka-late, to insert between or among, primarily a day in the calendar. **Intercalated. Intercalates. Intercalating.** (L. *intercalatus*, inserted.)

INTERCALATION, *n.* *in*-ter-ka-*lay*-shon, the act of intercalating.

INTERCEDE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*sede*, to mediate; to plead in favour of one. **Interceded. Intercedes. Interceding.** (L. *intercedo*, go between.)

INTERCEDENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*sede*-ent, mediating.

INTERCEDER, *n.* *in*-ter-*sede*-er, one who intercedes.

INTERCELLULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*sel*-lu-lar, lying between or among the cells [Bot.].

INTERCEPT, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*sept*, to seize by the way; to stop on its passage; to interrupt communication with; to comprehend between [Math.]. **Intercepted. Intercepting. Intercepts.** (Fr. *intercepter*.)

INTERCEPTER, *n.* *in*-ter-*sep*-ter, one who intercepts.

INTERCEPTION, *n.* *in*-ter-*sep*-shon, the act of intercepting; obstruction; hindrance.

INTERCEPTOR, *n.* *in*-ter-*sep*-tor, intercepter.

INTERCEREBRAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*ser*-re-bral, between the constituents of the brain.

INTERCESSION, *n.* *in*-ter-*sesh*-on, the act of interceding; mediation with a view to reconciliation. (L. *intercessio*.)

INTERCESSIONAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*sesh*-on-al, containing intercession.

INTERCESSOR, *n.* *in*-ter-*ses*-sor, one who goes between; one who intercedes; a bishop administering a see until the election of a new bishop.

INTERCESSORIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-ses-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to an intercessor.

INTERCESSORY, *a.* *in*-ter-*ses*-sor-e, serving to intercede.

INTERCHAIN, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*chaine*, to chain together. **Interchained. Interchaining. Interchains.**

INTERCHANGE, *v.t.* in-ter-*chainje*, to change mutually; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to succeed alternately. **Interchanged. Interchanges. Interchanging.** (Fr. *entrechanger*.)

INTERCHANGE, *n.* *in*-ter-chainje, mutual exchange; alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABILITY, *n.* *in*-ter-*chainje*-a-*bil*-e-te, interchangeableness.

INTERCHANGEABLE, *a.* *in*-ter-*chainje*-a-bl, that may be interchanged; following each other alternately.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* *in*-ter-*chainje*-a-bl-ness, the state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*chainje*-ab-le, in an interchangeable manner.

INTERCHANGEMENT, *n.* *in*-ter-*chainje*-ment, exchange; mutual transfer.

INTERCHAPTER, *n.* *in*-ter-*chap*-ter, an interpolated chapter.

INTERCIPIENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*sip*-e-ent, intercepting: *n.* he who or that which intercepts. (L. *intercipiens*, catching between.)

INTERCLAVICLE, *n.* *in*-ter-*klav*-e-kl, the ligament between the clavicles.

INTERCLAVICULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-kla-*vik*-yew-lar, between the clavicles.

INTERCLUDE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*klewd*, to intercept; to cut off. **Intercluded. Intercludes. Intercluding.** (L. *intercludo*, shut.)

INTERCLUSION, *n.* *in*-ter-*klew*-sjon, interception.

INTERCOLLEGIATE, *a.* *in*-ter-kol-*leej*-e-ate, between colleges.

INTERCOLONIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-ko-*lo*-ne-al, between colonies.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, *n.* *in*-ter-ko-*lum*-ne-*ay*-shon, the space between the columns of a colonnade [Arch.]. (L. *intercolumnium*.)

INTERCOMMON, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*kom*-mon, to feed at the same table; to graze cattle in a common pasture. **Intercommoned. Intercommoning. Intercommons.**

INTERCOMMONAGE, *n.* *in*-ter-*kom*-mon-aje, mutual commonage.

INTERCOMMUNE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-kom-*mewn*, to commune together. **Intercommuned. Intercommunes. Intercommuning.**

INTERCOMMUNICABLE, *a.* *in*-ter-kom-*mew*-ne-ka-bl, that may be mutually communicated.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-kom-*mew*-ne-kate, to hold mutual communication. **Intercommunicated. Intercommunicates. Intercommunicating.**

INTERCOMMUNICATION, *n.* *in*-ter-kom-*mew*-ne-*kay*-shon, reciprocal communication.

INTERCOMMUNION, *n.* *in*-ter-kom-*mewn*-yon, mutual communion.

INTERCOMMUNITY, *n.* *in*-ter-kom-*mew*-ne-te, having or being things in common.

INTERCOMPARISON, *n.* *in*-ter-kom-*par*-ris-on, comparison between each other.

INTERCONNECT, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *in*-ter-con-*nekt*, to join together. **Interconnected. Interconnecting. Interconnects.**

INTERCONTINENTAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*kon*-te-*nent*-al, between continents.

INTERCOSTAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*kos*-tal, between the ribs: *n.* a part lying between the ribs. (L. *inter*, and *costa*, a rib.)

INTERCOURSE, *n.* *in*-ter-korse, connexion by reciprocal dealings; sexual connection; communion; fellowship; mutual communication.

INTERCROSS, *v.t.* *in*-ter-kross, to cross mutually. **Intercrossed. Intercrosses. Intercrossing.** (O.Fr. *entrecours*.)

INTERCURRENCE, *n.* *in*-ter-*kur*-rence, a passing or running between.

INTERCURRENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*kur*-rent, occurring between; intervening. (L. *intercurrens*, running between.)

INTERCUTANEOUS, *a.* *in*-ter-kew-*tay*-ne-us, being within or under the skin. (L. *inter*, and *cutis*, the skin.)

INTERDENTIL, *n.* *in*-ter-*den*-til, the space between two dentils [Arch.]. (L. *inter*, and *dens*, tooth.)

INTERDEPENDENCE, *n.* *in*-ter-de-*pen*-dence, mutual dependence.

INTERDEPENDENT, *a.* *in*-ter-de-*pen*-dent, mutually dependent.

INTERDICT, *v.t.* in-ter-*dikt*, to forbid; to place under an interdict or prohibition; to debar from communion. **Interdicted. Interdicting. Interdicts.** (L. *interdictus*.)

INTERDICT, *n.* *in*-ter-dikt, prohibition; a prohibiting decree; a prohibition of the pope, restraining the clergy from performing divine service [Eccles.]; an injunction [Law]. (L. *interdictum*, a decree.)

INTERDICTION, *n.* *in*-ter-*dik*-shon, the act of interdicting; prohibition; a curse.

INTERDICTIVE, *a.* *in*-ter-*dik*-tiv, having power to prohibit.

INTERDICTORY, *a.* *in*-ter-*dik*-tor-e, serving to prohibit.

INTERDIGITAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*dij*-e-tal, between the fingers. (L. *inter*, and *digitus*, a finger.)

INTERDIGITATE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*dij*-e-tate, to run into each other mutually like the fingers of the two hands when interlocked. **Interdigitated. Interdigitates. Interdigitating.**

INTERDIGITATION, *n.* *in*-ter-*dij*-e-*tay*-shon, intermixture.

INTEREQUINOCTIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*ek*-we-*nok*-shal, coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

INTEREST, *n.* *in*-ter-est, concern; advantage; good; influence over others; share; premium paid for the use of money: *v.t.* to awaken concern in; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favour of, but sometimes against; to engage special attention; to give a share in. **Compound interest**, interest on the principal and added interest. **Simple interest**, interest on the principal only. **Interested. Interesting. Interests.** (O.Fr. *interesser*.)

INTERESTED, *pp.* *in*-ter-est-ed, having the interest excited: *a.* having an interest; taking an interest; concerned in a cause or its consequences, and liable to be biased.

INTERESTING, *a.* *in*-ter-est-ing, engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.

INTERESTINGLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-est-ing-le, in an interesting manner.

INTERFACIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*fay*-shal, included between the faces of two planes [Geom.].

INTERFEMORAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*fem*-o-ral, between the thighs.

INTERFERE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*feer*, to interpose; to intermeddle; to come in collision; to act reciprocally, so as to modify the result [Physics]; in a horse, to strike the hoof against the opposite fetlock, and injure the flesh [Farriery]. **Interfered. Interferes. Interfering.** (Fr. *interférer*.)

INTERFERENCE, *n.* *in*-ter-*feer*-ence, interposition; intermeddling; collision; interaction among waves [Physics]; a striking of one foot against the other.
INTERFERER, *n.* *in*-ter-*feer*-er, one who interferes.
INTERFERING, *a.* *in*-ter-*feer*-ing, interposing; meddling: *n.* interference.
INTERFERINGLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*feer*-ing-le, by interference.
INTERFLUENT, *a.* in-*ter*-flu-ent, flowing between. (L. *inter*, and *fluo*, to flow.)
INTERFLUOUS, *a.* in-*ter*-flu-us, interfluent.
INTERFOLD, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*fohld*, to fold into each other. Interfolded. Interfolding. Interfolds.
INTERFOLIACEOUS, *a.* *in*-ter-*fo*-le-*ay*-shus, being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them [Bot.]. (L. *inter*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
INTERFOLIATE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*fo*-le-ate, to interleave. Interfoliated. Interfoliates. Interfoliating.
INTERFRETTED, *a.* *in*-ter-*fret*-ed, interlaced.
INTERFRONTAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*frunt*-al, between the frontals.
INTERFULGENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*ful*-jent, shining between.
INTERFUSE, *v.t.* in-ter-*fuze*, to blend; to mix in; to melt with. Interfused. Interfuses. Interfusing. (L. *interfusus*.)
INTERFUSED, *a.* *in*-ter-*fewzd*, poured or spread between; interblended.
INTERFUSION, *n.* *in*-ter-*fu*-sjon, interfused state.
INTERGLACIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*glay*-shal, between the glacial periods.
INTERGLANDULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*gland*-yu-lar, between glands.
INTERGLOBULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*glob*-yu-lar, between globules.
INTERGROWTH, *n.* *in*-ter-*grohth*, growing together.
INTERIM, *n.* *in*-ter-im, the meantime; time intervening: *a.* in the meantime. (L.)
INTERIOR, *a.* in-*teer*-e-or, inner; internal; remote from the frontier or shore; inland: *n.* the inside; the inland part of a country; the home department. (O.Fr.)
INTERIORLY, *ad.* in-*teer*-e-or-le, internally; inwardly.
INTERJACENCY, *n.* *in*-ter-*jay*-sen-se, a lying between; intervention.
INTERJACENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*jay*-sent, lying between; intervening. (L. *interjacens*, lying between.)
INTERJACULATE, *v.t.* in-ter-*jak*-yu-late, to ejaculate when others are talking. Interjaculated. Interjaculates. Interjaculating.
INTERJECT, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*jekt*, to throw between; to insert. Interjected. Interjecting. Interjects. (L. *interjectus*, thrown between.)
INTERJECTION, *n.* *in*-ter-*jek*-shon, the act of interjecting; a word thrown in between others to express some emotion or passion; a sudden exclamation.
INTERJECTIONAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*jek*-shon-al, thrown in between other words; of the nature of an interjection.
INTERJOIST, *n.* *in*-ter-*joyst*, space between two joists.
INTERJUNCTION, *n.* *in*-ter-*junk*-shon, mutual joining.
INTERKNIT, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*nit*, to knit together. Interknits. Interknitted. Interknitting.
INTERLACE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*lace*, to intermix; to put or insert one thing with another; to lace together: *v.i.* to intersect. Interlaced. Interlaces. Interlacing. (O.Fr. *entrelacer*.)
INTERLACEMENT, *n.* *in*-ter-*lace*-ment, intermixture or insertion within.
INTERLAMINATED, *a.* *in*-ter-*lam*-in-ate-ed, placed between laminæ or plates.
INTERLAPSE, *n.* *in*-ter-*laps*, interval; a lapse of time.
INTERLARD, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*lard*, to run in as strips of fat into poultry; to interpose; to insert between: to diversify. Interlarded. Interlarding. Interlards. (O.Fr. *entrelarder*.)
INTERLAY, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*lay*, to lay among or between. Interlaid. Interlaying. Interlays.
INTERLEAF, *n.* *in*-ter-leef, a blank leaf inserted between other leaves.
INTERLEAVE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*leev*, to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves. Interleaved. Interleaves. Interleaving.
INTERLINE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*line*, to write or print between lines; to print in alternate lines. Interlined. Interlines. Interlining. (O.Fr. *entreligner*.)
INTERLINEAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*lin*-e-al, interlinear.
INTERLINEAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*lin*-e-ar, written or printed between lines.
INTERLINEARY, *a.* *in*-ter-*lin*-e-a-re, interlinear: *n.* a book having insertions between the leaves.
INTERLINEATION, *n.* *in*-ter-*lin*-e-*ay*-shon, the act of interlining; that which is interlined.
INTERLINK, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*link*, to connect by uniting links. Interlinked. Interlinking. Interlinks.
INTERLOBULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*lob*-yew-lar, being between lobes.
INTERLOCATION, *n.* *in*-ter-lo-*kay*-shon, interposition.
INTERLOCK, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*lok*, to embrace or communicate with one another. Interlocked. Interlocking. Interlocks.
INTERLOCUTION, *n.* *in*-ter-lo-*kew*-shon, conference; an intermediate decree before final decision [Law]; cross talk. (L. *interlocutio*.)
INTERLOCUTOR, *n.* *in*-ter-*lok*-yew-tor, one who speaks in dialogue; an interlocutory judgment [Scots Law].
INTERLOCUTORY, *a.* *in*-ter-*lok*-yew-tor-e, consisting of dialogue; intermediate; not final or definitive [Law].
INTERLOCUTRESS, *n.* *in*-ter-*lok*-yew-tress, a woman as interlocutor.
INTERLOPE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*lope*, to run between parties, and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a licence; to intrude without right; to interfere in a monopoly. Interloped. Interlopes. Interloping.
INTERLOPER, *n.* *in*-ter-*lope*-er, one who runs into business to which he has no right; an intruder. (Dut. *enterlooper*.)
INTERLUCENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*lew*-sent, shining between.
INTERLUDE, *n.* *in*-ter-lewd, short performance between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece; a short piece of music played between stanzas. (O.Fr. *entrelude*.)
INTERLUNAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*lew*-nar, belonging to the time when the moon, about the change, is invisible. (L. *inter*, and *luna*, the moon.)
INTERLUNARY, *a.* *in*-ter-*lew*-na-re, interlunar.
INTERMARRIAGE, *n.* *in*-ter-*mar*-ridj, marriage between people of two families or castes or tribes or races, as negroes with whites, or between two persons of different religious beliefs; marriage between near relatives.
INTERMARRY, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*mar*-re, to marry one and give another in marriage; to become connected by marriage. Intermarried. Intermarries. Intermarrying.
INTERMAXILLARY, *a.* *in*-ter-mak-*sil*-la-re, being between the jaw-bones.
INTERMEDDLE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*med*-dl, to meddle in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interfere. Intermeddled. Intermeddles. Intermeddling.
INTERMEDDLER, *n.* in-ter-*med*-ler, one who intermeddles.
INTERMEDDLESOME, *a.* *in*-ter-*med*-dl-sum, prone to intermeddle.
INTERMEDIACY, *n.* *in*-ter-*me*-de-a-se, interposition; intervention.
INTERMEDIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*me*-de-al, lying between; intervenient.
INTERMEDIARY, *a.* *in*-ter-*me*-de-a-re, lying between: *n.* that which is intermediate; an agent.
INTERMEDIATE, *a.* *in*-ter-*me*-de-ate, lying or being in the middle between extremes; interposed; second class. (Fr. *intermediat*.)
INTERMEDIATELY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*me*-de-ate-le, by way of intervention or medium.
INTERMEDIATION, *n.* *in*-ter-me-de-*ay*-shon, intervention.
INTERMEDIUM, *n.* *in*-ter-*me*-de-um, intermediate space; agency. (L.)
INTERMENT, *n.* in-*ter*-ment, the act of interring; burial; sepulture. (O.Fr. *enterrement*.)
INTERMENTION, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*men*-shon, to mention among other things. Intermentioned. Intermentioning. Intermentions.
INTERMETACARPAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*met*-a-*karp*-al, between the metacarpal bones.
INTERMEZZO, *n.* *in*-ter-*met*-zo, an interlude. (It.)
INTERMICATION, *n.* *in*-ter-me-*kay*-shon, a shining between or among. (L. *inter*, and *mico*, shine.)
INTERMIGRATION, *n.* *in*-ter-mi-*gray*-shon, reciprocal migration.
INTERMINABLE, *a.* in-*ter*-min-a-bl, without end or limit; illimitable; tediously protracted.

INTERMINABLENESS, *n.* in-*ter*-min-a-bl-ness, state of being interminable.
INTERMINABLY, *ad.* in-*ter*-min-ab-le, without end or limit.
INTERMINATE, *a.* in-*ter*-min-ate, unlimited.
INTERMINATION, *n.* *in*-ter-me-*nay*-shon, a menace or threat. (L. *inter*. and *minatus*, threatened.)
INTERMINGLE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*ming*-gl, to mingle together: *v.i.* to be mixed or incorporated. Intermingled. Intermingles. Intermingling.
INTERMISSION, *n.* *in*-ter-*mish*-on, cessation for a time; interval; pause; the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever [Med.].
INTERMISSIVE, *a.* *in*-ter-*mis*-siv, coming by fits or after temporary cessations.
INTERMIT, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*mit*, to cause to cease for a time; to suspend: *v.i.* to cease for a time. Intermits. Intermitted. Intermitting. (L. *intermitto*, send.)
INTERMITTENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*mit*-tent, ceasing at intervals: *n.* a fever that ceases at certain intervals, and then returns again.
INTERMITTINGLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*mit*-ting-le, with intermissions.
INTERMIX, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*miks*, to mix together; to intermingle: *v.i.* to be mixed together; to be intermingled. Intermixed. Intermixes. Intermixing.
INTERMIXTURE, *n.* *in*-ter-*mikst*-yewr, a mass formed by mixture; admixture.
INTERMODILLION, *n.* *in*-ter-mo-*dil*-yon, the space between two modillions [Arch.].
INTERMONTANE, *a.* *in*-ter-*mon*-tane, between mountains.
INTERMUNDANE, *a.* *in*-ter-*mun*-dane, between worlds.
INTERMURAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*mewr*-al, lying between walls.
INTERMUSCULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*mus*-ku-lar, between the muscles.
INTERMUTATION, *n.* *in*-ter-mew-*tay*-shon, interchange. (Late L. *intermutatus*, interchanged.)
INTERN, *v.t.* in-*tern*, to imprison in the interior of a neutral country; to confine for safe custody. Interned. Interning. Interns. (Fr. *interner*.)
INTERNAL, *a.* in-*tern*-al, inward; interior; in the heart; intrinsic; real; domestic; not foreign. Internal combustion, relating to an engine deriving its motive force from the explosion of mingled air and gas in the cylinders. (O.Fr. *internel*.)
INTERNALLY, *ad.* in-*tern*-nal-le, inwardly.
INTERNATIONAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*nash*-on-al, between different nations: *n.* a player representing his country in any sport, as football.
INTERNATIONALIZE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*nash*-on-a-lize, to make international. Internationalized. Internationalizes. Internationalizing.
INTERNECINE, *a.* *in*-ter-*nee*-sine, mutually destructive; deadly. (L. *internecinus*.)
INTERNECIVE, *a.* *in*-ter-*nee*-siv, killing; tending to kill.
INTERNEURAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*new*-ral, between the neural processes.
INTERNMENT, *n.* in-*tern*-ment, restraint for safe custody.
INTERNODAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*node*-al, intervening between nodes, joints, &c.
INTERNODE, *n.* *in*-ter-node, the space between two joints of a plant [Bot.]. (L. *internodium*.)
INTERNUNCIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*nun*-shal, pertaining to an internuncio; transmitting nervous impressions.
INTERNUNCIO, *n.* *in*-ter-*nun*-she-o, a messenger between two parties; the pope's representative at republics and small courts. (It.)
INTEROCEANIC, *a.* *in*-ter-*oh*-se-*an*-ik, extending between two oceans.
INTEROCULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*ok*-yu-lar, between the eyes.
INTERORBITAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*orb*-it-al, between the orbits.
INTEROSCULANT, *a.* *in*-ter-*os*-kew-lant, constituting a connecting link through certain affinities [Bot. and Zool.]. (L. *in*, and *osculor*, kiss.)
INTEROSCULATE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*os*-kew-late, to link up into each other, as in the case of two species or genera or other systematic groupings. Interosculated. Interosculates. Interosculating.
INTEROSSEAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*os*-se-al, interosseous.
INTEROSSEOUS, *a.* *in*-ter-*os*-se-us, situated between bones [Anat.]. (L. *inter*, and *os*, a bone.)
INTERPELLATE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*pel*-ate, to question. Interpellated. Interpellates. Interpellating. (L. *interpellatus*.)
INTERPELLATION, *n.* *in*-ter-pel-*lay*-shon, a question put to the government during a debate in parliament; interruption; a summons; an earnest address. (Fr.)
INTERPENETRATE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*pen*-e-trate, to penetrate mutually. Interpenetrated. Interpenetrates. Interpenetrating.
INTERPENETRATION, *n.* *in*-ter-*pen*-e-*tray*-shon, mutual penetration.
INTERPETIOLAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*pet*-e-o-lar, being between petioles [Bot.].
INTERPHALANGEAL, *a.* *in*-ter-fa-*lanj*-e-al, between the phalanges of the hand or foot.
INTERPILASTER, *n.* *in*-ter-pe-*las*-ter, the interval between two pilasters.
INTERPLACE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-place, to place between. Interplaced. Interplaces. Interplacing.
INTERPLANETARY, *a.* *in*-ter-*plan*-e-tar-e, between the planets.
INTERPLAY, *n.* *in*-ter-play, interaction; reciprocation.
INTERPLEAD, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*plede*, to discuss a point incidentally happening [Law]. Interpleaded. Interpleading. Interpleads.
INTERPLEADER, *n.* *in*-ter-*plede*-er, one who interpleads; a suit pleaded between two parties affecting a matter of claim or right [Law].
INTERPLEDGE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*plej*, to pledge mutually. Interpledged. Interpledges. Interpledging.
INTERPOLAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*pole*-ar, between the poles of an electric cell or battery.
INTERPOLATE, *v.i.* in-*ter*-po-late, to foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to throw in (a remark); to corrupt; to insert intermediate terms of a series [Math.]. Interpolated. Interpolates. Interpolating. (L. *interpolatus*, patched.)
INTERPOLATION, *n.* in-*ter*-po-*lay*-shon, the act of interpolating a word or passage; a spurious word or passage inserted; a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations by numbers which follow the same law [Math.].
INTERPOLATOR, *n.* in-*ter*-po-la-tor, one who interpolates.
INTERPOSAL, *n.* *in*-ter-*poze*-al, interposition.
INTERPOSE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*poze*, to place between or among; to thrust in; to offer, as aid, in some emergency: *v.i.* to step in and mediate between parties at variance; to put in by way of interruption. Interposed. Interposes. Interposing. (Fr. *interposer*, put between.)
INTERPOSER, *n.* *in*-ter-*poze*-er, one who interposes.
INTERPOSIT, *n.* *in*-ter-*poz*-it, a place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.
INTERPOSITION, *n.* *in*-ter-po-*zish*-on, the act of interposing; intervention; mediation; anything interposed. (Fr.)
INTERPRET, *v.t.* in-*ter*-pret, to explain, unfold or present the meaning of; to translate into intelligible words. Interpreted. Interprets. Interpreting. (O.Fr. *interpreter*.)
INTERPRETABLE, *a.* in-*ter*-pre-ta-bl, that may be interpreted.
INTERPRETATION, *n.* in-*ter*-pre-*tay*-shon, the act of interpreting; the exposition given; rendering; the power of explaining.
INTERPRETATIVE, *a.* in-*ter*-pre-tay-tiv, collected or known by interpretation; explanatory.
INTERPRETATIVELY, *ad.* in-*ter*-pre-tay-tiv-le, in an interpretative manner.
INTERPRETER, *n.* in-*ter*-pre-ter, one who interprets.
INTERPROVINCIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-pro-*vinsh*-al, between provinces.
INTERPUNCTUATION, *n.* *in*-ter-*punkt*-yu-*ay*-shon, punctuation within the sentence.
INTERRACIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*race*-e-al, between races.
INTERRADIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*rade*-e-al, between radii.
INTERREGAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*ree*-gal, between kings.
INTERREGNUM, *n.* *in*-ter-*reg*-num, the time between two reigns, governments or ministries. (L. *inter*, and *regnum*, reign or rule.)
INTERREIGN, *n.* *in*-ter-*rane*, an interregnum.

INTERRELATION, *n.* *in*-ter-re-*lay*-shon, mutual relation.
INTERREX, *n.* *in*-ter-reks, a regent; one who governs during an interregnum. (L. *inter*, and *rex*, king.)
INTERROGATE, *v.t.* in-*ter*-ro-gate, to question: *v.i.* to ask questions. Interrogated. Interrogates. Interrogating. (L. *interrogatus*, asked.)
INTERROGATION, *n.* in-*ter*-ro-*gay*-shon, the act of interrogating; a question put; a note that marks a question, thus (?).
INTERROGATIVE, *a.* *in*-ter-*rog*-a-tiv, denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question: *n.* a word used in asking questions.
INTERROGATIVELY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*rog*-a-tiv-le, in the form of a question.
INTERROGATOR, *n.* in-*ter*-ro-gate-or, a questioner.
INTERROGATORY, *n.* *in*-ter-*rog*-a-tor-e, a question or inquiry: *a.* containing or expressing a question.
INTERRUPT, *a.* *in*-ter-*rupt*, broken; containing a chasm: *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; to block; to break continuity. Interrupted. Interrupting. Interrupts. (L. *interruptus*, broken.)
INTERRUPTED, *a.* *in*-ter-*rup*-ted, broken; intermitted.
INTERRUPTEDLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*rup*-ted-le, with breaks or interruptions.
INTERRUPTER, *n.* *in*-ter-*rup*-ter, one who interrupts.
INTERRUPTION, *n.* *in*-ter-*rup*-shon, the act of interrupting; intervention; hindrance; intermission. (Fr.)
INTERRUPTIVE, *a.* *in*-ter-*rup*-tiv, tending to interrupt.
INTERRUPTIVELY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*rup*-tiv-le, by interruption.
INTERSCAPULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-*skap*-yew-lar, situated between the shoulder blades.
INTERSCIND, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*sind*, to cut off. Interscinded. Interscinding. Interscinds. (L. *inter*, and *scindo*, cut.)
INTERSCRIBE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*skribe*, to write between. Interscribed. Interscribes. Interscribing. (L. *inter*, and *scribo*, write.)
INTERSECANT, *a.* *in*-ter-*see*-kant, dividing into parts; crossing.
INTERSECT, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*sekt*, to cut or cross mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other. Intersected. Intersecting. Intersects. (L. *intersectus*, cut.)
INTERSECTION, *n.* in-ter-*sek*-shon, the act of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other [Geom.].
INTERSECTIONAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*sek*-shon-al, pertaining to intersection.
INTERSEGMENTAL, *a.* *in*-ter-seg-*ment*-al, pertaining to segments.
INTERSEPTAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*sept*-al, between septa.
INTERSERT, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*sert*, to set in between. Interserted. Interserting. Interserts.
INTERSERTION, *n.* in-ter-*ser*-shon, an insertion.
INTERSOCIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*so*-shal, mutually social.
INTERSONANT, *a.* *in*-ter-*so*-nant, sounding between.
INTERSPACE, *n.* *in*-ter-space, a space between.
INTERSPECIFIC, *a.* *in*-ter-spe-*sif*-ik, between species.
INTERSPERSE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*sperse*, to scatter or set here and there; to diversify by interspersion. Interspersed. Intersperses. Interspersing. (L. *interspersus*, sprinkled amongst.)
INTERSPERSION, *n.* *in*-ter-*sper*-shon, the act of interspersing.
INTERSPINOUS, *a.* *in*-ter-*spine*-us, between spines.
INTERSTATE, *a.* *in*-ter-*state*, between states.
INTERSTELLAR, *a.* in-ter-*stel*-lar, situated among the stars. (L. *inter*, and *stella*, a star.)
INTERSTELLARY, *a.* in-ter-*stel*-la-re, interstellar.
INTERSTICE, *n.* in-*ter*-stis, a small space between things closely set, or the component parts of a body. (Fr.)
INTERSTITIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*stish*-al, pertaining to or containing interstices.
INTERSTRATIFIED, *a.* *in*-ter-*strat*-e-fide, stratified between other strata.
INTERTANGLE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*tang*-gl, to intertwist. Intertangled. Intertangles. Intertangling.
INTERTENTACULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-ten-*tak*-yu-lar, between tentacles.
INTERTERRITORIAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*ter*-re-*tore*-e-al, between territories.
INTERTEXTURE, *n.* *in*-ter-*teks*-ture, the act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.
INTERTIDAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*tyde*-al, between the tides.
INTERTIE, *n.* *in*-ter-*ty*, a short, horizontal timber, framed between two posts in order to tie them together [Carp.].
INTERTISSUED, *a.* *in*-ter-*tish*-yewd, wrought with joint tissue.
INTERTRANSPICUOUS, *a.* *in*-ter-tran-*spik*-yew-us, transpicuous between.
INTERTRIBAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*tribe*-al, between tribes.
INTERTRIGO, *n.* *in*-ter-*try*-go, inflammation of the skin due to chafing.
INTERTROPICAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*trop*-e-kal, situated within the tropics.
INTERTWINE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*twine*, to twine or twist together: *v.i.* to be intertwisted. Intertwined. Intertwines. Intertwining.
INTERTWININGLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*twine*-ing-le, by intertwining or being intertwined.
INTERTWIST, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*twist*, to twist together. Intertwisted. Intertwisting. Intertwists.
INTERTWISTINGLY, *ad.* *in*-ter-*twist*-ing-le, by intertwisting or being intertwisted.
INTERVAL, *n.* *in*-ter-val, a space between; a space of time between; the distance between two notes of different pitch [Music]. (O.Fr. *intervalle*.)
INTERVALE, *n.* *in*-ter-*vale*, a tract of low or flat ground between hills, or between or along the banks of a river [U.S.].
INTERVARY, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*vare*-e, to vary among each other. Intervaried. Intervaries. Intervarying.
INTERVEINED, *a.* *in*-ter-*vaned*, intersected, as with veins.
INTERVENE, *v.i.* *in*-ter-*veen*, to come, be, or lie between; to occur between points of time or events, and sometimes to interrupt; to interpose: *v.t.* to separate. Intervened. Intervenes. Intervening. (L. *intervenio*, come.)
INTERVENIENT, *a.* *in*-ter-*veen*-e-ent, lying between; interposing.
INTERVENTION, *n.* *in*-ter-*ven*-shon, interposition; agency of persons; agency or instrumentality; mediation.
INTERVENTRICULAR, *a.* *in*-ter-ven-*trik*-yew-lar, between ventricles.
INTERVERTEBRAL, *a.* *in*-ter-*ver*-te-bral, being between the vertebræ.
INTERVIEW, *n.* *in*-ter-vew, mutual view or sight; a meeting and conference face to face: *v.t.* to meet and confer face to face; to visit a person to ascertain his opinions on matters in order to publish them. Interviewed. Interviewing. Interviews. (Fr. *entrevue*.)
INTERVIEWER, *n.* *in*-ter-*vew*-er, one who interviews.
INTERVISIBLE, *a.* *in*-ter-*viz*-e-bl, said of two stations that can be seen the one from the other [Surveying].
INTERVOCALIC, *a.* *in*-ter-vo-*kal*-lik, between vowels.
INTERVOLVE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*volv*, to involve one within another. Intervolved. Intervolves. Intervolving. (L. *inter*, and *volvo*, roll.)
INTERWEAVE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*weev*, to weave together; to intermingle. Interweaves. Interweaving. Interwove. Interwoven.
INTERWORK, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*wurk*, to work together. Interworked. Interworking. Interworks.
INTERWREATHE, *v.t.* *in*-ter-*reethe*, to weave into a wreath. Interwreathed. Interwreathes. Interwreathing.
INTESTABLE, *a.* in-*test*-a-bl, not capable of making a will; legally disqualified from making a will.
INTESTACY, *n.* in-*test*-a-se, the state of dying intestate.
INTESTATE, *a.* in-*tes*-tate, without having made a will; not disposed of by will: *n.* a person who dies without making a will. (L. *intestatus*.)
INTESTINAL, *a.* *in*-tes-*tine*-al, pertaining to the intestines of an animal body. (L. *intestinum*.)
INTESTINE, *a.* in-*test*-in, internal, with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; internal, with regard to an animal body: *n.* a bowel: *pl.* the bowels. (L. *intestinus*, inward.)
INTEXINE, *n.* in-*teks*-in, an inner membrane of the pollen grain [Bot.].
INTEXTURED, *a.* in-*tekst*-yurd, inwrought; woven in.
INTHRAL, *v.t.* in-*thrawl*, to enthral. Inthralled. Inthralling. Inthrals.

INTIMACY, *n.* *in*-te-ma-se, close familiarity; friendship; sexual intercourse.
INTIMATE, *a.* *in*-te-mate, inward; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance: *n.* a familiar friend or associate: *v.t.* to hint; to make known; to indicate; to announce. **Intimated. Intimates. Intimating.** (L. *intimatus*, announced.)
INTIMATELY, *ad.* *in*-te-mate-le, in an intimate or a close manner.
INTIMATION, *n.* *in*-te-*may*-shon, an indirect suggestion or notice; a hint; an announcement.
INTIMIDATE, *v.t.* in-*tim*-e-date, to make timid or fearful; to dishearten; to dispirit. **Intimidated. Intimidates. Intimidating.** (Late L. *intimidatus.*)
INTIMIDATION, *n.* *in*-tim-e-*day*-shon, the act of intimidating; the state of being intimidated.
INTIMIDATORY, *a.* in-*tim*-e-day-tor-e, intimidating.
INTIMITY, *n.* in-*tim*-e-te, inwardness. (L. *intimus*, innermost.)
INTINCTIVITY, *n.* in-tink-*tiv*-e-te, the want of the quality in colouring or tingeing. (L. *in*, and *tinctus*, dyed.)
INTINE, *n.* *in*-tin, inner coat of the pollen grain [Bot.]. (L. *intus*, within.)
INTITULE, *v.t.* in-*tit*-yewl, to entitle. **Intituled. Intitules. Intituling.** (Fr. *intituler.*)
INTO, *prep.* *in*-too, noting passage from the outside to inside, or from one state to another. (A.S. *in tō.*)
INTOED, *a.* *in*-tode, with toes turned in.
INTOLERABLE, *a.* in-*tol*-e-ra-bl, not to be borne or endured; insufferable. (L. *intolerabilis.*)
INTOLERABLENESS, *n.* in-*tol*-er-a-bl-ness, the quality of being intolerable.
INTOLERABLY, *ad.* in-*tol*-er-ab-le, to a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANCE, *n.* in-*tol*-er-ance, a being intolerant; want of capacity to endure; want of toleration. (L. *intolerantia.*)
INTOLERANT, *a.* in-*tol*-er-ant, not able to endure; not enduring or refusing to tolerate difference of opinion or conduct; bigoted: *n.* one who is opposed to toleration. (L. *intolerans.*)
INTOLERANTLY, *ad.* in-*tol*-er-ant-le, in an intolerant manner.
INTOLERATION, *n.* *in*-tol-er-*ay*-shon, intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or conduct.
INTOMB, *v.t.* in-*toom*, to deposit in a tomb. **Intombed. Intombing. Intombs.**
INTONATE, *v.i.* *in*-to-nate, to sound musical notes; to modulate the voice. **Intonated. Intonates. Intonating.** (Late L. *intonatus.*)
INTONATION, *n.* in-to-*nay*-shon, the modulation or intoning of the voice, specially in reading in church; the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice [Music]; the manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale [Music].
INTONE, *v.i.* in-*tone*, to utter a deep, protracted sound: *v.t.* to chant; to read in a singing, recitative style. **Intoned. Intones. Intoning.** (Late L. *intono*, sing in tone.)
INTORSION, *n.* in-*tor*-shon, a winding, bending or twisting; the twining of any part of a plant out of a vertical direction [Bot.]. (L. *intorsio.*)
INTORT, *v.t.* in-*tort*, to twist; to wreathe; to wind. **Intorted. Intorting. Intorts.** (L. *intortus*, twisted.)
INTOXICANT, *n.* in-*toks*-e-kant, anything intoxicating.
INTOXICATE, *a.* in-*toks*-e-kate, intoxicated: *v.t.* to make drunk; to excite to enthusiasm, frenzy or madness. **Intoxicated. Intoxicates. Intoxicating.** (Late L. *intoxicatus*, made drunk.)
INTOXICATEDNESS, *n.* in-*toks*-e-*kay*-ted-ness, state of intoxication.
INTOXICATING, *a.* in-*toks*-e-kate-ing, having qualities that produce intoxication.
INTOXICATION, *n.* in-*toks*-e-*kay*-shon, the act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; excitement to enthusiasm, frenzy or unusual exhilaration.
INTRA, *in*-tra, a Latin prefix, signifying within.
INTRACTABILITY, *n.* in-*trak*-ta-*bil*-e-te, intractableness.
INTRACTABLE, *a.* in-*trak*-ta-bl, ungovernable; unmanageable; stubborn. (L. *intractabilis.*)
INTRACTABLENESS, *n.* in-*trak*-ta-bl-ness, the quality of being intractable.
INTRACTABLY, *ad.* in-*trak*-tab-le, in an intractable manner.

INTRACTILE, *a.* in-*trakt*-il, not extensible.
INTRADOS, *n.* in-*tray*-dos, the interior and lower line or curve of an arch [Arch.]. (Sp. entrance.)
INTRAFOLIACEOUS, *a.* *in*-tra-fo-le-*ay*-shus, growing on the inside of a leaf [Bot.].
INTRAMUNDANE, *a.* *in*-tra-*mun*-dane, within the world.
INTRAMURAL, *a.* *in*-tra-*mew*-ral, within the walls, as of a city or university.
INTRANQUILLITY, *n.* *in*-tran-*kwil*-e-te, unquietness.
INTRANSIENT, *a.* in-*tran*-se-ent, not transient.
INTRANSIGENT, *a.* in-*tran*-se-jent, uncompromising in opposition: *n.* an irreconcilable. (Sp. *intransigente.*)
INTRANSITIVE, *a.* in-*tran*-se-tiv, expressing an action limited to the agent, or not passing over to an object [Gram.]. (Late L. *intransitivus.*)
INTRANSITIVELY, *ad.* in-*tran*-se-tiv-le, in an intransitive manner.
INTRANSMISSIBLE, *a.* *in*-tranz-*mis*-se-bl, not transmissible.
INTRANSMUTABILITY, *n.* *in*-tranz-*mew*-ta-*bil*-e-te, the quality of not being transmutable.
INTRANSMUTABLE, *a.* *in*-tranz-*mew*-ta-bl, that cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.
INTRANT, *a.* *in*-trant, entering; penetrating: *n.* one who enters on some office. (L. *intrans*, entering.)
INTRENCH, *v.t.* in-*trench*, to dig a trench around; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to furrow: *v.i.* to encroach. **Intrenched. Intrenches. Intrenching.**
INTRENCHANT, *a.* in-*tren*-chant, not to be divided.
INTRENCHMENT, *n.* in-*trench*-ment, a trench; a ditch and parapet for defence; a defence; encroachment.
INTREPID, *a.* in-*trep*-id, without fear; undaunted. (L. *intrepidus*, unafraid.)
INTREPIDITY, *n.* *in*-tre-*pid*-e-te, fearlessness; undaunted courage.
INTREPIDLY, *ad.* in-*trep*-id-le, in an intrepid manner.
INTRICACY, *n.* *in*-tre-ka-se, the state of being entangled or involved; complication; perplexity.
INTRICATE, *a.* *in*-tre-kate, entangled; involved; complicated. (L. *intricatus*, perplexed.)
INTRICATELY, *ad.* *in*-tre-kate-le, in an intricate manner.
INTRICATENESS, *n.* *in*-tre-kate-ness, the state of being intricate.
INTRIGUANT, *n.* in-*treeg*-ant, an intriguer. (Fr.)
INTRIGUE, *n.* in-*treeg*, a plot of a complicated nature; a secret plot for some party purpose; a secret illicit love affair: *v.i.* to form a plot, usually intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; to carry on illicit intercourse: *v.t.* to render intricate; to arouse curiosity; to puzzle. **Intrigued. Intrigues. Intriguing.** (Fr. *intriguer.*)
INTRIGUER, *n.* in-*treeg*-er, one who intrigues.
INTRIGUING, *a.* in-*treeg*-ing, addicted to intrigue; provoking curiosity.
INTRIGUINGLY, *ad.* in-*treeg*-ing-le, with intrigue.
INTRINSIC, *a.* in-*trin*-sik, inward; inherent; genuine; real. (L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside, from *intra.*)
INTRINSICAL, *a.* in-*trin*-se-kal, intrinsic.
INTRINSICALLY, *ad.* in-*trin*-se-kal-le, inherently; really.
INTRO, *in*-tro, a Latin prefix signifying within.
INTROCESSION, *n.* *in*-tro-*sesh*-on, a depression or sinking of parts inward [Med.]. (L. *intro*, and *cessio*, yielding.)
INTRODUCE, *v.t.* *in*-tro-*dewce*, to lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; to put in; to bring to be acquainted; to import; to produce; to open to notice; to bring before the public. **Introduced. Introduces. Introducing.** (L. *introduco*, lead.)
INTRODUCER, *n.* in-tro-*dewce*-er, one who introduces.
INTRODUCTION, *n.* in-tro-*duk*-shon, the action of conducting or ushering into a place; the act of making persons known to each other; the act of bringing something into notice, practice or use; a preface or preliminary discourse: an elementary treatise.
INTRODUCTIVE, *a.* *in*-tro-*duk*-tiv, introductory
INTRODUCTIVELY, *ad.* *in*-tro-*duk*-tiv-le, in the way of introducing.
INTRODUCTORILY, *ad.* *in*-tro-*duk*-tor-e-le, by way of introduction.

INTRODUCTORY, *a.* *in*-tro-*duk*-tor-e, serving to introduce something else; preliminary.
INTROFLEXED, *a.* *in*-tro-*flekst*, bent inward.
INTROGRESSION, *n.* *in*-tro-*gresh*-on, entrance. (L. *introgressus*, gone in.)
INTROIT, *n.* in-*troyt*, in the Roman Catholic Church the entrance or beginning of the mass; the verse or psalm sung or chanted while the priest enters within the altar rails. (L. *introitus*, entered.)
INTROMISSION, *n.* *in*-tro-*mish*-on, the act of intromitting; sending into; intermeddling with the effects of another [Scots Law].
INTROMIT, *v.t.* *in*-tro-*mit*, to send within; to insert; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters: *v.i.* to intermeddle with the effects of another [Scots Law]. **Intromits. Intromitted. Intromitting.** (L. *intromitto*, send.)
INTROMITTER, *n.* *in*-tro-*mit*-ter, one who intromits.
INTRORECEPTION, *n.* *in*-tro-re-*sep*-shon, the act of admitting into or within.
INTRORSE, *a.* in-*trorse*, facing inwards; turned towards the axis [Bot.]. (L. *introrsus*, turned.)
INTROSPECT, *v.t.* *in*-tro-*spekt*, to look within or inwardly; to view the inside of. **Introspected. Introspecting. Introspects.** (L. *introspecto*, from *introspicio*, view.)
INTROSPECTION, *n.* *in*-tro-*spek*-shon, inspection inwardly or of one's own thoughts and feelings; self-inspection.
INTROSPECTIVE, *a.* *in*-tro-*spek*-tiv, inspecting within.
INTROSUSCEPTION, *n.* *in*-tro-sus-*sep*-shon, reception within; intussusception. (L. *intro*, and *susceptio*, taking up.)
INTROVERSION, *n.* *in*-tro-*ver*-shon, the act of introverting; the state of being introverted.
INTROVERT, *v.t.* *in*-tro-*vert*, to turn inward; to invaginate. **Introverted. Introverting. Introverts.** (L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, turn.)
INTRUDE, *v.i.* in-*trood*, to thrust one's self in; to enter without invitation or welcome; to encroach; to trespass: *v.t.* to thrust in without right or welcome; to force in with violence. **Intruded. Intrudes. Intruding.** (L. *intrudo*, thrust.)
INTRUDER, *n.* in-*trewd*-er, one who intrudes.
INTRUSION, *n.* in-*trew*-sjon, the act of intruding; encroachment; the penetrating of rock, while in a melted state, through or among other rocks [Geol.].
INTRUSIVE, *a.* in-*trew*-siv, entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude; forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks [Geol.].
INTRUSIVELY, *ad.* in-*trew*-siv-le, in an intrusive manner.
INTRUSIVENESS, *n.* in-*trew*-siv-ness, the quality of being intrusive.
INTRUST, *v.t.* in-*trust*, to deliver in trust; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity. **Intrusted. Intrusting. Intrusts.**
INTUBATE, *v.t.* in-tu-bate, to insert a tube. **Intubated. Intubates. Intubating.** (L. *in*, and *tubus*, tube.)
INTUITION, *n.* *in*-tu-*ish*-on, a sight or view; the act or power of direct or immediate perception; instinctive knowledge; an object or a truth of direct or immediate perception. (Fr.)
INTUITIONAL, *a.* *in*-tew-*ish*-on-al, pertaining to intuition.
INTUITIONALISM, *n.* *in*-tew-*ish*-on-al-izm, the doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition.
INTUITIVE, *a.* in-*tew*-e-tiv, perceived by intuition; perceiving by intuition. (Late L. *intuitivus*.)
INTUITIVELY, *ad.* in-*tew*-e-tiv-le, by immediate perception; without reasoning.
INTUITIVISM, *n.* in-*tew*-it-iv-izm, the opinion that ethical principles are intuitional.
INTUMESCE, *v.i.* *in*-tew-*mess*, to swell; to enlarge or expand with heat. **Intumesced. Intumesces. Intumescing.** (L. *intumesco*, swell.)
INTUMESCENCE, *n.* *in*-tu-*mes*-sence, the action of swelling; a swelling; a tumid state.
INTUMESCENCY, *n.* *in*-tu-*mes*-sen-se, intumescence.
INTUMESCENT, *a.* *in*-tew-*mess*-ent, swelling up.
INTUMULATED, *a.* in-*tew*-mu-late-ed, unburied.
INTURBIDATE, *v.t.* in-*turb*-e-date, to make turbid. **Inturbidated. Inturbidates. Inturbidating.**
INTURGESCENCE, *n.* *in*-tur-*jes*-sence, a swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.
INTUSSUSCEPTION, *n.* *in*-tus-sus-*sep*-shon, that condition in which one part of the bowel is drawn into another, just as part of the finger of a glove is drawn into another on withdrawing the hand [Med.]. (L. *intus*, within, and *suscipio*, take up.)
INTWINE, *v.t.* in-*twine*, to entwine. **Intwined. Intwines. Intwining.**
INTWIST, *v.t.* in-*twist*, to entwist. **Intwisted. Intwisting. Intwists.**
INULIN, *n.* *in*-yew-lin, the carbo-hydrate of elecampane, *Inula helenium*.
INUMBRATE, *v.t.* in-*um*-brate, to shade. **Inumbrated. Inumbrates. Inumbrating.** (L. *in*, and *umbra*, a shade.)
INUNCTION, *n.* in-*unk*-shon, anointing. (L. *inunctio*.)
INUNCTUOSITY, *n.* in-*unk*-tu-*os*-e-te, destitution of greasiness or oiliness as preceptible to the touch.
INUNDANT, *a.* in-*un*-dant, overflowing.
INUNDATE, *v.t.* *in*-un-date, to flood; to overflow; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity. **Inundated. Inundates. Inundating.** (L.)
INUNDATION, *n.* *in*-un-*day*-shon, a flood; an overflow; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.
INURBANE, *a.* in-ur-*bane*, uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished. (L. *in*, not, and *urbane*.)
INURBANELY, *ad.* in-ur-*bane*-le, without urbanity.
INURBANENESS, *n.* in-ur-*bane*-ness, incivility.
INURBANITY, *n.* in-ur-*ban*-e-te, want of urbanity.
INURE, *v.t.* in-*yure*, to apply or expose in practice till use gives little or no inconvenience; to habituate; to accustom: *v.i.* to pass in use; to take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of [Law]. **Inured. Inures. Inuring.** (L. *in*, and O.Fr. *eure*.)
INUREMENT, *n.* in-*yure*-ment, practice; habit.
INURN, *v.t.* in-*urn*, to put in an urn; to bury. **Inurned. Inurning. Inurns.**
INUSITATION, *n.* in-yew-se-*tay*-shon, disuse.
INUSTION, *n.* in-*ust*-yon, the action of burning; a branding. (L. *in*, and *ustus*, burnt.)
INUTILE, *a.* in-*yew*-til, of no use.
INUTILITY, *n.* in-yu-*til*-e-te, uselessness; unprofitableness.
INUTTERABLE, *a.* in-*ut*-ter-a-bl, that cannot be uttered.
INUUS, *n.* *in*-yew-us, the magot or Barbary ape, *Macacus inuus*. (L. a god resembling Pan, or perhaps Pan himself.)
INVADE, *v.t.* in-*vade*, to enter a country with hostile intentions; to attack; to violate; to seize upon. **Invaded. Invades. Invading.** (L. *invado*, go.)
INVADER, *n.* in-*vade*-er, one who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.
INVAGINATE, *v.t.* in-*vaj*-e-nate, to put into a sheath. **Invaginated. Invaginates. Invaginating.**
INVAGINATION, *n.* in-*vaj*-e-*nay*-shon, intussusception [Med.]. (L. *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath.)
INVALETUDINARY, *a.* in-*val*-e-*tew*-de-na-re, wanting health.
INVALID, *a.* in-*val*-id, not valid; of no force, weight or cogency; void; null. (L. *invalidus*.)
INVALID, *n.* *in*-va-*leed*, a person who is weak or sickly; one disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman disabled or worn out in service: *v.t.* to make invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids. **Invalided. Invalides. Invaliding.** (Fr. *invalide*.)
INVALIDATE, *v.t.* in-*val*-e-date, to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the validity of. **Invalidated. Invalidates. Invalidating.**
INVALIDATION, *n.* in-*val*-e-*day*-shon, the act of invalidating.
INVALIDITY, *n.* *in*-va-*lid*-e-te, want of cogency; want of legal force.
INVALIDNESS, *n.* in-*val*-id-ness, invalidity.
INVALUABLE, *a.* in-*val*-yew-a-bl, precious above estimation; inestimable; priceless.
INVALUABLY, *ad.* in-*val*-yew-ab-le, inestimably.
INVAR, *n.* *in*-var, an alloy of nickel and steel (valuable for its invariability).
INVARIABILITY, *n.* in-*vare*-e-a-*bil*-e-te, constancy of state, condition or quality; unchangeableness.
INVARIABLE, *a.* in-*vare*-e-a-bl, not variable; constant in the same state; unchangeable.
INVARIABLENESS, *n.* in-*vare*-e-a-bl-ness, invariability.
INVARIABLY, *ad.* in-*vare*-e-ab-le, constantly; uniformly.

INVARIED, *a.* in-*vare*-id, unvaried not changing.
INVASION, *n.* in-*vay*-sjon, a hostile entrance into the possessions of another; an attack on the territory of another; infringement or violation; attack of a disease. (L. *invasus.*)
INVASIVE, *a.* in-*vay*-ziv, making invasion; aggressive.
INVECTED, *a.* in-*vect*-ed, engrailed; reversed so that the arches are the right way up [Her.]. (L. *invectus*, carried in.)
INVECTIVE, *n.* in-*vek*-tiv, something uttered or written with heat, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another: *a.* satirical; abusive; railing. (Fr. *invectif.*)
INVECTIVELY, *ad.* in-*vek*-tiv-le, satirically; abusively.
INVEIGH, *v.i.* in-*vay*, to rail against with warmth and bitterness; to reproach. **Inveighed. Inveighing. Inveighs.** (O.Fr. *envaïr.*)
INVEIGHER, *n.* in-*vay*-er, one who inveighs.
INVEIGLE, *v.t.* in-*vay*-gl, to entice; to seduce; to wheedle. **Inveigled. Inveigles. Inveigling.** (Fr. *aveugler*, blind.)
INVEIGLEMENT, *n.* in-*vay*-gl-ment, seduction to evil; enticement.
INVEIGLER, *n.* in-*vay*-gler, one who inveigles.
INVEILED, *a.* in-*vayld*, covered as with a veil.
INVENDIBLE, *a.* in-*ven*-de-bl, not vendible or saleable.
INVENT, *v.t.* in-*vent*, to devise something original; to contrive; to discover; to fabricate; to forge. **Invented. Inventing. Invents.** (Fr. *inventer.*)
INVENTFUL, *a.* in-*vent*-ful, full of invention.
INVENTIBLE, *a.* in-*vent*-e-bl, discoverable; capable of being invented.
INVENTIBLENESS, *n.* in-*vent*-e-bl-ness, the state of being inventible.
INVENTION, *n.* in-*ven*-shon, that which is invented; an original contrivance; fiction; fabrication; the power of imaginative conception; imaginative faculty or ability; discovery. (L. *inventio.*)
INVENTIVE, *a.* in-*ven*-tiv, able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. (Fr. *inventif.*)
INVENTIVELY, *ad.* in-*ven*-tiv-le, by the power of invention.
INVENTIVENESS, *n.* in-*ven*-tiv-ness, the faculty of inventing.
INVENTOR, *n.* in-*vent*-or, one who invents; one who contrives and produces anything not before existing.
INVENTORIALLY, *ad.* in-ven-*tore*-e-al-le, in the manner of an inventory.
INVENTORY, *n.* in-ven-tor-e, a list of goods or chattels.
INVERACITY, *n.* in-ver-*as*-se-te, untruthfulness.
INVERMINATION, *n.* in-*ver*-me-*nay*-shon, the state of being infested with worms. (L. *in*, and *vermis*, a worm.)
INVERSE, *a.* *in*-verse, inverted; reciprocal. **Inverse proportion**, an equality between a direct ratio and an inverse ratio; the rule of three or proportion, applied in a reverse or contrary order [Math.]. **Inverse ratio**, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities [Math.]. (Fr.)
INVERSELY, *ad.* in-*verse*-le, in an inverted order or manner.
INVERSION, *n.* in-*ver*-shon, change of an order into the inverse; change of position into the inverse; a turning backward or a contrary order of operation; the inverting of the terms of a proportion, by changing the antecedents into consequents, and the consequents into antecedents [Math.]; a change of the natural order of words [Gram.]; the change of position either of a subject, an interval, or of a chord [Mus.].
INVERT, *v.t.* in-*vert*, to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or method: to reverse. **Invert sugar**, a mixture of dextrose and levulose prepared from cane sugar. **Inverted. Inverting. Inverts.** (L. *inverto*, turn.)
INVERT, *n.* *in*-vert, an inverted arch [Arch.].
INVERTEBRAL, *a.* in-*ver*-te-bral, without backbone.
INVERTEBRATA, *n.pl.* in-*ver*-te-*bray*-ta, a division of the animal kingdom which includes all those animals not possessed of a backbone. (L. *in*, and *vertebrata.*)
INVERTEBRATE, *a.* in-*ver*-te-brate, destitute of a backbone or vertebral column: *n.* an animal having no vertebral column.
INVERTEDLY, *ad.* in-*vert*-ed-le, in an inverted order.
INVERTIBLE, *a.* in-*vert*-e-bl, capable of inversion.
INVEST, *v.t.* in-*vest*, to clothe; to array; to clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank or dignity; to adorn; to enclose; to surround; to block up; to lay siege to; to place or lay out money in some species of property. **Invested. Investing. Invests.** (Fr. *investir*, clothe.)
INVESTIGABLE, *a.* in-*ves*-te-ga-bl, capable of being investigated.
INVESTIGATE, *v.t.* in-*ves*-te-gate, to search into; to examine into with care. **Investigated. Investigates. Investigating.** (L. *investigatus*, traced.)
INVESTIGATION, *n.* in-*ves*-te-*gay*-shon, the act of investigating; examination; research.
INVESTIGATIVE, *a.* in-*ves*-te-gate-iv, curious to find out.
INVESTIGATOR, *n.* in-*ves*-te-gate-or, one who investigates.
INVESTIGATORY, *a.* in-*vest*-e-gate-o-re, pertaining to investigation.
INVESTITURE, *n.* in-*vest*-e-ture, the act or right of investing or putting in possession; vesture. (Fr.)
INVESTIVE, *a.* in-*ves*-tiv, clothing; encircling.
INVESTMENT, *n.* in-*vest*-ment, the act of investing, specially a place with an armed force, or money in some species of property; that in which anything is invested. (Late L. *investimentum.*)
INVESTOR, *n.* in-*vest*-or, one who invests.
INVETERACY, *n.* in-*vet*-er-a-se, long continuance.
INVETERATE, *a.* in-*vet*-er-ate, long-established; fixed by long habits; deep-rooted; obstinate. (L. *inveteratus*, retained for a great while.)
INVETERATELY, *ad.* in-*vet*-er-ate-le, in an inveterate manner.
INVETERATENESS, *n.* in-*vet*-er-ate-ness, the quality of being inveterate, or confirmed by time or habit.
INVETERATION, *n.* in-*vet*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
INVEXED, *a.* in-*vekst*, arched [Her.].
INVIDIOUS, *a.* in-*vid*-e-us, likely to incur ill-will or to provoke envy; envious. (L. *invidiosus.*)
INVIDIOUSLY, *ad.* in-*vid*-e-us-le, in an invidious manner.
INVIDIOUSNESS, *n.* in-*vid*-e-us-ness, the quality of being invidious.
INVIGILANCE, *n.* in-*vij*-e-lănce, want of vigilance.
INVIGILATE, *a.* in-*vij*-e-late, neglectful of vigilance: *v.i.* to watch over candidates at an examination. **Invigilated. Invigilates. Invigilating.** (L. *invigilatus*, watched keenly.)
INVIGILATOR, *n.* in-*vij*-e-lay-tor, one who superintends an examination, and generally known as a bulldog.
INVIGORATE, *v.t.* in-*vig*-o-rate, to give vigour to; to strengthen; to impart life and energy to. **Invigorated. Invigorates. Invigorating.** (L. *in*, and *vigor*, strength.)
INVIGORATION, *n.* in-*vig*-o-*ray*-shon, the action of invigorating; state of being invigorated.
INVILLAGED, *a.* in-*vil*-layjd, turned into a village.
INVINCIBILITY, *n.* in-*vin*-se-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being invincible.
INVINCIBLE, *a.* in-*vin*-se-bl, not to be conquered or subdued. (Fr.)
INVINCIBLENESS, *n.* in-*vin*-se-bl-ness, invincibility.
INVINCIBLY, *ad.* in-*vin*-sib-le, in an invincible manner.
INVIOLABILITY, *n.* in-*vi*-o-la-*bil*-e-te, the quality or state of being inviolable. (L. *inviolabilis.*)
INVIOLABLE, *a.* in-*vi*-o-la-bl, not violable; not to be profaned, broken or injured.
INVIOLABLENESS, *n.* in-*vi*-o-la-bl-ness, inviolability.
INVIOLABLY, *ad.* in-*vi*-o-lab-le, so as not to be violable.
INVIOLATE, *a.* in-*vi*-o-late, unprofaned; unbroken; uninjured. (L. *inviolatus.*)
INVIOLATED, *a.* in-*vi*-o-late-ed, inviolate.
INVIOUS, *a.* *in*-ve-us, impassable; untrodden. (L. *in*, not, and *via*, a way.)
INVIOUSNESS, *n.* *in*-ve-us-ness, state of being invious.
INVISIBILITY, *n.* in-viz-e-*bil*-e-te, the state of being invisible.
INVISIBLE, *a.* in-*viz*-e-bl, not visible; imperceptible. (Fr.)
INVISIBLENESS, *n.* in-*viz*-e-bl-ness, invisibility.
INVISIBLY, *ad.* in-*viz*-ib-le, so as not to be visible.
INVITATION, *n.* in-ve-*tay*-shon, the act of inviting; solicitation. (Fr.)
INVITATORY, *a.* in-*vi*-ta-tor-e, containing invitation.

INVITE, *v.t.* in-*vite*, to ask; to request the company of; to induce by pleasure or hope; to allure; to offer for attack. **Invited. Invites. Inviting.** (L. *invito.*)

INVITER, *n.* in-*vi*-ter, one who invites.

INVITING, *a.* in-*vi*-ting, attractive; tempting.

INVITINGLY, *ad.* in-*vi*-ting-le, in an inviting manner.

INVITINGNESS, *n.* in-*vi*-ting-ness, the quality of being inviting.

INVITRIFIABLE, *a.* in-*vit*-re-*fy*-a-bl, not vitrifiable.

INVOCATE, *v.t.* *in*-vo-kate, to invoke in prayer. **Invocated. Invocates. Invocating.**

INVOCATION, *n.* in-vo-*kay*-shon, the act of addressing or of calling on in prayer; the customary phrase at the beginning of a sermon; a prayerful address. (Fr.)

INVOCATORY, *a.* in-*vok*-a-to-re, pertaining to invocation.

INVOICE, *n.* *in*-voyce, a detailed account of goods delivered: *v.t.* to make out an invoice. **Invoiced. Invoices. Invoicing.** (Fr. *envois.*)

INVOKE, *v.t.* in-*voke*, to address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; to implore; to order [Law]. **Invoked. Invokes. Invoking.** (Fr. *invoquer.*)

INVOLUCEL, *n.* in-*vol*-yew-sel, a secondary involucre as in umbelliferous plants. (L. a little envelope.)

INVOLUCRAL, *a.* in-vo-*lew*-kral, involucrate.

INVOLUCRATE, *a.* in-vo-*lew*-krate, with an involucre.

INVOLUCRE, *n.* in-vo-*lew*-kr, the whorl of bracts inclosing flowers in their unexpanded state; the whorl of leaves below a flower and on the same axis, as in *Anemone* [Bot.]. (L. an envelope.)

INVOLUCRET, *n.* in-vo-*lew*-kret, involucel.

INVOLUCRUM, *n.* in-vo-*lew*-krum, an involucre.

INVOLUNTARILY, *ad.* in-*vol*-un-ta-re-le, in an involuntary manner.

INVOLUNTARINESS, *n.* in-*vol*-un-ta-re-ness, the quality of being involuntary.

INVOLUNTARY, *a.* in-*vol*-un-ta-re, having no will or choice; unwilling; not by an act of will; not done willingly; without intention.

INVOLUTE, *a.* *in*-vo-lewt, involuted: *n.* a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve. (L. *involutus*, involved.)

INVOLUTED, *a.* *in*-vo-lewt-ed, rolled spirally inward; turned inward at the margin [Malac.].

INVOLUTION, *n.* *in*-vo-*lew*-shon, the act of involving or enfolding; the state of being involved or entangled; complication; the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence in a way which involves the construction [Gram.]; the raising of a quantity to any given power [Alg. and Arith.].

INVOLVE, *v.t.* in-*volv*, to envelop on all sides; to imply; to connect intimately; to take in; to entangle; to overwhelm; to enwrap; to complicate; to raise a quantity to any given power [Alg. and Arith.]. **Involved. Involves. Involving.** (L. *involvo*, roll.)

INVOLVEMENT, *n.* in-*volv*-ment, act of involving; the state of being involved.

INVULNERABILITY, *n.* in-*vul*-ner-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being invulnerable.

INVULNERABLE, *a.* in-*vul*-ner-a-bl, that cannot be wounded, injured or impeached.

INVULNERABLENESS, *n.* in-*vul*-ner-a-bl-ness, invulnerability.

INVULNERABLY, *ad.* in-*vul*-ner-ab-le, so as to be invulnerable.

INVULTUATE, *v.t.* in-*vult*-yu-ate, to stab an image of wax or clay of any person that he may be tortured and die. **Invultuated. Invultuates. Invultuating.** (L. *in*, and *vultus*, face.)

INWALL, *v.t.* in-*waul*, to enclose or fortify with a wall. **Inwalled. Inwalling. Inwalls.**

INWARD, *a.* *in*-werd, placed or being within; internal; seated in the mind or soul; intimate; domestic; familiar: *ad.* toward the inside or interior; into the mind or thoughts. (A.S. *inweard.*)

INWARDLY, *ad.* *in*-werd-le, in the inner parts; privately.

INWARDNESS, *n.* *in*-werd-ness, the state of being inward; intimacy; inner nature; inner significance.

INWARDS, *n.pl.* *in*-werds, the inner parts of an animal; the viscera.

INWEAVE, *v.t.* in-*weev*, to weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving. **Inweaves. Inweaving. Inwove. Inwoven.**

INWHEEL, *v.t.* in-*wheel*, to encircle. **Inwheeled. Inwheeling. Inwheels.**

INWICK, *n.* *in*-wik, a cannon off another stone resulting in a close approach to the tee [Curling].

INWIT, *n.* *in*-wit, instinctive knowledge; conscience.

INWORK, *v.i.* and *v.t.* in-*werk*, to work within. **Inworked. Inworking. Inworks.**

INWORKING, *n.* *in*-werk-ing, internal operation.

INWRAP, *v.t.* in-*rap*, to cover by wrapping; to involve in difficulty; to perplex. **Inwrapped. Inwrapping. Inwraps.**

INWREATHE, *v.t.* in-*reethe*, to encircle, as with a wreath. **Inwreathed. Inwreathes. Inwreathing.**

INWROUGHT, *pp.* or *a.* in-*rawt*, wrought or worked in or among other things.

INYALA, *n.* in-*yah*-la, the nyala, one of the South African harnessed antelopes or bushbucks, *Tragelaphus angasi.* (Native name.)

IO, *int.* and *a.* *i*-o, bravo! (L.)

IO, *n.* *i*-o, a genus of North American gasteropods; the daughter of Inachus who founded Argos [Myth.].

IODAL, *n.* *i*-o-dal, an oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

IODATE, *n.* *i*-o-date, a compound of iodic acid with a base.

IODIC, *a.* i-*od*-ik, containing iodine.

IODIDE, *n.* i-o-dide, a compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

IODINE, *n.* *i*-o-din, the chemical element I., so called from the splendid violet colour of its vapour. (Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, like.)

IODISM, *n.* i-o-dizm, a morbid state induced by iodine.

IODIZE, *v.t.* *i*-o-dize, to treat or coat with iodine. **Iodized. Iodizes. Iodizing.**

IODOFORM, *n.* i-*oh*-do-form, an antiseptic formed by iodine.

IODYRITE, *n.* i-*oh*-de-rite, iodide of silver.

IOLITE, *n.* *i*-o-lite, a transparent or translucent mineral of silica, alumina and magnesia, with some oxide of iron, which in one direction presents a violet-blue colour. (Gr. *ion*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ION, *n.* *i*-on, one of the elements which appear at the poles, when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition; the negative constituent of an atom. (Gr. going.)

IONIAN, *a.* i-*oh*-ne-an, relating to Ionia or its inhabitants. (L. *Ionius.*)

IONIC, *a.* i-*on*-ik, pertaining to Ionia, in Greece. **Ionic dialect**, the dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia. **Ionic order**, that order whose distinguishing feature is the ram's-horn volute of its capital [Arch.]. **Ionic school**, the philosophic school founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia, who found in water the principle of things, and from whom, as the first to seek an explanation of things *in* things themselves, Hegel dated the birth of philosophy. (L. *Ionicus.*)

Ionic.

IOTA, *n.* *i*-*oh*-ta, the Greek letter ι, which, being especially when subscribed, the smallest in the alphabet, is used to denote a very small quantity. (Gr.)

I.O.U., *n.* *i*-o-yew, a written acknowledgment of a loan; the letters I O U standing for *I owe you*, and then followed by the sum borrowed and the signature of the borrower.

IPECACUANHA, *n.* *ip*-e-*kak*-u-*an*-na, a South American plant of the genus *Uragoga*, the root of which is used in medicine. (Port.)

IPOMÆA, *n.* *i*-po-*mee*-a, a genus of plants allied to *Convolvulus*, consisting of over 400 species, among which are *Ipomœa batatas*, the sweet potato, and *Ipomœa purga*, the jalap. (Gr. *ips*, worm, and *homoios*, like.)

IRACUND, *a.* *i*-ra-kund, irascible. (L. *iracundus.*)

IRADE, *n.* e-*rah*-de, a Turkish written decree. (Turk.)

IRANIAN, *a.* i-*ray*-ne-an, belonging to Persia. (Pers. *Iran*, Persia.)
IRASCIBILITY, *n.* i-*ras*-se-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being irascible.
IRASCIBLE, *a.* i-*ras*-se-bl, susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable. (Fr.)
IRASCIBLENESS, *n.* i-*ras*-se-bl-ness, irascibility.
IRASCIBLY, *ad.* i-*ras*-sib-le, in an irascible manner.
IRATE, *a.* *i*-rate, in anger; enraged. (L. *iratus*, enraged.)
IRE, *n.* ire, anger; wrath; keen resentment. (L. *ira*.)
IREFUL, *a.* *ire*-ful, angry; wroth.
IREFULLY, *ad.* *ire*-ful-le, in an angry manner.
IREFULNESS, *n.* *ire*-ful-ness, the state of being ireful.
IRENIC, *a.* i-*ren*-ik, irenical.
IRENICAL, *a.* i-*ren*-e-kal, pacific; promotive of peace. (Gr. *eirinikos*, peaceful.)
IRENICON, *n.* i-*ren*-e-kon, a proposition for ensuring peace; an eirenicon. (Gr.)
IRIAN, *a.* *i*-re-an, belonging to the iris [Anat.].
IRICISM, *n.* *i*-re-sizm, an Irishism.
IRIDACEOUS, *a.* *ir*-re-*day*-shus, belonging to the order of plants that include the genera *Iris*, *Crocus*, *Gladiolus*, and over fifty others.
IRIDESCENCE, *n.* ir-re-*des*-sence, exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.
IRIDESCENT, *a.* *ir*-re-*des*-sent, having rainbow colours.
IRIDIN, *n.* *ir*-e-din, the active principle of the iris.
IRIDIUM, *n.* i-*rid*-e-um, the chemical element Ir., a very heavy metal of a whitish colour, found associated with platinum, and named from the variety of colours of its compounds.
IRIDOSMINE, *n.* *ir*-rid-*os*-mine, osmide of iridium.
IRIS, *n.* *i*-ris, a genus of plants of about 100 species, including the flags and *Iris florentina*, the orris root.
IRIS, *n.* *i*-ris: *pl.* **Irises,** the rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; *pl.* **Irides.** (Gr. *iris*, the rainbow.)
IRISATED, *a.* *i*-ris-ate-ed, exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.
IRISCOPE, *n.* *i*-ris-kope, an instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours. (Gr. *iris*, and *skopeo*, view.)
IRISED, *a.* *i*-rised, having colours like the rainbow.
IRISH, *a.* *i*-rish, pertaining to Ireland or its people: *n.* a native of Ireland; the language of the Irish. **Irish moss,** either of two seaweeds, *Chondrus crispus*, or *Gigartina mamillosa*, containing a gelatine serviceable for food and in medicine. (A.S. *Irisc*.)
IRISHISM, *n.* *i*-rish-izm, an Irish peculiarity, especially of speech; a bull.
IRISHRY, *n.* *i*-rish-re, the people of Ireland.
IRITE, *n.* *i*-rite, a hard insoluble mineral composed of iridium, osmium, iron, chromium and manganese, occurring in octahedrons.
IRITIS, *n.* i-*ri*-tis, inflammation of the iris of the eye.
IRK, *v.t.* irk, to weary; to give pain to. **Irked. Irking. Irks.** (Scand.)
IRKSOME, *a.* *irk*-sum, wearisome; tedious; troublesome; vexatious.
IRKSOMELY, *ad.* *irk*-sum-le, in an irksome manner.
IRKSOMENESS, *n.* *irk*-sum-ness, the quality of being irksome.
IRON, *n.* *i*-urn, the chemical element Fe., the most common and useful of all the metals; an instrument or utensil of iron: *pl.* chains: *a.* made or consisting of iron; resembling iron; harsh; rude; severe; binding fast; not to be broken; hard of understanding; dull; firm; robust: *v.t.* to smooth with a hot flat- or box-iron; to shackle with irons; to furnish or arm with iron. **Iron age,** the last of the four ages, being that of enforced toil [Myth.]; the last of the three prehistoric ages [Archæol.]. **Iron crown,** a golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and ensuring the dominion of Italy, so called as containing a circle of iron, fabled to have been made of one of the nails of the Cross. **Iron ration,** the one day's ration carried by a soldier for use only in emergency. **Ironed. Ironing. Irons.** (A.S. *iren*.)
IRONBARK, *n.* *i*-urn-bahrk, a species of *Eucalyptus*.
IRONBOUND, *a.* *i*-urn-bound, bound or encircled with iron or rocks.
IRONCLAD, *a.* *i*-urn-klad, plated with thick iron: *n.* a ship that is so plated.
IRONER, *n.* *i*-urn-er, one who irons; a machine that irons.
IRONFOUNDER, *n.* *i*-urn-foun-der, one who makes iron castings.
IRONFOUNDRY, *n.* *i*-urn-foun-dre, the place where iron castings are made.
IRONGREY, *a.* *i*-urn-gray, of the colour of iron just fractured.
IRONHEARTED, *a.* *i*-urn-*hart*-ed, unfeeling; cruel.
IRONHEATER, *n.* *i*-urn-*heet*-er, the piece of metal heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron.
IRONIC, *a.* i-*ron*-ik, ironical. (Gr. *eironikos*.)
IRONICAL, *a.* i-*ron*-e-kal, expressing one thing and meaning another.
IRONICALLY, *ad.* i-*ron*-e-kal-le, by way of irony.
IRONING, *a.* *i*-urn-ing, smoothing with a hot flat- or box-iron. **Ironing board,** a board for ironing on.
IRONIST, *n.* *i*-ron-ist, one who talks ironically.
IRON-LIQUOR, *n.* *i*-urn-*lik*-ker, acetate of iron, used as a mordant.
IRONMASTER, *n.* *i*-urn-*mahs*-ter, an owner of ironworks.
IRONMONGER, *n.* *i*-urn-mung-ger, a dealer in hardware.
IRONMONGERY, *n.* *i*-urn-mung-ge-re, hardware.
IRONMOULD, *n.* *i*-urn-mohld, a spot on cloth, made by ink or rusty iron.
IRON-SICK, *a.* *i*-urn-sik, with bolts and nails so much corroded with rust as to become leaky [Naut.].
IRONSIDE, *n.* *i*-urn-side, one of Cromwell's veterans; hence, any resolute person.
IRONSMITH, *n.* *i*-urn-smith, a worker in iron.
IRONSTONE, *n.* *i*-urn-stone, an impure ore of iron, containing much clay.
IRONWARE, *n.* *i*-urn-ware, ironmongery.
IRONWOOD, *n.* *i*-urn-wood, an American tree with very hard wood, *Ostrya virginica*, otherwise the lever-wood; an Indian tree, the nagas, *Mesua ferrea*.
IRONWORK, *n.* *i*-urn-wurk, anything made of iron.
IRONY, *a.* *i*-urn-e, made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; resembling iron.
IRONY, *n.* *i*-ron-e, a kind of satire in which, while the terms are commendatory, the tones are sarcastic; censure sarcastically administered in terms of praise. (Fr. *ironie*.)
IRRADIANCE, *n.* ir-*ray*-de-ance, emission of rays of light on an object; beams of light emitted; lustre; splendour.
IRRADIANCY, *n.* ir-*ray*-de-an-se, irradiance.
IRRADIANT, *a.* ir-*ray*-de-ant, emitting rays of light; shining brightly.
IRRADIATE, *a.* ir-*ray*-de-ate, adorned with brightness: *v.t.* to illuminate; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to decorate with shining ornaments: *v.i.* to emit rays; to shine. **Irradiated. Irradiates. Irradiating.** (L. *irradiatus*, shone upon.)
IRRADIATION, *n.* ir-*ray*-de-*ay*-shon, the act of emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual illumination.
IRRADICATE, *v.t.* ir-*rad*-e-kate, to root deeply. **Irradicated. Irradicates. Irradicating.** (L. *in*, and *radix*, a root.)
IRRATIONAL, *a.* ir-*rash*-on-al, not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd. (L. *irrationalis*.)
IRRATIONALITY, *n.* ir-*rash*-on-*al*-e-te, the quality of being irrational.
IRRATIONALLY, *ad.* ir-*rash*-on-al-le, without reason; absurdly.
IRREALIZABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-a-*lize*-a-bl, not convertible into money.
IRREBUTTABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*but*-ta-bl, not rebuttable.
IRRECEPTIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-*sept*-iv, unreceptive.
IRRECIPROCAL, *a.* *ir*-re-*sip*-ro-kal, not reciprocal.
IRRECLAIMABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*klame*-a-bl, that cannot be reclaimed; incorrigible.
IRRECLAIMABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*klame*-ab-le, so as not to admit of reformation.
IRRECOGNIZABLE, *a.* ir-*rek*-og-*nyze*-a-bl, unrecognizable.
IRRECONCILABLE, *a.* ir-*rek*-on-*sile*-a-bl, incapable of being reconciled, or of being harmonized, or of being atoned for.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, *n.* ir-*rek*-on-*sile*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being irreconcilable.
IRRECONCILABLY, *ad.* ir-*rek*-on-*sile*-ab-le, in a manner that precludes reconciliation.
IRRECONCILED, *a.* ir-*rek*-on-siled, not reconciled; not atoned for.
IRRECONCILEMENT, *n.* ir-*rek*-on-*sile*-ment, irreconciliation.
IRRECONCILIATION, *n.* ir-*rek*-on-sil-e-*ay*-shon, want of reconciliation; disagreement.
IRRECORDABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*kord*-a-bl, not recordable.
IRRECOVERABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*kuv*-er-a-bl, not to be recovered, repaired or remedied.
IRRECOVERABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*kuv*-er-a-bl-ness, the state of being irrecoverable.
IRRECOVERABLY, *ad.* ir-re-*kuv*-er-ab-le, beyond recovery.
IRRECUSABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*kew*-za-bl, not liable to exception.
IRREDEEMABILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-*deem*-a-*bil*-e-te, irredeemableness.
IRREDEEMABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*deem*-a-bl, that cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at the nominal value.
IRREDEEMABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*deem*-a-bl-ness, the quality of not being redeemable.
IRREDEEMABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*deem*-ab-le, so as not to be redeemable.
IRREDENTISM, *n.* *ir*-re-*dent*-ism, the policy of the irredentists.
IRREDENTIST, *n.* *ir*-re-*dent*-ist, a member of a party that had for its object the annexation to Italy of the bordering districts in which Italian is spoken; hence a member of any state who holds similar views in regard to territories adjacent to his state. (It. *irredentista.*)
IRREDUCIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*dew*-se-bl, not reducible.
IRREDUCIBLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*dew*-se-bl-ness, the quality of being irreducible.
IRREDUCIBLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*dew*-sib-le, in a manner not reducible.
IRREFLECTIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-*flek*-tiv, not reflective.
IRREFRAGABILITY, *n.* ir-*ref*-ra-ga-*bil*-e-te, irrefragableness.
IRREFRAGABLE, *a.* ir-*ref*-ra-ga-bl, that cannot be refuted; incontrovertible. (Fr.)
IRREFRAGABLENESS, *n.* ir-*ref*-ra-ga-bl-ness, the quality of being irrefragable.
IRREFRAGABLY, *ad.* ir-*ref*-ra-gab-le, in an irrefragable manner.
IRREFRANGIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*franj*-e-bl, incapable of being refracted; inviolable.
IRREFUTABLE, *a.* ir-re-*few*-ta-bl, *or* ir-*ref*-yew-ta-bl, that cannot be refuted. (Late L. *irrefutabilis.*)
IRREFUTABLY, *ad.* ir-re-*few*-tab-le, *or* ir-*ref*-yew-tab-le, beyond refutation.
IRREGENERACY, *n.* *ir*-re-*jen*-er-a-se, unregeneracy.
IRREGULAR, *a.* ir-*reg*-yew-lar, not regular; not according to common form or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not conformable to nature, or the usual operation of natural laws; not according to the rules of art; not in conformity to law, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; not straight; not uniform; deviating from the common rules in inflection [Gram.]; not in regular service [Mil.]; said of a cadence which does not end upon the tonic chord [Music]: *n.* a soldier not in regular service.
IRREGULARIST, *n.* ir-*reg*-yew-lar-ist, one who is irregular.
IRREGULARITY, *n.* ir-*reg*-yew-*lar*-re-te, deviation from a straight line or rule or order; that which is irregular; inordinate practice; vice. (O.Fr. *irregularité.*)
IRREGULARLY, *ad.* ir-*reg*-yew-lar-le, without rule, method or order.
IRRELATIVE, *a.* ir-*rel*-a-tiv, not relative; unconnected.
IRRELATIVELY, *ad.* ir-*rel*-a-tiv-le, unconnectedly.
IRRELEVANCY, *n.* ir-*rel*-e-van-se, the quality of being irrelevant; inapplicability.
IRRELEVANT, *a.* ir-*rel*-e-vant, not applicable or pertinent.
IRRELEVANTLY, *ad.* ir-*rel*-e-vant-le, without being to the purpose.
IRRELIEVABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*leev*-a-bl, not admitting relief.
IRRELIGION, *n.* *ir*-re-*lij*-on, want of religion, or contempt of it.
IRRELIGIONIST, *n.* *ir*-re-*lij*-on-ist, one who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.
IRRELIGIOUS, *a.* ir-re-*lij*-us, destitute of religion; ungodly. (Late L. *irreligiosus.*)
IRRELIGIOUSLY, *ad.* ir-re-*lij*-us-le, in an irreligious manner.
IRRELIGIOUSNESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*lij*-us-ness, the state of being irreligious.
IRREMEABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*mee*-a-bl, that one cannot return by. (L. *in*, not, *re*, back, and *meo*, go.)
IRREMEDIABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*mee*-de-a-bl, incapable of remedy, redress or correction. (L. *irremediabilis.*)
IRREMEDIABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*mee*-de-a-bl-ness, state of being irremediable.
IRREMEDIABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*mee*-de-ab-le, to an irremediable degree.
IRREMISSIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*mis*-se-bl, not to be remitted or pardoned.
IRREMISSIBLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*mis*-se-bl-ness, the quality of being irremissible.
IRREMISSIBLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*mis*-sib-le, so as not to be remissible.
IRREMISSIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-*mis*-siv, not remitting.
IRREMOVABILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-*moov*-a-*bil*-e-te, the quality or state of being irremovable.
IRREMOVABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*moov*-a-bl, not removable or movable.
IRREMOVABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*moov*-ab-le, so as not to admit of removal.
IRREMOVAL, *n.* *ir*-re-*moov*-al, non-removal.
IRREMUNERABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*mew*-ner-a-bl, that cannot be rewarded.
IRRENOWNED, *a.* *ir*-re-*nound*, not renowned.
IRREPARABILITY, *n.* ir-*rep*-a-ra-*bil*-e-te, the quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair.
IRREPARABLE, *a.* ir-*rep*-a-ra-bl, that cannot be repaired or recovered. (L. *irreparabilis.*)
IRREPARABLENESS, *n.* ir-*rep*-a-ra-bl-ness, irreparability.
IRREPARABLY, *ad.* ir-*rep*-a-rab-le, in a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.
IRREPEALABILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-*peel*-a-*bil*-e-te, irrepealableness.
IRREPEALABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*peel*-a-bl, that cannot be repealed.
IRREPEALABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*peel*-a-bl-ness, state or quality of being irrepealable.
IRREPEALABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*peel*-ab-le, beyond repeal.
IRREPENTANCE, *n.* *ir*-re-*pent*-ance, impenitence.
IRREPLACEABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*place*-a-bl, that cannot be replaced.
IRREPLEVIABLE, *a.* ir-re-*plee*-ve-a-bl, that cannot be replevied [Law].
IRREPREHENSIBLE, *a.* ir-*rep*-re-*hen*-se-bl, that cannot be blamed. (Late L. *irreprehensabilis.*)
IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* ir-*rep*-re-*hen*-se-bl-ness, the quality of being irreprehensible.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, *ad.* ir-*rep*-re-*hen*-sib-le, in an irreprehensible manner.
IRREPRESENTABLE, *a.* *ir*-*rep*-re-*sent*-a-bl, that cannot be represented.
IRREPRESSIBLE, *a.* ir-re-*pres*-se-bl, that cannot be repressed.
IRREPRESSIBLY, *ad.* ir-re-*pres*-sib-le, so as not to be repressible.
IRREPROACHABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*proach*-a-bl, blameless; upright.
IRREPROACHABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*proach*-a-bl-ness, the quality or state of being irreproachable.
IRREPROACHABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*proach*-ab-le, in an irreproachable manner.
IRREPRODUCIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-pro-*dewce*-a-bl, that cannot be reproduced.
IRREPROVABLE, *a.* ir-re-*proov*-a-bl, blameless; upright.
IRREPROVABLY, *ad.* ir-re-*proov*-ab-le, in an irreprovable manner.
IRREPTITIOUS, *a.* *ir*-rep-*tish*-us, secretly introduced. (L. *in*, into, and *repo*, creep.)
IRRESISTANCE, *n.* *ir*-re-*zist*-ance, forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission.
IRRESISTIBILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-*zist*-e-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being irresistible.
IRRESISTIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*zist*-e-bl, that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

IRRESISTIBLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*zist*-e-bl-ness, irresistibility.
IRRESISTIBLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*zist*-ib-le, in an irresistible manner
IRRESISTLESS, *a.* *ir*-re-*zist*-less, that cannot be resisted.
IRRESOLUBLE, *a.* ir-*rez*-o-lu-bl, incapable of dissolution.
IRRESOLUBLENESS, *n.* ir-*rez*-o-lu-bl-ness, quality of being indissoluble.
IRRESOLUTE, *a.* ir-*rez*-o-lewt, not firm in purpose. (L. *irresolutus.*)
IRRESOLUTELY, *ad.* ir-*rez*-o-lewt-le, without firmness of mind.
IRRESOLUTENESS, *n.* ir-*rez*-o-lewt-ness, want of firm determination.
IRRESOLUTION, *n.* ir-*rez*-o-*lew*-shon, want of resolution; fluctuation of mind.
IRRESOLVABILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-*zol*-va-*bil*-e-te, the state or quality of not being resolvable.
IRRESOLVABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*zol*-va-bl, not resolvable.
IRRESOLVABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*zol*-va-bl-ness, irresolvability.
IRRESPECTIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-*spek*-tiv, not having regard to; not taking into account.
IRRESPECTIVELY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*spek*-tiv-le, without regard to; not taking into consideration.
IRRESPIRABLE, *a.* ir-res-*spi*-ra-bl, *or* ir-*res*-pe-ra-bl, unfit for respiration.
IRRESPONSIBILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-*spon*-se-*bil*-e-te, want of responsibility.
IRRESPONSIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*spon*-se-bl, not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.
IRRESPONSIBLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*spon*-sib-le, so as not to be responsible.
IRRESPONSIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-*spon*-siv, not responsive.
IRRESTRAINABLE, *a.* *ir*-res-*trane*-a-bl, not to be restrained.
IRRESUSCITABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*sus*-se-ta-bl, not capable of being revived.
IRRESUSCITABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*sus*-se-tab-le, so as not to be resuscitable.
IRRETENTIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-*ten*-tiv, not retentive.
IRRETRACEABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*trace*-a-bl, not retraceable.
IRRETRIEVABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*treev*-a-bl, not to be recovered or repaired.
IRRETRIEVABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*treev*-a-bl-ness, the state of being irretrievable.
IRRETRIEVABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*treev*-ab-le, irreparably; irrecoverably.
IRREVEALABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*veel*-a-bl, not to be revealed.
IRREVEALABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*veel*-ab-le, so as not to be revealable.
IRREVERENCE, *n.* ir-*rev*-er-ence, an irreverent state of mind; irreverent behaviour or action. (L. *irreverentia.*)
IRREVERENT, *a.* ir-*rev*-er-ent, wanting in reverence; proceeding from irreverence.
IRREVERENTLY, *ad.* ir-*rev*-er-ent-le, in an irreverent manner.
IRREVERSIBLE, *a.* *ir*-re-*ver*-se-bl, that cannot be reversed or annulled.
IRREVERSIBLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-*ver*-se-bl-ness, state of being irreversible.
IRREVERSIBLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-*ver*-sib-le, so as to be irreversible.
IRREVOCABILITY, *n.* ir-*rev*-o-ka-*bil*-e-te, irrevocableness.
IRREVOCABLE, *a.* ir-*rev*-o-ka-bl, not to be recalled or reversed. (L. *irrevocabilis.*)
IRREVOCABLENESS, *n.* ir-*rev*-o-ka-bl-ness, state of being irrevocable.
IRREVOCABLY, *ad.* ir-*rev*-o-kab-le, beyond recall.
IRRIGATE, *v.t.* *ir*-re-gate, to water; to moisten; to cause to flow over in channels. **Irrigated. Irrigates. Irrigating.** (L. *irrigatus,* flooded.)
IRRIGATION, *n.* *ir*-re-*gay*-shon, the act of irrigating; the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants [Agr.].
IRRIGATOR, *n.* *ir*-re-*gay*-tor, one who irrigates; that which irrigates.
IRRIGUOUS, *a.* ir-*rig*-yew-us, watered; watery; moist.
IRRISION, *n.* ir-*rizh*-on, the act of laughing at another. (L. *irrisus,* laughed at.)
IRRITABILITY, *n.* *ir*-re-ta-*bil*-e-te, the state or quality of being irritable; susceptibility to irritation.

IRRITABLE, *a.* *ir*-re-ta-bl, susceptible of irritation: easily inflamed or exasperated; excitable under stimuli [Med.]. (L. *irritabilis.*)
IRRITABLENESS, *n.* *ir*-re-ta-bl-ness, irritability.
IRRITABLY, *ad.* *ir*-re-tab-le, in an irritable manner.
IRRITANCY, *n.* *ir*-re-tan-se, the state of being irritant.
IRRITANT, *a.* *ir*-re-tant, irritating: *n.* that which causes irritation.
IRRITATE, *v.t.* *ir*-re-tate, to excite heat and redness in; to make angry or fretful; to provoke; to heighten excitement in; to cause irritation in. **Irritated. Irritates. Irritating.** (L. *irritatus,* excited.)
IRRITATE, *v.t.* *ir*-re-tate, to render null [Scots Law]. **Irritated. Irritates. Irritating.** (L. *in,* not, and *ratus,* established.)
IRRITATION, *n.* ir-re-*tay*-shon, the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; excitement; excitement of anger or passion; excitement of muscular action by stimuli operating on the nervous system; a vitiated and abnormal state of sensation or action [Med.].
IRRITATIVE, *a.* *ir*-re-tay-tiv, serving to irritate; attended with irritation.
IRRITATORY, *a.* *ir*-re-tay-tor-e, exciting.
IRRUPTION, *n.* ir-*rup*-shon, a bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion. (Fr.)
IRRUPTIVE, *a.* ir-*rup*-tiv, rushing in or upon.
IRRUPTIVELY, *ad.* ir-*rupt*-iv-le, in an irruptive manner.
IS, *v.i.* iz, third per. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be.* (A.S.)
ISABEL, *n.* *iz*-a-bel, a brownish yellow colour, so called from the colour of the linen of Isabella of Spain, who had, under a vow, not changed it for three years.
ISAGOGIC, *a.* *i*-sa-*goj*-ik, isagogical.
ISAGOGICAL, *a.* *i*-sa-*goj*-e-kal, introductory [Theol.].
ISAGOGICS, *n.* *i*-sa-*goj*-iks, the department of theology introductory to Biblical exegesis [Theol.]. (Gr. *eisagogikos.*)
ISAGON, *n.* *i*-sa-gon, a figure whose angles are equal [Geom.]. (Gr. *isos,* equal, and *gonia,* an angle.)
ISANDROUS, *a.* is-*and*-rus, with similar stamens equal in number to the petals.
ISANTHOUS, *a.* is-*anth*-us, with regular flowers.
ISATINE, *n.* *i*-sa-tine, a compound obtained by oxidizing indigo, which forms hyacinth-red or orange-red crystals of a brilliant lustre. (L. *isatis.*)
ISATIS, *n.* *is*-a-tis, a genus of annual and biennial cruciferous herbs, including woad. (L.)
ISCA, *n.* *is*-ka, an excrescence of the oak and the hazel.
ISCHIAGRA, *n.* *is*-ke-*ag*-ra, a gouty affection of the hip. (Gr. *ischion,* the hip, and *agra,* a catching.)
ISCHIAL, *a.* *is*-ke-al, belonging to the hip-bone; pertaining to the posterior part of the pelvic arch.
ISCHIALGIA, *n.* *is*-ke-*al*-je-a, sciatica. (Gr. *ischion,* and *algos,* pain.)
ISCHIATIC, *a.* *is*-ke-*at*-ik, pertaining to the hip or the region of the hip; pertaining to sciatica. (Gr. *ischion,* the hip.)
ISCHNOPHONIA, *n.* *isk*-no-*foh*-ne-a, thinness of voice. (Gr. *ischnophonos,* thin-voiced.)
ISCHNOPHONY, *n.* isk-*nof*-o-ne, impeded utterance; the act of stammering.
ISCHURETIC, *a.* *is*-kew-*ret*-ik, of a quality to relieve ischury: *n.* a medicine adapted to relieve ischury.
ISCHURY, *n.* *is*-kew-re, a stoppage or suppression of urine. (Gr. *ischo,* keep back, and *ouron,* urine.)
ISENERGIC, *a.* is-e-*ner*-jik, having equal energy.
ISERINE, *n.* *is*-er-in, isometric titanic iron. (Ger. *eisen,* iron.)
ISHMAELITE, *n.* *ish*-may-el-ite, a social outcast and rebel. (*Ishmael,* Gen. xvi., 12.)
ISINGLASS, *n.* *i*-zing-glahss, a substance consisting chiefly of gelatine, of a firm texture and whitish colour, prepared from the air-bladder of a sturgeon. (Dut. *huizen,* a sturgeon, and *blase,* a bladder.)
ISIS, *n.* *i*-sis, an Egyptian goddess, the sister and wife of Osiris, viewed as the all-mother and civilizer.
ISLAM, *n.* *iz*-lam, Mohammedanism, as the religion which hinges all on submission to the will of God; the Mohammedan world. (Ar. submission.)
ISLAMISM, *n.* *iz*-la-mizm, Mohammedanism.
ISLAMITIC, *a.* *iz*-la-*mit*-ik, pertaining to Islam: *n.* a Mohammedan.

ISLAMIZE, *v.t.* *is*-lam-ize, to convert to Mohammedanizm. Islamized. Islamizes. Islamizing.

ISLAND, *n.* *i*-land, a tract of land surrounded by water; a large floating mass. Islands of the Blessed, certain islands fabled to lie in the region of the setting sun, and regarded as the home, after death, of the souls of heroes [Myth.]. (A.S. *igland.*)

ISLANDED, *a.* *i*-land-ed, isolated as an island; studded as with islands.

ISLANDER, *n.* *i*-land-er, an inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, *n.* ile, an island. (O.Fr. *isle.*)

ISLESMAN, *n.* *iles*-man, a native of the Hebrides; an islander.

ISLET, *n.* *i*-let, a small island.

ISM, *n.* izm, a theory, this being a termination of words denoting theory.

ISOBAR, *n.* *i*-so-bar, a line on a map connecting places where the mean height of the barometer at the sea-level is the same. (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.)

ISOBAROMETRIC, *a.* *i*-so-*bar*-o-*met*-rik, showing equal barometric pressure.

ISOBATHYTHERM, *n.* *i*-so-*bath*-e-therm, a line on a vertical section of the sea joining the points of equal temperature. (Gr. *isos*, *bathos*, deep, and *therme*, heat.)

ISOCHEIM, *n.* *i*-so-kime, an isochimenal line. (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter.)

ISOCHEIMAL, *a.* *i*-so-*ki*-mal, isochimenal.

ISOCHIMENAL, *a.* *i*-so-*ki*-men-al, having the same mean winter temperature. Isochimenal lines, lines passing through places having the same mean winter temperature.

ISOCHROMATIC, *a.* *i*-so-kro-*mat*-ik, having the same colour. (Gr. *isos*, and *chroma*, colour.)

ISOCHRONAL, *a.* *i*-*sok*-ro-nal, isochronous.

ISOCHRONISM, *n.* *i*-*sok*-ro-nizm, equality of time; the quality of being done in equal times.

ISOCHRONOUS, *a.* *i*-*sok*-ro-nus, uniform in time; of equal time. (Gr. *isos*, and *chronos*, time.)

ISOCHROUS, *a.* *i*-*sok*-rus, of uniform colour throughout. (Gr. *isos*, and *chroa*, colour.)

ISOCLINAL, *a.* *i*-so-*kli*-nal, having equal inclination. (Gr. *isos*, and *klino*, bend.)

ISODIAMETRIC, *a.* *i*-so-*dy*-a-*met*-rik, having equal diameters.

ISODOMON, *n.* *i*-*sod*-o-mon, a construction of stones of equal thickness and equal length [Arch.]. (Gr. *isos*, and *dome*, building.)

ISODONT, *a.* *i*-so-dont, with the teeth all alike.

ISODYNAMIC, *a.* *i*-so-di-*nam*-ik, having equal force. (Gr. *isos*, and *dynamic.*)

ISOGENY, *n.* *i*-*soj*-e-ne, similarity of origin. (Gr. *isos*, and *gennao*, be born.)

ISOGEOTHERMAL, *a.* *i*-so-je-o-*ther*-mal, connecting the points of equal temperature in the interior of the earth. (Gr. *isos*, *ge*, the earth, and *therme*, heat.)

ISOGNATHUS, *a.* *i*-so-*nay*-thus, with molar teeth alike in both jaws.

ISOGON, *n.* *i*-so-gon, a figure with equal angles.

ISOHEL, *n.* *i*-so-hel, a line drawn on a map through places having the same amount of sunshine.

ISOHYETAL, *n.* *i*-so-*hy*-e-tal, a line joining places with equal rainfall.

ISOLATE, *v.t.* *i*-so-late, to place in a detached situation; to insulate. Isolated. Isolates. Isolating. (It. *isolato.*)

ISOLATION, *n.* *i*-so-*lay*-shon, the state of being isolated.

ISOMERIC, *a.* *i*-so-*mer*-rik, having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties. (Gr. *isos*, and *meros*, part.)

ISOMERISM, *n.* *i*-*som*-er-izm, identity of elements and proportions, with difference of properties.

ISOMETRIC, *a.* *i*-so-*met*-rik, with equality of measure. (Gr. *isos*, and *metric.*)

ISOMORPHISM, *n.* *i*-so-*mor*-fizm, the quality of being isomorphous.

ISOMORPHOUS, *a.* *i*-so-*mor*-fus, having the same crystalline form, but composed of different elements. (Gr. *isos*, and *morphe*, shape.)

ISONOMY, *n.* *i*-*son*-o-me, equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. (Gr. *isos*, and *nomos*, law.)

ISOPATHY, *n.* *i*-*sop*-a-the, treatment of disease by the same disease or its virus.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, *a.* *i*-so-*per*-re-*met*-re-kal, having equal perimeters.

ISOPERIMETRY, *n.* *i*-so-pe-*rim*-e-tre, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries [Geom.]. (Gr. *isos*, and *perimetry.*)

ISOPOD, *n.* *i*-so-pod, any species of that group of the crustacea having seven pairs of legs, usually similar and equal. (Gr. *isos*, and *pous*, the foot.)

ISOPODOUS, *a* *i*-*sop*-o-dus, having the characteristics of an isopod.

ISOSCELES, *a.* *i*-*sos*-se-leez, said of a triangle having two sides equal [Geom.]. (L.)

ISOSEISMAL, *n.* *i*-so-*siz*-mal, the line connecting places in which an earthquake shock was of equal intensity.

ISOSTACY, *n.* *i*-*sos*-ta-se, the theory that a column of the earth's crust from the circumference to the centre is of the same weight whatever the altitude of the surface.

ISOSTEMONOUS, *a.* *i*-so-*stem*-o-nus, having an equal number of stamens and pistils [Bot.]. (Gr. *isos*, and *temon*, a stamen.)

Isosceles Triangle.

ISOTHERAL, *a.* *i*-*soth*-e-ral, indicating the same mean summer temperature. (Gr. *isos*, and *theros*, summer.)

ISOTHERE, *n.* *i*-so-theer, a line drawn on a map through places having the same mean summer temperature.

ISOTHERM, *n.* *i*-so-therm, line of equal thermometer heights. (Gr. *isos*, and *therme*, heat.)

ISOTHERMAL, *a.* *i*-so-*ther*-mal, having an equal degree of heat. Isothermal lines, lines passing through places of equal mean temperatures.

ISOTONIC, *a.* *i*-so-*ton*-ik, having equal tones. (Gr. *isos*, and *tonic.*)

ISRAELITE, *n.* *iz*-ra-el-ite, a descendant of Israel, a Jew. (Heb. *Ysrael*, a champion of God.)

ISRAELITIC, *a.* *iz*-ra-el-*it*-ik, Israelitish.

ISRAELITISH, *a.* *iz*-ra-el-*i*-tish, pertaining to Israel.

ISSUABLE, *a.* *iss*-yew-a-bl, that may be issued; pertaining to an issue.

ISSUANCE, *n.* *iss*-yew-ance, a dealing out.

ISSUANT, *a.* *iss*-yew-ant, issuing out [Her.].

ISSUE, *n.* *iss*-yew, the act of passing or flowing out; a sending out; a giving out; egress; outlet; consequence; that which issues or is issued; end or ultimate result; offspring; progeny; produce of the earth; profits of land or other property; a flux of blood; a discharge; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body to produce discharges [Surg.]; the point of matter depending in a suit, on which the parties join [Law]; the point in debate: *v.i.* to pass or flow out; to proceed; to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause; to close; to end: *v.t.* to send out; to put into circulation; to deliver for use. At issue, in debate; at variance. To join issue, to take opposite sides in a suit or debate. Issued. Issues. Issuing. (L. *ex*, out, and *eo*, go.)

ISSUELESS, *a.* *iss*-yew-less, having no issue or progeny.

ISSUER, *n.* *iss*-yew-er, one who issues or emits.

ISTHMIAN, *a.* *isth*-me-an, pertaining to an isthmus; pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth. Isthmian games of Greece were so called from their being celebrated in the sanctuary at this isthmus.

ISTHMITIS, *n.* isth-*mi*-tis, inflammation of the fauces.

ISTHMUS, *n.* *ist*-mus, or *isth*-mus, a neck of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland. (L. from Gr. *isthmos*, a narrow pass.)

ISTLE, *n.* *ist*-lee, a Mexican fibre from a species of *Agave.* (Mex. *ixtli.*)

IT, *pron.* it, the neut. pron. of the third pers.: *n.* the very thing. (A.S. *hit.*)

ITACOLUMITE, *n.* *it*-a-*kol*-yew-mite, flexible sandstone, a schistose quartzite which is the matrix of the diamonds found in Brazil. (*Itacolumi*, in Brazil.)

ITALIAN, *a.* it-*tal*-yan, pertaining to Italy: *n.* a native of Italy; the language used by the Italians. Italian rye grass, *Lolium italicum.* Italian warehouseman, a grocer and oilman. (L. *Italia*, Italy.)

ITALIANATE, *v.t.* it-*tal*-yan-ate, to render Italian. Italianated. Italianates. Italianating.

ITALIAN-IRON, *n.* it-*tal*-yan-*i*-urn, a laundress's iron for fluting frills.
ITALIANIZE, *v.i.* it-*tal*-yan-ize, to play the Italian; to speak Italian: *v.t.* to render Italian. **Italianized. Italianizes. Italianizing.**
ITALIC, *a.* it-*al*-ik, relating to Italy; said of a leaning type, first used by Italian printers; akin to Latin: *n.* an italic letter.
ITALICIZE, *v.t.* it-*al*-e-size, to write or print in italics; to underline. **Italicized. Italicizes. Italicizing.**
ITALIOTE, *n.* i-*tal*-e-ote, a native or colonist of Magna Græcia, in Southern Italy: *a.* pertaining to the Greek colonies in Southern Italy.
ITCH, *n.* itch, an irritating skin disease, due to the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*; the sensation caused by the disease; a constant, teasing desire, as an itch for novelty: *v.i.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination. **Itched. Itches. Itching.** (A.S. *giccan*, and Ger. *jucken*.)
ITCHY, *a. itch*-e, infected with the itch.
ITEM, *ad. i*-tem, likewise; also: *n.* an article; a separate particular in an account; a hint; an innuendo: *v.t.* to make a note or memorandum of. **Itemed. Iteming. Items.** (L. likewise.)
ITERANT, *a. it*-er-ant, repeating.
ITERATE, *v.t. it*-er-ate, to utter or do a second time; to repeat. **Iterated. Iterates. Iterating.** (L. *iteratus*, repeated.)
ITERATION, *n. it*-er-*ay*-shon, repetition.
ITERATIVE, *a. it*-er-a-tiv, repeating.
ITINERACY, *n.* i-*tin*-er-a-se, practice of itinerating.
ITINERANCY, *n.* i-*tin*-er-an-se, a passing from place to place, specially in the discharge of official duty.
ITINERANT, *a.* i-*tin*-er-ant, passing or travelling from place to place: *n.* one who travels from place to place, as an itinerant preacher or player. (Late L. *itinerans*, travelling.)
ITINERANTLY, *ad.* i-*tin*-er-ant-le, in an itinerant manner.
ITINERARY, *n.* i-*tin*-e-ra-re, an account of travels, or of places and their distances on a road: *a.* travelling from place to place.
ITINERATE, *v.i.* i-*tin*-er-ate, to travel from place to place, particularly as a preacher or player; to wander without a settled habitation. **Itinerated. Itinerates. Itinerating.** (Late L. *itineratus*, travelled.)
ITIS, *i*-tis, a termination to the Greek name of the organ or part affected by inflammation, as, *bronchitis*, inflammation of the bronchia. (Gr. *itis*, like.)
ITS, *pron.* its, the possessive of it.
ITSELF, *pron.* it-*self*, the neuter reciprocal pronoun.
ITTNERITE, *n. it*-ner-ite, a hard mineral of a bluish or ash-grey colour, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina and soda, so called after Ittner, its discoverer.
IVIED, *a. i*-vid, overgrown with ivy.
IVIGAR, *n. iv*-e-gar, the sea-urchin *Echinus miliaris*.
IVORY, *n. i*-vo-re, a hard, fine-grained, bony substance, of a pure white colour, being the tusk of the elephant, walrus, or narwhal: *a.* consisting of or made of ivory; white hard or smooth, like ivory. **Ivory black**, a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones. **Ivory nut**, the corozo, the seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, often as large as a hen's egg, consisting of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory. (O.Fr. *ivurie*.)
IVORY-TURNER, *n. i*-vo-re-*tur*-ner, a worker in ivory.
IVY, *n. i*-ve, a climbing plant, *Hedera helix*, which creeps along the ground, or climbs walls and trees. **Ground ivy**, a species of *Nepeta*. **Ivy tree**, the New Zealand tree, *Panax colensoi*. **Poison ivy**, the American climbing plant, *Rhus toxicodendron*. (A.S. *ifig*.)
IXOLITE, *n. ik*-so-lite, a mineral resin occurring in bituminous coal.
IZARD, *n. iz*-ard, the Pyrenean chamois. (Fr. *isard*.)

J

J the tenth letter and seventh consonant, is a comparatively recent addition to the English alphabet and was formerly inter-changeable with I. It has, as a rule, the sound of the softened *G*, as in *genuine*.

JAB, *v.t.* jab, to dig with a stick; to stab. **Jabbed.** **Jabbing.** **Jabs.**

JABBER, *n. jab*-ber, rapid talk with indistinct utterance: *v.t.* to utter rapidly or indistinctly: *v.i.* to talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter. **Jabbered.** **Jabbering.** **Jabbers.** (*Imitative.*)

JABBERER, *n. jab*-ber-er, one who jabbers.

JABBERINGLY, *ad. jab*-ber-ing-le, in a jabbering manner.

JABIRU, *n. jab*-e-roo, a wading bird of the genus *Mycteria*, allied to the storks. (Native name.)

JABORANDI, *n. jab*-o-*rand*-e, a plant of the genus *Pilocarpus*.

JABOT, *n. jab*-oh, *or sjab*-oh, a frill or bow on the front of a bodice or shirt. (Fr.)

JACAMAR, *n. jak*-a-mahr, a tropical bird of the genus *Galbula*, with brilliant plumage, allied to the kingfisher. (Fr.)

JACANA, *n. jak*-a-nah, one of the ten species of *Parra*, the tropical birds that walk over the leaves of water-plants. (Native name.)

JACARANDA, *n. jak*-a-*rand*-a, a genus of South American hardwood trees of which there are thirty species. (Brazilian.)

JACA-TREE, *n. ja*-ka-tree, a bread-fruit tree of the East; the jack tree. (Brazilian.)

JACCHUS, *n. jak*-kus, the common marmoset, or ouistiti, *Hapale jacchus*. (L.)

JACENT, *a. ja*-sent, lying at length. (L.)

JACINTH, *n. ja*-sinth, *or jas*-inth (formerly *yay*-sinth), hyacinth; a transparent reddish-orange oxide of zirconium. (O.Fr.)

JACK, *n.* jak, a diminutive of *John*; a saucy or paltry fellow; a sailor; any instrument that supplies the place of a boy, as a boot-jack; a portable machine for raising great weights through a small space; a contrivance to turn a spit; a young pike; a coat of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a small white ball thrown out for a mark in the game of bowls; the male of certain animals; a horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawn; the knave at cards; a small spar or yard; the staff in the bows of a ship bearing the small national flag that goes first into action; the flag that is flown from the staff in the bows and owes its name to it. **Jack by the hedge**, the plant *Sisymbrium alliaria*. **Jack in office**, one who assumes airs on account of his office. **Jack in the box**, the plant *Hernandia sonora*, the seeds of which rattle in the seed-vessel; a large wooden male screw, turning in a female one; a figure made to start out of a box. **Jack in the green**, a sweep carrying on his shoulders a tall roomy cone of green boughs within which he walked about on the first of May. **Jack-a-lantern**, an ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp. **Jack of all trades**, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of work. **Jack of the clock-house**, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock. **Jack tree**, the jaca tree, the tropical plant, *Artocarpus integrifolia*. **St. Andrew's Jack**, the small national flag of Scotland, blue with a white cross, formerly flown from the jack by Scottish ships. **St. George's Jack**, the small national flag of England, white with a red cross, formerly flown from the jack by English ships. **Union Jack**, the small national flag of the British Empire, now flown from the jack by British warships, the designation having been extended in error to mean the national flag in any size whose proper name is the Union.

JACK, *v.t.* jak, to lift with a jack; to give it up. **Jacked.** **Jacking.** **Jacks.**

JACKADANDY, *n.* jak-a-*dan*-de, a little foppish fellow.

JACKAL, *n. jak*-awl, a carnivore resembling a dog and a fox, fabled to forage for the lion, and so called the lion's provider, *Canis aureus*, or the black-backed and striped African species, *Canis mesomelas* and *Canis adustus*. (Per.)

JACKALENT, *n. jak*-a-*lent*, a sheepish fellow, originally a stuffed puppet, thrown at in Lent.

JACKANAPES, *n. jak*-a-napes, a monkey; a coxcomb; a mischievous boy. (Literally, Jack of or with an ape, *i.e.* with a travelling showman.)

JACKAROO, *n. jak*-a-roo, a newcomer in the Australian bush, generally known as a jackaroo squatter [Australian Slang].

JACKASS, *n. jak*-ass, the male of the ass; a blockhead. **Jackass brig**, a hermaphrodite brig; a brigantine. **Laughing jackass**, an Australian bird, *Dacelo gigantea*, the laughing kingfisher.

JACK-BOOTS, *n.pl. jak*-boots, large boots, extending over the knee, and protecting the thighs. (*Jack*, a coat of mail, and *boots*.)

JACKDAW, *n. jak*-daw, the daw, *Corvus monedula*.

JACKET, *n. jak*-et, a short coat; an outer covering. (Fr. *jaquette*.)

JACKETED, *a. jak*-et-ed, wearing a jacket.

JACK-FLAG, *n. jak*-flag, a flag hoisted on a jack.

JACK-KNIFE, *n. jak*-nife, a large clasp-knife for the pocket.

JACK-PLANE, *n. jak*-plane, a plane for preparing wood for the trying plane.

JACKPOT, *n. jak*-pot, a pool at the card game of poker.

JACK-PUDDING, *n. jak*-pood-ding, a merry-andrew.

Jack-plane.

JACKS, *n.pl.* jaks, wooden wedges, used in coal-mining.

JACKSAW, *n. jak*-saw, the goosander, *Mergus merganser*.

JACK-SCREW, *n. jak*-skrew, a screw used for stowing cotton in a ship's hold, or raising heavy weights.

JACK-SNIPE, *n. jak*-snipe, a species of small snipe, *Gallinago gallinula*.

JACKSTAYS, *n.pl. jak*-stays, ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along a ship's yard to bind the sails to.

JACK-STRAW, *n. jak*-straw, a man of straw merely, or worth nothing in himself.

JACK-TOWEL, *n.* jak-*tou*-el, a long towel over a roller.

JACKWOOD, *n. jak*-wood, a kind of fancy wood, obtained from the jaca-tree.

JACKYARD, *n. jak*-yahrd, the extending boom at the foot of a gaff-topsail.

JACOBEAN, *a. jak*-o-*bee*-an, of the reign of James I.

JACOBIN, *n. jak*-o-bin, a monk of the Order of St. Dominic; one of a revolutionary faction which took a prominent lead during the French revolution, and so called from their place of meeting being the monastery of the Jacobin monks; a turbulent demagogue; a hooded pigeon. (L. *Jacobus*, Fr. *Jacques*, the name of the street in Paris containing the Dominican convent.)

JACOBIN, *a. jak*-o-bin, Jacobinical.

JACOBINICAL, *a.* jak-o-*bin*-e-kal, pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins of France; holding revolutionary principles.

JACOBINISM, *n. jak*-o-bin-izm, Jacobin principles.

JACOBINIZE, *v.t. jak*-o-bin-ize, to taint with Jacobinism. **Jacobinized.** **Jacobinizes.** **Jacobinizing.**

JACOBITE, *n. jak*-o-bite, a partisan or adherent of James II of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants: *a.* pertaining to the Jacobites. (L. *Jacobus*, James.)

JACOBITICAL, *a.* jak-o-*bit*-e-kal, belonging to the Jacobites.

JACOBITISM, *n. jak*-o-bit-izm, the principles of the Jacobites.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *n. jay*-kobz-*lad*-der, the border plant with bright blue flowers, *Polemonium cæruleum*; a rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft [Naut.].

JACOB'S-STAFF, *n.* *jay*-kobz-*stahf*, a pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff, a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBUS, *n.* ja-*koh*-bus, a gold coin struck in the reign of James I.

JACONET, *n.* *jak*-o-net, a light, soft muslin, of an open texture. (Fr. *jaconas.*)

JACQUARD, *n.* *jak*-kard, an appendage to a loom for weaving figured silk and cotton, as well as carpets, so called from the inventor, a mechanician of Lyons.

JACQUERIE, *n.* *sjak*-ree, the peasant insurrection in France against the nobles in the 14th century; hence, any peasant revolt. (Fr. *Jacques*, because the noblesse contemptuously designated a peasant as a Jacques Bonhomme.)

JACTATION, *n.* jak-*tay*-shon, the act of throwing. (L. *jactatio.*)

JACTITATION, *n.* *jak*-te-*tay*-shon, a tossing of the body; restlessness; vain boasting; a false pretension to marriage [Common Law].

JACULATE, *v.t.* *jak*-yew-late, to dart. **Jaculated. Jaculates. Jaculating.** (L. *jaculatus*, thrown.)

JACULATION, *n.* *jak*-yew-*lay*-shon, the action of darting, throwing or launching, as missive weapons.

JACULATORY, *a.* *jak*-yew-late-or-e, darting or throwing out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

JADE, *n.* jade, a mean, poor or tired horse; a worthless nag; a mean woman; a young woman, used playfully or in contempt: *v.t.* to tire with overdriving; to fatigue; to weary with hard service: *v.i.* to become weary; to lose spirit. **Jaded. Jades. Jading.** (Scand.)

JADE, *n.* jade, a mineral of a greenish colour and dull, greasy aspect, used for ornamental purposes, which is a silicate of magnesium and calcium and contains sodium, making it fusible and thereby distinguishing it from nephrite. (Fr.)

JADERY, *n.* *jade*-er-e, the tricks of a jade.

JADISH, *a.* *jade*-ish, vicious; unchaste.

JAG, *n.* jag, a notch; a ragged protuberance; a cleft or division [Bot.]: *v.t.* to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw. To **have a jag on,** to be tipsy [American Slang]. **Jagged. Jagging. Jags.** (Celt. a cleft.)

JAGER, *n.* *jag*-er, the great skua, one of the pirate gulls. (Ger. *jaeger*, a hunter.)

JAGGED, *a.* *jag*-ged, notched.

JAGGEDNESS, *n.* *jag*-ged-ness, the state of being jagged.

JAGGER, *n.* *jag*-ger, a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

JAGGERY, *n.* *jag*-ger-e, sugar got by inspissation from palm sap. (Hind.)

JAGGY, *a.* *jag*-ge, set with teeth; notched; uneven.

JAGHIR, *n.* jag-*heer*, in India, assignment of land or a share in the produce, granted to an individual, generally for military purposes. (Hind.)

JAGUAR, *n.* *jag*-yew-ar, *or* *yah*-gwahr, the largest of the American carnivores, *Felis onca.* (Brazilian.)

JAH, *n.* jah, *or* yah, Jehovah. (Heb.)

JAHVIST, *n.* *jah*-vist, *or* *yah*-vist, the writer of those portions of the Hexateuch in which the word Jehovah is used. (Heb.)

JAIL, *n.* jale, a prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime. Jail delivery, an order to a judge on assize to try the prisoners and relieve the jail of them. Jail fever, typhus fever. (O.Fr. *gaiole*, from L. *cavea*, a coop.)

JAILBIRD, *n.* *jale*-bird, a prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAILER, *n.* *jale*-or, jailor.

JAILOR, *n.* *jale*-or, the keeper of a prison.

JAINISM, *n.* *jane*-izm, the Indian religion founded by Vardhamana Mahariva about B.C. 500. (*Jina*, the victorious.)

JAKES, *n.* jayks, a privy.

JALAP, *n.* *jal*-ap, the root of *Ipomœa purga*, a plant much used in medicine as a cathartic. (*Jalapa*, in Mexico, whence it was brought.)

JALAPIN, *n.* *jal*-a-pin, the purgative principle of jalap.

JALOUSIE, *n.* *jal*-o-zee, a blind of movable, sloping wooden slats; a Venetian blind. (Fr.)

JAM, *n.* jam, a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar. (M.E. *cham*, to chew.)

JAM, *n.* jam, a block or squeeze: *v.t.* to press; to crowd; to squeeze tight. **Jammed. Jamming. Jams.** (M.E.)

JAMAICA-PEPPER, *n.* ja-*may*-ka-*pep*-per, allspice, *Pimenta officinalis.*

JAMB, *n.* jam, the sidepiece or post of a door or fireplace. (Fr. *jambe*, a leg.)

JAMBE, *n.* jamb, a piece of leg armour.

JAMBEE, *n.* jam-*bee*, a walking stick. (O.Fr. *jamboier*, to walk.)

JAMBOK, *n.* *jam*-bok, sjambok; a strip of hide used as a whip in South Africa. (Cape Dutch.)

JAMBONE, *n.* *jam*-bone, a player who has to lay his cards on the table at euchre.

JAMBOREE, *n.* jam-bo-*ree*, a jolly gathering; a spree [Slang].

JAMDARI, *n.* *jam*-da-ree, a Dacca figured muslin. (Hind.)

JAMEWAR, *n.* *jam*-e-war, a cloth of goat's hair made in Kashmir. (Kashmir name.)

JANE, *n.* jane, jean. (Fr.)

JANGADA, *n.* jan-*gah*-da, a large raft of timber on the Amazon. (Sp.)

JANGLE, *n.* *jang*-gl, discordant sound; prate; babble: *v.i.* to sound discordantly; to quarrel; to wrangle: *v.t.* to cause to sound discordantly; to utter discordantly. **Jangled. Jangles. Jangling.** (O.Fr. *jangler.*)

JANGLER, *n.* *jang*-gler, a wrangling noisy fellow.

JANGLING, *n.* *jang*-gling, a noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JANITOR, *n.* *jan*-e-tor, a doorkeeper. (L.)

JANITRIX, *n.* *jan*-e-trix, a female doorkeeper.

JANISSARY, *n.* *jan*-is-sar-re, a soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, disbanded in 1826, formed originally of Christian youths taken prisoners. (Fr. *janissaire.*)

JANIZARY, *n.* *jan*-e-za-re, a janissary.

JANNOK, *a.* *jan*-nok, excellent; straightforward. (Dial. Eng.)

JANSENISM, *n.* *jan*-sen-izm, the doctrine of the Jansenists, a party in the Roman church, who maintained, in opposition to the Jesuits, the Augustinian principle of the sovereign and irresistible nature of divine grace. (*Jansen*, Bishop of Ypres.)

JANSENIST, *n.* *jan*-sen-ist, a supporter of Jansenism.

JANT, *n.* jant, a jaunt: *v.t.* to jaunt. **Janted. Janting. Jants.** (Dial. Eng.)

JANTU, *n.* jahn-*too*, a machine used in India to raise water in irrigation. (Hind.)

JANUARY, *n.* *jan*-yew-a-re, the first month of the year, according to the present computation. (L. *Januarius.*)

JANUS, *n.* *jane*-us, the spirit of the doorway, represented with two faces looking opposite ways, the gates of whose temple were kept open when the Romans were at war. (L.)

JANUS-FACED, *a.* *jane*-us-fayst, having two faces; double-dealing.

JAP, *a.* jap, Japanese: *n.* a Japanese.

JAPAN, *a.* ja-*pan*, relating to Japan. (Chinese *jih-pān*, meaning the rising sun.)

JAPAN, *n.* ja-*pan*, work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan; the varnish used: *v.t.* to cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish; to black and gloss. **Japan cedar,** the conifer, *Cryptomeria japonica.* **Japanned. Japanning. Japans.**

JAPAN-EARTH, *n.* ja-*pan*-erth, catechu.

JAPANESE, *a.* *jap*-an-*eze*, pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants: *n.* a native of Japan, or the language.

JAPANNER, *n.* ja-*pan*-ner, one who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese; a shoeblack.

JAPE, *n.* jayp, a joke; a jest. (O.Fr. *japer.*)

JAPHETIC, *a.* ja-*fet*-ik, pertaining to Japheth, Noah's second son.

JAR, *n.* jahr, a rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate; repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock: *v.i.* to sound harshly or discordantly; to be inconsistent; to clash; to quarrel; to vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound: *v.t.* to shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in (from the sound). **On the jar,** almost shut. **Jarred. Jarring. Jars.**

JAR, *n.* jahr, a glass or earthenware pot, generally circular and upright; what a jar holds. (Ar.)

JARARAKA, *n.* jar-a-*rah*-ka, the fer-de-lance, a very venomous snake of the West Indies and South America, *Bothrops lanceolatus.* (Brazilian.)

JARDE, *n.* jard, a callous tumour on the leg of a horse, below the outside bend of the ham. (Fr.)

JARDINIERE, *n.* jar-din-e-*ayre,* an ornamental flower-stand. (Fr.)

JARGON, *n. jar*-gon, speech that is unintelligible owing to unfamiliar words. (Fr.)

JARGONELLE, *n. jar*-gon-*el,* a variety of pear. (Fr.)

JARGONIZE, *v.i. jar*-gon-ize, to utter jargon. **Jargonized. Jargonizes. Jargonizing.**

JARGOON, *n.* jar-*goon,* a translucent colourless or greenish oxide of zirconium, the heaviest gem. (Fr.)

JARL, *n.* yarl, a leader; an earl. (Scand.)

JARRAH, *n. jar*-rah, the wood of *Eucalyptus marginata.* (Australian.)

JARRING, *a. jar*-ring, harshly discordant: *n.* discord; dispute.

JARRINGLY, *ad. jar*-ring-le, in a jarring manner.

JARVEY, *n. jar*-ve, a driver of an Irish car; a cab-driver [Slang].

JASEY, *n. jay*-ze, a worsted wig; a wig. (*Jersey.*)

JASHAWK, *n. jas*-hawk, a young hawk. (*Eyas hawk.*)

JASMINE, *n jas*-min, jessamine; a plant of the genus *Jasminum,* some of the 160 species of which are climbing and many of exquisite fragrance. (Fr. *jasmin,* from Pers. *yasmin.*)

JASPER, *n. jas*-per, an opaque variety of quartz of various colours, of earthy fracture and taking a high polish; when of nodular pattern it is known as Egyptian jasper and when striped it is Riband jasper. (O.Fr. *jaspre.*)

JASPERATED, *a. jas*-per-ate-ed, mixed with jasper.

JASPERY, *a. jas*-per-e, having the qualities of jasper.

JASPIDEAN, *a.* jas-*pid*-e-an, like jasper; consisting of jasper.

JASPIDEOUS, *a.* jas-*pid*-e-us, jaspidean.

JASPOID, *a. jas*-poyd, like jasper. (*Jasper,* and Gr. *eidos,* like.)

JASPONYX, *n. jas*-po-niks, the purest horn-coloured onyx. (*Jasper,* and Gr. *onyx,* a nail.)

JAUNDICE, *n. jawn-* or *jahn*-dis, icterus; a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes and skin, and due to derangement of the liver: *v.i.* to become affected with jaundice; to become prejudiced. **Jaundiced. Jaundices. Jaundicing.** (O.Fr. *jaunisse.*)

JAUNT, *n.* jawnt, a short journey, tour or excursion: *v.i.* to ramble here and there; to make an excursion. **Jaunted. Jaunting. Jaunts.** (O.Fr. *jancer,* to stir a horse.)

JAUNTILY, *ad. jawnt*-te-le, in a jaunty manner.

JAUNTINESS, *n. jawnt*-e-ness, the quality of being jaunty.

JAUNTING-CAR, *n. jawnt*-ing-kar, a low light car, with seats back to back, used in Ireland.

JAUNTY, *a. jawnt*-te, airy; sprightly; finical.

JAUP, *v.i.* jawp, to dash and splash back; to bespatter. **Jauped. Jauping. Jaups.** (Scots.)

JAVANESE, *a. yahv*-an-eze, *or jav*-an-eze, pertaining to Java: *n.* a native of Java, or the language.

JAVELIN, *n. jav*-e-lin, a short light spear with a barbed pyramidal head. **Javelin men,** the judge's escort at assizes. (O.Fr.)

JAW, *n.* jaw, the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth; anything like the jaw; the inner end of a boom or gaff [Naut.]: *v.t.* to talk. **Jawed. Jawing. Jaws.** (Perhaps O.Fr. *joue.*)

JAW, *v.t.* and *v.i.* jaw, to scold; to lecture; to talk rapidly; to hold forth. **Jawed. Jawing. Jaws.** [Slang.]

JAWBONE, *n. jaw*-bone, the bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

JAWBREAKER, *n. jaw*-brake-er, a word of difficult pronunciation.

JAWED, *a.* jawd, denoting the appearance of the jaws; having jaws.

JAWFALL, *n. jaw*-fawl, depression of the jaw; depression of spirits.

JAWFALLEN, *a. jaw*-fawl-en, depressed in spirits; chopfallen; dejected.

JAW-LEVER, *n. jaw*-lee-ver, an instrument for opening the mouth and administering medicine to cattle.

JAWROPE, *n. jaw*-rope, the rope that stops the jaws of the gaff from slipping off the mast.

JAWY, *a. jaw*-e, relating to the jaws.

JAY, *n.* jay, a chattering bird of the crow family, *Garrulus glandarius,* and of other genera; a loose woman. (O.Fr.)

JAZERANT, *n. jaz*-er-ant, a frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves. (O.Fr.)

JAZZ, *n.* jaz, syncopated ragtime music: *a.* harsh in tone; gaudy in colour.

JAZZ, *v.t.* jaz, to dance to jazz music. **Jazzed. Jazzes. Jazzing.**

JEALOUS, *a. jel*-us, uneasily apprehensive that another may withdraw, or has withdrawn, an affection or esteem which we would fain keep all to ourselves; zealous; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful. (O.Fr. *jalous.*)

JEALOUSLY, *ad. jel*-us-le, with jealousy.

JEALOUSNESS, *n. jel*-us-ness, the state of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, *n. jel*-us-e, the uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; suspicious fear or vigilance.

JEAMES, *n.* jeemz, a lackey of the old style. (*James,* from "Yellowplush Papers," Thackeray.)

JEAN, *n.* jane, a twilled cotton cloth. **Satin jean,** a jean woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin. (Fr. from Ital. *Genova* (Genoa) cloth.)

JEDCOCK, *n. jed*-kok, the jack snipe.

JEDDART, *n. jed*-dart, rough justice, so called after the custom obtaining at Jedburgh, Scotland, where a criminal was hanged first and tried afterwards.

JEER, *n.* jeer, railing remark; mockery; derision: *v.i.* to utter severe, sarcastic reflections: *v.t.* to treat with derision; to make a mock of; to scoff at. **Jeered. Jeering. Jeers.** (O.Dut. *scheeren,* or Ger. *scheren,* shear, or torment.)

JEERER, *n. jeer*-er, a scoffer; a railer.

JEERING, *n. jeer*-ing, derision.

JEERINGLY, *ad. jeer*-ing-le, in a jeering manner.

JEFFERSONITE, *n. jef*-fer-son-ite, a dark-green foliated variety of augite, so called after President Jefferson, U.S.A.

JEHAD, *n.* je-*hawd,* jihad, a Mohammedan holy war. (Arab.)

JEHOVAH, *n.* je-*hoh*-va, the God of Israel; Yahweh. (Heb. *Yahovah,* the Lord.)

JEHOVIST, *n.* je-*hoh*-vist, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word JHVH, in Hebrew, express the true pronunciation; the presumed author of the Jehovistic portions of the Hexateuch.

JEHOVISTIC, *a. jee*-ho-*vist*-ik, containing the name Jehovah, and written by the Jehovist.

JEHU, *n. jee*-hew, a driver; a reckless driver. (2 Kings ix. 20.)

JEJUNE, *a.* je-*jewn,* empty; void of interest; meagre: barren. (L. *jejunus,* fasting, hungry.)

JEJUNELY, *ad.* je-*jewn*-le, in a jejune manner.

JEJUNENESS, *n.* je-*jewn*-ness, the quality of being jejune.

JEJUNUM, *n.* je-*jew*-num, the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum, because it is said to be found nearly empty after death.

JELLIED, *a. jel*-leed, brought to the consistence of jelly.

JELLY, *n. jel*-le, anything gelatinous or glutinous; the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a transparent, sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction. (Fr. *gelée.*)

JELLYBAG, *n. jel*-le-bag, the conical bag through which jelly is strained: *a.* the shape of a jellybag.

JELLYFISH, *n. jel*-le-fish, a medusa or similar cœlenterate animal.

JEMADAR, *n.* jem-a-*dar,* a native lieutenant in the Indian army.

JEMMINESS, *n. jem*-me-ness, spruceness.

JEMMY, *a. jem*-me, spruce; well-dressed.

JEMMY, *n. jem*-me, a small crowbar used by housebreakers; a baked sheep's head. (*James.*)

JENNET, *n. jen*-net, a small Spanish horse; the offspring of a stallion and a female donkey. (O.Fr. *genette.*)

JENNETING, *n. jen*-net-ing, a species of early apple. (Fr. *jeanneton.*)

JENNY, *n. jen*-ne, a machine for spinning. (*Jenny,* a woman's name.)

JENTLING, *n. jent*-ling, the blue chub, a species of *Leuciscus* living in the Danube.

JEOFAIL, *n.* je-*fale*, an oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law. (Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have mistaken.)

JEOPARDER, *n.* *jep*-ard-er, one who puts to hazard.

JEOPARDIZE, *v.t.* *jep*-ard-ize, to expose to jeopardy. Jeopardized. Jeopardizes. Jeopardizing.

JEOPARDOUS, *a.* *jep*-ard-us, exposed to danger.

JEOPARDOUSLY, *ad.* *jep*-ard-us-le, with risk.

JEOPARDY, *n.* *jep*-ard-e, exposure to loss or injury; peril. (Fr. *jeu parti*, divided play, even chance.)

JERBOA, *n.* jer-*boh*-a, a small rodent, *Dipus jaculus*, distinguished for its long hind legs and power of jumping. (Ar.)

JEREMIAD, *n.* *jer*-e-*my*-ad, lamentation or complaining, specially over supposed modern decadence. (*Jeremiah*, the Hebrew prophet.)

JERFALCON, *n.* *jer*-fawlk-on, the gyrfalcon, *Falco gyrfalco*.

JERID, *n.* je-*reed*, a blunt javelin used for practice. (Ar.)

JERK, *n.* jerk, a quick throw, pull or knock; a spasm: *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust or push to; to throw underhand with a quick, smart movement. Jerked. Jerking. Jerks.

JERKED, *a.* jerkt, cut into pieces, as beef, and dried in the sun.

JERKER, *n.* *jer*-ker, one who strikes with a quick, smart blow or throws underhand.

JERKIN, *n.* *jer*-kin, a man's leather jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. (Dut. *jurk*, a frock.)

JERKIN, *n.* *jer*-kin, a kind of hawk. (*Gyrfalcon.*)

JEROBOAM, *n.* *jer*-ro-*boh*-am, a large metal bowl; a large earthenware bottle. (Heb. increaser.)

JERQUER, *n.* *jer*-ker, a Customs searcher. (Fr. *chercher*, to seek.)

JERQUING, *n.* *jerk*-ing, the searching of a ship by a Customs officer.

JERRY, *n.* *jer*-re, anything inferior or put to mean uses; German soldier [Army Slang]. **Jerry builder,** one who uses materials of the cheapest and commonest kind. **Jerry shop,** a beerhouse [Slang].

JERRYMANDER, *vt.* *jer*-re-*mand*-er, to gerrymander. Jerrymandered. Jerrymandering. Jerrymanders.

JERSEY, *n.* *jer*-ze, fine yarn of wool; a close-fitting knitted jacket. (*Jersey*, in the Channel Islands.)

JERUSALEM-ARTICHOKE, *n.* je-*roo*-sa-lem-*art*-e-choke, a sun-flower plant, *Helianthus tuberosus*, whose root is used for food. (It. *girasole*, sun-flower.)

JERUSALEM-PONY, *n.* je-*roo*-sa-lem-*poh*-ne, an ass [Slang].

JERVIN, *n.* *jer*-vin, an alkaloid obtained from the root of white hellebore, *Veratrum album*. (Sp.)

JESS, *n.* jes, a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and let fly. (O.Fr. *ges.*)

JESSAMINE, *n.* *jes*-sa-min, jasmine. (O.Fr. *jessemin.*)

JESSAMY, *a.* *jes*-sa-me, dandy; having the likeness or perfume of jasmin: *n.* a dandy.

JESSE, *n.* *jes*-se, a large branching candlestick in churches, so called from its spreading out like the genealogical tree of Jesse; a stained glass window representing Jesse's pedigree.

Jesse.

JESSED, *a.* jest, having jesses on [Her.].

JESSERANT, *n.* *jes*-se-rant, a jacket armoured with thin slips of steel sewn on to the canvas and stitched within the garment, forming a sort of corset; a jozerant. (O.Fr.)

JEST, *n.* jest, something ludicrous, meant only to excite laughter; something uttered in sport; a joke; a pleasantry; the object of laughter or sport: *v.i.* to make merriment; to joke; to say what is not true, merely for diversion. Jested. Jesting. Jests. (O.Fr. *geste*, a tale or romance.)

JESTER, *n.* *jest*-er, one who jests; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; originally a teller of heroic deeds. (*L. gesta.*)

JESTFUL, *a.* *jest*-ful, given to jesting; full of jokes.

JESTING, *ppr.* or *a.* *jest*-ing, talking for diversion or merriment.

JESTINGLY, *ad.* *jest*-ing-le, in a jesting manner; not in earnest.

JESTING-STOCK, *n.* *jest*-ing-stok, a laughing-stock

JESUIT, *n.* *jez*-yew-it, one of the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534; a crafty person; an intriguer. **Jesuit's bark,** quinine. **Jesuit's drops,** friar's balsam. **Jesuit's nut,** the fruit of the plant water caltrops, *Trapa natans*. (Fr. *Jesuite.*)

JESUITED, *a.* *jez*-yew-it-ed, imbued with the principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITESS, *n.* *jez*-yew-it-ess, one of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban VIII.

JESUITIC, *a.* *jez*-yew-*it*-ik, jesuitical.

JESUITICAL, *a.* *jez*-yew-*it*-e-kal, pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

JESUITICALLY, *ad.* *jez*-yew-*it*-e-kal-le, craftily.

JESUITISM, *n.* *jez*-yew-it-izm, the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; prevarication.

JESUITOCRACY, *n.* *jez*-yew-it-*ok*-ra-se, government by Jesuits. (*Jesuit*, and Gr. *krateo*, rule.)

JESUITRY, *n.* *jez*-yew-it-re, Jesuitism.

JESUS, *n.* *jee*-sus, the super-royal size in paper.

JET, *n.* jet, a hard variety of lignite of velvet-black colour, much used for ornaments. (O.Fr. from *Gagas*, in Lycia, where it was obtained.)

JET, *n.* jet, spouting and shooting, as of water or flame; the pipe of issue; that which issues; a tube for running melted metal into a mould: *v.i.* to shoot forward; to jut: *v.t.* to spout. (**Jets.** Jetted. Jetting. (O.Fr. *jetter*, from L. *jacio*, throw.)

JET-BLACK, *a.* *jet*-blak, black as jet; of the deepest black.

JETSAM, *n.* *jet*-sam, goods that sink, thrown overboard to lighten a ship in distress.

JETTINESS, *n.* *jet*-te-ness, dense blackness.

JETTISON, *v.t.* *jet*-e-son, to throw overboard goods that sink so as to lighten a ship. **Jettisoned. Jettisoning. Jettisons.** (O.Fr. *getaison.*)

JETTON, *n.* *jet*-on, a counter used in games; a brass check. (O.Fr.)

JETTEE, *n.* *jet*-te, a projection in a building; a jetty. (O.Fr.)

JETTY, *n.* *jet*-te, a projection; a small pier: *v.i.* to jut. **Jettied. Jetties. Jettying.**

JETTY, *a.* *jet*-te, made of jet, or black as jet.

JEW, *n.* jew, a Hebrew; a shameless or dishonest bargainer: *v.t.* to defraud or dupe [Colloq.]. **Jewed. Jewing. Jews.** (O.Fr. *Jeu*, from L. *Judæus*, from Heb. *Yehûdâh*, Judah.)

JEW-BAITING, *n.* *jew*-bate-ing, persecuting the Jews.

JEWEL, *n.* *jew*-el, an ornament of dress, usually containing a precious stone; a precious stone; anything highly valued or dear to one: *v.t.* to dress or adorn with, or as with jewels; to furnish with a jewel. **Jewel blocks,** two small blocks, suspended at the extremity of the main and fore-topsail yards [Naut.]. **Jewel case,** a casket or safe for holding jewels. **Jewelled. Jewelling. Jewels.** (O.Fr. *jouel.*)

JEWEL-HOUSE, *n.* *jew*-el-house, the Wakefield tower in the Tower of London, where the regalia are kept.

JEWELLER, *n.* *jew*-el-ler, a maker or dealer in jewels.

JEWELLER'S-PUTTY, *n.* *jew*-el-lerz-*put*-te, oxide of tin.

JEWELLERY, *n.* *jew*-el-re, jewels in general; trade in jewels.

JEWEL-LIKE, *a.* *jew*-el-like, brilliant as a jewel.

JEWELRY, *n.* *jew*-el-re, jewellery.

JEWESS, *n.* *jew*-ess, a Hebrew woman.

JEWISH, *a.* *jew*-ish, pertaining to the Jews or their rites or customs.

JEWISHLY, *ad.* *jew*-ish-le, in the manner of the Jews.

JEWISHNESS, *n.* *jew*-ish-ness, state of being Jewish.

JEWRY, *n.* *jew*-re, Judæa; a district inhabited by Jews. (O.Fr. *juerie.*)

JEW'S-EAR, *n.* *jewz*-eer, an edible gelatinous fungus shaped like an ear, *Hirneola auricula-judæ*.

JEW'S-HARP, *n.* *jewz*-harp, a small harp-shaped musical instrument, with a spring or metal tongue, which, when placed between the teeth, and struck by the finger, gives modulated sounds.

JEW'S-MALLOW, *n.* *jewz*-mal-lo, a plant, *Corcorus capsularis*, grown in abundance about Aleppo, as a pot-herb.

JEW'S-MYRTLE, *n.* *jewz*-mur-tl, the butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

JEZEBEL, *n.* *jez*-e-bel, a vicious unscrupulous woman. (Jezebel, Ahab's wife, 1 Kings, xvi.)

JEZHAIL, *n.* jez-*hale*, a juzail.

JIB, *n.* jib, the foremost sail of a ship, extending from the outer end of the jib-boom; the extended arm of a crane: *v.i.* to move restively backwards or sideways; to refuse to go further; to shy. Flying jib, a sail sometimes set upon a boom rigged out beyond the jib-boom. Middle jib, a similar sail set between the jib and flying-jib. Jibbed. Jibbing. Jibs. (Scand.)

JIBBER, *n.* *jib*-ber, a horse that jibs.

JIB-BOOM, *n.* jib-*boom*, the continuation of the bowsprit. Flying jib-boom, a boom extended beyond the jib-boom by means of two boom-irons.

JIB-DOOR, *n.* *jib*-dore, a door which stands flush with the wall, without dressings or mouldings.

JIBE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* jibe, to taunt; to sneer; to gibe. Jibed. Jibes. Jibing.

JIB-HEADER, *n.* jib-*hed*-er, a triangular fore-and-aft topsail.

JIBOYA, *n.* je-*boh*-ya, a very large American serpent; the boa-constrictor. (Brazilian.)

JIB-TOPSAIL, *n.* jib-*top*-sl, the headsail in fore-and-aft vessels that extends between the topmast-head and the end of the jib-boom.

JICKAJOG, *n.* *jik*-a-jog, a shake; a push.

JIFFEY, *n.* *jif*-fe, an instant [Slang].

JIG, *n.* jig, a lively, light, quick tune; a quick dance suited to it: *v.i.* to dance a jig: *v.t.* to dance or jerk about. Jigged. Jigging. Jigs. (Fr. *gigue*, a fiddle, a dance.)

JIGGER, *n.* *jig*-ger, one who dances jigs; a potter's wheel by which he shapes his earthen vessels; a miner who cleans ores in a wire or other sieve; a machine for holding the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass; a small mizen abaft the sternpost [Naut.]; any small mechanical device.

JIGGER, *n.* *jig*-ger, the chigger or chigoe, otherwise the sand-flea, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*.

JIGGERED, *a.* *jig*-gerd, suffering from the burrowing of a chigoe; confounded.

JIGGING, *n.* *jig*-ging, the process of sorting ore by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve [Mining].

JIGGISH, *a.* *jig*-ish, suitable to a jig.

JIGGLE, *v.t.* *jig*-gl, to wriggle about. Jiggled. Jiggles. Jiggling. (*Jig.*)

JIGGUMBOB, *n.* *jig*-gum-bob, a trinket; a gimcrack [Slang].

JIGJOG, *n.* *jig*-jog, a jolting motion.

JIGMAKER, *n.* *jig*-make-er, one who makes or plays jigs; a ballad-maker.

JIG-SAW, *n.* *jig*-saw, a saw for cutting fretwork. Jigsaw puzzle, a dissected puzzle; a picture pasted on thin board and cut into uneven shapes and pieces mixed together, to be fitted into one another.

JILL, *n.* jil, a young woman. (Dial. Eng.)

JILLET, *n.* *jil*-et, a wanton; a flirt. (*Jill*, a personal name.)

JILL-FLIRT, *n.* *jil*-flirt, a light, wanton woman.

JILT, *n.* jilt, a woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a coquette: *v.t.* to discard a sweetheart: *v.i.* to play the jilt. Jilted. Jilting. Jilts. (*Jillet.*)

JIMMY, *n.* *jim*-e, a jemmy.

JIMP, *a.* jimp, neat; handsome; elegant of shape. (Scots.)

JIMSON, *n.* *jim*-son, an American name for the thorn apple, *Datura stramonium*. (Jamestown.)

JINGAL, *n.* jin-*gawl*, a gingal. (Hind.)

JINGLE, *n.* *jin*-gl, a clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; that which jingles; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes; a covered two-wheeled public car used in the south of Ireland: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle: *v.t.* to cause to jingle. Jingled. Jingles. Jingling. (From the sound.)

JINGO, *n.* *jing*-go, a term used in a vulgar oath; one of those who insisted that England should join the Turks against Russia in 1877, so called from a popular song at the time which represented them eager to fight "by jingo"; one who is for war; one who hates war but does not fear it. (Perhaps from Basque, Jingo, or St. Gingoulph.)

JINGOISM, *n.* *jing*-go-izm, the military spirit of England as represented by the so-called Jingoes.

JINKS, *n.* jingks, merrymaking. (Scots.)

JINN, *n.* jin, a demon; one of a race of genii. (Ar.)

JINRICKSHA, *n.* jin-*rik*-shaw, jinrikisha, a Japanese two-wheeled carriage with a man in the shafts. (Japanese.)

JIPPO, *n.* *jip*-po, a sleeveless overcoat; a jupon. (Fr. *jupon*.)

JO, *n.* jo, a sweetheart. (Scots.)

JOB, *a.* job, at a special price; bought cheap: *n.* a miscellaneous assortment; a piece of work, specially of a temporary nature; anything to be done, whether of more or less importance; occupation; an undertaking professedly for the public good, but really for one's own: *v.t.* to let out, as work for execution, or horses for hire; to hire; to buy up and retail: *v.i.* to buy and sell as a broker; to do job-work or jobbing; to hire or let; to act in the public service for one's own ends. To do the job for one, to kill him. Jobbed. Jobbing. Jobs. (Fr. *gobet*, a small piece, a mouthful, from Celt. *gob*, a mouth.)

JOB, *n.* job, jab; a sudden stab with a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to strike or stab with a sharp instrument. Jobbed. Jobbing. Jobs. (Gael. *gob*, a beak.)

JOBATION, *n.* jo-*bay*-shon, a scolding; a long tedious reproof. (*Job*, the prophet.)

JOBBER, *n.* *job*-ber, one who does small jobs; a worker by the job; a dealer in the public stocks or funds; one who lets out carriages or horses; one who serves his own ends in office; one who engages in a low, lucrative affair.

JOBBERNOWL, *n.* *job*-ber-noul, a loggerhead; a blockhead [Slang].

JOBBERY, *n.* *job*-ber-e, intriguing for private profit.

JOBBING, *a.* *job*-bing, doing small jobs.

JOBMASTER, *n.* *job*-mahst-er, one who lets out horses and carriages; a livery-stable keeper.

JOB'S-COMFORTER, *n.* *johbz*-kum-furt-er, one who reproaches while he sympathizes.

JOB'S-TEARS, *n.* *johbz*-teerz, a grass that is a cereal in India and a drug in China, *Coix lachryma*.

JOCKEY, *n.* *jok*-ey, a rider of racehorses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade: *v.t.* to play the jockey to; to cheat; to jostle by riding against one. Jockey Club, the club of owners that controls horseracing. Jockeyed. Jockeying. Jockeys. (*Jacky*, from *Jack*.)

JOCKEYISM, *n.* *jok*-ey-ism, the practice of jockeys.

JOCKEYSHIP, *n.* *jok*-ey-ship, the art or practice of riding horses.

JOCKO, *n.* *jok*-ko, a chimpanzee.

JOCOSE, *a.* jo-*koce*, given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; humorous; facetious. (L. *jocosus*.)

JOCOSELY, *ad.* jo-*koce*-le, in a jocose manner.

JOCOSENESS, *n.* jo-*koce*-ness, the quality of being jocose.

JOCO-SERIOUS, *a.* *joh*-ko-*sere*-e-us, partaking of mirth and seriousness.

JOCULAR, *a.* *jok*-yew-lar, given to jesting or pleasantry; containing jokes; humorous; sportive. (L. *jocularis*.)

JOCULARITY, *n.* *jok*-yew-*lar*-re-te, merriment; jesting.

JOCULARLY, *ad.* *jok*-yew-lar-le, in a jocular manner.

JOCULATOR, *n.* *jok*-yew-lay-tor, a jester. (L.)

JOCULATORY, *a.* *jok*-yew-la-tor-e, droll; merrily said.

JOCUND, *a.* *jok*-und, sportive; merry; cheerful; lighthearted. (O.Fr. *jocond*.)

JOCUNDITY, *n.* jo-*kun*-de-te, state of being jocund.

JOCUNDLY, *ad.* *jok*-und-le, in a jocund manner.

JOCUNDNESS, *n.* *jok*-und-ness, jocundity.

JOEY, *n.* *joh*-ee, a kangaroo; a four-penny piece, so called after Joseph Hume, M.P.

JOG, *n.* jog, a push; a slight shake; a shake or push to awaken attention: *v.t.* to push with the elbow or hand; to excite attention by a slight push: *v.i.* to move by jogs or small shocks, as in a slow trot; to move along slowly. Jogged. Jogging. Jogs. (Perhaps Welsh *goggi*, shake.)

JOGGER, *n.* *jog*-ger, one who moves along heavily and slowly; one who gives a sudden push.

JOGGLE, *n.* *jog*-gl, a notch in a joint to prevent slipping: *v.t.* to shake slightly; to give a sudden

but slight push; to indent as at the joinings of stones to prevent sliding: *v.i.* to shake. Joggled. Joggles. Joggling.

JOGGLES, *n.pl. jog*-giz, the joints of hard stones or other masses so indented that the adjacent stones fit in [Masonry].

JOG-TROT, *a. jog*-trot, monotonous: *n.* a slow formal regular pace.

JOHANNES, *n.* jo-*han*-neez, an old Portuguese gold coin.

JOHANNINE, *a.* jo-*han*-nin, pertaining to the writer of the Fourth Gospel, St. John.

JOHANNISBERGER, *n.* jo-*han*-nis-berg-er, a variety of hock named from Johannisberg, Prince Metternich's castle near Wiesbaden.

JOHANNITE, *n.* jo-*han*-nite, a sulphate of uranium and copper of a green grass colour, so called in honour of the Archduke John of Austria.

JOHN, *n.* jon, a man's name. **John Bull,** a humorous impersonation of the collective English people, conceived of as well-fed, good-natured, honest-hearted, justice-loving, and plain-spoken. **John Company,** the East India Company. **John Dory,** a fish, the dory. **John-** (or **Jack-**) **go-to-bed-at-noon,** the goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis.* (Heb. *Yokhanan,* the grace of the Lord, and O.Fr. *Jehan.*)

JOHNNY, *n. jon*-ne, a would-be fashionable young man. **Johnny cake,** a cake made of maize. **Johnny raw,** a beginner.

JOHNSONESE, *n.* jon-son-*eeze*, a ponderous style of writing, so called after Dr. Johnson.

JOHNSONIAN, *a.* jon-*soh*-ne-an, in the style of Dr. Johnson.

JOIN, *n.* joyn, a joint; a junction; a seam: *v.t.* to connect; to unite; to associate; to engage in; to enter; to annex: *v.t.* to grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership or society. **Joined. Joining. Joins.** (O.Fr. *joindre.*)

JOINDER, *n. joyn*-der, a joining. **Joinder in action, joinder in demurrer, joinder in issue,** when both parties in a suit have joined issue, and have agreed to rest the decision of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question [Law].

JOINER, *n. joyn*-er, one whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; a woodworker; a carpenter.

JOINERY, *n. joyn*-e-re, the art of a joiner; the woodwork in houses.

JOIN-HAND, *n. joyn*-hand, writing in which letters are joined, as distinguished from writing in single letters; called also joining-hand.

JOINT, *a.* joynt, shared by two or more; united in the same profession or interest; united; combined; acting in concert: *n.* the part where two or more things join; a joining; a knot; an internode; a juncture of parts which admit of motion; a hinge; the joining of two or more bones; an articulation, as the elbow; any ordinary piece of meat, as the limb of an animal cut up by the butcher; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks [Geol.]: *v.t.* to form with joints or articulations; to unite by joints; to cut or divide into joints and quarters; to smooth the edges of boards, so that they may fit close to each other; to fit closely. **Joint actions,** the joining of several wrongs in one writ [Law]. **Joint and several,** each both independently and jointly. **Joint vetch,** a plant of the genus *Arthrolobium.* **Out of joint,** dislocated. **Jointed. Jointing. Joints.** (O.Fr.)

JOINTED, *pp.* or *a. joynt*-ed, formed with articulations.

JOINTEDLY, *ad. joynt*-ed-le, by joints.

JOINTER, *n. joynt*-er, a long plane used by joiners to smooth surfaces to be joined; tool used by masons or bricklayers at joinings.

JOINT-HEIR, *n. joynt*-ayr, an heir having a joint interest with another.

JOINTING, *n. joynt*-ing, the making of a joint. **Jointing plane,** a jointer. **Jointing rule,** a straight edge used by bricklayers for regulating the direction and course of the jointer.

JOINTLY, *ad. joynt*-le, together; unitedly; in concert.

JOINTRESS, *n. joyn*-tress, a woman who has a jointure.

JOINT-STOCK, *n. joynt*-stok, stock held in company. **Joint Stock Company,** a company having the stock or capital divided into shares, which are transferable by each owner, without the consent of the other holders.

JOINT-STOOL, *n. joynt*-stool, a stool consisting of parts inserted in each other; a folding stool.

JOINT-TENANCY, *n. joynt*-ten-an-se, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession.

JOINT-TENANT, *n. joynt*-ten-ant, one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

JOINTURE, *n. joynt*-yewr, an estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be enjoyed by her after her husband's decease [Law]: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon. **Jointured. Jointures. Jointuring.** (Fr.)

JOINTURESS, *n. joynt*-yewr-ess, jointress.

JOIST, *n.* joyst, one of the parallel timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed: *v.t.* to fit with joists. **Joisted. Joisting. Joists.** (O.Fr. *giste,* couch.)

JOKE, *n.* joke, a jest to raise a laugh; something witty or sportive; something not serious or in earnest: *v.i.* to jest; to sport: *v.t.* to rally; to make merry with. **In joke,** in jest, not in earnest. **Practical joke,** a joke played on a person, sometimes to his injury or annoyance. **Joked. Jokes. Joking.** (L. *jocus.*)

JOKER, *n. joke*-er, a jester; a merry fellow; a fifty-third card in a pack.

JOKINGLY, *ad. joke*-ing-le, in a joking way.

JOLE, *n.* jole, a jowl; a jaw.

JOLLIFICATION, *n. jol*-le-fe-*kay*-shon, noisy festivity and merriment.

JOLLIFY, *v.t. jol*-le-fy, to make jolly. **Jollified. Jollifies. Jollifying.**

JOLLILY, *ad. jol*-le-le, in a jolly manner; with noisy mirth.

JOLLINESS, *n. jol*-le-ness, jollity.

JOLLITY, *n. jol*-le-te, the quality of being jolly; merriment; jovialty.

JOLLY, *a. jol*-le, merry; lively; full of life and mirth; expressing mirth or inspiring it; plump, like one in high health: *ad.* very. (Fr. *joli,* pretty, from Ice. *jol,* feast at Yule.)

JOLLY, *n. jol*-le, a marine [Naut.].

JOLLYBOAT, *n. jol*-le-boat, a four-oared boat smaller in size than the ship's cutter. (Port. *galeota.*)

JOLT, *n.* johlt, a shock or shake by a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings: *v.t.* to shake with sudden jerks, as a carriage on rough ground. **Jolted. Jolting. Jolts.**

JOLTER, *n. johlt*-er, he who or that which jolts.

JOLTER-HEAD, *n. johlt*-er-hed, a dunce.

JOLTINGLY, *ad. johlt*-ing-le, so as to jolt or shake.

JONAH, *n. joh*-nah, a bringer of bad luck, after *Jonah,* the prophet.

JONATHAN, *n. jon*-a-than, Brother Jonathan, the American people viewed collectively; an individual of the American type of character, so called after Jonathan Trumbull, one of Washington's chief advisers.

JONGLER, *n. jong*-gler, a wandering minstrel. (O.Fr. *jongleur.*)

JONQUIL, *n. jon*-kwil, the yellow bulbous plant, *Narcissus jonquilla,* which was introduced from Spain. (Fr. *jonquille.*)

JORAM, *n. jore*-am, a jorum.

JORDAN, *n. jor*-dan, a vessel for chamber uses [Slang]. **Jordan almond,** the cultivated almond (Fr. *jardin*). (Swed. *jord,* earth, or the Jordan, a bottle being so called in which pilgrims brought home water from that river.)

JORDANITE, *n. jor*-dan-ite, sulph-arsenate of silver, so called after the discoverer, Dr. Jordan.

JORUM, *n. jore*-um, a full bowl; a large drinking vessel, or its contents.

JOSEPH, *n. joh*-zef, a woman's riding-coat or habit, with buttons down to the skirts; a very thin, unsized paper. (Probably an allusion to Joseph's multi-coloured coat.)

JOSH, *n.* josh, a hoax [Slang].

JOSS, *n.* joss, a Chinese idol. (Port. *deos,* God.)

JOSS-BLOCK, *n. joss*-blok, a block to step on in mounting a horse. (Dial. Eng.)

JOSSER, *n. joss*-er, one who worships a joss; a foolish fellow; a chap (generally old) [Slang].

JOSS-STICK, *n. jos*-stik, a small perfumed reed, which the Chinese burn before their idols.

JOSTLE, *v.t. jos*-sl, to push against; to shove about or hustle. Jostled. Jostles. Jostling.
JOT, *n.* jot, an iota; a tittle: *v.t.* to set down; to make a memorandum of. Jots. Jotted. Jotting. (L. *iota.*)
JOTTING, *n. jot*-ting, a memorandum.
JOTUN, *n. yoh*-tun, a giant. (Ice.)
JOULE, *n.* jool, the electrical unit of work, so called after Joule, the English physicist.
JOUNCE, *n.* jounce, a jolt or shake: *v.t.* to shake; to jolt. Jounced. Jounces. Jouncing. [Slang.]
JOURNAL, *n. jur*-nal, a diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account; a book in which entries are made of transfers from one account to another [Comm.]; a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather and other occurrences [Naut.]; the book in which a railway guard records the progress of the train; a newspaper published daily, or otherwise; a periodical publication recording the progress of discovery or the transactions of a society. (Fr. from L. *diurnalis.*)
JOURNAL, *n. jurn*-al, the neck or the bearing portion of the shaft in machinery [Mech.]. Journal box, the fitting on which the journal works. (Fr. from L. *diurnalis.*)
JOURNALESE, *n.* jur-na-*leeze,* newspaper or "penny-a-liner" English.
JOURNALISM, *n. jur*-nal-izm, the keeping of a journal; daily or periodical literature, with its conduct and influence.
JOURNALIST, *n. jur*-nal-ist, the writer of a journal or diary; the conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.
JOURNALISTIC, *a. jur*-nal-*is*-tik, pertaining to journals or journalism.
JOURNALIZE, *v.t. jur*-nal-ize, to enter in a journal: *v.i.* to do journalistic work. Journalized. Journalizes. Journalizing.
JOURNEY, *n. jur*-ney, travel or passage from one place to another: *v.i.* to travel from place to place. Journeyed. Journeying. Journeys. (Fr. *journée,* a day, day's work, or day's travel, from *jour,* a day.)
JOURNEYER, *n. jur*-ne-er, one who journeys.
JOURNEYMAN, *n. jur*-ne-man, a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship, and is understood to have mastered his craft; properly one hired from day to day, and no longer bound to serve for years.
JOURNEY-WEIGHT, *n. jur*-ne-wayt, a mint term for fifteen pounds' weight of coined gold or sixty pounds' weight of coined silver.
JOURNEY-WORK, *n. jur*-ne-wurk, work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.
JOUST, *n.* joost, *or* just, a mock encounter of two knights on horseback with lances, and sometimes battle-axes or swords: *v.i.* to engage in a joust. Jousted. Jousting. Jousts. (O.Fr. *jouster.*)
JOVE, *n.* jove, Jupiter, the supreme deity among the Romans; the Zeus of the Greeks; the planet Jupiter; the air, or the god of the air; tin [Alchemy]. (L. *Jovis.*)
JOVIAL, *a. joh*-ve-al, full of mirth and gladness; joyous; merry; jolly. (O.Fr.)
JOVIALIST, *n. joh*-ve-al-ist, one who lives a jovial life.
JOVIALITY, *n. jo*-ve-*al*-e-te, jovialty.
JOVIALLY, *ad. joh*-ve-al-le, in a jovial manner.
JOVIALNESS, *n. joh*-ve-al-ness, the quality of being jovial.
JOVIALTY, *n. joh*-ve-al-te, merriment; festivity.
JOVIAN, *a. joh*-ve-an, pertaining to the planet Jupiter; pertaining to Jove.
JOWL, *n.* joul, the cheek; the cheek or head of a pig salted; the head part of a fish. Cheek by jowl, having the cheeks close together; tête-a-tête. (A.S. *ceafl.*)
JOWLER, *n. jou*-ler, a hunting dog.
JOWTER, *n. jou*-ter, a fish hawker. (Dial. Eng.)
JOY, *n.* joy, the passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of cherished good; gladness; exhilaration of spirits; happiness; the cause of joy or happiness: *v.i.* to rejoice; to be glad; to exult: *v.t.* to give joy to; to gladden. Joy ride, a ride for pleasure. Joyed. Joying. Joys. (O.Fr. *joye.*)
JOYANCE, *n. joy*-ance, gaiety; festivity.
JOYFUL, *a. joy*-ful, full of joy; very glad; merry; happy.
JOYFULLY, *ad. joy*-ful-le, in a joyful manner.
JOYFULNESS, *n. joy*-ful-ness, the state of being joyful; great gladness; joy.
JOYLESS, *a. joy*-less, wanting joy; giving no joy.
JOYLESSLY, *ad. joy*-les-le, without joy.
JOYLESSNESS, *n. joy*-les-ness, state of being joyless.
JOYOUS, *a. joy*-us, joyful; giving joy. (O.Fr.)
JOYOUSLY, *ad. joy*-us-le, in a joyous manner.
JOYOUSNESS, *n. joy*-us-ness, the state of being joyous.
JOZERANT, *n.* joze-er-ant, a jesserant.
JUBA, *n. jew*-ba, the long, thickly set hairs on an animal's neck, spine and chest; the mane; a loose panicle [Bot.]; a negro dance which the audience join in by slapping their thighs and singing verses ending in "juba." (L.)
JUBATE, *a. jew*-bayt, having a mane, or fringe of hair like a mane [Zool.].
JUBILANT, *a. jew*-be-lant, uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy; rejoicing. (L. *jubilans,* rejoicing.)
JUBILATION, *n.* jew-be-*lay*-shon, the act of declaring triumph; shouting in triumph; exultation. (L. *jubilatio.*)
JUBILEE, *n. jew*-be-lee, a grand festival among the Jews, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet, celebrated every fiftieth year to commemorate their deliverance out of Egypt, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners; a season of festivity and great public joy; the fiftieth anniversary; a church solemnity or ceremony celebrated every twenty-fifth year at Rome, on which the Pope grants plenary indulgence. Diamond jubilee, the sixtieth anniversary. (Fr. *jubilé,* from Heb. *yobel,* the blast of a trumpet.)
JUCUNDITY, *n.* ju-*kun*-de-te, pleasantness; agreeableness. (L.)
JUDAIC, *a.* jew-*day*-ik, Judaical.
JUDAICAL, *a.* jew-*day*-e-kal, pertaining to the Jews.
JUDAICALLY, *ad.* jew-*day*-e-kal-le, after the Jewish manner.
JUDAISM, *n. jew*-da-izm, the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites.
JUDAIZATION, *n. jew*-da-ize-*ay*-shon, act of judaizing.
JUDAIZE, *v.i.* and *v.t. jew*-da-ize, to conform to Jewish doctrines, rites or modes of thinking; to force the Gentiles to conform to them. Judaized. Judaizes. Judaizing.
JUDAIZER, *n. jew*-da-i-zer, one who judaizes: *pl.* the early Christian Jews who insisted that Gentile converts should conform to the Mosaic law and observances; the opponents of St. Paul.
JUDAS-HOLE, *n. jew*-das-hole, a hole to pry secretly into a chamber.
JUDAS-TREE, *n. jew*-das-tree, the leguminous tree, *Cercis siliquastrum,* so called from the legend that Judas hanged himself on it.
JUDCOCK, *n. jud*-kok, the jack snipe. (Dial. Eng.)
JUDGE, *n.* judj, a civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties; one skilled in judging merit or worth; one competent to give an opinion; in the history of Israel, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers: *v.i.* to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; to distinguish; to compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood: *v.t.* to hear and determine a cause; to examine and pass sentence on; to try; to pass severe sentence upon; to reckon; to consider. Judged. Judges. Judging. (Fr. *juge.*)
JUDGE-ADVOCATE, *n.* judj-*ad*-vo-kate, a legal assessor at a general court-martial.
JUDGEMENT, *n. judj*-ment, judgment.
JUDGER, *n. judj*-er, one who judges or passes sentence.
JUDGESHIP, *n. judj*-ship, the office of a judge.
JUDGMENT, *n. judj*-ment, the act of judging; the faculty, act or process of the mind in comparing ideas and determining their relation; discrimination; criticism; determination; opinion; the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal; the right or power of passing sentence; the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners; a divine

statute or dispensation; the final trial of the human race. (Fr. *jugement.*)

JUDGMENT-DAY, *n. judj*-ment-day, the day of final judgment.

JUDGMENT-DEBT, *n. judj*-ment-det, a security debt, legalised by a judge's order, under which execution can at any time be issued.

JUDGMENT-HALL, *n. judj*-ment-hawl, the hall where courts are held.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, *n. judj*-ment-seet, the seat or bench on which the judges sit; a court or tribunal.

JUDICA, *n. jew*-de-ka, Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent; the Church service on that day, beginning with the 43rd Psalm, which commences "Judica me."

JUDICABLE, *a. jew*-de-ka-bl, that may be tried and judged.

JUDICATIVE, *a. jew*-de-kay-tiv, capable of judging.

JUDICATORY, *a. jew*-de-kay-tor-e, dispensing justice: *n.* a court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice.

JUDICATURE, *n. jew*-de-kate-yewr, the power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination; a court of justice; jurisdiction. (Fr.)

JUDICIAL, *a.* jew-*dish*-al, pertaining to courts of justice; practised in the distribution of justice; proceeding from or issued by a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment. (L. *judicialis.*)

JUDICIALLY, *ad.* jew-*dish*-al-le, in a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, *a.* jew-*dish*-e-a-re, passing judgment; pertaining to the courts of judicature: *n.* that branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies; the judicial department; the judges.

JUDICIOUS, *a.* jew-*dish*-us, according to a sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom. (Fr. *judicieux.*)

JUDICIOUSLY, *ad.* jew-*dish*-us-le, in a judicious manner.

JUDICIOUSNESS, *n.* jew-*dish*-us-ness, the quality of being judicious.

JUDO, *n. jew*-do, an advanced form of jujitsu.

JUFFERS, *n.pl. juf*-ferz, pieces of timber 4 or 5 in. square.

JUG, *n.* jug, a vessel usually with a swelling body, narrow mouth, and a handle, for holding liquors: *v.t.* to stew in a jug: *v.i.* to utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do. **Stone jug,** gaol. **Jugged. Jugging. Jugs.** (Heb.)

JUGA, *n.pl. jew*-gah, the ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

JUGAL, *a. jew*-gal, pertaining to the cheek. (L. *jugalis.*)

JUGATE, *a. jew*-gate, jugated. (L. *jugatus.*)

JUGATED, *a. jew*-gay-ted, coupled together [Bot.].

JUGFUL, *n. jug*-ful, the quantity that a jug will hold.

JUGGERNAUT, *n. jug*-ger-nawt, a temple at Puri, in honour of the eighth avatar of Vishnu, with a celebrated idol of the god, which, mounted on its chariot at certain seasons, was taken in procession, when thousands contended for the honour of dragging the vehicle, and many used to sacrifice themselves as victims under the ponderous wheels; any cause for which a devotee blindly sacrifices himself. (Sans. *Jagannâtha,* the master of the world.)

JUGGINS, *n. jug*-ginz, a silly fellow [Slang].

JUGGLE, *n. jug*-gl, an imposture: *v.i.* to amuse by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture: *v.t.* to deceive by trick or artifice. **Juggled. Juggles. Juggling.** (O.Fr. *jogler.*)

JUGGLER, *n. jug*-gler, one who is a deceiver; a trickish fellow. (O.Fr. *jogleor.*)

JUGGLERY, *n. jug*-gler-e, manual dexterity; trickery.

JUGGLING, *n. jug*-gling, feats of dexterity in which there is no concealment or deception.

JUGGLINGLY, *ad. jug*-ling-le, in a deceptive manner.

JUGLANS, *n. jew*-glanz, the genus of trees formed of the eight species of walnut, one of which is the butternut, *Juglans cinerea.* (L. *Jovis glans,* the acorn of Jupiter.)

JUGULAR, *a. jew*-gew-lar, pertaining to the neck or throat: *n.* a jugular vein [Anat.]. **Jugular veins,** the veins which bring back most of the blood from the head. (L. *jugulum,* the collar-bone.)

JUICE, *n.* jewce, the sap of vegetables; organic fluid. (L. *jus,* broth.)

JUICELESS, *a. jewce*-less, destitute of juice.

JUICINESS, *n. jew*-se-ness, succulence; the state of being juicy.

JUICY, *a. jewce*-e, abounding with juice; succulent.

JUJITSU, *or* **Jujutsa.** *n.* jew-*jit*-su, *or* jew-*jut*-su, Japanese wrestling. (Japanese.)

JUJU, *n. joo*-joo, fetish; animism. (West African native term.)

JUJUBE, *n. jew*-jewb, any one of the forty species of *Zizyphus*; a confection of gum arabic and sugar; a kind of lozenge. (Fr.)

JUKE, *v.i.* jewk, to bend the head and toss it aside. **Juked. Jukes. Juking.** (*Jouk.*)

JULEP, *n. jew*-lep, a medicine serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine; a drink, consisting of spirituous liquor, water and sugar, with a seasoning of mint, &c. (Fr.)

JULIAN, *a. jew*-le-an, denoting the old arrangement of the year, as regulated in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, which was superseded in England in 1752 by the Gregorian year, or new style. **Julian period,** a period of 7980 years.

JULIENNE, *n. jew*-le-en, clear soup with shredded vegetables. (Fr.)

JULIS, *n. jew*-lis, *or yew*-lis, a small fish, the rainbow wrasse, *Coris julis,* generally of a bright violet colour above, with an indented white stripe, and silvery below.

JULUS, *or* **Iulus,** *n. yew*-lus, a catkin [Bot.]; a myriapod with over thirty rings and many eyes crowded together in a cluster. **Julus terrestris,** the wireworm of many gardeners [Zool.]. (L.)

JULY, *n.* ju-*ly,* the seventh month of the year, so called from Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

JUMART, *n. jew*-mart, the supposed offspring of a bull and a mare, or a horse and a cow. (Fr.)

JUMBLE, *n. jum*-bl, confused mixture; a thin, hollow cylindrical cake: *v.t.* to mix confusedly; to throw together without order: *v.i.* to meet, mix or unite in a confused manner. **Jumble sale,** a sale of old clothes and miscellaneous things for charitable purposes. **Jumbled. Jumbles. Jumbling.** (*Jump.*)

JUMBLEMENT, *n. jum*-bl-ment, confused mixture.

JUMBLER, *n. jum*-bler, one who jumbles things.

JUMBLINGLY, *ad. jum*-bling-le, in a confused manner.

JUMBO, *n. jum*-bo, anything very large, so called from *Jumbo,* an elephant's name.

JUMENT, *n. jew*-ment, a mare. (L.)

JUMP, *n.* jump, the act of jumping; a leap; a bound; a lucky chance; a fault [Geol.]: *ad.* exactly: *v.i.* to leap; to spring; to jolt; to agree with; to take possession of a claim in mining: *v.t.* to pass by a leap; to skip over. **Jumped. Jumping. Jumps.** (Scand.)

JUMPER, *n. jump*-er, one who or that which jumps; a sailor's loose jacket; an over-blouse; a long iron chisel used by masons and miners for boring; the maggot of the cheese-fly; one of a Methodist sect, from their practice of jumping in worship. **Counter jumper,** a shop assistant.

JUMPINESS, *n. jump*-e-ness, nervousness.

JUMPY, *a. jump*-e, nervous.

JUNCOUS, *a. jun*-kus, full of or like rushes. (L. *juncosus.*)

JUNCTION, *n. junk*-shon, the act of joining; the state of being joined; union; coalition; the place or point of union; a place where railways meet or send off branches. (L. *junctio.*)

JUNCTURE, *n. jungk*-tewr, a joining; union; the line or point at which two bodies are joined; a seam; point of time, specially a critical moment. (L. *junctura.*)

JUNCUS, *n. jun*-kus, the genus of plants comprising the true rushes. (L.)

JUNE, *n.* joon, the sixth month of the year. (Fr. *juin.*)

JUNGLE, *n. jung*-gl, land mostly covered with dense vegetation. (Hind. *jangal.*)

JUNGLE-FEVER, *n. jung*-gl-*fee*-ver, a strongly remittent tropical fever; malaria.

JUNGLE-FOWLS, *n.pl. jung*-gl-foulz, the game-birds from which domestic poultry developed.

JUNGLY, *a. jung*-le, consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

JUNIOR, *a. jewn*-yor, younger in years or practice: *n.* one who is either. (L. comparative of *juvenis*, young.)

JUNIORITY, *n.* jew-ne-*or*-re-te, the state of being junior.

JUNIPER, *n. jew*-ne-per, a coniferous tree, one of the thirty species of *Juniperus*, bearing berries the oil of which is used to give flavour to gin. (L. *juniperus.*)

JUNK, *n.* junk, pieces of old cable or cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and, when untwisted and picked to pieces, forming oakum for filling the seams of ships; hard salt beef supplied for long voyages, so called from its resemblance to old rope. (Port. *junco*, a rush.)

JUNK, *n.* junk, a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with one or more pole masts and flat matting sails. (Port.)

Junk.

JUNKER, *n. yoonk*-er, a young German nobleman or squire, especially a member of the reactionary Prussian nobility. (Ger. literally, young lord.)

JUNKET, *n. junk*-et, a sweetmeat, so called as brought to market in rush baskets; a delicacy; a stolen entertainment; curds and cream sweetened and flavoured: *v.i.* to feast in secret: *v.t.* to feast. **Junketed. Junketing. Junkets.** (It. *giuncata.*)

JUNK-RING, *n. junk*-ring, a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine.

JUNO, *n. joo*-no, the wife of Jupiter and queen of heaven. (L.)

JUNTA, *n. junt*-ah, the Spanish Grand Council; a secret political convention; a cabal or faction. (Sp.)

JUNTO, *n. junt*-o, junta.

JUPE, *n.* joop, a flannel jacket; a petticoat; a pelisse or short mantle, formerly worn by women. (Fr.)

JUPITER, *n. jew*-pe-ter, the supreme deity of the Romans; Jove; the largest of the planets and noteworthy for its nine moons. (L. literally, father of the light, or day, or heaven.)

JUPON, *n. jewp*-on, a surcoat; a petticoat; a short close-fitting coat over armour. (Fr.)

JUR, *n.* jur, the jur nut or earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

JURAL, *a. jew*-ral, pertaining to law. (L. *jus.*)

JURASSIC, *a.* jew-*ras*-sik, pertaining to the middle division of the secondary rocks formed by the Lias and Oolites combined.

JURAT, *n. jew*-rat, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman; the record of the time, the place, and the person, before whom the affidavit was sworn. (Fr.)

JURATORY, *a. jew*-ra-tor-e, comprising an oath.

JURIDICAL, *a.* jew-*rid*-e-kal, acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge; used in law courts. (L. *juridicus.*)

JURIDICALLY, *ad.* jew-*rid*-e-kal-le, according to forms in a judicial manner.

JURISCONSULT, *n. jew*-ris-*kon*-sult, a man learned in law; a master of Roman jurisprudence. (L. *jurisconsultus.*)

JURISDICTION, *n. jew*-ris-*dik*-shon, legal power or authority to execute the laws and distribute justice; legal authority; the limit within which power may be exercised. (O.Fr.)

JURISDICTIONAL, *a. jew*-ris-*dik*-shon-al, pertaining to jurisdiction.

JURISDICTIVE, *a. jew*-ris-*dik*-tiv, having jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE, *n. jew*-ris-*pru*-dence, the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. (L. *jurisprudentia.*)

JURISPRUDENT, *a. jew*-ris-*pru*-dent, understanding law: *n.* one versed in it.

JURISPRUDENTIAL. *a. jew*-ris-pru-*den*-shal, pertaining to jurisprudence.

JURIST, *n. jew*-rist, one versed in civil law; one versed in international law; a writer on law. (Fr. *juriste.*)

JUROR, *n. jew*-ror, one who serves on a jury. (Fr. *jureur.*)

JURY, *n. jew*-re, a number of men selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to inquire into and try any matter of fact; a body of judges selected to decide prizes at a public exhibition: *a.* in temporary substitution. (O.Fr. *jurée.*)

JURYMAN, *n. jew*-re-man, one impanelled on a jury; a juror.

JURYMAST, *n. jew*-re-mahst, a temporary mast erected in place of one carried away [Naut.].

JUSSI, *n. jus*-se, a textile fabric produced in Manila, of which dresses are made.

JUSSIVE, *a. juss*-iv, in the nature of a command. (L. *jussus*, commanded.)

JUST, *a.* just, true; acting agreeably to right, or law, or engagement; impartial; righteous; faithful; agreeable to fact, or truth, or justice; agreeable to what is due, or proper, or proportionate: *ad.* close or closely; near or nearly; almost; exactly; barely. (Fr. *juste.*)

JUSTICE, *n. just*-is, justness; giving or rendering to every one what is his due; rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; accordance with truth or fact; impartiality; agreeableness to right; just desert; a person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies, and administer justice to individuals; a judge of the High Court [Law]. **Justice of the Peace,** a person appointed by royal commission to try cases of summary jurisdiction. (Fr.)

JUSTICESHIP, *n. just*-is-ship, the office or dignity of a justice.

JUSTICIABLE, *a. just*-ish-e-a-bl, proper to be examined in a court of justice. (Fr.)

JUSTICIAR, *n. just*-ish-e-ar, an administrator of justice; formerly the chief administrator of justice.

JUSTICIARY, *n. just*-ish-e-ar-e, the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases; a judge.

JUSTI-COAT, *n. just*-e-koat, a close coat; a waistcoat with sleeves. (Fr. *juste au corps*, close to the body.)

JUSTIFIABLE, *a. just*-e-*fy*-a-bl, that may be proved to be just; defensible; excusable. **Justifiable homicide,** when killing is no murder, owing to its being legal, as in the case of an execution, or is otherwise justifiable. (Fr.)

JUSTIFIABLENESS, *n. jus*-te-*fy*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being justifiable; rectitude.

JUSTIFIABLY, *ad. jus*-te-*fy*-ab-le, so as to be justifiable; rightly.

JUSTIFICATION, *n. jus*-te-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of justifying; vindication; defence; the showing of a sufficient reason in court for bringing an action [Law]; the divine act of acquitting a sinner, and accepting him as just [Theol.]; the act of adjusting [Print.].

JUSTIFICATIVE, *a. jus*-tif-e-kay-tiv, justifying; that has power to justify.

JUSTIFICATORY, *a. jus*-tif-e-kay-tor-e, vindicatory.

JUSTIFIER, *n. jus*-te-fy-er, one who justifies; one who supports or defends; he who pardons and absolves.

JUSTIFY, *v.t. jus*-te-*fy*, to prove or show to be just; to vindicate; to absolve; to accept and treat as just on faith and repentance [Theol.]; to adjust; *v.i.* to conform exactly; to space out lines all to the same even length, and thus make every line to range [Print.]. **Justified. Justifies. Justifying.** (Fr. *justifier.*)

JUSTIFYING, *a. jus*-te-fy-ing, that has the quality of absolving from guilt [Theol.].

JUSTLE, *v.i. jus*-sl, to jostle. **Justled. Justles. Justling.**

JUSTLY, *ad. just*-le, in a just manner; accurately.

JUSTNESS, *n. just*-ness, the quality of being just; correctness; uprightness; justice.

JUT, *n.* jut, a projection: *v.i.* to shoot forward; to project beyond the main body. **Juts. Jutted. Jutting.** (*Jet.*)

JUTE, *n.* jewt, gunny; the fibre of the inner bark of *Corchorus capsularis* or *Corchorus olitorius*, from which coarse and other fabrics are woven. (Bengali word.)

JUTES, *n.pl.* jewts, the invaders from Jutland, under Hengist, who settled in Kent. (A.S. *Jutas*, Jutes.)

JUTTINGLY, *ad. jut*-ting-le, in a projecting manner.

JUTTY, *n. jut*-te, a jetty.

JUT-WINDOW, *n.* *jut*-win-do, a window that projects from the line of a building.
JUVENAL, *n.* *jew*-ve-nal, a sportive name for a youth.
JUVENESCENCE, *n.* *jew*-ve-*nes*-sence, a becoming young.
JUVENESCENT, *a.* *jew*-ve-*nes*-sent, becoming young. (L. *juvenescens*, growing young.)
JUVENILE, *a.* *jew*-ve-nile, youthful; pertaining or suited to youth: *n.* a youth. (L. *juvenis*, young: Fr. *juvenil*.)
JUVENILENESS, *n.* *jew*-ve-*nile*-ness, the state of being juvenile; youthfulness.
JUVENILIA, *n.pl.* *jew*-ve-*nil*-e-a, works written in youth. (L.)
JUVENILITY, *n.* *jew*-ve-*nil*-e-te, the manner of a youth; youthfulness.
JUWANZA, *n.* jew-*wan*-za, the camel's thorn, *Alhagi camelorum*.
JUXTAPOSE, *v.t.* juks-ta-*poze*, to place near to. Juxtaposed. Juxtaposes. Juxtaposing.
JUXTAPOSITION, *n.* *juks*-ta-po-*zish*-on, the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity. (L. *juxta*, nigh to, and *position*.)
JUZAIL, *n.* jew-*zale*, a heavy rifle used by the Afghans. (Afghan word.)

K

K is a guttural consonant, borrowed from the Greeks, and invariably pronounced hard before vowels; but before the letter *n* it is not sounded, as in *knee*, or *knife*.

KAABA, *n.* ka-*ah*-ba, *or kah*-ba, the sacred stone at Mecca.

KAAMA, *n. kah*-ma, a South African antelope, the hartebeest, *Bubalis cama*. (South African name.)

KABBALA, *n. kab*-a-la, cabbala.

KABOOK, *n.* ka-*book*, a clay iron-stone of Ceylon.

KABYLE, *n.* ka-*bile*, a Berber farmer living in the highlands of Algeria. (Fr.)

KADI, *n. kah*-de, cadi.

KAFFIR, *n. kaf*-fir, a Kafir.

KAFFIR-BOOM, *n. kaf*-fir-boom, the South African tree, of very light wood, *Erythrina caffra*.

KAFILA, *n. kaf*-e-la, a caravan; a train of camels.

KAFIR, *n. kaf*-fir, one of a native race in S.E. Africa, the Bantus, noted for their bravery, fine physique, and advanced social organization; their language. (Ar. an unbeliever.)

KAFTAN, *n. kaf*-tan, a long, loose Eastern robe.

KAGO, *n. kah*-go, a Japanese palanquin. (Japanese word.)

KAGU, *n. kah*-goo, a bird allied to the cranes, found only in New Caledonia, *Rhinochetus jubatus*; a bird allied to the hemipodes found only in Madagascar, *Mesites variegatus*.

KAIL, *n.* kale, a kayle; a ninepin.

KAIL, *n.* kale, a curly cabbage; kale; cole.

KAIMAKAM, *n. kime*-a-kahm, a lieutenant-governor. (Turk.)

KAINITE, *n. kay*-nite, a mineral consisting of magnesium sulphate and potassium chloride; a fertiliser of the same composition. (Gr. *kainos*, new.)

KAISER, *n. ky*-zer, the title taken by the sovereigns of the Holy Roman Empire, in imitation of the Cæsars, and in 1871 assumed by William, King of Prussia, on becoming first Emperor of the new German Empire. (L. *Cæsar*.)

KAKA, *n. kah*-ka, the New Zealand parrot, *Nestor meridionalis*.

KAKAPO, *n. kah*-ka-po, the owl parrot, a New Zealand species living on the ground and nesting in burrows, *Stringops habroptilus*.

KAKEMONO, *n.* ka-*kay*-mo-noh, *or* (erroneously) kak-e-*mo*-no, a Japanese hanging picture, unrolling vertically. (Japanese word.)

KAKI, *n. kah*-kee, the Chinese date, *Diospyros kaki*.

KAKISTOCRACY, *n. kak*-is-*tok*-ras-se, government by the worst elements in the community. (Gr. *kakistos*, very bad, and *krateo*, rule.)

KAKODYL, *n. kak*-o-dil, a compound radical, composed of carbon, hydrogen and arsenic, with an offensive smell. (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *ozo*, smell.)

KALA, *n. kah*-la, time; destiny; death. (Sans.)

KALE, *n.* kale, a curly-leafed cabbage; colewort; in Scotland, a vegetable soup, originally containing kale; seakale, a culinary vegetable of the genus *Crambe*.

KALEIDOSCOPE, *n.* ka-*ly*-do-skope, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, presents to the eye a variety of colours and symmetrical forms. (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo*, view.)

KALENDAR, *n. kal*-en-dar, calendar.

KALEVALA, *n. kah*-lay-*vah*-la, a collection of ancient Finnish epics. (Finnish, literally, land of heroes.)

KALEYARD, *n. kale*-yahrd, in Scotland, a kitchen-garden.

KALI, *n. kal*-le, the Hindu goddess of destruction; a Persian carpet with a long pile. (Sans. *kāli*, black.)

KALI, *n. kay*-le, a species of glasswort, *Salicornia*, the ashes of which were used in making glass; potash. (Ar.)

KALIF, *n. kay*-lif, caliph.

KALINITE, *n. kay*-lin-ite, alum; hydrated sulphate of potassium and aluminium.

KALIUM, *n. kay*-le-um, potassium.

KALMIA, *n. kal*-me-a, a genus of six evergreen species of the heath order, including *Kalmia latifolia*, the calico-bush or American laurel, so called after Kalm, a botanist.

KALMUCK, *n. kal*-muk, a kind of shaggy cloth like bearskin; a coarse cotton fabric made in Prussia; a Mongolian tribe inhabiting the district between the Volga and Western China. (Russ. *kalmiukār*.)

KALONG, *n. kay*-long, the Malay fox-bat, *Pteropus edulis*. (Native name.)

KALPA, *n. kal*-pa, in the Hindu chronology, the period of 4,320,000,000 years which separates one destruction of the world from the next. (Sans.)

KALSOMINE, *n. kal*-so-min, a kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, &c.

KAM, *a.* kam, crooked; awry. (Celt.)

KAMA, *n. kah*-ma, the Hindu Cupid. (Hind. desire.)

KAMARBAND, *n. kum*-mer-bund, a waistband.

KAME, *n.* kame, an eskar.

KAMERAD, *n.* kam-er-*ahd*, the word used by German soldiers when offering surrender. (Ger. comrade.)

KAMICHI, *n. kam*-e-che, a remarkable species of bird inhabiting the swamps of Guiana and Brazil, the horned-screamer, *Palamedes cornuta*. (Fr.)

KAMIS, *n.* ka-*meez*, a loose, embroidered shirt worn by male Mohammedans in the East. (Ar.)

KAMPONG, *n.* kam-*pong*, a compound. (Malay.)

KAMPTULICON, *n.* kamp-*tew*-lik-on, a floor-cloth composed of cork and rubber, or a substitute, and canvas. (Gr. *kamptos*, bendable, and *oulos*, close.)

KAMSIN, *n. kam*-sin, a hot southerly wind blowing across the Sahara Desert at a certain season of the year; the simoom. (Ar. fifty, the number of days it blows.)

KANAKA, *n.* kan-*nak*-a, a native of Hawaii or of the Sandwich Islands; a native labourer from the Pacific brought under contract to Australia. (Hawaiian word meaning a man.)

KANGAROO, *n. kang*-a-roo, *or kang*-ga-roo, any species of *Macropus*, a leaping marsupial with fore-legs short and hind-legs long and powerful. **Brush kangaroo**, a wallaby, any small species of *Macropus*. **Rat kangaroo**, any species of *Potorous*. **Rock kangaroo**, any species of *Petrogale*. **Tree kangaroo**, any species of *Dendrolagus*. (Origin uncertain, but perhaps a native name.)

KANGAROO-APPLE, *n. kang*-ga-roo-*ap*-pl, the oval, yellow fruit of *Solanum aviculare*.

KANGAROO-GRASS, *n. kang*-ga-roo-grahss, the tall Australian grass, *Anthistria ciliata*.

KANGAROO-RAT, *n. kang*-ga-roo-rat, any species of *Hypsiprymnus*.

KANTEN, *n. kan*-ten, the seaweed, *Fucus cartilaginosus*.

KANTIAN, *a. kant*-e-an, pertaining to the philosophical system of Kant, the German philosopher: *n.* a Kantist.

KANTISM, *n. kant*-izm, a Kantian view or theory; Kantian criticism.

KANTIST, *n. kant*-ist, a disciple or follower of Kant.

KANUCK, *n.* ka-*nuk*, a Canadian.

KAOLIN, *n. kay*-o-lin, china clay, from decomposed granite. (Chinese.)

KAPITIA, *n.* ka-*pit*-e-a, a resinous kind of lacquer, obtained from Ceylon.

KAPNOGRAPHY, *n.* kap-*nog*-raf-e, the art of designing with a fine point on a smoked surface. (Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *graphia*, writing.)

KAPOK, *n. kah*-pok, a light oily fibre of the silk-cotton tree. (Malay word.)

KARAGAN, *n. kar*-ra-gan, a Tartar fox. (Russ.)

KARAITE, *n. kay*-ra-ite, a strictly Scriptural Jew, who is opposed to rabbinism. (Heb.)

KARATAS, *n. kar*-ra-tas, a West Indian sort of pine-apple. (Native name.)

KARMA, *n. kahr*-ma, in Buddhism and generally, the theory of inevitable consequence. (Sans. *karma*, work.)

KARMATHIANS, *n.pl.* kahr-*may*-the-ans, a Mohammedan rationalistic sect, formed by one Karmat in the ninth century.

KAROB, *n.* *kar*-rob, the 24th part of a grain.

KAROO, *n.* kar-*roo*, a South African table-land; a dry plateau.

KAROSS, *n.* ka-*ross*, a South African rug or cloak made of furs. (Native word.)

KARPHOLITE, *n.* *kahr*-fo-lite, a fibrous mineral of a straw-yellow colour, consisting of silica, alumina and manganese. (Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone.)

KARPHOSIDERITE, *n.* kahr-fo-*sid*-er-ite, the hydrated phosphate of iron. (Gr. *karphos*, and *sideros*, iron.)

KATABOLISM, *n.* ka-*tab*-o-lism, the process by which protoplasm is broken down; catabolism.

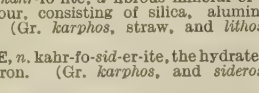
KATYDID, *n.* *kay*-te-did, a North American tree-grasshopper of a greenish colour, so called from the peculiar sound of its wing-covers.

KAURI, *n.* *kau*-re, a conifer of the genus *Agathis*. (Maori.)

KAVA, *n.* *kah*-va, a Polynesian drink prepared from *Macropiper latifolium*.

KAVASS, *n.* ka-*vass*, a Turkish armed constable or servant. (Turk. *kawwâs*.)

KAYAK, *n.* *ky*-ak, an Eskimo canoe made of seal-skin and decked over.



Kayak.

KAYLE, *n.* kale, a nine-pin; a skittle; a kind of skittles. (Dial. Eng. and Ir.)

KEA, *n.* *kee*-ah, the New Zealand parrot, *Nestor notabilis*, which destroys sheep.

KEBLAH, *n.* *keb*-lah, the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca. (Ar.)

KECK, *n.* kek, a retching; *v.i.* to retch, as in an effort to vomit. **Kecked. Kecking. Kecks.**

KECKLE, *v.t.* *kek*-kl, to wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being chafed; to cackle. **Keckled. Keckles. Keckling.**

KECKLING, *n.* *kek*-ling, old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing [Naut.].

KECKS, *n.* keks, fool's parsley, *Æthusa cynapium*.

KECKY, *a.* *kek*-e, resembling kecks.

KEDGE, *n.* kedj, a small anchor: *v.t.* to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge. **Kedged. Kedges. Kedging.** (Ice. *kaggi*, a cask used as a buoy, or Swed. *keka*, tug.)

KEDGE, *a.* kedj, brisk; lively. (Dial. Eng.)

KEDGER, *n.* *kedj*-er, a kedge.

KEDGEREE, *n.* *kedj*-jer-ee, an Indian dish of rice, peas, onion and butter, spiced, common as an Anglo-Indian breakfast dish. (Hind. *khichrī*.)

KEDGY, *a.* *kedj*-e, cadgy; happy; merry; wanton. (Dial. Eng. and Scots.)

KEDLACK, *n.* *ked*-lak, charlock. (Dial. Eng.)

KEEK, *v.i.* keek, to peep; to look pryingly. **Keeked. Keeking. Keeks.** (Scots.)

KEEL, *n.* keel, the lowest part of a ship's structure, extending from stem to stern; a flat-bottomed barge; a barge-load of coals; the lowest petal of a papilionaceous corolla [Bot.]: *v.t.* to plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom. **False keel**, a second keel bolted under the main keel. **Sliding keel**, a centre-board working in a trunk along the line of the keel so as to deepen it when necessary. **Keeled. Keeling. Keels.** (Ice. *kjölr*, keel.)

KEELAGE, *n.* *keel*-aje, duty required for a ship entering certain harbours.

KEEL-BOAT, *n.* *keel*-bote, a large covered boat with a keel but no sails.

KEELED, *a.* keeld, carinated [Bot.].

KEELER, *n.* *keel*-er, a small shallow tub, especially one in which mackerel are salted. (A.S. *cēlan*, to cool.)

KEEL-HAUL, *v.t.* *keel*-hawl, to haul under the keel of a ship; to punish humiliatingly. **Keel-hauled. Keel-hauling. Keel-hauls.**

KEEL-HAULING, *n.* *keel*-hawl-ing, the punishment of drawing a culprit under the bottom of a vessel by ropes from the yardarms on each side.

KEELING, *n.* *keel*-ing, a codling.

KEELIVINE, *n.* *keel*-e-vin, a lead pencil.

KEELMAN, *n.* *keel*-man, a man who works a keel or barge; a dealer in keels; a lighterman on the River Tyne.

KEELSON, *n.* *kel*-sun, the part of a ship's structure that rests on the keel [Naut.]. (Swed. *kölsvin*.)

KEEN, *a.* keen, eager; sharp; having a very fine edge; piercing; severe; bitter; acute of mind. **Keen prices**, exceptionally small prices, or prices allowing barely a margin for profit. (A.S. *cene*.)

KEEN, *n.* keen, a wail: *v.i.* to lament over a death. **Keened. Keening. Keens.** (Ir. *caoine*.)

KEENER, *n.* *keen*-er, a professional mourner.

KEENLY, *ad.* *keen*-le, in a keen manner.

KEENNESS, *n.* *keen*-ness, the quality of being keen.

KEEN-WITTED, *a.* keen-*wit*-ted, sharp-witted; discerning; quick at repartee.

KEEP, *v.t.* keep, to hold or retain; to have in custody for security; to preserve; to protect; to detain; to tend; to feed; to attend to; to conduct; to fulfil; to perform; to observe; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life; to have in pay; to remain in; to lodge; to have in stock; to keep in. **Keep a term**, in English universities, to reside during a term. **Keep back**, to reserve; to withhold; to restrain. **Keep company with**, to associate with; to accompany. **Keep down**, to prevent from rising. **Keep from**, to restrain; to prevent approach. **Keep house**, to maintain a family state; to be confined. **Keep in**, to prevent from escape; to restrain; to subdue. **Keep off**, to hinder from approach or attack. **Keep on foot**, to maintain ready for action. **Keep out**, to hinder from entering or taking possession. **Keep under**, to restrain. **Keep up**, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution. **Keeping. Keeps. Kept.** (A.S. *cepan*.)

KEEP, *v.i.* keep, to remain in any state; to last; to endure; to lodge; to dwell. **Keep from**, to abstain; to refrain. **Keep on**, to go forward; to proceed. **Keep to**, to adhere strictly. **Keep up**, to remain unsubdued; to continue; not to cease. **Keeping. Keeps. Kept.**

KEEP, *n.* keep, care; condition, as the result of care; maintenance; that which protects; the strongest tower of a castle, the place of final retreat when the garrison was hard pressed; the donjon; a place of confinement.

KEEPER, *n.* *keep*-er, he who or that which keeps; one who holds or has possession of anything; one who retains in custody; one who has the care of a park or other inclosure; one who has the care, custody or superintendence of anything. **Keeper of the Great Seal**, the officer entrusted with the Great Seal of England, now the Lord Chancellor. **Keeper of the King's Conscience**, the Lord Chancellor as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

KEEPER, *n.* *keep*-er, a ring to guard a wedding ring.

KEEPERSHIP, *n.* *keep*-er-ship, the office of keeper.

KEEPING, *n.* *keep*-ing, a holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation; maintenance; keep; just proportion; congruity; consistency; a due proportion of light and shade [Paint.].

KEEPING-ROOM, *n.* *keep*-ing-room, the sitting-room in which a family generally lives.

KEEPSAKE, *n.* *keep*-sake, anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of remembrance.

KEESH, *n.* keesh, flakes of the carburet of iron.

KEEVE, *n.* keev, a large tub for fermenting liquors in; a mashing-tub: *v.t.* to set in a keeve for fermentation; to tip up a cart. **Keeved. Keeves. Keeving.** (A.S. *cyfe*, a tub.)

KEG, *n.* keg, a small cask or barrel. (Ice. *kaggi*.)

KEIR, *n.* keer, a boiler used in a bleachery. (Ice. *ker*.)

KEITLOA, *n.* kite-*loh*-er, a South African species of rhinoceros. (Native name.)

KELK, *n.* kelk, a blow; a large detached stone: *v.t.* to beat soundly. **Kelked. Kelking. Kelks.** (Celt.)

KELKEL, *n.* *kel*-kel, a slice of sole, dried and salted.

KELL, *n.* kel, a thin membrane, the caul or omentum; a chrysalis; a cobweb. (Dial. Eng.)

KELP, *n.* kelp, ashes of seaweed, formerly used in glass- and soap-making, now in the manufacture of iodine; the seaweed itself.

KELPIE, *n. kel*-pe, an imaginary sprite of the waters, generally in the form of a horse, occasionally in that of a man. (Scots.)

KELSON, *n. kel*-son, the keelson.

KELT, *n.* kelt, a spent salmon; in Scotland, cloth with the nap, generally made of native black wool. (Scots.)

KELT, *n.* kelt, a Celt.

KELTER, *n. kel*-ter, regular order or condition. (Scots.)

KELTIE, *n. kelt*-e, the kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*.

KEMP, *n.* kemp, the coarse rough hairs of wool, which deteriorate its quality. (Scots.)

KEMPS, *n.* kemps, the plantain, *Plantago media*.

KEN, *n.* ken, view; reach of sight or knowledge: *v.t.* to know; to see and recognize at a distance; to descry: *v.i.* to look round. **Kenned. Kenning. Kens.** (A.S. *cennan*: Ger. *kennen*, to know.)

KENDAL-GREEN, *n. ken*-dal-green, a green woollen cloth made originally at Kendal, dyed with a mixture of woad and dyer's greenweed.

KENNEL, *n. ken*-nel, a house for a dog; a house for a pack of hounds; a pack of hounds or their cry; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt: *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel. **Kennelled. Kennelling. Kennels.** (O.Fr. *chenil*, a dog-house.)

KENNEL, *n. ken*-nel, the watercourse of a street; a little channel. (M.E. *canel*, canal.)

KENNEL-COAL, *n. ken*-nel-kole, cannel coal.

KENNEL-RAKER, *n. ken*-nel-rake-er, a bone-grubber or rag-gatherer.

KENNING, *n. ken*-ning, ken; range of vision.

KENOSIS, *n.* ken-*oh*-sis, the laying aside by Christ of his divinity on his incarnation. (Gr. emptying.)

KENT-BUGLE, *n. kent*-bew-gl, a keyed bugle, so called after the Duke of Kent.

KENTISH, *a. kent*-ish, belonging to Kent. **Kentish balsam**, the dog's mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*. **Kentish fire**, regular clapping, three strokes at a time. **Kentish man**, a native of West Kent. **Kentish plover**, the Kentish sand-plover, *Ægialitis cantianus*. **Kentish rag**, a limestone of the lower greensand found in Kent. **Man of Kent**, a native of East Kent, the Medway being the boundary.

KENTLE, *n. kent*-tl, a hundred pounds' weight. (*Quintal*.)

KENTLEDGE, *n. kent*-ledj, pigs of iron for ballast, laid on the floor of a ship [Naut.]. (Perhaps *cant* and *ledge* combined.)

KEPI, *n. kep*-e, a French military cap, horizontally peaked. (Fr. *képi*.)

KERAMIC, *a.* ke-*ram*-ic, ceramic, pertaining to pottery.

KERARGYRITE, *n.* ker-*arje*-e-rite, horn silver.

KERASINE, *a. ker*-ra-sin, corneous or horny [Min.]. (Gr. *keras*, a horn.)

KERATIN, *n. ker*-ra-tin, the chief constituent of hair and horn.

KERATITIS, *n.* ker-ra-*tite*-is, acute or chronic inflammation of the cornea. (Gr. *keras*, a horn.)

KERATONYXIS, *n. ker*-ra-ton-*ik*-sis, the operation of couching with a needle through the cornea of the eye, and thus breaking the opaque mass of a cataract. (Gr. *keras*, and *nusso*, pierce.)

KERATOSE, *a. ker*-ra-tose, horny.

KERB, *n.* kerb, the edge of the pavement; the curb.

KERBSTONE, *n. kerb*-stone, the stone of which the kerb is made.

KERCHIEF, *n. ker*-chif, a square piece of cloth to cover the head. (O.Fr. *covrechef*, head-cover.)

KERCHIEFED, *a. ker*-chift, dressed; hooded; covered.

KERF, *n.* kerf, the slit or channel made by a saw or cutting instrument; the wool cut off in shearing by machine. (A.S. *cyrf*, cutting.)

KERMES, *n. ker*-mes, a stuff yielding a crimson dye from the dried bodies of *Coccus ilicis*, and known in commerce as scarlet grain. (Ar. a worm.)

KERMES-MINERAL, *n. ker*-mes-*min*-er-al, chermes; a factitious sulphide of antimony; sulphurated antimony.

KERMESS, *n. ker*-mess, a fair in the Netherlands.

KERN, *n.* kern, an Irish or Celtic foot-soldier; an idle person or vagabond [Law]. (Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier.)

KERN, *n.* kern, a quern; a hand-mill; that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank [Print.]. (Dial. Eng.)

KERN, *v.i.* kern, to harden; to take the form of corns; to granulate. **Kerned. Kerning. Kerns.** (*Kernel*.)

KERN-BABY, *n. kern*-bay-be, an image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to the harvest-home.

KERNEL, *n. kern*-el, the enclosure in a husk or shell; a grain or corn; the seed of pulpy fruit; the central part of anything; a nucleus; the essential point; a hard concretion in the flesh: *v.i.* to harden or ripen into kernels. **Kernelled. Kernelling. Kernels.** (A.S. *cyrnel*, a little corn.)

KERNELLED, *a. kern*-eld, having a kernel.

KERNELLY, *a. kern*-el-e, full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KEROSENE, *n. ker*-ro-seen, refined petroleum. (Gr. *keros*, wax.)

KERRIA, *n. ker*-re-ah, jew's mallow, or Japanese rose, a genus of which there is only one species, *Kerria japonica*, a shrub with yellow flowers.

KERSEY, *n. ker*-ze, a smooth-faced cloth, so called from Kersey, in Suffolk, where once made.

KERSEYMERE, *n. ker*-ze-mere, a twilled woollen cloth; a cashmere cloth; cassimere. (Corruption of Cashmere.)

KESLOP, *n. kes*-lop, the stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. (A.S. *cese-lib*, milk curdled.)

KESTREL, *n. kes*-trel, the windhover, *Falco tinnunculus*. (O.Fr. *quercerelle*.)

KET, *n.* ket, carrion; any sort of filth. (Dial. Eng.)

KETCH, *n.* ketch, a small vessel with two masts, the short mizen stepped forward of the sternpost. (M.E. *cache*, probably from *catch*.)

Ketch.

KETCHUP, *n. ket*-chup, a cold sauce made of mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts; catchup. (Malay.)

KETONE, *n. kee*-tone, a hydrocarbon derivative; a member of a group of organic compounds produced in distilling organic acids. (Variation of *Acetone*.)

KETTLE, *n. ket*-tl, a vessel of iron or other metal for heating and boiling liquids. **A pretty kettle of fish**, a mess. (Scand.)

KETTLEDRUM, *n. ket*-tl-drum, a hemispherical drum made of copper with a parchment head; an afternoon tea-party.

KETTLEHOLDER, *n. ket*-tl-*hold*-er, a protector for the hand in holding a kettle.

KETTLEPINS, *n.pl. ket*-tl-pins, ninepins; skittles.

KEUPER, *n. koi*-per, the upper portion of the new red sandstone [Geol.]. (Ger.)

KEVEL, *n. kev*-el, a large cleat for belaying ropes [Naut.].

KEVEL, *n. kev*-el, a young gazelle.

KEX, *n.* keks, kecks, fool's parsley, *Æthusa cynapium*; dried stalks of umbelliferous plants. (Probably from W. *cecys*, hollow stalks.)

KEY, *n.* kee, an instrument for shutting or opening a lock; that by which something is screwed or turned; the central stone of an arch which binds it [Arch.]; a little lever or piece in the fore-part, by which the fingers play on an instrument; the fundamental note or tone, to which a piece of music is accommodated; that which serves to explain anything difficult to be understood; a solution; a translation; a ledge of wood let into the back of another across the grain to prevent warping; a cotter: *v.t.* to fasten with a key [Mech.]. **House of keys**, the Manx legislature. **Key industry**, an essential to other great industries which could not exist without supplies of the products it manufactures. **Key of a position**, a place, the occupancy of which secures the possession of a district of country [Mil.]. **Key up**, to bring up to tone. **Power of the keys**, the authority, assumed exclusively by the Pope, but exercised by the clergy of all churches,

to grant or withhold church privilege and fellowship. **Keyed. Keying. Keys.** (A.S. *cæg.*)

KEY, *n.* kee, a ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; a cay.

KEY, *n.* kee, a winged fruit, as that of the ash.

KEYAGE, *n. kee*-aje, quayage.

KEYBOARD, *n. kee*-bord, the whole range of the keys of a pianoforte, organ or carillon.

KEYBOLT, *n. kee*-bohlt, a bolt held by a cotter instead of a nut.

KEY-BUGLE, *n. kee*-bew-gl, a Kent bugle.

KEYCOLD, *a. kee*-kohld, cold as an iron key.

KEYED, *a.* keed, furnished with keys; set to a key.

KEYHOLE, *n. kee*-hole, the aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

KEYNOTE, *n. kee*-note, the fundamental note [Music].

KEYPIN, *n. kee*-pin, the pin that receives the tube of the key.

KEY-RING, *n. kee*-ring, the ring on which keys form a bunch; a ring of bone or metal on which keys are suspended; a groove for driving a key into so that it may hold something in place.

KEYSTONE, *n. kee*-stone, the central stone of an arch.

KHAKI, *a. kah*-ke, brownish greyish yellow: *n.* a twilled fabric of that colour used for the regulation field service uniform of the British Army. (Hind. *khak,* dust.)

KHAMSIN, *n. kam*-sin, kamsin.

KHAN, *n.* kahn, a male servant or native waiter in India; a governor in Persia; a prince or chief in Central Asia. (Pers. prince.)

KHAN, *n.* kahn, an unfurnished eastern inn or caravansary. (Turk.)

KHANATE, *n. kahn*-ate, the jurisdiction of a khan.

KHEDDAH, *n. ked*-dar, an enclosure for the capture of wild elephants. (Hind.)

KHEDIVE, *n.* ked-*eer,* the title used by the Turkish Viceroys in Egypt from 1867 until the establishment of the independent kingdom of Egypt in 1922. (Turk.)

KHIDMUTGAR, *n. kid*-mut-gar, khitmutgar, a manservant who waits at table. (Hind.)

KHOTBAH, *n. kot*-ba, a prayer for the spread of the Moslem faith, offered in the great mosques every Friday at noon. (Arab.)

KIBBLE, *n. kib*-bl, an iron bucket for raising ore up a mine-shaft; a well-bucket. (Dial. Eng.)

KIBE, *n.* kibe, a chap in the flesh, occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain. (W. *cib,* a cup, and *gwst,* humour.)

KIBED, *a.* kybd, chapped with cold; affected with chilblains.

KIBITKA, *n.* ke-*bit*-ka, a Russian vehicle covered with leather for travelling in winter; a nomad Tartar tent. (Russ.)

KIBLAH, *n. kib*-lah, the direction of Mecca, the point towards which Mohammedans pray; keblah.

KIBOSH, *n. ky*-bosh, absurdity. **Put the kibosh on,** to disable, silence or spoil [Slang].

KIBY, *a. kibe*-e, affected with kibes.

KICK, *n.* kik, a blow with the foot; a thrust of the foot; recoil: *v.t.* to strike with the foot; to strike backwards or upwards; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition; to resist; to recoil. **To kick against anything,** to be strongly opposed to, or resist it. **Kicked. Kicking. Kicks.** (W. *cicio,* kick.)

KICKER, *n. kik*-er, one who kicks; a horse that kicks.

KICKSHAW, *n. kik*-shaw, something fantastical or uncommon with no name; a light dainty dish. (Fr. *quelque chose,* something.)

KID, *n.* kid, a young goat; kidskin; a child: *pl.* gloves of the leather: *v.t.* to bring forth, as a goat; to deceive by falsehood [Slang]. **Kidded. Kidding. Kids.** (Ice.)

KID, *n.* kid, a faggot; a bundle of heath and furze: *v.t.* to make into a bundle, as faggots. **Kidded. Kidding. Kids.** (W. *cidys,* faggots.)

KID, *n.* kid, a small wooden tub or vessel [Naut.].

KIDDER, *n. kid*-der, one who makes a corner in corn to enhance the price; Kidderminster carpet.

KIDDERMINSTER, *n. kid*-der-min-ster, a reversible carpeting, so called from the town where it was originally manufactured.

KIDDLE, *n. kid*-dl, a wicker fish-weir, called also a kettle. (Dial. Eng.)

KIDDOW, *n. kid*-do, the guillemot. (Dial. Eng.)

KIDDY, *n. kid*-e, a small child.

KIDLING, *n. kid*-ling, a young kid.

KIDNAP, *v.t. kid*-nap, to seize and forcibly carry away any person. **Kidnapped. Kidnapping. Kidnaps.** (*Kid,* a child, and *nab,* to steal.)

KIDNAPPER, *n. kid*-nap-per, a man-stealer.

KIDNEY, *n. kid*-ne, one of two oblong flattened glands, situated in the rear region of the loins, and embedded in fatty tissue, which secrete the urine and pass it into the bladder; anything like a kidney; sort, kind or disposition; humour; a waiting servant. (A.S.)

KIDNEY-BEAN, *n. kid*-ne-been, a kind of bean of kidney shape; the French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

KIDNEY-SHAPED, *a. kid*-ne-*shaypt,* having the form of a kidney.

KIDNEY-VETCH, *n. kid*-ne-vetch, the lady's finger, *Anthyllis vulneraria.*

KIDNEY-WORT, *n. kid*-ne-wurt, pennywort, *Cotyledon umbilicus.*

KIEFEKIL, *n. kee*-fe-kil, a species of clay, meerschaum.

KIEKIE, *n. ghi*-ghi, in the North Island, N.Z., and *gay*-gie in the South Island, a climbing shrub found in New Zealand, yielding a fleshy berry, the jelly of which tastes like preserved strawberries, *Freycinetia banksii.*

KIER, *n.* keer, a boiler; a vat in which textile fabrics are boiled in bleaching.

KIESELGUHR, *n. kee*-zel-*goor,* diatomite, a diatomaceous earth used in dynamite and for polishing purposes. (Ger. literally, flint sediment.)

KILDERKIN, *n. kil*-der-kin, a cask of 18 gallons. (Dut. *kinderkin,* little child.)

KILERG, *n. kil*-erg, a thousand ergs.

KILL, *v.t.* kil, to deprive of life; to slay; to slaughter; to suppress. **Killed. Killing. Kills.** (A.S. *cwelan,* to die.)

KILLADAR, *n. kil*-la-dar, the commandant or governor of a fort in India. (Hind.)

KILLAS, *n. kil*-las, a clay-slate. (Cornish name.)

KILLDEER, *n. kil*-deer, a plover, the American plover, *Ægialitis vociferus.*

KILLER, *n. kil*-ler, one who kills or slaughters; the voracious dolphin, *Orca gladiator.*

KILLICK, *n. kil*-lik, a killock.

KILLINITE, *n. kil*-lin-ite, a variety of spodumene, so called from Killiney, in Ireland.

KILLJOY, *n. kil*-joy, a gloomy person whose presence has a depressing effect.

KILLOCK, *n. kil*-lok, a small anchor.

KILLOW, *n. kil*-lo, an earth of a blackish colour.

KILMARNOCK, *n.* kil-*mahrn*-ock, a broad Scots bonnet; a tam-o'-shanter.

KILN, *n.* kil, or kiln, a furnace, oven or pile for drying, burning or hardening anything. (A.S. *cyln.*)

KILN-DRY, *v.t. kil*-dry, or *kiln*-dry, to dry in a kiln. Kiln-dried. Kiln-dries. Kiln-drying.

KILODYNE, *n. kil*-o-dine, a thousand dynes.

KILOGRAM, *n. kil*-lo-gram, a thousand grammes, or about 2¼ lb. avoirdupois. (Fr. from Gr. *chilioi,* 1000, and *gramme.*)

KILOGRAMMETRE, *n. kil*-o-*gram*-me-ter, the energy required to raise a kilogram to the height of one metre.

KILOLITRE, *n. kil*-lo-*lee*-tr, a thousand litres, or 220 gallons. (Fr. from Gr. *chilioi,* and *litre.*)

KILOMETRE, *n. kil*-o-mee-tr, a thousand metres, or about ⅝ of a mile. (Fr. from *chilioi,* and *metre.*)

KILOWATT, *n. kil*-o-wot, a thousand watts [Elect.].

KILT, *n.* kilt, a philibeg; a thickly pleated skirt, wrapped closely round the body. (Ice. *kilting,* a skirt.)

KILT, *v.t.* kilt, to tuck up, as the clothes. **Kilted. Kilting. Kilts.** (Scots.)

KILTIE, *n. kilt*-e, a soldier in a kilted regiment.

KIMBO, *a. kim*-bo, crooked; arched; bent. **To set the arms a-kimbo,** to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows bent outwards.

KIMMER, *n. kim*-mer, a woman neighbour.

KIMMERIDGE-CLAY, *n. kim*-mer-ij-klay, an oolitic clay found at Kimmeridge, in the Isle of Purbeck.

KIMONO, *n.* ke-*moh*-noh, *or kim*-o-noh, a loose outer robe. (Japanese.)

KIN, *n.* kin, relationship, properly by consanguinity; relatives; kindred; persons of the same race: *a.* of the same nature; kindred; congenial. (A.S. *cynn.*)

KINATE, *n.* *ky*-nate, a salt of kinic acid. (Gr. *kineo*, move.)
KINCOB, *n.* *kin*-kob, a heavy silk with gold or silver thread-work. (Anglo-Indian word.)
KIND, *n.* kynd, race; genus; sort or species; nature; natural propensity or determination: *a.* disposed to do good to others and to make them happy; proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; gentle; indulgent. (A.S. *cynd*, nature.)
KINDERGARTEN, *n.* *kin*-der-*gahr*-ten, an infant school in which the children are educated by games and object lessons. (Ger. *kinder*, children, and *garten*, garden.)
KIND-HEARTED, *a.* kynd-*hahrt*-ed, having or evincing kindness of heart.
KINDLE, *v.t.* *kin*-dl, to set fire to or to light; to inflame, as the passions; to provoke; to excite to action; to animate: *v.i.* to take fire; to become excited; to be roused. **Kindled.** **Kindles.** **Kindling.** (Ice. *kyndill*, a torch.)
KINDLER, *n.* *kin*-dler, he who or that which kindles.
KINDLESS, *a.* *kynd*-less, without kindness; unnatural.
KINDLINESS, *n.* *kynd*-le-ness, the state of being kindly; affectionate disposition.
KINDLING, *n.* *kin*-dling, the act of kindling; fuel for kindling.
KINDLY, *a.* *kynd*-le, congenial; kind; benevolent; beneficial.
KINDNESS, *n.* *kynd*-ness, the quality of being kind; sympathy; goodness.
KINDRED, *n.* *kin*-dred, relationship by birth or marriage; relatives: *a.* related; congenial; of the like nature or properties. (A.S. *cynn*, kin, and *ræden*, state.)
KIND-SPOKEN, *a.* *kynd*-spoke-en, kindly spoken or speaking.
KINE, *n.pl.* kine, cows. (A.S. *cy*, cows.)
KINEMA, *n.* *kin*-e-ma, cinema, a picture palace; a hall where motion pictures are shown.
KINEMACOLOUR, *n.* *kin*-e-ma-*kul*-ur, motion pictures in natural colours.
KINEMATICAL, *a.* kin-e-*mat*-ik-al, belonging to kinematics.
KINEMATICS, *n.* kin-e-*mat*-iks, the science of pure motion, irrespective of the force producing it. (Gr. *kinema*, motion.)
KINEMATOGRAPH, *n.* *kin*-e-*mat*-o-graf, a lantern for exhibiting motion pictures.
KINEMATOGRAPHY, *n.* *kin*-e-ma-*tog*-ra-fe, the art of making and exhibiting motion pictures.
KINESIPATHY, *n.* kin-e-*sip*-a-the, the treatment of disease by muscular movement. (Gr. *kinesis*, movement, and *pathos*, suffering.)
KINETIC, *a.* kin-*et*-ik, of or belonging to motion: *n.pl.* the science of the action of forces in causing motion. (Gr. *kinetikos*.)
KINETOSCOPE, *n.* ki-*net*-o-skope, the kinematograph.
KING, *n.* king, the sovereign of a nation; the monarch; the chief; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess: *v.t.* to supply with a king or to make royal. **King at arms**, King of Arms. **King fern**, the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*. **King of arms**, a chief officer of a Heralds' College, these being Garter, Norroy and Clarenceux, for England, and Lyon for Scotland. **King's Bench**, the division of the High Court of Justice presided over by the Lord Chief Justice. **King's clover**, the melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*. **King's Colour**, the British national flag as used in the army. **King's Counsel**, a barrister with a patent of precedence. **King's evil**, scrofula or struma. **King's spear**, the plant *Asphodelus albus*. **King's yellow**, a compound of sulphur and arsenic. **King Vulture**, the American brilliantly coloured vulture, *Cathartes papa*. **Kinged.** **Kinging.** **Kings.** (A.S. *cyng*, chief, from *cyming*, which is a compound of *cyn*, a tribe, and *ing*, belonging to.)
KING-APPLE, *n.* *king*-ap-pl, a kind of apple.
KINGBIRD, *n.* *king*-berd, the American tyrant flycatcher, *Tyrannus pipiri*.
KING-CRAB, *n.* *king*-krab, a large tropical crab of the genus *Limulus*.
KINGCRAFT, *n.* *king*-krahft, the business of kings; the act of governing.
KINGCUP, *n.* *king*-kup, the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*.
KINGDOM, *n.* *king*-dom, the state, authority, or power of a king; the territory, country, or dominion subject to a king; domain ruled over; division, as the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. (A.S. *cynedom*.)
KINGFISH, *n.* *king*-fish, the opah, *Lampris luna*.
KINGFISHER, *n.* *king*-fish-er, the halcyon, a bird of the genus *Alcedo*.
KINGHOOD, *n.* *king*-hood, state of being a king.
KINGLESS, *a.* *king*-less, having no king.
KINGLET, *n.* *king*-let, a petty king; the golden-crested wren.
KINGLIKE, *a.* *king*-like, like a king.
KINGLINESS, *n.* *king*-le-ness, a state of being kingly.
KINGLING, *n.* *king*-ling, a little king.
KINGLY, *a.* *king*-le, belonging to a king; royal; monarchical; becoming a king: *ad.* with an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.
KINGPOST, *n.* *king*-pohst, the binding beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.
KINGS, *n.pl.* kingz, two books of the Old Testament.
KINGSHIP, *n.* *king*-ship, the state or dignity of a king.
KINGSTONE, *n.* *king*-stone, the angel fish, otherwise the monk fish, a species of *Rhina*.
KINGWOOD, *n.* *king*-wood, Jamaica ebony, *Brya ebenus*, a beautiful hard wood grown in the West Indies and Central America.
KINIC, *a.* *ky*-nik, *or* *kin*-ik, obtained from cinchona; quinic.
KINK, *n.* kink, the twist in a rope or thread when doubled; a crotchet: *v.i.* to wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously. **Kinked.** **Kinking.** **Kinks.** (Scand.)
KINKAJOU, *n.* *king*-ka-joo, a species of *Cercoleptes*, allied to the racoons. (Native name.)
KINLESS, *a.* *kin*-less, without kin; uninfluenced by kinship.
KINNIKINNICK, *n.* *kin*-ne-*kin*-nik, the bearberry.
KINO, *n.* *ky*-no, an astringent substance obtained from the stem of *Pterocarpus marsupium*. (Native name.)
KINSFOLK, *n.pl.* *kinz*-foke, persons of the same family.
KINSH, *n.* kinsh, a lever for raising stones.
KINSHIP, *n.* *kin*-ship, blood relationship.
KINSMAN, *n.* *kinz*-man, a male relation.
KINSWOMAN, *n.* *kinz*-woom-an, a female relation.
KIOSK, *n.* ke-*osk*, an open summer-house; a covered stall. (Turk.)
KIP, *n.* kip, the skin of young cattle.
KIPE, *n.* kipe, a basket for catching fish. (Dial. Eng.)
KIPPER, *n.* *kip*-per, a salmon after spawning; a salmon split open, salted and dried; a herring split down the back, salted and dried: *v.t.* to cure, as salmon. **Kippered.** **Kippering.** **Kippers.** (Dut. *kipper*, to hatch, to spawn: also A.S. *cypera*, a kipper-salmon.)
KIPSKIN, *n.* *kip*-skin, leather between calf-skin and cow-hide, made from the skin of young cattle. (Dial. Eng.)
KIRBEH, *n.* *ker*-be, a water-skin. (Ar.)

Kiosk.

KIRIMON, *n.* *kee*-re-mon, one of the two Japanese Imperial crests, three leaves of the paulownia tree beneath three budding stems. (Jap. *kiri*, the tree, and *mon*, crest.)
KIRK, *n.* kerk, in Scotland, a church; an ecclesiastical body, specially the Established Church and the Free Church. **Auld Kirk**, the established Church of Scotland. **Kirk Session**, the lowest court of a Scottish Presbyterian Church, composed of the minister and lay elders. **Kirkyard**, a graveyard. (Perhaps from A.S. *circe*, or Ice. *kirkja*, both meaning a church.)
KIROUMBO, *n.* ke-*roomb*-o, a remarkable bird of the genus *Leptosoma*, placed between the rollers and the frogmouths, of which one species is native to Kiroumbo, an island near Madagascar, and the other to Great Comoro Island.

KIRSCHWASSER, *n.* *keersh*-vas-ser, a cordial made in Germany from the prepared juice and stones of cherries. (Ger.)

KIRTLE, *n.* *ker*-tl, an upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle; a quantity of flax, about 100 lb. (A.S. *cyrtel*, a tunic.)

KIRTLED, *a.* *ker*-tld, wearing a kirtle.

KISMET, *n.* *kiz*-met, fate or destiny. (Per. and Ar. *qismat*.)

KISS, *n.* kiss, a salute given with the lips; a confection: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; to treat with fondness; to caress; to touch gently: *v.i.* to salute with the lips. **Kissed. Kisses. Kissing.** (A.S. *cyssan*. Ger. *küssen*, to kiss.)

KISS-CURL, *n.* *kiss*-kerl, a small curl worn on the temple or forehead.

KISSER, *n.* *kis*-ser, one who kisses.

KISSING-COMFIT, *n.* *kis*-sing-*kum*-fit, a perfumed sweet to sweeten the breath.

KISSING-CRUST, *n.* *kis*-sing-krust, the upper crust of a loaf that has touched another loaf during baking.

KISS-ME-QUICK, *n.* *kiss*-me-kwik, a small old-fashioned bonnet worn on the back of the head.

KIST, *n.* kist, a chest; a coffer. (Scand.)

KISTVAEN, *n.* *kist*-vane, a sepulchral chamber made of flat stones. (W. *cistfaen*.)

KIT, *n.* kit, a large bottle; a small wooden tub; an outfit: a small violin; a set. (Dut. *kitte*, bowl.)

KITCAT, *n.* *kit*-kat, a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged, so called from Christopher Cat, a pastrycook, who served the club with pies; a portrait, 36 inches by 28, three-quarter length.

KITCHEN, *n.* *kitch*-en, the room of a house appropriated to cookery; the galley or caboose [Naut.]: *a.* belonging to the kitchen. **Kitchen dresser**, a frame with shelves and drawers for keeping crockeryware. **Kitchen garden**, a piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table. **Kitchen range**, a fire-grate and stove with oven and boiler, for cooking. **Kitchen stuff**, fat collected from pots and dripping pans. (A.S. *cycene*.)

KITCHENER, *n.* *kitch*-en-er, a cooking range.

KITCHENMAID, *n.* *kitch*-en-made, a female servant whose business is to do the rougher work of a kitchen.

KITCHEN-MIDDEN, *n.* *kitch*-en-*mid*-en, a refuse heap from a dwelling of primitive man. (Dan.)

KITE, *n.* kite, a hawk of the genus *Milvus*; a name of reproach, denoting rapacity; a flying device attached to a string; an accommodation bill. (A.S. *cyta*.)

KITE-BALLOON, *n.* *kite*-ba-*loon*, a captive balloon.

KITE-FLYING, *n.* kite-*fli*-ing, the dealing in accommodation paper for the purpose of raising money.

KITEFOOT, *n.* *kite*-foot, a sort of tobacco plant.

KITH, *n.* kith, acquaintance; friends. **Kith and kin**, friends and relations. (A.S. *cyththu*.)

KITTEN, *n.* *kit*-ten, a young cat: *v.i.* to bring forth young, as a cat. **Kittened. Kittening. Kittens.** (M.E. *kitoun*, a little cat.)

KITTENISH, *a.* *kit*-ten-ish, playful; like a kitten.

KITTIWAKE, *n.* *kit*-te-wake, a three-toed species of sea-gull, *Rissa tridactyla*, so called from its cry.

KITTLISH, *a.* *kit*-tlish, ticklish.

KITTY, *n.* *kit*-te, a woman's name; a kitten; in poker, that part of the pool set on one side.

KIVE, *n.* kive, a mashing vat. (Dial. Eng.)

KIWI, *n.* *kee*-we, the apteryx, a New Zealand flightless bird.

KLANG, *n.* klang, a complex musical tone.

KLEPHT, *n.* kleft, a Greek bandit. (Gr. *kleptēs*, thief.)

KLEPTOMANIA, *n.* klep-to-*may*-ne-*a*, an irresistible propensity to steal. (Gr. *klepto*, steal, and *mania*.)

KLICK, *v.i.* klik, to click. **Klicked. Klicking. Klicks.**

KLIPSPRINGER, *n.* *klip*-spring-er, an antelope of the genus *Oreotragus*.

KLOOF, *n.* kloof, a narrow gorge. (Dut. a chasm.)

KNAB, *v.t.* nab, to bite; to gnaw. **Knabbed. Knabbing. Knabs.**

KNACK, *n.* nak, a petty contrivance; a toy; special dexterity; the trick of anything. (Dut. *knak*, a crack.)

KNACKER, *n.* *nak*-er, a maker of toys, or small work: *pl.* two pieces of wood held between the fingers, and played by striking them together.

KNACKER, *n.* *nak*-er, one who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts the carcases up for dog's meat. **Knacker's yard**, a place where the carcases of horses are taken to be cut up for commercial purposes. (Dial. Eng.)

KNACKISH, *a.* *nak*-ish, trickish; knavish.

KNACKISHNESS, *n.* *nak*-ish-ness, the quality of being knackish.

KNACKY, *a.* *nak*-e, having a knack; cunning.

KNAG, *n.* nag, a knot in wood; a wart; a peg; the shoot of an antler. (Perhaps from O.Ger. *knagge*, peg.)

KNAGGY, *a.* *nag*-e, knotty; rough in temper.

KNAP, *n.* nap, a protuberance; a swelling; a snap: *v.t.* to snap: *v.i.* to make a short, sharp sound. **Knapped. Knapping. Knaps.** (Dut. *knappen*, to crack.)

KNAPBOTTLE, *n.* *nap*-bot-tl, a plant, the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*.

KNAPPER, *n.* *nap*-per, a maker of flint flakes; a stone-breaker.

KNAPPISH, *a.* *nap*-pish, snappish.

KNAPPLE, *v.i.* *nap*-pl, to break off with an abrupt sharp noise: *v.t.* to nibble. **Knappled. Knapples. Knappling.**

KNAPSACK, *n.* *nap*-sak, a travelling bag carried on the back. (Dut. *knapzak*.)

KNAPSKULL, *n.* *nap*-skul, a helmet.

KNAPWEED, *n.* *nap*-weed, a plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

KNAR, *n.* nahr, a knarl.

KNARL, *n.* nahrl, a knot in wood.

KNARLED, *a.* nahrld, knotted; gnarled.

KNARRY, *a.* *nar*-re, knotty.

KNAVE, *n.* nave, a false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; the jack in a pack of cards. (A.S. *cnafa*, and Ger. *knabe*, a boy.)

KNAVERY, *n.* *nave*-e-re, dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, *a.* *nave*-ish, dishonest; fraudulent; waggish; mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, *ad.* *nave*-ish-le, in a knavish manner.

KNAVISHNESS, *n.* *nave*-ish-ness, the quality or habit of being knavish.

KNAWEL, *n.* *naw*-el, a plant of the genus *Scleranthus*.

KNEAD, *v.t.* need, to work into a mass, usually with the hands. **Kneaded. Kneading. Kneads.** (A.S. *cnedan*.)

KNEADABLE, *a.* *need*-a-bl, that can be kneaded.

KNEADING, *n.* *need*-ing, the act of working into dough, or any similar movement of the hands.

KNEADING-TROUGH, *n.* *need*-ing-trof, a trough or tray in which dough is worked or mixed.

KNEE, *n.* nee, the joint of the thigh and leg bones; a piece of timber or metal cut or cast with a knee-like angle, to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers [Ship-building]. (A.S. *cnēow*.)

KNEE-BREECHES, *n.pl.* *nee*-britsh-ez, breeches reaching just below the knee.

KNEECAP, *n.* *nee*-kap, a small, flat, heart-shaped bone, the patella, situated at the fore-part of the knee-joint; a cover for the knee.

KNEE-CROOKING, *a.* *nee*-krook-ing, obsequious.

KNEED, *a.* need, having knees; forming an obtuse angle, like the knee [Bot.].

KNEE-DEEP, *a.* *nee*-deep, rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEE-HIGH, *a.* *nee*-hi, rising to the knees.

KNEE-HOLLY, *n.* *nee*-hol-le, butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

KNEEHOLM, *n.* *nee*-home, knee-holly.

KNEEJOINT, *n.* *nee*-joynt, the joint of the knee.

KNEEL, *v.i.* neel, to bend the knee; to fall on the knees. **Kneeling. Kneels. Knelt.** (A.S. *cnēowlian*, kneel.)

KNEELER, *n.* *neel*-er, one who kneels.

KNEELINGLY, *ad.* *neel*-ing-le, in a posture of kneeling.

KNEEPAN, *n.* *nee*-pan, the kneecap.

KNEE-PIECE, *n.* *nee*-peece, a knee-boss; the joint between thigh and leg [Anat.].

KNEE-STOP, *n.* *nee*-stop, a knee-swell.

KNEE-TIMBER, *n.* *nee*-tim-ber, timber used in making knees because it is naturally bent.

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *n.* *nee*-trib-ute, tribute paid by kneeling.

KNELL, *n.* nel, the single stroke of a bell, especially at a death or funeral; a tolling: *v.i.* to sound as

a bell; to toll. **Knelled. Knelling. Knells.** (A.S. *cnyllan*, to knock.)

KNEW, new, *pret.* of know.

KNICKERBOCKERS, *n.pl. nik*-er-*bok*-erz, loose breeches gathered in under the knee, so called after Washington Irving's Dutchman, Diedrich Knickerbocker.

KNICKERS, *n.pl. nick*-erz, trousers ending at the knee, and close-fitting; a woman's undergarment.

KNICK-KNACK, *n. nik*-nak, any trifle or toy. (*Knack.*)

KNIFE, *n.* nife: *pl.* **Knives**, an instrument with a sharp edge for cutting; a sword or dagger: *v.t.* to cut or stab with a knife. **Knifed. Knifes. Knifing.** (A.S. *cnif*, knife.)

KNIFEBOARD, *n. nife*-bord, a piece of wood for cleaning knives on; a seat longways on top of an early form of omnibus.

KNIFE-BOY, *n. nife*-boy, a scullery lad.

KNIFE-EDGE, *n. nife*-edj, a sharp edge of steel, serving as the axis of a balance; a narrow ridge.

KNIFEGRINDER, *n. nife*-grind-er, one who sharpens knives.

KNIFE-REST, *n. nife*-rest, a small stand for keeping carving knife and fork from soiling the tablecloth.

KNIGHT, *n.* nite, a non-hereditary title of honour, conferred by the sovereign, which gives the distinctive appellation of Sir before the Christian name; in feudal times, one admitted by peculiar ceremonies to a certain military rank; a champion; a military attendant; a chess-piece with a horse's head: *v.t.* to dub or create a knight. **Knight Bachelor**, a knight who is not a member of any order of knighthood. **Knight Banneret**, formerly a knight distinguished on the battlefield by having the pointed fly of his pennon cut off so that he flew a small banner and ranked higher than other knights. **Knight errant**, a knight who travelled in search of adventures, to show his military prowess and gallantry. **Knight's fee**, the amount of land possession of which entailed knight service. **Knights of the road**, highwaymen. **Knight of the Shire**, the representative of a county in Parliament. **Knighted. Knighting. Knights.** (A.S. *cniht*, a servant, Ger. *knecht.*)

KNIGHTAGE, *n. nite*-aje, the body of knights.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, *n.* nite-*er*-ran-tre, the practice of knights errant.

KNIGHT-HEAD, *n. nite*-hed, one of two timbers in a ship rising on each side of the stem, and supporting the bowsprit between them [Naut.].

KNIGHTHOOD, *n. nite*-hood, the character or dignity of a knight; the body of knights; the order of knights.

KNIGHTLESS, *a. nite*-less, without knights.

KNIGHT-LIKE, *a. nite*-like, resembling a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, *n. nite*-le-ness, the quality of being knightly.

KNIGHTLY, *a. nite*-le, pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight: *ad.* in a manner becoming a knight.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL, *n. nite*-mar-shal, an officer in the royal household, having cognizance of offences.

KNIGHT-SERVICE, *n. nite*-ser-vis, a tenure of lands held on condition of military service.

KNIT, *v.t.* nit, to tie together; to unite or connect into a kind of network, by looping yarn with eyeless needles; to cause to grow together; to unite closely; to draw together, or to contract: *v.i.* to weave, by looping yarn with eyeless needles: to grow together; to unite closely. **Knits. Knitted. Knitting.** (A.S. *cnyttan*, to knot.)

KNITTABLE, *a. nit*-ta-bl, that may be knitted.

KNITTER, *n. nit*-ter, one who or that which knits.

KNITTING, *n. nit*-ting, the work of a knitter; network thus formed; union or junction. **Knitting machine**, a machine on which knitting is done. **Knitting needle**, a long eyeless needle, made of metal, wood, bone or other material, used for knitting. **Knitting sheath**, a sheath to receive the end of the needles to prevent the work slipping off.

KNITTLE, *n. nit*-ti, a string that draws together a purse; a small line to sling hammocks with.

KNOB, *n.* nob, a hard protuberance; a hard swelling; a bunch; a boss; a knoll [U.S.]; a door-handle; a round ball at the end of anything. (*Knop.*)

KNOBBED, *a.* nobd, containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOBBINESS, *n. nob*-be-ness, the quality of being knobby.

KNOBBLE, *n. nob*-el, a small knob.

KNOBBLY, *a. nob*-le, knobby.

KNOBBY, *a. nob*-be, full of knobs; knotty; stubborn; hilly.

KNOBKERRIE, *n. nob*-ker-re, a round-topped stick used as a weapon by the Kafirs.

KNOBSTICK, *n. nob*-stik, a knobkerrie; a blackleg [Slang].

KNOCK, *v.i.* nok, to strike with something hard or heavy; to drive or be driven against; to clash; to rap. **To knock about**, to idle about. **To knock off**, to stop work. **To knock under**, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten. **Knocked. Knocking. Knocks.** (A.S. *cnucian.*)

KNOCK, *v.t.* nok, to strike; to drive against; to drive. **To knock down**, to strike down; to fell. **To knock off**, to force off by beating; to assign to a bidder at an auction by a blow with a hammer; also **to knock down. To knock on the head**, to stun or kill by a blow or blows; to defeat. **To knock out**, to force out by a blow or blows. **To knock up**, to arouse by knocking; to weary out with excessive toil. **Knocked. Knocking. Knocks.**

KNOCK, *n.* nok, a blow; a stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door for admittance; a rap.

KNOCKABOUT, *a. nok*-a-bout, noisily comic and more or less acrobatic.

KNOCKDOWN, *a. nok*-doun, of sufficient strength to knock down or overcome: *n.* anything so constructed that it can easily be taken to pieces.

KNOCKER, *n. nok*-er, one who knocks; a kind of hammer hinged to a door for knocking.

KNOCK-KNEED, *a. nok*-need, with knees that knock against each other in walking; weak.

KNOCK-OUT, *n. nok*-out, an auction sale in which the bids are arranged beforehand by the dealers in attendance.

KNOCK-OUT, *a. nok*-out, felling, stunning; also used to denote a tournament from which a player must retire on sustaining a defeat: *n.* a blow or punch that renders its recipient unconscious.

KNOLL, *v.t.* nole, to knell. **Knolled. Knolling. Knolls.**

KNOLL, *n.* nole, the top of a hill; a rounded hillock. (A.S. *cnol.*)

KNOLLER, *n. nole*-er, one who tolls a bell. (*Knell.*)

KNOP, *n.* nop, a knob; a tufted top; a bunch; a button. (A.S. *cnœp.*)

KNOPPED, *a.* nopt, having knobs; buttoned.

KNOPPER, *n. nop*-per, a species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect on the flower-cups of the oak, used in tanning and dyeing. (Ger.)

KNOSP, *n.* nosp, an ornament resembling a flower-bud [Arch.]. (Gr. *knospe.*)

KNOT, *n.* not, the complication of a thread or cord, made by tying or interlacing; hard part of wood due to the fibres interlacing; a nodule; a figure, the lines of which frequently interlace each other; difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved; a bond of association or union; a cluster; a collection; a group, as of persons; a protuberant joint of a plant; a knag; a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion, the number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute showing the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour [Naut.]; a nautical mile, 6080 ft.; an epaulette: *v.t.* to complicate or tie in a knot; to entangle; to perplex; to unite closely: *v.i.* to form knots or joints, as in plants; to knit knots or fringe. **Knots. Knotted. Knotting.** (A.S. *cnotta.*)

KNOT, *n.* not, the small sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*, said to be so called after King Cnut.

KNOTE, *n.* note, the point to which the strands converge in ropemaking machines.

KNOTGRASS, *n. not*-grahss, a British weed, so denominated from the joints of the stem, *Illecebrum verticillatum*; also *Polygonum aviculare.*

KNOTLESS, *a. not*-less, free from knots.

KNOTTED, *a. not*-ted, full of knots; having knots with intersecting lines; having knots in relief; moniliform [Bot.].

KNOTTINESS, *n. not*-te-ness, the quality of being knotty.

KNOTTING, *n.* *not*-ting, painting over the knots in wood with red lead, and stopping the cracks and faults with white lead.
KNOTTY, *a.* *not*-te, full of knots; hard; rugged; difficult; intricate.
KNOUD, *n.* noud, the grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.*
KNOUT, *n.* nout, a whip with a long triangular thong, used as an instrument of punishment in Russia; punishment with the knout: *v.t.* to punish with the knout. **Knouted. Knouting. Knouts.** (Russ.)
KNOW, *v.t.* noh, to perceive with certainty; to have a clear and certain idea or notion of; to have an assured conviction of; to distinguish; to recognise by recollection, remembrance, representation or description; to be acquainted with; to have sexual commerce with; to approve: *v.i.* to have a clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed; to take cognizance of; to learn. **Knew. Knowing. Known. Knows.** (A.S. *cnawan.*)
KNOWABLE, *a.* *no*-a-bl, that may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained.
KNOWABLENESS, *n.* *no*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being knowable.
KNOWER, *n.* *no*-er, one who knows.
KNOWING, *a.* *no*-ing, skilful; well-informed; intelligent; significant.
KNOWINGLY, *ad.* *no*-ing-le, with knowledge.
KNOWINGNESS, *n.* *no*-ing-ness, the quality of being knowing.
KNOWLEDGE, *n.* *nol*-lej, a clear and certain perception of that which exists; that which is known; cognition; learning; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance; information; sexual intercourse.
KNOWLEDGEABLE, *a.* *nol*-lej-a-bl, recognizable; well informed; knowable.
KNOWN, *a.* nohn, perceived; understood; recognized.
KNUBS, *n.pl.* nubs, waste silk produced in winding off from the cocoon, afterwards carded and spun. (*Knob.*)
KNUCKLE, *n.* *nuk*-kl, the joint of a finger; the knee-joint of a calf: *v.i.* to yield; to submit, as beaten. **Knuckle down**, to settle to work steadily at anything. **Knuckle under**, to yield. **Knuckled. Knuckles. Knuckling.** (Perhaps from O.Ger. *knuckel.*)
KNUCKLE-BONE, *n.* *nuck*-kl-bone, knuckle of sheep, &c.: *pl.* game played with these bones.
KNUCKLED, *a.* *nuk*-ld, jointed.
KNUCKLEDUSTER, *n.* *nuck*-kl-dust-er, a glove or bar across the knuckles, studded with metal, to render a blow from the fist more formidable.
KNUCKLE-JOINT, *n.* *nuck*-kl-joynt, a hinged joint shaped like a knuckle [Mach.].
KNURR, *n.* nur, a gnarl, as in a tree-trunk; a wooden ball. **Knurr and Spell**, trap ball, a game with a spell (a wooden trap), a ball and a tripstick.
KOALA, *n.* ko-*ah*-la, the bear-like marsupial rodent of Australia, *Phascolarctus cinereus.* (Native name.)
KOB, *n.* kohb, the koba.
KOBA, *n.* *ko*-ba, an antelope of the genus *Cobus.* (Native name.)
KOBANG, *n.* *ko*-bang, a gold Japanese coin in circulation up to 1870, in value slightly over 23s.
KOBIL, *n.* *ko*-bil, a small boat; a coble.
KOBOLD, *n.* *ko*-bold, a household goblin or elf, also frequenting mines. (Ger.)
KODAK, *n.* *koh*-dak, a patented type of portable film camera.
KOFF, *n.* kof, a small two-masted Dutch vessel. (Dut.)
KOFTGAR, *n.* *koft*-gahr, a worker who inlays gold on steel. (Hind.)
KOHL, *n.* kole, powdered antimony, a black pigment used in Egypt and the East as a cosmetic. (Ar.)
KOHL-RABI, *n.* kole-*rah*-be, the edible turnip-cabbage, with a globular swelling on the stem. (Ger. kale-turnip.)
KOKOB, *n.* *ko*-kob, a venomous serpent of America.
KOKRA-WOOD, *n.* *kok*-ra-wood, the wood of the Burmese tree, *Aporosa dioica*, used in the manufacture of flutes. (Native name.)
KOLA, *n.* *koh*-la, a tropical African tree of the genus *Cola*; the guru nut.
KOLINSKY, *n.* ko-*lin*-ske, the Siberian mink, *Mustela sibirica.*
KOLLYRITE, *n.* *kol*-le-rite, a variety of clay.
KONISCOPE, *n.* *kon*-is-kope, a device for measuring the quantity of dust in the atmosphere.
KONISTRA, *n.* kon-*ist*-ra, the orchestra's place in a Greek theatre.
KOODOO, *n.* *koo*-doo, the kudu. (Native name.)
KOPECK, *n.* *koh*-pek, a Russian farthing.
KOPJE, *n.* *kop*-pe, a low hill. (Dut.)
KORAN, *n.* ko-*rahn*, the sacred book of the Mohammedan religion, containing the whole rule for Moslem observance and conduct of life. (Ar. *quoran*, book.)
KOSHER, *a.* *kosh*-er, pure; clean, as fulfilling requirements of the sacred law. (Heb.)
KOTH, *n.* koth, a slimy earth, ejected by some volcanoes of South America.
KOTO, *n.* *koh*-toh, a musical instrument of thirteen silk strings, played in Japan. (Japanese word.)
KOUL, *n.* koul, in the East Indies, a promise or contract; in Persia, a soldier of a noble corps. (East Indian word.)
KOUMISS, *n.* *koo*-mis, spirituous liquor made among the Tartars by fermenting mare's milk. (Russ.)
KOUPHOLITE, *n.* *kou*-fo-lite, a zeolite. (Gr. *kouphos*, light, and *lithos*, stone.)
KOURBASH, *n.* *koor*-bash, a whip made from the hide of a rhinoceros or hippopotamus.
KOUSSO, *n.* *koos*-so, a medicinal tree of Abyssinia, *Hagenia abyssinica.*
KO-TOW, *n.* ko-*tou*, a custom among the Chinese of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead as a mark of reverence or deep respect: *v.i.* to perform the kotow. **Kotowed. Kotowing. Kotows.** (Chinese *k'o-t'ou*, knock the head.)
KRAAL, *n.* krahl, a native village in South Africa. (Dut.)
KRAIT, *n.* krite, the venomous Indian snake, *Bungarus candidus.*
KRAKEN, *n.* *kray*-ken, a mythical octopus of the northern seas. (Dan.)
KRANG, *n.* krang, the fleshy part of the whale after the blubber has been taken off. (Dan. *kreng*, carcase.)
KRASIS, *n.* *kray*-sis, Eucharistic wine mixed with water. (Gr.)
KREASOTE, *n.* *kree*-a-sote, creosote.
KREMLIN, *n.* *krem*-lin, in Russia, the citadel of a town or city, particularly the ancient citadel of Moscow. (Russ.)
KREUTZER, *n.* *kroyt*-ser, a coin, value one farthing, formerly in circulation in Austria and Germany. (Ger. *kreuz*, a cross.)
KRIEGSPIEL, *n.* *kreeg*-speel, a game played by military general staffs, in which pieces representing army units are manœuvred. (Ger. literally, war game.)
KRIS, *n.* kreece, creese; a Malay dagger with a wavy blade.
KRISHNA, *n.* *krish*-na, a Hindu man-god, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. (Hind. the black one.)
KRONE, *n.* *kroh*-ne, an Austrian coin. (Dan. crown.)
KROO, *n.* kroo, a member of a negro tribe of the Guinea coast.
KRULLER, *n.* *krul*-ler, a cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.
KRYOMETER, *n.* kry-*om*-et-er, a thermometer for measuring exceptionally low temperatures. (Gr. *kryos*, cold, and *metron*, measure.)
KRYPTON, *n.* *krip*-ton, a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere; the chemical element Kr. (Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.)
KSHATRIYAS, *n.pl.* ksha-*tre*-yas, the second or military caste in India. (Sans.)
KUDOS, *n.* *kew*-doss, fame; credit. (Gr. glory.)
KUDU, *n.* *koo*-doo, the large African antelope, *Strepsiceros kudu*, with corkscrew horns.
KUFIC, *n.* *kew*-fic, the ancient Arabic character, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.
KU-KLUX-KLAN, *n.* *kew*-kluks-klan, a secret society in U.S.A., to prevent negroes from gaining ascendancy in the Southern States. (Gr. *kuklos*, circle.)
KUKRI, *n.* *kook*-re, the Gurkha knife. (Hind.)
KUMBUK, *n.* *kum*-buk, an Indian tree whose bark yields a black dye.
KUMMEL, *n.* *kim*-mel, a Russian and German liqueur made from caraway seeds and cumin. (Ger.)
KUMQUAT, *n.* *kum*-kwat, the small fruit, like an orange, of *Citrus japonica.* (Chinese.)
KUNKUR, *n.* *koon*-kur, an Indian nodular limestone.
KUPFERNICKEL, *n.* *koop*-fer-*nik*-el, nicollite; an ore of nickel of a copper colour; copper nickel. (Ger.)

KUPFERSCHIEFER, *n.* *koop*-fer-*sheef*-er, a black bituminous shale containing much copper.
KURD, *n.* kurd, a native of Kurdistan. (Ar.)
KURKEE, *n.* *kur*-kee, a coarse kind of blanket.
KURSAAL, *n.* *koor*-sahl, a public hall at a watering-place. (Ger.)
KUTCH, *n.* kutch, cutch, catechu, a plant of the genus *Uncaria*.
KVASS, *n.* kvass, a thin Russian beer made from rye. (Russ.)
KYANITE, *n.* *ki*-an-ite, anorthic silicate of aluminium, a hard, infusible mineral, occurring usually in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a blue or bluish-white colour. (Gr. *kyanos*, sky-blue.)
KYANIZE, *v.t.* *ki*-an-ize, to prevent the rotting of wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, the process so called from Kyan, the inventor. **Kyanized. Kyanizes. Kyanizing.**
KYE, *n.pl.* ki, cows. (A.S. *cy*.)

KYLIN, *n.* *kee*-leen, a grotesque animal figure found in Japanese and Chinese pottery. (Chinese word meaning literally, male-female.)
KYLLOSIS, *n.* kil-*loh*-sis, club-foot. (Gr.)
KYLOES, *n.pl.* *ki*-loze, a breed of small Highland black cattle. (Gael.)
KYMOGRAPH, *n.* *ki*-mo-graf, an instrument for recording oscillations. (Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *grapho*, write.)
KYPOO, *n.* *ki*-poo, an astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu. (Native name.)
KYRIE, *n.* *ki*-re-e, a Greek word used in celebrating mass, in conjunction with the word eleison, which two words mean " O Lord, have mercy on us ! " ; a part of a mass [Music].
KYRIOLOGIC, *a.* kir-e-o-*loj*-ik, kyriological.
KYRIOLOGICAL, *a.* kir-e-o-*loj*-e-kal, representing objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters. (Gr. *kyriologia*, using words in their proper literal senses.)

L

L the twelfth letter of the alphabet, has only one sound in English, as in *like, canal.* At the end of monosyllables it is often doubled, as in *fall* and *full,* but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as in *foul* and *foal*; and in some words, as in *calf* and *walk,* it is silent.

LA, *int.* law, look; see; behold. (A.S.)

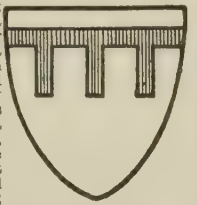
LA, *n.* lah, the sixth of the musical syllables in Guido's scale. (It.)

LAAGER, *n.* *lahg*-er, a camp defended by waggons. (South African Dut.)

LABARUM, *n.* *lab*-ar-um, the standard, surmounted by the monogram of Christ, which was borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. (Late L.)

LABEFACTION, *n.* lab-e-*fak*-shon, a weakening or loosening; decay. (L. *labefactus.*)

LABEL, *n.* *lay*-bel, a narrow slip affixed to anything, denoting its contents, ownership or destination; an adhesive stamp; a descriptive term; a paper annexed to a will as a codicil; a fillet, with pendants or points, added to the family arms by sons while the father is still living [Her.]; a long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a centre-hole at the other, commonly used to take altitudes [Astron.]; the drip-stone, a projecting moulding over doorways and windows [Goth. arch.]: *v.t.* to affix a label to; to attach a seal to; to describe by a word or phrase. **Labelled. Labelling. Labels.** (O.Fr.)



Label.

LABELLUM, *n.* lab-*el*-lum, the lower petal of the flower in orchids and other plants [Bot.]. (L. a little lip.)

LABIAL, *a.* *layb*-e-al, pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips: *n.* a letter or character representing an articulation of the lips, as *b, p.* (Late L. *labialis,* from L. *labium,* a lip.)

LABIALLY, *ad.* *layb*-e-al-le, by means of the lips.

LABIATE, *a.* *layb*-e-ate, having lips; said of an irregular, monopetalous corolla, the lower lip being three-lobed.

LABIATED, *a.* *layb*-e-ate-ed, labiate.

LABILE, *a.* *lab*-ile, unstable; liable to err.

LABIODENTAL, *a.* *layb*-e-o-*dent*-al, pronounced by both the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*: *n.* a labiodental letter. (L. *labium,* and *dental.*)

LABORATORY, *n.* la-*bor*-ra-tor-e, *or* *lab*-or-ra-tor-e, a room or building fitted with apparatus for practical scientific work; a place where anything is elaborated or prepared. (Late L. *laboratorium.*)

LABORIOUS, *a.* la-*bore*-e-us, using exertion; employing labour; industrious; requiring much work; toilsome; not easy. (Fr. *laborieux.*)

LABORIOUSLY, *ad.* la-*bore*-e-us-le, in a laborious manner.

LABORIOUSNESS, *n.* la-*bore*-e-us-ness, the quality of being laborious.

LABOUR, *n.* *lay*-bor, toilsome exertion of either body or mind, specially in one's calling or occupation; toil; difficulty; task; workmen as a body; work, or its fruit; the pangs of childbirth: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; to toil; to work hard; to exert one's powers of body or mind in the prosecution of any design; to be hard pressed; to be burdened; to pitch and roll in a heavy sea [Naut.]; to suffer the pangs of childbirth: *v.t.* to work at; to deal with at length; to elaborate; to till; to till with effort; to form or fabricate with exertion. **Laboured. Labouring. Labours.** (O.Fr.)

LABOURED, *a.* *lay*-bord, bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution.

LABOURER, *n.* *lay*-bor-er, one who labours in a toilsome occupation or does work that requires little skill.

LABOURING, *a.* *lay*-bor-ing, exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; given up to labour. **Labouring man,** one who performs work that requires no professional skill.

LABOURLESS, *a.* *lay*-bor-less, not laborious.

LABOUR-SAVING, *a.* *lay*-bor-*sayv*-ing, adapted to diminish or supersede labour.

LABOURSOME, *a.* *lay*-bor-sum, made with great labour; apt to labour, said of a ship.

LABRADORITE, *n.* *lab*-ra-*dore*-ite, a variety of lime-soda felspar which changes in colour according to the direction in which light is reflected from it. (Labrador.)

LABRET, *n.* *lay*-bret, a lip-ornament worn by savages.

LABROSE, *a.* *layb*-rose, having thick lips. (L. *labrum.*)

LABRUM, *n.* *lay*-brum, the upper lip of insects and crustaceans. (L.)

LABURNIC, *a.* la-*burn*-ik, derived from laburnum.

LABURNUM, *n.* la-*burn*-um, a small tree of the genus *Cytisus,* with large hanging racemes of yellow flowers. (L.)

LABYRINTH, *n.* *lab*-er-inth, a maze; a structure composed of intricate winding passages, which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance; a chamber with many turnings; an inexplicable difficulty; an intricate pattern on a church floor symbolizing the difficulties met with on the way through life; the cavities of the internal ear [Anat.]; a series of troughs conveying water for washing pulverized ore in a stamping-mill [Metal.]. (Fr. *labyrinthe.*)

LABYRINTHIAN, *a.* lab-er-*rinth*-e-an, labyrinthine.

LABYRINTHIC, *a.* lab-er-*rinth*-ik, like a labyrinth.

LABYRINTHIFORM, *a.* lab-er-*rinth*-e-form, having the tortuous form of a labyrinth.

LABYRINTHINE, *a.* lab-er-*rinth*-ine, winding; intricate; perplexed.

LABYRINTHODONTS, *n.pl.* lab-er-*rinth*-o-donts, a sub-order of extinct gigantic amphibians, so called from the labyrinthian structure of their teeth. (Gr. *labyrinthos,* and *odous,* a tooth.)

LAC, *n.* lak, a resinous substance produced by *Coccus lacca,* which yields a fine red dye. (Pers.)

LAC, *n.* lak, in India, 100,000, as a lac of rupees. (Hind. *lakh.*)

LACCIC, *a.* *lak*-sik, pertaining to lac, or produced from it.

LACCINE, *n.* *lak*-sin, a substance found in shellac.

LAC-DYE, *n.* *lak*-di, small square cakes of lac for dyeing.

LACE, *n.* lace, a delicate ornamental network, the meshes of which are formed by knotting together threads of cotton, linen or other materials; a string or thong that fastens by being tied: *v.t.* to fasten with a string through eyelet-holes; to adorn with lace; to embellish with stripes; to beat; to lash; to strengthen a drink with a little alcohol. **Pillow lace,** made on a cushion with bobbins or pins. **Point lace,** made with a needle and single thread. **Laced. Laces. Lacing.** (O.Fr. *las,* a snare.)

LACE-BARK, *n.* *lace*-bahrk, the bark of two West Indian trees of the genus *Lagetta,* so called from its lace-like structure.

LACE-CORAL, *n.* lace-*kor*-ral, a coral of the Fenestella group.

LACE-FRAME, *n.* *lace*-frame, a frame or machine for making lace.

LACEMAN, *n.* *lace*-man, a man who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, *a.* *las*-ser-a-bl, that may be torn.

LACERATE, *v.t.* *las*-ser-ate, to tear; to rend; to wound painfully. **Lacerated. Lacerates. Lacerating.** (L. *laceratus,* torn.)

LACERATE, *a.* *las*-ser-ate, lacerated; deeply and irregularly divided.

LACERATED, *a.* *las*-ser-ate-ed, rent; torn; having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.
LACERATION, *n.* las-ser-*ay*-shon, the act of tearing; the breach made by rending.
LACERATIVE, *a.* *las*-ser-ate-iv, tearing; having power to tear.
LACERTA, *n.* la-*ser*-ta, a genus of lizards with a row of enlarged scales forming a collar in front of the chest; a fathom. (L.)
LACERTIAN, *n.* la-*ser*-shе-an, a saurian: *a.* pertaining to saurians.
LACERTILIAN, *a.* la-ser-*til*-e-an, lacertian.
LACERTINE, *a.* la-*ser*-tin, like a lizard.
LACET, *n.* la-*set*, lace with inserted tape or braid.
LACEWING, *a.* *lace*-wing, lace-winged. **Lacewing flies,** the chrysopides, neuropterous insects with long lace-like wings and very bright eyes.
LACE-WINGED, *a.* *lace*-wingd, having wings like lace.
LACHES, *n.* *lash*-ez, negligence [Law]. (O.Fr.)
LACHESIS, *n.* *lak*-ez-is, the Fate who spins the thread of life; a venomous serpent of the rattlesnake family. (L.)
LACHRYMA-CHRISTI, *n.* *lak*-rim-a-*kris*-ti, a sweet, rich wine from the monastery of Lacryma Christi on the lower slopes of Mount Vesuvius.
LACHRYMAL, *a.* *lak*-rim-al, pertaining to tears; secreting tears; conveying tears. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.)
LACHRYMARY, *a.* *lak*-rim-ar-re, containing tears.
LACHRYMATION, *n.* lak-rim-*ay*-shon, a burst of tears.
LACHRYMATORY, *n.* *lak*-rim-ate-or-e, a bottle found in sepulchres of the ancients, supposed to contain tears, but used for perfumes and ointments.
LACHRYMOSE, *a.* *lak*-rim-ose, shedding tears; tearful.
LACHRYMOSELY, *ad.* *lak*-rim-ose-le, in a lachrymose manner.
LACING, *n.* *lace*-ing, a fastening with a lace through eyelet holes; a cord used in drawing tight or fastening.
LACINIA, *n.pl.* la-*sin*-e-a, the points of the maxillæ in insects. (L.)
LACINIATE, *a.* la-*sin*-e-ate, adorned with fringes; jagged [Bot.]. (L. *lacinia*, a lappet.)
LACINIATED, *a.* la-*sin*-e-ate-ed, laciniate.
LACK, *n.* lak, want: *v.t.* to want; to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in want; to be wanting. **Lacked. Lacking. Lacks.**
LACKADAISICAL, *a.* *lak*-a-*daze*-ik-al, affectedly pensive; sentimental.
LACKADAISICALLY, *ad.* *lak*-a-*daze*-ik-al-le, in a languishing manner.
LACK-A-DAY, *int.* *lak*-a-day, alack-a-day.
LACK-ALL, *n.* *lak*-awl, one who has nothing.
LACKBRAIN, *n.* *lak*-brane, one who wants brains.
LACK-LUSTRE, *a.* *lak*-lus-ter, wanting lustre or brightness.
LACKER, *n.* *lak*-er, one who lacks.
LACKEY, *n.* *lak*-e, a footboy or footman; a servile follower; the moth *Clisiocampa neustria*: *v.t.* to attend as lackey; to attend servilely: *v.i.* to act as footboy; to pay servile attendance. **Lackeyed. Lackeying. Lackeys.** (Fr. *laquais.*)
LAC-LAKE, *n.* *lak*-lake, a kind of lac dye.
LACONIC, *a.* la-*kon*-ik, expressing much in few words; concise; pithy; like the Spartans, or people of Laconia: *n.* concise expression.
LACONICAL, *a.* la-*kon*-ik-al, laconic.
LACONICALLY, *ad.* la-*kon*-ik-al-le, in a laconic manner.
LACONICISM, *n.* la-*kon*-is-izm, a concise style; a sententious phrase or expression.
LACONISM, *n.* *lak*-on-izm, laconicism.
LACOUM, *n.* *lah*-koom, the sweetmeat Turkish-delight, *rahat lacoum.* (Turk.)
LACQUER, *n.* *lak*-er, a varnish, usually of a solution of shellac in alcohol: *v.t.* to varnish; to smear over with lacquer, for the purpose of improving colour or preserving from decay. **Lacquered. Lacquering. Lacquers.** (Fr. *laque.*)
LACQUERER, *n.* *lak*-er-er, one who varnishes with lacquer.
LACROSSE, *n.* la-*kross*, a Canadian game played with a hard ball and a racket, shaped like a hockey-stick, called a crosse.

LACTARINE, *n.* *lak*-tar-in, a preparation of casein from milk, extensively used by calico-printers. (L. *lactarius*, milky.)
LACTATE, *n.* *lak*-tate, a salt of lactic acid.
LACTATION, *n.* lak-*tay*-shon, the act of giving suck; the time of suckling; the secreting of milk. (L. *lactatus*, suckled.)
LACTEAL, *a.* *lak*-te-al, pertaining to milk; conveying chyle: *n.* one of the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct [Anat.]. (L. *lacteus*, milky.)
LACTEAN, *a.* *lak*-te-an, lacteous.
LACTEOUS, *a.* *lak*-te-us, milky; lacteal.
LACTESCENCE, *n.* lak-*tes*-sence, the state of being lactescent; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant when wounded [Bot.].
LACTESCENT, *a.* lak-*tes*-sent, turning to milk; turning milky; yielding milk or a milky juice. (L. *lactescens*, turning into milk.)
LACTIC, *a.* *lak*-tik, pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk, as lactic acid. (L. *lac*, milk.)
LACTIFEROUS, *a.* lak-*tif*-er-us, bearing or conveying milk or white juice. (L. *lac*, and *fero*, bear.)
LACTIFIC, *a.* lak-*tif*-ik, producing milk. (L. *lac*, and *facio*, make.)
LACTIFUGE, *n.* *lak*-te-fewj, a medicine to check or diminish the secretion of milk.
LACTINE, *n.* *lak*-tin, sugar formed from evaporating the whey of milk.
LACTOMETER, *n.* lak-*tom*-et-er, an instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in a given quantity of milk. (L. *lac*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
LACTOSCOPE, *n.* *lak*-to-skope, an instrument for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating its richness in cream. (L. *lac*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)
LACTOSE, *n.* *lak*-tose, lactine; sugar of milk.
LACTUCA, *n.* lak-*tew*-ka, a genus of 90 species of plants including *L. sativa*, the lettuce, as being milky. (L.)
LACTUCIC, *a.* lak-*tew*-sik, pertaining to *Lactuca.*
LACUNA, *n.* la-*kewn*-a: *pl.* Lacunæ, a pit; a gap; a void space. (L.)
LACUNAL, *a.* la-*kewn*-al, pertaining to or having lacunæ.
LACUNAR, *n.* la-*kewn*-ar, the under surface of any part, when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels [Arch.].
LACUNOSE, *a.* la-*kewn*-ose, furrowed or pitted.
LACUSTRAL, *a.* la-*kus*-tral, lacustrine.
LACUSTRINE, *a.* la-*kus*-trin, pertaining to lakes. (L. *lacus*, a lake.)
LAD, *n.* lad, a young man or boy. (Perhaps from *led.*)
LADANUM, *n.* *lad*-an-um, the resinous exudation from the leaves of *Cistus creticus* and *Cistus ladaniferus.* (L.)
LADDER, *n.* *lad*-der, a frame consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rungs or steps inserted at suitable distances by which one may ascend or descend; means of rising or ascending; a parting of the material, as in a stocking. **Accommodation ladder,** the light staircase occasionally placed on a ship's side with rails and man-ropes. **Jacob's ladder,** the rope-ladder abaft the topgallant-masts where no ratlines were provided. **Quarter ladder,** the rope ladder hung from the quarter for access to the boats. (A.S. *hlœder.*)
LADDIE, *n.* *lad*-de, a little lad.
LADE, *v.t.* layd, to load; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. **Laded. Laden. Lades. Lading.** (A.S. *hladan*, load.)
LADEN, *a.* *layd*-en, oppressed; burdened.
LADING, *n.* *layd*-ing, cargo; freight; burden.
LADLE, *n.* *lay*-dl, a cup with a long handle for lifting or serving out liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water that turns it; an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon [Gunnery]: *v.t.* to lift or serve out with a ladle. **Ladled. Ladles. Ladling.** (A.S. *hlœdel.*)
LADLEFUL, *n.* *lay*-dl-ful, as much as a ladle holds.
LADY, *n.* *lay*-de, a woman of distinction; a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl; a gentlewoman; any woman of refined manners and

education; mistress of a house; a wife. Used in the names of a number of wild flowers, as:— Lady's Bower, *Clematis vitalba*. Lady's Finger, *Anthyllis vulneraria*. Lady's Glove, *Inula conyza*. Lady's Hair, *Briza media*. Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Lady's Nightcap, *Convolvulus sepium*. Lady's Pincushion, *Armeria maritima*. Lady's Seal, *Tamus communis*. Lady's Slipper, any *Cypripedium*. Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*. Lady's Thimble, *Campanula rotundifolia*. Lady's Thistle, *Carduus marianus*. Lady's Thumb, *Polygonum persicaria*. Lady's Tresses, *Neottia spiralis* or any *Spiranthes*. (A.S. *hlæf-dige*, from *hlæf*, a loaf, and *dige*, giver, or *hlæfweardige*, from *hlæf*, and *weardian*, to look after.)

LADYBIRD, *n.* *lay*-de-berd, a small beetle of the genus *Coccinella*, generally of a brilliant red or yellow colour and spotted. (Our Lady's bug, *i.e.*, the Virgin Mary's.)

LADY-CHAPEL, *n.* *lay*-de-*chap*-el, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

LADYCOW, *n.* *lay*-de-kou, the ladybird.

LADY-DAY, *n.* *lay*-de-day, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.

LADY-FERN, *n.* *lay*-de-fern, the fern *Asplenium filix-fœmina*.

LADY-HELP, *n.* *lay*-de-help, a lady as a domestic servant.

LADYISM, *n.* *lay*-de-izm, the manners of a lady.

LADYKILLER, *n.* *lay*-de-*kil*-er, a man who supposes no woman can resist him.

LADYLIKE, *a.* *lay*-de-like, like a lady in manners; genteel; well-bred; soft; delicate.

LADYLOVE, *n.* *lay*-de-luv, a sweetheart or mistress.

LADYSHIP, *n.* *lay*-de-ship, the rank or title of a lady.

LAG, *a.* lag, coming behind; sluggish; last; long-delayed: *n.* the lowest class; the rump; the fag-end; he who or that which comes behind; retardation; an old convict: *v.i.* to move slowly; to stay behind; to loiter. **Lagged. Lagging. Lags.** (Celt.)

LAGAN, *n.* *lag*-an, ligan.

LAGER, *n.* *lah*-ger, a German beer which has been stored some months before being put to use. (Ger. *lager*, a store.)

LAGGARD, *a.* *lag*-gard, slow; sluggish; backward: *n.* one who falls behind; a loiterer; an idler.

LAGGING, *n.* *lag*-ging, a non-conducting covering: *a.* loitering.

LAGGINGLY, *ad.* *lag*-ging-le, in a lagging manner.

LAGOMYS, *n.* *lag*-o-mis, the genus consisting of the picas or tailless hares. (Gr. *lagos*, a hare, and *mys*, a mouse.)

LAGOON, *n.* la-*goon*, a shallow stretch of water near the sea or a river, formed by the overflowing or the infiltration of the waters of the sea. (It. *lagone*.)

LAGOPHTHALMY, *n.* lag-of-*thal*-me, an affection of the eye, under which it remains open during sleep, like that of the hare. (Gr. *lagos*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)

LAGOPODOUS, *a.* la-*gop*-o-dus, having feathered feet. (Gr. *lagos*, and *pous*, a foot.)

LAGOSTOMA, *n.* la-*gos*-to-ma, hare-lip. (Gr. *lagos*, and *stoma*, the mouth.)

LAGRIMOSO, *ad.* lag-rim-*oze*-o, plaintively [Mus.]. (It.)

LAIC, *n.* *lay*-ik, a layman. (Gr. *laikos*, from *laos*, the people.)

LAICAL, *a.* *lay*-ik-al, belonging to the laity.

LAICIZE, *v.t.* *lay*-e-size, to throw open to the laity. Laicized. Laicizes. Laicizing.

LAID, lade, *p.* and *pp.* of lay; ribbed; deposited. Laid up, stored away; confined to bed; dismantled, as a ship. Laid paper, writing paper with a ribbed surface marked by the wires on which the pulp is laid.

LAIN, lane, *pp.* of lay.

LAIR, *n.* lare, a place to lie down and rest in; the bed of a wild beast. (A.S. *leger*.)

LAIRAGE, *n.* *lare*-aje, a receiving depot for cattle.

LAIRD, *n.* layrd, a Scottish landowner. (A form of *lord*.)

LAITHE, *n.* laythe, the pollack, the fish *Gadus pollachius*. (Dial. Eng.)

LAITY, *n.* *lay*-e-te, the people, as distinguished from the clergy or the learned class.

LAKE, *n.* lake, a stretch of water, surrounded by land. Lake dwellings, dwellings of prehistoric times built on piles in lakes. (L. *lacus*, a lake.)

LAKE, *n.* lake, a pigment, generally of a deep red colour, consisting of aluminous earth, with an animal or vegetable colouring. (Fr. *laque*.)

LAKELET, *n.* *lake*-let, a little lake.

LAKE-LIKE, *a.* *lake*-like, resembling a lake.

LAKH, *n.* lak, a lac; a hundred thousand. (Hind.)

LAKY, *a.* *lake*-e, pertaining to a lake or lakes.

LALLATION, *n.* lal-*lay*-shon, a pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l*. (Fr.)

LAM, *v.t.* lam, to beat; to thrash. **Lammed. Lamming. Lams.**

LAMA, *n.* *lah*-ma, a Tibetan Buddhist priest. (Tibetan word meaning a lord or spiritual teacher.)

LAMAISM, *n.* *lah*-ma-izm, Buddhism, as professed in Tibet and Mongolia and neighbouring countries, or the worship of Buddha and his dharma, or law, conceived of as prelatically incarnated in the priesthood.

LAMANTIN, *n.* la-*man*-tin, a manatee. (Fr.)

LAMASERY, *n.* *lah*-ma-ser-e, a Tibetan monastery. (Tib. *lama*, and Pers. *serai*, palace.)

LAMB, *n.* lam, the young of the sheep; one with lamb-like qualities: *v.t.* to bring forth young, as sheep. **Lambed. Lambing. Lambs.** (A.S.)

LAMB-ALE, *n.* *lam*-ale, a feast at lamb-shearing.

LAMBATIVE, *n.* *lamb*-at-iv, a medicine taken by licking with the tongue. (L. *lambo*, lick.)

LAMBDACISM, *n.* lam-da-sizm, an improper pronunciation of the letter *l*; lallation. (Gr. *lambda*, the Greek *l*.)

LAMBDOIDAL, *a.* lam-*doyd*-al, in the form of the Greek lambda (Λ).

LAMBENT, *a.* *lamb*-ent, playing on the surface; touching lightly; flickering. (L. *lambens*, licking.)

LAMBKIN, *n.* *lam*-kin, a small lamb.

LAMBLIKE, *a.* *lam*-like, like a lamb; gentle; meek.

LAMBREQUIN, *n.* *lam*-ber-kin, the covering of a helmet; a mantel cloth; drapery over a door or window. (Fr.)

LAMBSKIN, *n.* *lam*-skin, the prepared skin or skin and fleece of the lamb.

LAMB'S-WOOL, *n.* *lamz*-wool, wool from lambs; ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg and the pulp of roasted apples: *a.* made of lamb's wool.

LAME, *a.* laym, disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect; unsatisfactory; hobbling; not smooth: *v.t.* to make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound. Lame duck, one crippled financially; a defaulter on the Stock Exchange. **Lamed. Lames. Laming.** (A.S. *lama*.)

LAMELLA, *n.* la-*mel*-la: *pl.* Lamellæ, a thin plate or scale. (L.)

LAMELLAR, *a.* la-*mel*-lar, composed of lamellæ.

LAMELLARLY, *ad.* la-*mel*-lar-le, in lamellæ.

LAMELLATE, *a.* *lam*-el-late, composed of or covered with lamellæ.

LAMELLATED, *a.* *lam*-el-late-ed, lamellate.

LAMELLIBRANCH, *n.* la-*mel*-e-brank, a bivalve mollusc. (L. *lamella*, and *branchia*.)

LAMELLICORN, *a.* la-*mel*-e-korn, having short antennæ ending in a lamellate club [Entom.].

LAMELLIFEROUS, *a.* lam-el-*lif*-er-us, having a lamellar or foliated structure. (L. *lamella*, and *fero*, bear.)

LAMELLIFORM, *a.* la-*mel*-le-form, having the form of a plate or scale. (L. *lamella*, and *forma*, shape.)

LAMELLIROSTRAL, *a.* la-*mel*-le-*ros*-tral, having the margin of the beak furnished with numerous lamellæ, as the swan. (L. *lamella*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)

LAMELY, *ad.* *laym*-le, like a cripple; in a lame manner.

LAMENESS, *n.* *laym*-ness, the condition of being lame.

LAMENT, *n.* la-*ment*, sorrow expressed in complaints; an elegy; a dirge: *v.i.* to grieve; to express sorrow; to regret deeply: *v.t.* to bewail, to mourn for; to deplore. **Lamented. Lamenting. Laments.** (Fr. *lamenter*.)

LAMENTABLE, *a.* *lam*-ent-a-bl, to be lamented; deserving sorrow; expressing sorrow; mournful; miserable; pitiful.

LAMENTABLENESS, *n.* *lam*-ent-a-bl-ness, the state of being lamentable.

LAMENTABLY, *ad.* *lam*-ent-ab-le, in a lamentable manner.

LAMENTATION, *n.* *lam*-ent-*ay*-shon, the act of bewailing; expression of sorrow; cries of grief: *pl.* a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.
LAMENTER, *n.* la-*ment*-er, one who laments.
LAMENTINGLY, *ad.* la-*ment*-ing-le, with lamentation.
LAMETTA, *n.* la-*met*-ta, foil or wire of gold, silver or brass. (It.)
LAMIA, *n.* *lay*-me-a, a sorceress; a witch. (L.)
LAMINA, *n.* *lam*-in-a: *pl.* Laminæ, a thin plate; a layer or coat lying over another. (L.)
LAMINABLE, *a.* *lam*-in-a-bl, capable of being formed into thin plates.
LAMINAR, *a.* *lam*-in-ar, in, or consisting of, thin plates.
LAMINARIA, *n.* lam-in-*ayr*-e-a, a genus of seaweeds with ribbon-like fronds. (L. *lamina.*)
LAMINATE, *a.* *lam*-in-ate, laminated.
LAMINATED, *a.* *lam*-in-*ate*-ed, plated; consisting of laminæ over one another.
LAMINATION, *n.* lam-in-*ay*-shon, state of being laminated.
LAMINIFEROUS, *a.* lam-in-*if*-er-us, having a structure consisting of laminæ. (L. *lamina*, and *fero*, bear.)
LAMISH, *a.* *lame*-ish, somewhat lame.
LAMMAS, *n.* *lam*-mas, the first of August, as the day of first fruits. **Old Lammas Day,** the twelfth of August, when grouse shooting begins. (A.S. *hlaf*, loaf or bread, and *mæsse*, feast.)
LAMMERGEIER, *n.* *lam*-mer-gi-er, a vulture of the genus *Gypaëtus.* (Ger.)
LAMP, *n.* lamp, a device for producing artificial light; a light of any kind. **Lamp glass,** the upright glass tube or chimney for a lamp. (Fr. *lampe.*)
LAMPADIST, *n.* *lam*-pa-dist, a winner in the lampadrome.
LAMPADROME, *n.* *lam*-pa-drome, a torch race, the first to arrive at the goal with his torch blazing being the winner. (Gr. *lampo*, shine, and *dromos*, a racecourse.)
LAMPAS, *n.* *lam*-pas, a fleshy swelling behind the fore teeth, in the palate of a horse.
LAMPAS, *n.* *lam*-pas, a flowered silk. (Fr.)
LAMPATE, *n.* *lam*-pate, a salt of lampic acid.
LAMPBLACK, *n.* *lamp*-blak, a fine soot, formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch, oil or a resinous substance.
LAMPERN, *n.* *lam*-pern, the river lamprey.
LAMPIC, *a.* *lam*-pik, obtained by the combustion of the vapour of ether and alcohol.
LAMPION, *n.* *lamp*-yon, a small glass oil lamp used for illuminations. (Fr.)
LAMPLESS, *a.* *lamp*-less, without a lamp.
LAMPLIGHT, *n.* *lamp*-lite, the light of a lamp.
LAMPLIGHTER, *n.* *lamp*-lite-er, a lighter of lamps.
LAMPOON, *n.* lam-*poon*, a personal satire in writing; *v.t.* to abuse with personal satire; to satirize. **Lampooned. Lampooning. Lampoons.** (O.Fr. *lampon*, a drinking song.)
LAMPOONER, *n.* lam-*poon*-er, one who writes a lampoon.
LAMPOONRY, *n.* lam-*poon*-re, the practice of lampooning; written personal satire.
LAMPREY, *n.* *lam*-prey, a round-mouthed vertebrate in shape somewhat resembling the eel. **Lesser freshwater Lamprey,** *Petromyzon planeri.* **River Lamprey,** *Petromyzon fluviatilis.* **Sea Lamprey,** *Petromyzon marinus.* (O.Fr. *lamproie.*)
LAMP-SHELL, *n.* *lamp*-shel, a brachiopod.
LANA, *n.* *lay*-na, the close-grained wood of the genipap tree, *Genipa americana*, exported from Demerara. **Lana dye,** a pigment from the fruit of the lana. (South American word.)
LANARKITE, *n.* *lan*-ark-ite, sulphate and carbonate of lead in small crystals with thin flexible laminæ. (Found in Lanarkshire.)
LANARY, *n.* *lay*-na-re, a store-place for wool. (L. *lana*, wool.)
LANATE, *a.* *lay*-nate, woolly; covered with a curly hair. (L. *lanatus.*)
LANATED, *a.* *lay*-nate-ed, lanate.
LANCASTERIAN, *a.* lan-kast-*eer*-e-an, monitorial; relating to a system of teaching by advanced pupils introduced by Joseph Lancaster.
LANCASTRIAN, *n.* lan-*kast*-re-an, a supporter of the Red Rose; an adherent, or member of, the House of Lancaster, descended from John of Gaunt.

LANCE, *n.* lahnce, a spear; an offensive weapon with a wooden shaft and a sharp steel point; a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance or a sharp-pointed instrument; to open with a lancet. **Lanced. Lances. Lancing.** (Fr.)
LANCE-CORPORAL, *n.* *lahnce*-kor-por-al, the intermediate rank between a private soldier and a corporal.
LANCELET, *n.* *lahnce*-let, a species of the protochordates, *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*, known for a time as the amphioxus.
LANCEOLAR, *a.* *lan*-se-o-lar, tapering toward each end [Bot.]. (L. *lancea*, a lance.)
LANCEOLATE, *a.* *lan*-se-o-late, gradually tapering toward the outer extremity. (L. *lanceolatus*, having a spiked end.)
LANCEOLATED, *a.* *lan*-se-o-late-ed, lanceolate.
LANCER, *n.* *lahnce*-er, a cavalry soldier armed with a lance, introduced into modern armies by Napoleon: *pl.* a kind of dance. (Fr. *lancier.*)
LANCET, *n.* *lahnce*-et, a sharp two-edged surgical instrument, used in venesection and in opening abscesses; a high and narrow window, pointed like a lancet. **Lancet arch,** a narrow pointed Gothic arch. (Fr. *lancette.*)

Lancet window.

LANCEWOOD, *n.* *lahnce*-wood, the tough elastic wood of certain species of the South American genus, *Duguetia.*
LANCIFEROUS, *a.* lan-*sif*-er-us, bearing a lance. (L. *lancea*, and *fero*, bear.)
LANCIFORM, *a.* *lan*-se-form, in the form of a lance.
LANCINATE, *v.t.* *lan*-sin-ate, to tear; to lacerate. **Lancinated. Lancinates. Lancinating.** (L. *lancinatus*, torn.)
LANCINATION, *n.* *lan*-sin-*ay*-shon, tearing; laceration.
LAND, *n.* land, earth; the solid portion of the surface of the globe, or any portion of it; the mainland; a country or district; ground; soil; real estate; a nation or people: *v.t.* to set on shore; to place; to strike a blow: *v.i.* to go on shore; to arrive. **Land o' the Leal,** the place of the loyal or faithful; heaven. **Make the land,** to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it. **Set the land,** to see by the compass how it bears from the ship [Naut.]. **Shut in the land,** to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory. **Landed. Landing. Lands.** (A.S.)
LAND-AGENT, *n.* *land*-aje-ent, one who manages land for the owner; one who sells landed property.
LANDAMMAN, *n.* *land*-am-man, the chief magistrate of some of the Swiss cantons. (Ger.)
LANDAU, *n.* *lan*-daw, a carriage with a roof that folds back, so called from Landau, in Bavaria, where it was first made.
LANDAULET, *n.* lan-daw-*let*, a motor-car with a landau body.
LAND-BREEZE, *n.* *land*-breez, a current of air setting from the land toward the sea.
LAND-CRAB, *n.* *land*-krab, a crab living mainly on land, especially one of the genus *Gecarcinus.*
LANDE, *n.* land, a large extent of sterile land. (Fr.)
LANDED, *a.* *land*-ed, having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land; disembarked; left without a way out.
LANDER, *n.* *land*-er, one who lands; the miner who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble or bucket with ore.
LANDFALL, *n.* *land*-fawl, a sudden transfer of property in land by the death of a rich man; the first land sighted after a voyage [Naut.]; a landslip.
LAND-FLOOD, *n.* *land*-flud, an overflowing of land by water.
LAND-FORCE, *n.* *land*-force, a military force serving on land.
LAND-GABEL, *n.* *land*-gay-bl, a tax issuing out of land.
LANDGRAVE, *n.* *land*-grave, a title borne by certain nobles in Germany who had been governors of provinces, or held special judicial powers, in the mediæval German empire. (Ger. *landgraf*, from *land*, land, and *graf*, a count.)

LANDGRAVIATE, *n.* land-*grave*-e-ate, the territory held, or administered, by a landgrave.
LANDGRAVINE, *n. land*-grav-een, the wife of a landgrave. (Ger. *landgrāfin.*)
LANDHOLDER, *n. land*-hohld-er, a freeholder; a landowner.
LANDING, *n. land*-ing, the act of going or setting on shore; the place for getting on shore; the level part of a staircase which connects one flight with another. **Landing net**, a small hoop-net, used by anglers for securing their fish. **Landing place**, a place for going or setting on shore. **Landing stage**, a floating platform. **Landing surveyors** and **landing waiters**, Custom-house officers.
LAND-JOBBER, *n. land*-job-er, a man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.
LANDLADY, *n. land*-lay-de, a woman who lets apartments; the mistress of an inn; a female landlord.
LANDLESS, *a. land*-less, destitute of land.
LANDLOCK, *v.t. land*-lok, to enclose by land, so as to protect from the winds and sea. **Landlocked.** **Landlocking.** **Landlocks.**
LANDLOPER, *n. land*-lope-er, a landsman; a vagrant. (Dial. Eng.)
LANDLORD, *n. land*-lord, the lord or owner of land or houses; the master of an inn or tavern; the master of a lodging-house.
LANDLORDISM, *n. land*-lord-izm. land-ownership with its rights, interests and influence.
LANDLUBBER, *n. land*-lub-ber, a landsman [Naut.].
LANDMAN, *n. land*-man, a man whose life is on land.
LANDMARK, *n. land*-mahrk, a mark to designate the boundary of land, or of an epoch; an object that serves as a guide; a notable event.
LANDNAMA, *n.* land-*nah*-mah, the Domesday Book of Iceland, compiled about 1130.
LANDOCRACY, *n.* land-*ok*-ra-se. landowners collectively.
LANDOWNER, *n. land*-ohn-er, the proprietor of land.
LANDRAIL, *n. land*-rale, the corncrake, *Crex pratensis.*
LAND-REEVE, *n. land*-reev, a land-steward; a bailiff.
LANDSCAPE, *n. land*-skape, a view over a portion of the country; a picture of the scenery of a landscape. **Landscape gardening**, the art of laying out grounds, and arranging plants. **Landscape painter**, a painter of landscapes. (Dut. *landschap.*)
LAND-SHARK, *n. land*-shahrk, one who preys on sailors ashore.
LANDSLIDE, *n. land*-slide, a landslip; a serious electoral defeat.
LANDSLIP, *n. land*-slip, a portion of land slipped from its bed.
LANDSMAN, *n. landz*-man, one who lives on the land, opposed to a seaman; a sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea [Naut.].
LAND-SPRING, *n. land*-spring, a spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains.
LAND-STEWARD, *n. land*-stew-ard, a person who has charge of a landed estate.
LANDSTURM, *n. lahnd*-stoorm, a local militia of Germany which never left its own district, and was only called out in case of actual invasion; the final reserve of the German Army; the general levy of the nation. (Ger. *land*, country, and *sturm*, storm.)
LAND-SURVEYING, *n. land*-ser-*vay*-ing, the art of measuring and mapping out land.
LAND-SURVEYOR, *n. land*-ser-*vay*-or, one who measures and draws plans of landed estates, &c.
LAND-TAX, *n. land*-taks, a tax assessed on land and buildings.
LAND-TURN, *n. land*-turn, a land breeze.
LAND-WAITER, *n. land*-wayt-er, an officer of the Customs whose duty is to wait or attend on landed goods.
LANDWARD, *ad. land*-wawrd, towards the land.
LANDWEHR, *n. lahnd*-vare, a body of men in Germany, and other Continental states, pursuing civic occupations, who have undergone a regular military training, and are liable to be called out for active service; the militia; the second reserve. (Ger. *land*, country, and *wehr*, defence.)
LAND-WIND, *n. land*-wind, a wind blowing from the land.
LANDWORKER, *n. land*-wurk-er, one who tills the ground.

LANE, *n.* lane, a narrow way or passage; a narrow street; a country by-road; a passage between lines of men or people standing on each side. (A.S.)
LANGATE, *n. lan*-gate, a linen roller for wounds.
LANGITE, *n. lang*-ite, the mineral, hydrated sulphate of copper, so called after the discoverer, Von Lang.
LANGRAGE, *n. lan*-graje, iron fragments as shot for damaging sails and rigging.
LANGSETTLE, *n. lang*-set-tl, a long bench to sit on.
LANGSHAN, *n. lang*-shan, a black breed of poultry, brought originally from China. (Chinese.)
LANGSYNE, *n.* lang-*syne*, long ago. (Scots.)
LANGUAGE, *n. lang*-gwaje, the expression of ideas by words or articulate sounds; speech; dialect; any manner of expression. **Language master**, one whose profession is to teach languages. (Fr. *langage*, from L. *lingua*, the tongue.)
LANGUAGED, *a. lang*-gwayjd, having a language; expert in language.
LANGUENTE, *ad.* lan-goo-*en*-te, in a languishing or soft manner [Mus.]. (It.)
LANGUET, *n. lang*-gwet, anything tongue-shaped. (Fr. *languette.*)
LANGUID, *a. lang*-gwid, faint; indisposed to exertion; feeble; slow; without animation. (L. *languidus*, feeble.)
LANGUIDLY, *ad. lang*-gwid-le, in a languid manner.
LANGUIDNESS, *n. lang*-gwid-ness, the state of being languid.
LANGUISH, *n. lang*-gwish, act of pining; a soft and tender look: *v.i.* to become languid; to lose strength or animation; to become dull; to pine, droop or wither; to look with tenderness or wistfulness. **Languished.** **Languishes.** **Languishing.** (Fr. *languissant*, languishing.)
LANGUISHING, *ppr. lang*-gwish-ing, becoming feeble; fading: *a.* having a soft, tender look.
LANGUISHINGLY, *ad. lang*-gwish-ing-le, in a languishing manner.
LANGUISHMENT, *n. lang*-gwish-ment, the state of pining; softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.
LANGUOR, *n. lang*-gor, being languid; dulness; lassitude; listlessness; softness. (Fr. *langueur.*)
LANGUR, *n. lang*-gur, a monkey of the genus *Semnopithecus.* (Indian name.)
LANIARD, *n. lan*-yahrd, a lanyard.
LANIARY, *n. lane*-e-ar-e, shambles; a canine tooth: *a.* lacerating or tearing. (L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher.)
LANIATE, *v.t. lane*-e-ate, to tear in pieces. **Laniated.** **Laniates.** **Laniating.** (L. *laniatus*, torn.)
LANIFEROUS, *a.* la-*nif*-er-us, bearing or producing wool. (L. *lana*, wool, and *fero*, bear.)
LANIFICAL, *a.* la-*nif*-ik-al, working in wool.
LANIGEROUS, *a.* la-*nij*-er-us, bearing or producing wool. (L. *lana*, and *gero*, bear.)
LANK, *a.* lank, loose or lax; flabby; meagre; languid; drooping. (A.S. *hlanc.*)
LANKINESS, *n. lank*-e-ness, the state of being lanky; slenderness.
LANKLY, *ad. lank*-le, in a lank manner.
LANKNESS, *n. lank*-ness, the state of being lank.
LANKY, *a. lank*-e. tall and thin; lank.
LANNER, *n. lan*-ner, a species of falcon, *Falco feldeggi*, the female especially. (Fr. *lanier.*)
LANNERET, *n.* lan-ner-*et*, the male lanner, as smaller.
LANOLIN, *n. lan*-o-lin, an unctuous product from wool. (L. *lana*, and *olium*, fat or oil.)
LANSQUENET, *n. lance*-ken-et, a pikeman; a soldier of fortune; formerly, a German foot-soldier; a game at cards. (Fr. from Ger. *land*, country, and *knecht*, a servant.)
LANTERN, *n. lan*-tern, a case for holding, and sometimes carrying a light; a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric; a square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery; a kind of pinion on which the teeth of the main wheel act [Mech.]. **Chinese lantern**, one of thin paper. **Dark lantern**, one which may be closed so as entirely to hide the light. **Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival, celebrated on the 1st of each month. **Lantern fly**, a South American insect of the genus *Fulgora*, which emits a light in the dark. **Lantern jaws**, long thin jaws; a thin visage. **Magic lantern**, an optical instrument by which pictures on glass are magnified

on a screen. (Fr. *lanterne*, from Gr. *lampo*, shine.)

LANTHANUM, *n.* *lan*-than-um, the metallic element La. (Gr. *lanthano*, be hid.)

LANTHORN, *n.* *lan*-tern, a lantern, so-called because of the sheets of horn that were used in the sides of a lantern before glass was invented.

LANUGINOUS, *a.* la-*new*-jin-us, downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair. (L. *lana*, wool.)

LANYARD, *n.* *lan*-yard, a short piece of line made fast to anything as a handle or to secure it. (O.Fr. *lanière*, a leather thong.)

LAOCOON, *n.* la-*ok*-o-on, the famous group in the Vatican of Laocoon with his children enfolded in the coils of two serpents [Sculp.].

LAODICEAN, *a.* *lay*-od-e-*see*-an, like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion. (Rev. iii. 15.)

LAP, *n.* lap, a loose overhanging flap; the part of a garment that hangs loosely, and lies on the knees when a person sits down; the upper part of the legs between the knees and body when seated; a roll or sliver of textile fibre for feeding the cards of a spinning machine; a wooden disk, or metal wheel, on which leather is secured, used for burnishing or polishing; a single circuit of a racing-track: *v.t.* to fold; to bend and lay over or on; to place one thing upon another, so as partially to cover it; to wrap round; to infold: *v.i.* to be spread or laid; to be turned over. **Lapped. Lapping. Laps.** (A.S. *læppa.*)

LAP, *n.* lap, a licking, or the sound of the act: *v.t.* to lick up with the tongue: *v.i.* to feed or drink by licking; to sound, as if lapping. **Lapped. Lapping. Laps.** (A.S. *lapian.*)

LAPDOG, *n.* *lap*-dog, a small pet dog.

LAPEL, *n.* la-*pel*, the continuation of the coat collar. (Diminutive of *lap.*)

LAPELLED, *a.* la-*peld*, furnished with lapels.

LAPFUL, *n.* *lap*-ful, as much as the lap can contain.

LAPIDARIAN, *a.* *lap*-e-*dare*-e-an, graved on stone.

LAPIDARY, *a.* *lap*-e-dar-re, pertaining to the art of cutting stones: *n.* a cutter and polisher of ornamental stones; a dealer in precious stones; one skilled in these or lapidary work. **Lapidary style**, the style proper for monumental or other inscriptions. **Lapidary wheel**, the lathe on which stones are cut and polished. (L. *lapidarius*, a stonemason.)

LAPIDATION, *n.* *lap*-e-*day*-shon, stoning to death. (L. *lapidatus*, stoned.)

LAPIDEOUS, *a.* la-*pid*-e-us, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, *n.* *lap*-e-*des*-sence, the process of becoming stone; a stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, *a.* *lap*-e-*des*-sent, turning to stone; petrifying: *n.* a substance which petrifies.

LAPIDIFIC, *a.* *lap*-e-*dif*-ik, converting into stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, *n.* la-*pid*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

LAPIDIFY, *v.t.* la-*pid*-e-fi, to form into stone: *v.i.* to turn into stone. **Lapidified. Lapidifies. Lapidifying.** (L. *lapis*, and *facio*, make.)

LAPIDIST, *n.* *lap*-e-dist, a lapidary.

LAPILLI, *n.pl.* la-*pil*-li, small stones erupted from a volcano. (L.)

LAPILLIFORM, *a.* la-*pil*-le-form, in the form of small stones.

LAPIS, *n.* *lap*-is, stone; a method of printing on calico with the aid of indigo. **Lapis lydius**, touchstone, a variety of siliceous slate. **Lapis pumex**, pumice-stone. (L. a stone.)

LAPIS-LAZULI, *n.* *lap*-is-*laz*-yu-le, a blue silicate of soda, lime, and alumina, with a sulphide. (L.)

LAP-JOINT, *a.* *lap*-joynt, overlapping, as the clinker joint in boatbuilding.

LAPP, *n.* lap, a Laplander; in old times, a Finn. (Swed.)

LAPPER, *n.* *lap*-per, one who laps, wraps or folds.

LAPPET, *n.* *lap*-pet, a loose flap on a dress, especially a woman's cap or head-dress. (Diminutive of *lap.*)

LAPPIOR, *n.* *lap*-pe-ur, a miner who dresses the refuse ores that are left.

LAPSABLE, *a.* *lap*-sa-bl, that may fall or lapse.

LAPSE, *n.* laps, a gliding, flowing or passing gradually, and as if imperceptibly; a smooth course; a slip; a fault; a failing in duty; omission; deviation from truth or rectitude; the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void [Eccles.]; **the fall of Adam** [Theol.]: *v.i.* to glide or slip; to pass by degrees; to slide or slip in moral conduct; to fall in duty; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the negligence of the patron; to fall from a state of innocence, of truth, faith or rectitude; to become void [Law]. **Lapsed. Lapses. Lapsing.** (L. *lapsare*, slide down.)

LAPSED, *pp.* or *a.* lapst, fallen; passed from one to another. **Lapsed legacy**, a legacy which lapses to the heirs at law from the death of a legatee, or other cause.

LAPSIDED, *a.* lap-*side*-ed, lopsided.

LAPSTONE, *n.* *lap*-stone, a shoemaker's stone, placed on the knees, on which he hammers his leather.

LAPUTAN, *a.* la-*pew*-tan, visionary; extravagantly absurd. (Laputa, the flying island in "Gulliver's Travels.")

LAPWING, *n.* *lap*-wing, the peewit or green plover, *Vanellus cristatus.* (A.S. *hleápewince*, from *hleápan*, run.)

LAPWORK, *n.* *lap*-wurk, work in which one part laps over another.

LAR, *n.* lar: *pl.* **Lares**, *lare*-eez, a household god, representing a deceased ancestor, and reverenced as guardian of a household. **Lar gibbon**, the gibbon *Hylobates lar.* (L.)

LARBOARD, *n.* *lar*-bord, the left side of a ship to a person looking from the stern; port: *a.* pertaining to the left side of a ship. (Derivation uncertain, but perhaps from Swed. *ladda*, lade, and A.S. *bord*, board.)

LARCENER, *n.* *lar*-se-ner, a thief.

LARCENIST, *n.* *lar*-se-nist, larcener.

LARCENOUS, *a.* *lar*-se-nus, of the nature of theft.

LARCENY, *n.* *lar*-se-ne, theft [Law]. (Fr. *larcin.*)

LARCH, *n.* larch, a conifer of the genus *Larix.* (Ger. *larche*, or O.Fr. *larice.*)

LARD, *n.* lard, the melted fat of swine; the flesh of swine; bacon: *v.t.* to thread strips of bacon fat into a fowl; to smear with lard; to interlard: *v.i.* to grow fat. **Larded. Larding. Lards.** (Fr.)

LARDACEOUS, *a.* lar-*day*-she-us, of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

LARDER, *n.* *lard*-er, a room or place where provisions, as opposed to groceries, are kept; a pantry.

LARDERER, *n.* *lard*-er-er, the keeper of the larder.

LARDON, *n.* *lard*-on, a strip of bacon fat used in larding. (Fr.)

LARDY, *a.* *lard*-e, containing, or full of, lard.

LARDY-DARDY, *a.* *lard*-e-*dard*-e, foppish; affected.

LARGE, *a.* larj, great in size, or quantity, or number, or extent, or capacity; bulky; abundant; numerous; ample; diffuse; wide; extensive; capacious; comprehensive; liberal; generous. **At large**, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; fully. (Fr.)

LARGE-HEARTED, *a.* *larj*-hart-ed, having a large, liberal or generous heart.

LARGE-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* larj-*hart*-ed-ness, the quality of being large-hearted.

LARGELY, *ad.* *larj*-le, to a large extent.

LARGE-MINDED, *a.* *larj*-mined-ed, magnanimous.

LARGENESS, *n.* *larj*-ness, the state or quality of being large.

LARGESS, *n.* *lar*-jess, a present; a gift; a bounty; alms thrown to a crowd. (Fr. *largesse.*)

LARGHETTO, *ad.* lar-*get*-to, somewhat slowly [Music]. (It.)

LARGISH, *a.* *lar*-jish, somewhat large.

LARGITION, *n.* lar-*jish*-on, the bestowment of a largess.

LARGO, *ad.* *lar*-go, slowly [Music]. (It.)

LARIAT, *n.* *lar*-re-at, a rope for picketing horses; the lasso. (Sp. *lariata.*)

LARK, *n.* lark, a family of small birds, including the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*, remarkable for their lively song: *v.i.* to catch larks. **Larked. Larking. Larks.** (A.S. *láwerce*, or *láferce.*)

LARK, *n.* lark, a frolic; a prank; a spree: *v.i.* to indulge in a frolic. **Larked. Larking. Larks.** (A.S. from the cheery note of the lark.)

LARK'S-HEEL, *n.* *larks*-heel, the Indian cress, a species of *Tropæolum.*

LARKSPUR, *n.* *lark*-spur, a plant of the genus *Delphinium.*

LARKY, *a.* *lark*-e, inclined for a spree; having a lark.

LARMIER, *n.* *lar*-me-er, the corona or drip-stone [Arch.]. (Fr.)

LARRIKIN, *n.* *lar*-re-kin, a hooligan; a rowdy. (Australian Slang.)

LARRUP, *v.t.* *lar*-rup, to beat or flog. **Larruped. Larruping. Larrups.** (Dial. Eng.)

LARRY, *n.* *lar*-re, a truck on a railway; a lorry.

LARUM, *n.* *lar*-rum, alarm.

LARUS, *n.* *lare*-us, a genus of about 50 species of sea-birds comprising the gulls. (Gr. *laros*, sea-bird.)

LARVA, *n.* *lar*-va: *pl.* **Larvæ**, an insect as a caterpillar, grub or maggot. (L. a spectre, a mask.)

LARVAL, *a.* *lar*-val, pertaining to the first stage of metamorphosis.

LARVATED, *a.* *lar*-vayte-ed, masked.

LARVIFORM, *a.* *lar*-ve-form, resembling a larva in shape.

LARVIPAROUS, *a.* lar-*vip*-a-rus, bringing forth larvæ.

LARYNGEAL, *a.* la-*rin*-je-al, pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGEAN, *a.* la-*rin*-je-an, laryngeal.

LARYNGISMUS, *n.* lar-rin-*gis*-mus, a spasmodic disease, contracting the glottis, and shutting out the air. (Gr. *larynx*.)

LARYNGITIS, *n.* lar-rin-*jy*-tis, an inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGOPHONY, *n.* lar-rin-*gof*-o-ne, the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope over the larynx. (Gr. *larynx*, and *phone*, voice.)

LARYNGOSCOPE, *n.* lar-*rin*-go-skope, an instrument with a reflecting mirror for examining the larynx and the throat. (Gr. *larynx*, and *skopeo*, view.)

LARYNGOTOMY, *n.* *lar*-rin-*got*-o-me, the operation of cutting into the larynx. (Gr. *larynx*, and *tome*, cutting.)

LARYNX, *n.* *lar*-rinks, the upper part of the windpipe, a cartilaginous cavity, serving to modulate the sound of the voice [Anat.]. (Gr.)

LASCAR, *n.* *las*-kar, a native East Indian sailor. (Hind. a camp follower, from Pers. *lashkari*, a foot-soldier.)

LASCIVIOUS, *a.* las-*siv*-e-us, lustful; wanton; exciting lust. (L. *lascivus*, from Sans. *lash*, desire.)

LASCIVIOUSLY, *ad.* las-*siv*-e-us-le, in a lascivious manner.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, *n.* las-*siv*-e-us-ness, the quality of being lascivious.

LASER, *n.* *lay*-ser, a gum resin used in ancient medicine and supposed to be asafœtida. (L.)

LASH, *n.* lash, a thong; the thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip or anything pliant; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm or retort that cuts or gives pain: *v.t.* to strike with a lash or anything pliant; to whip; to throw up with a sudden jerk; to dash against; to tie or bind with a rope or cord; to scourge with censure, satire or sarcasm: *v.i.* to ply the whip; to attack severely. **Lash out,** to be extravagant or unruly. **Lashed. Lashes. Lashing.** (M.E. *lasshe*.)

LASHER, *n.* *lash*-er, one who whips or lashes. **Father Lasher,** the small fish, *Cottus scorpius*.

LASHER, *n.* *lash*-er, a pool below a weir.

LASHING, *n.* *lash*-ing, a piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another: *pl.* a great deal of anything, as lashings of milk [Ang.-Ir. Slang].

LASHING, *n.* *lash*-ing, castigation or chastisement.

LASKETS, *n.pl.* *las*-kets, small lines, like hoops, sewn to a sail to fasten it on to its bonnet or extension; latches [Naut.]. (*Lash*.)

LASS, *n.* lass, a young woman; a girl; a sweetheart. (M.E. *lasce*.)

LASSIE, *n.* *lass*-e, a young lass.

LASSITUDE, *n.* *las*-se-tewd, faintness; weariness; heaviness; languor. (Fr.)

LASSLORN, *a.* *lass*-lorn, forsaken by one's lass.

LASSO, *n.* *las*-so, a rope, with a noose, for catching cattle and wild horses: *v.t.* to catch with the lasso. **Lassoed. Lassoes. Lassoing.** (Port. *laço*, and Mexican *laso*, from L. *laqueus*, a noose.)

LAST, *a.* lahst, that comes after all the others; latest; hindmost; next before the present; utmost; ultimate; lowest: *ad.* the last time; the time before the present; in the end. **At last,** at the end. **To the last,** to the end.

LAST, *v.i.* lahst, to continue in time; **to endure**; to continue unimpaired; to hold out. **Lasted. Lasting. Lasts.** (A.S. *last*, a foot-track.)

LAST, *n.* lahst, a load; a cargo; a local weight or measure. (A.S. *hlæst*, a weight.)

LAST, *n.* lahst, a model of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed. (A.S. *læst*, a footprint.)

LASTAGE, *n.* *lahst*-aje, ballast; the lading of a ship; the dues paid for herrings, pitch and other things sold by the last.

LASTING, *a.* *lahst*-ing, continuing; durable: *n.* endurance; a species of durable woollen stuff used in making shoes.

LASTINGLY, *ad.* *lahst*-ing-le, in a lasting manner.

LASTINGNESS, *n.* *las*-ting-ness, the quality or state of long continuance.

LASTLY, *ad.* *lahst*-le, in the last place; finally; in conclusion.

LÁT, *n.* lat, an Indian pillar with inscriptions; a Latvian franc. (Hind.)

LATAKIA, *n.* lat-a-*kee*-a, a Syrian high grade of tobacco exported from Latakia, near Beyrout, the ancient Laodicea.

LATCH, *n.* latsh, a movable catch for a door, gate or lid: *v.t.* to fasten with a latch. **Latched. Latches. Latching.** (A.S. *læccan*, seize.)

LATCHES, *n.pl.* *latsh*-ez, small lines like loops, used in connecting a sail with its extension; laskets.

LATCHET, *n.* *latsh*-et, a shoe fastening. (O.Fr.)

LATCHET, *n.* *latch*-et, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*.

LATCH-KEY, *n.* *latsh*-kee, a small door-key.

LATE, *a.* late, coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long-delayed; far-advanced; existing not long ago, but not now; departed or deceased; not long past; recent: *ad.* after the usual time; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week or other particular period. **Of late,** in time not long past. **Too late,** not in due time. (A.S. *læt*, slow.)

LATEEN, *n.* la-*teen*, a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, called a lateen yard, hung on the slope at about a quarter of its length. (Fr. *latine*.)

LATELY, *ad.* *late*-le, not long ago; recently.

LATENCY, *n.* *lay*-ten-se, the state of being latent.

LATENESS, *n.* *late*-ness, the state of being late.

LATENT, *a.* *lay*-tent, dormant; concealed; not visible or apparent. **Latent heat,** heat which enters into a body while changing its form from a solid to a liquid, or from a liquid to a vapour, without altering its temperature. (L. *latens*, lying hid.)

LATENTLY, *ad.* *lay*-tent-le, in a latent manner.

LATERAL, *a.* *lat*-er-al, pertaining to or proceeding from the side. (L. *lateralis*.)

LATERALITY, *n.* lat-*er*-*al*-e-te, the quality of being lateral.

LATERALLY, *ad.* *lat*-er-al-le, in a lateral manner or direction.

LATERAN, *n.* *lat*-er-an, the church at Rome, and a palace annexed to it, named from the owner of the ground in Nero's time; the church is the cathedral church of the Bishop of Rome, *i.e.* the Pope, and gives its name to five general councils of the Western Churches held therein.

LATERIFOLIOUS, *a.* *lat*-er-e-*foh*-le-us, growing on the side of a leaf at the base [Bot.]. (L. *latus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

LATERITE, *n.* *lat*-er-ite, a red ferruginous clay, often dried in the sun and used as a brick. (L. *later*, a brick.)

LATERITIOUS, *a.* *lat*-er-*ish*-us, of a brick colour.

LATEST, *a.* *layte*-est, the most recent.

LATEX, *n.* *lay*-teks, the milky juice of certain plants; vegetable milk. (L. a fluid.)

LATH, *n.* lahth, a thin narrow strip of wood used for the support of tiles or plaster; a smooth slip used for Venetian blinds; a slip used for trellis-work: *v.t.* to cover or line with laths. **Lathed. Lathing. Laths.** (A.S. *lætt*.)

LATHE, *n.* laythe, a division of the county of Kent. (A.S.)

LATHE, *n.* laythe, a turner's machine tool. (Scand.)

LATHEN, *a.* *lahth*-en, made of laths.

LATHER, *n.* *lath*-er, froth made by soap moistened with water, or produced from profuse perspiration: *v.i.* to form a foam with water and soap, or perspiration; to become froth, or frothy matter: *v.t.* to spread over with lather. **Lathered. Lathering. Lathers.** (A.S. *leathor*.)

LATHSPLITTER, *n.* *lahth*-split-ter, a splitter of wood into laths.
LATHWORK, *n.* *lahth*-wurk, a covering of laths for receiving plaster.
LATHY, *a.* *lahth*-e, thin as a lath; long and slender.
LATICIFEROUS, *a.* *lat*-e-*sif*-e-rus, bearing latex. (L. *latex*, and *fero*, bear.)
LATICLAVE, *n.* *lat*-e-klave, the broad purple stripe on the tunic, the distinctive badge of a Roman senator. (L. *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a stripe.)
LATICOSTATE, *a.* *lat*-e-*kos*-tate, broad-ribbed. (L. *latus*, and *costa*, a rib.)
LATIDENTATE, *a.* *lat*-e-*den*-tate, broad-toothed. (L. *latus*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
LATIFOLIATE, *a.* *lat*-e-*fo*-le-ate, latifolious.
LATIFOLIOUS, *a.* *lat*-e-*fo*-le-us, having broad leaves. (L. *latus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
LATIN, *a.* *lat*-in, pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman: *n.* a native of Latium; the language of the ancient Romans. **Latin Church**, the Western or Roman Catholic Church. **Latin Empire**, the Byzantine Empire under the rule of the Crusaders (1204-1261). **Latin Kingdom**, the Kingdom of Jerusalem under the rule of the Crusaders (1099-1187). (L. *Latinus*, appertaining to *Latium*.)
LATINISM, *n.* *lat*-in-izm, a Latin idiom.
LATINIST, *n.* *lat*-in-ist, one skilled in Latin.
LATINITY, *n.* la-*tin*-e-te, purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue or idiom.
LATINIZE, *v.t.* *lat*-in-ize, to give Latin terminations to: *v.i.* to use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. **Latinized. Latinizes. Latinizing.**
LATIPENNATE, *a.* *lat*-e-*pen*-nate, having broad wings.
LATIROSTRAL, *a.* *lat*-e-*ros*-tral, latirostrous.
LATIROSTROUS, *a.* *lat*-e-*ros*-trus, having a broad beak. (L. *latus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)
LATISEPTAL, *a.* *lat*-e-*sept*-al, having a broad septum. (L. *latus*, and *septum*, partition.)
LATISH, *a.* *layte*-ish, somewhat late.
LATITATION, *n.* *lat*-e-*tay*-shon, a lying concealed. (L. *latitatus*, hidden.)
LATITUDE, *n.* *lat*-e-tewd, distance from the equator; breadth; width; room; space; extent; scope; extent of meaning; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic [Astron.]. (Fr.)
LATITUDINAL, *a.* *lat*-e-*tew*-de-*nare*-e-an, not restrained; not confined within narrow or established limits in religious principles or views; free-thinking: *n.* one who is not restrained by settled limits in opinion; one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy, or one who indulges in undue latitude of thinking and interpretation [Theol.]. (L. *latitudo*, breadth.)
LATITUDINARIANISM, *n.* *lat*-e-*tew*-de-*nare*-e-an-izm, freedom or laxness of opinion in theology.
LATITUDINOUS, *a.* *lat*-e-*tew*-de-nus, having latitude, or large extent.
LATRIA, *n.* la-*tri*-a, the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God. (Gr. *latreia*, service.)
LATRINE, *n.* la-*treen*, a place of convenience for sanitary purposes in barracks and camps. (L. from *lavo*, wash.)
LATROBITE, *n.* la-*trobe*-ite, a Labrador variety of red anorthite, so called after Latrobe, the discoverer.
LATTEN, *n.* *lat*-ten, a fine brass used for crosses and memorial plates; sheet brass, or plates of mixed metal. **Latten brass**, plates of milled brass. (O.Fr. *laton*.)
LATTER, *a.* *lat*-ter, coming or happening after something else; last named of two; modern; lately done or past.
LATTERLY, *ad.* *lat*-ter-le, of late; in time not long past; lately; at last.
LATTER-MATH, *n.* *lat*-ter-math, the after-math.
LATTICE, *n.* *lat*-tis, a network made by crossing laths, rods or bars, called lattice work; anything, as a window, of lattice: *a.* consisting of cross pieces; furnished with lattice work: *v.t.* to form with cross bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice. **Latticed. Lattices. Latticing.** (Fr. *lattis*.)
LAUD, *n.* lawd, praise; eulogy; that part of divine worship which consists in praise; music, or a song in honour of any one: *v.t.* to praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. **Lauded. Lauding. Lauds.** (L. *laudo*, praise.)
LAUDABLE, *a.* *lawd*-a-bl, praiseworthy.
LAUDABLENESS, *n.* *lawd*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being laudable.
LAUDABLY, *ad.* *lawd*-ab-le, in a laudable manner.
LAUDANUM, *n.* *lod*-a-num, opium prepared in spirits of wine; tincture of opium. (L. *ladanum*.)
LAUDATION, *n.* law-*day*-shon, praise; honour paid.
LAUDATORY, *a.* *lawd*-a-tor-e, containing praise; tending to praise: *n.* that which contains praise. (Late L. *laudatorius*.)
LAUGH, *n.* lahf, an expression of sudden mirth peculiar to the human species: *v.i.* to make the noise and exhibit the features which sudden mirth creates; to be gay, cheerful or lively: *v.t.* to ridicule or deride. **Laugh at**, to ridicule. **Laugh to scorn**, to deride; to treat with mockery. **Laughed. Laughing. Laughs.** (A.S. *hlihan*.)
LAUGHABLE, *a.* *lahf*-a-bl, fitted to cause laughter; ludicrous.
LAUGHABLENESS, *n.* *lahf*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being laughable.
LAUGHABLY, *ad.* *lahf*-ab-le, so as to excite laughter.
LAUGHER, *n.* *lahf*-er, one who is fond of merriment.
LAUGHING-GAS, *n.* *lahf*-ing-gas, nitrous oxide, used as an anæsthetic, so called from the laughing spasms it induces when inhaled.
LAUGHINGLY, *ad.* *lahf*-ing-le, in a merry way.
LAUGHING-STOCK, *n.* *lahf*-ing-stok, an object of ridicule.
LAUGHTER, *n.* *lahf*-ter, convulsive merriment.
LAUGHTERLESS, *a.* *lahf*-ter-less, without laughter.
LAUMONTITE, *n.* *law*-mont-ite, a zeolite, composed of hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, so named from its discoverer, Laumont.
LAUNCE, *n.* lahnce, lance; a sand-eel of the genus *Ammodytes*.
LAUNCH, *n.* lahnch, *or* lawnch, the movement of a ship from the land into the water; a kind of long, flat-bottomed boat, now generally propelled by a small engine; the largest boat of a warship: *v.t.* to throw, as a lance; to send forth; to cause to slide into the water: *v.i.* to glide or shoot into the water; to go forth; to expatiate in language. **Launched. Launches. Launching.** (Sp. *lancha*.)
LAUNDER, *n.* *lahn*-der, a long, hollow trough, used in washing ore: *v.t.* to wash; to wash and iron; to wet. **Laundered. Laundering. Launders.** (O.Fr. *lavendiere*, a washerwoman.)
LAUNDERER, *n.* *lahn*-der-er, *or* *lawn*-der-er, a man who washes clothes.
LAUNDRESS, *n.* *lahn*-dress, *or* *lawn*-dress, a washerwoman; a caretaker in the Inns of Court.
LAUNDRY, *n.* *lahn*-dre, *or* *lawn*-dre, the place or room where clothes are washed; clothes and other articles to be washed. **Laundry maid**, a female servant who attends to the laundry.
LAURA, *n.* *law*-ra, a hermitage. (Gr. a narrow way.)
LAUREATE, *a.* *law*-re-ate, crowned with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel: *v.t.* to honour with a degree in a university; to present with a wreath of laurel. **Poet laureate**, a writer of verse appointed for life by the sovereign to write occasional poems on events of national interest. **Laureated. Laureates. Laureating.** (L. *laureatus*, crowned with a laurel-wreath.)
LAUREATESHIP, *n.* *law*-re-ate-ship, the office of laureate.
LAUREATION, *n.* *law*-re-*ay*-shon, the conferring of a degree in a university, together with a laurel wreath.
LAUREL, *n.* *lor*-rel, the bay-tree, a tree dedicated to Apollo, and used in making wreaths for victors, *Laurus nobilis*; a wreath of laurel; a distinctive honour: *a.* consisting of laurel. **Garden laurel**, a shrub of the genus *Prunus*. **Laurel water**, the leaves of the laurel distilled with water, and used medicinally. **Portugal laurel**, *Cerasus lusitanicus*. **Spurge laurel**, *Daphne laureola*. (Fr. *laurier*.)
LAURELLED, *a.* *lor*-reld, crowned with laurel.
LAURESTINUS, *n.* *law*-res-*tine*-us, laurustinus.
LAURIFEROUS, *a.* lor-*rif*-er-us, producing or bringing laurel. (L. *laurus*, and *fero*, bear.)
LAURIN, *n.* *law*-rin, an acrid, fatty substance, contained in the berries of the laurel. (L. *laurus*.)
LAURITE, *n.* *lawr*-ite, a sulphide of ruthenium and osmium. (L. *laurus*.)

LAURUSTINUS, *n.* *law*-rus-*tine*-us, laurestinus, an ornamental evergreen shrub from the South of Europe, *Viburnum tinus.* (L. *laurus,* and *tinus,* plant.)

LAUTU, *n.* *law*-too, a band of cotton ornamented with feathers, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru as a royal badge.

LAVA, *n.* *lah*-va, rock matter, which issues in a molten state from the vent of a volcano. Lava millstone, a hard basaltic stone, obtained from quarries near Andernach, on the Rhine. (It. *lava,* a stream.)

LAVABO, *n.* la-*vay*-bo, a formal washing of hands. (L. I will wash.)

LAVAGE, *n.* *lav*-vaje, washing, especially of a therapeutic nature.

LAVA-LIKE, *a.* *lah*-va-like, resembling lava.

LAVATION, *n.* la-*vay*-shon, washing or cleansing. (L. *lavatio.*)

LAVATORY, *a.* *lav*-a-tor-e, washing: *n.* a place for washing; an apartment for sanitary purposes; a lotion for a diseased part. (Late L. *lavatorium.*)

LAVE, *v.t.* lave, to wash; to bath; to bathe: *v.i.* to wash one's self; to bath; to bathe. Laved. Laves. Laving. (L. *lavo,* wash.)

LAVENDER, *n.* *lav*-en-der, an odoriferous shrub, *Lavandula vera,* so called from being used to give an agreeable scent to newly-washed linen; a greyish blue. Lavender water, a perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender and ambergris. Sea lavender, a plant of the genus *Statice.* (Fr. *lavande,* from L. *lavare,* to wash.)

LAVER, *n.* *lay*-ver, a brazen vessel for washing; a large basin.

LAVER, *n.* *lay*-ver, a red seaweed of the genus *Porphyra,* or *Ulva latissima,* which is green laver.

LAVEROCK, *n.* *lav*-er-ok, the skylark, *Alauda arvensis.* (M.E.)

LAVISH, *a.* *lav*-ish, expending or bestowing with profusion; liberal to a fault; prodigal; unrestrained; wasteful: *v.t.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander. Lavished. Lavishes. Lavishing. (M.E. *lave,* to pour out.)

LAVISHLY, *ad.* *lav*-ish-ly, in a lavish manner.

LAVISHNESS, *n.* *lav*-ish-ness, the quality of being lavish.

LAVISHMENT, *n.* *lav*-ish-ment, lavishness; profusion.

LAVOLTA, *n.* la-*vol*-ta, an old dance, in which there was much turning and capering. (It. *la volta,* the turn.)

LAW, *n.* law, a rule of action, established by the supreme power of a state; a statute; the body of rules governing a community; a rule in regulation of anything; a theoretical principle; a rule or principle of science or art; a settled principle; jurisprudence; judicial process. Common law, the old unwritten law, lex non scripta, common to the English and the Danes; the customary law. Law merchant, laws which at one time affected merchants among themselves, and were international, and are now assimilated in the common law. Written law, statute law. (A.S. *lagu.*)

LAWBREAKER, *n.* *law*-brake-er, one who violates the law.

LAWFUL, *a.* *law*-ful, conformable to law; allowed by law; constituted by law; rightful.

LAWFULLY, *ad.* *law*-ful-le, in a lawful manner; legally.

LAWFULNESS, *n.* *law*-ful-ness, the quality of being lawful.

LAWGIVER, *n.* *law*-giv-er, one who makes or enacts laws; a legislator.

LAWGIVING, *a.* *law*-giv-ing, making or enacting laws.

LAWLESS, *a.* *law*-less, not subject to law; unrestrained by law; contrary to law; illegal; uncontrolled.

LAWLESSLY, *ad.* *law*-less-le, in a lawless manner.

LAWLESSNESS, *n.* *law*-less-ness, the quality or state of being lawless.

LAW-LORE, *n.* *law*-lore, learning in ancient law.

LAWMAKER, *n.* *law*-make-er, a lawgiver.

LAWMAKING, *a.* *law*-make-ing, enacting laws.

LAWMONGER, *n.* *law*-mung-ger, a pettifogger.

LAWN, *n.* lawn, an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, and kept closely mown. Lawn tennis, tennis adapted as an outdoor game and known at first as sphairistike, when it was a development of badminton with an hour-glass court and balls instead of shuttles. (O.Fr. *lande.*)

LAWN, *n.* lawn, a sort of fine linen or cambric, specially used for bishops' sleeves: *a.* made of lawn, so named probably from Laon, a town in North France.

LAWNMOWER, *n.* *lawn*-mo-er, a machine for mowing a lawn.

LAW-SUIT, *n.* *law*-sewt, an action at law.

LAW-WRITER, *n.* *law*-rite-er, a clerk employed as a copyist.

LAWYER, *n.* *law*-yer, one versed in or one who practises law; an expounder of the Mosaic law.

LAWYER, *n.* *law*-yer, a long, thorny, climbing plant.

LAWYER-LIKE, *a.* *law*-yer-like, like a lawyer.

LAWYERLY, *a.* *law*-yer-le, lawyer-like.

LAX, *a.* laks, loose; flabby; slack; not tight; of loose texture; not rigidly exact; vague; not strict; loose in the bowels: *n.* a looseness; diarrhœa. (L. *laxus,* loose.)

LAXATION, *n.* laks-*ay*-shon, the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loose or slackened.

LAXATIVE, *a.* *laks*-a-tiv, having the power of loosening the bowels: *n.* a medicine that has this effect. (Fr. *laxatif.*)

LAXATIVENESS, *n.* *laks*-a-tiv-ness, the quality of being laxative.

LAXITY, *n.* *laks*-e-te, laxness; looseness; inexactness; dissoluteness.

LAXLY, *ad.* *laks*-le, in a lax manner.

LAXNESS, *n.* *laks*-ness, the state or quality of being lax.

LAY, *v.t.* lay, to put or place; to beat down; to settle, as dust; to place in order; to spread on a surface; to calm; to appease; to spread and set in order; to wager; to produce eggs; to impose; to charge; to enjoin; to present; to set; to contrive; to prefer; to aim. Lay a cable, to twist or unite the strands. Lay apart, to put away. Lay aside, to put off or away; to discontinue. Lay away, to put aside for preservation. Lay before, to exhibit. Lay by, to reserve for future use. Lay down, to deposit; to resign; to relinquish; to offer or advance. Lay hold of, to seize; to catch. Lay in, to store; to treasure. Lay on, to apply with force; to inflict. Lay one's self down, to commit to repose. Lay open, to make bare; to uncover. Lay out, to expend; to plan; to dispose in order; to dress in graveclothes, and place in a decent posture. Lay over, to spread over; to incrust. Lay siege, to besiege. Lay the course, to sail toward the port intended without tacking [Naut.]. Lay the land, to cause the land to appear to sink, by sailing from it [Naut.]. Lay to, to charge upon; to impute; to apply with vigour; to check the motion of a ship. Lay together, to collect; to bring to one place. Lay to heart, to regard or treat seriously. Lay under, to subject to. Lay up, to store; to hoard; to confine to bed; to dismantle and place in dock [Naut.]. Lay waste, to destroy; to desolate. Laid. Laying. Lays. (A.S. *lecgan.*)

LAY, *v.i.* lay, to produce eggs; to contrive; to wager. Lay about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigour. Lay at, to strike, or endeavour to strike. Lay in for, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. Lay on, to strike; to beat; to deal blows with vehemence; to act with vehemence. Lay out, to purpose; to intend; to take measures. Laid. Laying. Lays.

LAY, *n.* lay, that which is laid; a layer; the direction in which the strands of a rope are twisted; share of profit [U.S.].

LAY, *n.* lay, a meadow; a lea. (A.S.)

LAY, *n.* lay, a narrative poem; a song or ballad. (Fr. *lai,* song.)

LAY, *a.* lay, pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; unprofessional. (Gr. *laikos,* the people.)

LAY-BROTHER, *n.* lay-*bruth*-ther, one received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders.

LAY-CLERK, *n.* *lay*-klark, a layman who reads the responses in the church-service.

LAY-DAYS, *n.pl.* *lay*-daze, a certain number of days allowed to load or unload cargo [Comm.].

LAY-ELDER, *n.* lay-*el*-der, in the Presbyterian Church, an elder who is not ministerial.

LAYER, *n. lay*-er, one who lays. **Layer out,** one who expends money; a steward. **Layer up,** one who deposits for future use; a treasurer.

LAYER, *n.* lare, a stratum; a bed; an undetached shoot laid under ground for propagation: *v.t.* to propagate by layers [Hort.]. **Layered. Layering. Layers.**

LAYERING, *n. lare*-ing, propagation by layers.

LAYETTE, *n.* lay-*yet*, a baby's outfit; a powder tray. (Fr.)

LAY-FIGURE, *n. lay*-fig-yewr, an artist's figure, made of wood or other material, in imitation of the human body; thus, metaphorically, a nonentity.

LAYING, *n. lay*-ing, the first coat of plaster on laths of two-coat work; the act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid; the process of twisting the strands of a rope.

LAYLAND, *n. lay*-land, land lying untilled or in pasture.

LAYMAN, *n. lay*-man, a man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity; a man who is not in the profession.

LAY-OUT, *n. lay*-out, a plan of buildings or gardens; a ground plan; a plan or make-up [Print.].

LAYSTALL, *n. lay*-stawl, a heap of dung, or place where dung is laid; a place where milch-cows are kept.

LAZAR, *n. laz*-ar, a person infected with leprosy or other pestilential disease. (Lazarus, Luke xvi.)

LAZARET, *n. laz*-a-ret, a lazaretto.

LAZARETTO, *n. laz*-a-*ret*-o, a hospital for the reception of persons affected with infectious diseases; a place of quarantine. (It.)

LAZAR-HOUSE, *n. laz*-ar-house, a lazaretto.

LAZARISTS, *n.pl. laz*-ar-ists, lazarites.

LAZARITES, *n.pl. laz*-ar-ites, an order of missionaries in the Romish Church, established by St. Vincent de Paul in 1632 and named after the college St. Lazare, in Paris.

LAZAR-LIKE, *a. laz*-ar-like, lazarly.

LAZARLY, *a. laz*-ar-le, full of sores; leprous.

LAZE, *v.i.* laze, to live in idleness: *v.t.* to waste in sloth. **Lazed. Lazes. Lazing.**

LAZILY, *ad. lay*-ze-le, in a lazy manner.

LAZINESS, *n. lay*-ze-ness, the state of being lazy.

LAZULITE, *n. laz*-yew-lite, a mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour, consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina and magnesia. (Late L. *lazulus.*)

LAZY, *a. lay*-ze, disinclined to exertion; indolent; slothful; sluggish. **Lazy bed,** a bed in which potatoes are laid on the surface of the ground, and earth thrown on them. **Lazy bones,** a lazy fellow. **Lazy tongs,** a series of scissor-like bars, each pair fitted on to the end of the other, by which a person may catch hold of a thing at a distance without rising. (O.Fr. *lasche.*)

LAZZARONI, *n.pl. lats*-a-*roh*-ne, the lowest, idly-disposed, outcast class of the population once numerous and formidable in Naples. (It. a beggar.)

LEA, *n.* lee, a meadow or pasture. (A.S. *leah.*)

LEACH, *n.* leech, a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali: *v.t.* to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. **Leach tub,** a tub in which ashes are leached. **Leached. Leaches. Leaching.** (A.S. *leccan,* moisten.)

LEAD, *n.* led, the metallic element Pb.; a plummet, used in sounding at sea: a thin plate of metal, to separate lines in printing; a small stick of plumbago used in pencils: *pl.* sheets of lead for covering roofs; a flat roof so covered: *a.* made or consisting of lead: *v.t.* to cover with lead; to fit with lead; to widen the space between lines by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal [Printing]. **Red lead,** oxide of lead. **White lead,** carbonate of lead. **Leaded. Leading. Leads.** (A.S.)

LEAD, *n.* leed, a dog-chain or rein; an artificial water-course; the first card played in a game; an example; the act of leading: *v.t.* to guide by the hand; to guide by showing the way; to conduct; to direct; to govern; to precede; to allure; to induce; to prevail on. **Lead astray,** to guide in a wrong way or into error. **Lead captive,** to carry into captivity. **Leading. Leads. Led.** (A.S. *lædan.*)

LEAD, *n.* leed, first place; precedence; guidance: *v.i.* to go before and show the way; to go first; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to draw; to have a tendency to; to exercise dominion. **Lead off,** or **out,** to begin. **Leading. Leads. Led.**

LEAD-ARMING, *n. led*-arm-ing, a piece of tallow pressed into the lower end of a sounding-lead to ascertain the nature of the bed of water sounded.

LEADED, *pp.* or *a. led*-ed, fitted with or set in lead; separated by leads [Printing].

LEADEN, *a. led*-en, made of lead; indisposed to action; heavy; dull.

LEADEN-HEARTED, *a. led*-en-*hahrt*-ed, stupid; destitute of feeling; depressed or sorrowful.

LEADEN-HEELED, *a. led*-en-heeld, moving slowly.

LEADEN-STEPPING, *a. led*-en-*step*-ping, moving slowly.

LEADER, *n. leed*-er, one who leads; a conductor; a chief; one who goes first; a performer who leads a choir; a branch of ore leading to the lode; the leading editorial article in a newspaper; a row of dots leading across a page; the principal wheel in machinery; a leading horse in a tandem or team; the top bud.

LEADERETTE, *n.* leed-er-*et*, a short leading article.

LEADERSHIP, *n. leed*-er-ship, the office of a leader; direction.

LEAD-GLANCE, *n. led*-glance, galena.

LEADHILLITE, *n. led*-hill-ite, a mineral composed of sulphate and carbonate of lead. (Leadhills, in Scotland.)

LEADING, *a. leed*-ing, chief; important; most influential; showing the way by going first: *n.* guidance.

LEADINGLY, *ad. leed*-ing-le, in a leading manner.

LEADING-STRINGS, *n.pl. leed*-ing-strings, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. **To be in leading-strings,** to be in a state of dependence on, or under the control of, others.

LEAD-MILL, *n. led*-mil, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing.

LEAD-PENCIL, *n.* led-*pen*-sil, an instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago, otherwise black-lead, enclosed generally in cedar.

LEADSMAN, *n. ledz*-man, the man in a ship who heaves the lead in taking soundings.

LEADY, *a. led*-de, pertaining to or like lead.

LEAF, *n.* leef: *pl.* **Leaves,** leevz, the thin, flat appendage of a plant's axis, in which the sap is elaborated by contact with the air and light; a part of a book comprising two pages; the side of a window-shutter, screen or folding-door; anything resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; a movable section of a table-top: *v.i.* to shoot out or produce leaves. **Leafed. Leafing. Leafs.** (A.S.)

LEAFAGE, *n. leef*-aje, leaves collectively; foliage.

LEAF-BRIDGE, *n. leef*-bridj, a drawbridge, as having a platform on each side which rises and falls.

LEAF-BUD, *n. leef*-bud, a bud containing a leaf.

LEAF-CROWNED, *a. leef*-kround, crowned with leaves.

LEAFED, *a.* leeft, having leaves.

LEAF-FAT, *n. leef*-fat, fat lying in layers.

LEAFINESS, *n. leef*-e-ness, state of being leafy.

LEAFING, *n. leef*-ing, the process of unfolding leaves.

LEAF-LARD, *n. leef*-lahrd, lard made of leaf-fat.

LEAFLESS, *a. leef*-less, destitute of leaves.

LEAFLET, *n. leef*-let, a small pamphlet; a handbill; a little leaf, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole [Bot.].

LEAF-METAL, *n. leef*-met-al, a metallic leafy preparation for giving a cheap and brilliant surface to metal and other substances.

LEAF-MOULD, *n. leef*-mohld, mould formed by decayed leaves.

LEAFSCAR, *n. leef*-skahr, the mark that covers the wound left by the fallen leaf.

LEAFSTALK, *n. leef*-stawk, the stalk supporting a leaf.

LEAFY, *a. leef*-e, full of leaves.

LEAGUE, *n.* leeg, alliance or union for the promotion of a common interest; confederacy: *v.i.* to unite in a league; to confederate. **Leagued. Leagues. Leaguing.** (Fr. *ligue.*)

LEAGUE, *n.* leeg, a measure of length, containing three miles, though varying in different countries. **Sea league,** three nautical miles. (O.Fr. *legue.*)

LEAGUER, *n. leeg*-er, one who unites in a league; a camp of besiegers. (Dut. *leger,* a camp.)

LEAK, *n.* leek, a crevice or fissure in a vessel, through which liquid may pass; the oozing of a fluid through such: *v.i.* to let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel through a leak. **Leak out**, to find vent: to escape privately. **Spring a leak**, to open or crack so as to let in water. **Leaked. Leaking. Leaks.** (Scand.)

LEAKAGE, *n.* *leek*-aje, a leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; allowance of a certain rate per cent for leaking; loss unaccounted for [Comm.].

LEAKINESS, *n.* *leek*-e-ness, being leaky.

LEAKY, *a.* *leek*-e, letting liquid pass in or out; not watertight; apt to disclose secrets; tattling.

LEAL, *a.* leel, loyal; faithful; true. **Land of the leal**, heaven. (O.Fr. *leial.*)

LEAM, *n.* leem, a string to lead a dog with; a lead.

LEAMER, *n.* *leem*-er, a dog led by a leam.

LEAN, *n.* leen, a slope; an inclination; *v.i.* to incline or bend; to deviate from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline towards; to be partial to; to rest against: *v.t.* to incline; to cause to lean. **Leaned. Leaning. Leans. Leant.** (A.S. *hlænan.*)

LEAN, *a.* leen, wanting flesh; not fat; thin; not rich; poor; barren of thought and interest; jejune: *n.* that part of flesh which consists of muscular tissue without the fat. (A.S. *hlæne.*)

LEAN-FACED, *a.* *leen*-fayst, having a thin face, said of letters which have not their full breadth [Printing].

LEANING, *n.* *leen*-ing, inclination.

LEANLY, *ad.* *leen*-le, in a lean state or manner.

LEANNESS, *n.* *leen*-ness, the state or quality of being lean.

LEAN-TO, *n.* *leen*-too, a shed with a roof leaning against a wall.

LEAN-WITTED, *a.* *leen*-wit-ted, having but little sense.

LEAP, *n.* leep, a jump; a bound; space passed in leaping; copulation of animals; an abrupt transition: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward; to jump; to vault; to rush with force: *v.t.* to spring or bound over; to cause to leap. **Leap in the dark**, a risky proceeding. **Leaped. Leaping. Leaps. Leapt.** (A.S. *hleapan.*)

LEAP, *n.* leep, a hamper; an osier creel. (Dial. Eng.)

LEAPER, *n.* *leep*-er, one who leaps or leaps well; a steeplechaser.

LEAPFROG, *n.* *leep*-frog, a game among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him, straddled.

LEAPINGLY, *ad.* *leep*-ing-le, by leaps.

LEAP-YEAR, *n.* *leep*-yeer, every fourth year of 366 days; so called as, by adding a day to February, making the days thereafter leap forward one more than usual.

LEARN, *v.t.* lern, to acquire knowledge of; to acquire skill in or a faculty of performing by practice: *v.i.* to gain knowledge; to receive instruction. **Learned. Learning. Learns. Learnt.** (A.S. *leornian.*)

LEARNABLE, *a.* *lern*-a-bl, that may be learnt.

LEARNED, *a.* *lern*-ed, having learning from study of old literature; erudite; well acquainted with an art; knowing; containing and showing learning. **The learned**, men of erudition; literati.

LEARNEDLY, *ad.* *lern*-ed-le, in a learned manner.

LEARNEDNESS, *n.* *lern*-ed-ness, state of being learned.

LEARNER, *n.* *lern*-er, one who is learning.

LEARNING, *n.* *lern*-ing, that which is to be learnt; knowledge acquired by study, especially of literature; erudition; scholarship; knowledge acquired from others.

LEARY, *n.* *leer*-e, an old mine-working.

LEASABLE, *a.* *leece*-a-bl, that may be leased.

LEASE, *n.* leece, a letting of tenements for a term of years; the contract for such letting; any tenure: *v.t.* let or hold on lease. **Leased. Leases. Leasing.** (Fr. *laisser*, let.)

LEASE, *n.* leece, the plan on which warp and weft cross in weaving. (*Leash.*)

LEASEHOLD, *a.* *leece*-hohld, held by lease: *n.* a tenure held by lease.

LEASEHOLDER, *n.* *leece*-hohld-er, a tenant under a lease.

LEASER, *n.* *leez*-er, a gleaner. (A.S. *lesan*, glean.)

LEASH, *n.* leesh, a thong or line by which a hawk or a hound is held; a brace and a half; three; three greyhounds, foxes, bucks or hares; a band to tie anything with: *v.t.* to bind; to hold by a string. **Leashed. Leashes. Leashing.** (O.Fr. *lesse.*)

LEASING, *n.* *leez*-ing, falsehood; lies. (A.S. *leasung.*)

LEASOWE, *n.* *lee*-soh, a pasture.

LEAST, *a.* leest: *superl.* of **Little**, smallest; little beyond others: *ad.* in the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others. **At least**, at the lowest degree; at all events.

LEASTWAYS, *ad.* *leest*-waze, leastwise.

LEASTWISE, *ad.* *leest*-wize, anyhow; at least.

LEAT, *n.* leet, a watercourse to or from a mill. (A.S. *lædan*, lead.)

LEATHER, *n.* *leth*-ther, the skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides in general; the fleshy part of a dog's ear: *a.* consisting of leather: *v.t.* to thrash. **Leathered. Leathering. Leathers.** (A.S.)

LEATHERBACK, *n.* *leth*-ther-bak, the turtle *Sphargis coriacea.*

LEATHER-CLOTH, *n.* *leth*-ther-kloth, a fabric varnished over to resemble leather.

LEATHER-COAT, *n.* *leth*-ther-kote, an apple with a tough rind.

LEATHER-DRESSER, *n.* *leth*-ther-*dres*-ser, one who dresses leather or prepares hides for use.

LEATHERETTE, *n.* *leth*-ther-*et*, imitation leather.

LEATHER-JACKET, *n.* *leth*-ther-*jak*-et, an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus resinifera*; any one of several species of fishes in the Pacific belonging to different genera; the larva of the daddy-longlegs.

LEATHERN, *a.* *leth*-thern, made of leather.

LEATHERSELLER, *n.* *leth*-ther-*sell*-er, a dealer in leather.

LEATHERWOOD, *n.* *leth*-ther-wood, a North American plant, *Direa palustris*, with a tough bark used for cordage and baskets.

LEATHERY, *a.* *leth*-ther-e, resembling leather; tough.

LEAVE, *n.* leeve, liberty granted; permission; departure; a formal parting of friends; farewell: *v.t.* to depart from; to abandon; to commit; to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death; to bequeath; to permit; to forbear; to refer: *v.i.* to cease; to desist. **Leave in the dark**, to keep unaware of. **Leave off**, to desist from; to cease wearing; to abandon. **Leave out**, to omit. **Leaves. Leaving. Left.** (A.S. *læfan.*)

LEAVED, *a.* leevd, leafed. (*Leaf.*)

LEAVEN, *n.* *lev*-en, a ferment to make dough rise and impart a spongy texture to bread; yeast; barm; anything which pervades a mass and changes its nature, originally for the worse: *v.t.* to raise with leaven; to imbue; to taint; to modify; to temper. **Leavened. Leavening. Leavens.** (Fr. *levain.*)

LEAVENING, *n.* *lev*-en-ing, that which leavens, or the act of doing so.

LEAVENOUS, *a.* *lev*-en-us, containing leaven.

LEAVER, *n.* *leev*-er, one who leaves or forsakes.

LEAVES, *n.* leevz, *pl.* of leaf.

LEAVE-TAKING, *n.* *leev*-take-ing, parting compliments.

LEAVINESS, *n.* *lee*-ve-ness, leafiness.

LEAVINGS, *n.pl.* *leev*-ings, things left; relics; refuse.

LEAVING-SHOP, *n.* *leev*-ing-shop, a pawnbroker's.

LEAVY, *a.* *lee*-ve, leafy.

LECANORA, *n.* *lek*-a-*nore*-a, a genus of lichens of which two species are said to have been the manna of the Israelites.

LECHER, *n.* *letsh*-er, a man given to lewdness: *v.i.* to practise lewdness. **Lechered. Lechering. Lechers.** (O.Fr. *lecheor.*)

LECHEROUS, *a.* *letsh*-er-us, lustful; provoking lust.

LECHEROUSLY, *ad.* *letsh*-er-us-le, lustfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, *n.* *letsh*-er-us-ness, lust.

LECHERY, *n.* *letsh*-er-e, lewdness.

LECITHIN, *n.* *lee*-se-thin, a constituent of nervous tissue and yolk of egg.

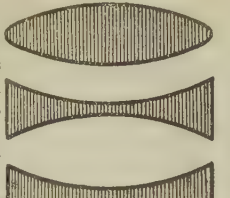
LECOTROPAL, *a.* le-*kot*-ro-pal, shaped like a horseshoe. (Gr. *lekos*, dish, and *tropos*, turn.)

LECTERN, *n.* *lek*-tern, a reading desk for large books; a reading desk for the book from which the lessons are read in a church; in Scotland, the precentor's desk. (O.Fr. *letrun.*)

LECTION, *n.* *lek*-shon, a reading; variant in a manuscript or book; a portion of Scripture read in divine service. (L. *lectio.*)
LECTIONARY, *n.* *lek*-shon-a-re, a service-book, containing portions of Scripture to be read.
LECTOR, *n.* *lek*-tor, a reader in the ancient churches. (L.)
LECTUAL, *a.* *lekt*-yew-al, confining to bed [Med.]. (L. *lectus*, a couch.)
LECTURE, *n.* *lek*-tewr, a discourse of a methodical nature on any subject; a reading with a tutor; an exposition; a reprimand; a formal reproof: *v.t.* to instruct by discourses; to reprimand; to teach by instruction or reproof. **Lectured. Lectures. Lecturing.** (Fr.)
LECTURER, *n.* *lek*-tewr-er, one who lectures.
LECTURESHIP, *n.* *lek*-tewr-ship, the office of a lecturer.
LED, *a.* led, guided; drawn: *p.* and *pp.* of to lead.
LED-CAPTAIN, *n.* *led*-kap-tin, an obsequious follower.
LEDGE, *n.* ledj, a shelf on which to lay things; anything similar; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest; a ridge; a layer; a small moulding [Arch.]. (*Lie*, and cf. Ice. *logg.*)
LEDGER, *n.* *ledj*-er, the principal book of account, into which the items of the other accounts are entered on debtor and creditor sides in a summary form; a piece of timber to support the platform of scaffolding; a horizontal covering slab [Arch.]. (A.S. *liegan*, to lie.)
LEDGER-LINE, *n.* *ledj*-er-line, a fishing line with a sinker near the hook; a leger-line; a line in a musical score added above or below the staff.
LEDGY, *a.* *ledj*-e, abounding in ledges.
LED-HORSE, *n.* *led*-hawrse, a pack-horse; a spare horse.
LEE, *n.* lee, the quarter towards which the wind blows. **A tide under the lee**, a stream in an opposite direction to the wind. **Lee board**, a frame or plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled. **Lee gauge**, a greater distance than another vessel from the point whence the wind blows. **Lee lurch**, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea. **Lee shore**, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows. **Lee side**, the side of a vessel furthest from the point whence the wind blows. **Lee tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. **Under the lee**, defended from the wind. (A.S. *hleow*, shelter.)
LEECH, *n.* leech, a species of blood-sucking worm, *Hirudo medicinalis*, of which there are 64 varieties; any species of a family of worms, Hirudinea, of which there are 37 genera; a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches; to heal. **Leeched. Leeches. Leeching.** (A.S. *lœce*, a physician.)
LEECH, *n.* leech, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular [Naut.]. **Leech rope**, the rope for hauling up the leech of a sail. (Scand.)
LEECHCRAFT, *n.* *leech*-krahft, the art of healing.
LEECHEE, *n.* *lee*-chee, the fruit of a Chinese tree, *Litchi chinensis.*
LEEFANGE, *n.* *lee*-fanj, an iron bar upon which the sheets of fore and aft sails traverse; a horse [Naut.].
LEEK, *n.* leek, a plant allied to the onion, *Allium porrum*, a cultivated variety of *Allium ampeloprasum*, the old national emblem of Wales. **To eat the leek**, to retract. (A.S. *leac.*)
LEEMOST, *a.* *lee*-mohst, furthest to leeward.
LEER, *n.* leer, a sidelong look expressive of various feelings, as contempt, defiance, sly archness, amorousness or malignity: *v.i.* to look with a leer: *v.t.* to glance at obliquely, or with sly smiles. **Leered. Leering. Leers.** (A.S. *hleor*, the cheek.)
LEERINGLY, *ad.* *leer*-ing-le, in a leering manner.
LEERY, *a.* *leer*-e, sly [Slang].
LEES, *n.pl.* leez, the dregs which have settled at the bottom of liquor. (Fr. *lie.*)
LEET, *n.* leet, a court of record, held once a year, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor. **Leet ale**, a feast or merrymaking in the time of leet. (Scand.)
LEET, *n.* leet, a sea-fish, the pollack.
LEET, *n.* leet, in Scotland, a list of selected candidates for an office. (*List.*)
LEEWARD, *a.* *lew*-ard, in the direction towards which the wind blows: *ad.* towards the lee.
LEEWAY, *n.* *lee*-way, the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; arrear of work.
LEFT, *a.* left, opposed to the right of the body: *n.* the side opposite the right; the party opposed to the government in a Continental legislative assembly, as sitting on the left of the chair. **The left bank of a river**, that which is on the left hand of a person looking down the river. (A.S.)
LEFT-HAND, *n.* *left*-hand, the left side.
LEFTHANDED, *a.* left-*hand*-ed, using the left hand more readily than the right; to the left; meaning the opposite; awkward; unlucky. **Lefthanded compliment**, apparent praise but actual depreciation. **Lefthanded marriage**, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank; a morganatic marriage.
LEFTHANDEDNESS, *n.* left-*hand*-ed-ness, the quality of being lefthanded.
LEFTHANDER, *n.* left-*hand*-er, a lefthanded person; a blow with the left hand.
LEFTWARD, *a.* *left*-ward, to the left.
LEG, *n.* leg, a limb by which an animal walks; that which covers the leg; the support of anything; the side of a triangle; a tack in sailing to windward [Naut.]. **Stand on one's own legs**, to depend on one's own efforts without aid. (Ice. *leggr*, a leg.)
LEGACY, *n.* *leg*-a-se, a bequest left by will; anything bequeathed. **Legacy duty**, a government tax on testamentary bequests, graduated according to degree of relationship. (L. *legatum.*)
LEGACY-HUNTER, *n.* *leg*-a-se-*hunt*-er, one who flatters and courts for legacies.
LEGAL, *a.* *lee*-gal, pertaining to or according to law; lawful; created by law; according to the law of works [Theol.]. **Legal tender**, payment in the authorized currency of the country. (L. *legalis*, relating to the law.)
LEGALISM, *n.* *lee*-gal-izm, respect for or adherence to law or a legal system.
LEGALIST, *n.* *lee*-gal-ist, one who relies for salvation on works of law [Theol.]; a stickler for law.
LEGALITY, *n.* le-*gal*-e-te, lawfulness; conformity to law; reliance on works or the letter of the law for salvation [Theol.].
LEGALIZE, *v.t.* *lee*-gal-ize, to make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize; to sanction. **Legalized. Legalizes. Legalizing.**
LEGALLY, *ad.* *lee*-gal-le, in a legal manner.
LEGATARY, *n.* *leg*-a-ta-re, a legatee. (L. *legatarius.*)
LEGATE, *n.* *leg*-ate, an ambassador; the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative. (O.Fr. *legat.*)
LEGATEE, *n.* *leg*-a-*tee*, one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. **Residuary legatee**, the legatee to whom the remainder of the property is left after the settlement of all claims.
LEGATESHIP, *n.* *leg*-ate-ship, the office of a legate.
LEGATINE, *a.* *leg*-a-tine, pertaining to or proceeding from a legate.
LEGATION, *n.* le-*gay*-shon, an embassy; the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors; the official residence of a diplomatist abroad. (Fr. *légation.*)
LEGATO, *ad.* le-*gah*-to, in a smooth, gliding manner [Mus.]. (It.)
LEG-BAIL, *n.* leg-*bale*, escape from custody.
LEG-BYE, *n.* *leg*-by, a run made when the ball touches any part of a batsman except his hand or bat [Cricket].
LEGEND, *n.* *lej*-end, a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and in the refectories of religious houses; a traditional, historically unauthentic relation or narrative, generally of a more or less marvellous or incredible description; the motto on a shield or round the field of a medal or coin. (O.Fr. *legende.*)
LEGENDARY, *a.* *lej*-end-ar-re, in the form of legend; romantic; fabulous: *n.* a book of legends; a relater of legends.
LEGER, *a.* *led*-jer, of small size or weight. (Fr. *léger.*)
LEGER, *n.* *lej*-er, a leaden weight used in bottom fishing, fixed about a yard from the hook, when the stream runs too fast for a float.
LEGERDEMAIN, *n.* *lej*-er-de-*mane*, sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand. (Fr. light of hand.)

LEGER-LINE, *n. lej*-er-line, a line added to the staff for designating notes ascending or descending; a fishing line with a leger; a ledger-line [Mus.].
LEGGED, *a.* legd, having legs, as two-legged.
LEGGERS, *n.pl. leg*-gers, men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their feet against the side walls.
LEGGING, *n. leg*-ging, a cover for the leg; a long gaiter.
LEGGY, *a. leg*-ge, with very long legs.
LEGHORN, *n. leg*-horn, a Tuscan plait of smooth straw for bonnets and hats; a bonnet or hat made of it; a breed of poultry. (Leghorn, in Italy.)
LEGIBILITY, *n. lej*-e-*bil*-e-te, the quality or state of being legible.
LEGIBLE, *a. lej*-e-bl, that may be read; clear and distinct; easily discoverable or decipherable. (O.Fr.)
LEGIBLENESS, *n. lej*-e-bl-ness, legibility.
LEGIBLY, *ad. lej*-ib-le, so as to be legible.
LEGION, *n. lee*-jon, among the ancient Romans, a body of soldiers divided into cohorts, maniples and centuries, and consisting of from 3000 to 6000 men; a military force; a great number. **Foreign Legion,** a corps of volunteers of nationalities other than the French, which is attached to the French Colonial Army. **Legion of Honour,** an order instituted in France, by Napoleon I, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. (O.Fr. from L. *legio,* collect.)
LEGIONARY, *a. lee*-jon-a-re, relating to a legion or to legions; consisting of a legion or of legions; containing a great number: *n.* one of a legion. (L. *legionarius.*)
LEGISLATE, *v.i. lej*-is-late, to make or enact a law or laws. **Legislated. Legislates. Legislating.** (L. *lex, legis,* a law, and *latus,* passed.)
LEGISLATION, *n. lej*-is-*lay*-shon, the act of legislating.
LEGISLATIVE, *a. lej*-is-late-iv, enacting law or the laws; pertaining to legislation; done by legislation.
LEGISLATIVELY, *ad. lej*-is-late-iv-le, in a legislative manner.
LEGISLATOR, *n. lej*-is-lay-tor, one who makes laws; a member of a legislature. (L.)
LEGISLATORSHIP, *n. lej*-is-lay-tor-ship, the office of a legislator.
LEGISLATRESS, *n. lej*-is-lay-tress, a female legislator.
LEGISLATRIX, *n. lej*-is-la-triks, a legislatress.
LEGISLATURE, *n. lej*-is-lay-tewr, the assembly in a state invested with power to make and repeal laws. (L. *lex, legis,* and *latura,* a connection.)
LEGIST, *n. lee*-jist, one skilled in the laws. (Fr. *légiste.*)
LEGITIMACY, *n.* le-*jit*-e-ma-se, lawfulness of birth; genuineness; logical sequence or deduction.
LEGITIMATE, *a.* le-*jit*-e-mate, lawfully begotten; genuine; in accordance with law or usage, or an accepted standard; following logically or naturally: *v.t.* to make lawful; to render legitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. **Legitimated. Legitimates. Legitimating.** (Late L. *legitimatus,* declared lawful, from L. *legitimus,* according to law.)
LEGITIMATELY, *ad.* le-*jit*-e-mate-le, in a legitimate manner.
LEGITIMATENESS, *n.* le-*jit*-e-mate-ness, the quality of being legitimate.
LEGITIMATION, *n.* le-*jit*-e-*may*-shon, the act of rendering legal or legitimate.
LEGITIMATIZE, *v.t.* le-*jit*-e-may-tize, to make legitimate. **Legitimatized. Legitimatizes. Legitimatizing.**
LEGITIMIST, *n.* le-*jit*-e-mist, one who supports legitimate authority, specially hereditary royal right.
LEGLESS, *a. leg*-less, having no legs.
LEGUME, *n. leg*-ewm, a fruit which splits into two halves and has the seeds attached to the ventral suture; the pod of the leguminous plants. (L. *legumen,* pulse.)
LEGUMIN, *n.* le-*gew*-min, an albumin obtained from leguminous plants; vegetable casein.
LEGUMINOUS, *a.* le-*gew*-min-us, pertaining to or consisting of pulse; having legumes [Bot.].
LEIOTRICHOUS, *a.* li-*ot*-re-kus, smooth-haired. (Gr. *leios,* smooth, and *thrix,* hair.)
LEIPOA, *n.* li-*poh*-a, an Australian game-bird, the ocellated megapode, *Lipoa ocellata.* (Gr. *leipo,* leave, and *oon,* an egg.)
LEIPOTHYMIC, *a.* li-po-*thim*-ik, fainting; tending to swooning. (Gr. *leipo,* and *thymos,* the soul.)
LEISTER, *n. les*-ter, a fishing spear with three prongs. (Ice.)
LEISURABLE, *a. lezh*-ur-a-bl, not occupied.
LEISURABLY, *ad. lezh*-ur-ab-le, at leisure.
LEISURE, *n. lesj*-ur, freedom from occupation; time free from employment: *a.* unoccupied. (Fr. *loisir.*)
LEISURELY, *a. lesj*-ur-le, done at leisure; deliberate: *ad.* not in haste; slowly; deliberately.
LEIT-MOTIF, *n. lyte*-mo-teef, the principal theme in a musical composition. (Ger.)
LEMAN, *n. lem*-an, a sweetheart; a mistress; a gallant. (A.S. *leof,* dear, and *mann,* man.)
LEMMA, *n. lem*-ma, a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition [Math.]. (Gr. anything that is taken.)
LEMMING, *n. lem*-ming, a rodent of the genus *Lemmus.* (Norwegian word.)
LEMNIAN, *a. lem*-ne-an, pertaining to the Isle of Lemnos.
LEMNISCATA, *n. lem*-nis-*kay*-ta, the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8. (L. *lemniscus,* a ribbon hanging down.)
LEMON, *n. lem*-on, the fruit of *Citrus limonum*; the tree that produces the lemon. **Lemon grass,** a species of *Andropogon, A. schœnanthus.* **Lemon sole,** a trade name for several species of *Pleuronectes.* **Salt of lemons,** binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid. (Fr. *limon,* from Pers. *limūn.*)
LEMONADE, *n.* lem-on-*ade,* a drink consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened; a drink made of a substitute for lemons. (Fr. *limonade.*)
LEMUR, *n. lee*-mur, a nocturnal mammal allied to the monkeys and insectivores. (L. *lemur,* ghost.)
LEMURES, *n.pl. lem*-yew-rez, ghosts or spectres among the Romans; shades or ghosts of the departed. (L. *lemures,* ghosts.)
LEMURINE, *a. lem*-yew-rin, pertaining to or resembling the lemurs.
LEMUROID, *a. lem*-yew-royd, lemurine.
LEND, *v.t.* lend, to grant for temporary use; to grant on condition that the thing or its equivalent be returned; to grant or accord; to do; to let for hire; to loan. **Lending. Lends. Lent.** (A.S. *lænan.*)
LENDABLE, *a. lend*-a-bl, that may be lent.
LENDER, *n. lend*-er, one who lends; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.
LENDING, *n. lend*-ing, the act of giving on loan; that which is lent or furnished.
LENGTH, *n.* length, extent from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body; long continuance; detail; distance. **At length,** in full; at last; at the end or conclusion. (A.S.)
LENGTHEN, *v.t. length*-en, to extend in length; to elongate; to draw out: *v.i.* to grow longer. **Lengthened. Lengthening. Lengthens.**
LENGTHFUL, *a. length*-ful, of great length in measure.
LENGTHILY, *ad. length*-e-le, at great length.
LENGTHINESS, *n. length*-e-ness, the state of being lengthy.
LENGTHWISE, *ad. length*-wise, in the direction of the length.
LENGTHY, *a. length*-e, long; rather long; not short; not brief.
LENIENCY, *n. lee*-ne-en-se, the quality of being lenient.
LENIENT, *a. lee*-ne-ent, softening; mitigating; emollient; not severe; mild: *n.* that which softens; an emollient. (L. *leniens,* soothing.)
LENIENTLY, *ad. lee*-ne-ent-le, in a lenient manner.
LENITIVE, *a. len*-e-tiv, having the quality of softening or mitigating; assuasive; emollient: *n.* a medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which soothes or allays excitement; a palliative. (L. *lenitus,* soothed.)

LENITY, *n.* *len*-e-te, mildness of treatment; clemency.
LENO, *n.* *lee*-no, a kind of cotton gauze, used for window curtains. (Fr. *leinon*, lawn.)
LENS, *n.* lenz: *pl.* Lenses, a piece of glass or other transparent substance, so shaped that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance; the crystalline humour of the eye. (L. *lens*, a lentil.)



Lenses.

LENT, *n.* lent, a fast of forty days, observed as a time of mortification in commemoration of the fasting of Jesus Christ in the wilderness, commencing with Ash Wednesday, and continuing till Easter. (A.S. *lencten*, the spring.)
LENT, lent, *p.* and *pp.* of lend.
LENTAMENTA, *ad.* *len*-ta-men-ta, slowly [Mus.]. (It.)
LENTANDO, *ad.* len-*tan*-do, with slackening [Mus.]. (It.)
LENTEN, *a.* *lent*-en, pertaining to, or used in, Lent; sparing.
LENTICULAR, *a.* len-*tik*-yew-lar, resembling a lentil; having the form of a double-convex lens. (L. *lenticula.*)
LENTICULARLY, *ad.* len-*tik*-yew-lar-le, in the manner of a lens; with a curve.
LENTIFORM, *a.* *len*-te-form, lenticular.
LENTIGINOUS, *a.* len-*tij*-e-nus, freckly; scurfy. (Late L. *lentiginosus.*)
LENTIGO, *n.* len-*tee*-go, a freckly eruption on the skin. (L.)
LENTIL, *n.* *len*-til, a leguminous plant, *Lens esculenta*, and its seed, which has the form of a lens convex on both sides (O.Fr. *lentille.*)
LENTISK, *n.* *len*-tisk, the mastic-tree, *Pistacia lentiscus.* (L. *lentiscus.*)
LENT-LILY, *n.* *lent*-*lil*-e, a daffodil.
LENTO, *ad.* *len*-to, slowly [Music]. (It.)
LENTOID, *a.* *len*-toyd, shaped like a lens.
LENTOR, *n.* *len*-tor, tenacity; viscousness; slowness. (L.)
LENTOUS, *a.* *len*-tus, viscous; tenacious.
LENZINITE, *n.* *len*-zin-ite, halloysite, hydrated silicate of alumina.
LEO, *n.* *lee*-o, the Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. (L.)
LEONERO, *n.* le-o-*nare*-o, a breed of dogs used for puma-hunting.
LEONID, *a.* *lee*-o-nid, pertaining to the constellation Leo, from which the November meteors appear to diverge.
LEONINE, *a.* *lee*-o-nine, of or like a lion.
LEONINELY, *ad.* *lee*-o-nine-le, in the manner of a lion.
LEONINE, *n.* *lee*-o-nine, an elegiac verse containing an internal rhyme as, "Arethusa arose from her couch of snows." (Said to be named after Leoninus, a 12th century canon of Paris, who wrote much in this style.)
LEOPARD, *n.* *lep*-ard, a carnivore of the cat group, *Felis pardus*, otherwise called the panther, known by its spots. **American leopard**, the jaguar, *Felis onca.* **Hunting leopard**, the chita, *Cynælurus jubatus.* **Leopard's bane**, a plant of the genus *Doronicum*, or herb paris, *Paris quadrifolia.* **Snow leopard**, the ounce, *Felis uncia.* (O.Fr.)
LEOPARD-CAT, *n.* *lep*-ard-*kat*, a small handsome cat of South-Eastern Asia, *Felis bengalensis.*
LEPER, *n.* *lep*-er, a person affected with leprosy. (Fr. *lèpre.*)
LEPID, *a.* *lep*-id, pleasant; jocose. (L. *lepidus*, jolly.)
LEPIDODENDRON, *n.* *lep*-e-do-*den*-dron, a genus of fossil plants, so named from the scaly appearance of the stem. (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *dendron*, a tree.)
LEPIDOID, *a.* *lep*-e-doyd, ganoid. (Gr. *lepis*, and *eidos*, like.)
LEPIDOLITE, *n.* lep-*id*-o-lite, a species of mica, of a lilac or rose-violet colour, from which lithium and rubidium salts are obtained [Geol.]. (Gr. *lepis*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

LEPIDOMELANE, *n.* lep-e-*dom*-e-lane, a black mica containing much iron and a little magnesium.
LEPIDOPTERA, *n.pl.* *lep*-e-*dop*-te-ra, an order of insects, including butterflies and moths, having four wings, covered with minute powder-like scales. (Gr. *lepis*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
LEPIDOPTERAL, *a.* lep-e-*dop*-ter-al, lepidopterous.
LEPIDOPTEROUS, *a.* lep-e-*dop*-ter-us, belonging to the lepidoptera.
LEPIDOSIREN, *n.* *lep*-id-o-*si*-ren, the South American mud-fish, *Lepis paradoxa.* (Gr. *lepis*, and *siren.*)
LEPIS, *n.* *lep*-is, a small membranous scale. (L.)
LEPORINE, *a.* *lep*-o-rine, pertaining to or having the nature of the hare. (L. *leporinus*, pertaining to a hare.)
LEPRA, *n.* *lee*-pra, a scaly affection of the skin; leprosy.
LEPRECHAUN, *n.* lep-re-*kawn*, a benevolent, helpful brownie. (Ir.)
LEPROSY, *n.* *lep*-ro-se, a disease caused by the *Bacillus leprœ.* (O.Fr. *leprosie.*)
LEPROUS, *a.* *lep*-rus, infected with leprosy.
LEPROUSLY, *ad.* *lep*-rus-le, in a leprous manner.
LEPROUSNESS, *n.* *lep*-rus-ness, state of being leprous.
LEPTODACTYL, *n.* *lep*-to-*dak*-til, having slender toes. (Gr. *leptos*, slender, and *daktylos*, a toe.)
LEPTOLOGY, *n.* lep-*tol*-o-je, a minute, tedious discourse on trifling things. (Gr. *leptos*, and *logos*, account.)
LEPTON, *n.* *lep*-ton, the hundredth of a drachma. (Gr.)
LEPTORHINE, *a.* *lep*-to-rine, having a slender nose.
LESBIAN, *a.* *lez*-be-an, pertaining to vice of an unnatural character. (Gr. the island of Lesbos.)
LESE-MAJESTY, *n.* *leeze*-maj-es-tee, treason. (Fr. *lèse-majesté.*)
LESION, *n.* *lee*-sjon, a hurting; wound; injury. (Fr.)
LESS, *a.* less, comparative of little; smaller; not so large or great: *ad.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* not so much: a smaller portion; the inferior or younger. (A.S. *læssa.*)
LESSEE, *n.* les-*see*, the person to whom a lease is given. (O.Fr. *lessé.*)
LESSEN, *v.t.* *less*-en, to make less in bulk, quantity, amount, degree, state, or quality; to bring down in dignity; to degrade; to underrate: *v.i.* to become less in bulk, quantity, amount, degree, quality or intensity. **Lessened. Lessening. Lessens.**
LESSER, *a.* *les*-ser, comparative of little; less; smaller.
LESSON, *n.* *less*-on, as much as a pupil learns or is taught at one time; anything learned or that may be learned; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; precept; reproof. (Fr. *leçon.*)
LESSOR, *n.* *les*-sor, one who gives a lease. (O.Fr.)
LEST, *conj.* lest, for fear that; that . . . . not. (A.S.)
LET, *v.t.* let, to allow, permit, or suffer; to give leave or power to; to lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; in the imperative, followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; by the first person plural, exhortation or entreaty; by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. **Let alone**, to suffer to remain without intermeddling. **Let blood**, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out. **Let down**, to permit to sink or fall; to lower. **Let fly**, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone. **Let go**, to release from holding. **Let in or into**, to permit to enter. **Let loose**, to free from restraint. **Let off**, to discharge; to let fly or cause to explode. **Let on**, to show knowledge. **Let out**, to suffer to escape; to lease or let to hire. **Let slip**, to allow to slip; to overlook. **Let. Lets. Letting.** (A.S. *lætan.*)
LET, *n.* let, a letting. (Dial. Eng.)
LET, *n.* let, a retarding; hindrance: *v.t.* to hinder; to prevent [Archaic]. **Let. Lets. Letting.** (A.S. *lettan.*)
LETCH, *v.t.* letch, to separate, as an alkali from ashes by percolation. **Letched. Letches. Letching.** (Dial. Eng.)
LETHAL, *a.* *lee*-thal, deadly; fatal. (L. *lethalis*, death-like.)
LETHALITY, *n.* lee-*thal*-e-te, mortality; fatality.
LETHARGIC, *a.* le-*thar*-jik, affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness; dull; apathetic.
LETHARGICAL, *a.* le-*thar*-je-kal, lethargic.

LETHARGICALLY, *ad.* le-*thar*-je-kal-le, in a lethargic manner.

LETHARGICALNESS, *n.* le-*thar*-je-kal-ness, a lethargic state.

LETHARGIZE, *v.t.* *leth*-ar-jize, to make lethargic. Lethargized. Lethargizes. Lethargizing.

LETHARGY, *n.* *leth*-ar-je, a heavy, unnatural or morbid drowsiness; dulness; inaction; inattention; oblivion. (L. *lethargia.*)

LETHE, *n.* *leeth*-e, one of the rivers of the nether world, a draught of whose water was said to induce oblivion of the past; oblivion; a draught of oblivion. (Gr. oblivion.)

LETHEAN, *a.* le-*thee*-an, inducing forgetfulness.

LETHEON, *n.* *lee*-the-on, sulphuric ether. (Gr. *lethe*, oblivion.)

LETHIFEROUS, *a.* le-*thif*-er-us, bringing death; deadly. (L. *lethum*, death, and *fero*, bring.)

LETT, *n.* let, a native of Latvia (Livonia). (Lettish word.)

LETTER, *n.* *let*-ter, a symbol of a sound; a written or printed message or communication sent by post or otherwise; the literal meaning; printing type: *pl.* learning; erudition: *v.t.* to impress or form letters on. **Letters patent**, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right. Lettered. Lettering. Letters. (Fr. *lettre.*)

LETTER-BOARD, *n.* *let*-ter-bord, a board on which pages of type are placed for distribution; a board on which letters for members or visitors are placed until claimed.

LETTER-BOX, *n.* *let*-ter-boks, a post-office box for receiving letters.

LETTER-CARD, *n.* *let*-ter-kard, a postcard that can be folded and stuck together at the edges so that the communication is private.

LETTER-CARRIER, *n.* *let*-ter-*kar*-re-er, a postman.

LETTERED, *a.* *let*-terd, marked with letters; educated; versed in literature; belonging to learning.

LETTER-FOUNDER, *n.* *let*-ter-*foun*-der, a type-founder.

LETTERING, *n.* *let*-ter-ing, the act of impressing or painting letters; the letters impressed, painted or drawn; titling.

LETTERLESS, *a.* *let*-ter-less, illiterate; not learned.

LETTER-LOCK, *n.* *let*-ter-lok, a lock in which rings of letters can be combined so that it can be opened only by those who know the combination.

LETTER-PERFECT, *a.* *let*-ter-*per*-fect, accurate in the recital of words committed to memory.

LETTERPRESS, *n.* *let*-ter-press, letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types [Print.].

LETTERWOOD, *n.* *let*-ter-wood, a beautiful wood of Guiana, used for cabinet-work and veneering, *Brosimum aubletii.*

LETTER-WRITER, *n.* *let*-ter-*ri*-ter, one who writes letters; an instrument for copying letters; a book to teach letter-writing.

LETTSOMITE, *n.* *let*-som-ite, a velvet-like hydrated sulphate of copper and aluminium, so named after the mineralogist, W. G. Lettsom.

LETTUCE, *n.* *let*-tus, a succulent plant of the genus *Lactuca*, used as a salad. (O.Fr. *letuce.*)

LEU, *n.* lay: *pl.* Lei, *lay*-e, the Rumanian unit of currency. (Rumanian word.)

LEUCINE, *n.* *lew*-sin, a peculiar white pulverulent substance, obtained from muscular fibre. (Gr. *leukos*, white.)

LEUCITE, *n.* lew-*site*, a silicate of potassium and aluminium, a mineral of a dull, glassy appearance, found in the volcanic rocks of Italy.

LEUCITIC, *a.* lew-*sit*-ik, containing leucite.

LEUCOCYTE, *n.* *lew*-ko-syte, a white corpuscle. (Gr. *leukos*, and *kylos*, a cell.)

LEUCOCYTHEMIA, *n.* *lew*-ko-se-*thee*-me-a, a disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are greatly increased in number, while the red cells are much diminished [Med.]. (Gr. *leukos*, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood.)

LEUCODERMA, *n.* *lew*-ko-*derm*-a, whiteness of the skin. (Gr. *leukos*, and *derma*, skin.)

LEUCOL, *n.* *lew*-col, a coal-tar product.

LEUCOMA, *n.* lew-*koh*-ma, opacity of the cornea. (Gr.)

LEUCOPATHY, *n.* lew-*kop*-a-the, albinism. (Gr. *leukos*, and *pathos*, affection.)

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, *n.* *lew*-ko-*fleg*-ma-se, a dropsical habit of body. (Gr. *leukos*, and *phlegm.*)

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, *a.* *lew*-ko-fleg-*mat*-ik, having a dropsical habit of body, with a pallid, flabby skin.

LEUCORRHŒA, *n.* *lew*-kor-*ree*-a, a mucous discharge from the lining of the uterus or of the vaginal canal; the whites. (Gr. *leukos*, and *rheo*, flow.)

LEUCOSIS, *n.* lew-*koh*-sis, pallor.

LEUCOTHIOPIC, *a.* *lew*-ko-the-*op*-ik, relating to an albino, or to leucopathy. (Gr. *leukos*, and *aithiops*, an Ethiopian.)

LEUCOUS, *a.* *lew*-kus, white, said of albinos.

LEV, *n.* lev, the monetary unit of Bulgaria. (Bulgarian word.)

LEVANT, *a.* le-*vant*, eastern or at the point where the sun rises: *n.* a country to the east; the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. (It. *levante*, the east wind.)

LEVANT, *v.i.* le-*vant*, to decamp. Levanted. Levanting. Levants. (Sp. *levantar.*)

LEVANTER, *n.* le-*vant*-er, a strong easterly wind on the North African coast; one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost; a welsher.

LEVANTINE, *n.* *lev*-an-teen, a native of the Levant.

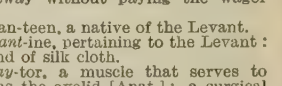
LEVANTINE, *a.* le-*vant*-ine, pertaining to the Levant: *n.* a particular kind of silk cloth.

LEVATOR, *n.* le-*vay*-tor, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the eyelid [Anat.]; a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull. (L.)

LEVEE, *n.* le-*vee*, *or* *lev*-ee, a dyke; an artificial river bank; a wharf. (Fr.)

LEVEE, *n.* *lev*-ay, a reception by a prince or great personage in the morning; a royal reception at which only men are presented; any reception; the time of rising. (Fr.)

LEVEL, *a.* *lev*-el, horizontal; even; flat; even with anything else of the same height; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree: *n.* a surveying instrument giving a perfectly horizontal line of sight between two points; a horizontal line or plane; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; a state of equality; the line of direction; an instrument by which to find the horizontal [Mech.]: *v.t.* to make horizontal; to make even; to make flat or smooth; to make equal; to aim; to lay low; to raze: *v.i.* to aim at; to be aimed. Level crossing, the place where a road crosses a railway line at the same level. Levelled. Levelling. Levels. (O.Fr. *livel.*)



Level.

LEVEL-HEADED, *a.* *lev*-el-*hed*-ed, common-sense; thoughtful; judicious.

LEVELLER, *n.* *lev*-el-ler, one who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions, and reduce all to equality.

LEVELLING, *n.* *lev*-el-ling, the reduction of uneven surfaces to a level; the art or process of ascertaining the different elevations of objects.

LEVELNESS, *n.* *lev*-el-ness, the condition of being level.

LEVER, *n.* *lee*-ver, a bar of metal, wood or other substance, working on a support called the fulcrum or prop, and contrived originally to raise heavy weights; a lever-watch. Lever watch, a watch with a lever escapement. (Fr. *levеur.*)

LEVERAGE, *n.* *lee*-ver-aje, mechanical advantage gained by the use of the lever.

LEVERET, *n.* *lev*-er-et, a hare in its first year; a paramour. (O.Fr. *levrault*, a hare.)

LEVERWOOD, *n.* *lee*-ver-wood, the North American tree, *Ostrya virginica.*

LEVIABLE, *a.* *lev*-e-a-bl, that may be levied or assessed and collected.

LEVIATHAN, *n.* le-*vy*-a-than, anything huge or monstrous. (Heb.)

LEVIGABLE, *a.* *lev*-e-ga-bl, that can be levigated.

LEVIGATE, *a.* *lev*-e-gate, made smooth: *v.t.* to reduce to a fine impalpable powder [Pharm. and Chem.];

to polish. **Levigated. Levigates. Levigating.** (L. *levigatus*, made smooth.)

LEVIGATION, *n.* *lev*-e-*gay*-shon, the operation of levigating.

LEVIN, *n.* *lev*-in, lightning; the rays of the sun. (Scand.)

LEVIRATE, *n.* *lee*-vi-rate, the custom, according to the Hebrew law, which required a man to marry the widow of a brother who died without issue. (L. *levir*, a husband's brother.)

LEVITATE, *v.i.* *lev*-e-tate, to rise and float in the air: *v.t.* to cause to float. **Levitated. Levitates. Levitating.** (L. *levitas*, lightness.)

LEVITATION, *n.* lev-e-*tay*-shon, the act of rendering light or buoyant. (L. *levis*, light.)

LEVITE, *n.* *lee*-vite, one of the tribe or family of Levi; an assistant to the Jewish priests; a priest.

LEVITICAL, *a.* le-*vit*-e-kal, belonging to the Levites; priestly. **Levitical degrees,** relationships preclusive of marriage.

LEVITICALLY, *ad.* le-*vit*-e-kal-le, after the manner of the Levites.

LEVITICUS, *n.* le-*vit*-e-kus, a book of the Old Testament, containing Levitical laws and regulations.

LEVITY, *n.* *lev*-e-te, lightness of weight; lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; want of due consideration; want of seriousness. (L. *levitas*, lightness.)

LEVOGYRATE, *a.* *lee*-vo-*jy*-rate, turning or turned to the left. (L. *lævus*, left, and *gyrus*, a circle.)

LEVULOSE, *n.* *lee*-vew-lose, a constituent of fruit sugar.

LEVY, *v.t.* *lev*-e, to raise; to collect, as an army or a compulsory contribution or a tax; to seize for a debt. **Levy a fine,** to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements. **Levy war,** to raise or begin war; to attack. **Levied. Levies. Levying.** (Fr. *levée.*)

LEVY, *n.* *lev*-e, the act of collecting that which is levied, whether in men or taxes; or a contribution from a trade union or other society. **Capital levy,** a tax on capital and not on the income from it. **Levy in mass,** a requisition for service of all liable to bear arms. (Fr. *levée.*)

LEW, *a.* loo, tepid. (Dial. Eng.)

LEWD, *a.* lewd, given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; licentious; profligate. (A.S. *læwede*, ignorant.)

LEWDLY, *ad.* *lewd*-le, in a lewd manner.

LEWDNESS, *n.* *lewd*-ness, the quality of being lewd.

LEWDSTER, *n.* *lewd*-ster, a lecher.

LEWIS, *n.* *lew*-is, an appliance for raising large stones, thin wedges of iron being let into the stone, so as to form a dovetail.

LEXICAL, *a.* *leks*-e-kal, pertaining to a lexicon.

LEXICOGRAPHER, *n.* *leks*-e-*kog*-ra-fer, a dictionary maker. (Gr. *lexikographos*, a writer of words.)

LEXICOGRAPHIC, *a.* *leks*-e-ko-*graf*-ik, pertaining to lexicography.

LEXICOGRAPHICAL, *a.* *leks*-e-ko-*graf*-ik-al, lexicographic.

LEXICOGRAPHY, *n.* *leks*-e-*kog*-ra-fe, the art of compiling dictionaries. (Gr. *lexicon*, of words, and *grapho*, write.)

LEXICOLOGIST, *n.* *leks*-e-*kol*-o-jist, one skilled in lexicology.

LEXICOLOGY, *n.* *leks*-e-*kol*-o-je, that branch of study which treats of the derivation, signification, and application of words. (Gr. *lexicon*, and *logos*, science.)

LEXICON, *n.* *leks*-e-kon, a dictionary; a Greek or Semitic dictionary. (Gr.)

LEXIGRAPHIC, *a.* *leks*-e-*graf*-ik, pertaining to lexigraphy.

LEXIGRAPHY, *n.* leks-*ig*-ra-fe, the art or practice of defining words. (Gr. *lexis*, a word, and *grapho*, write.)

LEY, *n.* lee, a lea; a meadow. (A.S. *leah.*)

LEY, *n.* lee, lye.

LEYDEN-JAR, *n.* *lay*-den-jahr, a glass jar, used to accumulate statical electricity, invented at Leyden.

LIABILITY, *n.* ly-a-*bil*-e-te, liableness.

LIABLE, *a.* *ly*-a-bl, bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; subject; obnoxious; exposed. (Fr. *lier*, tie.)

LIABLENESS, *n.* *ly*-a-bl-ness, the state of being liable.

LIAISON, *n.* le-*ayze*-on, a union or bond of union; an intimacy, usually of an illicit nature; co-ordination between allies. (Fr.)

LIANA, *n.* le-*ah*-na, a tropical climbing plant. (Fr. *liane.*)

LIAR, *n.* *ly*-ar, one who knowingly utters falsehoods. (A.S. *leogare.*)

LIARD, *n.* *lee*-ar, a French farthing. (O.Fr.)

LIAS, *n.* *ly*-as, an argillaceous limestone immediately below the oolitic series of rocks. (Fr.)

LIASSIC, *a.* li-*ass*-ik, pertaining to the lias formation.

LIBATION, *n.* li-*bay*-shon, a liquid sacrifice; the pouring of a liquid, usually wine, in honour of some deity; the liquid offered so poured. (Fr.)

LIBATORY, *a.* *ly*-ba-tor-e, pertaining to libation.

LIBEL, *n.* *ly*-bel, a defamatory writing; a lampoon; any book, writing or picture containing representations maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision; also an obscene, blasphemous or seditious publication; a declaration or charge in writing, exhibited in court, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue [Law]: *v.t.* to defame by a libel; to lampoon; to proceed against by a written complaint [Law]. **Libelled. Libelling. Libels.** (O.Fr.)

LIBELLANT, *n.* *ly*-bel-lant, one who libels; one who institutes a suit in an admiralty or church court.

LIBELLER, *n.* *ly*-bel-ler, one who libels; a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, *a.* *ly*-bel-lus, containing a libel; defamatory.

LIBER, *n.* *ly*-ber, the innermost bark, consisting of a layer of woody tissue; the phloem [Bot.]; a book. (L. a book.)

LIBERAL, *a.* *lib*-er-al, giving largely; munificent; generous; ample; large; not selfish or narrow; embracing other interests than one's own; refined; free; open; candid; not too literal: *n.* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions, and more especially their greater popularization; the party-name adopted by the Whigs in 1830. (O.Fr.)

LIBERALISM, *n.* *lib*-er-al-izm, the principles of the Liberal party.

LIBERALITY, *n.* *lib*-er-*al*-e-te, the quality of being liberal; munificence; generosity; largeness of mind; impartiality; a particular act of generosity; a donation. (Fr. *libéralité.*)

LIBERALIZE, *v.t.* *lib*-er-al-ize, to render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views and prejudices. **Liberalized. Liberalizes. Liberalizing.**

LIBERALLY, *ad.* *lib*-er-al-le, bountifully; largely.

LIBERATE, *v.t.* *lib*-er-ate, to set free; to release from restraint, confinement or bondage. **Liberated. Liberates. Liberating.** (L. *liberatus.*)

LIBERATION, *n.* *lib*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of liberating; deliverance from constraint.

LIBERATOR, *n.* *lib*-er-ay-tor, one who sets free.

LIBERTARIAN, *a.* *lib*-er-*tare*-e-an, upholding the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to that of necessity: *n.* one who holds to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

LIBERTARIANISM, *n.* *lib*-er-*tare*-e-an-izm, the principles or doctrines of the libertarians.

LIBERTICIDE, *n.* lib-*er*-te-side, destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty. (L. *libertas*, and *cædo*, kill.)

LIBERTINAGE, *n.* *lib*-er-tin-aje, libertinism.

LIBERTINE, *n.* *lib*-er-teen, anciently a man freed from legal servitude; one free from restraint; one of loose moral or religious opinions; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee: *a.* licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion. (L. *libertinus*, a freedman.)

LIBERTINISM, *n.* *lib*-er-tin-izm, licentiousness of opinion or practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness. (Fr. *libertinisme.*)

LIBERTY, *n.* *lib*-er-te, freedom from restraint; leave; permission granted; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; space within which one has privilege or freedom; permission to go about; a breach of decorum or courtesy; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; as opposed to necessity, the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action [Metaphysics]. **Be at liberty,** to be free from restraint. **Civil liberty,** the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. **Liberty of the press,** freedom from restriction on the right of publishing printed matter, subject only to

penalty for publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals. **Natural liberty**, the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. **Political liberty**, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence. **Religious liberty**, the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and worshipping according to the dictates of conscience. **Set at liberty**, to deliver from confinement or restraint. **Take the liberty**, to use freedom not specially granted in saying or doing anything. (Fr. *liberté.*)

LIBETHENITE, *n.* le-*beth*-en-ite, a hydrated phosphate of copper; a mineral first found at Libethen, in Hungary.

LIBIDINIST, *n.* le-*bid*-e-nist, one who is lewd.

LIBIDINOUS, *a.* le-*bid*-e-nus, having or implying an inordinate desire for indulgence in lust; lewd. (L. *libidinosus*, filled with passion.)

LIBIDINOUSLY, *ad.* le-*bid*-e-nus-le, with lewd desire.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, *n.* le-*bid*-e-nus-ness, the state or quality of being libidinous.

LIBRA, *n. ly*-bra, the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox. (L. a balance.)

LIBRARIAN, *n.* ly-*brayr*-e-an, the custodian of a library.

LIBRARIANSHIP, *n.* ly-*brayr*-e-an-ship, the office of a librarian.

LIBRARY, *n. ly*-bra-re, a collection of books; an edifice or an apartment containing a collection of books. **Lending library**, a library which lends books to read and return within a specified time. (Fr. *librairie.*)

LIBRATE, *v.t. ly*-brate, to poise; to balance: *v.i.* to move, as a balance; to oscillate. **Librated. Librates. Librating.** (L. *libratus*, balanced.)

LIBRATION, *n.* ly-*bray*-shon, the act of balancing; state of being balanced or in equipoise; vibratory motion, as of a balance before it comes to rest [Astron.].

LIBRATORY, *a. ly*-bra-tor-e, oscillating.

LIBRETTIST, *n.* le-*bret*-tist, the writer of a libretto.

LIBRETTO, *n.* le-*bret*-to, the written words of a musical play; the book containing them. (It. a little book.)

LIBYAN, *a. lib*-yan, of, or pertaining to, Libya, or North Africa: *n.* a native of Northern Africa. (Gr. *Libya*, Northern Africa.)

LICE, *n.pl.* lyce, *pl.* of louse.

LICENCE, *n. ly*-sence, leave; permission; a certificate giving permission; excess or abuse of liberty. (Fr. *licence.*)

LICENSABLE, *a. ly*-sens-a-bl, that may be permitted by a legal grant.

LICENSE, *v.t. ly*-sense, to permit by grant of authority; to authorize. **Licensed. Licenses. Licensing.**

LICENSED, *a. ly*-senst, permitted by authority. **Licensed victualler**, an innkeeper or publican who is licensed to sell beer, wine and spirits.

LICENSEE, *n.* ly-sen-*see*, the holder of a licence.

LICENSER, *n. ly*-sen-ser, one who grants permission.

LICENTIATE, *n.* ly-*sen*-she-ate, one who has a licence to practise a profession; among the Presbyterians, one who, after a prescribed course of study, and an examination of his qualifications, has been licensed to preach and become eligible for a charge: *v.t.* to give licence to. **Licentiated. Licentiates. Licentiating.** (Late L. *licentiatus.*)

LICENTIATION, *n.* ly-*sen*-she-*ay*-shon, the act of permitting.

LICENTIOUS, *a.* ly-*sen*-shus, indulging freedom, or rather lust, to excess; not restrained by law or morality; dissolute; regardless of rules or custom. (Fr. *licencieux.*)

LICENTIOUSLY, *ad.* ly-*sen*-shus-le, in a licentious manner.

LICENTIOUSNESS, *n.* ly-*sen*-shus-ness, the quality of being licentious.

LICH, *n.* litch, a dead body or corpse; lych. (A.S. *lic*, a body.)

LICHEN, *n. ly*-ken, *or litsh*-en, a fungoid plant in the form of a flat or shaggy crust on rocks and trees; the name given to several varieties of obstinate skin diseases [Med.]. (Gr.)

LICHENIC, *a.* ly-*ken*-ik, obtained from lichen.

LICHENIN, *n. ly*-ken-in, a substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss; moss starch.

LICHENOID, *a. ly*-ken-oyd, resembling or pertaining to a lichen. (Gr. *lichen*, and *eidos*, like.)

LICHENOGRAPHY, *n. ly*-ken-*og*-raf-e, a description of lichens. (Gr. *lichen*, and *grapho*, write.)

LICHENOLOGY, *n. ly*-ken-*ol*-o-je, the study of lichens. (Gr. *lichen*, and *logos*, science.)

LICHENOUS, *a. ly*-ken-us, of or like a lichen.

LICHGATE, *n. litch*-gate, a lych-gate; a porch at the entrance of a churchyard to deposit the bier in while part of the service is being read. (A.S. *lic*, and *gate.*)

LICH-OWL, *n. litch*-oul, a screech-owl, as supposed to bode death.

LICHWAKE, *n. litch*-wake, a watching with the dead.

LICIT, *a. lis*-it, lawful. (L. it is allowed.)

LICITLY, *ad. lis*-it-le, lawfully.

LICITNESS, *n. lis*-it-ness, lawfulness.

LICK, *n.* lik, the act of licking; a daub; a little; a salt-lick (U.S.): *v.t.* to pass or draw the tongue over; to take in by the tongue; to lap; to chastise; to flog; to beat. **Lick the dust**, to be slain; to perish in battle; to be humbled. **Lick up**, to devour; to consume entirely. **Licked. Licking. Licks.** (A.S. *liccian.*)

LICKERISH, *a. lik*-er-ish, nice in the choice of food; greedy; having a keen relish; tempting the appetite; lecherous. (*Lick.*)

LICKERISHLY, *ad. lik*-er-ish-le, in a lickerish manner.

LICKERISHNESS, *n. lik*-er-ish-ness, the state or quality of being lickerish.

LICKEROUS, *a. lik*-er-us, lickerish.

LICKSPITTLE, *n. lik*-spit-tl, a mean flatterer; a toady.

LICORICE, *n. lik*-o-ris, liquorice.

LICTOR, *n. lik*-tor, an officer who bore the fasces before a Roman magistrate, consuls having 12 lictors and dictators 24. (L.)

LID, *n.* lid, a movable cover; that which shuts a vessel or box; the cover of the eye, or eyelid. (A.S. *hlid.*)

LIDLESS, *a. lid*-less, having no lid; unclosed, of the eye.

LIE, *n.* ly, an intentional falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth; a fiction; anything that misleads: *v.i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to say or do that which deceives another. **Give the lie**, to charge with falsehood. **Lied. Lies. Lying.** (A.S. *leogan.*)

LIE, *v.i.* ly, to rest in a reclining posture; to lean; to press on; to be situated; to be; to abide; to consist; to be sustainable [Law]. **Lie at the heart**, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxiety. **Lie by**, to rest; to be near. **Lie down**, to lay the body on the ground; to go to rest. **Lie hard or heavy**, to oppress; to burden. **Lie in**, to be in childbed. **Lie in one**, to be in the power of; to belong to. **Lie in the way**, to be an obstacle or impediment. **Lie in wait**, to wait for in concealment or in ambush. **Lie on or upon**, to be a matter of obligation or duty. **Lie on hand**, to remain in possession; to remain unsold. **Lie on the hands**, to remain unoccupied or unsold. **Lie on the head**, to be imputed. **Lie over**, to remain unpaid after the time when payment is due. **Lie under**, to be subject to; to suffer. **Lie with**, to lodge or sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to. **Lain. Lay. Lies. Lying.** (A.S. *licgan.*)

LIE, *n.* ly, how a thing lies; position, as the lie of the ball in golf.

LIEBERKUHN, *n. lee*-ber-koon, an annular reflector placed round the nose of a microscope to reflect the rays passing through the glass slide, so named after the inventor Lieberkuehn.

LIEF, *a.* leef, dear; beloved; willing: *ad.* gladly; willingly. (A.S. *leof*, L. *libet*, it pleases.)

LIEGE, *a.* leej, bound by feudal tenure, whether sovereign or subject; faithful; subject: *n.* a vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord; a lord or superior who has lieges. (O.Fr.)

LIEGEMAN, *n. leej*-man, a vassal.

LIEN, *n. lee*-en, a right to hold another's property in satisfaction of a claim [Law]. (Fr.)

LIENTERIC, *a. ly*-en-*ter*-ik, pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, *n. ly*-en-ter-e, a diarrhœa, in which aliments are discharged undigested [Med.]. (Gr.

leienteria, from *leios*, smooth, and *enteron*, an intestine.)

LIEU, *n.* lew, place; stead. (Fr. from L. *locus*, a place.)

LIEUTENANCY, *n.* lef-*ten*-an-se, the office or commission of a lieutenant in the army; the body of deputy lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, *n.* lef-*ten*-ant, a deputy; an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; an army officer next below a captain. **Deputy Lieutenant**, the deputy of a lord-lieutenant of a county.

LIEUTENANT, *n.* lef-*ten*-ant, *or* le-*ten*-ant, a naval officer next in rank to a lieutenant-commander and ranking with a captain in the army. (Fr. from *lieu tenant*, in the sense of L. *locum tenens*.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, *n.* lef-*ten*-ant-*kur*-nel, the rank next below colonel.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER, *n.* lef-*ten*-ant-kom-*mahnd*-er, the rank next below commander.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, *n.* lef-*ten*-ant-*jen*-e-ral, the rank next below general.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, *n.* lef-*ten*-ant-ship, lieutenancy in the navy or army.

LIFE, *n.* life: *pl.* **Lives**, that state of an animal and a plant in which it is capable of performing its natural functions; the present state of existence; the time from birth to death; period of existence; manner of living; conduct in regard to morals; course of living; source of living; animals in general; spirit; animation; resolution; the living form; general state of man, or of social manners; rank in society; human affairs; a person; biographical narration; supreme felicity; a quickening principle. **Life annuity**, a sum of money paid yearly during a person's life. **Life assurance**, a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death. **Life insurance**, life assurance. **Life interest**, an interest or estate which lasts during one's life or another's. (A.S. *lif*.)

LIFEBELT, *n. life*-belt, a belt for support in the water.

LIFEBLOOD, *n. life*-blud, the blood necessary to life; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

LIFEBOAT, *n. life*-boat, a boat for saving lives in cases of shipwreck.

LIFEBUOY, *n. life*-boy, a buoyant ring for saving life at sea.

LIFE-ESTATE, *n. life*-es-tate, an estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

LIFEGIVING, *a. life*-giv-ing, giving life or spirit.

LIFEGUARD, *n. life*-gard, a cowcatcher, the contrivance attached to engines, machinery and motor vehicles, to prevent accidents; a bodyguard, as the Lifeguards forming part of the King's bodyguard in England. (Ger. *leibgarde*, a bodyguard.)

LIFE-HISTORY, *n. life*-hist-o-re, the development of an organism from the cell to maturity.

LIFEHOLD, *n. life*-hohld, land held by lease for life.

LIFE-JACKET, *n. life*-jak-et, a buoyant jacket for support in water.

LIFELESS, *a. life*-less, destitute of life; deprived of life; destitute of power, force, vigour or spirit; vapid; insipid; torpid.

LIFELESSLY, *ad. life*-less-le, in a lifeless manner.

LIFELESSNESS, *n. life*-less-ness, the state of being lifeless.

LIFELIKE, *a. life*-like, resembling life.

LIFELINE, *n. life*-line, a rope for saving life.

LIFELONG, *a. life*-long, all through life.

LIFE-PRESERVER, *n. life*-pre-zerv-er, an apparatus, of varied structure, for preserving the lives of persons in cases of shipwreck or fire; a stick weighted at one end.

LIFER, *n. life*-er, a prisoner undergoing penal servitude for life [Slang].

LIFE-RENT, *n. life*-rent, rent that continues for life.

LIFE-ROCKET, *n. life*-rok-et, the rocket carrying the line fired over a wreck to effect communication with the shore.

LIFETIME, *n. life*-time, duration of life.

LIFT, *v.t.* lift, to raise; to elevate; to exalt; to elate; to take and carry away; *v.i.* to try to raise; to rise. **Lift up the eyes**, to fix the eyes on; to direct the desires to God. **Lift up the face**, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness and comfort. **Lift up the feet**, to come speedily to one's relief. **Lift up the hand**, to swear; to raise the hands in prayer; to rise in opposition to; to shake off sloth and engage in duty. **Lift up the head**, to raise from a low condition; to rejoice. **Lift up the heel against**, to treat with insolence and contempt. **Lift up the horn**, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. **Lift up the voice**, to call out either in grief or joy. **Lifted. Lifting. Lifts.** (Scand.)

LIFT, *n.* lift, the act of lifting; that which is to be raised; assistance in lifting or otherwise; anything which lifts; a rise; a degree of elevation; the sky.

LIFT, *v.t.* lift, to steal or remove secretly. **Lifted. Lifting. Lifts.** (Dial. Eng.)

LIFT, *n.* lift, an elevator; an apparatus for lifting; a rope from masthead to yardarm.

LIFTABLE, *a. lift*-a-bl, that can be lifted.

LIFTER, *n. lift*-er, one who or that which lifts; a thief.

LIFTING-BRIDGE, *n. lift*-ing-bridj, a drawbridge which lifts.

LIGAMENT, *n. lig*-a-ment, anything that binds; a strong fibrous band connecting a movable joint [Anat.]. (Fr.)

LIGAMENTAL, *a. lig*-a-ment-al, of the nature of a ligament; binding.

LIGAMENTOUS, *a. lig*-a-ment-us, ligamental.

LIGAN, *n. ly*-gan, lagan; goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached in order to be found again [Law].

LIGATE, *v.t. ly*-gate, to tie [Surg.]. **Ligated. Ligates. Ligating.** (L. *ligatus*, tied.)

LIGATION, *n.* li-*gay*-shon, the act of binding; state of being bound; the place where a thing is tied.

LIGATURE, *n. lig*-a-tewr, anything that binds; a thread or wire which binds; a band; the act of binding; a line connecting notes [Music]; the state of being bound; a double-letter type [Printing]. (Fr.)

LIGGER, *n. lig*-er, a horizontal pole in a scaffold; a bed-cover; a kilt. (Dial. Eng.)

LIGHT, *n.* lite, the cause of visibility; anything from which it emanates, or that which gives light; anything of the nature of light or its source; knowledge; enlightenment; that which constitutes day; the dawn of day; one who can enlighten; a visible state; public view; conspicuous position; that which admits light; a window; a compartment in a window or sky-light; a point of view; the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; the illuminated part of a picture [Painting]: *a.* bright; not dark; whitish; not deep: *v.t.* to set fire to; to give light to; to spread; to kindle; to ignite; to enlighten. **Come to light**, to be detected. **Light dues**, dues levied on ships navigating certain waters towards keeping up the lighthouses in them. **Light of the countenance**, favour; smiles. **Stand in one's own light**, to be the means of preventing one's own good. **Lighted. Lighting. Lights. Lit.** (A.S. *leoht*.)

LIGHT, *a.* lite, not heavy; easy to be endured; easy to be performed; easy to be digested; not heavily armed; carrying what is light; active; nimble; not encumbered; unladen; without a train; not important; not dense; not copious; not violent; moderate; easily influenced; gay; indulging in levity; unchaste; not of legal weight; loose; sandy; giddy: *ad.* lightly; cheaply. **Make light of**, to treat as of little consequence; to disregard. **Set light by**, to undervalue; to treat as of no importance. (A.S. *leoht*.)

LIGHT, *v.t.* lite, to lighten: *v.i.* to alight; to stoop from flight; to settle; to rest. **Light on**, to happen to find. **Lighted. Lighting. Lights.** (A.S. *lihtan*.)

LIGHTABLE, *a. lite*-a-bl, that can be lighted.

LIGHT-ARMED, *a. light*-armd, armed with light weapons.

LIGHTEN, *v.i. lite*-en, to flash, as lightning; to grow light or brighter: *v.t.* to make light; to fill with light; to enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge. **Lightened. Lightening. Lightens.**

LIGHTEN, *v.t. lite*-en, to make lighter; to alleviate; to cheer. **Lightened. Lightening. Lightens.**

LIGHTER, *n. lite*-er, a large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships. (Dut. *ligter*.)

LIGHTER, *n. lite*-er, a mechanical invention for lighting a fire or tobacco.

LIGHTERAGE, *n. lite*-er-aje, the price paid for unloading ships by lighters; the act of unloading into lighters.
LIGHTERMAN, *n. lite*-er-man, a boatman of a lighter.
LIGHT-FINGERED, *a.* lite-*fing*-gerd, thievish.
LIGHTFOOTED, *a.* lite-*foot*-ed, nimble in running or dancing; active.
LIGHT-HANDED, *a. lite*-hand-ed, with too small a crew [Naut.].
LIGHT-HEADED, *a.* lite-*hed*-ed, thoughtless; heedless; unsteady; disordered in the head; delirious.
LIGHT-HEADEDNESS, *n.* lite-*hed*-ed-ness, the state or character of being light-headed.
LIGHT-HEARTED, *a.* lite-*hart*-ed, free from grief or anxiety; cheerful; merry.
LIGHT-HEARTEDLY, *ad.* lite-*hart*-ed-le, with a light heart.
LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* lite-*hart*-ed-ness, the state of being light-hearted.
LIGHTHOUSE, *n. lite*-house, a tower or building with a light to direct navigation or aviation at night.
LIGHTING, *n. lite*-ing, illumination; providing light.
LIGHTISH, *a. lite*-ish, rather light.
LIGHTKEEPER, *n. lite*-keep-er, a lighthouse man.
LIGHT-LEGGED, *a. lite*-legd, nimble; swift of foot.
LIGHTLESS, *a. lite*-less, destitute of light; dark.
LIGHTLY, *ad. lite*-le, in a light manner; carelessly.
LIGHT-MINDED, *a. lite*-mine-ded, unsteady; volatile.
LIGHTNESS, *n. lite*-ness, want of weight.
LIGHTNING, *n. lite*-ning, a flash, or succession of flashes, of light due to atmospheric electricity.
LIGHTNING-GLANCE, *n. lite*-ning-glance, a sudden flash of lightning; a flash of the eye.
LIGHTNING-ROD, *n. lite*-ning-rod, a metallic rod to protect buildings from lightning; a lightning conductor.
LIGHT-ROOM, *n. lite*-room, a small apartment on a warship with double-glass windows to admit light into the powder magazine.
LIGHTS, *n.pl.* lites, the lungs of cattle and pigs when used as food.
LIGHTSHIP, *n. lite*-ship, a floating lighthouse.
LIGHTSOME, *a. lite*-sum, luminous; not dark; gay; airy; cheering.
LIGHTSOMENESS, *n. lite*-sum-ness, the quality of being lightsome.
LIGHT-SPIRITED, *a.* lite-*spir*-rit-ed, cheerful; buoyant.
LIGHTWEIGHT, *n. lite*-wayt, a boxer not weighing more than ten stones.
LIGHT-YEAR, *n. lite*-year, the distance traversed by light in a year.

Lightship.

LIGN-ALOES, *n.* lin-*al*-oze, aloes-wood; eagle-wood, *Aquillaria agallocha.* (L. *lignum aloes,* wood of aloes.)
LIGNEOUS, *a. lig*-ne-us, made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. (L. *ligneus,* wooden.)
LIGNIFEROUS, *a.* lig-*nif*-er-us, yielding or producing wood. (L. *lignum,* wood, and *fero,* bear.)
LIGNIFICATION, *n. lig*-ne-fe-*kay*-shon, the process of lignifying; state of being lignified.
LIGNIFORM, *a. lig*-ne-form, like wood.
LIGNIFY, *v.t. lig*-ne-fy, to convert into wood: *v.i.* to become wood. **Lignified. Lignifies. Lignifying.** (L. *lignum,* and *facio,* make.)
LIGNIN, *n. lig*-nin, woody fibre.
LIGNIPERDOUS, *a. lig*-ne-*per*-dus, said of insects which destroy wood. (L. *lignum,* and *perdo,* destroy.)
LIGNITE, *n. lig*-nite, brown coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed.
LIGNITIC, *a.* lig-*nit*-ik, containing or like lignite.
LIGNOSE, *a. lig*-nose, ligneous.
LIGNOSE, *n. lig*-nose, wood fibre and nitro-glycerine used as an explosive. (L. *lignum.*)
LIGNUM-VITÆ, *n. lig*-num-*vi*-te, the exceedingly hard, dark-coloured and close-grained wood of *Guaiacum officinale,* growing in tropical America, and used for pulleys, wheels and various species of turnery; the wood of the aki, *Metrosideros buxifolia,* a New Zealand climber. (L. wood of life, *i.e.* durability.)
LIGULA, *n. lig*-yew-la, ligule; a tongue-like appendage.
LIGULATE, *a. lig*-yew-late, like a bandage or strap [Bot.].
LIGULATED, *a. lig*-yew-late-ed, ligulate.
LIGULE, *n. lig*-yewl, the flat part of the leaf of a grass; a strap-shaped petal of flowers [Bot.]. (L. a little tongue, from *lingua,* the tongue.)
LIGURITE, *n. lig*-yew-rite, a transparent variety of sphene of a pea-green colour, which ranks as a gem. (From Liguria, in Italy.)
LIKE, *a.* like, equal in quantity, quality or degree; having resemblance; similar; likely: *n.* some person or thing resembling another; a copy: *ad.* in the same manner; likely. (A.S. *ge-lic,* resembling in form, from *lic,* form.)
LIKE, *n.* like, what pleases one: *v.t.* to be pleased with; to enjoy; to approve: *v.i.* to be pleased; to choose. **Liked. Likes. Liking.** (A.S. *lician,* to please.)
LIKEABLE, *a. like*-a-bl, that one can love.
LIKEABLENESS, *n. like*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being likeable.
LIKELIHOOD, *n. like*-le-hood, probability.
LIKELINESS, *n. like*-le-ness, the quality of being likely.
LIKELY, *a. like*-le, such as may have taken place; probable; like what is wanted; suitable; such as may be liked; pleasing: *ad.* probably.
LIKE-MINDED, *a. like*-mine-ded, having a like purpose or disposition.
LIKEN, *v.t. like*-en, to represent as resembling or similar; to make like; to compare. **Likened. Likening. Likens.**
LIKENESS, *n. like*-ness, resemblance; similarity; a portrait; a picture.
LIKEWAKE, *n. like*-wake, lichwake.
LIKEWISE, *ad. like*-wize, in like manner; also.
LIKIN, *n. lee*-kin, a Chinese transport duty. (Chinese.)
LIKING, *n. like*-ing, inclination; pleasure.
LILAC, *n. ly*-lak, a fragrant flowering shrub, of the genus *Syringa,* originally from Persia; its colour, a faintly pink purple. (Ar. *lilak.*)
LILACINE, *n. lil*-a-sin, the bitter principle of the lilac.
LILIACEOUS, *a. lil-e-ay*-she-us, pertaining to lilies.
LILIED, *a. lil*-leed, embellished with lilies.
LILLIPUTIAN, *n.* lil-le-*pew*-shan, an inhabitant of Lilliput, in "Gulliver's Travels"; a person of very small size: *a.* of very small size.
LILT, *n.* lilt, a cheery song; a catchy tune: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to sing or play cheerfully; to do anything cleverly or quickly. **Lilted. Lilting. Lilts.** (Scand.)
LILY, *n. lil*-le, originally a plant of the genus *Lilium,* and now several species of about twenty other genera: *a.* pure. **Lily of the mountain,** *Polygonatum multiflorum.* **Lily of the valley,** the beautiful flowering plant, *Convallaria majalis.* (A.S. *lilie.*)
LILY-HANDED, *a. lil*-le-*hand*-ed, with white delicate hands.
LILY-LIVERED, *a. lil*-le-*liv*-erd, white-livered; cowardly.
LILY-PAD, *n. lil*-le-pad, the leaf of a water-lily.
LIMACEOUS, *a.* li-*may*-she-us, belonging to the slugs; like a slug. (L. *limax,* a slug or snail.)
LIMATION, *n.* li-*may*-shon, the act of filing or polishing. (L. *lima,* a file.)
LIMATURE, *n. li*-ma-tewr, a filing; particles filed off.
LIMA-WOOD, *n. li*-ma-wood, a fine S. American wood, used to dye red and peach-colour. (Lima, Peru.)
LIMB, *n.* lim, the arm or leg; a branch of a tree; a member; a mischievous child or young person [American Slang]: *v.t.* to supply with limbs; to dismember. **Limb of the law,** a member of the legal profession. **Limbed. Limbing. Limbs.** (A.S. *lim.*)
LIMB, *n.* lim, an edge or border, as of the sun or moon [Astron.]; the border of a monopetalous corolla [Bot.]; the graduated edge of a sextant. (L. *limbus,* a border.)
LIMBATE, *a. lim*-bate, bordered; when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another [Bot.]. (Late L. *limbatus,* edged.)
LIMBEC, *n. lim*-bek, a still. (*Alembic.*)
LIMBED, *a.* limd, having limbs.
LIMBER, *a. lim*-ber, flexible; pliant. (*Limp.*)

LIMBER, *n. lim*-ber, the detachable front part of a gun-carriage [Mil.]: *v.t.* to attach the limber to. **Limbered. Limbering. Limbers.** (Perhaps from O.Fr. *limonier*, belonging to shafts.)

LIMBERNESS, *n. lim*-ber-ness, the quality of being limber.

LIMBILITE, *n. lim*-bil-ite, a mineral supposed to be a decomposed chrysolite. (From Limbourg.)

LIMBO, *n. lim*-bo, a place of waiting in the world beyond for the souls of such as, though not disqualified, are not properly qualified for heaven; Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things; Milton, the paradise of fools; and Shakespeare, hell itself; a place of restraint. (L. *limbus*, a border.)

LIMBUS, *n. lim*-bus, limbo.

LIME, *n.* lime, a viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds: *v.t.* to smear with a viscous substance; to ensnare. **Limed. Liming. Limes.**

LIME, *n.* lime, oxide of calcium: *v.t.* to manure with lime; to cement. **Limed. Liming. Limes.** (A.S. *lim*, bitumen.)

LIME, *n.* lime, the linden-tree, a species of *Tilia*. (A.S. *lind*.)

LIME, *n.* lime, a tree, *Citrus medica*, and its fruit. (Fr.)

LIMEBURNER, *n. lime*-bur-ner, one who burns limestone to obtain the lime.

LIME-HOUND, *n. lime*-hound, a lyam-hound; a dog used in hunting the wild boar; a bloodhound. (O.Fr. *liem*, a band or leash, and *hound*.)

LIME-JUICE, *n. lime*-jooce, the juice of *Citrus medica*.

LIMEKILN, *n. lime*-kiln, a furnace in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.

LIMELIGHT, *n. lime*-lite, a light caused by making a stream of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, play in a state of ignition on a cylinder of lime. In the limelight, prominent by publicity.

LIME-PIT, *n. lime*-pit, a limestone quarry.

LIMERICK, *n. lim*-er-rik, a verse of five lines, the first and second rhyming with the fifth, and the third with the fourth.

LIME-SINK, *n. lime*-sink, a rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

LIMESTONE, *n. lime*-stone, a rock of which the chief constituent is carbonate of lime.

LIME-TWIG, *n. lime*-twig, a twig smeared with bird-lime.

LIME-WATER, *n. lime*-waw-ter, a solution of lime, used medicinally.

LIMEWORT, *n. lime*-wurt, the viscid lychnis, *Lychnis viscaria*.

LIMINAL, *a. lim*-in-al, on the verge of consciousness.

LIMING, *n. lime*-ing, a coating of lime.

LIMIT, *n. lim*-it, boundary; utmost extent; restriction; maximum or minimum of what is possible or believable [Slang]: *v.t.* to set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to restrict. **Limit man**, a competitor having a maximum handicap, the opposite of scratch. **Limited. Limiting. Limits.** (Fr. *limite*.)

LIMITABLE, *a. lim*-it-a-bl, that may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restricted.

LIMITANEOUS, *a. lim-e-tane*-e-us, pertaining to limits.

LIMITARIAN, *a. lim-e-tare*-e-an, tending to limit; limitaneous.

LIMITARY, *a. lim*-e-ta-re, placed at the limit, as a guard; restrained within limits. (L. *limitaris*.)

LIMITATION, *n. lim-e-tay*-shon, the act of limiting; state of being limited; restriction; that which limits, restricts or qualifies; the period limited by statute, within which an action can be raised [Law]. (Fr.)

LIMITED, *a. lim*-it-ed, narrow; circumscribed; restricted. **Limited liability**, in a joint-stock company, liability of the shareholders to the nominal value of their shares. **Limited monarchy**, a kingdom in which the sovereign must keep within the limits of the constitution.

LIMITEDLY, *ad. lim*-it-ed-le, with limitation.

LIMITEDNESS, *n. lim*-it-ed-ness, state of being limited.

LIMITER, *n. lim*-it-er, he who or that which limits.

LIMITLESS, *a. lim*-it-less, boundless; immense.

LIMITROPHE, *a. lim*-e-trofe, on or near a boundary. (L. *limis*, a boundary, and Gr. *tropho*, feed.)

LIMMER, *n. lim*-mer, a lime-hound; a mongrel; an idler; a shaft of a vehicle; a jade.

LIMN, *v.t.* lim, to draw; to paint, specially in water-colours; to illuminate, as a book. **Limned. Limning. Limns.** (O.Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate.)

LIMNER, *n. lim*-ner, an artist or delineator, specially a painter of portraits or miniatures.

LIMNING, *n. lim*-ning, water-colour painting.

LIMNITE, *n. lim*-nite, the most hydrated oxide of iron. (Gr. *limnaios*, boggy.)

LIMNOLOGY, *n. lim*-nol-o-je, the nature study of lakes and ponds. (Gr. *limne*, a lake, and *logos*, science.)

LIMONITE, *n. ly*-mo-nite, brown hæmatite, a hydrated oxide of iron which is not found crystallized. (Gr. *leimon*, a pasture.)

LIMOSIS, *n.* li-*moh*-sis, a ravenous appetite. (Gr. *limos*, hunger.)

LIMOUS, *a. ly*-mus, muddy; slimy.

LIMOUSINE, *n.* lim-oo-*seen*, a covered motorcar. (Fr.)

LIMP, *a.* limp, flexible; wanting stiffness; flaccid.

LIMP, *n.* limp, a halt; the act of limping: *v.i.* to halt; to walk lamely. **Limped. Limping. Limps.** (A.S. *lemp-healt*.)

LIMPET, *n. limp*-et, a univalve mollusc of the genus *Patella*, adhering to rocks. (A.S. *lempedu*.)

LIMPID, *a. lim*-pid, clear; pellucid; bright; pure. (Fr. *limpide*.)

LIMPIDITY, *n.* lim-*pid*-e-te, limpidness.

LIMPIDNESS, *n. lim*-pid-ness, the quality of being limpid.

LIMPING, *pp.* or *a. limp*-ing, halting; slightly lame.

LIMPINGLY, *ad. limp*-ing-le, in a limping manner.

LIMPKIN, *n. limp*-kin, a courlan.

LIMY, *a. ly*-me, viscous; glutinous; containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime.

LIN, *n.* lin, a waterfall; a pool below a waterfall. (Gael. *linne*.)

LINAGE, *n. lyne*-age, the number of lines; payment for written contributions by the line.

LINAMENT, *n. lin*-a-ment, a tent for a wound; lint [Surg.]. (L. *linamentum*, a linen material.)

LINARITE, *n. lin*-a-rite, hydrated sulphate of lead and copper. (Linares, in Spain.)

LINCH, *n.* linch, a ledge; a rectangular projection. (Dial. Eng.)

LINCHPIN, *n. linch*-pin, a pin to keep a wheel on an axle. (A.S. *lynis*, an axle-tree, and *pin*.)

LINCOLN-GREEN, *n. link*-on-green, a colour of cloth formerly made in Lincoln.

LINCRUSTA, *n.* lin-*krust*-a, a compound of cellulose paper and pulverized cork soaked with oil and resin and used for floorcloth and ceilings.

LINDEN, *n. lin*-den, the lime-tree, *Tilia europœa*.

LINE, *n.* lyne, a slender string or cord; a thread-like stroke or trace; the equator; that which has length without breadth or thickness; a row, as of letters, words or soldiers; a fleet of merchant ships; a railroad; a service of omnibuses; a verse; a series in regular succession; lineage; outline; lineament; a short letter or a note; a trench or rampart; the twelfth part of an inch; disposition; method; occupation; description of goods; course; direction. **Equinoctial line**, the equator of the earth or heavens. **Line of battle**, the disposition of an army or fleet. **Right line**, a straight line, the shortest that can be drawn between two points. **Ship of the line**, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. (A.S. *line*, from L. *linea*, a string of flax.)

LINE, *v.t.* lyne, to mark with lines; to cover on the inside; to put in the inside; to place in a line. **Lined. Lines. Lining.**

LINEAGE, *n. lin*-e-aje, descendants, or descent, in a line from a common progenitor; race; family. (Fr. *lignage*.)

LINEAL, *a. lin*-e-al, in length; composed of lines; in the direction of a line; in a direct line from an ancestor. (L. *linealis*.)

LINEALITY, *n.* lin-e-*al*-e-te, the state of being lineal.

LINEALLY, *ad. lin*-e-al-le, in a direct line.

LINEAMENT, *n. lin*-e-a-ment, distinguishing outline of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature. (O.Fr.)

LINEAR, *a. lin*-e-ar, pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; like a line; slender [Bot.]. **Linear perspective**, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes and forms of objects. (L. *linearis*.)

LINEARLY, *ad. lin*-e-ar-le, in a linear manner.

LINEATE, *a.* *lin*-e-ate, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines [Bot.]. (L. *lineatus*, lined.)
LINEATION, *n.* lin-e-*ay*-shon, arrangement of lines.
LINEN, *n.* *lin*-en, cloth or thread made of flax; underclothing, as usually of linen: *a.* made of flax; resembling linen; white; pale. (A.S.)
LINENDRAPER, *n.* *lin*-en-dra-per, one who deals in linens, calicoes, &c., and articles made of these.
LINER, *n.* *ly*-ner, a vessel belonging to a regular line of ships.
LINESMAN, *n.* *lynez*-man, a referee's assistant in outdoor games; a soldier of the line.
LING, *n.* ling, an edible sea-fish of the cod family, *Molva vulgaris*. (A.S. *lang*, long.)
LING, *n.* ling, the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. (Ice. *lyng*.)
LINGAM, *n.* *ling*-gam, the phallus among the Hindus. (Hind.)
LING-BIRD, *n.* *ling*-bird, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.
LINGEL, *n.* *ling*-el, a waxed thread. (Scots.)
LINGER, *v.i.* *ling*-ger, to delay; to remain long; to hesitate: *v.t.* to protract; to prolong wearisomely. **Lingered. Lingering. Lingers.** (A.S. *lengan*.)
LINGERER, *n.* *ling*-ger-er, one who lingers.
LINGERIE, *n.* *lan*-jer-e, women's underwear. (Fr.)
LINGERING, *a.* *ling*-ger-ing, remaining long; slow in acting; tardy.
LINGERINGLY, *ad.* *ling*-ger-ing-le, in a lingering manner.
LINGET, *n.* *ling*-et, an ingot.
LINGISM, *n.* *ling*-izm, physical exercises combined with music, so called after the Swedish inventor, Ling.
LINGO, *n.* *ling*-go, language; speech. (L. *lingua*, speech.)
LINGUACIOUS, *a.* ling-*gway*-shus, loquacious. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.)
LINGUADENTAL, *a.* *ling*-gwa-*dent*-al, formed by the joint use of the tongue and teeth: *n.* a linguadental letter, as *d*. (L. *lingua*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
LINGUA-FRANCA, *n.* *ling*-gwah-*frank*-ah, the international language of the Levant, consisting of a mixture of Italian, Arabic, Greek and other words.
LINGUAL, *a.* *ling*-gwal, pertaining to the tongue; formed by the tongue: *n.* a lingual letter, as *l*.
LINGUIFORM, *a.* *ling*-gwe-form, having the form or shape of the tongue.
LINGUIST, *n.* *ling*-gwist, one skilled in languages.
LINGUISTIC, *a.* ling-*gwis*-tik, pertaining to linguistics.
LINGUISTICAL, *a.* ling-*gwis*-te-kal, linguistic.
LINGUISTICS, *n.* ling-*gwis*-tiks, the science of languages in their relations and affinities.
LINGY, *a.* *ling*-e, heathery.
LINGY, *a.* *lin*-je, tall; limber; active; strong; lazy. (Dial. Eng.)
LINHAY, *n.* *lin*-ne, an open shed on a farm. (A.S. *hlinian*, to lean.)
LINIMENT, *n.* *lin*-e-ment, a medicated liquid for rubbing in to relieve pain or strain. (Fr.)
LINING, *n.* *lyne*-ing, the covering of the inner surface of anything; that which is within. (*Line*.)
LINK, *n.* link, a ring or loop of which two or more form a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; a bend in a river; anything connecting; a measure of 7.92 inches: *v.t.* to unite or connect by something, as by a link; to connect: *v.i.* to be connected. **Linked. Linking. Links.** (Ice. *hlekkr*.)
LINK, *n.* link, a torch made of tow and pitch. (Dut. *lont*, a match.)
LINKBOY, *n.* *link*-boy, a boy or man who carried a torch.
LINKMAN, *n.* *link*-man, a linkboy.
LINKS, *n.pl.* links, a golf course; a sandy stretch of ground near the sea. (A.S. *hlinc*, an earth-ridge.)
LINN, *n.* lin, a pool caused by a waterfall; a waterfall. (Gael. *linne*.)
LINNÆAN, *a.* lin-*nee*-an, pertaining to the classification of Linnæus, the celebrated Swedish botanist Linné, who latinized his name.
LINNET, *n.* *lin*-net, the small song-bird, *Linota cannabina*, so called as feeding on flax. (A.S. *linece*.)
LINOLEUM, *n.* lin-*ole*-e-um, floorcloth compacted with linseed oil. (L. *linum*, and *oleum*, oil.)

LINOTYPE, *n.* *ly*-no-tipe, a type-setting machine in which the matter is cast in lines as it is set. (L. *linea*, line, and *type*.)
LINSANG, *n.* *lin*-sang, a genus of richly coloured carnivores allied to the civets, with long, slender bodies and short legs. (Indian word.)
LINSEED, *n.* *lin*-seed, the seed of the flax plant (*Linum*). **Linseed cake**, the mass left after the oil has been pressed out of flax-seed. **Linseed meal**, meal of linseed. **Linseed oil**, oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed. **Linseed tea**, a mucilaginous drink made from boiled linseed. (A.S. *lin*, flax, and *seed*.)
LINSEY, *n.* *lin*-ze, linsey-woolsey.
LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *a.* *lin*-ze-*wool*-ze, made of linen and wool; of unsuitable parts; mean: *n.* a dress material made of linen and wool mixed; incongruous mixture; jargon.
LINSTOCK, *n.* *lin*-stok, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Dut. *lontstok*.)
LINT, *n.* lint, linen used for dressing wounds [Surg.]. (A.S. *lin*.)
LINTEL, *n.* *lint*-el, the head-piece over a door or casement. (O.Fr.)
LINTIE, *n.* *lint*-e, the linnet. (Scots.)
LINT-WHITE, *a.* *lint*-white, as white as lint: *n.* a linnet. (A.S. *linetwige*.)
LINY, *a.* *line*-e, streaky; wrinkled.
LION, *n.* *ly*-on, the carnivore *Felis leo*, remarkable for its roar; Leo, a sign of the zodiac; an object of interest and curiosity; a symbol of power, courage and virtue. **Lion's provider**, a jackal. **Lion's share**, the whole or an undue share. (Fr.)
LIONCEL, *n.* *ly*-on-sel, a little lion [Her.]. (O.Fr.)
LIONEL, *n.* *ly*-on-el, a young lion.
LIONESS, *n.* *ly*-on-ess, the female of the lion.
LION-HEART, *n.* *ly*-on-hahrt, one of great courage.
LION-HEARTED, *a.* *ly*-on-*hahrt*-ed, courageous.
LIONISM, *n.* *ly*-on-izm, the treatment of any one as a lion or object of curiosity.
LIONIZE, *v.t.* *ly*-on-ize, to treat or visit as an object of curiosity: *v.i.* to visit the objects of curiosity in a place. **Lionized. Lionizes. Lionizing.**
LIP, *n.* lip, the edge or border of the mouth; the edge of anything; one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate coral [Zool.]; the edge of the aperture of a univalve shell [Conch.]: *v.t.* to kiss; to utter. **Make a lip**, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. **Lipped. Lipping. Lips.** (A.S. *lippa*, the lip, literally, that which laps.)
LIPÆMIA, *n.* le-*pee*-me-a, fatty blood [Med.]. (Gr. *lipa*, fat, and *haima*, blood.)
LIPAROCELE, *n.* le-*par*-o-seel, a fatty tumour [Med.]. (Gr. *lipa*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
LIP-DEVOTION, *n.* lip-de-*voh*-shon, worship only with the lips.
LIP-GOOD, *a.* *lip*-good, good in profession only.
LIPHÆMIA, *n.* le-*feem*-e-a, poorness or deficiency of blood. (Gr. *liphaimos*.)
LIP-LABOUR, *n.* lip-*lay*-bur, words without deeds.
LIPLET, *n.* *lip*-let, a little lip.
LIPOGRAM, *n.* *lip*-o-gram, a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted. (Gr. *leipo*, leave, and *gramma*, a letter.)
LIPOMA, *n.* li-*pome*-ah, a fatty tumour; a liparocele. (Gr. *lipos*, fat.)
LIPP, *n.* lip, a delicate fish, of which there are various species, much esteemed about the Crimea.
LIPPED, *a.* lipt, having lips; having a raised or rounded edge like a lip; labiate [Bot.].
LIPPER, *n.* *lip*-per, surface roughness; a rippling.
LIP-WISDOM, *n.* *lip*-wiz-dom, wisdom in words only.
LIPPITUDE, *n.* *lip*-pe-tewd, soreness of eyes; blearedness. (L. *lippitudo*, blear-eyed.)
LIPPY, *n.* *lip*-e, half a gallon.
LIPSTICK, *n.* *lip*-stik, a cosmetic for reddening the lips.
LIQUABLE, *a.* *lik*-wa-bl, that may be melted.
LIQUATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *ly*-kwate, to liquefy. **Liquated. Liquates. Liquating.** (L. *liquatus*, liquefied.)
LIQUATION, *n.* li-*kway*-shon, the separation of the constituents of an alloy when cooling from the molten state; the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible [Metal.].
LIQUEFACIENT, *a.* *lik*-we-*fay*-she-ent, serving to liquefy. (L. *liquefaciens*, making liquid.)

LIQUEFACTION, *n.* lik-we-*fak*-shon, the act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being melted.
LIQUEFIABLE, *a.* lik-we-*fy*-a-bl, that may be liquefied.
LIQUEFIER, *n. lik*-we-fy-er, that which liquefies.
LIQUEFY, *v.t. lik*-we-fi, to melt by the sole agency of heat; to melt; to dissolve: *v.i.* to become liquid. **Liquefied. Liquefies. Liquefying.** (Fr. *liquéfier.*)
LIQUESCENCY, *n.* li-*kwes*-sen-se, aptness to melt.
LIQUESCENT, *a.* li-*kwes*-sent, melting; becoming fluid. (L. *liquescens*, being liquid.)
LIQUEUR, *n.* lik-*yure*, a spirituous, sweetened and flavoured cordial. (Fr.)
LIQUID, *a. lik*-wid, fluid; flowing; soft; smooth, as in pronunciation: *n.* a fluid or flowing substance; a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*. (Fr. *liquide.*)
LIQUIDAMBAR, *n. lik*-wid-*am*-bar, the genus of the North American sweet gum tree, *L. styraciflua*. (L. *liquidus*, fluid, and *ambar*, ambergris.)
LIQUIDATE, *v.t. lik*-kwe-date, to clear from all obscurity; to adjust; to settle; to pay, as a debt; to wind up, as a bankrupt estate; to make liquid. **Liquidated. Liquidates. Liquidating.** (Late L. *liquidatus*, clarified.)
LIQUIDATION, *n. lik*-kwe-*day*-shon, the act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance due; the clearing and settling of the affairs between debtor and creditor in a bankrupt estate.
LIQUIDATOR, *n. lik*-kwe-day-tor, he who or that which settles; one who effects a liquidation.
LIQUIDITY, *n.* lik-*wid*-e-te, liquidness.
LIQUIDLY, *ad. lik*-wid-le, in a liquid manner.
LIQUIDNESS, *n. lik*-wid-ness, quality of being liquid.
LIQUOR, *n. lik*-ur, a liquid or fluid substance, commonly spirituous: *v.t.* to moisten; to oil: *v.i.* to take spirits. **Liquored. Liquoring. Liquors.** (Fr. *liqueur.*)
LIQUORICE, *n. lik*-or-is, a perennial plant, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, common in the South of Europe, the root of which yields a sweet mucilaginous juice, used medicinally and as a sweetmeat. (O.Fr. *licorice*, from Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root.)
LIQUORISH, *a. lik*-ur-ish, fond of liquor.
LIRA, *n. leer*-ah: *pl.* **Lire,** *leer*-ay, the Italian coin of the same nominal value as the French franc; the Italian monetary unit. (It.)
LIRIPOOP, *n. lir*-re-poop, a hood or some other badge of a clergyman; learning; wit; a trick; a silly person [Slang].
LIROCONE, *a. lir*-ro-kone, in the form of a whitish powder [Min.]. (Gr. *leiros*, wan, and *konia*, dust.)
LIROCONITE, *n.* li-*rok*-o-nite, a hydrated phosphate of aluminium and copper.
LISBON, *n. liz*-bon, a sweet wine exported from Lisbon.
LISP, *n.* lisp, the pronunciation of an *s* like a *th*: *v.i.* to speak with a lisp; to articulate or speak imperfectly, as a child: *v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp. **Lisped. Lisping. Lisps.** (A.S. *wlispian.*)
LISPER, *n. lisp*-er, one who lisps.
LISPINGLY, *ad. lisp*-ing-le, with a lisp.
LISSE, *n.* leess, the warp in tapestry.
LISSOM, *a. lis*-sum, lithe; agile. (*Lithesome.*)
LISSOME, *a. lis*-sum, lissom.
LISSOMENESS, *n. lis*-sum-ness, the state of being lissome.
LISSOTRICHOUS, *a.* lis-*sot*-re-kus, having smooth hairs.
LIST, *n.* list, the edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth; a fillet; a little square moulding [Arch.]; a roll or catalogue: *v.t.* to place in a list; to enlist; to sew together; to form a border: *v.i.* to enlist. **List shoes,** a kind of easy slippers, made of pieces of cloth or carpeting. **Listed. Listing. Lists.** (A.S. *list*, a border.)
LIST, *n.* list, a line enclosing a piece of ground or field of combat: *pl.* ground enclosed for a tournament. **To enter the lists,** to come forward and engage in a contest. (O.Fr. *lisse.*)
LIST, *v.i.* list, to desire or choose; to please; to have pleasure in. **Listed. Listing. Lists.** (A.S. *lystan*, to please.)
LIST, *n.* list, inclination to one side [Naut.]: *v.i.* to incline to one side. **Listed. Listing. Lists.**
LIST, *v.i.* list, to listen: *v.t.* to listen to. **Listed. Listing. Lists.** (A.S. *hlystan.*)
LISTEL, *n. lis*-tel, a list or fillet [Arch.]. (Fr.)
LISTEN, *v.i. lis*-sen, to hearken; to give ear; to hear; to attend to. **To listen in,** to listen to broadcasting. **Listened. Listening. Listens.** (A.S. *hlystan.*)
LISTENER, *n. lis*-ner, one who listens or hearkens.
LISTER, *n. list*-er, one who makes a list or roll.
LISTERINE, *n. lis*-ter-een, an antiseptic preparation used as a disinfectant, &c. (Trade name.)
LISTERISM, *n. list*-er-izm, antiseptic surgery, so called after Lord Lister.
LISTING, *n. list*-ing, list; the cutting away of the sapwood from the edges of a board; the cutting [Carp.].
LISTLESS, *a. list*-less, indifferent to what is passing; not attending; not interested; languid.
LISTLESSLY, *ad. list*-less-le, in a listless manner.
LISTLESSNESS, *n. list*-less-ness, the state of being listless.
LIT, lit, pret. of light.
LITANY, *n. lit*-a-ne, a solemn form of supplication used in public worship; a collection of short prayers, with responses from the congregation. (Fr. *litanie.*)
LITAS, *n. leet*-as, the Lithuanian monetary unit.
LITCHI, *n. lee*-chee, the lee-chee. (Chinese.)
LITERACY, *n. lit*-er-a-se, ability to read and write.
LITERAL, *a. lit*-e-ral, according to the letter; real; not figurative; following the letter or exact words; not free, as a translation; expressed in letters [Alg.]: *n.* a misprint of a letter. (Fr. *littéral.*)
LITERALISM, *n. lit*-er-al-izm, adherence to the letter.
LITERALIST, *n. lit*-er-al-ist, one who adheres to the letter.
LITERALITY, *n. lit*-er-*al*-e-te, literal meaning.
LITERALIZE, *v.t. lit*-er-a-lyze, to interpret a metaphor in the literal sense; to make literal. **Literalized. Literalizes. Literalizing.**
LITERALLY, *ad. lit*-er-al-le, in a literal sense.
LITERALNESS, *n. lit*-er-al-ness, the state or quality of being literal or literally exact.
LITERARY, *a. lit*-er-ar-e, pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; derived from erudition; erudite; versed in letters; consisting of letters or written or printed compositions. (L. *literarius.*)
LITERATE, *a. lit*-er-ate, acquainted with letters or learning: *n.* a literary man; one educated but not graduated. (L. *literatus*, lettered.)
LITERATI, *n.pl. lit*-er-*ay*-ti, the learned; men of erudition. (L.)
LITERATIM, *ad.* lit-er-*ay*-tim, letter for letter; hence, literally. (L.)
LITERATURE, *n. lit*-er-a-tewr, books generally; the collective body of literary productions of a country or an age, in general or in some special department; in a special sense, that body of literary compositions which, to the exclusion of merely philosophical, scientific and technical works, are occupied mainly with that which is spiritual in its nature and imaginative in its form, whether in the world of fact or the world of fiction; the profession of letters; belles lettres. (O.Fr.)
LITH, *n.* lith, a limb or joint; one of the rings at the base of a cow's horn. (A.S.)
LITHANTHRAX, *n.* lith-*an*-thraks, coal as distinct from charcoal. (Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *anthrax*, coal.)
LITHARGE, *n. lith*-arj, semi-vitrified protoxide of lead. (Fr.)
LITHATE, *n. lith*-ate, a salt of lithic acid.
LITHE, *a.* lythe, easily bent; limber; active. (A.S.)
LITHENESS, *n. lythe*-ness, the quality of being lithe.
LITHER, *a. lith*-ther, worthless. (A.S. *lythe*, evil.)
LITHER, *a. lith*-ther, smooth.
LITHERLY, *ad. lith*-er-le, lazily; slowly.
LITHESOME, *a. lythe*-sum, pliant; nimble; limber.
LITHIA, *n. lith*-e-a, oxide of lithium. (Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)
LITHIASIS, *n.* le-*thy*-a-sis, the disease of stone, especially in the bladder or kidneys [Med.]. (Gr.)
LITHIC, *a. lith*-ik, pertaining to stone, especially in the bladder; pertaining to lithium.
LITHIUM, *n. lith*-e-um, the chemical element Li., the lightest of the metals, specific gravity 0·54.
LITHOCARP, *n. lith*-o-karp, a fossil fruit. (Gr. *lithos*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

LITHOCHROMATICS, *n.* *lith*-o-kro-*mat*-ics, printing in oil colours from stone. (Gr. *lithos*, and *chroma*, colour.)

LITHODENDRON, *n.* *lith*-o-*den*-dron, a coral, from its resemblance to a branch. (Gr. *lithos*, and *dendron*, a tree.)

LITHODOME, *n.* *lith*-o-dome, a date shell; a mollusc which bores a hole in a rock and lodges in it. (Gr. *lithos*, and *domos*, a house.)

LITHOFRACTEUR, *n.* ly-tho-*frak*-ter, a nitro-glycerine explosive used in blasting. (Gr. *lithos*, and *fracteur*.)

LITHOGENOUS, *a.* lith-*oj*-e-nus, forming stone. (Gr. *lithos*, and *gennao*, produce.)

LITHOGLYPH, *n.* *lith*-o-glif, an engraving on a gem. (Gr. *lithos*, and *glypho*, carve.)

LITHOGLYPHITE, *n.* lith-o-*glif*-ite, a fossil having the appearance of being cut by art.

LITHOGRAPH, *n.* *lith*-o-graf, *or* *ly*-tho-graf, a print from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to trace on stone and transfer to paper, &c., by printing. **Lithographed. Lithographing. Lithographs.** (Gr. *lithos*, and *grapho*, write.)

LITHOGRAPHER, *n.* lith-*og*-ra-fer, one who practises lithography.

LITHOGRAPHIC, *a.* lith-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to lithography.

LITHOGRAPHICAL, *a.* lith-o-*graf*-e-kal, lithographic.

LITHOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* lith-o-*graf*-e-kal-le, by the lithographic art.

LITHOGRAPHY, *n.* lith-*og*-ra-fe, the art of drawing on stone, and printing from stone.

LITHOID, *a.* *lith*-oid, lithoidal.

LITHOIDAL, *a.* lith-*oid*-al, like stone; having a stone structure. (Gr. *lithos*, and *eidos*, like.)

LITHOLABE, *n.* *lith*-o-labe, an instrument for holding fast the stone in the operation of lithotomy. (Gr. *lithos*, and *labein*, take.)

LITHOLOGIC, *a.* lith-o-*loj*-ik, pertaining to lithology.

LITHOLOGICAL, *a.* lith-o-*loj*-e-kal, lithologic.

LITHOLOGIST, *n.* lith-*ol*-o-jist, one skilled in lithology.

LITHOLOGY, *n.* lith-*ol*-o-je, the science of the constitution and structure of rocks; a treatise on stones found in the body [Med.]. (Gr. *lithos*, and *logos*, science.)

LITHOMANCY, *n.* *lith*-o-man-se, divination by means of stones. (Gr. *lithos*, and *manteia*, divination.)

LITHOMARGE, *n.* *lith*-o-marj, kaolin, a compact clay of a fine, smooth texture. (Gr. *lithos*, and L. *marga*, marl.)

LITHONTRIPTIC, *a.* lith-on-*trip*-tik, having the quality of dissolving or destroying the stone in the bladder: *n.* a lithontriptic medicine. (Gr. *lithos*, and *tribo*, rub.)

LITHONTRIPTOR, *n.* *lith*-on-trip-tor, an instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, in order to avoid the necessity of cutting.

LITHONTRIPTY, *n.* *lith*-on-trip-te, the operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of a lithontriptor.

LITHOPHAGOUS, *a.* lith-*of*-a-gus, eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich. (Gr. *lithos*, and *phago*, eat.)

LITHOPHANE, *n.* *lith*-o-fane, a style of ornamental porcelain adapted to lamps and other transparencies. (Gr. *lithos*, and *phanos*, clear.)

LITHOPHOSPHORIC, *a.* *lith*-o-fos-*for*-ik, becoming phosphoric by heat. (Gr. *lithos*, and *phosphoric*.)

LITHOPHOTOGRAPHY, *n.* *lith*-o-fo-*tog*-ra-fe, the producing of lithographs from photographs developed on the stone. (Gr. *lithos*, and *photography*.)

LITHOPHYL, *n.* *lith*-o-fil, a fossil leaf or its impression. (Gr. *lithos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

LITHOPHYTE, *n.* *lith*-o-fite, a coral. (Gr. *lithos*, and *phyton*, a plant.)

LITHOPONE, *n.* *lith*-o-pone, a compound of sulphide of zinc and sulphate of barium.

LITHOTINT, *n.* *lith*-o-tint, the lithographic production of a tinted picture; the picture itself.

LITHOTOME, *n.* *lith*-o-tome, a stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially; a lithotomic instrument. (Gr. *lithos*, and *tome*, cutting.)

LITHOTOMIC, *a.* lith-o-*tom*-ik, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, *n.* lith-*ot*-o-mist, one skilled in lithotomy.

LITHOTOMY, *n.* lith-*ot*-o-me, the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder. (Gr. *lithos*, and *tome*, cutting.)

LITHOTRIPSY, *n.* *lith*-o-trip-se, the operation of triturating the stone in the bladder. (Gr. *lithos*, and L. *tribus*, rubbed.)

LITHOTRIPTOR, *n.* *lith*-o-trip-tor, a lithotrite.

LITHOTRITE, *n.* *lith*-o-trite, a lithontriptor.

LITHOTRITIC, *a.* lith-o-*trit*-ik, pertaining to lithotrity.

LITHOTRITIST, *n.* lith-*ot*-re-tist, one who performs the operation of lithotripsy.

LITHOTRITY, *n.* lith-*ot*-tre-te, lithotripsy.

LITHOTYPE, *n.* *lith*-o-tipe, a kind of stereotype plate.

LITHOTYPY, *n.* *lith*-o-ty-pe, the art of producing lithotype. (Gr. *lithos*, and *type*.)

LITHOXYLE, *n.* lith-*oks*-il, petrified wood. (Gr. *lithos*, and *zylon*, wood.)

LITHY, *a.* *ly*-the, easily bent; pliable.

LITIGABLE, *a.* *lit*-e-ga-bl, contestable in law.

LITIGANT, *a.* *lit*-e-gant, contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit: *n.* one engaged in a lawsuit.

LITIGATE, *v.t.* *lit*-e-gate, to contest in a lawsuit: *v.i.* to carry on a lawsuit. **Litigated. Litigates. Litigating.** (L. *litigatus*, disputed.)

LITIGATION, *n.* *lit*-e-*gay*-shon, the act or process of litigating; a judicial contest.

LITIGIOSITY, *n.* le-*tij*-e-*os*-e-te, litigiousness. (L. *litigiosus*.)

LITIGIOUS, *a.* le-*tij*-us, inclined to engage in lawsuits; quarrelsome; contentious; subject to contention. (Fr. *litigieux*.)

LITIGIOUSLY, *ad.* le-*tij*-us-le, in a litigious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, *n.* le-*tij*-us-ness, the condition or quality of being litigious.

LITMUS, *n.* *lit*-mus, a colouring matter obtained from several lichens. **Litmus paper,** unsized paper stained with litmus, which is used as a delicate test of acidity. (Dut. *lakmoes*, a blue dye, from *lak*, lac, and *moes*, pulp.)

LITOTES, *n.* *ly*-to-teez, a softening of a statement, as when an affirmation is expressed by the negative of the contrary; as when meaning "near," we say "not far off" [Rhet.]. (Gr. simplicity, from *litos*, simple.)

LITRAMETER, *n.* li-*tram*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. (Gr. *litra*, a pound, and *metron*, measure.)

LITRE, *n.* *leet*-er, a French measure equal to nearly 1¾ pints.

LITTER, *n.* *lit*-ter, a vehicle formed with shafts, supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be carried; a stretcher; straw, hay or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses; waste matter, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place; confusion: *v.t.* to bring forth young, as swine; to scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments and the like; to cover or supply with litter or straw. **Littered. Littering. Litters.** (O.Fr. *litier*.)

LITTER, *n.* *lit*-ter, a brood of animals, such as pigs and kittens.

LITTERATEUR, *n.* *lit*-ter-a-*ter*, a literary man. (Fr.)

LITTERY, *a.* *lit*-ter-e, covered with litter; disorderly.

LITTLE, *a.* *lit*-tl, small in size, quantity or extent; brief; of small dignity, power or importance; of small force or effect; inconsiderable; mean; base: *n.* a small quantity or amount; anything small or slight; not much: *ad.* in a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly. (A.S. *lytel*.)

LITTLE-GO, *n.* *lit*-tl-go, the popular name for the preliminary examination for a B.A. degree at Cambridge.

LITTLENESS, *n.* *lit*-tl-ness, the state or quality of being little.

LITTORAL, *a.* *lit*-to-ral, belonging to the shore: *n.* a coast-strip. (L. *litoralis*.)

LITUATE, *a.* *lit*-yu-ate, forked, with the points turned outwards. (L. *lituus*, a staff, usually that of an augur.)

LITURATE, *a.* *lit*-yu-rate, spotted; blurred. (Late L. *lituratus*, rubbed out.)

LITURGIC, *a.* le-*tur*-jik, pertaining to a liturgy.

LITURGICAL, *a.* le-*tur*-je-kal, liturgic.

LITURGICALLY, *ad.* le-*tur*-je-kal-e, according to the liturgy.

LITURGICS, *n.* le-*tur*-jiks, the theory or doctrine of ritual.

LITURGIST, *n.* *lit*-ur-jist, one who favours liturgies; one versed in liturgies.
LITURGY, *n.* *lit*-ur-je, a body of ritual or established formulæ for public worship; the Office for the Celebration of the Holy Communion. (O.Fr. *liturgie.*)
LIVABLE, *a.* *liv*-a-bl, habitable; that may be lived.
LIVE, *v.i.* liv, to be alive; to continue in life; to spend life; to dwell or reside; to enjoy life; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; to gain a livelihood; to subsist spiritually: *v.t.* to spend; to conform to. **Live down**, to cause to be forgotten by one's manner of living. **Lived. Lives. Living.** (A.S. *libban*, to live, to stay behind.)
LIVE, *a.* lyve, having life; living; not dead; on fire; ignited; vivid. **Live cartridge**, one loaded with ball. **Live feathers**, or **hair**, feathers or hair plucked from the living animal. **Live rail**, an electrified rail. **Live wire**, an intelligent energetic person.
LIVEABLE, *a.* *liv*-a-bl, livable.
LIVED, *a.* livd, having a life, as long-lived.
LIVELIHOOD, *n.* *lyve*-le-hood, means of living.
LIVELILY, *ad.* *lyve*-le-le, in a lively manner.
LIVELINESS, *n.* *lyve*-le-ness, the quality or state of being lively.
LIVELONG, *a.* *liv*-long, lasting; all through: *n.* the orpine, *Sedum telephium.*
LIVELY, *a.* *lyve*-le, brisk; vigorous; gay; sprightly; representing life; strong and active; vivid.
LIVEN, *v.t.* *lyve*-en, to cheer up; to enliven. **Livened. Livening. Livens.**
LIVER, *n.* *liv*-er, one who lives in a certain way.
LIVER, *n.* *liv*-er, an organ of a glandular structure, whose office is to secrete the bile. (A.S. *lifer.*)
LIVER, *a.* *liv*-er, of the colour of the liver; dark red.
LIVERED, *a.* *liv*-erd, having a liver, as white-livered.
LIVER-FLUKE, *n.* *liv*-er-fluke, the trematoid worm, *Distomum hepaticum.*
LIVERIED, *a.* *liv*-er-eed, wearing a livery, as servants.
LIVERISH, *a.* *liv*-er-ish, bilious; testy.
LIVERWORT, *n.* *liv*-er-wurt, a species of the Hepaticæ, cryptogamic plants allied to the mosses.
LIVERY, *n.* *liv*-er-e, the act of delivering possession of property; the writ by which possession is obtained; release from wardship; deliverance; a being kept and fed regularly at a certain rate; a form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants; a particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular persons or things; uniform of the city guilds; the collective body of liverymen in London: *v.t.* to clothe in livery. **At livery**, kept for owner at a contract rate. **Liveried. Liveries. Liverying.** (Fr. *livrie.*)
LIVERYMAN, *n.* *liv*-er-e-man, a member of a livery company and a freeman of the City of London who is entitled to certain privileges, among others, the right of voting in an election for lord mayor, sheriff, and other corporation officials.
LIVERY-STABLE, *n.* *liv*-er-e-*stay*-bl, a jobmaster's stable where horses are kept at livery or for hire.
LIVID, *a.* *liv*-id, black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured. (Fr. *livide.*)
LIVIDITY, *n.* le-*vid*-e-te, lividness.
LIVIDNESS, *n.* *liv*-id-ness, the state of being livid.
LIVING, *a.* *liv*-ing, having life; running; flowing; quickening: *n.* livelihood; power of continuing life; the benefice of a clergyman; manner of life; means of living. **Living rock**, rock in its native state or location. **Living room**, a sitting-room.
LIVINGLY, *ad.* *liv*-ing-le, in a living state.
LIVINGNESS, *n.* *liv*-ing-ness, the state of being alive.
LIVRAISON, *n.* liv-*ray*-son, a part of a literary work printed and delivered from time to time as it advances. (Fr. delivery.)
LIVRE, *n.* leevr, an old French coin nearly equal to 10*d.*, superseded by the franc. (Fr.)
LIXIVIAL, *a.* liks-*iv*-e-al, obtained by lixiviation; resembling lye.
LIXIVIATE, *v.t.* liks-*iv*-e-ate, to form into lye; to separate the soluble from the insoluble by means of water or other solvents. **Lixiviated. Lixiviates. Lixiviating.**
LIXIVIATED, *a.* liks-*iv*-e-ate-ed, pertaining to lye or lixivium.
LIXIVIATION, *n.* liks-*iv*-e-*ay*-shon, the process of lixiviating.
LIXIVIOUS, *a.* liks-*iv*-e-us, lixivial.
LIXIVIUM, *n.* liks-*iv*-e-um, lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts. (L. lye.)
LIZARD, *n.* *liz*-ard, a saurian reptile. (O.Fr. *lesarde.*)
LIZARD-STONE, *n.* *liz*-ard-stone, serpentine found in Cornwall, near Lizard Point.
LLAMA, *n.* *lah*-ma, a South American ally of the camel, *Lama glama.* (Peruvian name.)
LLANERO, *n.* lan-*ayr*-o, an inhabitant of a llano. (Sp.)
LLANO, *n.* *lahn*-o, one of the vast level plains in South America. (Sp.)
LLOYD'S, *n.* loydz, the headquarters of the London underwriters and insurance brokers, so called from Lloyd's coffee-house having been their original place of meeting.
LO, *int.* lo, look; see; behold. (A.S. *lā.*)
LOACH, *n.* lohch, a small river fish of the genus *Cobitis* or *Nemachilus.* (Fr. *loche.*)
LOAD, *n.* lode, that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; a charge; weight; a cargo or freight; as much as can be carried at once; that which is borne with pain or difficulty; anything oppressive or depressing; violence; a measure; 36 trusses of hay; 40 bushels of wheat; the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about ¼ cwt. [Mining]: *v.t.* to lay a burden on; to lay on as much as can be carried; to lay on or lade too much; to oppress; to embarrass; to encumber; to make heavy by something added; to charge a gun. **Loaded. Loading. Loads.** (A.S. *lād.*)
LOADER, *n.* *lode*-er, one who puts on a load; an attendant who loads the guns; a machine for loading.
LOADING, *n.* *lode*-ing, a cargo; a burden; anything that makes part of a load. **Loading gauge**, the hanging bar under which laden goods wagons are run to ensure their passing under the bridges on the route.
LOADLINE, *n.* *lode*-line, a line on the side of a ship to indicate the limit of loading [Naut.].
LOADSTAR, *n.* *lode*-star, lodestar; a star that guides; the pole-star. (A.S. *lad*, a way, course.)
LOADSTONE, *n.* *lode*-stone, lodestone; an iron ore which has the power of attracting iron.
LOAF, *n.* lofe: *pl.* **Loaves**, lohvz, a mass of bread when baked; a conical mould of sugar; a lump or any thick mass. (A.S. *hlaf.*)
LOAF, *v.i.* and *v.t.* lofe, to spend or pass time lazily and idly. **Loafed. Loafing. Loafs.** (Ger. *laufen*, run.)
LOAFER, *n.* *lofe*-er, an idle man; one who seeks his living by mean expedients.
LOAF-SUGAR, *n.* *lofe*-shoog-ar, sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.
LOAM, *n.* lome, a sandy, clayey, vegetable mould: *v.t.* to cover with loam. **Loamed. Loaming. Loams.** (A.S. *lam.*)
LOAMY, *a.* *lome*-e, consisting of or resembling loam.
LOAN, *n.* lone, the act of lending; state of being lent; anything lent, specially money on interest; permission to use; grant of the use: *v.t.* to lend. **Loaned. Loaning. Loans.** (A.S. *læn.*)
LOATH *a.* lohth, unwilling; reluctant. (A.S. *lath.*)
LOATHE, *v.t.* lohthe, to hate; to abhor; to feel disgust at. **Loathed. Loathes. Loathing.**
LOATHER, *n.* *lohthe*-er, one who loathes.
LOATHFUL, *a.* *lohthe*-ful, abhorrent through disgust; disgusting; loathly; reluctant.
LOATHING, *n.* *lohthe*-ing, extreme disgust.
LOATHINGLY, *ad.* *lohthe*-ing-le, with extreme disgust.
LOATHLINESS, *n.* *lohthe*-le-ness, the quality of exciting disgust.
LOATHLY, *a.* *lohthe*-le, exciting disgust.
LOATHLY, *ad.* *lohth*-le, unwillingly.
LOATHNESS, *n.* *lohth*-ness, unwillingness; reluctance.
LOATHSOME, *a.* *lohthe*-sum, exciting disgust or abhorrence.
LOATHSOMELY, *ad.* *lohthe*-sum-le, in a loathsome manner.
LOATHSOMENESS, *n.* *lohthe*-sum-ness, the quality of being loathsome.
LOB, *n.* lob, a dull, sluggish person; something thick and heavy: *v.t.* to let fall heavily. **Lobbed. Lobbing. Lobs.** (W.)
LOB, *v.t.* lob, to bowl underhand at cricket or hit high at lawn tennis; to pitch. **Lobbed. Lobbing. Lobs.**

LOB, *n.* lob, a freshwater fish, the chub.
LOBAR, *a. lobe*-ar, belonging to a lobe.
LOBATE, *a. lobe*-ate, lobed.
LOBBY, *n. lob*-be, a passage opening into several apartments; a hall serving as an ante-room; a small hall or waiting-room; an apartment close before the captain's cabin [Naut.]; a confined place for cattle, near the farm-yard [Agr.]. (Late L. *lobbia.*)
LOBBY, *v.t. lob*-be, to seek to influence the members of a legislative assembly in order to secure the passage of a bill: *v.i.* to seek votes. **Lobbied. Lobbies. Lobbying.**
LOBBY-MEMBER, *n. lob*-be-*mem*-ber, a person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation. [U.S.].
LOBCOCK, *n. lob*-kok, a lubber.
LOBE, *n.* lobe, a rounded projecting part; a division of the brain, lungs, liver or other organ; the lower soft part of the ear; a division of a leaf; the cotyledon of a seed. (Fr.)
LOBED, *a.* lohbd, having or consisting of lobes. (Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.)
LOBELET, *n. lobe*-let, a little lobe.
LOBELIA, *n.* lo-*bee*-le-a, a genus of 200 species of plants in which the flower is twisted halfway round on its axis, so named from Lobel, botanist to James the First.
LOBLOLLY, *n. lob*-lol-le, water-gruel, or spoon meat [Naut.]. **Loblolly bay**, an ornamental evergreen tree, *Gordonia lasianthus*, of the southern United States, whose bark is used in tanning. **Loblolly boy**, a surgeon's attendant on shipboard [Naut.]. **Loblolly pine**, *Pinus tæda*, whose fruit is sometimes eaten. **Loblolly tree**, *Varronia alba.*
LOBSCOUSE, *n. lob*-skouce, a stew of minced salt meat with vegetables of various kinds and biscuits [Naut.]. (*Lob*, a lubber.)
LOBSPOUND, *n. lobz*-pound, a prison [Slang].
LOBSTER, *n. lob*-ster, an edible crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, bluish black when alive, red when it has been boiled. **Lobster pot**, a wickerwork trap for lobsters. (A.S. *loppestre.*)
LOBULAR, *a. lob*-yew-lar, of the nature of a lobule.
LOBULE, *n. lob*-yewl, a small lobe. (*Lobe.*)
LOBWORM, *n. lob*-wurm, the lugworm, *Arenicola piscatorum.*
LOCAL, *a. lo*-kal, pertaining to a place; confined to a spot, place or definite district. (Fr.)
LOCALISM, *n. lo*-kal-izm, the state of being local; affection for a place; a local peculiarity.
LOCALITY, *n.* lo-*kal*-e-te, existence in a place; limitation to a place; position; situation.
LOCALIZATION, *n.* lo-kal-i-*zay*-shon, the act of localizing.
LOCALIZE, *v.t. lo*-kal-ize, to make local; to put into a place; to determine the seat of. **Localized. Localizes. Localizing.**
LOCALLY, *ad. lo*-kal-le, with respect to place.
LOCATE, *v.t.* lo-*kate*, to set in a particular spot or position; to select, survey and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; to fix on the site of [U.S.]. **Located. Locates. Locating.** (L. *locatus*, placed.)
LOCATION, *n.* lo-*kay*-shon, the art of locating, placing or designating the limits of; relative situation; that which is located.
LOCH, *n.* loch, a lake; an arm of the sea. (Gael.)
LOCHABER-AXE, *n.* loch-*ahb*-er-*aks*, a Scottish battle-axe with a long shaft having a long blade and a hook for catching the bridles of horses. (*Lochaber.*)
LOCHE, *n.* loche, a loach.
LOCK, *n.* lok, anything that fastens; an instrument for fastening doors; an enclosure or lock-up; the part of a fire-arm by which it is discharged; an enclosure in a canal, where the level changes, with gates at each end, for raising or lowering vessels; a state of being locked; a grapple in wrestling: *v.t.* to fasten with a lock; to fasten, so as to impede motion; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to provide with locks; to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist [Fencing]. **Locked. Locking. Locks.** (A.S. *loc*, a fastening.)
LOCK, *n.* lok, a tuft of hair; a tuft of wool, hay or other like substance; a ringlet of hair. (A.S. *locc*, a curl.)
LOCKAGE, *n. lok*-aje, works which form a canal lock; toll paid for passing the locks; amount of ascent and descent of the locks.
LOCK-CHAMBER, *n. lok*-chame-ber, the basin of a canal lock.
LOCKER, *n. lok*-er, a place that may be closed with a lock; a drawer; a cupboard. **Shot locker**, a strong framework for stowing away the shot until wanted.
LOCKET, *n. lok*-et, a small lock; a catch to fasten a necklace, &c.; a little case with a miniature or a lock of hair, worn as an ornament. (Fr. *loquet.*)
LOCK-GATE, *n. lok*-gate, the gate of a lock-chamber.
LOCK HOSPITAL, *n. lok*-hos-pit-al, a hospital where venereal diseases are treated, so named because its inmates were formerly kept under lock and key.
LOCKIST, *n. lok*-ist, a philosopher of the school of John Locke.
LOCK-JAW, *n. lok*-jaw, a violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.
LOCK-KEEPER, *n. lok*-keep-er, one who attends the locks of a canal.
LOCKLESS, *a. lok*-less, destitute of a lock.
LOCK-OUT, *n. lok*-out, a suspension of work by order of employers.
LOCK-PADDLE, *n. lok*-pad-dl, a small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.
LOCKRAM, *n. lok*-ram, a kind of coarse linen. (Locrenan, in France.)
LOCK-SILL, *n. lok*-sil, a beam at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.
LOCKSMITH, *n. lok*-smith, one who makes locks.
LOCK-STITCH, *n. lok*-stitsh, a stitch which locks two threads together.
LOCK-UP, *n. lok*-up, a place for the temporary confinement of persons under arrest.
LOCK-WEIR, *n. lok*-weer, a weir having a lock.
LOCO-FOCO, *a. lo*-ko-*fo*-ko, ultra-radical: *n.* a friction match. (L. *locus*, a place, and *focus*, fire.)
LOCOMOBILE, *n. lo*-ko-mo-*beel*, a motorcar.
LOCOMOTION, *n. lo*-ko-*mo*-shon, the act or power of moving from place to place. (L. *locus*, a place, and *motion.*)
LOCOMOTIVE, *a. lo*-ko-*mo*-tiv, moving or changing from place to place: *n.* an engine on wheels moving along by its own power.
LOCOMOTOR, *a. lo*-ko-*mo*-tor, pertaining to movement. **Locomotor ataxy**, otherwise tabes dorsalis, a nervous disease characterized by the want of co-ordination of muscular movements.
LOCOMOTORY, *a. lo*-ko-*mo*-to-re, pertaining to locomotion.
LOCULAMENT, *n. lok*-yew-la-ment, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged [Bot.]. (L. *loculamentum.*)
LOCULOSE, *a. lok*-yew-lose, loculous.
LOCULOUS, *a. lok*-yew-lus, divided internally into cells [Bot.]. (L. *loculosus.*)
LOCULUS, *n. lok*-yew-lus, a small recess; a very small cell. (L. a little place.)
LOCUM-TENENS, *n. lo*-kum-*tee*-nenz, a deputy. (L.)
LOCUS, *n. lo*-kus, locality; the line generated by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving according to a fixed law [Geom.]. (L. a place.)
LOCUST, *n. lo*-kust, an orthopterous insect, allied to the grasshopper, which migrates in vast hordes, and is very destructive to vegetation. (L. *locusta.*)
LOCUST, *n. lo*-kust, the false acacia tree, *Robinia pseud-acacia*; the carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua.* **Honey locust**, a tree of the genus *Gleditschia.* **West Indian locust**, a tree with buttress roots, *Hymenæa courbaril.*
LOCUTION, *n.* lo-*kew*-shon, a mode of expression; a phrase. (L. *locutio.*)
LOCUTORY, *n. lok*-yew-to-re, the grating through which monks or nuns talk to visitors outside.
LODE, *n.* lode, a mineral vein, or any regular vein or course [Mining]; a reach of water. (A.S. *lad.*)
LODESTAR, *n. lode*-star, loadstar; the pole-star.
LODESTONE, *n. lode*-stone, loadstone, a variety of magnetite.
LODGE, *n.* lodj, a small house in a park; a temporary habitation; a hut or cot; a gate-keeper's cottage; the home of an American Indian; a den; a wild beast's retreat; a secret local association, specially of freemasons and the place where they meet: *v.t.* to deposit temporarily; to provide with a temporary

habitation ; to harbour ; to plant ; to inflx or settle ; to beat down, as grain : *v.i.* to reside for a time ; to settle ; to lie flat, as grain. **Lodged. Lodges. Lodging.** (O.Fr. *loge.*)

LODGEABLE, *a. lodj*-a-bl, that may be lodged.

LODGER, *n. lodj*-er, one who lodges, specially in hired apartments.

LODGING, *n. lodj*-ing, a temporary habitation ; hired apartment ; harbour ; cover.

LODGING-HOUSE, *n. lodj*-ing-house, a house let out by the tenant in separate apartments.

LODGMENT, *n. lodj*-ment, the act of lodging, or the state of being lodged ; accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest ; position taken up by a besieging party, and the works to maintain it [Mil.].

LOESS, *n. lo*-ess, an alluvial tertiary deposit of calcareous loam [Geol.]. (Ger.)

LOFT, *v.t.* loft, to hit a ball high. **Lofted. Lofting. Lofts.**

LOFT, *n.* loft, a room or space immediately under the roof ; a gallery in a church or large hall. (Scand.)

LOFTER, *n. loft*-er, a club with an iron head used at golf to lift the ball up high.

LOFTILY, *ad. lof*-te-le, in a lofty manner.

LOFTINESS, *n. lof*-te-ness, the state or quality of being lofty.

LOFTY, *a. lof*-te, extending high up ; elevated in place, or condition, or character, or sentiment, or demeanour, or style ; dignified ; haughty.

LOG, *n.* log, a bulky piece of timber ; an apparatus for measuring speed ; a daily record at sea : *v.t.* to enter in the log as a record. **Logged. Logging. Logs.** (Scand.)

Patent Log.

LOG, *n.* log, a Hebrew liquid measure, variously reckoned at ½ or ⅛ of a pint. (Heb.)

LOG, *n.* log, a logarithm.

LOGANBERRY, *n. lo*-gan-ber-re, a hybrid between a blackberry and a raspberry, so named after Logan, the first to produce it.

LOGAN-STONE, *n. lo*-gan-stone, a large stone balanced on another so that it will rock when touched ; a rocking-stone.

LOGARITHM, *n. log*-a-rithm, a number related to a number so that addition serves for multiplication, and subtraction for division [Math.]. (Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.)

LOGARITHMETIC, *a.* log-a-rith-*met*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICAL, *a.* log-a-rith-*met*-e-kal, logarithmetic.

LOGARITHMIC, *a.* log-a-*rith*-mik, logarithmetic.

LOGARITHMICAL, *a.* log-a-*rith*-me-kal, logarithmic.

LOGBOARD, *n. log*-board, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, on which the course and speed and other details were chalked, now replaced by the log-slate from which the logbook is transcribed [Naut.].

LOGBOOK, *n. log*-book, the official record of the daily events of a ship's voyage [Naut.].

LOG-CABIN, *n.* log-*kab*-in, a hut built of logs of timber.

LOGE, *n.* lohsje, a box in a theatre ; a seat in the stalls of a theatre. (Fr.)

LOGGAN, *n. log*-an, a rocking-stone ; a logan.

LOGGATS, *n. log*-ats, an old English game like ninepins.

LOGGE, *n.* log, a small fish, the miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio.*

LOGGER, *n. log*-er, a hewer of timber.

LOGGERHEAD, *n. log*-er-hed, a species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* ; the chub.

LOGGERHEAD, *n. log*-er-hed, a blockhead ; a spherical mass of iron with a long handle originally used for melting tar by making the head hot and putting it into the bucket. **At loggerheads,** quarrelled ; come to blows. (*Log*, and *head.*)

LOGGERHEADED, *a. log*-er-hed-ed, dull ; stupid.

LOGGIA, *n. lo*-jyah, a gallery or arcade in front of a building. (It.)

LOG-HEAP, *n. log*-heep, a pile of logs for burning in clearing land.

LOG-HUT, *n. log*-hut, a rough building of logs ; a log-cabin.

LOGIA, *n. lohg*-yah, an early collection of the sayings of Jesus. (Gr. sayings.)

LOGIC, *n. loj*-ik, the study of reasoning, specially of inference ; the science of the formal and necessary laws of thought ; reasoning. (Fr. *logique.*)

LOGICAL, *a. loj*-e-kal, belonging to or connected with logic ; according to the rules of logic ; skilled in logic ; discriminating.

LOGICALLY, *ad. loj*-e-kal-le, according to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN, *n.* lo-*jish*-an, one versed or skilled in logic.

LOGICIZE, *v.i. loj*-e-size, to reason from premises. **Logicized. Logicizes. Logicizing.**

LOGISTIC, *a.* lo-*jist*-ik, logical. **Logistic logarithms,** certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, used in astronomical calculations. (Gr. *logistikos.*)

LOGISTICAL, *a.* lo-*jist*-e-kal, logistic.

LOGISTICS, *n.pl.* lo-*jist*-iks, logistic logarithms.

LOGLINE, *n. log*-line, a line or cord about 100 fathoms in length, fastened to the log-ship by means of two legs, one passing through a hole in its corner and then knotted, the other fastened to a pin stuck into the other hole so as to give way when required [Naut.].

LOGMAN, *n. log*-man, a man who carries logs ; one whose occupation is to cut and convey away logs [U.S.].

LOGOGRAM, *n. log*-o-gram, a sign representing a word ; a puzzle in verse made up of anagrams composed of letters in a term, which it is the puzzle to find out ; a letter standing for a word. (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, letter.)

LOGOGRAPHY, *n.* lo-*gog*-ra-fe, a method of printing in which the type is a word instead of a letter. (Gr. *logos*, and *grapho*, write.)

LOGOGRIPH, *n. log*-o-grif, a riddle based on an anagram.

LOGOMACHY, *n.* lo-*gom*-a-ke, a war of words. (Gr. *logos*, and *mache*, a fight.)

LOGOMANIA, *n. log*-o-*main*-e-a, an impaired faculty of speech often connected with some organic disease of the nervous system. (Gr. *logos*, and *mania.*)

LOGOMETER, *n.* lo-*gom*-e-ter, a scale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents. (Gr. *logos*, and *metron*, measure.)

LOGOMETRIC, *a.* log-o-*met*-rik, used as a logometer.

LOGOS, *n. log*-os, the Divine Word incarnate ; the active principle of the world [Theol.]. (Gr.)

LOGOTYPE, *n. log*-o-tipe, a name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff.* (Gr. *logos*, and *typos.*)

LOG-REEL, *n. log*-reel, the reel on which the log-line was wound [Naut.].

LOG-ROLL, *v.t. log*-role, to assist in collecting logs, and rolling them together for burning. **Log-rolled. Log-rolling. Log-rolls.**

LOGROLLING, *n. log*-rohl-ing, mutual advertisement [Slang].

LOG-SHIP, *n. log*-ship, the piece of wood at the end of the log-line.

LOG-SLATE, *n. log*-slate, the slate on which the details of a ship's voyage during the day are noted as they occur.

LOGWOOD, *n. log*-wood, wood of a deep-red colour, extensively used as a dye, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum.*

LOHOCK, *n. lo*-hok, a medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup.

LOIMIC, *a. loy*-mik, relating to the plague or contagious disorders. (Gr. *loimos*, a plague.)

LOIN, *n.* loyn, one of the lateral portions of the lumbar regions just above the haunch bone. (O.Fr. *logne.*)

LOITER, *v.i. loy*-ter, to be slow in moving ; to linger or delay. **Loitered. Loitering. Loiters.** (Dut. *leuteren.*)

LOITERER, *n. loy*-ter-er, a lingerer ; one who delays ; an idler.

LOITERINGLY, *ad. loy*-ter-ing-le, in a loitering manner.

LOKI, *n. lo*-ke, the Norse spirit of evil or mischief. (Ice.)

LOLIGO, *n. lol*-e-go, a genus of cuttlefishes with narrow shells ; a calamary or squid. (L.)

LOLL, *v.i.* lol, to lounge or lie lazily about ; to hang out from the mouth : *v.t.* to thrust out, as the tongue

Lolled. Lolling. Lolls. (Dut. *lollen*, to sit over the fire, to doze.)

LOLLARD, *n. lol*-lard, one of a sect of early Reformers in Germany; a follower of Wycliffe in England. (O.Dut. *lollaerd*, one who mumbles prayers.)

LOLLARDY, *n. lol*-lard-e, the teaching of the Lollards.

LOLLIPOP. *n. lol*-le-pop, a hard sweet which dissolves easily.

LOLLOP, *v.i. lol*-lop, to move heavily; to lounge. **Lolloped. Lolloping. Lollops.** (Dial. Eng.)

LOLOS, *n. lo*-lohs, an aboriginal race in China, distinct in features, dress and language from the Chinese; the Nesus.

LOMARIA, *n.* lo-*mayr*-e-a, a genus of 40 species of ferns of which the British representative is *Lomaria spicant*, the hard fern.

LOMBARD, *n. lom*-bard, a native of Lombardy; a moneylender or banker, a profession first exercised in London by the Lombards.

LOMENT, *n. lo*-ment, a legume divided into small cells, with a seed attached to the under suture [Bot.]. (L. *lomentum*, a perfume.)

LOMENTOSE, *a.* lo-*ment*-ose, like a loment.

LOMONITE, *n. lom*-on-ite, laumontite.

LOMP, *n.* lomp, the lump fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

LONDONER, *n. lun*-dun-er, a person born or living in London.

LONDONESE, *n. lun*-dun-eze, cockney speech.

LONDONISM, *n. lun*-dun-izm, manner peculiar to London.

LONDONIZE, *v.t. lun*-dun-ize, to give a London character to. **Londonized. Londonizes. Londonizing.**

LONDON-PRIDE, *n. lun*-dun-pride, the British wild plant St. Patrick's cabbage, or none-so-pretty, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

LONE, *a.* lone, solitary; retired; unfrequented; standing by itself; companionless. (*Alone.*)

LONELINESS, *n. lone*-le-ness, the state of being lonely.

LONELY, *a. lone*-le, lone; addicted to solitude or seclusion; sad in solitude.

LONENESS, *n. lone*-ness, solitude; seclusion.

LONESOME, *a. lone*-sum, solitary; secluded from society; dismal.

LONESOMELY, *ad. lone*-sum-le, in a lonesome manner.

LONESOMENESS, *n. lone*-sum-ness, the state of being lonesome.

LONG, *a.* long, extended in length; extended in time; protracted; slow in coming; lingering; extending far in prospect; far-seeing: *ad.* to a great extent in space or time; at a point of duration far distant: *v.i.* to desire earnestly; to have a craving appetite. **Long home,** the grave, or death. **Longed. Longing. Longs.** (A.S. *lang.*)

LONG-AGO, *n. long*-a-go, the distant past.

LONGAN, *n. long*-gan, the Indo-Malayan tree, *Nephelium longana*, cultivated for its fruit. (Chinese.)

LONGBOAT, *n. long*-bote, the strongest and largest boat belonging to a merchant ship.

LONGBOW, *n. long*-bo, a powerful 6-foot bow, formerly used by English archers; the bow as distinct from the cross-bow. **To draw the long-bow,** to exaggerate.

LONG-BREATHED, *a. long*-brethd, having the power of retaining the breath for a long time.

LONGCLOTH, *n. long*-cloth, calico used for underwear and sheeting.

LONG-CLOTHES, *n. long*-kloaths, the first clothes worn by infants in arms.

LONG-DOZEN, *n.* long-*duz*-zen, thirteen to the dozen.

LONGE, *n.* longe, a thrust with a sword. (Fr.)

LONGER, *a. long*-ger, greater in length.

LONGE-REIN, *n. lunge*-rain, the long rein used in horse-breaking.

LONGEST, *a. long*-est, greatest in length.

LONGEVAL, *a.* lon-*je*-val, long-lived; longevous. (L. *longævitus.*)

LONGEVITY, *n.* lon-*jev*-e-te, great length of life. (L. *longævitas.*)

LONGEVOUS, *a.* lon-*je*-vus, living long; of great age.

LONGHAND, *n. long*-hand, ordinary handwriting.

LONG-HEADED, *a.* long-*hed*-ed, having the head longer forward than sideward; shrewd; discerning.

LONG-HUNDRED, *n.* long-*hun*-dred, one hundred and twenty.

LONGICORNS, *n.pl. lon*-je-korns, large and beautiful beetles, so called on account of the length of their antennæ.

LONGILATERAL, *a. lon*-je-*lat*-er-al, having long sides.

LONGIMANOUS, *a.* lon-*jim*-a-nus, long-handed. (L. *longus*, and *manus*, the hand.)

LONGING, *n. long*-ing, eager desire.

LONGINGLY, *ad. long*-ing-le, with eager desire.

LONGIPENNATE, *a. lon*-je-*pen*-nate, with long wings. (L. *longus*, and *penna*, a wing.)

LONGIROSTRAL, *a. lon*-je-*ros*-tral, having a long beak, as the snipe. (L. *longus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)

LONGISH, *a. long*-ish, somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, *n. lon*-je-tewd, distance of a place east or west from a given meridian, generally that of Greenwich, expressed in degrees [Geog.]; distance from the vernal equinox reckoned eastward on the ecliptic all round the celestial sphere [Astron.]. (L. *longitudo*, length.)

LONGITUDINAL, *a.* lon-je-*tew*-de-nal, pertaining to longitude or length; running lengthwise.

LONGITUDINALLY, *ad.* lon-je-*tew*-de-nal-le, lengthwise.

LONG-FIELD, *n. long*-field, the fielder at cricket behind the bowler, long-on on his right, long-off on his left.

LONG-MEASURE, *n. long*-mesj-ur, lineal measure.

LONG-MOSS, *n. long*-moss, a moss of the genus *Tillandsia*.

LONG-PRIMER, *n. long*-prim-er, a printing type of a size between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-RUN, *n. long*-run, the final issue.

LONGSHOREMAN, *n.* long-*shore*-man, one who earns his living in or about boats along the shore.

LONG-SIGHTED, *a.* long-*si*-ted, able to see at a great distance or far ahead; sagacious; seeing distant objects distinctly, but not near ones [Med.].

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* long-*si*-ted-ness, the faculty of being long-sighted.

LONGSOME, *a. long*-sum, tiresome; tedious.

LONG-STOP, *n. long*-stop, the player who fields behind the wicket-keeper [Cricket].

LONG-SUFFERING, *a. long*-suf-fer-ing, forbearing long: *n.* long patience.

LONGTAIL, *a. long*-tale, having the tail uncut: *n.* a gentleman's dog privileged to hunt; a pheasant.

LONG-TONGUED, *a. long*-tungd, prating; babbling.

LONG-VISAGED, *a.* long-*viz*-ajd, of dismal countenance.

LONGWAYS, *ad. long*-wayz, lengthwise.

LONG-WINDED, *a.* long-*win*-ded, long-breathed; tedious in speaking; taking long credit.

LONICERA, *n.* lo-*nis*-ser-ah, the genus of a hundred species of honeysuckle, so named after Lonicer, the German botanist.

LOO, *n.* loo, a game at cards played on a round table: *v.t.* to beat at the game by winning every trick. **Looed. Looes. Looing.** (Fr. *lanterlu.*)

LOOBILY, *ad. loo*-be-le, like a looby.

LOOBY, *n. loo*-be, an awkward young man. (Dial. Eng.)

LOOF, *n.* loof, the palm of the hand; the fullest part of a ship's bow. (Dut. *loef.*)

LOOFAH, *n. loof*-ah, the fibrous part of the fruit of the towel-gourd, a species of *Luffa*. (Ar.)

LOOK, *v.i.* look, to direct the eye at an object; to direct the mind or attention to; to consider; to examine; to expect; to take care; to seem; to face; to front. **Look about,** to look on all sides or in different directions. **Look about one,** to be on the watch, or vigilant. **Look after,** to take care of; to search; to expect. **Look for,** to expect; to search. **Look into,** to inspect closely. **Look on,** to regard; to view; to be a mere spectator. **Look over,** to examine one by one. **Look out,** to be on the watch; to select. **Look sharp,** to make haste. **Look to,** or unto, to take care of; to depend on. **Look through,** to penetrate with the eye or the understanding. **Looked. Looking. Looks.** (A.S. *locian.*)

LOOK, *v.t.* look, to influence by looks or presence. **Look down,** to overawe by the appearance assumed. **Look in the face,** to face or meet with boldness. **Look out,** to search for and discover. **Look up a thing,** to search for it and find it. **Looked. Looking. Looks.**

LOOK, *n.* look, the act of looking or seeing; aspect.

LOOKER, *n. look*-er, one who looks.

LOOKER-ON, *n. look*-er-on, a mere spectator.

LOOKING, *n. look*-ing, search or searching. **Looking for,** expectation.

LOOKING-GLASS, *n. look*-ing-glahss, a mirror considered as reflecting the image of the person who looks on it.

LOOKOUT, *n.* *look*-out, a careful looking out or watching for any object or event; a place to look out from; the person on the lookout.

LOOM, *n.* loom, a weaving machine; the shaft of an oar inboard. (A.S. *geloma*, an implement.)

LOOM, *v.i.* loom, to appear above the horizon; to rise on the view through, or as through, a haze, and larger than the real dimensions; to appear in large, yet faint, outlines in the distance. **Loomed. Looming. Looms.**

LOOM-GALE, *n.* *loom*-gale, a gentle gale of wind.

LOOMING, *n.* *loom*-ing, the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.

LOON, *n.* loon, a base or worthless fellow; a child. (Dut. *loen.*)

LOON, *n.* loon, the Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*; any species of *Colymbus*. (Scand.)

LOONING, *n.* *loon*-ing, the cry of the loon.

LOOP, *n.* loop, a doubling of a string or cord; a bight or bend; a noose through which a cord may be run for fastening; a metal curve: *v.t.* to make into or fasten with a loop. **Loop the loop**, to make an airplane describe a vertical circle. **Looped. Looping. Loops.** (Ice. *hlaup*, leap.)

LOOP, *n.* loop, a loophole.

LOOP, *n.* loop, part of a block of cast iron melted off for the forge or hammer [Metal.].

LOOPED, *a.* loopt, full of holes; loopholed.

LOOPER, *n.* *loop*-er, a hook that loops; anything that loops.

LOOPERS, *n.pl.* *loop*-erz, the larvæ of the geometer moths, which form a loop when crawling.

LOOPHOLE, *n.* *loop*-hole, a hole in a wall or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms may be discharged; a way or means of escape: *v.t.* to make such holes. **Loopholed. Loopholes. Loopholing.** (Low Ger. *lupen*, to peep.)

LOOPHOLED, *a.* *loop*-hohld, full of loopholes.

LOOP-LINE, *n.* *loop*-line, a short railway line running alongside of, out of, and returning to the main line.

LOOSE, *a.* loose, unbound; slack; not tight; not compact; not concise; vague; not strict; lax; unconnected; having a flux from the bowels; unrestrained; licentious; containing unchaste language; free. **Break loose**, to escape from confinement or restraint. **Let loose**, to set at liberty. (Scand.)

LOOSE, *v.t.* loose, to unbind; to free from any fastening; to relax; to liberate; to free from obligation; to relieve; to undo; to remit; to absolve: *v.i.* to set sail. **Loosed. Looses. Loosing.** (A.S. *lēsan.*)

LOOSE-BOX, *n.* *loose*-box, a stall for a horse that is not tied up.

LOOSELY, *ad.* *loose*-le, in a loose manner.

LOOSEN, *v.t.* *loose*-en, to free from tightness, tension or fixedness; to render less dense; to free from restraint; to open, as the bowels: *v.i.* to become loose; to become less tight or compact. **Loosened. Loosening. Loosens.**

LOOSENESS, *n.* *loose*-ness, the state of being loose.

LOOSESTRIFE, *n.* *loose*-stryfe, a plant of the genus *Lysimachia*, or *Lythrum salicaria*.

LOOT, *n.* loot, plunder taken in a conquered city; booty: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to plunder or seek for loot. **Looted. Looting. Loots.** (Hind.)

LOP, *n.* lop, that which is cut from trees: *v.t.* to shorten; to cut off the ends or the useless parts of, or trim by this means. **Lopped. Lopping. Lops.** (Dut. *luppen*, to maim.)

LOP, *v.t.* lop, to let fall: *v.i.* to hang down. **Lopped. Lopping. Lops.** (*Flap.*)

LOPE, *v.i.* lope, to run with long easy strides. **Loped. Lopes. Loping.** (A.S. *hleapan*, jump.)

LOP-EARED, *a.* *lop*-eerd, with hanging ears.

LOPHIODON, *n.* lo-*fi*-o-don, a fossil mammal allied to the tapir. (Gr. *lophos*, a crest, and *odous*, a tooth.)

LOPHOBRANCHIATE, *a.* *lo*-fo-*brank*-e-ate, having tufted gills like the sea-horses. (Gr. *lophos*, and *branchia*, arm.)

LOPPER, *n.* *lop*-per, a trimmer of trees.

LOPPER, *v.i.* *lop*-per, to curdle and sour, as milk. **Loppered. Loppering. Loppers.**

LOPPING, *n.* *lop*-ping, that which is cut off.

LOPSIDED, *a.* lop-*si*-ded, heavier on one side than the other.

LOQUACIOUS, *a.* lo-*kway*-shus, talkative; noisy; blabbing. (L. *loquax*, from *loquor*, speak.)

LOQUACIOUSLY, *ad.* lo-*kway*-shus-le, in a loquacious manner.

LOQUACIOUSNESS, *n.* lo-*kway*-shus-ness, the habit of being loquacious.

LOQUACITY, *n.* lo-*kwas*-sit-e, loquaciousness.

LOQUAT, *n.* *lo*-kwat, an Asiatic tree of the genus *Eriobotrya*, bearing a fruit about the size of a large gooseberry. (Chinese.)

LORCHA, *n.* *lor*-ka, a Chinese vessel of European build, rigged like a junk.

LORD, *n.* lord, a master; a ruler; a supreme ruler; an oppressive ruler; a husband; a baron; proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title of honour given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm; an honorary title bestowed on certain officials, as Lord Chancellor, Lord of the Admiralty, Lord of Appeal, and others; a title applied in general parlance to all ranks of the peerage below a duke: *v.t.* to invest with the dignities and privileges of a lord: *v.i.* to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway. **House of Lords**, the House of Peers. **Lord Lieutenant of a county**, the principal official, originally one deputed by the sovereign to manage its military concerns. **Lord Mayor**, the chief magistrate of certain cities. **Lord of Misrule**, one formerly chosen to preside over the sports and revels of a family during certain holidays. **Lord Rector**, the head of a Scottish University. **Lord's day**, Sunday. **Lord Spiritual**, an archbishop or bishop of the Church of England. **Lord's Supper**, the eucharist. **Lord Temporal**, a lay peer. **The Lord**, the Supreme Being. **Lorded. Lording. Lords.** (A.S. *hlaford*, from *hlaf*, loaf, and *weard*, to keep.)

LORD-LIKE, *a.* *lord*-like, becoming a lord; haughty.

LORDLINESS, *n.* *lord*-le-ness, dignity; pride.

LORDLING, *n.* *lord*-ling, a little lord; a would-be lord.

LORDLY, *a.* *lord*-le, becoming or befitting a lord; haughty; imperious; overbearing: *ad.* proudly; imperiously.

LORDOSIS, *n.* lor-*do*-sis, curvature of the bones, specially of the spine forward [Anat.]. (Gr.)

LORDSHIP, *n.* *lord*-ship, a title of honour given to noblemen or persons in high authority; dominion; power; the territory of a lord; domain.

LORE, *n.* lore, knowledge gained from reading; doctrine; instruction. (A.S. *lar.*)

LORE, *n.* lore, the space between a bird's bill and its eye; the space between a snake's eye and nostril. (Fr.)

LORETTE, *n.* lo-*ret*, a stylish woman of loose morals. (Fr.)

LORGNETTE, *n.* lorn-*yet*, a pair of eyeglasses on a handle. (Fr.)

LORICA, *n.* lo-*ri*-ka, a cuirass. (L. from L. *lorum*, a thong.)

LORICATE, *v.t.* *lor*-e-kate, to plate or coat over; to incrust: *a.* loricated. **Loricated. Loricates. Loricating.** (L. *loricatus*, clad in mail.)

LORICATION, *n.* lor-e-*kay*-shon, the act or operation of covering with a plate or crust for defence.

LORIKEET, *n.* *lor*-e-keet, loriquet, a small lory, an Australian parrot with an extensile tongue.

LORINER, *n.* *lor*-re-ner, a maker of bits and bridles.

LORIOT, *n.* *lo*-re-ot, the golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. (Fr.)

LORIS, *n.* *lor*-ris, the slow lemur or "bashful monkey" of Eastern India and the Malay Archipelago, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, which has no tail. (Dut. *loeris.*)

LORN, *a.* lorn, lost; undone; forsaken. (A.S.)

LORRY, *n.* *lor*-re, a long four-wheeled waggon without sides; a goods truck for road work.

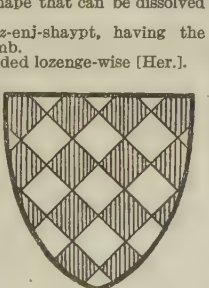
LORY, *n.* *lore*-e, a parrot with a brush tongue. (Malay.)

LOSABLE, *a.* *looz*-a-bl, that may be lost.

LOSE, *v.t.* looze, to cease to have; to be deprived of; not to gain; to fail to obtain; to possess no longer; to forfeit; to waste; to squander; to ruin; to destroy; to cause to perish; to miss; to bewilder; to fail to see or find: *v.i.* to forfeit anything in contest; not to win; to decline; to fail. **Lose one's self**, to be bewildered; to have the memory and reason suspended. **Loses. Losing. Lost** (A.S. *lēosan*, to lose.)

LOSEL, *a. loz*-el, wasteful; slothful: *n.* a wasteful or worthless fellow. (A.S. *lēosan.*)
LOSER, *n. looz*-er, one who loses or does not win.
LOSING, *a. looz*-ing, bringing or causing loss.
LOSINGLY, *ad. looz*-ing-le, in a losing manner.
LOSS, *n.* loss, failure to keep; privation; deprivation; failure to win; damage; ruin; defeat; waste; that which is lost. **Bear a loss**, to make good; to sustain a loss without sinking under it. **Be at a loss**, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine. (A.S. *los.*)
LOST, *a.* lost, that cannot be found; forfeited; wasted; perplexed; ruined; alienated; shipwrecked.
LOT, *n.* lot, chance; destiny; that by which the fortune of one is determined; that which falls to one by fortune; a distinct portion or parcel: *v.t.* to allot; to catalogue. **Cast lots**, to decide by a throw of the dice or in some similar way. **Draw lots**, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer. **Lots. Lotted. Lotting.** (A.S. *hlot.*)
LOTH, *a.* loath, loath; unwilling; reluctant.
LOTHARIO, *n.* lo-*thar*-e-o, a libertine. (From a character in Rowe's "The Fair Penitent," 1703.)
LOTION, *n. lo*-shun, a wash; a fluid preparation for outward use [Med.]. (L. *lotio*, washing.)
LOTTERY, *n. lot*-te-re, a distribution of prizes by chance. (M.E. *lot.*)
LOTTO, *n. lot*-to, a table game in which numbers are drawn from a bag and placed on cards having numbered spaces. (It.)
LOTUS, *n. lo*-tus, a genus of 80 species of leguminous plants including the bird's foot trefoil, *L. corniculatus*; *Zizyphus lotus*, said to be the lotus of the poets; *Nymphæa lotus*, the sacred lotus of Egypt, a name also given to *Nelumbium speciosum*, no longer found in the Nile. (L.)
LOUD, *a.* lowd, high-sounding; striking the ear with great force; noisy; clamorous; showy: *ad.* loudly. (A.S. *hlud.*)
LOUDLY, *ad. lowd*-le, in a loud manner.
LOUDNESS, *n. lowd*-ness, the quality of being loud.
LOUD-SPEAKER, *n.* loud-*speek*-er, an instrument for magnifying sound.
LOUGH, *n.* loff, *or* lok, a loch; a lake; an arm of the sea. (Ir. *loch.*)
LOUIS D'OR, *n.* loo-e-*dore*, a French gold coin, now superseded, worth from 16s. to above 18s. (Fr. a Louis of gold.)
LOUKOUM, *n. lou*-koom, a sweetmeat, rahat lacoum, or Turkish-delight. (Turk.)
LOUNGE, *n.* lounj, the act of lounging; a place for lounging; a kind of sofa: *v.i.* to spend time lazily; to move idly about; to recline at ease. **Lounged. Lounges. Lounging.** (O.Fr. *longis*, a dullard.)
LOUNGER, *n. lounj*-er, one who lounges; an idler.
LOUR, *v.i. low*-er, to lower; to threaten a storm. **Loured. Louring. Lours.**
LOUSE, *n.* louse: *pl.* **Lice**, a parasitic insect; any of the forty species of *Anoplura.* (A.S. *lus.*)
LOUSE, *v.t.* louze, to clean from lice. **Loused. Louses. Lousing.**
LOUSEWORT, *n. louse*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Pedicularis.*
LOUSILY, *ad. louz*-e-le, in a mean, paltry manner.
LOUSINESS, *n. louz*-e-ness, the state of being lousy.
LOUSY, *a. louz*-e, afflicted with lice; mean; low; contemptible.
LOUT, *n.* lout, a mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. (A.S. *lutan*, to stoop.)
LOUTISH, *a. lout*-ish, awkward; clumsy; uncouth.
LOUTISHLY, *ad. lout*-ish-le, in a loutish manner.
LOUTISHNESS, *n. lout*-ish-ness, the quality of being loutish.
LOUVER, *n. loo*-ver, louvre; an open turret or lantern on ancient roofs, originally for the escape of smoke, now glazed as a sky-light. **Louver window**, an opening crossed by sloping bars of wood, called louver- or luffer-boards, to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells. (O.Fr. *lover.*)
LOVABLE, *a. luv*-a-bl, worthy of love; amiable.
LOVAGE, *n. luv*-aje, a plant of the genus *Ligusticum*; a cordial made from it.
LOVE, *n.* luv, an affectionate devoted attachment, especially that passionate all-absorbing form of it when the object is one of the opposite sex; courtship; benevolence; the object beloved; a word of endearment; the god of love: *v.i.* to be in love; to be tenderly attached: *v.t.* to like; to be pleased with; to regard with affection; to be in love with. **Loved. Loves. Loving.** (A.S. *lufu*, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.)
LOVE, *n.* luv, a scoring term signifying none.
LOVE-APPLE, *n. luv*-ap-pl, the tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum.*
LOVEBIRD, *n. luv*-burd, a small parrakeet, so called from its affection to its mate.
LOVE-CHILD, *n. luv*-child, an illegitimate child.
LOVE-FAVOUR, *n. luv*-fa-ver, something given to be worn in token of love.
LOVE-FEAST, *n. luv*-feest, a religious feast like the agape.
LOVE-IN-A-MIST, *n. luv*-in-a-mist, the fennel flower, a species of *Nigella.*
LOVE-IN-IDLENESS, *n. luv*-in-*ide*-el-ness, heartsease, *Viola tricolor.*
LOVEKNOT, *n. luv*-not, a double knot with two interlacing bows.
LOVELACE, *n. luv*-lace, a well-bred libertine. (From the hero in "Clarissa Harlowe.")
LOVELESS, *a. luv*-less, void of love; not loved.
LOVE-LETTER, *n. luv*-let-ter, a letter of courtship.
LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, *n. luv*-lize-*bleed*-ing, a species of amaranth.
LOVELILY, *ad. luv*-le-le, in a lovely manner.
LOVELINESS, *n. luv*-le-ness, gentle beauty.
LOVELOCK, *n. luv*-lok, a curl worn by men of fashion in the reign of Elizabeth and James I.
LOVELORN, *a. luv*-lorn, forsaken by one's love; jilted.
LOVELY, *a. luv*-le, such as to excite love or admiration; beautiful.
LOVEMAKING, *n. luv*-make-ing, courtship.
LOVEMAN, *n. luv*-man, the plant *Galium aparine.*
LOVER, *n. luv*-er, one in love; one who loves; one fond of anything.
LOVESHAFT, *n. luv*-shahft, Cupid's arrow.
LOVESICK, *a. luv*-sik, languishing with love.
LOVING, *a. luv*-ing, entertaining or expressing love for.
LOVING-KINDNESS, *n. luv*-ing-*kynd*-ness, tender regard.
LOVINGLY, *ad. luv*-ing-le, affectionately.
LOVINGNESS, *n. luv*-ing-ness, affection; kind regard.
LOW, *a.* lo, not high; depressed below any given surface or place; depressed to the utmost; below the usual height; deep; not loud; grave; dejected; depressed in vigour; in a mean condition; abject; base; not exalted in thought or diction; vulgar; submissive; weak; moderate; cheap; low church; in poor circumstances; plain; simple: *ad.* not on high; cheaply; meanly; not loudly; near the present; near the equator; in a state of subjection, poverty or disgrace: *v.t.* to sink; to depress. **Low Church**, that section of the Church of England which, in opposition to the High Church party, is not exclusive in its assertion of church authority and observance, and, in opposition to the Broad Church, inclines to the principles of the Evangelicals. **Low life**, life among the lowest classes. **Low Sunday**, the next Sunday after Easter. **Low water**, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide; hence, metaphorically, to be in desperate straits. **Low wine**, a liquor produced by the first distillation. **Lowed. Lowing. Lows.** (Scand.)
LOW, *v.i.* lo, to bellow, as an ox. **Lowed. Lowing. Lows.** (A.S. *hlōwan.*)
LOW, *n.* lo, a mound. (A.S. *hlāw.*)
LOW-BELL, *n. lo*-bel, fowling in the night with the aid of light and bells.
LOW-BORN, *a. lo*-born, born in low life.
LOWDOWN, *a. lo*-down, mean; rascally.
LOWER, *v.t. lo*-er, to let down; to bring down; to humble; to diminish: *v.i.* to fall; to sink; to grow less. **Lowered. Lowering. Lowers.**
LOWER, *a. lo*-er, comparative of low. **Lower case**, the case which contains the small letters; small letters [Printing].
LOWER, *v.i. lou*-er, to appear dark or gloomy; to threaten a storm; to frown. **Lowered. Lowering. Lowers.** (*Leer.*)
LOWERING, *a. lou*-er-ing, cloudy and threatening.
LOWERINGLY, *ad. lou*-er-ing-le, in a lowering manner.

LOWERMOST, *a. lo*-er-most, lowest.
LOWERY, *a. lou*-er-e, cloudy; gloomy.
LOWING, *a. lo*-ing, bellowing as an ox: *n.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.
LOWLAND, *n. lo*-land, a country less than 1000 ft. above the sea level.
LOWLANDER, *n. lo*-land-er, a native or resident of lowlands.
LOWLIHOOD, *n. lo*-le-hood, a humble state.
LOWLILY, *ad. lo*-le-le, in a lowly manner.
LOWLINESS, *n. lo*-le-ness, the state of being lowly; humility.
LOWLY, *a. lo*-le, humble; modest; meek; low; not elevated in place: *ad.* lowlily.
LOW-MINDED, *a. lo*-mine-ded, mean; base.
LOW-NECKED, *a. lo*-nekt, cut low in the neck.
LOWNESS, *n. lo*-ness, depression; dejection.
LOW-PRESSURE, *a. lo-presh*-ur, said of steam as exerting, and of steam engines as employing, a pressure on the piston of under 50lb. to the square inch.
LOW-SPIRITED, *a. lo-spir*-rit-ed, depressed in spirits.
LOXIA, *n. loks*-e-ah, the genus of birds comprising the crossbills. (Gr. *loxos*, slanting.)
LOXODROMIC, *a.* loks-o-*drom*-ik, pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb line. **Loxodromic curve,** a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line. (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.)
LOXODROMICS, *n.* loks-o-*drom*-iks, the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb line.
LOY, *n.* loy, a long narrow spade. (Ir.)
LOYAL, *a. loy*-al, faithful in allegiance to king or country or those over one; true to plighted faith or duty. (Fr.)
LOYALIST, *n. loy*-al-ist, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince or who is true to his country.
LOYALLY, *ad. loy*-al-le, in a loyal manner.
LOYALTY, *n. loy*-al-te, devotion to a prince or sovereign or to a husband or lover; fidelity to the laws.
LOZENGE, *n. loz*-enj, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; anything similarly shaped; a square figure set diagonally [Her.]; anything flat, small and thin, and of a definite shape that can be dissolved by sucking. (Fr.)
LOZENGE-SHAPED, *a. loz*-enj-shaypt, having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.
LOZENGY, *a. loz*-en-je, divided lozenge-wise [Her.].
LUBBER, *n. lub*-ber, a heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy, lazy fellow. (W. *llob*, a dolt.)



Lozengy.

LUBBERLY, *a.* and *ad. lub*-ber-le, like a lubber; bulky and clumsy.
LUBRA, *n. loo*-brah, a female Australian black; a gin.
LUBRIC, *a. lew*-brik, slippery; unsteady; lascivious. (L. *lubricus*, slippery.)
LUBRICANT, *n. lew*-brekant, that which lessens friction. (L. *lubricans*, making slippery.)
LUBRICATE, *v.t. lew*-bre-kate, to make smooth or slippery; to lessen friction. **Lubricated. Lubricates. Lubricating.** (L. *lubricatus*, made slippery.)
LUBRICATION, *n. lew*-bre-*kay*-shon, the act of lubricating.
LUBRICATOR, *n. lew*-bre-kay-tor, that which lubricates; an oil-cup, or any contrivance for supplying grease.
LUBRICITY, *n.* lew-*bris*-se-te, smoothness; slipperiness; instability; propensity to lewdness.
LUBRICOUS, *a. lew*-bre-kus, slippery; unstable.
LUBRIFACTION, *n. lew*-bre-*fak*-shon, the act of lubricating. (L. *lubricus*, and *factio*, doing.)
LUBRIFICATION, *n. lew*-bre-fe-*kay*-shon, lubrifaction.
LUCANUS, *n.* loo-*kay*-nus, the stag beetle, *Lucanus cervus.* (L. sunrise.)
LUCARNE, *n. lew*-karn, a dormer window; a window in a spire. (Fr.)
LUCE, *n.* lewce, a pike, *Esox lucius*, when full grown. (L. *lucius.*)
LUCENT, *a. lew*-sent, bright; shining; clear. (L. *lucens*, shining.)
LUCERNAL, *a.* lu-*ser*-nal, pertaining to artificial light. **Lucernal microscope,** a compound microscope, in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp. (L. *lucerna*, a lamp.)
LUCERNE, *n.* lew-*sern*, a plant cultivated for fodder, *Medicago sativa.* (Fr.)
LUCID, *a. lew*-sid, shining; bright; shedding light; clear; transparent; radiant with reason; easily understood. (L. *lucidus*, bright.)
LUCIDITY, *n.* lew-*sid*-e-te, lucidness.
LUCIDLY, *ad. lew*-sid-le, in a lucid manner.
LUCIDNESS, *n. lew*-sid-ness, the state or quality of being lucid.
LUCIFER, *n. lew*-se-fer, the planet Venus, as morning star; Satan, before his fall; a match tipped with some combustible substance, and ignited by friction; a Mexican humming-bird, *Trochilus lucifer.* (L. lightbringer, from *lux*, and *fero*, bring.)
LUCIFERIAN, *a. lew*-se-*fere*-e-an, pertaining to lucifer.
LUCIFEROUS, *a.* lu-*sif*-er-us, giving or affording light.
LUCIMETER, *n.* lu-*sim*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. (L. *lux*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
LUCK, *n.* luk, chance; fortune, good or bad; good fortune. (Dut. *luk.*)
LUCKILY, *ad. luk*-il-e, fortunately.
LUCKINESS, *n. luk*-e-ness, the state of being lucky.
LUCKLESS, *a. luk*-less, unfortunate; without good luck.
LUCKLESSLY, *ad. luk*-less-le, in a luckless manner.
LUCK-PENNY, *n. luk*-pen-ne, a small sum given back to the buyer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
LUCKY, *a. luk*-e, meeting with good success; fortunate; happy by chance; auspicious.
LUCRATIVE, *a. lew*-kra-tiv, bringing gain; profitable. (Fr. *lucratif.*)
LUCRATIVELY, *ad. lew*-kra-tiv-le, in a lucrative manner.
LUCRE, *n. lewk*-er, gain, specially base gain; gain in money; profit. (Fr.)
LUCTATION, *n.* luk-*taysh*-on, striving; a contest.
LUCUBRATE, *v.i. lew*-ku-brate, to work or study by candle-light or at night. **Lucubrated. Lucubrates. Lucubrating.** (L. *lucubratus*, worked by lamplight.)
LUCUBRATION, *n. lew*-ku-*bray*-shon, study by candle-light; a work so produced, or as the fruit of study.
LUCUBRATORY, *a. lew*-ku-*bray*-tor-e, composed by candle-light or by night.
LUCULENT, *a. lew*-ku-lent, lucid; clear; transparent. (L. *luculentus.*)
LUCULLIAN, *a.* lu-*kul*-yan, relating to Lucullus and his sumptuous feasts.
LUCULLITE, *n.* lu-*kul*-lite, a variety of black marble, as introduced into Rome by Lucullus.
LUDICROUS, *a. lew*-de-krus, adapted to raise laughter; laughable. (L. *ludicrus.*)
LUDICROUSLY, *ad. lew*-de-krus-le, in a ludicrous manner.
LUDICROUSNESS, *n. lew*-de-krus-ness, the quality of being ludicrous.
LUDIFICATION, *n. lew*-de-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of deriding. (L. *ludus*, and *facio*, make.)
LUDIFICATORY, *a.* lu-dif-e-*kay*-tor-e, making sport.
LUDLAMITE, *n. lud*-lam-ite, hydrated phosphate of iron, so called after Ludlam, the mineralogist.
LUDWIGITE, *n. lood*-vig-ite, borate of iron and magnesium, so called after Ludwig, an Austrian scientist.
LUES, *n. lew*-eez, poison; plague; disease. (L.)
LUFF, *n.* luf, the weather-gauge; towards the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; the weather leech of a sail; the loof: *v.i.* to sail nearer the wind [Naut.]. **Luffed. Luffing. Luffs.** (Dut. *loef.*)
LUFFER, *n. luf*-fer, a louver.
LUFF-TACKLE, *n.* luf-*tak*-kl, a large tackle, composed of a double and single block [Naut.].
LUG, *v.t.* lug, to drag; to pull with difficulty: *v.i.* to drag; to move heavily. **Lugged. Lugging. Lugs.** (Swed. *lugga*, to pull by the hair.)
LUG, *n.* lug, a thing which projects, as the ear; the handle of a jug; a loose-hanging flap. (Scand. the ear.)

LUGGAGE, *n.* *lug*-gaje, anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a passenger's baggage.
LUGGER, *n.* *lug*-ger, a small vessel carrying two or three masts with a running bowsprit and lugsails.
LUGMARK, *n.* *lug*-mark, a mark cut in the ear of a dog or sheep to identify it.
LUGSAIL, *n.* *lug*-sale, a sail, set fore-and-aft, bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.
LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* lu-*gew*-bre-us, mournful. (L. *lugubris.*)
LUGUBRIOUSLY, *ad.* lu-*gew*-bre-us-le, in a lugubrious manner.
LUGWORM, *n.* *lug*-wurm, a lobworm; a sand worm.
LUK-CHIN, *n.* *luk*-chin, the child of a Chinaman and a Siamese woman.
LUKEWARM, *a.* *lewk*-wawrm, moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; indifferent. (A.S. *wlæc*, Dut. *leuk*, and *warm.*)
LUKEWARMLY, *ad.* *lewk*-wawrm-le, in a lukewarm manner.
LUKEWARMNESS, *n.* *lewk*-wawrm-ness, the state of being lukewarm.
LULL, *n.* lul, power of soothing; a season of calm after tumult: *v.t.* to quiet; to compose; to rest; to soothe: *v.i.* to subside; to become calm. **Lulled. Lulling. Lulls.** (Swed. *lulla*, to sing to sleep.)
LULLABY, *n.* *lul*-a-by, a song to lull to sleep.
LUMBAGINOUS, *a.* lum-*baj*-e-nus, pertaining to lumbago.
LUMBAGO, *n.* lum-*bay*-go, a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins [Med.]. (L.)
LUMBAL, *a.* *lum*-bal, lumbar.
LUMBAR, *a.* *lum*-bar, pertaining to or near the loins. Lumbar region, the hinder part of the body, from the false ribs down to the haunch bone. (L. *lumbaris*, from *lumbus*, loin.)
LUMBER, *n.* *lum*-ber, anything useless and cumbersome; timber sawn or split for use: *v.t.* to heap together; to fill with lumber: *v.i.* to move heavily; to make a rumbling noise; to cut timber for market. Lumber dealer, a timber-merchant. **Lumbered. Lumbering. Lumbers.** (Perhaps the verb is from Scand. *lomra*, rumble.)
LUMBERER, *n.* *lum*-ber-er, one engaged in cutting and getting lumber from the forest.
LUMBERMAN, *n.* *lum*-ber-man, a timber merchant.
LUMBER-ROOM, *n.* *lum*-ber-room, a place for the reception of lumber or useless things. (Probably from Lombard room, a room where the Lombard moneylenders stored their pledges.)
LUMBRICAL, *a.* *lum*-bre-kal, resembling a worm: *n.* a muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. (L. *lumbricus*, a worm.)
LUMBRICIFORM, *a.* lum-*bris*-se-form, in shape like a worm.
LUMINANT, *a.* *lu*-min-ant, luminous.
LUMINARY, *n.* *lew*-me-na-re, a body that gives light, especially a heavenly body; one distinguished for enlightening others. (Fr. *luminaire.*)
LUMINESCENT, *a.* *lew*-min-*ess*-ent, giving out light without being hot.
LUMINIFEROUS, *a.* *lew*-me-*nif*-er-us, producing light; transmitting light. (L. *lumen*, light, and *fero*, bring.)
LUMINOSITY, *n.* *lu*-min-*os*-e-te, luminousness.
LUMINOUS, *a.* *lew*-min-us, emitting light; bright; clear; lucid; perspicuous. (L. *luminosus*, radiant.)
LUMINOUSLY, *ad.* *lew*-min-us-le, in a luminous manner.
LUMINOUSNESS, *n.* *lew*-min-us-ness, the quality of being luminous.
LUMP, *n.* lump, a small mass of matter of no definite shape; confused heap: *v.t.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross; to put up with. In the lump, in gross. Lump sugar, loaf sugar broken into small pieces. **Lumped. Lumping. Lumps.** (Scand.)
LUMPER, *n.* *lump*-er, one who loads or unloads ships; a naturalist or botanist who makes as few species or genera as he can.
LUMPFISH, *n.* *lump*-fish, a seafish of the genus *Cyclopterus.*
LUMPING, *a.* *lump*-ing, bulky; heavy.
LUMPISH, *a.* *lump*-ish, like a lump; heavy; dull.
LUMPISHLY, *ad.* *lump*-ish-le, in a lumpish manner.
LUMPISHNESS, *n.* *lump*-ish-ness, the quality of being lumpish.
LUMPSUCKER, *n.* *lump*-suck-er, the lumpfish.
LUMPY, *a.* *lum*-pe, full of lumps.
LUNACY, *n.* *lew*-na-se, a species of madness, properly with lucid intervals, formerly supposed to be affected by the moon; insanity. (L. *luna*, the moon.)
LUNAR, *a.* *lew*-nar, pertaining to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon; resembling the moon; influenced by the moon. Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver. Lunar cycle, the Metonic cycle, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year. Lunar month, the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth. Lunar observation, an observation of the moon's distance from a star to find the longitude. Lunar rainbow, a faint rainbow occasioned by the refraction of the light of the moon. Lunar year, the period of 12 synodic lunar months, being about 354¼ days. (L. *lunaris.*)
LUNARIAN, *n.* lew-*nare*-e-an, an astronomer devoting special attention to the moon.
LUNARY, *a.* *lew*-na-re, lunar.
LUNARY, *n.* *lew*-na-re, a fern, the moonwort, *Botrychium lunaria*; the cruciferous plant, honesty, *Lunaria biennis.*
LUNATE, *a.* *lew*-nate, formed like a half-moon. (L. *lunatus*, shaped like a crescent.)
LUNATIC, *a.* *lew*-nat-ik, affected by lunacy: *n.* a person affected by insanity. (Fr. *lunatique.*)
LUNATION, *n.* lew-*nay*-shon, the time from one new moon to the next.
LUNCH, *n.* lunch, luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch. **Lunched. Lunches. Lunching.** (*Lump.*)
LUNCHEON, *n.* *lunch*-on, a repast between breakfast and dinner.
LUNE, *n.* lewn, anything in the shape of a half-moon. (Fr.)
LUNETTE, *n.* lew-*net*, a detached bastion; an advanced work composed of two faces and two flanks [Fort.]; a half-horse-shoe, which wants the sponge [Farriery]; a piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse; an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling [Arch.]; a watch-glass flattened at the centre. (Fr.)
LUNG, *n.* lung, the respiratory organ in an air-breathing animal. (A.S. *lungen.*)
LUNGE, *n.* lunj, a sudden thrust: *v.i.* to thrust. **Lunged. Lunges. Lunging.** (A.S. *lungen.*)
LUNGE, *v.t.* lunj, to exercise a horse at the end of a long rope or rein. Lunge rein, a longe rein. **Lunged. Lunges. Lunging.** (Fr. *allonge.*)
LUNGED, *a.* lungd, having lungs; drawing in and expelling air.
LUNGFISH, *n.* *lung*-fish, any species of certain genera of fishes in which the air-bladder is elongated and performs the function of a lung.
LUNG-GROWN, *a.* *lung*-grone, having lungs that adhere to the pleura [Med.].
LUNGLESS, *a.* *lung*-less, having no lungs.
LUNGWORT, *n.* *lung*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Pulmonaria*, with leaves spotted like the lungs; a lichen growing on the trunks of trees.
LUNIFORM, *a.* *lew*-ne-form, resembling the moon in shape.
LUNISOLAR, *a.* *lew*-ne-*so*-lar, compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. Lunisolar period, or year, the period of 532 years, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order. (L. *luna*, the moon, and *sol*, the sun.)
LUNISTICE, *n.* *lew*-nis-tis, the furthest point of the moon's northing and southing.
LUNKAH, *n.* *lun*-kah, a cheroot of Indian tobacco. (Hind.)
LUNT, *n.* lunt, a light; the match-cord used for firing cannon. (Ger. *lunte*, a match.)
LUNULAR, *a.* *lew*-nu-lar, lunulate.
LUNULATE, *a.* *lew*-nu-late, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent [Bot.]. (L. *lunula*, a little moon.)
LUNULE, *n.* *lew*-nule, a crescent-like mark; the mark at the base of a finger-nail.
LUNULET, *n.* *lew*-nu-let, a half-moon-shaped spot on insects, of a different colour from the rest [Entom.].
LUPERCAL, *n.* *lew*-per-kal, a feast of the ancient Romans in honour of an ancient Italian divinity who was protector of sheep against wolves and whose wife in the shape of a wolf was the nurse of

Romulus and Remus: *a.* pertaining to these feasts. (L. *Lupercalia.*)

LUPIN, *n. lew*-pin, a plant of the genus *Lupinus.*

LUPINE, *a. lew*-pin, like a wolf. (L. *lupus,* a wolf.)

LUPINE, *n. lew*-pin, a lupin. (Fr. *lupin.*)

LUPINITE, *n. lew*-pin-ite, a bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the white lupin.

LUPULIN, *n. lew*-pu-lin, the bitter principle of hops. (L. *lupulus,* from *lupus,* hop-plant.)

LUPULUS, *n. lew*-pu-lus, the hop plant.

LUPUS, *n. loo*-pus, a tuberculous skin disease occurring chiefly on the face. (L. wolf.)

LURCH, *n.* lurch, a sudden roll of a ship to one side [Naut.]: *v.i.* to lie in ambush; to lurk; to shift; to play tricks; to roll or pitch suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea. **Lurched. Lurches. Lurching.** (*Lurk.*)

LURCH, *n.* lurch, a losing position in the game of cribbage. **Leave in the lurch,** to leave in a difficult situation. **Lurch line,** the cord that pulls the net over a bird. (O.Fr. *lourche.*)

LURCHER, *n. lurch*-er, one who lurks or lies in wait to ensnare or steal; a cross between a greyhound and a sheep-dog.

LURCHER, *n. lurch*-er, a glutton.

LURDAN, *a. lur*-dan, lubberly. (Dial. Eng.)

LURE, *n.* lewr, an enticement; a bait: *v.t.* to entice; to attract. **Lured. Lures. Luring.** (O.Fr. *loirre,* originally a falconer's lure to recall a hawk.)

LURID, *a. lew*-rid, pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy; sensational. (L. *luridus.*)

LURK, *v.i.* lurk, to lie in wait; to lie concealed. **Lurked. Lurking. Lurks.** (Scand. allied to *lower.*)

LURKER, *n. lurk*-er, one who lurks.

LURKING-PLACE, *n. lurk*-ing-place, a hiding-place.

LUSCIOUS, *a. lush*-us, very sweet; delicious; rich in flavour; fulsome. (Fr.)

LUSCIOUSLY, *ad. lush*-us-le, in a luscious manner.

LUSCIOUSNESS, *n. lush*-us-ness, the state of being luscious.

LUSH, *a.* lush, luxuriant; juicy; luscious: *n.* liquor; drink: *v.t.* to drink. **Lushed. Lushes. Lushing.**

LUSHINGTON, *n. lush*-ing-ton, a drunkard [Slang].

LUSHY, *a. lush*-e, intoxicated.

LUSIAD, *n. lew*-se-ad, the epic poem of Camoens on the establishment of the Portuguese power in India. (Port. *Lusiadas.*)

LUSK, *n.* lusk, a sluggard.

LUST, *n.* lust, eagerness to possess or enjoy; concupiscence; depraved desire: *v.i.* to desire eagerly; to have carnal desire; to have irregular or inordinate desire. **Lusted. Lusting. Lusts.** (A.S. *lust,* pleasure.)

LUSTER, *n. lust*-er, one inflamed with lust.

LUSTFUL, *a. lust*-ful, having lust; inciting to lust; vigorous; robust.

LUSTFULLY, *ad. lust*-ful-le, in a lustful manner.

LUSTFULNESS, *n. lust*-ful-ness, the state of being lustful.

LUSTIHOOD, *n. lust*-e-hood, the quality of being lusty; vigour of body.

LUSTILY, *ad. lust*-e-le, in a lusty manner; vigorously.

LUSTINESS, *n. lust*-e-ness, the state of being lusty; robustness.

LUSTRAL, *a. lust*-ral, pertaining to or used in purification. (L. *lustralis.*)

LUSTRATE, *v.t. lus*-trate, to cleanse by ceremonial washing. **Lustrated. Lustrates. Lustrating.** (L. *lustratus,* shone.)

LUSTRATION, *n.* lus-*tray*-shon, the act of purifying; purification, properly by sacrifice from defilement by crime.

LUSTRE, *n. lus*-ter, brightness; splendour; distinction; renown; the quality and intensity reflected from mineral surfaces; a pendant of cut glass; a lustrous cloth. (Fr.)

LUSTRE, *n. lus*-ter, a lustrum. (L. *lustrum,* a lustration.)

LUSTRELESS, *a. lus*-ter-less, destitute of lustre.

LUSTRICAL, *a. lus*-tre-kal, pertaining to purification.

LUSTRING, *n. lew*-string, a species of glossy silk cloth. (Fr. *lustrine.*)

LUSTROUS, *a. lus*-trus, bright; shining; luminous.

LUSTROUSLY, *ad. lus*-trus-le, in a lustrous manner.

LUSTRUM, *n. lus*-trum, a period of five years; originally, a sacrificial purification of the Roman people every five years. (L. from *luo,* wash, purify.)

LUSTWORT, *n. lust*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Drosera.*

LUSTY, *a. lust*-e, full of life and vigour; robust; bulky; of great size.

LUSUS, *n. lew*-sus, an exception; a sport; a freak. (L. *lusus,* a sport.)

LUTANIST, *n. lew*-tan-ist, one who plays on the lute. (Late L. *lutanista.*)

LUTARIOUS, *a.* lu-*tare*-e-us, pertaining to or living in mud; of the colour of mud. (L. *lutarius.*)

LUTATION, *n.* lu-*tay*-shon, the act or process of luting. (Fr.)

LUTE, *n.* lewt, a stringed instrument of music like the guitar. (O.Fr. *lut.*)

LUTE, *n.* lewt, a composition of clay, or other tenacious substance, for making vessels air-tight, or for coating and protecting them when exposed to fire. (L. *lutum,* mud, as formed by being washed down, from *luo,* wash.)

LUTE, *v.t.* lewt, to close or coat with lute. **Luted. Lutes. Luting.**

LUTEOLIN, *n.* lew-*tee*-o-lin, a yellow colouring matter found in dyer's weed, *Reseda luteola.* (Fr. *lutéoline.*)

LUTEOUS, *a. lew*-te-us, of a brownish-yellow or clay colour. (L. *luteus,* yellow.)

LUTER, *n. lewt*-er, a lutist.

LUTESTRING, *n. lewt*-string, lustring. (Fr. *lustrine.*)

LUTETIAN, *a.* loo-*tee*-shan, pertaining to Paris. (L. *Lutetia,* an ancient settlement where Paris now stands.)

LUTHERAN, *a. loo*-ther-an, pertaining to Luther: *n.* a disciple or follower of Luther.

LUTHERANISM, *n. lew*-ther-an-izm, the principles of Luther, or the Lutherans.

LUTHERN, *n. lew*-thern, a dormer-window.

LUTING, *n. lewt*-ing, lute; clay.

LUTIST, *n. lewt*-ist, one who plays on the lute.

LUTOSE, *a. lew*-tose, miry; covered with clay.

LUTRINE, *a. lew*-trine, pertaining to the otter. (L.)

LUXATE, *v.t. luks*-ate, to put out of joint; to displace. **Luxated. Luxates. Luxating.** (L. *luxatus,* displaced.)

LUXATION, *n.* luks-*ay*-shon, dislocation.

LUXURIANCE, *n.* lug-*zew*-re-ance, vigorous growth; excessive growth; exuberance.

LUXURIANCY, *n.* lug-*zew*-re-an-se, luxuriance.

LUXURIANT, *a.* lug-*zew*-re-ant, exuberant in growth; abundant; superfluous in abundance; florid in style. (L. *luxurians,* abounding.)

LUXURIANTLY, *ad.* lug-*zew*-re-ant-le, in a luxuriant manner.

LUXURIATE, *v.i.* lug-*zew*-re-ate, to grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight. **Luxuriated. Luxuriates. Luxuriating.** (L. *luxuriatus.*)

LUXURIOUS, *a.* lug-*zew*-re-us, indulging in luxury; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries; softening by luxury.

LUXURIOUSLY, *ad.* lug-*zew*-re-us-le, in a luxurious manner.

LUXURIOUSNESS, *n.* lug-*zew*-re-us-ness, the state or quality of being luxurious.

LUXURIST, *n. luks*-yur-ist, one given to luxury.

LUXURY, *n. luks*-yu-re, the indulgence of dainty and expensive pleasures; anything delightful, especially to appetite; a dainty. (O.Fr. *luxurie.*)

LYAM, *n. ly*-am, leam; a leash for holding a hound.

LYCANTHROPE, *n. ly*-kan-thrope, one affected with lycanthropy.

LYCANTHROPY, *n.* li-*kan*-thro-pe, a species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts and howls like one. (Gr. *lykos,* a wolf, and *anthropos,* a man.)

LYCEUM, *n.* li-*see*-um, a place appropriated to instruction by lectures; an association of men for literary improvement. (L. after the gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught.)

LYCHGATE, *n. litch*-gate, a lichgate.

LYCHNIS, *n. lik*-nis, the genus of plants comprising most of the campions. (Gr.)

LYCHNOBITE, *n. lik*-no-bite, one who labours during the night and sleeps by day. (Gr. *lychnos,* a lamp, and *bios,* life.)

LYCOPERDON, *n. ly*-ko-*perd*-on, a puffball fungus.

LYCOPOD, *n.* *ly*-ko-pod, a species of lycopodium.
LYCOPODIUM, *n.* *ly*-ko-*po*-de-um, a club-moss; a yellow powder in the spores, which burns with a bright flash. (Gr. *lykos*, and *pous*, a foot.)
LYDDITE, *n.* *lid*-ite, a powerful explosive used as a bursting charge for shells and consisting chiefly of picric acid, so called from the artillery range at Lydd in Sussex.
LYDIAN, *a.* *lid*-e-an, soft, effeminate. (Lydia, an ancient city in Asia Minor famed for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants.)
LYDITE, *n.* *lid*-ite, Lydian stone, a hard black slate with a flat-conchoidal fracture; touchstone. (Lydia, in Asia Minor.)
LYE, *n.* ly, an alkaline solution, usually consisting of dissolved potash. (A.S. *leah*.)
LYING, *a.* *ly*-ing, prostrate.
LYING, *a.* *ly*-ing, wilfully deceiving.
LYING-IN, *n.* *ly*-ing-in, childbirth.
LYINGLY, *ad.* *ly*-ing-le, falsely; without truth.
LYM, *n.* lim, lyam; a dog held in a lyam.
LYME, *n.* lime, the lyme grass, *Elymus arenarius*.
LYMPH, *n.* limf, water; a colourless fluid in animal bodies [Physiol.]. (L. *lympha*, pure, spring water.)
LYMPHATIC, *a.* lim-*fat*-ik, pertaining to lymph: *n.* a vessel in animal bodies which absorbs or conveys lymph [Anat.].
LYMPHODUCT, *n.* *lim*-fo-dukt, a lymphatic.
LYMPHOGRAPHY, *n.* lim-*fog*-ra-fe, a description of the lymphatic vessels. (L. *lympha*, and *grapho*, write.)
LYMPHY, *a.* *lim*-fe, containing or resembling lymph.
LYNCEAN, *a.* *lin*-se-an, pertaining to the lynx. (Gr. *lynkeios*.)
LYNCH, *v.t.* linch, to punish without the forms of law, as by an American mob. **Lynch law,** a summary punishment inflicted by private individuals without the forms of law. **Lynched. Lynches. Lynching.** (Charles Lynch, a Virginian, who executed summary justice on persons during the Revolutionary War.)
LYNCHET, *n.* *lin*-shet, a strip of green land between ploughed pieces; a slope or terrace on the face of a chalk down.
LYNX, *n.* links, a feline carnivore with tufted ears, proverbial for its acuteness of vision. (L. and Gr.)
LYNX-EYED, *a.* *links*-ide, keen of vision.
LYON, *n.* *ly*-on, the chief Scottish herald.
LYRA, *n.* *ly*-rah, the constellation in which is the bright star Vega; the lyre.
LYRATE, *a.* *ly*-rate, lyre-shaped [Bot.].
LYRATED, *a.* *ly*-rate-ed, lyrate.
LYRE, *n.* lyre, an early form of harp; a stringed instrument of music, used by the ancients as an accompaniment to poetry. **Lyre bird,** an Australian bird of the genus *Menura*, with a lyre-shaped tail. **Lyre tree,** the tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipiferum*, from its lyrate leaf. (L. *lyra*.)

Lyre.

LYRIC, *a.* *lir*-ik, pertaining to the lyre; fit to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for singing. **Lyric poetry,** that kind of poetry in which the poet sympathetically sings of his own thoughts and emotions. (L. *lyricus*.)
LYRIC, *n.* *lir*-rik, an extravagant sentiment.
LYRICAL, *a.* *lir*-rik-al, lyric.
LYRICISM, *n.* *lir*-re-sizm, a lyric composition.
LYRID, *n.* *ly*-rid, a meteor that starts from the constellation Lyra.
LYRIE, *n.* *ly*-ree, a seabird, the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.
LYRIST, *n.* *lir*-rist, a writer of lyrics; a musician who plays on the lyre.
LYSIS, *n.* *ly*-sis, the gradual abatement of an acute disease. (Gr.)
LYSSA, *n.* *lis*-sa, canine madness. (Gr. *lyssa*, madness.)
LYTERIAN, *a.* li-*tere*-e-an, indicating the termination of a disease [Med.]. (Gr. *lyterios*, unbinding, loosing.)
LYTHE, *n.* lythe, the pollack, a species of *Gadus*. (Scots.)

M

M the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is now known as a labial nasal. It derives its shape from the hieroglyph of an owl. Its sound is uniform, but it is occasionally silent before *n.* as in *mnemonics.*

MA, *n.* mah, mother; a contraction of mamma.

MA'AM, *n.* mam, a contraction of madam; when used in addressing the Queen or a royal princess, pronounced mahm.

MAAR, *n.* mare, *or* mahr, a crater formed in a volcano by a gaseous explosion. (Perhaps from A.S. *mere,* lake.)

MAB, *n.* mab, the queen of the fairies. (W. a child.)

MABOLA, *n.* ma-*bole*-ah, the Philippine tree, *Diospyros discolor.*

MAC, *n.* mak, a Gaelic word signifying son of.

MACABRE, *a.* ma-*kahbr,* gruesomely grotesque, as a *Danse macabre,* or dance of death. (Fr.)

MACACO, *n.* ma-*ka*-ko, the tropical South American tree, *Tococa guianensis.*

MACADAMIZE, *v.t.* mak-*ad*-am-ize, to cover a road with small broken granite, to form a smooth, hard surface, so called from the inventor's name. **Macadamized. Macadamizes. Macadamizing.**

MACAQUE, *n.* ma-*kahk,* an Asiatic monkey of the genus *Macacus.* (Fr.)

MACARIZE, *v.t. mak*-ar-ize, to call down blessings on. **Macarized. Macarizes. Macarizing.** (Gr.)

MACARONI, *n.* mak-a-*roh*-ne, the dough of the flour of the hard wheat, *Triticum durum,* formed in small tubes of the size of a goose-quill; a medley of extravagant fancies; a droll or fool; a fop. (It.)

MACARONIC, *a.* mak-a-*ron*-ik, pertaining to or like a macaroni; trifling; vain; affected; consisting of a mixture or jumble of incongruous words, as of modern words Latinized, or Latin words modernized: *n.* a jumble; macaronic verse.

MACAROON, *n.* mak-a-*roon,* a small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar; a fop. (Fr. *macaron.*)

MACARTNEY, *n.* mak-*ahrt*-ne, a crested fire-back pheasant, a native of Borneo, described by Lord Macartney, *Lophura ignita.*

MACASSAR, *n.* ma-*kas*-sahr, an oil for the hair, so called from an oil imported from Macassar in Celebes, obtained from *Cananga odorata.*

MACAW, *n.* ma-*kaw,* a group of large American parrots. **Macaw tree,** the tropical American palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa,* the fruit of which yields a valuable oil. (Port.)

MACCABEAN, *a.* mak-ka-*bee*-an, pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who flourished two centuries before Christ.

MACCABEES, *n.pl. mak*-ka-beez, the books which treat of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabees, included in the Apocrypha.

MACE, *n.* mace, a kind of club; a staff of authority; the heavier rod used in billiards. (O.Fr.)

MACE, *n.* mace, a spice; the aril of the nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans.* (Fr. *macis.*)

MACE-ALE, *n. mace*-ale, ale spiced with mace.

MACEBEARER, *n. mace*-bare-er, a man who carries a mace.

MACEDOINE, *n.* mas-*sed*-o-een, a jelly with mixed fruits in it; a dish of mingled vegetables. (Fr.)

MACE-PROOF, *a. mace*-proof, secure from arrest.

MACER, *n. mace*-er, in Scotland, a court usher.

MACERATE, *v.t. mas*-ser-ate, to make lean; to harass; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it. **Macerated. Macerates. Macerating.** (L. *maceratus,* softened.)

MACERATION, *n.* mas-ser-*ay*-shon, the act of macerating; the state of being macerated.

MACHAIRODUS, *n.* ma-*ky*-ro-dus, the sabre-toothed tiger now extinct. (Gr. *machaira,* a sword.)

MACHETE, *n.* ma-*chee*-te, a tool with a cutlass blade used in South America and the West Indies; a matchet. (Sp.)

MACHIAVELLIAN, *a.* mak-e-a-*vel*-yan, pertaining or according to Machiavelli, or his principles; politically cunning; crafty; double-dealing: *n.* one who adopts the principles of Machiavelli, an Italian diplomatist and political writer, who lived at the end of the fifteenth century.

MACHIAVELLISM, *n. mak*-e-a-vel-izm, the principles of Machiavelli, or the doctrine more especially, that, in upholding order in a state, the ruler should hold himself bound by no scruple.

MACHICOLATED, *a.* ma-*chik*-o-late-ed, having machicolations or overhanging battlements with openings between the corbels for dropping stones, pitch and molten lead on the assailants. (O.Fr. *machicolie.*)

MACHICOLATION, *n.* ma-*chik*-o-*lay*-shon, a machicolated battlement.

MACHICOULIS, *n. mah*-shik-*oo*-le, a projecting parapet or balcony, with holes for firing through [Fort.]. (Fr.)

MACHINAL, *a.* ma-*sheen*-al, pertaining to machines. (L. *machinalis.*)

MACHINATE, *v.t. mak*-in-ate, to plan; to contrive. **Machinated. Machinates. Machinating.** (L. *machinatus.*)

MACHINATION, *n.* mak-in-*ay*-shon, the act of planning a scheme for executing some purpose, specially an evil one; an artful design, formed with evil intent.

MACHINATOR, *n. mak*-in-ate-or, one who machinates.

MACHINE, *n.* ma-*sheen,* any contrivance consisting of a combination of the mechanical powers; an engine; supernatural agency in a poem; one who can only do as he is bid; a carriage or vehicle: *v.t.* to work with a machine. **Machine gun,** a gun which keeps up a continuous fire. **Machine ruler,** a machine which lines or rules paper according to pattern. **Machine tool,** a machine to which a tool can be fitted for a special purpose. **Machined. Machines. Machining.** (Fr.)

MACHINER, *n.* ma-*sheen*-er, a horse that works a machine; a worker at a machine.

MACHINERY, *n.* ma-*sheen*-er-e, mechanical combination; the parts of a machine; machines in general; superhuman agency introduced into a poem for the purpose of solving difficulties. (Fr. *machinerie.*)

MACHINIST, *n.* ma-*sheen*-ist, a constructor of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines; one who works a machine.

MACIES, *n. may*-se-eez, emaciation [Path.]. (L.)

MACKEREL, *n. mak*-er-el, the edible sea-fish *Scomber vernalis.* **Horse mackerel,** the sea-fish *Caranx trachurus.* **Mackerel gale,** a fresh, rippling gale. **Mackerel mint,** *Mentha viridis.* **Mackerel sky,** a sky in which the clouds are broken up into fleecy masses. **Spanish mackerel,** *Scomber colias.* **Speckled mackerel,** *Scomber punctatus.* (O.Fr. *makerel.*)

MACKEREL-GUIDE, *n. mak*-er-el-*gide,* the garfish, *Belone vulgaris.*

MACKINTOSH, *n. mak*-in-tosh, a waterproof rubber overcoat. (From the name of the inventor.)

MACKITE, *n. mak*-ite, a mixture of asbestos with plaster of Paris used by builders.

MACKLE, *n. mak*-kl, a blur which has the appearance of double printing [Printing]. (Fr. *macle.*)

MACLE, *n. mak*-kl, a twin crystal.

MACLED, *a. mak*-ld, spotted [Min.].

MACON, *n. mah*-kon, a Burgundy wine produced in Macon.

MACONOCHIE, *n.* ma-*kon*-nok-e, a stew tinned and ready to be heated, which is served as an army ration, named after the manufacturer.

MACRAME, *n.* ma-*krahm*-a, a fringe or corded edging. (It.)

MACROBIOTIC, *a. mak*-ro-by-*ot*-ik, long-lived. (Gr. *makrobiotos,* long-lived.)

MACROCEPHALIC, *a. mak*-ro-se-*fal*-ik, macrocephalous.

MACROCEPHALOUS, *a. mak*-ro-*sef*-al-us, big-headed.

MACROCOSM, *n. mak*-ro-kozm, the universe. (Gr. *makros,* great, and *kosmos,* world.)

MACRODACTYLIC, *a. mak*-ro-dakt-*il*-ik, having long toes [Ornith.]. (Gr. *makros,* and *daktylos,* a toe.)

MACRODIAGONAL, *n.* *mak*-ro-dy-*ag*-on-al, the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism. (Gr. *makros*, and *diagonal*.)
MACROGNATHIC, *a.* mak-ro-*nath*-ik, having prominent jaws. (Gr. *makros*, and *gnathos*, the jaw-bone.)
MACROLOGY, *n.* mak-*rol*-o-je, verbosity.
MACROMETER, *n.* mak-*rom*-et-er, an instrument to measure inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. (Gr. *makros*, and *metron*, measure.)
MACRON, *n.* *make*-ron, a mark (—) placed over a vowel to show that it is long. (Gr. *makros*, long.)
MACROPUS, *n.* *mak*-ro-pus, the marsupial genus which comprises the kangaroos. (Gr. *makros*, and *pous*, a foot.)
MACROPTEROUS, *a.* mak-*rop*-ter-us, having long wings or fins. (Gr. *makros*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
MACROSCOPIC, *a.* *mak*-ro-*skop*-ik, visible without magnification.
MACROTHERIUM, *n.* mak-ro-*theer*-e-um, a huge fossil edentate mammal. (Gr. *makros*, and *therion*, a wild beast.)
MACROTONE, *n.* *mak*-ro-tone, a stroke over a vowel to indicate that it is long or has its name sound. (Gr. *makros*, and *tone*.)
MACRUROUS, *a.* mak-*roor*-us, having a long tail.
MACTATION, *n.* mak-*tay*-shon, the act of killing a victim for sacrifice. (L. *mactatio*.)
MACULA, *n.* *mak*-yew-la: *pl.* Makulæ, mak-yew-*lee*, a spot on the skin or on the surface of the sun. (L.)
MACULATE, *v.t.* *mak*-yew-late, to spot; to stain. Maculated. Maculates. Maculating. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.)
MACULATE, *a.* *mak*-yew-late, spotted; stained.
MACULATION, *n.* *mak*-yew-*lay*-shon, a spotting; a stain.
MACULE, *n.* *mak*-yewl, a spot; a stain; a mackle.
MAD, *a.* mad, disordered or distracted in intellect; insane; crazed; proceeding from madness; infatuated; furious; wild with excitement; inflamed with anger. (A.S. literally, impaired; *gemædd*, driven foolish.)
MADAM, *n.* *mad*-am, my lady; a complimentary title, generally given to married or elderly ladies; also in slight disrespect. (Fr. *madame*.)
MADAROSIS, *n.* mad-a-*roh*-sis, falling off of the hair, especially the eyelashes [Med.]. (Gr.)
MADCAP, *n.* *mad*-kap, a wild, hare-brained, frolicsomely eccentric person.
MADDEN, *v.t.* *mad*-den, to make or drive mad; to enrage: *v.i.* to act as if mad. Maddened. Maddening. Maddens.
MADDER, *n.* *mad*-der, a plant of the genus *Rubia* or the genus *Sherardia*, the root of which is much used in dying red. (A.S. *mæddre*.)
MADDING, *a.* *mad*-ding, raging; furious.
MADE, made, *p.* and *p.p.* of make.
MADEIRA, *n.* ma-*deer*-a, a rich wine made in Madeira. (Port. meaning timber.)
MADEIRA-NUT, *n.* ma-*deer*-a-nut, a thin-shelled walnut.
MADELINE, *n.* *mad*-el-in, *or* *made*-lin, a rich cakelet. (Fr. *madeleine*.)
MADEMOISELLE, *n.* mad-mwah-*zel*, a title given to an unmarried lady; miss. (Fr.)
MADHOUSE, *n.* *mad*-house, a house where insane persons are confined for cure or restraint.
MADIA, *n.* *may*-de-a, a South American composite plant, *Madia sativa*, the tar-weed, cultivated for its oil. (Native name.)
MADID, *a.* *mad*-id, wet; moist. (L. *madidus*.)
MADLY, *ad.* *mad*-le, in a mad way.
MADMAN, *n.* *mad*-man, a maniac; one who is mad.
MADNESS, *n.* *mad*-ness, the state of being mad.
MADONNA, *n.* ma-*don*-na, the Virgin Mary; a picture of the madonna. (It. my lady.)
MADOQUA, *n.* *mad*-o-kwa, an Abyssinian antelope, *Cephalophus abyssinicus*, the smallest of horned mammals, about the size of a hare. (Native name.)
MADREPEARL, *n.* *mad*-re-perl, mother-of-pearl. (It. *madre*, mother.)
MADREPORE, *n.* *mad*-re-pore, a variety of reef-coral. (It. mother-stone.)
MADREPORITE, *n.* *mad*-re-pore-ite, fossil madrepore.
MADRIER, *n.* mad-*reer*, a thick plank used in military works and mines. (Fr.)
MADRIGAL, *n.* *mad*-re-gal, a little lyric, containing some tender sentiment gracefully expressed; an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts; an unaccompanied part song. (It. a pastoral ditty, from Gr. *mandra*, a flock.)
MADWORT, *n.* *mad*-wurt, the plant, *Asperugo procumbens*, supposed to be a cure for canine madness.
MÆCENAS, *n.* me-*see*-nass, a patron of the arts. (Latin proper name.)
MAELSTROM, *n.* *male*-strohm, a dangerous whirlpool. (Norwegian, literally, mill-stream.)
MÆNAD, *n.* *mee*-nad, a Bacchante. (Gr. *mainomai*, to rave.)
MAESTOSO, *ad.* mah-es-*toh*-zo, with grandeur and strength [Mus.]. (It.)
MAESTRO, *n.* ma-*es*-tro, a master in any art. (It.)
MAFFICK, *v.i.* *maf*-fik, to rejoice riotously, after the manner in which the relief of Mafeking was hailed in London during the Boer War. Mafficked. Mafficking. Mafficks.
MAG, *n.* mag, a magpie.
MAGAR, *n.* *mahg*-ar, the Indian crocodile *Crocodilus palustris*.
MAGAZINE, *n.* mag-a-*zeen*, a storehouse for arms, ammunition or provisions; a gunpowder room or chamber; the supply chamber of a rifle; a pamphlet, periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions. (O.Fr. *magazin*, from Ar. *makhazin*, a storehouse.)
MAGDALEN, *n.* *mag*-da-leen, a reformed prostitute; a home for such women, as a Magdalen Hospital. (Mary Magdalene.)
MAGDALENIAN, *a.* *mag*-da-*leen*-e-an, the upper Palæolithic age that succeeded the Solutrian.
MAGE, *n.* mayj, a magician. (Fr.)
MAGELLANIC, *a.* mag-el-*lan*-ik, discovered by Magellan, the navigator. Magellanic clouds, three conspicuous nebulæ near the south pole.
MAGENTA, *n.* ma-*jen*-ta, a red aniline dye discovered in the year of the battle of Magenta, 1859.
MAGGOT, *n.* *mag*-got, the larva of a fly or beetle; a whim. (W. *maceiad*.)
MAGGOTINESS, *n.* *mag*-got-e-ness, the state of being maggoty.
MAGGOTY, *a.* *mag*-got-e, full of maggots; whimsical.
MAGI, *n.pl.* *mayj*-i, wise men of the East; the sacerdotal and learned class among the Medes and Persians, who devoted themselves to the study and practice of magic. (L.)
MAGIAN, *a.* *mayj*-e-an, pertaining to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi.
MAGIANISM, *n.* *mayj*-e-an-izm, the Magian philosophy.
MAGIC, *n.* *maj*-ik, the pretended art of bringing into action the agency of supernatural beings; a wonderful effect produced in some mysterious way; sorcery; witchcraft. Natural magic, the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural. (L. *magicus*, from *Magi*.)
MAGIC, *a.* *maj*-ik, magical.
MAGICAL, *a.* *maj*-ik-al, pertaining to, or used by magic; employing magic; as if done by magic. Magic lantern, an optical instrument by means of which images of small pictures, considerably magnified, are exhibited upon a wall or screen in a dark room. Magic square, numbers arranged in a square so that their total is the same by horizontal, vertical or diagonal addition.
MAGICALLY, *ad.* *maj*-ik-al-le, in a magical way.
MAGICIAN, *n.* ma-*jish*-an, one skilled in magic.
MAGIC-TREE, *n.* *maj*-ik-tree, the Peruvian tree, *Cantua buxifolia*.
MAGILP, *n.* ma-*gilp*, a compound of linseed-oil and mastic-varnish, used by artists as a vehicle of colours; megilp.
MAGIRICS, *n.* ma-*jire*-iks, the whole culinary art. (Gr. *mageiros*, a cook.)
MAGISTER, *n.* ma-*jist*-er, master; doctor. (L.)
MAGISTERIAL, *a.* maj-is-*teer*-e-al, pertaining to or befitting a master; authoritative; dignified; proud; imperious; pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy.
MAGISTERIALLY, *ad.* maj-is-*teer*-e-al-le, in a magisterial way.
MAGISTERIALNESS, *n.* maj-is-*teer*-e-al-ness, the state or quality of being magisterial.
MAGISTRACY, *n.* *maj*-ist-race-e, the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

MAGISTRAL, *a.* *maj*-ist-ral, magisterial; by prescription [Med.].

MAGISTRAND, *n.* *maj*-ist-rand, a student who has attained his final year in the University of Aberdeen.

MAGISTRATE, *n.* *maj*-ist-rate, a public civil officer, invested with a certain judicial and executive authority; a justice of the peace. (Fr. *magistrat.*)

MAGISTRATIC, *a.* maj-ist-*rat*-ik, belonging to or having the authority of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATURE, *n.* *maj*-ist-rate-yur, government; magistrates as a class.

MAGMA, *n.* *mag*-ma, molten rock; a mixture of mineral or organic matter in a thin, pasty state; a residuum. (Gr.)

MAGNA CHARTA, *n.* *mag*-na-*kahrt*-a, the great charter obtained from King John, A.D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees certain rights and privileges. (L. great charter.)

MAGNANERIE, *n.* man-*yan*-er-*ee*, a house in which silk-worms are reared. (Fr.)

MAGNANIMITY, *n.* mag-nan-*im*-it-e, greatness or generous nobility of mind; high-mindedness.

MAGNANIMOUS, *a.* mag-*nan*-im-us, high-minded; elevated in soul; disinterested; heroic; exhibiting nobleness of soul. (L. *magnanimus.*)

MAGNANIMOUSLY, *ad.* mag-*nan*-im-us-le, in a magnanimous manner.

MAGNATE, *n.* *mag*-nate, a person of rank or distinction; a member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament. (L. *magnus*, great.)

MAGNESIA, *n.* mag-*nee*-she-a, a white and tasteless substance, the oxide of magnesium. (L. *Magnesius*, the district of Magnesia, in Greece.)

MAGNESIAN, *a.* mag-*nee*-she-an, pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia.

MAGNESITE, *n.* *mag*-ne-site, magnesium carbonate.

MAGNESIUM, *n.* mag-*neez*-e-um, the metallic element Mg.

MAGNET, *n.* *mag*-net, magnetized iron; the loadstone. (O.Fr. *magnete.*)

MAGNETIC, *n.* mag-*net*-ik, any metal which may possess the properties of the loadstone.

MAGNETIC, *a.* mag-*net*-ik, pertaining to magnetism; having the properties of the magnet; attractive. **Magnetic battery,** a combination of magnets with their poles similarly disposed. **Magnetic equator,** the line round the globe where the needle has no dip. **Magnetic induction,** power in a magnet of imparting its qualities to certain other substances. **Magnetic meridian,** the direction indicated by a freely suspended needle. **Magnetic pole,** the place where the needle dips vertically. **Magnetic pyrites,** pyrrhotine, a sulphide of iron.

MAGNETICAL, *a.* mag-*net*-ik-al, magnetic.

MAGNETICALLY, *ad.* mag-*net*-ik-al-le, by magnetism.

MAGNETICALNESS, *n.* mag-*net*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being magnetic.

MAGNETIFEROUS, *a.* *mag*-net-*if*-er-us, producing or conveying magnetism. (*Magnet*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

MAGNETISM, *n.* *mag*-net-izm, an attractive and repulsive force; that branch of science which treats of magnetic phenomena; power of attraction. **Animal magnetism,** a supposed agent of a mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on a patient when acted upon by contact with the operator. **Terrestrial magnetism,** the magnetic influence exerted by the earth.

MAGNETIST, *n.* *mag*-net-ist, one versed in magnetism.

MAGNETITE, *n.* *mag*-net-ite, magnetic iron ore.

MAGNETIZATION, *n.* *mag*-net-iz-*ay*-shon, the act of magnetizing; the state of being magnetized.

MAGNETIZE, *v.t.* *mag*-net-ize, to communicate magnetic properties to; to attract, as by a magnet; to mesmerize: *v.i.* to become magnetic. **Magnetized. Magnetizes. Magnetizing.**

MAGNETIZER, *n.* *mag*-net-ize-er, a person who or thing which imparts magnetism.

MAGNETO, *n.* mag-*nee*-to, a generator of electric ignition in internal combustion engines.

Magneto.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, *n.* mag-*net*-o-el-ek-*tris*-sit-e, electricity evolved by magnets; the science which treats of electricity thus evolved.

MAGNETOGRAPH, *n.* mag-*net*-o-graf, an instrument for registering magnetic states. (Gr. *magnet*, and *grapho*, write.)

MAGNETOMETER, *n.* *mag*-net-*om*-et-er, an instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism. (Gr. *magnet*, and *metron*, measure.)

MAGNETOMOTOR, *n.* *mag*-net-o-*moh*-tor, a voltaic series of two or more large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension.

MAGNETOPHONE, *n.* mag-*neet*-o-fone, a microphone in which the sound waves act on a flat coil of wire supported in a magnetic field.

MAGNETOSTATICS, *n.* *mag*-net-o-*stat*-iks, the science of stationary fields of magnetism.

MAGNETOTHERAPY, *n.* *mag*-net-o-*ther*-rap-e, the treatment of certain diseases by magnetic attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, *a.* *mag*-nif-i-a-bl, that may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

MAGNIFIC, *a.* mag-*nif*-ik, grand; splendid; illustrious. (L. *magnificus.*)

MAGNIFICAL, *a.* mag-*nif*-ik-al, magnific.

MAGNIFICALLY, *ad.* mag-*nif*-ik-al-le, in a magnifical manner.

MAGNIFICAT, *n.* mag-*nif*-ik-at, the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55, so called as commencing with this word in the Vulgate. (L. *magnifico*, esteem highly.)

MAGNIFICATION, *n.* *mag*-nif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of magnifying.

MAGNIFICATIVE, *a.* mag-*nif*-ik-ate-iv, having a magnifying action or effect.

MAGNIFICENCE, *n.* mag-*nif*-e-sense, grandeur or splendour of appearance.

MAGNIFICENT, *a.* mag-*nif*-e-sent, grand in appearance; splendid; exhibiting grandeur. (L. *magnificens*, doing wonderful deeds.)

MAGNIFICENTLY, *ad.* mag-*nif*-e-sent-le, in a magnificent manner.

MAGNIFICO, *n.* mag-*nif*-ik-o, a grandee of Venice; hence, any person giving himself airs. (It.)

MAGNIFIER, *n.* *mag*-ne-fy-er, one who magnifies; an optical instrument which magnifies.

MAGNIFY, *v.t.* *mag*-ne-fy, to make greater; to make appear greater or larger; to exaggerate; to praise or extol. **Magnified. Magnifies. Magnifying.** (Fr. *magnifier.*)

MAGNILOQUENCE, *n.* mag-*nil*-o-kwence, a pompous style. (L. *magniloquentia.*)

MAGNILOQUENT, *a.* mag-*nil*-o-kwent, speaking loftily or pompously.

MAGNILOQUENTLY, *ad.* mag-*nil*-o-kwent-le, in a magniloquent manner.

MAGNITUDE, *n.* *mag*-nit-yewd, extent; size; bulk; amount; quantity; that which is extended in length, breadth and thickness; greatness; grandeur; importance. (L. *magnitudo.*)

MAGNOLIA, *n.* mag-*noh*-le-a, a genus of beautiful flowering trees, so named after Magnol, a French botanist.

MAGNUM, *n.* *mag*-num, a wine-bottle of the capacity of two bottles.

MAGNUM-BONUM, *n.* *mag*-num-*boh*-num, a kind of large plum; a kind of steel pen. (L. large, good.)

MAGPIE, *n.* *mag*-py, the corvine bird *Pica rustica.* **Magpie diver,** the smew, *Mergus albellus.* (*Mag*, from Fr. *Margot*, Margaret, and Fr. *pie*, a bird.)

MAGUEY, *n.* *mag*-way, a species of agave, *Agave americana.* (Mexican word.)

MAGYAR, *n. mag*-yar, *or mod*-yah, a Hungarian or member of the Magyar race that settled in Hungary in the 9th century A.D. (Hungarian.)
MAHABHARATA, *n.* ma-hah-*bah*-rah-tah, one of the two great Hindu epic poems, a compilation of slow growth and encyclopædic character. (Sans.)
MAHALEB, *n. ma*-ha-leb, a cherry, whose fruit yields a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser. (Ar.)
MAHARAJA, *n.* mah-ha-*rahj*-ah, a Hindu sovereign prince. (Sans. literally, great rajah.)
MAHARANEE, *n. mah*-ha-*rahn*-ee, a Hindu sovereign princess. (*Maharani.*)
MAHATMA, *n.* mah-*hat*-ma, an adept in esoteric Buddhism or theosophy. (Sans.)
MAHDI, *n. mah*-di, the Saviour of the Mohammedan belief; the leader that is to come. (Ar. leader.)
MAHJONG, *n.* mah-*jong*, a Chinese game played with tiles and counters. (Chinese.)
MAHL-STICK, *n. mahl*-stik, a painter's hand-rest; a maul-stick.
MAHOGANY, *n.* ma-*hog*-a-ne, the wood of *Swietenia mahogani*, which grows in the tropical parts of America. (Haitian dialect, *mahagoni.*)
MAHOMEDAN, *a.* ma-*hom*-e-dan, Mohammedan.
MAHOUT, *n.* mah-*hoot*, an elephant-driver. (Hind.)
MAID, *n.* made, a maiden. **Maid of Honour,** an attendant upon the Queen, who ranks after the daughters of barons and, like them, bears the prefix Honourable.
MAIDEN, *n. made*-en, an unmarried woman, specially a young one; a virgin; a female servant. (A.S. *mægden.*)
MAIDEN, *n. made*-en, an instrument like the guillotine introduced into Scotland from Halifax in 1582.
MAIDEN, *a. made*-en, pertaining to a young woman or virgin; consisting of maidens; fresh; new; unused. **Maiden assize,** an assize at which there are no criminal cases. **Maiden name,** the surname of a woman before her marriage. **Maiden over,** an over at cricket in which no runs are made. **Maiden speech,** the first speech of a new member in a public body.
MAIDENHAIR, *n. made*-en-hare, a species of fern of the genus *Adiantum.* **Maidenhair tree,** the tree *Ginkgo biloba.* whose leaves resemble those of the maidenhair fern.
MAIDENHEAD, *n. made*-en-hed, the hymen.
MAIDENHOOD, *n. made*-en-hood, the state of being a maid or virgin; virginity; purity; newness; freshness.
MAIDENLIKE, *a. made*-en-like, like a maid; modest.
MAIDENLINESS, *n. made*-en-le-ness, the quality of being maidenly.
MAIDENLY, *a. made*-en-le, like a maid; gentle; modest.
MAIDEN-PINK, *n. made*-en-pink, the plant *Dianthus deltoides.*
MAIDHOOD, *n. made*-hood, virginity.
MAIDSERVANT, *n. made*-serv-ant, a female servant.
MAIEUTIC, *a.* mah-*yewt*-ik, delivering, as in childbirth; a term applied to the probing method, by which Socrates made people bring forth from themselves the truths they disputed and which he sought to teach them. (Gr. obstetric.)
MAIGRE, *n. mayg*-er, the shadow-fish, *Sciæna aquila.*
MAIGRE, *a. mayg*-er, thin; lean; cooked with butter and without meat, poultry or game. (Fr.)
MAIL, *n.* male, defensive armour of chains, rings or scales: *v.t.* to clothe in mail, or as with mail. **Mailed. Mailing. Mails.** (O.Fr. *maille.*)
MAIL, *n.* male, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; a post-bag; the post; postal business: *v.t.* to send by mail; to post. **Mailed. Mailing. Mails.** (O.Fr. *male,* wallet.)
MAILABLE, *a. male*-a-bl, that may be mailed.
MAIL-BOAT, *n. male*-bote, a mail-steamer.
MAIL-COACH, *n. male*-koatch, a coach that conveyed the public mails.
MAILED, *a.* mayld, clothed with mail; protected by an external covering of scales, &c.; spotted; speckled.
MAIL-GUARD, *n. male*-gahrd, the conductor of a mail-coach.
MAIL-STEAMER, *n. male*-steem-er, a steamship that carries the mails.
MAIL-TRAIN, *n. male*-trane, a train that carries the mails.
MAIM, *v.t.* mame, to deprive of the use of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable: *n.* a bruise; mutilation; a crippling; injury; mischief. **Maimed. Maiming. Maims.** (O.Fr. *mehaing,* a hurt.)
MAIMEDNESS, *n. mame*-ed-ness, a state of being maimed.
MAIN, *a.* mane, principal; chief; leading; first in importance; vast; sheer; mere: *n.* the chief part; the gross; the bulk; the ocean; the mainland; a main pipe. **Main chance,** private advantage. (O.Fr. *maine.*)
MAIN, *n.* mane, strength; force; violent effort. (*May.*)
MAIN, *n.* mane, a hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting; a hamper. (L. *manus,* a hand.)
MAINBOOM, *n.* mane-*boom,* the boom at the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail.
MAIN-BRACE, *n.* mane-*brace,* the rope by which the mainyard is worked.
MAIN-COURSE, *n. mane*-korse, the mainsail of a square-rigged ship.
MAIN-DECK, *n.* mane-*dek,* the principal deck; the deck between the poop and the forecastle [Naut.].
MAINLAND, *n. mane*-land, the principal land.
MAINLY, *ad. mane*-le, chiefly; principally.
MAINMAST, *n. mane*-mast, the principal mast of a ship.
MAINOR, *n. mane*-or, mainour.
MAINOUR, *n. mane*-oor, stolen property found in the hands of the thief [Law]. **Be taken with the mainor,** to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood. (*Manœuvre.*)
MAINPERNOR, *n. mane*-per-nor, a person who is surety for another's appearance before a court. (O.Fr.)
MAINPRISE, *n. mane*-preez, a writ ordering a sheriff to find mainpernors for a person's appearance before a court. (O.Fr.)
MAINSAIL, *n. mane*-sl, the principal sail in a ship.
MAINSHEET, *n.* mane-*sheet,* the rope that extends the mainsail; the rope by which the mainboom is worked [Naut.].
MAINSPRING, *n. mane*-spring, the principal spring in a clock or watch; hence, figuratively, the chief motive.
MAINSTAY, *n.* mane-*stay,* the stay that extends from the maintop to the deck.
MAINSTAY, *n. mane*-stay, the chief support.
MAINTAIN, *v.t.* mane-*tane,* to hold, preserve, or keep in state; to hold; to keep up; to continue; to support; to defend; to vindicate; to support by assertion or argument: *v.i.* to affirm a position; to assert. **Maintained. Maintaining. Maintains.** (Fr. *maintenir.*)
MAINTAINABLE, *a.* mane-*tane*-a-bl, that may be maintained, supported or defended.
MAINTENANCE, *n. mane*-ten-ance, the act of maintaining; sustenance; support; continuance; defence; means of support; an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest [Law]. **Cap of maintenance,** a cap of dignity, formerly belonging to the rank of a duke. (Fr.)
MAINTOP, *n.* mane-*top,* the top of the mainmast [Naut.].
MAINYARD, *n.* mane-*yard,* the yard by which the mainsail is supported.
MAISONETTE, *n. may*-zon-*et,* a small house; a flat.
MAIZE, *n.* maze, Indian corn, *Zea mays.* (Sp. *maiz.*)
MAIZENA, *n.* ma-*zeen*-a, trade name for fine maize-meal.
MAJESTIC, *a.* ma-*jest*-ik, having majesty or dignity of person or appearance; splendid; sublime; stately.
MAJESTICAL, *a.* ma-*jest*-ik-al, majestic.
MAJESTICALLY, *ad.* ma-*jest*-ik-al-le, in a majestical manner.
MAJESTICALNESS, *n.* ma-*jest*-ik-al-ness, state or manner of being majestic.
MAJESTY, *n. maj*-es-te, impressive grandeur; greatness; dignity; elevation of manner; a title of emperors, kings and queens. (O.Fr. *majesté.*)
MAJOLICA, *n.* ma-*jol*-e-ka, *or* ma-*yol*-e-ka, ornate pottery; a kind of enamelled pottery introduced into Italy from Majorca.

MAJOR, *a.* *may*-jor, greater in number, quantity or extent; an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones [Mus.]; forming or containing the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism [Logic]: *n.* an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest rank of field-officers; a person of full age (21 years) to manage his own concerns [Law]; that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. (L. greater.)

MAJORAT, *n.* ma-*sjore*-ah, the right of succession to property according to age; primogeniture. (Fr.)

MAJORATE, *n.* *may*-jor-ate, a major's rank.

MAJORDOMO, *n.* *may*-jor-*do*-mo, a man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward, usually of a royal household. (Sp.)

MAJOR-GENERAL, *n.* *may*-jor-*jen*-er-al, a military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

MAJORITY, *n.* ma-*jor*-e-te, the greater number; more than half; amount by which one number exceeds another; full age, above twenty-one; the office, rank or commission of a major. (Fr. *majorité.*)

MAJORSHIP, *n.* *may*-jor-ship, majorate; majority.

MAJUSCULE, *n.* ma-*jus*-kewl, a capital letter, such as used in Latin MSS. in and before the 6th century. (L.)

MAKE, *v.t.* make, to cause to exist; to frame; to fashion; to compose; to cause to become; to produce or effect; to compel or constrain; to procure; to execute; to establish; to raise to good fortune; to commit; to gain; to collect; to arrive in sight of, as land; to reach; to gain by advance; to provide; to place; to turn; to represent; to induce; to fabricate. **Make account of,** to esteem. **Make amends,** to compensate. **Make away with,** to kill; to destroy. **Make free with,** to treat with freedom. **Make good,** to defend; to accomplish; to make compensation for; to succeed. **Make light of,** to consider as of no consequence. **Make love** or **make suit,** to court. **Make merry,** to feast; to be jovial. **Make much of,** to treat with fondness or esteem. **Make of,** to understand by; to produce from; to account; to peddle. **Make out,** to learn; to understand clearly; to prove; to furnish. **Make over,** to transfer the title of. **Make sail,** to increase the quantity of sail already set [Naut.]. **Make sternway,** to move in the direction of the stern [Naut.]. **Make sure of,** to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession. **Make up,** to reconcile; to repair; to supply what is wanting; to compose; to shape; to compensate; to adjust. **Make water,** to leak; to discharge urine. **Make words,** to multiply words. **Made. Makes. Making.** (A.S. *macian.*)

MAKE, *v.i.* make, to tend; to move; to contribute; to rise; to flow towards land. **Make against,** to tend to injury. **Make as if,** to appear. **Make away with,** to kill; to destroy. **Make for,** to move toward; to favour. **Make out,** to succeed. **Make up,** to approach; to impersonate. **Make up for,** to compensate. **Make up with,** to settle differences; to become friends. **Make with,** to concur. **Made. Makes. Making.**

MAKE, *n.* make, structure; texture; shape.

MAKEBATE, *n.* *make*-bate, a breeder of quarrels.

MAKE-BELIEVE, *n.* *make*-be-leev, persuasion that a thing is which is not; a pretence; a sham: *a.* sham.

MAKELESS, *a.* *make*-less, matchless [Poet.].

MAKE-PEACE, *n.* *make*-peece, a peace-maker.

MAKER, *n.* *make*-er, one who makes; the Creator.

MAKESHIFT, *n.* *make*-shift, a temporary expedient.

MAKE-UP, *n.* *make*-up, the parts out of which the whole is formed; the arrangement of galleys of type into pages; the lay-out of a newspaper; the disguise assumed by an actor; a fiction.

MAKEWEIGHT, *n.* *make*-wayt, that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight; a stop-gap.

MAKIMONO, *n.* ma-*ke*-mo-no, *or* ma-ke-*mo*-no, a Japanese hanging picture unrolling horizontally.

MAKING, *n.* *make*-ing, composition; workmanship; quantity; material. **Making up,** the reduction of spirits to a standard of strength; the putting together of the types in the form of pages [Printing].

MALACCA, *n.* ma-*lak*-a, a dark brown to light brown cane from the Malaccan palm, *Calamus scipionum,* used for walking-sticks: *a.* relating to, or from Malacca.

MALACHITE, *n.* *mal*-a-kite, native carbonate of copper, of a green colour and stalagmitic origin. (Gr. *malache,* a mallow, the stone being of the colour of the mallow-leaf.)

MALACOLITE, *n.* *mal*-ak-o-lite, a variety of augite. (Gr. *malache,* and *lithos,* a stone.)

MALACOLOGIST, *n.* *mal*-ak-*ol*-o-jist, one versed in malacology.

MALACOLOGY, *n.* *mal*-ak-*ol*-o-je, the study of the mollusca. (Gr. *malachos,* soft, and *logos,* science.)

MALACOPHILOUS, *a.* *mal*-a-*kof*-e-lus, pollinated by snails.

MALACOPTERYGIAN, *a.* *mal*-ak-op-te-*rij*-e-an, having fins whose rays have soft points [Ichth.]. (Gr. *malachos,* and *pteryx,* a fin.)

MALACOPTERYGIOUS, *a.* *mal*-ak-op-ter-*ij*-e-us, malacopterygian.

MALACOSTOMOUS, *a.* *mal*-a-*kos*-to-mus, having soft jaws without teeth [Ichth.]. (Gr. *malachos,* and *stoma,* the mouth.)

MALACOSTRACA, *n.pl.* *mal*-a-*kost*-ra-ca, the higher crustaceans.

MALADDRESS, *n.* *mal*-ad-dress, a bad manner; tactlessness.

MALADJUSTMENT, *n.* *mal*-ad-*just*-ment, a bad or wrong adjustment. (L. *male,* bad, and *adjustment.*)

MALADMINISTRATION, *n.* *mal*-ad-min-is-*tray*-shon, bad management, specially of public affairs.

MALADROIT, *a.* *mal*-a-*droyt,* clumsy; unskilful. (Fr. *mal,* and *adroit.*)

MALADROITLY, *ad.* *mal*-a-*droyt*-le, in a maladroit manner.

MALADROITNESS, *n.* *mal*-a-*droyt*-ness, the quality of being maladroit.

MALADVENTURE, *n.* *mal*-ad-*vent*-yur, an adventure that miscarries.

MALADY, *n.* *mal*-a-de, disease, particularly a lingering or deep-seated disorder, whether of body or mind. (Fr. *maladie.*)

MALAGA, *n.* *mal*-a-gah, a muscatel wine imported from Malaga.

MALAGASY, *a.* *mal*-a-*gas*-e, relating to Madagascar: *n.* an inhabitant or native of Madagascar. (Native name, meaning Madagascar.)

MALAISE, *n.* mal-*ayz,* a vague feeling of uneasiness or physical discomfort, often heralding an illness. (Fr.)

MALANDERS, *n.pl.* *mal*-an-ders, chaps or scabs on a horse's legs. (Fr. *malandres.*)

MALAPERT, *a.* *mal*-a-pert, pert; saucy; impudent; forward: *n.* a pert, saucy person. (O.Fr. *mal,* and *apert,* open, ready, expert.)

MALAPERTLY, *ad.* *mal*-a-pert-le, in a malapert manner.

MALAPERTNESS, *n.* *mal*-a-pert-ness, the quality of being malapert.

MALAPROPISM, *n.* *mal*-ap-prop-izm, misapplication of fine words. (Fr. *mal à propos,* and also used with reference to Mrs. Malaprop in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals.")

MALAPROPOS, *ad.* mal-ap-pro-*po,* out of place; badly timed; unreasonably. (Fr. ill for the purpose.)

MALAR, *a.* *may*-lar, pertaining to the cheek. (L. *mala,* the cheek.)

MALARIA, *n.* ma-*layr*-e-a, a fever caused by infection from the bite of the *Anopheles* mosquito. (It. *mala aria,* bad air.)

MALARIAL, *a.* ma-*layr*-e-al, malarian.

MALARIAN, *a.* ma-*layr*-e-an, pertaining to or infected by malaria.

MALARIOUS, *a.* ma-*layr*-e-us, malarian.

MALASSIMILATION, *n.* *mal*-as-sim-il-*ay*-shon, imperfect nutrition.

MALATE, *n.* *mal*-ate, a salt of malic acid.

MALAY, *a.* ma-*lay,* relating to the Malay Peninsula, or its inhabitants. Malay apple, the rose-apple, the fruit of *Eugenia malaccensis.*

MALCONFORMATION, *n.* *mal*-kon-form-*ay*-shon, imperfect conformation; disproportion of parts.

MALCONTENT, *a.* *mal*-kon-tent, discontented, especially with the laws or the administration of government: *n.* one who is so. (O.Fr.)

MALCONTENTEDLY, *ad.* mal-kon-*tent*-ed-le, with discontent.

MALCONTENTEDNESS, *n.* mal-kon-*tent*-ed-ness, a being malcontent.

MALE, *a.* male, pertaining to the sex that begets; bearing stamens but not fruit [Bot.]; said of a screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding, or female screw [Mech.]: *n.* a male animal or plant. **Male fern,** *Aspidium filix-mas.* **Male rhymes,** those in which only final syllables rhyme. (Fr. *mâle*, from L. *masculus*, a diminutive of *mas*, a male.)

MALEDICTION, *n.* mal-e-*dik*-shon, denunciation of evil; a curse. (Fr.)

MALEFACTOR, *n.* mal-e-*fak*-tor, an evil-doer; one who commits a crime; a criminal. (L. *male*, ill, and *facio*, do.)

MALEFIC, *a.* ma-*lef*-ik, maleficent.

MALEFICENCE, *n.* mal-*ef*-e-sence, evil-doing.

MALEFICENT, *a.* mal-*ef*-e-sent, doing harm or injury. (L. *maleficus.*)

MALEVOLENCE, *n.* ma-*lev*-o-lence, ill-will; spitefulness.

MALEVOLENT, *a.* ma-*lev*-o-lent, wishing ill; ill-disposed towards others; envious; spiteful; malicious. (L. *malevolens.*)

MALEVOLENTLY, *ad.* ma-*lev*-o-lent-le, in a malevolent spirit.

MAL-EXECUTION, *n.* *mal*-eks-e-*kew*-shon, bad or wrong execution; bad administration.

MALFEASANCE, *n.* mal-*feez*-ans, evil conduct; wrong; illegal deed. (Fr. *malfaisance.*)

MALFORMATION, *n.* *mal*-form-*ay*-shon, wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure.

MALFORMED, *a.* mal-*formd*, ill-shaped, or irregularly made.

MALIC, *a.* *mal*-ik, pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples. (L. *malum*, an apple.)

MALICE, *n.* *mal*-is, a disposition to injure others; ill-will; unprovoked spite; intention to injure [Law]. (Fr.)

MALICIOUS, *a.* mal-*ish*-us, harbouring malice; spiteful; dictated by malice. (Fr. *malicieuse.*)

MALICIOUSLY, *ad.* mal-*ish*-us-le, with malice.

MALICIOUSNESS, *n.* mal-*ish*-us-ness, the quality of being malicious.

MALIGN, *a.* ma-*line*, having a very evil disposition towards others; malicious; unfavourable; pernicious: *v.t.* to speak evil of; to traduce; to defame: *v.i.* to entertain malice. **Maligned. Maligning. Maligns.** (O.Fr. *maling.*)

MALIGNANCY, *n.* ma-*lig*-nan-se, extreme malevolence; malice; unfavourableness; virulence; tendency to mortification or a fatal issue [Med.].

MALIGNANT, *a.* ma-*lig*-nant, having extreme malevolence; unpropitious or exerting pernicious influence; virulent; dangerous to life; tending to a fatal issue; extremely heinous: *n.* one evilly-disposed, specially a name applied by the Puritans to a supporter of the royalist cause. (L. *malignans.*)

MALIGNANTLY, *ad.* ma-*lig*-nant-le, in a malignant manner.

MALIGNER, *n.* ma-*line*-er, one who maligns another; a traducer.

MALIGNITY, *n.* ma-*lig*-ne-te, extreme enmity or malice; evil nature; virulence.

MALIGNLY, *ad.* ma-*line*-le, in a malign manner.

MALINGER, *v.i.* ma-*ling*-ger, to feign illness in order to avoid duty. **Malingered. Malingering. Malingers.** (Fr. *malingre.*)

MALINGERER, *n.* ma-*ling*-ger-er, one who feigns illness in order to avoid duty.

MALINGERY, *n.* ma-*ling*-ger-e, feigning of illness in order to avoid duty.

MALISM, *n.* *mal*-izm, the belief that evil exceeds good in the world. (L. *malus*, evil.)

MALISON, *n.* *mal*-e-zon, malediction; a curse. (O.Fr.)

MALKIN, *n.* *maw*-kin, a mop; a dirty drab; a scarecrow; a kitchen-maid. (*Mald-kin*, diminutive of *Maud* or *Matilda.*)

MALL, *n.* maul, a large heavy wooden beetle or mallet: *v.t.* to beat with a mall; to bruise. **Malled. Malling. Malls.** (O.Fr. *mal.*)

MALL, *n.* mal, *or* mel, a public walk; a level shaded walk, originally a place for playing at ball with malls, as Pall Mall, in London. (Fr. *pale-maille*, from It. *palamaglio*, a stick for playing pall-mall.)

MALLARD, *n.* *mal*-lard, the common wild duck, *Anas boscas.* (O.Fr.)

MALLEABILITY, *n.* *mal*-le-a-*bil*-e-te, malleableness.

MALLEABLE, *a.* *mal*-le-a-bl, that may be extended by hammering. (Fr.)

MALLEABLENESS, *n.* *mal*-le-a-bl-ness, the quality of being malleable.

MALLEATE, *v.t.* *mal*-le-ate, to hammer; to extend into a plate or leaf by beating. **Malleated. Malleates. Malleating.** (L. *malleus*, a hammer.)

MALLEATION, *n.* *mal*-le-*ay*-shon, extension by beating action, as of a hammer [Metal.].

MALLEE, *n.* *mal*-lee, the Australian scrub-plant, *Eucalyptus dumosa.*

MALLEE-BIRD, *n.* *mal*-lee-bird, a mound-bird of the genus *Megapodius.*

MALLENDERS, *n.* mal-*len*-derz, malanders.

MALLEOLAR, *a.* mal-*lee*-o-lar, relating or belonging to the ankle [Anat.]. (L. *malleolus*, a small hammer.)

MALLEOLUS, *n.* mal-*lee*-o-lus, one of two bones that project from the leg on each side of the ankle. (L. a small hammer.)

MALLET, *n.* *mal*-let, a wooden hammer; a small mall; a long-handled striker used in croquet. (Fr. *maillet.*)

MALLEUS, *n.* *mal*-le-us, one of the bones connected with the ear. (L.)

MALLOW, *n.* *mal*-lo, a plant of the genus *Malva*, or of the genus *Althœa.* (A.S. *malwe.*)

MALM, *n.* mahm, a light loamy soil composed of friable chalky rock.

MALMAISON, *n.* mal-*may*-zon, a variety of carnation; a dark-pink Bourbon rose, so named from Malmaison, where the Empress Josephine lived.

MALMROCK, *n.* *mahm*-rok, a calcareous sandstone. (A.S. *mealm*, sand, and *rock.*)

MALMSEY, *n.* *mahm*-ze, Malvoisie, a strong sweet wine, now made in the Canary Islands and Madeira; a kind of grape. (Malvasia, in the Morea.)

MALNUTRITION, *n.* *mal*-new-*trish*-on, insufficient or incorrect diet.

MALODOROUS, *a.* mal-*oh*-dor-us, of an offensive odour.

MALODOUR, *n.* mal-*oh*-dor, an offensive odour.

MALPIGHIAN, *a.* mal-*pig*-e-an, relating to Marcello Malpighi, an Italian anatomist who discovered the sacs and glands known as Malpighian bodies.

MALPOSITION, *n.* mal-po-*zish*-on, a false position.

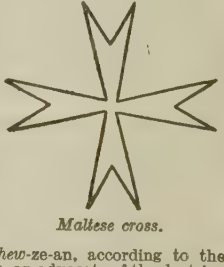
MALPRACTICE, *n.* mal-*prak*-tis, evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

MALT, *n.* mawlt, barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln for use in brewing or distilling: *a.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to become malt. **Malted. Malting. Malts.** (A.S. *mealt*, from *meltan*, to melt.)

MALTA, *n.* *mawl*-ta, an island and naval base in the Mediterranean. **Malta fever,** a disease caused by *Micrococcus melitensis*, and characterized by fever, neuritis and inflamed joints; Mediterranean fever.

MALT-DUST, *n.* *mawlt*-dust, the grains or remains of malt.

MALTESE, *n.* mawl-*teez*, a native or the natives of Malta: *a.* belonging to Malta. **Maltese cross,** a cross with equal arms expanded at the end. **Maltese terrier,** a small white lapdog with long silky hair.



Maltese cross.

MALT-FLOOR, *n.* *mawlt*-flore, a floor for drying malt.

MALTHA, *n.* *mal*-tha, thickened petroleum. (Gr.)

MALT-HORSE, *n.* *mawlt*-horse, a horse employed in grinding malt; a dull fellow.

MALTHUSIAN, *a.* mal-*thew*-ze-an, according to the principle of Malthus: *n.* an advocate of the doctrine of Malthus that, as population tends to increase at a greater rate than the means of subsistence, something should be done by the State to keep it in check.

MALT-LIQUOR, *n.* *mawlt*-lik-er, a liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt.

MALTMAN, *n.* *mawlt*-man, a maltster.

MALTOSE, *n.* *mawlt*-ose, sugar from starch by the action of diastase.
MALTREAT, *v.t.* mal-*treet*, to treat badly; to abuse; to treat rudely or with unkindness. **Maltreated.** Maltreating. **Maltreats.** (Fr. *maltraiter*.)
MALTREATMENT, *n.* mal-*treet*-ment, ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.
MALTSTER, *n.* *mawlt*-ster, a man whose occupation is to make malt.
MALT-WORM, *n.* *mawlt*-wurm, a tippler.
MALTY, *a.* *mawlt*-e, from malt.
MALVACEOUS, *a.* mal-*vay*-shus, pertaining to mallows, or the group they belong to. (L. *malva*, a mallow.)
MALVERSATION, *n.* *mal*-ver-*say*-shon, fraudulent tricks; corruption in office. (Fr.)
MALVOISIE, *n.* *mal*-vwahs-ee, malmsey wine.
MAMELON, *n.* *mam*-e-lon, a rounded mound. (Fr. from L. *mamma*, the breast.)
MAMELUKE, *n.* *mam*-el-ook, a formidable military force in Egypt, of Circassian origin, destroyed by Mehemet Ali in 1811. (Ar. a slave.)
MAMEY, *n.* *may*-me, mammee.
MAMMA, *n.* mam-*mah*, a familiar family name for mother. (*Ma*, and *Ma*.)
MAMMA, *n.* *mam*-mah, the breast; the milk gland in the female mammal; the mammary gland; udder. (L.)
MAMMAL, *n.* *mam*-mal, a mammalian animal. (L. *mammalis*, from *mamma*, breast.)
MAMMALIA, *n.pl.* mam-*may*-le-a, the highest class of the vertebrates; the animals which suckle their young.
MAMMALIAN, *a.* mam-*may*-le-an, pertaining to the mammalia.
MAMMALIFEROUS, *a.* *mam*-ma-*lif*-er-us, containing mammalian remains [Geol.]. (L. *mammal*, and *fero*, bear.)
MAMMALOGIST, *n.* mam-*mal*-o-jist, one versed in the study of the mammalia.
MAMMALOGY, *n.* mam-*mal*-o-je, the science of mammalian animals. (L. *mammal*, and *logos*, science.)
MAMMARY, *a.* *mam*-ma-re, pertaining to the breasts. Mammary gland, the milk-giving gland.
MAMMATE, *a.* *mam*-mate, endowed with breasts. (L. *mammatus*.)
MAMMEE, *n.* mam-*mee*, the fruit of the West Indian tree, *Mammea americana*; mamey.
MAMMER, *v.i.* *mam*-mer, to stammer. **Mammered.** Mammering. **Mammers.**
MAMMET, *n.* *mam*-met, a puppet; a dressed figure.
MAMMIFER, *n.* *mam*-me-fer, a mammal, an animal which has breasts for nourishing its young. (L. *mamma*, and *fero*, bear.)
MAMMIFEROUS, *a.* mam-*mif*-er-us, having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.
MAMMIFORM, *a.* *mam*-me-form, in the shape of paps.
MAMMILLA, *n.* mam-*mil*-la, the teat or nipple; the leaf-cushion of cactus plants. (L.)
MAMMILLARY, *a.* *mam*-mil-la-re, pertaining to the paps; resembling nipples; composed of convex concretions [Min.].
MAMMILLATED, *a.* *mam*-mil-lay-ted, having small nipples or little globes like nipples.
MAMMODIS, *n.* *mam*-mo-dis, coarse plain Indian muslin. (Hind.)
MAMMON, *n.* *mam*-mon, the god of riches; riches; the god or spirit of the world; wealth. (Syr.)
MAMMONISH, *a.* *mam*-mon-ish, absorbed in the pursuit of riches.
MAMMONISM, *n.* *mam*-mon-izm, materialism; pursuit of riches.
MAMMONIST, *n.* *mam*-mon-ist, a person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.
MAMMONITE, *n.* *mam*-mon-ite, a mammonist.
MAMMOTH, *n.* *mam*-moth, an extinct species of elephant of from nine to eleven feet in height: *a.* of immense size. **Mammoth tree**, the Wellingtonia, *Sequoia gigantea*. (Rus. from Tar. *mamma*, the earth, because their skeletons have been found buried in it.)
MAMMULA, *n.* *mam*-mew-la, a tiny rounded lump or protuberance. (L.)
MAMMY, *n.* *mam*-mee, nursery name for mother; a coloured nurse [U.S.A.].

MAN, *n.* man: *pl.* **Men**, a human being; an adult male of the human species; one with manly qualities; mankind; a male servant, or an attendant; a husband; a word of familiar address; a vassal; a liege subject or tenant; a movable piece at chess or draughts: *v.t.* to furnish with men; to fortify or strengthen. **Best man**, the groomsman at a wedding. **Inner man**, the soul or intellect. **Man in the street**, the hypothetical normal, or average, man. **Man of God**, a prophet, or soothsayer. **Man of letters**, a scholar or humanist. **Man of Sorrows**, the Messiah: Jesus Christ. **Man of straw**, a person of no reliability; a fictitious person. **Man to man**, openly; frankly. **Manned.** Manning. **Mans.** (A.S. *mann*.)
MANACLE, *n.* *man*-a-kl, a handcuff; a shackle for the hands: *v.t.* to put manacles on; to shackle; to confine. **Manacled.** Manacles. Manacling. (Fr. *manicle*.)
MANAGE, *n.* *man*-aj, management; manège: *v.t.* to conduct; to direct; to control; to wield; to have under command; to make subservient; to husband; to treat judiciously: *v.i.* to conduct affairs. **Managed.** Manages. Managing. (O.Fr. *manège*, horsemanship.)
MANAGEABILITY, *n.* *man*-aj-a-*bil*-e-te, manageableness.
MANAGEABLE, *a.* *man*-aj-a-bl, easy to be managed; tractable.
MANAGEABLENESS, *n.* *man*-aj-a-bl-ness, the quality of being manageable.
MANAGEABLY, *ad.* *man*-aj-ab-le, in a manageable manner.
MANAGELESS, *a.* *man*-aj-less, that cannot be managed.
MANAGEMENT, *n.* *man*-aj-ment, manner of directing or carrying on; conduct; administration; skilful conduct; dealing; managing body.
MANAGER, *n.* *man*-aj-er, one who manages; a conductor; a good economist.
MANAGERESS, *n.* *man*-aj-er-ess, a female manager.
MANAGERIAL, *a.* man-a-*jeer*-e-al, relating to management, or a manager.
MANAKIN, *n.* *man*-a-kin, a beautiful group of small birds of the genus *Pipra*, found in the warmest parts of South America; a manikin.
MAN-AT-ARMS, *n.* man-at-*arms*, a soldier in the Middle Ages.
MANATEE, *n.* *man*-a-tee, a sea-cow of the genus *Manatus*. (Sp.)
MANCHE, *n.* mansh, an old-fashioned long-hanging sleeve [Her.]. (Fr.)
MANCHESTER, *a.* *man*-chest-er, relating to Manchester, as Manchester goods. **Manchester School**, believers in free-trade and laissez-faire, first led by Cobden and Bright.
MANCHET, *n.* *man*-chet, a small loaf of fine bread. (Fr.)
MAN-CHILD, *n.* *man*-chyld, a boy.
MANCHINEEL, *n.* man-she-*neel*, the poisonous tropical American tree, *Hippomane mancinella*, valued for cabinet-work. (Sp. a little apple.)
MANCHU, *n.* man-*choo*, a race of people that governed China in the 17th century: *a.* pertaining to the Manchus.
MANCIPLE, *n.* *man*-se-pl, a steward; a purveyor. (O.Fr.)
MANCUNIAN, *a.* man-*keun*-e-an, of or relating to Manchester. (L. *Mancunium*, Manchester.)
MANDAMUS, *n.* man-*day*-mus, a command or writ, issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty [Law]. (L. we command.)
MANDARIN, *n.* *man*-da-rin, a Chinese magistrate or official generally; a Chinese orange held in high esteem. **Mandarin duck**, a duck of Eastern Asia, *Anas galericulata*. (Sans. *mantra*, counsel.)
MANDARINING, *n.* *man*-da-reen-ing, the process of dyeing silk or wool orange yellow, by the application of dilute nitric acid.
MANDATARY, *n.* *man*-da-tar-e, one to whom a command or charge is given; a person to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice; one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him [Law]; one who holds a mandate.

MANDATE, *n.* *man*-date, a command; a charge; a commission to act on another's behalf; an order from the League of Nations entrusting a state with the governance of a backward people; a rescript of the pope. (O.Fr. *mandat*, order.)

MANDATORY, *a.* *man*-da-tor-e, containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MANDELIC, *a.* man-*del*-ik, extracted from oil of bitter-almonds. (Ger. *mandel*, almond.)

MANDIBLE, *n.* *man*-de-bl, the jaw, applied to both jaws in birds, the under jaw in mammals, and to the anterior pair in insects. (L. *mandibula*, jaw.)

MANDIBULAR, *a.* man-*dib*-yew-lar, belonging to the jaw.

MANDIBULATE, *a.* man-*dib*-yew-late, provided with mandibles, as many insects.

MANDIBULATED, *a.* man-*dib*-yew-late-ed, mandibulate.

MANDIOC, *n.* *man*-de-oc, the South American shrub, *Manihot aipi*; cassava.

MANDLE-STONE, *n.* *man*-dl-stone, amygdaloid. (Ger. *mandel*, almond, and *stone*.)

MANDOLINE, *n.* *man*-do-lin, a guitar with a pear- or almond-shaped body, and metal strings, and played with a plectrum. (It.)

MANDRAKE, *n.* *man*-drake, a plant, *Mandragora autumnalis*, having narcotic qualities; the white bryony, *Bryonia dioica*. (Gr. *mandragoras*, mandrake.)

MANDREL, *n.* *man*-drel, the shank of a lathe on which the substance to be turned is fixed. (Fr. *mandrin*.)

MANDRILL, *n.* *man*-drill, the rib-nosed baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*.

MANDUCABLE, *a.* man-*dewk*-a-bl, that can be chewed.

MANDUCATE, *v.t.* *man*-dew-kate, to chew. **Manducated. Manducates. Manducating.** (L. *manducatus*, chewed.)

MANDUCATION, *n.* *man*-dew-*kay*-shon, the act of chewing.

MANDUCATORY, *a.* *man*-dew-kay-tor-e, employed in chewing.

MANE, *n.* mane, the hair on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal. (A.S. *manu*.)

MANED, *a.* maned, having a mane.

MANÈGE, *n.* ma-*nayshy*, horsemanship or the training of horses; a school for teaching horsemanship and training horses. (Fr.)

MAN-ENGINE, *n.* *man*-en-jin, a lift for workers in mines.

MANEQUIN, *n.* *man*-e-kin, an artist's model; a manikin. (Fr. *mannequin*.)

MANES, *n.pl.* *may*-neez, the ghosts or spirits of the dead; the gods of the lower world. (L.)

MANE-SHEET, *n.* *mane*-sheet, a covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

MANFUL, *a.* *man*-ful, having the spirit of a man; bold; courageous; noble.

MANFULLY, *ad.* *man*-ful-le, in a manful manner.

MANFULNESS, *n.* *man*-ful-ness, the quality of being manful.

MANGABEY, *n.* *man*-ga-be, a monkey with white eyelids, a species of *Cercocebus*. (From Mangabey, in Madagascar.)

MANGANATE, *n.* *man*-gan-ate, a compound of manganic acid with a base.

MANGANESATE, *n.* mang-ga-*neez*-ate, manganate.

MANGANESE, *n.* *mang*-gan-eez, a hard, brittle metal, of a greyish-white colour; the metallic element Mn. **Manganese steel**, a steel alloy of great hardness. (Fr.)

MANGANESIAN, *a.* mang-gan-*eez*-e-an, pertaining to, consisting of, or like manganese.

MANGANESIC, *a.* mang-gan-*eez*-ik, obtained from manganese.

MANGANITE, *n.* *mang*-gan-ite, an ore of manganese.

MANGCORN, *n.* *mang*-korn, a mixed grain crop. (Dial. Eng.)

MANGE, *n.* maynje, a parasitic disease in dogs and beasts. (O.Fr. *mangeson*.)

MANGEL-WURZEL, *n.* *mang*-gl-*wurz*-el, the plant *Beta maritima*, cultivated for feeding cattle. (Ger. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root.)

MANGER, *n.* *mane*-jer, a trough for horses and cattle to eat out of. (O.Fr. *mangeure*.)

MANGINESS, *n.* *maynje*-e-ness, the state of being mangy.

MANGLE, *v.t.* *mang*-gl, to cut and hack or hash; to tear in cutting; to mutilate; to take by piecemeal. **Mangled. Mangles. Mangling.** (L. *mancus*, maimed.)

MANGLE, *n.* *mang*-gl, a rolling-press for smoothing linen: *v.t.* to smooth linen with a mangle; to calender. **Mangled. Mangles. Mangling.** (Dut. *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling pin.)

MANGLER, *n.* *mang*-gler, one who mangles.

MANGO, *n.* *mang*-go, the fruit of *Mangifera indica*; a green musk-melon pickled. (Malay.)

MANGO-FISH, *n.* *mang*-go-fish, a fish of the Ganges, highly esteemed for food.

MANGOLD, *n.* *man*-gold, mangel-wurzel.

MANGONEL, *n.* *mang*-go-nel, an engine formerly used for battering with stones. (O.Fr.)

MANGOSTEEN, *n.* *mang*-go-steen, an Indian tree, *Garcinia mangostana*, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange. (Malay.)

MANGROVE, *n.* *man*-grove, several tropical trees of different genera. (Malay.)

MANGY, *a.* *mane*-je, infected with the mange.

MAN-HANDLE, *v.t.* man-*hand*-dl, to move anything without mechanical help; to treat another roughly. **Man-handled. Man-handles. Man-handling.**

MAN-HATER, *n.* *man*-hate-er, one who hates mankind; a woman who hates men.

MANHOLE, *n.* *man*-hole, a hole through which a man may enter a drain, or boiler, &c.

MANHOOD, *n.* *man*-hood, the state of being a man, as distinct from that of being a woman or a boy; manliness. **Manhood suffrage**, the political enfranchisement of all male adults.

MANIA, *n.* *may*-ne-a, a kind of madness: rage; vehement desire. (Gr. frenzy.)

MANIAC, *n.* *may*-ne-ak, a madman.

MANIACAL, *a.* ma-*ny*-a-kal, affected with madness; connected with madness.

MANICHÆAN, *n.* man-e-*ke*-an, one of a sect who believed in two eternal and equal principles of being, good or light, and evil or darkness: *a.* pertaining to Manichæism.

MANICHÆISM, *n.* *man*-e-*kee*-ism, the religious system founded by Mani, who was crucified in 276.

MANICURE, *n.* *man*-e-kewr, the care of the hands and finger-nails; a manicurist. (L. *manus*, hand, and *cura*, care.)

MANICURE, *v.t.* *man*-e-cure, to treat the finger-nails and hands: *v.i.* to be a manicurist. **Manicured. Manicures. Manicuring.**

MANICURIST, *n.* man-e-*cure*-ist, a person who makes a living by manicuring.

MANIFEST, *a.* *man*-e-fest, clearly visible or intelligible; clear: evident: *n.* an invoice of a cargo for customs purposes: *v.t.* to show plainly; to reveal. **Manifested. Manifesting. Manifests.** (Fr. *manifeste*.)

MANIFESTABLE, *a.* *man*-e-*fest*-*ay*-bl, that may be made evident.

MANIFESTATION, *n.* *man*-e-fest-*ay*-shon, the act of disclosing or manifesting; exhibition; revelation.

MANIFESTLY, *ad.* *man*-e-fest-le, in a manifest manner.

MANIFESTNESS, *n.* *man*-e-fest-ness, the quality of being manifest.

MANIFESTO, *n.* *man*-e-*fest*-o, a public declaration in regard to some political intention or measure.

MANIFOLD, *a.* *man*-e-fohld, of different kinds; numerous; multiplex. (A.S. *manigfeald*.)

MANIFOLD, *v.t.* *man*-e-fohld, to take several copies of a letter or other document while writing or typing it. **Manifolded. Manifolding. Manifolds.**

MANIFOLDLY, *ad.* *man*-e-fohld-le, in a manifold manner.

MANIFOLDNESS, *n.* *man*-e-fohld-ness, the state of being manifold; multiplicity.

MANIGLIONS, *n.pl.* ma-*nil*-yons, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance [Gunnery]. (It. handles.)

MANIKIN, *n.* *man*-e-kin, a little man; a model of the human body for anatomical and surgical studies. (Fr. *mannequin*.)

MANILIO, *n.* ma-*nil*-e-o, a metal ring worn by natives of the West African coast, on the arm or leg; a manilla. (Sp. *manilla*.)

MANILLA, *n.* ma-*nil*-la, a piece of copper money in use among the natives of the West African coast.

MANILLA, *n.* ma-*nil*-la, a kind of cheroot made at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands. **Manilla hemp**,

abaca, a fibrous material from which ropes and cables are made, obtained from the plantain, *Musa textilis*. **Manilla paper**, a strong paper made from manilla-hemp.

MANIOC, *n.* man-e-ok, the mandioc tree, *Manihot aipi*, from the roots of which cassava and tapioca are prepared. (Port.)

MANIPLE, *n.* *man*-e-pl, a handful; a company in a Roman legion; a kind of scarf worn on the left wrist, originally a napkin for wiping the chalice [Eccles.]. (L. *manipulus*, handful.)

MANIPULAR, *a.* man-*ip*-yewl-ar, pertaining to a maniple.

MANIPULATE, *v.t.* man-*ip*-yewl-ate, to handle skilfully; to treat; to manage; to falsify. **Manipulated. Manipulates. Manipulating.**

MANIPULATION, *n.* man-*ip*-yewl-*ay*-shon, the act of manipulating; skilful use of the hands in scientific operations; falsification.

MANIPULATIVE, *a.* man-*ip*-yewl-ate-iv, performed by manipulation; pertaining to or of manipulation.

MANIPULATOR, *n.* man-*ip*-yewl-ate-or, one who manipulates.

MANIPULATORY, *a.* man-*ip*-yewl-ate-or-e, manipulative.

MANIS, *n.* *may*-nis, the genus of edentates comprising the seven species of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters. (L. *manes*.)

MANITOU, *n.* *man*-it-oo, the great spirit, commonly the spirit of good or evil; a totem, fetish or amulet. (North American Indian.)

MANITRUNK, *n.* *man*-e-trungk, the anterior segment of the body of an insect. (L. *manus*, hand, and *truncus*, trunk.)

MANKIND, *n.* man-*kynd*, the human race.

MANLESS, *a.* *man*-less, destitute of men; not manned.

MANLINESS, *n.* *man*-le-ness, courage; truthfulness; dignity.

MANLY, *a.* *man*-le, manlike; becoming a man; brave; dignified: *ad.* like a man.

MAN-MADE, *a.* *man*-made, made by man, as distinguished from machine-made.

MAN-MERCER, *n.* *man*-mer-ser, a vendor of small articles of men's dress, as gloves and hosiery.

MANNA, *n.* *man*-na, the food of the Israelites in the wilderness, supposed to be exuded from *Tamarix mannifera*, or a species of *Alhagi*; a sweet juice which exudes from incisions in two species of ash, *Fraxinus ornus* and *Fraxinus rotundifolia*. (Hebrew, *man*, a gift.)

MANNED, *pp.* mand, furnished with men.

MANNEQUIN, *n.* *man*-e-kin, a lay-figure for displaying dresses and clothes: a woman whose business it is to wear newly-designed clothes in order to display them for sale. (Fr. *mannequin*.)

MANNER, *n.* *man*-ner, way of performing anything; method; fashion; style; habit; custom; sort: *pl.* ways of acting; morals; behaviour; deportment. (Fr. *manière*, from L. *manus*, the hand.)

MANNERED, *a.* *man*-nerd, having good manners; displaying mannerisms.

MANNERISM, *n.* *man*-ner-izm, peculiarity of style or manner, often constrained and affected.

MANNERIST, *n.* *man*-ner-ist, a worker with a style of his own.

MANNERLESS, *a.* *man*-ner-less, having no manners; rude.

MANNERLINESS, *n.* *man*-ner-le-ness, the quality of being mannerly.

MANNERLY, *a.* *man*-ner-le, of good address and deportment; complaisant; civil; respectful: *ad.* with civility; respectfully.

MANNIKIN, *n.* *man*-e-kin, a manikin.

MANNISH, *a.* *man*-nish, masculine.

MANNISHLY, *ad.* *man*-nish-le, in a masculine manner.

MANNITE, *n.* *man*-nite, sugar obtained from manna.

MANŒUVRE, *n.* man-*oove*-er, an evolution; an adroit movement; skilful management; stratagem: *v.i.* or *v.t.* to move or change positions among troops or ships; to manage with address. **Manœuvred. Manœuvres. Manœuvring.** (Fr. handwork, from *main*, hand, and *œuvre*, work.)

MANŒUVRER, *n.* man-*oove*-rer, one who manœuvres.

MAN-OF-WAR, *n.* *man*-ov-wawr, a government vessel, usually of large size, employed for the purposes of war. **Man-of-war bird**, the arctic skua, *Megalestris creyidatus*.

MANOMETER, *n.* ma-*nom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the density of gases: a pressure gauge. (Gr. *manos*, rare, and *metron*, measure.)

MANOR, *n.* *man*-or, a freehold estate granted by the sovereign in consideration of some service to the state; an estate held in copyhold, the house and land belonging to the lord of the manor. (O.Fr. *manoir*.)

MANORIAL, *a.* man-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to a manor.

MANOSCOPE, *n.* *man*-o-skope, a manometer.

MAN-ROPES, *n.pl.* *man*-ropes, side-ropes to the gangway of a ship.

MANSARD, *n.* *man*-sard, a roof with two stages of different slopes, the lower steeper than that above, so called after Francois Mansard, the great French architect by whom it was invented; a dormer window.

MANSE, *n.* manse, the residence of a Presbyterian or Free Church minister. (O.Fr.)

MAN-SERVANT, *n.* *man*-serv-ant, a domestic male servant.

MANSION, *n.* *man*-shon, a house of some size and pretension; a group of flats. **Mansion House**, the Lord Mayor of London's official residence. (O.Fr.)

MANSLAUGHTER, *n.* *man*-slaw-ter, the killing of a man; the unlawful killing of a man without malice aforethought [Law].

MAN-SLAYER, *n.* *man*-slay-er, one who has slain a human being.

MANSUETUDE, *n.* man-*swee*-tewd, gentleness; tameness. (L.)

MANTA, *n.* *mant*-a, a sea-fish, the ox ray, *Cephaloptera giorna*.

MANTEL, *n.* *mant*-el, a beam or slab resting on the jambs of a fire-place. (O.Fr.)

MANTELET, *n.* *mant*-let, a small cloak worn by women; a movable shield for defence; a kind of movable parapet to protect besiegers in their advances [Fort.]. (O.Fr.)

MANTELPIECE, *n.* *mant*-el-peece, an ornamental shelf above the mantel over a fire-place, in front of the chimney.

MANTIC, *a.* *man*-tik, pertaining to divination; prophetic. (Gr. *mantis*, a prophet.)

MANTILLA, *n.* man-*til*-la, a small mantle; a hood; a lace veil worn by women over the head and shoulders in Spain. (Sp.)

MANTIS, *n.* *mant*-is, the genus comprising the stick insects; the praying mantis, *Mantis religiosa*.

MANTISSA, *n.* man-*tis*-sa, the decimal part of a logarithm. (L. addition.)

MANTLE, *n.* *man*-tl, a cloak or loose outer garment; a covering; a network for incandescence; the external fold of the skin of a mollusc: *v.t.* to cloak; to disguise: *v.i.* to be expanded; to be coated over; to be suffused. **Incandescent mantle**, a network of very light fabric, cylindrically shaped, over which the flame plays so as to give incandescent gaslight. **Mantled. Mantles. Mantling.** (O.Fr. *mantel*.)

MANTLE, *n.* *man*-tl, the cloak behind the escutcheon [Her.].

MANTLET, *n.* *mant*-let, a mantelet.

MANTLING, *n.* *mant*-ling, a cloth out of which mantles are made; a representation of a mantle, or fur cloak, around a shield as a background; a lambrequin [Her.]; blushing.

MANTRA, *n.* *man*-tra, a vedic hymn.

MAN-TRAP, *n.* *man*-trap, a trap for catching trespassers.

MANTUA, *n.* *man*-tew-a, a lady's gown. (Fr. *manteau*.)

MANTUA-MAKER, *n.* *man*-tew-a-*make*-er, a maker of ladies' dresses; a dressmaker.

MANUAL, *a.* *man*-yew-al, performed by the hand: *n.* a handbook or handy compendium; the Roman Catholic service-book; the keyboard of an organ. (Fr. *manuel*.)

MANUALLY, *ad.* *man*-yew-al-le, with the hand.

MANUCODE, *n.* *man*-yew-kode, the king bird of paradise, *Cicinpurus regius*.

MANUFACTORY, *n.* *man*-yew-*fakt*-or-e, a place where goods are manufactured; a factory.

MANUFACTURAL, *a.* *man*-yew-*fakt*-yewr-al, relating to manufactures.

MANUFACTURE, *n.* *man*-yew-*fakt*-yewr, the process of manufacturing into a form suitable for use; the article manufactured: *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials: *v.i.* to be occupied in manu-

factures. **Manufactured.** **Manufactures.** **Manufacturing.** (Fr.)

MANUFACTURER, *n.* *man*-yew-*fakt*-yewr-er, one who manufactures; the owner of a manufactory.

MANUFACTURING, *a.* *man*-yew-*fakt*-yewr-ing, pertaining to or employed in manufacture.

MANUMISSION, *n.* *man*-yew-*mish*-on, liberation of a slave.

MANUMIT, *v.t.* *man*-yew-*mit*, to release from slavery. **Manumits.** **Manumitted.** **Manumitting.** (L. *manumittere*, release.)

MANUARD, *ad.* *man*-yew-ard, towards man.

MANUMOTOR, *n.* *man*-yew-mo-tor, a small wheeled carriage, movable in any direction by the person in it. (L. *manus*, hand, and *motor*.)

MANURE, *n.* man-*yewr*, any matter which fertilizes land: *v.t.* to fertilize by manuring. **Manured.** **Manures.** **Manuring.** (Literally, to work with the hand, originally to till, contracted from *manœuvre*.)

MANURER, *n.* man-*yewr*-er, a person, or machine, engaged in distributing manure over the ground.

MANUSCRIPT, *a.* *man*-yew-skript, written with the hand: *n.* a book or paper written with the hand; copy for printing. (Late L. *manuscriptum*.)

MANUTYPE, *n.* *man*-yew-tipe, anything which is hand-painted. (L. *manus*, and *typus*, letter.)

MANX, *n.* manks, the language of the Isle of Man: *a.* pertaining to the Isle of Man or its people. **Manx cat,** a tailless cat. **Manx shearwater,** the sea bird *Puffinus anglorum*.

MANY, *a.* *men*-e, comprising a great number; numerous: *n.* many people; a great number; a retinue; the people. **The many,** the greater number. (A.S. *manig*.)

MANY-HEADED, *a.* *men*-e-hed-ed, with many heads.

MANY-SIDED, *a.* *men*-e-side-ed, having many sides; of a wide range of sympathy and capability.

MANY-SIDEDNESS, *n.* *men*-e-*side*-ed-ness, the quality of being many-sided.

MANZANILLA, *n.* man-zan-*il*-lah, a dry brown sherry. (Sp.)

MANZANITA, *n.* *man*-za-*neet*-a, the North American shrub, *Arctostaphylos glauca*.

MAORI, *n.* *mah*-or-e, or *mou*-re, a native race of New Zealand. (Literally, native.)

MAP, *n.* map, a representation on a plane of a portion of the surface of the earth or the heavens; a chart; any delineation: *v.t.* to draw or delineate in, or as in, a map; to describe distinctly. **Mapped.** **Mapping.** **Maps.** (L. *mappa*, a napkin.)

MAPLE, *n.* *may*-pl, a tree of the genus *Acer*. **Maple sugar,** sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of *Acer saccharum*. (A.S. *mapol*.)

MAR, *v.t.* mahr, to injure; to blemish; to disfigure; to interrupt. **Marred.** **Marring.** **Mars.** (A.S. *amyrran*, waste.)

MARABOU, *n.* *mar*-ra-boo, an adjutant stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*.

MARABOUTS, *n.pl.* *mahr*-rah-boots, a priestly caste with high pretensions in North Africa.

MARACAN, *n.* mar-ra-*kan*, a species of parrot in Brazil. (Brazilian word.)

MARACAUBA, *n.* mar-ra-*kaw*-ba, a dark furniture wood, imported from Brazil.

MARANATHA, *n.* mar-rah-*nah*-tha, a kind of anathema. (Aramaic, the Lord cometh to judge.)

MARASCHINO, *n.* *mar*-ras-*kee*-no, a spirit distilled from marasca cherries. (It. *maraschino*, from *marasca*, a kind of black cherry.)

MARASMUS, *n.* ma-*ras*-mus, emaciation; atrophy. (Gr.)

MARATHI, *n.* ma-*rah*-the, the language of the Mahrattas.

MARATHON, *n.* *mar*-ra-thon, a long-distance foot race.

MARAUD, *v.i.* ma-*rawd*, to rove in quest of plunder. **Marauded.** **Marauding.** **Marauds.** (Fr.)

MARAUDER, *n.* mah-*rawd*-er, one who marauds.

MARAUDING, *a.* mah-*rawd*-ing, roving in search of plunder: *n.* a roving for plunder.

MARAVEDI, *n.* *mar*-ra-*vay*-dee, a small Spanish copper coin.

MARBLE, *n.* *mahr*-bl, a limestone of compact texture, and susceptible of a high polish; a little ball used in certain games: *a.* made of marble; veined like marble; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble. **Marbled.** **Marbles.** **Marbling.** (O.Fr. *marbre*, from Gr. *marmaros*, a sparkling stone.)

MARBLED, *a.* *mahr*-bld, veined like marble.

MARBLE-EDGED, *a.* *mahr*-bl-ejd, with marbled edges.

MARBLE-HEARTED, *a.* *mahr*-bl-hart-ed, hard-hearted.

MARBLER, *n.* *mahr*-bler, one who veins paper or other material in imitation of marble.

MARBLING, *n.* *mahr*-bling, the art or practice of variegating like marble; a variegation like marble.

MARBLY, *ad.* *marb*-le, in the manner of marble.

MARC, *n.* mark, the refuse or cake after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds. (Fr.)

MARCASITE, *n.* *mahr*-ka-site, white iron pyrites, orthorhombic sulphide of iron. (Fr.)

MARCASITIC, *a.* *mahr*-ka-*sit*-ik, pertaining to marcasite.

MARCELINE, *n.* *mahr*-sel-in, a thin silk tissue. (Fr.)

MARCESCENT, *a.* mar-*ses*-sent, fading; withering; decaying [Bot.]. (L. *marcescens*, withering.)

MARCESSIBLE, *a.* mar-*ses*-se-bl, that may wither.

MARCH, *n.* march, the third month of the year. (L. *Martius*, dedicated to Mars.)

MARCH, *n.* march, the border of a country or district: *v.i.* to border. **Ride the marches,** to traverse the border lines. **Marched.** **Marches.** **Marching.** (O.Fr. *marche*.)

MARCH, *n.* march, regular measured movement, specially of troops; a piece of music to march by; the distance marched over; onward movement: *v.i.* to move in a military manner; to walk in a grave, deliberate or stately manner: *v.t.* to cause to march or go. **Marched.** **Marches.** **Marching.** (Fr. *marcher*.)

MARCHER, *n.* *march*-er, a defender of the marches.

MARCHIONESS, *n.* *mahr*-shon-ess, the wife of a marquess. (Late L. *marcionissa*, the wife of a marchio, or warden of the marches.)

MARCHPANE, *n.* *martch*-pane, marzipan, a preparation of sugar.

MARCID, *a.* *mahr*-sid, wasting; attended with wasting. (L. *marcidus*.)

MARCONIGRAM, *n.* mar-*ko*-ni-gram, a wireless message over the Marconi system. (G. Marconi, the Italian inventor, and L. *gramma*, letter.)

MARDI-GRAS, *n.* mahr-de-*grah*, Shrove-Tuesday; the last Carnival day. (Fr. literally, fat Tuesday.)

MARE, *n.* mare, the female of the horse. **Mare's nest,** something ridiculously absurd. **Mare's tail,** a long, streaky cloud; an aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris*. (A.S. *mere*.)

MAREMMA, *n.* ma-*rem*-ma, a flat, tertile, but marshy and unhealthy district; malaria. (It.)

MARESCHAL, *n.* *mahr*-shal, a marshal.

MARGARATE, *n.* *mahr*-gahr-ate, a salt of margaric acid.

MARGARIC, *a.* mar-*gar*-rik, pertaining to pearl; pearly. **Margaric acid,** an acid obtained from several oily compounds, the deposits of which have a pearly aspect. (Gr. *margarites*, a pearl.)

MARGARINE, *n.* *mahr*-gar-een (occasionally, and erroneously, *mahr*-ja-reen), a butter-like substance from certain vegetable and animal oils, much used in cookery and in place of butter. (Gr. *margaron*, pearl.)

MARGARITE, *n.* *mahr*-gar-ite, pearl mica, a hydrated silicate of aluminium and lime.

MARGARITIFEROUS, *a.* *mahr*-ga-rit-*if*-er-us, producing pearls. (Gr. *margarites*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

MARGARODITE, *n.* mar-*gar*-ro-dite, a hydrated mica with pearly lustre.

MARGARON, *n.* *mahr*-gar-on, the acetone of margaric acid; a fatty substance produced from margaric acid and quicklime.

MARGAY, *n.* *mahr*-gay, a cat, *Felis tigrina*, of Central and South America.

MARGIN, *n.* *mahrj*-in, the edge or border of anything; the blank edge of the page of a book; reserved amount: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; to write on the margin. **Margined.** **Margining.** **Margins.** (L. *margo*.)

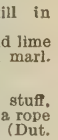
MARGINAL, *a.* *mahrj*-in-al, on the margin; pertaining to a margin.

MARGINALIA, *n.pl.* *mahrj*-in-*ale*-e-a, marginal notes.

MARGINALLY, *ad.* *mahrj*-in-al-le, in the margin.

MARGINATE, *a.* *mahrj*-in-ate, having a margin. (L. *marginatus*.)

MARGINATED, *a.* *mahrj*-in-ate-ed, marginate.
MARGODE, *n.* *mahrg*-ode, a hard, bluish-grey stone.
MARGOSA, *n.* mahr-*goh*-za, the Indian neem tree, *Melia azedarach*, valuable for the tonic quality of its bark and the oil in its seeds. (Native name.)
MARGOT, *n.* *mahr*-go, a fish of the perch family. (Canadian Fr.)
MARGRAVATE, *n.* *mahr*-gra-vate, a margrave's domain.
MARGRAVE, *n.* *mahr*-grave, a German title of nobility, originally a defender of the marches; the title borne by some hereditary princes of the former Holy Roman Empire. (Ger. *mark*, a march, and *graf*, a count.)
MARGRAVINE, *n.* *mahr*-grah-veen, the wife of a margrave.
MARGUERITE, *n.* mahr-ger-*eet*, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. (Fr.)
MARIAN, *a.* *mare*-e-an, connected with the Virgin Mary; connected with Queen Mary I.
MARIET, *n.* *mar*-re-et, a kind of violet; a campanula. (Fr.)
MARIGENOUS, *a.* mar-*rij*-in-us, produced in the sea. (L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. *gennao*, produce.)
MARIGOLD, *n.* *mar*-re-gohld, a composite plant bearing a showy yellow flower, *Calendula officinalis*. **African marigold,** *Tagetes erecta*. **Corn marigold,** *Chrysanthemum segetum*. **Field marigold,** *Calendula arvensis*. **Fig marigold,** any species of *Mesembryanthemum*. **French marigold,** *Tagetes patula*. **Marsh marigold,** the king cup, *Caltha palustris*. (Virgin *Mary*, and *gold*.)
MARIGRAPH, *n.* *mar*-re-graf, a tide-register. (L. *mare*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)
MARIKIN, *n.* *mar*-re-kin, a long-tusked marmoset or tamarin of the genus *Midas*.
MARINADE, *n.* mar-in-*ade*, pickled fish in vinegar; a highly flavoured pickle or sauce. (Fr.)
MARINATE, *v.t.* *mar*-rin-ate, to pickle, as fish. **Marinated. Marinates. Marinating.**
MARINE, *a.* mar-*reen*, pertaining to the sea; living or found in the sea: for use at sea; near the sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on board ship; the whole navy of a state; the maritime interest generally. **Marine acid,** hydrochloric acid. **Marine engine,** a steam-engine for use in ships at sea. **Marine soap,** a soap adapted for washing in sea water. **Marine store,** a place where old ships' stores or old articles generally are bought and sold. **Mercantile Marine,** sea-going vessels used for commercial purposes as contrasted with a navy. (Fr. *marin*.)
MARINER, *n.* *mar*-rin-er, a sailor of the merchant service. (Fr. *marinier*.)
MARINORAMA, *n.* *mar*-rin-o-*rah*-ma, sea view. (L. *mare*, and *horama*, a view.)
MARIOLATRY, *n.* mare-e-*ol*-at-re, the worship of the Virgin Mary. (*Mary*, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.)
MARIONETTES, *n.pl.* *mar*-re-on-*ets*, puppets made to act. (Fr. from *mariolettes*, tiny images of the Virgin.)
MARIPUT, *n.* *mar*-re-put, a species of civet, *Viverra zorilla*. (Native African name.)
MARISH, *n.* *mar*-rish, a marsh. (O.Fr. *mareis*.)
MARITAL, *a.* *mar*-rit-al, pertaining to a husband. (L. *maritalis*.)
MARITALLY, *ad.* *mar*-rit-al-le, in a marital manner.
MARITIME, *a.* *mar*-rit-ime, connected with the sea; naval; bordering on the sea. (Fr.)
MARJORAM, *n.* *mahr*-jor-am, an aromatic plant of the genus *Origanum*, used in seasoning food, and as a tonic and stimulant. (O.Fr. *marjorane*.)
MARK, *n.* mark, a stroke drawn; an impression; any note of distinction; distinction; a visible effect; a visible sign; indication; an evidence; a thing aimed at; something serving as a guide; a character made by a person who cannot write his name; a weight; a coin, specially a German one; a trade mark; a licence of reprisals: *v.t.* to make a mark on; to single out; to note or observe: *v.i.* to note; to observe critically. **Marked. Marking. Marks.** (A.S. *mearc*, a mark, a bound.)
MARK, *n.* mark, a limit, boundary, district of land. (Teutonic.)
MARKED, *a.* markt, distinguished; unmistakable.
MARKEDLY, *ad.* *mahrk*-ed-le, in a marked or unmistakable manner.
MARKER, *n.* *mahrk*-er, one who marks; a counter used in card-playing; one who marks the score at billiards.
MARKET, *n.* *mahr*-ket, a meeting for purchase and sale; a public place for buying and selling; assemblage at a market; a place of sale; sale: *v.i.* to deal at a market: *v.t.* trade in. **Market cross,** a cross set up where a market is held. **Market overt,** the public offering of goods for sale. **Market place,** the place where provisions or goods are exposed for sale. **Market town,** a town that has the privilege of a public market. **Marketed. Marketing. Markets.** (A.S.)
MARKETABLE, *a.* *mahr*-ket-a-bl, saleable.
MARKETABLENESS, *n.* *mahr*-ket-a-bl-ness, state of being marketable.
MARKET-DAY, *n.* *mahr*-ket-day, the day of a public market.
MARKET-GARDEN, *n.* *mahr*-ket-*gahrd*-en, a garden where fruits and vegetables are grown for market.
MARKET-GARDENER, *n.* *mahr*-ket-*gahrd*-ner, one who grows fruits and vegetables for sale.
MARKETING, *n.* *mahr*-ket-ing, attendance upon a market; goods on sale, or goods bought at market.
MARKET-PRICE, *n.* *mahr*-ket-price, the current price of commodities at any given time.
MARKHOR, *n.* *mahr*-kor, the Himalayan wild goat, *Capra falconeri*.
MARKING, *n.* *mahrk*-ing, impression with a mark; a mark: *a.* having the quality to produce a mark. **Marking ink,** indelible ink for the marking of clothes. **Marking nut,** a nut whose juice produces an indelible ink for marking linen.
MARKSMAN, *n.* *mahrks*-man, one skilful in hitting the mark; he who shoots well, or is a first-class shot.
MARKSMANSHIP, *n.* *mahrks*-man-ship, skill in shooting.
MARL, *n.* mahrl, a rich earth of clay, sand and lime in varied proportions: *v.t.* to manure with marl. **Marled. Marling. Marls.** (O.Fr.)
MARLACEOUS, *a.* mahrl-*ay*-shus, marly.
MARLINE, *n.* *mahr*-lin, small two-stranded stuff, used for marling: *v.t.* to wind marline round a rope [Naut.]. **Marlined. Marlines. Marlining.** (Dut. *marren*, to tie, and *line*.)
MARLINE-SPIKE, *n.* *mahr*-lin-spike, an iron tool for opening the strands of rope in splicing [Naut.].
MARLING, *n.* *mahr*-ling, the process of winding a small line about a rope to prevent its being galled [Naut.]. **Marling hitch,** a kind of hitch used by sailors in marling [Naut.].


Marling hitch.

MARLITE, *n.* *mahrl*-ite, a variety of marl.
MARLITIC, *a.* mahrl-*it*-ik, of the nature of marlite.
MARLPIT, *n.* *mahrl*-pit, a pit where marl is dug.
MARLSTONE. *n.* *mahrl*-stone, the calcareous and sandy strata dividing the upper from the Lower Lias clays.
MARLY. *a.* *mahrl*-e, of or resembling marl.
MARM, *n.* mahrm, madam, a vulgar abbreviation of ma'am.
MARMALADE, *n.* *mahr*-ma-lade, jam made of pulp and peel from such fruit as the orange, lemon, &c.; the name applied in Great Britain exclusively to orange marmalade. **Marmalade tree,** the tropical American tree, *Vitellaria mammosa*. (Port. originally conserve of quinces, from Gr. *meli*, honey, and *melon*, an apple.)
MARMATITE, *n.* *mahr*-ma-tite, a black sulphide of zinc found at Marmato in Colombia.
MARMITE, *n.* *mahr*-mete, an earthenware or metal vessel for cooking. (Fr. *marmite*.)
MARMOLITE, *n.* *mahr*-mo-lite, green serpentine. (Gr. *marmaros*, marble.)
MARMORACEOUS, *a.* *mahr*-more-*ay*-shus, like marble.
MARMORATED, *a.* *mahr*-more-ate-ed, variegated like marble.
MARMORATUM, *n.* *mahr*-more-*ate*-um, a cement formed of pounded marble and lime [Arch.]; an amalgam used in stopping cavities in teeth. (L.)
MARMOREAL, *a.* mahr-*more*-e-al, made of marble; belonging to or like marble.
MARMOREAN, *a.* mahr-*more*-e-an, marmoreal.

MARMOSE, *n.* *mahr*-mose, a marsupial mammal resembling the opossum. (Fr.)

MARMOSET, *n.* *mahr*-moze-*et*, a small American monkey of the family Hapalidæ, which comprises the lowest of the anthropoids. (O.Fr. a grotesque figure.)

MARMOT, *n.* *mahr*-mot, a rodent of the genus *Arctomys* of the size of a rabbit, and allied to the rat and the mouse. (Fr. *marmotte.*)

MARONE, *n.* ma-*rone*, claret colour.

MARONITES, *n.pl.* *mar*-ron-ites, a body of Christians, of ancient origin, formerly residing on Mount Lebanon but now distributed over the East and in America.

MAROON, *n.* ma-*roon*, a brownish crimson. (Fr. *marron*, a chestnut.)

MAROON, *n.* ma-*roon*, a runaway negro slave, living in woods or mountains. (Sp. *cimarron*, wild, from *cima*, the top of a hill.)

MAROON, *v.t.* ma-*roon*, to put ashore and leave on a desolate island. **Marooned. Marooning. Maroons.**

MAROON, *n.* ma-*roon*, an explosive firework.

MAROONING, *n.* ma-*roon*-ing, camping-out [U.S.].

MAROQUIN, *n.* *mar*-ro-kwin, morocco leather.

MARPLOT, *n.* *mahr*-plot, one who, by officious interference, mars a design or plot.

MARQUE, *n.* mahrk, mark; a boundary. **Letters of Marque,** a licence granted by one state to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another; a ship commissioned to make reprisals. (Fr.)

MARQUEE, *n.* mahr-*kee*, a large tent. (Fr. *marquise*, because it originally denoted a tent for a notable personage.)

MARQUESS, *n.* *mahr*-kwess, a marquis. (Sp. *marques.*)

MARQUETERIE, *n.* *mahrk*-e-tre, marquetry.

MARQUETRY, *n.* *mahrk*-et-re, wood mosaic; cabinet work inlaid with choice woods, tortoiseshell and ivory. (Fr. *marqueterie.*)

MARQUIS, *n.* *mahr*-kwiss, marquess; a title of the British peerage next in rank to that of a duke; also a title of honour in France and Germany; originally the defender of a frontier. (O.Fr. *markis.*)

MARQUISATE, *n.* *mahr*-kwis-sate, the seigniory, dignity or lordship of a marquis.

MARQUISE, *n.* mahr-*keez*, a marchioness, the wife of a marquis. (Fr.)

MARRAM, *n.* *mar*-ram, a grass, the sea matweed, *Ammophila arenaria.*

MARRER, *n.* *mahr*-er, one who mars, hurts or impairs.

MARRIAGE, *n.* *mar*-raje, the legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife; wedlock; a marriage ceremony; intimate union. **Marriage articles,** the contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded. **Marriage favours,** knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings. **Marriage licence,** a licence to marry without proclamation of banns. **Marriage lines,** the marriage certificate. **Marriage settlement,** a legal contract securing property to a wife and her children, or to the husband, in event of the decease of either of the partners in a marriage.

MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* *mar*-raje-a-bl, fit to be married.

MARRIED, *pp.* or *a.* *mar*-red, united in wedlock.

MARRON, *n.* *mar*-ron, a chestnut. **Marron glacé,** a sugar-coated chestnut. (Fr.)

MARROT, *n.* *mar*-rot, the guillemot.

MARROW, *n.* *mar*-row, the vegetable marrow, *Cucurbita ovifera.*

MARROW, *n.* *mar*-ro, a soft fatty tissue contained in the cavities of the bones; the pith; the essence: *pl.* the bones of the knees. **Marrow bone,** a bone containing enough marrow to be used in cookery: *pl.* the knees. (A.S. *mearh.*)

MARROWFAT, *n.* *mar*-ro-fat, a kind of rich pea.

MARROWISH, *a.* *mar*-ro-ish, of the nature of marrow.

MARROWLESS, *a.* *mar*-ro-less, destitute of marrow.

MARROWY, *a.* *mar*-ro-e, full of marrow; pithy.

MARRY, *v.t.* *mar*-re, to unite in wedlock; to take for husband or wife; to wed: *v.i.* to enter into the married state. **Married. Marries. Marrying.** (Fr. *marier.*)

MARRY, *int.* *mar*-re, indeed! (*By Mary.*)

MARS, *n.* mahrz, a planet, the fourth from the sun, having the two satellites, Deimos and Phobos.

MARS, *n.* mahrz, the Roman god of war. (L.)

MARSALA, *n.* mahr-*sah*-la, a strong, sweet wine with good bouquet, resembling sherry, from Marsala, in Sicily.

MARSEILLAISE, *n.* mahr-sel-*aze*, the national anthem of the French Republic, first sung by revolutionists of Marseilles and composed by Rouget de l'Isle.

MARSH, *n.* mahrsh, a tract of low land, usually covered with water, or very wet; a swamp. (A.S. *mersc.*)

MARSHAL, *n.* *mahr*-shal, one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, or directs the order of procession on state occasions; a harbinger; a pursuivant; the chief officer of arms, whose duty was to regulate combats at tournaments; a military officer of high rank; in France, the highest military officer of the state; in the British army, the highest rank of general officers, a Field-Marshal; in the United States, a civil officer with powers similar to a sheriff: *v.t.* to arrange in a suitable manner; to arrange the several parts of an escutcheon or shield [Her.]. **Earl Marshal of England,** the chief officer of arms at the Heralds' College, a dignity hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. **Marshalled. Marshalling. Marshals.** (O.Fr. *mareschal.*)

MARSHALCY, *n.* *mahrsh*-al-see, the office or rank of a marshal.

MARSHALLER, *n.* *mahr*-shal-ler, one who marshals.

MARSHALSEA, *n.* *mahr*-shal-see, a prison formerly belonging to the marshal of the royal household.

MARSHALSHIP, *n.* *mahr*-shal-ship, the rank or office of a marshal.

MARSH-BEETLE, *n.* *mahrsh*-bee-tl, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia.*

MARSH-BETONY, *n.* mahrsh-*bet*-o-ne, the plant *Stachys palustris.*

MARSH-CINQUEFOIL, *n.* *mahrsh*-sink-foil, the plant *Comarum palustre.*

MARSH-ELDER, *n.* mahrsh-*eld*-er, the guelder rose, *Viburnum opulus.*

MARSH-GAS, *n.* *mahrsh*-gass, methane; fire-damp exhaled from marshes.

MARSH-HARRIER, *n.* mahrsh-*har*-re-er, the moor buzzard, *Circus æruginosus.*

MARSH-HEN, *n.* mahrsh-*hen*, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; the Virginia rail, *Rallus virginianus.*

MARSHINESS, *n.* *mahrsh*-e-ness, swampiness.

MARSHLAND, *n.* *mahrsh*-land, boggy, marshy country.

MARSH-MALLOW, *n.* *mahrsh*-mal-lo, a plant of the genus *Althæa.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD, *n.* mahrsh-*mar*-re-gold, the plant *Caltha palustris.*

MARSH-PARSLEY, *n.* mahrsh-*par*-sley, celery, *Apium graveolens.*

MARSH-TIT, *n.* *mahrsh*-tit, the little black-headed tomtit, *Parus palustris.*

MARSH-TREFOIL, *n.* mahrsh-*tref*-oil, the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

MARSH-WARBLER, *n.* *mahrsh*-worb-ler, the verderole, *Acrocephalus palustris.*

MARSHY, *a.* *mahrsh*-e, swampy; boggy; produced in marshes.

MARSIPOBRANCHIATE, *a.* *mar*-sip-o-*brank*-e-ate, with purse gills, like the lampreys.

MARSUPIAL, *a.* mahr-*sew*-pe-al, carrying young in an external pouch: *n.* a marsupial mammal. (Gr. *marsupion*, a bag.)

MARSUPITE, *n.* *mahr*-sew-pite, a fossil like a purse.

MART, *n.* mahrt, a place of trade; a market. (*Market.*)

MARTAGON, *n.* *mahr*-ta-gon, the turk's cap lily, *Lilium martagon.* (It.)

MARTELLO, *n.* mahr-*tel*-lo, a strong circular stone fort of two stories, surmounted by a heavy swivel gun, erected along the sea-coast, originally provided with a bell which was struck with a hammer on the approach of pirates, against whom they were first erected as a defence. (Mortello, in Corsica.)

MARTEN, *n.* *mahr*-ten, a small carnivore of the genus *Mustela.* **American marten,** *Mustela americana.* **Beech marten,** *Mustela foina.* **Fisher marten,** *Mustela pennanti.* **Pine marten,** *Mustela martes.* (O.Fr. *martrin.*)

MARTEXT, *n.* *mahr*-text, a careless preacher. (*Mar,* and *text.*)

MARTIAL, *a.* *mahr*-shal, pertaining to war; military; warlike; pertaining to the planet Mars. **Martial**

law, military government, which, when proclaimed, applies to civilians in cases of disaffection or public danger. (Fr.)

MARTIALLY, *ad.* *mahr*-shal-le, in a martial manner.

MARTIN, *n.* *mahr*-tin, a species of swallow with feathered toes, *Chelidon urbica*. (St. Martin.)

MARTINET, *n.* mahr-tin-*et*, a strict disciplinarian. (Gen. Martinet, a strict officer of Louis XIV.)

MARTINETS, *n.pl.* *mahr*-tin-ets, small lines fastened to the back of a sail [Naut.].

MARTINGALE, *n.* *mahr*-ting-gale, a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold its head down; the stay extended by the dolphin-striker; a spar under the bowsprit [Naut.]. (Fr.)

MARTINI, *n.* mahr-*tee*-nee, a rifle loaded at the breech, so named after the inventor.

MARTINI, *n.* mahr-*tee*-nee, a cocktail made of gin, vermouth, bitters, gum syrup, and water. Dry martini, martini without the gum syrup.

MARTINMAS, *n.* *mahr*-tin-mass, the feast of St. Martin, the 11th November. (*Martin*, and *mass*.)

MARTLET, *n.* *mahrt*-let, the house martin; the heraldic martin. (Fr. *merlette*.)

MARTYR, *n.* *mahr*-tur, one who, by death, bears witness to the sincerity of his or her faith: *v.t.* to put to death for belief. Martyred. Martyring. Martyrs. (A.S.)

MARTYRDOM, *n.* *mahr*-tur-dom, the death of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGICAL, *a.* *mahr*-tur-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to martyrology.

MARTYROLOGY, *n.* *mahr*-tur-*ol*-oj-e, a history or a register of martyrs. (Gr. *martyr*, a witness, and *logos*, account.)

MARVEL, *n.* *mahr*-vel, anything wonderful or astonishing: *v.i.* to wonder. Marvel of Peru, the tropical American plant, *Mirabilis jalapa*. Marvelled. Marvelling. Marvels. (Fr. *merveille*.)

MARVELLOUS, *a.* *mahr*-vel-lus, exciting wonder; surpassing belief. (O.Fr. *merveillos*.)

MARVELLOUSLY, *ad.* *mahr*-vel-lus-le, in a marvellous manner.

MARVELLOUSNESS, *n.* *mahr*-vel-lus-ness, wonderfulness.

MARXIAN, *a.* *mahrks*-e-an, relating to Karl Marx, the German socialist writer, or his theories: *n.* a believer in the Marxian doctrine.

MARYBUD, *n.* *mare*-e-bud, a marigold.

MARYGOLD, *n.* *mare*-e-gold, a marigold. Marygold finch, the gold-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*.

MARY-SOLE, *n.* *mare*-e-sole, the megrim, a flat-fish of the genus *Lepidorhombus*.

MARZIPAN, *n.* mahr-zip-*an*, marchpane, a sweetmeat made of crushed almonds and sugar, flavoured and beaten to a paste.

MASCARON, *n.* *mas*-ka-ron, a face on a door-knocker.

MASCLE, *n.* *mas*-kl, *or* *mas*-sl, a heraldic lozenge with a hole in it; a plate used in scale armour [Her.]. (O.Fr.)

MASCOT, *n.* *mas*-kot, anything supposed to bring good luck; a charm; a talisman; a halidame. (Fr.)

MASCULINE, *a.* *mas*-kew-lin, having the qualities of or resembling a man; strong; robust; manly; coarse; denoting the male gender [Gram.]. (Fr. *masculin*.)

MASCULINELY, *ad.* *mas*-kew-lin-le, in a masculine manner.

MASCULINENESS, *n.* *mas*-kew-lin-ess, quality of being masculine.

MASCULINITY, *n.* *mas*-kew-*lin*-e-te, masculineness.

MASH, *n.* mash, a mass made by crushing; a mixture of ingredients, beaten together; a mixture of ground malt and hot water [Brewing]: *v.t.* to crush by pressure; to mix malt and water together in brewing. Mashed. Mashes. Mashing. (A.S.)

MASHER, *n.* *mash*-er, a foppish lady-killer; a dandy.

MASHIE, *n.* *mash*-ee, a golf-club with a lofted face, used to lift the ball out of a bunker, or for playing short approach shots with back-spin [Golf].

MASHIE-NIBLICK, *n.* *mash*-ee-*nib*-lik, an exceptionally lofted mashie.

MASHING, *n.* *mash*-ing, a beating into a mass; the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water to extract the saccharine matter; the quantity mashed at once [Brewing].

MASHTUB, *n.* *mash*-tub, a tub for containing the mash.

MASHY, *a.* *mash*-e, like mash; produced by bruising.

MASK, *n.* mahsk, a cover to conceal or disguise the face; a visor; a disguise or pretence; masked entertainment or masquerade; a piece of mummery; a dramatic performance: *v.t.* to conceal with a mask; to disguise: *v.i.* to revel in a masquerade; to be disguised. Masked. Masking. Masks. (Fr. *masque*.)

MASKED, *a.* mahskt, with the face disguised; disguised. Masked battery, camouflaged guns.

MASKER, *n.* *mahsk*-er, one who wears a mask.

MASKINONGE, *n.* *mas*-ke-nonje, a North American species of pike, *Esox estor*.

MASLIN, *n.* *maz*-lin, a bread made of mixed wheat and rye. (Dial. Eng.)

MASON, *n.* *mace*-on, a worker in stone; one who builds in stone; a freemason. (O.Fr. *masson*.)

MASONIC, *a.* ma-*son*-ik, pertaining to freemasonry. Masonic lodge, a society of freemasons; the room in which they meet.

MASONRY, *n.* *may*-son-re, the art or occupation of a mason; mason work; freemasonry. (Fr. *maçounerie*.)

MASORA, *n.* ma-*sore*-a, the Massora.

MASORITE, *n.* *mas*-o-rite, a compiler of the Massora; one who adheres to its rulings.

MASQUE, *n.* mahsk, a masquerade; an obsolete histrionic entertainment comprising dancing, singing, and, in its later form, dialogue in verse.

MASQUERADE, *n.* mahsk-er-*ade*, a revel or dance at which people wear masks; disguise: *v.i.* to join in a masquerade; to go in disguise: *v.t.* to put in disguise. Masqueraded. Masquerades. Masquerading. (Fr.)

MASQUERADER, *n.* mahsk-er-*ade*-er, one at a masquerade; one disguised.

MASS, *n.* mass, a lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a heap; a collective body; a heap; magnitude; an assemblage; the body or main body; quantity of matter: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to collect into a mass or body. Massed. Masses. Massing. (Fr.)

MASS, *n.* mass, in the Roman Church, the consecration and oblation of the host in the Eucharist. High mass, that which is publicly performed with music on high occasions or festivals. Low mass, that which is merely read. Mass book, the missal, or Roman service-book. (A.S. *mæsse*.)

MASSACRE, *n.* *mas*-sa-ker, indiscriminate slaughter with barbarity: *v.t.* to slaughter or murder with cruelty. Massacred. Massacres. Massacring. (Fr.)

MASSAGE, *n.* *mas*-sahje, the treatment of disease by manipulation of the body: *v.t.* to manipulate a patient's body [Med.]. Massaged. Massages. Massaging. (Fr.)

MASSAGIST, *n.* *mas*-sa-jist, one who practises massage.

MASSE, *n.* *mas*-see, a stroke with the cue held in an upright position [Billiards]. (Fr.)

MASSERANDUBA, *n.* *mas*-ser-*an*-dew-ba, the Brazilian milk-tree, *Mimusops elata*.

MASSETER, *n.* *mas*-set-er, a muscle which raises the under jaw. (Gr. *massaomai*, to chew.)

MASSEUR, *n.* mas-*sur*, a male manipulator, or massagist. (Fr.)

MASSEUSE, *n.* mas-*urz*, a female massagist. (Fr.)

MASSICOT, *n.* *mas*-se-kot, yellow oxide of lead. (Fr.)

MASSIF, *n.* *mas*-sif, the highest and central group in a range of mountains, or in a mountain ridge. (Fr.)

MASSINESS, *n.* *mas*-se-ness, the state of being massy; massiveness.

MASSIVE, *a.* *mas*-siv, heavy; bulky; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form [Min.]. (Fr. *massif*.)

MASSIVELY, *ad.* *mas*-siv-le, in a mass; heavily.

MASSIVENESS, *n.* *mas*-siv-ness, hugeness; ponderousness.

MASS-MEETING, *n.* *mas*-meet-ing, a public meeting open without payment.

MASSORA, *n.* ma-*sore*-a, masora; a body of Biblical references, chiefly handed down by tradition, and calculated to be of great service in verifying the original text of the Hebrew scriptures. (Heb. tradition.)

MASSORETIC, *a.* mas-o-*ret*-ik, relating to the Massora or to its compilers. Massoretic points, the Hebrew vowel-points and accents invented by these compilers.

MASSY, *a.* *mas*-se, massive.

MAST, *n.* mahst, the long upright spar for supporting the yards and booms: *v.t.* to supply with masts. Masted. Masting. Masts. (A.S. *mæst*, the stem of a tree.)

MAST, *n.* mahst, the fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees. (A.S. *mæst*, mast in this sense.)

MASTABA, *n.* *mas*-tab-a, a stone bench; a very early form of tomb in Egypt. (Ar.)

MASTED, *a.* *mahst*-ed, having a mast or masts.

MASTEL, *n.* *mas*-tel, the maple tree, *Acer campestris*.

MASTER, *n.* *mahs*-ter, a ship with more than one mast, as a three-master or four-master.

MASTER, *n.* *mahs*-ter, a man who rules, governs or directs; a director; owner; ruler; commander; the captain of a merchant ship; an officer who navigated the ship under the captain [Navy]; a teacher; the head of a school or a college; an appellation of respect; an appellation given to boys; an expert or proficient; a university degree; the chief of a society; in Scotland, a courtesy title borne by the eldest sons of viscounts and barons, as the Master of Falkland: *a.* belonging to a master; chief; principal: *v.t.* to conquer or subdue; to make one's self master of; to execute with skill. **Master key,** a key that opens many locks; hence, something that resolves many difficulties. **Master Mason,** a freemason who has passed the third degree. **Master of Ceremonies,** a person in charge of the ordering of a ceremonial occasion. **Master of Foxhounds,** the person who manages a pack of hounds. **Master of the Horse,** the third in precedence of the great officers of the British Royal Household, with charge over the royal stables. **Master of the Rolls,** the judge who has the keeping of the records and is next in precedence after the Lord Chief Justice of England. **Master of the Temple,** the incumbent of the Temple Church in London. Mastered. Mastering. Masters. (O.Fr. *maistre*.)

MASTER-AT-ARMS, *n.* *mahst*-er-at-*arms*, the officer of police on board a warship.

MASTER-BUILDER, *n.* *mahs*-ter-*bild*-er, the chief builder; an employer of workmen to build.

MASTERDOM, *n.* *mahs*-ter-dom, dominion; rule.

MASTERFUL, *a.* *mahs*-ter-ful, expressing mastery; domineering.

MASTERFULLY, *ad.* *mahs*-ter-ful-le, in a masterful way.

MASTERFULNESS, *n.* *mahs*-ter-ful-ness, the quality of being masterful.

MASTER-HAND, *n.* *mahs*-ter-hand, an expert; the hand of a master.

MASTERHOOD, *n.* *mahs*-ter-hood, state of being a master; acting as master.

MASTERLESS, *a.* *mahs*-ter-less, destitute of a master: not to be mastered.

MASTERLINESS, *n.* *mahs*-ter-le-ness, the quality of being masterly.

MASTERLY, *a.* *mahs*-ter-le, executed with superior skill: *ad.* with the skill of a master.

MASTER-MIND, *n.* *mahs*-ter-mynd, a ruling mind.

MASTERPIECE, *n.* *mahs*-ter-peece, a first-rate performance in literature or art.

MASTERSHIP, *n.* *mahs*-ter-ship, the office of master; superior skill; pre-eminence.

MASTER-SPRING, *n.* *mahs*-ter-spring, the spring which moves or regulates the whole.

MASTER-STROKE, *n.* *mahs*-ter-stroke, the achievement of a master.

MASTER-TOUCH, *n.* *mahs*-ter-tutch, a masterly or expert stroke.

MASTERWORT, *n.* *mahs*-ter-wurt, the umbelliferous plant *Peucedanum ostruthium*.

MASTERY, *n.* *mahs*-ter-e, the act of mastering; pre-eminence; victory; eminent skill; attainment of skill or power; dominion.

MASTFUL, *a.* *mahst*-ful, abounding with mast.

MASTHEAD, *n.* *mahst*-hed, the upper part of a mast above the rigging, and especially of the topmast [Naut.].

MASTIC, *n.* *mas*-tik, a resin exuding from *Pistacia lentiscus*, chiefly used for varnish; a very durable cement. (Fr.)

MASTICABLE, *a.* *mas*-tik-a-bl, that can be masticated.

MASTICADOR, *n.* *mas*-tik-*ade*-or, the slavering bit [Men.]. (Sp.)

MASTICATE, *v.t.* *mas*-tik-ate, to chew; to grind with the teeth. Masticated. Masticates. Masticating. (L. *masticatus*.)

MASTICATION, *n.* *mas*-tik-*ay*-shon, the act of chewing.

MASTICATOR, *n.* *mas*-tik-ate-or, a mincing machine.

MASTICATORY, *a.* *mas*-tik-*ate*-or-e, adapted for chewing: *n.* a substance to be chewed [Med.].

MASTICINE, *n.* *mas*-tis-seen, the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

MASTIFF, *n.* *mas*-tif, a large dog of great strength and courage, one of the oldest of British breeds. (O.Fr. *mestif*.)

MASTING, *n.* *mahst*-ing, the ordering of the masts in a ship.

MASTITIS, *n.* mas-*ty*-tis, inflammation of the breasts in pregnant women [Med.]. (Gr. *mastos*, the breast.)

MASTLESS, *a.* *mahst*-less, having no mast, as a vessel.

MASTODON, *n.* *mas*-to-don, an extinct species of elephant of earlier type than the mammoth. (Gr. *mastos*, and *odous*, a tooth.)

MASTODYNIA, *n.* *mas*-to-*din*-e-a, pain in the breast.

MASTOID, *a.* *mas*-toyd, resembling the nipple or breast; of, or relating to, the mastoid gland. (Gr. *mastos*, and *eidos*, like.)

MASTOLOGY, *n.* mas-*tol*-oj-e, the natural history of mammals. (Gr. *mastos*, and *logos*, science.)

MASTURBATE, *v.i.* *mas*-ter-bait, to excite the genital organs by artificial means. Masturbated. Masturbates. Masturbating. (L. *masturbatus*.)

MASTURBATION, *n.* mas-ter-*bay*-shon, self-abuse onanism.

MASTY, *a.* *mahst*-e, abounding with mast, as a beech.

MAT, *n.* mat, a small rug; a texture of sedge, rushes, straw or other coarse fibrous material; a piece of material laid as a protection on tables or floors; a web of rope-yarn: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cover or lay with mats; to twist together; to tangle or become tangled. Mats. Matted. Matting. (A.S. *meatte*.)

MAT, *a.* mat, dull, as a mat surface: *n.* the cardboard or other border in which a picture is mounted; a passe-partout.

MATADOR, *n.* *mat*-a-dor, one of the games played with dominoes.

MATADOR, *n.* *mat*-a-dor, the man who kills a bull in a fight; one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille. (Sp. killer.)

MATAMATA, *n.* *mat*-a-*mah*-ta, the South American river-tortoise, *Chelys fimbriata*.

MATCH, *n.* match, anything easily kindled and used for lighting; a lucifer; a lighted rope, used for firing artillery or mines. (Fr. *mèche*.)

MATCH, *n.* match, anything which tallies with or equals another; one able to cope with another: an equal; a contest; union by marriage; one to be married or gained in marriage: *v.t.* to equal; to show an equal to: to oppose as equal; to suit; to marry: *v.i.* to be united in marriage; to correspond; to tally. **Four ball match,** a foursome in which all four players play their own balls but in which the best ball on each side counts [Golf]. **Three ball match,** a match in which three players engage and in which each plays his own ball [Golf]. Matched. Matches. Matching. (A.S. *gemæcca*, mate.)

MATCHABLE, *a.* *match*-a-bl, suitable; fit to be matched.

MATCH-BOARDING, *n.* match-*bord*-ing, boards fitting into one another by means of a tongue on one edge and a groove on the other.

MATCHBOX, *n.* *match*-boks, a box for holding matches.

MATCHET, *n.* *match*-et, a machete.

MATCHLESS, *a.* *match*-less, having no match or equal.

MATCHLESSLY, *ad.* *match*-les-le, in a matchless manner.

MATCHLESSNESS, *n.* *match*-les-ness, the quality of being matchless.

MATCHLOCK, *n.* *match*-lok, the lock of a musket, containing a match for firing it; a musket so fired.

MATCHMAKER, *n.* *match*-make-er, one who makes matches; one who brings about a marriage.

MATCHWOOD, *n.* *match*-wood, wood from which matches are made, and thus any kind of thin or splintered wood.

MATE, *n.* mate, a companion; a comrade; an equal; a husband or wife; the mate or female of animals going in pairs; the officer of a ship whose duty is to assist the captain and command in his stead; an assistant: *v.t.* to match; to marry; to equal; to

cope with; to checkmate. **Mated.** **Mates.** **Mating.** (O.Dut. *maet.*)

MATE, *n.* mate, checkmate.

MATÉ, *n.* *mat*-ay, the plant, *Ilex paraguayensis*, the leaves of which are used in South America as a substitute for tea. (Sp.)

MATELESS, *a.* *mate*-less, having no mate or companion.

MATELOTE, *n.* *mat*-e-loht, a sauce for fish made of onions, parsley, cloves, claret and vinegar. (Fr. *matelot*, a sailor.)

MATER, *n.* *may*-ter, mother, as an endearing term; one of the three membranes of the brain and spinal cord [Anat.]. **Mater Dolorosa,** the Virgin Mary as the grief-stricken mother. (L. mother.)

MATERFAMILIAS, *n.* *may*-ter-fa-*mil*-e-as, the mistress of the house. (L.)

MATERIA, *n.* ma-*teer*-e-a, matter. **Materia medica,** a general name for all substances employed in medicine; the science which treats of them and their action. (L.)

MATERIAL, *a.* ma-*teer*-e-al, consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; substantial; essential; more or less necessary; important in the matter: *n.* the substance of which anything is made. (Fr. *matériel.*)

MATERIALISM, *n.* ma-*teer*-e-al-izm, the theory which refers all spiritual phenomena to material organization; respect for material or secular to the neglect or exclusion of spiritual interests.

MATERIALIST, *n.* ma-*teer*-e-al-ist, one who in theory or by implication accepts materialism.

MATERIALISTIC, *a.* ma-*teer*-e-al-*ist*-ik, imbued with materialism.

MATERIALITY, *n.* ma-*teer*-e-*al*-it-e, material existence; importance.

MATERIALIZATION, *n.* ma-*teer*-e-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of materializing a spirit; its assumption of bodily shape.

MATERIALIZE, *v.t.* ma-*teer*-e-al-ize, to reduce to a state of matter; to render materialistic; to cause a spirit to assume bodily shape. **Materialized.** **Materializes.** **Materializing.**

MATERIALLY, *ad.* ma-*teer*-e-al-le, in a material manner or degree.

MATERIALNESS, *n.* ma-*teer*-e-al-ness, state of being material.

MATÉRIEL, *n.* ma-*tay*-re-*el*, the baggage and munitions of an army, or working appliances generally, as contrasted with the personnel. (Fr.)

MATERNAL, *a.* ma-*tern*-al, pertaining to a mother. (Fr. *maternel.*)

MATERNALLY, *ad.* ma-*tern*-al-le, in a maternal manner.

MATERNITY, *n.* ma-*tern*-e-te, motherhood; the state or relation of a mother. **Maternity hospital,** a hospital for women about to be confined. **Maternity nurse,** one who nurses a maternity case. (Fr. *maternité.*)

MATESHIP, *n.* *mate*-ship, companionship.

MATFELLON, *n.* *mat*-fel-lon, knapweed, a species of *Centaurea.*

MAT-GRASS, *n.* *mat*-grahss, a grass, *Nardus stricta*, growing in tufts.

MATHEMATICAL, *a.* *math*-e-*mat*-e-kal, pertaining or according to the principles of mathematics; accurate. **Mathematical instruments,** instruments used for drawing and measuring. (L. *mathematicus.*)

MATHEMATICALLY, *ad.* *math*-e-*mat*-e-kal-le, in a mathematical manner.

MATHEMATICIAN, *n.* *math*-e-ma-*tish*-an, one versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, *n.* *math*-e-*mat*-iks, the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. **Mixed mathematics** considers these as material attributes. **Pure mathematics** considers these and their relations abstractly.

MATHES, *n.* maythes, the mayweed, *Anthemis cotula.*

MATHESIS, *n.* ma-*thee*-sis, learning; mathematics. (Gr.)

MATICO, *n.* *mat*-ik-o, the Peruvian plant, *Artanthe elongata*, used as a powerful styptic. (Sp.)

MATIES, *n.* *mate*-ees, the goldsinny, a fish of the wrasse family, *Crenilabrus cornubicus.*

MATIN, *a.* *mat*-in, morning: *n.pl.* morning worship or service: time of morning service. (Fr. morning.)

MATINAL, *a.* *mat*-in-al, belonging to the morning or matins.

MATINÉE, *n.* *mat*-in-ay, a morning reception or entertainment; a daytime, usually afternoon, dramatic performance. (Fr.)

MATLOCKITE, *n.* *mat*-lok-ite, oxychloride of lead.

MATRASS, *n.* *mat*-rass, an egg-shaped chemical vessel, with a tapering neck, and open at the top. (Fr.)

MAT-REED, *n.* *mat*-reed, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia.*

MATRIARCH, *n.* *may*-tre-ahrk, the wife of a patriarch; the mother as head of the family. (L. *mater*, mother, and Gr. *archos*, rule.)

MATRIARCHAL, *a.* *mat*-re-ahrk-al, reckoning kinship on the female side only.

MATRIARCHY, *n.* *mat*-re-ahrk-e, the social organization sometimes occurring in primitive societies in which the mother is looked upon as head of the family, and in which kinship and inheritance are traced through her.

MATRICE, *n.* *may*-tris, matrix.

MATRICIDAL, *a.* *mat*-re-side-al, pertaining to matricide.

MATRICIDE, *n.* *mat*-re-side, the murder or murderer of a mother. (L. *matricida.*)

MATRICULAR, *a.* ma-*trik*-yewl-ar, relating to a register, or to the womb, or, in Germany, to the contributions of the states to the Reich.

MATRICULATE, *n.* ma-*trik*-yew-late, one who is matriculated: *a.* matriculated: *v.i.* to enrol as a member of some body, specially as a student at a university: *v.i.* to be enrolled as a member or a student. **Matriculated.** **Matriculates.** **Matriculating.** (L. *matriculatus*, from *matricula*, a register.)

MATRICULATION, *n.* ma-trik-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, *a.* mat-re-*mohn*-e-al, relating to or connected with marriage.

MATRIMONIALLY, *ad.* mat-re-*mohn*-e-al-le, in a matrimonial connection.

MATRIMONY, *n.* *mat*-re-mo-ne, marriage; the nuptial state. (O.Fr. *matrimonie.*)

MATRIX, *n.* *may*-triks, *or* *mat*-riks, the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed; a mould; the substance in which a mineral is found; the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow [Dyeing]. (L. the uterus.)

MATRON, *n.* *may*-tron, a married woman, especially an elderly one; an elderly lady; a head nurse; the woman superintendent of a hospital or institution. (L. *matrona.*)

MATRONAGE, *n.* *may*-tron-aje, matronhood; matrons, as a body.

MATRONAL, *a.* *may*-tron-al, pertaining to a matron; motherly; sedate.

MATRONHOOD, *n.* *may*-tron-hood, the state or condition of a matron.

MATRONIZE, *v.t.* *may*-tron-ize, to render matron-like; to act as a matron to. **Matronized.** **Matronizes.** **Matronizing.**

MATRON-LIKE, *a.* *may*-tron-like, having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate.

MATRONLY, *a.* *may*-tron-le, elderly; matron-like.

MATRONYMIC, *n.* *may*-tro-*nim*-ik, a name derived from the mother.

MATTE, *n.* mat, crude black copper; unburnished gilding. (Fr.)

MATTED, *a.* *mat*-ted, laid with mats; entangled.

MATTER, *n.* *mat*-ter, that which occupies space, and is perceptible to any one of the senses; the substance of all existing things; material; the subject treated of, or that occupies us; the substance of what is said; affair; business; importance; thing; indefinite amount; that which is discharged from a tumour, boil or abscess; pus [Med.]; set-up type [Printing]: *v.i.* to be of importance; to signify; to form pus. **Mattered.** **Mattering.** **Matters.** (O.Fr. *matiere.*)

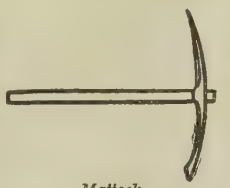
MATTERLESS, *a.* *mat*-ter-less, void of matter.

MATTER-OF-FACT, *a.* *mat*-ter-ov-fakt, concerned only with crass realities or tangible interests; adhering to and insisting on the mere literal facts.

MATTERY, *a.* *mat*-ter-e, purulent; generating pus.

MATTING, *n.* *mat*-ting, mat-work; mats collectively; material for mats.

MATTOCK, *n.* *mat*-tok, a sort of pickaxe combining axe and adze. (A.S. *mattuc.*)



Mattock.

MATTRESS, *n.* *mat*-tress, a bed stuffed and quilted; an under-bed. **Spring mattress**, an arrangement of spiral springs supporting a stuffed mattress. **Wire mattress**, a framework of wire upon which a mattress is laid. (O.Fr. *materas.*)

MATURANT, *n.* ma-*tewr*-ant, an application to an inflamed part, to accelerate suppuration [Med.].

MATURATE, *v.t.* *mat*-yewr-ate, to promote suppuration: *v.i.* to suppurate perfectly. **Maturated. Maturates. Maturating.** (L. *maturatus.*)

MATURATION, *n.* mat-yewr-*ay*-shon, the process of ripening or of suppurating perfectly.

MATURATIVE, *a.* *mat*-ewr-ate-iv, conducing to ripeness, or the formation of matter in an abscess: *n.* a maturant.

MATURE, *a.* ma-*tewr*, perfected in growth or development; ripe; completed; ready; come to suppuration; now payable: *v.t.* to ripen; to bring to perfection: *v.i.* to become ripe; to become payable. **Matured. Matures. Maturing.** (L. *maturus*, ripe.)

MATURELY, *ad.* ma-*tewr*-le, with ripeness; with full deliberation.

MATURENESS, *n.* ma-*tewr*-ness, the state of being mature.

MATURESCENT, *a.* *mat*-yewr-*es*-sent, reaching maturity. (L. *maturescens.*)

MATURITY, *n.* ma-*tewr*-e-te, matureness.

MATUTINAL, *a.* mat-*yewt*-in-al, pertaining to the morning; early. (L. *matutinus.*)

MAUD, *n.* mawd, a plaid of wool worn by shepherds in Scotland.

MAUDLIN, *a.* *mawd*-lin, foolishly sentimental; silly or fuddled with drink (tearful, like Mary Magdalene). **Maudlinwort**, the ox-eyed daisy.

MAUGRE, *ad.* *maw*-ger, notwithstanding. (Fr. *malgré*, from L. *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable.)

MAUL, *n.* mawl, a mall; a heavy hammer: *v.t.* to beat and bruise, as with a maul; to wound in a rough manner. **Mauled. Mauling. Mauls.** (O.Fr. *mailler.*)

MAULSTICK, *n.* *mawl*-stik, a stick used by painters to steady the hand in painting; a mahlstick. (Dut. *maalstok.*)

MAUND, *n.* mawnd, a weight of varying amount used throughout the East. (Hind.)

MAUNDER, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *mawn*-der, to mutter; to drivel. **Maundered. Maundering. Maunders.** (O.Fr. *mendier.*)

MAUNDERER, *n.* *mawn*-der-er, a discontented, grumbling person.

MAUNDRIL, *n.* *mawn*-dril, a pick with two shanks: a mandrel [Mining].

MAUNDY, *n.* *mawn*-de, the Thursday before Good Friday, when a royal bounty is dispensed to certain poor people at Westminster Abbey; the special silver coins included in the bounty; the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor, formerly performed by the English kings up to James the Second. (L. *mandatum*, the word with which the service of the day begins: O.Fr. *mandé.*)

MAURESQUE, *a.* and *n.* mawr-*esk*, moresque.

MAURIST, *n.* *mawr*-ist, a monk of the Benedictine order of St. Maur.

MAUSER, *n.* *mouz*-er, an automatic revolver and rifle invented by Peter Mauser.

MAUSOLEAN, *a.* maw-so-*lee*-an, pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, *n.* maw-so-*lee*-um, a stately sepulchral monument. (Gr. *mausoleion*, a tomb erected in memory of Mausolus, King of Caria, by his widow, and deemed one of the seven wonders of the world.)

MAUVE, *n.* mohv, an aniline purple dye; the colour it produces: *a.* a mallow colour. (Fr. *mauve*, a mallow, from L. *malva.*)

MAVIS, *n.* *may*-vis, the song thrush, *Turdus musicus.* (Fr. *mauvis.*)

MAVOURNEEN, *n.* ma-*voor*-neen, my darling; an Irish term of endearment. (Ir.)

MAW, *n.* maw, the crop of birds; the stomach of mammals; the human stomach, in contempt only. (A.S. *maga.*)

MAWKISH, *a.* *mawk*-ish, apt to cause satiety or loathing; loathsome; squeamish. (Scand.)

MAWKISHLY, *ad.* *mawk*-ish-le, in a mawkish way.

MAWKISHNESS, *n.* *mawk*-ish-ness, a being mawkish.

MAWSEED, *n.* *maw*-seed, poppy seed sold for birds when moulting.

MAWWORM, *n.* *maw*-wurm, a worm that infests the stomach and bowels.

MAXILLA, *n.* maks-*il*-la, the upper jawbone. (L.)

MAXILLAR, *a.* maks-*il*-ar, maxillary.

MAXILLARY, *a.* maks-*il*-la-re, pertaining to the jaw or jawbone. (L. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, the jawbone, jaw.)

MAXILLIFORM, *a.* maks-*il*-le-form, in the form of a jawbone.

MAXILLIPEDE, *n.* max-*il*-e-pede, foot-jaw, a limb for masticating and moving with among the crustaceans.

MAXIM, *n.* *maks*-im, a quick-firing machine gun invented by Sir Hiram Maxim.

MAXIM, *n.* *maks*-im, an axiom; an aphorism. (Fr. *maxime.*)

MAXIMALIST, *n.* *maks*-e-mal-ist, a member of a revolutionary party in Russia with socialist views, yet opposed to Communism.

MAXIMIZE, *v.t.* *maks*-im-ize, to increase to the utmost. **Maximized. Maximizes. Maximizing.** (L. *maximus*, greatest.)

MAXIM-MONGER, *n.* *maks*-im-mung-ger, one who deals much in maxims.

MAXIMUM, *a.* *maks*-e-mum, greatest: *n.* the greatest amount; the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case [Math.]. (L.)

MAY, *n.* may, the fifth month of the year; the early part of life; hawthorn blossom: *v.i.* to gather flowers in May. **Mayed. Maying. Mays.** (L. *Maius*, May, from *Maia*, the mother, from *magnus*, great.)

MAY, *v.t.* may, to be able; to be possible; to be free to; to be allowed. **May. Might.** (A.S. *mugan.*)

MAY-APPLE, *n.* *may*-ap-pl, the fruit of the North American plant *Podophyllum peltatum.*

MAY-BE, *ad.* *may*-be, perhaps; a possibility.

MAYBIRD, *n.* *may*-bird, the American wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus.*

MAY-BLOBS, *n.* *may*-blobz, the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

MAY-BLOOM, *n.* *may*-bloom, the hawthorn.

MAY-BUG, *n.* *may*-bug, the cockchafer.

MAY-DAY, *n.* *may*-day, the first day of May.

MAY-DUKE, *n.* *may*-dewk, a variety of the common cherry.

MAYFLY, *n.* *may*-fly, a species of *Ephemera.*

MAYFLOWER, *n.* *may*-flou-er, the North American plant *Epigæa repens*; the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.*

MAY-HAP, *ad.* *may*-hap, perhaps.

MAYHEM, *n.* *may*-hem, criminal maiming of a person [Law].

MAYING, *n.* *may*-ing, May-day observances.

MAY-LADY, *n.* *may*-lay-de, the queen of the May in May games.

MAY-LILY, *n.* *may*-lil-le, the twin-leaved lily of the valley, *Maianthemum convallaria.*

MAY-MORN, *n.* *may*-morn, freshness; vigour.

MAYONNAISE, *n.* may-on-*nayz*, a dressing or sauce made of yolks of eggs mixed with olive-oil, and flavoured with condiments. (Fr.)

MAYOR, *n.* mayr, the chief of a municipal corporation. **Mayor of the Palace**, a great noble or officer of state who is the power behind the throne when a weak king reigns. (L. *major*, greater, comparative of *magnus*, great.)

MAYORALTY, *n.* *mayr*-al-te, the office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, *n.* *mayr*-ess, the wife of a mayor.

MAYPOLE, *n.* *may*-pole, a pole to dance round on May day.

MAY-QUEEN, *n.* *may*-kween, a girl crowned with flowers on the first of May.

MAYST, *v.i.* mayst, second person singular of may.

MAYWEED, *n.* *may*-weed, the fetid camomile *Anthemis cotula.*

MAZAGAN, *n.* *maz*-a-gan, a kind of bean brought from Mazagan, in Morocco.
MAZARD, *n.* *maz*-ard, the bird-cherry, *Prunus avium.*
MAZARINE, *n.* maz-a-*reen*, a deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls. (Cardinal Mazarin.)
MAZE, *n.* maze, a confusion of intricate windings and turnings; a labyrinth; perplexed state of things; intricacy: *v.t.* to bewilder; to confuse. In a maze, in a dreamy perplexity. Mazed. Mazes. Mazing. (A.S. *masian*, to confuse.)
MAZER, *n.* *maze*-er, a goblet of hard wood; the mazard. (O.Fr.)
MAZILY, *ad.* *may*-ze-le, in a mazy manner.
MAZINESS, *n.* *may*-ze-ness, the state of being mazy.
MAZOLOGICAL, *a.* maze-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to mazology.
MAZOLOGY, *n.* maze-*ol*-o-je, the science of mammiferous animals. (Gr. *mazos*, a breast, and *logos*, science.)
MAZURKA, *n.* ma-*zoor*-ka, a lively Polish dance; the music adapted to it. (Pol. a woman from Mazovia.)
MAZY, *a.* *may*-ze, winding; perplexed; intricate.
ME, *pron.* mee, the objective case of I. (A.S.)
MEAD, *n.* meed, a fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices. (A.S. *medu.*)
MEAD, *n.* meed, a meadow.
MEADOW, *n.* *med*-oh, grass land, land appropriated to the production of hay. (A.S. *mœd.*)
MEADOW-CRESS, *n.* *med*-o-kress, the lady smock, *Cardamine pratensis.*
MEADOW-CROCUS, *n.* *med*-o-*kroh*-kus, meadow-saffron.
MEADOW-GRASS, *n.* *med*-o-grahss, a grass of the genus *Poa* or *Schlerochloa.*
MEADOW-LARK, *n.* *med*-o-lahrk, the North American song-bird, *Sturnella magna.*
MEADOW-ORE, *n.* *med*-o-oar, conchoidal bog iron ore [Min.].
MEADOW-PINK, *n.* *med*-o-pink, ragged robin, *Lychnis flos-cuculi.*
MEADOW-RUE, *n.* *med*-o-rue, the plant of the genus *Thalictrum.*
MEADOW-SAFFRON, *n.* *med*-o-saf-fron, the bulbous medicinal plant. *Colchicum autumnale.*
MEADOWSWEET, *n.* *med*-o-sweet, the queen of the meadow, *Spiræa ulmaria.*
MEADOWY, *a.* *med*-o-e, containing meadows.
MEAGER, *n.* *meeg*-er, a sea-fish, the maigre, *Sciœna aquila.*
MEAGER, *a.* *mee*-gur, meagre.
MEAGRE, *a.* *mee*-gur, thin; lean; destitute of vitality, richness, fertility, vigour, &c.; barren; poor. (Fr. *maigre*, from L. *macer*, lean.)
MEAGRELY, *ad.* *mee*-gur-le, poorly; thinly.
MEAGRENESS, *n.* *mee*-gur-ness, the state of being meagre.
MEAKER, *n.* *meek*-er, a minnow.
MEAL, *n.* meel, a repast taken at a particular time. Square meal, a satisfying meal. (A.S. *mæl*, a time, stated time.)
MEAL, *n.* meel, the edible part of grain, or pulse ground into flour. (A.S. *melu.*)
MEALIE, *n.* *mee*-lee, an ear of maize: *pl.* a quantity of maize. (Colonial.)
MEALINESS, *n.* *meel*-e-ness, the quality of being mealy.
MEALMAN, *n.* *meel*-man, a dealer in meal.
MEALTIME, *n.* *meel*-time, the usual time for a meal.
MEALWORM, *n.* *meel*-wurm, the larva of the beetle *Tenebrio molitor.*
MEALY, *a.* *meel*-e, farinaceous; sprinkled with meal. Mealy mouth, the willow wren. Mealy redpoll, the lesser redpoll, *Linota linaria.* Mealy tree, the wayfaring tree, *Viburnum lantana.*
MEALY-MOUTHED, *a.* *meel*-e-mouthd, using soft words; unwilling to be blunt in speech; euphemistic.
MEAN, *a.* meen, low in rank or birth; base; sordid; of little value; low in esteem; contemptible; poor. (A.S. *mœne*, wicked.)
MEAN, *a.* meen, middle; moderate; intervening: *n.* the middle point, rate or degree; medium; mediocrity; intervening time; the medium, instrument or agent through which something is done; a quantity having an intermediate value between several others [Math.]: *pl.* instrumentality; method: resources, income, revenue or estate. By all means, without fail. By no means, not at all. Mean time, the time as fixed by Greenwich Observatory. (O.Fr. *meien.*)
MEAN, *v.t.* meen, to have in the mind or in view; to signify; to intend, purpose or design: *v.i.* to have thought or meaning; to be disposed. Meaning. Means. Meant. (A.S. *mœnan*, to intend.)
MEANDER, *n.* mee-*and*-er, a winding course; a maze: *v.t.* to wind, turn or flow round: *v.i.* to flow in a winding course; to be intricate. Meandered. Meandering. Meanders. (Gr. *Meander*, a winding river in Phrygia.)
MEANDERING, *a.* mee-*and*-er-ing, flowing in curves; deviating from a course.
MEANDRIAN, *a.* mee-*and*-re-an, meandering.
MEANDRINA, *n.* mee-an-*dri*-na, brain-coral; a genus of corals with meandering cavities and ridges.
MEANING, *a.* *meen*-ing, significant: *n.* that which is meant; signification.
MEANINGLESS, *a.* *meen*-ing-less, having no meaning.
MEANINGLY, *ad.* *meen*-ing-le, significantly.
MEANLY, *ad.* *meen*-le, in a mean manner; ignobly.
MEANNESS, *n.* *meen*-ness, baseness; paltriness.
MEANT, ment, *p.* and *pp.* of the verb mean.
MEANTIME, *ad.* *meen*-time, in the intervening time.
MEANWHILE, *ad.* *meen*-while, during the intervening time between two stated times.
MEASE, *n.* mees, the quantity of 500. (Dial. Eng.)
MEASLED, *a.* *mee*-zld, infected or marked with measles.
MEASLES, *n.* *meez*-lz, rubeola; a contagious disease of the human body, indicated by a patchy crimson rash upon the skin; a disease of swine and also of trees. (A.S. *mæsle*, a spot.)
MEASLY, *a.* *meez*-le, infected with measles; stingy.
MEASURABLE, *a.* *mesj*-ur-a-bl, that may be measured; moderate. (Fr. *mesurable.*)
MEASURABLENESS, *n.* *mesj*-ur-a-bl-ness, the quality of being measurable.
MEASURABLY, *ad.* *mesj*-ur-ab-le, in a limited degree.
MEASURE, *n.* *mesj*-ur, the extent or dimensions of a thing; that by which extent or dimension is ascertained or expressed; a definite quantity; determined extent; standard; proportion; lot or portion; extent of ability; degree; just degree; moderation; means to an end; that division by which motion in music is regulated [Music]; time [Music]; metre; a dance: *pl.* a group of strata [Geol.]: *v.i.* to have a certain extent: *v.t.* to ascertain or express the dimensions of; to estimate; to compute by a standard; to mark out; to pass over; to adjust: to allot or distribute by measure. Measured. Measures. Measuring. (O.Fr. *mesure.*)
MEASURED, *a.* *mesj*-urd, of a definite measure; steady; uniform; limited.
MEASURELESS, *a.* *mesj*-ur-less, without measure; boundless.
MEASUREMENT, *n.* *mesj*-ur-ment, act or result of measuring; dimension ascertained by measuring. Measurement goods, light goods, the carriage of which is charged by bulk instead of by weight.
MEASURER, *n.* *mesj*-ur-er, one who or that which measures.
MEASURING, *a.* *mesj*-ur-ing, used in measuring; requiring to be measured.
MEAT, *n.* meet, food; flesh used as food other than fish, poultry or game. Meat salesman, an agent who receives and sells carcases sent to him. Meat screen, a screen in front of a roasting joint to reflect the heat back to the fire. (A.S. *mete.*)
MEAT-BISCUIT, *n.* *meet*-bisk-et, meat pounded and dried, mixed with meal, and baked.
MEATINESS, *n.* *meet*-e-ness, the condition of being meaty, or of being filled with thought.
MEAT-OFFERING, *n.* *meet*-off-er-ing, a sacrifice of flour, oil and frankincense.
MEATUS, *n.* mee-*ay*-tus, a passage in the body [Anat.]. (L. passage or way.)
MEATY, *a.* *meet*-e, fleshy, but not fat; like meat; full of matter, as a solid discourse.
MECCA, *n.* *mek*-ka, the Arabian city where Mohammed was born, and the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims; hence any dream city, or object of attainment.

MECHANIC, *n.* me-*kan*-ik, one skilled or employed in a craft or in a mechanical occupation; an artisan or operative. (O.Fr. *mechanique.*)

MECHANICAL, *a.* me-*kan*-ik-al, constructed according to the principles of mechanics; applying to machines: acting as a mere machine; done in the manner of a machine, or by force of mere habit; pertaining to artisans or mechanics; acting by physical power without chemical change. **Mechanical drawing,** drawing done with instruments. **Mechanical philosophy,** a philosophy which would account for things on the principles of mere mechanics. **Mechanical powers,** the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw—the elementary contrivances of which all machines are composed. **Mechanical transport,** carriage by mechanical as distinguished from horse transport.

MECHANICALLY, *ad.* me-*kan*-ik-al-le, in a mechanical manner.

MECHANICALNESS, *n.* me-*kan*-ik-al-ness, state of being mechanical.

MECHANICIAN, *n.* mek-a-*nish*-an, one skilled in mechanics; one skilled in constructing machines.

MECHANICS, *n.* me-*kan*-iks, the science of matter and motion; the science of machinery.

MECHANISM, *n.* *mek*-an-izm, the parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

MECHANIST, *n.* *mek*-an-ist, a mechanician; one who advocates a mechanical philosophy.

MECHANIZE, *v.t.* *mek*-an-ize, to form mechanically; to make mechanical. **Mechanized. Mechanizes. Mechanizing.**

MECHANOGRAPHY, *n.* mek-an-*og*-ra-fe, the art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by a machine. (Gr. *mechane,* a machine, and *grapho,* write.)

MECHLIN, *n.* *mek*-lin, a lace made at Mechlin. (Malines in Belgium.)

MECONATE, *n.* *mek*-on-ate, a salt of meconic acid.

MECONIC, *a.* me-*kon*-ik, obtained from the poppy. **Meconic acid,** a peculiar acid contained in opium. (Gr. *mekonikos,* from *mekon,* a poppy.)

MECONINE, *n.* *mek*-o-nine, an active principle of opium.

MECONIUM, *n.* me-*kone*-e-um, the juice of the poppy; the first fæces of infants. (L.)

MEDAL, *n.* *med*-al, a small disk of metal stamped with some figure or device, in commemoration of some illustrious person or event. (O.Fr. *medaille.*)

MEDALET, *n.* *med*-al-et, a small medal.

MEDALLIC, *a.* me-*dal*-lik, pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, *n.* me-*dal*-yon, a large antique medal; a tablet, generally round or oval, with figures in relief. (Fr. *médaillon.*)

MEDALLIST, *n.* *med*-al-ist, one skilled in medals; a maker or engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal by way of prize.

MEDALLURGY, *n.* *med*-al-lur-je, the art of striking medals. (*Medal,* and Gr. *ergon,* a work.)

MEDDLE, *v.i.* *med*-dl, to interfere in other people's affairs; to interpose. **Meddled. Meddles. Meddling.** (O.Fr. *mesler.*)

MEDDLER, *n.* *med*-dler, one who interposes; an officious person; a busybody.

MEDDLESOME, *a.* *med*-dl-sum, given to meddling.

MEDDLESOMENESS, *n.* *med*-dl-sum-ness, officious interference.

MEDDLING, *a.* *med*-dling, officious; busy in other people's affairs.

MEDDLINGLY, *ad.* *med*-dling-le, in a meddlesome manner.

MEDIA, *n.* *mee*-de-a, the central membrane of any vessel [Anat.]: *n.pl.* agency. (L.)

MEDIACY, *n.* *mee*-de-a-se, a being intermediate.

MEDIÆVAL, *a.* med-e-*ee*-val, between the eighth and fifteenth centuries; belonging to this period: *n.* one belonging to this period. (L. *medius,* the middle, and *ævum,* an age.)

MEDIÆVALISM, *n.* med-e-*ee*-val-izm, mediæval spirit, method or practice; something survived from the Middle Ages.

MEDIÆVALIST, *n.* med-e-*eev*-al-ist, an admirer of the Middle Ages; a student or historian of this period.

MEDIÆVALIZE, *v.t.* med-e-*eev*-al-ize, to render mediæval: *v.i.* to aid mediævalism. **Mediævalized. Mediævalizes. Mediævalizing.**

MEDIÆVALLY, *ad.* med-e-*eev*-al-le, in a mediæval manner.

MEDIAL, *a.* *mee*-de-al, noting a mean or average; relating to a medium. (L. *medialis.*)

MEDIAN, *a.* *mee*-de-an, pertaining to the Medes; relating to the middle; traversing the middle lengthwise [Anat.]. (L. *medianus.*)

MEDIANT, *n.* *mee*-dee-ant, a tone between the final and dominant, the third tone in the modern diatonic scale. (It. *mediante.*)

MEDIASTINUM, *n.* *med*-e-as-*tine*-um, the membranous septum of the chest, dividing the cavity into two parts. (L.)

MEDIATE, *a.* *mee*-de-ate, between two extremes; intervening; acting as a medium; effected by a medium; not immediate: *v.i.* to interpose between parties, as a mutual friend with a view to reconciliation: *v.t.* to effect by mediation; to halve. **Mediated. Mediates. Mediating.** (L. *mediatus.*)

MEDIATELY, *ad.* *mee*-de-ate-le, in a mediate way.

MEDIATENESS, *n.* *mee*-de-ate-ness, the state of being mediate.

MEDIATION, *n.* me-de-*ay*-shon, the act of mediating; intercession; interposition.

MEDIATIZATION, *n.* *mee*-de-at-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of mediatizing.

MEDIATIZE, *v.t.* *mee*-de-at-ize, to deprive of independence; to annex a small state to a larger one, and yet allow its ruler to retain his princely rights. **Mediatized. Mediatizes. Mediatizing.**

MEDIATOR, *n.* *mee*-de-ate-or, one who mediates or interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them; an intercessor.

MEDIATORIAL, *a.* *mee*-de-at-*ore*-e-al, belonging to a mediator.

MEDIATORIALLY, *ad.* *mee*-de-at-*ore*-e-al-le, by mediation.

MEDIATORSHIP, *n.* *mee*-de-ate-or-ship, the office of a mediator.

MEDIATORY, *ad.* *mee*-de-ate-or-e, pertaining to mediation.

MEDIATRESS, *n.* *mee*-de-ate-ress, a female mediator.

MEDIATRIX, *n.* *mee*-de-ate-riks, a woman mediaor; a mediatress.

MEDIC, *n.* *med*-ik, a kind of clover, a species of *Medicago.* (O.Fr. *medique.*)

MEDICABLE, *a.* *med*-ik-a-bl, that may be cured. (L. *medicabilis.*)

MEDICAL, *a.* *med*-ik-al, pertaining to or connected with the art or practice of healing diseases; tending to cure; appointed to teach medicine; a medical student. **Medical jurisprudence,** the science which applies the principles of medicine to doubtful questions in courts of justice; forensic medicine. **Medical man,** a medical practitioner. **Medical Officer of Health,** an administrative medical officer in charge of a particular district. **Medical practitioner,** a fellow, member or licentiate of a recognized college of physicians or surgeons; a graduate in medicine of a university or a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. **Medical treatment,** treatment by a physician as distinguished from treatment by a surgeon. (Fr. *médical.*)

MEDICALLY, *ad.* *med*-ik-al-le, according to the rules of medicine.

MEDICAMENT, *n.* med-*ik*-a-ment, a healing application. (L. *medicamentum.*)

MEDICAMENTAL, *a.* *med*-ik-a-*ment*-al, relating to medicaments.

MEDICAMENTALLY, *ad.* *med*-ik-a-*ment*-al-le, after the manner of medicaments.

MEDICASTER, . *med*-ik-*ast*-er, a quack doctor. (L. *medicus,* a doctor, and *aster,* partial resemblance.)

MEDICATE, *v.t.* *med*-ik-ate, to tincture with anything medicinal; to treat with medicine. **Medicated. Medicates. Medicating.** (L. *medicatus.*)

MEDICATION, *n.* *med*-ik-*ay*-shon, impregnation with medicinal substances; the use of medicine.

MEDICATIVE, *a.* *med*-ik-at-iv, curing; tending to cure.

MEDICEAN, *a.* med-e-*tchee*-an, relating to the Medici of Florence, as the Medicean library, or Laurentian library, at Florence.

MEDICINAL, *a.* med-*is*-sin-al, pertaining to medicine; adapted to cure or mitigate disease.

MEDICINALLY, *ad.* med-*is*-sin-al-le, in the manner of medicine.

MEDICINE, *n. med*-is-sin, anything administered in the treatment of disease; the art of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease. (O.Fr.)

MEDICINE-MAN, *n. med*-is-sin-man, among savage nations, one who professes supernatural powers, and practises enchantment; a priest.

MEDICO, *n. med*-e-ko, a medical student; a doctor [Slang].

MEDICO-LEGAL, *a. med*-ik-o-*lee*-gal, pertaining to law as affected by medicine.

MEDIEVAL, *a.* med-e-*ee*-val, mediæval.

MEDIOCRE, *a. mee*-de-oke-er, of moderate quality; middling. (Fr. *mediocre.*)

MEDIOCRITY, *n. mee*-de-*ok*-rit-e, a moderate degree; moderation; temperance; ordinary ability.

MEDITATE, *v.i. med*-e-tate, to dwell on anything in thought; to muse; to think over: *v.t.* to contrive; to intend. **Meditated. Meditates. Meditating.** (L. *meditatus.*)

MEDITATION, *n.* med-e-*tay*-shon, the act of meditating; close or continued thought.

MEDITATIVE, *a. med*-e-tay-tiv, addicted to meditation.

MEDITATIVELY, *ad. med*-e-*tay*-tiv-le, in a meditative manner.

MEDITATIVENESS, *n. med*-e-*tay*-tiv-ness, state of being meditative.

MEDITERRANEAN, *a. med*-e-ter-*ray*-ne-an, in the middle of land or the earth; inland; belonging to or on the Mediterranean Sea. (L. *mediterraneus,* located in the midst of land.)

MEDIUM, *a. mee*-de-um, middling; moderate: *n.pl.* **Media** or **Mediums**: *n.* anything that intervenes; a mean; middle place, stage or degree; agency; agent; environment; a kind of printing paper of middle size, between demy and royal; the mean or middle term of a syllogism [Logic]; transmitting substance or vehicle; means or instrument; one through whom communications from spirits are claimed to be transmitted. (L.)

MEDIUMISTIC, *a. mee*-de-um-*ist*-ik, relating to mediums and their work [Spiritualism].

MEDJIDIE, *n. medj*-id-ee, an order of knighthood founded by Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, in 1852, and awarded to foreigners as well as Turks. (Turk.)

MEDLAR, *n. med*-lar, a tree of the genus *Mespilus, Mespilus germanica,* otherwise *Pyrus germanica,* the fruit of which is eaten when half rotten. (O.Fr. *mesle.*)

MEDLAR-WOOD, *n. med*-lar-wood, the tree *Myrtus mespiloides.*

MEDLEY, *n. med*-le, a mingled and confused mass or collection; a miscellany, literary or musical. (O.Fr. *medle.*)

MÉDOC, *n. med*-ok, a red claret, from Médoc, France.

MEDULLA, *n.* me-*dul*-la, the marrow in the cavities of the bones; the internal part of an organ; the spinal cord [Anat.]; the pith of plants [Bot.]. (L.)

MEDULLARY, *a.* me-*dul*-la-re, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow; filled with pith [Bot.]. **Medullary rays,** the silver grain of wood.

MEDULLIN, *n.* me-*dul*-lin, the pith of the sunflower and the lilac.

MEDUSA, *n.* me-*dew*-sa, the Gorgon whose head was cut off by Perseus and affixed to the shield of Minerva, and like those of her two sisters, turned every one who looked on it into stone; a jellyfish. (Gr. fem. of *medon,* a ruler.)

MEED, *n.* meed, reward; recompense. (A.S. *med.*)

MEEK, *a.* meek, mild; gentle; submissive; forbearing. (Scand.)

MEEKEN, *v.t. meek*-en, to soften: *v.i.* to become gentle. **Meekened. Meekening. Meekens.**

MEEKLY, *ad. meek*-le, in a meek manner.

MEEKNESS, *n. meek*-ness, the quality of being meek.

MEERKAT, *n. mare*-cat, the South African mungoose, *Suricata tetradactyla.*

MEERSCHAUM, *n. meer*-shawm, a fine white clay, being a hydrated silicate of magnesium, supposed originally to be petrified sea-foam, used in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of it. (Ger. *meer,* the sea, and *schaum,* foam.)

MEET, *a.* meet, fitting; suitable; proper; mete. (A.S. *mete.*)

MEET, *n.* meet, a meeting of foxhunters: *v.i.* to come face to face with; to join; to encounter; to come together with; to find; to receive; to fit in with; to satisfy: *v.i.* to encounter; to come togeher; to assemble; to come in contact. **Meeting. Meets. Met.** (A.S. *metan.*)

MEETING, *n. meet*-ing, a coming together; an assembly; an encounter; a conflux; a joining.

MEETING-HOUSE, *n. meet*-ing-house, a nonconformist chapel or place of worship.

MEETLY, *ad. meet*-le, fitly; suitably.

MEETNESS, *n. meet*-ness, fitness; propriety.

MEGACEPHALOUS, *a.* meg-a-*sef*-al-us, large-headed. (Gr. *megas,* great, and *kephale,* the head.)

MEGÆRA, *n.* me-*geer*-ah, one of the furies [Myth.]. (Gr.)

MEGA-ERG, *n. meg*-a-erg, one million ergs [Elect.].

MEGAFARAD, *n. meg*-a-*far*-rad, a million farads [Elect.].

MEGA-FOG, *n. meg*-a-fog, an instrument used in lighthouses and on lightships to warn befogged ships of their position.

MEGALESIAN, *a.* meg-a-*leze*-e-an, connected with Cybele. (Gr. *Megale,* the great one.)

MEGALICHTHYS, *n.* meg-a-*lik*-this, a fossil ganoid fish found in the Carboniferous and Lower Permian formations. (Gr. *megale,* great, and *ichthys,* a fish.)

MEGALITH, *n. meg*-a-lith, a prehistoric stone monument of one or several stones. (Gr. *megas,* and *lithos,* a stone.)

MEGALITHIC, *a.* meg-a-*lith*-ik, composed of large stones.

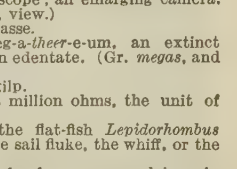
MEGALOMANIA, *n. meg*-a-lo-*may*-ne-a, a form of insanity in which the insane thinks he is a great personage or possessed of great genius. (Gr. *megale,* and *mania,* madness.)

MEGALOMANIAC, *n. meg*-a-lo-*may*-ne-ak, a victim of megalomania.

MEGALOSAURUS, *n. meg*-al-o-*saw*-rus, a gigantic saurian living in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. (Gr. *megale,* and *sauros,* lizard.)

MEGAPHONE, *n. meg*-a-fone, a long-distance speaking trumpet. (Gr. *megas,* great, *phone,* voice.)

MEGAPODE, *n. meg*-a-pode, a game-bird that lays its eggs in a mound it makes for them; a mound-builder.



Megaphone.

MEGASCOPE, *n. meg*-as-kope, a modification of the solar microscope; an enlarging camera. (Gr. *megas,* and *skopeo,* view.)

MEGASS, *n.* me-*gass,* bagasse.

MEGATHERIUM, *n.* meg-a-*theer*-e-um, an extinct gigantic South American edentate. (Gr. *megas,* and *therion,* a wild animal.)

MEGILP, *n.* me-*gilp,* magilp.

MEGOHM, *n. meg*-ohm, a million ohms, the unit of electrical resistance.

MEGRIM, *n. mee*-grim, the flat-fish *Lepidorhombus megastoma,* otherwise the sail fluke, the whiff, or the merry-sole.

MEGRIM, *n. mee*-grim, migraine; a neuralgic pain or nervous headache in one side of the head: *pl.* an attack under which a horse, when at work, reels and sometimes falls; depression of spirits. (Fr. *migraine* from Gr. *demi,* half, and *kranion,* the skull.)

MEIONITE, *n. my*-o-nite, a variety of scapolite. (Gr. *meion,* less.)

MEIOSIS, *n.* my-*oh*-sis, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is [Rhet.]; the period when the symptoms of a disease begin to diminish. (Gr. *meion,* less.)

MELACONITE, *n.* me-*lak*-on-ite, a powdery black oxide of copper. (Gr. *melas,* black, and *konis,* powder.)

MELÆNA, *n.* me-*lee*-na, an intestinal evacuation mixed with blood, often black, and sometimes like tar [Med.]. (Gr.)

MELANÆMIA, *n.* mel-an-*ee*-me-a, a condition of the blood when it contains blackish particles.

MELANCHOLIA, *n.* mel-an-*kole*-e-a, a form of insanity marked by fits of profound depression, often preceding mania. (L. *melancholia.*)

MELANCHOLIC, *a.* mel-an-*kol*-ik, affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; expressive of melancholy; mournful. (L. *melancholicus.*)
MELANCHOLILY, *ad. mel*-an-kol-e-le, with melancholy.
MELANCHOLINESS, *n. mel*-an-kol-e-ness, state of melancholy.
MELANCHOLIOUS, *a.* mel-an-*ko*-le-us, melancholic.
MELANCHOLIST, *n. mel*-an-*ko*-list, one affected with melancholy.
MELANCHOLIZE, *v.i. mel*-an-ko-lize, to become gloomy in mind; *v.t.* to make melancholy. Melancholized. Melancholizes. Melancholizing.
MELANCHOLY, *n. mel*-an-kol-e, a diseased state of the mind, characterized by great depression and gloomy apprehensions, so called as presumed to be due to an excess of black bile; a gloomy state of mind; depression of spirits: *a.* depressed in spirits; gloomy; sad. (O.Fr. *melancolie.*)
MELANGE, *n.* may-*lahnsj*, a confused mixture; a medley. (Fr.)
MELANIN, *n. mel*-an-in, the black colouring matter contained in certain tissues, as in the negro's skin. (Gr. *melas*, black.)
MELANISM, *n. mel*-an-izm, excess of dark colouring matter in the skin; black coloration. (Gr. *melas.*)
MELANITE, *n. mel*-an-ite, a black variety of garnet.
MELANOSIS, *n.* mel-an-*oh*-sis, a disease characterized by the deposition of a black morbid pigment [Med.].
MELANOTIC, *a.* mel-a-*not*-ik, pertaining to melanosis.
MELANOTYPE, *n.* me-*lay*-no-tipe, a photographic process on a black ground; the impression.
MELANTERITE, *n.* me-*lan*-ter-ite, hydrated sulphate of iron.
MELANURE, *n. mel*-an-yewr, a small sea-bream of the Mediterranean. (Gr. *melas*, and *oura*, a tail.)
MELAPHYRE, *n. mel*-a-fire, a variety of black porphyry. (Gr. *melas*, and *porphyrites.*)
MELASMA, *n.* me-*las*-ma, a disease which appears as a black spot on the extremities, especially of old people. (Gr.)
MÊLÉE, *n. mel*-ay, a confused fight or scuffle. (Fr.)
MELES, *n. mee*-leez, a genus of quadrupeds, the badger.
MELIBŒAN, *a.* me-lib-*ee*-an, alternate. (L. *Melibœus*, in Virgil's eclogue.)
MELIC, *n. mel*-ic, a grass of the genus *Melica.*
MELICERIS, *n.* me-*lis*-er-is, an encysted tumour filled with a honey-like matter [Med.]. (Gr. *meli*, honey, and *keros*, wax.)
MELILOT, *n. mel*-e-lot, a sweet-scented clover of the genus *Melilotus.* (Gr. *melilotos.*)
MELINITE, *n. mel*-in-ite, a high explosive akin to lyddite, much used in the French army. (Fr. *mélinite.*)
MELIORATE, *v.t. meel*-yor-ate, to make better; to improve: *v.i.* to grow better. Meliorated. Meliorates. Meliorating. (Late L. *melioratus.*)
MELIORATER, *n. meel*-yor-ate-er, one who meliorates.
MELIORATION, *n.* meel-yor-*ay*-shon, improvement.
MELIORISM, *n. meel*-yor-izm, hope of improvement; the betterment of the human race through economics and material ways. (L. *melior*, better.)
MELIPHAGOUS, *a.* mel-*if*-a-gus, honey-sucking. (Gr. *meli*, and *phago*, eat.)
MELLAY, *n. mel*-ay, melley.
MELLEY, *n. mel*-e, a mêlée.
MELLIFEROUS, *a.* mel-*lif*-er-us, producing honey. (L. *mel*, honey, and *fero*, bear.)
MELLIFIC, *a.* me-*lif*-ik, melliferous.
MELLIFICATION, *n. mel*-lif-e-*kay*-shon, the production of honey. (L. *mel*, and *facio*, make.)
MELLIFLUENCE, *n.* mel-*lif*-loo-ence, a sweet flow.
MELLIFLUENT, *a.* mel-*lif*-loo-ent, flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing. (Late L. *mellifluus*, flowing sweetly.)
MELLIFLUOUS, *a.* mel-*lif*-loo-us, mellifluent.
MELLIGENOUS, *a.* mel-*lij*-e-nus, resembling honey. (L. *mel*, and *genus*, kind.)
MELLIT, *n. mel*-lit, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot.
MELLITE, *n. mel*-lite, honey-stone, a yellow compound of alumina found in lignite. (L. *mel*, honey, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)
MELLIVOROUS, *a.* mel-*liv*-o-rus, eating honey.
MELLOW, *a. mel*-lo, soft with ripeness; fully ripe; soft to the senses; softened by ripeness or age; genial with drink: *v.t.* to ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften: *v.i.* to become soft; to be ripened. Mellowed. Mellowing. Mellows. (A.S. *melwe.*)
MELLOWLY, *ad. mel*-lo-le, in a mellow manner.
MELLOWNESS, *n. mel*-lo-ness, the quality of being mellow; softness; maturity.
MELLOWY, *a. mel*-lo-e, soft; unctuous.
MELODEON, *n.* me-*lohd*-e-on, a musical instrument with metallic reeds, on the same principle as the harmonium. (L. *melodia*, melody.)
MELODIC, *a.* me-*lod*-ik, relating to or containing melody. (Gr. *melodikos.*)
MELODIOUS, *a.* me-*lohd*-e-us, full of melody. (Fr. *mélodieux.*)
MELODIOUSLY, *ad.* me-*lohd*-e-us-le, in a melodious manner.
MELODIOUSNESS, *n.* me-*lohd*-e-us-ness, the quality of being melodious.
MELODIST, *n. mel*-o-dist, a composer or singer of melodies; a collection of melodies.
MELODIZE, *v.t. mel*-o-dize, to make melodious; to compose melodies. Melodized. Melodizes. Melodizing.
MELODRAMA, *n.* mel-o-*drah*-ma, a sensational drama with or without incidental music; originally a dramatic performance with songs intermixed. (Fr. *mélodrame.*)
MELODRAMATIC, *a.* mel-o-dram-*at*-ik, pertaining to a melodrama.
MELODRAMATIST, *n.* mel-o-*dram*-a-tist, one skilled in melodramas, or a writer of melodramas.
MELODY, *n. mel*-o-de, a rhythmical succession of sounds; the air or tune of a musical piece. (L. *melodia.*)
MELON, *n. mel*-on, the gourd of *Cucumis melo*, or of the water-melon, *Citrullus vulgaris*, of which several varieties are cultivated. (Gr. *melon*, an apple.)
MELON-THISTLE, *n.* mel-on-*this*-sl, a melon-shaped cactus, *Melocactus communis.*
MELOPLASTY, *n. mel*-o-*plast*-ee, the creation of a new cheek by transference of tissue. (Gr. *mela*, cheeks, and *plasso*, shape.)
MELPOMENE, *n.* mel-*pom*-e-ne, the muse of tragedy [Myth.]. (Gr. *melpomai*, sing.)
MELT, *v.t.* melt, to make liquid; to dissolve; to mollify; to waste away; to dissipate: *v.i.* to become liquid; to dissolve; to blend; to be softened to sympathy; to be subdued. Melted. Melting. Melts. (A.S. *meltan.*)
MELTER, *n. melt*-er, one who melts anything.
MELTING, *a. melt*-ing, dissolving; deeply affecting; affected to tenderness: *n.* act of dissolving or softening or rendering tender. Melting point, the heat at which a solid becomes liquid.
MELTINGLY, *ad. melt*-ing-le, in a manner to melt or soften.
MELTINGNESS, *n. melt*-ing-ness, the power of melting; susceptibility of being melted.
MELTON, *n. mel*-ton, a stout woollen cloth for coating.
MEMBER, *n. mem*-ber, the limb of an animal with a special function; any part with a special office; a clause is a part of a verse; a part of a whole; one of a community or society. Member of Parliament, an elected representative of a constituency. (Fr. *membre.*)
MEMBERED, *a. mem*-berd, having limbs.
MEMBERSHIP, *n. mem*-ber-ship, the state of being a member; community; society.
MEMBRAL, *a. mem*-bral, pertaining to the limbs.
MEMBRANACEOUS, *a.* mem-bra-*nay*-se-us, membranous.
MEMBRANE, *n. mem*-brane, a thin, white animal or vegetable tissue, serving to line or cover the parts or organs. (Fr.)
MEMBRANEOUS, *a.* mem-*bray*-ne-us, membranous.
MEMBRANIFEROUS, *a.* mem-bra-*nif*-er-us, producing membranes. (Fr. *membrane*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
MEMBRANIFORM, *a.* mem-*bran*-e-form, of the form of a membrane. (Fr. *membrane*, and L. *forma*, shape.)
MEMBRANOLOGY, *n. mem*-bran-*ol*-o-je, the study of the membranes (Fr. *membrane*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)
MEMBRANOUS, *a. mem*-bra-nus, belonging to, consisting of, or like a membrane. (L. *membrana*, the skin covering a member of the body.)
MEMENTO, *n.* me-*men*-to, something which reminds. (L. remember.)

MEMO, *n.* *mee*-mo, a memorandum.
MEMOIR, *n.* *mem*-wahr, a written account of recollections; a biographical sketch; a record of researches; an account of the transactions of a society. (Fr. *mémoire.*)
MEMOIRIST, *n.* *mem*-wahr-ist, a writer of memoirs.
MEMORABILIA, *n.pl.* *mem*-o-ra-*bil*-yah, things worthy of remembrance or record. (L.)
MEMORABILITY, *n.* *mem*-o-ra-*bil*-e-te, memorableness.
MEMORABLE, *a.* *mem*-or-a-bl, worth remembering, remarkable. (L. *memorabilis.*)
MEMORABLENESS, *n.* *mem*-or-a-bl-ness, the state of being memorable.
MEMORABLY, *ad.* *mem*-or-ab-le, in a manner to be remembered.
MEMORANDUM, *n.* mem-o-*ran*-dum: *pl.* **Memorandums**, or **Memoranda**, a note to help the memory; a brief note or record; a summary account. **Memorandum of association**, the legal articles of incorporation of a limited company. (L.)
MEMORATIVE, *a.* *mem*-o-rat-iv, adapted to preserve the memory of anything.
MEMORIAL, *a.* me-*more*-e-al, preservative of memory; preserved in memory: *n.* that which preserves the memory of something; a monument; a written representation of facts; a species of informal state paper used in international negotiations. (L. *memorialis.*)
MEMORIALIST, *n.* me-*more*-e-al-ist, one who writes a memorial, or who presents one to a legislative body.
MEMORIALIZE, *v.t.* me-*more*-e-al-ize, to petition by memorial. **Memorialized. Memorializes. Memorializing.**
MEMORIA-TECHNICA, *n.* mem-*or*-e-a-*tek*-nik-a, an artificial aid to memorizing. (L.)
MEMORIZE, *v.t.* *mem*-or-ize, to record; to cause to be remembered: *v.i.* to learn anything by heart. **Memorized. Memorizes. Memorizing.**
MEMORY, *n.* *mem*-or-e, the faculty of the mind by which it retains and can recall previous ideas and impressions; the state of being remembered; anything remembered; remembrance; recollection. (O.Fr. *memorie.*)
MEMPHIAN, *a.* *mem*-fe-an, pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian; very dark. (Memphis, ancient capital of Egypt.)
MEMSAHIB, *n.* *mem*-sah-ib, the Hindu address of respect to a white woman; the Hindu equivalent of "madam." (*Mem*, and Hind. *sahib*, lord.)
MEN, men, *n.pl.* of man.
MENACE, *n.* *men*-ace, a threat or threatening: *v.t.* to threaten. **Menaced. Menaces. Menacing.** (O.Fr.)
MENACER, *n.* *men*-a-ser, one who threatens.
MENACHANITE, *n.* men-*ak*-an-ite, a variety of titanic iron. (Menachan, in Cornwall.)
MENACING, *a.* *men*-a-sing, threatening.
MENACINGLY, *ad.* *men*-as-ing-le, in a threatening manner.
MÉNAGE, *n.* men-*ahzj*, housekeeping; a household. (Fr.)
MENAGERIE, *n.* me-*nah*-je-re, a place in which wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals. (Fr.)
MENAGOGUE, *n.* *men*-a-gog, a medicine that promotes menstruation. (Gr. *menes*, menses, and *ago*, bring.)
MEND, *v.t.* mend, to repair; to improve; to correct; to augment: *v.i.* to grow better; to improve. **Mend the fire**, to put fresh coal on. **Mended. Mending. Mends.**
MENDABLE, *a.* *mend*-a-bl, capable of being mended.
MENDACIOUS, *a.* men-*day*-shus, lying; false; given to deception. (L. *mendax*, false.)
MENDACITY, *n.* men-*das*-e-te, falsehood; lying; deceit. (L. *mendacitas.*)
MENDELIAN, *a.* men-*deel*-e-an, relating to the Mendelian theory of heredity; pertaining to Mendel and his system: *n.* a follower of Mendel.
MENDELISM, *n.* *men*-del-izm, the theory of heredity proposed by Gregor Mendel, Abbot of Brunn, in Austria.
MENDER, *n.* *mend*-er, one who mends or repairs.
MENDICANCY, *n.* *men*-de-kan-se, beggary; the state of being a mendicant.
MENDICANT, *a.* *men*-de-kant, begging; practising beggary: *n.* a beggar; one of a religious order, without private property, and subsisting on alms. (L. *mendicans*, begging.)
MENDICITY, *n.* men-*dis*-e-te, mendicancy; the life of a beggar. (O.Fr. *mendicite.*)
MENDING, *n.* *mend*-ing, the act of repairing; wool or thread for darning with.
MENDIPITE, *n.* *men*-dip-ite, an oxychloride of lead.
MENGITE, *n.* *men*-jite, a mineral of a hyacinth colour and vitreous lustre, found in the Ilmen mountains.
MENHADEN, *n.* men-*hay*-den, the American sea-fish of the herring family, *Clupea menhaden.*
MENHIR, *n.* *men*-her, an unhewn upright stone; a monolithic monument. (Celt. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, high.)
MENIAL, *a.* *meen*-e-al, pertaining to servants; servile; mean: *n.* a domestic servant; one doing servile work; one of a servile spirit. (O.Fr. *mesne*, a household, from L. *maneo*, stay.)
MENILITE, *n.* *men*-e-lite, a brown impure opal. (*Ménilmontant.*)
MENINGEAL, *a.* me-*nin*-je-al, pertaining to the meninges.
MENINGES, *n.pl.* men-*in*-jeez, the three membranes that envelop the brain. (Gr. *meningx*, a membrane.)
MENINGITIS, *n.* men-in-*jite*-is, inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
MENISCAL, *a.* me-*nisk*-al, pertaining to a meniscus.
MENISCUS, *n.* me-*nisk*-us: *pl.* **Meniscuses**, a lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, with the concavity sharper than the convexity. (Gr. *meniskos*, little moon.)
MENISPERMATE, *n.* men-e-*sperm*-ate, a compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.
MENISPERMIC, *a.* men-e-*sperm*-ik, obtained from the seeds of a species of cocculus. (Gr. *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, seed.)
MENISPERMINE, *n.* men-e-*sperm*-in, a tasteless, white, opaque crystalline alkaloid.
MENIVER, *n.* *men*-e-ver, miniver.
MENNAD, *n.* *men*-nad, the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*
MENNONITE, *n.* *men*-on-ite, a member of a sect of Protestants founded by Menno Simons in the 15th century, who believe in the New Testament as the sole inspirational guide to conduct.
MENOLOGY, *n.* men-*ol*-o-je, a register of months; a calendar of saints; a martyrology. (Gr. *men*, a month, and *logos*, list.)
MENOPAUSE, *n.* *me*-no-pawze, the change of life in women.
MENOPOME, *n.* *men*-o-pome, the mud-devil, a North American amphibian. (Gr. *meno*, remain, and *poma*, a drinking-cup.)
MENORRHAGIA, *n.* men-o-*raj*-e-a, immoderate menstrual discharge [Med.]. (Gr. *men*, a month, and *rheo*, flow.)
MENSAL, *a.* *men*-sal, monthly. (L. *mensis.*)
MENSES, *n.pl.* *men*-seez, the catamenial or monthly discharges from the womb. (L. months.)
MENSHEVIK, *n.* *men*-she-vik, a Russian socialist of moderate views opposed to the extremist Bolsheviks. (Russ. literally, the lesser.)
MENSTRUAL, *a.* *men*-stru-al, recurring once a month; monthly; pertaining to a menstruum.
MENSTRUANT, *a.* *men*-stru-ant, subject to menses.
MENSTRUATE, *v.i.* *men*-stru-ate, to discharge the menses. **Menstruated. Menstruates. Menstruating.**
MENSTRUATION, *n.* men-stru-*ay*-shon, the act or the time of menstruating.
MENSTRUOUS, *a.* *men*-stru-us, having or pertaining to the menses. (L. *menstruus.*)
MENSTRUUM, *n.* *men*-stru-um: *pl.* **Menstruums** or **Menstrua**, a solvent or dissolving substance, so called by the alchemists from some supposed connection of its action with the changes of the moon. (Late L.)
MENSURABILITY, *n.* *men*-sure-ab-*il*-e-te, capability of being measured. (L. *mensurabilis.*)
MENSURABLE, *a.* *men*-sure-a-bl, measurable.
MENSURAL, *a.* *men*-sure-al, pertaining to measure. (Late L. *mensuralis.*)
MENSURATION, *n.* men-sure-*ay*-shon, the act, process or art of measuring. (L. *mensuratio.*)
MENTAGRA, *n.* *men*-ta-gra, a herpetic eruption affecting the chin. (L. *mentum*, the chin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure.)

MENTAL, *a. men*-tal, pertaining to the mind; intellectual. **Mental arithmetic**, unwritten arithmetic. **Mental deficient**, an idiot; a demented person; a feeble-minded individual. (Fr.)

MENTALITY, *n.* men-*tal*-e-te, intellectuality; the whole intellectual powers of a person, as the mentality of a man; the character of a mind.

MENTALLY, *ad. men*-tal-le, in the mind; in idea.

MENTATION, *n.* men-*tay*-shon, cerebration.

MENTHOL, *n. men*-thol, peppermint camphor; a local anæsthetic for pain, made from oil of peppermint. (L. *mentha*, mint.)

MENTICULTURAL, *a.* men-te-*kult*-yure-al, relating to the culture or improvement of the mind. (L. *mens*, mind, and *cultural*.)

MENTION, *n. men*-shon, a brief notice; a cursory remark or notice: *v.t.* to notice incidentally; to name. **Honourable mention**, the placing of a candidate's name in a class apart from those of other candidates whose work has been less distinguished. **Mentioned. Mentioning. Mentions.** (Fr.)

MENTIONABLE, *a. men*-shon-a-bl, that may be mentioned.

MENTOR, *n. men*-tor, a wise and faithful monitor and adviser. (*Mentor*, the friend of Ulysses and tutor of Telemachus.)

MENTORIAL, *a.* men-*tore*-e-al, containing advice.

MENU, *n. men*-oo, a bill of fare. (Fr. slender.)

MENURA, *n.* me-*newr*-a, the lyre-bird. (Gr. *mene*, the moon, and *oura*, a tail.)

MEPHISTOPHELIAN, *a. m f*-is-tof-*eel*-e-an, in the spirit and style of Mephistopheles in Goethe's "Faust"; sceptical and cynical. (Gr. *me*, not, *phos*, a brilliance or light, and *phileo*, love.)

MEPHITIC, *a.* me-*fit*-ik, offensive to the smell; foul; noxious; pestilential.

MEPHITIS, *n.* me-*fite*-is, foul, offensive, or noxious exhalations from decomposing substances. (L.)

MEPHITISM, *n. mef*-it-izm, mephitis.

MERACIOUS, *a.* me-*ray*-shus, strong; racy. (L. *merus*, pure.)

MERCABLE, *a. mer*-ka-bl, that may be bought or sold.

MERCANTILE, *a. mer*-kant-ile, commercial. **Mercantile marine**, the merchant service. (O.Fr. *mercantil*.)

MERCANTILISM, *n. mer*-kant-il-izm, inordinate application to trade; the theory of trade; the trading system.

MERCENARILY, *ad. mer*-sen-a-re-le, in a mercenary manner.

MERCENARINESS, *n. mer*-sen-a-re-ness, the quality of being mercenary.

MERCENARY, *a. mer*-sen-a-re, hired or procured with money; actuated by the love of money or gain; venal; greedy of gain; done for money: *n.* one hired; a soldier hired into foreign service. (Fr. *mercenaire*.)

MERCER, *n. mer*-ser, a dealer in silks, cottons, linens and woollen cloths. (Fr. a trader.)

MERCERIZATION, *n. mer*-ser-ize-*ay*-shon, the treatment of cotton fabrics with caustic alkali to give a glossy finish. (John Mercer, the inventor.)

MERCERIZED, *a. mer*-ser-ized, said of cotton goods that have been specially treated to give them a glossy finish.

MERCERSHIP, *n. mer*-ser-ship, the business of a mercer.

MERCERY, *n. mer*-ser-re, the commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; the trade of a mercer.

MERCHANDISE, *n. mer*-chan-dize, wares, goods or commodities bought or sold. (Fr.)

MERCHANT, *n. mer*-chant, one who traffics or carries on trade, especially with foreign countries, and on a large scale; a trader: *a.* pertaining to trade. (Fr. *marchand*.)

MERCHANTABLE, *a. mer*-chant-a-bl, fit for market; marketable; vendible.

MERCHANT-LIKE, *a. mer*-chant-like, like a merchant.

MERCHANTMAN, *n. mer*-chant-man, a ship in the merchant service.

MERCHANTRY, *n. mer*-chant-re, trade; merchants as a body.

MERCHANT-SERVICE, *n. mer*-chant-ser-vis, mercantile shipping as distinct from the Royal Navy; the ships engaged in commerce.

MERCIFUL, *a. mer*-se-ful, having mercy; disposed to pity and forgive; compassionate; humane.

MERCIFULLY, *ad. mer*-se-ful-le, with compassion or pity.

MERCIFULNESS, *n. mer*-se-ful-ness, the quality of being merciful.

MERCILESS, *a. mer*-se-less, without mercy; unfeeling; cruel.

MERCILESSLY, *ad. mer*-se-less-le, in a merciless manner.

MERCILESSNESS, *n. mer*-se-less-ness, want of mercy.

MERCURIAL, *a.* mer-*kewr*-e-al, pertaining to, consisting of, or due to quicksilver; like the god Mercury; active; flighty; fickle; changeable; pertaining to trade or trading.

MERCURIALISM, *n.* mer-*kewr*-e-al-izm, mercury poisoning.

MERCURIALIST, *n.* mer-*kewr*-e-al-ist, one like Mercury; one under the influence of mercury; one who has recourse to mercury.

MERCURIALIZE, *v.i.* mer-*kewr*-e-al-ize, to be flighty or fantastic: *v.t.* to affect or treat with mercury [Med. and Phot.]. **Mercurialized. Mercurializes. Mercurializing.**

MERCURIALLY, *ad.* mer-*kewr*-e-al-le, in a lively manner.

MERCURIC, *a.* mer-*kewr*-ik, of or containing mercury.

MERCURIFICATION, *n.* mer-*kewr*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the process of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form; mixing with mercury.

MERCURIFY, *v.i.* mer-*kewr*-e-fi, to obtain mercury from metallic minerals; to mercurialize. **Mercurified. Mercurifies. Mercurifying.**

MERCUROUS, *a. mer*-kew-rus, mercuric. **Mercurous chloride**, calomel.

MERCURY, *n. mer*-kew-re, the swift ready messenger of the gods, and god of eloquence, theft, merchandise and trade [Myth.]; quicksilver; a preparation of quicksilver; the metallic element Hg.; the planet nearest the sun; a messenger; a newspaper. **Dog's mercury**, the herbaceous plant *Mercurialis perennis*. (Fr. *mercure*.)

MERCY, *n. mer*-se, disposition to pity and forgive or spare; an act of mercy or kindness; good will; clemency; compassion. **Sisters of Mercy**, women bound in religious community, and consecrated to works of mercy. (Fr. *merci*, favour, from L. *merces*, reward.)

MERCY-SEAT, *n. mer*-se-seet, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.

MERE, *a.* meer, only this and nothing else; simple; absolute; entire. (L. *merus*, pure, unmixed.)

MERE, *n.* meer, a pool or lake or marsh. (A.S.)

MERE, *n.* meer, a boundary: *v.t.* to divide or bound. **Mered. Meres. Mering.** (A.S.)

MERELY, *ad.* meer-le, only; thus and no other way; simply.

MERETRICIOUS, *a.* mer-e-*trish*-us, showy and attractive; gaudy; pertaining to prostitutes. (L. *meretricius*, relating to a prostitute.)

MERETRICIOUSLY, *ad.* mer-e-*trish*-us-le, in a meretricious manner.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, *n.* mer-e-*trish*-us-ness, the quality of being meretricious; deceitful allurement.

MERGANSER, *n.* mer-*gan*-ser, a diving duck of the genus *Mergus*. (L. *mergus*, diver, and *anser*, a goose.)

MERGE, *v.t.* merj, to immerse; to sink; to cause to be swallowed up: *v.i.* to be sunk, swallowed, or lost. **Merged. Merges. Merging.** (L. *mergo*, dive.)

MERGER, *n. merj*-er, legally, the absorption or extinguishment of a small property or estate by a greater; a person who does this; a commercial combine of many companies.

MERI, *n. mer*-e, a Maori war-club.

MERICARP, *n. mer*-re-carp, the single-seeded portion of a dry fruit corresponding to one of the carpels; one of the carpels of the fruit of umbellifers.

MERIDIAN, *n.* me-*rid*-e-an, a great circle supposed to be drawn so as to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western [Geog. and Astron.]; midday; noon; the highest point: *a.* pertaining to the meridian or at mid-day, or to the highest point, or to the magnetic meridian. **Magnetic meridian**, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles. (L. *meridianus*, from *meridies*, mid-day.)

MERIDIONAL, *a.* me-*rid*-e-on-al, pertaining to the meridian; southerly; having a southern aspect. (O.Fr.)

MERIDIONALITY, *n.* me-*rid*-e-on-*al*-e-te, state of being on the meridian; aspect toward the south.

MERIDIONALLY, *ad.* me-*rid*-e-on-al-le, in the direction of the meridian.

MERINGUE, *n.* me-*rang*, white of egg beaten up with sugar as a garnishment for puddings; the same made into balls and filled with whipped cream. (Fr.)

MERINO, *n.* me-*ree*-no, a variety of fine-woolled sheep, originally from Spain; a fabric of merino wool; a mixture of wool and cotton in hosiery: *a.* pertaining to these sheep or their wool; made of the wool. (Sp. moving from pasture to pasture.)

MERIONES, *n.* mer-e-*oh*-neez, the Canadian jumping mouse. (Gr. *meria*, thighs.)

MERISMATIC, *a.* mer-is-*mat*-ik, by internal division or partition. (Gr. *merisma*, part.)

MERISTEM, *n.* *mer*-is-tem, the tissue of dividing and growing cells; formative tissue.

MERIT, *n.* *mer*-it, goodness or excellence, which entitles to honour or reward; worth; value; reward deserved: *pl.* question at issue: *v.t.* to deserve; to earn; to have a right to claim as reward: to have a just title to. **Order of Merit**, a British order of two divisions, military and civil, for men and women of conspicuous eminence, ranking above the Order of the Bath and limited to 24 members (O.M.). **Merited.** **Meriting.** **Merits.** (O.Fr. *merite*.)

MERITED, *pp.* or *a.* *mer*-it-ed, earned; deserved.

MERITORIOUS, *a.* mer-e-*tor*-e-us, deserving of reward or honour; praiseworthy. (L. *meritorius*.)

MERITORIOUSLY, *ad.* mer-e-*tor*-e-us-le, so as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, *n.* mer-e-*tor*-e *as*-ness, state of deserving reward.

MERK, *n.* merk, an old Scottish coin, worth 13s. 4d.

MERKIN, *n.* *mer*-kin, a mop used in cleaning guns: false hair worn with the natural hair.

MERLE, *n.* merle, the blackbird. (O.Fr.)

MERLIN, *n.* *merl*-in, the smallest British falcon, *Falco æsalon*. (O.Fr. *esmerillon*.)

MERLING, *n.* *merl*-ing, the whiting. (Fr. *merlan*.)

MERLON, *n.* *mer*-lon, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures [Fort.]. (Fr.)

MERMAID, *n.* *mer*-made, an imaginary marine animal, resembling a woman in the upper parts and a fish below. **Mermaid's purse**, the egg capsule of a skate or dogfish. (A.S. *mere*, a lake, and *mægden*, maid.)

MERMAN, *n.* *mer*-man, a man, corresponding to a mermaid.

MEROBLAST, *n.* *mer*-o-blahst, an ovum with both germinal and nutritive parts. (Gr. *meros*, part, and *blastos*, a shoot.)

MEROPS, *n.* *me*-rops, the bee-eater. (Gr.)

MEROVINGIAN, *a.* mer-o-*vinj*-e-an, relating to the Frankish house of the Merovingians, the earliest French dynasty.

MERRILY, *ad.* *mer*-re-le, with mirth; jovially.

MERRIMENT, *n.* *mer*-re-ment, gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; jollity.

MERRINESS, *n.* *mer*-re-ness, merriment.

MERRY, *a.* *mer*-re, gay and noisy; causing laughter or mirth; sportive; cheerful; pleasant. **Make merry**, to be jovial; to feast with mirth. (A.S. *myrige*.)

MERRY, *n.* *mer*-re, the common wild red cherry.

MERRY-ANDREW, *n.* mer-re-*and*-roo, a buffoon.

MERRY-DANCERS, *n.pl.* mer-re-*dahnce*-erz, the aurora borealis.

MERRY-GO-ROUND, *n.* *mer*-re-go-round, a circular frame mounted with wooden horses and seats for people to be carried round on.

MERRYMAKING, *a.* *mer*-re-make-ing, producing mirth: *n.* a festival; a meeting for mirth.

MERRYMAN, *n.* *mer*-re-man, a buffoon.

MERRYQUILTS, *n.pl.* *mer*-re-kwilts, cotton fabrics made in Assam.

MERRY-SOLE, *n.* *mer*-re-sole, the megrim.

MERRYTHOUGHT, *n.* *mer*-re-thawt, the united clavicles of a fowl's breast.

MERSION, *n.* *mer*-shon, immersion. (L. *mersus*, dip.)

MERULA, *n.* *mer*-ru-la, the blackbird, *Turdus merula*. (L.)

MESA, *n.* *mee*-sa, a broad, flat, rocky tableland; a terrace-like hill rising from the surrounding level. (Sp.)

MESALLIANCE, *n.* mayz-al-le-*ahnce*, an unhappy marriage, or a marriage in which one of the partners is of inferior social position to the other. (Fr.)

MESARAIC, *a.* mes-a-*ray*-ik, pertaining to the mesentery. (Gr. *mesaraion*, mesentery.)

MESCAL, *n.* *mesk*-al, an intoxicant made from the Mexican agave.

MESDAMES, *n.* may-*dahm*: *pl.* of madame. (Fr.)

MESEEMS, *v.impers.* me-*seemz*, it seems to me.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, *n.* mes-*em*-bre-*an*-the-mum, a genus of 300 species of plants, including the hottentot fig, *M. edule* and the ice plant, *M. crystallinum*. (Gr. *mesos*, middle, *hemera*, a day, and *anthemon*, a flower.)

MESENTERIC, *a.* *mes*-en-*ter*-ik, pertaining to the mesentery.

MESENTERITIS, *n.* *mes*-en-ter-*ite*-is, inflammation of the mesentery.

MESENTERY, *n.* *mes*-en-ter-e, a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ [Anat.]. (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestines.)

MESH, *n.* mesh, the space between the knots in a net; the gauge on which the net is made: *v.t.* to catch in a net; to ensnare. **Meshed.** **Meshes.** **Meshing.** (A.S. *max*, a net.)

MESH, *n.* mesh, the grains or wash of a brewery: mash.

MESHWORK, *n.* *mesh*-wurk, network.

MESHY, *a.* *mesh*-e, formed like network: reticulated.

MESIAL, *a.* *mees*-e-al, middle; an epithet applied to a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts [Anat.]. (Gr. *mesos*, the middle.)

MESITITE, *n.* *me*-se-tite, carbonate of magnesium and iron.

MESJID *n.* *mes*-jid, a mosque.

MESLIN, *n.* *mez*-lin, a mixture of different sorts of grain; maslin.

MESMEREE, *n.* mez-mer-*ee*, one mesmerized.

MESMERIC, *a.* mez-*mer*-ik, from or relating to mesmerism.

MESMERISM, *n.* *mez*-mer-izm, hypnotism, the presumed magnetic influence exerted by one person upon another, affecting his body in various ways, and controlling his thoughts and actions. (Mesmer, a German physician, who propounded this doctrine.)

MESMERIST, *n.* *mez*-mer-ist, one who mesmerizes or who believes in mesmerism.

MESMERIZATION, *n.* *mez*-mer-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of mesmerizing; the mesmerized state.

MESMERIZE, *v.t.* *mez*-mer-ize, to hypnotize. **Mesmerized.** **Mesmerizes.** **Mesmerizing.**

MESNE, *a.* meen, intermediate. **Mesne process**, such as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit. **Mesne profits**, intermediate profits of land received by one who is wrongfully in possession. (O.Fr. middle.)

MESOBLAST, *n.* *mes*-o-blahst, the middle germinal region of the embryo. (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a shoot.)

MESOCEPHALIC, *a.* *mes*-o-sef-*al*-ik, relating to the middle region of the brain; possessing a head of average size. (Gr. *mesos*, and *kephale*, head.)

MESOCOLON, *n.* *mes*-o-ko-lon, a continuation of the mesentery [Anat.]. (Gr. *mesos*, and *colon*.)

MESODERM, *n.* *mes*-o-derm, the mesoblast. (Gr. *mesos*, and *derma*, skin.)

MESOGASTRIC, *a.* mes-o-*gas*-trik, occupying the umbilical region, or middle of the belly [Anat.]. (Gr. *mesos*, and *gaster*, the belly.)

MESOLITE, *n.* *mes*-o-lite, a silicate of alumina, soda and lime; the needlestone.

MESOPHLŒUM, *n.* *mee*-so-*flee*-um, the middle bark.

MESOPHYLL, *n.* *mes*-o-fil, the inmost cellular tissue in plants. (Gr. *mesos*, and *phyllon*, leaf.)

MESOPHYTE, *n.* *mee*-zo-fite, a plant requiring an average water supply.

MESOSPERM, *n.* *mes*-o-sperm, the second membrane of a seed [Bot.]. (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed.)

MESOTHORAX, *n.* mes-o-*thore*-aks, the middle segment of the thorax [Entom.]. (Gr. *mesos*, and *thorax*.)

MESOTYPE, *n.* *mes*-o-tipe, a zeolitic mineral.

MESOZOIC, *a.* mes-o-*zoh*-ik, pertaining to the period during which the secondary rocks were formed: *n.* the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous systems.

MESPOT, *n.* *mes*-pot, a slang army term for Mesopotamia.

MESQUIT, *n.* *mez*-kit, mezquit.

MESS, *n.* mess, a dish or a quantity of food served up at one time; a number of persons who eat together, as amongst sailors and soldiers: *v.i.* to eat; to eat in company, as seamen: *v.t.* to supply with a mess. **Messed. Messes. Messing.** (O.Fr. *mes*, a dish.)

MESS, *n.* mess, a confused mixture; a state of dirt and confusion; confusion: *v.t.* to dirty. **Messed. Messes. Messing.** (A corruption of *mesh*, from *mash*.)

MESSAGE, *n.* *mes*-sage, any communication sent from one person to another; an official communication by a messenger. (Fr.)

MESSENGER, *n.* *mes*-sen-jer, one who bears a message; a forerunner; a piece of paper blown up a kite-string; a cable used in weighing anchor [Naut.].

MESSIAH, *n.* mes-*sy*-a, Christ, the Saviour of the World. (Heb. *mashiakh*, anointed.)

MESSIANIC, *a.* mes-se-*an*-ik, relating to the Messiah.

MESSIEURS, *n.* *mace*-yur: *pl.* of Monsieur, sirs; gentlemen. (Fr.)

MESSINESS, *n.* *mes*-se-ness, the state of being untidy.

MESSMATE, *n.* *mes*-mate, a table companion.

MESSROOM, *n.* *mes*-room, a room in which a mess assembles.

MESSRS., *n.pl.* *mes*-erz, a title placed before the name of a firm, or list of men's names. (Abbr. *messieurs*.)

MESSUAGE, *n.* *mes*-swaje, a dwelling-house with out-buildings and garden [Law]. (O.Fr. *mesuage*.)

MESSY, *a.* *mes*-se, in a mess; dirty; untidy (*mess*).

MESTEE, *n.* mes-*tee*, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

MESTINO, *n.* mes-*teen*-o, a mestizo.

MESTIZO, *n.* mes-*teez*-o, the child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian. (Sp.)

META, *meet*-ta, a Greek prefix signifying beyond, after, with, among, and most frequently expressing change.

METABASIS, *n.* me-*tab*-a-sis, transition [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

METABOLIAN, *n.* met-a-*bol*-e-an, an insect which undergoes a metamorphosis.

METABOLIC, *a.* met-a-*bol*-ik, capable of change; due to change. (Gr. *metabole*, casting.)

METABOLISM, *n.* me-*tab*-ol-izm, the process by which the body derives nutriment from food and other substances.

METABOLIZE, *v.t.* me-*tab*-ol-ize, to alter by metabolism. Metabolized. Metabolizes. Metabolizing.

METACARPAL, *a.* met-a-*kahrp*-al, belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS, *n.* met-a-*kahrp*-us, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers [Anat.]. (Gr. *meta*, and *karpos*, the wrist.)

METACENTRE, *n.* met-a-*sent*-er, a point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends. (Fr. *métacentre*.)

METACETONE, *n.* me-*tas*-e-tone, a liquid obtained from the distillation of sugar, or starch, and quicklime. (Gr. *meta*, and *acetone*.)

METACHRONISM, *n.* me-*tak*-ron-izm, an error in chronology by postdating an event. (Gr. *meta*, and *kronos*, time.)

METACHROSIS, *n.* *met*-a-*kroh*-sis, change of colour in animals.

METACISM, *n.* *met*-a-sizm, a defect in pronouncing the letter *m*. (Gr.)

METAGE, *n.* *meet*-aje, measurement; price of measuring. (*Metc.*)

METAGENESIS, *n.* met-a-*jen*-e-sis, alternation of generations. (Gr. *meta*, and *genesis*.)

METAGRAMMATISM, *n.* met-a-*gram*-mat-izm, a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism. (Gr. *meta*, and *gramma*, a letter.)

METAL, *n.* *met*-al, an electro-positive element, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, malleable, ductile, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; glass in a state of fusion; stones broken small for roads; the effective power of guns borne by a vessel of war: *pl.* rails: *v.t.* to cover with metal. **Metalled. Metalling. Metals.** (O.Fr.)

METALEPSIS, *n.* met-a-*lep*-sis, the conjunction of two or more different figures in the same word [Rhet.]. (Gr. alternation.)

METALEPTIC, *a.* met-a-*lep*-tik, translative; transverse.

METALEPTICALLY, *ad.* met-a-*lep*-tik-al-le, by transposition.

METALLIC, *a.* met-*al*-lik, pertaining to or like a metal; containing or consisting of metal; of the nature of metal. **Metallic lustre,** a lustre peculiar to all metals. **Metallic oxide,** a metal combined with oxygen. **Metallic salts,** salts which have a metallic oxide as their base. **Metallic vein,** a mineral vein containing metallic ore.

METALLIFEROUS, *a.* met-al-*lif*-er-us, producing or yielding metal. (O.Fr. *metal*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

METALLIFORM, *a.* met-*al*-le-form, having the form of metal.

METALLIFY, *v.t.* met-*al*-le-fy, to turn or make into metal. **Metallified. Metallifies. Metallifying.**

METALLINE, *a.* *met*-al-leen, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing metal.

METALLING, *n.* *met*-al-ling, stone or other material used to give firmness and solidity to roads and railways.

METALLIST, *n.* *met*-al-list, a worker or one skilled in metals.

METALLIZATION, *n.* met-al-ly-*zay*-shon, the act or process of metallizing.

METALLIZE, *v.t.* *met*-al-lize, to form into metal; to give metallic properties to. **Metallized. Metallizes. Metallizing.**

METALLOGRAPHY, *n.* met-al-*log*-raf-e, a description of the structure of metals. (O.Fr. *metal*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

METALLOID, *n.* *met*-al-loyd, a metallic base of an alkali and earth; a non-metallic elementary body.

METALLOID, *a.* *met*-al-oyd, having the appearance of a metal.

METALLOIDAL, *a.* met-al-*oyd*-al, metalloid.

METALLURGIC, *a.* met-al-*urj*-ik, pertaining to metallurgy.

METALLURGIST, *n.* *met*-al-urj-ist, one who works in metals.

METALLURGY, *n.* *met*-al-urj-e, the art of working metals from the state of ore to the utensil; properly, the separation of the metal from the ore. (O.Fr. *metallurgie*.)

METALMAN, *n.* *met*-al-man, a worker in metals.

METALOGICAL, *a.* met-al-*oj*-ik-al, beyond logic.

METAMERIC, *a.* met-a-*mer*-ik, having the same chemical elements in the same proportion and atomic weight, but with different properties [Chem.]. (Gr. *meta*, and *meros*, a part.)

METAMORPHIC, *a.* met-a-*morf*-ik, transforming; transformed; said especially of stratified rocks that have, since their original deposition, been changed in structure under the influence of heat, chemical action and pressure [Geol.].

METAMORPHISM, *n.* met-a-*morf*-izm, state of being metamorphic.

METAMORPHOSE, *v.t.* met-a-*morf*-oze, to change into a different form. **Metamorphosed. Metamorphoses. Metamorphosing.** (Gr. *meta*, and *morphe*, form.)

METAMORPHOSIS, *n.* met-a-*morf*-o-sis, change of form or shape; transformation, as the pupa into a winged insect. (L.)

METAPHOR, *n.* *met*-a-for, a figure of speech in which one word is used for another, of which it is the image; a similitude [Rhet.]. (Gr. *metaphora*, transference, from *meta*, and *phero*, bear.)

METAPHORIC, *a.* met-a-*for*-ik, metaphorical.

METAPHORICAL, *a.* met-a-*for*-ik-al, pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; figurative.

METAPHORICALLY, *ad.* met-a-*for*-ik-al-le, in a metaphorical manner.

METAPHORICALNESS, *n.* met-a-*for*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being metaphorical.

METAPHORIST, *n.* *met*-a-for-ist, one who uses metaphors.

METAPHRASE, *n.* *met*-a-fraze, a literal translation. (Gr. *metaphrasis*.)

METAPHRAST, *n.* *met*-a-frast, one who translates literally.

METAPHRASTIC, *a.* met-a-*frast*-ik, literal in translation.

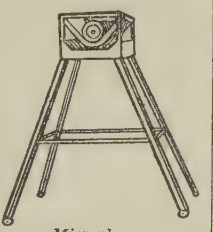
METAPHYSIC, *a.* met-a-*fiz*-ik, metaphysical.

METAPHYSICAL, *a.* met-a-*fiz*-ik-al, pertaining or relating to metaphysics; analytic of pure being or thought; ontological; abstract; visionary.
METAPHYSICALLY, *ad.* met-a-*fiz*-ik-al-le, in the manner of metaphysics.
METAPHYSICIAN, *n.* met-a-fe-*zish*-an, one versed in metaphysics.
METAPHYSICS, *n.* met-a-*fiz*-iks, the science of subjects incapable of treatment by physical research. (L. *metaphysica.*)
METAPLASIA, *n.* met-a-*play*-se-a, the change of one form of tissue into another.
METAPLASM, *n. met*-a-plazm, the protoplasm containing the formative material; a change made in a word by alteration of a syllable or letter [Gram.]. (L. *metaplasmus.*)
METAPOPHYSIS, *n.* met-a-*pof*-fe-sis, a mammiliary process of the vertebræ.
METAPTOSIS, *n.* met-*ap*-to-sis, a change in the form of a disease.
METASOMATISM, *n.* met-a-*soh*-ma-tism, chemical change in rocks by the replacement of one constituent by another.
METASTASIS, *n.* me-*tas*-ta-sis, change in the seat of a disease; a change; metabolism. (Gr.)
METATARSAL, *a.* met-a-*tahr*-sal, belonging to the metatarsus.
METATARSUS, *n.* met-a-*tahr*-sus, the part of the foot between the ankle and the toes. (Gr. *meta,* and *tarsos,* the sole of the foot.)
METATHERIA, *n.pl.* met-a-*theer*-e-a, the early mammals.
METATHESIS, *n.* me-*tath*-e-sis, transposition, specially of the letters or syllables of a word [Gram.]; removal of a morbific cause [Med.]. (L.)
METATHETICAL, *a.* met-a-*thet*-e-cal, pertaining to metathesis.
METATHORAX, *n.* met-a-*thore*-aks, the last or posterior segment of the thorax [Entom.]. (Gr. *meta,* and *thorax.*)
METATOME, *n. met*-a-tome, the space between one dentil and another [Arch.]. (Gr. *meta,* and *tome,* cutting.)
METAYAGE, *n.* met-ay-*ahsj,* a system of cultivation by which the produce is shared between the cultivator and the landowner. (Fr. *métayage.*)
METAYER, *n.* met-*tay*-yer, one who rents land for tillage on condition of paying the proprietor a certain fixed share, usually one-half of the produce. (Fr. from L. *medius,* the middle.)
METAZOA, *n.pl.* met-a-*zoh*-ah, the multicellular animals.
METE, *v.t.* meet, to measure: *n.* measure; limit; boundary. Meted. Metes. Meting. (A.S. *metan.*)
METECORN, *n. mete*-korn, a measure of corn, formerly given by the lord of the manor as a reward for labour.
METEMPIRIC, *a.* met-em-*pir*-rik, transcendental [Metaphysics]. (Gr. *meta,* beyond, and *empiric.*)
METEMPIRICISM, *n.* met-em-*pir*-ris-izm, the science of pure, abstract reason.
METEMPSYCHOSIS, *n.* met-*em*-sik-*oh*-sis, transmigration of the soul after death from one animal body to another. (Gr.)
METEMPTOSIS, *n.* met-em-*toh*-sis, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. (Gr. *meta, en,* on, and *ptosis,* falling.)
METENSOMATOSIS, *n.* met-*en*-so-ma-*toh*-sis, the transference and incorporation of the elements of one body into another. (Gr.)
METEOR, *n. mee*-te-or, a transitory, fiery or luminous body shooting through the atmosphere; a shooting star; originally any atmospheric phenomenon; anything that transiently dazzles or astonishes. (O.Fr. *meteore.*)
METEORIC, *a.* mee-te-*or*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of meteors; formed in the atmosphere; like a meteor; illustrious for a brief period. Meteoric iron, iron as found in meteoric stones. Meteoric showers, periodical occurrences of shooting stars.
METEORITE, *n. mee*-te-or-ite, a meteorolite; an aërolite, a fragment made luminous by its passage through the atmosphere.
METEOROGRAPHY, *n. mee*-te-or-*og*-ra-fe, the recording of meteorological phenomena. (Gr. *meteor,* and *grapho,* write.)
METEOROID, *n. mee*-te-or-oyd, a particle of matter which, moving through space, forms a meteor when it encounters the atmosphere of the earth. (*Meteor,* and Gr. *eidos,* like.)
METEOROLITE, *n. mee*-te-or-ro-lite, a meteoric stone. (Gr. *meteor,* and *lithos,* a stone.)
METEOROLOGICAL, *a. mee*-te-o-ro-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena.
METEOROLOGIST, *n. mee*-te-o-*rol*-oj-ist, one skilled in meteorology.
METEOROLOGY, *n. mee*-te-o-*rol*-oj-e, the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena; the study of the weather. (Gr. *meteorologia.*)
METEOROUS, *a. mee*-te-or-us, of the nature of a meteor.
METER, *n. mee*-ter, one who or that which measures; a machine for registering the consumption of gas, electricity or water, or any other fluid: a measurer.
METEWAND, *n. meet*-wond, a mete-yard; a yardstick.
METHANE, *n. meth*-ane, marsh-gas, a compound of one atom of carbon and four atoms of hydrogen.
METHEGLIN, *n.* me-*theg*-lin, a beverage made of fermented honey and water. (W. *meddyg,* healing, and *llyn,* liquor.)
METHINKS, *v. impers.* me-*thinks,* it seems to me; I think. (A.S. *me thynceth.*)
METHOD, *n. meth*-od, mode of procedure; logical arrangement; orderly arrangement; system; classification. (O.Fr. *methode.*)
METHODIC, *a.* me-*thod*-ik, methodical.
METHODICAL, *a.* me-*thod*-ik-al, arranged with method; orderly: systematic. (L. *methodicus.*)
METHODICALLY, *ad.* me-*thod*-ik-al-le, in a methodical manner.
METHODISM, *n. meth*-od-izm, the principles and practice of the Methodists.
METHODIST, *n. meth*-od-ist, a strict observer of method; a physician who practises by method or theory; one of a branch of the Christian church founded by John and Charles Wesley, as distinguished for their strict observance of religious duties.
METHODISTICAL, *a. meth*-od-*ist*-ik-al, resembling the Methodists; strictly religious.
METHODISTICALLY, *ad. meth*-od-*ist*-ik-al-le, after the manner of Methodists.
METHODIZE, *v.t. meth*-od-ize, to reduce to method or arrange properly. Methodized. Methodizes. Methodizing.
METHODOLOGY, *n.* meth-od-*ol*-o-je, the science of scientific method or classification. (Gr. *methodos,* and *logos,* science.)
METHOUGHT, me-*thawt, pret.* of methinks.
METHYL, *n. meth*-il, a hydrocarbon radical, a chemical of one atom of carbon and three atoms of hydrogen. (Gr. *meta.*)
METHYLATE, *v.t. meth*-il-ate, to mix with methyl. Methylated. Methylates. Methylating.
METHYLATED, *a. meth*-il-ate-ed, mixed with methyl. Methylated spirit, rectified spirit mixed with wood naphtha, or methylic spirit.
METHYLENE, *n. meth*-el-een, a highly volatile and inflammable liquid, obtained from the distillation of wood.
METHYLIC, *a. meth*-e-lic, pertaining to methyl.
METIC, *n. met*-ik, a foreign resident. (Gr. *metoikos.*)
METICULOUS, *a.* met-*ik*-yew-lus, careful in details; timid. (L. *meticulosus.*)
MÉTIER, *n. met*-e-ay, profession; trade; calling; that for which one has an aptitude. (Fr.)
METIS, *n. mee*-tis, a half-breed of American Indian and French parentage. (Fr.)
METOCHE, *n. met*-o-ke, the space between two dentils [Arch.]. (Gr. sharing.)
METONIC, *a.* met-*on*-ik, applied to the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month, so called from Meton, the discoverer.
METONYMIC, *a.* met-o-*nim*-ik, used by way of metonymy.
METONYMY, *n.* met-*on*-e-me, a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as effect for cause, or an author for his works. (Gr. *metonymia.*)

METOPE, *n.* *met*-ope, the face, or front of the head: the forehead. (Gr. *metopon*, forehead.)
METOPE, *n.* *met*-o-pe, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze [Arch.]. (L. *metopa*.)
METOPOSCOPIST, *n.* met-o-*pos*-kop-ist, one versed in physiognomy.
METOPOSCOPY, *n.* met-o-*pos*-kop-e, the study of physiognomy. (Gr. *metopon*, the forehead, and *skopeo*, view.)
METRE, *n.* *mee*-ter, a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; a French measure of length, being the unit of the metrical system of France, and equal to 39·37 English inches. (O.Fr.)
METRIC, *a.* *met*-rik, according to the system of weights and measures adopted in France, and founded on the metre. the ascending series multiplying and the descending series dividing by ten; decimal.
METRICS, *n.* *met*-riks, the theory and art of verse-composition; the scientific theory of measurement.
METRICAL, *a.* *met*-rik-al, pertaining to measure or to metre: in metre.
METRICALLY, *ad.* *met*-rik-al-le, in a metrical manner.
METRICIAN, *n.* me-*trish*-an, a composer of verses.
METRIFY, *v.i.* *met*-re-fi, to versify. Metrified. Metrifies. Metrifying.
METRIST, *n.* *met*-rist, a metrician.
METROGRAPH, *n.* *met*-ro-graf, an indicator of the speed of railway trains, which shows the hour of arrival and departure at each station. (Gr. *metron*, measure, and *grapho*, write.)
METROLOGICAL, *a.* met-ro-*loj*-ik-al, relating to metrology.
METROLOGIST, *n.* met-*rol*-o-jist, a student of metrology.
METROLOGY, *n.* me-*trol*-o-je, the science of weights and measures. (Gr. *metron*, and *logos*, science.)
METROMANIA, *n.* met-ro-*mayn*-yah, a passion for writing verses. (Gr. *metron*, metre, and *mania*.)
METRONOME, *n.* *met*-ro-nome, an instrument with a short pendulum to beat time at the rate required [Music]. (Gr. *metron*, and *monos*, law.)
METRONOMIC, *a.* met-ro-*nom*-ik, pertaining to metronomy.
METRONOMY, *n.* me-*tron*-o-me, beating time by an instrument. (Gr. *metron*, and *nomos*, law.)
METRONYMIC, *n.* met-ro-*nim*-ik, a person's maternal name, or a name taken from the mother's family. (Gr. *meter*, mother, and *onyma*, name.)
METROPOLIS, *n.* me-*trop*-o-lis, the chief or capital city of a country: the chief ecclesiastical city. (L. a mother-city.)
METROPOLITAN, *a.* met-ro-*pol*-it-an, belonging to a metropolis or an archbishopric: *n.* the bishop of a metropolis; the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province; an ecclesiastic of the Greek church, ranking above an archbishop and below a patriarch. (L. *metropolitanus*.)
METROPOLITANATE, *n.* met-ro-*pol*-it-an-ate, the see or office of a metropolitan.
METROPOLITIC, *a.* met-ro-*pol*-it-ik, metropolitical.
METROPOLITICAL, *a.* *met*-ro-pol-*it*-ik-al, pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.
METTLE, *n.* *met*-tl, character; courage; constitutional ardour. (*Metal*.)
METTLED, *a.* *met*-tld, mettlesome.
METTLESOME, *a.* *met*-tl-sum, high-spirited; full of fire; brisk.
METTLESOMELY, *ad.* *met*-tl-sum-le, in a mettlesome manner.
METTLESOMENESS, *n.* *met*-tl-sum-ness, state of being mettlesome.
MEUM, *n.* *mee*-um, what is mine, as in the saying "meum and tuum," mine and thine. (L.)
MEW, *n.* mew, bald-money, the umbelliferous plant *Meum athamanticum*.
MEW, *n.* mew, a sea-gull. (A.S. *mœw*.)
MEW, *n.* mew, a cage for birds, specially while mewing; an enclosure; a place of confinement: *pl.* stables; the royal stables in London, as built near where the king's hawks were mewed: *v.t.* to shed or cast; to moult; to confine, as in a cage. Mewed. Mewing. Mews. (O.Fr. *mue*.)
MEW, *n.* mew, the cry of a cat: *v.i.* to cry as a cat. Mewed. Mewing. Mews. (From the sound.)
MEWL, *v.i.* mewl, to cry, as an infant; to squall. Mewled. Mewling. Mewls.
MEWLER, *n.* *mewl*-er, a crying child.

MEZEREON, *n.* me-*zee*-re-on, the small ornamental shrub, *Daphne mezereum*. (Fr. *mézéréon*.)
MEZQUIT, *n.* *mez*-kit, the Mexican tree, *Prosopis juliflora*.
MEZZANINE, *n.* *met*-za-nin, a story of small height introduced between two higher ones; a window in it [Arch.]. (Fr.)
MEZZO, *a.* *met*-zo, middle; mean. Mezzo relievo, middle relief. Mezzo voce, a medium fulness of voice. (It.)
MEZZO-SOPRANO, *n.* *met*-zo-so-*prah*-no, a voice between soprano and contralto; a person gifted with that voice. (It.)
MEZZOTINT, *n.* *met*-zo-tint, a mode of engraving on steel or copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink, the lights of the picture being produced by scraping on a black ground. (It. *mezzo*, half, and *tinto*, tinted.)
MHO, *n.* mo, the unit of electrical conductance, the reciprocal of the ohm. (*Ohm* transposed.)
MI, *n.* me, the third note in the musical scale, E in the scale of C.
MIASMA, *n.* me-*az*-ma: *pl.* Miasmata, me-*az*-ma-ter, infectious matter floating in the air. (Gr.)
MIASMAL, *a.* me-*az*-mal, miasmatic.
MIASMATIC, *a.* me-az-*mat*-ik, pertaining to or containing miasmata.
MIASMOLOGY, *n.* me-az-*mol*-o-je, the science of miasmata.
MIAU, *v.i.* me-*ou*, to mew, or cry like a cat. Miaued. Miauing. Miaus.
MIAUL, *n.* me-*awl*, a mew, or cat-call.
MICA, *n.* *mike*-a, a group of minerals, cleavable into elastic plates of extreme thinness, and sometimes used for glass. (L. *mica*, a crumb.)
MICACEOUS, *a.* my-*kay*-shus, containing or like mica.
MICA-SCHIST, *n.* *my*-ka-shist, a schistose rock, consisting of mica and quartz.
MICAWBERISM, *n.* me-*kaw*-ber-izm, the habit of unfounded and inconsiderate optimism. (From the character Mr. Micawber, in Dickens' "David Copperfield.")
MICE, *n.* myce: *pl.* of mouse.
MICH, *v.i.* mitsh, to lie hid; to skulk; to sneak; to play truant. Miched. Miches. Miching. (M.E. *muchen*, to pilfer.)
MICHAELMAS, *n.* *mik*-el-mas, the feast of St. Michael, celebrated Sept. 29—a quarter-day; autumn. Michaelmas daisy, the composite plant *Aster tripolium*. Michaelmas term, the interval between Nov. 2nd and 25th. (*Michael*, and *mass*, festival.)
MICHER, *n.* *mitch*-er, a truant; a petty thief; a pilferer.
MICKLE, *a.* *mik*-kl, much; great. (A.S. *micel*.)
MICMAC, *n.* *mik*-mak, an American Indian of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Micmac potato, the American ground-nut, *Apios tuberosa*.
MICO, *n.* *my*-ko, a vegetable butter or solid oil. (South American word.)
MICRANTHOUS, *a.* my-*kran*-thus, small-flowered.
MICROBE, *n.* *my*-krobe, a micro-organism found associated with diseases. (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *bios*, life.)
MICROBIAL, *a.* my-*krobe*-e-al, relating to or like microbes.
MICROCEPHALIC, *a.* *my*-kro-sef-*al*-ik, having an uncommonly small skull. (Gr. *mikros*, and *kephale*, head.)
MICROCEPHALOUS, *a.* my-kro-*sef*-al-us, microcephalic.
MICROCEPHALLY, *n.* my-kro-*sef*-al-le, the condition of possessing a microcephalic head.
MICROCOCCUS, *n.* my-kro-*kok*-us: *pl.* Micrococci, bacteria with spherical cells.
MICROCOSM, *n.* *my*-kro-kozm, man considered as an epitome of the world or macrocosm; anything small as representative of the universe. (Fr. *microcosme*.)
MICROCOSMIC, *a.* *my*-kro-*koz*-mik, microcosmical. Microcosmic salt, a triple salt of soda, ammonia and phosphoric acid.
MICROCOSMICAL, *a.* *my*-kro-*koz*-mik-al, after the fashion of a microcosm.
MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, *n.* *my*-kro-koz-*mog*-raf-e, the description of man as a little world. (*Microcosm*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

MICROCOUSTIC, *n.* my-kro-*koust*-ik, an instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing. (Gr. *mikros*, and *akouo*, hear.)
MICROFARAD, *n.* my-kro-*far*-rad, the millionth of a farad.
MICROGRAPHIC, *a.* my-kro-*graf*-ik, relating to micrography.
MICROGRAPHOPHONE, *n.* my-kro-*graf*-o-fone, an instrument by which exceptionally delicate sounds are recorded and reproduced. (Gr. *mikros*, *grapho*, write, and *phone*, sound.)
MICROGRAPHY, *n.* my-*krog*-raf-e, the description of the microscopic. (Gr. *mikros*, and *grapho*, write.)
MICROHM, *n.* my-krome, the millionth of an ohm.
MICROLINE, *n.* my-kro-line, an anorthic potash felspar: amazon-stone.
MICROLOGY, *n.* my-*krol*-o-je, micrography. (Gr. *mikros*, and *logos*, science.)
MICROMETER, *n.* my-*krom*-e-ter, an instrument applied to the telescope or microscope for measuring small objects or spaces. (Gr. *mikros*, and *metron*.)
MICROMETRICAL, *a.* my-kro-*met*-rik-al, belonging to or ascertained by the micrometer.
MICRON, *n.* *my*-kron, the millionth part of a metre. (Gr. *mikros*.)
MICRONESIA, *n.* my-kro-*neez*-ya, the lesser islands of the Southern Pacific between Australasia and the Malay Peninsula. (Gr. *mikros*, and *nesos*, island.)
MICROPANTOGRAPH, *n.* my-kro-*pan*-to-graf, an instrument for minute engraving. (Gr. *mikros*, and *pantograph*.)
MICROPHONE, *n.* *my*-kro-fone, an instrument for intensifying small sounds. (Gr. *mikros*, and *phone*, sound.)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MICROPHONICS, *n.* my-kro-*fon*-iks, the science of magnifying low sounds.
MICROPHONY, *n.* my-*krof*-o-ne, weakness of voice.
MICROPHOTOGRAPHY, *n.* *my*-kro-fo-*tog*-raf-e, photographing through the microscope.
MICROPHYTE, *n.* *my*-kro-fite, a microscopic vegetable parasite. (Gr. *mikros*, and *phyton*, a plant.)
MICROPYLE, *n.* *my*-kro-pile, the mouth of the foramen of an ovule; the closed orifice of the seed [Bot.]. (Gr. *mikros*, and *pyle*, a gate.)
MICROSCOPE, *n.* *my*-kro-skope, an optical instrument for magnifying, and thus rendering visible those minute objects which are invisible to the unaided eye. (Gr. *mikros*, and *skopeo*, view.)
MICROSCOPIC, *a.* my-kro-*skop*-ik, microscopical.
MICROSCOPICAL, *a.* my-kro-*skop*-ik-al, made visible by the aid of a microscope; resembling a microscope; magnifying as a microscope; very small.
MICROSCOPICALLY, *ad.* *my*-kro-*skop*-ik-al-le, by or as by the microscope.
MICROSCOPIST, *n.* my-*kros*-ko-pist, *or* *my*-kro-sko-pist, one skilled in microscopy.
MICROSCOPY, *n.* my-*kros*-kop-e, the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.
MICROSPORE, *n.* *my*-kro-spore, the spore acting as the pollen-grain of a fern.
MICROTOME, *n.* *my*-kro-tome, an instrument for cutting thin sections for the microscope. (Gr. *mikros*, and *tome*, cutting.)
MICROVOLT, *n.* *my*-kro-volt, the millionth of a volt [Elect.].
MICROZOA, *n.pl.* *my*-kro-*zoh*-ah, the microscopic animals.
MICROZYME, *n.* *my*-kro-zime, a very minute particle constituting the germ of certain epizootic and epidemical diseases. (Gr. *mikros*, and *zyme*, leaven.)
MICTURATE, *v.i.* *mik*-tewr-ate, to pass urine. Micturated. Micturates. Micturating.
MICTURITION, *n.* mik-tewr-*ish*-on, a morbid desire to pass urine. (L. *micturitus*, made water often.)
MID, *a.* mid, middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening. (A.S. *mid*.)
MIDA, *n.* *mide*-a, the larva of the bean-fly. (Gr. *midas*, a kind of insect.)
MIDDAY, *a.* and *n.* *mid*-day, noon.
MIDDEN, *n.* *mid*-den, a heap of kitchen refuse; a dunghill. (Scand.)
MIDDLE, *a.* *mid*-dl, equally distant from the extremes; intermediate. **Middle Ages**, the period which intervened between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters in the fifteenth century, approx. A.D. 800-1500. **Middle article**, the leader that follows the chief leader of the day in a newspaper, generally on some literary or non-political subject. **Middle distance**, the part of a picture between the foreground and the background. **Middle Kingdom**, the former Chinese Empire, because the founders of the kingdom that afterwards grew into an Empire, found their state surrounded on all sides by other states. **Middle term**, that term in the premises with which those of the conclusion are successively compared [Logic]. (A.S. *middel*.)
MIDDLE, *n.* *mid*-dl, the point or part equally distant from the extremities; the midst; centre. **Middle-aged**, being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. **Middle class**, the class between the aristocracy and the labouring class. **Middle deck**, the deck below the main deck in three-deckers.
MIDDLEMAN, *n.* *mid*-dl-man, an agent between two parties, chiefly connected with the letting of land; a trader; a distributor.
MIDDLEMOST, *a.* *mid*-dl-most, nearest the middle.
MIDDLERAIL, *n.* *mid*-dl-rale, the crossbar of a door which carries the handle.
MIDDLING, *a.* *mid*-ling, of middle rank, size or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate.
MIDDLINGLY, *ad.* *mid*-ling-le, passably; indifferently.
MIDDLINGS, *n.pl.* *mid*-lingz, the coarser part of flour.
MIDDY, *n.* *mid*-de, a midshipman.
MIDGE, *n.* midj, a fly of the family Chironomidæ; a gnat. (A.S. *mycg*.)
MIDGET, *n.* *midj*-et, the sand-fly; a dwarf; a tiny photograph.
MIDINETTE, *n.* mid-e-*net*, a Parisian working girl.
MIDLAND, *a.* *mid*-land, being in the interior of a country; distant from the coast.
MID-LEG, *n.* *mid*-leg, middle of the leg.
MID-LENTING, *a.* mid-*lent*-ing, visiting relatives on Mothering Sunday, the fourth in Lent.
MID-LIFE, *n.* *mid*-life, the middle of life.
MIDMOST, *a.* *mid*-mohst, middlemost.
MIDNIGHT, *n.* *mid*-nite, the middle of the night: *a.* being in the middle of the night; very dark.
MID-OFF, *n.* mid-*off*, a mid-wicket fieldsman at cricket standing on the off-side of the pitch.
MID-ON, *n.* mid-*on*, a mid-wicket fieldsman at cricket standing on the on-side of the pitch.
MIDRASH, *n.* *mid*-rash, an ancient Jewish commentary on the Hebrew scriptures, the commentaries that remain being contained in the Mishna. (Heb.)
MIDRIB, *n.* *mid*-rib, a continuation of the petiole [Bot.].
MIDRIFF, *n.* *mid*-rif, the diaphragm, the muscle dividing the chest from the abdomen. (A.S. *midhrif*.)
MID-SEA, *n.* *mid*-see, the midst of the sea.
MIDSHIP, *a.* *mid*-ship, being in the middle of a ship.
MIDSHIPMAN, *n.* *mid*-ship-man, a naval officer ranking below a sub-lieutenant.
MIDSHIPMITE, *n.* *mid*-ship-mite, a midshipman.
MIDSHIPS, *ad.* *mid*-ships, in the middle of a ship [Naut.].
MIDST, *n.* midst, the middle: *ad.* in the middle. **In the midst**, among; involved in, or overwhelmed by.
MID-STREAM, *n.* *mid*-streme, the middle of the stream.
MIDSUMMER, *n.* *mid*-sum-mer, the summer solstice, about June 21. **Midsummer Day**, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, held on June 24—a quarter-day. **Midsummer Eve**, St. John's Eve, June 23. **Midsummer madness**, utter folly and recklessness. (A.S. *midsumor*.)
MIDWAY, *n.* *mid*-way, the middle of the way: *a.* being in the middle distance: *ad.* half-way.
MIDWIFE, *n.* *mid*-wife: *pl.* Midwives, *mid*-wyvz, a woman who assists in childbirth: *v.t.* to perform the office of midwife: *v.t.* to assist in childbirth. **Mid-**

wifed. Midwifes. Midwifing. (A.S. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman.)

MIDWIFERY, *n.* *mid*-wif-re, the art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

MIDWINTER, *n.* *mid*-win-ter, the winter solstice, about December 21.

MIEMITE, *n.* *mi*-e-mite, a variety of magnesian limestone. (Miemo, in Tuscany.)

MIEN, *n.* meen, external appearance; look; demeanour (Fr. *mine*.)

MIFF, *n.* mif, a feeling of slight annoyance or irritation. [Slang].

MIFFED, *a.* mifd, slightly annoyed [Slang].

MIGHT, mite, *p.* of may.

MIGHT, *n.* mite, strength; force; power. With might and main, with the utmost strength. (A.S. *miht*.)

MIGHTFUL, *a.* *mite*-ful, powerful.

MIGHTILY, *ad.* *mite*-e-le, with great power or strength; vigorously; greatly.

MIGHTINESS, *n.* *mite*-e-ness, the state of being mighty; power; greatness; a title of dignity, as formerly used by the States-General of the Netherlands.

MIGHTST, mytst, second person singular, *p.* of may.

MIGHTY, *a.* *mite*-e, having great power; potent; valiant; very great; important; momentous; showing great power; wonderful: *ad.* in a great degree.

MIGNIARD, *a.* *min*-yard, soft; dainty. (Fr.)

MIGNON, *a.* mee-*nyon*, delicately shaped; dainty; pretty. (Fr.)

MIGNONETTE, *n.* min-yo-*net*, a sweet-scented plant, any of the 53 species of *Reseda*. (Fr. *mignon*, darling.)

MIGRAINE, *n.* *mee*-grayn, megrim. (Fr.)

MIGRANT, *a.* *my*-grant, migratory: *n.* a migrating animal or bird.

MIGRATE, *v.i.* *my*-grate, to pass from one country to another. Migrated. Migrates. Migrating. (L. *migratus*, migrated.)

MIGRATION, *n.* my-*gray*-shon, the act of migrating.

MIGRATORY, *a.* *my*-gra-tor-e, removing or accustomed to remove from one country to another; wandering.

MIHRAB, *n.* me-*rahb*, a niche in a mosque showing the direction of Mecca.

MIKADO, *n.* me-*kah*-do, the ruler, or Emperor of Japan; chiefly a poetical mode of addressing him. (Japanese, meaning "exalted gate.")

MIKE, *n.* myke, idling, as he is on the mike: *v.t.* to shirk work; to loiter about [Slang]. Miked. Mikes. Miking.

MILANESE, *a.* mil-an-*eez*, relating to Milan: *n.* an inhabitant of Milan in Italy.

MILCH, *a.* milsh, yielding milk. (*Milk*.)

MILD, *a.* myld, gentle; not acrid, corrosive or drastic; not acrimonious; not fierce, rough or angry; placid; calm; moderate. (A.S. *milde*.)

MILDEW, *n.* *mil*-dew, a growth on plants and books and other objects consisting of innumerable minute fungi, chiefly of the genus *Oidium*: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* to be affected with mildew. Mildewed. Mildewing. Mildews. (A.S. *mele*, honey, and *deaw*, dew.)

MILDEWY, *a.* *mil*-dew-e, resembling mildew.

MILDLY, *ad.* *myld*-le, in a mild manner.

MILDNESS, *n.* *myld*-ness, gentleness; softness.

MILE, *n.* mile, a measure of length or distance, the English or statute mile being 1,760 yards, and the English geographical mile one-sixtieth of a degree of latitude, or about 2,023 yards. (A.S. *mil*.)

MILEAGE, *n.* *mile*-aje, travelling expenses per mile; distance in miles.

MILER, *n.* *mile*-er, one who runs a mile-race; anything travelling at a stated number of miles per hour.

MILEPOST, *n.* *mile*-post, a milestone; a post at the end of each mile.

MILESIAN, *a.* mil-*eesj*-an, relating to the last of the four Irish races, the Milesians, who followed Miled from Spain supposedly about 1000-1400 B.C.: *n.* a member of the Milesian race in Ireland. (*Milesius*, a legendary Spanish king.)

MILESTONE, *n.* *mile*-stone, a stone set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, *n.* *mil*-foyl, the yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*, remarkable for its finely-divided leaves. Water milfoil, a plant of the genus *Myriophyllum*. (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf.)

MILIARY, *a.* *mil*-yar-re, resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds [Med.]: *n.* miliary fever. (L. *miliarius*, pertaining to millet.)

MILIEU, *n.* *meel*-yew, environment social or otherwise; condition in life. (Fr.)

MILIOLA, *n.pl.* *mil*-e-o-la, a genus of microscopic foraminifera, not larger than a millet seed, the remains of which abound in the tertiary strata near Paris. (L. *milium*, millet.)

MILIOLITE, *n.* *mil*-e-o-lite, a fossil species of miliola. (*Miliola*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

MILIOLITIC, *a.* mil-e-o-*lit*-ik, pertaining to miliolites.

MILITANCY, *n.* *mil*-e-tan-se, militarism; reliance on force; eagerness to fight.

MILITANT, *a.* *mil*-e-tant, engaged in warfare; of a fighting temperament: *n.* a soldier or fighter. Church militant, the Christian church on earth as opposing spiritual enemies. Militant Suffragist, a woman seeking parliamentary enfranchisement for her sex by violent means. (L. *militans*, serving as a soldier.)

MILITARILY, *ad.* *mil*-e-tar-il-e, in military manner.

MILITARISM, *n.* *mil*-e-tar-izm, military government; the desire for military glory when exhibited in a nation; the exaltation of the army by the people at large. (Fr. *militarisme*.)

MILITARIST, *n.* *mil*-it-ar-ist, an advocate of a warlike policy; an admirer of the soldier's life.

MILITARIZATION, *n.* *mil*-it-ar-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of militarizing.

MILITARIZE, *v.t.* *mil*-it-ar-ize, to teach militarism to a people; to drill as a soldier. Militarized. Militarizes. Militarizing.

MILITARY, *a.* *mil*-e-ta-re, pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; becoming a soldier; martial: *n.* soldiers; soldiery; the army. Military Cross, an army decoration, M.C., awarded to captains, lieutenants and first-class warrant-officers, for service under fire; instituted in 1915. Military tenure, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service. (L. *militaris*, warlike.)

MILITATE, *v.i.* *mil*-e-tate, to oppose; to operate against or act in opposition. Militated. Militates. Militating. (L. *militatus*, served as a soldier.)

MILITIA, *n.* me-*lish*-a, citizen soldiers available in emergency (L.)

MILIUM, *n.* *mil*-e-um, millet-grass. (L.)

MILK, *n.* milk, a white fluid, secreted by certain glands in female mammals, for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion made by bruising seeds: *v.t.* to draw milk from; to supply with milk. Milk for babes, metaphorically, the reduction of a statement or theory to its simplest form in which even a child-like intellect could apprehend it. Milk of human kindness, goodness or warmth of heart. Milked. Milking. Milks. (A.S. *meolc*.)

MILKER, *n.* *milk*-er, one who or that which milks.

MILK-FEVER, *n.* *milk*-feev-er, a transitory fever which sometimes accompanies first lactation.

MILK-FLOAT, *n.* *milk*-flote, the flat dray or truck, usually with a low wheel base, on which milk is carried.

MILKILY, *ad.* *milk*-e-le, after the manner of milk.

MILKINESS, *n.* *milk*-e-ness, softness; having the characteristics of milk.

MILKING, *n.* *milk*-ing, the act of drawing milk from a milk gland; the quantity of milk so drawn. Milking stool, the stool on which the milker sits.

MILK-LEG, *n.* *milk*-leg, a swelling in the leg of a parturient woman; white-leg.

MILK-LIVERED, *a.* *milk*-liv-erd, timorous; cowardly.

MILKMAID, *n.* *milk*-made, a woman who milks or is employed in a dairy.

MILKMAN, *n.* *milk*-man, a man who sells milk.

MILK-PUNCH, *n.* *milk*-punsh, milk and spirits sweetened.

MILK-SCORE, *n.* *milk*-skore, an account of milk sold.

MILK-SICKNESS, *n.* *milk*-sik-ness, a malignant cattle disease peculiar to the western American States.

MILKSOP, *n.* *milk*-sop, a piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILK-TEETH, *n.pl.* *milk*-teeth, the fore-teeth of a foal; also of children, which are shed in childhood.

MILK-THISTLE, *n.* milk-*this*-sl, the plant *Silybum marianum*.

MILK-TREE, *n.* *milk*-tree, a tropical American tree yielding a milky juice, *Brosimum galactrodendron*, or the messaranduba, *Mimusops elata*.

MILK-VETCH, *n.* *milk*-vetch, a plant of the genus *Astragalus*.

MILK-WALK, *n.* *milk*-wawk, the district served by a milkman or milkmaid.

MILK-WEED, *n.* *milk*-weed, a plant of the genus *Asclepias*; the sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*, or the milk parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*.

MILKWORT, *n.* *milk*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Polygala*. Sea milkwort, the plant *Glaux maritima*.

MILKY, *a.* *milk*-e, made of, full of, or resembling milk; yielding milk; mild; gentle; timorous. Milky way, a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, due to the presence of a deep belt of stars.

MILL, *n.* mil, a machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles; a manufactory: *v.t.* to grind; to make a raised impression round the edge of a coin; to stamp [Coining]; to full, as cloth; to beat severely with the fists. Go through the mill, to have a hard struggle for a livelihood, or to undergo any unpleasant experience. To mill chocolate, to froth it. Milled. Milling. Mills. (A.S. *myln*.)

MILL, *n.* mil, a fight with the fists [Slang].

MILL, *n.* mil, a money of account, valued at the tenth of a cent, and the thousandth part of a dollar [U.S.]. (L. *mille*, a thousand.)

MILLBOARD, *n.* *mil*-bord, board for bookbinding made of pulp from hemp, yarn and rags, or inferior substitutes.

MILL-COG, *n.* *mil*-kog, the tooth of a water-wheel.

MILL-DAM, *n.* *mil*-dam, a dam or mound to obstruct a watercourse and divert it into a millrace.

MILLED, *pp.* or *a.* mild, passed through a mill; subjected to the operation of milling, as a coin; fulled.

MILLENARIAN, *a.* mil-len-*ayr*-e-an, lasting a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium: *n.* one who believes in the millennium.

MILLENARIANISM, *n.* mil-len-*ayr*-e-an-izm, millenarism.

MILLENARISM, *n.* *mil*-len-ar-izm, the doctrine of millenarians.

MILLENARY, *a.* *mil*-len-ar-e, consisting of a thousand: *n.* the space of a thousand years; a millenarian. (L. *millenarius*.)

MILLENNIAL, *a.* mil-*len*-ne-al, pertaining to the millennium.

MILLENNIALIST, *n.* mil-*len*-ne-al-list, a millenarian.

MILLENNIUM, *n.* mil-*len*-ne-um, a thousand years, specially that during which, as some think, Christ is to reign in person on earth. (L.)

MILLEPEDE, *n.* *mil*-le-peed, a millipede. (L. *mille*, and *pes*, a foot.)

MILLEPORE, *n.* *mil*-le-pore, a species of shallow-water reef-corals of the genus *Millepora*. (L. *mille*, and *porus*, channel.)

MILLER, *n.* *mil*-ler, the owner or manager of a flour mill; the moth, *Acronycta leporina*, with white powdered wings. Miller's dog, the tope shark, *Galeus vulgaris*. Miller's thumb, a small fish, the river bull-head.

MILLERITE, *n.* *mil*-ler-ite, an ore of nickel.

MILLESIMAL, *a.* mil-*les*-im-al, a thousandth; consisting of thousandths. (L. *millesimus*.)

MILLET, *n.* *mil*-let, the grain of several species of grasses. (Fr.)

MILL-HAND, *n.* *mil*-hand, a worker in a factory.

MILLIARD, *n.* *mil*-yahrd, a thousand millions. (Fr.)

MILLIARE, *n.* *mil*-le-ar, the thousandth of an are.

MILLIARY, *a.* *mil*-le-a-re, pertaining to a Roman mile; denoting a mile: *n.* a milestone. (L. *milliarius*.)

MILLIER, *n.* *meel*-yay, a weight equal to 1,000 kilogrammes. (Fr.)

MILLIGRAM, *n.* *mil*-le-gram, a milligramme.

MILLIGRAMME, *n.* *mil*-le-gram, the thousandth part of a gramme, ·0154 of a grain. (Fr.)

MILLILITRE, *n.* *mil*-le-*leet*-er, the thousandth part of a litre, ·06103 cubic inches. (Fr.)

MILLIMETRE, *n.* *mil*-le-*meet*-er, the thousandth part of a metre, ·03937 inches. (Fr.)

MILLINER, *n.* *mil*-lin-er, one who makes head-gear for women. (*Milaner*, a dealer in Milan goods.)

MILLINERY, *n.* *mil*-in-er-e, articles made or sold by milliners.

MILLING, *n.* *mil*-ling, the act of grinding or passing through a mill; the marking on the edge of a milled coin; partaking in a fistic or glove contest.

MILLION, *n.* or *a.* *mil*-yon, a thousand thousands; a very great number. The million, the general public. (Fr.)

MILLIONAIRE, *n.* *mil*-yon-air, a man worth a million francs, dollars or pounds; a very rich man. (Fr. *millionnaire*.)

MILLIONARY, *a.* *mil*-yon-ar-e, pertaining to or consisting of millions.

MILLIONFOLD, *a.* *mil*-yon-fold, a million times the quantity: *ad.* a million times in quantity.

MILLIONTH, *a.* *mil*-yonth, ten hundred thousandth: *n.* one of a million parts.

MILLIPEDE, *n.* *mil*-le-pede, a species of myriapod; the wood-louse, *Iulus terrestris*.

MILLPOND, *n.* *mil*-pond, a reservoir of a water-mill.

MILLRACE, *n.* *mil*-race, the current of water that drives a mill-wheel.

MILL-SIXPENCE, *n.* *mil*-siks-pence, an old English coin, first milled in 1561.

MILLSTONE, *n.* *mil*-stone, a stone used for grinding grain. Millstone grit, a hard coarse gritty sandstone. See through or into a millstone, to be sharp-sighted.

MILLTAIL, *n.* *mil*-tale, the rush of water when it has passed and turned the mill-wheel.

MILL-TOOTH, *n.* *mil*-tooth, a grinder; a molar.

MILL-WHEEL, *n.* *mil*-wheel, the water-driven wheel that operates the machinery of a mill.

MILLWRIGHT, *n.* *mil*-rite, one who constructs mills or their machinery.

MILREIS, *n.* *mil*-raze, a Portuguese coin worth about 4s. 5d. now called an escudo; a Brazilian coin worth nearly 2s. 3d.

MILSEY, *n.* *mil*-say, a sieve for straining milk. (Dial. Eng.)

MILT, *n.* milt, the spleen; the sperm of fishes: *v.t.* to impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. Milted. Milting. Milts. (A.S. *milte*.)

MILTER, *n.* *milt*-er, a male fish.

MILTONIC, *a.* mil-*ton*-ik, like or belonging to John Milton or his works; hence, majestic.

MIME, *n.* mime, a kind of farce; an actor in such: *v.t.* to mimic: *v.i.* to play a mime. Mimed. Mimes. Miming. (Fr.)

MIMESIS, *n.* mime-*ee*-sis, imitation of the voice or gestures of another [Rhet.]. (Gr.)

MIMETIC, *a.* mime-*et*-ik, mimetical.

MIMETICAL, *a.* mime-*et*-ik-al, imitative; apt to imitate.

MIMETITE, *n.* *mime*-e-tite, mineral arseniate of lead resembling pyromorphite. (Gr. *mimētes*, imitator.)

MIMIC, *a.* *mim*-ik, imitating; imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape. (L. *mimicus*.)

MIMIC, *n.* *mim*-ik, one who mimics; a buffoon: *v.t.* to ape; to imitate for sport. Mimicked. Mimicking. Mimics.

MIMICALLY, *ad.* *mim*-ik-al-le, in a mimic manner.

MIMICKER, *n.* *mim*-ik-er, one who mimics.

MIMICRY, *n.* *mim*-ik-re, imitation, specially for sport or ridicule; likeness among animals or birds to each other, or to their environment [Zool.].

MIMOSA, *n.* mim-*oh*-za, a genus of 300 species of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant, *M. pudica*. (Gr. *mimos*, mime.)

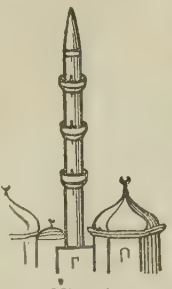
MIMULUS, *n.* *mim*-yewl-us, a genus of 60 species of plants including *M. luteus*, the monkey flower, and *M. moschatus*, the musk plant. (L. a mime.)

MINA, *n.* *mine*-a, a weight of money, the Jewish being 50 shekels, and the Attic 100 drachmas. (L.)

MINACIOUS, *a.* min-*ay*-shus, threatening; minatory.

MINAR, *n* *min*-ahr, a tall tower, or lighthouse. (Ar.)

MINARET, *n.* *min*-a-ret, a tall turret, attached to a mosque, of several stories with balconies, from which the muezzin summons the people to prayer. (Sp. *minarete.*)



Minaret.

MINATORY, *a.* *min*-a-tor-e, threatening. (L. *minatorius.*)
MINBAR, *n.* *min*-bahr, the pulpit in a mosque. (Ar.)
MINCE, *v.t.* mince, to cut or chop into very small pieces; to diminish or suppress a part in speaking; to extenuate or palliate: to pronounce in an affected way: *v.i.* to walk with short steps; to speak with affected nicety. **Mince matters**, to minimize the unpleasant: to represent things in the least disagreeable light. **Minced. Minces. Mincing.** (O.Fr. *mincier.*)
MINCEMEAT, *n.* *mince*-meet, a mixture of raisins and currants with chopped candied peel and suet.
MINCEPIE, *n.* *mince*-py, a pie made of mincemeat.
MINCER, *n.* *mince*-er, one who minces; a mincing machine.
MINCING, *a.* *mince*-ing, over-cautious, prudishly delicate; walking or speaking in an affected manner.
MINCINGLY, *ad.* *mince*-ing-le, in small parts; with affectation.
MINCING-MACHINE, *n.* *mince*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a mechanical device for cutting up anything, usually meat, into tiny fragments.
MIND, *n.* mined, the thinking faculty; the spiritual principle or the soul in man; intention; purpose; inclination; desire; thought; opinion; memory; remembrance; disposition; the heart or seat of affection: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to attend to; to obey; to take care or charge of; to see to; to object to; to watch out for; to beware of. **Mind your eye**, beware! be on your guard! **Minded. Minding. Minds.** (A.S. *gemynd*, memory.)
MINDED, *a.* *mined*-ed, having a mind; disposed; inclined.
MINDEDNESS, *n.* *mined*-ed-ness, the state of being minded.
MINDFUL, *a.* *mined*-ful, attentive; bearing in mind.
MINDFULLY, *ad.* *mined*-ful-le, attentively.
MINDFULNESS, *n.* *mined*-ful-ness, attention; heedfulness.
MINDLESS, *a.* *mined*-less, without mind; heedless.
MIND-READING, *n.* *mined*-read-ing, the ability to know what is passing in another person's mind even when separated from them; transference of thought.
MINE, *pron.* mine, possessive case of I, belonging to me. (A.S. *min.*)
MINE, *n.* mine, an excavation in the earth, out of which minerals are dug; crude ore or ironstone; a subterraneous passage dug under a fortification to blow it up; a mass of explosives, with detonator, in a metal container, sometimes floating on the surface of the sea, but generally moored, and exploding on contact with a ship; a rich source of wealth or other worth: *v.i.* to dig a mine in the earth; to practise secret means of injury: *v.t.* to sap; to undermine. **Mined. Mines. Mining.** (Fr.)
MINE-CAPTAIN, *n.* *mine*-kap-tin, the overseer of a metal mine.
MINEFIELD, *n.* *mine*-feeld, an area on land or at sea which has been sown with mines [Mil.].
MINELAYER, *n.* *mine*-lay-er, a vessel for sowing mines at sea; a member of the crew of such a vessel.
MINER, *n.* *mine*-er, one who digs for minerals; one who digs a mine.
MINERAL, *n.* *min*-er-al, an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition found in the earth: *a.* pertaining to or consisting of minerals; impregnated with mineral matter. **Mineral black**, oxide of carbon. **Mineral caoutchouc**, an elastic mineral pitch or bitumen. **Mineral green**, carbonate of copper. **Mineral jelly**, vaseline. **Mineral kingdom**, the third grand division of natural objects, embracing all inorganic substances. **Mineral salt**, salt found native, formed by mineral acids with bases. **Mineral waters**, waters impregnated with mineral matter. (O.Fr.)
MINERALIST, *n.* *min*-er-al-ist, one versed in minerals.
MINERALIZATION, *n.* *min*-er-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of mineralizing.
MINERALIZE, *v.t* *min*-er-al-ize, to convert into a mineral; to impregnate with mineral matter; to combine with a metal in forming an ore; *v.i.* to go on an excursion for the collecting of minerals. **Mineralized. Mineralizes. Mineralizing.**
MINERALIZER, *n.* *min*-er-al-ize-er, a substance which mineralizes another.
MINERALOGICAL, *a.* *min*-er-al-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to mineralogy.
MINERALOGICALLY, *ad.* *min*-er-al-*oj*-ik-al-le, according to mineralogy.
MINERALOGIST, *n.* *min*-er-*al*-o-jist, one versed in the study of minerals, or who treats of their properties.
MINERALOGY, *n.* min-er-*al*-o-je, the study of minerals. (Fr. *minéralogie.*)
MINERVA, *n.* min-*erv*-a, the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts [Rom. Myth.]. **Minerva press**, the literature of sentimental love-romance, or the production of such. (L.)
MINESWEEPER, *n.* *mine*-sweep-er, a vessel engaged in clearing an enemy minefield; a member of the crew of such a vessel.
MINEVER, *n.* *min*-e-ver, miniver.
MINGLE, *v.t.* *ming*-gl, to mix; to unite in one mass; to join in mutual intercourse; to debase by mixture: *v.i.* to be united; to be united with. **Mingled. Mingles. Mingling.** (A.S. *mengan.*)
MINGLEDLY, *ad.* *ming*-gld-le, confusedly.
MINGLE-MANGLE, *n.* *ming*-gl-*mang*-gl, a medley.
MINGLEMENT, *n* *ming*-gl-ment, state of being mixed.
MINGLER, *n.* *ming*-gler, one who mingles.
MINGLINGLY, *ad.* *ming*-gling-le, in the way of mingling.
MINIATE, *v.t.* *min*-e-ate, to tinge with vermilion. **Miniated. Miniates. Miniating.** (L. *miniatus.*)
MINIATURE, *n.* *min*-e-a-tewr, a small-sized painting or portrait, in oil or water-colours; anything on a small scale: *a.* on a small scale. (It. *miniatura.*)
MINIATURIST, *n.* *min*-i-a-tewr-ist, a painter of miniatures.
MINIFY, *v.t.* *min*-e-fy, to diminish: to depreciate. **Minified. Minifies. Minifying.** (L. *minus*, less.)
MINIKIN, *a.* *min*-e-kin, small: *n.* a small sort of pin; a favourite. (Dut. *minnikyn*, little love.)
MINIM, *n.* *min*-im, a dwarf; a note (𝅗𝅥) equal to two crotchets [Mus.]; a small fish; liquid measure, equal to the sixtieth of a fluid drachm; a single drop. (O.Fr. *minime*, very tiny.)
MINIMALIST, *n.* *min*-e-mal-ist, a member of the Menshevik party in Russia; a person ready to accept the minimum, at least temporarily.
MINIMIZE, *v.t.* *min*-im-ize, to reduce to the smallest possible; to make the least of. **Minimized. Minimizes. Minimizing.**
MINIMUM, *n.* *min*-e-mum, the least quantity in a given case. (L. least.)
MINIMUS, *n.* *min*-e-mus, the smallest; the lowest in rank or age. (L.)
MINING, *a.* *mine*-ing, burrowing; underhand: *n.* the art of working mines.
MINION, *n.* *min*-yon, a favourite; a servile flatterer; a small printing type. (Fr. *mignon*, a darling.)
MINION-LIKE, *ad.* *min*-yon-like, like a minion.
MINIONSHIP, *n.* *min*-yon-ship, the state of being a minion.
MINIOUS, *a.* *min*-yus, of a vermilion colour.
MINISTER, *n.* *min*-is-ter, a servant; an agent who transacts business under the authority of another; one entrusted with the direction of affairs of state; the representative of a government at a foreign court; one who conducts service at public worship; a clergyman; a pastor: *v.t.* to give; to supply: *v.i.* to perform service in any office, sacred or secular; to afford supplies; to give medicines. **Ministered. Ministering. Ministers.** (Fr. *ministre.*)
MINISTERIAL, *a.* min-is-*teer*-e-al, pertaining to service, official, clerical or ecclesiastical; acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister.
MINISTERIALIST, *n.* min-is-*teer*-e-al-ist, a supporter of the ministry in power.
MINISTERIALLY, *ad.* min-is-*teer*-e-al-le, in a ministerial manner.

MINISTERING, *ppr.* or *a.* *min*-is-ter-ing, attending and serving as a subordinate agent; affording supplies.
MINISTRANT, *a.* *min*-is-trant, conducting divine service. (L. *ministrans*, serving.)
MINISTRATION, *n.* min-is-*tray*-shon, act of performing service as a subordinate agent; the office of a minister.
MINISTRESS, *n.* *min*-is-tress, a woman who ministers.
MINISTRY, *n.* *min*-is-tre, agency; service; the office, duties, or functions of a minister; the body of ministers of state; term of ministerial office. (Fr. *ministre*.)
MINIUM, *n.* *min*-e-um, red oxide of lead, a beautiful deep-red colouring matter, much used in the arts. (L.)
MINIVER, *n.* *min*-e-ver, ermine with black spots of lambskin. (O.Fr. *menu ver*, little fur.)
MINK, *n.* mink, an American carnivore of the weasel family, *Mustela vison*, esteemed for its fur. European mink, *Mustela lutreola*. Siberian mink, *Mustela sibirica*. (Swed. *mänk*.)
MINNESINGERS, *n.pl.* *min*-ne-*sing*-ers, a body of lyric poets and singers in Germany in the 12th and 13th centuries. (Ger. *minne*, love, and *singer*, love being their chief theme.)
MINNIE, *n.* *min*-nee, the slang name given by soldiers to the trench mortar. (Corruption of the Ger. *minenwerfer*, a mine-thrower.)
MINNOW, *n.* *min*-no, a small river fish, *Leuciscus phoxinus*. (A.S. *myne*, a minnow.)
MINOAN, *a.* *min*-o-an, relating to the prehistoric civilization of Crete: *n.* a native of ancient Crete. The Minoan Period covers the years 2500 B.C. to 1200 B.C. (Gr. *Minos*, a Cretan king.)
MINOR, *a.* *my*-nor, less; smaller; petty; inconsiderable; lower; less by a semitone [Mus.]: *n.* a person of either sex under age; the term forming, or the premise containing, the subject of the conclusion [Logic]. Minor Canon, a clergyman who officiates in the services of a cathedral but is not a member of the chapter. Minor key, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is chiefly used for solemn and mournful subjects [Mus.]. Minor prophets, the twelve from Hosea to Malachi. (L. less.)
MINORITE, *n.* *my*-nor-ite, a Franciscan friar. (*Fratres Minores*, the Lesser Brothers.)
MINORITY, *n.* my-*nor*-e-te, the state of being under age; the smaller number.
MINOTAUR, *n.* *min*-o-tawr, a fabled monster, half man and half bull. (O.Fr.)
MINSTER, *n.* *min*-ster, the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. (A.S. *mynster*.)
MINSTREL, *n.* *min*-strel, a singer who accompanies himself on an instrument; one of an order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp; a musician. Nigger minstrels, entertainers with their faces blackened with burnt cork. (O.Fr. *menestral*.)
MINSTRELSY, *n.* *min*-strel-se, the art or occupation of minstrels; instrumental music; a number of musicians or minstrels; a body of songs. (O.Fr. *menestralsie*.)
MINT, *n.* mint, an aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha*, which produces by distillation an odoriferous and pungent essential oil. (A.S. *minte*.)
MINT, *n.* mint, the place where money is coined by public authority; a place of invention or fabrication; a source of abundant supply: *v.t.* to coin; to invent; to fabricate: to forge. Minted. Minting. Mints. (A.S. *mynet*, a piece of money.)
MINTAGE, *n.* *mint*-aje, that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.
MINTER, *n.* *mint*-er, a coiner; an inventor.
MINT-JULEP, *n.* *mint*-joo-lep, a drink consisting of brandy, sugar and pounded ice, flavoured with mint.
MINT-MASTER, *n.* *mint*-mahs-ter, the master or superintendent of the Mint; one who invents or fabricates.
MINT-SAUCE, *n.* *mint*-sawce, mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar.
MINUEND, *n.* *min*-yew-end, the number from which another is to be subtracted [Arith.]. (L. *minuendus*, to be lessened.)
MINUET, *n.* *min*-yew-et, a slow graceful dance; the tune accompanying it. (Fr. *menuet*.)
MINUS, *n.* *my*-nus, the subtractive sign (—); less. (L.)
MINUSCULE, *a.* min-*us*-kule, minute: *n.* a small letter, as distinguished from a capital. (L. *minusculus*.)
MINUTE, *a.* my-*newt*, very small; attending to small things particular. (L. *minuta*.)
MINUTE, *n.* *min*-it, a small portion of time, the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree [Geom.]; a brief jotting or note to aid the memory: *v.t.* to jot down a short note or memorandum. Minute book, a book in which the proceedings of a meeting are recorded. Minuted. Minutes. Minuting. (Fr.)
MINUTE-GLASS, *n.* *min*-it-glahss, a glass, the sand of which measures a minute.
MINUTE-GUN, *n.* *min*-it-gun, a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.
MINUTE-HAND, *n.* *min*-it-hand, the hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.
MINUTELY, *ad.* mi-*newt*-le, in a minute manner.
MINUTENESS, *n.* mi-*newt*-ness, extreme smallness.
MINUTE-WATCH, *n.* *min*-it-wotsh, a watch that distinguishes minutes, or on which minutes are marked.
MINUTIÆ, *n.pl.* me-*new*-she-e, less important particulars or details. (L.)
MINX, *n.* minks, a pert, selfish girl; a she-puppy. (*Minikin*.)
MINY, *a.* *mine*-e, abounding with mines; subterraneous.
MIOCENE, *a.* *my*-o-seen, less recent; a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary rocks [Geol.]. (Gr. *meion*, less, and *kainos*, new.)
MIRABILITE, *n.* mir-*ab*-il-ite, the efflorescence on the soil among salt-springs, used as a substitute for soda in manufacturing glass. (L. *mirabilis*, wonderful.)
MIRACLE, *n.* *mir*-a-kl, anything wonderful; a supernatural effect or event. Miracle play, a play in which sacred subjects are represented. (Fr.)
MIRACLEMONGER, *n.* *mir*-a-kl-*mung*-ger, an impostor who pretends to work miracles.
MIRACULOUS, *a.* mir-*ak*-yew-lus, of the nature of a miracle; performed supernaturally; wonderful; extraordinary. (Fr. *miraculeux*.)
MIRACULOUSLY, *ad.* mir-*ak*-yew-lus-le, by miracle.
MIRACULOUSNESS, *n.* mir-*ak*-yew-lus-ness, the state of being effected by miracle.
MIRADOR, *n.* *mir*-a-dore, a balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view. (Sp.)
MIRAGE, *n.* me-*rahsj*, an optical atmospheric illusion due to curvature of the light rays; loom. (Fr.)
MIRBANE, *n.* *mir*-bane, an artificial oil of bitter almonds, used for scenting soaps and flavouring confections. Essence of mirbane, a mixture of benzoic and nitric acid.
MIRE, *n.* mire, deep mud: *v.t.* to plunge and fix in mire; to soil or daub with mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud. Mired. Mires. Miring. (Ice. *myrr*, a swamp.)
MIRE-CROW, *n.* *mire*-kro, the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*.
MIRINESS, *n.* *mire*-e-ness, muddiness.
MIRK, *a.* merk, dark; gloomy: *n.* gloom.
MIRROR, *n.* *mir*-ror, a looking-glass or speculum; a pattern; an exemplar: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror. Mirrored. Mirroring. Mirrors. (O.Fr. *mireor*.)
MIRTH, *n.* merth, high excitement of pleasurable feelings; noisy gaiety; merriment; gladness. (A.S. *myrgth*.)
MIRTHFUL, *a.* *merth*-ful, merry; jovial; festive.
MIRTHFULLY, *ad.* *merth*-ful-le, in a mirthful manner.
MIRTHFULNESS, *n.* *merth*-ful-ness, mirth.
MIRTHLESS, *a.* *merth*-less, without mirth or hilarity.
MIRTHLESSNESS, *n.* *merth*-less-ness, absence of mirth.
MIRY, *a.* *mire*-e, abounding or covered with mire.
MIRZA, *n.* *mer*-zah, when placed before a name in Persia it denotes a scholar, and when placed after a prince. (Per. literally, son of an emir.)
MIS, mis, a prefix signifying wrong or ill. (A.S.)
MISADVENTURE, *n.* mis-ad-*vent*-yur, an unlucky accident; mischance; misfortune; disaster. (O.Fr. *mesaventure*.)
MISADVENTUROUS, *a.* mis-ad-*vent*-yur-us, pertaining to misadventure; disastrous.

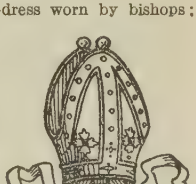
MISADVISED, *a.* mis-ad-*vized*, ill-advised or directed.
MISALLIANCE, *n.* mis-al-*li*-ance, unconventional marriage; improper alliance, connection or association. (Fr. *mésalliance.*)
MISALLIED, *a.* mis-al-*lide*, improperly allied or connected.
MISALLOTMENT, *n.* mis-al-*lot*-ment, a wrong allotment.
MISANTHROPE, *n.* *mis*-an-thrope, a misanthropist.
MISANTHROPIST, *n.* mis-*an*-thro-pist, a hater of mankind. (Gr. *misanthropos*, hating man.)
MISANTHROPIC, *a.* mis-an-*throp*-ik, hating mankind.
MISANTHROPY, *n.* mis-*an*-thro-pe, hatred of mankind.
MISAPPLICATION, *n.* *mis*-ap-plik-*ay*-shon, a wrong application.
MISAPPLY, *v.t.* mis-ap-*ply*, to apply wrongly. Misapplied. Misapplies. Misapplying.
MISAPPRECIATED, *a.* mis-ap-*pree*-she-ate-ed, not appreciated properly or fully.
MISAPPREHEND, *v.t.* mis-ap-pre-*hend*, to misunderstand. Misapprehended. Misapprehending. Misapprehends.
MISAPPREHENSION, *n.* mis-ap-pre-*hen*-shon, wrong apprehension of one's meaning; misconception.
MISAPPREHENSIVELY, *ad.* mis-ap-pre-*hen*-siv-le, by misapprehension.
MISAPPROPRIATE, *v.t.* mis-ap-*proh*-pre-ate, to apply to a wrong purpose, such as a trust to one's own benefit. Misappropriated. Misappropriates. Misappropriating.
MISAPPROPRIATION, *n.* *mis*-ap-pro-pre-*ay*-shon, wrong appropriation.
MISARRANGE, *v.t.* mis-ar-*rainj*, to arrange wrongly. Misarranged. Misarranges. Misarranging.
MISARRANGEMENT, *n.* mis-ar-*rainj*-ment, wrong arrangement.
MISATTEND, *v.t.* mis-at-*tend*, to disregard. Misattended. Misattending. Misattends.
MISBECOME, *v.t.* *mis*-be-*kum*, to suit ill or not become. Misbecame. Misbecomes. Misbecoming.
MISBECOMING, *ppr.* or *a.* mis-be-*kum*-ing, unseemly.
MISBECOMINGLY, *ad.* mis-be-*kum*-ing-le, in an unseemly manner.
MISBECOMINGNESS, *n.* mis-be-*kum*-ing-ness, unbecomingness.
MISBEFITTING, *a.* mis-be-*fit*-ting, not befitting.
MISBEGOTTEN, *pp.* or *a.* mis-be-*got*-ten, unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
MISBEHAVE, *v.i.* mis-be-*hayv*, to behave ill or improperly. Misbehaved. Misbehaves. Misbehaving.
MISBEHAVED, *a.* mis-be-*hayvd*, guilty of ill behaviour.
MISBEHAVIOUR, *n.* mis-be-*hayv*-yur, improper behaviour; misconduct.
MISBELIEF, *n.* mis-be-*leef*, erroneous or false belief.
MISBELIEVE, *v.t.* mis-be-*leev*, to believe erroneously. Misbelieved. Misbelieves. Misbelieving.
MISBELIEVER, *n.* mis-be-*leev*-er, one who believes wrongly or falsely.
MISBESEEM, *v.t.* mis-be-*seem*, to suit ill. Misbeseemed. Misbeseeming. Misbeseems.
MISBESEEMING, *a.* mis-be-*seem*-ing, unbecoming.
MISBESTOW, *v.t.* mis-be-*stoh*, to bestow improperly. Misbestowed. Misbestowing. Misbestows.
MISBORN, *a.* mis-*born*, born to evil or misfortune.
MISCALCULATE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* mis-*kal*-kew-late, to calculate erroneously. Miscalculated. Miscalculates. Miscalculating.
MISCALCULATION, *n.* mis-*kal*-kew-*lay*-shon, erroneous calculation.
MISCALL, *v.t.* mis-*kawl*, to name improperly; to misname. Miscalled. Miscalling. Miscalls.
MISCARRIAGE, *n.* mis-*kar*-rij, unfortunate issue of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct; premature parturition.
MISCARRY, *v.i.* mis-*kar*-re, to go wrong; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; to bring forth young before the proper time. Miscarried. Miscarries. Miscarrying.
MISCAST, *n.* mis-*kahst*, an erroneous cast or reckoning: *v.t.* to cast or reckon erroneously. Miscast. Miscasting. Miscasts.
MISCEGENATION, *n.* mis-sej-e-*nay*-shon, mingling of the races, especially intermarriage between whites and blacks. (L. *misceo*, mix, and *genus*, race.)
MISCELLANARIAN, *a.* mis-sel-la-*nare*-e-an, belonging to miscellanies: *n.* a compiler of miscellanies.
MISCELLANEA, *n.pl.* mis-sel-*lay*-ne-a, a collection of odds and ends. (L.)
MISCELLANEOUS, *a.* mis-sel-*lay*-ne-us, mixed; consisting of several kinds.
MISCELLANEOUSLY, *ad.* mis-sel-*lay*-ne-us-le, with variety or mixture.
MISCELLANEOUSNESS, *n.* mis-sel-*lay*-ne-us-ness, the state of being miscellaneous.
MISCELLANIST, *n.* mis-*sel*-an-ist, miscellanarian.
MISCELLANY, *n.* mis-*sel*-la-ne, a mixture of various kinds; a collection of compositions of various kinds or on various subjects; a magazine. (L. *misceo*, to mix.)
MISCHANCE, *n.* mis-*chahnce*, ill-luck; misfortune; accident. (O.Fr. *meschance.*)
MISCHARACTERIZE, *v.t.* mis-*kar*-rak-ter-ize, to characterize falsely; to give a wrong character to. Mischaracterized. Mischaracterizes. Mischaracterizing.
MISCHARGE, *n.* mis-*chahrj*, an erroneous entry: *v.t.* to make a mistake in charging an account. Mischarged. Mischarges. Mischarging.
MISCHIEF, *n.* *mis*-chif, harm; injury; damage; vexatious affair; a doing harm or wrong; a troublesome child. Make mischief, cause ill-feeling between people. (O.Fr. *meschief.*)
MISCHIEF-MAKER, *n.* *mis*-chif-*make*-er, one who makes mischief or sets people at variance.
MISCHIEF-MAKING, *a.* *mis*-chif-*make*-ing, exciting enmity.
MISCHIEVOUS, *a.* *mis*-chev-us, making mischief; inclined to mischief. (O.Fr. *meschevous.*)
MISCHIEVOUSLY, *ad.* *mis*-chev-us-le, so as to harm; with evil intention.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *n.* *mis*-chev-us-ness, harmfulness; disposition to do harm, or to annoy.
MISCHOOSE, *v.t.* mis-*chooz*, to make a wrong choice. Mischooses. Mischoosing. Mischose.
MISCIBILITY, *n.* mis-se-*bil*-e-te, state of being miscible.
MISCIBLE, *a.* *mis*-se-bl, mixable. (L. *misceo.*)
MISCITATION, *n.* mis-sy-*tay*-shon, a wrong citation.
MISCITE, *v.t.* mis-*site*, to quote erroneously. Miscited. Miscites. Misciting.
MISCLAIM, *n.* mis-*klame*, a mistaken claim: *v.t.* to claim erroneously. Misclaimed. Misclaiming. Misclaims.
MISCOMPUTATION, *n.* *mis*-kom-pew-*tay*-shon, an erroneous computation.
MISCOMPUTE, *v.t.* mis-kom-*pewt*, to compute erroneously. Miscomputed. Miscomputes. Miscomputing.
MISCONCEIVE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* mis-kon-*seev*, to form or have a false conception of; to misapprehend. Misconceived. Misconceives. Misconceiving.
MISCONCEPTION, *n.* mis-kon-*sep*-shon, wrong conception; misapprehension.
MISCONDUCT, *n.* mis-*kon*-dukt, ill behaviour; ill management; adultery.
MISCONDUCT, *v.t.* mis-kon-*dukt*, to mismanage; to conduct badly: *v.i.* to commit adultery. Misconducted. Misconducting. Misconducts.
MISCONJECTURE, *n.* mis-kon-*jekt*-yur, a wrong conjecture: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to guess wrong. Misconjectured. Misconjectures. Misconjecturing.
MISCONSECRATION, *n.* *mis*-kon-se-*kray*-shon, wrong consecration.
MISCONSTRUCTION, *n.* mis-kon-*struk*-shon, wrong interpretation of words or things.
MISCONSTRUE, *v.t.* mis-*kon*-stroo, to construe or interpret erroneously; to misapprehend or misjudge. Misconstrued. Misconstrues. Misconstruing.
MISCONSTRUER, *n.* mis-*kon*-stroo-er, one who interprets wrongly.
MISCORRECT, *v.t.* mis-kor-*rekt*, to correct erroneously. Miscorrected. Miscorrecting. Miscorrects.
MISCOUNSEL, *v.t.* mis-*koun*-sel, to advise wrongly. Miscounselled. Miscounselling. Miscounsels.
MISCOUNT, *n.* mis-*kount*, an erroneous counting, especially of votes at an election: *v.t.* to mistake in counting; to misconstrue: *v.i.* to make a wrong reckoning. Miscounted. Miscounting. Miscounts. (O.Fr. *mesconter.*)
MISCREANT, *n.* *mis*-kre-ant, a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow; a misbeliever or infidel. (O.Fr. misbelieving.)
MISCREATION, *n.* mis-kre-*ay*-shon, a monstrous or unnatural creation.

MISCREATIVE, *a.* mis-kre-*ate*-iv, tending to wrong creation.
MISCUE, *n.* mis-*kew*, a stroke at billiards foiled by the slipping of the cue: *v.i.* to make a miscue. Miscued. Miscues. Miscuing.
MISDATE, *n.* mis-*date*, a wrong date: *v.t.* to date erroneously. Misdated. Misdates. Misdating.
MISDEAL, *n.* mis-*deel*, a wrong deal: *v.t.* to deal a pack of cards wrongly. Misdealing. Misdeals. Misdealt.
MISDEED, *n.* mis-*deed*, an evil deed; a wicked action; a crime.
MISDEEM, *v.t.* mis-*deem*, to judge erroneously. Misdeemed. Misdeeming. Misdeems.
MISDEMEAN, *v.t.* mis-de-*meen*, to behave ill. Misdemeaned. Misdemeaning. Misdemeans.
MISDEMEANANT, *n.* mis-de-*meen*-ant, a person guilty of a misdemeanour.
MISDEMEANOUR, *n.* mis-de-*meen*-or, ill-behaviour; misbehaviour; an indictable offence, but of a less atrocious nature than a crime, and generally applied to such as do not amount to felony.
MISDERIVE, *v.t.* mis-de-*rive*, to err in deriving. Misderived. Misderives. Misderiving.
MISDESCRIBE, *v.t.* mis-de-*skribe*, to describe wrongly. Misdescribed. Misdescribes. Misdescribing.
MISDESERT, *n.* mis-de-*zert*, ill-desert.
MISDIRECT, *v.t.* mis-di-*rekt*, to direct wrongly. Misdirected. Misdirecting. Misdirects.
MISDIRECTION, *n.* mis-di-*rek*-shon, a wrong direction.
MISDISTINGUISH, *v.t.* mis-dis-*ting*-gwish, to make erroneous distinctions. Misdistinguished. Misdistinguishes. Misdistinguishing.
MISDO, *v.t.* mis-*doo*, to do wrong; to commit crime. Misdid. Misdoes. Misdoing. Misdone.
MISDOER, *n.* mis-*doo*-er, one who does wrong.
MISDOING, *n.* mis-*doo*-ing, a wrong done; a fault.
MISDOUBT, *n.* mis-*dout*, suspicion; irresolution: *v.t.* to suspect. Misdoubted. Misdoubting. Misdoubts.
MISE, *n.* meez, cost; expense; issue in a real action [Law]; a treaty, or arbitral award, as the Mise of Lewes between Simon de Montfort and Henry III in 1264. (Fr.)
MISEDUCATE, *v.t.* mis-*ed*-yew-kate, to educate wrongly. Miseducated. Miseducates. Miseducating.
MISE-EN-SCÈNE, *n.* meez-awn-*sayn*, the staging of a play; the external environment of anything. (Fr.)
MISEMPLOY, *v.t.* mis-em-*ploy*, to employ uselessly or to a wrong purpose. Misemployed. Misemploying. Misemploys.
MISEMPLOYMENT, *n.* mis-em-*ploy*-ment, the act of misemploying.
MISENTER, *v.t.* mis-*en*-ter, to enter wrongly. Misentered. Misentering. Misenters.
MISENTRY, *n.* mis-*en*-tre, a wrong entry or charge.
MISER, *n.* *my*-zer, an extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. (L. wretched.)
MISER, *n.* *my*-zer, a large auger; a boring tool.
MISERABLE, *a.* *miz*-er-a-bl, wretched; very unhappy; fraught with misery; very poor or mean; despicable; worthless: *n.* a wretch. (O.Fr.)
MISERABLENESS, *n.* *miz*-er-a-bl-ness, state of being miserable.
MISERABLY, *ad.* *miz*-er-ab-le, to a miserable degree.
MISERERE, *n.* *miz*-er-*ayr*-re, the 51st Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate with this word; a musical composition adapted to this psalm; a lamentation; an evening service in Lent; a projection from the under side of a folding seat in the stall of a church, used as a rest. (L. have pity.)
MISERICORD, *n.* mee-*ser*-e-kord, a tiny dagger for inflicting a death-thrust. (O.Fr.)
MISERLY, *a.* *my*-zer-le, very covetous; avaricious; penurious.
MISERY, *n.* *miz*-er-e, wretchedness; great unhappiness; extreme pain; distress; misfortune.
MISESTIMATE, *v.t.* mis-*es*-te-mate, to estimate erroneously. Misestimated. Misestimates. Misestimating.
MISEXPOUND, *v.t.* mis-ex-*pound*, to expound wrongly. Misexpounded. Misexpounding. Misexpounds.
MISFALL, *v.i.* mis-*fawl*, to befall, as ill luck. Misfallen. Misfalling. Misfalls.
MISFASHION, *v.t.* mis-*fash*-on, to form wrong. Misfashioned. Misfashioning. Misfashions.
MISFEASANCE, *n.* mis-*fee*-zance, trespass; wrongdoing [Law]. (O.Fr. *mesfaisance.*)
MISFIRE, *n.* mis-*fire*, the failure of gun or pistol to explode, or of an internal-combustion engine to start: *v.i.* to fail to explode. Misfired. Misfires. Misfiring.
MISFIT, *n.* mis-*fit*, a bad fit.
MISFORM, *v.t.* mis-form, to put in an ill shape. Misformed. Misforming. Misforms.
MISFORMATION, *n.* *mis*-form-*ay*-shon, an irregularity of formation.
MISFORTUNATE, *a.* mis-*for*-tewn-ate, unfortunate.
MISFORTUNE, *n.* mis-*for*-tewn, ill luck; mishap; calamity.
MISGIVE, *v.t.* mis-*giv*, to fill with doubt; to fail. Misgave. Misgives. Misgiving.
MISGIVING, *n.* mis-*giv*-ing, a failing of confidence; mistrust.
MISGOTTEN, *a.* mis-*got*-en, unjustly obtained.
MISGOVERN, *v.t.* mis-*guv*-ern, to govern or manage ill. Misgoverned. Misgoverning. Misgoverns.
MISGOVERNED, *pp.* or *a.* mis-*guv*-ernd, ill-governed.
MISGOVERNMENT, *n.* mis-*guv*-ern-ment, ill-administration of public affairs; irregularity; disorder.
MISGRAFT, *v.t.* mis-*grahft*, to graft amiss. Misgrafted. Misgrafting. Misgrafts.
MISGUIDANCE, *n.* mis-*gide*-ance, wrong direction.
MISGUIDE, *v.t.* mis-*gide*, to lead or guide into error. Misguided. Misguides. Misguiding.
MISGUIDED, *pp.* or *a.* mis-*gide*-ed, led astray.
MISGUIDINGLY, *ad.* mis-*gide*-ing-le, in a way to mislead.
MISHANDLE, *v.t.* mis-*han*-dl, to maltreat. Mishandled. Mishandles. Mishandling.
MISHAP, *n.* mis-*hap*, ill chance; misfortune. (Scand.)
MISHAPPEN, *v.i.* mis-*hap*-pen, to happen ill. Mishappened. Mishappening. Mishappens.
MISHEAR, *v.t.* mis-*heer*, to mistake in hearing. Misheard. Mishearing. Mishears.
MISHMASH, *n.* *mish*-mash, a medley; a hotch-potch [Slang].
MISHMI, *n.* *mish*-me, mahmira; a drug obtained from the root of *Coptis teeta*, a small herbaceous plant of the Mishmi mountains in Assam.
MISHNA, *n.* *mish*-na, the text of the Talmud. (Heb.)
MISHNIC, *a.* *mish*-nik, pertaining to the Mishna.
MISIMPROVE, *v.t.* mis-im-*proov*, to fail to improve; to misuse; to abuse. Misimproved. Misimproves. Misimproving.
MISIMPROVEMENT, *n.* mis-im-*proov*-ment, ill use or employment.
MISINFER, *v.t.* mis-in-*fer*, to draw a wrong inference. Misinferred. Misinferring. Misinfers.
MISINFORM, *v.t.* mis-in-*form*, to give wrong information to. Misinformed. Misinforming. Misinforms.
MISINFORMANT, *n.* mis-in-*form*-ant, a misinformer.
MISINFORMATION, *n.* mis-*in*-form-*ay*-shon, wrong information; false account or intelligence received.
MISINFORMER, *n.* mis-in-*form*-er, one who gives wrong information.
MISINSTRUCT, *v.t.* mis-in-*struct*, to instruct wrongly. Misinstructed. Misinstructing. Misinstructs.
MISINSTRUCTION, *n.* mis-in-*struk*-shon, wrong instruction.
MISINTELLIGENCE, *n.* mis-in-*tel*-le-jence, wrong information.
MISINTERPRET, *v.t.* and *v.i.* mis-in-*ter*-pret, to interpret erroneously. Misinterpreted. Misinterpreting. Misinterprets.
MISINTERPRETATION, *n.* *mis*-in-ter-pret-*ay*-shon, the act of misinterpreting.
MISINTERPRETER, *n.* mis-in-*ter*-pre-ter, one who interprets erroneously.
MISJOIN, *v.t.* mis-*joyn*, to join improperly. Misjoined. Misjoining. Misjoins.
MISJOINDER, *n.* mis-*joyn*-der, the joining of several parties or demands in an action which should not be joined [Law].
MISJUDGE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* mis-*judj*, to judge erroneously. Misjudged. Misjudges. Misjudging.
MISJUDGMENT, *or* **Misjudgement,** *n.* mis-*judj*-ment, a wrong determination.

MISKIN, *n.* *mis*-kin, a little bagpipe.
MISLABEL, *v.t.* mis-*lay*-bel, to label wrongly. **Mislabelled. Mislabelling. Mislabels.**
MISLAY, *v.t.* mis-*lay*, to lay in a wrong place, or a place which one has forgotten; to lose. **Mislaid. Mislaying. Mislays.**
MISLAYER, *n.* mis-*lay*-er, one who mislays.
MISLEAD, *v.t.* mis-*leed*, to lead wrong or astray; to deceive. **Misleading. Misleads. Misled.** (A.S.)
MISLETOE, *n.* *mis*-sel-toh, mistletoe.
MISLIKE, *n.* mis-*like*, dislike; aversion: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to dislike; to disapprove. **Misliked. Mislikes. Misliking.**
MISLIPPEN, *v.t.* and *v.i.* mis-*lip*-en, to disappoint purposely; to deceive; to fail to keep a promise; to distrust; to neglect. **Mislippened. Mislippening. Mislippens.**
MISLUCK, *n.* mis-*luk*, ill luck; misfortune.
MISLY, *a.* *miz*-le, raining in very small drops.
MISMANAGE, *v.t.* mis-*man*-aje, to manage ill. **Mismanaged. Mismanages. Mismanaging.**
MISMANAGEMENT, *n.* mis-*man*-aje-ment, bad or improper management.
MISMARK, *v.t.* mis-*mark*, to mark erroneously. **Mismarked. Mismarking. Mismarks.**
MISMATCH, *v.t.* mis-*match*, to match unsuitably. **Mismatched. Mismatches. Mismatching.**
MISMEASURE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* mis-*mesj*-ur, to measure or estimate incorrectly. **Mismeasured. Mismeasures. Mismeasuring.**
MISNAME, *v.t.* mis-*name*, to call by the wrong name. **Misnamed. Misnames. Misnaming.**
MISNOMER, *n.* mis-*no*-mer, a misnaming; a wrong name. (O.Fr. *mesnommer.*)
MISOBSERVE, *v.t.* mis-ob-*zerv*, to observe inaccurately. **Misobserved. Misobserves. Misobserving.**
MISOGAMIST, *n.* me-*sog*-am-ist, a hater of marriage.
MISOGAMY, *n.* me-*sog*-am-e, hatred of marriage. (Gr. *misogamos*, disliking marriage.)
MISOGYNIST, *n.* me-*soj*-in-ist, a woman-hater.
MISOGYNY, *n.* me-*soj*-in-e, hatred of the female sex. (Gr. *misogynia*, hatred of women.)
MISOLOGIST, *n.* mis-*ol*-o-jist, a hater of logic.
MISORDINATION, *n.* mis-or-din-*ay*-shon, wrong ordination.
MISPERSUADE, *v.t.* mis-per-*swade*, to persuade amiss. **Mispersuaded. Mispersuades. Mispersuading.**
MISPERSUASION, *n.* mis-per-*sway*-sjon, a false persuasion or opinion.
MISPICKEL, *n.* mis-*pik*-kl, an ore of arsenic, a compound of arsenic, sulphur and iron.
MISPLACE, *v.t.* mis-*place*, to put in a wrong place; to place on an improper object. **Misplaced. Misplaces. Misplacing.**
MISPLACEMENT, *n.* mis-*place*-ment, act of misplacing.
MISPLEAD, *v.i.* mis-*pleed*, to err in pleading. **Mispleaded. Mispleading. Mispleads.**
MISPOINT, *v.t.* mis-*poynt*, to punctuate improperly. **Mispointed. Mispointing. Mispoints.**
MISPOLICY, *n.* mis-*pol*-e-se, wrong policy; impolicy.
MISPRACTICE, *n.* mis-*prak*-tis, wrong practice.
MISPRINT, *n.* mis-*print*, a mistake in printing: *v.t.* to make a mistake in printing. **Misprinted. Misprinting. Misprints.**
MISPRISE, *v.t.* mis-*prize*, to mistake. **Misprised. Misprises. Misprising.** (O.Fr. *mespriser.*)
MISPRISION, *n.* mis-*prisj*-on, neglect; contempt; mistake or oversight; any high offence under, but close upon, the degree of a capital one [Law]. **Misprision of felony**, the concealment of a felony without assenting to it. **Misprision of treason**, a bare concealment of treason without assenting to it. (O.Fr. *mesprison.*)
MISPRIZE, *v.t.* mis-*prize*, to slight or undervalue. **Misprized. Misprizes. Misprizing.**
MISPROCEEDING, *n.* mis-pro-*seed*-ing, irregular proceeding.
MISPROFESS, *v.t.* mis-pro-*fess*, to make a false profession. **Misprofessed. Misprofesses. Misprofessing.**
MISPRONOUNCE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* mis-pro-*nounce*, to pronounce erroneously. **Mispronounced. Mispronounces. Mispronouncing.**
MISPRONUNCIATION, *n.* *mis*-pro-nun-se-*ay*-shon, wrong pronunciation.
MISPROPORTION, *v.t.* mis-pro-*por*-shon, to err in proportioning one thing to another. **Misproportioned. Misproportioning. Misproportions.**
MISQUOTATION, *n.* mis-kwo-*tay*-shon, an erroneous quotation.
MISQUOTE, *v.t.* mis-*kwote*, to quote wrongly. **Misquoted. Misquotes. Misquoting.**
MISRATE, *v.t.* mis-*rate*, to rate erroneously. **Misrated. Misrates. Misrating.**
MISREAD, *v.t.* mis-*reed*, to read a thing wrongly. **Misread. Misreading. Misreads.**
MISRECEIVE, *v.t.* mis-re-*seev*, to receive amiss. **Misreceived. Misreceives. Misreceiving.**
MISRECITE, *v.t.* mis-re-*site*, to recite erroneously. **Misrecited. Misrecites. Misreciting.**
MISRECKON, *v.t.* mis-*rek*-on, to reckon wrongly. **Misreckoned. Misreckoning. Misreckons.**
MISRELATE, *v.t.* mis-re-*late*, to relate falsely. **Misrelated. Misrelates. Misrelating.**
MISRELATION, *n.* mis-re-*lay*-shon, wrong relation.
MISREMEMBER, *v.t.* mis-re-*mem*-ber, not to remember correctly; to forget. **Misremembered. Misremembering. Misremembers.**
MISREPORT, *n.* mis-re-*poart*, an erroneous report: *v.t.* to report erroneously. **Misreported. Misreporting. Misreports.**
MISREPRESENT, *v.t.* *mis*-rep-re-*zent*, to represent falsely. **Misrepresented. Misrepresenting. Misrepresents.**
MISREPRESENTATION, *n.* *mis*-rep-re-zen-*tay*-shon, erroneous representation.
MISREPUTE, *n.* mis-re-*pewt*, doubtful reputation: *v.t.* to hold in wrong estimation. **Misreputed. Misreputes. Misreputing.**
MISRULE, *n.* mis-*rool*, disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to rule badly or foolishly. **Master, Lord, or Abbot of misrule**, the leader of Christmas revels in the Middle Ages. **Misruled. Misrules. Misruling.**
MISS, *n.* mis: *pl.* **Misses**, an unmarried lady; the title of address prefixed to her name. (*Mistress* contracted.)
MISS, *n.* mis, failure to hit or reach; loss; want; need: *v.t.* to fail to hit, reach, find or see; to omit; to pass by; to go without; to feel the want or need of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; to deviate from the true direction. **Missed. Misses. Missing.** (A.S. *missan.*)
MISSAL, *n.* *mis*-sal, the Roman Catholic mass-book; an illuminated manuscript; an early black-letter book. (Late L. *missale.*)
MISSAY, *v.t.* mis-*say*, to say wrong. **Missaid. Missaying. Missays.**
MISSEL-THRUSH, *n.* *mis*-sel-thrush, the storm-cock, the largest of the European thrushes, *Turdus viscivorus*, which was supposed to feed on the fruit of the mistletoe.
MISSELTOE, *n.* *mis*-sel-toh, mistletoe.
MISSEMBLANCE, *n.* mis-*sem*-blance, false resemblance.
MISSEND, *v.t.* mis-*send*, to send to a wrong address. **Missending. Missends. Missent.**
MISSERVE, *v.t.* mis-*serv*, to serve unfaithfully. **Misserved. Misserves. Misserving.**
MISSHAPE, *v.t.* mis-*shape*, to shape ill; to deform. **Misshaped. Misshapes. Misshaping.**
MISSHAPEN, *a.* mis-*shape*-en, ill-shapen; deformed.
MISSILE, *a.* *mis*-sil, or *mis*-sile, that may be thrown: *n.* anything thrown or projected from the hand. (L. *missilis.*)
MISSING, *a.* *mis*-sing, lost; lacking.
MISSION, *n.* *mish*-on, a sending or being sent; what one is sent or appointed to do; a message, errand or commission; those commissioned; a journey for the propagation of religion; a series of religious services; a station of missionaries. (O.Fr.)
MISSIONARY, *n.* *mish*-on-ar-e, one sent to propagate religion: *a.* pertaining to missions. (Late L. *missionarius.*)
MISSIONER, *n.* *mish*-on-er, a member of a mission.
MISSIS, *n.* *mis*-sis, an abbreviation of mistress used by servants; also a familiar way of speaking of a wife; missus.
MISSISH, *a.* *mis*-sish, in a schoolgirlish manner.
MISSIVE, *a.* *mis*-siv, such as is sent or thrown: *n.* a letter or memorandum in writing. (Fr.)
MISSOY-BARK, *n.* *mis*-soy-bark, the aromatic bark of *Laurus burmanni* obtained from the Eastern Archipelago.
MISSPELL, *v.t.* mis-*spel*, to spell wrong. **Misspelled. Misspelling. Misspells. Misspelt.**

MISSPELLING, *n.* mis-*spel*-ling, wrong spelling.
MISSPEND, *v.t.* mis-*spend*, to spend amiss; to waste. Misspending. Misspends. Misspent.
MISSPENT, *a.* mis-*spent*, expended to no purpose, as a misspent youth.
MISSTATE, *v.i.* mis-*state*, to misrepresent. Misstated. Misstates. Misstating.
MISSTATEMENT, *n.* mis-*state*-ment, a wrong statement.
MISSTAYED, *a.* mis-*stayd*, having missed stays [Naut.].
MISSUS, *n. mis*-sus, mistress; missis.
MIST, *n.* mist, visible aqueous vapour in the atmosphere near the surface of the earth; anything that obscures or intercepts vision: *v.t.* to cover with mist: *v.i.* to rain in fine drops. Misted. Misting. Mists. (A.S. *mist*, darkness.)
MISTAKABLE, *a.* mis-*take*-a-bl, capable of being mistaken or misunderstood.
MISTAKE, *n.* mis-*take*, an error of any kind; misconception; misapprehension: *v.t.* to misunderstand; to take one thing or person for another: *v.i.* to err in opinion or judgment. Mistaken. Mistakes. Mistaking. Mistook. (Scand.)
MISTAKEN, *a.* mis-*take*-en, wrong; erroneous; incorrect.
MISTAKENLY, *ad.* mis-*take*-en-le, by mistake.
MISTEACH, *v.t.* mis-*teech*, to teach wrongly. Mistaught. Misteaches. Misteaching.
MISTELL, *v.t.* mis-*tel*, to tell erroneously. Mistelling. Mistells. Mistold.
MISTEMPER, *v.t.* mis-*tem*-per, to temper badly. Mistempered. Mistempering. Mistempers.
MIST-ENCUMBERED, *a.* mist-en-*kum*-berd, loaded with mist.
MISTER, *n. mis*-ter, a title of address to men of all classes, expressed in writing by the abbreviation Mr. (*Master*.)
MISTERM, *v.t.* mis-*term*, to denominate erroneously. Mistermed. Misterming. Misterms.
MISTFUL, *a. mist*-ful, clouded with mist.
MISTILY, *ad. mist*-e-le, in a misty manner.
MISTIME, *v.t.* mis-*time*, to time wrong. Mistimed. Mistimes. Mistiming.
MISTINESS, *n. mist*-e-ness, the state of being misty.
MISTITLE, *v.t.* mis-*ty*-tl, to call by a wrong title. Mistitled. Mistitles. Mistitling.
MISTLETOE, *n. mis*-sel-toh, the parasitic plant, *Viscum album*, which grows on different trees, particularly the apple, and sometimes the oak, when it was considered to be sacred. (A.S. *misteltan*.)
MISTRAIN, *v.t.* mis-*trane*, to train or educate amiss. Mistrained. Mistraining. Mistrains.
MISTRAL, *n. mist*-tral, the northerly wind of the South of France. (Fr.)
MISTRANSLATE, *v.t. mis*-trans-*late*, to translate wrongly. Mistranslated. Mistranslates. Mistranslating.
MISTRANSLATION, *n. mis*-trans-*lay*-shon, a wrong translation.
MISTRESS, *n. mis*-tress, a woman who governs; the female head of a family or a school; a form of address; a woman beloved and courted; a concubine.
MISTRESS-SHIP, *n. mis*-tres-ship, female rule; the office of school-mistress.
MISTRUST, *n.* mis-*trust*, want of confidence: *v.t.* to suspect or doubt. Mistrusted. Mistrusting. Mistrusts.
MISTRUSTFUL, *a.* mis-*trust*-ful, suspicious; doubting.
MISTRUSTFULLY, *ad.* mis-*trust*-ful-le, with mistrust.
MISTRUSTFULNESS, *n.* mis-*trust*-ful-ness, suspicion; doubt.
MISTRUSTINGLY, *ad.* mis-*trust*-ing-le, with distrust.
MISTRUSTLESS, *a.* mis-*trust*-less, unsuspecting.
MISTUNE, *v.t.* mis-*tewn*, to tune erroneously. Mistuned. Mistunes. Mistuning.
MISTURN, *v.t.* mis-*turn*, to pervert. Misturned. Misturning. Misturns.
MISTUTOR, *v.t.* mis-*tew*-tor, to instruct amiss. Mistutored. Mistutoring. Mistutors.
MISTY, *a. mist*-e, overspread with mist; obscure.
MISUNDERSTAND, *v.t. mis*-un-der-*stand*, to take in a wrong sense; to mistake. Misunderstanding. Misunderstands. Misunderstood.
MISUNDERSTANDING, *n. mis*-un-der-*stand*-ing, misconception; disagreement; dissension.

MISUSAGE, *n.* mis-*yewz*-aj, ill-usage; abuse.
MISUSE, *n.* mis-*yewce*, ill-treatment; improper use.
MISUSE, *v.t.* mis-*yewz*, to treat or use improperly; to maltreat or misapply. Misused. Misuses. Misusing.
MISVOUCH, *v.t.* mis-*vouch*, to vouch falsely. Misvouched. Misvouches. Misvouching.
MISWORSHIP, *n.* mis-*wur*-ship, wrong worship.
MISWRITE, *v.t.* mis-*rite*, to write incorrectly. Miswrites. Miswriting. Miswritten. Miswrote.
MISWROUGHT, *a.* mis-*rawt*, badly wrought.
MISY, *n. mi*-ze, an impure yellow sulphate of iron; mysy.
MISYOKE, *v.t.* mis-*yoke*, to yoke improperly. Misyoked. Misyokes. Misyoking.
MISZEALOUS, *a.* mis-*zel*-us, actuated by false zeal.
MITCHELL, *n. mitch*-el, Purbeck stone ready hewn.
MITE, *n.* mite, a small arachnid of the order Acarina. (A.S. from *mit*, to cut small.)
MITE, *n.* mite, a very small coin, worth about a third of a farthing; anything very small. (Dut. *mijt*.)
MITHRAISM, *n. mith*-rah-ism, the worship of Mithra, the ancient Persian mediator between God and man.
MITHRIDATE, *n. mith*-rid-ate, an antidote against poison [Med.]. (Mithridates, King of Pontus, celebrated for his skill in poisons.)
MITHRIDATIC, *a.* mith-re-*dat*-ik, pertaining to a mithridate or to Mithridates.
MITIGABLE, *a. mit*-e-ga-bl, that may be mitigated.
MITIGANT, *a. mit*-e-gant, softening; lenitive.
MITIGATE, *v.t. mit*-e-gate, to alleviate; to make less severe; to moderate. Mitigated. Mitigates. Mitigating. (L. *mitigatus*.)
MITIGATION, *n.* mit-e-*gay*-shon, alleviation; abatement.
MITIGATIVE, *a. mit*-e-ga-tiv, tending to alleviate.
MITIGATOR, *n. mit*-e-gay-tor, he who or that which mitigates.
MITOSIS, *n.* my-*toh*-sis, karyokinesis, or complex cell-division. (Gr. *mitos*, thread.)
MITRA, *n. my*-trah, the genus of the mitre-shells. (Gr.)
MITRAILLEUSE, *n.* me-tra-*yewz*, a gun consisting of several barrels which load at the breech, and can be discharged in quick succession. (Fr. *mitraille*, grape-shot.)
MITRAL, *a. my*-tral, pertaining to or like a mitre.
MITRE, *n. my*-ter, a head-dress worn by bishops; the dignity of an archbishop or bishop. Mitre flower, a plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.
MITRE, *n. my*-ter, an angle of 45° [Carp.]: *v.t.* to join at an angle of 45° [Carp.]. Mitred. Mitres. Mitring. (O.Fr.)
MITRED, *a. my*-terd, wearing a mitre; cut or joined at an angle of 45° [Carp.].
MITRIFORM, *a. my*-tre-form, conical [Bot.].


Mitre.

MITTEN, *n. mit*-en, a cover for the hand, from the knuckles to the wrist; a glove, especially for children, with a thumb, but no finger divisions. (Fr. *mitaine*.)
MITTIMUS, *n. mit*-te-mus, a warrant from a justice of commitment to prison; a writ to transfer a record from one court to another [Law]. (L. we send.)
MITTS, *n.pl.* mits, mittens.
MITY, *a. mite*-e, having or abounding in mites.
MIX, *v.t.* miks, to unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients; to join; to associate: *v.i.* to become united or blended promiscuously; to mingle. Mixed. Mixes. Mixing. Mixt. (A.S. *miscian*.)
MIXABLE, *a. miks*-a-bl, capable of being mixed.
MIXED, *a.* mikst, not clear; consisting of different things. Mixed doubles, a match at lawn tennis contested by a man and woman on each side. Mixed foursome, a match at golf with a man and woman on each side.
MIXEDLY, *ad. miks*-ed-le, in a mixed manner.
MIXEN, *n. miks*-en, a midden. (A.S.)
MIXTILINEAL, *a.* miks-te-*lin*-e-al, containing a mixture of lines.
MIXTILINEAR, *a.* miks-te-*lin*-e-ar ,mixtilineal.

MIXTURE, *n.* *mikst*-yur, the act of mixing, or state of being mixed; a mixed mass, specially one in which each ingredient retains its property. (L. *mixtura.*)

MIZEN, *n.* mizn, the aftermost of the fore and aft sails of a ship. **Mizen mast**, the aftermost mast of a ship having three or more masts. **Mizen rigging**, the shrouds of the mizen mast. (Fr. *misaine.*)

MIZZEN, *a.* and *n.* *miz*-zen, mizen.

MIZZLE, *v.t.* *miz*-zl, to go away; to clear off [Slang]. **Mizzled. Mizzles. Mizzling.**

MIZZLE, *n.* *miz*-zl, fine rain: *v.t.* to rain in very fine drops. **Mizzled. Mizzles. Mizzling.** (*Mist.*)

MIZZLY, *a.* *miz*-le, drizzling; misty; misly.

MIZZY, *n.* *miz*-ze, a bog or quagmire. (Dial. Eng.)

MNEMONIC, *a.* ne-*mon*-ik, assisting the memory.

MNEMONICS, *n.* ne-*mon*-iks, the art of memory. (Gr. *mnemonika*, mnemonics.)

MNEMOSYNE, *n.* ne-*mos*-e-ne, the goddess of memory. (Gr.)

MNEMOTECHNY, *n.* nem-o-*tek*-ne, mnemonics. (Gr. *mneme*, memory, and *tekhne*, art.)

MO, *n.* mo, a moment [Slang].

MOA, *n.* *moh*-a, the native name for certain flightless birds of New Zealand, ranging in size from that of a turkey to twelve feet in height, of which there were some twenty species which are grouped in six genera.

MOAN, *n.* mone, an expression of pain or sorrow: *v.t.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or grief: *v.i.* to lament; to deplore. **Moaned. Moaning. Moans.** (A.S. *mœnan.*)

MOANFUL, *a.* *mone*-ful, expressing sorrow.

MOANFULLY, *ad.* *mone*-ful-le, with lamentation.

MOAT, *n.* mote, a ditch round a fortress: *v.t.* to surround with a ditch. **Moated. Moating. Moats.** (O.Fr. *mote*, a dike.)

MOB, *n.* mob, a mobcap: *v.t.* to wrap up in a cowl. **Mob cap**, a cap with broad frills and a puffy crown, completely covering the hair. **Mobbed. Mobbing. Mobs.** (O.Dut. *mop*, a woman's coif, and *cap.*)

MOB, *n.* mob, a promiscuous or disorderly multitude; the populace: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly manner. **Mob law**, rule of the mob; lynch law. **Mobbed. Mobbing. Mobs.** (Abbrev. for L. *mobile vulgus*, fickle crowd.)

MOBBISH, *a.* *mob*-bish, like a mob; tumultuous.

MOBBY, *n.* *mob*-be, juice expressed from apples and peaches, and distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

MOBILE, *a.* *mo*-bile, movable; easily moved. (Fr.)

MOBILITY, *n.* mo-*bil*-e-te, susceptibility of motion; ready changeability; fickleness; the populace.

MOBILIZATION, *n.* *mo*-bil-ize-*ay*-shon, act of mobilizing.

MOBILIZE, *v.t.* *mo*-bil-ize, to put armed forces on a war footing. **Mobilized. Mobilizes. Mobilizing.** (Fr. *mobiliser.*)

MOBLE, *v.t.* *mo*-bl, to wrap the head in a hood. **Mobled. Mobles. Mobling.**

MOBOCRACY, *n.* mob-*ok*-ras-e, government by the mob, or lawless members of the community. (*Mob*, and Gr. *krateia*, rule.)

MOCCASIN, *n.* *mok*-kas-in, a covering for the feet of rough deer-skin or other soft leather, worn by American Indians; any soft, soleless house slipper made in the same fashion. **Moccasin snake**, the copper-head, *Ancistrodon contortrix.* (Algonquin Indian dialect.)

MOCHA, *n.* *moh*-kah, a special quality of coffee brought from Mocha in Arabia.

MOCHA-STONE, *n.* *moh*-ka-stone, a dendritic agate, mochos stone; moschus stone; moss stone.

MOCK, *n.* mok, ridicule; derision: *a.* false; counterfeit; imitating reality, but not real: *v.t.* to mimic, properly in derision; to laugh at; to deride; to befool; to disappoint: *v.i.* to make sport in contempt. **Mocked. Mocking. Mocks.** (O.Fr. *mocquer.*)

MOCKER, *n.* *mok*-er, a scorner; an impostor.

MOCKERY, *n.* *mok*-er-e, the act of mocking; derision; ridicule; sport; that which deceives; false show.

MOCK-HEROIC, *a.* *mok*-he-*roh*-ik, burlesquing the heroic.

MOCKING, *n.* *mok*-ing, derision; insult.

MOCKING-BIRD, *n.* *mok*-ing-berd, an American bird of the thrush family, *Mimus polyglottus.*

MOCKINGLY, *ad.* *mok*-ing-le, by way of derision.

MOCK-NIGHTINGALE, *n.* mok-*nite*-ing-gale, the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla.*

MOCK-ORANGE, *n.* *mok*-or-anj, the deciduous shrub *Philadelphus coronarius.*

MOCK-PRIVET, *n.* *mok*-priv-et, the evergreen shrub, *Phillyrea angustifolia.*

MOCK-SUN, *n.* *mok*-sun, a parhelion.

MOCK-TURTLE, *n.* *mok*-tur-tl, a soup made of calf's head, veal and condiments.

MOCK-VELVET, *n.* *mok*-velv-et, an imitation of velvet.

MOCO, *n.* *moh*-ko, the rock cavy, allied to the guinea-pig, *Cavia rupestris.* (South American word.)

MODAL, *a.* *mode*-al, pertaining to a mode or mood. **Modal proposition**, one in which the assertion is made with a limitation or restriction [Logic]. (Late L. *modalis.*)

MODALIST, *n.* *moh*-dal-ist, one who regards the distinction of person in the Trinity as a mere distinction in the mode of divine being.

MODALITY, *n.* mo-*dal*-e-te, the quality of being modal.

MODALLY, *ad.* *moh*-dal-le, in a modal manner.

MODE, *n.* mode, manner; method; form; fashion; a kind of silk; the arrangement of the intervals in a musical scale. (Fr.)

MODEL, *n.* *mod*-el, a pattern to copy; a copy, specially in miniature; example; something to imitate; one who poses for a painter or sculptor: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to form or work after or for a model, especially in some plastic material. **Modelled. Modelling. Models.** (O.Fr. *modelle.*)

MODELLER, *n.* *mod*-el-er, one who models.

MODELLING, *n.* *mod*-el-ing, the making of a model.

MODENA, *n.* mo-*deen*-na, a crimson-like colour. (Modena, in Italy.)

MODER, *n.* *moh*-der, the matrix or principal plate of an astrolabe. (A.S. *moder*, mother.)

MODERATE, *a.* *mod*-er-ate, temperate; observing reasonable bounds; not excessive or extreme; not violent; of middle rate or quality: *n.* one who is moderate or accommodating in his views: *v.t.* to keep within bounds; to restrain; to regulate: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; to preside at a meeting. **Moderated. Moderates. Moderating.** (L. *moderatus*, regulated.)

MODERATELY, *ad.* *mod*-er-ate-le, in a moderate manner.

MODERATENESS, *n.* *mod*-er-ate-ness, the quality of being moderate.

MODERATION, *n.* mod-er-*ay*-shon, act of moderating; state of being moderate; freedom from excess; calmness of mind; temperance.

MODERATISM, *n.* *mod*-er-at-izm, moderate opinions in religion or politics; the principles of the moderates.

MODERATO, *ad.* mod-er-*ah*-to, moderately [Music]. (It.)

MODERATOR, *n.* *mod*-er-ay-tor, one who or that which moderates; one who presides over a meeting; the president of a Presbyterian council; one who superintends the University examinations for honours and degrees; at Dublin University (Trinity College), a title of honour formerly awarded to the two students passing first and second in the honours examination for the B.A. degree. **Moderator lamp**, a lamp with an arrangement for moderating the supply of oil to the wick.

MODERATORSHIP, *n.* *mod*-er-ay-tor-ship, the office of a moderator.

MODERN, *a.* *mod*-ern, pertaining to the present time; recent or new: *n.* a person of modern times: *pl.* those of modern times, as opposed to the ancients. **Modern side**, in a school, the division specialising in modern languages and science as contrasted with classics and literature or history. (Fr. *moderne.*)

MODERNISM, *n.* *mod*-ern-izm, modern cast, manner, or practice; something recently formed; rationalistic theology.

MODERNIST, *n.* *mod*-ern-ist, an admirer of the moderns, or what is modern; a supporter of modernism.

MODERNITY, *n.* mod-*ern*-it-e, the quality of being modern.

MODERNIZATION, *n.* mod-ern-ize-*ay*-shon, act of modernizing.

MODERNIZE, *v.t.* *mod*-ern-ize, to render modern, or adapt to modern taste. **Modernized. Modernizes. Modernizing.**

MODEST, *a.* *mod*-est, restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward, presumptuous or arrogant; unobtrusive; diffident; not loose or lewd; chaste; moderate. (Fr. *modeste.*)
MODESTLY, *ad.* *mod*-est-le, in a modest manner.
MODESTY, *n.* *mod*-est-te, the quality of being modest; the temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's worth and importance; moderation; chastity; purity of manners. **Modesty vest**, a small vest worn by women over the bosom.
MODICUM, *n.* *mod*-ik-um, a small quantity or allowance. (L.)
MODIFIABLE, *a.* mod-e-*fi*-a-bl, that may be modified.
MODIFICATION, *n.* *mod*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of modifying; state of being modified; mode. (Fr.)
MODIFICATIVE, *n.* *mod*-if-ik-*ate*-iv, that which modifies.
MODIFICATORY, *a.* *mod*-if-ik-*ay*-tor-e, modifying.
MODIFIER, *n.* *mod*-e-fi-er, he who or that which modifies.
MODIFY, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *mod*-e-fi, to change the form or external qualities of; to vary; to moderate. **Modified.** **Modifies.** **Modifying.** (Fr. *modifier.*)
MODILLION, *n.* mo-*dil*-yon, an ornamental bracket under the cornice of the Corinthian and composite order [Arch.]. (Fr.)
MODIOLAR, *a.* mo-*di*-o-lar, shaped like a bushel measure. (L. *modiolus*, a little measure.)
MODISH, *a.* *mode*-ish, fashionable.
MODISHLY, *ad.* *mode*-ish-le, in a modish manner.
MODISHNESS, *n.* *mode*-ish-ness, the state of being modish.
MODIST, *n.* *mode*-ist, a follower of fashion or mode.
MODISTE, *n.* mo-*deest*, one who makes dresses after the fashion. (Fr.)
MODOCS, *n.pl.* *mo*-doks, a tribe of Indians dwelling on the frontiers of Oregon and California.
MODULATE, *v.t.* *mod*-yewl-ate, to adjust; to vary or inflect in tone; to change the key or mode: *v.i.* to pass from one key to another [Music]. **Modulated.** **Modulates.** **Modulating.** (L. *modulatus.*)
MODULATION, *n.* mod-yew-*lay*-shon, act of modulating; state of being modulated; melody; the change of one key into another.
MODULATOR, *n.* *mod*-yew-lay-tor, he who or that which modulates; a chart to indicate the modulations in the tonic sol-fa system [Music].
MODULE, *n.* *mod*-yewl, a model; a certain measure for regulating the proportion of columns [Arch.]. (Fr.)
MODULUS, *n.* *mod*-yew-lus, a constant factor in a function of a variable quantity [Math.]. (L.)
MODUS, *n.* *mode*-us, a mode; a compensation in lieu of tithes. **Modus operandi**, the way of working or manner of procedure. **Modus vivendi**, literally, the manner of living; hence, compromise, or a way of enabling two conflicting parties to work together. (L.)
MODWALL, *n.* *mod*-wawl, the bee-eater.
MOELLON, *n.* *mo*-el-lon, rough stones and mortar used as a filling in masonry. (Fr.)
MŒSO-GOTHIC, *a.* *mee*-so-*goth*-ik, belonging to the Goths between Illyria and the Black Sea: *n.* their language. (L. *Mœsi.*)
MOFETTE, *n.* mof-*et*, a fissure in the earth's surface through which a noxious gas emanates. (It.)
MOFF, *n.* mof, a silk stuff from Caucasia.
MOFUSSIL, *n.* mof-*us*-sil, the countryside as contrasted with the city. (Hind.)
MOGUL, *n.* mo-*gul*, a Mongolian. **The Great Mogul**, the Mogul who once ruled over Hindustan. (The Arabic form of the word Mongol.)
MOHAIR, *n.* *mo*-hare, the hair of the Angora goat; the cloth made of it; a mixture of wool and cotton. **Mohair shell**, a species of *Voluta* with a surface resembling mohair. (Ar.)
MOHAMMEDAN, *a.* mo-*ham*-med-an, pertaining to Mohammed or Mohammedanism: *n.* a follower of Mohammed. (*Mohammed*, literally, the praised, the prophet of the Arabs, born about 570, from Ar. *hamad*, praise.)
MOHAMMEDANISM, *n.* mo-*ham*-med-an-izm, the religion of Mohammed.
MOHAMMEDISM, *n.* mo-*ham*-med-izm. Mohammedanism.
MOHARRAM, *n.* mo-*har*-ram, the first month of the Mohammedan year; the fast during its first ten days.
MOHAWK, *n.* *mo*-hawk, a member of the famous Indian nation living in the north of New York State who fought for the English in the War of Independence and migrated into Canada at its close; a mohock.
MOHICANS, *n.pl.* *mo*-he-kanz, an extinct branch of Algonquin Indians.
MOHOCK, *n.* *mo*-hok, an appellation given to certain aristocratic rakes who infested the streets of London in the 18th century.
MOHR, *n.* mohr, the swift gazelle of West Africa, the largest of the gazelles, *Gazella mohr.*
MOHSITE, *n.* *mohs*-ite, crystallized titanate of iron, so called after its discoverer, Friedrich Mohs.
MOHUR, *n.* *moo*-hur, a British Indian gold coin, worth 15 rupees, which was superseded by the sovereign. (Pers.)
MOIDER, *v.t.* *moy*-der, to toil hard. **Moidered.** **Moidering.** **Moiders.** (Scots.)
MOIDERT, *a.* *moy*-dert, dazed; bewildered. (Scots.)
MOIDORE, *n.* moy-*dore*, a gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. (Literally, money of gold.)
MOIETY, *n.* *moy*-et-e, one of two equal parts; a half; a share. (Fr. *moitié.*)
MOIL, *v.t.* moyl, to daub; to make dirty: *v.i.* to toil amid dirt; to wallow; to drudge. **Moiled.** **Moiling.** **Moils.** (O.Fr. *moiller*, to soften or wet.)
MOINEAU, *n.* *moy*-no, a small flat bastion [Fort.]. (Fr.)
MOIRÉ, *n.* *mwor*-ay, watered or clouded silk; a watered or clouded appearance on metals or textures. Moiré antique, a species of figured silk. (Fr.)
MOIRÉ, *a.* *mwor*-ay, having a watered appearance. (Fr.)
MOIRÆ, *n.pl.* *moy*-ree, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.
MOIST, *a.* moyst, moderately wet; damp. (O.Fr. *moiste.*)
MOISTEN, *v.t.* *moys*-en, to make damp; to wet slightly. **Moistened.** **Moistening.** **Moistens.**
MOISTENER, *n.* *moys*-en-er, that which moistens.
MOISTFUL, *a.* *moyst*-ful, full of moisture.
MOISTNESS, *n.* *moyst*-ness, dampness; humidity.
MOISTURE, *n.* *moyst*-yur, moistness; a moderate degree of wetness.
MOISTURELESS, *a.* *moyst*-yur-less, destitute of moisture.
MOKE, *n.* moke, a donkey [English Slang]; a nigger [U.S. Slang]; a broken-down horse [Australian Slang]; a dolt.
MOLAR, *a.* *moh*-lar, pertaining to a mass.
MOLAR, *a.* *moh*-lar, having power to grind; grinding: *n.* a grinding tooth; a double tooth. (L. *mola*, a mill.)
MOLASSE, *n.* mo-*lass*, a soft, tertiary sandstone. (L. *mollis*, soft.)
MOLASSES, *n.* mo-*las*-sez, the syrup which drains from cane sugar; treacle. (Port. *melaço.*)
MOLD, *n.* mohld, mould.
MOLE, *n.* mole, a small dark-brown protuberant spot on the human body. (A.S. *mal.*)
MOLE, *n.* mole, a mound of large stones laid in the sea before a port for protection; a jetty serving as a breakwater. (Fr. *môle.*)
MOLE, *n.* mole, the small, soft-furred burrowing insectivore, *Talpa europœa.* (*Mouldwarp*, from A.S. *molde*, mould, and *werpen*, to cast up.)
MOLECAST, *n.* *mole*-kahst, the tiny mound thrown up by the mole as it burrows; a molehill.
MOLE-CRICKET, *n.* mole-*krik*-et, an insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa*, which burrows underground.
MOLECULAR, *a.* mo-*lek*-yewl-ar, pertaining to, consisting of, or existing between, molecules.
MOLECULARITY, *n.* mo-lek-yew-*lar*-e-te, condition of being molecular.
MOLECULE, *n.* *mol*-e-kewl, a group of atoms in chemical union; a minute particle of that of which a substance is composed. (Fr. *molécule.*)
MOLE-EYED, *a.* *mole*-ide, having very small or bad eyes.
MOLEHILL, *n.* *mole*-hil, a little hillock thrown up by moles.
MOLENDINACEOUS, *a.* mo-*len*-din-*ay*-shus, resembling the sails of a windmill [Bot.]. (L. *molendinium*, millhouse.)
MOLE-RAT, *n.* *mole*-rat, a rodent which burrows like a mole, *Spalax typhlus.*

MOLE-SHREW, *n.* *mole*-shroo, an insectivore of the genus *Urotrichus.*

MOLESKIN, *n.* *mole*-skin, a strong twilled cloth resembling the skin of a mole to the touch.

MOLEST, *v.t.* mo-*lest*, to render uneasy; to annoy. Molested. Molesting. Molests. (Fr. *molester.*)

MOLESTATION, *n.* mo-lest-*ay*-shon, act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

MOLESTER, *n.* mo-*lest*-er, one who molests.

MOLESTFUL, *a.* mo-*lest*-ful, troublesome.

MOLETRACK, *n.* *mole*-trak, the course of a mole underground.

MOLIMEN, *n.* mo-*li*-men, a great effort; effort in the physiological sense, as in motion of the bowels. (L.)

MOLINE, *a.* *mo*-line, in the shape of a rectangular cross with the ends spread into two curves: *n.* the crossed iron in a millstone in which the spindle works; a mill-rynd.

MOLINIST, *n.* *mol*-in-ist, a follower of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught Arminianism.

MOLLAH, *n.* *mol*-lah, a superior judge among the Turks. (Turk.)

MOLLIE, *n.* *mol*-le, a diminutive of Mary.

MOLLIENT, *a.* *mol*-le-ent, softening; assuaging.

MOLLIENTLY, *ad.* *mol*-le-ent-le, in a soothing manner.

MOLLIFIABLE, *a.* *mol*-le-*fi*-a-bl, that may be softened or soothed.

MOLLIFICATION, *n.* *mol*-le-fik-*ay*-shon, the act of mollifying; mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, *n.* *mol*-le-fi-er, a softener; a mitigator.

MOLLIFY, *v.t.* *mol*-le-fi, to soften, assuage or pacify. Mollified. Mollifies. Mollifying. (Fr. *mollifier.*)

MOLLIPILOSITY, *n.* *mol*-le-pi-*loss*-e-te, fluffiness.

MOLLUSC, *n.* *mol*-lusk, one of the mollusca. (L. *molluscus*, from *mollis*, soft.)

MOLLUSCA, *n.pl.* mol-*lusk*-a, invertebrates whose bodies are soft and without segmentation or appendages, the highest sub-kingdom of invertebrate animals. (L.)

MOLLUSCAN, *a.* mol-*lusk*-an, pertaining to the mollusca: *n.* a mollusc.

MOLLUSCOID, *a.* mol-*lusk*-oyd, resembling a mollusc.

MOLLUSCOUS, *a.* mol-*lusk*-us, molluscan.

MOLLUSK, *n.* *mol*-lusk, a mollusc.

MOLLY-CODDLE, *n.* *mol*-le-kod-dl, an effeminate, pampered individual.

MOLLYMOKE, *n.* *mol*-le-moke, the mollymauk, another name of the great shearwater, *Puffinus major*, the largest of the fulmar petrels.

MOLOCH, *n.* *moh*-lok, the deity of the Ammonites, to whom it was the custom to sacrifice human victims or pass them hastily through fire; hence anything demanding unnatural rites or sacrifices; the Australian lizard *Moloch horridus.* (Heb. king.)

MOLTEN, *a.* *mole*-ten, melted; made of melted metal.

MOLTO, *ad.* *mol*-to, much; very [Mus.]. (It.)

MOLY, *n.* *moh*-le, a fabulous herb given to Ulysses as a countercharm against the spells of Circe; a species of garlic, *Allium moly.* (Gr.)

MOLYBDATE, *n.* mo-*lib*-date, a compound of molybdic acid with a base.

MOLYBDENA, *n.* mo-lib-*deen*-a, an ore resembling lead, and consisting of sulphur and molybdenum. (L. galena.)

MOLYBDENITE, *n.* mo-*lib*-den-ite, sulphide of molybdenum.

MOLYBDENOUS, *a.* mo-*lib*-den-us, pertaining to molybdena.

MOLYBDENUM, *n.* mo-*lib*-den-um, the chemical element Mo.

MOLYBDIC, *a.* mo-*lib*-dik, pertaining to molybdena. Molybdic acid, an acid obtained from molybdenum.

MOME, *n.* mome, a dull person. (O.Fr.)

MOMENT, *n.* *moh*-ment, the most minute part of time; instant; importance; factor. Moment of a force, the measure of its power in causing rotation. (Fr.)

MOMENTARILY, *ad.* *moh*-men-tar-re-le, for a moment; in a moment; every moment.

MOMENTARY, *a.* *moh*-ment-ar-e, done in a moment; instantaneous; lasting a very short time.

MOMENTLY, *a.* *moh*-ment-le, momentarily.

MOMENTOUS, *a.* mo-*men*-tus, important; weighty. (L. *momentosus.*)

MOMENTOUSLY, *ad.* mo-*men*-tus-le, weightily.

MOMENTOUSNESS, *n.* mo-*men*-tus-ness, great importance.

MOMENTUM, *n.* mo-*men*-tum, impetus due to the mass of a body multiplied by the velocity of its motion. (L.)

MOMUS, *n.* *mo*-mus, the god of ridicule [Myth.]. (Gr.)

MONACHAL, *a.* *mon*-ak-al, pertaining to monks; monastic. (L. *monachus*, a monk.)

MONACHISM, *n.* *mon*-ak-izm, monastic life.

MONAD, *n.* *mon*-ad, an ultimate atom; a simple uncompounded primary element; an elementary organism [Zool.]; an element which combines with only one equivalent of another [Chem.]. (Gr. *monas*, unity.)

MONADELPHIAN, *a.* mon-a-*del*-fe-an, having stamens in one body; having the uterus single. (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *adelphos*, a brother.)

MONADIC, *a.* mo-*nad*-ik, of the nature of a monad.

MONADICAL, *a.* mo-*nad*-ik-al, monadic.

MONAL, *n.* mo-*nawl*, a pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus.*

MONANDRIAN, *a.* mon-*and*-dre-an, having one stamen only. (Gr. *monos*, and *aner*, a male.)

MONANDROUS, *a.* mon-*and*-rus, monandrian; having one husband.

MONANDRY, *n.* mon-*and*-re, marriage to one husband only. (Gr. *monos*, and *aner*, a man.)

MONANTHOUS, *a.* mon-*an*-thus, producing only one flower.

MONARCH, *n.* *mon*-ark, the sole ruler or sovereign of a people, whether king, queen or emperor; the chief of its class: *a.* supreme. (Fr. *monarque.*)

MONARCHAL, *a.* mon-*ark*-al, pertaining to a monarch; sovereign.

MONARCHIANISM, *n.* mo-*nark*-e-an-izm, the opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity that flourished during the third century.

MONARCHIC, *a.* mon-*ark*-ik, vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy. (Fr. *monarchique.*)

MONARCHICAL, *a.* mon-*ark*-ik-al, monarchic.

MONARCHISM, *n.* *mon*-ark-izm, the principles of monarchy; a preference for monarchy.

MONARCHIST, *n.* *mon*-ark-ist, an advocate of monarchy.

MONARCHIZE, *v.i.* *mon*-ark-ize, to play the king: *v.t.* to rule over, as a monarch. Monarchized. Monarchizes. Monarchizing.

MONARCHY, *n.* *mon*-ark-e, a government in which the supreme power is vested in a monarch; a kingdom; an empire. (L. *monarchia.*)

MONASTERIAL, *a.* mon-as-*teer*-e-al, pertaining to a monastery.

MONASTERY, *n.* *mon*-as-te-re, a house of religious retirement; an abbey or a convent. (L. *monasterium.*)

MONASTIC, *n.* mon-*ast*-ik, a monk.

MONASTIC, *a.* mon-*ast*-ik, monastical.

MONASTICAL, *a.* mon-*ast*-ik-al, pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; recluse.

MONASTICALLY, *ad.* mon-*ast*-ik-al-le, in a monastic manner. (Fr. *monastique.*)

MONASTICISM, *n.* mon-*ast*-tis-izm, monastic life.

MONASTICIZE, *v.t.* mon-*ast*-is-ize, to train in, or convert to, monastic rules of life. Monasticized. Monasticizes. Monasticizing.

MONASTICON, *n.* mon-*ast*-te-kon, a book on monasteries. (Gr.)

MONATOMIC, *a.* *mon*-a-*tom*-ik, consisting of one atom.

MONAZITE, *n.* *mon*-a-zite, a phosphate of cerium, lanthanum and didymium.

MONDAINE, *n.* *mond*-ane, a woman of fashion.

MONDAY, *n.* *mun*-day, the second day of the week. (A.S. *monan dæg*, the moon-day.)

MONDAYISH, *a.* *mun*-day-ish, tired-out; disinclined to work, as a person after a holiday.

MONDE, *n.* mond, the world, usually that of fashion. The demi-monde, the fast set. (Fr.)

MONETARY, *a.* *mun*-et-ar-e, of or relating to money. (L. *monetarius.*)

MONETIZATION, *n.* mon-e-te-*zay*-shon, assigning a standard value to a coinage.

MONETIZE, *v.t.* *mun*-et-ize, to give a basic value to currency; to coin bullion; to enact that certain tokens shall be legal tender. Monetized. Monetizes. Monetizing.

MONEY, *n.* *mun*-e, any piece of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of exchange; bank-notes or

bills of credit issued by authority: wealth. (O.Fr. *moneie*.)

MONEYBOX, *n.* *mun*-e-boks, a receptacle for storing money.

MONEY-BROKER, *n.* *mun*-e-*bro*-ker, a money-changer.

MONEYCHANGER, *n.* *mun*-e-chaynj-er, a broker who deals in money.

MONEYED, *a.* *mun*-eed, rich in money; in the form of money.

MONEYER, *n.* *mun*-e-er, a coiner of money; a master of a mint.

MONEYFLOWER, *n.* *mun*-e-flou-er, the honesty, *Lunaria biennis*.

MONEYGRUBBER, *n.* *mun*-e-grub-ber, an avaricious person; a person making money by doubtful practices.

MONEYLENDER, *n.* *mun*-e-lend-er, a person who lends money at interest.

MONEYLENDING, *n.* *mun*-e-*lend*-ing, a moneylender's occupation.

MONEYLESS, *a.* *mun*-e-less, destitute of money.

MONEYMAKING, *a.* *mun*-e-make-ing, realizing money or large profit.

MONEY-MARKET, *n.* *mun*-e-mark-et, a general term for the monetary transactions at the Bank of England or other great financial establishments.

MONEY-MATTER, *n.* *mun*-e-mat-ter, an affair about money.

MONEY-SCRIVENER, *n.* *mun*-e-skriv-ner, a person who raises money for others.

MONEYSPINNER, *n.* *mun*-e-spin-ner, the small spider, *Aranea scenica*, supposed to bode good luck.

MONEY'S-WORTH, *n.* *mun*-eez-wurth, something that will bring money; full value.

MONEYWORT, *n.* *mun*-e-wurt, the plant creeping-jenny, *Lysimachia nummularia*; Cornish money-wort, the plant *Sibthorpia europœa*.

MONGER, *n.* *mung*-ger, a dealer, generally used in combination, as fishmonger, &c.: *v.t.* to deal in. Mongered. Mongering. Mongers. (A.S. *mangere*, a merchant.

MONGOLIAN, *n.* mon-*go*-le-an, a native of Mongolia: *a.* belonging to Mongolia.

MONGOOSE, *n.* *mon*-goose, a mungoose, a small carnivore allied to the civets, *Herpestes mungo*. (Hind. *mungus*.)

MONGREL, *a.* *mung*-grel, of a mixed breed: *n.* an animal of a mixed breed. (A.S. *mang*, a mixture.)

MONGRELIZE, *v.t.* *mung*-grel-ize, to render mongrel. Mongrelized. Mongrelizes. Mongrelizing.

MONILIFORM, *a.* mon-*il*-e-form, like a necklace. (L. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, shape.)

MONISM, *n.* *mohn*-izm, development of the all or universe from a monad or single principle; belief in the identity of matter and mind. (Gr. *monos*, single.)

MONISTIC, *a.* mon-*ist*-ik, pertaining to monism.

MONITION, *n.* mon-*ish*-on, admonition; warning; notice. (Fr.)

MONITIVE, *a.* *mon*-e-tiv, admonitory.

MONITOR, *n.* *mon*-it-or, one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct younger ones; a large lizard of the genus *Varanus*; a heavily-armed ironclad, carrying its large guns in turrets. (L.)

MONITORIAL, *a.* mon-it-*ore*-e-al, relating to school monitors.

MONITORIALLY, *ad.* mon-it-*ore*-e-al-le, in the manner of a school monitor.

MONITORY, *a.* *mon*-it-or-e, giving admonition; warning: *n.* admonition; warning.

MONITRESS, *n.* *mon*-it-ress, a girl monitor.

MONK, *n.* munk, one who separates himself, singly or in community, from the world, and devotes himself to religion; an ink-stain in printing. (L. *monachus*, a monk.)

MONKERY, *n.* *munk*-er-e, the life of monks.

MONKEY, *n.* *munk*-ee, a mammal of the families between the apes and lemurs; a name of contempt, used often as an affectionate appellation; the striker of a pile-driver; in betting circles, a slang name for £500: *v.i.* to play about with anything, as to monkey with machinery. Monkeyed. Monkeying. Monkeys. (It. *monicchio*, from *monna*, an ape.)

MONKEY-BARGE, *n.* *munk*-e-barje, a narrow canal-boat.

MONKEY-BLOCK, *n.* *munk*-ee-blok, a small single block strapped with a swivel [Naut.].

MONKEY-BOAT, *n.* *munk*-ee-boat, a half-decked river boat.

MONKEY-BREAD, *n.* *munk*-ee-bred, the fruit of the baobab, *Adansonia digitata*.

MONKEY-FLOWER, *n.* *munk*-e-flou-er, a plant of the genus *Mimulus*.

MONKEY-GAFF, *n.* *munk*-e-gaf, a gaff working on a topmast.

MONKEYISM, *n.* *munk*-ee-izm, resemblance to a monkey; apishness.

MONKEY-JACKET, *n.* *munk*-ee-jak-et, a thick pea-jacket; a close-fitting jacket.

MONKEY-NUT, *n.* *munk*-ee-nut, the peanut.

MONKEY-POT, *n.* *munk*-ee-pot, the fruit of a South American tree of the genus *Lecythis*, the empty fruit of which is used as a monkey-trap.

MONKEY-PUZZLE, *n.* *munk*-ee-puz-zl, the coniferous tree, *Araucaria imbricata*.

MONKEY-RAIL, *n.* *munk*-ee-rale, a light rail above the quarter-rail [Naut.].

MONKEY-WRENCH, *n.* *munk*-ee-rensh, a small spanner with a movable jaw.

Monkey-wrench.

MONKFISH, *n.* *munk*-fish, the angler fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, or the angel fish, *Rhina squatina*.

MONKHOOD, *n.* *munk*-hood, the condition or character of a monk.

MONKISH, *a.* *munk*-ish, like a monk; monastic.

MONK-SEAL, *n.* *munk*-seel, the most teachable of seals, *Monachus albiventer*.

MONKSHOOD, *n.* *munks*-hood, aconite, *Aconitum napellus*, the roots of which yield a virulent narcotic poison, so called from the shape of its flowers.

MONK'S-SEAM, *n.* *munks*-seem, a seam made by laying the selvages of sails one over the other [Naut.].

MONOBASIC, *a.* mon-o-*bayce*-ik, with one equivalent of base [Chem.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *basic*.)

MONOCARDIAN, *a.* mon-o-*kard*-ee-an, having a single heart. (Gr. *monos*, and *kardia*, the heart.)

MONOCARP, *n.* *mon*-o-kahrp, an annual plant, or one which perishes after it has once borne fruit. (Gr. *monos*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

MONOCARPOUS, *a.* mon-o-*kahrp*-us, bearing fruit but once.

MONOCEPHALOUS, *a.* mon-o-*sef*-al-us, with only one head. (Gr. *monos*, and *kephale*, the head.)

MONOCEROS, *n.* mo-*nos*-e-ros, a one-horned animal. (Gr. *monos*, and *keras*, a horn.)

MONOCHLAMYDEOUS, *a.* *mon*-o-klam-*id*-e-us, having a perianth with only one whorl [Bot.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *chlamys*, a cloak.)

MONOCHORD, *n.* *mon*-o-kord, a musical instrument of one string; an apparatus to exhibit the mathematical proportions of musical intervals. (Gr. *monokordon*.)

MONOCHROMATIC, *a.* mon-o-kro-*mat*-ik, of one colour. (L. *monochromatos*.)

MONOCHROME, *n.* *mon*-o-krome, a painting in one colour. (Gr. *monochromos*, one colour.)

MONOCLE, *n.* *mon*-o-kl, an eye-glass for one eye. (Fr.)

MONOCLINAL, *a.* mon-o-*kly*-nal, sloping in one direction [Geol.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *klino*, bend.)

MONOCLINATE, *a.* mon-o-*kly*-nate, with one of the axes obliquely inclined [Min.].

MONOCLINOUS, *a.* mo-*nok*-le-nus, hermaphrodite [Bot.].

MONOCOTYLEDON, *n.* *mon*-o-kot-e-*lee*-don, a plant with only one seed-leaf [Bot.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *cotyledon*.)

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, *a.* *mon*-o-kot-e-*lee*-don-us, with only one cotyledon.

MONOCRACY, *n.* mo-*nok*-ras-e, government by a single person. (Gr. *monos*, and *krateo*, govern.)

MONOCRAT, *n.* *mon*-o-krat, one who governs alone.

MONOCULAR, *a.* mon-*ok*-yew-lar, with one eye only; for one eye only. (L. *monoculus*.)

MONOCULOUS, *a.* mon-*ok*-yew-lus, monocular.

MONODACTYLOUS, *a.* mon-o-*dak*-til-us, having only one finger or toe. (Gr. *monos*, and *dactylos*, a finger.)

MONODIST, *n.* *mon*-o-dist, one who writes or sings monodies.
MONODON, *n.* *mon*-o-don, the narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*, so called from its long projecting tusk. (Gr. *monos*, and *odous*, a tooth.)
MONODRAMA, *n.* mon-o-*drah*-ma, a dramatic performance by a single person.
MONODRAMATIC, *a.* mon-o-dra-*mat*-ik, pertaining to a monodrama.
MONODY, *n.* *mon*-o-de, a mournful song, sung by one person only. (Gr. *monodia*.)
MONŒCIOUS, *a.* mon-*ee*-shus, having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers of the same plant [Bot.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *oikos*, a house.)
MONOGAMIST, *n.* mo-*nog*-a-mist, a man with one wife; one who disapproves of second marriages.
MONOGAMOUS, *a.* mo-*nog*-a-mus, having one wife only; living in pairs.
MONOGAMY, *n.* mo-*nog*-a-me, the marriage to one wife only; marriage only once; living in pairs. (Gr. *monogamia*.)
MONOGENESIS, *n.* mon-o-*jen*-e-sis, derivation from a single cell. (Gr. *monos*, and *genesis*.)
MONOGONY, *n.* mon-*og*-on-e, non-sexual propagation; propagation by fission.
MONOGRAM, *n.* *mon*-o-gram, a character or cipher composed of one or more letters interwoven. (L. *monogramma*.)
MONOGRAPH, *n.* *mon*-o-graf, a special treatise on a limited subject. (Gr. *monos*, and *grapho*, write.)
MONOGRAPHER, *n.* mon-*og*-raf-er, a writer of a monograph.
MONOGRAPHIC, *a.* mon-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to a monograph.
MONOGRAPHIST, *n.* mon-*og*-raf-ist, a monographer.
MONOGRAPHY, *n.* mo-*nog*-raf-e. a sketch in outline.
MONOGYNIAN, *a.* mon-o-*jin*-e-an, with only one style [Bot.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *gyne*, a female.)
MONOGYNY, *n.* mo-*noj*-e-ne, marriage to one wife only. (Gr. *monos*, and *gyne*, a woman.)
MONOLITH, *n.* *mon*-o-lith, a monument consisting of a single stone. (L. *monolithus*.)
MONOLITHIC, *a.* mon-o-*lith*-ik, of a single stone.
MONOLOGIST, *n.* mo-*nol*-o-jist, one who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes the conversation.
MONOLOGUE, *n.* *mon*-o-log, a soliloquy; a composition for a single performer. (Fr.)
MONOLOGY, *n.* mo-*nol*-o-je, indulgence in monologue or long dissertation.
MONOMACHY, *n.* mo-*nom*-a-ke, a single combat. (L. *monomachia*.)
MONOMANIA, *n.* mon-o-*mayn*-e-a, derangement with regard to a particular subject. (Gr. *monos*, and *mania*.)
MONOMANIAC, *a.* mon-o-*mayn*-e-ak, affected by monomania: *n.* a person affected by monomania.
MONOMARK, *n.* *mon*-o-mahrk, a combination of letters and figures registered as an identification mark for the portable property of a particular individual.
MONOMEROUS, *a.* mo-*nome*-e-rus, single-jointed.
MONOMETALLIC, *a.* mon-o-met-*al*-lik, based on a single metal: using a single metal for currency purposes.
MONOMETALLISM, *n.* mon-o-*met*-al-izm, the standardization of a currency based on a single metal as the unit of value.
MONOMETALLIST, *n.* mon-o-*met*-al-ist, an advocate of monometallism.
MONOMETER, *n.* mo-*nom*-e-ter, a rhythmical series of a single metre. (Gr. *monos*, and *metron*, measure.)
MONOMETRIC, *a.* mon-o-*met*-rik, with the axes equal or similar [Min.].
MONOMETRICAL, *a.* mon-o-*met*-rik-al, having only one metre throughout.
MONOMIAL, *n.* mo-*nome*-e-al, a quantity expressed by one term only [Alg.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *onyma*, a name.)
MONOMORPHIC, *a.* mon-o-*morf*-ik, unchanging in shape.
MONOPATHIC, *a.* mon-o-*path*-ik, with only one organ or function deranged [Med.].
MONOPATHY, *n.* mo-*nop*-a-the, solitary suffering or sensibility; derangement in only one organ or function. (Gr. *monos*, and *pathos*, suffering.)
MONOPETALOUS, *a.* mon-o-*pet*-a-lus, having the corolla undivided into petals [Bot.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *petalon*, a petal.)
MONOPHOBIA, *n.* mon-o-*fobe*-e-a, dread of being alone.
MONOPHTHONG, *n.* *mon*-of-thong, a letter having a single sound, or two sounded as one. (Gr. *monos*, and *phthongos*, sound.)
MONOPHTHONGAL, *a.* mon-of-*thong*-gal, having only one sound.
MONOPHYLLOUS, *a.* mon-o-*fil*-lus, having the leaf in one piece. (Gr. *monos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
MONOPHYSITES, *n.pl.* mo-*nof*-es-ites, a sect who held that Christ had only human nature raised to the Divine. (Gr. *monos*, and *physis*, nature.)
MONOPLANE, *n.* *mon*-o-plane, an aeroplane with one sustaining surface.
MONOPODIAL, *a.* *mon*-o-*pode*-e-al, growing in such a way that the stem continues in the same straight line forming branches in succession which never overtop the main axis.
MONOPOLIST, *n.* mon-*op*-o-list, one who monopolizes or has a monopoly.
MONOPOLIZATION, *n.* mon-*op*-o-ly-*zay*-shon, the act of monopolizing.
MONOPOLIZE, *v.t.* mon-*op*-o-lize, to purchase or obtain the monopoly of; to engross the whole of. Monopolized. Monopolizes. Monopolizing.
MONOPOLIZER, *n.* mon-*op*-o-lize-er, a monopolist.
MONOPOLY, *n.* mon-*op*-o-le, the sole power of dealing in anything; exclusive possession; licence to exclusive trade in an article; privilege given by patents and copyrights. (L. *monopolium*.)
MONOPTERAL, *a.* mo-*nop*-te-ral, having but one wing.
MONOPTERON, *n.* mon-*op*-te-ron, an open or circular shrine or temple, surmounted by a dome supported on columns. (Gr. *monos*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
MONORAIL, *n.* *mon*-o-rale, a single rail on which balanced cars are run.
MONORGANIC, *a.* *mon*-or-*gan*-ik, affecting one organ only.
MONORHYME, *n.* *mon*-o-rime, a composition in which all the lines end with the same rhyme. (Gr. *monos*, and *rhyme*.)
MONOSEPALOUS, *a.* mon-o-*sep*-al-us, having the calyx undivided into sepals.
MONOSPERMOUS, *a.* mon-o-*sperm*-us, single-seeded [Bot.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *sperma*, seed.)
MONOSPHERICAL, *a.* mon-o-*sfer*-ik-al, consisting of one sphere. (Gr. *monos*, and *spherical*.)
MONOSTICH, *n.* *mon*-o-stik, a composition of one verse. (Gr. *monos*, and *stichos*, a verse.)
MONOSTROPHIC, *a.* mon-o-*strof*-ik, having one strophe only. (Gr. *monos*, and *strophe*.)
MONOSTYLE, *a.* *mon*-o-style, of one shaft; of one style [Arch.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *style*.)
MONOSYLLABIC, *a.* *mon*-o-sil-*lab*-ik, of one syllable.
MONOSYLLABLE, *n.* mon-o-*sil*-la-bl, word of one syllable. (L. *monosyllabus*.)
MONOTHALAMOUS, *a.* mon-o-*thal*-a-mus, one-chambered. (Gr. *monos*, and *thalamos*, a chamber.)
MONOTHEISM, *n.* *mon*-o-thee-izm, the doctrine that there is only one God. (Gr. *monos*, and *theos*, god.)
MONOTHEIST, *n.* *mon*-o-thee-ist, a believer in one God.
MONOTHEISTIC, *a.* mon-o-thee-*ist*-ik, pertaining to monotheism.
MONOTINT, *n.* *mon*-o-tint, a single colour; a picture painted in a single colour only.
MONOTOMIC, *a.* mo-no-*tom*-ik, combining one atom with one atom [Chem.].
MONOTOMOUS, *a.* mo-*not*-o-mus, having cleavage distinct in only one direction [Min.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *tome*, cutting.)
MONOTONE, *n.* *mon*-o-tone, a succession of sounds on the same pitch; unvaried tone; monotony. (Gr. *monotonos*.)
MONOTONIC, *a.* mon-o-*ton*-ik, monotonous.
MONOTONOUS, *a.* mo-*not*-o-nus, continued in one tone; with dull uniformity.
MONOTONOUSLY, *ad.* mo-*not*-o-nus-le, with one uniform tone.
MONOTONOUSNESS, *n.* mo-*not*-o-nus-ness, the quality of being monotonous.

MONOTONY, *n.* mo-*not*-o-ne a dull uniformity of tone or sound; an irksome sameness or want of variety.
MONOTREMATOUS, *a.* mon-o-*trem*-a-tus, having only one external opening for the excretions. (Gr. *monos*, and *trema*, a perforation.)
MONOTREME, *n.* *mon*-o-treem, one of the Monotremata, a sub-class of mammals comprising the Ornithorhyncus and Echidna, which have one external opening for the excretions.
MONOTRYGLYPH, *n.* *mon*-o-*trig*-lif, an intercolumniation of only one triglyph and two metopes [Arch.]. (Gr. *monos*, and *triglyph*.)
MONOTYPE, *n.* *mon*-o-tipe, a type-setting machine in which the words are cast separately as they are set. (Gr. *monos*, and *typos*.)
MONOTYPIC, *a.* mon-o-*tip*-ik, said of a genus which has only one species.
MONOX, *n.* *mon*-oks, the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.
MONOXIDE, *n.* mon-*oks*-ide, an oxide with one atom of oxygen.
MONROEISM, *n.* *mun*-ro-izm, the doctrine of President Monroe, that America should not entangle itself with the affairs of the Western World, nor permit the interference of other nations in the domestic concerns of the American Continent.
MONSEIGNEUR, *n.* mawn-*sen*-yewr, a title given to the high dignitaries of France before the Revolution; a cardinal's title of address. (Fr. my lord.)
MONSIEUR, *n.* mos-*yur*, Sir; Mr.; a Frenchman. (Fr.)
MONSIGNOR, *n.* mon-*seen*-yor, my lord; the courtesy title of a Roman Catholic prelate. (It.)
MONSOON, *n.* mon-*soon*, a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean, blowing from S.W. from April to October, and from N.E. from October to April; a similar wind. (It. *monsone*.)
MONSTER, *n.* *mon*-ster, an unnatural production; something greatly deformed; a person unnaturally wicked or vicious: *a.* very large. (Fr. *monstre*.)
MONSTRANCE, *n.* *mon*-strance, in the Roman Church, a transparent pyx containing the consecrated wafer, and carried about in processions or exposed on the altar. (O.Fr.)
MONSTRIFEROUS, *a.* mon-*strif*-er-us, producing monsters. (L. *monstrum*, and *fero*, bear.)
MONSTROSITY, *n.* mon-*stros*-e-te, the state of being monstrous: an unnatural production or formation. (Fr. *monstruosité*.)
MONSTROUS, *a.* *mon*-strus, unnatural in form: enormous; horrible. (Fr. *monstrueux*.)
MONSTROUSLY, *ad.* *mon*-strus-le, hideously; horribly.
MONSTROUSNESS, *n.* *mons*-strus-ness, state of being monstrous.
MONTANIC, *a.* mon-*tan*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of mountains. (L. *mons*, a mountain.)
MONTANISM, *n.* *mon*-tan-izm, fanatical insistence on the permanency of the miraculous element, and particularly the prophetic office or ecstasy, in the Church. (*Montanus*, a Phrygian.)
MONTANT, *n.* *mon*-tant, a term used in fencing; an upright piece on any frame-work. (Fr.)
MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ, *n.* *mon*-de-*pee*-ay-tay, a pawnshop and moneylender's office for poor people under state supervision. (Fr. hill of pity.)
MONTE, *n.* *mon*-tay, a variation of faro played chiefly in South America. (Sp.)
MONTEFIASCO, *n.* *mon*-te-fe-*as*-ko, an Italian wine.
MONTEITH, *n.* mon-*teeth*, a vessel in which wine-glasses are cooled, so called from the inventor.
MONTEM, *n.* *mon*-tem, an obsolete custom among the boys at Eton of going on Whit-Tuesday, every third year, to a neighbouring hillock in order to exact money from passers-by on the road for the university expenses of the senior scholar. (L. *ad montem*, to the hill.)
MONTENEGRIN, *a.* mon-te-*nee*-grin, relating or belonging to Montenegro: *n.* a native of Montenegro, which now forms a province of the kingdom of Yugoslavia. (It. literally, black mountain.)
MONTERO, *n.* mon-*tee*-ro, a horseman's cap. (Fr.)
MONTESSORIAN, *a.* mon-tes-*sore*-e-an, pertaining to a form of infant education devised by an Italian, Madame Montessori, of which the basic principle is self-education.
MONTEURS, *n.pl.* mawn-*terz*, artisans who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings. (Fr.)
MONTH, *n.* munth, a period of time comprehending one-twelfth of the year, called the **calendar month**; the period of one revolution of the moon, called a **lunar month**, being four weeks. (A.S. *monath*.)
MONTHLING, *n.* *munth*-ling, an animal a month old.
MONTHLY, *a.* *munth*-le, continued for a month, or performed in a month; relating to the menses: *n.* a publication which appears once a month: *ad.* in every month. **Monthly nurse**, an attendant on women during childbirth.
MONTICLE, *n.* *mont*-ik-kl, a little mount; a hillock. (L. *monticulus*.)
MONTICULATE, *a.* mont-*ik*-yewl-ate, having small projections.
MONTOIR, *n.* *mon*-twawr, a stone to mount a horse from. (Fr.)
MONTON, *n.* *mon*-ton, a miner's name for a heap of ore; a mass of it under amalgamation. (Sp.)
MONTURE, *n.* *mon*-tewr, a saddle-horse: mounting. (Fr.)
MONUMENT, *n.* *mon*-yew-ment, anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated; a memorial; a permanent example or record. (Fr.)
MONUMENTAL, *a.* mon-yew-*ment*-al, serving as, or of the nature of, a monument.
MONUMENTALLY, *ad.* mon-yew-*ment*-al-le, by way of memorial.
MOO, *n.* moo, the call of a cow: *v.i.* to call like a cow; to low. **Mooed. Mooing. Moos.** (From the sound.)
MOOCH, *v.i.* mootch, to dally or loiter. **Mooched. Mooches. Mooching.** [Slang.]
MOOD, *n.* mood, mode; a variation of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or fact denoted by the verb is conceived in connection with the subject [Gram.]; the form of a syllogism as regards the quantity and quality of its propositions when arranged in the first figure [Logic]; arrangement of the intervals [Mus.]. (A.S. *mod*.)
MOOD, *n.* mood, temper of mind; humour or disposition. (A.S. *mod*, mind, feeling.)
MOODILY, *ad.* *mood*-e-le, in a moody manner.
MOODINESS, *n.* *mood*-e-ness, the quality or state of being moody.
MOODY, *a.* *mood*-e, indulging in moods or fits of temper; out of humour; angry; fretful; sullen; gloomy.
MOON, *n.* moon, the satellite which revolves round the earth; the satellite of a planet; a month: *v.i.* to day-dream; to wander aimlessly. **Half-moon**, an outwork resembling a crescent [Fort.]. **Paschal Full Moon**, the hypothetical moon adopted by the church for fixing the date of Easter. **Mooned. Mooning. Moons.** (A.S. *mona*.)
MOONBEAM, *n.* *moon*-beem, a ray of light from the moon.
MOONCALF, *n.* *moon*-kahf, a monster; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a stupid fellow.
MOON-DAISY, *n.* moon-*day*-ze, the ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
MOONET, *n.* *moon*-et, a little moon.
MOONEYE, *n.* *moon*-i, the goldeye. *Hyodon tergisus*, a remarkable North American lake fish.
MOON-EYED, *a.* *moon*-ide, dim-eyed; purblind.
MOONFACE, *n.* *moon*-face, a face round and full.
MOONFISH, *n.* *moon*-fish, several species of fish with the tail-fin shaped like a half-moon; a fish of the genus *Ephippus*, in which the cranial bones are enlarged into globular form.
MOONFLOWER, *n.* *moon*-flou-er, the climbing plant *Ipomœa bona-nox*.
MOONISH, *a.* *moon*-ish, like the moon; variable; fickle.
MOONLESS, *a.* *moon*-less, not favoured with moonlight.
MOONLIGHT, *a.* *moon*-lite, illuminated by the moon: *n.* the light afforded by the moon.
MOONLIGHTER, *n.* *moon*-lite-er, a perpetrator of agrarian crimes in Ireland, and member of a secret society existing for that purpose.
MOONLIGHTING, *n.* *moon*-lite-ing, the perpetration of agrarian crimes.
MOONLING, *n.* *moon*-ling, a simpleton.
MOONLIT, *a.* *moon*-lit, lighted or irradiated by the moon.
MOONRAKER, *n.* *moon*-rake-er, a sail above a skysail.
MOONSEED, *n.* *moon*-seed, a climbing plant with a crescent-shaped seed, *Menispermum canadense*.

MOONSHEE, *n.* *moon*-shee a Moslem linguist; one employed as an interpreter or scribe. (Ar.)
MOONSHINE, *n.* *moon*-shine, the light of the moon; a thing without substance or reality; fiction. A matter of moonshine, a trifle.
MOONSHINER, *n.* *moon*-shine-er, a rum-runner, or illicit distiller [American Slang].
MOONSHINY, *a.* *moon*-shine-e, illuminated by the moon.
MOONSTONE, *n.* *moon*-stone, a nearly pellucid variety of potash felspar.
MOONSTRUCK, *a.* *moon*-struk, affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.
MOON-TREFOIL, *n.* *moon*-tre-foyl, an evergreen shrub of Southern Europe.
MOONWORT, *n.* *moon*-wurt, the fern *Botrychium lunaria*.
MOONY, *a.* *moon*-e, like or having a crescent; dreamy; insane.
MOON-YEAR, *n.* *moon*-yeer, the lunar year of 354¼ days.
MOOR, *n.* moor, an extensive barren waste, covered with heath, and sometimes marshy. (A.S. *mor*.)
MOOR, *n.* moor, a native of the northern coast of Africa, of dark complexion (Fr. *more*.)
MOOR, *v.t.* moor, to secure, as a ship, with two anchors or cables. **Moored. Mooring. Moors.** (Dut. *marren*, to retard.)
MOORAGE, *n.* *moor*-aje, a place for mooring.
MOORBERRY, *n.* *moor*-ber-re, the cranberry, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.
MOOR-BUZZARD, *n.* *moor*-buz-zard, the marsh harrier.
MOORCOCK, *n.* *moor*-kok, the red grouse.
MOORFOWL, *n.* *moor*-foul, the moorcock.
MOORGAME, *n.* *moor*-game, grouse, red or black.
MOOR-GRASS, *n.* *moor*-grahss, the blue grass, *Sesleria cærulea*.
MOORHAWK, *n.* *moor*-hawk, the marsh harrier, *Circus æruginosus*.
MOOR-HEATH, *n.* *moor*-heath, the Cornish heath, *Erica vagans*.
MOORHEN, *n.* *moor*-hen, the waterhen, *Gallinula chloropus*.
MOORING, *n.* *moor*-ing, a fastening to keep a ship in a given position: *n.pl.* the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour for mooring ships; place of mooring.
MOORISH, *a.* *moor*-ish, of the nature of a moor; belonging to the Moors.
MOORLAND, *n.* *moor*-land, land with much heather; heath-land; peaty soil.
MOORSTONE, *n.* *moor*-stone, a species of granite found in Cornwall and other parts of England.
MOOR-TITLING, *n.* moor-*tit*-ling, the stonechat; the meadow pipit.
MOORUK, *n.* *moor*-ook, Bennett's cassowary, *Casuarius bennetti*.
MOORWHIN, *n.* *moor*-whin, the petty whin, *Genista anglica*.
MOORWORT, *n.* *moor*-wurt, the marsh andromeda, *Andromeda polifolia*.
MOORY, *a.* *moor*-e, marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.
MOOSE, *n.* mooss, the elk, *Alces machlis*, the largest of the deer. (Native name.)
MOOT, *n.* moot, an assembly for discussion: a meeting of freemen: *a.* reserved for discussion; subject to argument: *v.t.* to debate; to discuss: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed cause. **Mooted. Mooting. Moots.** (A.S. *mot*, a meeting.)
MOOTABLE, *a.* *moot*-a-bl, capable of being debated.
MOOT-CASE, *n.* *moot*-kase, a moot-point.
MOOT-COURT, *n.* *moot*-kort, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law or supposed cases.
MOOTER, *n.* *moot*-er, one who argues a moot-case.
MOOT-HALL, *n.* *moot*-hawl, hall of judgment, or for debating moot cases.
MOOTMEN, *n.pl.* *moot*-men, students who were formerly called upon to moot or argue cases before their being called in court [Law].
MOOT-POINT, *n.* *moot*-poynt, a case or point to be debated, or an unsettled question.
MOP, *n.* mop, a grin or grimace: *v.i.* to grimace. **Mopped. Mopping. Mops.**
MOP, *n.* mop, a collection of thrums or rags fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors; a country fair for hiring servants: *v.t.* to rub or wipe with a mop or handkerchief. **Mopped. Mopping. Mops.** (Fr. *moppe*, napkin.)
MOPE, *n.* mope, a stupid or low-spirited person: *v.i.* to be dull or spiritless. **Moped. Mopes. Moping.** (Dut. *moppen*, to be sulky.)
MOPE-EYED, *a.* *mope*-ide, short-sighted; purblind.
MOPING, *a* *mope*-ing, affected with dulness.
MOPISH, *a.* *mope*-ish, dull; spiritless; gloomy.
MOPISHLY, *ad.* *mope*-ish-le, in a mopish manner.
MOPISHNESS, *n.* *mope*-ish-ness, dejection; dulness; stupidity.
MOPOKE, *n.* mo-*poke*, the Australian owl, *Ninox boobook*, so named from its cry.
MOPPET, *n.* *mop*-pet, a puppet made of cloth; a pet name for a girl.
MOPSEY, *n.* *mop*-se, an untidy woman; a mopsy.
MOPUS, *n.* *mo*-pus, a mope; a drone; money [Slang].
MOQUETTE, *n.* mo-*ket*, a carpet of a fine quality with short velvety pile. (Fr.)
MORA, *n.* *more*-a, a valuable tropical American tree which frequently exceeds 100 feet in height, the bark being used in tanning, *Mora excelsa*. (It.)
MORAINE, *n.* mo-*rane*, an accumulation of stones and other debris found at the foot, along the edges, or down the middle of glaciers. (Fr.)
MORAL, *a.* *mor*-al, relating to manners or conduct; agreeable to what is right; capable of right or wrong; subject to the moral law; virtuous; just; sufficient for practical purposes: *n.* the doctrine inculcated by a fiction; practical lesson; drift; morale: *pl.* manners; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy. **Moral law**, the law which prescribes the moral or social duties. **Moral philosophy**, the science which treats of man's moral duties and social relations. (Fr.)
MORALE, *n.* mo-*rahl*, mental or moral condition; state of the spirit of a body of men in the view of some hazardous venture. (Fr.)
MORALIST, *n.* *mor*-al-ist, a writer on ethics.
MORALISTIC, *a.* mor-al-*ist*-ik, didactic.
MORALITY, *n.* mo-*ral*-it-e, the doctrine or the practice of moral duties; ethics; virtue; moral quality; a play in which the characters personify virtues and vices. (O.Fr. *moralité*.)
MORALIZATION, *n.* *mor*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, moral reflection.
MORALIZE, *v.t.* *mor*-al-ize, to explain or apply in a moral sense; to draw a moral from; to correct the morals of: *v.i.* to make practical reflections. **Moralized. Moralizes. Moralizing.**
MORALIZER, *n.* *mor*-al-ize-er, one who moralizes.
MORALLY, *ad.* *mor*-al-le, in a moral or ethical sense; agreeably to moral rule; in a practical or empirical point of view.
MORASS, *n.* mo-*rass*, a marsh; a swamp. (Dut. *moeras*.)
MORASSY, *a.* mo-*ras*-se marshy; fenny.
MORAT, *n.* *more*-at, honey and mulberry juice.
MORATORIUM, *n.* *mor*-a-*tore*-e-um, period fixed by law during which debts are not payable. (L.)
MORATORY, *a.* *mor*-at-or-e, pertaining to a moratorium, or to delay of any kind.
MORAVIAN, *n.* mo-*ray*-ve-an, one of a religious society otherwise known as the United Brethren, originated by John Huss of Bohemia. (Moravia.)
MORBID, *a.* *more*-bid, diseased; sickly; unhealthy; connected with disease. (Fr. *morbide*.)
MORBIDEZZA, *n.* mor-be-*det*-sa, a soft, delicate flesh-colouring [Paint.]. (It.)
MORBIDITY, *n.* mor-*bid*-it-e, morbidness.
MORBIDLY, *ad.* *mor*-bid-le, in a morbid manner.
MORBIDNESS, *n.* *mor*-bid-ness, a state of being morbid.
MORBIFIC, *a.* mor-*bif*-ik, tending to cause disease or a morbid state. (L. *morbifer*, that brings disease.)
MORBILLOUS, *a.* mor-*bil*-lus, measly. (L. *morbus*.)
MORBOSE, *a.* mor-*bose*, proceeding from disease; unsound.
MORBOSITY, *n.* mor-*bos*-it-e, a diseased state.
MORCEAU, *n.* *mor*-so, a bit; a morsel; a small piece. (Fr.)
MORCELLEMENT, *n.* *mor*-sel-ment, a compulsory division of a heritage. (Fr.)
MORDACIOUS, *a.* mor-*day*-shus, biting: given to biting; sarcastic. (L. *mordax*, biting.)

MORDACIOUSLY, *ad.* mor-*day*-shus-le, in a biting or sarcastic manner.
MORDACITY, *n.* mor-*das*-et-e, the state of being mordacious. (Fr. *mordacité.*)
MORDANT, *a. mor*-dant, fixing colours; mordacious; caustic; *n.* a substance which has a chemical affinity for colouring matter, and serves to fix dyes; a glue to make gold-leaf adhere. (Fr.)
MORDANTLY, *ad. mor*-dant-le, in a mordant manner.
MORDICANCY, *n. mor*-dik-an-se, a biting quality; corrosiveness.
MORDICANT, *a. mor*-dik-ant, biting; acrid.
MORDICATION, *n.* mor-dik-*ay*-shon, act of corroding.
MORE, *a.* more, greater in quality, degree, amount or number; added to some former number; additional; further: *ad.* to a greater degree: again: *n.* a greater quantity, amount or number: something in addition. **No more**, no longer existing. **Much more**, in a greater degree. **More and more**, with continual increase. (A.S. *ma*, more in number, and *mara*, greater.)
MOREEN, *n.* mo-*reen*, watered woollen fabric. (Fr. *moire*, or from *mohair.*)
MOREL, *n.* mor-*el*, the latticed mushroom: an edible fungus of the genus *Morchella.* (Fr.)
MOREL, *n.* mor-*el*, the deadly nightshade, *Atropa belladonna.*
MORELAND, *n. more*-land, moorland.
MORELLA, *n.* mo-*rel*-lah, a variety of cherry.
MOREOVER, *ad.* more-*oh*-ver, beyond what has been said; besides.
MORESQUE, *a.* mo-*resk*, Moorish; arabesque: *n.* a Moorish or arabesque style of decoration. (It. *moresco.*)

Moresque.

MORGANATIC, *a.* mor-gan-*at*-ik, said of a marriage, otherwise called left-handed, and common in Germany, of a prince with a lady of inferior rank, in which neither she nor her children share in the princely status or property. (Ger. *morgengabe*, morning gift, originally a gift to a wife on the morning after such a marriage.)
MORGAY, *n. mor*-gay, a small species of shark, the rough hound, *Scyllium canicula.* (W. the dog-fish.)
MORGLAY, *n. mor*-glay, a two-handed sword; a claymore. (W.)
MORGUE, *n.* morg, a place in many French towns where the bodies of persons found dead and unknown are deposited. **Morgue anglaise**, the traditional coldness of the English manner. (Fr.)
MORIBUND, *a. mor*-e-bund, in a dying state: *n.* a dying person. (L. *moribundus.*)
MORICHE, *n.* mo-*reesh*, a tropical American palm of the genus *Mauritia.*
MORIGEROUS, *a.* mo-*rij*-er-us, obedient; obsequious. (L.)
MORIL, *n. mor*-il, a morel.
MORILLON, *n. mor*-il-lun, a species of duck, the golden-eye: a fine black grape; a species of emerald. (Fr.)
MORINGA, *n.* mo-*rin*-ga, the tropical tree. *Moringa oleifera*, which yields the ben-nut. (Malay.)
MORION, *n. more*-e-on, a hat-shaped open helmet. (Sp.)
MORISCO, *a.* mo-*ris*-ko, Moorish: Moresque: *n.* a Christian Moor; the Moorish language; a Moorish or morris dance, or dancer. (Sp.)
MORKIN, *n. mor*-kin, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.
MORLING, *n. mor*-ling, a sheep that has died of disease; wool plucked from it. (Dial. Eng.)
MORMO, *n. mor*-mo, a bugbear; false terror. (Gr.)
MORMON, *n. mor*-mon, one of a sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, and taking its name from the Book of Mormon, alleged to have been written in 420 for the church of the latter days, and committed into Smith's hands by the angel of the Lord in 1827.
MORMONISM, *n. mor*-mon-izm, the principles and practices of the Mormons.
MORMYRUS, *n. mor*-me-rus, a fish, allied to the pike, found in the Nile, and esteemed for its flesh. (Gr.)
MORN, *n.* morn, the first part of the day; morning.
MORNING, *n. morn*-ing, the first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night, and extending to twelve at noon; the time immediately before and after daybreak; the forenoon; an early part: *a.* pertaining to the first or early part of the day. **Morning coat**, a tailcoat with cutaway front. **Morning Prayer**, the morning service of the Church of England. (A.S. and Ger. *morgen.*)
MORNING-GLORY, *n. morn*-ing-*glore*-e, the climbing plant, *Ipomœa purpurea.*
MORNING-GOWN, *n. morn*-ing-goun, a loose gown worn in the morning.
MORNING-LAND, *n. morn*-ing-land, the East.
MORNING-ROOM, *n. morn*-ing-room, a sitting-room for use in the morning.
MORNING-STAR, *n. morn*-ing-star, any planet when it precedes the sun in rising; a ball with spikes, attached to or suspended from a staff, and wielded or swung about in order to destroy armour.
MOROCCO, *n.* mo-*rok*-ko, a fine kind of grained leather prepared from goatskin. (Morocco, whence it was first brought to Europe.)
MORONE, *n.* mo-*rone*, a deep crimson colour. (L. *morus*, a mulberry.)
MOROSE, *a.* mo-*rohss*, of a sour temper: sullen; austere; gloomy. (L. *morosus.*)
MOROSELY, *ad.* mo-*rohss*-le, in a morose manner.
MOROSENESS, *n.* mo-*rohss*-ness, the quality of being morose.
MOROXITE, *n.* mo-*roks*-ite, one of the varieties of native phosphate of lime. (Gr.)
MORPHEUS, *n. mor*-fe-us, the god of sleep and dreams [Myth.]. (Gr. shaper, from *morphe*, shape, form.)
MORPHEW, *n. mor*-few, scurf: *v.t.* to cover with scurf. **Morphewed. Morphewing. Morphews.**
MORPHIA, *n. mor*-fee-a, an alkaloid extracted from opium, of which it constitutes the narcotic principle.
MORPHINATED, *a. mor*-fin-ate-ed, mingled with morphia.
MORPHINE, *n. mor*-feen, morphia.
MORPHINISM, *n. mor*-fin-izm, the morbid bodily state induced by overdoses of morphia.
MORPHINOMANIAC, *n. mor*-fin-o-*may*-ne-ak, one addicted to morphia.
MORPHOLOGICAL, *a.* mor-fo-*loj*-ik-al, belonging to morphology.
MORPHOLOGIST, *n.* mor-*fol*-o-jist, a student of morphology.
MORPHOLOGY, *n.* mor-*fol*-oj-e, the study of organic form. (Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, science.)
MORPHONOMY, *n.* mor-*fon*-o-me, the science concerned with the laws of form in relation to animals, plants and crystals.
MORPHOSIS, *n.* mor-*foh*-sis, morphological development. (Gr.)
MORRICE, *n. mor*-ris, a morris.
MORRIS, *n. mor*-ris, a Moorish dance; a dance in the Moorish style. (Fr. *moresque.*)
MORRIS-DANCER, *n. mor*-ris-dahnce-er, one who dances in a morris.
MORRIS-PIKE, *n. mor*-ris-pike, a Moorish pike.
MORRIS-TUBE, *n. mor*-ris-tewb, a small tube inserted in the bore by means of which a rifle can be used on a miniature range, so named after the inventor.
MORROW, *n. mor*-ro, the day next after the present; the next day. **Good morrow**, good morning. **To-morrow**, on the morrow. (A.S. *morgen.*)
MORSE, *n.* mawrss, the walrus, *Trichechus rosmarus.*(Fr.)
MORSE, *n.* mawrss, the code used in signalling or telegraphy, and consisting of variations in dots and dashes, so named after the inventor.
MORSE, *n.* mawrss, a clasp used to hold ecclesiastical vestments. (L. *morsus*, clasp.)
MORSEL, *n. mor*-sel, a bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small piece; a piece. (O.Fr.)
MORSURE, *n. mor*-sure, the act of biting.
MORT, *n.* mort, the call at the death sounded by a hunting-horn; a salmon in his third year. (Fr.)
MORTAL, *a. mort*-al, subject to death; involving death; deadly; fatal; belonging to man, who is mortal; extreme; tedious: *n.* a being subject to death; a human being: *ad.* excessively. (Fr. *mortel.*)
MORTALITY, *n. mor-tal*-e-te, subjection to death or the necessity of dying; death; death rate; human nature; power of destruction. (O.Fr. *mortalité.*)
MORTALIZE, *v.t. mor*-tal-ize, to make mortal. **Mortalized. Mortalizes. Mortalizing.**

MORTALLY, *ad.* mor-tal-le, as a mortal; in a manner that must cause death.
MORTAR, *n.* *mort*-ar, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance with a large bore, used for throwing bombs; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. **Hydraulic mortar,** a cement which acquires but little solidity in the air, but becomes extremely hard under water. (A.S. *mortere.*)
MORTAR-BOARD, *n.* *mort*-ar-bord, a square, flat board on which mortar is held by a mason; the familiar name for the square college cap.
MORTGAGE, *n.* *mor*-gayj, the temporary grant or pledge of an estate as security for the payment of a debt: *v.t.* to grant an estate in fee as security for money lent, and contracted to be paid at a certain time; to pledge. **Mortgaged. Mortgages. Mortgaging.** (O.Fr.)
MORTGAGEE, *n.* mor-gayj-*ee*, the person to whom an estate is mortgaged.
MORTGAGOR, *n.* *mor*-gayj-or, the person who grants an estate as security for a debt.
MORTIFEROUS, *a.* mor-*tif*-er-us, bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal. (L. *mortifero.*)
MORTIFICATION, *n.* *mort*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, act of mortifying; a mortified state; the death of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; gangrene; the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance or abstinence; humiliation or vexation; disposition of land; land given or a bequest for charitable or public uses [Scots Law]; anything mortifying. (Fr.)
MORTIFIEDNESS, *n.* *mort*-e-fide-ness, humiliation; subjection of the passions.
MORTIFIER, *n.* *mort*-e-fy-er, he who or that which mortifies.
MORTIFY, *v.t.* *mor*-te-fy, to destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to subdue or bring into subjection bodily appetites or inordinate passions, by self-denial or abstinence; to humble; to affect with vexation: *v.i.* to lose vitality; to gangrene; to be subdued; to practise austerities from religious feelings. **Mortified. Mortifies. Mortifying.** (O.Fr. *mortifier.*)
MORTIFYING, *a.* *mort*-e-fy-ing, humiliating; tending to humble or subdue.
MORTIFYINGLY, *ad.* *mort*-e-fy-ing-le, in a mortifying manner.
MORTISE, *n.* *mor*-tis, a joint in carpentry; a hole made in a piece of wood, to receive the tenon of another piece: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise. **Mortised. Mortises. Mortising.** (Fr. *mortaise.*)
MORTLING, *n.* *mort*-ling, a morling.
MORTMAIN, *n.* *mort*-mane, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, such as a corporation [Law]. (Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, the hand.)
MORTUARY, *n.* *mor*-tew-a-re, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot or claim by a parish minister on the death of a parishioner; a burial place; a dead-house: *a.* belonging to the burial of the dead. (L. *mortuarius.*)
MORUS, *n.* *more*-us, the mulberry. (L.)
MOSAIC, *n.* mo-*zay*-ik, a design consisting of little cut pieces of glass, marble and stone of various colours, cemented on to a ground of stucco or inlaid in metal: *a.* consisting of mosaic. **Mosaic gold,** stannic sulphide used in ornamental Japan work. (Fr. *mosaique*, from Gr. *mousaikos*, belonging to the Muses.)
MOSAIC, *a.* mo-*zay*-ik, pertaining to Moses, or his laws.
MOSAISM, *n.* mo-*zay*-izm, the system peculiar to Moses.
MOSASAURUS, *n.* mos-a-*saw*-rus, an extinct saurian reptile whose remains are found in the chalk formation. (*Mosa*, the Meuse, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.)
MOSCHATEL, *n.* *mos*-ka-tel, a small British plant, with pale-green flowers of a musky smell, *Adoxa moschatellina.* (Fr. *moscatelle.*)
MOSCHIFEROUS, *a.* mos-*kif*-er-us, producing musk.
MOSCHUS, *n.* *mos*-kus, the musk deer.
MOSELLE, *n.* mo-*zel*, a light French wine, from the district of the Moselle.
MOSLEM, *n.* *moz*-lem, a mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan: *a.* Mohammedan. (Ar. *muslim.*)
MOSLINGS, *n.pl.* *mos*-lings, the thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins.
MOSQUE, *n.* mosk, a Mohammedan place of worship. (Fr. *mosquée*, from Ar. *masjid.*)
MOSQUITO, *n.* mos-*kee*-to, any species of the Culicidæ; a gnat. (Sp.)
MOSQUITO-CRAFT, *n.* mos-*kee*-to-krahft, small vessels of war; torpedo-boats.
MOSQUITO-NET, mos-*kee*-to-net, a fine gauze hanging placed round a bed in the tropics to exclude mosquitoes.
MOSS, *n.* mos, a cryptogamic plant with simple leaves; a bog; a place where peat is found: *v.t.* to cover with moss. **Mossed. Mosses. Mossing.** (A.S. *mos.*)
MOSS-BASKET, *n.* *mos*-bahsk-et, a fancy basket covered with moss.
MOSS-CAMPION, *n.* *moss*-camp-yon, the tufted plant, *Silene acaulis.*
MOSS-CHEEPER, *n.* *moss*-cheep-er, the meadow pipit. *Anthus pratensis.*
MOSS-CLAD, *a.* *mos*-klad, clad or covered with moss.
MOSSGROWN, *a.* *mos*-grone, overgrown with moss.
MOSSINESS, *n.* *mos*-se-ness, the state of being mossy.
MOSSLAND, *n.* *mos*-land, land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat-bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or retained in its pores.
MOSS-PINK, *n.* *mos*-pink, the plant *Phlox subulata.*
MOSS-ROSE, *n.* *mos*-roze, a choice variety of rose, much esteemed for its beauty and fragrance, *Rosa centifolia muscosa.*
MOSS-RUSH, *n.* *mos*-rush, the plant *Juncus squarrosus.*
MOSSTROOPERS, *n.pl.* *mos*-troop-erz, bands of raiders in the moss-grown border country between England and Scotland.
MOSSY, *a* *mos*-se, overgrown with or like moss.
MOST, *a.* mohst, greatest in quality, degree, amount or number: *ad.* in the greatest or highest degree: *n.* the greatest number or amount. **At the most,** at the utmost extent; at furthest. (A.S. *macst.*)
MOSTLY, *ad.* *mohst*-le, for the greatest part.
MOSTAHIBA, *n.* mos-ta-*hi*-ba, mustaiba.
MOSTIC, *n.* *mos*-tik, a maulstick.
MOT, *n.* moh, a witty saying. (Fr.)
MOTACIL, *n.* *mot*-a-sil, a wagtail. (L. *motacilla.*)
MOTE, *n.* mote, a small particle; anything proverbially small; a spot; a speck. (A.S.)
MOTE, *n.* mote, a moot. (A.S.)
MOTED, *a.* *mote*-ed, abounding in motes.
MOTET, *n.* mo-*tet*, a short musical composition of a sacred character. (Fr.)
MOTH, *n.* moth, an insect of the same order as the butterflies; the caterpillar of certain species which feeds on furs and woollen fabrics and destroys them; that which gradually and silently eats away or wastes anything. (A.S. *moththe.*)
MOTH-BALLS, *n.pl.* *moth*-bawlz, balls of camphor or other chemicals used to keep away moths from clothes.
MOTH-EAT, *v.t.* *moth*-eet, to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. **Moth-ate. Moth-eaten. Moth-eating. Moth-eats.**
MOTHER, *n.* *muth*-er, a female parent; a woman who has borne a child; a producer; a superior in a religious house: *a.* native; natural; received, as from one's mother; giving birth, as a mother: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to protect like a mother. **Mother Carey's Chicken,** the smallest web-footed bird, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.* **Mother Carey's Goose,** the great black fulmar of the Pacific, *Ossifraga gigantea.* **Mother Church,** a church from which other churches have come into existence; the church of the original parish of which each subdivision into smaller parishes now has its church. **Mother Earth,** the earth personified as a great mother. **Mother of thousands,** the plant *Linaria cymbalaria.* **Mother of thyme,** the plant *Thymus serpyllum.* **Mother ship,** a parent vessel to smaller ships in that they accompany her and draw stores from her. **Mothered. Mothering. Mothers.** (A.S. *modor.*)
MOTHER, *n.* *muth*-er, a thick slimy substance concreted in liquors: *v.i.* to concrete, as the thick matter of

liquors. **Mothered. Mothering. Mothers.** TO.Dut. *modder*, mud.)

MOTHER-COAL, *n.* *muth*-er-kole, coal with its vegetable structure still visible.

MOTHER-COUNTRY, *n.* *muth*-er-kun-tre, the country by which a colony has been founded.

MOTHERHOOD, *n.* *muth*-er-hood, the state of being a mother.

MOTHERING, *n.* *muth*-er-ing, acting as a mother. **Go a-mothering**, to visit parents on Mid-Lent Sunday.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, *n.* *muth*-er-in-law, the mother of a husband or wife.

MOTHERLAND, *n.* *muth*-er-land, the land of one's parents; our native land.

MOTHERLESS, *a.* *muth*-er-less, without a mother.

MOTHERLINESS, *n.* *muth*-er-le-ness, the quality of being motherly.

MOTHERLY, *a.* *muth*-er-le, pertaining to a mother; in the manner of a mother; tender; parental: *ad.* in the manner of a mother.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, *n.* *muth*-er-ov-perl, nacre; the hard, iridescent, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters.

MOTHER-SUPERIOR, *n.* *muth*-er-soo-*peer*-e-or, head of a convent.

MOTHER-TONGUE, *n.* *muth*-er-tung, one's native tongue.

MOTHER-WATER, *n.* *muth*-er-waw-ter, a solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains salts and impurities.

MOTHERWIT, *n.* *muth*-er-wit, native wit; common sense.

MOTHERWORT, *n.* *muth*-er-wurt, a labiate plant of the genus *Leonurus*.

MOTHERY, *a.* *muth*-er-e, concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

MOTHY, *a.* *moth*-e, full of moths; moth-eaten.

MOTIF, *n.* *mo*-tif, the predominant feature in a piece of music or any work of art; an ornamental design used as a trimming for a dress. (Fr.)

MOTILE, *a.* *mo*-tile, with the capacity of moving. (Fr.)

MOTION, *n.* *mo*-shon, act of moving; change of position; the passing of a body from one place to another; a movement; power of movement; impulse; a proposal made in a deliberative assembly; action of the bowels; the works of a machine: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; to make proposals. **Absolute motion**, that which is independent of any other motion or retarding power. **Accelerated motions**, those which are continually increasing or diminishing in velocity, while **equable motion** continues uniform. **Angular motion**, the motion of a body as referred to a centre about which it revolves. **Laws of motion**, three axioms, due to Sir Isaac Newton, as follows:—(1) every body perseveres in its state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line, until a change is effected by the agency of some external force; (2) any change effected in the quiescence or motion of a body, is in the direction of the force impressed and is proportional to it in quantity; and (3) action and reaction are equal and in contrary directions. **Motion in court**, an occasional application of the court, by the parties or their counsel, for the purpose of obtaining some rule or order of court which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause [Law]. **Quantity of motion**, the product of the mass or moving body by the velocity [Mech.]. **Motioned. Motioning. Motions.** (Fr.)

MOTIONER, *n.* *mo*-shon-er, a mover; one who makes a motion.

MOTIONIST, *n.* *mo*-shon-ist, a motioner.

MOTIONLESS, *a.* *mo*-shon-less, wanting motion; being at rest.

MOTION-PICTURES, *n.pl.* *mo*-shon-*pik*-tures, cinema films.

MOTIVATION, *n.* mo-tiv-*ay*-shon, the act of instigation.

MOTIVE, *a.* *mo*-tiv, causing motion; having power or tending to move: *n.* that which incites to action or determines the choice; inducement; the object of a work of art, or the idea which pervades it. **Motive force**, the sum of force which tends to promote motion. (Fr. *motif*.)

MOTIVELESS, *a.* *mo*-tiv-less, without motive or aim.

MOTIVITY, *n.* mo-*tiv*-et-e, the power of producing motion; the quality of being influenced by motives.

MOTLEY, *a.* *mot*-le, variegated in colour; of different colours; diversified; of diverse elements or qualities: *n.* a dress of different colours; the costume of the fool or clown. (O.Fr. *mattelé*, curdled.)

MOTLEY-MINDED, *a.* *mot*-le-*mine*-ded, having inconsistent or incoherent views and feelings.

MOT-MOT, *n.* *mot*-mot, one of a racket-tailed family of birds of Central and South America.

MOTOR, *a.* *mo*-tor, imparting or causing motion [Anat.].

MOTOR, *n.* *mo*-tor, an internal combustion engine; that which moves or produces motion: *v.t.* to convey in a motor-carriage: *v.i.* to travel by motor-car. **Motored. Motoring. Motors.** (L.)

MOTOR-BOAT, *n.* *mo*-tor-bote, a boat fitted with an internal combustion engine.

MOTOR-BUS, *n.* *mo*-tor-bus, a mechanically propelled omnibus.

MOTOR-CAR, *n.* *mo*-tor-kar, a carriage propelled by electricity, petrol or steam.

MOTOR-CYCLE, *n.* *mo*-tor-sy-kl, a mechanically propelled bicycle: *v.i.* to travel by motor-cycle. **Motor-cycled. Motor-cycles. Motor-cycling.**

MOTORDROME, *n.* *mo*-tor-drome, a testing-track for motor vehicles.

MOTORIAL, *a.* mo-*tor*-e-al, motory.

MOTORING, *n.* *mo*-tor-ing, the act of using a motor-car.

MOTORIST, *n.* *mo*-tor-ist, the habitual user of a motor-car.

MOTOR-LORRY, *n.* *mo*-tor-*lor*-re, a lorry propelled by a motor.

MOTORMAN, *n.* *mo*-tor-man, the driver of a mechanically propelled vehicle.

MOTORY, *a.* *mo*-tor-e, giving motion.

MOTTLE, *n.* *mot*-tl, wood with a mottled surface: *v.t.* to variegate with spots. **Mottled. Mottles. Mottling.**

MOTTLED, *a.* *mot*-tld, marked with spots of different colours or shades of colour; motley.

MOTTO, *n.* *mot*-to: *pl.* **Mottoes**, a suggestive sentence, phrase or word, adopted as a device to signify usually motive or intent. (It. *motto*, a saying.)

MOTTOED, *a.* *mot*-tode, with a motto.

MOTTO-KISSES, *n.pl.* *mot*-to-*kis*-ses, sweetmeats having mottoes rolled up in fancy papers, for amusement at a party.

MOUCH, *v.i.* mouch, to skulk; to beg. **Mouched. Mouches. Mouching.**

MOUCHER, *n.* *mouch*-er, a skulker; a beggar.

MOUE, *n.* moo, a pout; a grimace. (Fr.)

MOUJIK, *n.* *moo*-jik, the peasant in Russia. (Russ.)

MOUFLON, or **Moufflon**, *n.* *moo*-flon, the wild sheep of Europe, *Ovis musimon*.

MOULD, *n.* mohld, fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil and is rich in decayed vegetable or animal matter; substance of which anything is composed; a filamentary fungoid growth on decaying vegetable or animal matter: *v.t.* to cause to contract mould; to cover with mould: *v.i.* to become mouldy. **Moulded. Moulding. Moulds.** (A.S. *molde*.)

MOULD, *n.* mohld, the matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; pattern; cast; form; shape: *v.t.* to form into a particular shape; to shape; to fashion; to model; to knead. **Moulded. Moulding. Moulds.** (O.Fr. *molde*.)

MOULDABLE, *a.* *mohld*-a-bl, that may be moulded.

MOULD-BOARD, *n.* *mohld*-board, the board in a plough which turns up the furrow.

MOULDER, *n.* *mohld*-er, he who moulds or casts, especially metal.

MOULDER, *v.i.* *mohld*-er, to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to waste away gradually: *v.t.* to turn to dust; to crumble; to waste. **Mouldered. Mouldering. Moulders.**

MOULDIE, *n.* *mohld*-ee, a torpedo [Slang].

MOULDINESS, *n.* *mohld*-e-ness, the state of being mouldy.

MOULDING, *n.* *mohld*-ing, anything cast in a mould, or as if so; wood prepared for picture frames; a projection beyond a wall, column or wainscot [Arch.].

MOULD-LOFT, *n.* *mohld*-loft, a large room in which the moulds for ships are drawn full-size.

MOULDWARP, *n.* *mohld*-warp, a mole, so called as casting up mounds of mould. (A.S.)
MOULDY, *a.* *mohld*-e, overgrown with filamentary fungoid growth. (Scand.)
MOULIN, *n.* *moo*-lan, a crevasse or shaft in a glacial surface due to the action of surface water. (Fr.)
MOULINAGE, *n.* *moo*-lin-aje, the operation of spinning and twisting raw silk in a mill provided with bobbins and spindles; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed. (Fr.)
MOULINET, *n.* *moo*-le-net, a kind of turnstile; the drum of a crane or capstan. (Fr. a little mill.)
MOULT, *n.* mohlt, moulting: *v.i.* to shed the hair, feathers, skin or horns, as an animal. **Moulted. Moulting. Moults.** (A.S. *mutian*, change.)
MOULTING, *n.* *mohlt*-ing, the shedding of hair, feathers, skins or horns.
MOUND, *n.* mound, an artificial bank of earth, originally for defence; a natural elevation: *v.t.* to fortify with a mound. **Mounded. Mounding. Mounds.** (A.S. *mund*, a defence.)
MOUND, *n.* mound, a small globe surmounted by a cross, forming a symbol of sovereignty. (L. *mundus*, the world.)
MOUND-BIRD, *n.* *mound*-bird, a megapode, such as the brush-turkey of the genus *Cathelurus*.
MOUND-BUILDER, *n.* mound-*bild*-er, a member of an early race, now extinct, in North America who were builders of certain curious moundlike structures in the Southern States; a mound-bird.
MOUNT, *n.* mount, a mountain or hill; a mound for defence or attack; the representation of a grassy mound with trees on the base of a shield; cardboard on which a drawing is placed; the setting of a gem; a riding-horse: *v.i.* to rise on high; to ascend; to rise or tower aloft; to get on horseback, or on anything; to amount: *v.t.* to raise aloft or on high; to climb or to ascend; to furnish with horses. **Mount!** mount horse [Mil.]. **Mount a diamond,** to set it in framework. **Mount a map,** to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas, &c. **Mount a piece,** to set a piece of ordnance upon the carriage. **Mounted. Mounting. Mounts.** (Fr. *mont.*)
MOUNTABLE, *a.* *mount*-a-bl, that may be ascended or mounted.
MOUNTAIN, *n.* *mount*-in, a lofty hill; any very large object; a kind of light wine: *a.* pertaining to a mountain; growing or dwelling on a mountain; vast. **The Mountain,** the extreme section in the first French Revolution, as occupying the highest seats in the National Convention. (O.Fr. *montaine.*)
MOUNTAIN-ASH, *n.* *mount*-in-ash, the rowan-tree, *Pyrus aucuparia*.
MOUNTAIN-BLUE, *n.* *mount*-in-bloo, a native carbonate of copper.
MOUNTAIN-CORK, *n.* *mount*-in-kork, a variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its lightness.
MOUNTAIN-DEW, *n.* *mount*-in-dew, Scotch whiskey, as having been often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland.
MOUNTAINEER, *n.* mount-in-*eer*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district; a rustic; a mountain climber. (O.Fr. *montanier.*)
MOUNTAINEERING, *n.* mount-in-*eer*-ing, mountain-climbing.
MOUNTAINET, *n.* *mount*-in-et, a small mountain.
MOUNTAIN-FERN, *n.* *mount*-in-fern, mountain shieldfern, *Aspidium oreopteris*.
MOUNTAIN-FRINGE, *n.* *mount*-in-frinje, the climbing fumitory, *Adlumia cirrhosa*.
MOUNTAIN-GREEN, *n.* *mount*-in-green, green malachite.
MOUNTAIN-LEATHER, *n.* *mount*-in-leth-er, mountain-cork.
MOUNTAIN-LIMESTONE, *n.* *mount*-in-*lime*-stone, the carboniferous limestone found between the old red sandstone and the coal measures.
MOUNTAIN-MILK, *n.* *mount*-in-milk, a very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.
MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* *mount*-in-us, full of mountains; large as a mountain; huge; inhabiting mountains. (L. *montaniosus.*)
MOUNTAINOUSNESS, *n.* *mount*-in-us-ness, the state of being mountainous.
MOUNTAIN-PEPPER, *n.* *mount*-in-pep-per, the seeds of *Capsicum sinaica*.
MOUNTAIN-RICE, *n.* *mount*-in-rice, rice grown without irrigation on the mountain slopes.
MOUNTAIN-SOAP, *n.* *mount*-in-sope, a soft, earthy, brownish-black mineral, used in crayon painting.
MOUNTAIN-SORREL, *n.* *mount*-in-sor-rel, the plant *Oxyria digyna*.
MOUNTAIN-SWEET, *n.* *mount*-in-sweet, the Canadian name of *Ceanothus americanus*.
MOUNTAIN-WIDOW, *n.* *mount*-in-wid-o, a plant, the mountain scabious, *Scabiosa atro-purpurea*.
MOUNTANT, *a.* *mount*-ant, rising high: *n.* a mucilage used in mounting photographs. (Fr.)
MOUNTEBANK, *n.* *mount*-e-bank, a circus performer; a humbug; a quack; any boastful pretender: *v.t.* to cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull. **Mountebanked. Mountebanking. Mountebanks.** (It. *montambanco.*)
MOUNTEBANKERY, *n.* *mount*-e-bank-er-e, quackery; boastful and vain pretences.
MOUNTED, *a.* *mount*-ed, riding on horseback; fixed on card; raised upon a stand or table or other support. **Mounted infantry,** infantry trained to manœuvre on horseback. **Mounted police,** police mounted on horses.
MOUNTER, *n.* *mount*-er, one who mounts.
MOUNTING, *n.* *mount*-ing, the act of mounting; the act of furnishing, or setting, or preparing for use; equipment; embellishment; the frame of a picture or map.
MOUNTY, *n.* *moun*-te, the rise of a hawk [Hawking].
MOURN, *v.i.* moarn, to express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear the customary habit of sorrow: *v.t.* to grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful manner. **Mourned. Mourning. Mourns.** (A.S. *murnan.*)
MOURNER, *n.* *moarn*-er, one who mourns.
MOURNFUL, *a.* *moarn*-ful, expressive of sorrow; causing sorrow; feeling grief; sorrowful.
MOURNFULLY, *ad.* *moarn*-ful-le, in a mournful manner.
MOURNFULNESS, *n.* *moarn*-ful-ness, sorrow; act or state of mourning.
MOURNING, *ppr.* or *a.* *moarn*-ing, grieving; lamenting; expressive of grief: *n.* the act of sorrowing or expressing grief; the dress worn by mourners.
MOURNINGLY, *ad.* *moarn*-ing-le, with the appearance of sorrow.
MOURNING-BROOCH, *n.* *moarn*-ing-brohtch, a jet brooch.
MOURNING-COACH, *n.* *moarn*-ing-kohtch, a coach for attending a funeral.
MOURNING-DOVE, *n.* *moarn*-ing-duv, a species of dove, so called from its plaintive note, *Columba carolinensis*.
MOURNING-REGLET, *n.* *moarn*-ing-reg-let, a broad metal bordering for black columns in a newspaper.
MOUSE, *n.* mous: *pl.* **Mice,** a small rodent of the genus *Mus*: *v.i.* mouz, to watch for or catch mice; to watch for slily: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat devours a mouse. **Moused. Mouses. Mousing.** (A.S. and L. *mus.*)
MOUSE-COLOUR, *n.* *mous*-kul-ur, the bluish-grey shade of a mouse's coat.
MOUSE-EAR, *n.* *mous*-eer, a name of several herbs, on account of the shape and velvety surface of their leaves.
MOUSE-FALL, *n.* *mous*-fawl, a mouse-trap.
MOUSEHOLE, *n.* *mous*-hole, a hole where mice enter or pass.
MOUSE-HUNT, *n.* *mous*-hunt, a hunting for mice; a mouser.
MOUSER, *n.* *mou*-zer, a cat that catches mice.
MOUSE-SIGHT, *n.* *mous*-site, near-sightedness.
MOUSETAIL, *n.* *mous*-tale, an annual plant, *Myosurus minimus*, with seeds resembling the tail of a mouse.
MOUSETRAP, *n.* *mous*-trap, a trap for catching mice.
MOUSMEE, *n.* *moos*-may, an unmarried girl in Japan; a waitress in a tea-garden. (Japanese.)
MOUSQUETAIRE, *n.* moos-ke-*tare*, a member of the bodyguard of the French kings. (Fr.)
MOUSSELINE, *n.* *moos*-se-lin, muslin; a fine-blown glass. (Fr.)
MOUSTACHE, *n.* mus-*tahsh*, hair grown on the upper lip. (Fr.)
MOUSY, *a.* *mous*-e, overrun with mice; like a mouse.
MOUTAN, *n.* *moo*-tan, the tree-pæony *Pæonia moutan*.

MOUTH, *n.* mouth, the aperture in the head of an animal, by which it utters sound and receives food; the cavity within the lips; the opening of a vessel or of a river; the opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well or den; instrument of speaking; principal speaker; voice. **Down in the mouth**, dejected. **Make mouths**, to distort the mouth; to pout. **Stop the mouth**, to put to silence. (A.S. *muth.*)

MOUTH, *v.t.* mouthe, to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to seize with the mouth; to chew; to devour; to reproach; to insult: *v.i.* to speak with a full, swelling, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make mouths. **Mouthed. Mouthing. Mouths.**

MOUTHED, *pp.* mouthd, uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice; taken into the mouth; chewed: *a.* with a particular kind of mouth; used in composition, as, foul-mouthed, hard-mouthed.

MOUTHER, *n. mouthe*-er, one who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer.

MOUTH-FRIEND, *n. mouth*-frend, a pretended friend.

MOUTHFUL, *n. mouth*-ful, as much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, *n. mouth*-on-er, civility expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHING, *n. mouthe*-ing, an affected swelling utterance.

MOUTHLESS, *a. mouth*-less, destitute of a mouth.

MOUTHMADE, *a. mouth*-made, insincerely expressed.

MOUTH-ORGAN, *n. mouth*-or-gan, the Pandean pipes; a musical instrument played with the lips.

MOUTHPIECE, *n. mouth*-peece, a tube for use by the mouth; the mouth of a wind instrument; one who delivers the opinions of others.

MOUTHY, *a. mouth*-e, affected in speech; bombastic.

MOVABILITY, *n. moove*-a-*bil*-e-te, the state of being movable.

MOVABLE, *a. moov*-a-bl, that may be moved; changing from one date to another: *pl.* goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed; personal, as distinguished from heritable, property [Scots Law]. **Movable feast**, a feast depending on the date of Easter.

MOVABLENESS, *n. moov*-a-bl-ness, the state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MOVABLY, *ad. moov*-ab-le, so that it may be moved.

MOVE, *n.* moov, the act of moving; right to move; a movement; step: *v.t.* to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to excite into action; to agitate or rouse; to affect; to prevail on; to excite tenderness or pity; to irritate; to excite to tumult; to influence; to propose: *v.i.* to change place or posture; to stir; to have action, or the power of action; to walk; to change residence; to take action; to propose something for consideration and determination. **Moved. Moves. Moving.** (O.Fr. *movoir.*)

MOVELESS, *a. moov*-less, that cannot be moved; fixed.

MOVEMENT, *n. moov*-ment, motion; a passing, progression or flowing; change of position; manner of moving; excitement; agitation; any single strain having the same measure or time [Mus.]; the entire wheel-work of a clock or watch; a military evolution [Mil.]. **Movement maker**, a manufacturer of the internal machinery of watches or clocks. **Party of movement**, the popular party [Politics]. (O.Fr.)

MOVER, *n. moov*-er, he who or that which gives motion, or impels to action; the proposer of a resolution. **Prime mover**, the originator of anything, or the driving force in anything.

MOVIES, *n.pl. moov*-eez, cinematograph pictures; an exhibition of such pictures.

MOVING, *a. moov*-ing, urging or persuading to move or act; exciting the emotions; pathetic. **Moving pictures**, cinematograph pictures. **Moving plant**, *Desmodium gyrans*, remarkable for the spontaneous motion of its leaves.

MOVINGLY, *ad. moov*-ing-le, in a moving manner.

MOVINGNESS, *n. moov*-ing-ness, power of moving or affecting.

MOW, *n.* mou, a heap of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn: *v.t.* to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap. **Mowed. Mowing. Mows.** (A.S. *muga.*)

MOW, *v.t.* mo, to cut down with a scythe or machine; to cut the grass from; to cut down indiscriminately or in great numbers: *v.i.* to cut grass; to practise mowing. **Mowed. Mowing. Mown. Mows.** (A.S. *mawan.*)

MOW, *n.* moo, a wry face. (Fr. *moue.*)

MOWBURN, *v.i. mou*-bern, to heat and ferment in the mow. **Mowburning. Mowburns. Mowburnt.**

MOWER, *n. mo*-er, one who mows; a mowing-machine.

MOWING, *n. mo*-ing, the act of cutting with a scythe or a mowing machine; land from which grass is cut.

MOWING, *a. moo*-ing, pouting; grimacing.

MOXA, *n. moks*-a, a product from *Artemisia moxa*, used in the East to effect cauterization; the plant that yields it. (Chinese.)

MOXIBUSTION, *n.* moks-e-*bus*-tyun, cauterization by moxa.

MOYA, *n. moy*-a, mud ejected from certain South American volcanoes. (Native name.)

MOZARAB, *n.* moz-*ar*-rab, a Christian Spaniard who lived under Moorish rule.

MOZE, *v.t.* moze, to raise the nap on cloth. **Mozed. Mozes. Mozing.**

MPRET, *n.* m-*pret*, a ruler or lord; the former lord of Albania.

MR., *n. mis*-ter, an abbreviation of master.

MRS., *n. mis*-tress, *or mis*-ses, an abbreviation of mistress. **Mrs. Grundy**, the personification of prudish propriety and conventionality.

MUCATE, *n. mew*-kate, a salt of mucic acid.

MUCCHERO, *n.* muk-*kare*-o, an infusion of roses and violets made in Italy. (It.)

MUCEDINE, *n. mew*-se-dine, a fungus that forms mould or mildew. (L. *mucedo.*)

MUCEDINOUS, *a.* mew-*sed*-in-us, resembling mould or mildew.

MUCH, *a.* mutch, great in quantity or amount; long in duration: *ad.* in a great degree; by far; nearly; often or long: *n.* a great quantity; a great matter. **As much or so much**, an equal quantity. **Make much of**, to value, or esteem, or fondle. **Too much**, an excessive quantity. (A.S. *micel.*)

MUCHLY, *ad. mutch*-le, exceedingly [Colloq.].

MUCHNESS, *n. mutch*-ness, the state of being much.

MUCIC, *a. mew*-sik, obtained from the oxidation of the sugar of milk or gum. (L. *mucus*, mucus.)

MUCID, *a. mew*-sid, musty; mouldy; slimy.

MUCIDNESS, *n. mew*-sid-ness, the state of being mucid.

MUCIFIC, *a.* mew-*sif*-ik, producing mucus. (L. *mucus*, and *facio*, make.)

MUCILAGE, *n. mew*-sil-laje, the gum of seeds and roots; gum; a fluid solution of gum, gelatine or glue. (Fr.)

MUCILAGINOUS, *a.* mew-sil-*laj*-in-us, pertaining to mucilage; gummy; slimy.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, *n.* mew-sil-*laj*-in-us-ness, gumminess; sliminess.

MUCIPAROUS, *a.* mew-*sip*-ar-us, secreting or producing mucus. (L. *mucus*, and *pario*, produce.)

MUCITE, *n. mew*-site, a compound of mucic acid.

MUCIVORA, *n.pl.* mew-*siv*-ore-a, a family of dipterous insects. (L. *mucus*, and *voro*, devour.)

MUCK, *n.* muk, dung in a moist state; something mean or filthy; refuse: *v.t.* to manure with moist dung; to make a mess of. **Mucked. Mucking. Mucks.** (Ice. *myki*, dung.)

MUCKER, *n. muk*-er, a bad fall: *v.t.* to make a muddle of. **Muckered. Muckering. Muckers.** [Slang].

MUCK-HEAP, *n. muk*-heep, a heap of muck.

MUCK-HILL, *n. muk*-hill, a muck-heap.

MUCKINESS, *n. muk*-e-ness, filthiness; nastiness.

MUCKLE, *n. muk*-kl, much; a large quantity. (Scots.)

MUCK-RAKE, *n. muk*-rake, a rake for collecting muck.

MUCK-SWEAT, *n. muk*-swet, profuse perspiration.

MUCKWEED, *n. muk*-weed, the plant white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album.*

MUCK-WORM, *n. muk*-wurm, a worm that lives in muck; a miser.

MUCKY, *a. muk*-e, filthy; nasty.

MUCOR, *n. mew*-kor, mouldiness; mucus; a genus of fungi. (L.)

MUCOSITY, *n.* mew-*kos*-sit-e, mucousness.

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, *a.* mew-*ko*-so-*sak*-kar-in, partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MUCOUS, *a. mew*-kus, pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy; viscous; secreting mucus. **Mucous**

membrane, a membranous lining of the canals and cavities of the body. (L. *mucosus*.)

MUCOUSNESS, *n.* *mew*-kus-ness, the state of being mucous.

MUCRO, *n.* *mew*-kro, a stiff sharp point [Bot.]. (L.)

MUCRONATE, *a.* *mew*-kro-nate, narrowed to a point [Bot. and Zool.].

MUCRONATED, *a.* *mew*-kro-nate-ed, mucronate.

MUCRONATELY, *ad.* *mew*-kro-nate-le, in a mucronate or sharp-pointed manner. (L. *mucronatus*.)

MUCULENT, *a.* *mew*-kew-lent, slimy; somewhat viscous.

MUCUS, *n.* *mew*-kus, a viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a viscid substance. (L. secretion from the nose.)

MUD, *n.* mud, decomposed, or finely detrited, material from the rocks; moist earth; slimy earth; mire: *v.t.* to bury in mud; to besmear with mud; to make turbid or foul. **Mudded. Mudding. Muds.** (Low Ger.)

MUDACEOUS, *a.* mew-*day*-shus, decaying through excess of moisture.

MUDAR, *n.* *mew*-dar, the madar, *Calotropis gigantea*, an East Indian shrub containing a juice extensively used as an alterative, sudorific and purgative medicine; the medicinal extract from the root.

MUDARINE, *n.* *mew*-dar-een, a peculiar principle contained in mudar, which possesses the singular property of softening by cold and hardening by heat.

MUD-CART, *n.* *mud*-kart, a scavenger's cart for removing dirt from the streets.

MUDDILY, *ad.* *mud*-de-le, turbidly; cloudily.

MUDDINESS, *n.* *mud*-de-ness, turbidness; cloudiness; intellectual dulness.

MUDDLE, *n.* *mud*-dl, a confused or turbid state; a mess: *v.t.* to make muddy or foul; to stupefy, especially with drink; to confuse; to squander: *v.i.* to contract filth; to become muddy or muddled. **Muddled. Muddles. Muddling.**

MUDDLE-HEADED, *a.* *mud*-dl-*hed*-ed, with one's wits confused.

MUDDLED, *a.* *mud*-dld, confused by drink; bewildered.

MUDDY, *a.* *mud*-de, foul with dirt or mud; containing mud; turbid; gross; impure; of the colour of mud; cloudy in mind; stupid; obscure: *v.t.* to soil with mud; to dirty; to cloud; to make dull or heavy. **Muddied. Muddies. Muddying.**

MUD-FISH, *n.* *mud*-fish, the bowfin, *Amia calva*, a North American ganoid fish which has a swim-bladder functioning as a lung; a lung-fish.

MUDGUARD, *n.* *mud*-gahrd, a metal or other shield placed over the wheels of a vehicle or bicycle to prevent the mud from being thrown up.

MUD-HOLE, *n.* *mud*-hole, the hole by which the sediment is removed from a boiler.

MUDIR, *n.* *mood*-eer, an Egyptian official of high rank. (Ar.)

MUDLARK, *n.* *mud*-lahrk, one who cleans out common sewers, docks, or such places for things lost in them; one who plays in the mud; a street urchin; a guttersnipe.

MUD-PLANTAIN, *n.* *mud*-plant-ane, a North American aquatic plant of the genus *Heteranthera*.

MUD-PLOVER, *n.* *mud*-pluv-er, the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

MUD-SCOW, *n.* *mud*-scou, a flat-bottomed vessel for carrying mud from a dredger.

MUD-VALVE, *n.* *mud*-valv, the mud-hole.

MUD-WALL, *n.* *mud*-wawl, a wall composed of mud or of stone laid in mud.

MUDWORT, *n.* *mud*-wurt, the small plant *Limosella aquatica*.

MUEZZIN, *n.* moo-*ed*-zin, an official attached to a mosque, whose business it is to summon to prayers. (Ar.)

MUFF, *n.* muf, a warm cover for both hands in winter, usually of fur. (Dut. *muffe*.)

MUFF, *n.* muf, a simpleton; a clumsy stupid fellow.

MUFF, *n.* muf, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

MUFFETEE, *n.* muf-fet-*ee*, a mitten that covers the wrist. (Dial. Eng.)

MUFFIN, *n.* *muf*-fin, a light, round, spongy cake eaten hot. **Muffin man**, an itinerant vendor of muffins. (*Muff*.)

MUFFINEER, *n.* *muf*-fin-eer, a covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot; a cruet with a perforated top for sprinkling salt on muffins.

MUFFLE, *n.* *muf*-fl, a fire-clay oven used in assaying; a boxing-glove: *v.t.* to cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal; to deaden the sound of: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly. **Muffled. Muffles. Muffling.** (O.Dut. *moffle*.)

MUFFLER, *n.* *muf*-fler, a cover to muffle the face; a throat-wrapper; a stuffed glove.

MUFFLON, *n.* *muf*-fion, the European wild sheep or musmon; the moufion.

MUFTI, *n.* *muf*-te, an official expounder or doctor of Mohammedan law; plain clothes as distinct from uniform. (Ar.)

MUG, *n.* mug, an earthen or metal cup to drink from; a jug; a fool. **Mug up**, to study assiduously. (Swed. *mugg*.

MUG, *n.* mug, a simpleton who can be swindled [Slang].

MUG, *n.* mug, the mouth; the face.

MUGGARD, *a.* *mug*-ard, sullen; displeased.

MUGGENT, *n.* *mug*-ent, a species of wild, fresh-water duck.

MUGGER, *n.* *mug*-er, the magar, the Indian crocodile, *Crocodilus palustris*.

MUGGET, *n.* *mug*-et, the entrails of a calf.

MUGGET, *n.* *mug*-et, the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

MUGGINS, *n.* *mug*-ins, a children's game of cards; a simpleton.

MUGGISH, *a.* *mug*-ish, muggy.

MUGGLETONIANS, *n.pl.* mug-gl-*tone*-e-anz, a sect of Christians who sprang up in 1651, and derived their name from one Muggleton, a fanatical tailor, who pretended to be the last and the greatest of the prophets.

MUGGY, *a.* *mug*-e, damp and close, or warm; foggy. (Ice. *mugga*, a soft, drizzling mist.)

MUG-HOUSE, *n.* *mug*-house, an ale-house.

MUGIL, *n.* *mew*-jil, the mullet fish.

MUGWORT, *n.* *mug*-wurt, the plant *Artemisia vulgaris* or *Galium cruciatum*.

MUGWUMP, *n.* *mug*-wump, one above party differences; a superior person [Slang]; a distinguished person. (American Indian word meaning "great chief.")

MUHARRAM, *n.* moo-*hur*-ram, the first month in the Mohammedan year. (Ar.)

MULATTO, *n.* mew-*lat*-to, the offspring of a white and a negro. (Sp. literally, one of a mixed breed, from L. *mulus*, a mule.)

MULBERRY, *n.* *mul*-ber-re, the tree *Morus nigra*, or its fruit. **White mulberry**, *M. alba*, the leaves of which, as well as those of the other nine species of the genus, are used for feeding silkworms. (L. *morus*, a mulberry tree, and *berry*.)

MULCH, *n.* mulsh, half-rotten straw, litter; manure of any kind applied to the surface to keep the soil moist and protect the roots from frost: *v.t.* to cover with mulch, or apply mulch to anything. **Mulched. Mulches. Mulching.** (A.S.)

MULCT, *n.* mulkt, a fine, usually in money, imposed for some offence: *v.t.* to fine. **Mulcted. Mulcting. Mulcts.** (L. *mulcta*, a fine.)

MULCTUARY, *a.* *mulk*-tew-ar-e, imposing or consisting of a pecuniary penalty.

MULE, *n.* mewl, the offspring of a mare by a male ass; a variety of canary; a hybrid: a machine for cotton-spinning. (Fr.)

MULE-DEER, *n.* *mewl*-deer, the North American deer, *Cariacus macrotis*.

MULE-SPINNER, *n.* *mewl*-spin-ner, one who spins on a mule.

MULETEER, *n.* *mewl*-e-teer, one who drives mules. (Fr. *muletier*.)

MULETTE, *n.* mew-*let*, a Portuguese sailing vessel with three lateens.

MULEWORT, *n.* *mewl*-wurt, a fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

MULGA, *n.* *mul*-ger, an Australian species of acacia, *Acacia aneura*; an aboriginal shield. **Mulga scrub**, thickets of mulga trees.

MULIEBRITY, *n.* mew-le-*eb*-rit-e, womanhood; effeminacy. (L. *muliebritas*.)

MULIER, *n.* *mew*-le-er, a woman or a wife; son of a wife [Law]. (L. a woman.)

MULISH, *a. mewl*-ish, like a mule; sullen; stubborn.
MULISHLY, *ad. mewl*-ish-le, in a mulish manner.
MULISHNESS, *n. mewl*-ish-ness, the quality or state of being mulish.
MULL, *v.t.* mul, to heat, sweeten and season wine or liquor with spices; to dispirit or deaden. **Mulled. Mulling. Mulls.**
MULL, *n.* mul, a snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a snuff-box; a cape or headland.
MULL, *n.* mul, a mess; a mistake.
MULL, *n.* mul, a thin, soft kind of muslin.
MULLA, *n. mul*-la, a mullah.
MULLAGATAWNY, *n.* mul-la-ga-*taw*-ne, mulligatawny.
MULLAH, *n. moo*-lah, a person learned in Mohammedan rites and laws; a religious teacher; a fanatical religious leader like the Mad Mullah of the Sudan. (Turk.)
MULLED, *a.* muld, heated, sweetened and spiced, as wine or ale. (M.E. *molde*, as *molde-ale*, a funeral feast.)
MULLEIN, *n. mul*-len, a plant of the genus *Verbascum.*
MULLER, *n. mul*-ler, a flat-bottomed pestle for grinding colours and other matters on a slab, chiefly used by apothecaries and painters; a vessel in which liquor is mulled.
MULLER-GLASS, *n. mul*-ler-glahss, the mineral hyalite, which has a glassy lustre, and is as hard as quartz.
MULLET, *n. mul*-let, the name of several fishes, mostly of the genera *Mullus* and *Mugil.* **Mullet hawk,** the osprey. (Fr. *mulet.*)
MULLET, *n. mul*-let, a heraldic figure in shape like the rowel of a spur. (O.Fr. *molette*, the rowel of a spur.)
MULLET, *n. mul*-let, fleabane inula, *Inula dysenterica.*
MULLIGATAWNY, *n.* mul-le-ga-*taw*-ne, a kind of curry soup. (Tamil, *milagu-tannir*, water of pepper.)
MULLIGRUBS, *n. mul*-le-grubz, pain in the intestines; colic; hence, disagreeableness [Slang].
MULLION, *n. mul*-yon, an upright bar in a window-frame: *v.t.* to divide by mullions. **Mullioned. Mullioning. Mullions.** (Fr. *moignon*, stump.)
MULLIONED, *a. mul*-yond, divided by mullions, as a window.
MULLOCK, *n. mul*-lok, rubbish; dirt. (*Mull.*)
MULSE, *n* mulss, wine boiled and mingled with honey. (L. *mulsum*, sweetened.)
MULT, *v.t.* mult, to take a fee for grinding corn. **Multed. Multing. Mults.**
MULTANGULAR, *a.* mult-*ang*-gewl-ar, having many angles. (L. *multangulus.*)
MULTANGULARLY, *ad.* mult-*ang*-gewl-ar-le, with many angles.
MULTARTICULATE, *a.* mult-ar-*tik*-yewl-ate, having many joints. (L. *multus*, and *articulatus.*)
MULTEITY, *n.* mul-*tee*-it-e, multiplicity. (L. *multus.* many.)
MULTICAPSULAR, *a.* mul-te-*kap*-sewl-ar, having many capsules [Bot.]. (L. *multus*, and *capsular.*)
MULTICARINATE, *a.* mul-te-*kar*-rin-ate, with many keel-like ridges [Malac.]. (L. *multus*, and *carina*, a keel.)
MULTICAVOUS, *a.* mul-te-*kave*-us, having many cavities. (L. *multicavus.*)
MULTICIPITAL, *a.* mul-te-*sip*-it-al, many-headed. (L. *multus*, and *caput*, a head.)
MULTICOSTATE, *a.* mul-te-*kost*-ate, many-ribbed. (L. *multus*, and *costa*, a rib.)
MULTICUSPIDATE *a.* mul-te-*kus*-pe-date, having many cusps. (L. *multus*, and *cuspis.* a point.)
MULTIDENTATE, *a.* mul-te-*dent*-ate, with numerous teeth or teeth-like processes. (L. *multus*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
MULTIDIGITATE, *a.* mul-te-*dij*-it-ate, with many fingers or finger-like processes. (L. *multus*, and *digitus*, a finger.)
MULTIFARIOUS, *a.* mul-te-*fare*-e-us, having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety. (L. *multifarius.*)
MULTIFARIOUSLY, *ad.* mul-te-*fare*-e-us-le, with great variety.
MULTIFARIOUSNESS, *n.* mul-te-*fare*-e-us-ness, multiplied diversity.
MULTIFID, *a. mul*-tif-id, multifidous.
MULTIFIDOUS, *a.* mul-*tif*-id-us, having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into terminal strips. (L. *multifidus.*)
MULTIFLOROUS, *a.* mul-te-*flore*-us, having many flowers. (L. *multus*, and *flos, floris*, a flower.)
MULTIFOIL, *a. mul*-te-foyl, with over five leaf-like divisions [Arch.]. (L. *multus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Multifoil.

MULTIFOLD, *a. mul*-te-fohld, many times doubled.
MULTIFORM, *a. mul*-te-form, having many forms or shapes. (L. *multiformis.*)
MULTIFORMITY, *n.* mul-te-*form*-it-e, diversity of forms.
MULTIFORMOUS, *a.* mul-te-*form*-us, multiform.
MULTIGENEROUS, *a.* mul-te-*jen*-er-us, having many kinds. (L. *multigenerus.*)
MULTIGYRATE, *a.* mul-te-*jy*-rate, much convoluted.
MULTIJUGOUS, *a.* mul-te-*jew*-gus, consisting of many pairs. (L. *multijugus.*)
MULTILATERAL, *a.* mul-te-*lat*-er-al, having many sides. (L. *multus*, and *latus, lateris*, a side.)
MULTILINEAL, *a.* mul-te-*lin*-e-al, having many lines. (L. *multus*, and *linea*, a line.)
MULTILOBATE, *a.* mul-te-*lo*-bate, with many lobes.
MULTILOCULAR, *a.* mul-te-*lok*-yewl-lar, having many cells or chambers. (L. *multus*, and *locus*, a place.)
MULTILOQUENCE, *n.* mul-*til*-o-kwence, use of many words; loquaciousness.
MULTILOQUOUS, *a.* mul-*til*-o-kwus, speaking much; loquacious. (L. *multiloquens.*)
MULTINODAL, *a.* mul-te-*node*-al, with many nodes.
MULTINODATE, *a.* mul-te-*node*-ate, having many knots. (L. *multinodus*, having many knots.)
MULTINOMIAL, *a.* mul-te-*noh*-me-al, having many names or terms; an expression denoting several terms connected by the sign of addition or subtraction (+ or —) [Alg.]. (L. *multinominis.*)
MULTINOMINAL, *a.* mul-te-*nom*-in-al, multinomial.
MULTINOMINOUS, *a.* mul-te-*nom*-in-us, multinomial.
MULTIPAROUS, *a.* mul-*tip*-ar-us, producing many at a birth. (L. *multus*, and *pario*, produce.)
MULTIPARTITE, *a.* mul-te-*part*-ite, divided into many parts. (L. *multipartitus.*)
MULTIPED, *a. mul*-te-ped, with many feet: *n.* an animal with many feet, as a centipede. (L. *multipeda.*)
MULTIPINNATE, *a.* mul-te-*pin*-ate, pinnated many times.
MULTIPLANE, *n. mul*-te-plane, an aeroplane with more than two planes.
MULTIPLE, *a. mul*-te-pl, containing many times: *n.* a quantity which contains another a certain number of times without a remainder [Math.]. **A common multiple,** one which contains two or more different numbers exactly. **A least common multiple,** the lowest that will contain two or more numbers exactly. **Multiple fruit,** an aggregation of fruits from a combination of flowers. **Multiple values,** symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when different values are given them [Alg.]. (L. *multus*, and *plico*, fold.)
MULTIPLEX, *a. mul*-te-pleks, manifold. (L.)
MULTIPLIABLE, *a. mul*-te-*ply*-a-bl, that can be multiplied.
MULTIPLIABLENESS, *n. mul*-te-*ply*-a-bl-ness, capacity of being multiplied.
MULTIPLICABLE, *a. mul*-te-plik-a-bl, multipliable. (L. *multiplicabilis.*)
MULTIPLICAND, *n. mul*-te-plik-and, the number to be multiplied [Arith.].
MULTIPLICATE, *a. mul*-te-plik-ate, consisting of many. (L. *multiplicatus.*)
MULTIPLICATION, *n. mul*-te-plik-*ay*-shon, the act of multiplying; a rule or operation by which any given number is multiplied, or added to itself a given number of times [Arith.]. (L. *multiplicatio.*)
MULTIPLICATIVE, *a. mul*-te-plik-ate-iv, tending to multiply.
MULTIPLICATOR, *n. mul*-te-plik-ay-tor, a multiplier.
MULTIPLICITY, *n.* mul-te-*plis*-sit-e, a great number; many of the same kind.
MULTIPLIER, *n. mul*-te-ply-er, one who or that which multiplies or increases; the number by which

another is multiplied; an instrument for intensifying the force of an electric current.

MULTIPLY, *v.t.* *mul*-te-ply, to increase in number: to make more by natural generation, or production, or addition; to add any given number to itself a given number of times: *v.i.* to grow or increase in number; to increase in extent. **Multiplying glass**, a glass with many facets which represents a single object to the eye as if it were many. **Multiplied. Multiplies. Multiplying.** (Fr. *multiplier.*)

MULTIPOLAR, *a.* *mul*-te-*pole*-ar, having many poles [Elect].

MULTIPOTENT, *a.* mul-*tip*-o-tent, having power to do many things. (L. *multipotens*, very mighty.)

MULTIPRESENCE, *n.* *mul*-te-prez-ence, the power or act of being present in many places at once.

MULTIPRESENT, *a.* *mul*-te-prez-ent, having the power of multipresence.

MULTIRADIATE, *a.* mul-te-*ray*-de-ate, having many rays. (L. *multus*, and *radius*, a ray.)

MULTIRAMIFIED, *a.* *mul*-te-*ram*-e-fide, with many branches. (L. *multus*, and *ramus*, a branch.)

MULTISECT, *a.* *mul*-te-sekt, of many segments [Entom.]. (L. *multus*, and *sectum*, cut.)

MULTISILIQUOUS, *a.* mul-te-*sil*-e-kwus, having many pods. (L. *multus*, and *silıqua*, a pod.)

MULTISONOUS, *a.* mul-*tis*-son-us, having many sounds or sounding much. (L. *multisonus.*)

MULTISPIRAL, *a.* mul-te-*spire*-al, with many spirals or whorls, as in the opercula of univalve shells [Malac.].

MULTISTAMINATE, *a.* *mul*-te-*stam*-e-nate, with many stamens.

MULTISTRIATE, *a.* mul-te-*stry*-ate, having many streaks. (L. *multus*, and *stria*, a streak.)

MULTISULCATE, *a.* *mul*-te-*sul*-kate, much furrowed.

MULTISYLLABLE, *n.* mul-te-*sil*-la-bl, a polysyllable.

MULTITUBERCULATE, *a.* *mul*-te-tew-*berk*-yew-late, with many tubercles.

MULTITUBULAR, *a.* *mul*-te-*tewb*-yew-lar, with many tubes.

MULTITUDE, *n.* *mul*-te-tewd, a great number; a crowd; an assemblage; the common people. (Fr.)

MULTITUDINARY, *a.* mul-te-*tewd*-in-a-re, multitudinous; manifold.

MULTITUDINOUS, *a.* mul-te-*tewd*-in-us, consisting of a great number or extent; of the multitude.

MULTITUDINOUSLY *ad.* mul-te-*tewd*-in-us-le, after the manner of a multitude.

MULTIVALENT, *a.* mul-*tiv*-a-lent, requiring two or more atoms of hydrogen.

MULTIVALVE, *a.* *mul*-te-valv, with many valves: *n.* a mollusc with a shell of many valves [Bot. and Zool.].

MULTIVALVULAR, *a.* mul-te-*valv*-yewl-ar, multivalve.

MULTIVERSANT, *a.* mul-te-*ver*-sant, turning into or assuming many shapes. (L. *multus*, and *versum*, turn.)

MULTIVOCAL, *a.* mul-*tiv*-o-kal, ambiguous; equivocal.

MULTOCA, *n.* mool-*toh*-ka, the Turkish code of law.

MULTOCULAR, *a.* mult-*ok*-yewl-ar, having many eyes.

MULTUM, *n.* *mult*-um, a compound extract of quassia and liquorice. **Multum in parvo**, much in a small compass. (L. much.)

MULTUNGULATE, *a.* mult-*ung*-gewl-ate, having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant [Zool.]. (L. *multus*, and *ungula*, a hoof.)

MULTURE, *n.* *mul*-tewr, grinding of grain; the grain ground; fee for grinding at a mill [Law]. (O.Fr.)

MUM, *a.* mum, silent: *int.* hush! be silent. **Mum budget**, an expression denoting secrecy, as well as silence. (From the sound.)

MUMCHANCE, *n.* *mum*-chahnce, a game of hazard with cards; a fool.

MUM, *n.* mum, abbreviation of mummy; mother.

MUM, *n.* mum, a kind of ale brewed from wheat, so called from the name of the brewer, Mumme.

MUMBLE, *v.i.* *mum*-bl, to mutter; to speak inarticulately; to chew softly, or eat with the lips close: *v.t.* to utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently. **Mumbled. Mumbles. Mumbling.** (*Mum.*)

MUMBLE NEWS, *n.* *mum*-bl-newz, a tale-bearer.

MUMBLER, *n.* *mum*-bler, one who mumbles.

MUMBLEMENT, *n.* *mum*-bl-ment, inarticulate speech.

MUMBLINGLY, *ad.* *mum*-bling-le, in a mumbling way.

MUMBO-JUMBO, *n.* *mum*-bo-*jum*-bo, a negro idol; any similar bugbear.

MUMM, *v.t.* mum, to mask: to make diversion in a mask. **Mummed. Mumming. Mumms.** (Dut.)

MUMMER, *n.* *mum*-mer, one who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; an actor.

MUMMERY, *n.* *mum*-mer-e, masquerading; buffoonery; empty parade.

MUMMIED, *a.* *mum*-eed, embalmed or mummified.

MUMMIFICATION, *n.* *mum*-me-fik-*ay*-shon, the act of making into a mummy.

MUMMIFORM, *a.* *mum*-me-form, like a mummy.

MUMMIFY, *v.t.* *mum*-me-fy, to make into a mummy; to embalm and dry as a mummy. **Mummified. Mummifies. Mummifying.**

MUMMING, *n.* *mum*-ming, the sports of mummers.

MUMMY, *n.* *mum*-me, mother; mamma.

MUMMY, *n.* *mum*-me, a dead body embalmed with myrrh and spices, and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees; a bituminous substance, giving a rich brown tint: *v.t.* to mummify. **Beat to a mummy**, to beat soundly. **Mummy wheat**, a species of wheat, *Triticum compositum*, alleged to be from seed found in a mummy coffin. **Mummied. Mummies. Mummying.** (Fr. *momie*, from the Pers. *mum*, wax, used in embalming.)

MUMP, *v.t.* or *v.i.* mump, to move the lips with the mouth almost closed; to nibble; to chew with continued motion; to grin: to act the beggar; to deceive. **Mumped. Mumping. Mumps.** (Dut. *mompen.*)

MUMPER, *n.* *mump*-er, a beggar.

MUMPING, *n.* *mump*-ing, begging tricks; mockery.

MUMPISH, *a.* *mump*-ish, dull; heavy; sullen.

MUMPISHLY, *ad.* *mump*-ish-le, in a mumpish manner.

MUMPS, *n.pl.* mumps, epidemic parotitis; a contagious swelling or inflammation of the salivary glands, and specially of the parotid gland; sullenness. (*Mump.*)

MUMPSIMUS, *n.* *mump*-se-mus, a mistake or opinion adhered to after it has been proved to be wrong.

MUNCH, *v.t.* or *v.i.* munsh, to chew eagerly and noisily with the mouth shut and full. **Munched. Munches. Munching.** (M.E. *monchen.*)

MUNCHAUSEN, *n.* mun-*chaw*-sen, a braggart; an incredible yarn. (After the book written and published in English in 1785, as "Baron Munchausen," which was translated into German with additions under the title of "Baron Münchhausen.")

MUNCHER, *n.* *munsh*-er, one who munches.

MUNDANE, *a* *mun*-dane, belonging to this world; worldly. **Mundane egg**, the egg out of which the world was fabled to be evolved. (Fr. *mondain.*)

MUNDANELY, *ad.* *mun*-dane-le, in a mundane reference.

MUNDATORY, *a.* *mun*-dat-or-e, cleansing. (L. *mundatorius.*)

MUNDIC, *n.* *mun*-dik, iron or arsenic pyrites.

MUNDIFICANT, *a.* *mun-dif*-ik-ant, cleansing and healing. (L. *mundificans.*)

MUNDIFICATION, *n.* *mun*-dif-ik-*ay*-shon, the operation of cleansing.

MUNDIFICATIVE, *a.* mun-*dif*-ik-ate-iv, having the power to cleanse: *n.* a medicine having this property.

MUNDIFY, *v.t.* *mun*-de-fy, to cleanse. **Mundified. Mundifies. Mundifying.** (Fr. *mondifier.*)

MUNDIL, *n.* *mun*-dil, a richly ornamental turban.

MUNDIVAGANT, *a.* mun-*div*-ag-ant, wandering over the world. (L. *mundus*, the world, and *vagans*, wandering.)

MUNDUNGUS, *n.* mun-*dung*-gus, a very dark-coloured tobacco with an unpleasant smell.

MUNERARY, *a.* *mewn*-er-ar-e, in the nature of a gift. (L. *munus*, a gift.)

MUNGEET, *n.* mun-*jeet*, munjeet.

MUNGO, *n.* *mung*-go, a waste product formed by teazing woollen cloths.

MUNGOOSE, *n.* *mun*-goose, a mongoose.

MUNICIPAL, *a.* mewn-*is*-ip-al, pertaining to a town, city or state. **Municipal law**, the general or common law of a country or of a city. (Fr. *municipal*, from L. *municipium*, a free town with the rights of Roman citizenship, from *munia*, duties, functions, and *capio*, take.)

MUNICIPALITY, *n.* mewn-*is*-ip-*al*-it-e, a district with municipal rights or self-government.

MUNICIPALIZATION, *n.* mewn-*is*-ip-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of making a municipality.
MUNICIPALIZE, *v.t.* mewn-*is*-ip-al-*ize*, to constitute a municipality; to comprise within a municipal area. **Municipalized. Municipalizes. Municipalizing.**
MUNICIPALLY, *ad.* mewn-*is*-ip-al-le, in a municipal manner. (Fr.)
MUNIFICENCE, *n.* mewn-*if*-is-sence, the quality of being munificent; liberality; generosity. (Fr.)
MUNIFICENT, *a.* mewn-*if*-is-sent, giving liberally or generously; manifesting liberality. (L. *munificus.*)
MUNIFICENTLY, *ad.* mewn-*if*-is-sent-le, liberally.
MUNIMENT, *n. mew*-ne-ment, a fortification; a place of defence; a defence; a record by which claims and rights are maintained; title-deed. **Muniment house**, a strong fire-proof building or apartment for preserving muniments or charters. (O.Fr.)
MUNITION, *v.t.* mew-*nish*-on, to equip an army; to furnish with stores and arms. **Munitioned. Munitioning. Munitions.**
MUNITIONETTE, *n.* mew-*nish*-on-*et*, a woman employed in a munition factory.
MUNITIONS, *n.pl.* mew-*nish*-onz, materials used in war; military stores. (Fr.)
MUNJEET, *n.* mun-*jeet*, the Siberian madder, *Rubia cordifolia*, the root of which yields an excellent red dye. (Hind.)
MUNNION, *n. mun*-yon, a mullion.
MUNSHI, *n. moon*-shе, a teacher, usually of languages, in the East; also a secretary. (Hind.)
MUNTING, *n. munt*-ing, the middle upright of a framed door.
MUNTJAK, *n.* munt-*jak*, the kakar or Indian barking deer, *Cervulus muntjac.* (Javanese word.)
MUNTZ-METAL, *n. muntz*-met-al, an alloy of 60 parts copper, and 40 zinc, so called from the inventor.
MURÆNA, *n.* mew-*ree*-na, an eel-like genus of fishes. (L.)
MURAGE, *n. mewr*-aje, money paid for keeping the walls of a mediæval town in repair. (Fr.)
MURAL, *a. mewr*-al, pertaining to or resembling a wall. **Mural circle**, a circle fixed in the plane of the meridian for measuring distances from the pole or zenith. **Mural crown**, a golden crown like the top of a circular tower masoned and embattled, bestowed among the Romans on the soldier who was the first to scale the wall of a besieged city. (Fr.)
MURCHISONITE, *n. mur*-che-son-ite, a variety of felspar, so called after Sir Roderick Murchison.
MURDER, *n. mur*-der, the act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice: *v.t.* to kill a human being with premeditated malice; to slay; to destroy; to mar and disfigure. **Murdered. Murdering. Murders.** (A.S. *morthor.*)
MURDERER, *n. mur*-der-er, one who commits murder; a small piece of ordnance.
MURDERESS, *n. mur*-der-ess, a female murderer; a small flanking battlement, with loopholes for firing through [Fort.].
MURDEROUS, *a. mur*-der-us, guilty of, consisting in, or attended with, murder.
MURDEROUSLY, *ad. mur*-der-us-le, in a murderous manner.
MURE, *v.t.* mewr, to immure, to surround with walls. **Mured. Mures. Muring.**
MUREX, *n. mew*-reks, a genus of marine whelk-like molluscs, one species of which yielded the purple Tyrian dye of the ancients. (L.)
MUREXAN, *n.* mew-*reks*-an, the purpuric acid produced by the decomposition of murexide. (L. *murex*, purple-fish.)
MUREXIDE, *n.* mew-*reks*-ide, the purpurate of ammonia, which crystallizes in short four-sided prisms.
MURIATE, *n. mew*-re-ate, a compound with hydrochloric acid.
MURIATED, *a. mew*-re-ate-ed, soaked in brine.
MURIATIC, *a.* mew-re-*at*-ik, of or from brine or sea salt; hydrochloric. (L. *muriaticus*, brine-soaked.)
MURICATE, *a. mew*-re-kate, full of sharp points or prickles. (L. *muricatus*, prickly.)
MURICATED, *a. mew*-re-kay-ted, muricate.
MURICULATE, *a.* mew-*rik*-yew-late, with very short prickles.
MURIFORM, *a. mewr*-e-form, resembling bricks in a wall [Bot.]. (L. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, shape.)
MURINE, *a. mew*-rin, pertaining to a mouse or mice. (L. *mus, muris*, a mouse.)

MURK, *n.* murk, darkness. (A.S. *murc.*)
MURKILY, *ad. murk*-e-le, in a murky manner.
MURKINESS, *n. murk*-e-ness, the state of being murky.
MURKY, *a. murk*-e, dark; obscure; gloomy.
MURMUR, *n. mur*-mur, an indistinct sound, continually repeated, as that of a running stream; a half suppressed complaint, uttered in a low, muttering voice: *v.i.* to make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees; to grumble; to complain; to utter sullen discontent. **Murmured. Murmuring. Murmurs.** (Fr. *murmure.*)
MURMURER, *n. mur*-mur-er, one who murmurs; a grumbler.
MURMURING, *a. mur*-mur-ing, in a low, continued sound; complaining: *n.* murmur; complaint.
MURMURINGLY, *ad. mur*-mur-ing-le, with a low sound.
MURMUROUS, *a. mur*-mur-us, exciting murmur or complaint; murmuring.
MURPHY, *n. mur*-fe, a colloquial name for the potato.
MURRAIN, *n. mur*-rin, *or mur*-rane, an infectious disease among cattle: *a.* affected with the murrain. (O.Fr. *morine.*)
MURRE, *n.* murr, a fisherman's name for the razorbill and guillemot.
MURREY, *a. mur*-re, of a purplish red colour like the mulberry. (O.Fr. *moree.*)
MURRHINE, *a. mur*-rin, an epithet given to a delicate kind of ancient ware, made of fluor-spar. (L.)
MURRION, *n. mur*-re-on, a helmet; a casque; a morion.
MURRY, *n. mur*-re, the brightly coloured eel *Muræna helena.*
MUSA, *n. mew*-sa, a genus of plants including the plantain and banana.
MUSCA, *n. mus*-ka, a genus of dipterous insects, including the house-flies. **Muscæ volitantes**, motes floating in the eye [Med.]. (L.)
MUSCADEL, *n. mus*-ka-del, muscatel.
MUSCADINE, *n. mus*-ka-din, muscatel.
MUSCAL, *a. mus*-kal, pertaining to the mosses.
MUSCARDINE, *n. mus*-kar-din, a fungus or rot which kills silkworms in great numbers. (Fr.)
MUSCAT, *n. mus*-kat, muscadel; the malaga grape. (It. *moscato*, musk.)
MUSCATEL, *n. mus*-ka-tel, a rich, sweet wine; the grapes which produce it; a dessert raisin. (O.Fr. *muscadel.*)
MUSCHELKALK, *n. mush*-el-kalk, shell limestone, belonging to the Triassic beds [Geol.]. (Ger. *musckel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime.)
MUSCI, *n.pl. mus*-si, the mosses. (L.)
MUSCICAPA, *n.* mus-*sik*-a-pa, a flycatcher. (L. *musca*, fly, and *capio*, take.)
MUSCITE, *n. mus*-site, a fossil moss.
MUSCLE, *n. mus*-sl, an animal organ of motion, contractile and extensile, consisting of fibres wrapped in a sheath of connective tissue. (Fr.)
MUSCLED, *a. mus*-sld, having large muscles.
MUSCOID, *a. mus*-koyd, moss-like: *n.* a moss-like flowerless plant [Bot.]. (L. *muscus*, a moss, and *eidos*, like.)
MUSCOLOGY, *n.* mus-*kol*-oj-e, that part of botany which treats of mosses. (L. *muscus*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)
MUSCOSITY, *n.* mus-*kos*-it-e, mossiness.
MUSCOVADO, *n.* mus-ko-*vay*-do, unrefined sugar. (Sp.)
MUSCOVITE, *n. mus*-ko-vite, a native of Muscovy; a colourless potash mica also known as Muscovy glass.
MUSCOVY-DUCK, *n. mus*-ko-ve-*duk*, the American duck, *Cairina moschata.*
MUSCULAR, *a. mus*-kewl-ar, pertaining to a muscle; consisting of or dependent on muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous; robust; active. (L. *musculus.*)
MUSCULARITY, *n.* mus-kewl-*ar*-rit-e, the state of being muscular.
MUSCULARLY, *ad. mus*-kewl-ar-le, in a muscular manner; with strength of muscle.
MUSCULATION, *n.* mus-kewl-*ay*-shon, the whole muscular system or activity.
MUSCULATURE, *n. mus*-kewl-ate-yur, musculation.
MUSCULITE, *n. mus*-kewl-ite, a petrified muscle or shell.
MUSCULOUS, *a. mus*-kewl-us, full of muscles, or pertaining to a muscle; strong.
MUSE, *n.* mewz, one of the nine sister goddesses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, that presided

each over one of the nine liberal arts of the ancient Greeks, being Clio, over history; Euterpe, over lyric poetry; Thalia, over comedy; Melpomene, over tragedy; Terpsichore, over choral dance and song; Erato, over erotic poetry; Polyhymnia, over the hymn; Urania, over astronomy; Calliope, over the epic [Myth.].

MUSE, *n.* mewz, a deep thought; meditation; absence of mind: *v.i.* to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to be absent in mind: *v.t.* to meditate on. **Mused. Muses. Musing.** (Fr. *muser.*)

MUSE, *n.* mewz, the power of song. (Fr.)

MUSEFUL, *a.* *mewz*-ful, silently thoughtful.

MUSEFULLY, *ad.* *mewz*-ful-le, thoughtfully.

MUSELESS, *a.* *mewz*-less, unappreciative of poetry.

MUSENA, *n.* mew-*see*-na, the bark of the Abyssinian tree, *Albizzia anthelmintica.*

MUSER, *n.* *mewz*-er, one given to musing.

MUSET, *n.* *mew*-zet, a gap in a hedge. (Fr.)

MUSETTE, *n.* mew-*zet*, a soft, sweet, musical air; a small bagpipe. (Fr.)

MUSEUM, *n.* mew-*ze*-um, a repository of natural, scientific, artistic or literary specimens and objects of interest. (L.)

MUSH, *n.* mush, the meal of maize boiled; hasty pudding. (Ger. *mus*, pap.)

MUSH, *n.* mush, an umbrella [Slang].

MUSH, *v.i.* mush, to proceed by dog sled. **Mushed. Mushes. Mushing.** (Fr. *marche.*)

MUSHINESS, *n.* *mush*-e-ness, a state of moist softness; sponginess; sentimentality.

MUSHROOM, *n.* *mush*-room, an edible fungus; an upstart: *a.* like a mushroom in sudden growth and decay. **Mushroom ketchup,** a flavouring sauce made of mushrooms. **Mushroom spawn,** the spores of the mushroom. (O.Fr. *mousseron.*)

MUSIC, *n.* *mew*-zik, melody or harmony; any succession of sound so modulated as to please the ear; the science of harmonic sounds, or the art of producing such; rhythmic order. (Fr. *musique.*)

MUSICAL, *a.* *mew*-zik-al, belonging to or producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; pleasing to the ear. **Musical clock,** a clock which plays tunes at the hours. **Musical glasses,** a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets.

MUSICAL-BOX, *n.* *mew*-zik-al-boks, a device by which tunes are mechanically played in a box or other container.

MUSICALE, *n.* mew-zik-*ahl*, a private recital, or informal concert. (Fr.)

MUSICALITY, *n.* *mew*-zik-*al*-it-e, musicalness.

MUSICALLY, *ad.* *mew*-zik-al-le, in a musical manner.

MUSICALNESS, *n.* *mew*-zik-al-ness, quality of being musical.

MUSIC-BOOK, *n.* *mew*-zik-book, a book containing tunes or songs.

MUSIC-HALL, *n.* *mew*-zik-hawl, a hall in which a variety show is given.

MUSICIAN, *n.* mew-*zish*-an, one who sings or performs on instruments of music; a person skilled in the science of music. (Fr. *musicien.*)

MUSIC-MASTER, *n.* *mew*-zik-mahst-er, one who teaches music.

MUSIC-STAND, *n.* *mew*-zik-stand, a light frame for holding a piece of music or book.

MUSIC-STOOL, *n.* *mew*-zik-stool, a stool or seat for one who performs on the pianoforte.

MUSING, *n.* *mewz*-ing, meditation; contemplation.

MUSINGLY, *ad.* *mewz*-ing-le, in a musing way.

MUSK, *n.* musk, a strong-scented secretion obtained from the musk-deer, used as a basis of perfumes; also the animal itself; a scent as of musk; the plant, *Mimulus moschatus*: *v.t.* to perfume with musk. **Musked. Musking. Musks.** (Fr. *musc.*)

MUSK-APPLE, *n.* *musk*-ap-pl, a musky apple.

MUSK-BEAVER, *n.* *musk*-beev-er, the musk-rat.

MUSK-DEER, *n.* *musk*-deer, the deer that yields musk, *Moschus moschiferus.*

MUSK-DUCK, *n.* *musk*-duk, the Muscovy duck, *Cairina moschata* of America; the Australian musk-duck, *Bizima lobata.*

MUSKET, *n.* *mus*-ket, a muzzle-loading smooth-bore firearm. (O.Fr. *mousquet.*)

MUSKETEER, *n.* mus-ket-*eer*, a soldier armed with a musket. (Fr. *mousquetaire.*)

MUSKETOON, *n.* mus-ket-*oon*, a short thick musket, or blunderbuss; one so armed. (Fr. *mousqueton.*)

MUSKET-PROOF, *a.* *mus*-ket-proof, capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

MUSKET-REST, *n.* *mus*-ket-rest, a support for a musket on being fired.

MUSKETRY, *n.* *mus*-ket-re, the theory and practice of rifle-shooting. (Fr. *mousqueterie.*)

MUSKINESS, *n.* *musk*-e-ness, the scent of musk.

MUSK-MALLOW, *n.* musk-*mal*-lo, the plant *Malva moschata.*

MUSK-MELON, *n.* *musk*-mel-on, a delicious species of melon, the gourd of *Cucurbita moschata.*

MUSK-ORCHIS, *n.* *musk*-ork-is, the orchid *Herminium monorchis.*

MUSK-OX, *n.* *musk*-oks, the bovine ungulate *Ovibos moschatus*, inhabiting Arctic America.

MUSK-PEAR, *n.* *musk*-pare, a fragrant kind of pear.

MUSK-RAT, *n.* *musk*-rat, the musquash, *Fiber zibethicus*, a North American rodent allied to the beaver.

MUSK-ROSE, *n.* *musk*-roze, a fragrant species of rose.

MUSK-SHREW, *n.* *musk*-shroo, an insectivore of the genus *Crocidura.*

MUSK-THISTLE, *n.* musk-*this*-sl, the plant *Carduus nutans.*

MUSK-WOOD, *n.* *musk*-wood, timber with a musky smell.

MUSKY, *a.* *musk*-e, having the odour of musk; fragrant.

MUSLIM, *n.* and *a.* *mus*-lim, Moslem.

MUSLIN, *n.* *muz*-lin, a fine thin cotton cloth: *a.* made of muslin. (Fr. *mousseline.*)

MUSLIN-DE-LAINE, *n.* *muz*-lin-de-*layn*, a woollen, or cotton and woollen, fabric of light texture. (Fr. muslin of wool.)

MUSLINET, *n.* muz-lin-*et*, a sort of coarse muslin.

MUSMON, *n.* *mus*-mon, the mouflon.

MUSNUD, *n.* *moos*-nud, a Persian throne of state.

MUSOPHAGIDÆ, *n.pl.* mew-so-*faj*-id-e, a family of birds, the plantain-eaters. (Gr. *musa*, plantain, and *phago*, eat.)

MUSQUASH, *n.* *mus*-kwash, the musk-rat, *Fiber zibethicus.* (Indian name.)

MUSQUITO, *n.* mus-*keet*-o, a mosquito.

MUSROLE, *n.* *muz*-role, the nose-band of a horse's bridle. (Fr. *museau*, muzzle.)

MUSS, *n.* mus, a scramble; a confused struggle: *v.t.* to disarrange. **Mussed. Musses. Mussing.** [U.S. Slang.]

MUSSAL, *n.* moo-*sahl*, a torch made of rags. (Hind.)

MUSSEL, *n.* *mus*-sl, a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Mytilus.* **Freshwater mussels,** the several species of the genus *Unio*, or *Anodonta cygnea.* (A.S. *muscel* or *muxle.*)

MUSSITATION, *n.* mus-sit-*ay*-shon, a mumbling; a movement, as in mumbling. (L.)

MUSSULMAN, *n.* *mus*-sul-man: *pl.* Mussulmans a Mohammedan. (Pers. true believer.)

MUST, *v. aux.* must, obliged or necessitated. (A.S.)

MUST, *n.* must, mustiness: *v.i.* to grow mouldy and sour: *v.t.* to make mouldy and sour. **Musted. Musting. Musts.**

MUST, *n.* must, wine from the grape not fermented. (A.S.)

MUST, *a.* must, mad, as a must elephant: *n.* the state or condition of frenzy. (Hind.)

MUSTAC, *n.* *mus*-tak, a small tufted monkey.

MUSTACHIO, *n.* mus-*tahsh*-e-o, moustache.

MUSTACHIOED, *a.* mus-*tahsh*-e-ode, having moustaches.

MUSTAIBA, *n.* mus-ta-*ee*-ba, a hard, close-grained wood from Brazil, used for turning. (Brazilian name.)

MUSTANG, *n.* *mus*-tang, the feral horse of the prairies and pampas. (Sp. *mestengo*, stray.)

MUSTARD, *n.* *mus*-tahrd, the plant *Sinapis alba* and its seeds. **Mustard and cress,** a salad composed of *Sinapis alba* and *Lepidium sativum.* **Mustard plaster,** a poultice of mustard. **Oil of mustard,** pungent oil obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra.* (O.Fr. *mostarde.*)

MUSTARD-POT, *n.* *mus*-tahrd-pot, a small receptacle for holding mustard.

MUSTEE, *n.* mus-*tee*, the child of a white person and a quadroon, in the West Indies; mestee.

MUSTELA, *n.* mus-*tee*-la, an animal of the weasel kind. (L.)

MUSTELINE, *a.* *mus*-te-lin, pertaining to animals of the weasel family.
MUSTER, *n.* *mus*-ter, an assembling of troops; a review; a display; a roll of troops mustered; a collection or the act of collecting: *v.t.* to assemble troops, persons or things generally for review: *v.i.* to meet in one place. Pass muster, to pass through inspection without censure. Mustered. Mustering. Musters. (O.Fr. *mostre.*)
MUSTER-BOOK, *n.* *mus*-ter-book, a book in which forces are registered.
MUSTER-MASTER, *n.* *mus*-ter-mahst-er, one who takes an account of troops and of military equipment.
MUSTER-ROLL, *n.* *mus*-ter-role, a roll or register of troops, or a ship's company.
MUSTILY, *ad.* *mus*-te-le, mouldily; sourly.
MUSTINESS, *n.* *mus*-te-ness, the quality of being musty.
MUSTY, *a.* *mus*-te, mouldy; sour; stale; having an ill flavour; spiritless (L. *musteus.*)
MUTABILITY, *n.* mew-ta-*bil*-it-e, mutableness. (L. *mutabilis.*)
MUTABLE, *a.* *mew*-ta-bl, susceptible of change; changeable; inconstant; unstable. (L. *mutabilis.*)
MUTABLENESS, *n.* *mew*-ta-bl-ness, the quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability.
MUTABLY, *ad.* *mew*-tab-le, in a mutable manner.
MUTACISM, *n.* *mew*-ta-sizm, mytacism.
MUTAGE, *n.* *mew*-tage, a process for checking fermentation in the must of grapes. (Fr.)
MUTATION, *n.* mew-*tay*-shon, the act or process of changing; alteration. (Fr.)
MUTCH, *n.* mutch, a woman's linen or muslin cap. (Dut. *mutse.*)
MUTCHKIN, *n.* *mutch*-kin, a Scottish liquid measure of a pint.
MUTE, *n.* mewt, the dung of fowls: *v.i.* to eject the contents of the bowels, as birds. Muted. Mutes. Muting. (Dial. Eng.)
MUTE, *a.* mewt, silent; not uttering words; uttering no sound; dumb; not sounded [Gram.]: *n.* one who cannot speak; one who remains silent; a person employed by undertakers to stand at the door of a house at a funeral; a letter that represents no sound [Gram.]; a consonant which stops the sound [Gram.]; one speechless when he should plead [Law]; a sordine, a pad or clip for deadening or softening sound [Mus.]: *v.t.* to deaden or soften sound by means of a mute [Mus.]. Muted. Mutes. Muting. (L. *mutus*, dumb.)
MUTELY, *ad.* *mewt*-le, in a mute manner.
MUTENESS, *n.* *mewt*-ness, the state of being mute.
MUTILATE, *v.t.* *mew*-til-ate, to cut off a limb or an essential part of; to maim; to render imperfect. Mutilated. Mutilates. Mutilating. (L. *mutilatus*, maimed.)
MUTILATION, *n.* mew-til-*ay*-shon, the act of mutilating; a maimed state.
MUTILATOR, *n.* *mew*-til-ate-or, one who mutilates.
MUTINEER, *n.* mew-tin-*eer*, one guilty of mutiny. (O.Fr. *mutinier.*)
MUTING, *n.* *mewt*-ing, the dung of birds.
MUTINOUS, *a.* *mew*-tin-us, disposed to mutiny; guilty of mutiny; seditious.
MUTINOUSLY, *ad.* *mew*-tin-us-le, in a mutinous manner.
MUTINOUSNESS, *n.* *mew*-tin-us-ness, the state of being mutinous.
MUTINY, *n.* *mew*-tin-e, an insurrection against constituted authority, specially of soldiers or seamen against their commanders: *v.i.* to rise or stir up revolt against lawful authority. Mutinied. Mutinies. Mutinying. (Fr. *mutin.*)
MUTISM, *n.* *mewt*-izm, the condition of the dumb; speechlessness; an inability to speak or articulate audibly.
MUTOGRAPH, *n.* *mew*-to-graf, a mutoscope.
MUTOSCOPE, *n.* *mew*-to-skope, an early form of cinematograph. (L. *mutare*, change.)
MUTTER, *n.* *mut*-ter, murmur; obscure utterance: *v.i.* to utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness and complaint; to grumble: to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise: *v.t.* to utter with imperfect articulations or a low, murmuring voice. Muttered. Muttering. Mutters. (From the sound.)
MUTTERER, *n.* *mut*-ter-er, a grumbler.
MUTTERINGLY, *ad.* *mut*-ter-ing-le, with a low voice.
MUTTON, *n.* *mut*-ton, the flesh of sheep. (Fr. *mouton*, a sheep.)
MUTTON-FIST, *n.* *mut*-ton-fist, a large, brawny hand.
MUTTON-HAM, *n.* *mut*-ton-ham, a leg of mutton salted and cured as a ham.
MUTTONY, *a.* *mut*-ton-e, having a mutton-like taste; resembling mutton.
MUTUAL, *a.* *mew*-tew-al, reciprocal; interchanged; given and received. (O.Fr. *mutuel.*)
MUTUALITY, *n.* mew-tew-*al*-it-e, the state of being mutual; reciprocation.
MUTUALLY, *ad.* *mew*-tew-al-le, reciprocally.
MUTULE, *n.* *mew*-tewl, a projecting block under the corner of the Doric cornice. (L. *mutulus.*)
MUXY, *a.* *muk*-se, dirty; gloomy. (Dial. Eng.)
MUZARAB, *n.* mooz-*ar*-rab, Mozarab, a Christian under the Moors in Spain. (Ar.)
MUZZILY, *ad.* *muz*-ze-le, in a muzzy manner.
MUZZINESS, *n.* *muz*-ze-ness, drunkenness; muddle-headedness.
MUZZLE, *n.* *muz*-zl, a snout; the mouth of anything; a guard over the mouth which hinders from biting; the extreme end or mouth of a gun or any piece of ordnance: *v.t.* to fasten the mouth to prevent biting; to restrain from hurting: *v.i.* to bring the mouth near. Muzzled. Muzzles. Muzzling. (O.Fr. *musel.*)
MUZZLE-LOADER, *n.* *muz*-zl-lode-er, a gun or other firearm which is loaded through the muzzle.
MUZZY, *a.* *muz*-ze, absent in mind; confused; tipsy. (*Muse.*)
MY, *a.* my, *poss. pron.* belonging to me. (A.S. *min.*)
MYA, *n.* *my*-a, genus of gaping bivalves. (L. a sea-mussel.)
MYALGIA, *n.* my-*al*-je-a, stiffness, cramp, or pain in the voluntary muscles [Med.]. (Gr. *mys*, a muscle, and *algos*, pain.)
MYALL, *n.* *my*-awl, the Australian tree *Acacia pendula*; a wild blackfellow.
MYCELIUM, *n.* my-*see*-le-um, the vegetative mass of a fungus; mushroom spawn. (Gr. *mykos*, a mushroom, and *helos*, nail.)
MYCETES, *n.* my-*seet*-eez, a genus of American monkeys, commonly called the howlers, from the loud sounds of their voices. (Gr. a bellower.)
MYCETOMA, *n.* my-se-*toh*-ma, a destructive parasitic disease in the feet [Med.]. (Gr. *mykes*, a mushroom.)
MYCETOZOA, *n.pl.* *my*-set-o-*zoh*-ah, a group of minute organisms generally included in the Myxomycetes.
MYCODERM, *n.* *my*-ko-derm, a fungous pellicle forming on or in fermenting liquids. (Gr. *mykos*, and *derma*, a skin.)
MYCOLOGIC, *a.* *my*-ko-*loj*-ic, pertaining to mushrooms or other fungi.
MYCOLOGIST, *n.* my-*kol*-oj-ist, one who studies mycology.
MYCOLOGY, *n.* my-*kol*-oj-e, the study of fungi. (Gr. *mykos*, and *logos*, science.)
MYCOPHAGIST, *n.* my-*kof*-a-jist, a fungus-eater.
MYCOSIS, *n.* my-*koh*-sis, a fungoid growth within the body.
MYDRIASIS, *n.* mid-*ry*-a-sis, dilatation of the pupil of the eye.
MYELITIS, *n.* my-e-*ly*-tis, inflammation of the spinal cord. (Gr. *myelon*, marrow.)
MYELOID, *a.* *my*-el-oyd, resembling marrow.
MYGALE, *n.* *mig*-a-le, a genus of spiders. (L. a field-mouse.)
MYLODON, *n.* *my*-lo-don, an extinct gigantic sloth. (Gr. *mylos*, a mill, and *odous*, a tooth.)
MYLOHYOID, *a.* *my*-lo-*hy*-oid, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the molar teeth.
MYNA, *n.* *my*-nah, the Indian starling, *Eulabes religiosa*, or any species of the genus *Sturnia.*
MYNHEER, *n.* mine-*heer*, a Dutchman. (Dut. *mijn heer*, my lord.)
MYOCARDITIS, *n.* *my*-o-kahr-*dy*-tis, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart [Med.]. (Gr. *mys*, a muscle, and *kardia*, the heart.)
MYODYNAMICS, *n.* *my*-o-dy-*nam*-iks, the science of muscular action. (Gr. *mys*, and *dynamics.*)
MYOGRAPHICAL, *a.* my-o-*graf*-ik-al, descriptive of the muscles.
MYOGRAPHIST, *n.* my-*og*-raf-ist, one who describes the muscles.

MYOGRAPHY, *n.* my-*og*-raf-e, a description of the muscles. (Gr. *mys.* and *grapho,* write.)
MYOLOGICAL, *a.* my-o-*loj*-ik-al, descriptive of the muscles.
MYOLOGIST, *n.* my-*ol*-oj-ist, one versant in myology.
MYOLOGY, *n.* my-*ol*-oj-e, the study of the muscles. (Gr. *mys,* and *logos,* science.)
MYOMANCY, *n.* *my*-o-*man*-se, divination from mice. (Gr. *mys,* a mouse, and *manteia,* divination.)
MYONICITY, *n.* *my*-o-*nis*-se-te, the contractility of muscular tissue.
MYONOSUS, *n.* my-o-*nose*-us, myopathy. (Gr. *mys.* and *nosos,* disease.)
MYOPATHY, *n.* my-*op*-ath-e, disease of the muscles. (Gr. *mys,* and *pathos,* suffering.)
MYOPORUM, *n.* *my*-o-*pore*-um, a genus of twenty-five species of trees and flowering shrubs, chiefly Australasian.
MYOPE, *n.* *my*-ope: *pl.* **Myopes,** a short-sighted person.
MYOPIA, *n.* my-*ohp*-ya, short-sightedness.
MYOPIC, *a.* my-*op*-ik, relating to myopia.
MYOPY, *n.* *my*-o-pe, myopia. (Gr. *myo,* shut, and *ops,* the eye.)
MYOSIS, *n.* my-*oh*-sis, a disease of the eye.
MYOSITIS, *n.* my-o-*site*-is, inflammation of the muscles.
MYOSOTIS, *n.* my-o-*sote*-is, a genus of plants, including the forget-me-nots. (Gr.)
MYOTOMY, *n.* my-*ot*-o-me, dissection of the muscles. (Gr. *mys,* and *tome,* cutting.)
MYRIAD, *n.* *mir*-re-ad, ten thousand; a multitude: *a.* innumerable. (Gr. *myrios,* innumerable.)
MYRIAMETRE, *n.* mir-re-*am*-et-er, ten thousand metres. (Fr.)
MYRIAPOD, *n.* *mir*-re-a-pod, a centipede or millipede.
MYRIAPODA, *n.pl.* *mir*-re-*ap*-o-da, a class of the arthropoda, including such as have an indeterminate number of jointed feet [Zool.]. (Gr. *myrios,* and *pous,* a foot.)
MYRIARCH, *n.* *mir*-re-ahrk, a commander of ten thousand men. (Gr. *myrios,* and *archo,* rule.)
MYRICA, *n.* me-*ri*-ka, the candleberry myrtle, *M. cerifera.* (Gr. *myrike,* tamarisk.)
MYRICINE, *n.* *mir*-re-sin, the substance of bees'-wax digested in alcohol.
MYRIOPHYLLOUS, *a.* mir-re-*of*-il-us, with very many leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *myria,* and *phyllon,* a leaf.)
MYRIORAMA, *n.* *mir*-re-o-*rah*-ma, a variety of scenes produced from combinations of sections of views. (Gr. *myrios,* and *horama,* a view.)
MYRMIDON, *n.* *mer*-mid-on, a desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader, so called from the Myrmidons who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war; an unscrupulous executioner of justice. (L. *myrmidones,* the myrmidons.)
MYRMIDONIAN, *a.* mer-mid-*one*-e-an, like to myrmidons.
MYROBALAN, *n.* mir-*rob*-al-an, the fruit of the tropical tree, *Terminalia chebula,* used in dyeing and tanning. (Gr. *myron,* an unguent, and *balanos,* an acorn.)
MYRRH, *n.* mer, the resin from several of the fifty species of *Commiphora*; sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata.* (O.Fr. *mirre.*)
MYRRHIC, *a.* *mer*-ik, obtained from or pertaining to myrrh.
MYRRHINE, *a.* *mer*-in, murrhine.
MYRRHOPHORES, *n.pl.* *mir*-ro-fores, myrrh-bearers. (Gr. *myrrha,* myrrh, and *phero,* bear.)
MYRTIFORM, *a.* *mer*-te-form, resembling myrtle.
MYRTLE, *n.* *mer*-tl, an evergreen shrub of the genus *Myrtus.* **Myrtle flag,** the sweet flag, *Acorus calamus.* **Myrtle spurge,** the caper spurge, *Euphorbia lathyris.* (O.Fr. *mirtil.*)
MYRTLE-BERRY, *n.* *mer*-tl-ber-re, the fruit of the myrtle.
MYRTLE-WAX, *n.* *mer*-tl-waks, a concrete oil or vegetable wax from *Myrica cerifera.*
MYRTUS, *n.* *mer*-tus, a genus of 70 species including *M. communis,* the myrtle. (L.)
MYSELF, *pron.* my-*self*, a compound of *my* and *self.*
MYSIS, *n.* *my*-sis, the opossum shrimp, *M. chameleon.* (Gr. a shutting up.)
MYSTAGOGIC, *a.* mis-ta-*goj*-ik, connected with mystagogy.
MYSTAGOGUE, *n.* *mis*-ta-gog, one who initiates into or interprets mysteries. (Gr. *mystes,* one initiated in sacred mysteries, and *agogos,* a leader.)
MYSTAGOGY, *n.* *mis*-ta-goj-e, the interpretation of mysteries; mystic principles.
MYSTERIAL, *a.* mis-*teer*-e-al, containing a mystery.
MYSTERIARCH, *n.* mis-*teer*-e-ark, one who presides over mysteries. (Gr. *mysterion,* and *archo,* rule.)
MYSTERIOUS, *a.* mis-*teer*-e-us, hidden from the understanding; not revealed; obscure; difficult to understand. (L. *mysterium.*)
MYSTERIOUSLY, *ad.* mis-*teer*-e-us-le, in a mysterious manner.
MYSTERIOUSNESS, *n.* mis-*teer*-e-us-ness, the quality of being mysterious; obscurity.
MYSTERY, *n.* *mis*-ter-e, a secret; something not comprehensible; an enigma; a trade or handicraft: *pl.* sacred rites and ceremonies into which only the initiated were admitted; dramas of a religious nature, in which were represented characters and events drawn from sacred history and the lives of the saints. (Gr. *mysterion.*)
MYSTERY-SHIP, *n.* *mis*-ter-e-ship, a camouflaged warship made to look like a trading vessel.
MYSTIC, *n.* *mis*-tik, one who holds the doctrines of mysticism; a believer in mysticism. (Fr. *mystique.*)
MYSTIC, *a.* *mis*-tik, pertaining to or involving mystery or mysticism; obscure; secret; allegorical; emblematical.
MYSTICAL, *a.* *mis*-tik-al, mystic.
MYSTICALLY, *ad.* *mis*-tik-al-le, in a mystical manner.
MYSTICALNESS, *n.* *mis*-tik-al-ness, the quality of being mystical.
MYSTICISM, *n.* *mis*-tis-izm, a profession of a higher and more intimate knowledge of divine or spiritual things, which can only express itself in terms that are more or less dark to the uninitiated; obscurity of thought or teaching.
MYSTICS, *n.pl.* *mis*-tiks, a class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.
MYSTIFICATION, *n.* *mis*-tif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of mystifying, or state of being mystified.
MYSTIFY, *v.t.* *mis*-te-fy, to involve in mystery; to bewilder. **Mystified. Mystifies. Mystifying.** (Fr. *mystifier.*)
MYTACISM, *n.* *my*-ta-sizm, a defect in utterance of the letter *m* whereby that letter is continually repeated. (Late L. *mytacismus.*)
MYTH, *n.* mith, a legend, magnified by tradition, and given out as historical, affecting the origin of a race or a religion, and expressive of primitive beliefs or forms of belief; a fable; an invention. (Gr. *mythos,* a word.)
MYTHIC, *a.* *mith*-ik, mythical.
MYTHICAL, *a.* *mith*-ik-al, pertaining to myth; fabulous. (L. *mythicus.*)
MYTHICALLY, *ad.* *mith*-ik-al-le, in a mythical manner.
MYTHICIZE, *v.t.* *mith*-e-size, to render in a mythical form. **Mythicized. Mythicizes. Mythicizing.**
MYTHOCLASTIC, *a.* *mith*-o-*klas*-tik, destroying faith in myths.
MYTHOGRAPHER, *n.* mith-*og*-raf-er, a writer of fables or myths. (Gr. *mythos,* and *grapho,* write.)
MYTHOLOGICAL, *a.* mith-ol-*oj*-ik-al, relating to mythology; fabulous.
MYTHOLOGICALLY, *ad.* mith-ol-*oj*-ik-al-le, by the use of myths.
MYTHOLOGIST, *n.* mith-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in mythology.
MYTHOLOGIZE, *v.i.* mith-*ol*-oj-ize, to relate or explain fabulous history. **Mythologized. Mythologizes. Mythologizing.**
MYTHOLOGUE, *n.* *mith*-o-lohg, a myth invented for a purpose.
MYTHOLOGY, *n.* mith-*ol*-oj-e, a system of myths respecting the deities which heathen nations, especially the Greeks, supposed to preside over the world; the scientific investigation of myths; a treatise on myths. (Fr. *mythologie.*)
MYTHONOMY, *n.* mith-*on*-om-e, the laws governing the evolution of myths.
MYTHOPLASM, *n.* *mith*-o-plazm, a narration of mere fable. (Gr. *mythos,* and *plasso,* fashion.)
MYTHOPŒIC, *a.* mith-o-*pee*-ik, making, or tending to evolve, myths. (Gr. *mythopoios.*)
MYTHOPOESIS, *n.* *mith*-o-po-*ee*-sis, the growth of myths.
MYTHUS, *n.* *mith*-us, a myth. (L.)

MYTILITE, *n.* *mit*-il-ite, a fossil mussel-shell [Geol.].
MYTILOID, *a.* *mit*-il-oyd, resembling or pertaining to mussels.
MYTILUS, *n.* *mit*-il-us, the genus of bivalve molluscs which includes the mussels. (L.)
MYXINE, *n.* *miks*-ine, a hag, a species of the same zoological class as the lamprey.

MYXŒDEMA, *n.* miks-e-*dee*-ma, a disease causing atrophy of the thyroid gland and resulting in impaired mentality.
MYXOMYCETES, *n.pl.* *miks*-o-mi-*see*-teez, the thallophytes, a group of low organisms including the slime fungi.
MYXON, *n.* *miks*-on, a species of *Myxus*, a fish of the mullet family. (L.)

N

N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and is a nasal dental. After *m* it is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*; and when preceded by *g*, *k*, *m*, or *p*, the *n* alone is sounded, as in *gnat*, *knife*, *mnemonic*, and *pneumonia*. It is used by printers as a unit of measurement, being half the width of *M*.

NAB, *n.* nab, a rocky ledge below water; the top of a ridge or hill; a knoll.

NAB, *v.t.* nab, to catch or seize suddenly. Nabbed. Nabbing. Nabs. (Scand.)

NABEE, *n.* na-*bee*, bikh, the Nepalese poison obtained from *Aconitum ferox*.

NABIT, *n.* *nay*-bit, powdered sugar candy.

NABOB, *n.* *nay*-bob, a nawab; a deputy ruler under the Mogul emperors; a man who has made his fortune in India; a man of great wealth. (Hind.)

NACARAT, *n.* *nak*-a-rat, a pale red colour; a red shown in iridescence; a fine linen or crape dyed of the colour. (Fr.)

NACELLE, *n.* na-*sel*, the body of an aeroplane; the car of an airship. (Fr.)

NACODAH, *n.* nak-o-*dah*, an Arab sea-captain. (Ar. *nakhadah*.)

NACRE, *n.* *nay*-ker, mother-of-pearl; the iridescent part of shells. (Fr.)

NACREOUS, *a.* *nay*-kre-us, having an iridescent lustre. Nacreous shells, those which have an exterior or interior layer of mother-of-pearl.

NACRITE, *n.* *nay*-krite, anhydrous silicate of alumina, a mineral consisting of pearly grains or scales.

NADIR, *n.* *nay*-dir, that point of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite the zenith; the lowest point. (Fr.)

NÆVE, *n.* neev, a congenital mark on the skin. (L. *nævus*, a spot.)

NÆVOSE, *a.* *neev*-ose, spotted; freckled.

NÆVUS, *n.* *neev*-us, a næve.

NAG, *n.* nag, a saddle-horse. (O.Dut. *negge*.)

NAG, *v.t.* and *v.i.* nag, to find fault constantly; to scold. Nagged. Nagging. Nags. (Scand.)

NAGA, *n.* *nah*-gah, an ancient Indian people now inhabiting the borders of Assam and Burma; a deified snake, half man, half serpent, the Hindu emblem of eternity. (Hind.)

NAGANA, *n.* na-*gah*-na, a disease caused by the tsetse fly. (Zulu.)

NAGELFLUE, *n.* *nah*-gel-floo, an oligocene rock composed of mutually indented slender pebbles. (Ger. *nagel*, a nail, and *fluh*, a rock.)

NAGGY, *a.* *nag*-e, contentious; disposed to quarrel.

NAGOR, *n.* *nay*-gor, the Senegal antelope, *Cervicapra redunca*. (Native name.)

NAGYAGITE, *n.* *nag*-ya-gite, a telluride of gold and lead. (Nagyag, Roumania.)

NAIAD, *n.* *ny*-ad, a freshwater nymph [Myth.]; the water plant *Naias flexilis*. (Gr. *naias*, a water nymph.)

NAIANT, *a.* *ny*-ant, floating; representing fishes swimming in a horizontal position [Her.]. (O.Fr.)

NAIB, *n.* *nah*-ib, a deputy law officer in an Indian court of justice. (*Nawab*.)

NAIK, *n.* *nah*-ik, a corporal of infantry in the Indian army. (Hind.)

NAIL, *n.* nale, the horny substance at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw or talon of an animal.

NAIL, *n.* nale, a small pointed piece of metal used as a fastening; a measure of length, 2¼ or 2½ inches; a weight of 8lbs. [Naut.]: *v.t.* to fasten or stud with nails; to spike. Hit the nail on the head, to touch or seize the exact point. On the nail, at once. Nailed. Nailing. Nails. (A.S. *nægel*.)

NAILBOURNE, *n.* *nale*-boarn, an intermittent spring; a brook that flows occasionally.

NAILBRUSH, *n.* *nale*-brush, a toilet brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

NAILFILE, *n.* *nale*-file, a small file for smoothing the finger-nails.

NAILER, *n.* *nale*-er, a máker of nails; one who or that which nails.

NAILERY, *n.* *nale*-er-e, a place where metal nails are made.

NAIL-HEADED, *a.* *nale*-hed-ed, like the head of a hob-nail [Arch.].

NAILWORT, *n.* *nale*-wurt, the whitlow grass, *Draba verna*.

NAINSOOK, *n.* *nane*-sook, a thick sort of jaconet muslin, formerly made in India. (Hind.)

NAISSANT, *a.* *nace*-ant, issuing out of the midst of some ordinary, and showing only the fore-parts of its body [Her.]. (Fr.)

NAIVE, *a.* na-*eev*, with unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous. (Fr.)

NAIVELY, *ad.* na-*eev*-le, with unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETY, *n.* na-*eev*-te, native unaffected simplicity and ingenuousness. (Fr. *naïveté*.)

NAKED, *a.* *nay*-ked, uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenceless; exposed; open to view; not concealed; destitute; without disguise, ornament or exaggeration; evident; mere; unaided. (A.S. *nacod*.)

NAKEDLY, *ad.* *nay*-ked-le, without covering; simply.

NAKEDNESS, *n.* *nay*-ked-ness, the state of being naked.

NAKER, *n.* *nay*-ker, a kettle-drum. (Ar.)

NAMBY-PAMBY, *a.* *nam*-be-*pam*-be, weakly sentimental: *n.* writing that is so. (After a description applied to the sentimental poems of Ambrose Philips and also those of N. P. Willis.)

NAME, *n.* name, that by which a person or a thing is called and distinguished; the discriminative appellation of an individual; reputation; renown; appearance or profession; behalf; family; a noun [Gram.]: *v.t.* to give an appellation to; to speak of by name; to mention; to designate. Name day, the second day of settlement on the Stock Exchange when the names of buyers must be handed to the sellers. Named. Names. Naming. (A.S. *nama*.)

NAMEABLE, *a.* *name*-a-bl, that may be named.

NAMELESS, *a.* *name*-less, without a name; unknown; unnoted; unnameable.

NAMELESSLY, *ad.* *name*-les-le, in a nameless manner.

NAMELY, *ad.* *name*-le, that is to say.

NAMEPLATE, *n.* *name*-plate, a brass or other plate on a door or doorway bearing the name of the occupant of the house or room.

NAMER, *n.* *name*-er, one who calls by name.

NAMESAKE, *n.* *name*-sake, one having the same name.

NANDU, *n.* *nan*-doo, the Argentine name for *Rhea americana*, one of the South American ostriches.

NANISM, *n.* *nane*-izm, dwarfishness. (L. *nanus*, a pigmy.)

NANKEEN, *n.* nan-*keen*, a species of cloth, originally from China, generally brownish yellow. (*Nankin*.)

NANNY, *n.* *nan*-ne, a female goat.

NAOS, *n.* *nay*-os, the enclosed apartment of a Greek temple. (Gr.)

NAP, *n.* nap, napoleon, a game of cards. (*Napoleon*.)

NAP, *n.* nap, a sort of sleep or slumber: *v.i.* to have a short sleep; to be careless or secure. Napped. Napping. Naps. (A.S. *hnæppian*, to doze.)

NAP, *n.* nap, the woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth; the downy substance on plants. (O.Eng. *noppe*.)

NAPE, *n.* nape, the hind part of the neck. (M.E.)

NAPERY, *n.* *nay*-per-e, linen for domestic use, especially at table. (O.Fr. *naperie*.)

NAPHTHA, *n.* *naf*-tha, *or* *nap*-tha, a fluid, inflammable hydrocarbon.

NAPHTHALENE, *n.* *naph*-tha-lin, a benzene hydrocarbon obtained from the distillation of coal tar.

NAPHTHALIC, *a.* naph-*thal*-ik, obtained from naphthalene. Naphthalic acid, a crystalline product obtained from naphthalene.

NAPHTHALIZE, *v.t.* *naf*-tha-lize, to saturate with naphtha. Naphthalized. Naphthalizes. Naphthalizing.

NAPIFORM, *a.* *nay*-pe-form, having the shape of a turnip. (L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, shape.)

NAPKIN, *n.* *nap*-kin, a cloth for wiping the hands; a serviette; a small cloth. (O.Fr. *nape*, a cloth.)

NAPLESS, *a.* *nap*-less, without nap; threadbare.

NAPLES-YELLOW, *n.* *nay*-plz-*yel*-lo, antimoniate of lead, a fine yellow pigment.

NAPOLEON, *n.* na-*pole*-e-on, a French gold coin of the value of twenty francs. (*Napoleon.*)

NAPOLEON, *n.* na-*pole*-e-on, the game of cards generally known as nap. (*Napoleon.*)

NAPOLEONIC, *a.* na-*pole*-e-*on*-ik, pertaining to Napoleon.

NAPOLEONITE, *n.* na-*pole*-e-on-ite, orbicular diorite. (*Napoleon.*)

NAPOLITE, *n.* *nay*-po-lite, a blue mineral from Vesuvius.

NAPPAL, *n.* *nap*-pal, soap rock.

NAPPINESS, *n.* *nap*-pe-ness, abundance of nap, as on cloth.

NAPPY, *n.* *nap*-pe, a round flat-bottomed dish with sloping sides.

NAPPY, *a.* *nap*-pe, inducing sleepiness; covered with a good deal of nap.

NARCEINE, *n.* *nahr*-se-in, an alkaloid obtained from opium. (Gr. *narke*, drowsiness.)

NARCISSUS, *n.* nahr-*sis*-sus, a genus of bulbous-rooted plants, comprising the daffodils; the name of a self-enamoured youth [Myth.]. Narcissus fly, the fly whose larva feeds on daffodil bulbs, *Merodon clavipes*. (L.)

NARCOSIS, *n.* nahr-*koh*-sis, the effect of a narcotic; stupefaction; deprivation of sense. (Gr.)

NARCOTIC, *a.* nahr-*kot*-ik, inducing stupor: *n.* a medicine which induces stupor, allaying pain, causing sleep, and, in excess, even death. (Fr. *narcotique.*)

NARCOTINE, *n.* *nahr*-kot-in, an alkaloid of opium.

NARCOTISM, *n.* *nahr*-kot-izm, the effect of a narcotic; state of stupefaction or drowsiness.

NARD, *n.* nahrd, the spikenard, a species of *Nardostachys*; an unguent prepared from it. (Fr.)

NARDINE, *a.* *nahrd*-in, pertaining to nard or spikenard.

NARDOO, *n.* *nahr*-doo, the Australian pillwort, *Marsilea macropus*, the spores of which are eaten as bread or porridge by the natives.

NARGHILE, *n.* *nahr*-gil-e, a small hookah-pipe from which the smoke is passed through water. (Per.)

NARGIL, *n.* *nahr*-gil, a name of the coconut tree in Southern India.

NARIAL, *a.* *nare*-e-al, pertaining to the nostrils. (L. *naris*, a nostril.)

NARIFORM, *a.* *nare*-e-form, formed like the nostrils. (L. *naris*, a nostril, and *forma*, shape.)

NARINE, *a.* *nare*-in, narial.

NARRATE, *v.t.* nar-*rate*, to tell, recite or write, as a story. Narrated. Narrates. Narrating. (L. *narratus*, told.)

NARRATION, *n.* nar-*ray*-shon, the act of narrating; a statement in words or writing; the explanatory part of a journal entry.

NARRATIVE, *a.* *nar*-ra-tiv, relating an event or story: *n.* a story; an account of an event; narration.

NARRATOR, *n.* nar-*rate*-or, one who narrates.

NARROW, *a.* *nar*-ro, of little breadth; not wide or broad; very limited; straitened; covetous; contracted; not liberal; near; close; scrutinizing; barely sufficient to avoid evil: *n.* a narrow or contracted passage; a strait: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth of; to contract in extent; to draw into a smaller compass; to confine: *v.i.* to become less broad; to contract; not to take ground enough, said of a horse. Narrow cloths, those which are under thirty-two inches wide, those above that width being called broad cloths. Narrow gauge, the British national gauge in which the rails are placed 4ft. 8½in. apart [Railways]. Narrowed. Narrowing. Narrows. (A.S. *nearu.*)

NARROWER, *n.* *nar*-ro-er, the person or thing which narrows.

NARROWLY, *ad.* *nar*-ro-le, in a narrow manner; closely.

NARROW-MINDED, *a.* *nar*-ro-*mynd*-ed, prejudiced; bigoted; illiberal in sentiment.

NARROW-MINDEDNESS, *n.* *nar*-ro-*mynd*-ed-ness, illiberality.

NARROWNESS, *n.* *nar*-ro-ness, smallness of breadth.

NARTHEX, *n.* *nahr*-theks, a large porch at the west door of a church, to the inside section of which catechumens and penitents were admitted; a porch with a lean-to roof; an umbelliferous genus of plants, one species of which produces asafœtida. (Gr.)

NARWHAL, *n.* *nahr*-wall, the sea unicorn, the dolphin with a long tusk, *Monodon monoceros*. (Scand.)

NASAL, *a.* *naze*-al, pertaining to the nose; sounded through the nose: *n.* a letter sounded through the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. (Fr.)

NASALIS, *n.* naz-*ay*-lis, the proboscis monkey, remarkable for its enormous nose. (L. *nasus*, nose.)

NASALITY, *n.* naz-*al*-it-e, the state of being nasal.

NASALIZE, *v.i.* *naze*-al-ize, to speak through the nose: *v.t.* to sound or enunciate nasally. Nasalized. Nasalizes. Nasalizing.

NASALLY, *ad.* *naze*-al-le, through the nose.

NASCENCY, *n.* *nas*-sen-se, beginning of production.

NASCENT, *a.* *nas*-sent, beginning to exist or grow; springing up. (L. *nascens*, being born.)

NASEBERRY, *n.* *naze*-ber-re, the sapodilla plum, *Achras sapota*. (Sp. *nispero*, a medlar tree.)

NASICORN, *a.* *naze*-e-korn, having a horn on the nose. (L. *nasus*, and *cornu*, a horn.)

NASIFORM, *a.* *naze*-e-fawrm, in the shap of the nose.

NASTILY, *ad.* *nahs*-te-le, filthily; obscenely; disagreeably; spitefully.

NASTINESS, *n.* *nahs*-te-ness, extreme filthiness; obscenity.

NASTURTIUM, *n.* nas-*tur*-she-um, the genus of plants that consists of the fifty species of water-cress of which four are British; the popular name for plants of the genus *Tropæolum*. (L.)

NASTY, *a.* *nahs*-te, very dirty; defiled; obscene; disagreeable; unpleasant; spiteful. (Scand.)

NASUTE, *a.* *nay*-sewt, critically nice; captious. (L. *nasutus*, big-nosed.)

NATAL, *a.* *nay*-tal, pertaining to birth. (Fr.)

NATALITIAL, *a.* na-tal-*ish*-al, pertaining to a birthday. (L. *natalitius.*)

NATALS, *n.pl.* *nay*-talz, circumstances of one's nativity.

NATANT, *a.* *nay*-tant, swimming; floating on the surface in a swimming position [Her.]. (L. *natans*, swimming.)

NATANTES, *n.pl.* na-*tan*-teez, the water-spiders.

NATANTLY, *ad.* *nay*-tant-le, in a floating manner.

NATATION, *n.* na-*tay*-shon, the act or art of swimming. (L. *natatio.*)

NATATORES, *n.pl.* *nay*-ta-*tore*-eez, the swimming birds.

NATATORIAL, *a.* *nay*-ta-*tore*-e-al, swimming; adapted to swimming.

NATATORY, *a.* *nay*-ta-tor-e, enabling to swim.

NATCH, *n.* natch, part of an ox between the loins; the rump. (Dial. Eng.)

NATHELESS, *ad.* *nayth*-less, nevertheless.

NATION, *n.* *nay*-shon, people inhabiting the same country; people of the same blood, and sometimes language; a great number. (Fr.)

NATIONAL, *a.* *nash*-on-al, pertaining or common to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country. National Anthem, the patriotic song officially adopted as distinctive of the nation. National Debt, money borrowed from individuals for national purposes and due by a nation.

NATIONALISM, *n.* *nash*-on-al-izm, the state of being national; national peculiarity; national independence.

NATIONALITY, *n.* *nash*-on-*al*-it-e, national character; national attachment; nation.

NATIONALIZE, *v.t.* *nash*-on-al-ize, to transfer from private ownership to the nation. Nationalized. Nationalizes. Nationalizing.

NATIONALLY, *ad.* *nash*-on-al-le, as a nation.

NATIONALNESS, *n.* *nash*-on-al-ness, state of being national.

NATIVE, *a.* *nay*-tiv, produced by nature; original; natural; not acquired; not artificial; conferred by birth; pertaining to one's birthplace; born with; congenial; uncombined with another

chemical element: *n.* a denizen by birth; an oyster raised in an artificial bed. (L. *nativus.*)

NATIVELY, *ad. nay*-tiv-le, by birth; naturally.

NATIVENESS, *n. nay*-tiv-ness, state of being native.

NATIVITY, *n.* na-*tiv*-it-e, birth; coming into life or the world; time, place or manner of birth; a picture of Christ in the manger; a representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a man's birth [Astrol.]. (Fr. *nativité.*)

NATROLITE, *n. nay*-trol-ite, a zeolite which is a silicate of alumina and soda. (Ar. *natron*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

NATRON, *n. nay*-tron, native carbonate of soda. (Ar.)

NATTE, *n.* nat, a kind of ornament in which the interlacement is similar to that of matting [Arch.]. (O.Fr.)

NATTERJACK, *n. nat*-er-jak, the yellow-striped running toad, *Bufo calamita.*

NATTILY, *ad. nat*-e-le, in a natty manner; neatly.

NATTY, *a. nat*-te, neatly fine; trim; spruce. (*Neat.*)

NATURAL, *a. nat*-yew-ral, pertaining to, produced by, by way of, or in course of, nature; not artificial; not far-fetched; such as nature dictates; according to the life; consonant with nature; derived from nature; discoverable by reason; affectionate by nature; unaffected; unassumed; illegitimate; native; vernacular: *n.* an idiot; a character corrective of the previous power (♮) of a sharp or flat [Mus.]. **Natural note,** one (♮) which is according to the usual order of the scale [Mus.]. **Natural history,** formerly a description of the earth and its productions, now zoology. **Natural orders of plants,** groups of genera resembling each other. **Natural philosophy,** the study of nature in general; physics. **Natural rights,** those relating to life and liberty given by law. **Natural science,** the science of things physical as distinct from things psychical, logical and ethical. **Natural selection,** the preservation of favourable individual differences and the destruction of those which are injurious to the species. (Fr.)

NATURALISM, *n. nat*-yew-ral-izm, mere state of nature; adherence to nature; natural religion; unbelief in the supernatural; the theory which regards mythological fancies as originally deifications and personifications of the powers of nature.

NATURALIST, *n. nat*-yew-ral-ist, a student of zoology, botany or geology; a zoologist; a believer in naturalism; a taxidermist; a dealer in live pets and natural history specimens.

NATURALISTIC, *a. nat*-yew-ral-*ist*-ik, pertaining to naturalism or natural history.

NATURALIZATION, *n. nat*-yew-ral-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of investing an alien with the rights of a citizen.

NATURALIZE, *v.t. nat*-yew-ral-ize, to confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native; to make natural; to adapt to a different climate; to adopt. **Naturalized. Naturalizes. Naturalizing.**

NATURALLY, *ad. nat*-yew-ral-le, according to nature; of course.

NATURALNESS, *n. nat*-yew-ral-ness, state of being natural; conformity to nature.

NATURE, *n. nay*-tewr, the universe; the essence or essential qualities of a thing; the established or regular course of things; natural law; constitution; disposition; natural affection; species; particular character; birth; a natural thing; nakedness; state of birth. **Nature study,** natural history studied in the field. (Fr.)

NAUGHT, *n.* nawt, nothing: *ad.* in no degree: *a.* worthless. (A.S. *na*, not, and *wiht*, a whit.)

NAUGHTILY, *ad. naw*-te-le, in a naughty manner.

NAUGHTINESS, *n. naw*-te-ness, the state of being naughty; misbehaviour.

NAUGHTY, *a. naw*-te, wicked; perverse; mischievous; teasing.

NAUMACHIA, *n.* naw-*may*-ke-a, a sea-fight, or its representation. (L. a make-believe naval contest.)

NAUPLIUS, *n. naw*-ple-us, an early stage in the development of certain crustaceans. (L.)

NAUSCOPY, *n. naw*-sko-pe, the art of discovering the approach of ships. (Gr. *naus*, a ship, and *skopeo*, view.)

NAUSEA, *n. naw*-se-a, sea-sickness; a sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; loathing. (L. sea-sickness.)

NAUSEANT, *n. naw*-se-ant, a substance which produces nausea.

NAUSEATE, *v.i. naw*-se-ate, to become squeamish; to feel nausea or disgust: *v.t.* to loathe or reject with disgust; to affect with disgust. **Nauseated. Nauseates. Nauseating.** (L. *nauseatus*, sea-sick.)

NAUSEATION, *n. naw*-se-*ay*-shon, act of nauseating.

NAUSEOUS, *a. naw*-se-us, loathsome; disgusting. (L. *nauseosus.*)

NAUSEOUSLY, *ad. naw*-se-us-le, loathsomely.

NAUSEOUSNESS, *n. naw*-se-us-ness, loathsomeness.

NAUTCH, *n.* nawch, an Indian dance. **Nautch girl,** an Indian dancing girl. (Hind.)

NAUTIC, *a. naw*-tik, nautical.

NAUTICAL, *a. naw*-tik-al, pertaining to sea matters. **Nautical Almanac,** a book of tables and calculations for navigators and astronomers published years in advance. **Nautical mile,** the sixtieth of a degree of longitude. (L. *nauticus*, nautical.)

NAUTICALLY, *ad. naw*-tik-al-le, in a nautical manner.

NAUTILITE, *n. naw*-til-ite, a fossil nautilus.

NAUTILOID, *a. naw*-til-oyd, resembling the nautilus. (L. *nautilus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

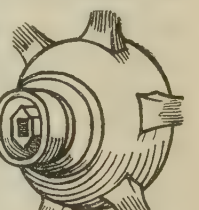
NAUTILUS, *n. naw*-til-us, a cuttlefish of the genus *Nautilus*, or of the genus *Argonauta.* (Gr. and L. a sailor.)

NAVAL, *a. nay*-val, consisting of ships; pertaining to ships or to a navy. **Naval brigade,** a naval detachment serving on land. (L. *navis*, a ship.)

NAVALISM, *n. nay*-val-izm, the doctrine of sea power.

NAVE, *n.* nave, the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel or choir to the principal entrance. (O.Fr.)

NAVE, *n.* nave, the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes: the hub. (A.S. *nafu*, a boss.)



Nave.

NAVEL, *n. nay*-vel, the depression in the abdomen, marking the position of the umbilical cord; the centre. (A.S. *nafela.*)

NAVEL-STRING, *n. nay*-vel-string, the umbilical cord.

NAVELWORT, *n. nay*-vel-wurt, the plant *Cotyledon umbilicus.*

NAVETTE, *n.* na-*vet*, the rape plant, cultivated in France for its seed, which produces colza oil.

NAVEW, *n. nay*-vew, the wild turnip, *Brassica campestris.*

NAVICELLA, *n.* nav-is-*sel*-la, a genus of fresh-water gastropods developed through *Neritina*, from *Nerita.*

NAVICULAR, *a.* na-*vik*-yewl-ar, relating to small ships or boats: shaped like a boat. **Navicular bone,** the scaphoid bone of the wrist or the foot. **Navicular disease,** inflammation in the navicular bone of horses. (L. *navicula*, a little ship.)

NAVIGABILITY, *n. nav*-ig-ab-*il*-it-e, navigableness. (L. *navigabilis.*)

NAVIGABLE, *a. nav*-ig-a-bl, that may be navigated. (Fr.)

NAVIGABLENESS, *n. nav*-ig-a-bl-ness, state of being navigable.

NAVIGARLY, *ad. nav*-ig-ab-le, in a navigable manner.

NAVIGATE, *v.t. nav*-ig-ate, to voyage in ships; to conduct a vessel on the sea or in the air. **Navigated. Navigates. Navigating.** (L. *navigatus*, sailed.)

NAVIGATION, *n.* nav-ig-*ay*-shon, the act of navigating; nautical astronomy; the science of finding a vessel's position, and the art of conducting her from point to point. **Aerial navigation,** the act or art of passing through the air. **Inland navigation,** navigation on inland waters. (Fr.)

NAVIGATOR, *n. nav*-ig-ate-or, one skilled in navigation; one who directs the course of a ship; a navvy.

NAVVY, *n. nav*-ve, originally an excavator employed in cutting canals for navigation; now one engaged in the construction of railways, docks and other engineering works. (*Navigator.*)

NAVY, *n. nay*-ve, a fleet of ships; the sea defence force of a nation; the ships of a nation whether of war or commerce. **Navy bills,** bills issued by the Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards; also those drawn by naval officers for their pay. (O.Fr. *navie*, a ship.)

NAWAB, *n.* na-*wahb*, a Mohammedan ruler in India corresponding to a rajah among Hindus; a nabob. (*Nabob.*)
NAY, *ad.* nay, no, a term expressive of negation or refusal; not only so; not this alone: *n.* denial; refusal. (Ice. *nei.*)
NAYWORD, *n.* *nay*-word, a bye-word; a watch-word.
NAZARENE, *n.* naz-ar-*reen*, a term applied to Christ and the early converts to Christianity; an early Judaizing sect of Christians. (*Nazareth.*)
NAZARITE, *n.* *naz*-ar-rite, a Jewish man or woman consecrated to the service of God and bound to austerity of life; a Nazirite. (Heb. *nazar*, forego.)
NAZARITISM, *n.* *naz*-ar-rite-izm, the practices of a Nazarite.
NAZE, *n.* naze, a cape or headland. (Scand.)
NAZIRITE, *n.* *naz*-ir-ite, a Nazarite.
NEAD-END, *n.* *need*-end, a trade name for the show-end of woollen goods.
NEAP, *a.* neep, low: *n.* the tide at the beginning of the moon's second and fourth quarters. (A.S. *nep.*)
NEAPED, *a.* neept, left aground between high tides; wanting sufficient depth of water.
NEAPOLITAN, *a.* ne-a-*pol*-it-an, pertaining to Naples. **Neapolitan ice**, ices of different flavours served as one.
NEAR, *a.* neer, nigh; not far distant; closely related; intimate; united in close ties; dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; close; parsimonious; stingy; next to one: *ad.* almost; within a little: *v.t.* to approach; to come nearer to: *v.i.* to draw near. **Near side**, the left side (of a horse). **Neared. Nearing. Nears.** (A.S.)
NEAR-BY, *ad.* *neer*-by, adjacent; close at hand.
NEARCTIC, *a.* ne-*ark*-tik, belonging to the American Arctic. (Gr. *neos*, new, and *Arctic.*)
NEAREST, *a.* *neer*-est, closest; shortest in distance.
NEARLY, *ad.* *neer*-le, not quite; closely; almost; in a niggardly manner.
NEARNESS, *n.* *neer*-ness, closeness; propinquity; parsimony.
NEAR-SIGHTED, *a.* *neer*-site-ed, shortsighted.
NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* *neer*-site-ed-ness, short-sightedness.
NEAT, *n.* neet, cattle; any bovine animal: *a.* belonging to bovine animals. **Neat's foot oil**, oil from the feet of cattle. (A.S. *neat*, cattle.)
NEAT, *a.* neet, tidy; trim; nice; chaste; pure; unadulterated; without water; simple. (Fr. *net.*)
NEATH, *prep.* neeth, beneath.
NEAT-HANDED, *a.* *neet*-hand-ed, skilful and quick.
NEATHERD, *n.* *neet*-herd, a cow-herd.
NEATLY, *ad.* *neet*-le, with neatness; nicely.
NEATNESS, *n.* *neet*-ness, cleanliness; tidiness.
NEB, *n.* neb, the nose; a beak; a nib. (A.S. *nebb*, face.)
NEBRIS, *n.* *neb*-ris, the skin of a fawn as worn by Bacchus. (L.)
NEBULA, *n.* *neb*-yew-la: *pl.* **Nebulæ**, a cloudy appearance; a white spot or slight opacity of the cornea [Med.]; a faint and misty appearance, dimly visible in the heavens, and resolvable into groups of stars, or a mass of gaseous matter. (L.)
NEBULAR, *a.* *neb*-yew-lar, pertaining to nebulæ. **Nebular hypothesis**, the theory which derived the orbs of the universe from condensations of nebulous matter.
NEBULOSITY, *n.* *neb*-yew-*los*-sit-e, state of being cloudy or nebulous.
NEBULOUS, *a.* *neb*-yew-lus, like a nebula; obscure; formless; hazy.
NEBULOUSNESS, *n.* *neb*-yew-lus-ness, nebulosity.
NEBULY, *a.* *neb*-yew-le, ornamented with wavy lines.
NECESSARIAN, *n.* *nes*-ses-*sare*-e-an, necessitarian.
NECESSARIANISM, *n.* *nes*-ses-*sare*-e-an-izm, necessitarianism.
NECESSARIES, *n.pl.* *nes*-ses-sar-eez, things necessary.
NECESSARILY, *ad.* *nes*-ses-sar-il-e, by necessity.
NECESSARINESS, *n.* *nes*-ses-sar-e-ness, state of being necessary.
NECESSARY, *a.* *nes*-ses-sar-e, indispensable; essential; inevitable; requisite; acting from necessity: *n.* something necessary; a domestic convenience. (O.Fr. *necessaire.*)
NECESSITARIAN, *n.* ne-*ses*-sit-*ayr*-e-an, an advocate of the doctrine of philosophical necessity.
NECESSITARIANISM, *n.* ne-*ses*-sit-*ayr*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of philosophical necessity, or that which denies the freedom of the will.
NECESSITATE, *v.t.* ne-*ses*-sit-ate, to render necessary or unavoidable; to compel. **Necessitated. Necessitates. Necessitating.** (Late L. *necessitatus*, rendered certain.)
NECESSITATION, *n.* ne-*ses*-sit-*ay*-shon, act of making necessary; compulsion.
NECESSITOUS, *a.* ne-*ses*-sit-us, needy; indigent.
NECESSITOUSLY, *ad.* ne-*ses*-sit-us-le, in a necessitous manner.
NECESSITOUSNESS, *n.* ne-*ses*-sit-us-ness, extreme poverty or destitution.
NECESSITUDE, *n.* ne-*ses*-sit-yewd, need; poverty.
NECESSITY, *n.* ne-*ses*-sit-e, that which is necessary; compulsion; inevitableness; extreme indigence: *pl.* things requisite for a purpose. (Fr. *nécessité.*)
NECK, *n.* nek, the part between the head and trunk, and connecting them; anything similar; a long, narrow tract of land, or the long slender part of any vessel; an isthmus. **Neck and crop**, completely. **Neck and neck**, equal. **Neck or nothing**, at great risk. **Stiff neck**, obstinacy in sin [Bible]. **To break the neck of**, to lame the power of. (A.S. *hnecca.*)
NECKBAND, *n.* *nek*-band, a band round the neck.
NECKBEEF, *n.* *nek*-beef, coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.
NECKCLOTH, *n.* *nek*-kloth, a piece of cloth worn on the neck.
NECKED, *a.* nekt, having a neck.
NECKERCHIEF, *n.* *nek*-er-chif, a kerchief for the neck.
NECKING, *n.* *nek*-ing, the part of a column between the capital and shaft; the annulet.
NECKLACE, *n.* *nek*-lace, a string of beads or other ornaments worn round the neck.
NECKLACED, *a.* *nek*-layst, marked as with a necklace.
NECKLET, *n.* *nek*-let, a thin necklace holding a locket or other ornament; a fur necktie.
NECK-MOULDING, *n.* *nek*-mohld-ing, a moulding where the shaft and the capital of a column join [Arch.].
NECK-PIECE, *n.* *nek*-peece, a frill round the neck; a piece of armour protecting the neck.
NECKTIE, *n.* *nek*-ty, a tie for the neck.
NECRÆMIA, *n.* ne-*kree*-me-a, death of the blood from mortification. (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *haima*, blood.)
NECROLATRY, *n.* nek-*rol*-at-re, worship of the dead. (Gr. *nekros*, and *latreia*, worship.)
NECROLOGICAL, *a.* nek-rol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or deaths.
NECROLOGIST, *n.* nek-*rol*-oj-ist, a writer of obituary notices.
NECROLOGY, *n.* nek-*krol*-oj-e, a register of deaths; a collection of obituaries. (Gr. *nekros*, and *logos*, account.)
NECROMANCER, *n.* *nek*-ro-mance-er, one who practises necromancy.
NECROMANCY, *n.* *nek*-ro-man-se, spiritualism; divination by means of pretended communication with the dead; black magic. (O.Fr. *nigromance.*)
NECROMANTIC, *a.* nek-ro-*mant*-ik, pertaining to or performed by necromancy.
NECROMANTICALLY, *ad.* nek-ro-*mant*-ik-al-le, by conjuration.
NECRONITE, *n.* *nek*-ron-ite, a variety of orthoclase felspar.
NECROPHAGOUS, *a.* ne-*krof*-a-gus, eating or feeding on carrion. (Gr. *nekros*, and *phago*, eat.)
NECROPHILISM, *n.* ne-*krof*-il-izm, an unnatural affection for the dead. (Gr. *nekros*, and *phileo*, love.)
NECROPHOBIA, *n.* ne-kro-*fo*-be-a, a morbid horror of dead bodies or of death. (Gr. *nekros*, and *phobos*, fear.)
NECROPHOBY, *n.* *nek*-ro-fo-be, necrophobia.
NECROPOLIS, *n.* ne-*krop*-o-lis, a city of the dead; a cemetery. (Gr. *nekros*, and *polis*, a city.)
NECROSCOPIC, *a.* nek-ro-*skop*-ik, relating to post-mortem examinations. (Gr. *nekros*, and *skopeo*, view.)
NECROSED, *a.* ne-*krohzd*, affected with necrosis.
NECROSIS, *n.* ne-*kroh*-sis, dry gangrene; mortification in bone; a disease of plants by which they become spotted with black. (Gr. slaying.)
NECROTIC, *a.* ne-*krot*-ik, pertaining to necrosis.
NECROTOMIST, *n.* ne-*krot*-om-ist, a dissector of dead bodies. (Gr. *nekros*, and *tome*, cutting.)
NECROTOMY, *n.* ne-*krot*-om-e, dissection of dead bodies.

NECTAR, *n.* *nek*-tar, the drink of the gods [Myth.]; any very sweet beverage; the sweet secretion in flowers which is the source of honey. (L.)
NECTAREAL, *a.* nek-*tare*-e-al, nectarean.
NECTAREAN, *a.* nek-*tare*-e-an, resembling or pertaining to nectar.
NECTARED, *a.* *nek*-tard, imbued with nectar.
NECTAREOUS, *a.* nek-*tare*-e-us, nectareal.
NECTARIAL, *a.* nek-*tare*-e-al, pertaining to the nectary of a plant.
NECTARIFEROUS, *a.* nek-tar-*if*-er-us, producing nectar. (Gr. *nectar*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
NECTARINE, *a.* *nek*-tar-in, sweet as nectar: *n.* a smooth variety of the peach, *Prunus persica lævis*.
NECTARIUM, *n.* nek-*tare*-e-um, the nectary. (L.)
NECTARIZE, *v.t.* *nek*-tar-ize, to sweeten. **Nectarized.** Nectarizes. **Nectarizing.**
NECTAROTHECA, *n.* *nek*-tar-o-*thee*-ka, a spur or tube at the base of a petal in which nectar is secreted.
NECTAROUS, *a.* *nek*-tar-us, sweet as nectar.
NECTARY, *n.* *nek*-tar-e, the honey gland of a flower.
NEDDY, *n.* *ned*-e, a donkey. (Dial. Eng.)
NEED, *n.* need, want; necessity; state that requires relief; urgent want; want of the means of subsistence; indigence: *v.t.* to want; to lack: *v.i.* to be wanted or necessary. **Needed. Needing. Needs.** (A.S. *nyd*, compulsion.)
NEEDER, *n.* *need*-er, one who wants.
NEED-FIRE, *n.* *need*-fire, fire procured from friction, and presumed to be potent as a counter-charm in the case of diseases ascribed to sorcery.
NEEDFUL, *a.* *need*-ful, needy; necessary; requisite; that which is needful; the necessary money.
NEEDFULLY, *ad.* *need*-ful-le, necessarily.
NEEDILY, *ad.* *need*-e-le, necessitously.
NEEDINESS, *n.* *need*-e-ness, want; indigence.
NEEDLE, *n.* *nee*-dl, a small tool, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing; a small pointed piece of steel, such as is used in the mariner's compass; a pointed etching tool; a sharp rock; any substance in the form of a needle: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to form needle-shaped crystals; to embroider. **Needle chervil**, the plant *Scandix pecten veneris*. **Needle whin**, the plant *Genista anglica*. **Needled. Needles. Needling.** (A.S. *nædel*.)
NEEDLEBOOK, *n.* *nee*-dl-book, a book with leaves or pockets to put needles into.
NEEDLECASE, *n.* *nee*-dl-kace, a case for holding needles; a needlebook.
NEEDLEFISH, *n.* *nee*-dl-fish, the garfish; the greater pipefish, *Syngnathus acus*.
NEEDLEFUL, *n.* *nee*-dl-full, the ordinary length of thread that a needle is worked with.
NEEDLE-GUN, *n.* *nee*-dl-gun, a gun fired by a needle, struck on a detonating composition by means of a spring.
NEEDLE-ORE, *n.* *nee*-dl-ore, aikinite; acicular sulphide of bismuth.
NEEDLESPAR, *n.* *nee*-dl-spar, aragonite.
NEEDLESS, *a.* *need*-less, not wanted; unnecessary.
NEEDLESSLY, *ad.* *need*-less-le, without necessity.
NEEDLESSNESS, *n.* *need*-less-ness, unnecessariness.
NEEDLE-TAIL, *a.* *nee*-dl-tale, having the tail feathers ending in spines. **Needle-tailed swift**, the Indian bird *Acanthyllis caudacuta*.
NEEDLEWOMAN, *n.* *nee*-dl-woom-an, a seamstress.
NEEDLEWORK, *n.* *nee*-dl-wurk, work executed with a needle; embroidery; the business of a seamstress.
NEEDMENT, *n.* *need*-ment, anything needed.
NEEDS, *ad.* needs, necessarily; indispensably.
NEEDY, *a.* *need*-e, necessitous; indigent; very poor.
NEELE, *n.* neel, the long-awned rye grass, *Lolium temulentum*.
NEEM, *n.* nim, margosa oil obtained from the bark of the East Indian tree, *Melia azadirachta*. (Native word.)
NEEP, *n.* neep, a turnip. (Scots.)
NE'ER, *ad.* nare, a contraction of *never*.
NE'ER-DO-WELL, *n.* *nare*-do-well, one who is never likely to do well.
NEEZE, *v.i.* neez, to sneeze. **Neezed. Neezes. Neezing.**
NEF, *n.* nef, a ship; a silver model of a ship, often serving as a case for a knife, fork and spoon. (Fr.)
NEFANDOUS, *a.* ne-*fand*-us, abominable; very wicked. (L. *nefandus*.)
NEFARIOUS, *a.* ne-*fare*-e-us, impious or wicked in the extreme; abominable. (L. *nefarius*.)
NEFARIOUSLY, *ad.* ne-*fare*-e-us-le, in a nefarious manner.
NEFARIOUSNESS, *n.* ne-*fare*-e-us-ness, quality of being nefarious.
NEGATE, *v.t.* ne-*gate*, to mollify; to deny. **Negated. Negates. Negating.** (L. *negatus*, denied.)
NEGATION, *n.* ne-*gay*-shon, denial; declaration that something is not. (L. *negatio*, a denial.)
NEGATIONIST, *n.* ne-*gay*-shon-ist, a denier.
NEGATIVE, *a.* *neg*-at-iv, implying denial, absence or refusal; having the power of vetoing: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word that denies; the right of veto; the opposite of the affirmative; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the reverse of those in nature; the cathode in the electric circuit: *v.t.* to prove the contrary; to reject by vote. **Negative electricity**, resinous electricity, that obtained by rubbing sealing wax with skin or wool. **Negative pregnants**, the negation of the thing implying the affirmation of another [Law]. **Negative quantity**, a minus quantity [Alg.]. **Negatived. Negatives. Negativing.** (L. *negativus*.)
NEGATIVELY, *ad.* *neg*-at-iv-le, in a negative manner; with or by a negative; without producing the expected result.
NEGATIVENESS, *n.* *neg*-at-iv-ness, the quality of being negative.
NEGLECT, *n.* neg-*lekt*, omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; slight; habitual want of regard; inattention; negligence; state of disregard: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; to disregard; to slight; not to notice. **Neglected. Neglecting. Neglects.** (L. *neglectus*, neglected.)
NEGLECTABLE, *a.* neg-*lekt*-a-bl, that may be neglected.
NEGLECTED, *a.* neg-*lekt*-ed, omitted to be done.
NEGLECTEDNESS, *n.* neg-*lekt*-ed-ness, state of being neglected.
NEGLECTER, *n.* neg-*lekt*-er, one who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL, *a.* neg-*lekt*-ful, accustomed to neglect; inattentive; heedless; treating with neglect; indicating neglect.
NEGLECTFULLY, *ad.* neg-*lekt*-ful-le, with neglect.
NEGLECTINGLY, *ad.* neg-*lekt*-ing-le, carelessly.
NEGLIGÉE, *n.* *neg*-le-*zhay*, a loose, easy dress; a loose gown; a long necklace, usually of coral. (Fr.)
NEGLIGENCE, *n.* *neg*-lij-ence, neglect; carelessness.
NEGLIGENT, *a.* *neg*-lij-ent, careless; heedless; inattentive. (O.Fr.)
NEGLIGENTLY, *ad.* *neg*-lij-ent-le, carelessly.
NEGLIGIBLE, *a.* *neg*-lij-e-bl, that need not be noticed; of little value.
NEGOCIANT, *n.* ne-*goh*-shant, a negotiator.
NEGOCIATE, *v.i.* ne-*goh*-she-ate, to negotiate. **Negociated. Negociates. Negociating.**
NEGOTIABILITY, *n.* ne-*goh*-sha-*bil*-it-e, the quality of being negotiable.
NEGOTIABLE, *a.* ne-*goh*-shah-bl, that may be negotiated or transferred by assignment; transferable by endorsement. (Fr. *négociable*.)
NEGOTIANT, *n.* ne-*goh*-shant, one who negotiates.
NEGOTIATE, *v.i.* ne-*goh*-she-ate, to transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to treat with respecting peace or commerce: *v.t.* to procure by mutual intercourse and agreement; to sell; to transfer for value. **Negotiated. Negotiates. Negotiating.** (L. *negotiatus*, negotiated.)
NEGOTIATION, *n.* ne-*goh*-she-*ay*-shon, the transacting of business; treating with another. (Fr. *négociation*.)
NEGOTIATOR, *n.* ne-*goh*-she-ate-or, one who negotiates or treats with others.
NEGOTIATORY, *a.* ne-*goh*-she-ate-or-e, pertaining to negotiation.
NEGRESS, *n.* *nee*-gress, a female negro.
NEGRILLOS, *n.pl.* ne-*gril*-loze, negritos.
NEGRITOS, *n.pl.* ne-*gree*-toze, a diminutive negro-like race found in the Philippines and certain islands of the Malayan archipelago, and in Africa where they are known as pygmies. (Sp. diminutive negroes.)
NEGRO, *n.* *nee*-gro, one of the black-skinned races of mankind with woolly hair and protruding lips, found chiefly in Africa: *a.* relating to negroes. (Sp. from L. *niger*, black.)
NEGROHEAD, *n.* *nee*-gro-hed, tobacco softened in molasses and pressed into cakes.

NEGROID, *a.* *nee*-groyd, of negro type. (Sp. *negro*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
NEGROPHILE, *n.* *nee*-gro-file, a friend of negroes. (Sp. *negro*, and Gr. *philos*, love.)
NEGROPHOBE, *n.* *nee*-gro-fobe, a hater of negroes. (Sp. *negro*, and Gr. *phobos*, dread.)
NEGUNDO, *n.* ne-*gund*-o, the box elder, *Acer negundo*. (American Indian word.)
NEGUS, *n.* *nee*-gus, an Abyssinian title equivalent to King; the Emperor of Abyssinia. (Native word.)
NEGUS, *n.* *nee*-gus, a hot drink made of wine, water, sugar, and sometimes nutmeg and lemon-juice, so called after a Col. Negus in Queen Anne's reign who invented it.
NEHUSHTAN, *n.* ne-*hoosh*-tan, a thing of brass. (Heb.)
NEIGH, *n.* nay, the voice of a horse; a whinnying: *v.i.* to utter the call of a horse; to whinny. **Neighed.** Neighing. **Neighs.** (A.S. *hnægan*.)
NEIGHBOUR, *n.* *nay*-bor, one who lives near: *a.* near to another; adjoining: *v.t.* to adjoin; to be near to. **Neighboured. Neighbouring. Neighbours.** (A.S. *neah*, near, and *bur*, a dweller.)
NEIGHBOURHOOD, *n.* *nay*-bor-hood, a place near; the adjoining district; the state of being near; the inhabitants who live near each other.
NEIGHBOURING, *a.* *nay*-bor-ing, living or being near.
NEIGHBOURLINESS, *n.* *nay*-bor-le-ness, the state of being neighbourly.
NEIGHBOURLY, *a.* *nay*-bor-le, becoming a neighbour; kind; civil; cultivating familiar intercourse; social: *ad.* with social civility.
NEIGHING, *n.* *nay*-ing, the call of a horse.
NEITHER, *pron.* and *conj.* *ny*-ther, *or* *nee*-ther, not either. (A.S.)
NELUMBIUM, *n.* ne-*lum*-be-um, a species of water-lily; the sacred Egyptian bean of Pythagoras, *N. speciosum*: the Indian and Chinese lotus.
NEMALINE, *a.* *nem*-al-in, fibrous [Min.]. (Gr. *nema*, a thread, or thing spun.)
NEMALITE, *n.* *nem*-al-ite, a fibrous hydrate of magnesia [Min.]. (Gr. *nema*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
NEMATOID, *a.* *nee*-ma-toyd, like a thread. (Gr. *nema*, and *eidos*, like.)
NEMATODES, *n.pl.* *nem*-a-tohdz, threadworms; entozoans with filiform elongated bodies [Zool.].
NEMERTEA, *n.pl.* ne-*mer*-te-a, a group of marine annelids, remarkable for their length of body. (Gr. accurate.)
NEMERTIDS, *n.pl.* ne-*mer*-tids, the nemertea.
NEMESIS, *n.* *nem*-is-is, the goddess of vengeance or retributive justice. (L.)
NEMORAL, *a.* *nem*-or-al, pertaining to a wood. (L. *nemoralis*.)
NEMOROSE, *a.* *nem*-or-ose, growing in groves. (L. *nemorosus*.)
NENUPHAR, *n.* *nen*-yew-far, the water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*. (Fr.)
NEOCOMIAN, *n.* ne-o-*kohm*-e-an, the Lower Greensand and Wealden formations combined [Geol.]. (L. *Neocomium*, Neuchâtel, in Switzerland.)
NEOCOSMIC, *a.* ne-o-*koz*-mik, pertaining to the existing condition of the universe. (Gr. *neos*, new, and *kosmos*, universe.)
NEOCRACY, *n.* ne-*ok*-ra-se, government by new men. (Gr. *neos*, and *kratein*, rule.)
NEODYMIUM, *n.* ne-o-*dim*-e-um, the metallic element Nd.
NEOGAMIST, *n.* ne-*og*-am-ist, a person recently married. (Gr. *neos*, and *gamos*, marriage.)
NEOGENE, *n.* *nee*-o-jeen, the Miocene and Pliocene systems of rocks [Geol.]. (Gr. *neogenes*, recently born.)
NEOLITE, *n.* *nee*-o-lite a green silicate of aluminium. (Gr. *neos*, and *lithos*, stone.)
NEOLITHIC, *a.* ne-o-*lith*-ik, of the polished stone age, the latest of the stone ages. (Gr. *neos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
NEOLOGIAN, *a.* ne-o-*toh*-je-an, neological: *n.* a neologist.
NEOLOGICAL, *a.* ne-o-*toj*-ik-al, pertaining to neology; employing new words.
NEOLOGICALLY, *ad.* ne-o-*loj*-ik-al-le, in a neological manner.
NEOLOGISM, *n.* ne-*ol*-oj-izm, a word or expression that is new or of new significance; new doctrine.
NEOLOGIST, *n.* ne-*ol*-oj-ist, an introducer of new words or doctrines.
NEOLOGISTICAL, *a.* ne-*ol*-oj-*ist*-ik-al, neological.
NEOLOGIZE, *v.i.* ne-*ol*-o-jize, to introduce new terms or doctrines, especially theological. **Neologized. Neologizes. Neologizing.**
NEOLOGY, *n.* ne-*ol*-oj-e, the introduction of new words or new meanings; rationalistic views in theology. (Gr. *neos*, and *logos*, a word.)
NEON, *n.* *nee*-on, the gaseous element Ne. (Gr. *neos*.)
NEONOMIAN, *n.* ne-o-*nome*-e-an, one who advocates the doctrine that Christianity has introduced a new law. (Gr. *neos*, and *nomos*, a law.)
NEONOMIANISM, *n.* ne-o-*nome*-e-an-izm, the doctrines of the Neonomians.
NEONTOLOGY, *n.* ne-on-*tol*-oj-e, the study of existing animals. (Gr. *neos*, *ontos*, living things, and *logos*.)
NEOPHOBIA, *n.* ne-o-*foh*-be-a, the hatred of anything new. (Gr. *neos*, and *phobos*, fear.)
NEOPHRON, *n.* *nee*-o-fron, the Egyptian vulture, *N. percnopterus*.
NEOPHYTE, *n.* *nee*-o-fite, a new convert or proselyte; a novice; a tyro. (Gr. *neos*, and *phyton*, a plant.)
NEOPLASM, *n.* *nee*-o-plazm, formation of new tissue.
NEOPLASTIC, *a.* ne-o-*plas*-tik, freshly formed. (Gr. *neos*, and *plasso*, form.)
NEOPLASTY, *n.* *nee*-o-plas-te, restoration by granulation.
NEOPLATONIC, *a.* ne-o-pla-*ton*-ik, pertaining to Neoplatonism.
NEOPLATONISM, *n.* ne-o-*play*-ton-izm, a mixture of Oriental and Platonic philosophy; the philosophy of Plotinus who lived at Alexandria in the third century. (Gr. *neos*, and Plato.)
NEOPLATONIST, *n.* ne-o-*play*-ton-ist, an upholder of the Neoplatonic philosophy.
NEOTERIC, *a.* ne-o-*ter*-ik, new; recent in origin: *n.* one of modern times. (Gr. *neoterikos*, young.)
NEOTROPICAL, *a.* ne-o-*trop*-ik-al, between the tropics in America and its islands.
NEOZOIC, *a.* ne-o-*zoh*-ik, denoting the formations from the Trias up to the most recent [Geol.]. (Gr. *neos*, and *zoe*, life.)
NEP, *n.* nep, a plant, catmint, *Nepeta cataria*.
NEPALESE, *a.* *nep*-al-eez, belonging to Nepal: *n.* a native of Nepal.
NEPAL-PAPER, *n.* ne-*pawl*-pay-per, a strong unsized paper made in Nepal from the pulverized bark of *Daphne papyracea*.
NEPE, *n.* neep, the piece of flannel used as a stocking by the American Indians.
NEPENTHE, *n.* ne-*pen*-the, a drug that relieves pain, originally by inducing forgetfulness. (Gr. *nepenthes*, not sorrowful.)
NEPENTHES, *n.* ne-*pen*-theez, a genus of 40 species of remarkable plants including the pitcher plants. (Gr.)
NEPHALISM, *n.* *nef*-al-izm, teetotalism. (Gr. *nephalismos*, sobriety.)
NEPHELINE, *n.* *nef*-el-in, a volcanic mineral composed mainly of the silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium, found in lavas. (Gr. *nephele*, a cloud.)
NEPHELITE, *n.* *nef*-el-ite, a silicate of sodium and aluminium. (Gr. *nephele*, cloud.)
NEPHELOID, *a.* *nef*-el-oyd, cloudy [Med.]. (Gr. *nephele*, and *eidos*, like.)
NEPHEW, *n.* *nev*-yew, son of a brother or sister. (Fr. *neveu*.)
NEPHOSCOPE, *n.* *nee*-fo-skope, an instrument for observing the motion of the clouds. (Gr. *nephos*, cloud, and *skopeo*, view.)
NEPHRALGIA, *n.* nef-*ral*-je-a, a disease of the kidneys. (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain.)
NEPHRITE, *n.* *nef*-rite, jade, a ferrous silicate of magnesium and lime, a mineral formerly worn as a remedy for kidney disease; kidney stone.
NEPHRITIC, *a.* nef-*rit*-ik, pertaining to the kidneys; affected with kidney disease; relieving disorders of the kidneys: *n.* a medicine for relieving diseases of the kidneys.
NEPHRITIS, *n.* nef-*rite*-is, inflammation of the kidneys.
NEPHROCELE, *n.* *nef*-ro-seel, hernia of the kidneys [Med.]. (Gr. *nephros*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
NEPHROGRAPHY, *n.* nef-*rog*-raf-e, a description of the kidneys. (Gr. *nephros*, and *grapho*, write.)
NEPHROID, *a.* *nef*-royd, kidney-shaped. (Gr. *nephros*, and *eidos*, like.)
NEPHROLOGY, *n.* nef-*rol*-oj-e, a treatise on the kidneys. (Gr. *nephros*, and *logos*, science.)

NEPHROTOMY, *n.* nef-*rot*-om-e, the extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting [Surg.]. (Gr. *nephros*, and *tome*, cutting.)
NEPOTIC, *a.* ne-*pot*-ik, showing nepotism.
NEPOTISM, *n. nee*-po-tizm, favouritism, as in bestowing patronage, shown to relatives. (L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew.)
NEPOTIST, *n. nee*-po-tist, one who practises nepotism.
NEPTUNE, *n. nep*-tewn, the god of the sea [Myth.]; the large planet beyond Uranus having one moon. (L. *Neptunus*, the sea-god.)
NEPTUNIAN, *a.* nep-*tewn*-e-an, pertaining to the sea; formed by water or aqueous solution. **Neptunian theory**, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water.
NEPTUNIAN, *n.* nep-*tewn*-e-an, a neptunist.
NEPTUNIST, *n. nep*-tewn-ist, one who adopted the Neptunian theory
NEREID, *n. ner*-re-id, a sea-nymph, any one of the fifty daughters of Nereus who was the wise old man of the sea [Myth.]; a marine annelid. (Gr. *Nereus*, a sea-god, from Gr. *neros*, wet.)
NERITE, *n. ner*-rit, a mollusc of the genus *Nerita*.
NERIUM, *n. neer*-e-um, a genus of evergreen shrubs one of which is the rose laurel, *N. oleander*. (L.)
NEROLI, *n. ner*-ro-le, the essential oil of orange flowers. (Princess Neroli.)
NERVATE, *a. nerv*-ate, ribbed; veined.
NERVATION, *n.* nerv-*ay*-shon, the arrangement of nerves or veins; the venation of leaves.
NERVE, *n* nerv, a fibre conveying sensation within the body; a vein in the leaf of a plant; strength; firmness of mind; fortitude; courage; impudence: *v.t.* to give strength or vigour to. **Nerved. Nerves. Nerving.** (Fr. *nerf*.)
NERVED, *pp.* or *a.* nervd, having such and such nerves; full of vigour.
NERVELESS, *a. nerv*-less, destitute of strength; weak.
NERVINE, *n.* or *a. nerv*-in, a medicine that operates on the nerves. (L. *nervinus*, composed of sinews.)
NERVOSE, *a. nerv*-ose, nerved.
NERVOUS, *a. nerv*-us, having nerves; strong; vigorous; pertaining to or affecting the nerves; with nerves easily agitated; sensitive.
NERVOUSLY, *ad. nerv*-us-le, with strength or vigour; with agitation.
NERVOUSNESS, *n. nerv*-us-ness, strength; force; weakness of the nerves.
NERVURE, *n. nerv*-yewr, the ramification of veins in leaves [Bot.]; the corneous divisions in the wings of insects [Entom.].
NERVY, *a. nerv*-ve, strong; vigorous; nervous.
NESCIENCE, *n. nes*-yence, want of knowledge; ignorance. (L. *nescientia*.)
NESCIENT, *a. nes*-yent, ignorant; unaware of; agnostic. (L. *nesciens*, unknowing.)
NESCIOUS, *a. nee*-she-us, nescient.
NESH, *a.* nesh, soft, delicate. (A.S. *hnesce*, delicate.)
NESOGÆAN, *a. nee*-so-*jee*-an, pertaining to the fauna of Polynesia.
NESS, *n.* ness, a promontory or cape. (A.S. *næss*, a headland.)
NEST, *n.* nest, a receptacle for incubation; a bed to hatch eggs or rear young; an abode; a resort; a snug residence; a number of boxes or cases inserted in each other: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest. **Nested. Nesting. Nests.** (A.S.)
NEST-EGG, *n. nest*-eg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning.
NESTLE, *v.i. nes*-si, to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest: *v.t.* to house, as in a nest; to cherish. **Nestled. Nestles. Nestling.** (A.S. *nestlian*.)
NESTLING, *n. nes*-sling, *or nest*-ling, a young bird from the nest: *a.* newly hatched.
NESTOR, *n. nest*-or, a genus of New Zealand parrots of which *N. meridionolis* is the kaka and *N. notabilis* the kea. (L. Nestor, a king of Pylos, in Greece.)
NESTORIAN, *n.* nes-*tore*-an, a follower of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in A.D. 428, who maintained the co-existence, but not the union, of the two natures in the person of Christ: *a.* relating to Nestorius or his doctrines.
NET, *n.* net, a device for catching fish, birds or wild beasts, formed with twine or other fibre or wire knotted in meshes; anything similar in form or purpose; a snare: *v.t.* to make into a net or network; to capture with or as with a net. **Nets. Netted. Netting.** (A.S.)
NET, *a.* net, neat; unadulterated; clear of discount and all deductions or charges: *v.t.* to realise a clear profit. **Nets. Netted. Netting.** (Fr. clear.)
NETBALL, *n. net*-bawl, an outdoor game played with the hands instead of the feet in which the goals are nets shaped like a bag and hung from an iron loop at the top of a pole.
NETHER, *a. neth*-er, lower, opposed to upper; belonging to the regions below. **Nether garments, trousers. The nether man**, the legs. (A.S. *neothera*, nether.)
NETHERMOST, *a. neth*-er-moast, lowest.
NETHINIM, *n.pl. neth*-in-im, tabernacle and temple servants. (Heb.)
NETT, *a. net*, net, without discount.
NETTED, *a. net*-ted, reticulated; gained as clear.
NETTING, *n. net*-ing, net-making; network. **Boarding netting**, netting placed in the rigging along a ship's gunwale to prevent boarding. **Netting needle**, a long needle, with a slit at each end, to wind the twine or thread on. **Splinter netting**, netting above the deck to catch articles falling from aloft.
NETTLE, *n. net*-tl, a plant of the genus *Urtica*, covered with hairlike prickles, which sting severely: *v.t.* to fret; to irritate. **Dead nettle**, a species of *Lamium*. **Nettled. Nettles. Nettling.** (A.S. *netele*.)
NETTLE-CLOTH, *n. net*-tl-kloth, a material, consisting of a very thick tissued cotton, japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather.
NETTLECREEPER, *n. net*-tl-kreep-er, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.
NETTLEMONGER, *n. net*-tl-*mung*-ger, the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*.
NETTLER, *n. net*-tler, one who provokes or irritates.
NETTLE-RASH, *n. net*-tl-rash, urticaria, an irritable eruption upon the skin, resembling a nettle sting.
NETTLES, *n.pl. net*-tlz, the lines used to support hammocks when they were slung under the beams.
NETTLE-TREE, *n. net*-tl-tree, a tree nearly allied to the elm, *Celtis australis*.
NET-WINGED, *a. net*-wingd, with net-veined wings.
NETWORK, *n. net*-wurk, a complication of threads, forming interstices between the intersections; anything resembling a net.
NEUM, *n.* newm, a group of notes sung to one syllable [Mus.]. (O.Fr.)
NEURAL, *a. newr*-al, pertaining to the nerves. (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.)
NEURALGIA, *n.* newr-*al*-je-a, pain occurring in paroxysms in a nerve [Med.]. (Gr. *neuron*, and *algos*, pain.)
NEURALGIC, *a.* newr-*al*-jik, pertaining to neuralgia.
NEURASTHENIA, *n.* newr-as-*theen*-yah, nervous exhaustion. (Gr. *neuron*, and *asthenia*, weakness.)
NEURASTHENIC, *a.* newr-as-*theen*-ik, pertaining to neurasthenia.
NEURATION, *n.* newr-*ay*-shon, the arrangement of nerves in a leaf.
NEURECTOMY, *n.* newr-*ek*-tom-e, the excision of a nerve or part of a nerve. (Gr. *neuron*, *ektos*, and *tome*, a cutting.)
NEURILEMMA, *n.* newr-il-*em*-ma, the sheath which invests a nerve [Anat.]. (Gr. *neuron*, and *lemma*, a husk or rind.)
NEURINE, *n. newr*-in, the substance which constitutes the matter of the nerves.
NEURITIS, *n.* newr-*ite*-is, inflammation of a nerve.
NEUROGRAPHY, *n.* newr-*og*-raf-e, a description of the nerves. (Gr. *neuron*, and *grapho*, write.)
NEUROLOGICAL, *a.* newr-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to neurology.
NEUROLOGIST, *n.* newr-*ol*-oj-ist, an expert in neurology.
NEUROLOGY, *n.* newr-*ol*-oj-e, the study of the nerves. (Gr. *neuron*, and *logos*, science.)
NEUROMA, *n.* newr-*oh*-ma, a tumour, solid or cystic, formed in or upon a nerve.
NEUROPATH, *n. newr*-o-path, a person liable to nervous disorders; a medical specialist who devotes himself to the treatment of disease through the medium of the nerves. (Gr. *neuron*, and *pathos*, suffering.)
NEUROPATHIC, *a.* newr-o-*path*-ik, affecting the nerves.

NEUROPATHY, *n.* newr-*op*-ath-e, an affection of the nerves. (Gr. *neuron*, and *pathos*, suffering.)

NEUROPTERA, *n.pl.* newr-*op*-ter-a, an order of insects having four transparent, finely reticulated, membranous wings. (Gr. *neuron*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

NEUROSIS, *n.* newr-*oh*-sis, a morbid affection of the nervous system.

NEUROTIC, *a.* newr-*ot*-ik, affecting the nervous system: nervous; highly strung: *n.* a medicine useful in disorders of the nerves; a person suffering from neurosis.

NEUROTOMICAL, *a.* newr-o-*tom*-ik-al, pertaining to neurotomy.

NEUROTOMIST, *n.* newr-*ot*-om-ist, one practised in neurotomy.

NEUROTOMY, *n.* newr-*ot*-om-e, dissection of the nerves. (Gr. *neuron*, and *tome*, cutting.)

NEUTER, *a.* *new*-ter, not adhering to, or taking part with, either side; neither male nor female [Bot. and Zool.]; neither masculine nor feminine [Gram.]; neither active nor passive [Gram.]: *n.* one who takes no part in a contest; an animal of neither sex; a plant with neither stamens nor pistils [Bot.]. **Neuter verb,** a verb which expresses an action limited to the subject [Gram.]. (L. neither.)

NEUTRAL, *a.* *newt*-ral, not engaged on either side; not biased on either side; indifferent; neither very good nor bad; having neither stamens nor pistils [Bot.]: *n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a war or competition. **Neutral salt,** a salt possessing the character neither of an acid nor an alkali [Chem.]. **Neutral tint,** a grey pigment, made up of blue, red and yellow, in certain proportions; a dull colour [Painting]. (L. *neutralis*.)

NEUTRALITY, *n.* new-*tral*-it-e, the state of being neutral.

NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* *newt*-tral-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of neutralizing, or of reducing to a neutral state [Chem.].

NEUTRALIZE, *v.t.* *newt*-ral-ize, to render neutral; to render inert, inactive, or of no effect. **Neutralized. Neutralizes. Neutralizing.**

NEUTRALIZER, *n.* *newt*-ral-ize-er, one who or that which neutralizes.

NEUTRALLY, *ad.* *newt*-ral-le, in a neutral manner.

NÉVÉ, *n.* nay-*vay*, *or* nev-*ay*, the granular snow that feeds a glacier. (Fr.)

NEVER, *ad.* *nev*-er, not at any time; in no degree; not ever. (A.S. *nǽfre*.)

NEVERMORE, *ad.* *nev*-er-more, never again.

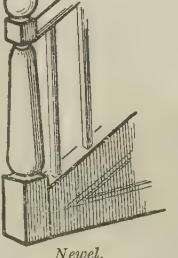
NEVERTHELESS, *ad.* *nev*-er-the-less, in spite of that; notwithstanding.

NEVERTHEMORE, *ad.* *nev*-er-the-more, none the more.

NEW, *a.* new, lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recent in origin; not before known; recently discovered; modern; not habituated or accustomed; as at first; fresh; not of ancient extraction. (A.S. *niwe*.)

NEWCOMER, *n.* *new*-kum-mer, one who has recently arrived.

NEWEL, *n.* *new*-el, the upright post about which is formed a winding stair; the post at the head or foot of a flight of stairs to which the handrail is fixed [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *neuil*.)



Newel.

NEWFANGLED, *a.* new-*fang*-gld, formed with the affectation of novelty; fond of novelties. (*New*, and *fangel*, ready to catch at, from A.S. *fangen*, seize.)

NEWFANGLEDLY, *ad.* new-*fang*-gld-le, in a new-fangled manner.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, *n.* new-*fang*-gld-ness, a being new-fangled.

NEWFOUNDLAND, *n.* new-*found*-land, *or* *new*-fn-land. a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland.

NEWING, *n.* *new*-ing, yeast or barm.

NEWISH, *a.* *new*-ish, somewhat new.

NEWLY, *ad.* *new*-le, lately; freshly; in a new way.

NEWNESS, *n.* *new*-ness, novelty; the state of being new.

NEWS, *n.* newz, tidings; fresh information; intelligence; a newspaper.

NEWSBOY, *n.* *newz*-boy, a boy who vends or delivers newspapers.

NEWSLETTER, *n.* *newz*-let-ter, an occasional letter formerly circulating news, precursor of the newspaper.

NEWSMAN, *n.* *newz*-man, one who vends or delivers newspapers. **Court Newsman,** the official who compiles the daily account of the doings of the Royal Family and sends it to the newspapers.

NEWSMONGER, *n.* *newz*-mung-ger, one who deals in newspapers and periodicals; a gossip or talebearer.

NEWSPAPER, *n.* *newz*-pay-per, a printed paper containing news.

NEWS-ROOM, *n.* *newz*-room, a room for the reading of newspapers.

NEWSVENDOR, *n.* *newz*-ven-dor, a seller of newspapers.

NEWS-WRITER, *n.* *newz*-rite-er, one who writes a newsletter; a writer in a newspaper.

NEWSY, *ad.* *newz*-e, chatty; full of news.

NEWT, *n.* newt, a tailed amphibian of the genus *Triton*; an eft. (*An*, and *ewt*, from A.S. *efeta*, a lizard.)

NEWTONIAN, *a.* new-*tone*-e-an, pertaining to, or invented, or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727): *n.* a follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEXT, *a.* nekst: *superl.* of *Nigh*, nearest in place, time or degree: *ad.* immediately succeeding. **Next door to,** very near to. (A.S. *nēhst*.)

NEXT-OF-KIN, *n.* *nekst*-of-kin, the nearest blood relative.

NEXUS, *n.* *nek*-sus, connecting link or principle. (L.)

NIAS, *n.* *ny*-ass, a young hawk. (O.Fr. *niais*.)

NIB, *n.* nib, the bill or beak of a bird; a small pen: the point of anything, particularly of a pen. (A.S. *neb*.)

NIBBLE, *n.* *nib*-bl, a little bite, or seizing to bite: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to bite a little at a time; to bite; to carp at. **Nibbled. Nibbles. Nibbling.** (*Nip*.)

NIBBLER, *n.* *nib*-bler, one who bites a little at a time.

NIBBLINGLY, *ad.* *nib*-bling-le, in a nibbling manner.

NIBELUNGEN, *n.* nee-bel-*oong*-en, a German epic of the Middle Ages. (Ger.)

NIBLICK, *n.* *nib*-lik, a club used in golf with a round iron head and very lofted face.

NICCOLITE, *n.* *nik*-o-lite, a mineral composed of nickel and arsenic; nickeline. (*Nickel*.)

NICE, *a.* nice, attractive; pleasing; good; dainty; delicious; delicate; fine; exact; precise; requiring scrupulous exactness; minutely discriminative; over-exact; fastidious; easily injured; refined. (O.Fr. *nice*, lazy, from L. *nescius*, ignorant.)

NICELY, *ad.* *nice*-le, in a nice manner.

NICENESS, *n.* *nice*-ness, the quality or state of being nice; delicacy of perception; scrupulousness; precision.

NICENE, *a.* *ni*-seen, pertaining to Nicæa, a town of Asia Minor, where the first and most important general council of the Christian Church was held, A.D. 325. **Nicene Creed,** an early statement of Christian doctrine, so called because it was adopted at this council.

NICETY, *n.* *nice*-it-e, delicacy; delicacy of perception; delicate handling or treatment; minute accuracy; fastidiousness; squeamishness; precision.

NICHE, *n.* nitch, a recess in a wall for a statue, or other ornament. (Fr. from It. *nicchio*, a cockle fish or shell.)

NICHED, *a.* nitcht, in a niche.

NICK, *n.* nik, a notch cut into anything; a score to reckon by; a reckoning; the exact point of time required by necessity; the critical time; a winning throw: *v.t.* to hit or touch luckily, or at the lucky time; to cut in nicks or notches; to defeat or cozen, as at dice; to steal; to make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher. **Nicked, Nicking. Nicks.** (Dial. Eng.)

NICK, *n.* nik, an evil spirit of the waters [Scand. Myth.]; the devil, with the epithet "old" added. (Nicolas, according to Macaulay an abbreviation of Macchiavelli's christian name.)

NICK-EARED, *a.* *nik*-eerd, crop-eared.

NICKEL, *n.* *nik*-el, a metal of a greyish-white colour; the element Ni. (Swed.)

NICKEL-GLANCE, *n.* *nik*-el-glahnce, an ore of nickel, composed of nickel, arsenic and sulphur; gersdorffite.
NICKEL-GREEN, *n.* *nik*-el-green, a green arseniate of nickel.
NICKELIC, *a.* nik-*el*-ik, pertaining to nickel.
NICKELINE, *n.* *nik*-el-in, niccolite.
NICKELIZE, *v.t.* *nik*-el-ize, to plate with nickel. Nickelized. Nickelizes. Nickelizing.
NICKEL-OCHRE, *n.* *nik*-el-o-ker, nickel-green.
NICKEL-SILVER, *n.* *nik*-el-sil-ver, a compound of copper, nickel and zinc.
NICKELURE, *n.* *nik*-el-lewr, the art of nickel-plating.
NICKNACKERY, *n.* nik-*nak*-er-e, a collection of trifles.
NICKNACKS, *n.pl.* *nik*-naks, trifles; knicknacks; small wares.
NICKNAME, *n.* *nik*-name, a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to. Nicknamed. Nicknames. Nicknaming. (M.E. *an ekename.*)
NICOL, *n.* *nik*-ol, an instrument for polarizing light used with the microscope, so called after the inventor, W. Nicol of Edinburgh.
NICOTIAN, *a.* nik-*oh*-shan, pertaining to tobacco. (Nicot, a French ambassador to Portugal, who introduced it into France in the 16th century.)
NICOTINE, *n.* *nik*-ot-een, poisonous alkaloid of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.
NICTITATE, *v.i.* *nik*-te-tate, to wink. Nictitated. Nictitates. Nictitating. (L. *nictitatus.*)
NICTITATION, *n.* nik-te-*tay*-shon, the act of winking.
NIDAMENTAL, *a.* nid-a-*men*-tal, pertaining to nests or their construction. (L. *nidamentum.*)
NIDE, *n.* nide, a brood of pheasants. (L. *nidus*, nest.)
NIDGE, *v.t.* nij, to dress stones with a pick. Nidged. Nidges. Nidging. (Dial. Eng.)
NIDICOLOUS, *a.* nid-*ik*-ol-us, remaining in the nest for more than the usual period. (L. *nidus*, nest, and *colo*, dwell in.)
NIDIFICATION, *n.* *nid*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the building of a nest. (L. *nidificatus*, made a nest.)
NIDOR, *n.* *ny*-dor, the odour of cooked food. (L.)
NIDOROUS, *a.* *nid*-or-us, resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. (L. *nidor.*)
NIDULANT, *a.* *nid*-yewl-ant, nestling as a bird; lying loose, as pulp inside a berry [Bot.]. (L. *nidulans*, nesting.)
NIDULATE, *v.i.* *nid*-yewl-ate, to build a nest. Nidulated. Nidulates. Nidulating.
NIDULATION, *n.* nid-yewl-*ay*-shon, the time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.
NIDUS, *n.* *ny*-dus, a nest; the place of incubation of a disease [Med.]. (L.)
NIECE, *n.* neece, the daughter of a brother or sister. (O.Fr.)
NIELLO, *n.* ne-*el*-lo, ornamental engraving in black on silver or gold. (It.)
NIELLURE, *n.* ne-*el*-lewr, working in niello.
NIFLHEIM, *n.* *nif*-l-hime, the region of primeval cold and darkness in the Norse mythology. (Ice. literally, cloud-home.)
NIFTY, *a.* *nif*-te, stylish: smelly [Slang].
NIGELLA, *n.* ny-*jel*-la, a genus of annual plants including love-in-a-mist, *N. damascena.* (L.)
NIGGARD, *n.* *nig*-gard, a miser: *a.* miserly; meanly covetous; sparing. (Ice. *hnöggr*, miserly.)
NIGGARDISH, *a.* *nig*-gard-ish, somewhat covetous.
NIGGARDLINESS, *n.* *nig*-gard-le-ness, the quality of being niggardly.
NIGGARDLY, *a.* *nig*-gard-le, meanly avaricious: *ad.* in niggard manner.
NIGGER, *n.* *nig*-ger, a negro; a man of colour, in contempt; a minstrel with a blackened face; a black-cork minstrel. (Fr. *nègre.*)
NIGGLE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* *nig*-gl, to trifle; to finick; to waste time in petty details; to worry about trifles. Niggled. Niggles. Niggling. (*Nig.*)
NIGGLER, *n.* *nig*-gler, one who niggles at handiwork.
NIGGLING, *a.* *nig*-gling, finicking; petty and over-elaborate.
NIGH, *a.* ny, near; not distant; not remote; closely allied: *ad.* near; almost. (A.S. *neah.*)
NIGHNESS, *n.* *ny*-ness, nearness; proximity.
NIGHT, *n.* nite, that part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon; darkness; intellectual and moral darkness; adversity, or a state of affliction; obscurity; death. (A.S. *niht.*)
NIGHT-BLINDNESS, *n.* *nite*-blynd-ness, nyctalopia; inability to see except in daylight.
NIGHT-CAP, *n.* *nite*-kap, a cap worn in bed; a drink at bed-time.
NIGHT-CLOTHES, *n.pl.* *nite*-kloathz, clothes worn in bed.
NIGHTDRESS, *n.* *nite*-dress, a nightgown.
NIGHTFALL, *n.* *nite*-fawl, the close of day.
NIGHT-FIRE, *n.* *nite*-fire, fire burning in the night; the ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.
NIGHT-GLASS, *n.* *nite*-glahss, a binocular telescope which, by concentrating the light, enables one to see objects at night.
NIGHTGOWN, *n.* *nite*-goun, a bed garment.
NIGHT-HAWK, *n.* *nite*-hawk, the night-churr or nightjar, that is, the fern-owl; one who is up and about habitually at night.
NIGHT-HERON, *n.* *nite*-her-ron, the night-raven, *Nycticorax griseus.*
NIGHTINGALE, *n.* *nite*-ing-gale, the warbler *Daulias luscinia*, that sings sweetly at night. Persian nightingale, the bulbul, *D. hafizi.* (A.S. *nihtegale.*)
NIGHTJAR, *n.* *nite*-jahr, the night-churr, *Caprimulgus europœus.*
NIGHTLESS, *a.* *nite*-less, having no night.
NIGHTLIGHT, *n.* *nite*-lite, a short, thick, slow-burning candle to give light at night.
NIGHTLINE, *n.* *nite*-line, a fishing line left to catch fish during the night.
NIGHTLONG, *a.* *nite*-long, throughout the night.
NIGHTLY, *a.* *nite*-le, done by night or every night: *ad.* by night; every night.
NIGHTMAN, *n.* *nite*-man, one who empties closets or cesspools in the night.
NIGHTMARE, *n.* *nite*-mare, an incubus; an agonized sense of oppression and helplessness, accompanied by horrible dreams when asleep; a noisy dream. (A.S. *niht*, and *mære*, nightmare.)
NIGHT-PIECE, *n.* *nite*-peece, a piece of painting, so coloured as to be best seen by artificial light; a night scene.
NIGHT-PORTER, *n.* *nite*-por-ter, a servant on duty at night in hotels, hospitals, etc.
NIGHT-RAVEN, *n.* *nite*-ray-ven, the night-heron.
NIGHTSHADE, *n.* *nite*-shade, a name common to several berry-bearing plants, mostly poisonous, of the genus *Solanum*, or *Atropa belladonna.* (A.S. *nihtscada.*)
NIGHTSHIRT, *n.* *nite*-shert, a man's bed garment.
NIGHTSINGER, *n.* *nite*-sing-er, the hedge warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.*
NIGHT-SOIL, *n.* *nite*-soyl, the contents of water-closets, appropriated to manure land.
NIGHT-STOOL, *n.* *nite*-stool, a bed-room commode.
NIGHTSUIT, *n.* *nite*-sewt, pyjamas.
NIGHT-WALKER, *n.* *nite*-wawk-er, one who walks in his sleep; one who walks with evil designs at night.
NIGHT-WALKING, *n.* *nite*-wawk-ing, walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.
NIGHTWARD, *a.* *nite*-wawrd, approaching towards night.
NIGHT-WATCH, *n.* *nite*-wotch, a guard or watch in the night; time of changing the watch or guard at night.
NIGRESCENT, *a.* ny-*gres*-sent, growing black; approaching to blackness. (L. *nigrescens*, growing black.)
NIGRIC, *a.* *nig*-rik, black.
NIGRINE, *n.* *ny*-grin, an ore of titanium. (L. *niger*, black.)
NIGRITUDE, *n.* *nig*-re-tewd, blackness.
NIHIL, *n.* *ny*-hil, nothing. (L.)
NIHILISM, *n.* *ny*-hil-izm, nothingness: nihility: the destruction of existing institutions in politics, religion and morals. (L. *nihil*, nothing.)
NIHILIST, *n.* *ny*-hil-ist, an upholder of nihilism.
NIHILISTIC, *a.* ny-hil-*ist*-ik, pertaining to nihilism.
NIHILITY, *n.* ny-*hil*-it-e, nothingness; the state of being nothing.
NIL, *n.* nil, nothing. (L. contracted from *nihil.*)
NILGAI, *n.* *nil*-gah-e, an Indian antelope, a species of *Boselaphus.* (Pers.)
NILL, *v.t.* nil, not to will: *v.i.* to be unwilling. Nilled. Nilling. Nills. (A.S. *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will.)
NILL, *n.* nil, the shining sparks in melting ore: the scales of hot iron from the forge.

NILOMETER, *n.* nile-*om*-et-er, a measure for showing the rise of water in the Nile during the state of flood. (Gr. *Neilometron.*)

NILOTIC, *a.* nile-*ot*-ik, relating to the Nile.

NIM, *n.* *nim*, margosa oil from *Melia azadirachta.* (Hind.)

NIMBIFEROUS, *a.* nim-*bif*-er-us, storm-bringing. (L. *nimbus*, cloud, and *fero*, bring.)

NIMBLE, *a.* *nim*-bl, light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; brisk. (A.S. *numul*, quick at catching, from *niman*, to take.)

NIMBLE-FINGERED, *a.* *nim*-bl-fing-gerd, expert at stealing.

NIMBLE-FOOTED, *a.* *nim*-bl-foot-ed, running with speed; light of foot.

NIMBLENESS, *n.* *nim*-bl-ness, lightness and celerity.

NIMBLE-WITTED, *a.* *nim*-bl-wit-ted, quick in reply; quick-witted.

NIMBLY, *ad.* *nimb*-le, with agility.

NIMBUS, *n.* *nim*-bus, a rain-cloud; a disc of light round the heads of divinities, saints and sovereigns. (L.)

NIMIETY, *n.* nim-*i*-et-e, state of excessiveness. (L. *nimius*, too much.)

NIMINY-PIMINY, *a.* *nim*-in-e-*pim*-in-e, with affectation; prim; mincing [Slang].

NIMROD, *n.* *nim*-rod, a sportsman; a mighty hunter. (Heb. literally, strong.)

NINCOMPOOP, *n.* *nin*-kum-poop, a blockhead. (L. *non compos mentis*, not capable in mind.)

NINE, *a.* and *n.* nine, the number composed of eight and one. **Nine worthies**, Joshua, David and Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander and Julius Cæsar, King Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey of Bouillon. **The Nine**, the Muses. (A.S. *nigon.*)

NINEFOLD, *a.* *nine*-fohld, nine times repeated.

NINE-HOLES, *n.* *nine*-hohlz, a game in which a small ball or marble is played into a series of nine holes.

NINE-PINS, *n.* *nine*-pinz, a variety of skittles in which nine pieces of wood are set on end, at which a round ball is rolled.

NINETEEN, *a.* and *n.* *nine*-teen, nine and ten united. (A.S. *nigontyne.*)

NINETEENTH, *a.* *nine*-teenth, the ordinal of nineteen.

NINETIETH, *a.* *nine*-te-eth, the ordinal of ninety: *n.* a ninetieth part.

NINETY, *a.* and *n.* *nine*-te, nine times ten. (A.S. *nigontig.*)

NINEVITE, *n.* *nin*-ev-ite, a native of Nineveh.

NINNY, *n.* *nin*-ne, a fool; a simpleton. (It. *ninno*, a child.)

NINNY-HAMMER, *n.* *nin*-ne-*ham*-mer, a ninny.

NINTH, *a.* nineth, ordinal of nine: *n.* a ninth part.

NINTHLY, *ad.* *nineth*-le, in the ninth place.

NIOBIUM, *n.* ny-*oh*-be-um, the metallic element Nb, discovered in columbite. (Niobe, a heroine of Greek fable, who, as she wept for the loss of her seven children, was turned into stone, while her tears became a fountain.)

NIP, *n.* nip, a pinch with the nails or teeth; a blast; destruction by frost; a biting sarcasm; a sip or small draught: *v.t.* to pinch or bite off the end; to pinch off with the nails; to cut off the end of anything; to blast; to bite; to join a rope by cross turns. **Nipped. Nipping. Nips.** (M.E.)

NIPPER, *n.* *nip*-per, he who or that which nips; a fore-tooth of a horse; a small boy; a street arab.

NIPPERKIN, *n.* *nip*-per-kin, a small cup.

NIPPERS, *n.pl.* *nip*-perz, small pincers.

NIPPINGLY, *ad.* *nip*-ping-le, so as to trip; with bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, *n.* *nip*-pl, the pap by which milk is sucked from the breast; a teat; anything like it. **Nipple shield**, a protection for the breast, worn by women. (Dim. of *neb.*)

NIPPLEWORT, *n.* *nip*-pl-wurt, a plant of the genus *Lapsana.*

NIPPY, *a.* *nip*-pe, cold; nimble: *n.* a waitress.

NIRVANA, *n.* ner-*vah*-na, the Buddhist doctrine of the total extinction of existence as agitated by desire, and the attainment, in consequence, of self-centred composure of being; the earthly paradise. (Sans. literally, blown out.)

NISAN, *n.* *ny*-san, the first sacred month of the Jewish calendar, known as Abib before the captivity. (Heb.)

NISI, *n.* *ny*-sy, a writ which is valid provided that sufficient cause to the contrary is not shown before a certain date [Law]. (L. unless before.)

NISUS, *n.* *ny*-sus, an effort; endeavour. (L.)

NIT, *n.* nit, the egg of any small insect. (A.S. *hnitu.*)

NITENCY, *n.* *ny*-ten-se, brightness. (L. *nitens*, shining.)

NITENCY, *n.* *ny*-ten-se, effort. (L. *nitor*, strive.)

NITHING, *n.* *ny*-thing, a coward; a poltroon. (*Nothing.*)

NITRATE, *n.* *nite*-rate, a salt of nitric acid. **Nitrate of lead**, crystallized nitric acid with oxide of lead. **Nitrate of silver**, nitric acid saturated with pure silver, which forms an indelible ink for writing on linen. (L. *nitratus*, having natron mixed in.)

NITRATED, *a.* *nite*-rate-ed, combined with nitric acid.

NITRATINE, *n.* *nite*-rat-een, the mineral composed of nitrate of soda.

NITRE, *n.* *ny*-ter, saltpetre; in modern chemistry, the nitrate of potash. **Cubic nitre**, nitrate of soda, as crystallizing in cubes. (Fr.)

NITRIC, *a.* *nite*-rik, impregnated with nitre; aquafortis. **Nitric acid**, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen.

NITRIFEROUS, *a.* nite-*rif*-er-us, bearing nitre. (Fr. *nitre*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

NITRIFICATION, *n.* *nite*-rif-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of forming nitre. (Fr. *nitre*, and L. *facio*, make.)

NITRIFY, *v.t.* *nite*-re-fi, to form into nitre. **Nitrified. Nitrifies. Nitrifying.** (Fr. *nitre*, and L. *facio*, make.)

NITRITE, *n.* *nite*-rite, a compound of nitrous acid with a base or an alcohol.

NITRO-BENZOLE, *n.* *nite*-ro-*ben*-zole, a combination of benzole and nitric acid with the flavour of the oil of bitter almonds.

NITRO-CELLULOSE, *n.* *nite*-ro-*sel*-yew-lose, the product yielded by the action of nitric acid on cellulose; gun-cotton.

NITROGEN, *n.* *nite*-ro-jen, the chemical element N, which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient in atmospheric air. (Gr. *nitron*, and *gennao*, produce.)

NITROGENIZE, *v.t.* nite-*roj*-en-ize, to impregnate with nitrogen. **Nitrogenized. Nitrogenizes. Nitrogenizing.**

NITROGENOUS, *a.* nite-*roj*-en-us, pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

NITRO-GLUCOSE, *n.* *nite*-ro-*gloo*-kose, powdered sugar acted upon by nitro-sulphuric acid.

NITRO-GLYCERINE, *n.* nite-ro-*glis*-ser-in, glycerol trinitrate, a highly explosive oily liquid prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC, *a.* *nite*-ro-hy-dro-*klor*-rik, of, or pertaining to, the mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid, formerly called aqua regia.

NITRO-MAGNESITE, *n.* *nite*-ro-mag-*neez*-ite, the nitrate of magnesia, generally found on old walls and in limestone caves.

NITROMETER, *n.* nite-*rom*-et-er, an instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre. (Gr. *nitron*, and *metron*, measure.)

NITRO-MURIATIC, *a.* *nite*-ro-mewr-e-*at*-ik, nitro-hydrochloric.

NITRO-NAPHTHALENE, *n.* *nite*-ro-*naf*-thal-een, a substance prepared by boiling naphthalin in nitric acid.

NITRO-SULPHURIC, *n.* *nite*-ro-sul-*fewr*-ik, a mixture of nitric with sulphuric acid, otherwise known as nitro-sulphate of potash.

NITROUS, *a.* *nite*-rus, obtained from, impregnated with, or resembling nitre. **Nitrous acid**, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of three equivalents of the former to two of the latter. **Nitrous oxide**, a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and two of nitrogen, sometimes called laughing-gas. (L. *nitrosus.*)

NITRY, *a.* *nite*-re, nitrous; pertaining to nitre.

NITTER, *n.* *nit*-ter, the bot-fly that lays its eggs or nits in horses.

NITTY, *a.* *nit*-te, abounding with nits.

NIVAL, *a.* *ny*-val, snowy; pertaining to snow. (L. *nivis*, of snow.)

NIVEOUS, *a.* *niv*-e-us, snowy: resembling snow. (L. *niveus.*)

NIX, *n.* niks, nil, nothing [Slang]. (Perhaps from Ger. *nichts*, nothing.)

NIX, *int.* niks, beware; take care [Slang].

NIX, *n.* niks, a water-elf. (Ger.)

NIXIE, *n.* *niks*-e, a female nix.

NIZAM, *n.* ne-*zahm*, the title of the ruler of Hyderabad in the Deccan. (Hind.)
NIZY, *n.* *ny*-ze, a dunce; a simpleton.
NO, *ad.* no: *pl.* **Noes**, word of denial or refusal; not in any degree; not at all: *a.* not any; not one: *n.* a saying no. **The everlasting no**, denial of the supernatural in and above man, or of spiritual freedom; the genius of scepticism [Carlyle]. (A.S. *nā.*)
NOACHIAN, *a.* no-*ay*-ke-an, pertaining to Noah, or his time.
NOB, *n.* nob, a swell, a nobleman. (Abbreviation of *nobleman.*)
NOB, *n.* nob, a knob: the head. (*Knob.*)
NOBBLE, *v.t.* *nob*-bl, to render a horse unfit for a race; to obtain possession of dishonestly. **Nobbled. Nobbles. Nobbling.** (*Nob.*)
NOBBLER, *n.* *nob*-bler, a glass of spirits; a swindler's confederate [Slang].
NOBBY, *a.* *nob*-be, good enough for a nobleman; grand [Slang].
NOBILIARY, *a.* no-*bil*-e-a-re, of or belonging to the nobility: *n.* a history of noble families (Fr. *nobiliaire.*)
NOBILITATE, *v.t.* no-*bil*-it-ate, to ennoble. **Nobilitated. Nobilitates. Nobilitating.**
NOBILITATION, *n.* no-bil-it-*ay*-shon, act of nobilitating.
NOBILITY, *n.* no-*bil*-it-e, nobleness; dignity of mind; distinction by birth; the peerage. (Fr. *nobilité.*)
NOBLE, *a.* *noh*-bl, high in excellence or worth; honourable, dignified or exalted; stately; of an ancient and honourable family; characterized by liberality; of an excellent disposition; choice: *n.* a nobleman; a peer; an old English coin originally worth 6s. 8d. **Noble metals**, gold, silver and platinum. (Fr.)
NOBLEMAN, *n.* *noh*-bl-man, a peer.
NOBLENESS, *n.* *noh*-bl-ness, the state or quality of being noble; greatness; dignity; stateliness.
NOBLESSE, *n.* no-*bless*, the nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. (Fr.)
NOBLEWOMAN, *n.* *noh*-bl-woom-an, a lady of noble rank.
NOBLY, *ad.* *nohb*-le, in a noble manner; of noble extraction; magnificently.
NOBODY, *n.* *noh*-bod-e, no person; no one; a person of no note.
NOCAKE, *n.* *no*-kake, a North American Indian paste made of parched maize and water. (Ind. *nookik*, meal.)
NOCENT, *a.* *noh*-sent, hurtful; mischievous. (L. *nocens.*)
NOCK, *n.* nok, a notch; the notch in an arrow; the notch in the horn of a bow to hold the string; the weather corner of a gaff sail. (Scand.)
NOCTAMBULATION, *n.* *nokt*-am-bew-*lay*-shon, walking in sleep. (L. *nox*, night, and *ambulatus*, walked.)
NOCTAMBULISM, *n.* nokt-*am*-bew-lizm, somnambulism.
NOCTAMBULIST, *n.* nokt-*am*-bew-list, a somnambulist.
NOCTIFLOROUS, *a.* *nok*-te-*flore*-us, flowering at night. (L. *nox*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.)
NOCTILIO, *n.* nok-*til*-e-o, a genus of American bats.
NOCTILUCA, *n.* nok-til-*lew*-ka, phosphorus; a small phosphorescent protozoan, *N. miliaris.* (L. *nox*, and *luceo*, shine.)
NOCTILUCOUS, *a.* nok-til-*lew*-kus, shining in the night.
NOCTIVAGANT, *a.* nokt-*iv*-a-gant, wandering in the night. (L. *nox*, and *vagans*, wandering.)
NOCTIVAGATION, *n.* *nokt*-iv-a-*gay*-shon, the act of wandering in the night.
NOCTOGRAPH, *n.* *nokt*-o-graf, a writing frame for the blind. (L. *nox*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)
NOCTUARY, *n.* *nokt*-yew-a-re, an account of what passes at night.
NOCTULE, *n.* *nokt*-yewl, a bat of the genus *Vesperugo.*
NOCTURN, *n.* *nokt*-urn, in Roman Catholic Church, a religious service at night, now part of matins. (L. *nocturnus*, nightly.)
NOCTURNAL, *a.* nokt-*urn*-al, pertaining to, done or happening at night.
NOCTURNALLY, *ad.* nokt-*urn*-al-le, in the night; nightly.
NOCTURNE, *n.* *nokt*-urn, a picture of a night scene; a piece of music to play at night [Mus.]. (Fr.)
NOCUOUS, *a.* *nok*-yew-us, hurtful. (L. *nocuus.*)
NOCUOUSLY, *ad.* *nok*-yew-us-le, in a hurtful manner.
NOD, *n.* nod, a quick declination or inclination, as of the head; a slight obeisance; a command: *v.i.* to incline, as the head, with a quick motion; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow or beckon with the head: *v.t.* to incline or bend. **Land of Nod**, sleep. **Nodded. Nodding. Nods.** (M.E. *nodden.*)
NODAL, *a.* *node*-al, pertaining to nodes. **Nodal lines**, lines which remain at rest on the surface of an elastic body, whose parts are in a state of vibration. **Nodal points**, points in a string extended between two fixed objects, which, when the string is put in vibration, remain at rest. (L. *nodus*, a knot.)
NODATED, *a.* *node*-ate-ed, knotted.
NODDER, *n.* *nod*-der, one who nods; a drowsy person.
NODDLE, *n.* *nod*-dl, the back of the head; the head. (O.Dut. *knoddle*, knob.)
NODDY, *n.* *nod*-de, a simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl allied to the terns, *Anous stolidus*, which lays its eggs in a nest. (*Nod.*)
NODE, *n.* node, a knot; a point of intersection; a knob; a swelling of the periosteum, tendons or bones; a hard concretion round gouty parts [Med.]; the point where a leaf is borne on the stem [Bot.]; a point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic [Astron.]; the knot, intrigue or plot of a piece; the principal difficulty. (Fr.)
NODICAL, *a.* *node*-ik-al, pertaining to nodes [Astron.].
NODIFEROUS, *a.* node-*if*-er-us, bearing nodes. (L. *nodus*, and *fero*, bear.)
NODIFORM, *a.* *node*-e-form, resembling nodes.
NODOSE, *a.* node-*ose*, knotty; having knots or swelling joints. (L. *nodosus.*)
NODOSITY, *n.* node-*os*-sit-e, knottiness; a knot.
NODULAR, *a.* *nod*-yewl-ar, pertaining to a nodule or knot.
NODULE, *n.* *nod*-yewl, a small knot; a rounded concretion. (L. *nodulus.*)
NODULED, *a.* *nod*-yewld, having little knots or lumps.
NODULOSE, *a.* *nod*-yewl-ose, nodulous.
NODULOUS, *a.* *nod*-yewl-us, with knots at intervals.
NODUS, *n.* *node*-us, a node; a point situated upon the axis of a plant whence a leaf or leaf-bud originates [Bot.]; the point of difficulty. (L. a knot.)
NOEL, *n.* *noh*-el, Christmas. (Fr.)
NOEMATIC, *a.* *no*-em-*at*-ik, noetic.
NOETIC, *a.* no-*et*-ik, intellectual; originating in or performed by the intellect. (Gr. *noetikos*, clever; intellectual.)
NOG, *n.* nog, a little pot; a kind of ale. (*Noggin.*)
NOG, *n.* nog, a bolt or peg; a piece of wood shaped like a brick. (Scand.)
NOGGIN, *n.* *nog*-gin, a small mug or wooden cup; a quartern, a quarter of a pint. (Ir. *noigin.*)
NOGGING, *n.* *nog*-ging, brickwork or other filling in timber framing.
NOGGLEHEAD, *n.* *nog*-gl-hed, a fish, the river bullhead or miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio.*
NOHOW, *ad.* *noh*-hou, in no way.
NOILS, *n.pl.* noyls, the short pieces and knots of wool left after combing out the tops by the combs. (Perhaps from O.Fr. *noiel*, a button.)
NOISE, *n.* noyz, sound of any kind; a loud sound: clamour; outcry or uproar; loud, importunate or continued talk; frequent talk: *v.i.* to sound loud: *v.t.* to spread by rumour or report. **Noised. Noises. Noising.** (Fr.)
NOISEFUL, *a.* *noyz*-ful, loud; clamorous.
NOISELESS, *a.* *noyz*-less, making no noise or bustle.
NOISELESSLY, *ad.* *noyz*-less-le, without noise.
NOISELESSNESS, *n.* *noyz*-less-ness, state of being noiseless.
NOISILY, *ad.* *noyz*-e-le, with noise.
NOISINESS, *n.* *noyz*-e-ness, the state of being noisy.
NOISOME, *a.* *noy*-sum, noxious to health; hurtful; disgusting. (Fr.)
NOISOMELY, *ad.* *noy*-sum-le, with a fetid stench.
NOISOMENESS, *n.* *noy*-sum-ness, the quality of being noisome.
NOISY, *a.* *noyz*-e, clamorous; turbulent; making much noise.
NOLI-ME-TANGERE, *n.* *noh*-ly-me-*tan*-je-re, an ulcerous disease of the skin [Med.]; the name of certain plants, especially of the genus *Impatiens.* (L. don't touch me.)
NOLL, *n.* nol, the head. (A.S. *hnoll*, crown of the head.)

NOMAD, *n.* *noh*-mad, one who leads a wandering life, generally for pasture; *a.* nomadic. (Gr. *nomas*, wandering for grazing.)
NOMADIC, *a.* noh-*mad*-ik, wandering.
NOMADICALLY, *ad.* noh-*mad*-ik-al-le, in a nomadic manner.
NOMADISM, *n.* *noh*-mad-izm, a nomadic life, spiritually as well as bodily.
NOMADIZE, *v.i.* *noh*-mad-ize, to wander with flocks and herds. Nomadized. Nomadizes. Nomadizing.
NOMANCY, *n.* *noh*-man-se, divining of the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. (Gr. *onyma*, name, and *manteia*, divination.)
NOMARCH, *n.* *nom*-ark, the governor of a nome. (L. *nomos*, a province, and Gr. *archos*, ruler.)
NOMBLES, *n.pl.* *num*-blz, the edible entrails of a deer. (Fr.)
NOMBRIL, *n.* *nom*-bril, the centre of an escutcheon. (Fr. the navel.)
NOME, *n.* nome, a tract of country; a division of the country for administrative purposes in Greece and Egypt. (Gr. *nomos*, a province.)
NOMENCLATOR, *n.* *noh*-men-klay-tor, a person who gives names to things. (L. a caller of names.)
NOMENCLATORY, *a.* *noh*-men-klay-tor-e, naming.
NOMENCLATURAL, *a.* no-men-*klay*-tewr-al, pertaining to a nomenclature.
NOMENCLATURE, *n.* *noh*-men-klay-tewr, terminology; the system or collection of names for the objects and groups of objects with which any branch of knowledge is conversant.
NOMIAL, *n.* *noh*-me-al, a single term [Alg.].
NOMIC, *a.* *nom*-ik, customary. (Gr. *nomikos*.)
NOMINAL, *a.* *nom*-in-al, existing in name only; titular; verbal: *n.* a name. (L. *nominalis*.)
NOMINALISM, *n.* *nom*-in-al-izm, the doctrine that a general notion has no existence in nature, only in the mind or in the name, or that there is nothing general but names.
NOMINALIST, *n.* *nom*-in-al-ist, an upholder of nominalism.
NOMINALLY, *ad.* *nom*-in-al-le, by name only.
NOMINATE, *v.t.* *nom*-in-ate, to name; to mention by name; to denominate; to designate by name or appoint; to name for an election to an office or place. Nominated. Nominates. Nominating. (L. *nominatus*, named.)
NOMINATELY, *ad.* *nom*-in-ate-le, by name.
NOMINATION, *n.* nom-in-*ay*-shon, the act or the power of nominating, or the state of being nominated.
NOMINATIVE, *n.* *nom*-in-ate-iv, the case of the subject of a sentence: *a.* relating to the subject.
NOMINATIVELY, *ad.* *nom*-in-ate-iv-le, as a nominative.
NOMINATOR, *n.* *nom*-in-ate-or, one who nominates.
NOMINEE, *n.* nom-in-*ee*, a person named or designated by another; one on whose life an annuity depends.
NOMOGRAPHY, *n.* no-*mog*-raf-e, a treatise on laws. (Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *grapho*, write.)
NOMOLOGY, *n.* no-*mol*-oj-e, a science of law. (Gr. *nomos*, and *logos*, science.)
NOMOTHETIC, *a.* no-mo-*thet*-ik, legislative; enacting laws. (Gr. *nomos*, and *tithemi*, lay down.)
NON, *ad.* non, not, a prefix giving a negative sense to words. (L.)
NON-ABILITY, *n.* non-ab-*il*-it-e, a want of ability.
NON-ACID, *a.* non-*as*-sid, without the qualities of an acid.
NONAGE, *n.* *non*-aje, minority; under twenty-one years of age. (O.Fr.)
NONAGENARIAN, *n.* *non*-a-jen-*ayr*-e-an, a person of from ninety to ninety-nine years old. (L. *nonagenarius*.)
NONAGESIMAL, *a.* and *n.* non-a-*jes*-sim-al, a term applied to the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon [Astron.]. (L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth.)
NONAGON, *n.* *non*-a-gon, a nine-angled polygon [Geom.]. (L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle.)
NON-APPEARANCE, *n.* non-ap-*peer*-ance, default of appearance [Law.].
NON-APPOINTMENT, *n.* non-ap-*poynt*-ment, neglect of appointment.
NONARY, *a.* *none*-ar-re, based on nine: *n.* a group of nine. (L. *nonas*, ninth.)
NON-ATTENDANCE, *n.* non-at-*tend*-ance, a failure to attend.
NONCE, *n.* nonce, the occasion. (A.S. *then anes*, the once.)
NONCHALANCE, *n.* *non*-sha-lahnce, indifference; carelessness; coolness. (Fr.)
NONCHALANT, *a.* *non*-sha-lant, indifferent; careless; cool. (Fr.)
NON-CLAIM, *n.* *non*-klame, a failure to make claim [Law].
NON-COLLEGIATE, *n.* *non*-kol-*leej*-e-ate, a student at a university who is not a member of a college.
NON-COMBATANT, *n.* non-*kom*-bat-ant, a surgeon or chaplain or other person in the navy or army whose duty is not to fight.
NON-COMMISSIONED, *a.* non-kom-*mish*-ond, not holding a commission in the army, as all under the rank of second lieutenant; non-com.
NON-COMMITTAL, *n.* non-kom-*mit*-tal, the not being committed or pledged.
NON-COMPLIANCE, *n.* non-kom-*ply*-ance, neglect of compliance.
NONCOMPLYING, *a.* non-kom-*ply*-ing, neglecting to comply.
NON-CON, *a.* *non*-kon, not content: *n.* a non-content.
NON-CONCURRENCE, *n.* non-kon-*kur*-rence, a refusal to concur.
NON-CONDUCTING, *a.* non-kon-*dukt*-ing, not conducting.
NON-CONDUCTOR, *n.* non-kon-*dukt*-or, a substance which does not conduct electricity or heat.
NON-CONFORMING, *a.* non-kon-*form*-ing, not conforming, specially to the established religion.
NONCONFORMIST, *n.* non-kon-*form*-ist, one who does not conform to an established church.
NONCONFORMITY, *n.* non-kon-*form*-it-e, refusal to conform, specially to an established church.
NON-CONTAGIOUS, *a.* non-kon-*taje*-us, not contagious.
NON-CONTENT, *n.* non-kon-*tent*, in the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote.
NON-DELIVERY, *n.* non-de-*liv*-er-e, failure to deliver.
NONDESCRIPT, *a.* *non*-des-kript, not yet described, or not easily classified; strange; abnormal: *n.* anyone or anything that is nondescript. (L. *non*, and *descriptus*, described.)
NON-DEVELOPMENT, *n.* non-de-*vel*-op-ment, a failure of development.
NON-DISCOVERY, *n.* non-dis-*kuv*-er-e, want of discovery.
NONE, *pron.* nun, not one; not any; not the least portion. (A.S. *nân*.)
NON-EFFICINET, *a.* non-ef-*fish*-ent, not effective: *n.* a recruit who has not qualified as an efficient soldier.
NON-EGO, *n.* *non*-eg-o, the external or objective in perception or thought. (L. not I.)
NON-ELECT, *n.* non-e-*lekt*, one not elected, specially to salvation [Theol.].
NON-ELECTION, *n.* non-e-*lek*-shon, failure of election.
NON-EMPHATIC, *a.* non-em-*fat*-ik, without emphasis.
NONENTITY, *n.* non-*en*-tit-e, non-existence; a thing not existing, or as good as not; a nobody.
NON-EPISCOPALIAN, *n.* *non*-e-pis-ko-*pale*-e-an, a protestant not belonging to the Church of England.
NONES, *n.pl.* nohnz, one of the three divisions of the Roman month, nine days from the Ides, day from and day to included; three o'clock service. (L. *nonus*, ninth.)
NONE-SO-PRETTY, *n.* *nun*-so-*prit*-te, the plant London pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.
NON-ESSENTIAL, *a.* non-es-*sen*-shal, not essential or necessary: *n.* a thing that can be dispensed with.
NONESUCH, *n.* *nun*-such, a thing that has not its like; nonsuch.
NONET, *n.* *noh*-net, a musical piece for nine singers or players. (L. *nonus*.)
NON-EXECUTION, *n.* non-eks-e-*kew*-shon, non-performance.
NON-EXISTENCE, *n.* non-egs-*ist*-ence, the negation of being; a thing that has no existence.
NON-EXISTENT, *a.* non-egs-*ist*-tent, not having existence.
NON-FEASANCE, *n.* non-*fee*-zance, a failure to perform [Law]. (Fr. *non*, and *faire*, do.)
NON-FERROUS, *a.* non-*fer*-rus, containing no iron. (L. *non*, and *ferrum*, iron.)
NON-FULFILMENT, *n.* *non*-ful-*fil*-ment, neglect to fulfil.
NONILLION, *n.* no-*nil*-yon, a million raised to the ninth power. (L. *nonus*, ninth, and *million*.)
NON-IMPORTATION, *n.* *non*-im-por-*tay*-shon, failure to import.

NONJURING, *a.* non-*jewr*-ing, not swearing allegiance to the reigning family and government, specially after the expulsion of the Stuarts.
NONJUROR, *n.* non-*jewr*-or, one who refused to swear allegiance to the government and crown of England after the Revolution of 1688.
NON-METALLIC, *a.* non-met-*al*-lik, not consisting of metal, or without metallic properties.
NON-MORAL, *a. non*-mor-ral, neither moral nor immoral; having nothing to do with morality.
NON-NATURAL, *a.* non-*nat*-yewr-al, unnatural; strained; figurative.
NON-OBEDIENCE, *n.* non-o-*bee*-de-ence, neglect of obedience.
NON-OBSERVANCE, *n.* non-ob-*zerv*-ance, failure to observe or fulfil.
NONPAREIL, *n. non*-pa-rel, excellence unequalled; one whose excellence is so; a sort of apple; the type in which these definitions are printed: *a.* having no equal; peerless. (Fr. *non*, and *pareil*, equal.)
NON-PERFORMANCE, *n.* non-per-*form*-ance, a failure to perform.
NON-PLACENTAL, *a.* non-pla-*sent*-al, without a placenta.
NONPLUS, *n. non*-plus, insuperable difficulty; perplexity: *v.t.* non-*plus*, to puzzle; to confound. Nonplussed. Nonplusses. Nonplussing. (L. *non*, and *plus*, more.)
NON-PONDEROUS, *a.* non-*pon*-der-us, having no weight.
NON-PRODUCTION, *n.* non-pro-*duk*-shon, a failure to produce or exhibit.
NON-PROFESSIONAL, *a.* non-pro-*fesh*-on-al, not professional: unskilled.
NON-PROFICIENT, *a.* non-pro-*fish*-ent, having failed to acquire proficiency: *n.* one who has failed to acquire proficiency.
NON-RESIDENCE, *n.* non-*rez*-id-ence, state of being non-resident.
NON-RESIDENT, *a.* non-*rez*-id-ent, not residing on one's estate, or at one's place of office: *n.* a landlord or a clergyman non-resident.
NON-RESISTANCE, *n.* non-re-*zist*-ance, passive obedience.
NON-RESISTANT, *a.* non-re-*zist*-ant, passively obedient: *n.* one who advocates passive obedience.
NONSENSE, *n. non*-sense, no sense; words or language which have no meaning; anything absurd.
NONSENSICAL, *a.* non-*sense*-ik-al, unmeaning.
NONSENSICALLY, *ad.* non-*sense*-ik-al-le, in a nonsensical way.
NONSENSICALNESS, *n.* non-*sense*-ik-al-ness, jargon; absurdity.
NON-SEQUITUR, *n.* non-*sek*-wit-tur, a conclusion which does not follow from the premises [Logic]. (L. it does not follow.)
NON-SEXUAL, *a.* non-*seks*-yew-al, without distinction of sex; without union of the sexes.
NON-SOCIETY, *a.* non-so-*sy*-et-e, not belonging to a trades union.
NON-SOLUTION, *n.* non-so-*lew*-shon, failure of solution.
NON-SOLVENT, *a.* non-*solv*-ent, insolvent: *n.* an insolvent.
NON-STOP, *n. non*-stop, an express; a train not stopping at intermediate stations.
NON-SUBMISSIVE, *a.* non-sub-*mis*-siv, not submissive.
NONSUCH, *n. non*-such, nonesuch; the fodder plant, *Medicago lupulina*.
NONSUIT, *n. non*-sewt, the withdrawal of a law case owing to the default, neglect or non-appearance of the plaintiff.
NONSUIT, *v.t.* non-*sewt*, to record that the plaintiff drops his suit on default of appearance [Law]. Nonsuited. Nonsuiting. Nonsuits. (O.Fr. *non suit*, he does not follow it up.)
NONTRONITE, *n. non*-tro-nite, hydrated tersilicate of iron. (Nontron, in France.)
NON-UNION, *a.* non-*yewn*-yon, not belonging to a trades union.
NOODLE, *n. noo*-dl, a simpleton; a blockhead [Slang].
NOOK, *n.* nook, a corner; a narrow place formed by an angle; a secluded place. (Gael. *niuc*, a narrow place.)
NOON, *n.* noon, the middle of the day; twelve o'clock in the day; meridian height; height: *a.* pertaining to noon. (L. *nona*, ninth, *i.e.*, hour, or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which it originally was.)
NOONDAY, *n. noon*-day, mid-day: *a.* pertaining to mid-day.
NOONING, *n. noon*-ing, repose, or repast, at noon.
NOONTIDE, *n. noon*-tide, the time of noon; mid-day.
NOOPS, *n.* noops, the cloudberry, *Rubus chamæmorus*. (Dial. Eng.)
NOOSE, *n.* nooze, a running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn. (O.Fr. *nus*, a knot.)
NOOSE, *v.t.* nooze, to catch in a noose; to ensnare; to lasso. Noosed. Nooses. Noosing.
NOPAL, *n. noh*-pal, a species of *Nopalea*, a genus of the cactus family without thorns; *N. coccinellifera*, the plant on which the cochineal insect feeds. (Mexican.)
NOR, *disj. conj.* nor, a word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition: sometimes used for neither. (A.S. *nother*, neither.)
NORDENFELT, *n. nord*-en-felt, a kind of machine gun named after the inventor.
NORIA, *n. nore*-e-a, a flush waterwheel. (Sp.)
NORLAND, *a. nore*-land, northern: *n.* the north country. (Dial. Eng.)
NORM, *n.* norm, the standard; a rule; a model; typical form. (L. *norma*, a square, a rule.)
NORMAL, *a. norm*-al, according to norm or rule; regular; perpendicular: *n.* a perpendicular [Math.]. Normal School, an institution for training teachers. (L. *normalis*.)
NORMALIZE, *v.t. norm*-al-ize, to render normal. Normalized. Normalizes. Normalizing.
NORMALLY, *ad. norm*-al-le, in a normal manner.
NORMAN, *a. nor*-man, pertaining to the Normans or Normandy: *n.* a native of Normandy; one of Norman descent. Norman architecture, a massive architecture, introduced by the Normans, and characterized by the semicircular arch. (Dan. *Normand*, literally, north-man.)

Norman Doorway.

NORN, *n.* norn, one of the three fates of Norse mythology. (Scand.)
NORROY, *n. nor*-re, the English king-of-arms whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent. (*North*, and Fr. *roi*, king.)
NORSE, *n.* norse, the language of Scandinavia: *a.* pertaining to Scandinavia or its language. (Ice. *norskr*.)
NORSEMAN, *n. norse*-man, a native of ancient Scandinavia; a northman.
NORTH, *n.* north, one of the cardinal points, directly opposite to the sun in the meridian; region to the north: *a.* northern. North star, the polar star. (A.S.)
NORTH-EAST, *n.* north-*eest*, the point between the north and east, and equally distant from each: *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from the north-east.
NORTH-EASTER, *n.* north-*eest*-er, a north-easterly wind.
NORTH-EASTERLY, *a.* north-*eest*-er-le, to or from the north-east.
NORTH-EASTERN, *a.* north-*eest*-ern, in or toward the north-east.
NORTH-EASTWARD, *a.* north-*eest*-wawrd, toward the north-east.
NORTHERLY, *a. north*-er-le, in, from, or toward the north.
NORTHERN, *a. north*-ern, in, toward or from the north: *n.* a native of the north. (A.S.)
NORTHING, *n. north*-ing, distance northward.
NORTHMAN, *n. north*-man, a name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, whence Norman.
NORTHWARD, *a.* and *ad. north*-wawrd, being toward the north.
NORTHWARDLY, *ad. north*-wawrd-le, having a northern direction.
NORTH-WEST, *n.* north-*west*, the point exactly between north and west: *a.* pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in or proceeding from the north-west.

NORTH-WESTER, *n.* north-*west*-er, a north-westerly wind.
NORTH-WESTERLY, *a.* north-*west*-er-le, toward or from the north-west.
NORTH-WESTERN, *a.* north-*west*-ern, pertaining to, in a direction to, or from the north-west.
NORWEGIAN, *a.* nawr-*wee*-je-an, belonging to Norway: *n.* a native of Norway.
NOSE, *n.* noze, the organ of smell; the end of anything; scent; sagacity: *v.t.* to smell; to scent; to oppose to the face: to speak through the nose. **Lead by the nose**, to lead blindly. **Thrust one's nose into**, to busy one's self with what does not concern one. **Turn up one's nose**, to show disdain. **Nosed. Noses. Nosing.** (A.S. *nosu.*)
NOSEAN, *n. noh*-ze-an, a silicate of sodium, aluminium and calcium with sulphate of sodium.
NOSEBAG, *n. noze*-bag, a bag tied to a horse's nose, containing oats, &c.
NOSEBAND, *n. noze*-band, the nose-part of a bridle.
NOSED, *a.* nohzd, having a nose.
NOSE-DIVE, *n. noze*-dive, a plunge to the ground by an airplane.
NOSEGAY, *n. noze*-gay, a bunch of sweet-scented flowers; a bouquet.
NOSELEAF, *n. noze*-leef, an appendage on the noses of certain bats.
NOSELESS, *a. noze*-less, destitute of a nose.
NOSEPIECE, *n. noze*-peece, piece at the nose; the end of a microscope that carries the objectives; the nozzle of a hose or pipe.
NOSERING, *n. noze*-ring, a ring, by way of ornament, for the nose.
NO-SIDE, *n. no*-side, the end of a game at Rugby football.
NOSING, *n. noze*-ing, projecting rounded part of a moulding, as on the edge of a step.
NOSOCOMIAL, *a. no*-zo-*koh*-me-al, relating to hospitals. (Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *komeo*, attend to.)
NOSOGRAPHY, *n.* no-*zog*-raf-e, the scientific description of diseases. (Gr. *nosos*, and *grapho*, write.)
NOSOLOGICAL, *a.* no-zo-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to nosology.
NOSOLOGIST, *n.* no-*zol*-oj-ist, one skilled in nosology.
NOSOLOGY, *n.* no-*zol*-oj-e, the science of diseases; the defining, naming and grouping of diseases. (Gr. *nosos*, and *logos*, science.)
NOSOPHOBIA, *n. no*-zo-*foh*-be-a, dread of disease. (Gr. *nosos*, and *phobos*, fear.)
NOSTALGIA, *n.* nos-*tal*-je-a, home-sickness. (Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.)
NOSTALGIC, *a.* nos-*tal*-jik, pertaining to nostalgia.
NOSTRIL, *n. nos*-tril, an aperture through the nose. (A.S. *nosthyrl.*)
NOSTRUM, *n. nos*-trum, a quack medicine or prescription. (L. our own.)
NOSY, *a. noze*-e, having a large nose: inquisitive.
NOT, *ad.* not, a word expressing negation, denial or refusal.
NOTABILIA, *n.pl.* note-a-*bil*-e-a, things worthy of note. (L.)
NOTABILITY, *n.* note-a-*bil*-it-e, notableness; a person of note.
NOTABLE, *a. note*-a-bl, worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; conspicuous; notorious; known: *n.* a person of note or distinction: *pl.* the deputies of the state under the old regime in France. (Fr.)
NOTABLENESS, *n. note*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being notable: remarkableness.
NOTABLY, *ad. note*-ab-le, in a notable manner.
NOTALGIA, *n.* no-*tal*-je-a, a pain in the back; backache. (Gr. *notos*, the back, and *algos*, pain.)
NOTANDUM, *n.* no-*tan*-dum: *pl.* **Notanda**; thing to be noted. (L.)
NOTARIAL, *a.* no-*tare*-e-al, pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary.
NOTARY, *n. note*-a-re, a professional man authorized to note and protest bills of exchange and to attest writings or contracts of any kind in order to certify their authenticity, and often styled a notary public; originally one among the Romans who took notes of contracts and trials. (L. *notarius.*)
NOTATION, *n.* note-*ay*-shon, the act or practice of recording anything by marks; a system of figures and signs. (L. *notatio.*)
NOTCH, *n.* notch, a hollow cut in anything; an indentation; the old term for a run at cricket: *v.t.* to cut small hollows in; to score. **Notched. Notches. Notching.** (Perhaps from O.Fr. *oche*, a nick, or from *nock.*)
NOTCH-BOARD, *n. notch*-board, the notched board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.
NOTE, *n.* note, a mark or token; a memorandum; an annotation; notice; a comment; distinction; an account; a short letter; paper promising payment; a diplomatic communication; a character to mark a sound; the sound itself; tune: *v.t.* to notice with particular care; to attend to; to set down in writing; to annotate; to record the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill of exchange. **Noted. Notes. Noting.** (Fr.)
NOTEBOOK, *n. note*-book, a book in which notes are written.
NOTED, *a. note*-ed, much known by reputation.
NOTEDNESS, *n. note*-ed-ness, the quality of being noted.
NOTELESS, *a. note*-less, not attracting notice.
NOTELET, *n. note*-let, a short note.
NOTEPAPER, *n. note*-pay-per, a small-sized writing paper.
NOTEWORTHY, *a. note*-wur-the, worthy of observation.
NOTHING, *n. nuth*-ing, not anything; non-existence; no part; no importance; no use; a thing of no importance; a cipher: *ad.* in no degree. (A.S. *nān thing*, nothing.)
NOTHINGNESS, *n. nuth*-ing-ness, non-existence; worthlessness.
NOTICE, *n. note*-is, observation by the senses or by the mind; information; intelligence; attention; a review of a book or performance; consideration; announcement; a paper that communicates information: *v.t.* to observe; to heed or regard; to remark on; to treat with attention. **Notice board**, a board for notices to be posted on. **Noticed. Notices. Noticing.** (Fr.)
NOTICEABLE, *a. note*-is-a-bl, that may be noticed; worthy of notice; remarkable.
NOTICEABLY, *ad. note*-is-ab-le, remarkably.
NOTIFICATION, *n. note*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of giving notice; the notice given; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement; a citation.
NOTIFY, *v.t. note*-e-fi, to make known; to give notice to. **Notified. Notifies. Notifying.** (Fr. *notifier.*)
NOTION, *n. noh*-shon, idea; conception; mental apprehension; sentiment; opinion; inclination; a contrivance. (Fr.)
NOTIONAL, *a. noh*-shon-al, ideal; fanciful; conveying an idea [Gram.].
NOTIONIST, *n. noh*-shon-ist, one who holds ungrounded opinions; a visionary.
NOTOBRANCHIATE, *a. no*-to-*brank*-e-ate, with dorsal gills. (Gr. *notos*, the back, and *branchia*, gills.)
NOTOCHORD, *n. noh*-to-kord, the rudimentary form of the vertebral column [Phys.]. (Gr. *notos*, the back, and *chord.*)
NOTONECTAL, *a. no*-to-*nek*-tal, swimming on the back.
NOTORIETY, *n.* noh-to-*ry*-et-e, notoriousness. (Fr. *notoriété*, distinct.)
NOTORIOUS, *a.* no-*tore*-e-us, known to disadvantage; manifest to all. (L. *notorius*, distinct.)
NOTORIOUSLY, *ad.* no-*tore*-e-us-le, in a notorious degree.
NOTORIOUSNESS, *n.* no-*tore*-e-us-ness, the state of being notorious.
NOTORNIS, *n.* no-*torn*-is, a New Zealand wading bird, allied to the coot. (Gr. *notos*, south, and *ornis*, a bird.)
NOTTURNO, *n.* not-*tur*-no, an emotional composition [Mus.]. (It.)
NOTWHEAT, *n. not*-wheet, wheat not bearded. (A.S. *knot*, smooth.)
NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj. not*-with-*stand*-ing, nevertheless; without hindrance or obstruction from; despite.
NOUGAT, *n. noo*-gah, a confection of sugar and almonds. (Fr.)
NOUGHT, *n.* nawt, naught; a cipher.
NOUMENAL, *a. nou*-men-al, real as opposed to phenomenal.
NOUMENON, *n. nou*-men-on, a thing, or the conception of a thing, as it is in itself or to pure thought;

the real under the phenomenal. (Gr. lit., thing as perceived by the *nous*, or the intelligence.)

NOUN, *n.* noun, the name of anything, whether material or immaterial, abstract or concrete, real or imaginary; a substantive [Gram.].

NOUNAL, *a. noun*-al, pertaining to a noun.

NOURISH, *v.t. nur*-rish, to feed; to support; to maintain by feeding; to encourage; to cherish: *v.i.* to promote growth. **Nourished.** **Nourishes.** **Nourishing.** (O.Fr. *nouris.*)

NOURISHABLE, *a. nur*-rish-a-bl, susceptible of nourishment.

NOURISHER, *n. nur*-rish-er, a person or a thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, *n. nur*-rish-ment, that which nourishes; food; nutriment; instruction.

NOUS, *n.* nouce, intelligent perception; common sense; gumption. (Gr.)

NOVA, *n. noh*-va, a new star before it is catalogued. (L. new.)

NOVACULITE, *n.* no-*vak*-yew-lite, a variety of clay slate of which hones are made. (L. *novacula*, a razor.)

NOVATIAN, *n.* no-*vay*-shan, one of an early sect which insisted on an extreme puritanical purity of church membership, and maintained that the church had no power to absolve the penitent. (Novatian, their founder.)

NOVATION, *n.* no-*vay*-shon, the acceptance of a new debt or obligation in satisfaction of an old one [Law]. (L. *novatio.*)

NOVEL, *a. nov*-el, of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange: *n.* a new or supplemental constitution or decree; a fictitious tale or narrative in prose descriptive of life and character. (O.Fr.)

NOVELETTE, *n.* nov-el-*et*, a short novel. (Fr.)

NOVELIST, *n. nov*-el-ist, a writer of novels; an innovator.

NOVELIZE, *v.t. nov*-el-ize, to relate in the form of a novel; to make new. **Novelized.** **Novelizes.** **Novelizing.**

NOVELTY, *n. nov*-el-te, newness; something new.

NOVEMBER, *n.* no-*vem*-ber, the eleventh month of the year, being the ninth of the Roman year, which began in March. (L.)

NOVENA, *n.* no-*veen*-a, a period of nine days; in the Roman Catholic Church a special form of intercession repeated on each of nine successive days. (Late L.)

NOVENARY, *a. noh*-ven-ar-e, pertaining to the number nine: *n.* nine collectively. (L. *novenarius.*)

NOVENNIAL, *a.* no-*ven*-ne-al, done every ninth year. (Late L. *novennis.*)

NOVERCAL, *a.* no-*ver*-kal, pertaining to or like a step-mother. (L. *noverca*, a step-mother.)

NOVICE, *n. nov*-is, one who is new in any business; a beginner; one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow; a probationer; a convert. (Fr.)

NOVICIATE, *n.* no-*vish*-e-ate, novitiate.

NOVILUNAR, *a.* no-ve-*lew*-nar, pertaining to the new moon. (L. *novus*, and *luna*, the moon.)

NOVITIATE, *n.* no-*vish*-e-ate, the state or time of being a novice; a time of probation; a novice. (Late L. *novitiatus.*)

NOW, *ad.* nou, at the present time; very lately: *n.* the present time: *conj.* this being the case; after this; but. **Now and then**, at one time and another. (A.S. *nu.*)

NOWADAYS, *ad. nou*-a-dayz, in these days.

NOWAYS, *ad. noh*-waze, in no manner or degree.

NOWED, *a. noh*-ed, tied in a knot; coiled in a knot like a snake. (Fr. *nœud*, a knot.)

NOWEL, *n. nou*-el, the inner mould of a hollow casting. (O.Fr. *noiel.*)

NOWHERE, *ad. noh*-whayr, not in any place or state.

NOWISE, *ad. noh*-wize, not in any manner or degree.

NOWY, *a. noh*-e, having a projection in the centre [Her.]. (O.Fr. *noué*, knotted.)

NOWYED, *a. noh*-eed, having projections on the arms or branches, and not in the centre [Her.].

NOXIOUS, *a. nok*-shus, hurtful; pernicious; injurious. (L. *noxius.*)

NOXIOUSLY, *ad. nok*-shus-le, hurtfully; perniciously.

NOXIOUSNESS, *n. nok*-shus-ness, the quality of being noxious.

NOYADE, *n.* nwah-*yahd*, execution, during the first French Revolution, by drowning shiploads at a time in a vessel which had a movable bottom. (Fr. drowning, from *noyer*, drown.)

NOYAU, *n.* nwah-*yoh*, a liqueur prepared with bruised bitter almonds and other fruit kernels. (Fr. stone of a fruit.)

NOZZLE, *n. noz*-zl, a projecting mouthpiece; the extremity of anything; the nose; the snout. (*Nose.*)

NUANCE, *n.* noo-*ahnce*, each of the different degrees of shade in a colour; a subtle distinction perceived among things of the same kind. (Fr.)

NUB, *n.* nub, a small lump; a knob. (Dial. Eng.)

NUBBIN, *n. nub*-bin, a small or imperfect ear of maize. (*Nub.*)

NUBBLY, *a. nub*-le, in small lumps. (*Nub.*)

NUBECULA, *n.* new-*bek*-yew-la, a cloudy appearance. (L. a little cloud.)

NUBIFEROUS, *a.* new-*bif*-er-us, bringing or producing clouds. (L. *nubes*, a cloud, and *fero*, bring.)

NUBILE, *a. new*-bil, marriageable. (L. *nubilis.*)

NUBILITY, *n.* new-*bil*-it-e, state of being marriageable.

NUBILOUS, *a. new*-bil-us, cloudy. (Fr. *nubileux.*)

NUCAMENT, *n. new*-ka-ment, a catkin. (L. *nucamentum*, the fir-cone.)

NUCELLUS, *n.* new-*sel*-lus, that part of the ovule which contains the embryo-sac [Bot.]. (L. *nucella*, a tiny nut.)

NUCHAL, *a. new*-kal, about the nape of the neck. (Ar.)

NUCIFORM, *a. new*-se-form, in the shape of a nut. (L. *nux*, a nut, and *forma*, shape.)

NUCIFRAGA, *n.* new-*sif*-ra-ga, a genus of birds including the four nutcrackers. (L. *nux*, a nut, and *frango*, break.)

NUCLEAR, *a. new*-kle-ar, pertaining to a nucleus.

NUCLEATE, *a. new*-kle-ate, nucleated.

NUCLEATED, *a. new*-kle-ate-ed, having a nucleus. (Late L. *nucleatus.*)

NUCLEI, *n.pl. new*-kle-i, plural of nucleus.

NUCLEIFORM, *a.* new-*klee*-e-form, formed like a nucleus.

NUCLEOLE, *n. new*-kle-ole, a nucleolus.

NUCLEOLUS, *n.* new-*klee*-o-lus, a small nucleus within another.

NUCLEUS, *n. new*-kle-us, the centre of a cell; the central point of growth; that part of a body round which the rest accumulates; the body of a comet. (L. a kernel, from *nux*, a nut.)

NUDATION, *n.* newd-*ay*-shon, the act of stripping bare.

NUDE, *a.* newd, bare; naked; void, or of no force [Law]; without drapery [Art]: *n.* that which is nude; the undraped figure. (L. *nudus*, naked.)

NUDELY, *ad. newd*-le, in a nude manner.

NUDENESS, *n. newd*-ness, state of being nude.

NUDGE, *v.t.* nuj, to touch gently, as with the elbow. **Nudged.** **Nudges.** **Nudging.** (Scots. *nodge.*)

NUDIBRANCH, *a. new*-de-brank, said of mollusca which have naked gills and no shell. (L. *nudus*, and Gr. *branchia*, gills.)

NUDITY, *n. newd*-it-e, nakedness; naked parts.

NUGATORY, *a. new*-ga-tor-e, trifling; futile; ineffectual. (L. *nugatorius.*)

NUGGAR, *n. nug*-gar, a flat-bottomed barge on the Nile; an alligator. (Egyptian.)

NUGGET, *n. nug*-et, a lump of native gold.

NUISANCE, *n. new*-sance, that which annoys, gives trouble, or is offensive. (Fr.)

NULL, *a.* nul, void; of no legal validity; ineffectual; expressionless. (Fr. *nul.*)

NULLAH, *n. nul*-la, a watercourse; a ravine. (Hind.)

NULLIFICATION, *n. nul*-lif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of nullifying. (L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, make.)

NULLIFIDIAN, *a.* nul-le-*fid*-e-an, of no faith. (L. *nullus*, and *fides*, faith.)

NULLIFIER, *n. nul*-le-*fy*-er, one who makes void.

NULLIFY, *v.t. nul*-le-fy, to annul; to make void. **Nullified.** **Nullifies.** **Nullifying.** (L. *nullus*, and *facio*, make.)

NULLITY, *n. nul*-it-e, the state of being null; invalidity; want of force; that which is without force. (Fr. *nullité.*)

NULLIPARA, *n.* nul-*lip*-a-ra, a woman who has never given birth to a child, although not a virgin. (L. *nullus*, and *pario*, bring forth.)

NUMB, *a.* num, destitute of sensation; torpid: *v.t.* to make torpid; to deaden. **Numbed.** **Numbing.** **Numbs.** (A.S. *numen*, taken, from *niman*, to take.)

NUMBER, *n. num*-ber, a unit; an assemblage of units; more than one; many; a multitude; one of a series; measure, or the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet; verse; the difference of termination of a word, to express unity or plurality [Gram.]: *v.t.* to ascertain the units of any sum or multitude; to reckon among; to amount to; to mark with a number. Abstract number, a number as merely a number without denoting any quantity. Cardinal number, any number in the series of one, two, three, and so on. Concrete number, the opposite of abstract number, denotes the quantity. Golden number, the number showing the position of the year in the Metonic Lunar Cycle of nineteen years. Ordinal number, any number in the series, first, second, third, and so on. Prime number, that can only be divided by 1. Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself. Whole number, an integer and not a fraction. Numbered. Numbering. Numbers. (Fr. *nombre.*)

NUMBERER, *n. num*-ber-er, one who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, *a. num*-ber-less, that cannot be counted.

NUMBERS, *n. num*-berz, fourth book of the Pentateuch, as giving the numbers of the Israelites.

NUMBLES, *n.pl. num*-bls, the entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, *n. num*-ness, the state of being numb.

NUMERABLE, *a. new*-mer-a-bl, that may be numbered.

NUMERAL, *a. new*-mer-al, pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting number: *n.* a figure or a word expressing a number. (L. *numeralis.*)

NUMERALLY, *ad. new*-mer-al-le, according to number.

NUMERARY, *a. new*-mer-ar-re, belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATE, *v.t. new*-mer-ate, to read according to the rules of numeration. Numerated. Numerates. Numerating. (L. *numeratus,* numbered.)

NUMERATION, *n.* new-mer-*ay*-shon, the act or art of numbering; the art of writing or reading numbers.

NUMERATOR, *n. new*-mer-ate-or, one who numbers; the number above the line in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of the unit are taken [Arith.].

NUMERIC, *a.* new-*mer*-ik, numerical.

NUMERICAL, *a.* new-*mer*-ik-al, belonging to, denoting or consisting of numbers. Numerical difference, a difference in respect to number. (Fr. *numérique.*)

NUMERICALLY, *ad.* new-*mer*-ik-al-le, in numbers, with respect to number.

NUMEROUS, *a. new*-mer-us, consisting of a great number. (L. *numerosus.*)

NUMEROUSLY, *ad. new*-mer-us-le, in great numbers.

NUMEROUSNESS, *n. new*-mer-us-ness, the quality of being numerous.

NUMISMATIC, *a.* newm-iz-*mat*-ik, pertaining to coins or medals.

NUMISMATICS, *n.* newm-iz-*mat*-iks, the science of coins and medals. (L. *numisma,* a coin.)

NUMISMATIST, *n.* newm-*iz*-mat-ist, a student of coins or medals.

NUMISMATOLOGIST, *n.* newm-iz-mat-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, *n.* newm-*iz*-mat-*ol*-oj-e, science of coins and medals. (L. *numisma,* and Gr. *logos,* science.)

NUMMARY, *a. num*-ma-re, pertaining to coins; pertaining to money. (L. *nummarius.*)

NUMMULAR, *a. num*-mew-lar, pertaining to coins. (L. *nummularius.*)

NUMMULARY, *a. num*-mew-lar-e, like a coin.

NUMMULITE, *n. num*-mew-lite, a species of *Nummulus,* a fossil genus of foraminifera resembling a coin. (L. *nummulus,* a little coin, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.)

NUMMULITIC, *a.* num-mew-*lit*-ik, composed of or containing nummulites.

NUMNAH, *n. num*-nah, a pad on which a saddle rests; a saddle-cloth.

NUMSKULL, *n. num*-skul, a dunce; a blockhead. (*Numb,* and *skull.*)

NUMSKULLED, *a. num*-skuld, dull in intellect; stupid.

NUN, *n.* nun, a woman devoted to a religious life, and living in celibacy and seclusion. (A.S. *nunne.*)

NUN, *n.* nun, the blue yaup or blue tit, *Parus obscurus.*

NUN, *n.* nun, a breed of domestic pigeons.

NUNATAK, *n. noon*-a-tak, a rock projecting above ice. (Eskimo.)

NUN-BUOY, *n. nun*-boy, a circular buoy tapering at each end.

NUNCHEON, *n. nun*-shon, a luncheon. (A.S. *nōn,* noon, and *scencan,* to pour out drink.)

NUNCIATURE, *n. nun*-shc-a-tewr, the office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, *n. nun*-she-o, an ambassador from the Pope; a messenger. (It.)

NUNCUPATIVE, *a. nun*-kew-pa-tiv, nominal; by word of mouth; not written. Nuncupative will, a will orally made. (L. *nuncupatus,* called by name.)

NUNCUPATORY, *a. nun*-kew-pa-tor-e, nuncupative.

NUNDINAL, *a. nun*-din-al, pertaining to a fair or to a market day. (L. *nundinæ,* the weekly market, or market day, from *novem,* nine, and *dies,* a day.)

NUNDINARY, *a. nun*-din-ar-e, nundinal.

NUNG, *n.* nung, a large packet or bale of cloves.

NUNHOOD, *n. nun*-hood, the state of being a nun.

NUNNERY, *n. nun*-ner-e, a house for nuns.

NUNNISH, *a. nun*-ish, pertaining to a nun.

NUPHAR, *n. new*-far, the yellow water-lily. (Pers.)

NUPTIAL, *a. nup*-shal, pertaining to, done at, or constituting a marriage: *n.pl.* marriage. (Fr.)

NURL, *v.t.* nurl, to mill the edge of a coin. Nurled. Nurling. Nurls. (*Knurl.*)

NURLING, *n. nurl*-ing, the milling or reeding on the edge of a coin; a crenated edge.

NURSE, *n.* nurse, a woman who has care of infants or children; one who suckles children; one who tends the sick or wounded; he who or that which nourishes or protects; the state of being nursed: *v.t.* to suckle; to tend in infancy or sickness; to feed; to bring up; to cherish; to promote growth in; to foster or encourage; to manage with care and economy. Nursed. Nurses. Nursing. (O.Fr. *norrice.*)

NURSE-HOUND, *n. nurse*-hound, the nurse-dog, the small shark *Scyllium catulus.*

NURSEMAID, *n. nurse*-made, a maid who takes care of children.

NURSER, *n. nurse*-er, one who cherishes.

NURSERY, *n. nurse*-er-e, an apartment in a house for children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted; that which forms and educates. Nursery governess, a governess for small children. Nursery rhymes, verses for children's amusement.

NURSERYMAN, *n. nurse*-er-e-man, a grower of plants for sale.

NURSLING, *n. nurse*-ling, an infant; a child.

NURTURE, *n. nurt*-yewr, the act of nourishing or rearing; up-bringing; training; nourishment: *v.t.* to nourish; to educate; to bring up. Nurtured. Nurtures. Nurturing. (O.Fr.)

NUSSIERITE, *n. nus*-se-er-ite, a greenish mineral consisting of phosphate of lead and lime with chloride of lead, occurring at Nussiere, in France.

NUT, *n.* nut, a hard indehiscent pericarp; the fruit of certain trees consisting of a kernel enclosed in a hard shell; a small block of metal or wood containing a concave or female screw; the projection near the eye of an anchor: *v.i.* to gather nuts. Nuts. Nutted. Nutting. (A.S. *hnutu.*)

NUT, *n.* nut, a knut; a young dandy [Slang].

NUTANT, *a. new*-tant, nodding; bent down at the top [Bot.]. (L. *nutans,* nodding.)

NUTARIAN, *n.* nut-*tare*-e-an, one who eats nuts as his principal food.

NUTATION, *n.* new-*tay*-shon, a vibratory motion of the earth's axis [Astron.]; a habitual and involuntary motion of the head [Path.]. (L. *nutatio.*)

NUT-BROWN, *a. nut*-broun, brown as a nut.

NUTBUSH, *n nut*-boosh, the hazel, *Corylus avellana.*

NUTCRACKER, *n. nut*-krak-er, a name given to the nuthatch or nutjobber, and to any species of *Nucifraga.*

NUT-CRACKERS, *n.pl. nut*-krak-erz, a tool for cracking nuts.

NUTHATCH, *n. nut*-hatch, the small passerine bird, *Sitta cæsia,* allied to the wren and the tits.

NUT-HOOK, *n. nut*-hook, in nut-gathering, a pole with a hook at the end to pull down the bough.

NUTJOBBER, *n. nut*-job-ber, the nuthatch.

NUTMEG, *n. nut*-meg, the aromatic kernel of the fruit of the evergreen tree, *Myristica fragrans,* a native of the East Indies. Nutmeg butter, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg by expression. Nutmeg grater, a

rasp for grating spices. (*Nut*, and O.Fr. *mage*, a mask.)

NUTMEGGED, *a.* *nut*-megd, spiced with nutmeg.

NUTMEGGY, *a.* *nut*-meg-ge, like a nutmeg.

NUT-OIL, *n.* *nut*-oyl, oil expressed from nuts, principally the ground nut.

NUT-PINE, *n.* *nut*-pine, a nut-bearing species of pine, a native of the Rocky Mountains.

NUTRIA, *n.* *new*-tre-a, the skins of the coypu, a species of *Myopotamus*. (Sp. an otter.)

NUTRIENT, *a.* *new*-tre-ent, nourishing; promoting growth: *n.* any substance which nourishes. (L. *nutriens*, feeding.)

NUTRIMENT, *n.* *new*-tre-ment, that which nourishes; food. (L. *nutrimentum*.)

NUTRIMENTAL, *a.* new-tre-*ment*-al, nutritious; alimental.

NUTRITION, *n.* new-*trish*-on, process of promoting the growth of animal and vegetable bodies; nutriment.

NUTRITIOUS, *a.* new-*trish*-us, nourishing. (L. *nutritius*, nourishing.)

NUTRITIOUSLY, *ad.* new-*trish*-us-le, in a nutritious manner.

NUTRITIOUSNESS, *n.* new-*trish*-us-ness, the quality of being nutritious.

NUTRITIVE, *a.* *new*-trit-iv, nourishing; concerned in nourishing. (Fr. *nutritif*.)

NUTRITIVELY, *ad.* *new*-trit-iv-le, so as to nourish.

NUTRITIVENESS, *n.* *new*-trit-iv-ness, the value as nourishment.

NUT-SCREW, *n.* *nut*-skroo, a nut-wrench.

NUTSHELL, *n.* *nut*-shel, the hard shell covering the kernel; a thing of little value or small compass.

NUTTALITE, *n.* *nut*-tal-ite, a grey variety of scapolite in rectangular prismatic crystals.

NUTTINESS, *n.* *nut*-te-ness, the flavour of nuts.

NUT-TREE, *n.* *nut*-tree, the hazel tree; a tree that bears nuts.

NUTTY, *a.* *nut*-te, abounding in nuts; tasting like nuts.

NUT-WRENCH, *n.* *nut*-rench, an instrument for fixing or removing the nuts on screws.

NUX, *n.* nuks, a nut. **Nux vomica**, the fruit or seed of a species of *Strychnos*, from which strychnine is obtained. (L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomo*, vomit.)

NUZZER, *n.* *nuz*-zer, a present to one of higher rank. (Hind. *nuzar*.)

NUZZLE, *v.t.* *nuz*-zl, to nestle; to house, as in a nest; to suckle; to foster: *v.i.* to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to root up with the nose. Nuzzled. Nuzzles. Nuzzling. (*Nose*.)

NYANZA, *n.* ne-*an*-za, a lake; a river running into or through a lake. (African.)

NYCTALOPIA, *n.* nik-ta-*loh*-pe-a, a disease in which vision is better in the shade or twilight than in broad daylight [Med.]. (Gr. *nyx*, night, and *ops*, the eye.)

NYCTALOPS, *n.* *nik*-ta-lops, one affected with nyctalopia.

NYCTALOPY, *n.* *nik*-ta-lo-pe, nyctalopia.

NYCTITROPIC, *a.* *nik*-te-*trop*-ik, turning in one direction at night. (Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*, night, and *tropos*, turn.)

NYE, *n.* ny, a brood or flock of pheasants.

NYLGHAU, *n.* *nil*-gaw, the nilgai. (Per. literally, a blue cow.)

NYMPH, *n.* nimf, one of the maidenly divinities, who presided over some particular river, fountain, wood, mountain or sea, and who represented the grace and beauty which the ancient Greeks recognized in the forms and movements of natural life; a light, handsome, graceful young maiden. (Gr. *nymphe*, a bride.)

NYMPHA, *n.* *nim*-fa, a pupa or chrysalis. (L.)

NYMPHÆA, *n.* nim-*fee*-ah, a plant genus of 32 species, of which *N. alba* is the white water-lily, and *N. lotus* the red Egyptian lotus.

NYMPHEAN, *a.* nim-*fee*-an, nymphic.

NYMPHIC, *a.* *nimf*-ik, pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPHIPAROUS, *a.* nimf-*ip*-ar-us, producing nymphs. (L. *nympha*, and *pario*, produce.)

NYMPHISH, *a.* *nimf*-ish, relating to nymphs.

NYMPHLY, *a.* *nimf*-le, resembling nymphs.

NYMPHOLEPSY, *n.* *nimf*-o-lep-se, mania caused by desire for that which cannot be had. (Gr. *nymphe*, and *lambanein*, seize.)

NYMPHOLEPT, *n.* *nimf*-o-lept, an enthusiast for an ideal; a fanatic.

NYMPHOMANIA, *n.* nimf-o-*mane*-e-a, uncontrollable sexual desire in women. (Gr. *nymphe*, and *mania*.)

NYSTAGMUS, *n.* niz-*tag*-mus, a winking of the eyes, as during sleepiness. (Gr. *nystazo*, nod from drowsiness.)

NYX, *n.* niks, the personification of night called Nox by the Romans; she was the daughter of Chaos and sister of Erebus. (Gr.)

O

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. It has five distinct vocal sounds—long, as in *note*; short, as in *tot*; like *u*, as in *love*; like *u* in bull, as in *woman*; and diphthongal, like *oo*, as in *move*. It is also the sign of the vocative case, and is sometimes used as an interjection or exclamation.

OAF, *n.* ofe, a changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in place of another taken away by them; a dolt; a simpleton. (Scand.)

OAFISH, *a. ofe*-ish, stupid; dull; doltish.

OAK, *n.* oke, a tree of the genus *Quercus*, much esteemed for its stateliness and its timber. (A.S. *ac.*)

OAK-APPLE, *n. oke*-ap-pl, an oak-gall caused by the eggs of a gall-fly, *Dryoteras terminalis*. Oak-apple day, the 29th of May.

OAK-BARK, *n. oke*-bahrk, the bark of an oak tree used in tanning.

OAKEN, *a. oke*-en, made of or consisting of oak.

OAK-FERN, *n. oke*-fern, the fern *Polypodium dryopteris*.

OAK-GALL, *n. oke*-gawl, a diseased growth on the oak due to either a gall-fly of the Cynipidæ or a fungus.

OAK-LEATHER, *n. oke*-leth-er, the fungus *Dædalea giganteum*, covering the fissures in old oaks.

OAKLING, *n. oke*-ling, a young oak.

OAKS, *n. okes*, a race for fillies of three years old on the Friday after the Derby at Epsom.

OAKUM, *n. oke*-um, the substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships or stopping leaks. (A.S. *acumba.*)

OAKY, *a. oke*-e, hard; firm; strong.

OAR, *n.* ohr, a long shaft with a flattened blade for rowing boats; an oarsman: *v.t.* to impel by rowing: *v.i.* to row. Boat the oars, to lay the oars in the boat. Lie on one's oars, to rest on one's oars or from work. Ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks. Toss the oars, to salute by raising them vertically. Unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks. Oared. Oaring. Oars. (A.S. *ar.*)

OARAGE, *n. ohr*-aje, a poetical term for rowing; the number of oars.

OARED, *a.* ohrd, having oars.

OARFISH, *n. ohr*-fish, the ribbon-fish, *Regalecus banksii*.

OARSMAN, *n. ohrz*-man, one who rows with an oar.

OARSMANSHIP, *n. ohrz*-man-ship, skill in rowing.

OASIS, *n.* o-*ay*-sis, *or* o-a-sis: *pl.* Oases, a fertile spot in a sandy or barren desert. (L.)

OAST, *n.* oast, a kiln for drying hops or malt. (A.S. *ast.*)

OAST-HOUSE, *n. oast*-house, a building containing an oast-kiln.

OAT, *n.* ote: *pl.* Oats, (more commonly used); a grass of the genus *Avena*, the seeds of which are used for food; the seeds. Wild oats, youthful dissipation. (A.S. *ate.*)

OATCAKE, *n. ote*-kake, a cake made of oatmeal.

OATEN, *a. ote*-en, made of oatmeal, of the oat seed.

OATH, *n.* oath, a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; a profane imprecation. Oath of abjuration, an oath introduced after the Revolution of 1688, for the purpose of excluding the Stuart family from the throne. Oath of allegiance, the oath which binds the subject to bear true allegiance to the British sovereign. Oath of supremacy, the oath which establishes the supremacy of the British sovereign over every other power, spiritual and temporal, in the realm. (A.S. *ath.*)

OATH-BREAKING, *n. oath*-brake-ing, the violation of an oath; perjury.

OATMALT, *n. ote*-mawlt malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, *n. ote*-meel, meal ground from oats.

OB, ob, a Latin prefix signifying in the way of, towards, before, upon, near, about, &c., also reversal.

OBBLIGATO, *n.* ob-blie-*gah*-to, a composition written expressly for the instrument and of special importance [Mus.]. (It.)

OBCOMPRESSED, *a. ob*-kom-*prest*, flattened back and front.

OBCONIC, *a.* ob-*kon*-ic, conic-inverted.

OBCORDATE, *a.* ob-*kawrd*-ate, shaped like a heart, but inverted [Bot.]. (L. *ob*, and *cor*, the heart.)

OBDIPLOSTEMONOUS, *a.* ob-*dip*-lo-*stem*-on-us, having the stamens in two whorls with the outer one opposite to the petals.

OBDUCE, *v.t.* ob-*dewce*, to draw over. Obduced. Obduces. Obducing. (L. *ob*, and *duco*, draw.)

OBDUCTION, *n.* ob-*duk*-shon, the act of drawing over.

OBDURACY, *n. ob*-dewr-as-se, stubbornness in feeling or conduct.

OBDURATE, *a. ob*-dewr-ate, hardened in heart; hardened against good; stubborn; stubbornly impenitent. (L. *obduratus.*)

OBDURATELY, *ad. ob*-dewr-ate-le, in an obdurate manner; stubbornly.

OBDURATENESS, *n. ob*-dewr-ate-ness, the state of being obdurate.

OBEAH, *n. oh*-be-a, a native West African magic. (Native name.)

OBEDIENCE, *n.* o-*beed*-e-ence, state of being obedient; compliance with a command enjoined by authority; dutifulness. Passive obedience, implicit obedience to kingly authority, whether legal or illegal. (Fr.)

OBEDIENT, *a.* o-*beed*-e-ent, submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands; dutiful. (O.Fr.)

OBEDIENTIAL, *a.* o-beed-e-*en*-shal, according to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTIARY, *n.* o-beed-e-*en*-shar-e, one submitting to authority; an office-holder less in rank than an abbot or a mother superior in a monastery or convent. (Late L. *obedientiarius.*)

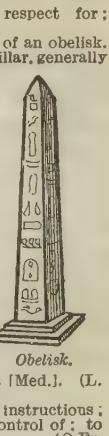
OBEDIENTLY, *ad.* o-*beed*-e-ent-le, with obedience.

OBEISANCE, *n.* o-*bay*-sance, a bow or curtsy. Make obeisance to, to do homage to, or bow down before, a person or thing. (O.Fr.)

OBEISANT, *a.* o-*bay*-sant, showing respect for; reverencing.

OBELISCAL, *a.* ob-el-*isk*-al, in the form of an obelisk.

OBELISK, *n. ob*-el-isk, a tall four-sided pillar, generally monolithic, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pointed or pyramidal top; a reference or mark thus, †. (O.Fr. *obelisque.*)



Obelisk.

OBELIZE, *v.t. ob*-el-ize, to designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious. Obelized. Obelizes. Obelizing.

OBELUS, *n. ob*-el-us, in ancient MSS. a mark expressive of doubt thus —, or ÷, so called from its resembling a needle. (Gr. *obelos*, a spit.)

OBERON, *n. ob*-er-on, *or oh*-ber-on, king of the fairies, as personified by Shakespeare [Mediæval Myth.].

OBESE, *a.* o-*beece*, fat; corpulent. (L. *obesus.*)

OBESENESS, *n.* o-*beece*-ness, obesity.

OBESITY, *n.* o-*beece*-it-e, excessive corpulency, properly an undue accumulation of fat under the integuments and around certain viscera [Med.]. (L. *obesitas.*)

OBEY, *v.t.* o-*bay*, to comply with orders or instructions; to submit to be ruled by, or to the control of; to yield to. Obeyed. Obeying. Obeys. (O.Fr. *obeir.*)

OBEYER, *n.* o-*bay*-er, one who obeys.

OBEYINGLY, *ad.* o-*bay*-ing-le, obediently.

OBFUSCATE, *v.t. ob*-fus-kate, to darken: to obscure; to bewilder. Obfuscated. Obfuscates. Obfuscating. (L. *obfuscatus*, darkened.)

OBFUSCATION, *n. ob*-fus-*kay*-shon, the act of obfuscating.

OBI, *n. oh*-be, obeah.

OBI, *n. oh*-be, a Japanese sash.

OBIMBRICATE, *a.* ob-*im*-bre-kate, with the imbrication pointing downwards.
OBIT, *n. oh*-bit, *or ob*-it, in the Roman Catholic Church, an anniversary service for the soul of a departed person; funeral solemnities; death. (O.Fr.)
OBITER, *ad. ob*-it-er, incidentally. **Obiter Dictum,** an incidental remark, as an opinion expressed by a judge which, however, does not form part of his judgment and has no force of law. (L.)
OBITUAL, *a.* o-*bit*-yew-al, pertaining to obits.
OBITUARIST, *n.* o-*bit*-yew-ar-ist, a writer of obituaries.
OBITUARY, *n.* o-*bit*-yew-ar-e, an account of persons deceased; a list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead: *a.* relating to the death of a person. (Late L. *obituarius.*)
OBJECT, *n. ob*-jekt, that about which any faculty is employed, or to which it is directed; something presented to or before the mind; anything to be looked at; end; ultimate purpose; that which follows as acted upon by a transitive verb [Gram.]. (L. *objectus.*)
OBJECT, *v.t.* ob-*jekt*, to oppose: *v.i.* to offer reasons against. **Objected. Objecting. Objects.** (Fr. *objecter.*)
OBJECT-FINDER, *n. ob*-jekt-fynd-er, an attachment to the microscope for locating an object.
OBJECT-GLASS, *n. ob*-jekt-glahss, in a telescope or microscope, the glass or lens placed at the end of the tube next the object; the objective.
OBJECTIFY, *v.t.* ob-*jekt*-e-fy, to regard objectively. **Objectified. Objectifies. Objectifying.**
OBJECTION, *n.* ob-*jek*-shon, the act of objecting; that which is presented in opposition; adverse reason; fault found. (Late L. *objectio.*)
OBJECTIONABLE, *a.* ob-*jek*-shon-a-bl, liable to objection; reprehensible; offensive; undesirable; nasty.
OBJECTIVE, *n.* ob-*jekt*-iv, the object-glass of a microscope or telescope.
OBJECTIVE, *n.* ob-*jekt*-iv, that place or object towards which a body of troops are seeking to advance; hence, that which any person is seeking ardently to achieve.
OBJECTIVE, *a.* ob-*jekt*-iv, belonging to the object or to what is external to the mind, as it exists apart from the mind apprehending or conceiving it; without any trace of a merely subjective element. **Objective case,** that which follows and depends on a transitive verb or preposition [Gram.]. (Late L. *objectivus.*)
OBJECTIVELY, *ad.* ob-*jekt*-iv-le, in an objective manner.
OBJECTIVENESS, *n.* ob-*jekt*-iv-ness, the state of being objective.
OBJECTIVISM, *n.* ob-*jekt*-iv-izm, that quality that enables an artist to dissociate his personality from the work upon which he is engaged; the theory that gives the objective elements in life the predominance over the subjective.
OBJECTIVITY, *n.* ob-jekt-*iv*-it-e, the condition of being objective.
OBJECTLESS, *a. ob*-jekt-less, having no object.
OBJECT-LESSON, *n. ob*-jekt-les-son, a lesson from an object, or a representation of it.
OBJECTOR, *n.* ob-*jekt*-or, one who objects or offers arguments in opposition to what is proposed.
OBJECT-STAFF, *n. ob*-jekt-stahf, a surveyor's staff of the same height as the level; the levelling staff.
OBJECT-TEACHING, *n. ob*-jekt-teech-ing, the use of illustrations or actual objects, as a means of imparting knowledge.
OBJURATION, *n.* ob-jewr-*ay*-shon, swearing; fealty by oath. (L. *objuratio.*)
OBJURGATE, *v.t. ob*-jur-gate, to chide; to reprove. **Objurgated. Objurgates. Objurgating.** (L. *objurgatus,* chided.)
OBJURGATION, *n.* ob-jur-*gay*-shon, chiding; reproof. (Fr.)
OBJURGATORY, *a. ob*-jur-gate-or-e, containing censure or reproof.
OBLANCEOLATE, *a.* ob-*lahnce*-e-o-late, lanceolate; gently tapering towards the base.
OBLATE, *n. ob*-late, one of a society of secular priests founded by St. Charles Borromeo; one who becomes a monk, as a preparation for death; a person dedicated to religious work; the altar bread before its consecration.
OBLATE, *a.* ob-*late*, flattened or depressed at the poles [Geom.]. **Oblate spheroid,** a sphere flattened at the poles, or such a sphere as is produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis. (L. *oblatus.*)
OBLATENESS, *n.* ob-*late*-ness, the state of being oblate.
OBLATION, *n.* ob-*lay*-shon, anything offered in worship; an offering. (Fr.)
OBLATIONAL, *a.* ob-*lay*-shon-al, relating to oblation.
OBLATORY, *a. ob*-lat-or-e, relating to oblation.
OBLIGATE, *v.t. ob*-lig-ate, to bind or bring under an obligation. **Obligated. Obligates. Obligating.** (L. *obligatus.*)
OBLIGATION, *n.* ob-lig-*ay*-shon, the binding power of a vow, promise or contract, or of law, independent of a promise; the state of being bound to return some favour or service; a bond with a condition annexed [Law].
OBLIGATO, *n.* ob-lig-*ah*-to, obbligato.
OBLIGATORY, *a. ob*-lig-ate-or-e, binding in law or conscience.
OBLIGE, *v.t.* o-*blije*, to constrain by physical, legal or moral force; to do a favour to; to lay under an obligation of gratitude; to gratify. **Obliged. Obliges. Obliging.** (Fr. *obliger.*)
OBLIGEE, *n.* ob-lij-*ee*, the person to whom another is bound or under bond. (Fr.)
OBLIGEMENT, *n.* o-*blije*-ment, obligation; a favour granted.
OBLIGER, *n.* o-*blije*-er, one who obliges.
OBLIGING, *a.* o-*blije*-ing, courteous or complaisant; kind.
OBLIGINGLY, *ad.* o-*blije*-ing-le, in an obliging manner.
OBLIGINGNESS, *n.* o-*blije*-ing-ness, the quality of being obliging.
OBLIGOR, *n. ob*-lig-or, the person who gives his bond.
OBLIQUATION, *n.* ob-le-*kway*-shon, declination from a straight line or course. (Late L. *obliquatio.*)
OBLIQUE, *a.* ob-*leek*, slanting; sideways; askew; neither perpendicular nor parallel; indirect; sinister: *v.i.* to move forward to the right or left, by advancing sideways. **An oblique angle,** an angle greater or less than a right angle [Geom.]. **An oblique case,** any case except the nominative [Gram.]. **An oblique plane,** a plane that declines from the zenith [Dialling]. **An oblique protection,** where a body is projected in a line, making an oblique angle with the horizontal line [Mech.]. **An oblique sphere,** that in which the axis of the earth is inclined to the horizon of the place [Geog.]. **Obliqued. Obliques. Obliquing.** (Fr.)
OBLIQUELY, *ad.* ob-*leek*-le, in an oblique manner.
OBLIQUENESS, *n.* ob-*leek*-ness, the state of being oblique.
OBLIQUITY, *n.* ob-*lik*-wit-e, obliqueness; a slanting direction; deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity. (Fr. *obliquité.*)
OBLITERATE, *v.t.* ob-*lit*-er-ate, to efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; to reduce to a very low state. **Obliterated. Obliterates. Obliterating.** (L. *obliteratus.*)
OBLITERATION, *n.* ob-lit-er-*ay*-shon, the act of obliterating.
OBLIVION, *n.* ob-*liv*-e-on, forgetfulness; state of being forgotten; remission of punishment. (Fr.)
OBLIVIOUS, *a.* ob-*liv*-e-us, causing forgetfulness; forgetful. (L. *obliviosus.*)
OBLIVIOUSLY, *ad.* ob-*liv*-e-us-le, forgetfully.
OBLIVIOUSNESS, *n.* ob-*liv*-e-us-ness, forgetfulness; oblivion.
OBLONG, *a. ob*-long, longer than broad: *n.* a figure longer than broad. (Fr.)
OBLONGISH, *a. ob*-long-ish, somewhat oblong.
OBLONGLY, *ad. ob*-long-le, in an oblong form.
OBLONGNESS, *n. ob*-long-ness, the state of being oblong.
OBLOQUY, *n. ob*-lo-kwe, reproachful language; calumny. (L. *obloquium,* speaking against.)
OBMUTESCENCE, *n.* ob-mewt-*es*-sence, loss of speech; deliberate silence. (L. *obmutescens.*)
OBNOXIOUS, *a.* ob-*nok*-shus, liable; reprehensible; offensive; hateful; in disfavour. (L.)
OBNOXIOUSLY, *ad.* ob-*nok*-shus-le, in an obnoxious manner.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, *n.* ob-*nok*-shus-ness, the state of being obnoxious.
OBNUBILATE, *v.t.* ob-*new*-bil-ate, to cloud; to obscure. **Obnubilated. Obnubilates. Obnubilating.** (L. *obnubilatus*, clouded.)
OBNUBILATION, *n.* ob-new-bil-*ay*-shon, a confused state; obscured vision.
OBOE, *n. oh*-boy, the hautboy; the wood-wind instrument with a double reed which gives the key-note to the orchestra. (It.)
OBOIST, *n. o*-boh-ist, one who plays the oboe.
OBOL, *n. ob*-ol, a small ancient Greek coin, worth 1½d.; a weight, the sixth of a drachm. (L. a small coin.)
OBOLE, *n.* ob-*ole*, a weight of 10 or 12 grains. (L. *obolus*.)
OBOVATE, *a.* ob-*oh*-vate, egg-shaped with the small end at the base. (L. *obovatus*.)
OBREPTION, *n.* ob-*rep*-shon, the act of creeping on secretly or surreptitiously. (L. *obreptio*.)
OBREPTITIOUS, *a.* ob-rep-*tish*-us, done or obtained surreptitiously.
OBSCENE, *a.* ob-*seen*, offensive to chastity and delicacy; indecent; lewd; filthy; disgusting; ill-omened. (L. *obscenus*, ill-boding, repulsive.)
OBSCENELY, *ad.* ob-*seen*-le, in an obscene manner.
OBSCENENESS, *n.* ob-*seen*-ness, the state or quality of being obscene: unchaste speech or action.
OBSCENITY, *n.* ob-*sen*-it-e, ribaldry; lewdness.
OBSCURANT, *n.* ob-*skewr*-ant, an enemy to science on account of religious prejudice. (L. *obscurans*.)
OBSCURANTISM, *n.* ob-*skewr*-ant-izm, the principles of an obscurant.
OBSCURANTIST, *n.* ob-*skewr*-ant-ist, an obscurant.
OBSCURATION, *n.* ob-skewr-*ay*-shon, the act of darkening; state of being obscured.
OBSCURE, *a.* ob-*skewr*, dark; badly lighted; not easily understood: abstruse; remote from observation; unnoticed; humble, not clear or distinct; not easily legible: *v.t.* to darken; to cloud; to make less visible, legible, intelligible or glorious; to tarnish; to conceal. **Obscured. Obscures. Obscuring.** (Fr. *obscur*.)
OBSCUREMENT, *n.* ob-*skewr*-ment, obscuration.
OBSCURELY, *ad.* ob-*skewr*-le, in an obscure manner.
OBSCURENESS, *n.* ob-*skewr*-ness, the state or quality of being obscure.
OBSCURER, *n.* ob-*skewr*-er, he who or that which obscures.
OBSCURITY, *n.* ob-*skewr*-it-e, darkness; abstruseness; unintelligibleness; illegibleness; humble condition.
OBSECRATE, *v.t. ob*-se-krate, to beseech; to entreat. **Obsecrated. Obsecrates. Obsecrating.** (L. *obsecratus*.)
OBSECRATION, *n.* ob-se-*kray*-shon, entreaty.
OBSEQUIAL, *a.* ob-*see*-kwe-al, relating to obsequies.
OBSEQUIES, *n.pl. ob*-se-kweez, funeral rites. (O.Fr. *obseques*.)
OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* ob-*see*-kwe-us, compliant to excess; servile. (O.Fr. *obsequieux*.)
OBSEQUIOUSLY, *ad.* ob-*see*-kwe-us-le, in an obsequious manner.
OBSEQUIOUSNESS, *n.* ob-*see*-kwe-us-ness, the quality of being obsequious.
OBSERVABLE, *a.* ob-*zerv*-a-bl, remarkable; worthy of observation. (L. *observabilis*.)
OBSERVABLY, *ad.* ob-*zerv*-ab-le, in an observable manner.
OBSERVANCE, *n.* ob-*zerv*-ance, the act of observing; performance; performance of rites; thing to be observed; obedient regard. (Fr.)
OBSERVANDA, *n.pl.* ob-zerv-*and*-a, meanings to be observed.
OBSERVANT, *a.* ob-*zerv*-ant, taking notice; obedient; carefully attentive: *n.* a diligent observer: *pl.* a branch of the Franciscan friars who practised with rigour the rules of the founder. (L. *observans*.)
OBSERVANTLY, *ad.* ob-*zerv*-ant-le, with attentive view.
OBSERVATION, *n.* ob-zerv-*ay*-shon, the act of observing or fixing the mind on anything; that which is observed; remark; observance; the angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere [Astron. and Navig.]. **Observation balloon**, a stationary balloon from which the enemy's movements can be observed. **Observation car**, a coach attached to the end of a railway train from which passengers can view the scenery. **Observation post**, an advanced position from which the effect of gun-fire upon the enemy can be observed, known in army slang as **O.Pip.** (Fr.)
OBSERVATIONAL, *a.* ob-zerv-*ay*-shon-al, consisting of remarks or observations.
OBSERVATOR, *n. ob*-zerv-ate-or, an observer.
OBSERVATORY, *n.* ob-*zerv*-at-or-e, a scientific institution for the observation of astronomical and magnetic phenomena.
OBSERVE, *v.t.* ob-*zerv*, to notice; to take notice of: to remark; to celebrate; to comply with: *v.i.* to be attentive; to remark. **Observed. Observes. Observing.** (Fr. *observer*.)
OBSERVER, *n.* ob-*zerv*-er, one who takes notice; a spectator; one who keeps any law or custom; a soldier sent out to watch the movements of the enemy.
OBSERVINGLY, *ad.* ob-*zerv*-ing-le, attentively.
OBSESS, *v.t.* ob-*sess*, to besiege; to encompass about; to harass as an evil spirit. **Obsessed. Obsesses. Obsessing.** (L. *obsessus*, besieged.)
OBSESSION, *n.* ob-*sesh*-on, the condition or state of being besieged, or possessed by a permanent delusion. (L. *obsessio*.)
OBSIDIAN, *n.* ob-*sid*-e-an, a volcanic rock with vitreous lustre and conchoidal fracture. (Obsidius, who discovered it.)
OBSIDIONAL, *a.* ob-*sid*-e-on-al, pertaining to a siege. **Obsidional crown** a crown of grass granted to a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place [Roman Antiq.]. (L. *obsidionalis*.)
OBSIGNATION, *n.* ob-sig-*nay*-shon, the act of ratifying.
OBSOLESCENCE, *n.* ob-so-*les*-sence, a passing into disuse.
OBSOLESCENT, *a.* ob-so-*les*-sent, going out of use. (L. *obsolescens*.)
OBSOLETE, *a. ob*-so-leet, gone into disuse; not fully developed; indistinct. (L. *obsoletus*, decayed.)
OBSOLETENESS, *n. ob*-so-leet-ness, a state of desuetude; indistinctness; imperfect development.
OBSTACLE, *n. ob*-sta-kl, anything which hinders; an obstruction. (Fr.)
OBSTACLE-RACE, *n. ob*-sta-kl-race, a foot race in which the competitors have to surmount natural or artificial obstacles.
OBSTETRIC, *a.* ob-*stet*-rik, obstetrical.
OBSTETRICAL, *a.* ob-*stet*-rik-al, pertaining to childbirth. (L. *obstetricius*.)
OBSTETRICIAN, *n.* ob-stet-*rish*-an, one skilled in obstetrics.
OBSTETRICS, *n.* ob-*stet*-riks, the science or art of midwifery.
OBSTINACY, *n. ob*-stin-as-se, obstinateness; unyielding firmness; dogged perseverance; resolution.
OBSTINATE, *a. ob*-stin-ate, pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued; resolute. (L. *obstinatus*, resolute.)
OBSTINATELY, *ad. ob*-stin-ate-le, in an obstinate manner.
OBSTINATENESS, *n. ob*-stin-ate-ness, the state of being obstinate.
OBSTIPATION, *n.* ob-stip-*ay*-shon, the act of stopping up; costiveness [Med.]. (L. *obstipatus*, crowded together.)
OBSTREPEROUS, *a.* ob-*strep*-er-us, loud; clamorously or turbulently noisy. (L. *obstreperus*.)
OBSTREPEROUSLY, *ad.* ob-*strep*-er-us-le, in an obstreperous manner.
OBSTREPEROUSNESS, *n.* ob-*strep*-er-us-ness, the act of being obstreperous.
OBSTRICTION, *n.* ob-*strik*-shon, obligation. (L. *obstrictus*, fastened.)
OBSTRUCT, *v.t.* ob-*strukt*, to block up; to impede; to stop or arrest; to retard; to interrupt; to prevent progress in a meeting or in parliament. **Obstructed. Obstructing. Obstructs.** (L. *obstructus*, piled up.)
OBSTRUCTER, *n.* ob-*strukt*-er, one who obstructs.
OBSTRUCTION, *n.* ob-*struk*-shon, act of obstructing; that which impedes progress; an impediment; a block.
OBSTRUCTIONIST, *n.* ob-*struk*-shon-ist, an obstructive.
OBSTRUCTIVE, *a.* ob-*strukt*-iv, tending to obstruct: *n.* one who obstructs progress; an impediment.

OBSTRUENT, *a. ob*-stroo-ent, blocking up; hindering: *n.* anything that obstructs. (L. *obstruens*, piling up.)

OBTAIN, *v.t.* ob-*tane*, to get possession of; to gain or procure; to hold: *v.i.* to be established in practice; to continue in use. **Obtained. Obtaining. Obtains.** (Fr. *obtenir.*)

OBTAINABLE, *a.* ob-*tane*-a-bl, that may be obtained.

OBTAINER, *n.* ob-*tane*-er, one who obtains.

OBTAINMENT, *n.* ob-*tane*-ment, the act of obtaining.

OBTECTED, *a.* ob-*tekt*-ed, translucently covered. (L. *obtectus*, hidden.)

OBTEMPER, *v.t.* ob-*tem*-per, to comply with [Scots Law.]. **Obtempered. Obtempering. Obtempers.** (L. *obtempero.*)

OBTEST, *v.t.* ob-*test*, to beseech; to supplicate: *v.i.* to protest. **Obtested. Obtesting. Obtests.** (O.Fr. *obtester.*)

OBTESTATION, *n.* ob-test-*ay*-shon, supplication; entreaty.

OBTRUDE, *v.t.* ob-*trood*, to thrust in or on; to urge upon against the will: *v.i.* to enter when not invited. **Obtruded. Obtrudes. Obtruding.** (L. *obtrudo*, thrust.)

OBTRUDER, *n.* ob-*trood*-er, one who obtrudes.

OBTRUNCATE, *v.t.* ob-*trungk*-ate, to truncate; to lop off. **Obtruncated. Obtruncates. Obtruncating.** (L. *obtruncatus.*)

OBTRUSION, *n.* ob-*troo*-sjon, the act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, *a.* ob-*troo*-siv, disposed to obtrude, specially one's self on others.

OBTRUSIVELY, *ad.* ob-*troo*-siv-le, by way of obtrusion.

OBTUND, *v.t.* ob-*tund*, to blunt or deaden. **Obtunded. Obtunding. Obtunds.** (L. *obtundo*, beat.)

OBTUNDENT, *n.* ob-*tund*-ent, a medicine to relieve irritation [Med.].

OBTURATE, *v.t. ob*-tewr-ate, to shut up; to seal; to close the breech of a gun. **Obturated. Obturates. Obturating.** (L. *obturatus*, closed.)

OBTURATOR, *n. ob*-tewr-ate-or, a muscle of the thigh; an appliance by which escape of gas from a gun is stopped; the shutter of a camera. (L. *obturatus*, closed up.)

OBTURBINATE, *a.* ob-*turb*-in-ate, inversely top-shaped.

OBTUSANGULAR, *a. ob*-tewce-*ang*-gewl-ar, having angles that are obtuse. (*Obtuse*, and *angular.*)

OBTUSE, *a.* ob-*tewce*, blunt; not pointed or acute; denoting an angle larger than a right angle; dull; not sharp. (L. *obtusus*, beaten.)

OBTUSE-ANGLED, *a.* ob-*tewce*-ang-gld, having an obtuse angle.

OBTUSELY, *ad.* ob-*tewce*-le, in an obtuse manner.

OBTUSENESS, *n.* ob-*tewce*-ness, the state of being obtuse; dulness of perception.

OBTUSION, *n.* ob-*tew*-sjon, act of making blunt; state of being dulled.

OBUMBRANT, *a.* ob-*umb*-rant, overlapping the metathorax.

OBUMBRATE, *a.* ob-*umb*-rate, beneath a projection; overshadowed. (L. *obumbratus.*)

OBUS, *n. oh*-bus, a small explosive projectile. (Fr.)

OBVALLATE, *a.* ob-*val*-late, walled up. (L. *obvallatus.*)

OBVERSE, *a. ob*-verse, bearing the face, said of coins; narrower at the base than the top [Bot.]: *n.* the head of a coin; opposed to reverse. (L. *obversus*, turned.)

OBVERSE-LUNATE, *a. ob*-verse-*lew*-nate, inversely crescent-shaped.

OBVERSELY, *ad. ob*-verse-le, in an obverse form.

OBVERT, *v.t.* ob-*vert*, to turn towards; to face. **Obverted. Obverting. Obverts.** (L. *obverto*, turn.)

OBVIATE, *v.t. ob*-ve-ate, to remove out of the way as difficulties or objections. **Obviated. Obviates. Obviating.** (L. *obviatus*, met.)

OBVIOUS, *a. ob*-ve-us, easily discovered, seen or understood; clear; evident. (L. *obvius*, lying in the path.)

OBVIOUSLY, *ad. ob*-ve-us-le, evidently.

OBVIOUSNESS, *n. ob*-ve-us-ness, state of being obvious.

OBVOLUTE, *a. ob*-vo-lewt, alternately embracing the straight margin of the opposite leaf, said of the margin of leaves [Bot.]. (L. *obvolutus*, rolled.)

OBVOLUTED, *a. ob*-vo-lewt-ed, obvolute.

OCA, *n. oh*-ka, a plant of the genus *Oxalis*, with a tuberous root like a potato, grown in tropical America. (Native name.)

OCARINA, *n.* ok-ar-*een*-a, an egg-shaped mouth-organ made of pottery and played like a flute. (It.)

OCCASION, *n.* ok-*kay*-sjon, an occurrence; opportunity; favourable time or circumstances; incidental cause; incidental need; situation or affairs: *v.t.* to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence. **Occasioned. Occasioning. Occasions.** (Fr.)

OCCASIONAL, *a.* ok-*kay*-sjon-al, occurring at times; produced by accident; made on some special event; incidental; casual.

OCCASIONALISM, *n.* ok-*kay*-sjon-al-izm, the Cartesian theory of occasional causes; that which accounts for the action of the mind on the body, and of the body on the mind, by assuming that a change of state in the one is the mere occasion of a change of state in the other, the efficient cause in every case being Deity.

OCCASIONALITY, *n.* ok-*kay*-sjon-*al*-e-te, that which is occasional; the state of being occasional.

OCCASIONALLY, *ad.* ok-*kay*-sjon-al-le, in an occasional manner; now and then.

OCCASIONER, *n.* ok-*kay*-sjon-er, one who occasions.

OCCIDENT, *n. ok*-sid-ent, the quarter of the hemisphere between north-west and south-west. (O.Fr.)

OCCIDENTAL, *a.* ok-sid-*ent*-al, western; of precious stones, inferior in quality.

OCCIDENTALISM, *n.* ok-sid-*ent*-al-izm, the life and civilization of the West.

OCCIDENTALIST, *n.* ok-sid-*ent*-al-ist, an Eastern who studies the customs of the West.

OCCIDENTALIZE, *v.t.* ok-sid-*ent*-al-ize, to inculcate with Western notions or habits. **Occidentalized. Occidentalizes. Occidentalizing.**

OCCIPITAL, *a.* ok-*sip*-it-al, pertaining to the occiput.

OCCIPUT, *n. ok*-se-put, the back part of the head. (L.)

OCCLUDE, *v.t.* ok-*klood*, to shut up; to enclose. **Occluded. Occludes. Occluding.** (L. *occludo*, shut up.)

OCCLUSION, *n.* ok-*kloo*-sjon, a shutting up; a closing; the absorption of gases by solids.

OCCULT, *a.* ok-*kult*, hidden; invisible; secret; unknown. (Fr. *occulte.*)

OCCULTATION, *n.* ok-kult-*ay*-shon, temporary concealment or disappearance; the eclipse of a fixed star or planet by another planet or by the moon.

OCCULTED, *a.* ok-*kult*-ed, hidden from view [Astron.].

OCCULTISM, *n.* ok-*kult*-izm, the investigation of the unknown, especially the mysterious; supernatural, or magic power; theosophy; mysticism.

OCCULTIST, *n.* ok-*kult*-ist, a believer in, or practiser of, occultism.

OCCULTLY, *ad.* ok-*kult*-le, in an occult manner.

OCCULTNESS, *n.* ok-*kult*-ness, concealment from view.

OCCUPANCY, *n. ok*-kew-pan-se, act of taking or holding possession.

OCCUPANT, *n. ok*-kew-pant, he who holds possession: the occupier. (Fr.)

OCCUPATION, *n.* ok-kew-*pay*-shon, the act of taking possession; tenure; possession; employment; vocation. **Army of occupation,** an army temporarily in possession of enemy territory. **Occupation vote,** a vote by right of tenancy. (Fr.)

OCCUPIER, *n. ok*-kew-py-er, one who occupies.

OCCUPY, *v.t. ok*-kew-py, to take possession; to keep in possession; to take up; to cover or fill; to employ; to busy one's self; to follow, as business: *v.i.* to hold possession; to follow business. **Occupied. Occupies. Occupying.** (Fr. *occuper.*)

OCCUR, *v.i.* ok-*kur*, to present itself to the mind; to appear; to be found here and there; to happen. **Occurred. Occurring. Occurs.** (L. *occurro*, run.)

OCCURRENCE, *n.* ok-*kur*-rence, an event. (L. *occurrens.*)

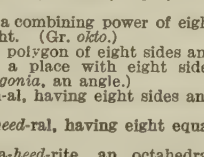
OCCURRENT, *n.* ok-*kur*-rent, incident: *a.* incidental.

OCEAN, *n. oh*-shan, the continuous body of water covering more than five-sevenths of the surface of the earth; an area of the ocean; an immense expanse: *a.* pertaining to the main or great sea. **Ocean greyhound,** a North Atlantic liner. **Ocean lane,** the track regularly followed by steamers crossing an ocean. (O.Fr. from Gr. *okeanos*, the great parent stream, as well as the god of it, conceived of by the ancients as encircling the earth.)

OCEANIA, *n.* o-se-*ane*-e-a, the Southern Pacific islands not grouped under Asia or America.

OCEANIC, *a.* o-se-*an*-ik, pertaining to, found, or formed in the ocean. (L. *oceanus.*)

OCEANID, *n.* *o-see*-an-id, an ocean nymph [Myth.].
OCEANOGRAPHIST, *n.* o-se-an-*og*-raf-ist, one learned in oceanography.
OCEANOGRAPHY, *n.* o-se-an-*og*-raf-e, the science of oceanic phenomena. (Gr. *okeanos*, and *grapho*, write.)
OCEANUS, *n.* o-*see*-an-us, the god of the ocean. (L.)
OCELLATED, *a.* *oh*-sel-late-ed, resembling an eye; marked with small eyes. (L. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye.)
OCELOT, *n.* *oh*-sel-ot, the Mexican wild cat, *Felis pardalis*. (Mexican.)
OCH, *int.* awch (as in loch), oh or ah. (Scots and Ir.)
OCHEROUS, *a.* *oh*-ker-us, ochreous.
OCHLESIS, *n.* ok-*lee*-sis, disease due to overcrowding of people [Med.]. (Gr. uproar.)
OCHLOCRACY, *n.* ok-*lok*-ra-se, government by the mob for the benefit of the mob. (Gr. *ochlos*, a crowd, and *kratos*, rule.)
OCHRACEOUS, *a.* o-*kray*-she-us, containing or resembling ochre.
OCHRE, *n.* *oh*-ker, a fine clay used as pigment, being hydrated oxide of iron, red, brown or yellow. [Fr. *ocre*.)
OCHREOUS, *a.* *oh*-kre-us, consisting of or resembling ochre.
OCHROITE, *n.* *ok*-ro-ite, one of the ores of cerium; cerite.
OCHRY, *a.* *oh*-kre, ocherous.
O'CLOCK, o-*klok*, an abbreviation for of the clock, *i.e.* of the time.
OCREA, *n.* *oh*-kre-ah, a piece of armour modelled on the leg and protecting it in front from the knee to the ankle; a shin-guard.
OCTACHORD, *n.* *ok*-ta-kawrd, an instrument or system of eight sounds. (Gr. *okto*, eight, and *chord*.)
OCTAD, *a.* *ok*-tad, having a combining power of eight units: *n.* a series of eight. (Gr. *okto*.)
OCTAGON, *n.* *ok*-ta-gon, a polygon of eight sides and eight angles [Geom.]; a place with eight sides [Fort.]. (Gr. *okto*, and *gonia*, an angle.)
OCTAGONAL, *a.* ok-*tag*-on-al, having eight sides and eight angles.
OCTAHEDRAL, *a.* ok-ta-*heed*-ral, having eight equal sides.
OCTAHEDRITE, *n.* ok-ta-*heed*-rite, an octahedral oxide of titanium.
OCTAHEDRON, *n.* ok-ta-*heed*-ron, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles [Geom.]. (Gr. *okto*, and *hedra*, a side.)



Octahedron.

OCTANDRIAN, *a.* ok-*tan*-dre-an, having eight distinct stamens.
OCTANGULAR, *a.* ok-*tang*-gewl-ar, having eight angles. (L. *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, angle.)
OCTANS, *n.* *ok*-tanz, the constellation containing the South Pole.
OCTANT, *n.* *ok*-tant, the eighth part of a circle; an instrument for angular measurement, attached to an arc of 45°; position or aspect of a heavenly body at the distance of one octant from another [Astron.]. (L. *octans*, a device for measuring the eighth part of a circle.)
OCTARCHY, *n.* *ok*-tahr-ke, government by eight.
OCTASTYLE, *n.* *ok*-ta-stile, a building with eight columns in front. (Gr. *oktastylos*.)
OCTATEUCH, *n.* *ok*-ta-tewk, the first eight books of the Old Testament.
OCTAVE, *a.* *ok*-tave, consisting of eight: *n.* the eighth day after a church festival; an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones [Mus.]; the eighth tone in a musical scale; a small cask for wine, the eighth part of a pipe. (Fr.)
OCTAVO, *a.* ok-*tave*-o, having eight leaves to the sheet: *n.* a book in which a sheet is folded into sixteen pages. (L. *octavus*.)
OCTENNIAL, *a.* ok-*ten*-ne-al, happening every eighth year; lasting for eight years. (L. *octo*, and *annus*, year.)
OCTENNIALLY, *ad.* ok-*ten*-ne-al-le, once for every eight years.
OCTET, *n.* ok-*tet*, a piece of music set for eight voices or instruments; a group of eight; a group of eight lines.
OCTILE, *n.* *ok*-til, octant.
OCTILLION, *n.* ok-*til*-yon, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, represented by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed.
OCTINGENTENARY, *n.* *ok*-tin-jeu-*teen*-ar-e, the eight hundredth anniversary of an event. (L. *octingenti*, eight hundred.)
OCTOBER, *n.* ok-*toh*-ber, the tenth month of our year, but the eighth of the Julian year, which began in March; a kind of ale brewed in that month. **October bird,** the rice bird of South Carolina, *Emberiza oryza*. (L.)
OCTODECIMO, *a.* ok-to-*des*-sim-o, having eighteen leaves to a sheet: *n.* a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves. (L. *octo*, and *decem*, ten.)
OCTODENTATE, *a.* ok-to-*dent*-ate, having eight teeth. (L. *octo*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
OCTOFID, *a.* *ok*-to-fid, cleft or separated into eight segments [Bot.]. (L. *octo*, and *findo*, cleave.)
OCTOGENARIAN, *n.* *ok*-to-jen-*air*-e-an, one who is eighty or between eighty and ninety years of age. (L. *octogenarius*.)
OCTOGENARY, *a.* ok-*toj*-en-ar-e, of eighty or between eighty and ninety years of age. (L. *octogeni*, eighty each.)
OCTONARY, *a.* *ok*-to-nar-e, belonging to the number eight.
OCTONOCULAR, *a.* ok-to-*nok*-yewl-ar, having eight eyes. (L. *octo*, and *oculus*, the eye.)
OCTOPARTITE, *a.* *ok*-to-*pahrt*-ite consisting of eight parts or divisions.
OCTOPETALOUS, *a.* ok-to-*pet*-al-us, having eight petals. (Gr. *okto*, and *petalon*, a petal.)
OCTOPOD, *n.* *ok*-to-pod, any species of octopus; having eight feet. (Gr. *okto*, and *pous*, the foot.)
OCTOPUS, *n.* *ok*-to-pus, a genus of two-gilled cephalopods of which there are 90 species, each with eight tapering arms having two rows of suckers.
OCTORADIATED, *a.* ok-to-*ray*-de-ate-ed, having eight rays. (L. *octo*, and *radius*, a ray.)
OCTOROON, *n.* *ok*-tor-oon, the offspring of a quadroon and a white person; a person with one-eighth negro blood.
OCTOSPERMOUS, *a.* ok-to-*sperm*-us, containing eight seeds. (Gr. *okto*, and *sperma*, seed.)
OCTOSTYLE, *n.* *ok*-to-stile, an octastyle. (L. *octo*, and Gr. *stylos*, column.)
OCTOSYLLABIC, *a.* *ok*-to-sil-*lab*-ik, of eight syllables.
OCTOSYLLABLE, *n.* ok-to-*sil*-la-bl, a word of eight syllables.
OCTROI, *n.* *ok*-trwah, a tax levied at the gates of cities on articles brought in; the place of collection. (Fr.)
OCTUPLE, *a.* *ok*-tew-pl, eightfold.
OCUBA, *n.* o-*kew*-bah, the wax derived from the South American tree, *Myristica ocuba*.
OCULAR, *a.* *ok*-yewl-ar, depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight. (L. *oculus*, the eye.)
OCULARLY, *ad.* *ok*-yewl-ar-le, by the eye or actual view.
OCULATE, *a.* *ok*-yewl-ate, furnished with eyes.
OCULIFORM, *a.* *ok*-yewl-e-form, in the form of an eye.
OCULIST, *n.* *ok*-yewl-ist, one skilled in diseases of the eyes.
OD, *n.* od, an imaginary magnetic force. (Gr. *hodos*, way.)
ODAL, *n.* *oh*-dal, an absolute tenure in land. (Scand. *od*, property.)
ODALISK, *n.* *oh*-dal-isk, an odalisque.
ODALISQUE, *n.* *oh*-dal-isk, a woman slave in a Turkish harem, sometimes the concubine of the owner. (Turk.)
ODD, *a.* od, not even; not divisible into equal numbers; remaining over after a round number; remaining over; singular; differing from what is usual; not taken into the common account; uncommon; quaint; droll. **The odd,** a term used by golfers to indicate that one of two players has played a stroke

more than his opponent. (Ice. *oddi*, a triangle, A.S. *ord*, a point.)

ODDFELLOW, *n.* *od*-fel-lo, a member of a charitable society, formed for social objects, and for the purpose of affording relief to distressed members.

ODDITY, *n.* *od*-dit-e, a person or thing that is singular; oddness; singularity; strangeness.

ODD-LOOKING, *a.* *od*-look-ing, having a singular look.

ODDLY, *ad.* *od*-le, in an odd manner.

ODDMENT, *n.* *od*-ment, something left over; a book's preliminaries.

ODDMENTS, *n.pl.* *od*-ments, odds and ends; remnants.

ODDNESS, *n.* *od*-ness, the state of being odd.

ODDS, *n.* odz, inequality; excess of either compared with the other; advantage; probability; chances. **At odds**, at variance. **Odds-and-ends**, miscellaneous scraps.

ODE, *n.* ode, a short poem or song; a poem of the kind originally set to music. (Fr.)

ODEON, *n.* oh-*dee*-on, an odeum.

ODEUM, *n.* o-*dee*-um, a theatre or hall for musical performances. (Gr.)

ODIN, *n.* *oh*-din, the chief god of Norse mythology.

ODIOUS, *a.* *oh*-de-us, hateful; offensive; disgusting; hated. (Fr. *odieux*.)

ODIOUSLY, *ad.* *oh*-de-us-le, hatefully.

ODIOUSNESS, *n.* *oh*-de-us-ness, hatefulness.

ODIUM, *n.* *oh*-de-um, hatred; dislike; hatefulness. **Odium theologicum**, the hatred, or bitterness, engendered among theological disputants. (L.)

ODOMETER, *n.* o-*dom*-et-er, a hodometer; an instrument for measuring distances in travelling. (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure.)

ODONTALGIA, *n.* o-don-*tal*-je-a, toothache. (Gr. *odous*, tooth, and *algos*, pain.)

ODONTALGIC, *a.* o-don-*tal*-jik, pertaining to toothache: *n.* a remedy for toothache.

ODONTALITE, *n.* o-*don*-tal-ite, a fossil tooth; bone turquoise. (Gr. *odous*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ODONTIASIS, *n.* *o*-don-*ty*-a-sis, the cutting of the teeth.

ODONTOGENY, *n.* o-don-*toj*-en-e, the study of dentition. (Gr. *odous*, and *gennao*, produce.)

ODONTOGRAPH, *n.* o-*don*-to-graf, an instrument for laying off the teeth of gear-wheels. (Gr. *odous*, and *grapho*, write.)

ODONTOGRAPHY, *n.* *o*-don-*tog*-ra-fe, a description of the teeth.

ODONTOID, *a.* o-*don*-toyd, tooth-like. (Gr. *odous*, and *eidos*, like.)

ODONTOLOGY, *n.* o-don-*tol*-oj-e, the science which treats of teeth. (Gr. *odous*, and *logos*, science.)

ODONTORNITHES, *n.pl.* o-*don*-tor-*ny*-theez, fossil toothed birds.

ODORIFEROUS, *a.* o-dor-*if*-er-us, diffusing fragrance or an unpleasant odour. (L. *odor*, odour, and *fero*, yield.)

ODORIFEROUSLY, *ad.* o-dor-*if*-er-us-le, fragrantly or malodorously.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, *n.* o-dor-*if*-er-us-ness, fragrance or malodorousness.

ODORINE, *n.* *oh*-dor-in, a product of the redistillation of the volatile oil, obtained by distilling bone.

ODOROUS, *a.* *oh*-dor-us, sweet of scent; fragrant.

ODOROUSLY, *ad.* *oh*-dor-us-le, fragrantly.

ODOROUSNESS, *n.* *oh*-dor-us-ness, fragrance.

ODOUR, *n.* *oh*-dor, scent; fragrance; perfume; esteem. **Odour of sanctity**, the perfume supposedly issuing after death from a saint's body; thus, a condition of holiness or piety, as he died in the odour of sanctity, *i.e.* he died piously. (L.)

ODOURLESS, *a.* *oh*-dor-less, free from odour.

ODYSSEY, *n.* *od*-is-se, an epic poem, by Homer, relating the homeward wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses), after the capture of Troy; hence, any adventurous, dangerous journey. (Gr.)

ŒCOLOGY, *n.* e-*kol*-oj-e, ecology; the reciprocal relationship between an organism and its surroundings.

ŒCUMENICAL, *a.* e-kew-*men*-ik-al, relating to the entire Christian world; universal; ecumenical.

ŒCUMENICITY, *n.* *ee*-kew-men-*is*-sit-e, the right to be called œcumenical. (Gr. *oikoumenikos*, from *oikeo*, dwell.)

ŒDEMA, *n.* ee-*dee*-ma, a swelling in the tissues; localized dropsy. (Gr. *oideo*, swell.)

ŒDEMATOUS, *a.* ee-*dem*-a-tus, swollen with fluid.

ŒDEMIA, *n.* ee-*deem*-e-ah, the genus of sea ducks comprising the scoters.

ŒDIPUS, *n.* *ee*-dip-us, one who solves riddles, like Œdipus, king of Thebes. **Œdipus complex**, an abnormal attraction between parent and child of opposite sexes. (Œdipus in ignorance married his mother, Jocasta.)

ŒIL-DE-BŒUF, *n.* oyl-de-*buf*, an oval window in the roof or frieze of a large building; a royal antechamber at Versailles having a window of this type (Fr. ox-eye.)

ŒNANTHE, *n.* e-*nan*-the, a genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, including the water dropwort, *Œ. crocata*. (Gr.)

ŒNANTHIC, *a.* e-*nan*-thic, having the characteristic odour of wine. (Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.)

ŒNOMEL, *n.* *ee*-no-mel, a mixture of wine and honey.

ŒNOTHERA, *n.* e-*noth*-er-a, a genus of 60 species of plants, including the evening primrose, *Œ. biennis*.

O'ER, ore, a contraction of over.

ŒSOPHAGEAL, *a.* ee-so-*faj*-e-al, pertaining to the gullet.

ŒSOPHAGUS, *n.* ee-*sof*-ag-us, the gullet; the section of the alimentary canal connecting the pharynx and the intestine. (Gr.)

ŒSTRUM, *n.* *ee*-strum, an overpowering (usually erotic) impulse or desire; animal heat.

ŒSTRUS, *n.* *ee*-strus, a genus of insects comprising the botflies.

OF, *prep.* ov, from or out of; proceeding from; belonging to; from among; concerning. (A.S.)

OFBIT, *n.* *off*-bit, devil's bit, the plant *Scabiosa succisa*.

OFF, *a.* off, *or* awf, most distant; right (of vehicles, horses, &c.): *ad.* away; not towards: *prep.* not on; distant from: *int.* begone; depart: *n.* the side opposite to that on which the striker stands at cricket. **Be off**, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design. **Come off**, to escape. **Go off**, to depart. **Off and on**, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss. **Off chance**, the barest possible chance of something occurring. **Off colour**, out of sorts; indisposed. **Off day**, a day on which one cannot work well; a holiday. **Off duty**, free from duty or responsibility. **Off issue**, an improbable event. **Take off**, to mimic with ridicule. **Well off**, in comfortable circumstances, financial or other.

OFFAL, *n.* *of*-fal, waste meats; parts of a carcase not cut into joints; inferior kinds of fish; carrion; refuse; rubbish. (M.E. from *off* and *fall*.)

OFFENCE, *n.* of-*fence*, a violation of the law; displeasure; cause of stumbling; a transgression; an injury; attack. (Fr.)

OFFENCEFUL, *a.* of-*fence*-ful, giving displeasure.

OFFENCELESS, *a.* of-*fence*-less, unoffending.

OFFEND, *v.t.* of-*fend*, to displease; to affront; to make angry; to shock; to pain or annoy; to transgress or violate; to cause to stumble or sin: *v.i.* to sin; to be scandalized. **Offended. Offending. Offends.** (Fr. *offendre*.)

OFFENDER, *n.* of-*fend*-er, one who offends or transgresses.

OFFENSIVE, *a.* of-*fence*-iv, causing displeasure; giving pain; disagreeable; assailant; used in attack; making the first attack: *n.* the part of attacking.

OFFENSIVELY, *ad.* of-*fence*-iv-le, in an offensive manner.

OFFENSIVENESS, *n.* of-*fence*-iv-ness, the quality of being offensive.

OFFER, *n.* *of*-fer, a proposal to be accepted or rejected; first advance; a bidding of a price: *v.t.* to present for acceptance or rejection; to proffer; to present as an act of worship, or sacrifice, or prayer; to present to the mind; to bid as a price: *v.i.* to be at hand; to express a willingness; to make an attempt. **Offer violence**, to attack. **Offered. Offering. Offers.** (A.S. *offrian*.)

OFFERABLE, *a.* *of*-fer-a-bl, that may be offered.

OFFERER, *n.* *of*-fer-er, one who offers.

OFFERING, *n.* *of*-fer-ing, something offered; a sacrifice; an oblation.

OFFERTORY, *n.* *of*-fer-tor-re, in the English Church, certain sentences read while the alms are collecting; the alms collected; in the Roman Catholic Church,

an anthem preparatory to the mass. (Fr. *offertoire.*)

OFFHAND, *a.* and *ad. off* (*awf*)-hand, carelessly; wanting deliberation or intention; rudely.

OFFHANDED, *a. off* (*awf*)-*hand*-ed, rude, careless or wanton in manner.

OFFHANDEDNESS, *n. off* (*awf*)-*hand*-ed-ness, rudeness; casualness; carelessness.

OFFICE, *n. of*-fis, a duty or employment of a public, a sacred, or a private nature; function; customary duty; employment; service tendered; formulary of devotion; a house or apartment for business purposes; functionaries: *pl.* the kitchen and adjoining apartments where the domestics work. Holy office, the Inquisition, or its directorate at Rome. (Fr.)

OFFICE-BEARER, *n. of*-fis-bare-er, one who holds office.

OFFICER, *n. of*-fis-er, a commissioned officer in the army or air force; anyone in a ship ranking above the crew; a person commissioned to perform a public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers. Officered. Officering. Officers. (Fr. *officier.*)

OFFICERED, *a. of*-fis-erd, having officers.

OFFICIAL, *a. of-fish*-al, pertaining to office; from the proper authority: *n.* one entrusted with a civil office; an ecclesiastical judge.

OFFICIALDOM, *n.* of-*fish*-al-dom, officialism; bureaucracy.

OFFICIALISM, *n.* of-*fish*-al-izm, official routine; government by officials.

OFFICIALITY, *n.* of-*fish*-e-*al*-it-e, officialty.

OFFICIALLY, *ad.* of-*fish*-al-le, by the proper officer; in an official manner; from an official source.

OFFICIALTY, *n.* of-*fish*-al-te, the charge, office or court of an official

OFFICIANT, *n.* of-*fish*-ant, an officiating priest or clergyman.

OFFICIATE, *v.i.* of-*fish*-e-ate, to perform official duties; to conduct public worship. Officiated. Officiates. Officiating.

OFFICINAL, *a.* of-*fis*-sin-al, *or* of-fe-*si*-nal, used in the arts or medicine; appearing in the pharmacopœia. (L. *officina,* a workshop.)

OFFICIOUS, *a.* of-*fish*-us, obliging; excessively forward in kindness; intermeddling. (Fr. *officieux.*)

OFFICIOUSLY, *ad.* of-*fish*-us-le, in an officious manner.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *n.* of-*fish*-us-ness, the quality of being officious.

OFFING, *n. off*-ing, the sea at a distance from the shore; half way to the horizon.

OFFISH, *a. off*-ish, distant or snobbish in manner [Slang].

OFF-LICENCE, *n. off*-ly-sence, a licence to sell intoxicating liquors not to be drunk on the premises.

OFF-PRINT, *n. off*-print, a reprint of an article from a periodical.

OFF-RECKONING, *n. off* (*awf*)-*rek*-on-ing, money kept back from full pay to defray certain possible charges [Mil.].

OFFSADDLE, *v.t.* and *v.i. off*-sad-dl, to unsaddle. Offsaddled. Offsaddles. Offsaddling.

OFFSCOURING, *n. off* (*awf*)-skour-ing, that which is scoured off; refuse.

OFFSCUM, *n. off* (*awf*)-skum, refuse; offscouring; filth.

OFFSET, *n. off* (*awf*)-set, a shoot; a short runner which bends up at the end into a new plant [Bot.]; a perpendicular let fall from the main line to the fence or extremity of an enclosure [Surveying]; a short extension; a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent; the reversed copy obtained from a printed sheet: *v.t.* to set one account against another as equivalent. Offset. Offsets. Offsetting.

OFFSHOOT, *n. off*-shoot, a branch from a main stem; anything dividing off from the original parent stock; a side-issue.

OFFSHORE, *ad. off*-shore, away from the land.

OFFSIDE, *n. off*-side, in driving, the right-hand side; in football, between the ball and the other side's goal; the farther side.

OFFSPRING, *n. off* (*awf*)-spring, children; production.

OFFWARD, *ad. off*-ward, leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *ad.* oft, *or* awft, often; frequently. (A.S.)

OFTEN, *ad. of*-en, many times; frequently. (A.S.)

OFTENNESS, *n. of*-en-ness, frequency.

OFTENTIMES, *ad.* of-en-times, often. (Archaic.)

OFTTIMES, *ad. oft*-times, *or awft*-times, often.

OGEE, *n. o-jee,* a moulding of two members, the one concave and the other convex. (F. *ogive.*)

OGHAM, *n. og*-ham, alphabet in use among the ancient Irish and British; a character of this alphabet. (Ir.)

OGIVE, *n. oh*-jive, a pointed arch. (Fr.)

OGLE, *n. oh*-gl, an amorous glance or look: *v.t.* to cast amorous glances. Ogled. Ogles. Ogling. (Dut. *ooge,* Ger. *auge,* the eye.)

OGLER, *n. oh*-gler, one who ogles.

OGLING, *n. oh*-gling, the act of casting side-glances.

OGRE, *n. oh*-ger, an imaginary cannibal; a black pellet [Her.]; one like an ogre. (Fr.)

OGREISH, *a. oh*-grish, like an ogre.

OGRESS, *n. oh*-gress, a female ogre.

OGYGIAN, *a.* o-*gij*-e-an, in the time of Ogyges, said of a flood; of obscure origin; prehistoric. (*Ogyges,* a purely legendary King of Attica and Bœotia.)

OH, *int.* o, an exclamation of surprise, pain or anxiety.

OHM, *n.* ohm, the unit of resistance in electricity, obtained by dividing the volts by the amperes, so called after Ohm, a German electrician.

OHMMETER, *n.* ohm-*meet*-er, an instrument for measuring electrical resistances.

OHO, *int.* o-*ho,* exclamation of surprise, victory or doubt.

OIL, *n.* oyl, a fatty liquid of many kinds: *v.t.* to smear, lubricate or anoint with oil. Burn the midnight oil, to work or read far into the night. Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid. Oiled silk, silk waterproofed through being treated with boiled oil. Pour oil on the waters, to smooth things over. Strike oil, to find petroleum (lit.), to reach success or prosperity (fig.). Oiled. Oiling. Oils. (O.Fr. *oile.*)

OIL-BAG, *n. oyl*-bag, a gland in animals containing oil.

OILBIRD, *n. oyl*-berd, the guacharo, a species of *Steatornis.*

OILCAKE, *n. oyl*-kake, the residue from seed oils prepared as cattle food.

OILCLOTH, *n. oyl*-kloth, canvas covered with oil or paint; linoleum.

OIL-COLOUR, *n. oyl*-kul-er, a colour made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

OIL-ENGINE, *n. oyl*-en-jin, an internal combustion stationary or locomotive engine burning oil as fuel.

OILER, *n. oyl*-er, an oiling can; a man who oils engines; an automatic device for oiling engines.

OIL-GAS, *n. oyl*-gas, inflammable gas procured from oil.

OIL-GOLD, *n. oyl*-gohld, gold leaf laid on linseed oil that has been mixed with yellow pigment.

OILINESS, *n. oyl*-e-ness, the quality of being oily.

OIL-MAN, *n. oyl*-man, one who deals in oils.

OIL-MEAL, *n. oyl*-meel, ground oil-cake.

OIL-NUT, *n. oyl*-nut, the butternut of North America; a nut yielding oil.

OIL-PAINTING, *n. oyl*-paynt-ing, the art of painting in oil-colours; a picture painted in oil.

OIL-PAPER, *n. oyl*-pay-per, paper that has been waterproofed or made transparent through treatment with oil.

OIL-PRESS, *n. oyl*-press, a press for extracting oil from nuts, &c.

OILSHOP, *n. oyl*-shop, a shop where oils and colours are sold.

OILSKINS, *n.pl. oyl*-skins, overcoats, &c., waterproofed by means of oil.

OILSTONE, *n. oyl*-stone, a kind of hone slate; a fine grained whetstone.

OIL-WELL, *n. oyl*-well, a well yielding petroleum.

OILY, *a. oyl*-e, consisting of, containing, or like oil; greasy; flattering.

OINTMENT, *n. oynt*-ment, unguent; any unctuous substance applied externally. (O.Fr. *oignement.*)

OKAPI, *n.* o-*kah*-pe, an ungulate allied to the giraffes. *Ocapia johnstoni.* (South African.)

OKRA, *n. ok*-rah, gumbo, the fruit of *Hibiscus esculentus,* used in soups.

OLD, *a.* ohld, advanced in age; decayed by time; existing long; not new or fresh; ancient; of any duration whatever; previous; long practised; cultivated for long; more than enough; crafty. Old age, advanced years. Old Gentleman, Nick,

Harry, the devil. **Old Lady of Threadneedle Street,** the Bank of England. **Old maid,** an unmarried elderly woman. **Old man,** the southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum.* **Old man's beard,** the plant, *Clematis vitalba*; the long moss, *Tillandsia usneoides.* **Old red sandstone,** a series of red sandstone rocks lying below the coal formation [Geol.]. **Old style,** according to the Julian calendar which was used in England up to 1752. **Old Testament,** that part of the Bible which contains the canonical books written previous to Christ. **Old Tom,** a kind of gin. **Old wife,** a prating old woman; a man like an old woman in his habits; the black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus.* **Old woman,** the plant *Artemisia absinthium.* **Old world,** Eastern Hemisphere. (A.S. *eald.*)

OLD-CLOTHESMAN, *n.* old-*klothz*-man, a dealer in old clothes.

OLDEN, *a. ohld*-en, old; ancient: *v.i.* to age. **Oldened.** Oldening. Oldens.

OLD-FASHIONED, *a.* old-*fash*-ond, long out of fashion.

OLDISH, *a. ohld*-ish, somewhat old.

OLDNESS, *n. ohld*-ness, the state of being old.

OLDSTER, *n. ohld*-ster, an adult of middle age.

OLD-WORLD, *a. ohld*-wurld, antiquated; pertaining to the Eastern Hemisphere.

OLEAGINOUS, *a.* o-le-*aj*-in-us, unctuous; oily. (L. *oleaginus.*)

OLEAGINOUSNESS, *n.* o-le-*aj*-in-us-ness, oiliness.

OLEANDER, *n.* o-le-*an*-der, an evergreen shrub of the genus *Nerium.* (Fr. *oleandre.*)

OLEASTER, *n.* o-le-*as*-ter, a species of *Elæagnus.* (L.)

OLEATE, *n. oh*-le-ate, a salt of oleic acid.

OLEFIANT, *a.* o-*le*-fe-ant, forming or producing oil. (L. *oleum,* and *facio,* make.)

OLEIC, *a.* o-*lee*-ik, pertaining to oil. (L. *oleum.*)

OLEIFEROUS, *a.* o-le-*if*-er-us, producing oil. (L. *oleum,* and *fero,* produce.)

OLEIN, *n. oh*-le-in, the liquid portion of fat or oil.

OLEOGRAPH, *n. oh*-le-o-graf, a lithograph imitating an oil painting.

OLEOMARGARIN, *n. oh*-le-o-*marg*-a-rin, a fatty animal substance incorporated in margarine. (L. *oleum,* and *margarin.*)

OLEOMETER, *n.* o-le-*om*-et-er, an instrument to ascertain the purity of oil. (L. *oleum,* and Gr. *meter.*)

OLEON, *n. oh*-le-on, a liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.

OLEOPHOSPHORIC, *a. oh*-le-o-fos-*for*-ik, denoting an oily acid found in the brain, &c.

OLEORESIN, *n. oh*-le-o-*rez*-in, a mixture of an essential oil and a resin. (L. *oleum,* and *resin.*)

OLEOSACCHARUM, *n. oh*-le-o-*sak*-kar-um, a mixture of oil and sugar.

OLEOSE, *a. oh*-le-ose, of an oily nature.

OLERACEOUS, *a.* o-ler-*ay*-shus, esculent; of the nature of a pot herb. (L. *oleraceus.*)

OLERON, *n. ol*-er-on, the Black Book of the Admiralty, the earliest existing code of sea laws, dating from Queen Eleanor, mother of Richard the First, so called from the Isle of Oleron in Guienne, which was then an English possession.

OLFACTORY, *a.* ol-*fak*-tor-e, pertaining to or used in smelling: *n.* an organ of smell. (L. *olfactorius,* from *olfactor,* a smeller of something.)

OLIBANUM, *n.* o-*lib*-an-um, frankincense, an inspissated sap, or gum-resin, obtained from several species of *Boswellia.* (L. *oleum,* and Gr. *libanos,* frankincense.)

OLIFANT, *n. ol*-e-fant, oliphant; elephant; an ivory hunting horn.

OLIGÆMIA, *n.* ol-ij-*ee*-mē-a, deficiency of blood [Med.]. (Gr. *oligos,* little, and *haima,* blood.)

OLIGARCH, *n. ol*-ig-ark, one of an oligarchy.

OLIGARCHAL, *a.* ol-ig-*ark*-al, pertaining to oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY, *n. ol*-ig-ahrk-e, government by the few for the benefit of the few; a state so governed. (Fr. *oligarchie,* from Gr. *olegarchia.*)

OLIGIST, *n. ol*-i-jist, hæmatite. (Gr. *oliristos,* least.)

OLIGOCENE, *n.* o-*lig*-o-kleen, a series of rocks between the Eocene and Miocene.

OLIGOCLASE, *n.* o-*lig*-o-klayz, a triclinic felspar, a silicate of aluminium and soda.

OLIO, *n. oh*-le-o, a mixture; a medley; a miscellaneous stew. (Sp.)

OLITORY, *a. ol*-it-or-e, belonging to a kitchen-garden. (L. *olitorius.*)

OLIVACEOUS, *a.* ol-iv-*ay*-shus, of olive colour or nature.

OLIVARY, *a. ol*-iv-ar-re, shaped like an olive; oval.

OLIVE, *n. ol*-iv, a tree of the genus *Olea,* or its fruit; the colour of unripe olives, brownish-green: *a.* like olive. **Olive oil,** oil expressed from the olive. (Fr.)

OLIVE, *n. ol*-iv, a metal buttonhole on a strap.

OLIVE-BRANCH, *n. ol*-iv-brahnch, the branch of the olive; the emblem of peace; a child. **To hold out the olive branch,** to offer peace [Biblical].

OLIVENITE, *n. ol*-iv-en-ite, hydrated arsenate of copper.

OLIVER, *n. ol*-iv-er, a small tilt-hammer worked by the foot.

OLIVET, *n. ol*-iv-et, an olive-shaped imitation pearl, or white bugle, made for trade with savage tribes.

OLIVETANS, *n.pl.* ol-e-*veet*-anz, a branch of Benedictine monks founded in 1313 by Giovanni Tolomei, on Monte Oliveto, near Siena.

OLIVE-YARD, *n. ol*-iv-yahrd, a piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.

OLIVIL, *n. ol*-iv-il, a substance from the gum of the olive tree.

OLIVINE, *n. ol*-iv-in, anhydrous silicate of magnesium, a variety of chrysolite.

OLLA, *n. ol*-la, an olio; a Spanish cooking-pot with a wide aperture. (Sp.)

OLLA-PODRIDA, *n. ol*-la-po-*dree*-da, a favourite Spanish dish of meat, poultry and fish, stewed with vegetables; any incongruous mixture. (Sp. putrid pot or mixture.)

OLOGY, *n. ol*-o-je, a colloquial term for any branch of science.

OLPE, *n. ol*-pe, a Greek jug without a spout.

OLYMPIAD, *n.* o-*lim*-pe-ad, in ancient Greece, the space of four years between one celebration of the Olympic games and another; a system of chronology which dates from 776 B.C.

OLYMPIAN, *a.* o-*lim*-pe-an, pertaining to Olympus.

OLYMPIC, *a.* o-*lim*-pik, at or of Olympia. **Olympic games,** ancient Greek games every four years at Olympia in honour of Zeus; an international meeting for athletic games held in a different country at stated intervals.

OMADHAUN, *n. awm*-ad-awn, a fool; a madman. (Ir.)

OMASUM, *n.* o-*may*-sum, the third stomach in ruminants. (L.)

OMBRE, *n. om*-ber, a game at cards in which the eight, nine and ten of each suit are not used, generally played by three. (Sp. *hombre,* man.)

OMBROMETER, *n.* om-*brom*-et-er, a rain-gauge. (Gr. *ombros,* a shower, and *metron,* measure.)

OMBROPHILE, *n. om*-bro-file, a plant enduring long-continued rain without injury.

OMBROPHOBE, *n. om*-bro-fobe, a plant that cannot endure long-continued rain.

OMBROS, *n. om*-bros, a particular variety of madder.

OMEGA, *n. oh*-me-ga, the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as alpha is the first: hence **Alpha and Omega,** the first and the last. (Gr. *ō, mega,* the great o.)

OMELET, *n. om*-let, an omelette.

OMELETTE, *n. om*-let, a kind of pancake or fritter made of beaten eggs. (Fr.)

OMEN, *n. oh*-men, a sign of something to happen, good or bad: *v.i.* to augur. **Omened. Omening. Omens.** (L.)

OMENTAL, *a.* o-*ment*-al, relating to the omentum.

OMENTUM, *n.* o-*ment*-um, a free fold of the peritoneum; the caul [Anat.]. (L.)

OMER, *n. oh*-mer, a Hebrew measure of capacity. (Heb.)

OMICRON, *n.* o-*mike*-ron, the short o in the Greek alphabet.

OMINOUS, *a. om*-in-us, foreboding or presaging evil. (L. *ominosus.*)

OMINOUSLY, *ad. om*-in-us-le, in an ominous manner.

OMINOUSNESS, *n. om*-in-us-ness, the condition of being ominous.

OMISSIBLE, *a.* o-*mis*-si-bl, that may be omitted. (L. *omissus.*)

OMISSION, *n.* o-*mish*-on, neglect to do something; a leaving out; something left out.

OMISSIVE, *a.* o-*mis*-siv, leaving out.
OMIT, *v.t.* o-*mit*, to neglect; to leave out. **Omits.** **Omitted.** **Omitting.** (L. *omittere*, let go.)
OMNIBUS, *a.* *om*-ne-bus, covering many things, as an omnibus bill: *n.* a large passenger vehicle, familiarly called a 'bus. **Omnibus box**, a large box at a theatre. (L. for all.)
OMNIFARIOUS, *a.* om-nif-*are*-e-us, of all varieties; of many varieties. (L. *omnis*.)
OMNIFEROUS, *a.* om-*nif*-er-us, bearing all kinds of products. (L. *omnis*, all, and *fero*, bear.)
OMNIFIC, *a.* om-*nif*-ik, all-creating. (L. *omnis*, and *facio*, make.)
OMNIFORM, *a.* *om*-ne-form, having every form.
OMNIFORMITY, *n.* om-ne-*form*-it-e, the quality of having every form.
OMNIGENOUS, *a.* om-*nij*-in-us, consisting of all kinds. (L. *omnis*, and *genus*, kind.)
OMNIPARITY, *n.* om-ne-*par*-rit-e, general equality.
OMNIPAROUS, *a.* om-*niv*-ar-us, producing all things. (L. *omnis*, and *pario*, bring forth.)
OMNIPATIENT, *a.* om-ne-*pay*-shent, all-enduring.
OMNIPERCIPIENCE, *n.* *om*-ne-per-*sip*-e-ence, perception of everything.
OMNIPERCIPIENT, *a.* *om*-ne-per-*sip*-e-ent, perceiving everything.
OMNIPOTENCE, *n.* om-*nip*-o-tence, almighty power; unlimited power.
OMNIPOTENT, *a.* om-*nip*-o-tent, almighty; possessing unlimited power: *n.* the Almighty. (L. *omnipotens*.)
OMNIPOTENTLY, *ad.* om-*nip*-o-tent-le, with almighty power.
OMNIPRESENCE, *n.* om-ne-*prez*-ence, presence everywhere.
OMNIPRESENT, *a.* om-ne-*prez*-ent, present in all places at the same time.
OMNIPRESENTIAL, *a.* *om*-ne-prez-*en*-shal, implying universal presence.
OMNISCIENCE, *n.* om-*nish*-e-ence, unlimited knowledge.
OMNISCIENT, *a.* om-*nish*-e-ent, all-knowing; all-seeing. (L. *omnis*, and *scio*, know.)
OMNIUM, *n.* *om*-ne-um, the aggregate value of a funded loan.
OMNIUM-GATHERUM, *n.* *om*-ne-um-*gath*-er-um, a miscellaneous assemblage [Colloq.]. (L. *omnis*, and *gather*.)
OMNIVOROUS, *a.* om-*niv*-or-us, feeding on both plants and animals; inwardly digesting all sorts of books. (L. *omnis*, and *voro*, devour.)
OMOPHAGOUS, *a.* o-*mof*-a-gus, feeding on raw flesh. (Gr.)
OMOPLATE, *n.* *oh*-mo-plate, the shoulder-blade. (Gr. *omos*, the shoulder, and *plate*.)
OMPHACINE, *a.* *om*-fa-sin, expressed from unripe fruit. (Gr. *omphax*, an unripe grape.)
OMPHACITE, *n.* *om*-fa-site, a green variety of augite.
OMPHALIC, *a.* om-*fal*-ik, pertaining to the navel. (Gr. *omphalos*, navel.)
OMPHALOCELE, *n.* om-*fal*-oh-seel, a rupture at the navel [Med.]. (Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *kele*, a tumour.)
OMPHALOTOMY, *n.* om-fa-*lot*-om-e, operation of dividing the navel string. (Gr. *omphalos*, and *tome*, cutting.)
ON, *prep.* on, in contact with the upper part of a thing; upon; at; near; in consequence of: *ad.* forward; onward; not off: *n.* the side on which the striker stands at cricket.
ONAGER, *n.* *on*-a-jer, the ghorkhar, a variety of the Asiatic wild ass, *Equus hemionus*. (L.)
ONANISM, *n.* *oh*-nan-izm, self-abuse; masturbation. (*Onan*, Gen. xxxviii.)
ONCE, *ad.* wunce, on one occasion; formerly; as soon as. (*One*.)
ONCER, *n.* *wunce*-er, one who does a thing once [Slang].
ONCOLOGY, *n.* on-*kol*-o-je, the study of tumours.
ONCOMETER, *n.* on-*kom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring variations in bulk.
ONCOMING, *a.* and *n.* *on*-kum-ing, approaching.
ONCORHYNCHUS, *n.* *on*-ko-*rink*-us, a genus of fishes of the Pacific commercially known as salmon, including *O. quinnat*, extensively canned in British Columbia, which differs from the salmon in having more than fourteen rays in its anal fin.
ONCOST, *n.* *on*-kost, wages in mining other than those paid to miners; bonus to miners.
ONCOTOMY, *n.* on-*kot*-om-e, the opening of an abscess or removal of a tumour. (Gr. *onchos*, a swelling, and *tome*, cutting.)
ONDY, *a.* *on*-de, wavy [Her.].
ONE, *a.* wun, single in number; some or any; undivided: *n.* the number one, or its symbol; an individual: *pron.* any single person. At one, in agreement. (A.S. *àn*.)
ONE-BERRY, *n.* *wun*-ber-re, herb-paris, *Paris quadrifolia*.
ONE-BLADE, *n.* *wun*-blade, the May lily, *Maianthemum bifolium*.
ONEFOLD, *a.* *wun*-fohld, single; simple.
ONE-HORSE, *a.* *wun*-horse, inferior; small; poorly equipped.
ONEIROCRITIC, *n.* o-nyre-o-*krit*-ik, an interpreter of dreams. (Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, and *kritikos*, critical.)
ONEIROCRITICAL, *a.* o-nyre-o-*krit*-e-kal, pretending to the interpretation of dreams.
ONEIROCRITICS, *n.* o-nyre-o-*krit*-iks, the art of interpreting dreams.
ONEIRODYNIA, *n.* o-nyre-o-*din*-e-a, disturbance of the mind in dreams, including nightmare, somnambulism, &c. (Gr. *oneiron*, and *odyne*, pain.)
ONEIROLOGY, *n.* o-nyre-*ol*-oj-e, the theory of or a treatise on dreams. (Gr. *oneiron*, and *logos*, science or account.)
ONEIROMANCY, *n.* *o-nyre*-o-man-se, divination by dreams. (Gr. *oneiron*, and *manteia*, divination.)
ONER, *n.* *wun*-er, a stroke that requires no second to follow it; a stroke at cricket that results in a single run; an unusual person or thing [Slang].
ONERARY, *a.* *on*-er-ar-re, fitted for carrying loads; comprising a burden. (L. *onerarius*.)
ONEROUS, *a.* *on*-er-us, burdensome; oppressive. (L. *onerosus*.)
ONESELF, *pron.* wun-*self*, reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun one; one's own personality or ego.
ONE-SIDED, *a.* *wun*-side-ed, limited to one side; partial.
ONE-SIDEDLY, *ad.* *wun*-side-ed-le, in a one-sided manner.
ONE-SIDEDNESS, *n.* *wun*-side-ed-ness, having regard to one side only.
ONFALL, *n.* *on*-fawl, a snowstorm, or heavy rainstorm; the approach of night; an attack.
ONFLOW, *n.* *on*-flo, flowing on.
ONGOING, *n.* *on*-go-ing, proceeding; doing.
ONION, *n.* *un*-yon, the bulbous herb, *Allium cepa*; its bulb. (Fr. *oignon*.)
ONIONY, *a.* *un*-yon-e, having the smell or taste or appearance of an onion.
ONISCOID, *a.* o-*nis*-koyd, shaped like a woodlouse.
ONLINESS, *n.* *ohn*-le-ness, the state of being alone.
ONLOOKER, *n.* *on*-look-er, a spectator.
ONLY, *a.* *ohn*-le, single; one alone: *ad.* singly; merely; solely; barely: *conj.* but; except that. (A.S. *ânlic*.)
ONOBRYCHIS, *n.* *on*-o-*bry*-kis, a genus of 80 species of leguminous plants including *O. sativa*, the sainfoin.
ONOCENTAUR, *n.* o-no-*sent*-awr, a fabulous animal, half man, half ass. (Late L. *onocentaurus*.)
ONOFRITE, *n.* o-*noh*-frite, selenide of mercury.
ONOMANCY, *n.* *on*-o-man-se, divination by the letters of a name. (Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *manteia*, divination.)
ONOMASTIC, *a.* on-o-*mast*-ik, belonging to a name.
ONOMASTICON, *n.* on-o-*mast*-ik-on, a dictionary or commonplace book. (Gr.)
ONOMATOLOGY, *n.* *on*-om-at-*ol*-oj-e, the science of naming; a treatise on the derivation of names. (Gr. *onoma*, and *logos*, science, account.)
ONOMATOPE, *n.* *on*-o-ma-tope, a word formed to represent the sound signified.
ONOMATOPŒIA, *n.* *on*-om-at-o-*pee*-a, the formation of words to resemble the sound made by the thing signified; the use of such or the word itself. (Gr. *onoma*, and *poieo*, make.)
ONOMATOPOETIC, *a.* *on*-om-at-o-po-*et*-ik, formed by onomatopœia. (Gr. *onomatopoiitikos*.)
ONOPORDON, *n.* *on*-o-*por*-don, a composite genus of 20 species including *O. acanthium*, the Scottish thistle.

ONRUSH, *n.* *on*-rush, an onset; the approach of anything.
ONSET, *n.* *on*-set, a violent attack; assault.
ONSETTING, *n.* *on*-set-ting, a rushing or assaulting.
ONSLAUGHT, *n.* *on*-slawt, a furious attack; an onset. (A.S. *on*, and *sleaght*, a blow.)
ONTOGENESIS, *n.* on-to-*jen*-es-is, an account of the genesis or development of an individual from its embryonic condition. (Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *genesis*.)
ONTOGENY, *n.* on-*toj*-e-ne, ontogenesis.
ONTOLOGRAL, *a.* on-tol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to pure being; metaphysical.
ONTOLOGY, *n.* on-*tol*-oj-e, the logic of pure being, or being in the element of pure thought; metaphysics. (Gr. *on*, *ontos*, and *logos*, science.)
ONUS, *n.* *oh*-nus, the burden. **Onus probandi**, burden of proof. (L.)
ONWARD, *a.* and *ad.* *on*-wawrd, forward; in advance.
ONYCHIA, *n.* o-*nik*-e-a, an abscess round the fingernail; a whitlow [Med.]. (Gr. *onyx*, the nail.)
ONYCHITIS, *n.* o-ne-*kite*-is, inflammation round a finger nail.
ONYCHOMANCY, *n.* o-*nik*-o-*man*-se, divination by means of the finger nails.
ONYX, *n.* *on*-iks, an agate, formed by alternate streaks of dark and white chalcedony. (Gr.)
OOF, *n.* oof, money [Slang].
OOFY, *a.* *oof*-e, rich; wealthy [Slang].
OOGENESIS, *n.* o-o-*jen*-es-is, the development of the ovum.
OOIDAL, *a.* o-*oyd*-al, shaped like a hen's egg; ovoid.
OOLITE, *n.* *oh*-o-lite, a coarse-grained limestone; a series of rocks of Jurassic age. (Gr. egg-stone, from *oion*, an egg, and *lithos*, a stone.)
OOLITIC, *a.* o-o-*lit*-ik, having grains like the roe of a fish.
OOLOGIST, *n.* o-*ol*-o-jist, a student of birds' eggs.
OOLOGY, *n.* o-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on the eggs of birds. (Gr. *oion*, and *logos*, science.)
OOLONG, *n.* *oo*-long, a peculiar kind of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea. (Chinese, literally, black dragon.)
OOM, *n.* oom, uncle. (South African Dutch.)
OOMIAK, *n.* *oo*-me-ak, an Eskimo boat for women and cargo.
OOPAK, *n.* *oo*-pak, the name of a black tea brought from the province of Oopak, in China.
OOSPHERE, *n.* *oh*-o-sfere, an ovum.
OOZE, *n.* ooz, soft mud or slime; a deposit on the bed of an ocean; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan-vat: *v.i.* to percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance; to flow gently. **Oozed. Oozes. Oozing.** (A.S. *wos*, moisture.)
OOZINGS, *n.pl.* *ooz*-ingz, issues of a fluid.
OOZY, *a.* *ooz*-e, miry; resembling ooze.
OPACITY, *n.* o-*pas*-sit-e, opaqueness; obscurity.
OPAH, *n.* *oh*-pah, the king fish or sunfish, *Lampris luna*.
OPAL, *n.* *oh*-pal, hydrate of silica, of which there are many varieties, the choice examples of which are worn as gems. (Fr. *opale*.)
OPALESCE, *v.i.* o-pal-*ess*, to give forth a play of colours like the opal. **Opalesced. Opalesces. Opalescing.**
OPALESCENCE, *n.* o-pal-*es*-sence, the quality of being opalescent.
OPALESCENT, *a.* o-pal-*es*-sent, exhibiting a play of colours like the opal; reflecting a pearly or milky light from the interior.
OPALINE, *a.* *oh*-pal-in, pertaining to or resembling opal.
OPALIZE, *v.t.* *oh*-pal-ize, to make like opal. **Opalized. Opalizes. Opalizing.**
OPAQUE, *a.* o-*pake*, not transparent. (Fr.)
OPAQUENESS, *n.* o-*pake*-ness, want of transparency.
OPE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* ope, the poetical form of open. **Oped. Opes. Oping.**
OPEN, *a.* *ope*-en, not shut or closed; spread; expanded; unsealed; not covered; clear; not stopped; not fenced; not frosty; public; frank; free to all comers; not clouded; not hidden; unprotected: *v.t.* to unclose; to unlock; to break the seal of; to part; to rend; to clear; to expand; to begin; to disclose: *v.i.* to unclose itself; to commence; to bark on scent of game. **Open air**, out of doors. **Open country**, an unenclosed stretch of land, or a wide sweep of country. **Open face**, ingenuousness. **Open fire**, start firing. **Open house**, a house in which hospitality is lavishly dispensed. **Open letter**, a letter addressed to an individual but published in a newspaper. **Open order**, a military or naval formation in which considerable intervals are kept between the men or the ships. **Open question**, one about which there must always exist differences of opinion. **Open Sesame**, a magician's conjuration by which entrance may be gained to closed rooms or caverns (from the story of the Forty Thieves in the "Arabian Nights"). **Open verdict**, the finding of a coroner's jury that a crime has been committed by some person or persons unknown. **Opened. Opening. Opens.** (A.S. *open*, from *up*.)
OPENER, *n.* *ope*-en-er, one who or that which opens.
OPEN-EYED, *a.* *ope*-en-ide, watchful; vigilant.
OPEN-HANDED, *a.* *ope*-en-*hand*-ed, generous; liberal.
OPEN-HANDEDNESS, *n.* *ope*-en-*hand*-ed-ness, generosity in giving.
OPEN-HEARTED, *a.* *ope*-en-*hahrt*-ed, candid; frank.
OPEN-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* *ope*-en-*hahrt*-ed-ness, frankness.
OPENING, *a.* *ope*-en-ing, first in order: *n.* a breach; an aperture; a commencement; an opportunity.
OPENLY, *ad.* *ope*-en-le, in an open manner.
OPEN-MINDED, *a.* *ope*-en-*mynd*-ed, unprejudiced.
OPEN-MOUTHED, *a.* *ope*-en-mouthd, gaping; greedy; clamorous.
OPENNESS, *n.* *ope*-en-ness, frankness; the state of being open.
OPEN-WORK, *n.* *ope*-en-werk, ornamental work with open spaces in its substance.
OPERA, *n.* *op*-er-a, a dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage. **Grand opera**, an opera usually with a tragic theme, which is sung throughout. **Opera comique**, a lighter form of opera in which only the songs are sung, the dialogue being spoken. (It.)
OPERA-BOUFFE, *n.* op-er-a-*boof*, an exaggerated comic opera. (Fr.)
OPERA-CLOAK, *n.* *op*-er-a-kloke, a lady's evening dress cloak.
OPERA-DANCER, *n.* *op*-er-a-dahnce-er, a ballet girl.
OPERA-GLASS, *n.* *op*-er-a-glahss, a small field glass; a short binocular telescope.
OPERA-HAT, *n.* *op*-er-a-*hat*, an extensible tall hat that folds into a small compass; a gibus.
OPERA-HOUSE, *n.* *op*-er-a-house, a theatre for the representation of operas.
OPERAMETER, *n.* op-er-*am*-et-er, an instrument for determining the number of revolutions. (L. *opera*, works, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
OPERANT, *a.* *op*-er-ant, having power to produce an effect: *n.* one who operates. (L. *operans*.)
OPERA-SINGER, *n.* *op*-er-a-sing-er, a vocalist who takes part in the music of an opera.
OPERATE, *v.t.* *op*-er-ate, to work; to act; to produce an effect; to perform an act of surgery: *v.t.* to produce by agency. **Operated. Operates. Operating.** (L. *operatus*.)
OPERATIC, *a.* op-er-*at*-ik, pertaining to the opera.
OPERATION, *n.* op-er-*ay*-shon, the act or process of operating; an act of surgery; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical or moral; manipulation; movement of an army or fleet, or of machinery, or any physical body.
OPERATIVE, *a.* *op*-er-at-iv, having the power of acting; exerting force; producing the effect: *n.* an artisan or mill-hand.
OPERATIZE, *v.t.* *op*-er-a-tize, to convert into an opera. **Operatized. Operatizes. Operatizing.**
OPERATOR, *n.* *op*-er-ate-or, he who or that which operates.
OPERCULAR, *a.* o-*per*-kewl-ar, operculate.
OPERCULATE, *a.* o-*per*-kewl-ate, having a lid or cover.
OPERCULIFORM, *a.* o-*per*-kewl-e-form, having the form of a lid or cover. (L. *operculum*, a lid, and *form*.)
OPERCULUM, *n.* o-*per*-kewl-um, the lid of a pitcher-form leaf, or of the spore-vessel of a moss; the lid of a spiral shell; a gill cover. (L. a lid or cover, from *operio*, cover.)
OPERETTA, *n.* op-er-*et*-ta, a short musical drama of a light nature. (It.)
OPEROSE, *a.* *op*-er-ose, laborious or tedious. (L. *operosus*.)

OPEROSELY, *ad.* *op*-er-ose-le, laboriously.
OPEROSENESS, *n.* *op*-er-ose-ness, the state of being operose.
OPETIDE, *n.* *ope*-tide, the ancient time of marriage, when the flowers open.
OPHICLEIDE, *n.* *of*-e-klide, a large brass wind instrument of the horn class which replaced the instrument known as the serpent. (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key.)
OPHIDIA, *n.pl.* o-*fid*-e-a, the sub-order of reptiles which includes the snakes.
OPHIDIAN, *a.* o-*fid*-e-an, pertaining to snakes: *n.* one of the ophidia. (Gr. *ophis*.)
OPHIDION, *n.* o-*fid*-e-on, an eel-shaped fish.
OPHIOLATRY, *n.* of-e-*ol*-at-re, serpent worship. (Gr. *ophis*, and *latreia*, worship.)
OPHIOLITE, *n.* *of*-e-o-lite, a mixture of serpentine with limestone. (Gr. *ophis*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
OPHIOLOGICAL, *a.* of-e-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to ophiology.
OPHIOLOGIST, *n.* of-e-*ol*-oj-ist, one skilled in ophiology.
OPHIOLOGY, *n.* of-e-*ol*-oj-e, the study of snakes. (Gr. *ophis*, and *logos*, science.)
OPHIOMANCY, *n.* *of*-e-o-man-se, the art of divining from snakes. (Gr. *ophis*, and *manteia*, divination.)
OPHIOMORPHUS, *a.* of-e-o-*morf*-us, having the form of a snake. (Gr. *ophis*, and *morphe*, shape.)
OPHIOPHAGOUS, *a.* of-e-*of*-ag-us, feeding on snakes. (Gr. *ophis*, and *phago*, eat.)
OPHIOSAURUS, *n.* of-e-o-*sawr*-us, one of the glass snakes. (Gr. *ophis*, and *sauros*, a lizard.)
OPHITE, *n.* *oh*-fite, one of a Gnostic sect who regard the serpent, and especially the one that tempted Eve, as an incarnation of the good principle. (Gr. *ophites*, resembling a serpent.)
OPHITE, *n.* *oh*-fite, serpentine; a variety of dolerite containing diallage and epidote.
OPHIUCHUS, *n.* of-e-*yewk*-us, a northern constellation, representing a figure grasping an encircling serpent. (Gr. *ophis*, and *echo*, hold.)
OPHTHALMIA, *n.* of-*thal*-me-a, inflammation of the eye. (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye.)
OPHTHALMIC, *a.* of-*thal*-mik, pertaining to the eye.
OPHTHALMITIS, *n.* of-thal-*mite*-is, ophthalmia.
OPHTHALMOLOGIST, *n.* of-thal-*mol*-oj-ist, one versed in the treatment of the eyes.
OPHTHALMOLOGY, *n.* of-thal-*mol*-oj-e, the science which treats of the eye. (Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *logos*, science.)
OPHTHALMOPLEGIA, *n.* of-*thal*-mo-*plee*-je-ah, paralysis of the muscles of the eye.
OPHTHALMOSCOPE, *n.* of-*thal*-mos-kope, an instrument for examining the eye. (Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *skopeo*, view.)
OPHTHALMOSCOPY, *n.* of-thal-*mos*-kop-e, examination of the eye.
OPHTHALMOTOMY, *n.* of-thal-*mot*-om-e, dissection or excision of the eye. (Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *tome*, cutting.)
OPIANE, *n.* *oh*-pe-ane, narcotine. (*Opium.*)
OPIATE, *n.* *oh*-pe-ate, medicine that contains opium; a narcotic; anything that induces rest or allays uneasiness: *a.* inducing sleep; allaying uneasiness. (Fr.)
OPIATED, *a.* *oh*-pe-ate-ed, mixed with opiates; under opiates.
OPIFICER, *n.* o-*pif*-is-er, one who performs any work. (L. *opus*, a work, and *facio*, do.)
OPINABLE, *a.* o-*pine*-a-bl, that may be thought.
OPINANT, *n.* o-*pine*-ant, one who forms an opinion.
OPINE, *v.i.* o-*pine*, to think; to suppose; to be of opinion. Opined. Opines. Opining. (Fr. *opiner.*)
OPINIATIVE, *a.* o-*pin*-yat-iv, unduly attached to one's own opinions.
OPINIATIVENESS, *n.* o-*pin*-yate-iv-ness, undue stiffness in opinion.
OPINICUS, *n.* o-*pin*-ik-us, a fabulous winged animal with the head of an eagle, the body of a lion, and the tail of a camel [Her.].
OPINING, *n.* o-*pine*-ing, opinion; notion.
OPINION, *n.* o-*pin*-yon, persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge; judgment; persuasion; estimation. (Fr.)
OPINIONATED, *a.* o-*pin*-yon-ate-ed, stiff or obstinate in opinion; opinionative.
OPINIONATELY, *ad.* o-*pin*-yon-ate-le, obstinately.
OPINIONATIVE, *a.* o-*pin*-yon-ate-iv, fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.
OPINIONATIVENESS, *n.* o-*pin*-yon-ate-iv-ness, attachment to one's own opinions.
OPINIONIST, *n.* o-*pin*-yon-ist, one attached to his own opinions.
O.PIP, *n.* o-pip, an advanced position from which an observer can watch the effects of a heavy artillery fire upon the enemy. (*O*, observation, and *Pip*, post, because *Pip* is the signallers' name for the letter *P*.)
OPISOMETER, *n.* o-pe-*som*-e-ter, a mathematical instrument for measuring curved lines. (Gr. backwards.)
OPISTHOBRANCHIATE, *a.* o-*pis*-tho-*brank*-e-ate, with the gills behind the heart. (Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *branchia*, gills.)
OPISTHOCŒLOUS, *a.* o-*pis*-tho-*see*-lus, concave behind.
OPISTHOCOMOUS, *a.* o-pis-*thok*-o-mus, with an occipital crest.
OPISTHODONT, *a.* o-*pis*-tho-dont, with back teeth only.
OPISTHOGASTRIC, *a.* o-*pis*-tho-*gas*-trik, behind the stomach.
OPISTHOGNATHOUS, *a.* o-pis-*thog*-na-thus, with retreating jaws.
OPISTHOGRAPHIC, *a.* o-*pis*-tho-*graf*-ik, written on both sides.
OPIUM, *n.* *oh*-pe-um, the juice of the white poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. (L.)
OPIUM-EATER, *n.* *oh*-pe-um-*eet*-er, one who indulges in opium.
OPOBALSAM, *n.* *oh*-po-bawl-sam, balm of Gilead, *Commiphora opobalsamum*. (Gr. *opobalsamon.*)
OPODELDOC, *n.* o-po-*del*-dok, the name of a plaster; soap liniment. (Gr. *opos*, juice.)
OPOPANAX, *n.* o-*pop*-an-aks, a gum-resin obtained from a species of *Opopanax*, once a drug and now a perfume. (L.)
OPORICE, *n.* o-*por*-is-se, a conserve of fruits. (L.)
OPOSSUM, *n.* o-*pos*-sum, an American marsupial of the genus *Didephys*; an Australian marsupial of the phalanger family. Water opossum, the South American yapock, *Chironectes minima*. (Indian name.)
OPPIDAN, *n.* *op*-pid-an, a boy at Eton boarded in the town; a town boy. (L. *oppidanus*, relating to a town.)
OPPIGNORATE, *v.t.* op-*pig*-no-rate, to pawn one part of a cargo for the payment of duty on the remainder. Oppignorated. Oppignorates. Oppignorating.
OPPILATE, *v.t.* *op*-pil-ate, to crowd together; to block up. Oppilated. Oppilates. Oppilating. (L. *oppilatus*, stopped up.)
OPPILATIVE, *a.* *op*-pil-ate-iv, obstructive.
OPPONENCY, *n.* op-*poh*-nen-se, the opening of an academical disputation; an exercise for a degree. (L. *opponens.*)
OPPONENT, *a.* op-*poh*-nent, that opposes; opposite: *n.* one who opposes, especially in debate or argument.
OPPORTUNE, *a.* op-por-*tewn*, seasonable; well-timed. (Fr. *opportun.*)
OPPORTUNELY, *ad.* op-por-*tewn*-le, seasonably.
OPPORTUNENESS, *n.* op-por-*tewn*-ness, seasonableness.
OPPORTUNISM, *n.* op-or-*tewn*-izm, policy based on opportunity; making party capital out of opportunities regardless of party principles.
OPPORTUNIST, *n.* op-or-*tewn*-ist, a politician practising opportunism; a seizer of opportunity.
OPPORTUNITY, *n.* op-por-*tewn*-it-e, fit, convenient or favourable time. (Fr. *opportunité.*)
OPPOSABILITY, *n.* op-*poze*-ab-*il*-it-e, capability of being resisted, or of being placed in opposition.
OPPOSABLE, *a.* op-*poze*-a-bl, that may be opposed; that can be brought together like thumb and finger. (Fr. *opportunité.*)
OPPOSE, *v.t.* op-*poze*, to act against or in opposition; to resist; to combat; to contradict; to compete with. Opposed. Opposes. Opposing. (Fr. *opposer.*)
OPPOSELESS, *a.* op-*poze*-less, irresistible.
OPPOSER, *n.* op-*poze*-er, one who opposes; an opponent; one who acts in opposition; a rival.
OPPOSING, *a.* op-*poze*-ing, acting against.

OPPOSITE, *a. op*-po-zit, standing in front; adverse; contrary; facing each other; growing in pairs, opposed at the same level [Bot.]: *n.* that which is opposed. (Fr.)
OPPOSITELY, *ad. op*-po-zit-le, in front; adversely.
OPPOSITENESS, *n. op*-po-zit-ness, state of being opposite.
OPPOSITION, *n.* op-po-*zish*-on, a position fronting something else: the act of opposing; obstacle; resistance; contrariety; the collective body of opponents to an administration; the situation of two heavenly bodies when distant in longitude from each other 180°; difference as regards quantity, quality, or both in propositions with the same subject and predicate [Logic]. (Fr.)
OPPOSITIONIST, *n.* op-po-*zish*-on-ist, one of the party that opposes an administration.
OPPOSITIVE, *a.* op-*poz*-it-iv, that may be put in opposition.
OPPRESS, *v.t.* op-*press*, to load or burden by hardship; to overpower; to lie heavy on. **Oppressed.** Oppresses. Oppressing. (Fr. *oppresser.*)
OPPRESSION, *n.* op-*presh*-on, act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; depression; sense of weight pressing. (Fr.)
OPPRESSIVE, *a.* op-*pres*-siv, unreasonably burdensome; tyrannical; heavy; overwhelming; close and depressive.
OPPRESSIVELY, *ad.* op-*pres*-siv-le, in an oppressive manner.
OPPRESSIVENESS, *n.* op-*pres*-siv-ness, quality of being oppressive.
OPPRESSOR, *n.* op-*pres*-sor, one who oppresses.
OPPROBRIOUS, *a.* op-*proh*-bre-us, reproachful and contemptuous; thoroughly disgraceful; infamous. (L. *opprobriosus.*)
OPPROBRIOUSLY, *ad.* op-*proh*-bre-us-le, in an opprobrious manner; scurrilously.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, *n.* op-*proh*-bre-us-ness, reproachfulness with contempt; scurrility.
OPPROBRIUM, *n.* op-*proh*-bre-um, reproach with disdain; infamy; disgrace. (L.)
OPPUGN, *v.t.* op-*pewn*, to oppose; to resist. **Oppugned.** Oppugning. **Oppugns.** (Fr. *oppugner.*)
OPPUGNANCY, *n.* op-*pug*-nan-se, opposition; resistance.
OPPUGNANT, *a.* op-*pug*-nant, opposing; resisting. (L. *oppugnans*, fighting against.)
OPPUGNATION, *n.* op-pug-*nay*-shon, opposition; resistance.
OPPUGNER, *n.* op-*pewn*-er, one who opposes.
OPSIOMETER, *n. op*-se-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring distinct vision for the purpose of prescribing suitable eyeglasses; an optometer.
OPSOMANIA, *n. op*-so-*may*-ne-ah, a longing for some particular dainty.
OPSONIC, *a.* op-*son*-ik, rendering bacteria easier of ingestion by phagocytes.
OPSONIN, *n. op*-son-in, the substance created in the system by injecting a patient with non-living cultures of the bacteria causing his disease, which renders the bacteria easier of ingestion by phagocytes. (Gr. *opsonein*, purchase food.)
OPT, *v.i.* opt, to make choice. **Opted. Opting. Opts.**
OPTATIVE, *a. op*-tat-iv, expressing desire or wish; subject to choice. **Optative mood,** that form of the verb in which wish is expressed [Gram.]. (Fr. *optatif.*)
OPTIC, *n. op*-tik, an organ of sight.
OPTIC, *a. op*-tik, relating or pertaining to the eye or vision, or to optics. **Optic nerves,** the two nerves of sight. **Optic lens,** a glass for a telescope or other optical instrument. (Fr. *optique.*)
OPTICAL, *a. op*-tik-al, relating or pertaining to the science of optics, or to the eyesight. **Optical illusions,** erroneous impressions sometimes conveyed through the organs of vision to the mind.
OPTICIAN, *n.* op-*tish*-an, one who makes or sells optical instruments; one skilled in optics.
OPTICS, *n. op*-tiks, the science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision.
OPTIGRAPH, *n. op*-te-graf, a form of camera used for copying landscapes. (Gr. *optikos*, relating to sight, and *grapho*, write.)
OPTIMACY, *n. op*-tim-as-se, the nobility.
OPTIMATES, *n.pl.* op-te-*mate*-eez, nobility in general, primarily the Roman nobility. (L.)
OPTIME, *n. op*-tim-e, one of those who stood in the second rank of honours, immediately after the wranglers, in the examination for the Cambridge University B.A. degree. (L. *optime*, best.)
OPTIMISM, *n. op*-tim-izm, the doctrine that the existing order of things is on the whole the best possible: the doctrine that good will prevail over evil; a hopeful view of things. (Fr. *optimisme.*)
OPTIMIST, *n. op*-tim-ist, one who thinks that all is for the best.
OPTIMIZE, *v.i. op*-tim-ize, to see everything in its best light. **Optimized. Optimizes. Optimizing.**
OPTION, *n. op*-shon, the power of choosing or wishing: the opportunity of choice; a bargain in which a dealer has the right to buy or sell a certain amount of stock within certain limits of price during a certain time. (Fr.)
OPTIONAL, *a. op*-shon-al, left to choice; leaving something to choice.
OPTIONALLY, *ad. op*-shon-al-le, at one's own choice.
OPTOGRAPHY, *n.* op-*tog*-raf-e, the temporary retention on the retina of the last thing seen before death.
OPTOMETER, *n.* op-*tom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision. (Gr. *optomai*, see, and *metron*, measure.)
OPTOPHONE, *n. op*-to-fone, an invention for the use of the blind, by means of which light is translated into sound and conveyed to the ear by telephones. (Gr. *optos*, seen, and *phone*, voice.)
OPULENCE, *n. op*-yewl-ence, wealth; riches. (Fr.)
OPULENCY, *n. op*-yewl-ence-e, opulence.
OPULENT, *a. op*-yewl-ent, wealthy; affluent. (Fr.)
OPULENTLY, *ad. op*-yewl-ent-le, richly.
OPUNTIA, *n.* o-*pun*-she-a, a genus of over 200 species of cactaceous plants. (L. *Opus*, a town in Locris.)
OPUS, *n. oh*-pus, a work: a musical composition generally denoted in the series of a composer's works by a number, as Mozart op. 15. **Magnum opus,** the supreme achievement of an artist's lifework: an immense literary work. (L.)
OPUSCULE, *n.* o-*pus*-kewl, a small work. (Fr.)
OPUSCULUM, *n.* o-*pus*-kewl-um, opuscule. (L.)
OR, *conj.* awr, a connective that marks an alternative: *ad.* before. (A.S. *awther.*)
OR, *ad.* awr, meaning ere, as, or e'er. (A.S. *ær*, before.)
OR, *n.* awr, gold, denoted by dots in engravings [Her.]. (Fr.)
ORACH, *n. awr*-atch, the orache.
ORACHE, *n. awr*-atch, a plant of the genus *Atriplex*, sometimes used as a substitute for spinach. (Fr. *arrache.*)
ORACLE, *n. or*-ra-kl, among the ancients, the answer of a god, or his priest, to an enquiry on some matter of moment; the deity who gave the response; the place where it was given; among the Jews, the most holy place; a person reputedly wise; a wise sentence: *pl.* divine communications. (Fr.)
ORACULAR, *a.* or-*rak*-yewl-ar, uttering oracles; like an oracle; grave; venerable; authoritative; ambiguous. (Late L. *oracularis.*)
ORACULARLY, *ad.* or-*rak*-yewl-ar-le, in the manner of an oracle.
ORACULARNESS, *n.* or-*rak*-yewl-ar-ness, the state of being oracular.
ORAL, *a. awr*-al, by word of mouth; spoken, not written. (L. *os, oris*, the mouth.)
ORALLY, *ad. awr*-al-le, by word of mouth.
ORANG, *n.* awr-*ang*, the mias, the anthropoid ape *Simia satyrus.*
ORANGE, *a. or*-ranj, relating to the Society of Orangemen in Ulster founded in 1795, and so named after William of Orange.
ORANGE, *n. or*-ranj, the fruit of *Citrus aurantium*: *a.* of the colour of an orange. (O.Fr. *orenge*, from Pers. *narang*, orange.)
ORANGEADE, *n. or*-ranj-ade, a drink made of orange juice.
ORANGE-BAT, *n. or*-ranj-bat, the yellow bat of Northern Australia, *Rhynonycteris aurantia.*
ORANGE-BLOSSOM, *n. or*-ranj-blos-som, the flower of the orange tree.
ORANGE-LILY, *n. or*-ranj-lil-e, a lily with orange flowers.
ORANGEMAN, *n. or*-ranj-man, a member of the Society of Orangemen.

ORANGEMEN, *n.pl.* *or*-ranj-men, an Irish society for upholding Protestantism. (William the Third who was Prince of Orange.)
ORANGE-MUSK, *n.* *or*-ranj-musk, a species of pear.
ORANGE-PEEL, *n.* *or*-ranj-peel, the rind of an orange.
ORANGE-ROOT, *n.* *or*-ranj-root, the root of *Hydrastis canadensis*.
ORANGERY, *n.* *or*-ranj-re, an orange garden or house for orange trees.
ORANGE-TAWNY, *a.* *or*-ranj-tawn-e, of a colour between yellow and brown.
ORANGE-TIP, *n.* *or*-ranj-tip, the butterfly, *Euchloe cardamines*.
ORANGITE, *n.* *or*-ranj-ite, silicate of thorium; a yellow variety of thorite.
ORANG-OUTANG, *n.* awr-*ang*-oo-*tang*, the orang. (Malay, man of the woods.)
ORANT, *n.* *oh*-rant, a worshipper.
ORARIUM, *n.* *o-rare*-e-um, a priest's stole; the border of a priest's robe; a scarf anciently used as a handkerchief.
ORATE, *v.i.* awr-*ate*, to harangue (used in a jocular sense). **Orated. Orates. Orating.**
ORATION, *n.* awr-*ay*-shon, an elaborate speech; a formal discourse on a special occasion. (Fr.)
ORATOR, *n.* *or*-ra-tor, a public speaker; an eloquent speaker; a petitioner [Law]. **Public Orator**, the official orator of a university at a public graduation, who pronounces the merits of those who have been selected for academic honours. (Fr. *orateur*.)
ORATORIAL, *a.* or-ra-*tawr*-e-al, referring to an orator or to oratory.
ORATORIAN, *a.* or-ra-*tawr*-e-an, relating to the clergy of an oratory: *n.* a priest of an oratory, one of the society founded by Philip Neri.
ORATORICAL, *a.* *or*-ra-*tor*-ik-al, pertaining to an orator or oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator.
ORATORICALLY, *ad.* *or*-ra-*tor*-ik-al-le, in an oratorical manner.
ORATORIO, *n.* *or*-ra-*tawr*-e-o, a sacred musical drama; a place of worship. (It.)
ORATORY, *n.* *or*-ra-tor-e, the art of speaking persuasively; eloquence or its exercise; a small chapel, usually for private devotion. **Priests of the Oratory**, a religious order living in community but without vows, and devoted to theological and other sacred studies. (L. *oratoria*.)
ORATRESS, *n.* *or*-ra-tress, a female orator.
ORB, *n.* awrb, a globe; a circle; a wheel; an orbit; a period; the eye: *v.t.* to form into a circle; to surround. **Orbed. Orbing. Orbs.** (Fr. *orbe*.)
ORBATE, *a.* *awr*-bate, bereaved; fatherless. (L. *orbatus*.)
ORBED, *a.* awrbd, round; orbicular.
ORBICULAR, *a.* awr-*bik*-yewl-ar, in the form of an orb. (Late L. *orbicularis*.)
ORBICULARLY, *ad.* awr-*bik*-yewl-ar-le, spherically.
ORBICULARNESS, *n.* awr-*bik*-yewl-ar-ness, sphericity.
ORBICULATE, *a.* awr-*bik*-yewl-ate, made or being in the form of an orb. (Late L. *orbiculatus*.)
ORBICULATED, *a* awr-*bik*-yewl-ay-ted, orbiculate.
ORBICULATION, *n.* awr-*bik*-yewl-*ay*-shon, orbicular formation.
ORBIT, *n.* *awrb*-it, the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; the bony cavity of the eye [Anat.]. (Fr. *orbite*, from L. *orbita*, a circuit.)
ORBITAL, *a.* *awrb*-it-al, pertaining to an orbit.
ORB-LIKE, *a.* *awrb*-like, resembling an orb.
ORC, *n.* awrk, a voracious species of the dolphin family, *Orca gladiator*, the killer whale. (L. *orca*, the narwhal.)
ORCADIAN, *a.* awr-*kay*-de-an, belonging to Orkney: *n.* a native of Orkney. (L. *Orcades*, the Orkney Islands.)
ORCHANET, *n.* *awr*-kan-et, the plant alkanet. (Fr. *orcanète*.)
ORCHARD, *n.* *awr*-chard, an enclosure of fruit-trees. (A.S. *orceard*.)
ORCHARD-HOUSE, *n.* *awr*-chard-house, a greenhouse for the cultivation of fruit trees.
ORCHARDING, *n.* *awr*-chard-ing, the cultivation of orchards.
ORCHARDIST, *n.* *awr*-chard-ist, a cultivator of orchards.
ORCHESIS, *n.* awr-*kee*-sis, the art of dancing. (Gr.)
ORCHESOGRAPHY, *n.* awr-keez-*og*-raf-e, the science of dancing. (Gr. *orchesis*, a dance, and *grapho*, write.)
ORCHESTIC, *a.* awr-*kest*-ik, relating to dancing.
ORCHESTICS, *n.* awr-*kest*-iks, the art of dancing; orchesis.
ORCHESTRA, *n.* *awr*-kes-tra, the part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians; a company of instrumentalists. (L.)
ORCHESTRAL, *a.* awr-*kest*-ral, pertaining to an orchestra: suitable for or performed in an orchestra.
ORCHESTRATE, *v.t.* *awr*-kes-trate, to arrange or compose a piece for performance by an orchestra. **Orchestrated. Orchestrates. Orchestrating.**
ORCHESTRATION, *n.* awr-kest-*ray*-shon, instrumentation.
ORCHESTRINA, *n.* awr-kes-*tree*-na, an orchestrion.
ORCHESTRION, *n.* awr-*kes*-tre-on, a mechanical musical device imitating an orchestra.
ORCHIALGIA, *n.* *awr*-ke-*al*-je-a, neuralgia in a testicle. (Gr. *orchis*, a testicle.)
ORCHID, *n.* *awr*-kid, a species of any of the 400 genera of orchidaceous plants. (Gr. *orchis*.)
ORCHIDACEOUS, *a.* awr-kid-*ay*-shus, pertaining to that group of plants of which the orchis is the type.
ORCHIDEOUS, *a.* awr-*kid*-e-us, pertaining to orchids.
ORCHIDIST, *n.* *awr*-kid-ist, an expert in, or collector of, orchids.
ORCHIDOMANIA, *n.* *awr*-kid-o-*mane*-e-a, excessive admiration of orchids.
ORCHIDOMANIAC, *n.* *awr*-kid-o-*mane*-e-ak, an enthusiastic grower of orchids.
ORCHIL, *n.* *awr*-kil, a red-violet, purple or blue dyestuff made from archil; archil, the trade designation; the lichen from which it is obtained, a species of the genus *Roccella*. (O.Fr.)
ORCHIS, *n.* *awr*-kis, a genus of 70 species of plants, many of which have fragrant and beautiful flowers. (Gr. a testicle, from the shape of the root.)
ORCHITIS, *n.* awr-*ki*-tis, inflammation of the testicles.
ORCHOTOMY, *n.* awr-*kot*-om-e, removal of the testicle; castration. (Gr. *orchis*, and *tome*, cutting.)
ORCIN, *n.* *awr*-sin, a crystallizable colouring matter obtained from orchil.
ORD, *n.* awrd, an edge, point or beginning. (A.S.)
ORDAIN, *v.t.* awr-*dane*, to appoint; to decree; to institute. **Ordained. Ordaining. Ordains.** (O.Fr. *ordonner*.)
ORDAINABLE, *a.* awr-*dane*-a-bl, that may be appointed.
ORDAINER, *n.* awr-*dane*-er, one who ordains.
ORDAINMENT, *n.* awr-*dane*-ment, the act of ordaining.
ORDEAL, *n.* awr-*de*-al, an ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by fire or water, or in Africa, by poison; severe testing trial. (A.S. *ordel*.)
ORDEAL-BEAN, *n.* awr-*de*-al-been, the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*.
ORDEAL-TREE, *n.* awr-*dee*-al-tree, the red-water tree of Sierra Leone, *Erythrophleum guineense*.
ORDER, *n.* *awr*-der, regular or methodical arrangement; proper state; adherence to rule laid down; settled mode of proceeding or working; regularity; mandate; regulation; rank; class; division of men; a religious fraternity; a society of knights; a division intermediate between a class and a family [Bot. and Zool.]; a system of several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters, as the Tuscan Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite [Arch.]: *v.t.* to regulate; to methodize: to conduct; to command; to manage: *v.i.* to give command. **Holy orders**, the Christian ministry. **Order in Council**, an order made by the King in Council at the suggestion of the executive officers of the crown. **Order of battle**, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of a fleet or army for action. **Order of the day**, pre-arranged order of business. **Regimental orders**, such orders as proceed immediately from a commanding officer for the observance of the regiment. **Take orders**, to be ordained [Eccles.]. **Ordered. Ordering. Orders.** (Fr. *ordre*.)
ORDERER, *n.* *awr*-der-er, one who gives orders.
ORDERING, *n.* *awr*-der-ing, disposition: distribution.
ORDERLESS, *a.* *awr*-der-less, without regularity.
ORDERLINESS, *n.* *awr*-der-le-ness, regularity.

ORDERLY, *a. awr*-der-le, methodical; regular; in good order; not unruly; on duty [Mil.]: *n.* a soldier who carries an officer's orders: *ad.* according to due order. **Orderly book,** a book for general and regimental orders. **Orderly officer,** the officer on duty for the day. **Orderly room,** the room in which the administrative work of a regiment is conducted [Mil.].

ORDINAL, *a. awr*-din-al, denoting order: *n.* a number denoting order; formula of ordination [Eccles.]. (L. *ordinalis*, in order.)

ORDINANCE, *n. awr*-din-ance, a rule established by authority; established rite or ceremony. (O.Fr.)

ORDINAND, *n. awr*-din-and, one who is awaiting ordination.

ORDINANT, *n. awr*-din-ant, a prelate conferring orders.

ORDINARILY, *ad. awr*-din-ar-re-le, according to established rules; usually.

ORDINARINESS, *n. awr*-din-ar-re-ness, the state of being ordinary.

ORDINARY, *a. awr*-din-ar-re, according to established order; common; customary; of common rank; inferior; plain; of little merit: *n.* an ecclesiastical judge; a general dinner at a fixed price; a table d'hote dinner; a place of eating: a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines [Her.]. **An ordinary seaman,** one not fully skilled. (Fr. *ordinaire.*)

ORDINARYSHIP, *n. awr*-din-ar-re-ship, an ordinary's office.

ORDINATE, *a. awr*-din-ate, methodical; orderly: *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated by its sides and bisected by the axes [Geom.]. (L. *ordinatus*, set in order.)

ORDINATION, *n.* awr-din-*ay*-shon, the state of being ordained or appointed; the act of conferring holy orders. (Fr.)

ORDINATIVE, *a. awr*-din-ate-iv, giving orders.

ORDINATOR, *n. awr*-din-ate-or, one who ordains.

ORDINEE, *n.* awr-din-*ee*, a newly ordained clergyman.

ORDNANCE, *n. awrd*-nance, cannon, or great guns, mortars and howitzers: artillery. **Ordnance datum,** the level of mean tide, formerly taken at Liverpool but now at Newlyn in Cornwall. **Ordnance survey,** the British government survey of the land. (O.Fr.)

ORDOVICIAN, *n. awr*-do-*vish*-an, the series of rocks between the Cambrian and the Silurian.

ORDURE, *n. awr*-dewr, dung; excrement. (Fr.)

ORE, *n.* awr, metal in its natural state combined with some other substance; metal. (A.S. *ora.*)

OREAD, *n. awr*-e-ad, a mountain nymph. (Gr. *oros*, a mountain.)

OREODONTS, *n.pl. or*-re-o-donts, primitive mammals of the Eocene and Lower Miocene periods considered to be the ancestors of the existing ruminants.

OREXIS, *n.* o-*rek*-sis, desire [Med.]. (Gr.)

ORGAL, *n. awr*-gal, argal.

ORGAN, *n. awr*-gan, any part of a living body performing special functions; a party newspaper; a trade journal; means of conveyance or communication; the largest of keyboard wind instruments, of general use in cathedral and church services. **American organ,** a harmonium. **Barrel organ,** a portable mechanical organ having a barrel studded with pegs. (Fr. *organe*, from Gr. *organon*, an implement.)

ORGANBUILDER, *n. awr*-gan-bild-er, one whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGANDIE, *n. awr*-gan-de, a muslin fabric with figured patterns used for ladies' dresses. (Fr. *organdi*, book-muslin.)

ORGAN-GRINDER, *n. awr*-gan-*grine*-der, one who works the handle of a portable organ.

ORGANIC, *a.* awr-*gan*-ik, pertaining to organisms; consisting of or containing organs; pertaining to what has organs, or functional parts; instrumental. **Organic bodies,** such as possess organs with separate functions. **Organic disease,** a disease in which the structure of some organ of the body is in a morbid state. **Organic remains,** the fossil remains of animals or plants. (L. *organicus.*)

ORGANICAL, *a.* awr-*gan*-ik-al, organic.

ORGANICALLY, *ad.* awr-*gan*-ik-al-le, in an organic manner: with organs; by means of organs.

ORGANICALNESS, *n.* awr-*gan*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being organic.

ORGANISM, *n. awr*-gan-izm, that which lives or has lived; that which has organic structure.

ORGANIST, *n. awr*-gan-ist, a player on the organ.

ORGANIZABLE, *a. awr*-gan-*ize*-a-bl, that may be organized.

ORGANIZATION, *n. awr*-gan-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of organizing; state of being organized; organic structure; structure.

ORGANIZE, *v.t. awr*-gan-ize, to form with organs or an organism; to sing in parts; so to arrange the parts that the whole shall act as one body; to arrange a scheme of routine. **Organized. Organizes. Organizing.** (L. *organum*, a tool.)

ORGANOGENY, *n.* awr-gan-*oj*-en-e, the development of organs. (Gr. *organon*, and *gennao*, produce.)

ORGANOGRAPHICAL, *a.* awr-gan-o-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to organography.

ORGANOGRAPHY, *n.* awr-gan-*og*-raf-e, a description of the organs of plants or animals. (Gr. *organon*, and *grapho*, write.)

ORGANOLOGY, *n.* awr-gan-*ol*-oj-e, that branch of physiology which treats of the organs of animals. (Gr. *organon*, and *logos*, science.)

ORGANON, *n. awr*-gan-on, a prescribed method of philosophic or scientific inquiry. (Gr. from *ergon*, a work.)

ORGANOPLASTIC, *a. awr*-gan-o-*plast*-ik, formative of organic tissue. (Gr. *organon*, and *plasso*, fashion.)

ORGAN-SCREEN, *n. awr*-gan-skreen, the ornamental wall or framework which supports a church organ.

ORGANZINE, *n. awr*-gan-zeen, a fabric of thrown silk. (Fr. *organsin.*)

ORGASM, *n. awr*-gazm, immoderate excitement or action, especially of the generative organs. (Gr. *orgasmos.*)

ORGEAT, *n. awr*-sjah, a drink made of barley and sweet almonds. (Fr.)

ORGIASTIC, *a.* awr-jee-*ast*-ik, pertaining to the Bacchanalian orgies. (Gr. *orgiastikos.*)

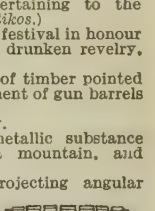
ORGIES, *n.pl. awr*-jeez, revels or a festival in honour of Bacchus; nocturnal revels; drunken revelry. (Gr. *orgia.*)

ORGUES, *n.pl.* awrgs, thick pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; an arrangement of gun barrels fired simultaneously [Mil.]. (Fr.)

ORGY, *n. awr*-je, a drunken revelry.

ORICHALC, *n. awr*-e-kalk, a metallic substance resembling gold. (Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, brass.)

ORIEL, *n. awr*-e-el, a large projecting angular window divided by mullions and transoms into different bays. (O.Fr. *oriol.*)



Oriel Window.

ORIENCY, *n. awr*-e-en-se, brightness or strength of colour.

ORIENT, *a. awr*-e-ent, rising, as the sun; eastern; bright; shining: *n.* the east; between north-east and south-east; a gem of the purest quality: *v.t.* to ascertain or adjust a position primarily with reference to the east. **Oriented. Orienting. Orients.** (Fr.)

ORIENTAL, *a.* awr-e-*ent*-tal, eastern; situated in, or proceeding from, the east; precious: *n.* a native of the east. (Fr.)

ORIENTALISM, *n.* awr-e-*ent*-al-izm, a doctrine or idiom of the east; acquaintance with oriental literature.

ORIENTALIST, *n.* awr-e-*ent*-al-ist, an inhabitant of the east; one versed in eastern languages and literature.

ORIENTALITY, *n.* awr-e-ent-*al*-e-te, the state of being oriental.

ORIENTALIZE, *v.t.* awr-e-*ent*-al-ize, to render oriental. **Orientalized. Orientalizes. Orientalizing.**

ORIENTATE, *v.t.* and *v.i. awr*-e-ent-ate, to turn to the east; to determine geographical position. **Orientated. Orientates. Orientating.**

ORIENTATION, *n.* awr-e-ent-*ay*-shon, eastward position or attitude; determination of the compass point. (Fr.)

ORIFICE, *n. or*-rif-is, the mouth of a tube ; an aperture. (Fr.)
ORIFLAMME, *n. or*-re-flam, the sacred banner of the abbey of St. Denis. (Fr.)
ORIGAN, *n. or*-rig-an, wild marjoram ; a savoury herb of the genus *Origanum*. (Fr.)
ORIGIN, *n. or*-rij-in, the beginning of anything ; the source. (Fr. *origine*.)
ORIGINABLE, *a.* or-*rij*-in-a-bl, that may be originated.
ORIGINAL, *a.* or-*rij*-in-al, first in order ; primitive ; originating ; having power to originate ; not copied : *n.* origin ; that from which anything is copied ; archetype ; the exact language in which a book was written ; an eccentric individual. (Fr.)
ORIGINALITY, *n.* or-rij-in-*al*-e-te, the state of being original.
ORIGINALLY, *ad.* or-*rij*-in-al-le, primarily.
ORIGINATE, *v.t.* or-*rij*-in-ate, to bring into existence. Originated. Originates. Originating.
ORIGINATION, *n.* or-rij-in-*ay*-shon, first production ; mode of production.
ORIGINATIVE, *a.* or-*rij*-in-at-iv, having power to originate.
ORIGINATOR, *n.* or-*rij*-in-ay-tor, one who originates.
ORILLION, *n.* or-*ril*-yon, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of a bastion [Fort.]. (Fr. *oreillon*.)
ORINASAL, *a. awr*-e-*naze*-al, sounded with mouth and nose.
ORIOLE, *n. awr*-e-ole, a passerine bird of the genus *Oriolus*, allied to the shrikes and wagtails. (O.Fr. *oriol*.)
ORION, *n.* o-*ry*-on, one of the chief constellations on the celestial equator, but south of the ecliptic. (L. *Orion*, a legendary giant hunter.)
ORISMOLOGY, *n.* or-ris-*mol*-o-je, that department of natural history which treats of the terms employed. (Gr. *horismos*, restriction, and *logos*, science.)
ORISON, *n. or*-re-zon, a prayer of supplication. (O.Fr.)
ORLE, *n.* awrl, a fillet ; a roll of two colours supporting a crest [Her.]. (O.Fr.)
ORLEANS, *n. awr*-le-anz, a cloth of mixed wool and cotton originally made in Orléans.
ORLOP, *n. awr*-lop, the lowest deck of a ship. (Dut. *over*, and *loopen*, run.)
ORMER, *n. awrm*-er, the ear-shell, *Haliotis tuberculata*.
ORMOLU, *n. awr*-mo-loo, brass, sometimes gilt ; a composition to imitate gold. (Fr. *or*, gold, and *moulu*, ground or beaten.)
ORMUZD, *n. awr*-muzd, the Zoroastrian impersonation of light or the good principle in nature. (Per.)
ORNAMENT, *n. awr*-na-ment, that which adorns ; decoration : embellishment : *v.t.* to adorn or beautify. Ornamented. Ornamenting. Ornaments. (Fr. *ornement*.)
ORNAMENTAL, *a.* awr-na-*ment*-al, serving to decorate.
ORNAMENTATION, *n.* awr-na-ment-*ay*-shon, that which ornaments ; decoration.
ORNARY, *a. awr*-nar-e, mean ; low. (American Slang, abbreviation of *ordinary*.)
ORNATE, *a.* awr-*nate*, elaborately adorned ; bedecked. (L. *ornatus*, adorned.)
ORNATELY, *adv.* awr-*nate*-le, in an ornate manner or style.
ORNATENESS, *n.* awr-*nate*-ness, state of being adorned.
ORNISCOPICS, *n.pl.* awr-nis-*kop*-iks, omens drawn from birds. (Gr. *ornis*, bird, and *skopeo*, view.)
ORNITHIC, *a.* awr-*nith*-ik, pertaining to birds.
ORNITHICHNITE, *n.* awr-*nith*-ik-nite, a bird's footprint. (Gr. *ornis*, and *ichnos*, a trace.)
ORNITHOCOPROS, *n. awr*-nith-o-*kop*-ros, bird's dung. (Gr. *ornis*, and *kopros*, dung.)
ORNITHOLITE, *n.* awr-*nith*-o-lite, the fossil remains of a bird. (Gr. *ornis*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
ORNITHOLOGICAL, *a. awr*-nith-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to ornithology.
ORNITHOLOGIST, *n.* awr-nith-*ol*-o-jist, one skilled in ornithology.
ORNITHOLOGY, *n.* awr-nith-*ol*-oj-e, the study of birds. (Gr. *ornis*, and *logos*, science.)
ORNITHOMANCY, *n.* awr-*nith*-o-man-se, divination from birds. (Gr. *ornis*, and *manteia*, divination.)
ORNITHOPTER, *n.* awr-nith-*op*-ter, an airplane with flapping wings ; an airplane with revolving vanes ; a bird-winged butterfly.
ORNITHORHYNCHUS, *n.* awr-nith-o-*rink*-us, an Australian duck-billed mammal that lays eggs, *O. anatinus*. (Gr. *ornis*, and *rhynchos*, a snout.)
ORNITHOSCOPY, *n.* awr-nith-*os*-kop-e, observation of the habits of birds. (Gr. *ornis*, and *skopeo*, view.)
OROGRAPHIC, *a.* awr-o-*graf*-ik, orological.
OROGRAPHICAL, *a.* awr-o-*graf*-ik-al, orographic.
OROGRAPHY, *n.* awr-*og*-raf-e, orology. (Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *grapho*, write.)
OROIDE, *n. or*-ro-id, an alloy of tin, copper and other metals used in cheap jewellery. (Fr. *or*, gold, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
OROLOGICAL, *a.* awr-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to orology.
OROLOGIST, *n.* awr-*ol*-oj-ist, a student of orology.
OROLOGY, *n.* awr-*ol*-oj-e, the study of or a treatise on mountains. (Gr. *oros*, and *logos*, science, or account.)
OROTUND, *a. or*-ro-tund, with a full, clear voice. (L. *os, oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round.)
ORPHAN, *n. awr*-fan, a child bereaved of father and mother : *a.* being so bereft. (Gr. *orphanos*, bereft.)
ORPHANAGE, *n. awr*-fan-aje, state of an orphan ; an asylum for orphans.
ORPHANED, *a. awr*-fand, left an orphan.
ORPHANHOOD, *n. awr*-fan-hood, the state of having lost one's parents ; orphanage.
ORPHANISM, *n. awr*-fan-izm, the state of an orphan.
ORPHANOTROPHY, *n.* awr-fan-*ot*-rof-e, hospital for orphans ; supporting of orphans. (Gr. *orphanos*, and *trophe*, nourishment.)
ORPHEAN, *a.* awr-*fee*-an, pertaining to Orpheus ; enchanting, like the strains of Orpheus. **Orphean Warbler,** the song bird *Sylvia orphea*. (*Orpheus*, the famous legendary musician of Thrace.)
ORPHIC, *a. awr*-fik, orphean.
ORPHREY, *n. awr*-fray, an embroidered border on an ecclesiastical vestment. (O.Fr.)
ORPIMENT, *n. awr*-pe-ment, yellow sulphide of arsenic. (Fr.)
ORPIN, *n. awr*-pin, a yellow colour [Paint.]. (*Orpiment*.)
ORPINE, *n. awr*-pin, the succulent herbaceous plant *Sedum telephium*, so named from its colour. (*Orpiment*.)
ORRERY, *n. or*-re-re, a working model of the solar system, so called after the Earl of Orrery, for whom one was made.
ORRIS, *n. or*-ris, the dried rhizome of *Iris florentina*.
ORRIS, *n. or*-ris, gold or silver lace. (*Orphrey*.)
ORSEDEW, *n. awrse*-dew, Mannheim or Dutch gold.
ORT, *n.* awrt, fragment ; refuse. (A.S.)
ORTHITE, *n. awr*-thite, a variety of allanite. (Gr. *orthos*, straight.)
ORTHOCHROMATIC, *a. awr*-tho-kro-*mat*-ik, giving true colour values. (Gr. *orthos*, and *chroma*, colour.)
ORTHOCLASE, *n. awr*-tho-klayz, a monoclinic potash felspar. (Gr. *orthos*, and *klasis*, breaking.)
ORTHODIAGONAL, *n. awr*-tho-di-*ag*-on-al, the inclined lateral axis in the monoclinic system of crystallography.
ORTHODOX, *a. awr*-tho-doks, holding the accepted faith, belief or doctrine ; according to the accepted belief or doctrine. (Late L. *orthodoxus*.)
ORTHODOXICAL, *a.* awr-tho-*doks*-ik-al, orthodox.
ORTHODOXLY, *ad. awr*-tho-doks-le, consistent with orthodoxy.
ORTHODOXNESS, *n. awr*-tho-doks-ness, the state of being orthodox.
ORTHODOXY, *n. awr*-tho-doks-e, accepted belief or doctrine ; consonance with accepted belief or doctrine. (Late L. *orthodoxia*.)
ORTHODROMIC, *a.* awr-tho-*drom*-ik, pertaining to orthodromy.
ORTHODROMICS, *n.* awr-tho-*drom*-iks, art of sailing in a direct course. (Gr. *orthos*, and *dromos*, running.)
ORTHODROMY, *n.* awr-*thod*-rom-e, sailing in a straight course, being an arc of a great circle.
ORTHOEPIC, *a.* awr-tho-*ep*-ik, pertaining to orthoepy.
ORTHOEPICAL, *a.* awr-tho-*ep*-ik-al, orthoepic.
ORTHOEPIST, *n.* awr-*tho*-ep-ist, one skilled in orthoepy.

ORTHOEPY, *n.* awr-*tho*-ep-e, correct pronunciation. (Gr. *orthoepeia.*)
ORTHOGENY, *n.* awr-*thoj*-e-ne, determinate variation.
ORTHOGNATHOUS, *a.* awr-*thog*-na-thus, straight-jawed; with a vertical face profile.
ORTHOGON, *n. awr*-tho-gon, a rectangular figure. (L. *orthogonius.*)
ORTHOGONAL, *a.* awr-*thog*-on-al, right-angled.
ORTHOGRAPHER, *n.* awr-*thog*-raf-er, one skilled in orthography.
ORTHOGRAPHIC, *a.* awr-tho-*graf*-ik, pertaining to orthography.
ORTHOGRAPHICAL, *a.* awr-tho-*graf*-ik-al, orthographic.
ORTHOGRAPHIST, *n.* awr-*thog*-raf-ist, an orthographer.
ORTHOGRAPHY, *n.* awr-*thog*-raf-e, correct spelling; the drawing of the elevation of a building showing its true proportions. (Fr. *orthographie.*)
ORTHOMETRY, *n.* awr-*thom*-et-re, the laws of correct versification. (Gr. *orthos,* and *metron,* measure.)
ORTHOPÆDIC, *a.* awr-tho-*peed*-ik, pertaining to physical deformities.
ORTHOPÆDY, *n.* awr-tho-*pee*-de, the art of curing deformities in the human body, primarily of children. (Gr. *orthos,* and *pais,* a child.)
ORTHOPHONY, *n.* awr-*thof*-o-ne, correct speaking; the culture of the voice.
ORTHOPNŒA, *n.* awr-*thop*-ne-ah, difficulty of breathing, such that the patient has to sit erect. (L.)
ORTHOPRAXY, *n. awr*-tho-*prak*-se, the treatment of deformities by mechanical means.
ORTHOPTERA, *n.pl.* awr-*thop*-ter-a, the straight-winged insects. (Gr. *orthopteros,* straight-winged.)
ORTHOPTEROUS, *a.* awr-*thop*-ter-us, straight-winged; insects having the front wings long and narrow.
ORTHOSTYLE, *a. awr*-tho-stile, having columns arranged in a straight line [Arch.]. (Gr. *orthos,* straight, and *stylos,* a column.)
ORTHOTROPAL, *a.* awr-*thot*-rop-al, growing straight [Bot.]. (Gr. *orthos,* and *tropos,* turning.)
ORTHOTROPOUS, *a.* awr-*thot*-rop-us, orthotropal.
ORTHOTYPOUS, *a.* awr-*thot*-ip-us, having a perpendicular cleavage [Min.]. (Gr. *orthos,* and *typto,* strike.)
ORTIVE, *a. awr*-tiv, rising, or eastern. (Late L. *ortivus,* rising.)
ORTOLAN, *n. awr*-to-lan, the garden bunting, *Emberiza hortulanus.* (Fr.)
ORTYX, *n. awr*-tiks, the genus of American birds that includes the colins or bob-whites. (Gr. a quail.)
ORVAL, *n. awr*-val, the herb clary, *Salvia sclarea.* (Fr.)
ORYX, *n. or*-riks, a genus of antelopes ranging from South Africa into Syria and Arabia, and including the gemsbok and the beisa, *O. beisa,* which is supposed to be the legendary unicorn. (L.)
OS, *n.* os, a bone; a mouth [Anat.]. (L.)
OSAGE-ORANGE, *n.* o-*sahj*-or-anj, the North American bow-wood, *Maclura aurantiaca.*
OSBORNE, *n. oz*-born, a variety of slightly sweetened biscuit. (Osborne, in Isle of Wight.)
OSCAN, *n. os*-kan, a member of a pre-Latin race in Italy. (L. *Osci.*)
OSCHEOCELE, *n. os*-ke-o-ceel, scrotal hernia. (Gr. *oschе,* the scrotum, and *kele,* a tumour.)
OSCHITIS, *n.* os-*kite*-is, inflammation of the scrotum.
OSCILLATE, *v.i. os*-sil-late, to swing; to vibrate; to move up and down or backwards and forwards. Oscillated. Oscillates. Oscillating. (L. *oscillatus,* swung.)
OSCILLATION, *n.* os-sil-*lay*-shon, vibration.
OSCILLATOR, *n. os*-sil-late-tor, a machine for producing oscillation.
OSCILLATORY, *a. os*-sil-late-or-e, oscillating.
OSCILLOGRAPH, *n. os*-sil-lo-graf, a device by which the variations in an electric current can be graphically recorded. (L. *oscillum,* swing, and Gr. *grapho,* write.)
OSCINES, *n.pl. os*-se-neez, the singing birds.
OSCINIAN, *a.* os-*sin*-e-an, belonging to or characteristic of the oscines.
OSCITANCY, *n. os*-sit-an-se, oscitant state.
OSCITANT, *a. os*-sit-ant, yawning; drowsy; dull. (L. *oscitans.*)
OSCITANTLY, *ad. os*-sit-tant-le, in an oscitant manner.
OSCITATE, *v.i. os*-sit-tate, to yawn; to gape. Oscitated. Oscitates. Oscitating. (L. *oscitatus.*)
OSCITATION, *n.* os-sit-*tay*-shon, the act of yawning.
OSCULANT, *a. os*-kewl-ant, kissing; closely approximating; closely adhering. (L. *osculans,* kissing.)
OSCULAR, *a. os*-kewl-ar, of or relating to the mouth; hence, to kissing.
OSCULATE, *v.t. os*-kewl-ate, to salute with a kiss; to touch [Geom.]. Osculated. Osculates. Osculating. (L. *osculatus.*)
OSCULATION, *n. os*-kewl-*ay*-shon, the act of osculating; the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature as the given curve [Geom.].
OSCULATORY, *a. os*-kewl-ate-tor-e, kissing; touching: *n.* a tablet or board, with a picture of Christ or the Virgin, first kissed by the priest, and handed by him to be kissed by the people [Eccles.]. Osculatory circle, a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point [Geom.].
OSCULE, *n. os*-kewl, a small bilabiate aperture. (L. *osculum,* kiss.)
OSHAC, *n. oh*-shak, the gum ammoniac plant *Dorema ammoniacum.* (Pers. *ushak.*)
OSIER, *n. oh*-sjeer, the willow, *Salix viminalis,* whose twigs are used for making baskets: *a.* of osier. Osier holt, a place where willows for basket-work are cultivated. (Fr.)
OSIERED, *a. oh*-sjeerd, covered with osiers.
OSIRIS, *n.* oh-*sy*-ris, the chief god of the ancient Egyptians. (L.)
OSMANLI, *a. oz*-man-le, relating to the former Imperial Ottoman Empire: *n.* a high Turkish official; a member of the Turkish race. (Turk.)
OSMAZOME, *n. oz*-ma-zome, an extract from muscular fibre, to which it was presumed its taste, when cooked, was due. (Gr. *osme,* smell, and *zomos,* gravy.)
OSMIC, *a. os*-mik, of or relating to osmium.
OSMIOUS, *a. os*-me-us, osmic.
OSMIRIDIUM, *n. os*-mi-*rid*-e-um, a native alloy of osmium and iridium, the heaviest alloy.
OSMIUM, *n. oz*-me-um, the metallic element Os., the heaviest metal, its specific gravity being 22.48, nearly twice that of lead, which is 11.35.
OSMOSE, *n. os*-mose, the tendency of two different fluids, when separated by a membrane, to pass through the pores and mingle. (Gr. *osmos,* a pushing.)
OSMOSIS, *n.* os-*moh*-sis, diffusion through a membrane.
OSMOTIC, *a.* os-*mot*-ik, due to osmosis.
OSMUNDA, *n. oz*-mund-ah, a genus of six species of flowering ferns including *O. regalis,* the royal fern. (Fr. *osmonde.*)
OSNABURG, *n. oz*-na-burg, a species of coarse linen, originally from Osnaburg in Germany.
OSPHRESIOLOGY, *n. os*-fre-ze-*ol*-oj-e, the study of odours or smell. (Gr. *osphresis,* smelling, and *logos,* account.)
OSPREY, *n. os*-pray, the fish-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus.* (L. *ossifragus,* bone-shattering.)
OSPREY, *n. os*-pray, a plume of the feathers of the white egret.
OSSEIN, *n. os*-se-in, a glue-like substance in bone. (L. *os,* a bone.)
OSSELET, *n. os*-sel-let, a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee. (Fr.)
OSSEOUS, *a. os*-se-us, composed of or resembling bone; bony. Osseous breccia, the cemented mass of fragments of bone found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks. (L. *osseus.*)
OSSIANIC, *a.* os-se-*an*-ik, pertaining to or after Ossian, the Celtic poet.
OSSICLE, *n. os*-se-kl, a small bone or bony particle. (L. *ossiculum,* a little bone.)
OSSIFEROUS, *a.* os-*sif*-er-us, containing or bearing bones. (L. *os.* and *fero,* bear.)
OSSIFIC, *a.* os-*sif*-ik, having power to ossify.
OSSIFICATION, *n. os*-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of changing from flesh into a bony substance; the change itself.
OSSIFY, *v.t. os*-se-fy, to form into bone or a bone-like substance: *v.i.* to become bone. Ossified. Ossifies. Ossifying. (Fr. *ossifier.*)
OSSIVOROUS, *a.* os-*siv*-or-us, feeding on bones. (L. *os.* and *voro,* devour.)
OSSUARY, *n. os*-yew-a-re, a charnel-house. (Late L. *ossuarium.*)

OSTENSIBILITY, *n.* os-ten-se-*bil*-et-e, the quality of being ostensible.
OSTENSIBLE, *a.* os-*ten*-se-bl, that may be shown; professed, whether real or not; apparent; plausible. (Fr.)
OSTENSIBLY, *ad.* os-*ten*-sib-le, in appearance; professedly.
OSTENSION, *n.* os-*ten*-shon, the exposure of the sacrament that the congregation may adore it.
OSTENSIVE, *a.* os-*ten*-siv, showing; exhibiting. (Fr. *ostensif.*)
OSTENSORY, *n.* os-*ten*-sor-e, a monstrance.
OSTENT, *n.* *os*-tent, appearance; show; a portent. (L. *ostentus*, shown.)
OSTENTATION, *n.* os-ten-*tay*-shon, outward show; pretentious display. (Fr.)
OSTENTATIOUS, *a.* os-ten-*tay*-shus, making a display from vanity; intended for vain display; fond of show; boastful.
OSTENTATIOUSLY, *ad.* os-ten-*tay*-shus-le, with vain display.
OSTENTATIOUSNESS, *n.* os-ten-*tay*-shus-ness, vain display.
OSTENZOIR, *n.* os-*ten*-zoyr, a monstrance; an ostensory. (Fr.)
OSTEOCOLLA, *n.* os-te-o-*kol*-la, an inferior kind of glue, made from bones. (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue.)
OSTEOCOPE, *n.* *os*-te-o-kope, pain in the bones. (Gr. *osteon*, and *kopos*, grief.)
OSTEOGENY, *n.* os-te-*oj*-en-e, the formation or growth of bone. (Gr. *osteon*, and *gennao*, produce.)
OSTEOGRAPHY, *n.* os-te-*og*-ra-fe, osteology. (Gr. *osteon*, and *grapho*, write.)
OSTEOLEPIS, *n.* os-te-*ol*-ep-is, a fossil ganoid fish of Devonian age. (Gr. *osteon*, and *lepis*, a scale.)
OSTEOLITE, *n.* *os*-te-o-lite, a massive variety of apatite.
OSTEOLOGER, *n.* os-te-*ol*-o-jer, one skilled in osteology.
OSTEOLOGIC, *a.* os-te-o-*loj*-ik, osteological.
OSTEOLOGICAL, *a.* os-te-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to osteology.
OSTEOLOGICALLY, *ad.* os-te-o-*loj*-e-kal-le, according to osteology.
OSTEOLOGIST, *n.* os-te-*ol*-o-jist, osteologer.
OSTEOLOGY, *n.* os-te-*ol*-oj-e, the study of bones. (Gr. *osteologia.*)
OSTEOMALACIA, *n.* *os*-te-o-ma-*lay*-se-a, a softening in the bone from deficiency of phosphate of lime; rickets. (Gr. *osteon*, and *malachos*, soft.)
OSTEOPATHIC, *a.* *os*-te-o-*path*-ik, relating to osteopathy.
OSTEOPATHIST, *n.* os-te-*op*-ath-ist, a practiser of osteopathy; a bone-setter.
OSTEOPATHY, *n.* os-te-*op*-ath-e, a morbid state of the bones; a treatment of disease without drugs; bone-setting. (Gr. *osteon*, and *pathein*, suffer.)
OSTEOSARCOMA, *n.* *os*-te-o-sahr-*koh*-ma, conversion of bone into a mass resembling flesh. (Gr. *osteon*, and *sarx*, flesh.)
OSTEOTOMY, *n.* os-te-*ot*-o-me, dissection of bones. (Gr. *osteon*, and *tome*, cutting.)
OSTEOZOA, *n.pl.* os-te-o-*zoh*-a, the vertebrata. (Gr. *osteon*, and *zoon*, an animal.)
OSTERICK, *n.* *os*-ter-ik, the plant bistort, *Polygonum bistorta.*
OSTIOLE, *n.* *os*-te-ole, a small opening in the conceptacles of algæ and fungi, through which the spores are discharged [Bot.]. (L. *ostiolum*, a little door.)
OSTIOLAR, *a.* *os*-te-o-lar, pertaining to an ostiole or to ostioles.
OSTIOLATE, *a.* *os*-te-o-layt, having an ostiole or ostioles.
OSTITIS, *n.* os-*ty*-tis, inflammation of the bones.
OSTLER, *n.* *os*-ler, a stableman, or groom, at an inn. (*An hostler.*)
OSTMEN, *n.pl.* *ohst*-men, Danish settlers in Ireland. (Dan. *ost*, east, and *men.*)
OSTRACIAN, *n.* os-*tray*-she-an, one of the oyster family. (Gr. *ostrakon*, shell.)
OSTRACISM, *n.* *os*-tra-sizm, banishment, specially by ostracizing, as in ancient Athens. (Gr. *ostrakismos.*)
OSTRACITE, *n.* *os*-tra-site, a fossil oyster-shell. (Gr. *ostrakites.*)
OSTRACIZE, *v.t.* *os*-tra-size, to banish, originally in Athens, by popular vote inscribed on a potsherd or a shell; to banish from society. Ostracized. Ostracizes. Ostracizing. (Gr. *ostrakizo*, ostracize.)
OSTREA, *n.* *os*-tre-a, the oyster. (L.)
OSTREICULTURE, *n.* *os*-tre-ik-*kul*-tewr, the artificial breeding of oysters. (L. *ostrea*, and *culture.*)
OSTRICH, *n.* *os*-tritch, a flightless bird of the African genus *Struthio*, or of the South American genus *Rhea*; the largest living bird, *S. camelus.* (O.Fr. *ostruce.*)
OSTROGOTH, *n.* *os*-tro-goth, one of the eastern Goths. (Late L. *ostrogothi.*)
OTACOUSTIC, *a.* ot-a-*kous*-tik, assisting the sense of hearing: *n.* an instrument to assist the hearing. (Gr. *otakoustes.*)
OTACOUSTICON, *n.* ot-a-*kous*-tik-on, an ear-trumpet.
OTALGIA, *n.* oh-*tal*-je-a, the ear-ache. (Gr.)
OTARIA, *n.pl.* oh-*tare*-e-a, a genus of seals with external ears. (Gr. *otaros*, having big ears.)
OTHER, *a.* *uth*-er, the second of two; not the same; different; not this, but the contrary; noting something besides. (A.S.)
OTHERGUESS, *ad.* *uth*-er-gess, otherguise.
OTHERGUISE, *ad.* *uth*-er-gyze, of another kind.
OTHERNESS, *n.* *uth*-er-ness, state of being other.
OTHERWHERE, *ad.* *uth*-er-whare, in some other place.
OTHERWHILE, *ad.* *uth*-er-while, at other times.
OTHERWISE, *ad.* *uth*-er-wize, in another manner; by other causes; in other respects: *conj.* this excepted.
OTIC, *a.* *ot*-ik, pertaining to the ear: *n.* an ear medicine. (Gr. *otikos*, relating to the ear.)
OTIOSE, *a.* *oh*-she-ose, at ease; idle; unemployed. (L. *otiosus.*)
OTITIS, *n.* oh-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the ear.
OTOCYST, *n.* *o*-to-sist, the auditory vesicle or organ of hearing in some of the Invertebrata. (Fr. *otocyste.*)
OTOGRAPHY, *n.* *o*-*tog*-raf-e, otology. (Gr. *ous*, ear, and *grapho*, write.)
OTOLITH, *n.* *oh*-to-lith, an ear-stone, a concretion of lime found in the labyrinth of the ear.
OTOLOGY, *n.* *o*-*tol*-o-je, the science of the ear. (Gr. *ous*, and *logos*, science.)
OTORRHŒA, *n.* *o*-to-*ree*-a, a discharge from the ear [Med.]. (Gr. *ous*, and *rheo*, flow.)
OTOSCOPE, *n.* *oh*-to-skope, an instrument for examining the ear. (Gr. *ous*, and *skopeo*, view.)
OTTAR, *n.* *ot*-tar, attar; an aromatic oil from flowers, especially the rose.
OTTAVA-RIMA, *n.* ot-*tah*-va-*ree*-ma, an Italian form of versification, consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet. (It. eighth rhyme.)
OTTER, *n.* *ot*-ter, an aquatic carnivore of the genus *Lutra.* (A.S. *otor.*)
OTTER, *n.* *ot*-ter, the name of a colouring substance.
OTTO, *n.* *ot*-to, an essential oil, particularly of roses; ottar.
OTTOMAN, *a.* *ot*-toh-man, appertaining to the Turks: *n.* Turk; a box with a stuffed seat on top. (Fr. *ottomane*, from Turk. *Othman*, Osman I, the founder of the Turkish empire.)
OUBLIETTE, *n.* oob-lee-*et*, an underground dungeon with access only from the top in which people were formerly confined often to perpetual imprisonment. (Fr. from *oublier*, forget.)
OUCH, *n.* outch, a socket in which a precious stone is set. (O.Fr. *nouche.*)
OUGHT, *n.* awt, aught; anything.
OUGHT, *n.* awt, nought; a cipher. (Slang, a corruption of *nought.*)
OUGHT, *v. imper.* awt, should; to be held or bound in duty or moral obligation; to be necessary; to behove; to be fit or proper. (A.S. *ahte.*)
OUISTITI, *n.* wis-*tee*-te, the common marmoset, *Hapale jacchus.*
OUNCE, *n.* ounce, a weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. (Fr. *once.*)
OUNCE, *n.* ounce, the snow-leopard, *Felis uncia.* (Fr. *once.*)
OUR, *a.* our, pertaining or belonging to us. (A.S. *ure.*)
OURANG-OUTANG, *n.* *o*-*rang*-oo-*tang*, an orang.
OURANOGRAPHY, *n.* ou-ran-*og*-raf-e, descriptive astronomy.
OURETIC, *a.* ou-*ret*-ik, pertaining to urine.

OUROSCOPY, *n.* ou-*ros*-ko-pe, judgment of diseases from the state of the urine. (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *logos*, science, and *skopeo*, view.)

OURS, *poss. pron. pl.* ourz, the possessive case of we.

OURSELF, *pron.* our-*self*; *pl.* **Ourselves**, our-*selvz*, an addition after we and us, sometimes used in the regal style for myself.

OUSE, *n.* ous, a preparation of bark used by tanners.

OUSEL, *n.* *oo*-zl, either the blackbird, ring-ouzel or dipper; an ouzel. (A.S. *osle*.)

OUST, *v.t.* oust, to eject. **Ousted. Ousting. Ousts.** (O.Fr. *oster*, to remove.)

OUSTER, *n.* *ous*-ter, dispossession; ejection. (O.Fr.)

OUT, *ad.* out, without; not within; not at home; at a distance; in a state of disclosure, or extinction, or being exhausted, or destitution; not in office; to the end; loudly; in an error; at a loss; introduced to society: *int.* away! begone: *v.t.* to eject; to expel; as a prefix, it signifies to go beyond, to exceed, or excel. **Out of**, proceeding from a place. **Out of hand**, immediately; beyond control. **Out of print** denotes that a book is no longer on sale by the publisher. **Out upon you, out upon it**, expressions of dislike or contempt. **Out Ward**, a ward apart from the main buildings of a hospital. **Outed. Outing. Outs.** (A.S. *ute*.)

OUT-AND-OUT, *a.* out-and-*out*, thorough; complete: *adv.* thoroughly; without reservation.

OUTASKING, *n.* *out*-ahsk-ing, the third proclamation of the banns of marriage.

OUTBALANCE, *v.t.* out-*bal*-ance, to exceed in weight. **Outbalanced. Outbalances. Outbalancing.**

OUTBID, *v.t.* out-*bid*, to bid more than. **Outbid. Outbidden. Outbidding. Outbids.**

OUTBOARD, *a.* *out*-bord, beyond the side of the ship.

OUTBOUND, *a.* *out*-bound, destined for abroad; going abroad.

OUTBRAG, *v.t.* out-*brag*, to surpass in boasting. **Outbragged. Outbragging. Outbrags.**

OUTBRAVE, *v.t.* out-*brave*, to surpass in defying. **Outbraved. Outbraves. Outbraving.**

OUTBREAK, *n.* *out*-brake, a sudden bursting forth.

OUTBREAKING, *n.* *out*-brake-ing, a bursting forth; an eruption.

OUTBREATHE, *v.t.* out-*breethe*, to weary by having better breath; to expire. **Outbreathed. Outbreathes. Outbreathing.**

OUTBUILDING, *n.* *out*-bild-ing, an outhouse.

OUTBURST, *n.* *out*-burst, a bursting forth.

OUTCAST, *a.* *out*-kahst, exiled: *n.* an exile; a vagabond.

OUTCASTE, *a.* *out*-kahst, out of caste; expelled from a particular caste.

OUTCLASS, *v.t.* out-*klahss*, to excel. **Outclassed. Outclasses. Outclassing.**

OUTCOME, *n.* *out*-kum, issue; result; output.

OUTCROP, *n.* *out*-krop, the coming up of a stratum to the surface: *v.i.* to crop out [Geol.]. **Outcropped. Outcropping. Outcrops.**

OUTCROSS, *n.* *out*-kross, the process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilization.

OUTCRY, *n.* *out*-kry, a vehement or loud cry; cry of distress; clamour of opposition.

OUTDARE, *v.t.* out-*dare*, to surpass in venturesomeness; to dare beyond another. **Outdared. Outdares. Outdaring.**

OUTDISTANCE, *v.t.* out-*dis*-tance, to pass in front of; to get ahead of. **Outdistanced. Outdistances. Outdistancing.**

OUTDO, *v.t.* out-*doo*, to excel; to surpass. **Outdid. Outdoes. Outdoing. Outdone.**

OUTDOOR, *a.* *out*-dohr, out of doors: open air.

OUTDOORS, *ad.* out-*dohrz*, out of doors.

OUTER, *a.* *out*-er, being on the outside; exterior: *n.* a shot that strikes the division of a target farthest from the bull's eye. **Outer bar**, ordinary barristers, to distinguish them from those who plead within the bar. (A.S. *utera*.)

OUTERMOST, *a.* *out*-er-most, farthest out.

OUTFACE, *v.t.* out-*fayce*, to brave. **Outfaced. Outfaces. Outfacing.**

OUTFALL, *n.* *out*-fawl, a fall of water; place of discharge.

OUTFIELD, *n.* *out*-feeld, the fielders at cricket who are farther out than the rest.

OUTFIT, *n.* *out*-fit, a fitting out, as of a ship; equipment, or the expense of it.

OUTFITTER, *n.* *out*-fit-ter, one who provides outfits.

OUTFLANK, *v.t.* out-*flank*, to get round the side of; to extend beyond the flank of; to gain an advantage over. **Outflanked. Outflanking. Outflanks.**

OUTFLOW, *n.* *out*-floh, the outfall; the outlet; the efflux.

OUTFLY, *v.t.* out-*fly*, to fly better than. **Outflew. Outflies. Outflown. Outflying.**

OUTGATE, *n.* *out*-gate, a passage out.

OUTGENERAL, *v.t.* out-*jen*-er-al, to excel in generalship. **Outgeneralled. Outgeneralling. Outgenerals.**

OUTGO, *n.* out-*go*, expenditure: *v.t.* to go beyond; to surpass. **Outgoes. Outgoing. Outgone. Outwent.**

OUTGOER, *n.* *out*-go-er, one who leaves a place.

OUTGOING, *n.* *out*-go-ing, going out: outgo: *pl.* expenditure.

OUTGROW, *v.t.* out-*groh*, to surpass in growth; to grow too large or too old for. **Outgrew. Outgrowing. Outgrown. Outgrows.**

OUTGROWTH, *n.* *out*-grohth, that which springs out of some other thing.

OUTGUARD, *n.* *out*-gahrd, a guard at a distance from the main body of an army; any defence at a distance.

OUTHAUL, *n.* *out*-hawl, a rope for hauling out the head or foot of a sail.

OUT-HEROD, *v.t.* out-*her*-rod, to overact the character of Herod; to surpass in enormity or absurdity. **Out-heroded. Out-heroding. Out-herods.**

OUTHOUSE, *n.* *out*-house, an addition to a house; a small house at a little distance from the main one.

OUTING, *n.* *out*-ing, a pleasure trip; an airing.

OUTJOCKEY, *v.t.* out-*jok*-e, to overreach. **Outjockeyed. Outjockeying. Outjockeys.**

OUTLANDER, *n.* *out*-land-er, an alien.

OUTLANDISH, *a.* out-*land*-ish, foreign; not native; strange. (A.S. *ūtlendise*.)

OUTLAST, *v.t.* out-*lahst*, to last longer than; to exceed in duration. **Outlasted. Outlasting. Outlasts.**

OUTLAW, *n.* *out*-law, a person excluded from the benefit of the law; a bandit: *v.t.* to deprive of the benefit and protection of the law. **Outlawed. Outlawing. Outlaws.** (Ice. *útlagi*.)

OUTLAWRY, *n.* *out*-law-re, the act of outlawing.

OUTLAY, *n.* *out*-lay, expenditure.

OUTLEAP, *v.t.* out-*leep*, to leap beyond. **Outleaped. Outleaping. Outleaps. Outleapt.**

OUTLET, *n.* *out*-let, passage outward; the point of discharge. (A.S. *ūt*, out, and *latan*, let.)

OUTLIER, *n.* *out*-ly-er, one who does not reside in the place with which his duty connects him; an outlying rock visible above water; an isolated patch of another geological formation.

OUTLINE, *n.* *out*-line, the line by which a figure is defined; first sketch; a general indication: *v.t.* out-*line*, to draw the exterior line; to sketch. **Outlined. Outlines. Outlining.**

OUTLIVE, *v.t.* out-*liv*, to survive. **Outlived. Outlives. Outliving.**

OUTLIVER, *n.* out-*liv*-er, a survivor.

OUTLODGER, *n.* *out*-lod-jer, a non-collegiate student.

OUTLOOK, *v.t.* out-*look*, to face down; to browbeat. **Outlooked. Outlooking. Outlooks.**

OUTLOOK, *n.* *out*-look, vigilant watch; a lookout; prospect.

OUTLYING, *a.* *out*-ly-ing, lying or being at a distance; remote; on the exterior or frontier.

OUTMAN, *v.t.* out-*man*, to outnumber in men. **Outmanned. Outmanning. Outmans.**

OUTMANŒUVRE, *v.t.* out-ma-*noo*-ver, to surpass in manœuvring. **Outmanœuvred. Outmanœuvres. Outmanœuvring.**

OUTMARCH, *v.t.* out-*march*, to march more quickly; to march further. **Outmarched. Outmarches. Outmarching.**

OUTMEASURE, *v.t.* out-*mesj*-ur, to exceed in measure. **Outmeasured. Outmeasures. Outmeasuring.**

OUTMOST, *a.* *out*-mohst, furthest outward; utmost.

OUTNESS, *n.* *out*-ness, externality; the state or quality of being outside.

OUTNUMBER, *v.t.* out-*num*-ber, to exceed in number. **Outnumbered. Outnumbering. Outnumbers.**

OUT-OF-DOOR, *a.* *out*-ov-dore, open air.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY, *a.* *out*-ov-the-way, unusual; sequestered.
OUTPACE, *v.t.* out-*pace*, to walk faster than. Outpaced. Outpaces. Outpacing.
OUTPARISH, *n.* *out*-par-rish, an outlying parish.
OUTPART, *n.* *out*-part, a part remote from the centre.
OUT-PATIENT, *n.* *out*-pay-shent, a non-resident patient.
OUT-PENSIONER, *n.* *out*-pen-shon-er, a non-resident pensioner.
OUTPLAY, *v.t.* out-*play*, to beat at a game. Outplayed. Outplaying. Outplays.
OUTPORT, *n.* *out*-pawrt, a port treated as a branch for customs purposes.
OUTPOST, *n.* *out*-pohst, a detachment of troops away from the main body.
OUTPOUR, *v.t.* out-*pawr*, to pour out. Outpoured. Outpouring. Outpours.
OUTPOURING, *n.* *out*-pawr-ing, abundant effusion.
OUTPUT, *n.* *out*-poot, the yearly production of a mine or factory; the quantity of anything produced.
OUTRAGE, *n.* *out*-raje, injurious violence; wanton mischief: *v.t.* to treat with violence and wrong; to rape; *v.i.* to commit exorbitances. Outraged. Outrages. Outraging. (Fr.)
OUTRAGEOUS, *a.* out-*raje*-us, violent; furious; exceeding reason or propriety; enormous; atrocious.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, *ad.* out-*raje*-us-le, in an outrageous manner.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *n.* out-*raje*-us-ness, the quality of being outrageous.
OUTRANCE, *n.* *oo*-trahnce, utmost extremity. (Fr.)
OUTRANGE, *v.t.* out-*raynj*, to have a longer range than. Outranged. Outranges. Outranging.
OUTRAZE, *v.t.* out-*raze*, to raze to extermination. Outrazed. Outrazes. Outrazing.
OUTRÉ, *a.* *oo*-tray, extravagant; bizarre. (Fr.)
OUTREACH, *v.t.* out-*reetch*, to reach further than; to extend further. Outreached. Outreaches. Outreaching.
OUTRIDE, *v.t.* out-*ride*, to ride faster than. Outridden. Outrides. Outriding. Outrode.
OUTRIDER, *n.* *out*-ride-er, a servant on horseback.
OUTRIGGED, *a.* *out*-rigd, with rowlocks beyond the gunwale.
OUTRIGGER, *n.* *out*-rig-ger, a projecting spar for keeping ropes or sails out from the masts; a counterpoise carried to windward; an outrigged rowlock; a boat with outrigged rowlocks.
OUTRIGHT, *ad.* out-rite, at once; wholly out.
OUTROOT, *v.t.* out-*root*, to root out. Outrooted. Outrooting. Outroots.
OUTRUN, *v.t.* out-*run*, to run or go beyond; to surpass. Outran. Outrun. Outrunning. Outruns.
OUTSAIL, *v.t.* out-*sale*, to leave behind in sailing. Outsailed. Outsailing. Outsails.
OUTSCOURINGS, *n.pl.* out-*skour*-ings, substances scoured out; refuse.
OUTSELL, *v.t.* out-*sel*, to exceed in amount of sales or in selling price. Outselling. Outsells. Outsold.
OUTSET, *n.* *out*-set, the beginning; the first entrance on any business.
OUTSETTLEMENT, *n.* *out*-set-el-ment, outlying settlement.
OUTSHINE, *v.t.* out-*shine*, to excel; to surpass; to shine more brilliantly than. Outshines. Outshining. Outshone.
OUTSIDE, *n.* *out*-side, external part; superficial appearance; part that lies out; the limit: *a.* on the outside; exterior.
OUTSIDER, *n.* out-*side*-er, an ill-bred person; an uninitiated person; a person outside a special class or profession; a competitor not expected to win.
OUTSIZE, *a.* *out*-size, unusually large.
OUTSKIRT, *n.* *out*-skirt, a border; a place close beyond the boundary; suburb.
OUTSOAR, *v.t.* out-*sore*, to soar higher. Outsoared. Outsoaring. Outsoars.
OUTSOLE, *n.* *out*-sole, the outer sole.
OUTSPAN, *v.t.* *out*-span, to unyoke, as oxen; to unharness. Outspanned. Outspanning. Outspans.
OUTSPEAK, *v.t.* out-*speek*, to speak boldly; to say more than: *v.i.* to speak out. Outspake. Outspeaks. Outspoke. Outspoken.
OUTSPENT, *a.* out-*spent*, tired out.
OUTSPOKEN, *a.* *out*-spoke-en, bold in speech; candid.
OUTSPOKENNESS, *n.* out-*spoke*-en-ness, the quality of being outspoken.
OUTSPREAD, *v.t.* out-*spred*, to extend; to diffuse. Outspread. Outspreading. Outspreads.
OUTSPREADING, *n.* out-*spred*-ing, the spreading over.
OUTSTAND, *v.i.* out-*stand*, to project; stand out: *v.t.* to withstand. Outstanding. Outstands. Outstood.
OUTSTANDING, *a.* out-*stand*-ing, projecting outward; not collected; unpaid.
OUTSTARE, *v.t.* out-*stare*, to stare out of countenance. Outstared. Outstares. Outstaring.
OUTSTRETCH, *v.t.* out-*stretch*, to expand. Outstretched. Outstretches. Outstretching.
OUTSTRIP, *v.t.* out-*strip*, to outrun; to advance beyond. Outstripped. Outstripping. Outstrips.
OUTTALK, *v.t.* out-*tawk*, to talk down; to reduce a person to silence by talking. Outtalked. Outtalking. Outtalks.
OUTTURN, *n.* *out*-turn, the output.
OUTVALUE, *v.t.* out-*val*-ew, to exceed in value. Outvalued. Outvalues. Outvaluing.
OUTVIE, *v.t.* out-*vi*, to surpass. Outvied. Outvies. Outvying.
OUTVOTE, *v.t.* out-*vote*, to poll more votes than. Outvoted. Outvotes. Outvoting.
OUTVOTER, *n.* out-*vote*-er, a voter living outside the electoral district or division.
OUTWALK, *v.t.* out-*wawk*, to walk more quickly than. Outwalked. Outwalking. Outwalks.
OUTWALL, *n.* *out*-wawl, the exterior wall.
OUTWARD, *a.* *out*-ward, exterior; external; visible; towards the exterior; corporeal: *ad.* outwards. Outward bound, proceeding from a port or country. (A.S. *ūteweard.*)
OUTWARDLY, *ad.* *out*-ward-le, externally.
OUTWARDNESS, *n.* *out*-ward-ness, externality; objectivity.
OUTWARDS, *ad.* *out*-wards, towards the outside.
OUTWEAR, *v.t.* out-*ware*, to last longer in wear. Outwearing. Outwears. Outwore. Outworn.
OUTWEIGH, *v.t.* out-*way*, to exceed in value; to weigh more than. Outweighed. Outweighing. Outweighs.
OUTWIND, *v.t.* out-*wined*, to extricate by winding. Outwinding. Outwinds. Outwound.
OUTWING, *v.t.* out-*wing*, to extend the flanks of an army, so as to gain an advantageous position [Mil.]. Outwinged. Outwinging. Outwings.
OUTWIT, *v.t.* out-*wit*, to surpass in design or stratagem; to frustrate by superior ingenuity. Outwits. Outwitted. Outwitting.
OUTWORK, *n.* *out*-werk, a work constructed beyond the main body of the place [Fort.].
OUTWORK, *v.t.* out-*werk*, to surpass in work. Outworked. Outworking. Outworks.
OUZEL, *n.* *ooz*-el, ousel; the blackbird, *Turdus merula.* Ring ouzel, *Turdus torquatus.* Water ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.*
OVA, *n.pl.* *oh*-va, *pl.* of ovum.
OVAL, *a.* *oh*-val, of the shape of an egg; elliptical: *n.* an egg-like shape. (Fr. *ovale.*)
OVALBUMEN, *n.* oh-val-*bew*-men, the albumen or white of an egg.
OVALLY, *ad.* *oh*-val-le, so as to be oval.
OVARIAN, *a.* o-*vare*-e-an, belonging to the ovary. (L. *ovum*, egg.)
OVARIOUS, *a.* o-*vare*-e-us, consisting of eggs.
OVARIOTOMIST, *n.* o-vare-e-*ot*-o-mist, an expert in ovariotomy.
OVARIOTOMY, *n.* o-vare-e-*ot*-o-me, the operation of removing a tumour from the ovary. (*Ovary*, and Gr. *tome*, cutting.)
OVARY, *n.* *oh*-var-e, the genital glands of a female animal in which the eggs or ova are formed; the vessel in which the seed is formed [Bot.].
OVATE, *a.* *oh*-vate, egg-shaped. (L. *ovatus.*)
OVATION, *n.* o-*vay*-shon, in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph; an enthusiastic demonstration of popular applause. (Fr.)
OVATE-OBLONG, *a.* *oh*-vate-*ob*-long, between ovate and oblong.
OVEN, *n.* *uv*-en, a place arched over with brick or stone-work for baking or heating; any apparatus for baking. Dutch oven, an oven like a small meat-screen, open to the front of the fire. (A.S. *ofn.*)

OVENBIRD, *n.* *uv*-en-berd, a South American bird of any of the eighteen species of *Furnarius*, which build nests of mud in the shape of ovens on branches or beams.

OVER, *prev.* *oh*-ver, from side to side of; above in place, excellence, dignity, value, or authority; opposed to under; through the whole extent of; upon; all through; covering; upwards of: *a.* past; upper; superior: *ad.* from side to side; on the opposite side; from one to another; above the top; more than the quantity assigned; throughout. (A.S. *ofer.*)

OVER, *n.* *oh*-ver, the number of balls the bowler has to deliver before the fielders change over (Cricket).

OVER, *oh*-ver, a prefix denoting excess, superiority, or more than enough.

OVERACT, *v.t.* o-ver-*akt*, to overdo; to act too much so as to be unnatural. **Overacted. Overacting. Overacts.**

OVERALLS, *n.pl.* *oh*-ver-awlz, trousers worn over others; vest and trousers in one; protective garments worn when at work, or during bad weather; the pantaloons of a cavalryman.

OVERARCH, *v.t.* o-ver-*arch*, to arch over: *v.i.* to cover over as with an arch. **Overarched. Overarches. Overarching.**

OVERAWE, *v.t.* o-ver-*aw*, to restrain by fear. **Overawed. Overawes. Overawing.**

OVERBALANCE, *v.t.* o-ver-*bal*-ance, to exceed in weight, value, or importance: *n.* overweight. **Overbalanced. Overbalances. Overbalancing.**

OVERBEAR, *v.t.* o-ver-*bare*, to bear down; to overcome. **Overbearing. Overbears. Overborne.**

OVERBEARING, *a.* o-ver-*bare*-ing, haughty and dogmatical; domineering.

OVERBEARINGLY, *ad.* o-ver-*bare*-ing-le, in an overbearing way.

OVERBID, *v.t.* o-ver-*bid*, to outbid; to offer too high a price. **Overbidden. Overbidding. Overbids.**

OVERBLOWN, *a.* *oh*-ver-blohn, said of flowers just past their best bloom.

OVERBOARD, *ad.* *oh*-ver-bord, out of a ship.

OVERBRIDGE, *n.* *oh*-ver-bridj, a railway bridge over a road.

OVERBUILD, *v.t.* o-ver-*bild*, to build beyond the demand. **Overbuilding. Overbuilds. Overbuilt.**

OVERBURDEN, *v.t.* o-ver-*bur*-den, to burden too heavily. **Overburdened. Overburdening. Overburdens.**

OVERBUSY, *a.* o-ver-*biz*-ze, too officious.

OVER-CAPITALIZE, *v.t.* *oh*-ver-*kap*-it-al-ize, to float a company with too great a capital: to increase the capital of a company too greatly. **Over-capitalized. Over-capitalizes. Over-capitalizing.**

OVERCAREFUL, *a.* o-ver-*kare*-ful, careful to excess.

OVERCAST, *a.* *oh*-ver-kahst, cloudy.

OVERCAST, *v.t.* o-ver-*kahst*, to cloud; to darken; to rate too high; to sew over slightly. **Overcast. Overcasting. Overcasts.**

OVERCHARGE, *n.* *oh*-ver-chahrj, an excessive load or burden; an excessive charge: *v.t.* to charge or load to excess; to surcharge; to charge too much. **Overcharged. Overcharges. Overcharging.**

OVERCLOUD, *v.t.* o-ver-*kloud*, to cover with clouds. **Overclouded. Overclouding. Overclouds.**

OVERCOAT, *n.* *oh*-ver-kote, a top-coat.

OVERCOMABLE, *a.* o-ver-*kum*-a-bl, that may be overcome.

OVERCOME, *v.t.* o-ver-*kum*, to be victorious over. **Overcame. Overcomes. Overcoming.** (A.S. *ofercumen.*)

OVERCOSTLY, *a.* o-ver-*kost*-le, unduly costly.

OVERCROWD, *v.t.* o-ver-*kroud*, to fill to excess. **Overcrowded. Overcrowding. Overcrowds.**

OVERDATED, *a.* *oh*-ver-*dat*-ed, postdated.

OVERDO, *v.t.* o-ver-*doo*, to do or perform too much; to excel; to fatigue with too much labour; to boil, bake, or roast too much: *v.i.* to labour too hard. **Overdid. Overdoes. Overdoing. Overdone.**

OVERDONE, *a.* o-ver-*dun*, too much done; overcooked.

OVERDOSE, *n.* *oh*-ver-dohss, too large a dose.

OVERDOSE, *v.t.* o-ver-*dohss*, to administer too big a dose. **Overdosed. Overdoses. Overdosing.**

OVERDRAFT, *n.* *oh*-ver-drahft, the overdrawing an account at a bank; the amount by which one is indebted to the bank.

OVERDRAW, *v.t.* o-ver-*draw*, to draw beyond what is due to one's credit. **Overdrawing. Overdrawn. Overdraws. Overdrew.**

OVERDRIVE, *v.t.* o-ver-*drive*, to drive too hard. **Overdriven. Overdrives. Overdriving.**

OVERDUE, *a.* *oh*-ver-dew, past the time of payment.

OVERESTIMATE, *n.* o-ver-*es*-te-mayt, too high a calculation: *v.t.* to rate too highly. **Overestimated. Overestimates. Overestimating.**

OVERFEED, *v.t.* o-ver-*feed*, to feed immoderately. **Overfed. Overfeeding. Overfeeds.**

OVERFLOW, *n.* o-ver-flo, an inundation; superabundance: *v.t.* o-ver-*floh*, to flow over; to inundate; to deluge: *v.i.* to run over; to abound. **Overflowed. Overflowing. Overflows.** (A.S. *oferflowan.*)

OVERFREIGHT, *v.t.* o-ver-*frayt*, to load too heavily. **Overfreighted. Overfreighting. Overfreights.**

OVERGROW, *v.t.* o-ver-*groh*, to grow beyond or above; to cover with grasses or growth of any kind. **Overgrew. Overgrown. Overgrowing. Overgrows.**

OVERGROWTH, *n.* *oh*-ver-grohth, immoderate growth; a growth upon or over anything.

OVERHAND, *a.* and *ad.* *oh*-ver-hand, with the arm above the shoulder.

OVERHANG, *v.t.* o-ver-*hang*, to project; jut over. **Overhanging. Overhangs. Overhung.**

OVERHARDY, *a.* o-ver-*hard*-e, foolhardy; unduly daring.

OVERHASTY, *a.* o-ver-*hayst*-e, precipitate; unduly hasty.

OVERHAUL, *n.* *oh*-ver-hawl, inspection; repair.

OVERHAUL, *v.t.* o-ver-*haul*, to turn over for examination; to inspect; to examine again; to overtake. **Overhauled. Overhauling. Overhauls.**

OVERHEAD, *ad.* o-ver-*hed*, aloft; above; in the zenith. **Overhead expenses**, expenses not chargeable to any one department in a business but to the whole concern.

OVERHEAR, *v.t.* o-ver-*heer*, to hear by accident; to hear what is meant for another. **Overheard. Overhearing. Overhears.**

OVERHEAT, *v.t.* o-ver-*heat*, to heat to excess. **Overheated. Overheating. Overheats.**

OVERISSUE, *v.t.* o-ver-*is*-su, to issue more notes than can be paid. **Overissued. Overissues. Overissuing.**

OVERJOY, *v.t.* o-ver-*joy*, to render very glad; to please excessively. **Overjoyed. Overjoying. Overjoys.**

OVERLABOUR, *v.i.* o-ver-*lay*-bor, to overwork. **Overlaboured. Overlabouring. Overlabours.**

OVERLADE, *v.t.* o-ver-*lade*, to place too heavy a cargo in a ship. **Overladed. Overladen. Overlades. Overlading.**

OVERLAND, *a.* and *ad.* *oh*-ver-land, across land.

OVERLAP, *v.t.* o-ver-*lap*, to lap over. **Overlapped. Overlapping. Overlaps.**

OVERLAVISH, *a.* o-ver-*lav*-ish, lavish to excess.

OVERLAY, *n.* *oh*-ver-lay, paper placed over parts of a block to increase the pressure when being printed.

OVERLAY, *v.t.* o-ver-*lay*, to lay too much upon; to cover; to overwhelm; to smother; to pack for pressure. **Overlaid. Overlaying. Overlays.**

OVERLAYING, *n.* o-ver-*lay*-ing, a superficial covering.

OVERLEAF, *ad.* *oh*-ver-leef, on the next page.

OVERLEAP, *v.t.* o-ver-*leep*, to leap over any obstacle. **Overleaping. Overleaps. Overleapt.**

OVERLEATHER, *n.* *oh*-ver-leth-er, the upper leather of a shoe or boot.

OVERLIE, *v.t.* o-ver-*ly*, to lie upon; to smother by lying upon: *v.i.* to be placed upon. **Overlain. Overlay. Overlies. Overlying.**

OVERLOAD, *v.t.* o-ver-*lode*, to lay too heavy a load on, or place too heavy a cargo in. **Overloaded. Overloading. Overloads.**

OVERLOOK, *v.t.* o-ver-*look*, to look over; to stand higher; to inspect; to superintend; to review; to pass by indulgently; to slight. **Overlooked. Overlooking. Overlooks.**

OVERLOOKER, *n.* o-ver-*look*-er, a superintendent.

OVERLORD, *n.* *oh*-ver-lord, a feudal superior.

OVERMAN, *n.* *oh*-ver-man, the miner in charge of the mine underground; a foreman.

OVERMANTEL, *n.* *oh*-ver-man-tel, the shelf over a mantelpiece.

OVERMASTER, *v.t.* o-ver-*mahst*-er, to overpower. **Overmastered. Overmastering. Overmasters.**

OVERMATCH, *n.* o-ver-*match*, one superior in power: *v.t.* to be too powerful for. Overmatched. Overmatches. Overmatching.

OVERMEASURE, *n. oh*-ver-mesj-ur, excess of measure: *v.t.* to estimate too largely. Overmeasured. Overmeasures. Overmeasuring.

OVERMODEST, *a.* o-ver-*mod*-est, excessively modest.

OVERMOST, *a. oh*-ver-mobst, over the rest in authority.

OVERMUCH, *a. oh*-ver-much, too much: *ad.* in too great a degree: *n.* more than sufficient.

OVERNICE, *a.* o-ver-*nice*, fastidious.

OVERNIGHT, *ad. oh*-ver-nite, on the night before: through the night.

OVERPASS, *v.t.* o-ver-*pahss*, to pass or to go over. Overpassed. Overpasses. Overpassing.

OVERPAY, *v.t.* o-ver-*pay*, to pay more than is due. Overpaid. Overpaying. Overpays.

OVERPLUS, *n. oh*-ver-plus, quantity more than enough; the remainder.

OVERPLY, *v.t.* o-ver-*ply*, to exert with too much vigour. Overplied. Overplies. Overplying.

OVERPOISE, *n. oh*-ver-poiz, preponderant weight.

OVERPOST, *v.t.* o-ver-*pohst*, to hasten over quickly. Overposted. Overposting. Overposts.

OVERPOWER, *v.t.* o-ver-*pow*-er, to vanquish: to be too much for. Overpowered. Overpowering. Overpowers.

OVERPRODUCE, *v.t. oh*-ver-pro-*dewce*, to produce more goods than are demanded. Overproduced. Overproducing. Overproduces.

OVERPRODUCTION, *n. oh*-ver-pro-*duk*-shon, production in excess of demand.

OVERPROOF, *a. oh*-ver-proof, above proof strength, said of alcoholic liquors.

OVERPRAISE, *n. oh*-ver-praze, excessive praise: *v.t.* to praise too highly. Overpraised. Overpraises. Overpraising.

OVERRAKE, *v.t.* o-ver-*rake*, to break in upon, as a heavy sea. Overraked. Overrakes. Overraking.

OVERRATE, *v.t.* o-ver-*rate*, to rate at too much. Overrated. Overrates. Overrating.

OVERREACH, *v.t.* o-ver-*reetch*, to reach beyond; to cheat: *v.i.* to strike the hoof of the hind foot against the fore foot. Overreached. Overreaches. Overreaching.

OVERRIDE, *v.t.* o-ver-*ride*, to brush aside; to overcome obstacles as though trampling them beneath a horse's hoof. Overridden. Overrides. Overriding. Overrode.

OVERRULE, *v.t.* o-ver-*rool*, to control: to supersede or reject. Overruled. Overrules. Overruling.

OVERRULING, *a.* o-ver-*rool*-ing, prevailing; exercising governmental powers.

OVERRUN, *v.t.* o-ver-*run*, to cover all over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage; to outrun; to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another [Printing]: *v.i.* to run over. Overran. Overrun. Overrunning. Overruns.

OVERRUNNER, *n.* o-ver-*run*-ner, one who overruns.

OVERSEA, *a. oh*-ver-see, from beyond sea; colonial; foreign.

OVERSEE, *v.t.* o-ver-*see*, to overlook; to superintend. Oversaw. Overseeing. Overseen. Oversees.

OVERSEER, *n.* o-ver-*seer*, a superintendent; a parish officer.

OVERSELL, *v.t.* o-ver-*sel*, to sell more of anything than one actually has; to sell at too high a price. Overselling. Oversells. Oversold.

OVERSET, *v.t.* o-ver-*set*, to upset; to overthrow: *v.i.* to turn over. Overset. Oversets. Oversetting.

OVERSEW, *v.t.* o-ver-*soh*, to sew with close stitches as overhand. Oversewing. Oversewn. Oversews.

OVERSHADE, *v.t.* o-ver-*shade*, to cover with a shade. Overshaded. Overshades. Overshading.

OVERSHADOW, *v.t.* o-ver-*shad*-o, to overshade: to protect. Overshadowed. Overshadowing. Overshadows.

OVERSHOE, *n. oh*-ver-shoo, a shoe of rubber or felt worn over another.

OVERSHOOT, *v.t.* o-ver-*shoot*, to shoot over or beyond: *v.i.* to fly beyond the mark. Overshooting. Overshoots. Overshot.

OVERSHOT, *a.* o-ver-*shot*, shot over. Overshot wheel, a wheel turned by water which shoots over or flows on to the top of it.

OVERSIGHT, *n. oh*-ver-site, watchful care; inadvertence; mistake; error; omission.

OVERSLAUGH, *v.t.* o-ver-*slaw*, to pass over. Overslaughed. Overslaughing. Overslaughs. (Dut. *overslaan*.)

OVERSLEEP, *v.t.* o-ver-*sleep*, to sleep too long. Oversleeping. Oversleeps. Overslept.

OVERSLIP, *v.t.* o-ver-*slip*, to pass without notice; to omit. Overslipping. Overslips. Overslipped.

OVERSMAN, *n. oh*-verz-man, overseer; an umpire.

OVERSTAND, *v.t.* o-ver-*stand*, to stand too much on the price or conditions of. Overstanding. Overstands. Overstood.

OVERSTATE, *v.t.* o-ver-*state*, to exaggerate. Overstated. Overstates. Overstating.

OVERSTAY, *v.i.* o-ver-*stay*, to outstay one's welcome; to remain too long in a place. Overstayed. Overstaying. Overstays.

OVERSTEP, *v.t.* o-ver-*step*, to exceed. Overstepped. Overstepping. Oversteps.

OVERSTOCK, *n. oh*-ver-stok, superabundance; more than sufficient.

OVERSTOCK, *v.t.* o-ver-*stok*, to fill too full; to crowd. Overstocked. Overstocking. Overstocks.

OVERSTORY, *n. oh*-ver-stohr-e, the upper story [Arch.].

OVERSTRAIN, *n.* o-ver-*strane*, excessive strain: *v.t.* to strain too greatly: *v.i.* to try too hard. Overstrained. Overstraining. Overstrains.

OVERSTRUNG, *a.* o-ver-*strung*, too highly strung or too sensitive.

OVERSUBSCRIBE, *v.t. oh*-ver-sub-*skribe*, to apply for more shares than can be allotted. Over-subscribed. Oversubscribes. Oversubscribing.

OVERSUBSCRIPTION, *n. oh*-ver-sub-*skrip*-shon, the act of oversubscribing.

OVERT, *a. oh*-vert, open to view; public; apparent. (O.Fr. *ouvert*, open.)

OVERTAKE, *v.t.* o-ver-*take*, to come up with; to catch; to come upon; to take by surprise. Overtaken. Overtakes. Overtaking. Overtook.

OVERTASK, *v.t.* o-ver-*tahsk*, to place too hard a task upon. Overtasked. Overtasking. Overtasks.

OVERTHROW, *v.t.* o-ver-*throh*, to turn upside down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat; to subvert; to throw too far. Overthrew. Overthrowing. Overthrown. Overthrows.

OVERTHROW, *n. oh*-ver-throh, the state of being overthrown; ruin; subversion; defeat.

OVERTHWART, *prep.* o-ver-*thwawrt*, across; from side to side: *ad.* across; athwart.

OVERTIME, *n. oh*-ver-time, time at work beyond the regular hours.

OVERTLY, *ad. oh*-vert-le, in an overt manner.

OVERTONE, *n. oh*-ver-tone, a harmonic.

OVERTONE, *v.t.* o-ver-*tone*, to give too deep a tone to a photographic print. Overtoned. Overtones. Overtoning.

OVERTOP, *v.t.* o-ver-*top*, to rise above the top of; to surpass. Overtopped. Overtopping. Overtops.

OVERTRADE, *v.i.* o-ver-*trade*, to trade beyond capital. Overtraded. Overtrades. Overtrading.

OVERTURE, *n. oh*-ver-tewr, a proposal; a musical prologue: *v.t.* to lay a proposal before. Overtured. Overtures. Overturing. (O.Fr.)

OVERTURN, *n.* o-ver-*turn*, state of being overturned: *v.t.* to destroy; to subvert. Overturned. Overturning. Overturns.

OVERVALUE, *v.t.* o-ver-*val*-ew, to value at too high a rate. Overvalued. Overvalues. Overvaluing.

OVERWASH, *n. oh*-ver-wosh, the waterborne detritus carried over frontal moraines [Geol.].

OVERWEEN, *v.i.* o-ver-*ween*, to think too highly, especially of one's self: *v.t.* to make egotistic. Overweened. Overweening. Overweens.

OVERWEENING, *a.* o-ver-*ween*-ing, with too much conceit; vain; conceited.

OVERWEENINGLY, *ad.* o-ver-*ween*-ing-le, with too much conceit.

OVERWEIGH, *v.t.* o-ver-*way*, to overbalance. Overweighed. Overweighing. Overweighs.

OVERWEIGHT, *n. oh*-ver-wayt, an excess of weight beyond what is legally or customarily permitted; preponderance.

OVERWHELM, *v.t.* o-ver-*whelm*, to crush; to immerse and bear down. Overwhelmed. Overwhelming. Overwhelms.

OVERWHELMINGLY, *ad.* o-ver-*whelm*-ing-le, in a manner to overwhelm.

OVERWIND, *v.t.* o-ver-*wined*, to wind too much. Overwinding. Overwinds. Overwound.
OVERWORK, *n.* *oh*-ver-wurk, work done out of ordinary working hours; extra work; undue work.
OVERWORK, *v.t.* o-ver-*wurk*, to exhaust by excessive labour; to require too much work from a person or thing: *v.i.* to work excessively. Overworked. Overworking. Overworks.
OVERWROUGHT, *a.* o-ver-*rawt*, overdone; too laboured.
OVIBOS, *n.* *oh*-ve-bos, the musk-ox.
OVICULAR, *a.* o-*vik*-yew-lar, pertaining to an egg.
OVIDIAN, *a.* o-*vid*-e-an, like or relating to Ovid, the Latin poet, and his works.
OVIDUCT, *n.* *oh*-ve-dukt, a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary in animals. (L. *ovum*, and *duct.*)
OVIFEROUS, *a.* o-*vif*-er-us, egg-bearing. (L. *ovum*, and *fero*, bear.)
OVIFORM, *a.* *oh*-ve-form, having the figure of an egg.
OVINE, *a.* *oh*-vine, pertaining to sheep. (L. *ovis.*)
OVIPAROUS, *a.* o-*vip*-ar-us, bringing forth eggs instead of fully developed young.
OVIPOSIT, *v.t.* o-ve-*poz*-it to lay eggs. Oviposited. Ovipositing. Oviposits. (L. *ovum*, and *positum*, place.)
OVIPOSITION, *n.* o-ve-po-*zish*-on, the laying or depositing of eggs.
OVIPOSITOR, *n.* o-ve-*poz*-it-or, the organ by which insects deposit their eggs.
OVISAC, *n.* *oh*-ve-sak, the cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the egg. (L. *ovum*, and *sac.*)
OVOID, *a.* *oh*-voyd, of the shape of an egg. (L. *ovum*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
OVOIDAL, *a.* o-*voyd*-al, ovoid.
OVOLO, *n.* *oh*-vo-lo, a rounded moulding sloping downward [Arch.]. (It.)
OVOLOGY, *n.* o-*vol*-o-je, the study of the formation of ova in animals.
OVOVIVIPAROUS, *a.* *oh*-vo-vi-*vip*-ar-us, producing eggs which hatch inside the parent [Zool.]. (L. *ovum*, and *vivi*parous.)
OVULARY, *a.* *o*-vewl-ar-e, pertaining to ovules.
OVULE, *n.* *oh*-vewl, the seed before it is fertilized [Bot.]. (Fr.)
OVULIFEROUS, *a.* o-vewl-*if*-er-us, producing ovules.
OVULITE, *n.* *oh*-vew-lite, a fossil egg. (L. *ovum*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)
OVUM, *n.* *oh*-vum: *pl.* **Ova**, the egg-cell which, when impregnated, becomes the embryo and develops into the fœtus [Zool.]; an egg-shaped ornament carved on the contour of the ovolo [Arch.]. (L. *ovum*, an egg.)
OWE, *v.t.* oh, to be indebted to; to be bound to pay; to be obliged for. Owed. Owes. Owing. (A.S. *agan*, possess.)
OWING, *ppr.* or *a.* *oh*-ing, due; ascribable to; imputable to.
OWL, *n.* oul, a nocturnal bird of prey of the order Striges, which comprises about 200 species. **Sea owl**, the lump fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. (A.S. *ûle.*)
OWLER, *n.* *oul*-er, one who conveys contraband goods.
OWLERY, *n.* *oul*-er-e, haunt of owls; owlish quality.
OWLET, *n.* *oul*-et, a young owl.
OWLING, *n.* *oul*-ing, in Mediæval England an offence, punishable by imprisonment, for exporting wool.
OWLISH, *a.* *oul*-ish, resembling an owl; foolish.
OWL-LIGHT, *n.* *oul*-lite, glimmering or imperfect light.
OWL-LIKE, *a.* *oul*-like, like an owl.
OWN, *a.* ohn, belonging or peculiar to: *v.t.* to possess; to have a rightful title to. Owned. Owning. Owns. (A.S. *agan.*)
OWN, *v.t.* ohn, to avow or admit. Owned. Owning. Owns. (A.S. *agnian.*)
OWNER, *n.* *ohn*-er, the rightful proprietor.
OWNERSHIP, *n.* *ohn*-er-ship, proprietorship.
OWSE, *n.* ouz, the liquor in a tan vat.
OWSER, *n.* *ouz*-er, owse.
OX, *n.* oks, the castrated male of the cow. **Ox ray**, the fish *Cephaloptera giornæ*. **Ox sole**, a fish, the megrim, *Lepidorhombus megastoma*. (A.S. *oxa.*)
OXALATE, *n.* *oks*-al-ate, salt of oxalic acid.
OXALIC, *a.* oks-*al*-ik, pertaining to or obtained from sorrel and various roots. (L. *oxalis*, sorrel.)
OXALIS, *n.* *oks*-a-lis, the wood-sorrel, *O. acetosella.* (L.)
OXBIRD, *n.* *oks*-berd, the dunlin, *Tringa alpina.*
OXBOW, *n.* *oks*-bo, the wooden hoop, hanging from the yoke, which passes under the animal's neck.
OXEN, *n.pl.* *oks*-en, plural of ox.
OXER, *n.* *oks*-er, a fence for oxen; a difficult fence to jump.
OXEYE, *n.* *oks*-i, the marguerite daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*
OX-EYED, *a.* *oks*-ide, having large ox-like eyes.
OX-FLY, *n.* *oks*-fly, a fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
OXFORD, *n.* *oks*-ford, a university town in England. **Oxford blue**, a purplish dark blue. **Oxford clay**, a bed of clay that underlies the Coral Rag. **Oxford mixture**, a dark grey suiting. **Oxford movement**, the High Church revival begun in 1833.
OXFORDIAN, *n.* oks-*ford*-e-an, a division of the Jurassic rocks.
OXGALL, *n.* *oks*-gawl, a fluid secreted by the liver of an ox.
OXGANG, *n.* *oks*-gang, as much land as an ox could plough in a year; a bovate [Ancient Law].
OXGATE, *n.* *oks*-gate, a land measure of about fifteen acres; an oxgang.
OX-HEEL, *n.* *oks*-heel, the setterwort, *Helleborus fœtidus.*
OXIDABILITY, *n.* *oks*-id-ab-*il*-it-e, the capacity of being converted into an oxide.
OXIDABLE, *a.* *oks*-id-a-bl, convertible into an oxide.
OXIDATE, *v.t.* *oks*-e-date, to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to become an oxide. Oxidated. Oxidates. Oxidating.
OXIDATION, *n.* oks-id-*ay*-shon, operation of converting into an oxide.
OXIDE, *n.* *oks*-ide, oxygen compounded with another element. (Gr. *oxys*, acid.)
OXIDIZE, *v.t.* *oks*-id-ize, to oxidate; to make rusty. Oxidized. Oxidizes. Oxidizing.
OXIDIZEMENT, *n.* oks-id-*ize*-ment, oxidation.
OX-LIKE, *a.* *oks*-like, resembling an ox.
OXLIP, *n.* *oks*-lip, the plant *Primula elatior.* (A.S. *oxanslyppe.*)
OXONIAN, *n.* oks-*ohn*-e-an, a native of Oxford, or student of Oxford University.
OXPECKER, *n.* oks-*pek*-ker, an African bird of the genus *Buphaga.*
OX-STALL, *n.* *oks*-stawl, a stall or stand for oxen.
OXTAIL, *n.* *oks*-tale, a beef tail used for making soup.
OX-TONGUE, *n.* *oks*-tung, the plant *Helminthia echioides.*
OXYCHLORIDE, *n.* oks-e-*klawr*-ide, a basic chloride, a compound of a chloride and an oxide at the same time.
OXYCOCCUS, *n.* oks-e-*kok*-kus, a genus of plants including the cranberry, *O. palustris.* (Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *kokkos*, a berry.)
OXYGEN, *n.* *oks*-ij-en, the chemical element O.; the gas constituting one-fifth of the atmosphere, and the supporter of life and ordinary combustion. (Gr. literally, acid-producer.)
OXYGENATE, *v.t.* *oks*-ij-en-ate, to charge with oxygen. Oxygenated. Oxygenates. Oxygenating.
OXYGENATION, *n.* *oks*-ij-en-*ay*-shon, the act of oxygenating.
OXYGENIZABLE, *a.* *oks*-ij-en-*ize*-a-bl, capable of being oxygenized.
OXYGENIZE, *v.t.* *oks*-ij-en-ize, to oxygenate. Oxygenized. Oxygenizes. Oxygenizing.
OXYGENIZEMENT, *n.* *oks*-ij-en-ize-ment, oxygenation.
OXYGENOUS, *a.* oks-*ij*-en-us, pertaining to oxygen.
OXYGON, *n.* *oks*-e-gon, a triangle with two acute angles. (Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *gonia*, an angle.)
OXYGONAL, *a.* oks-*ig*-on-al, having acute angles.
OXYHYDROGEN, *a.* oks-e-*hy*-droj-en, pertaining to or derived from a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. Oxyhydrogen flame, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen in a special burner producing a flame of a temperature of 2,000 degrees centigrade which is directed on to a cylinder of lime to heat it to the incandescence known as the lime-light, the flame being also used for soldering and for melting platinum.
OXYMEL, *n.* *oks*-im-el, a mixture of vinegar and honey. (L. *oxymeli.*)
OXYMORON, *n.* oks-e-*mohr*-on, a figure of speech in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is

added to a word, as cruel kindness. (Gr. *oxys*, and *moros*, foolish.)

OXYMURIATE, *n.* oks-e-*mewr*-e-ate, chloride.

OXYOPIA, *n.* oks-e-*oh*-pe-a, acute vision. (Gr. *oxys*, and *ovsis* sight.)

OXYPHONIA, *n.* oks-e-*fohn*-e-a, shrillness of voice. (Gr. *oxys*, and *phone*, voice.)

OXYSALT, *n.* *oks*-e-sawlt, a salt containing oxygen.

OXYTONE, *a.* *oks*-e-tone, having an acute sound; with an acute accent on the last syllable. (Gr. *oxytonos*.)

OYER, *n.* *oy*-yer, the hearing of a law suit [Law]. **Oyer and terminer**, a commission granted to judges, specially of assize or circuit, to hear and determine all treasons, felonies and trespasses [Law]. (Nor. Fr. *oyer*, from L. *audio*, hear.)

OYEZ, *v.imp.* oh-*yess*, hear ye, a call by an usher of the court or a town crier. (Fr. hear ye.)

OYSTER, *n.* *oys*-ter, an edible bivalve mollusc of the genus *Ostrea*. (O.Fr. *oistre*.)

OYSTER-BED, *n.* *oys*-ter-bed, a breeding-place for oysters.

OYSTERCATCHER, *n.* *oys*-ter-*katch*-er, the sea-pie, a shore bird of the genus *Hæmatopus*.

OYSTER-PATTY, *n.* *oys*-ter-pat-te, a pasty with oysters baked.

OYSTER-PLANT, *n.* *oys*-ter-plant, a plant, the salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, whose leaves have a taste like an oyster.

OYSTERSHELL, *n.* *oys*-ter-shel, the shell of an oyster.

OZENA, *n.* o-*zee*-na, a fetid ulcer in the nostril. (L. *ozæna*.)

OZOCERITE, *n.* o-*zoh*-ser-ite, a mineral like resinous wax in shale. (Gr. *ozo*, smell, and *keros*, wax.)

OZOKERIT, *n.* o-*zoh*-ker-rit, ozokerite.

OZOKERITE, *n.* o-*zoh*-ker-rite, ozocerite.

OZONE, *n.* *oh*-zone, an active allotropic variety of oxygen, first discovered in connection with electric discharges, so called from its peculiar smell. (Gr. smelling.)

OZONIC, *a.* o-*zone*-ik, pertaining to ozone.

OZONIZE, *v.t.* *o*-zone-ize, to charge with ozone. Ozonized. Ozonizes. Ozonizing.

OZONIZED, *a.* *oh*-zo-nyzd, charged with ozone.

OZONOMETER, *n.* o-zo-*nom*-et-er, an instrument for detecting the presence and quantity of ozone. (Gr. *ozon*, and *metron*, measure.)

P

P is the sixteenth letter of the alphabet, and has a labial articulation. In *music*, it stands for piano, softly, and *pp.* for piu piano, more softly.

PA, *n.* pah, papa.

PABULAR, *a.* *pab*-yew-lar, pertaining to or yielding food.

PABULOUS, *a.* *pab*-yewl-us, affording nutriment.

PABULUM, *n.* *pab*-yewl-um, food; aliment; fodder. (L.)

PACA, *n.* *pah*-ka, a rodent of South America, *Cœlogenys paca*, with white spots on its side. (Sp.)

PACATION, *n.* pa-*kay*-shon, the act of appeasing or pacifying. (L. *pacatus*, pacified.)

PACE, *n.* pace, the space between the two feet in stepping; a lineal measure, usually reckoned at thirty inches from heel to heel; the space covered by two steps or sixty inches; manner of walking or stepping; gait; speed: *v.i.* to go; to walk; to move; to move slowly; to amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps; to regulate in motion; to set the speed for. **Paced. Paces. Pacing.** (Fr. *pas.*)

PACE, *n.* *pay*-se, literally, peace; in music, an order to the performer to play softly: *ad.* by permission of; notwithstanding. (L. *in pace*, in peace.)

PACED, *a.* payst, having a particular gait; going.

PACEMAKER, *n.* *pace*-make-er, one employed to keep a little in advance of another engaged in a race so as to encourage him to continue at full speed.

PACER, *n.* *pace*-er, one who paces; a horse that paces well.

PACHA, *n.* pa-*shaw*, a pasha. (Fr.)

PACHISI, *n.* pa-*cheeze*-e, an Indian game played on a board with a cross of squares; patchesi. (Hind.)

PACHYDACTYL, *n.* pak-e-*dakt*-il, an animal having thick toes. (Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *daktylos*, a toe.)

PACHYDERM, *n.* *pak*-e-derm, a non-ruminant ungulate with a thick skin, as the hog or elephant. (Gr. *pachys*, and *derma*, skin.)

PACHYDERMATOUS, *a.* pak-e-*derm*-at-us, pertaining to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

PACHYMETER, *n.* pak-*im*-et-er, an instrument for measuring thickness. (Gr. *pachys*, and *metron*, a measure.)

PACHYRHIZUS, *n.* *pak*-e-*ry*-zus, a leguminous plant cultivated in India for its edible tuberous roots which are five or more inches thick and six or eight feet long.

PACIFIABLE, *a.* *pas*-e-*fy*-a-bl, that may be pacified.

PACIFIC, *a.* pas-*if*-ik, peace-making; conciliatory; appeasing; mild; tranquil: *n.* the great western ocean, so called as found peaceful by Magellan, who first navigated it. (Fr. *pacifique.*)

PACIFICATION, *n.* *pas*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of making peace or of pacifying wrath. (L. *pacificatus*, pacified.)

PACIFICATOR, *n.* pas-*if*-ik-ate-or, a peace-maker.

PACIFICATORY, *a.* pas-*if*-ik-ate-or-e, tending to make peace.

PACIFIER, *n.* *pas*-e-*fy*-er, one who pacifies.

PACIFISM, *n.* *pas*-e-fizm, the theory of peaceful settlement of disputes as opposed to militarism.

PACIFIST, *n.* *pas*-if-ist, an advocate of peace as opposed to a militarist.

PACIFY, *v.t.* *pas*-e-fy, to appease; to calm; to reconcile. **Pacified. Pacifies. Pacifying.** (Fr. *pacifier.*)

PACK, *n.* pak, a bundle; a burden; a bale; a wool weight of 240 lbs.; a set of cards; a number of hounds; a scrummage in Rugby football; a number of persons united in a bad design; a great number: *v.t.* to stow in close order; to place and press together; to put together and bind fast; to make joints tight; to add material that makes working parts fit; to send in haste; to load; to put together, as cards, so as unfairly to win; to select and bring together, as persons, to gain some cause unfairly: *v.i.* to be packed; to go in haste. **Packed. Packing. Packs.** (Probably from O.Dut. *pack.*)

PACKAGE, *n.* *pak*-aje, a bundle or bale; a large parcel; the act of packing.

PACKER, *n.* *pak*-er, one who packs.

PACKET, *n.* *pak*-et, a small pack or package; a despatch vessel employed to convey packets of letters; a vessel trading regularly on some route with mails and passengers: *v.t.* to put up in a packet. **Packeted. Packeting. Packets.**

PACKET-BOAT, *n.* *pak*-et-bote, a vessel conveying mails under a government contract.

PACKHORSE, *n.* *pak*-horse, a horse employed in carrying packs.

PACK-ICE, *n.* *pak*-ice, floating ice broken up and packed together again.

PACKING, *n.* *pak*-ing, any material used in packing, or filling up vacant spaces or interstices.

PACKING-CASE, *n.* *pak*-ing-kace, a wooden case in which goods are packed.

PACKING-NEEDLE, *n.* *pak*-ing-nee-dl, a needle for sewing up packages.

PACKING-SHEET, *n.* *pak*-ing-sheet, a coarse cloth for packing in.

PACKMAN, *n.* *pak*-man, a pedlar; a travelling draper; a tallyman.

PACK-SADDLE, *n.* *pak*-sad-dl, a saddle on which packs are laid.

PACKSTAFF, *n.* *pak*-stahf, the tallyman's stick by which he carried the pack on his shoulder.

PACKTHREAD, *n.* *pak*-thred, strong thread for tying up parcels.

PACK-WAX, *n.* *pak*-waks, a large tendon in the neck of ungulates; paxwax.

PACKWAY, *n.* *pak*-way, a bridle-path for packhorses.

PACO, *n.* *pah*-ko, the alpaca. (Peruvian word.)

PACT, *r* pakt, a contract; an agreement. (L. *pactum.*)

PACTION, *n.* *pak*-shon, a pact.

PACTIONAL, *a.* *pak*-shon-al, by way of agreement.

PAD, *n.* pad, an easy-paced horse; a footpad; a robber who infests the road on foot: *v.i.* to travel slowly; to rob on foot. **Padded. Padding. Pads.** (Dut. a path.)

PAD, *n.* pad, anything stuffed with something soft, as a saddle, cushion or bolster; a protection for any part of the body; a jacket for papers; a few sheets of blotting paper for writing on; a paw; a handle for a tool: *v.t.* to stuff with padding; to fix colours in cloth. **Padded. Padding. Pads.** (Slavonic *pad*, sole of the foot.)

PADAR, *n.* *pad*-ar, coarse flour or meal.

PADCLOTH, *n.* *pad*-kloth, a cover for a horse's loins.

PADDING, *n.* *pad*-ding, the material used in stuffing; the impregnation of cloth with a mordant [Calico Printing]; something to fill up with; matter inserted merely to extend an article or book.

PADDLE, *n.* *pad*-dl, a long-handled spade for clearing ploughshares.

PADDLE, *n.* *pad*-dl, a broad short scull; the blade or broad part of an oar; a float on the circumference of a paddlewheel: *v.i.* to dabble in the water with the hands or feet; to walk in water with bare feet; to finger: *v.t.* to row gently; to propel by a paddle. **Paddled. Paddles. Paddling.**

PADDLEBOARD, *n.* *pad*-dl-bord, one of the projecting flanges on a paddlewheel; a float.

PADDLEBOX, *n.* *pad*-dl-boks, a wooden projection on each side of a steamboat to contain a paddle wheel.

PADDLER, *n.* *pad*-dler, one who paddles.

PADDLEWHEEL, *n.* *pad*-dl-wheel, a wheel with paddles used in propelling steamboats.

PADDLING, *n.* *pad*-dling, a flock of ducks when swimming.

PADDOCK, *n.* *pad*-dok, a toad or frog; a fish, the lesser forkbeard, *Raniceps raninus.* (Ice. *padda.*)

PADDOCK, *n.* *pad*-dok, a field for horses near a stable. (M.E. *parrok.*)

PADDOCK-STOOL, *n.* *pad*-dok-stool, a toadstool; a mushroom.

PADDY, *n.* *pad*-de, an Irishman. (St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.)

PADDY, *n.* *pad*-de, rice in the husk. (East Indian.)
PADDY-BIRD, *n.* *pad*-de-berd, the Java sparrow, *Munia oryzivora*.
PADDY-MELON, *n.* *pad*-de-mel-on, a wallaby; a pademelon. (Australian word.)
PADELION, *n.* pa-*dee*-le-on, the lady's mantle, a plant of the genus *Alchemilla*. (Fr. *patte de lion*, lion's-foot.)
PADELLA, *n.* pa-*del*-la, a cup-like vessel, used in illuminations, filled with grease of some kind, and provided with a wick. (It.)
PADISHA, *n.* *pad*-e-shah, governor-in-chief; a title of the Turkish sultans and Persian shahs. (Pers.)
PADLOCK, *n.* *pad*-lok, a lock hung on a staple and held by a link: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock. Padlocked. Padlocking. Padlocks.
PADNAG, *n.* *pad*-nag, an ambling nag.
PADRA, *n.* *pah*-dra, a kind of black tea. (Chinese.)
PADRE, *n.* *pah*-dray, a chaplain; a clergyman; an army chaplain in particular. (Sp. father.)
PADRONE, *n.* pa-*drone*-e, the captain of an Italian coaster; an owner of street-organs who lets them out for hire. (It.)
PADUASOY, *n.* *pad*-yew-a-soy, a corded silk stuff. (*Padua*.)
PÆAN, *n.* *pee*-an, a song in honour of Apollo, or some other god; a song of triumph. (Gr.)
PÆONY, *n.* *pee*-o-ne, peony; a genus of plants with large showy flowers, of which *Pæonia officinalis* is the British species. (O.Fr. *peone*.)
PAGAN, *n.* *pay*-gan, a heathen; an idolater: *a.* heathenish; idolatrous. (L. *paganus*, a countryman, as distinct from a townsman, those in the country having remained longer in heathenism.)
PAGANELLUS, *n.* *pay*-gan-*el*-lus, a small seafish, a species of goby found among seaweed.
PAGANISH, *a.* *pay*-gan-ish, heathenish.
PAGANISM, *n.* *pay*-gan-izm, heathenism.
PAGANIZE, *v.t.* *pay*-gan-ize, to make heathenish: *v.i.* to behave like pagans. Paganized. Paganizes. Paganizing.
PAGE, *n.* payj, a boy attending on a great person; a boy or man that attends on a legislative body; a boy in livery: *v.t.* to attend as a page. Paged. Pages. Paging. (Fr.)
PAGE, *n.* payj, one side of a leaf of paper: *pl.* books or writings: *v.t.* to number the pages. Paged. Pages. Paging. (Fr.)
PAGEANT, *n.* *paj*-ent, a dramatic representation of historical episodes; a show or spectacle; anything merely showy: *a.* showy; pompous; ostentatious. (L. *pagina*, a stage.)
PAGEANTRY, *n.* *paj*-ent-re, show; pompous exhibition.
PAGEHOOD, *n.* *payj*-hood, the state of a page.
PAGINAL, *a.* *paj*-in-al, pertaining to pages.
PAGINATION, *n.* paj-in-*ay*-shon, the paging of a book. (Late L. *paginatus*, divided into pages.)
PAGING, *n.* *payj*-ing, the marking of pages.
PAGODA, *n.* pa-*goh*-da, a Hindu or Chinese sacred building or memorial; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in Hindustan. Pagoda tree, the popular name of *Sophora japonica*. (Port.)
PAGODA-STONE, *n.* pa-*goh*-da-stone, a limestone containing orthoceratites which in section somewhat resemble pagodas; pagodite.
PAGODITE, *n.* *pay*-go-dite, pagoda-stone: the stone which the Chinese cut into images.
PAGURIAN, *a.* pa-*gewr*-e-an, relating to the hermit crabs: *n.* a crab of the genus *Pagurus*. (L. *pagurus*.)
PAH, *n.* pah, a Maori stockade.
PAH, *int.* pah, an expression of disgust.
PAID, pade, *p.* of pay.
PAIDEUTICS, *n.* py-*deu*-tiks, the science of education. (Gr. *paideutikos*, relating to teaching.)
PAIGLE, *n.* *pay*-gl, the cowslip, *Primula veris*. (Dial. Eng.)
PAIL, *n.* pale, a bucket; an open vessel of wood or metal with a bow handle across the top, for carrying liquids, as water or milk. (A.S. *pægel*.)
PAILFUL, *n.* *pale*-ful, the quantity a pail will hold.
PAILLASSE, *n.* pal-*yas*, palliasse; an under-bed of straw. (Fr.)
PAILLETTE, *n.* *pal*-yet, a spangle.
PAIN, *n.* pane, an uneasy sensation in animal bodies; the result of the excessive stimulation of nerves; an acute ache; laborious effort; labour with care; uneasiness of mind; the throes of parturition; punishment for crime: *v.t.* to cause uneasiness; to afflict; to distress. Pained. Paining. Pains. (Fr. *peine*.)
PAINFUL, *a.* *pane*-ful, full of pain; giving pain to body or mind; difficult; laborious.
PAINFULLY, *ad.* *pane*-ful-le, in a painful manner.
PAINFULNESS, *n.* *pane*-ful-ness, the quality or state of being painful.
PAINIM, *n.* *pay*-nim, a pagan; an infidel; paynim.
PAINLESS, *a.* *pane*-less, free from pain.
PAINLESSNESS, *n.* *pane*-less-ness, the state of being painless.
PAINS, *n.pl.* paynz, conscientious effort; punishment.
PAINSTAKER, *n.* *paynz*-take-er, a laborious person.
PAINSTAKING, *a.* *paynz*-take-ing, taking pains; carefully laborious: *n.* labour with care.
PAINT, *n.* paynt, colouring matter; pigment: rouge: *v.t.* to form a likeness in colours; to cover or besmear with colour; to represent by colours or images; to picture or describe: *v.i.* to practise painting; to lay colours on the face. Painted. Painting. Paints. (Fr. *peint*, painted.)
PAINTER, *n.* *paynt*-er, one whose occupation is to paint; a house-painter; an artist skilled in representing objects in colours. Painter's colic, a peculiar form of lead-poisoning to which painters are subject.
PAINTER, *n.* *paynt*-er, the rope carried in the bow of a boat to make it fast by. (M.E. *panter*, a snare.)
PAINTER-STAINER, *n.* *paynt*-er-stane-er, a painter of coats of arms.
PAINTING, *n.* *paynt*-ing, the act or employment of laying on colours; the art of representing objects or scenes in colours; a picture.
PAINTRESS, *n.* *paynt*-ress, a woman painter.
PAINTY, *a.* *paynt*-e, overdone with paint.
PAIR, *n.* pare, two of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; two of different sexes; a man and his wife: *v.i.* to be joined in pairs; to fit as corresponding: *v.t.* to unite in couples; to abstain from voting by arrangement with one of the opposite side who also abstains. Pair of colours, the King's Colour and the Regimental Colour, the two military flags carried by a battalion, one being the national flag and the other the flag of the regiment. Pair off, to separate from a company in pairs. Pair royal, three similar things; three playing cards of the same rank. Paired. Pairing. Pairs. (Fr. *paire*.)
PAIRING-TIME, *n.* *pare*-ing-time, the time when birds couple.
PAIR-WISE, *ad.* *pare*-wize, in pairs.
PAIXHAN-GUN, *n.* *payks*-an-gun, a howitzer for throwing shells, so called from the inventor.
PAKEHA, *n.* pa-*kay*-ah, a white man. (Maori.)
PAL, *n.* *pal*, a companion; a friend [Slang]. (Of Gipsy origin.)
PALA, *n.* *pah*-la, a South African antelope of the genus *Æpyceros*.
PALACE, *n.* *pal*-las, a house in which an emperor, king or other distinguished person resides; an official residence; a fine mansion. (Fr. *palais*.)
PALADIN, *n.* *pal*-ad-in, a champion of Charlemagne; a true knight; a knight-errant. (Fr.)
PALÆARCTIC, *n.* *pal*-e-*ark*-tik, the northern temperate region as characterized by its plants and animals.
PALÆOCRYSTIC, *a.* *pal*-e-o-*krist*-ik, pertaining to ancient ice.
PALÆOGRAPHY, *n.* pal-e-*og*-raf-e, the study of ancient writings and inscriptions. (Gr. *palaios*, old, and *grapho*, write.)
PALÆOLITHIC, *a.* *pal*-e-o-*lith*-ik, belonging to the age of roughly worked flint implements. (Gr. *palaios*, and *lithos*, stone.)
PALÆOLOGY, *n.* *pal*-e-*ol*-o-je, a discourse on antiquities. (Gr. *palaios*, and *logos*, science.)
PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* *pal*-e-on-to-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to palæontography. (Gr. *palaios*, *onta*, beings, and *graphikos*.)
PALÆONTOGRAPHY, *n.* *pal*-e-on-*tog*-raf-e, the illustration and description of fossils.
PALÆONTOLOGICAL, *a.* *pal*-e-on-tol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to palæontology.
PALÆONTOLOGY, *n.* *pal*-e-on-*tol*-o-je, the study of fossils; the science of extinct organisms. (Gr. *palaios*, *ontos*, and *logos*.)
PALÆOZOIC, *a.* *pal*-e-o-*zoh*-ik, belonging to the oldest fossiliferous rocks. (Gr. *palaios*, and *zoë*, life.)

PALAGONITE, *n.* pa-*lag*-on-ite, a hydrous scapolite not found in crystals. (Palagonia, Sicily.)

PALANQUIN, *n.* pal-an-*keen*, a covered litter requiring four bearers. (Port. *palanquim.*)

PALATABLE, *a.* *pal*-at-a-bl, agreeable to the taste; savoury.

PALATABLENESS, *n.* *pal*-at-a-bl-ness, agreeableness to the taste.

PALATAL, *a.* *pal*-at-al, pertaining to the palate; uttered by the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by the palate.

PALATE, *n.* *pal*-ate, the roof or upper part of the mouth; taste; relish. (O.Fr. *palat.*)

PALATIAL, *a.* pal-*ay*-shal, pertaining to or befitting a palace: magnificent. (L. *palatium*, a palace.)

PALATINATE, *n.* pal-*at*-in-ate, the province of a palatine.

PALATINE, *a.* *pal*-at-ine, pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges, such as the counties of Durham and Lancaster: *n.* one invested with royal privileges. (Fr.)

PALATINE, *a.* *pal*-a-tine, pertaining to the palate.

PALAVER, *n.* pal-*ah*-ver, idle talk; flattery; talk; conversation; conference: *v.t.* to deceive by words; to flatter: *v.i.* to indulge in palaver. **Palavered.** Palavering. **Palavers.** (Port. *palavra*, a word.)

PALAVERER, *n.* pal-*ah*-ver-er, one who palavers.

PALE, *n.* pale, not ruddy or fresh of colour; wan; of a faint lustre: *v.t.* to make pale: *v.i.* to turn pale. **Paled. Pales. Paling.** (O.Fr.)

PALE, *a.* pale, a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; limit; an enclosure; a district in Ireland subject to English rule; a vertical stripe down the middle of the shield [Her.]. (Fr. *pal*, stake.)

PALEA, *n.* *pay*-le-a, the inner husk of a grass. (L. chaff.)

PALEACEOUS, *a.* pay-le-*ay*-shus, resembling chaff; covered with chaff-like scales. (L. *palea*, chaff.)

PALE-EYED, *a.* *pale*-ide, having dim eyes.

PALE-FACE, *n.* *pale*-face, a white man. (American Indian term.)

PALE-FACED, *a.* *pale*-fayst, having a wan face.

PALE-HEARTED, *a.* *pale*-hahrt-ed, dispirited.

PALELY, *a.* *pale*-le, wanly; not ruddily.

PALENESS, *n.* *pale*-ness, wanness; want of freshness.

PALEOUS, *a.* *pay*-le-us, chaffy; like chaff. (L. *palea*, chaff.)

PALES, *n.* *pay*-leez, a goddess presiding over cattle [Myth.]. (L.)

PALESTRA, *n.* pa-*les*-tra, a place of wrestling; wrestling. (L. *palæstra.*)

PALESTRIC, *a.* pa-*les*-trik, pertaining to wrestling or the palestra.

PALETOT, *n.* *pal*-e-to, a loose overcoat. (Fr.)

PALETTE, *n.* *pal*-et, a small thin oval board or plate on which painters place and mix their colours. (Fr.)

PALFREY, *n.* *pawl*-fre, a small horse fit for ladies; a safe saddle-horse. (Fr. *palefroi.*)

PALI, *n.* *pah*-le, one of the sacred languages of India. (Hind. a line.)

PALIFICATION, *n.* pal-e-fe-*kay*-shon, stake-driving.

PALILOGY, *n.* pa-*lil*-o-je, the repetition of a word. (Gr. *palin*, again, and *logos*, a word.)

PALIMPSEST, *n.* *pal*-imp-sest, parchment manuscript written on a second time; writing over writing imperfectly erased. (L. *palimpsestus.*)

PALINDROME, *n.* *pal*-in-drome, a word or verse that is the same when read backwards or forwards. (Gr. *palin*, and *dromos*, running.)

PALING, *n.* *pay*-ling, a fence formed with pales.

PALINGENESIA, *n.* pa-lin-je-*nee*-se-a, a new birth; a regeneration. (Gr. *palin*, and *genesis*, birth.)

PALINODE, *n.* *pal*-in-ode, a recantation. (Fr. *palinodie.*)

PALISADE, *n.* *pal*-e-sade, a fence or fortification of stakes with pointed tops: *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes. **Palisade worm**, a parasite of the horse, *Strongylus armatus.* **Palisaded. Palisades. Palisading.** (Fr. *palissade.*)

PALISANDER, *n.* pal-e-*sand*-er, rose-wood. (Fr. *palissandre*, ebony.)

PALISH, *a.* *pale*-ish, somewhat pale or wan.

PALKI, *n.* *pawl*-ke, a palanquin. (East Indian word.)

PALL, *n.* pawl, a cloak; an ecclesiastical mantle; a chalice cover; a cloth to cover a coffin, used at funerals: *v.t.* to cloak; to cover with a pall. **Palled. Palling. Palls.** (A.S. *pæl.*)

PALL, *v.t.* pawl, to make vapid or insipid; to make spiritless; to cloy: *v.i.* to become vapid or insipid. **Palled. Palling. Palls.** (*Appal.*)

PALLADIAN, *a.* pal-*lade*-e-an, a style of architecture that began with Palladio (Ital.) in the sixteenth century.

PALLADIUM, *n.* pal-*lade*-yum, the metallic element Pd.

PALLADIUM, *n.* pal-*lay*-de-um, a defence or protection. (L. from Gr. *palladion*, a statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of Troy was fabled to depend.)

PALLAS, *n.* *pal*-las, Athene, the goddess of wisdom [Myth.]. (Gr.)

PALLBEARER, *n.* *pawl*-bare-er, one who formerly held up the funeral pall; one who attends the coffin.

PALLET, *n.* *pal*-let, a palette; a name given to different implements used in pottery, gilding, horology, surgery, &c.; the oscillating lever working on an escapement wheel; the plate of a valve in a pipe or flue. (Fr.)

PALLET, *n.* *pal*-let, a small bed. (Fr. *paillet.*)

PALLIAL, *a.* *pal*-le-al, pertaining to the mantles of the mollusca. (Late L. *pallialis.*)

PALLIASSE, *n.* pal-le-*yas*, a straw mattress. (Fr. *paillasse.*)

PALLIATE, *v.t.* *pal*-le-ate, to cover with excuse; to extenuate; to mitigate. **Palliated. Palliates. Palliating.** (L. *palliatus*, covered with a mantle.)

PALLIATION, *n.* pal-le-*ay*-shon, act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

PALLIATIVE, *a.* *pal*-le-a-tiv, extenuating; alleviating: *n.* that which extenuates; that which relieves pain.

PALLID, *a.* *pal*-lid, pale; wan. (L. *pallidus.*)

PALLIDLY, *ad.* *pal*-lid-le, palely; wanly.

PALLIDNESS, *n.* *pal*-lid-ness, paleness; wanness.

PALLIUM, *n.* *pal*-le-um, an ancient Greek cloak; a short white cloak, with a red cross; an archbishop's pall. (L.)

PALL-MALL, *n.* pel-*mel*, the game from which croquet is derived and in which a ball was driven through an iron ring by a mallet; a street in London. (It. *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, mallet.)

PALLOMETRY, *n.* pal-*lom*-e-tre, the measurement of artificial vibrations in the earth. (Gr. *pallo*, shake, and *metron*, measure.)

PALLONE, *n.* pal-*loh*-ne, an Italian game played with a ball and an armguard. (It.)

PALLOR, *n.* *pal*-or, pallidness. (L.)

PALM, *n.* pahm, the inner part of the hand; a hand's breadth; the broad part of an antler; a lineal measure of 3 or 4 inches; the thimble and guard used by sailmakers; the fluke of an anchor; one of a natural order of over 1,100 species of plants, mostly tropical and natives of both hemispheres, so named from the leaves having a distant resemblance to the palm of the hand; a species of willow, *Salix caprea*; a palm-branch in token of victory; triumph; victory: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand. **Palmed. Palming. Palms.** (L. *palma.*)

PALMA-CHRISTI, *n.* *pal*-ma-*kris*-ti, the plant, *Ricinus communis*, whose seeds furnish the castor-oil of medicine. (L.)

PALMAR, *a.* *pal*-mar, belonging to the palm; of the breadth of the hand.

PALMARY, *a.* *pal*-ma-re, pertaining to the palm of the hand; deserving the palm; capital. (L. *palmarius.*)

PALMATE, *a.* *pal*-mate, having the shape of a hand; webfooted. (L. *palmatus.*)

PALMATIFID, *a.* pal-*mat*-e-fid, shaped like a hand with short fingers. [Bot.].

PALMATINE, *n.* *pal*-ma-tin, a substance from castor-oil.

PALMER, *n.* *pahm*-er, a man who carried a palm leaf in token of his having been to Palestine and spent the rest of his life in visiting shrines and subsisting on charity, whereas a pilgrim went to a shrine and returned to continue his usual occupation. (O.Fr. *pâlmier.*)

PALMER-WORM, *n.* *pahm*-er-wurm, a hairy caterpillar.

PALMETTO, *n.* pal-*met*-to, a species of palm-tree. *Sabal palmetto.* (Sp. *palmito.*)

PALM-HOUSE, *n. pahm*-house, a house for tropical plants.

PALMIFEROUS, *a.* pal-*mif*-er-us, bearing palms. (L. *palma*, and *fero*, bear.)

PALMIGRADE, *a. pal*-me-grade, walking on the soles of the feet.

PALMIPED, *a. pal*-me-ped, web-footed: *n.* a web-footed swimming bird. (L. *palma*, and *pes*, the foot.)

PALMISTRY, *n. pahm*-is-tre, telling fortunes by the lines on the palm of the hand.

PALM-OIL, *n. pahm*-oyl, a vegetable fat obtained from the fruit of several species of palms; bribery.

PALM-SUNDAY, *n. pahm*-sun-day, Sunday before Easter, kept in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

PALMY, *a. pahm*-e, bearing palms; flourishing.

PALOLO, *n.* pa-*loh*-lo, the mbalolo of Fiji. *Palolo viridis*, an edible annelid appearing in vast numbers on the reefs of Polynesia every year. (Polynesian.)

PALP, *n.* palp: *pl.* **Palpi,** a jointed feeler attached to the oral appendages of spiders and crustaceans. (L. *palpo*, stroke gently.)

PALPABILITY, *n.* pal-pa-*bil*-e-te, palpableness.

PALPABLE, *a. pal*-pa-bl, perceptible to the touch; easily perceived and detected; obvious. (Fr.)

PALPABLENESS, *n. pal*-pa-bl-ness, the state of being palpable.

PALPABLY, *ad. pal*-pab-le, plainly; obviously.

PALPATE, *v.t. pal*-pate, to handle. **Palpated. Palpates. Palpating.** (L. *palpatus*, felt.)

PALPATION, *n.* pal-*pay*-shon, act of feeling.

PALPEBRAL, *a. pal*-pe-bral, pertaining to the eyebrow or eyelid. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.)

PALPEBRATE, *a. pal*-pe-brate, having eyebrows.

PALPEBROUS, *a. pal*-pe-brus, having large eyebrows.

PALPI, *n.pl. pal*-pe, palps.

PALPIFORM, *a. pal*-pe-form, having the form of palpi.

PALPIGEROUS, *a.* pal-*pij*-er-us, bearing feelers. (L. *palpi*, and *gero*, bear.)

PALPITATE, *v.i. pal*-pe-tate, to pulsate; to beat, as the heart. **Palpitated. Palpitates. Palpitating.** (L. *palpitatus*, throbbed.)

PALPITATION, *n.* pal-pe-*tay*-shon, a beating of the heart; throbbing.

PALSGRAVE, *n. pawlz*-grave, a count or earl who had the superintendence of the king's palace; a count palatine. (Ger. *pfalz*, a palace, and *graf*, a count.)

PALSIED, *a. pawl*-zeed, affected with palsy.

PALSTAVE, *n. pawl*-stave, a bronze axe fitting into a split handle. (Dan. *paulstar*.)

PALSY, *n. pawl*-ze, paralysis: *v.t.* to affect with paralysis; to paralyze. **Palsied. Palsies. Palsying.** (Fr. *paralysie*.)

PALT, *n.* pawlt, rubbish. (Dut.)

PALTER, *v.i. pawl*-ter, to shuffle; to trifle with; to dodge. **Paltered. Paltering. Palters.** (*Paltry.*)

PALTERER, *n. pawl*-ter-er, one who palters or dodges.

PALTRILY, *ad. pawl*-tre-le, in a paltry manner.

PALTRINESS, *n. pawl*-tre-ness, the state of being paltry.

PALTRY, *a. pawl*-tre, trivial; mean: vile; worthless. (Scand.)

PALUDAL, *a.* pa-*lew*-dal, pertaining to marshes; marshy. (L. *palus*, a marsh.)

PALUDINOUS, *a.* pa-*lew*-din-us, paludal.

PALY, *a. pay*-le, pale; wanting colour.

PALY, *a. pay*-le, divided by pales into four or more equal parts [Her.]. (O.Fr.)

Paly.

PAM, *n.* pam, the knave of clubs. (Fr. *pamphile*.)

PAMPAS, *n.pl. pam*-pas, the treeless plains of South America. **Pampas grass,** a large South American grass, *Gynerium argenteum*. (Sp.)

PAMPER, *v.t. pam*-per, to feed to the full; to glut; to spoil by kindness. **Pampered. Pampering. Pampers.** (Low. Ger. *pampen*, cram.)

PAMPERO, *n.* pam-*pare*-ro, a westerly or south-westerly wind that sweeps over the pampas.

PAMPHLET, *n. pam*-flet, a book consisting of one or more sheets of paper stitched together but not bound, usually on some topic of current interest.

PAMPHLETEER, *n.* pam-flet-*eer*, a writer of pamphlets; *v.i.* to publish pamphlets. **Pamphleteered. Pamphleteering. Pamphleteers.**

PAN, pan, a prefix denoting all or every. (Gr.)

PAN, *n.* pan, a hollow which becomes a pool in the rainy season.

PAN, *n.* pan, a broad, shallow vessel; the part of a firearm which held the priming; upper part of the skull: *v.t.* to wash in a pan: *v.i.* to yield. **Panned. Panning. Pans.** (A.S. *panne*.)

PAN, *n.* pan, the old forest and shepherd god of the Arcadian mountains, half man, half goat, and fond of music [Myth.].

PANACEA, *n.* pan-a-*see*-a, a universal remedy. (L.)

PANACHE, *n.* pa-*nahsh*, a plume of feathers worn upright on a helmet; display; swagger. (Fr.)

PANADA, *n.* pa-*nay*-da, a bread pulp. (Sp.)

PANAMA, *n.* pan-a-*mah*, strips from the leaves of *Carludovica palmata* used for making hats. (Panama, in Central America.)

PAN-ANGLICAN, *a.* pan-*ang*-le-kan, pertaining to all members of the Anglican church.

PANARY, *a. pan*-a-re, pertaining to bread.

PANCAKE, *n. pan*-kake, a thin batter cake fried in a pan.

PANCARTE, *n. pan*-kahrt, a royal charter granted to a subject confirmatory of his possessions. (Gr. and L. *charta*.)

PANCH, *n.* panch, a thick mat to prevent friction [Naut.].

PANCRATIC, *a.* pan-*krat*-ik, excelling in gymnastics; athletic: adjustable in any position.

PANCRATIST, *n. pan*-kra-tist, one who excels in gymnastics.

PANCRATIUM, *n.* pan-*kra*-she-um, an athletic contest in ancient Greece. (Gr. *pankration*.)

PANCREAS, *n. pan*-kre-as, the sweetbread, a gland near the stomach which secretes a fluid helpful in digestion. (Gr. *pankreas*.)

PANCREATIC, *a.* pan-kre-*at*-ik, pertaining to the pancreas. **Pancreatic juice,** the fluid secreted by the pancreas.

PANCREATITIS, *n.* pan-kre-a-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the pancreas.

PANDA, *n. pan*-da, the Himalayan bear-cat, *Ailurus fulgens*.

PANDANUS, *n.* pan-*day*-nus, a genus of 50 species, comprising the screw-pines which have roots like flying buttresses. (Malay, *pandang*.)

PANDEAN, *a.* pan-*dee*-an, pertaining to Pan. **Pandean pipes,** a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of different lengths fastened side by side.

PANDECT, *n. pan*-dekt, a treatise on the whole of a science: *pl.* the digest of civil or Roman law. (Gr. *pandektes*.)

PANDEMIC, *a.* pan-*dem*-ik, affecting a whole people. (Gr. *pandemos*.)

PANDEMONIUM, *n.* pan-de-*moh*-ne-um, hell, as the abode of all the devils; uproar. (Gr. *pan*, and *daimōn*, devil.)

PANDER, *n. pan*-der, a pimp; a procurer: *v.t.* to procure or pander for: *v.i.* to act as agent for debauchees; to minister to lust or passion; to encourage evil designs. **Pandered. Pandering. Panders.** (Pandarus, the pimp, in the story of Troilus.)

PANDERAGE, *n. pan*-der-aje, acting the pimp.

PANDERESS, *n. pan*-der-ess, a female pander.

PANDERISM, *n. pan*-der-izm, the business of a pander.

PANDICULATION, *n. pan*-dik-yew-*lay*-shon, a yawning; a stretching. (L. *pando*, stretch.)

PANDIT, *n. pan*-dit, a pundit.

PANDORA, *n.* pan-*dore*-a, a beautiful woman, the first of her sex, fashioned by Vulcan and animated by Minerva, on whom each god and goddess of Olympus bestowed a separate charm, and sent from heaven to earth to punish man for his audacity in thinking he could wield the fire of Jove. Pandora's box, the box Pandora brought with her, fraught with all good things and all bad, and out of which when pried into by Epimetheus, everything escaped, except Hope, the good things back to heaven and the evils

to infest and plague the earth. (Gr. *pan*, all, and *dora*, gifts.)

PANDORA, *n.* pan-*dore*-a, a red species of sea bream, *Pagellus erythrinus*.

PANDORE, *n.* *pan*-dore, a kind of lute; a bandore. (Fr.)

PANDUR, *n.* *pan*-door, an Austrian light infantry soldier; any cruel marauder or warrior. (Pandur, an estate of the Von der Trenck family in Hungary on which was raised the first regiment for service against the Turks.)

PANDURIFORM, *a.* pan-*dew*-re-form, fiddle-shaped. (*Pandore*.)

PANDY, *n.* *pand*-e, a slap on the open hand. (L. *pande palmam*, stretch forth thy hand.)

PANE, *n.* pane, a square of glass in a window; a distinct patch; a piece of variegated work. (Fr. *pan*.)

PANED, *a.* paynd, composed of small squares.

PANEGYRIC, *n.* pan-e-*jir*-rik, an oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; an encomium. (Gr. *panegyrikos*, delivered in public, from *pan*, and *agora*, a gathering.)

PANEGYRICAL, *a.* pan-e-*jir*-re-kal, containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.

PANEGYRIST, *n.* pan-e-*jir*-rist, a eulogist.

PANEGYRIZE, *v.t.* *pan*-e-jir-rize, to praise highly: *v.i.* to bestow praises. **Panegyrized. Panegyrizes. Panegyrizing.**

PANEL, *n.* *pan*-el, a thin board whose edges are inserted in a frame; a schedule containing names of persons chosen for certain duties; a list of doctors for insured persons; the whole jury; the criminal at the bar [Scots Law]: *v.t.* to form with panels. **Panel Doctor**, a medical practitioner for patients nationally insured. **Panelled. Panelling. Panels.** (O.Fr.)

PANELESS, *a.* *pane*-less, without panes of glass.

PANG, *n.* pang, a sudden pain; extreme pain; a fit of sorrow: *v.t.* to give extreme pain to. **Panged. Panging. Pangs.** (*Prong*.)

PANGENESIS, *n.* pan-*jen*-e-sis, the hypothesis that every unit or cell in the body throws off gemmules or undeveloped atoms which are transmitted to the offspring of both sexes and are multiplied by self-division. (Gr. *pan*, all, and *genesis*, origin.)

PANGOLIN, *n.* *pan*-go-lin, a scaly ant-eater of the genus *Manis*. (Malay.)

PANHANDLE, *n.* *pan*-han-dl, a straight projecting handle; a narrow promontory; a division between two political districts [U.S.A.].

PANHELLENIC, *a.* *pan*-hel-*len*-ik, pertaining to all Greeks.

PANIC, *n.* *pan*-ik, a sudden fright: *a.* extreme or sudden; under fright. (So called as ascribed to Pan.)

PANICKY, *a.* *pan*-ik-e, prone to panic; affected with panic.

PANICLE, *n.* *pan*-e-kl, a compound raceme, a loose kind of inflorescence [Bot.]. (L. *panicula*, a tiny web.)

PANICLED, *a.* *pan*-e-kld, furnished with panicles.

PANIC-STRUCK, *a.* *pan*-ik-struk, struck with sudden fear.

PANICULATE, *a.* pan-*ik*-yew-late, having the flowers in panicles.

PANICUM, *n.* *pan*-e-kum, panic grass, a genus of 300 species of grasses of which *Panicum miliaceum* is the Indian millet.

PANIDIOMORPHIC, *a.* pa-*nid*-e-o-*mor*-fik, idiomorphic; pertaining to the rock structure in which each of the component crystals has assumed its usual form.

PANIFICATION, *n.* pan-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the process of bread-baking. (L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, make.)

PANIKIN, *n.* *pan*-e-kin, a tin mug; a pannikin.

PANISLAMIC, *a.* pan-iz-lam-ik, pertaining to all Mohammedans.

PANIVOROUS, *a.* pan-*iv*-or-us, subsisting on bread. (L. *panis*, and *voro*, devour.)

PANJANDRUM, *n.* pan-*jan*-drum, a pompous official. (Coined by Foote, the actor.)

PANMUG, *n.* *pan*-mug, a crockery pan to hold half a hundredweight of butter. (Dial. Eng.)

PANNADE, *n.* pan-*nade*, the curvetting of a horse. (Fr.)

PANNAGE, *n.* *pan*-nage, the food of swine in the woods. (O.Fr. *panage*.)

PANNEL, *n.* *pan*-nel, a kind of rustic saddle; the stomach of a hawk. (O.Fr. *panel*.)

PANNER, *n.* *pan*-ner, a general faultfinder.

PANNIER, *n.* *pan*-yer, a dress contrivance for making the hips look larger.

PANNIER, *n.* *pan*-yer, one of a pair of wicker baskets, primarily a bread-basket, slung over a horse; a corbel. (Fr. *panier*.)

PANNIKIN, *n.* *pan*-e-kin, a panikin.

PANNOSE, *a.* *pan*-nose, resembling felt. (L. *pannosus*, rag-like.)

PANNUS, *n.* *pan*-nus, a birthmark; a raised, tent-like cover placed over a wound after an operation [Surg.]. (L. a cloth.)

PANOCHIA, *n.* pa-*noke*-e-a, a bubo; an abscess in the groin or armpit. (Gr. *pan*, and *cheia*, a cavity.)

PANOPLIED, *a.* *pan*-o-pleed, completely armed.

PANOPLY, *n.* *pan*-op-le, complete armour. (Fr. *panoplie*.)

PANOPTICON, *n.* pan-*op*-te-kon, a prison so constructed that the inspector can see everyone without being seen; a polytechnic. (Gr. *pan*, and *optikon*, relating to sight.)

PANORAMA, *n.* pan-o-*rah*-ma, a complete view; a cylindrical picture of a landscape all round, as seen from a central point; a picture of several scenes unrolled before the spectators. (Gr. *pan*, and *horama*, a view.)

PANORAMIC, *a.* pan-o-*ram*-ik, belonging to or as in a panorama.

PAN-PIPE, *n.* *pan*-pipe, a pandean pipe; a mouth organ.

PANSCLEROSIS, *n.* *pan*-skler-*roh*-sis, a thickening and hardening of the interstitial tissue. (Gr. *pan*, and *sklerosis*, hardening.)

PANSIED, *a.* *pan*-zeed, covered with pansies.

PANSLAVIC, *a.* pan-*slahv*-ik, pertaining to all the Slavic nations.

PANSLAVISM, *n.* pan-*slahv*-izm, a movement towards union among all the Slavic nations.

PANSOPHICAL, *a.* pan-*sof*-e-kal, pretending to know everything. (Gr. *pan*, and *sophia*, wisdom.)

PANSPERMY, *n.* pan-*sper*-me, the doctrine that the smallest and simplest organisms proceed from germs. (Gr. *pan*, and *sperma*, seed.)

PANSY, *n.* *pan*-ze, a species of *Viola*, the heart's-ease. (Fr. *pensée*, thought.)

PANT, *n.* pant, palpitation of the heart; a gasping for want of breath: *v.i.* to palpitate; to gasp for want of breath; to desire ardently. **Panted. Panting. Pants.** (Fr. *panteler*.)

PANTAGRAPH, *n.* *pan*-ta-graf, a pantograph.

PANTAGRUELISM, *n.* *pan*-ta-*groo*-el-izm, coarse humour used satirically. (The giant hero of Rabelais's "Pantagruel.")

PANTALETS, *n.pl.* pan-ta-*lets*, frilled drawers coming below the skirts, as worn in the mid-nineteenth century. (*Pantaloon*.)

PANTALOON, *n.* pan-ta-*loon*, a garment for men, the breeches and stockings being in one; tight-fitting trousers; the old man character in panto-mimes. (Fr. *pantalon*.)

PANTAMORPHIC, *a.* pan-ta-*mor*-fik, taking all forms. (Gr. *pan*, and *morphe*, shape.)

PANTASCOPIC, *a.* *pan*-ta-*skop*-ik, pantoscopic.

PANTATROPHY, *n.* pan-*tat*-ro-fe, general atrophy. (Gr. *pan*, and *atrophia*, wasting away.)

PANTECHNICON, *n.* pan-*tek*-ne-kon, a warehouse for storing furniture; a furniture van. (Gr. *pan*, and *techne*, art.)

PANTER, *n.* *pan*-ter, one who pants; a snare; a panther.

PANTHEISM, *n.* *pan*-the-izm, the doctrine that identifies the universe with God, conceiving of Him as wholly, and in some systems exclusively, immanent in all things. (Gr. *pan*, and *theos*, God.)

PANTHEIST, *n.* *pan*-the-ist, a believer in pantheism.

PANTHEISTICAL, *a.* pan-the-*is*-te-kal, pertaining to pantheism.

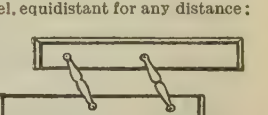
PANTHEON, *n.* *pan*-the-on, a temple dedicated to all the gods; a system of deities; a building for entertainments; a bazaar; a building, like the Pantheon in Paris, dedicated to the memory of the great men of a nation. (Gr.)

PANTHER, *n.* *pan*-ther, a local name for the leopard. (O.Fr. *panthere*.)

PANTILE, *n.* *pan*-tile, a curved roofing tile.

PANTINGLY, *ad.* *pant*-ing-le, in a panting manner.
PANTISOCRACY, *n.* *pan*-tis-*ok*-ra-se, a community in which all are equal in rank. (Gr. *pan, isos,* equal, and *kratein,* govern.)
PANTLER, *n.* *pant*-ler, an officer in charge of the bread and other provisions in large establishments. (L. *panis,* bread.)
PANTOCHRONOMETER, *n.* *pan*-to-kro-*nom*-e-ter, an instrument which combines the compass, sun-dial and time-dial. (Gr. *pan,* and *chronometer.*)
PANTOFLE, *n.* pan-*toofl*, a slipper for the foot. (Fr.)
PANTOGRAPH, *n.* *pan*-to-graf, an instrument consisting of a jointed parallelogram for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans and other drawings. (Gr. *pan,* and *grapho,* write.)
PANTOGRAPHIC, *a.* *pan*-to-*graf*-ik, pertaining to a pantograph.
PANTOGRAPHY, *n.* pan-*tog*-ra-fe, general description.
PANTOLOGICAL, *a.* *pan*-to-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to pantology.
PANTOLOGY, *n.* pan-*tol*-o-je, universal knowledge; general information. (Gr. *pan,* and *logos,* account.)
PANTOMETER, *n.* pan-*tom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring elevations and angles. (Gr. *pan,* and *metron,* measure.)
PANTOMIME, *n.* *pan*-to-mime, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; representation in dumb show, in which the characters are harlequin and columbine, pantaloon and clown; a Christmas theatrical entertainment, generally a travesty of a fairy tale: *a.* representing in mute action. (Fr.)
PANTOMIMIC, *a.* pan-to-*mim*-ik, pertaining to pantomime.
PANTOMIMIST, *n.* pan-to-*mim*-ist, one who acts in pantomime.
PANTOMORPHIC, *a.* pan-to-*morf*-ik, existing in all shapes.
PANTON, *n.* *pan*-ton, a kind of horseshoe.
PANTOPHAGIST, *n.* pan-*tof*-a-jist, a person or an animal that eats any kind of food. (G. *pan,* and *phago,* eat.)
PANTOSCOPIC, *a.* *pan*-to-*skop*-ik, having a wide field of vision; wide-angled, as applied to spectacles and camera lenses. (Gr. *pan,* and *skopeo,* view.)
PANTRY, *n.* *pan*-tre, a room for plate, glass and china; a room or cupboard in which provisions are kept. (O.Fr. *paneterie.*)
PANTS, *n.pl.* pants, underwear for the legs; pantaloons.
PANURGY, *n.* *pan*-ur-je, skill in all kinds of work. (Gr. *pan,* and *ergon,* a work.)
PAP, *n.* pap, a nipple of the breast; more rarely, a woman's breast. (Swed. *pappe.*)
PAP, *n.* pap, soft food for infants; pulp: *v.t.* to feed with pap. **Papped. Papping. Paps.** (An infant's cry for food.)
PAP, *n.* pap, a conical hill.
PAPA, *n.* pa-*pah*, father; a Greek parish priest; a bishop. (Fr. *papa,* and cf. L. *papa,* a pope.)
PAPACY, *n.* *pay*-pa-se, the office of the pope; papal authority; the popes; popery. (O.Fr. *papacie.*)
PAPAL, *a.* *pay*-pal, proceeding from the pope; popish. (Late L. *papalis.*)
PAPALIST, *n.* *pay*-pal-ist, one who favours popery.
PAPALIZE, *v.t.* *pay*-pal-ize, to make papal; to spread papal doctrines: *v.i.* to confirm to popery. **Papalized. Papalizes. Papalizing.**
PAPALLY, *ad.* *pay*-pal-le, popishly.
PAPAPHOBIA, *n.* *pay*-pa-*fo*-be-a, hatred of the papacy. (L. *papa,* and Gr. *phobos,* terror.)
PAPAVERACEOUS, *a.* pa-*pav*-er-*ay*-shus, pertaining to poppies. (L. *papaver,* the poppy.)
PAPAVEROUS, *a.* pa-*pav*-er-us, resembling the poppy.
PAPAW, *n.* pa-*paw*, a tropical tree of the genus *Carica,* and its fruit. (Sp.)
PAPER, *n.* *pay*-per, pulp made into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written and printed; a piece of paper; a newspaper; a literary contribution; any written instrument; promissory notes; paper money; printed hangings: *a.* made of paper: *v.t.* to cover with paper; to decorate with paper-hangings. **Papered. Papering. Papers.** (L. *papyrus.*)
PAPERCHASE, *n.* *pay*-per-chase, a cross-country run following a trail of paper; hare and hounds.
PAPER-CREDIT, *n.* *pay*-per-*kred*-it, notes or bills promising payment of money.
PAPERHANGER, *n.* *pay*-per-*hang*-er, one who affixes wallpapers.
PAPERHANGINGS, *n.pl.* *pay*-per-hang-ings, wallpapers; paper ornamented with coloured designs for decorating indoor walls.
PAPERKNIFE, *n.* *pay*-per-nife, a knife for cutting open the leaves of books or opening envelopes; a thin blade for folding paper.
PAPER-MILL, *n.* *pay*-per-mil, a mill in which paper is made.
PAPERSTAINER, *n.* *pay*-per-*stane*-er, one who stains, colours or stamps wallpaper.
PAPERWEIGHT, *n.* *pay*-per-wate, a weight for keeping papers from being blown about or for keeping a book open.
PAPERY, *a.* *pay*-pe-re, resembling paper.
PAPESCENT, *a.* pa-*pes*-sent, having the qualities of pap.
PAPETERIE, *n.* *pa*-pa-tree, a case with paper, envelopes and often other writing materials; a stationery case. (Fr.)
PAPHIAN, *a.* *pay*-fe-an, pertaining to the rites or worship of Venus; lewd. (Paphos, a Cyprian city, famed for the worship of Venus.)
PAPIER-MACHÉ, *n.* *pap*-ya-*mash*-ay, the pulp of paper made into tea-trays and other articles, and japanned. (Fr. mashed paper.)
PAPILIO. *n* pa-*pil*-yo, the typical genus of butterflies. (L.)
PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* pa-*pil*-yo-*nay*-shus, resembling the butterfly: with flowers like the wings of a butterfly.
PAPILLA, *n.* pa-*pil*-la, a small pap or nipple: *pl.* Papillæ, protuberances. (L.)
PAPILLARY, *a.* *pap*-il-la-re, pertaining to or resembling the nipple: covered with papillæ.
PAPILLATE, *a.* *pap*-e-late, papillary.
PAPILLOUS, *a.* *pap*-e-lus, pimpled; covered with small tubercles.
PAPILLOSE, *a.* *pap*-il-lose, papillous; warty.
PAPILLOTE, *n.* *pap*-il-lote, a curl-paper. (Fr.)
PAPISM, *n.* *pa*-pizm, popery; the doctrines of popery.
PAPIST, *n.* *pay*-pist, a Roman Catholic. (Fr. *papiste.*)
PAPISTIC, *a.* pa-*pis*-tik, papistical.
PAPISTICAL, *a.* pa-*pis*-tik-al, pertaining to popery or the church of Rome.
PAPOOSE, *n.* pa-*poose*, an American Indian baby.
PAPPOSE, *a.* *pap*-ose, downy. (L. *pappus,* down.)
PAPPOUS, *a.* *pap*-pus, pappose.
PAPPUS, *n.* *pap*-pus, the tuft of down on the seeds of composite plants. (L.)
PAPPY, *a.* *pap*-pe, like pap; succulent; foolishly simple.
PAPULA, *n.* *pap*-yew-lah, a pimple. (L.)
PAPULAR, *a.* *pap*-yew-lar, papulose.
PAPULOSE, *a.* *pap*-yew-lose, full of pimples. (L. *papula,* pimple.)
PAPULOUS, *a.* *pap*-yew-lus, papulose.
PAPYRACEOUS, *a.* *pap*-e-*ray*-shus, belonging to the papyrus; of the consistency of paper. (L. *papyrus.*)
PAPYROGRAPH, *n.* pa-*pi*-ro-graf, a copying apparatus in which a gelatine pad was used. (L. *papyrus,* and Gr. *grapho,* write.)
PAPYRUS, *n.* pa-*pi*-rus, an Egyptian sedge, *Papyrus antiquorum,* from which the ancients made paper; a scroll written on papyrus. (L.)
PAR, *n.* par, state of equality; equal to face value; equality in condition. (L. equal.)
PAR, *n.* par, parr, the young of salmon.
PARA, *par*-a, a Greek prefix, signifying beside or beyond.
PARA, *n.* pa-*rah*, rubber obtained from *Hevea brasiliensis.* (Para, in Brazil.)
PARA, *n.* pa-*rah*, a Turkish coin worth about a quarter of a farthing. (Pers.)
PARABLE, *n.* *pa*-ra-bl, a fable with a moral: *v.t.* to represent by a parable. **Parabled. Parables. Parabling.** (O.Fr. *parabole.*)
PARABLEPSIS, *n.* *pa*-ra-*blep*-sis, false vision. (Gr. *para,* and *blepsis,* vision.)
PARABOLA, *n.* pa-*rab*-o-la, a conic section obtained by cutting a cone by a plane parallel to its side. (L.)
PARABOLE, *n.* pa-*rab*-o-le, similitude; comparison.
PARABOLIC, *a.* pa-ra-*bol*-ik, expressed by parable; figurative.

PARABOLICAL, *a.* pa-ra-*bol*-ik-al, expressed by parable.
PARABOLICALLY, *ad.* pa-ra-*bol*-ik-al-le, in the form of a parable or a parabola.
PARABOLIFORM, *a.* *pa*-ra-*bol*-e-form, resembling a parabola.
PARABOLOID, *n.* pa-*rab*-ol-oyd, a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis. (Gr. *parabola*, and *eidos*, like.)
PARACELSIAN, *a.* *pa*-ra-*sel*-se-an, denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.
PARACENTESIS, *n.* *pa*-ra-sent-*ee*-sis, the operation of tapping. (Gr. *para*, and *kenteo*, pierce.)
PARACENTRIC, *a.* par-ra-*sen*-trik, deviating from circularity. (Gr. *para*, and *centric*.)
PARACHRONISM, *n.* pa-*rak*-ron-izm, an error in postdating an event. (Gr. *para*, and *chronos*, time.)
PARACHUTE, *n.* *pa*-ra-shute, a contrivance in the form of an umbrella for descending from aircraft. (Fr.)
PARACLETE, *n.* *pa*-ra-kleet, the Comforter. (Gr. literally, one called to one's aid.)
PARACME, *n.* pa-*rak*-me, decadence after reaching the prime. (Gr. *parakme*, that which is beyond the zenith.)
PARACROSTIC, *n.* pa-ra-*kros*-tik, a poetical composition in which the first verse contains in order all the letters which commence the others. (Gr. *para*, and *acrostic*.)
PARACUSIS, *n.* *pa*-ra-*kew*-sis, disordered hearing. (Gr. *para*, and *akousia*, hearing.)
PARACYANOGEN, *n.* *pa*-ra-si-*an*-o-jen, an insoluble substance from cyanide of mercury. (Gr. *para*, and *cyanogen*.)
PARADE, *n.* pa-*rade*, show; ostentation; pompous display or procession; military display; the place where troops assemble for parade; a public thoroughfare or fashionable lounge; an esplanade: *v.t.* to make a display of; to array in military order: *v.i.* to go about in military array; to walk about for show. **Paraded. Parades. Parading.** (Fr.)
PARADIGM, *n.* *pa*-ra-dime, an example; a model; a scheme of the inflections of a verb [Gram.]. (Fr. *paradigme*.)
PARADIGMATIC, *a.* pa-ra-dig-*mat*-ik, in the form of a paradigm.
PARADIGMATICALLY, *ad.* *pa*-ra-dig-*mat*-ik-al-le, by way of a paradigm.
PARADISAIC, *a.* *pa*-ra-de-*say*-ik, pertaining to Paradise.
PARADISAICAL, *a.* *pa*-ra-de-*say*-ik-al, paradisaic.
PARADISE, *n.* *pa*-ra-dice, the garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven. **Birds of Paradise,** a family of about fifty species of passerine birds remarkable for their beautiful plumage, natives of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. **Paradise fish,** a brightly coloured Chinese species of *Polyacanthus* with a large broad tail and many soft rays in its dorsal and ventral fins. (Gr. *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure garden.)
PARADOS, *n.* *pa*-ra-dos, an elevation of earth behind a fortified place to secure it from attack rearward; a rampart in the rear of a trench [Mil.]. (Fr.)
PARADOX, *n.* *pa*-ra-doks, a proposition contrary to received opinion; a proposition seemingly absurd, yet really true. (Gr. *para*, and *doxa*, opinion.)
PARADOXICAL, *a.* *pa*-ra-*doks*-e-kal, having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.
PARADOXICALLY, *ad.* pa-ra-*doks*-e-kal-le, in a paradoxical manner.
PARADOXICALNESS, *n.* *pa*-ra-*doks*-e-kal-ness, the state of being paradoxical.
PARADOXURE, *n.* *pa*-ra-*doks*-yewr, a palm-civet, otherwise palm-cat, any of the eleven species of *Paradoxurus* ranging from India to Formosa.
PARAFFIN, *n.* *pa*-ra-fin, a tasteless, inodorous fatty matter, derived from the distillation of wood or shale, or from petroleum, and so called from its resistance to chemical union. **Paraffin oil,** refined petroleum. (Fr.)
PARAGE, *n.* *pa*-raje, equality; a woman's marriage portion. (Fr.)
PARAGENIC, *a.* pa-ra-*jen*-ik, developed at the commencement [Min.]. (Gr. *para*, and *gennao*, produce.)
PARAGENESIS, *n.* *pa*-ra-*jen*-e-sis, hybridism. (Gr. *para*, and *genesis*.)
PARAGOGE, *n.* *pa*-ra-*goh*-je, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word. (Gr. *para*, and *ago*, lead.)
PARAGOGIC, *a.* *pa*-ra-*goj*-ik, pertaining to paragoge.
PARAGON, *n.* *pa*-ra-gon, a model or pattern of superior excellence or perfection: *v.t.* to compare; to equal. **Paragoned. Paragoning. Paragons.** (O.Fr.)
PARAGRAM, *n.* *pa*-ra-gram, a play upon words; a pun. (Gr. *para*, and *gramma*, a letter.)
PARAGRAMMATIST, *n.* pa-ra-*gram*-ma-tist, a punster.
PARAGRAPH, *n.* *pa*-ra-graf, a short passage in type, generally distinguished by a break in the line; a short passage; a mark of reference. (Fr. *paragraphe*.)
PARAGRAPHIC, *a.* pa-ra-*graf*-ik, consisting of paragraphs.
PARAGRAPHIST, *n.* *pa*-ra-graf-ist, one who writes paragraphs.
PARAGUAY-TEA, *n.* *pa*-ra-gway-*tee*, maté, *Ilex paraguensis*. (Paraguay, in South America.)
PARAHELIOTROPISM, *n.* *pa*-ra-*heel*-e-o-trope-izm, the daily sleep of plants. (Gr. *para*, *helios*, light, and *trepo*, turn.)
PARALDEHYDE, *n.* par-*al*-de-hide, a modification of aldehyde used to encourage sleep.
PARALEIPSIS, *n.* pa-ra-*lipe*-sis, a figure in which a speaker affects to pass over what he is really calling attention to [Rhet.]. (Gr.)
PARALLACTIC, *a.* *pa*-ra-*lak*-tik, pertaining to a parallax.
PARALLAX, *n.* *pa*-ral-laks, apparent displacement due to shifting the point of view; specially the difference in the position of a heavenly body, as seen from the earth's surface, and from the centre of the earth or of the sun. (Gr. *parallaxis*, change.)
PARALLEL, *a.* *par*-al-el, equidistant for any distance; having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something; resembling in essential particulars; similar: *n.* a line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; direction conformable to that of another line; likeness; comparison; a counterpart: *pl.* circles on the terrestrial sphere parallel to the equator; trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defences [Mil.]: *v.t.* to place parallel; to equal; to correspond to; to be equal to; to compare. **Parallel bars,** a gymnastic apparatus consisting of two bars of equal height and length. **Parallel motion,** a linkage by which circular motion is converted into rectilineal motion while keeping the rods parallel. **Parallel ruler,** a mathematical instrument formed of two equal rulers, movable about joints, but always remaining parallel. **Parallelling. Parallelled. Parallels.** (O.Fr. *parallele*.)


Parallel ruler.

PARALLELEPIPED, *n.* *pa*-ra-lel-*ep*-e-ped, an oblong solid bounded by six parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel. (L. *parallelepipedum*.)
PARALLELISM, *n.* *pa*-ral-lel-izm, state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison.
PARALLELOGRAM, *n.* *pa*-ral-*lel*-lo-gram, a four-sided figure with opposite parallel sides, generally when such a figure is longer than it is broad. (O.Fr. *parallelograme*.)
PARALLELOPIPED, *n.* *pa*-ra-lel-o-*pi*-ped, an erroneous form of parallelepiped.
PARALOGISM, *n.* pa-*ral*-o-jizm, a fallacious argument. (Fr. *paralogisme*.)
PARALOGIZE, *v.i.* pa-*ral*-o-jize, to reason beside the question. **Paralogized. Paralogizes. Paralogizing.**
PARALOGY, *n.* pa-*ral*-o-je, false reasoning.
PARALYSIS, *n.* pa-*ral*-e-sis, inability to contract a voluntary muscle; total or partial loss of sensation or motion in one or more parts of the body; palsy. (L.)

PARALYTIC, *a.* pa-ra-*lit*-ik, affected with paralysis; inclined to paralysis: *n.* a person affected with paralysis.
PARALYZE, *v.t. pa*-ra-lize, to affect with paralysis; to destroy or weaken power of action. Paralyzed. Paralyzes. Paralyzing.
PARAMAGNETIC, *a. pa*-ra-mag-*net*-ik, attracted towards the stronger part of the magnetic field.
PARAMETER, *n.* pa-*ram*-e-ter, the focal chord at right angles to the axis in each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve [Geom.]. (Gr. *para*, and *metron*, measure.)
PARAMNESIA, *n. pa*-ram-*nee*-se-a, false memory.
PARAMO, *n.* pa-*rah*-mo, a high-lying desert tract on the Andes; any species of *Espeletia*, a genus of plants characteristic of the Paramo. (Sp.)
PARAMOUNT, *a. pa*-ra-mount, superior to all others: *n.* the highest in rank. (O.Fr.)
PARAMOUR, *n. pa*-ra-moor, a lover; a mistress. (Fr. *par*, by or with, and *amour*, love.)
PARANAPHTHALINE, *n.* pa-ra-*naf*-tha-lin, anthracene.
PARANOIA, *n.* pa-ra-*noy*-a, a form of lunacy characterized by delusions. (Gr.)
PARANYMPH, *n. pa*-ra-nimf, a bridesmaid or best man; an abettor. (Gr. *paranymphos.*)
PARANZELLO, *n.* pa-ran-*zel*-lo, a small Mediterranean vessel with lateen mainsail and mizen and a large jib. (It.)
PARAPET, *n. pa*-ra-pet, a wall breast-high; a rampart in front of a trench; a wall or elevation for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot. (Fr.)
PARAPH, *n. pa*-raf, a flourish attached to a signature. (Fr. *parapher.*)
PARAPHERNALIA, *n.pl. pa*-ra-fer-*nay*-le-a, what a bride on her marriage brings with her and is her own, as her clothes and jewels; the gifts from a husband to his wife which she cannot dispose of during his lifetime, while he can sell them or give them away but cannot include them in his will; appendages; ornaments; trappings; baggage. (Gr. *parapherne*, dowry.)
PARAPHIMOSIS, *n. pa*-ra-fi-*moh*-sis, strangulation of the prepuce [Med.]. (Gr. *para*, and *phimos*, a muzzle.)
PARAPHRASE, *n. pa*-ra-fraze, an explanation of a text or passage in fuller and clearer terms; a free translation; a hymn founded on a passage of scripture: *v.t.* to state in clearer and fuller terms or translate freely: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase. Paraphrased. Paraphrases. Paraphrasing. (O.Fr.)
PARAPHRAST, *n. pa*-ra-frast, one who paraphrases.
PARAPHRASTIC, *a.* pa-ra-*fras*-tik, free and ample in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase.
PARAPLEGIA, *n.* pa-ra-*plee*-je-a, paralysis confined to the lower parts of the body. (Gr.)
PARAPLEURITIS, *n.* pa-ra-ploo-*ri*-tis, spurious pleurisy.
PARAPODIUM, *n.* pa-ra-*poh*-de-um, a foot tubercle. (Gr. *para*, and *pous*, foot.)
PARAPOPHYSIS, *n.* pa-ra-*pof*-e-sis, the inferior or anterior process on the side of a vertebra.
PARAQUET, *n.* pa-ra-*keet*, a parrakeet; a small parrot. (Sp.)
PARASANG, *n. pa*-ra-sang, a Persian measure of length of about four English miles. (Pers.)
PARASCENE, *n. pa*-ra-seen, the dressing-room of a Greek theatre.
PARASELENE, *n. pa*-ra-se-*lee*-ne, a mock moon. (Gr. *para*, and *selene*, the moon.)
PARASEVE, *n. pa*-ras-eve, the eve before the Jewish sabbath. (Fr. *parasceve.*)
PARASITE, *n. pa*-ra-site, one who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; a plant or animal which attaches itself to and lives upon another [Bot. and Zool.]. (Fr.)
PARASITIC, *a. pa*-ra-*sit*-ik, like a parasite; fawning for bread or favours; living on another.
PARASITISM, *n. pa*-ra-sit-izm, manners of a parasite; state of being parasitic.
PARASITOLOGY, *n. pa*-ra-sit-*ol*-o-je, the study of parasites. (Gr. *parasites*, and *logos*, science.)
PARASOL, *n. pa*-ra-sol, an umbrella used by ladies as a shade from the sun; a sunshade.

PARASYNTHESIS, *n.* pa-ra-*sinth*-e-sis, derivation from a compound.
PARATAXIS, *n.* pa-ra-*taks*-is, a loose arrangement of sentences [Gram.].
PARATHESIS, *n.* pa-*rath*-e-sis, apposition [Gram.]; parenthetical notice [Rhet.]; bracketed matter [Printing]. (Gr.)
PARATONNERRE, *n. pa*-ra-ton-*nare*, a lightning-rod. (Fr.)
PARAVANE, *n. pa*-ra-vane, a device for removing mines from a vessel's path.
PARBOIL, *v.t. par*-boil, to half cook by boiling for finishing in another way. Parboiled. Parboiling. Parboils. (O.Fr. *parboüller*, cook thoroughly.)
PARBUCKLE, *n. par*-bukl, among seamen, a rope for rolling up bales and casks, as it is hauled in around them: *v.t.* to roll a spar or package by looping it round with a rope that has one end fastened and hauling in the free end. Parbuckled. Parbuckles. Parbuckling. (Fr. *par*, by, and *buckle.*)
PARCÆ, *n.pl. par*-see, the three Fates [Myth.]. (L.)
PARCEL, *ad. par*-sel, partly; half: *n.* a little part or portion; a quantity; a small package; a number, in contempt: *v.t.* to cover a rope with strips of canvas; to divide into parts. Parcelled. Parcelling. Parcels. (Fr. *parcelle.*)
PARCELLING, *n. par*-sel-ling, long narrow slips of canvas round a rope daubed with tar [Naut.].
PARCENARY, *n. par*-se-na-re, co-heirship [Law].
PARCENER, *n. par*-se-ner, a co-heir [Law]. (O.Fr.)
PARCH, *v.t.* partch, to shrivel by heat; to scorch; to dry to excess: *v.i.* to be parched. Parched. Parches. Parching.
PARCHEDNESS, *n. partch*-ed-ness, state of being scorched.
PARCHMENT, *n. partch*-ment, the skin of a sheep, goat or calf, dressed and rendered fit for writing on. (O.Fr. *parchemin*, from L. *Pergamenus*, relating to *Pergamos*, where first made.)
PARCIMONIOUS, *a. par*-se-mone-e-us, parsimonious.
PARD, *n.* pard, the leopard; any spotted beast; a partner. (L. *pardus.*)
PARDON, *n. par*-don, forgiveness; remission of a penalty; a church festival, as in Brittany: *v.t.* to forgive; to remit, as a penalty; to excuse, as for a fault. Pardoned. Pardoning. Pardons. (Fr.)
PARDONABLE, *a. par*-don-a-bl, excusable; venial.
PARDONER, *n. par*-don-er, one who forgives; a cleric licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.
PARE, *v.t.* pare, to cut or shave off; to diminish by little and little. Pared. Pares. Paring. (Fr. *parer.*)
PAREGORIC, *a.* par-re-*gor*-rik, soothing; assuaging pain: *n.* a medicine that mitigates pain; a tincture of opium. (L. *paregoricus*, soothing.)
PAREIRA, *n. pa-ri*-ra, a South American plant, *Abuta rufescens*, the root of which is of value in medicine, also its substitute, the roots and stems of the velvet plant, *Cissampelos pereira.* (Port. *pareirra*, vine.)
PARELLA, *n.* pa-*rel*-la, the lichen, *Lecomora parella*, which yields litmus. (Fr. *parelle.*)
PAREMBOLE, *n.* pa-*rem*-bo-le, an explanation inserted in a sentence [Rhet.]. (Gr.)
PARENCHYMA, *n. pa-ren*-ke-ma, the tissue peculiar to the glandular organs of the body [Anat.]; soft, spongy, cellular tissue; the pith of plants [Bot.]. (Gr. *para*, *en*, in, and *cheo*, pour, the tissue being at one time conceived of as due to effused blood.)
PARENCHYMATOUS, *a.* par-ren-*kim*-a-tus, like parenchyma; spongy.
PARENCHYMOUS, *a.* pa-*ren*-ke-mus, parenchymatous.
PARENETIC, *a.* par-re-*net*-ik, hortatory; persuasive. (Gr. *parainetikos.*)
PARENT, *n. pare*-ent, a father or mother; that which produces; source. (Fr. a blood relation.)
PARENTAGE, *n. pare*-ent-aje, extraction; birth.
PARENTAL, *a. pa-ren*-tal, pertaining to parents; becoming parents; tender; affectionate.
PARENTALLY, *ad. pa-rent*-al-le, in a parental way.
PARENTHESIS, *n.* pa-*ren*-the-sis, a clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it, for explanation or confirmation, and indicated thus ( ). (Gr.)
PARENTHETIC, *a.* pa-ren-*thet*-ik, interposed.
PARENTHETICAL, *a.* pa-ren-*thet*-e-kal, expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

PARENTHETICALLY, *ad.* pa-ren-*thet*-e-kal-le, in a parenthetical manner.
PARENTHOOD, *n. pare*-ent-hood, the state of being a parent.
PARENTICIDE, *n.* pa-*ren*-te-side, one who kills a parent. (L. *parens*, a parent, and *cædo*, kill.)
PARENTLESS, *a. pare*-ent-less, deprived of parents.
PARER, *n. pare*-er, an instrument for paring.
PARERGON, *n.* pa-*rer*-gon, a subsidiary work. (L.)
PARERGY, *n. par*-er-je, a parergon.
PARESIS, *n. pa*-re-sis, progressive paralysis. (Gr.)
PARGASITE, *n. par*-ga-site, a variety of hornblende. (Pargas, Finland.)
PARGET, *n. par*-jet, gypsum; rough plaster: *v.t.* to plaster over, as a wall. Pargeted. Pargeting. Pargets. (O.Fr. *pargeter*.)
PARGETER, *n. par*-jet-er, a plasterer.
PARGETING, *n. par*-jet-ting, decorated plaster-work.
PARHELION, *n.* par-*hee*-le-on: *pl.* Parhelia; a mock sun. (L.)
PARIAH, *n. par*-re-a, one of the lowest class in India, and of no caste; an outcast; an Indian village dog. (Tamil.)
PARIAN, *a. pare*-e-an, pertaining to the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble; resembling marble: *n.* a fine kind of clay used for statuettes.
PARIETAL, *a.* pa-*ri*-e-tal, pertaining to a wall; pertaining to the sides and upper part of the skull; growing from the side or wall of another organ [Bot.]. Parietal bone, a flat bone in the roof of the skull [Anat.]. (L. *parietalis*, relating to a wall.)
PARIETARY, *n. par*-e-e-tar-e, pellitory. (L.)
PARI-MUTUEL, *n. pa*-re-mew-tew-*el*, a betting-machine; a totalisator.
PARING, *n. pare*-ing, that which is pared off; rind; cutting off, or what is cut off, the surface of grass land for tillage.
PARISH, *n. pa*-rish, a sub-division of a county; a district assigned to a particular church under a rector, vicar or other minister; those under the charge of a particular pastor [U.S.]: *a.* belonging to or maintained by a parish. (Fr. *paroisse*.)
PARISHIONER, *n.* pa-*rish*-on-er, a resident in a parish.
PARISIAN, *a.* pa-*riz*-yan, pertaining to Paris.
PARISITE, *n. pa*-ris-ite, a mineral composed of the carbonates and fluorides of cerium, lanthamum and didymium.
PARISYLLABIC, *a. pa*-re-sil-*lab*-ik, having an equal number of syllables. (L. *par*, equal, and *syllabe*.)
PARITOR, *n. pa*-re-tor, a beadle; an apparitor.
PARITY, *n. pa*-re-te, equality; equivalence; nominal value being actual value. (Fr. *parite*.)
PARK, *n.* park, a large piece of ground enclosed for public or private recreation; an enclosure round a mansion; an artillery encampment; the train of artillery or transport belonging to an army; a place where motorcars can stay until the journey is resumed: *v.t.* to enclose in a park; to collect in a park. Parked. Parking. Parks. (Fr. *parc*.)
PARKA, *n. park*-ah, a fur jacket with a hood. (Eskimo.)
PARKER, *n. park*-er, a park-keeper.
PARKIN, *n. park*-in, a thin cake made with treacle; a perkin; a jumble. (Dial. Eng.)
PARLANCE, *n. par*-lance, mode of speech; conversation.
PARLEY, *n. par*-le, conference between opponents: *v.i.* to confer or treat with, as an enemy. Parleyed. Parleying. Parleys. (Fr. *parler*, speak.)
PARLEYVOO, *a. par*-le-voo, French: *n.* a Frenchman [Slang].
PARLIAMENT, *n. par*-le-ment, the supreme legislature of the British nation, consisting of the Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons; a deliberative assembly; a national assembly. (Fr. *parlement*.)
PARLIAMENTARIAN, *n. par*-le-men-*tare*-e-an, an adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I.
PARLIAMENTARY, *a.* par-le-*ment*-a-re, pertaining to, enacted by, or according to the usages of, parliament.
PARLOUR, *n. parl*-or, a sitting-room; the room in a house which the family usually occupy; a reception room. (O.Fr. *parloir*.)
PARLOUS, *a. parl*-us, perilous; difficult. (*Perilous*.)
PARMESAN, *n.* par-me-*zan*, a delicate sort of cheese, first made at Parma.
PARNASSIAN, *a.* par-*nas*-se-an, pertaining to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, considered sacred to the Muses.
PAROCHIAL, *a.* pa-*ro*-ke-al, belonging to a parish. Parochial Board, in Scotland, a body elected by the ratepayers to deal with the relief of the poor. (L. *parochialis*, relating to a district.)
PAROCHIALISM, *n.* pa-*ro*-ke-al-izm, the parish as the unit of local government; narrowness of opinion.
PARODIC, *a.* pa-*rod*-ik, after the manner of a parody.
PARODIST, *n. pa*-ro-dist, one who makes parodies.
PARODY, *n. pa*-ro-de, a burlesque imitation of a literary work: *v.t.* to imitate by way of parody. Parodied. Parodies. Parodying. (L. *parodia*.)
PAROL, *a. par*-ol, oral; by word of mouth.
PAROLE, *n.* pa-*role*, word of mouth; word of honour; promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed; the military password: *a.* oral, not written. (Fr.)
PARONOMASIA, *n. pa*-ro-no-*may*-ze-a, a pun; punning. (Gr.)
PARONYCHIA, *n. pa*-ro-*nik*-e-a, a whitlow; inflammation near the finger-nail. (Gr.)
PARONYME, *n. pa*-ro-nim, a paronymous word. (Fr.)
PARONYMOUS, *a.* pa-*ron*-e-mus, of the same derivation; alike in sound, but different in spelling and meaning. (Gr.)
PAROQUET, *n. pa*-ro-*keet*, a parrakeet.
PAROTID, *a.* pa-*rot*-id, pertaining to the parotis.
PAROTIS, *n.* pa-*roh*-tis, a salivary gland near the ear. (Gr. *para*, and *ous*, *otos*, the ear.)
PAROTITIS, *n. pa*-ro-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the parotis; mumps.
PAROXYSM, *n. pa*-roks-izm, a fit or exacerbation of any disease; any sudden violent spasm or action. (Fr. *paroxysme*.)
PAROXYSMAL, *a. pa*-roks-*iz*-mal, pertaining to, occurring in, or due to paroxysm.
PAROXYTONE, *n.* pa-*roks*-e-tone, a word with an accent on the last syllable but one. (Gr. *paroxytonos*.)
PARQUET, *n.* par-*ket*, *or par*-kay, parquetry; the pit, or the front part of the pit, in a theatre. (Fr.)
PARQUETRY, *n. par*-ket-re, inlaid woodwork for flooring. (Fr. *parqueterie*.)
PARR, *n.* par, a young salmon in its striped stage between its being an alevin and a smolt.
PARRAKEET, *n. pa*-ra-keet, a small species of long-tailed parrot; a paroquet; a species of either *Palæornis* or *Platycercus*. (O.Fr. *parroquet*.)
PARRAL, *n. par*-al, parrel.
PARREL, *n. par*-el, a contrivance for preventing yards and gaffs from slipping from the mast. (Abbrev. for *apparel*.)
PARRHESIA, *n.* pa-*ree*-se-a, free-spokenness. (Gr.)
PARRICIDAL, *a. pa*-re-*side*-al, pertaining to parricide.
PARRICIDE, *n. pa*-re-side, a murderer of his or her father; the murder of a father by his child. (Fr.)
PARROT, *n. pa*-rot, one of an order of tropical birds with two toes in front and two behind and a hooked beak, remarkable for their beautiful colours, and, in some cases, their power of imitating the human voice; a talkative person. (Fr. *perrot*, from *Pierre*, Peter.)
PARROTRY, *n. pa*-rot-re, servile imitation, like parrots.
PARRY, *v.t. or v.i. pa*-re, to ward off; to shift off. Parried. Parries. Parrying. (Fr. *parer*.)
PARSE, *v.t.* parze, to analyse grammatically; to point out the parts of speech in a sentence, and their relations [Gram.]. Parsed. Parses. Parsing. (L. *pars*, a part.)
PARSEE, *n.* par-*see*, one of Persian descent and of the religion of Zoroaster, living in India. (Pers. *Parsi*, a Persian.)
PARSEEISM, *n.* par-*see*-izm, the religion of the Parsees.
PARSIMONIOUS, *a. par*-se-*moh*-ne-us, very sparing in expending money; niggardly.
PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *n. par*-se-*moh*-ne-us-ness, the quality of being parsimonious.
PARSIMONY, *n. par*-se-mon-e, closeness in expenditure; niggardliness. (O.Fr. *parsimonie*.)
PARSLEY, *n. par*-sley, a green culinary herb of the genus *Petroselinum*. (Fr. *persil*.)
PARSNEP, *n. par*-snep, parsnip.

PARSNIP, *n.* par-snip, the esculent root of *Peucedanum sativum*. (O.Fr. *pastenaque*, parsnip.)
PARSON, *n.* par-son, the rector of a parish; a clergyman. Parson bird, the tui or New Zealand honey-eater, of the genus *Prosthemadera*. Parson gull, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. (Late L. *persona*, a dignitary.)
PARSONAGE, *n.* par-son-aje, a church benefice; the residence of the parson. (Fr. *personnage*.)
PART, *n.* part, a portion, piece or fragment; portion considered apart; a member; division; ingredient; share; proportional quantity; interest; side; party; rôle; one of the melodies in a harmony; portion which, when multiplied a certain number of times, shall equal the whole: *pl.* qualities; powers; accomplishments: *v.t.* to sever into two or more pieces; to distribute; to separate: *v.i.* to be separated; to quit each other; to break or to be torn asunder. In good part, favourably. In ill part, unfavourably. Part of speech, class of words. Parted. Parting. Parts. (Fr.)
PARTAKABLE, *a.* par-*take*-a-bl, that can be partaken of.
PARTAKE, *v.i.* par-*take*, to take a part or share, in common with others: *v.t.* to have a part in; to share. Partaken. Partakes. Partaking. Partook.
PARTAKER, *n.* par-*take*-er, a sharer; a participator.
PARTAN, *n.* par-tan, a crab; an ill-favoured person [Scot. and Eng. Dial.].
PARTED, *a.* *part*-ed, separated; severed; divided.
PARTER, *n.* *part*-er, one who separates.
PARTERRE, *n.* par-*tare*, a system of flower-beds with intervening spaces to walk on. (Fr.)
PARTERRE, *n.* par-*tare*, the back part of the pit in a theatre.
PARTHENOGENESIS, *n.* *par*-then-o-*jen*-e-sis, reproduction by means of unimpregnated ova or germs [Bot. and Zool.]. (Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, being.)
PARTHENON *n.* *par*-the-non, the temple of Minerva, the virgin goddess, at Athens. (Gr. *parthenos*.)
PARTHIAN, *a.* *par*-the-an, relating to Parthia, a former kingdom in Northern Persia. Parthian thrust or shot, a remark spoken on parting as the Parthians used to shoot their arrows when slowly retreating.
PARTIAL, *a.* *par*-shal, biased in favour of one party or side; inclined to favour without reason; affecting a part only; subordinate [Bot.]. (Fr.)
PARTIALITY, *n.* *par*-she-*al*-e-te, inclination to favour one party more than another; an undue bias of mind; special fondness.
PARTIALLY, *ad.* *par*-shal-le, in a partial manner; not entirely.
PARTIBILITY, *n.* *part*-e-*bil*-e-te, divisibility; separability. (Late L. *partibilis*.)
PARTIBLE, *a.* *part*-e-bl, divisible; separable.
PARTICIPABLE, *a.* par-*tis*-e-pa-bl, that may be shared.
PARTICIPANT, *a.* par-*tis*-e-pant, sharing; having a part: *n.* a partaker.
PARTICIPATE, *v.i.* par-*tis*-e-pate, to partake; to have: *v.t.* to partake; to share in. Participated. Participates. Participating. (L. *participatus*, shared in.)
PARTICIPATION, *n.* par-tis-e-*pay*-shon, the sharing in common with others; possession of a part.
PARTICIPATIVE, *a.* par-*tis*-e-pa-tiv, capable of participating.
PARTICIPATOR, *n.* par-*tis*-e-pay-tor, a partaker.
PARTICIPIAL, *a.* *par*-te-*sip*-e-al, having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle. (Fr.)
PARTICIPIALLY, *ad.* *par*-te-*sip*-e-al-e, in a participial way.
PARTICIPLE, *n.* *par*-te-sip-al, a word of the nature partly of an adjective and partly of a verb. (Fr. *participe*.)
PARTICLE, *n.* *par*-te-kl, a minute part or portion; an atom; a word not inflected or used alone [Gram.]. (Fr. *particule*.)
PARTI-COLOURED, *a.* *part*-e-*kul*-urd, variegated; of different colours.
PARTICULAR, *a.* par-*tik*-yew-lar, pertaining to a single person or thing; single; individual; special; singular; nice in taste; peculiar; precise or exact: *n.* a single instance; a distinct part: *pl.* details. In particular, specially. Particular average, the apportionment of the loss of a ship or its freight. (Fr. *particulier*.)
PARTICULARISM, *n.* par-*tik*-yew-lar-izm, regard for only self or party.
PARTICULARIST, *n.* par-*tik*-yew-lar-ist, a believer who insists that salvation is offered only to elect individuals and not to the multitude.
PARTICULARITY, *n.* par-*tik*-yew-*lar*-re-te, the quality of being particular; specification of particulars; a single act or case; minute detail; peculiarity; minuteness in detail.
PARTICULARIZATION, *n.* par-*tik*-yew-lar-e-*zay*-shon, act of particularizing.
PARTICULARIZE, *v.t.* par-*tik*-yew-lar-ize, to mention or enumerate in detail: *v.i.* to be attentive to details. Particularized. Particularizes. Particularizing.
PARTICULARLY, *ad.* par-*tik*-yew-lar-le, in a particular manner; specially.
PARTIM, *ad.* *part*-im, in part. (L.)
PARTING, *a.* *part*-ing, separating; given at separation; departing: *n.* division; separation; rupture; a dividing line. Parting sand, the sand between two members of a mould to make them come apart easily.
PARTISAN, *n.* *par*-te-zan, an adherent to a party or faction: *a.* adhering to a party; employed in a special enterprise [Mil.]. (Fr.)
PARTISAN, *n.* *par*-te-zan, a kind of halberd; the partizan. (O.Fr. *pourtisaine*.)
PARTISANSHIP, *n.* *par*-te-zan-ship, adherence to a party.
PARTITE, *a.* *par*-tite, divided almost to the base [Bot.]. (L. *partitus*, divided.)
PARTITION, *n.* par-*tish*-on, division; separation; that which separates; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* to divide into parts or shares. Partitioned. Partitioning. Partitions. (Fr.)
PARTITIVE, *a.* *part*-e-tiv, denoting a part: *n.* a word denoting a part [Gram.].
PARTLET, *n.* *part*-let, a ruff; a band or collar; a hen that ruffles her neck feathers. (*Part.*)
PARTLY, *ad.* *part*-le, in part; not wholly.
PARTNER, *n.* *part*-ner, one who shares with another; a joint owner of stock or capital employed in business; one who dances with another; a player on the same side; a husband or wife: *v.t.* to become a partner with. Partnered. Partnering. Partners. (O.Fr. *parcener*.)
PARTNERS, *n.pl.* *part*-ners, the frame between the deck beams which receives and supports the mast.
PARTNERSHIP, *n.* *part*-ner-ship, the association of persons for the purpose of business; joint interest.
PARTRIDGE, *n.* *par*-trij, a game-bird of the genus *Perdix*; several other foreign game-birds of similar size. Partridge-wood, a variegated wood much esteemed for cabinet-work. (Fr. *perdrix*.)
PARTS, *n.pl.* parts, qualities; abilities; talents.
PART-SINGING, *n.* *part*-sing-ing, singing in which parts are taken by different voices to make harmony.
PART-SONG, *n.* *part*-song, a song sung in parts.
PARTURIENT, *a.* par-*tew*-re-ant, about to bring forth young. (L. *parturiens*, desiring to bring forth.)
PARTURITION, *n.* *par*-tew-*rish*-on, the bringing forth.
PARTY, *n.* *par*-te, a number of persons united in opinion or design; one of two litigants; one concerned in an affair; a side; a distinct person; a select company; a detachment of troops [Mil.]. (O.Fr. *partie*.)
PARTYISM, *n.* *par*-te-izm, devotion to party.
PARTY-JURY, *n.* *par*-te-*jew*-re, a jury one half natives, one half foreigners.
PARTY-SPIRIT, *n.* *par*-te-spir-rit, that which animates a party.
PARTY-WALL, *n.* *par*-te-wawl, a common wall separating two tenements or other properties.
PARURE, *n.* pa-*rure*, a set of jewels. (Fr.)
PARVANIMITY, *n.* *par*-va-*nim*-e-te, the reverse of magnanimity; pettiness. (L. *parvus*, little, and *animus*, intellect.)
PARVENU, *n.* *par*-ve-new, an upstart. (Fr.)
PARVIS, *n.* *par*-vis, a church porch; a room over the porch. (Fr.)
PAS, *n.* pah, step in dancing; precedence. (Fr.)
PASCH, *n.* pahsk, the passover; Easter. Pasch egg, a dyed egg presented to children at Easter. (Heb. *pasakh*, he passed over.)

PASCHAL, *a.* *pahs*-kal, pertaining to the passover or Easter. Paschal Full Moon, the hypothetical moon on which the date of Easter depends. (Late L. *paschalis.*)

PASCUOUS, *a.* *pask*-yew-us, growing in pastures. (L. *pascuus*, from *pasco*, feed.)

PASHA, *n.* pa-*shah*, a Turkish title of honour; a governor or commander. (Turk.)

PASHALIK, *n.* pa-*shah*-lik, jurisdiction of a pasha.

PASHM, *n.* pashm, under-fur; the under-fur of the Cashmere goat from which the shawls are made. (Pers.)

PASIGRAPHY, *n.* pa-*sig*-ra-fe, a system of universal writing or language. (Gr. *pas*, all, and *grapho*, write.)

PASQUE-FLOWER, *n.* *pahsk*-flou-er, a species of anemone, *A. pulsatilla*, flowering about Easter. (O.Fr. *pasque*, Easter.)

PASQUILANT, *n.* *pas*-kwe-lant, a pasquiler.

PASQUILER, *n.* *pas*-kwil-er, a lampooner; a low satirist. (It. *pasquillo*, little Pasquino.)

PASQUINADE, *n.* *pas*-kwin-ade, a lampoon or coarse satire: *v.t.* to lampoon; to satirize. Pasquinaded. Pasquinades. Pasquinading. (Pasquino, a cobbler at Rome in the 15th century, by whose stall was a statue on which lampoons were affixed.)

PASS, *v.i.* pahss, to move from one place to another, or from one state to another; to change; to disappear; to elapse; to be enacted; to be current; to be regarded; to take place; to thrust; to let go unheeded; to go through inspection; to be approved; to be transferred; to go through; to run; to undergo examination satisfactorily: *v.t.* to go beyond, through or over; to spend; to cause to move hastily; to transfer; to strain; to utter; to pronounce; to cause to go; to omit; to emit; to approve; to enact. Passed. Passes. Passing. (Fr. *passer.*)

PASS, *n.* pahss, a narrow passage, entrance or avenue; a passage through mountains; a way for fish over a weir; a road; a permission to pass; a free ticket; extreme state; a thrust.

PASSABLE, *a.* *pahss*-a-bl, that may be passed or navigated; current; receivable; tolerable.

PASSABLY, *ad.* *pahss*-ab-le, tolerably.

PASSADO, *n.* pas-*sah*-do, a thrust; a turn or course of a horse backward or forward [Man.]. (Fr.)

PASSAGE, *n.* *pas*-saje, act of passing; time of passing; road; avenue; entrance or exit; right of passing; a voyage; event; part of a book; enactment; a pass; migratory habits. (Fr.)

PASSANT, *a.* *pas*-sant, walking [Her.]. (Fr.)

PASS-BOOK, *n.* *pahss*-book, a book in which a merchant enters goods obtained, which passes between him and his customer; the book a banker enters up for his client in which are shown the debits and credits of the account.

PASSEMENTERIE, *n.* pas-*men*-ter-e, beaded lace. (Fr.)

PASSENGER, *n.* *pas*-sen-jer, one who travels in some conveyance; one who passes. Passenger pigeon, a North American bird, *Ectopistes migratorius*, that used to exist in multitudes, and be shot in thousands when migrating, and is now extinct. (Fr. *passager.*)

PASSE-PARTOUT, *n.* *pass*-par-*too*, a frame, generally used for photographs, which can be easily opened at the back so that the picture can be changed at any time. (Fr.)

PASSERAGE, *n.* *pas*-ser-aje, Mithridate pepperwort, *Lepidium campestre.*

PASSER-BY, *n.* *pahss*-er-by, one who goes by or near.

PASSERINE, *a.* *pas*-ser-ine, pertaining to sparrows; pertaining to the perching birds. (L. *passer*, a sparrow.)

PASSIBILITY, *n.* *pas*-se-*bil*-e-te, passibleness.

PASSIBLE, *a.* *pas*-se-bl, susceptible of feeling, or of impressions from external agents. (L.)

PASSIBLENESS, *n.* *pas*-se-bl-ness, the state of being passible.

PASSIFLORA, *n.* *pas*-se-*flore*-ah, a genus of 250 species of plants, of which the passion-flower is the type. (L. *passus*, and *flos, floris*, a flower.)

PASSIM, *a.* *pas*-sim, here and there; everywhere; used especially in reference to an author or book.

PASSIMETER, *n.* pas-*sim*-e-ter, a pedometer. (L. *passus*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

PASSIMETER, *n.* *pas*-se-*meet*-er, a machine for booking railway passengers by which the tickets are stamped as they issue through a slit which is operated by a keyboard.

PASSING, *ad.* *pahss*-ing, exceedingly; surpassingly: *prep.* over.

PASSING-BELL, *n.* *pahss*-ing-bel, a bell tolled at the hour of a person's death, to invite people to pray for the passing soul.

PASSING-NOTE, *n.* *pahss*-ing-note, one introduced between to soften a distance or melodize a passage [Music].

PASSION, *n.* *pash*-on, effect produced by external agency; state of being acted upon; extreme suffering, specially that of Christ at last; any strong, deep feeling or excitement, such as desire, fear, joy, grief, love, hatred; ardour; eager desire: *v.t.* to imbue with passion: *v.i.* to be affected by passion. Passioned. Passioning. Passions. (Fr.)

PASSIONAL, *a.* *pash*-on-al, pertaining to passion: *n.* a book about martyrs and the suffering of saints.

PASSIONATE, *a.* *pash*-on-ate, easily moved to anger; moved, prompted or inspired by passion or strong emotion. (Late L. *passionatus*, agitated.)

PASSIONATELY, *ad.* *pash*-on-ate-le, with passion.

PASSIONATENESS, *n.* *pash*-on-ate-ness, the state of being passionate.

PASSIONED, *a.* *pash*-ond, violently affected; inspired by passion.

PASSION-FLOWER, *n.* *pash*-on-flou-er, a flower that in its three stigmas, five anthers, coronal rays, digitate leaves and ten parts of the perianth, has been adopted as the symbol of the passion of Christ.

PASSIONISTS, *n.pl.* *pash*-on-ists, a religious order, instituted to bear witness to the spirit and import of Christ's passion.

PASSIONLESS, *a.* *pash*-on-less, not easily excited; calm.

PASSION-PLAY, *n.* *pash*-on-play, a drama representing Christ's passion.

PASSION-WEEK, *n.* *pash*-on-week, rubrically the week before Palm Sunday; popularly Holy Week, the week in which Good Friday comes.

PASSIVE, *a.* *pas*-siv, suffering; not acting; receptive; unresisting; not opposing. Passive obedience, implicit obedience, as due to a sovereign. Passive resistance, resistance to a law by going to prison rather than comply with its provisions. Passive verb, that form of the verb which implies passion or being acted upon [Gram.]. (Fr. *passif.*)

PASSIVELY, *ad.* *pas*-siv-le, in a passive way.

PASSIVENESS, *n.* *pas*-siv-ness, state of being passive; passibility; capacity of suffering; patience; unresisting submission.

PASSIVITY, *n.* *pas-siv*-e-te, passiveness; inertia; passive, not active state.

PASS-KEY, *n.* *pahss*-kee, a master key; a key for opening many locks; a key to open a latch-lock.

PASSLESS, *a.* *pahss*-less, having no passage.

PASSMAN, *n.* *pahss*-man, one who passes without honours for an ordinary university degree.

PASSOVER, *n.* *pahss*-o-ver, a feast of the Jews to commemorate the night in Egypt when the destroying angel passed over their houses.

PASSPORT, *n.* *pahss*-port, a permission in writing to pass; permission to travel in a foreign country. (Fr. *passeport.*)

PASSWORD, *n.* *pahss*-wurd, a watchword.

PAST, pahst, *pp.* of Pass: *a.* gone by; spent; ended; accomplished: *n.* past time: *prep.* having lost; beyond; beyond in time.

PASTE, *n.* payst, a composition of a doughy consistence, whether of flour in baking or of clay in the arts; a cement, as of flour and water boiled; a fine glass compounded for artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste. Pasted. Pastes. Pasting. (Fr.)

PASTEBOARD, *n.* *payst*-board, thick, stiff paper board made by pasting sheets of paper together; a wooden board on which dough is rolled for pastry.

PASTE-GRAIN, *n.* *payst*-grain, imitation morocco.

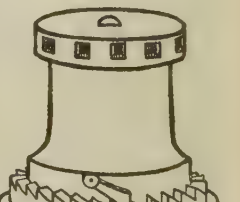
PASTEL, *n.* *pas*-tel, woad; a coloured crayon. (Fr.)

PASTERN, *n.* *pas*-tern, the part of a horse's leg between the fetlock and the hoof. Pastern joint, the joint in a horse's leg next the hoof. (O.Fr. *pasturon*, the tether for a horse at pasture.)

PASTEURISM, *n.* *pas*-tur-izm, preventive medicine; the cure or prevention of disease by inoculation; sterilization by heat. (After Louis Pasteur, the great French bacteriologist.)

PASTICCIO, *n.* pas-*titch*-e-o, a medley; a work in another's style and manner [Painting]. (It.)
PASTICHE, *n.* pas-*teesh*, pasticcio. (Fr.)
PASTILLE, *n.* pas-*teel*, an aromatic cone burnt for fumigating purposes; a medicated lozenge. (Fr.)
PASTIME, *n.* *pahss*-time, that which amuses or serves to pass the time; amusement; recreation. (Fr. *passe-temps*.)
PASTOR, *n.* *pahss*-tor, a shepherd; a minister of the gospel having charge of a congregation; the rose-coloured starling. (O.Fr. *pastour*.)
PASTORAL, *a.* *pahss*-tor-al, pertaining to shepherds or shepherd life; rural; relating to the pastor of a church or the cure of souls; addressed to the clergy: *n.* a poem on shepherd or rural life; a bucolic; a bishop's address to his clergy; a pastorale [Music.]. **Pastoral staff**, the official staff of a bishop. (Fr.)
PASTORALE, *n.* pahss-to-*rah*-le, a simple melody in a rustic style or on a rustic theme; a dance. (It.)
PASTORALISM, *n.* *pahss*-tor-al-izm, rural amenity.
PASTORATE, *n.* *pahss*-tor-ate, the care of a congregation.
PASTORLESS, *a.* *pahss*-tor-less, having no pastor.
PASTRY, *n.* *pays*-tre, all food made of dough except bread and rolls. (*Paste*.)
PASTRYCOOK, *n.* *pays*-tre-kook, one whose occupation is to make pastry.
PASTURABLE, *a.* *pahs*-tew-ra-bl, fit for pasture.
PASTURAGE, *n.* *pahs*-tew-raje, lands grazed by cattle. (O.Fr.)
PASTURE, *n.* *pahst*-yur, grass for grazing; land on which cattle feed: *v.t.* to feed on grass: *v.i.* to graze. Pastured. Pastures. Pasturing. (O.Fr.)
PASTURELESS, *a.* *pahst*-yur-less, having no pasture.
PASTY, *n.* *pahst*-e, a pie enclosed in pastry and baked without a dish.
PASTY, *a.* *payst*-e, like paste.
PAT, *a.* pat, exactly fitting: *ad.* fitly: *n.* a light, quick slap with the hand; a small mass, as of butter, beaten into shape with pats: *v.t.* to strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap. Pats. Patted. Patting. (From the sound.)
PATAGIUM, *n.* pa-*taje*-e-um, a wing membrane, as of the bats and flying squirrels. (L. the edging of a mantle.)
PATAMAR, *n.* *pat*-a-mahr, a Bombay coasting vessel with a prow as long as the keel and two masts with lateen sails. (East Indian word.)
PATAVINITY, *n.* pat-a-*vin*-e-te, the provincialism of Livy, the historian; use of local words. (Patavium, Livy's birthplace.)
PATCH, *n.* patch, a piece of cloth sewed on a garment; anything similar; a small piece of ground; a piece of court plaster: *v.t.* to mend by sewing on pieces and shreds; to repair clumsily. Patched. Patches. Patching. (Low Ger. *plakke*, a patch.)
PATCH, *n.* patch, a fool; a jester, as in Shakespeare. (*Patch*, above.)
PATCHER, *n.* *patch*-er, one who patches or botches.
PATCHERY, *n.* *patch*-er-e, bungling work; botchery.
PATCHOULI, *n.* pa-*tshoo*-le, the dried branches of an eastern labiate plant, *Pogostemon patchouly*, which are highly odoriferous; the perfume they yield. (Fr.)
PATCHWORK, *n.* *patch*-wurk, work composed of pieces sewn together; clumsy work.
PATE, *n.* pate, the head; the crown of the head. (O.Fr.)
PATÉ *a.* *pat*-ay, pasty; *n.* a very small pie; a patty.
PATÉE, *a.* *pat*-ay, said of a cross expanding towards the ends [Her.]. (Fr.)
PATED, *a.* *pate*-ed, with a head.
PATEFACTION, *n.* *pat-e-fak*-shon, act of manifesting.
PATELLA, *n.* pa-*tel*-la, the knee-pan; a small dish-like vase; a univalvular mollusc, the limpet. (L. a small pan.)
PATELLAR, *a.* pa-*tel*-lar, pertaining to the knee-cap.
PATELLIFORM, *a.* pa-*tel*-le-form, like a small dish or saucer.
PATEN, *n.* *pat*-en, a plate; plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed. (L. *patina*, a dish.)
PATENT, *a.* *pay*-tent, oper; spreading [Bot.]; evident; manifest.
PATENT, *n.* *pay*-tent, *or pat*-ent, a privilege granted by letters, as a title of nobility or the exclusive right to a property in an invention; the document giving such right: *a.* secured by patent: *v.t.* to secure by patent. **Patent leather**, japanned leather. **Patent Office**, a government office for the granting of patents for inventions. **Patent Rolls**, the records or registers of patents. **Patented. Patenting. Patents.** (Fr.)
PATENTABLE, *a.* *pa*-tent-a-bl, that can be patented.
PATENTEE, *n.* pa-ten-*tee*, one who has obtained a patent.
PATERA, *n.* *pat*-er-a, a shallow, circular dish. (L.)
PATERFAMILIAS, *n.* *pa*-ter-fa-*mil*-e-as, the father of a family. (L. *pater*, a father, and *familia*, a family.)
PATERNAL, *a.* pa-*ter*-nal, fatherly; hereditary. (Fr. *paternel*.)
PATERNALLY, *ad.* pa-*ter*-nal-le, in a paternal manner.
PATERNITY, *n.* pa-*ter*-ne-te, fatherhood; authorship. (Fr. *paternité*.)
PATERNOSTER, *n.* *pat*-er-*nos*-ter, the Lord's Prayer; the eleventh bead in a rosary; a fishing line with a bullet at the end and pairs of hooks at equal intervals. (L. our Father.)
PATH, *n.* pahth, a way trodden by the foot of man or beast; a course or track for athletic sports; course of life or action. (A.S.)
PATHAN, *a.* pa-*tahn*, of Afghan descent: *n.* an Afghan.
PATHEMATIC, *a.* *path*-e-*mat*-ik, designating affection or suffering. (Gr. *pathematikos*, given to suffering.)
PATHETIC, *a.* pa-*thet*-ik, affecting or moving the tender passions; causing pity or grief. (O.Fr. *pathetique*.)
PATHETICAL, *a.* pa-*thet*-e-kal, pathetic.
PATHETICALLY, *ad.* pa-*thet*-e-kal-le, in a pathetic manner.
PATHETICALNESS, *n.* pa-*thet*-e-kal-ness, pathetic character.
PATHIC, *a.* *path*-ik, concerning disease. (Gr. *pathikos*, suffering.)
PATHLESS, *a.* *pahth*-less, having no beaten way.
PATHOGENETIC, *a.* *path*-o-je-*net*-ik, producing disease; relating to pathogeny.
PATHOGENY, *n.* pa-*thoj*-e-ne, the science of the genesis and development of disease. (Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gennao*, produce.)
PATHOGNOMONIC, *a.* pa-*thog*-no-*mon*-ik, characteristic and indicative of a disease [Med.].
PATHOGNOMY, *n.* pa-*thog*-no-me, expression of the passions; the study of their several signs. (Gr. *pathos*, and *gnome*, sign.)
PATHOLOGICAL, *a.* path-o-*loj*-*e*-kal, pertaining to pathology.
PATHOLOGIST, *n.* pa-*thol*-o-jist, one versed in pathology.
PATHOLOGY, *n.* pa-*thol*-o-je, the study of disease. (Gr. *pathos*, and *logos*, science.)
PATHOPHOBIA, *n.* *path*-o-*fo*-be-ah, fear of disease. (Gr. *pathos*, and *phobos*, fear.)
PATHOS, *n.* *pa*-thos, deep emotion or passion, such as moves others to sympathy; the literary quality that touches the feelings. (Gr. suffering, emotion.)
PATHWAY, *n.* *pahth*-way, a path; a way or course.
PATIBULARY, *a.* pa-*tib*-yew-lar-e, belonging to the gallows. (L. *patibulum*, the gallows.)
PATIENCE, *n.* *paysh*-ence, calm endurance; forbearance; a game at cards. (Fr.)
PATIENT, *a.* *paysh*-ent, sustaining pain, affliction or annoyance, without fretfulness, or with calmness; not easily provoked; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment; one passively affected. (O.Fr.)
PATIENTLY, *ad.* *paysh*-ent-le, with composure; quietly.
PATIN, *n.* *pat*-in, a paten.
PATINA, *n.* *pat*-e-na, the green incrustation, also known as ærugo, testifying to age on bronze coins and works of art. (It.)
PATINE, *n.* *pat*-in, a paten.
PATIO, *n.* *pah*-te-o, a Spanish courtyard; the open quadrangle within a large house. (Sp.)
PATLY, *ad.* *pat*-le, fitly; conveniently.
PATNESS, *n.* *pat*-ness, fitness; suitableness.
PATOIS, *n.* *pat*-waw, a provincial dialect; the language of the uneducated. (Fr.)
PATRIARCH, *n.* *pay*-tre-ahrk, the head of a family; a metropolitan dignitary in the Eastern church; a venerable chief or old man. (O.Fr. *patriarche*.)
PATRIARCHAL, *a.* *pay*-tre-*ahrk*-al, belonging or subject to a patriarch.

PATRIARCHATE, *n.* *pay*-tre-ahrk-ate, office, jurisdiction or residence of a patriarch.
PATRIARCHISM, *n.* *pay*-tre-ahrk-izm, government by a patriarch.
PATRIARCHY, *n.* *pay*-tre-ahrk-e, patriarchate.
PATRICIAN, *a.* pa-*trish*-an, senatorial; noble: *n.* a nobleman, primarily of primitive senatorial descent in ancient Rome. (Fr. *potricien.*)
PATRICIDE, *n.* *pat*-re-side, a parricide. (L. *pater,* father, and *caedo,* slay.)
PATRICO, *n.* *pat*-re-ko, a gipsy priest; a hedge priest. (Slang, of Gipsy origin.)
PATRIMONIAL, *a.* *pat*-re-*mo*-ne-al, pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.
PATRIMONY, *n.* *pat*-re-mo-ne, an ancestral estate; a church estate or revenue. (L. *patrimonium,* an estate.)
PATRIOT, *n.* *pay*-tre-ot, *or pat*-re-ot, one who loves his country, and is devoted to its interests. (O.Fr. *patriote.*)
PATRIOTIC, *a.* *pay*-tre-*ot*-ik, full of or actuated by patriotism.
PATRIOTICALLY, *ad.* *pay*-tre-*ot*-ik-al-le, in a patriotic spirit.
PATRIOTISM, *n.* *pay*-tre-o-tizm, love of one's country.
PATRISTIC, *a.* pa-*tris*-tik, pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church. (Fr. *patristique.*)
PATROL, *n.* pa-*trole,* a detachment of troops; a regimental picket; a corporal's guard to keep order at night; a mounted policeman; a water policeman: *a.* going the rounds: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to go the rounds in a camp, or garrison town. Patrolled. Patrolling. Patrols. (Fr. *patrouille.*)
PATRON, *n.* *pay*-tron, *or pat*-ron, a protector; advocate; a supporter; a guardian; a regular customer; the holder of an advowson. Patron saint, the saint under whose protection a country, a church, a society or a person is regarded as placed. (Fr.)
PATRONAGE, *n.* *pat*-ron-aje, special countenance or support; guardianship; right of presentation to a church living. (Fr.)
PATRONAL, *a.* *pat*-ro-nal, doing the office of patron.
PATRONESS, *n.* *pay*-tron-ess, *or pat*-ron-ess, a female patron.
PATRONIZE, *v.t.* *pat*-ron-ize, to countenance, as a patron; to assume the air of a superior. Patronized. Patronizes. Patronizing.
PATRONIZER, *n.* *pat*-ro-ni-zer, one who patronizes.
PATRONLESS, *a.* *pay*-tron-less, *or pat*-ron-less, destitute of a patron.
PATRONYMIC, *a.* *pat*-ro-*nim*-ik, derived from the name of a father or an ancestor: *n.* a name so derived; the family name. (L. *patronymicus.*)
PATTEN, *n.* *pat*-en, a clog shod with an iron ring; the base of a column or pillar. (Fr. *patin.*)
PATTENED, *a.* *pat*-end, wearing pattens.
PATTER, *n.* *pat*-ter, the professional talk of an entertainer; a succession of words spoken or sung at a very rapid rate; a quick patting sound, as of rain: *v.i.* to strike, as falling drops of water, or move with a quick succession of small sounds; to mumble. Pattered. Pattering. Patters. (*Pat.*)
PATTERN, *n.* *pat*-tern, a model to be copied; a specimen or sample; anything cut or formed into a shape to be copied: *v.t.* to make in imitation; to match. Patterned. Patterning. Patterns. (Fr. *patron.*)
PATTERNMAKER, *n.* *pat*-tern-*make*-er, a maker of wooden patterns for foundry moulds.
PATTY, *n.* *pat*-te, a little pie. (O.Fr. *paste,* a pasty.)
PATTY-PAN, *n.* *pat*-te-pan, a pan to bake patties in.
PATULOUS, *a.* *pat*-yew-lus, spreading [Bot.]. (L. *patulus.*)
PAUCITY, *n.* *paw*-se-te, fewness. (Fr. *paucité.*)
PAULDRON, *n.* *pawl*-dron, a shoulder plate. (O.Fr. *espalleron.*)
PAULINE, *a.* *pawl*-ine, pertaining to the Apostle Paul; pertaining to St. Paul's School in London.
PAUNCH, *n.* pawnch, the belly; in ruminants, the first and largest stomach: *v.t.* to rip the belly of; to eviscerate. Paunched. Paunches. Paunching. (O.Fr. *panche.*)
PAUPER, *n.* *paw*-per, a poor person; one who, from his poverty, is dependent on public relief. (L. poor.)
PAUPERISM, *n.* *paw*-per-izm, state of being a pauper.
PAUPERIZATION, *n.* *paw*-per-e-*zay*-shon, process of reducing to pauperism.
PAUPERIZE, *v.t.* *paw*-per-ize, to reduce to pauperism Pauperized. Pauperizes. Pauperizing.
PAUSE, *n.* pawz, a cessation or intermission in speaking or action; suspense; a break in writing; mark of cessation or an intermission of the voice; a rest, thus indicated 𝄐 [Mus.]: *v.i.* to stop; to hesitate. Paused. Pauses. Pausing. (Fr.)
PAUSER, *n.* *pawz*-er, one who deliberates.
PAUSINGLY, *ad.* *pawz*-ing-le, after a pause; by breaks.
PAVANE, *n.* pa-*vahn,* a stately costume dance. (It. *pavana.*)
PAVE, *v.t.* pave, to lay with stone or brick, so as to make a level surface for walking on; to put a surface layer on a path or road. Pave a way, to prepare a way. Paved. Paves. Paving. (Fr. *paver.*)
PAVEMENT, *n* *pave*-ment, a paved path by the side of a road; a paved roadway or floor; a footway; material for paving. (Fr.)
PAVIAGE, *n.* *pave*-e-aje, a tax for paving the streets (Fr.)
PAVID, *a.* *pav*-id, timid. (L. *pavidus.*)
PAVIER, *n.* *pave*-e-er, a pavior.
PAVILION, *n.* pa-*vil*-yon, a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; a building, or part of a building, with a tent-shaped roof; a club-house in a field devoted to outdoor games; a tent raised on posts [Mil.]; a covering like a tent: *a.* like a pavilion: *v.t.* to furnish with tents; to shelter with a tent. Pavilioned. Pavilioning. Pavilions. (Fr. *pavillon.*)
PAVING, *n.* *pav*-ing, the upper surface of a road or path.
PAVIOR, *n.* *pave*-e-or, one who lays paving stones.
PAVIOUR, *n.* *pave*-e-er, a pavior.
PAVISADO, *n.* pav-e-*sah*-do, a kind of defence to cover the rowers of a galley. (Fr.)
PAVISE, *n.* *pav*-is, a large full-sized shield. (Fr. *pavois,* a great shield.)
PAVO, *n.* *pa*-vo, the peacock; a southern constellation. (L.)
PAVON, *n.* *pav*-on, a lance pennon.
PAVONINE, *a.* *pav*-o-nine, like a peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.
PAW, *n.* paw, the foot of animals with claws; the hand: *v.i.* to scrape with the fore-foot: *v.t.* to scrape with the fore-foot; to handle roughly; to flatter. Pawed. Pawing. Paws. (O.Fr. *poe.*)
PAWED, *a.* pawd, having paws; broad-footed.
PAWKY, *a.* *paw*-ke, droll and shrewd.
PAWL, *n.* pawl, a catch preventing recoil or lifting as it engages; a short bar attached as a catch to a capstan or windlass. (O.Fr. *paul.*)



Pawl.

PAWN, *n.* pawn, a pledge: *v.t.* to give or deposit in pledge. In pawn, the state of being pledged. Pawned. Pawning. Pawns. (Fr. *pan.*)
PAWN, *n.* pawn, chessman of the lowest rank. (O.Fr. *paon.*)
PAWNBROKER, *n.* *pawn*-bro-ker, one who lends money on pledges.
PAWNBROKING, *n.* *pawn*-broke-ing, business of a pawnbroker.
PAWNEE, *n.* pawn-*ee,* one who takes anything in pawn, one of a tribe of American Indians whose headquarters were in what is now Nebraska.
PAWNER, *n.* *pawn* er, one who pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.
PAWNSHOP, *n.* *pawn*-shop, a pawnbroker's shop.
PAWNTICKET, *n.* *pawn*-tik-et, a voucher for an article pledged at a pawnshop.
PAX, *n.* paks, a small plate of precious metal with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which was kissed after the service. (L peace.)
PAXIUBA, *n.* *paks*-e-*oo*-bah, the South American palm, *Iriartea ventricosa,* which has a stem with a large oval expansion on it midway from the ground.

PAXWAX, *n. paks*-waks, packwax; a strong tendon in an animal's neck; fax-wax. (A.S. *feax*, hair, and *waxan*, grow.)

PAY, *v.t.* pay, to discharge a debt; to fulfil; to render what is due; to recompense. **Pay for**, to make amends; to give an equivalent. **Pay out**, to let run out [Naut.]. **Pay off**, to compensate and discharge. **Pay the piper**, to pay the cost. **Paid. Paying. Pays.** (Fr. *payer.*)

PAY, *v.i.* pay, to recompense. **Pay off**, to fall to leeward [Naut.]. **Paid. Paying. Pays.**

PAY, *n.* pay, compensation; recompense; salary or wages.

PAY, *v.t.* pay, to coat with pitch or any waterproof composition. **Payed. Paying. Pays.** (L. *picare*, pitch.)

PAYABLE, *a. pay*-a-bl, that can be paid; due.

PAY-BILL, *n. pay*-bil, statement of money to be paid to soldiers or workmen.

PAY-DAY, *n. pay*-day, the day when payment is to be made or debts discharged.

PAY-DIRT, *n. pay*-dirt, alluvial deposit worth working for the gold in it.

PAYEE, *n.* pay-*ee*, the person to whom money is to be paid.

PAYER, *n. pay*-er, one who pays or has to pay.

PAY-LIST, *n. pay*-list, a pay-roll.

PAYMASTER, *n. pay*-mahs-ter, one who regularly pays, or from whom wages or reward is received; an officer in the navy or army whose duty it is to pay the officers and men.

PAYMENT, *n. pay*-ment, the act of paying; that which is paid; reward.

PAYNIM, *n. pane*-im, a pagan; pagan countries. (O.Fr. *paienisme*, heathendom.)

PEA, *n.* pee, the leguminous plant, *Pisum sativum*, and its seed: *pl.* Peas for number, and **Pease** for quantity. **Sweet Pea**, the leguminous plant, *Lathyrus odoratus.* (A.S. *pisa*, L. *pisum.*)

PEACE, *n.* peece, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; freedom from war or quarrel; quietness of mind; rest; concord; public tranquillity: *int.* hist! silence! **Be at peace**, to be reconciled. **Hold one's peace**, to be silent. (O.Fr. *pais.*)

PEACEABLE, *a. peece*-a-bl, tranquil; peaceful; disposed to peace.

PEACEABLENESS, *n. peece*-a-bl-ness, the state of being peaceable.

PEACEABLY, *ad. peece*-ab-le, without tumult or agitation.

PEACEBREAKER, *n. peece*-brake-er, a disturber of the public peace.

PEACEFUL, *a. peece*-ful, quiet; pacific; mild; calm; removed from noise or tumult.

PEACEFULLY, *ad. peece*-ful-le, in a peaceful manner.

PEACEFULNESS, *n. peece*-ful-ness, peaceful state.

PEACELESS, *a. peece*-less, without peace; disturbed.

PEACEMAKER, *n. peece*-make-er, one who makes peace where there was formerly variance.

PEACE-OFFERING, *n. peece*-of-fer-ing, an offering that procures or bespeaks peace or friendship.

PEACE-OFFICER, *n. peece*-of-fis-er, a civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace; a policeman.

PEACH, *n.* peech, a rosaceous tree and its fruit *Prunus persica.* (Fr. *pêche*, from L. *persicum*, a peach, literally Persian, as being the fruit of a Persian tree.)

PEACH, *v.i.* peech, to turn informer; to divulge a secret; to tell tales. **Peached. Peaches. Peaching.** (Abbrev. of *impeach.*)

PEACH-COLOURED, *a. peech*-kul-urd, of the peach-blossom colour.

PEACHERY, *n. peech*-er-e, a glass house in which peaches are grown.

PEACHICK, *n. pee*-chik, the young of peafowl.

PEACHY, *a. peech*-e, resembling a peach.

PEACOCK, *n. pee*-kok, a gamebird of the genus *Pavo*, allied to the pheasant: *a.* pavonine. (A.S. *pawe*, L. *pavo.*)

PEACOCK-FISH, *n. pee*-kok-fish, a beautiful fish of the wrasse kind.

PEAFOWL, *n. pee*-foul, a peacock or peahen; any species of the genus *Pavo.*

PEAHEN, *n. pee*-hen, the female of the peacock.

PEA-JACKET, *n. pee*-jak-et, a pilot jacket. (Dut. *pije*, a coat of coarse woollen material, and *jacket.*)

PEAK, *n.* peek, the top of a hill ending in a point; the top of anything terminating in a point; the projecting shade in front of a cap; the end of a yard or gaff, or the upper corner of a sail extended by it; the bill of an anchor; a ship's hold in the bow [Naut.]: *v.t.* to raise a yard obliquely to the mast. **Peaked. Peaking. Peaks.** (O.Fr. *pec.*)

PEAK, *v.i.* peek, to look sickly. **Peaked. Peaking. Peaks.**

PEAKED, *a.* peekt, with a peak; pointed.

PEAKISH, *a. peek*-ish, looking sickly.

PEAKY, *a. peek*-e, having peaks; like a peak.

PEAL, *n.* peel, a loud sound as of bells or thunder; a set of bells, or the changes rung on them: *v.i.* to utter loud and solemn sounds: *v.t.* to assail with noise; to celebrate; to sound; to ring a bell violently. **Pealed. Pealing. Peals.** (*Appeal.*)

PEAN, *n. pee*-an, a pæan.

PEAN, *n.* peen, a heraldic fur of ermine pattern in which the field is black and the spots gold. (O.Fr. *panne*, fur.)

PEANISM, *n. pee*-an-izm, song of praise; shout of triumph.

PEANUT, *n. pee*-nut, the ground-nut, *Arachis hypogœa.*

PEA-ORE, *n. pee*-ore, an argillaceous oxide of iron, consisting of round, smooth grains.

PEAR, *n.* pare, the fruit of *Pyrus communis.* (A.S. *peru.*)

PEARL, *n.* perl, a silvery-white, smooth and iridescent product of many bivalved molluscs, especially the pearl-oyster; mother-of-pearl; something round and clear, like a dewdrop; anything very precious; a white speck growing on the eye; a small sort of type: *a.* pertaining to or made of pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls: *v.i.* to assume the shape of pearls; to fish or dive for pearls. **Pearled. Pearling. Pearls.** (Fr. *perle.*)

PEARL, *n.* perl, a flat fish, the brill, *Rhombus lævis.*

PEARLACEOUS, *a.* per-*lay*-shus, like mother-of-pearl; shaped like pearls.

PEARLASH, *n. perl*-ash, an impure carbonate of potash.

PEARL-BARLEY, *n. perl*-bar-le, barley reduced to small grains.

PEARL-DIVER, *n. perl*-di-ver, one who dives for pearls.

PEARLED, *a.* perld, set or adorned with pearls.

PEARL-EYE, *n. perl*-i, cataract.

PEARLIES, *n.pl. perl*-ees, pearl buttons as worn on a costermonger's jacket.

PEARLIN, *n. perl*-in, a lace made of silk or fine linen thread. (Scots.)

PEARLINESS, *n. perl*-e-ness, the quality of being pearly.

PEARL-OYSTER, *n. perl*-oys-ter, the oyster which yields pearls, a species of *Meleagrina.*

PEARL-SINTER, *n. perl*-sin-ter, florite; a variety of siliceous sinter.

PEARLSPAR, *n. perl*-spar, bitter spar.

PEARLSTONE, *n. perl*-stone, pitchstone, containing small spherical nodules.

PEARL-STUDDED, *a. perl*-stud-ded, studded with pearls.

PEARL-WHITE, *n. perl*-white, a white powder from nitrate of bismuth.

PEARLWORT, *n. perl*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Sagina.*

PEARLY, *a. perl*-e, containing or resembling pearls; transparent.

PEARMAIN, *n. pare*-main, a variety of apple. (O.Fr. *parmain.*)

PEASANT, *n. pez*-ant, a countryman; a rustic labourer: *a.* rustic; rural. (O.Fr. *paisant.*)

PEASANT-LIKE, *a. pez*-ant-like, rude; clownish; illiterate.

PEASANTRY, *n. pez*-ant-re, peasants as a body.

PEASCOD, *n. peez*-kod, the legume or pericarp of the pea.

PEASE, *n.pl.* peez, peas collectively. (A.S. *pise.*)

PEASTONE, *n. pee*-stone, a variety of limestone; pisolite.

PEAT, *n.* peet, decaying vegetable matter resembling turf in structure, cut out of a bog and used as fuel; turf. (M.E. *pet.*)

PEAT-BOG, *n. peet*-bog, a peat-moss.

PEAT-HAG, *n. peet*-hag, a hole in the ground from which peat has been dug.

PEAT-MOSS, *n. peet*-moss, any species of *Sphagnum.*

PEATY, *a.* *pee*-te, composed of or resembling peat.
PEBA, *n.* *pee*-ba, the black tatou, an armadillo, *Tatusia novemcincta*, ranging from Texas to Paraguay. (South American word.)
PEBBLE, *n.* *peb*-bl, a small rounded fragment of rock of any kind; a transparent rock crystal; an agate. (A.S. *papol-stan*, pebble stone.)
PEBBLED, *a.* *peb*-bld, abounding with pebbles.
PEBBLY, *a.* *peb*-le, full of pebbles.
PEBRINE, *n.* *peb*-rin, a fatal disease among silkworms due to internal parasites. (Fr.)
PECAN, *n.* pe-*kan*, a species of hickory, *Carya olivæformis*, and its fruit the pecan nut. (Fr. *pacane.*)
PECCABILITY, *n.* *pek*-ka-*bil*-e-te, capacity of sinning.
PECCABLE, *a.* *pek*-ka-bl, liable to sin. (L. *pecco*, sin.)
PECCADILLO, *n.* *pek*-ka-*dil*-lo, a petty crime or fault; a venial offence. (Sp.)
PECCANCY, *n.* *pek*-kan-se, sinfulness; bad quality; offence.
PECCANT, *a.* *pek*-kant, sinning; criminal; morbid; bad. (L. *peccans.*)
PECCARY, *n.* *pek*-ka-re, an American ungulate allied to the swine. (South American word.)
PECCAVI, pek-*kay*-vi, a colloquial word used to express contrition or error: *n.* a confession of error or sin. (L. I have sinned.)
PECK, *n.* pek, the fourth part of a bushel; two gallons in dry measure. (O.Fr. *pek.*)
PECK, *v.t.* pek, to strike with the beak; to strike with a pointed instrument; to pick up with the beak; to strike with small and repeated blows. **Pecked. Pecking. Pecks.** (*Pick.*)
PECKER, *n.* *pek*-er, one who pecks; a woodpecker.
PECKISH, *a.* *pek*-ish, hungry [Slang].
PECTATE, *n.* *pek*-tate, a substance formed from pectic acid.
PECTEN, *n.* *pek*-ten, a vascular membrane on the eyes of birds; a genus of bivalves comprising the scallops. (L. a comb.)
PECTIC, *a.* *pek*-tik, of the nature of an acid with the property of forming a jelly. **Pectic acid,** an acid obtained from the action of an alkali on pectin. (Gr. *pektikos*, congealing.)
PECTIN, *n.* *pek*-tin, the gelatinizing principle of certain fruits, such as apples.
PECTINAL, *a.* *pek*-tin-al, resembling a comb: *n.* a fish whose bones resemble a comb.
PECTINATE, *a.* *pek*-tin-ate, resembling the teeth of a comb. (L. *pectinatus*, combed.)
PECTINATED, *a.* *pek*-tin-ate-ed, pectinate.
PECTINATION, *n.* *pek*-tin-*ay*-shon, state of being pectinated; a combing of the head.
PECTINIBRANCHIATE, *a.* *pek*-tin-e-*bran*-ke-ate, having pectinated gills. (L. *pecten*, and Gr. *branchia*, gills.)
PECTORAL, *a.* *pek*-tor-al, pertaining to the breast; relating to, or alleviating, diseases of the chest: *n.* a breastplate; a sacerdotal habit worn by the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve chest complaints; a pectoral fin. **Pectoral arch,** the shoulder-girdle. **Pectoral sandpiper,** the North American species, *Tringa maculata*, occasionally straggling into Britain. (L. *pectoralis*, of the breast.)
PECTORILOQUISM, *n.* pek-to-*ril*-o-kwizm, pectoriloquy.
PECTORILOQUY, *n.* pek-to-*ril*-o-kwe, sound of the voice coming from the chest, when applying the stethoscope. (L. *pectus*, breast and *loquor*, speak.)
PECULATE, *v.i.* *pek*-yew-late, to steal public money, or use it as one's own. **Peculated. Peculates. Peculating.**
PECULATION, *n.* *pek*-yew-*lay*-shon, embezzlement of public money to one's own use.
PECULATOR, *n.* *pek*-yew-late-or, one who peculates.
PECULIAR, *a.* pe-*kew*-le-ar, characteristic of one person; one's own; solely or specially belonging to; singular; special: *n.* exclusive property; a particular parish or church which had the probate of wills; a church exempt from the ordinary ecclesiastical authority. **Court of Peculiars,** a court exclusively belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (O.Fr. *peculier.*)
PECULIARITY, *n.* pe-*kew*-le-*ar*-re-te, something peculiar.
PECULIARIZE, *v.t.* pe-*kew*-le-ar-ize, to appropriate; to make peculiar. **Peculiarized. Peculiarizes. Peculiarizing.**
PECULIARLY, *ad.* pe-*kew*-le-ar-le, in a peculiar manner.
PECUNIARILY, *ad.* pe-*kew*-ne-ar-e-le, from a money point of view.
PECUNIARY, *a.* pe-*kew*-ne-ar-e, relating to or consisting of money. (L. *pecuniarius*, relating to money.)
PED, *n.* ped, a small pack-saddle; a hamper.
PEDAGOGIC, *a.* ped-a-*goj*-ik, belonging to a pedagogue.
PEDAGOGICAL, *a.* ped-a-*goj*-i-kal, pedagogic.
PEDAGOGICS, *n.* ped-a-*goj*-iks, the science of teaching.
PEDAGOGISM, *n.* *ped*-a-gog-izm, the business, character or manners of a pedagogue.
PEDAGOGUE, *n.* *ped*-a-gog, a teacher of the young; a schoolmaster; a pedant: *v.t.* to teach with a pedantic air. **Pedagogued. Pedagogues. Pedagoguing.** (Fr. *pédagogue.*)
PEDAGOGY, *n.* *ped*-a-goj-e, the office, art or manners of a pedagogue. (Gr. *paidagogia.*)
PEDAL, *a.* *ped*-al, pertaining to the foot; worked by the foot: *n.* part of a machine or instrument worked like a lever by the foot; a fixed or stationary bass [Mus.]: *v.t.* to work with a pedal. **Pedal note,** a holding-note [Mus.]. **Pedalled. Pedalling. Pedals.** (L. *pedalis*, relating to the foot.)
PEDALIAN, *a.* pe-*dale*-e-an, pertaining to feet.
PEDALITY, *n.* pe-*dal*-e-te, measurement by the foot.
PEDANEOUS, *a.* pe-*dane*-e-us, going on foot; walking.
PEDANT, *n.* *ped*-ant, one making a display of learning; one who sticks to and insists on the mere letter; a schoolmaster. (O.Fr.)
PEDANTIC, *a.* pe-*dan*-tik, given to or indicative of pedantry.
PEDANTIZE, *v.i.* *ped*-an-tize, to play the pedant. **Pedantized. Pedantizes. Pedantizing.**
PEDANTRY, *n.* *ped*-an-tre, vain ostentation of learning; blind and obstinate insistence on mere forms. (Fr. *pédanterie.*)
PEDATE, *a.* *ped*-ate, footed [Bot.]. (L. *pedatus*, having feet.)
PEDDLE, *v.i.* *ped*-dl, to go about the country and retail goods; to be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to sell small wares, usually by travelling about the country. **Peddled. Peddles. Peddling.**
PEDDLER, *n.* *ped*-ler, pedlar; a travelling hawker.
PEDDLERY, *n.* *ped*-ler-e, small wares sold by pedlars; the business of a pedlar.
PEDDLING, *a.* *ped*-ling, trifling.
PEDERERO, *n.* ped-e-*rare*-o, a small swivel gun. (Sp.)
PEDESTAL, *n.* *ped*-es-tal, the base of a column, &c.; a stand for a statue; a support for a knee-hole table. (Sp.)
PEDESTRIAL, *a.* pe-*des*-tre-al, pertaining to the foot.
PEDESTRIAN, *a.* pe-*des*-tre-an, going on foot; walking; slow; prosaic: *n.* one who journeys on foot; one who walks or runs for a prize or wager. (L. *pedester*, a pedestrian.)
PEDESTRIANISM, *n.* pe-*des*-tre-an-izm, walking; the art or practice of walking, as a pedestrian.
PEDESTRIANIZE, *v.i.* pe-*des*-tre-an-ize, to practise walking. **Pedestrianized. Pedestrianizes. Pedestrianizing.**
PEDETENTOUS, *a.* ped-e-*tent*-us, advancing slowly. (L. *pedetentim*, pace by pace.)
PEDICEL, *n.* *ped*-e-sel, the stalk of each particular flower [Bot.]; a foot-stalk or stem by which certain invertebrate animals attach themselves to any object [Zool.]. (O.Fr. *pedecule.*)
PEDICELLATE, *a.* *ped*-e-sel-ate, supported by a pedicel.
PEDICLE, *n.* *ped*-e-kl, a pedicel.
PEDICULAR, *a.* pe-*dik*-yew-lar, lousy. (L. *pediculus*, a louse.)
PEDICULARIS, *n.* pe-*dik*-yew-lare-is, lousewort. (L.)
PEDICULATION, *n.* pe-*dik*-yew-*lay*-shon, louse disease, by which lice are bred in the skin.
PEDICULOUS, *a.* pe-*dik*-yew-lus, pedicular.
PEDICURE, *n.* *ped*-e-kewr, treatment of the feet. (L. *pes*, a foot, and *cura*, care.)
PEDIGEROUS, *a.* pe-*dij*-er-us, having feet. (L. *pes*, and *gero*, bear.)
PEDIGREE, *n.* *ped*-e-gre, lineage; a chart of ancestry; a genealogical table or family tree. (O.Fr. *pee de grue*, a crane's foot, because the arrow-like mark, according to Skeat, was used in making pedigrees.)
PEDIMANOUS, *a.* pe-*dim*-a-nus, hand-footed; quadrumanous. (L. *pes*, and *manus*, the hand.)

PEDIMENT, *n.* *ped*-e-ment, a triangular facing as a decoration over the portico of a Greek building. (L. *pedamentum*, a vine-stake.)
PEDIMENTAL, *a.* *ped-e-ment*-al, resembling a pediment.
PEDIPALP, *n.* *ped*-e-palp, one of an order of spiders, with feelers like pincers. (L. *pes*, and *palpo*, feel.)
PEDIREME, *n.* *ped*-e-reme, a crustacean, with feet acting like oars. (L. *pes*, and *remus*, an oar.)
PEDLAR, *n.* *ped*-lar, a travelling hawker; a peddler.
PEDLARY, *n.* *ped*-lar-e, peddlery; small wares.
PEDOBAPTISM, *n.* *pe*-do-*bap*-tizm, baptism of infants. (Gr. *pais*, a child, and *baptism*.)
PEDOBAPTIST, *n.* *pe*-do-*bap*-tist, one who supports infant baptism.
PEDOMETER, *n.* pe-*dom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring distances in walking. (L. *pes*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
PEDOMOTOR, *n.* *ped*-o-mo-tor, a machine worked by the foot.
PEDRAIL, *n.* *ped*-rail, a locomotive carrying its track round its wheels.
PEDUNCLE, *n.* pe-*dung*-kl, the stalk either of the flower or the cluster [Bot.]. (Late L. *pedunculus*, a tiny foot.)
PEDUNCULAR, *a.* pe-*dung*-ku-lar, pertaining to a peduncle.
PEDUNCULATE, *a.* pe-*dung*-ku-late, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.
PEDUNCULATED, *a.* pe-*dung*-ku-la-ted, pedunculate.
PEEL, *n.* peel, the skin or rind: *v.t. or v.i.* to strip off skin, bark or rind. Peeled. Peeling. Peels. (Fr. *peler*.)
PEEL, *n.* peel, the long-handled wooden shovel used by bakers; a fire-shovel. (O.Fr. *pele*.)
PEEL, *n.* peel, a square fortress tower on the Scottish border. (Celt.)
PEELER, *n.* *peel*-er, one who peels.
PEELER, *n.* *peel*-er, a policeman. (Sir Robert Peel.)
PEELING, *n.* *peel*-ing, that which is peeled off.
PEEN, *n.* peen, the back of a hammer-head. (Ger. *pinne*.)
PEEP, *n.* peep, first appearance; a sly look: *v.i.* to look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely or slyly; to make the first appearance. Peeped. Peeping. Peeps.
PEEP, *n.* peep, the cry of a chicken: *v.i.* peep, to chirp or cry, as young birds. Peeped. Peeping. Peeps. (O.Fr. *piper*, chirp.)
PEEPER, *n.* *peep*-er, a chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps; the eye.
PEEP-HOLE, *n.* *peep*-hole, a crevice for peeping through.
PEEP-O'-DAY, *n.* *peep*-o-*day*, daybreak; dawn.
PEEP-SHOW, *n.* *peep*-show, a well-lighted box in the side of which a magnifying glass is fixed through which are viewed the pictures arranged within a small diorama.
PEEPUL, *n.* *peep*-ul, the Indian bo-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.
PEER, *n.* peer, one of the same rank; an equal; a fellow; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords. (O.Fr.)
PEER, *v.i.* peer, to appear; to peep; to look carefully and intently. Peered. Peering. Peers. (Low Ger. *piren*, gaze closely.)
PEERAGE, *n.* *peer*-aje, the ranks of nobility from baron upwards; a book about peers and their families; the body of peers.
PEERESS, *n.* *peer*-ess, the consort of a peer; a lady who has inherited a peerage; a lady on whom a peerage has been conferred.
PEERLESS, *a.* *peer*-less, having no equal.
PEERLESSLY, *ad.* *peer*-less-le, in a peerless manner.
PEERLESSNESS, *n.* *peer*-less ness, the having no equal.
PEEVISH, *a.* *pee*-vish, fretful; querulous; hard to please; petulant. (Scots *peu*, a plaintive noise.)
PEEVISHLY, *ad.* *pee*-vish-le, in a peevish manner.
PEEVISHNESS, *n.* *pee*-vish-ness, querulousness.
PEEWIT, *n.* *pee*-wit, the lapwing, otherwise the green plover, *Vanellus cristatus*. (From its cry.)
PEG, *n.* peg, a small wooden pin: *v.t.* to fasten with pegs; to score with pegs. Peg away, to advance gradually and persistently, as in pegging at cribbage. Take a peg lower, or down a peg, to lower; to humble. Pegged. Pegging. Pegs. (Scand.)
PEGAMOID, *n.* *peg*-a-moyd, an imitation leather.
PEGASUS, *n.* *peg*-a-sus, the winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa, that with a stroke opened a spring in the ground whence the poets were fabled afterwards to draw their inspiration [Myth.]; the poetic muse; a northern constellation; a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins [Zool.]. (Gr. the horse of the fountain.)
PEGMATITE, *n.* *peg*-ma-tite, binary granite of quartz and felspar.
PEG-TOP, *n.* *peg*-top, a child's spinning-top: *pl.* trousers of the shape of a peg-top.
PEIGNOIR, *n.* *pay*-nwahr, a woman's dressing jacket. (Fr.)
PEIRASTIC, *a.* pi-*ras*-tik, tentative; making trial. (Gr. *peirastikos*, from *peira*, trial.)
PEISHWA, *n.* *pesh*-wa, the prime minister of the Mahrattas.
PEJORATIST, *n.* *pee*-jor-a-tist, one who thinks things are getting worse. (L. *pejor*, worse.)
PEJORATIVE, *a.* *pee*-jor-a-tiv, disparaging; tending to become worse.
PEKAN, *n.* *pee*-kan, the fisher-marten, *Mustela pennanti*. (American Indian name.)
PEKINGESE, *n.* *pee*-kin-ese, a breed of Chinese pug-dogs. (Peking, China.)
PEKOE, *n.* *pek*-o, a variety of black tea. (Chinese.)
PELAGE, *n.* pe-*lahj*, the covering fur, or otherwise, of a mammal. (Fr.)
PELAGIAN, *a.* pe-*lay*-je-an, pertaining or belonging to the deep sea. (Gr. *pelagos*, the deep sea.)
PELAGIAN, *n.* pe-*lay*-je-an, a follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who denied the doctrine of original sin, and asserted, without denying the necessity of divine direction, the innate capacity of man to work out his own salvation: *a.* pertaining to Pelagianism.
PELAGIANISM, *n.* pe-*lay*-je-an-izm, the doctrines of Pelagius.
PELAGIC, *a.* pe-*laj*-ik, belonging to the deep sea.
PELAMID, *n.* *pel*-la-mid, a fish of the mackerel family, *Pelamys sarda*, the belted bonito.
PELARGIC, *a.* pe-*lar*-jik, stork-like.
PELARGONIUM, *n.* *pel*-ar-*go*-ne-um, a genus of ornamental plants allied to the *Geranium*, but differing from it in the flowers being irregular instead of regular and having five or fewer stamens instead of ten. (Gr. *pelargos*, the stork.)
PELASGI, *n.pl.* pe-*las*-gi, a prehistoric people of South-Eastern Europe and Asia Minor. (L.)
PELASGIC, *a.* pe-*las*-jik, pertaining to the Pelasgi.
PELERINE, *n.* *pel*-er-ene, a woman's cape with long ends. (Fr. from *pelerin*, a pilgrim.)
PELF, *n.* pelf, petty gains; money doubtfully acquired. (O.Fr. *pelfre*, booty.)
PELICAN, *n.* *pel*-e-kan, a genus of birds, *Pelecanus*, allied to the storks, with all four toes pointing forwards and an enormous bill with a large dilatable pouch; a dentist's instrument. (Fr.)
PELISSE, *n.* pe-*leese*, a woman's long, sleeved cloak; a child's loose coat. (Fr.)
PELL, *n.* pel, a skin or hide; a roll of parchment: *pl.* records. (O.Fr. *pel*.)
PELLAGE, *n.* *pel*-aje, a duty paid on skins.
PELLAGRA, *n.* pel-*ay*-gra, an eruptive skin-disease, due to a vitiated state of the system. (L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure.)
PELLET, *n.* *pel*-let, a little ball; a small bullet. (O.Fr. *pelote*, a ball, especially a tennis-ball.)
PELLICLE, *n.* *pel*-le-kl, a thin skin or crust. (Fr. *pellicule*.)
PELLITORY, *n.* *pel*-le-tor-e, a plant of the genus *Parietaria*, growing on old walls; a plant of the genus *Anacyclus*. (O.Fr. *paritoire*.)
PELL-MELL, *ad.* *pel*-mel, in disorder. (O.Fr. *pesle-mesle*, chaos.)
PELLUCID, *a.* pel-*lew*-sid, perfectly clear; transparent. (Fr. *pellucide*.)
PELLUCIDNESS, *n.* pel-*lew*-sid-ness, perfect clearness.
PELOTA, *n.* pe-*lote*-a, a Spanish ball game of the tennis group in which the ball is struck from a wickerwork shield strapped to the arm. (Sp.)
PELT, *n.* pelt, a skin; a raw hide. (*Peltry*.)
PELT, *n.* pelt, a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike, by throwing something. Pelted. Pelting. Pelts. (L. *pello*, drive.)
PELTATE, *a.* *pel*-tate, shaped like a shield with the stalk in the centre [Bot.]. (L. *peltatus*, furnished with a shield.)
PELTATED, *a.* *pel*-tate-ed, peltate.
PELTER, *n.* *pel*-ter, one who pelts; a rainstorm; a hail of missiles.

PELTMONGER, *n.* *pelt*-mung-ger, a dealer in raw hides.
PELTRY, *n.* *pel*-tre, skins with the fur on them. (O.Fr. *pelleterie.*)
PELT-WOOL, *n.* *pelt*-wool, wool plucked from the skins of sheep.
PELVIC, *a.* *pel*-vik, pertaining to the pelvis.
PELVIMETER, *n.* pel-*vim*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the pelvis. (L. *pelvis*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
PELVIS, *n.* *pel*-vis, the hip girdle by which the legs are joined to the body, the bones forming it being the sacrum and coccyx with a haunch bone on each side. (L. a basin.)
PEMMICAN, *n.* *pem*-me-kan, lean meat dried, pounded and pressed into cakes, for long voyages. (Indian name.)
PEMPHIGUS, *n.* *pem*-fe-gus, a skin disease, characterized by round or oval blisters of two or three inches diameter. (Gr. *pemphix*, a pimple.)
PEN, *n.* pen, an instrument used for writing: *v.t.* to write; to compose. **Penned. Penning. Pens.** (O.Fr. *penne.*)
PEN, *n.* pen, an enclosure for animals: *v.t.* to shut in a pen; to coop. **Penned. Penning. Pens.** (A.S. *pennian*, to coop up.)
PEN, *n.* pen, the female swan.
PENAL, *a.* *peen*-al, enacting, inflicting or incurring punishment for crime. (O.Fr.)
PENALIZE, *v.t.* *peen*-al-ize, to handicap; to put a penalty on. **Penalized. Penalizes. Penalizing.**
PENALLY, *ad.* *peen*-al-le, by way of penalty.
PENALTY, *n.* *pen*-al-te, legal punishment or forfeit; a fine. (Fr. *pénalité.*)
PENANCE, *n.* *pen*-ance, the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence. (O.Fr.)
PEN-AND-INK, *a.* *pen*-and-ink, done with a pen and ink, as a drawing.
PENANNULAR, *a.* pen-*an*-new-lar, almost annular.
PENATES, *n.pl.* pe-*nay*-teez, household gods. (L. *penus*, sanctuary.)
PENCE, *n.pl.* pence, pennies.
PENCHANT, *n.* *pon*-shong, inclination; liking. (Fr.)
PENCIL, *n.* *pen*-sil, a small brush used by painters for laying on colours; a bar of black-lead or coloured chalk in a wooden or metal sheath; a collection of rays of light: *v.t.* to mark, paint or draw, as with a pencil. **Pencil cedar**, the red wood used for lead pencils, *Juniperus virginiana.* **Pencil compass**, a drawing compass with a pencil on one of its legs. **Pencilled. Pencilling. Pencils.** (O.Fr. *pincel.*)
PENCILLED, *pp.* or *a.* *pen*-sild, painted or marked, as with a pencil; having rays or pencils.
PENCILLIFORM, *a.* pen-*sil*-e-form, shaped like a pencil.
PENCILLING, *n.* *pen*-sil-ling, painting or sketching; marking with fine lines.
PENCRAFT, *n.* *pen*-krahft, penmanship.
PEND, *v.t.* pend, to hold up: *v.i.* to hang as if balanced. **Pended. Pending. Pends.** (L. *pendeo*, hang.)
PENDANT, *n.* *pen*-dant, anything hanging by way of ornament; a hanging fitting for a lamp; an ornament or jewel hanging at the throat or breast; a pennant. (Fr.)
PENDENCY, *n.* *pen*-den-se, suspense; state of being undecided.
PENDENT, *a.* *pen*-dent, hanging. (L. *pendens*, hanging.)
PENDENTIVE, *n.* pen-*den*-tiv, a portion of a vault resting on a pier, and extending from the springing to the apex.
PENDENTLY, *ad.* *pen*-dent-le, in a pendent manner.
PENDING, *a.* *pend*-ing, depending; not terminated; awaiting decision: *prep.* during.
PENDRAGON, *n.* pen-*drag*-on, a chief king, or captain, by election, among the Ancient Britons. (W. *pen*, head, and *dragon*, a chief.)
PENDULOUS, *a.* *pen*-dew-lus, hanging so as to swing. (L. *pendulus.*)
PENDULOUSNESS, *n.* *pen*-dew-lus-ness, the state of being pendulous.
PENDULUM, *n.* *pen*-dew-lum, a weight suspended from a fixed point, and swinging freely under the action of gravity, as in a clock. **Compensation pendulum**, a contrivance for counteracting the effect of the expansion or contraction of the rod, due to changes of temperature. (L.)
PENECONTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* *pe*-ne-kon-*tem*-po-*ray*-ne-us, almost contemporary. (L. *pæne*, nearly and *contemporaneous.*)
PENEPLAIN, *n.* *pe*-ne-plane, a tract of land almost a plain. (L. *pæne*, nearly, and *plain.*)
PENETRABILITY, *n.* *pen*-e-tra-*bil*-e-te, susceptibility of being penetrated by another body. (L. *penetrabilis.*)
PENETRABLE, *a.* *pen*-e-tra-bl, that may be penetrated by another body; that may be affected.
PENETRALIA, *n.pl.* pen-e-*trale*-e-a, the interior part of a temple or palace; mysteries. (L.)
PENETRANCY, *n.* *pen*-e-tran-se, power of entering.
PENETRANT, *a.* *pen*-e-trant, penetrating; subtle; able to pierce. (L. *penetrans*, entering.)
PENETRATE, *v.t.* *pen*-e-trate, to enter into; to pierce; to affect deeply; to reach by the intellect; to pass into the interior: *v.i.* to make way. **Penetrated. Penetrates. Penetrating.** (L. *penetratus*, fixed within.)
PENETRATING, *a.* *pen*-e-trate-ing, sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.
PENETRATION, *n.* pen-e-*tray*-shon, the act of penetrating or discerning; acuteness; discernment.
PENETRATIVE, *a.* *pen*-e-tra-tiv, piercing; penetrating.
PENETRATIVENESS, *n.* *pen*-e-tra-tiv-ness, the quality of being penetrative.
PENGUIN, *n.* *pen*-gwin, any species of the Impennes, an order of sea-birds of the Southern Hemisphere having the wings developed into paddles, one species of which, *Spheniscus mendiculus* of the Galapagos Islands, is tropical, and another species, *S. magellanicus* of the Falkland Islands, brays like a donkey. (Perhaps from W. *pen gwyn*, white head.)
PENGUINERY, *n.* *pen*-gwin-e-re, a haunt of penguins for breeding purposes.
PENHOLDER, *n.* *pen*-hohld-er, a holder for a writing pen.
PENIAL, *a.* *pe*-ne-al, pertaining to the penis.
PENICIL, *n.* *pen*-e-sil, a pledget for wounds. (L. *penicillus*, a pencil.)
PENICILLATE, *a.* pen-e-*sil*-late, shaped like a pencil.
PENINSULA, *n.* pen-*in*-su-lah, a tract of land nearly surrounded by water. (L.)
PENINSULAR, *a.* pen-*in*-su-lar, in form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula, specially Spain and Portugal.
PENINSULARITY, *n.* pen-*in*-su-*lar*-re-te, the state of being peninsular.
PENINSULATE, *v.t.* pen-*in*-su-late, to encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula of. **Peninsulated. Peninsulates. Peninsulating.**
PENIS, *n.* *pee*-nis, the male organ of coition. (L.)
PENITENCE, *n.* *pen*-e-tence, sorrow for sins or offences; repentance; contrition. (O.Fr.)
PENITENCY, *n.* *pen*-e-ten-se, the state of being penitent.
PENITENT, *a.* *pen*-e-tent, contrite; repentant: *n.* one who repents of sin; one under church censure, but admitted to penance; one under a confessor: *pl.* fraternities in the Roman Catholic Church, distinguished by their habits, and employed in acts of charity. (O.Fr.)
PENITENTIAL, *a.* *pen*-e-*ten*-shal, expressing penitence: *n.* a book containing rules for penitents.
PENITENTIARY, *a.* *pen*-e-*ten*-sha-re, relating to penance; penitential: *n.* a penitent; one who does penance; a court, also an official, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; a house of correction. (Late L. *pœnitentiarius.*)
PENITENTLY, *ad.* *pen*-e-tent-le, with penitence.
PENKNIFE, *n.* *pen*-nife, a small pocket knife, originally one for making and mending quill pens.
PENMAN, *n.* *pen*-man, a man who teaches the art of writing, or who writes a good hand; an author.
PENMANSHIP, *n.* *pen*-man-ship, the art of writing; handwriting.
PEN-NAME, *n.* *pen*-name, a pseudonym; a nom-de-plume.

PENNANT, *n.* *pen*-nant, a small flag, pointed or swallow-tailed; a long strip of bunting flown at the mast-head of vessels of war to show they are in commission; a streamer. **Paying-off pennant,** the long pennant flown when the ship comes into port to pay off, which has a full-blown bladder attached to its end so that it can float for many yards in the ship's wake. (*Pennon.*)

PENNATE, *a.* *pen*-nate, winged; pinnate. (L. *pennatus.*)

PENNIFORM, *a.* *pen*-ne-form, in the form of a feather.

PENNIGEROUS, *a.* pen-*nij*-er-us, bearing feathers. (L. *penna,* and *gero,* bear.)

PENNILESS, *a.* *pen*-ne-less, moneyless; poor.

PENNILESSNESS, *n.* *pen*-ne-les-ness, destitution.

PENNINITE, *n.* *pen*-nin-ite, a silicate of alumina and magnesia with some oxide of iron. (Pennine range of hills.)

PENNON, *n.* *pen*-non, a small narrow flag, forked or swallow-tailed, borne on the lance so that, when the lance was held horizontally for the charge, the arms emblazoned on it appeared in their proper position. (O.Fr.)

PENNORTH, *n.* *pen*-nurth, a pennyworth [Slang].

PENNY, *n.* *pen*-ne, a copper coin, the twelfth of a shilling; a small sum; money; a denarius: *pl.* **Pennies** or **Pence,** the former to denote the number of coins, the latter the amount of pennies in value. **Penny wedding,** a wedding at which the guests pay. (A.S. *penig.*)

PENNY-A-LINER, *n.* *pen*-ne-a-*line*-er, one who writes for a journal for a small sum per line; a reporter.

PENNY-CRESS, *n.* *pen*-ne-kress, a plant of the genus *Thlaspi.*

PENNYROYAL, *n.* *pen*-ne-*roy*-al, the herbaceous plant *Mentha pulegium.* (L. *pulecium regium,* fleabane.)

PENNYWEIGHT, *n.* *pen*-no-wate, a troy weight of twenty-four grains.

PENNYWISE, *a.* *pen*-ne-wize, saving small sums; foolishly niggardly.

PENNYWORT, *n.* *pen*-ne-wurt, a plant of the genus *Cotyledon*; the white-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria cymbalaria.*

PENNYWORTH, *n.* *pen*-ne-wurth, as much as is bought for a penny; any purchase; a good bargain; a small quantity.

PENOLOGY, *n.* pe-*nol*-o-je, the study of prison discipline. (L. *pœna,* punishment, and *logos,* science.)

PENSILE, *a.* *pen*-sile, hanging; pendulous. (L. *pensilis,* pendent.)

PENSILENESS, *n.* *pen*-sile-ness, the state of being pensile.

PENSION, *n.* *pen*-shon, a periodical allowance in consideration of past services: an annuity; sum paid to a clergyman instead of tithes: *v.t.* to grant a pension to. **Pensioned. Pensioning. Pensions.** (Fr.)

PENSION, *n.* *pon*-se-ong, a boarding house; a boarding school. (Fr.)

PENSIONARY, *a.* *pen*-shon-a-re, maintained by a pension; consisting of a pension: *n.* a person receiving a pension for past services. (Late L. *pensionarius.*)

PENSIONER, *n.* *pen*-shon-er, the holder of a pension; a dependant; an undergraduate, living at his own expense. **Gentlemen Pensioners,** the Gentlemen at Arms, who attend upon the sovereign on state occasions. (O.Fr.)

PENSIVE, *a.* *pen*-siv, thoughtful; thoughtful with sadness; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. (Fr. *pensif.*)

PENSIVELY, *ad.* *pen*-siv-le, in a pensive manner.

PENSIVENESS, *n.* *pen*-siv-ness, the state of being pensive.

PENSTOCK, *n.* *pen*-stok, a trough leading the water on to the waterwheel.

PENT, pent, *pp.* of **Pen**: *a.* shut up; imprisoned.

PENTACAPSULAR, *a.* *pen*-ta-*kap*-sew-lar, having five capsules [Bot.]. (Gr. *pente,* five, and L. *capsula,* a box.)

PENTACHORD, *n.* *pen*-ta-kord, a musical scale of five sounds; an instrument of music with five strings. (Gr. *pente,* and *chorde,* string.)

PENTACLE, *n.* *pen*-ta-kl, the pentagram or pentageron, a figure, formerly used as an ornament, as also of superstitious importance, formed by producing the sides of a pentagon until they cross and give the outline of a five-pointed star. (O.Fr.)

Pentacle.

PENTACOCCOUS, *a.* *pen*-ta-*kok*-kus, having five grains, or five cells, with a grain in each [Bot.]. (Gr. *pente,* and *kokkos,* a kernel.)

PENTACRINITE, *n.* pen-*tak*-re-nite, one of the crinoids or stone-lilies. (Gr. *pente,* and *krinon,* a lily.)

PENTACROSTIC, *a.* *pen*-ta-*kros*-tik, containing five acrostics of the same word. (Gr. *pente,* and *acrostic.*)

PENTAD, *n.* *pent*-ad, a group of five. (Gr. *pentados.*)

PENTADACTYLOUS, *a.* *pen*-ta-*dak*-te-lus, having five fingers or toes [Bot. and Zool.]. (Gr. *pente,* and *dactyle.*)

PENTADELPHOUS, *a.* *pent*-a-*del*-fus, in five sets.

PENTAFID, *a.* *pen*-ta-fid, cleft into five.

PENTAGERON, *n.* pen-*taj*-er-ron, a pentacle.

PENTAGON, *n.* *pen*-ta-gon, a figure having five angles [Geom.]; a fort with five bastions [Fort.]. (L. *pentagonus.*)

PENTAGONAL, *a.* pen-*tag*-on-al, having five corners.

PENTAGRAM, *n.* *pen*-ta-gram, a pentacle. (Gr. *pente,* and *gramma,* a letter.)

PENTAGRAPH, *n.* *pen*-ta-grahf, a pantograph. (Gr. *pente,* and *grapho,* write.)

PENTAHEDRAL, *a.* *pen*-ta-*heed*-ral, having five equal sides. (Gr. *pente,* and *hedra,* a base.)

PENTAHEDRON, *n.* *pen*-ta-*heed*-ron, a solid figure having five equal sides. (Gr. *pente,* and *hedra,* a side.)

PENTAHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* *pen*-ta-heks-a-*heed*-ral, having five six-faced ranges of facets one above another [Crystal.]. (Gr. *pente, hex,* six, and *hedra.*)

PENTAMETER, *n.* pen-*tam*-et-er, a verse of five feet. (Gr. *pente,* and *metron,* measure.)

PENTAMEROUS, *a.* pen-*tam*-er-us, having its parts in fives. (Gr. *pentameros,* split up into five parts.)

PENTANE, *n.* *pen*-tane, one of the paraffin hydrocarbons.

PENTANGULAR, *a.* pen-*tang*-gewl-ar, having five angles. (Gr. *pente,* and *angular.*)

PENTAPETALOUS, *a.* pen-ta-*pet*-al-us, having five petals. (Gr. *pente,* and *petalon,* a petal.)

PENTAPHYLLOUS, *a.* pen-ta-*fil*-lus, having five leaves. (Gr. *pente,* and *phyllon,* a leaf.)

PENTARCHY, *n.* *pen*-tahr-ke, a government of five. (Gr. *pente,* and *archo,* rule.)

PENTASEPALOUS, *a.* pen-ta-*sep*-al-us, having five sepals. (Gr. *pente,* and *sepal.*)

PENTASPAST, *n.* *pen*-ta-spast, a machine with five pulleys. (Gr. *pente,* and *spao,* draw.)

PENTASPERMOUS, *a.* pen-ta-*sperm*-us, containing five seeds. (Gr. *pente,* and *sperma,* seed.)

PENTASTYLE, *n.* *pen*-ta-stile, a building with five columns in front. (Gr. *pente,* and *stylos,* a column.)

PENTATEUCH, *n.* *pen*-ta-tewk, the first five books of the Old Testament. (L. *pentateuchus.*)

PENTECOST, *n.* *pen*-te-kost, a solemn festival of the Jews fifty days after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit. (Gr. *pentekoste,* fiftieth.)

PENTECOSTAL, *a.* pen-te-*kost*-al, pertaining to Pentecost; as at Pentecost.

PENTHOUSE, *n.* *pent*-house, a shed standing aslope from a main building. (Formerly *pentice,* from O.Fr. *appentis,* a penthouse.)

PENTICE, *n.* *pent*-is, a penthouse, a sloping roof.

PENTILE, *n.* *pen*-tile, a tile so formed as to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENTLANDITE, *n.* *pent*-land-ite, a mineral composed of iron, nickel and sulphur. (J. P. Pentland, the mineralogist.)

PENT-ROOF, *n.* *pent*-roof, a roof whose slope is on one side only.

PENTSTEMON, *n.* pent-*stee*-mon, a genus of 80 species of herbaceous perennial plants. (Gr. *pente,* five, and *stemon,* stamen.)

PENULT, *n.* pen-*ult*, the last syllable but one of a word. (L. *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.)
PENULTIMATE, *a.* pen-*ult*-im-ate, last but one: *n.* penult.
PENUMBRA, *n.* pen-*um*-bra, an imperfect shadow: imperfect shadow between the total shadow and the full light (Astron.); where the light and the shade are blended (Painting). (L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow.)
PENURIOUS, *a.* pe-*newr*-e-us, excessively saving; sordid; scanty.
PENURIOUSLY, *ad.* pe-*newr*-e-us-le, in a penurious manner.
PENURIOUSNESS, *n.* pe-*newr*-e-us-ness, the quality of being penurious.
PENURY, *n.* *pen*-yewr-e, indigence; extreme poverty. (O.Fr. *penurie*.)
PENWOMAN, *n.* *pen*-woom-an, an authoress.
PEON, *n.* *pee*-on, in India, a foot-soldier, a policeman; in Spanish America, a day labourer; a bondman for debt. (Sp.)
PEONY, *n.* *pee*-on-e, pæony, a plant of the genus *Pæonia*. (O.Fr. *pione*, from Gr. *Pæon*, the physician of the gods.)
PEOPLE, *n.* *pee*-pl, a nation; the body of persons who compose a community; the populace; the vulgar; persons of a class; persons generally; kindred; attendants: *v.t.* to stock with inhabitants. **Peopled. Peoples. Peopling.** (O.Fr. *peuple*.)
PEPERINO, *n.* pep-er-*een*-o, a dark brown granular tufa, found chiefly near Rome. (It. pepper.)
PEPLIS, *n.* *pep*-lis, water-purslane, *P. portula*. (Gr.)
PEPO, *n.* *pee*-po, a fruit like a cucumber; a gourd. (L.)
PEPPER, *n.* *pep*-per, a hot pungent spice; the berry of *Piper nigrum*: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat; to pelt with shot. **Peppered. Peppering. Peppers.** (A.S. *pipor*.)
PEPPERBOX, *n.* *pep*-per-boks, a small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling ground pepper on food.
PEPPER-CAKE, *n.* *pep*-per-kake, a kind of spiced cake, or gingerbread.
PEPPERCASTER, *n.* *pep*-per-kahst-er, a pepperbox.
PEPPERCORN, *n.* *pep*-per-kawrn, the berry of the pepper-plant; something of inconsiderable value.
PEPPER-GRASS, *n.* *pep*-per-grahss, pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*.
PEPPERIDGE, *n.* *pep*-per-ridj, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa*.
PEPPERING, *n.* *pep*-per-ing, a pelting with shot or blows.
PEPPERMINT, *n.* *pep*-per-mint, the pungent aromatic mint plant, *Mentha piperita*; a liqueur distilled from peppermint.
PEPPER-TREE, *n.* *pep*-per-tree, the tropical South American tree *Schinus molle*, which yields mastic.
PEPPER-WATER, *n.* *pep*-per-waw-ter, a liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic observations.
PEPPERWORT, *n.* *pep*-per-wurt, a cruciferous plant of the genus *Lepidium*.
PEPPERY, *a.* *pep*-per-e, having the qualities of pepper; hot; irascible.
PEPSIN, *n.* *pep*-sin, an enzyme secreted in the stomach; an extract from the mucous membrane of the stomachs of certain ungulates. (Fr.)
PEPSINE, *n.* *pep*-sin, pepsin.
PEPTIC, *a.* *pep*-tik, promoting digestion; able to digest: *n.* a substance that promotes digestion: *pl.* digestive apparatus. (Gr. *peptikos*.)
PEPTICITY, *n.* pep-*tis*-it-e, the state of being peptic; eupepsia.
PEPTONE, *n.* *pep*-tone, a product of pepsin.
PEPTONIZE, *v.t.* *pep*-ton-ize, to convert into peptone. **Peptonized. Peptonizes. Peptonizing.**
PER, per, a Latin prefix denoting through, by, very, over the whole extent; for each; in chemistry, to the utmost extent, as peroxide.
PERACUTE, *a.* per-ra-*kewt*, very sharp or violent.
PERADVENTURE, *ad.* per-ad-*vent*-yur, by chance; perhaps.
PERAMBULATE, *v.t.* per-*am*-bew-late, to walk through or round, specially in order to survey. **Perambulated. Perambulates. Perambulating.** (L. *perambulatus*, gone round.)
PERAMBULATION, *n.* per-am-bew-*lay*-shon, the act of passing through; a travelling survey or inspection; jurisdiction; a survey or settling of boundaries.
PERAMBULATOR, *n.* per-*am*-bew-late-or, one who perambulates; a wheel or instrument for measuring distances traversed; a light carriage for infants, pushed along by hand.
PERBEND, *n.* *per*-bend, a stone extending through the thickness of a wall. (L. *per*, and *bend*.)
PERCEIVABLE, *a.* per-*seev*-a-bl, perceptible.
PERCEIVE, *v.t.* per-*seev*, to apprehend by the senses; to discern; to know; to understand. **Perceived. Perceives. Perceiving.** (O.Fr. *percever*.)
PERCEIVER, *n.* per-*seev*-er, one who perceives or observes.
PER CENT, per-*sent*, by the hundred. (L. *per*, and *centum*, a hundred.)
PERCENTAGE, *n.* per-*sent*-aje, the rate per cent.
PERCEPT, *n.* *per*-sept, that which is perceived. (L. *perceptum*, apprehended.)
PERCEPTIBILITY, *n.* per-*sep*-tib-*il*-it-e, the being perceptible.
PERCEPTIBLE, *a.* per-*sep*-te-bl, that may be perceived; perceivable. (Fr.)
PERCEPTIBLY, *ad.* per-*sep*-tib-le, in a perceptible manner.
PERCEPTION, *n.* per-*sep*-shon, the act or faculty of perceiving, specially through the bodily senses. (Fr.)
PERCEPTIONAL, *a.* per-*sep*-shon-al, capable of perceiving.
PERCEPTIVE, *a.* per-*sep*-tiv, having the faculty of perceiving.
PERCEPTIVITY, *n.* per-sep-*tiv*-it-e, power of perception.
PERCH, *n.* perch, a freshwater fish of the genus *Perca*. **Dusky perch,** the sea-fish *Serranus gigas*. (Fr. *perche*, from Gr. *perknos*, dark-coloured.)
PERCH, *n.* perch, a pole; a roost pole for fowls; a measure of 5½ yards; a measure of 30¼ square yards: *v.i.* to sit or roost; to light or settle on a fixed body; *v.t.* to place on a perch. **Perched. Perches. Perching.** (Fr. *perche*, from L. *pertica*, a pole.)
PERCHANCE, *ad.* per-*chahnce*, by chance.
PERCHER, *n.* *perch*-er, a large sort of wax candle.
PERCHERON, *n.* *perch*-er-on, a breed of Normandy draught-horses. (Perche, in Normandy.)
PERCIFORM, *a.* *per*-se-form, shaped like a perch.
PERCINE, *a.* *per*-sine, perciform; belonging to a perch.
PERCIPIENCE, *n.* per-*sip*-e-ence, act of perceiving.
PERCIPIENT, *a.* per-*sip*-e-ent, perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving: *n.* one who perceives. (L. *percipiens*, apprehending.)
PERCLOSE, *n.* *per*-kloze, an enclosure; a screen; a railing round a tomb. (O.Fr.)
PERCOID, *a.* *per*-koyd, resembling a perch. (Gr. *perkē*, a perch, and *eidos*, like.)
PERCOLATE, *v.t.* *per*-ko-late, to strain through: *v.i.* to pass through; to filter. **Percolated. Percolates. Percolating.** (L. *percolatus*, strained.)
PERCOLATION, *n.* per-ko-*lay*-shon, filtration.
PERCOLATOR, *n.* *per*-ko-late-or, a filtering machine; a coffee-pot in which the water percolates through the coffee.
PERCURSORY, *a.* per-*kur*-sor-e, running over slightly; cursory. (Late L. *percursor*, a person or thing running over or through anything.)
PERCUSS, *v.t.* per-*kus*, to strike forcibly. **Percussed. Percusses. Percussing.** (O.Fr. *percussir*.)
PERCUSSION, *n.* per-*kush*-on, collision; the shock produced by collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear. **Percussion bullet,** an explosive bullet. **Percussion cap,** a small copper cap, containing fulminating powder. **Percussion lock,** a gun-lock in which the percussion cap is struck by a hammer. (Fr.)
PERCUSSIVE, *a.* per-*kus*-siv, striking against.
PERCUTANEOUS, *a.* *per*-kew-*tane*-e-us, through the skin.
PERCUTIENT, *n.* per-*kew*-she-ent, that which strikes or has power to strike. (L. *percutiens*, striking.)
PERDITION, *n.* per-*dish*-on, utter destruction; ruin; the utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state. (Fr.)
PERDU, *a.* per-*dew*, employed in desperate purposes; hidden; lost or abandoned: *n.* one placed in ambush; one on a desperate enterprise. (Fr. *perdu*, lost.)
PERDURABLE, *a.* per-*dewr*-a-bl, very durable. (Fr.)

PERDURATION, *n.* per-dewr-*ay*-shon, long continuance.
PERDURE, *v.i.* per-*dewr*, to endure. **Perdures. Perdured. Perduring.** (L. *perduro*, last long.)
PEREGRINATE, *v.i.* *per*-re-grin-ate, to travel from place to place or about; to live abroad. **Peregrinated. Peregrinates. Peregrinating.** (L. *peregrinatus*, travelled.)
PEREGRINATION, *n.* *per*-re-grin-*ay*-shon, travelling from one place to another or about.
PEREGRINATOR, *n.* *per*-re-grin-ate-or, a traveller.
PEREGRINE, *a.* *per*-re-grin, foreign: *n.* the blue falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.
PEREMPTORILY, *ad.* *per*-emp-tor-e-le, in a peremptory manner.
PEREMPTORINESS, *n.* *per*-emp-tor-e-ness, the quality of being peremptory.
PEREMPTORY, *a.* *per*-emp-tor-e, decisive; positive; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation; final; determinate. (O.Fr. *peremptoire*.)
PERENNIAL, *a.* per-*en*-ne-al, lasting; enduring; continuing more than two years [Bot.]: *n.* a plant that lives more than two years [Bot.]. (L. *perennis*, eternal.)
PERENNIALLY, *ad.* per-*en*-ne-al-le, so as to be perennial.
PERERRATION, *n.* per-rer-*ay*-shon, rambling through various places. (L. *per*, and *erratus*, wandered.)
PERFECT, *a.* *per*-fect, complete in all its parts; completely skilled; complete morally; faultless: *v.t.* *per*-fekt or per-*fekt*, to instruct fully; to finish; to complete; to print the second side of a sheet of paper. **Perfect tense,** the tense that expresses complete action [Gram.]. **Perfected. Perfecting. Perfects.** (O.Fr. *parfit*.)
PERFECTER, *n.* *per*-fekt-er, one who makes perfect.
PERFECTIBILITY, *n.* per-*fekt*-ib-*il*-it-e, the capacity of becoming or of being made perfect; attainability of perfection.
PERFECTIBLE, *a.* per-*fekt*-e-bl, capable of becoming perfect.
PERFECTION, *n.* per-*fek*-shon, the state of being perfect; a perfect quality or attribute; exactness. (Fr.)
PERFECTIONAL, *a.* per-*fek*-shon-al, made complete.
PERFECTIONISM, *n.* per-*fek*-shon-izm, the doctrine of the perfectionists.
PERFECTIONIST, *n.* per-*fek*-shon-ist, one pretending to perfection; one who believes in the attainability of moral perfection.
PERFECTIONMENT, *n.* per-*fek*-shon-ment, state of being perfect.
PERFECTIVE, *a.* per-*fekt*-iv, conducing to make perfect.
PERFECTLY, *ad.* *per*-fekt-le, completely; accurately.
PERFECTNESS, *n.* *per*-fekt-ness, perfection; consummate excellence.
PERFERVID, *a.* per-*fer*-vid, very fervid. (L. *perfervidus*.)
PERFICIENT, *a.* per-*fish*-ent, effectual; *n.* one who endows a charity. (L. *perficiens*, finishing.)
PERFIDIOUS, *a.* per-*fid*-e-us, faithless; false to a vow or a trust; unfaithful; treacherous. (L. *perfidiosus*.)
PERFIDIOUSLY, *ad.* per-*fid*-e-us-le, in a perfidious manner.
PERFIDIOUSNESS, *n.* per-*fid*-e-us-ness, the quality of being perfidious.
PERFIDY, *n.* *per*-fid-e, breach of faith, promise, vow or allegiance; violation of trust reposed. (Fr. *perfidié*.)
PERFOLIATE, *a.* per-*foh*-le-ate, with the leaf united round the stem [Bot.]. (L. *per*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
PERFORATE, *v.t.* *per*-for-ate, to bore through; to make a hole by boring. **Perforated. Perforates. Perforating.** (L. *perforatus*, bored through.)
PERFORATION, *n.* per-for-*ay*-shon, act of boring through; a hole or aperture bored; a series of holes close together in a line.
PERFORATIVE, *a.* *per*-for-ate-iv, having power to pierce.
PERFORATOR, *n.* *per*-for-ate-or, a perforating machine.
PERFORCE, *ad.* per-*fawrce*, by violence; of necessity.
PERFORM, *v.t.* per-*form*, to execute; to accomplish; to discharge; to fulfil: *v.i.* to do; to act a part; to play. **Performed. Performing. Performs.** (O.Fr. *parfournir*, perform.)
PERFORMABLE, *a.* per-*form*-a-bl, that may be performed.
PERFORMANCE, *n.* per-*form*-ance, the carrying anything into effect; execution; action; thing done: composition; acting, or an exhibition of character or skill.
PERFORMER, *n.* per-*form*-er, one who performs anything, particularly in an art.
PERFUMATORY, *a.* per-*fewm*-at-or-e, yielding perfumes.
PERFUME, *n.* *per*-fewm, a substance which emits a sweet odour; sweet odour emitted.
PERFUME, *v.t.* per-*fewm*, to scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour. **Perfumed. Perfumes. Perfuming.** (Fr. *parfumer*, to perfume.)
PERFUMER, *n.* per-*fewm*-er, one who or that which perfumes; a seller of perfumes.
PERFUMERY, *n.* per-*fewm*-er-e, perfumes in general.
PERFUNCTORILY, *ad.* per-*funk*-tor-e-le, carelessly.
PERFUNCTORINESS, *n.* per-*funk*-tor-e-ness, negligent performance; carelessness.
PERFUNCTORY, *a.* per-*funk*-tor-e, done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty; careless; negligent. (L. *perfunctorius*.)
PERFUSE, *v.t.* per-*fewz*, to sprinkle, pour or spread over. **Perfused. Perfuses. Perfusing.** (L. *perfusus*, poured through.)
PERFUSIVE, *a.* per-*fewz*-iv, sprinkling; apt to spread.
PERGAMENEOUS, *a.* per-ga-*mee*-ne-us, like parchment. (L. *pergamena*, parchment.)
PERGOLA, *n.* *perg*-o-la, a long arbour; a garden walk with plants climbing at the sides and along poles overhead. (It.)
PERHAPS, *ad.* per-*haps*, by chance; it may be. (*Per* and *hap*.)
PERI, *n.* *pee*-re, a fairy being, the descendant of a fallen spirit, who, though excluded from Paradise, lives in happiness and immortal beauty [Pers. Myth.]. (Pers. winged.)
PERI, *per*-re, a Greek prefix signifying around, near about.
PERIAGUA, *n.* *per*-re-*ah*-gwah, a pirogue. (Sp. *piragua*, a canoe.)
PERIANTH, *n.* *per*-re-anth, the floral envelopes when it is not easy to distinguish between them [Bot.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *anthos*, a flower.)
PERIBOLOS, *n.* pe-*rib*-o-los, a court surrounding a temple. (Gr. *peri*, and *ballo*, throw.)
PERICARDIAC, *a.* per-re-*kahrd*-e-ak, relating to the pericardium.
PERICARDIAL, *a.* per-re-*kahrd*-e-al, pericardiac.
PERICARDIAN, *a.* per-re-*kahrd*-e-an, pericardiac.
PERICARDITIS, *n.* *per*-re-kahrd-*ite*-is, inflammation of the pericardium.
PERICARDIUM, *n.* per-re-*kahrd*-e-um, a membrane that encloses the heart. (L.)
PERICARP, *n.* *per*-re-kahrp, the envelope of the seeds. (Gr. *perikarpion*.)
PERICARPIAL, *a.* per-re-*kahrp*-e-al, relating to the pericarp.
PERICHÆTIUM, *n.* per-e-*kee*-she-um, leaflets at the base of the stalk of certain liverworts [Bot.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *chaite*, long flowing hair.)
PERICHONDRIUM, *n.* per-re-*kon*-dre-um, the membrane that covers a cartilage. (Gr. *peri*, and *chondros*, cartilage.)
PERICLASE, *n.* *per*-re-klaze, oxide of magnesium crystallizing in octahedrons. (Gr. *peri*, and *klasis*, breaking.)
PERICLINAL, *a.* *per*-re-*kline*-al, dipping on all sides from a central point [Geol.]. (Gr. *periklinês*, sloping.)
PERICLINE, *n.* *per*-re-kline, a variety of albite; a soda-felspar.
PERICLINE, *n.* *per*-re-kline, the green base of the thistle flower.
PERICOPE, *n.* *per*-re-kope, an extract or selected passage. (Gr. *peri*, and *kope*, cutting.)
PERICRANIUM, *n.* per-re-*krane*-e-um, the membrane investing the skull. (Late L. *pericranium*.)
PERICYSTITIS, *n.* *per*-re-sis-*tite*-is, inflammation round the bladder.
PERIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* *per*-re-do-dek-a-*heed*-ral, applying to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism. (Gr. *peri*, and *dodecahedral*.)
PERIDOT, *n.* *per*-re-dot, a green transparent form of olivine. (Fr.)

PERIDROME, *n.* *per*-re-drome, the open space of a periptery between the columns and the walls [Arch.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *dromos*, a course.)

PERIECIAN, *n.* per-re-*ee*-shan, one on the opposite side of the globe, but in the same latitude [Geog.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *oikos*, a house.)

PERIGANGLIONIC, *a.* *per*-re-gang-gle-*on*-ik, around a ganglion.

PERIGEAN, *a.* per-re-*jee*-an, pertaining to the perigee.

PERIGEE, *n.* *per*-re-je, that point in the orbit of the moon, or a planet, which is nearest the earth. (Gr. *peri*, and *ge*, the earth.)

PERIGRAPH, *n.* *per*-re-graf, an inaccurate delineation. (Gr. *peri*, and *grapho*, write.)

PERIGYNOUS, *a.* per-*rij*-in-us, having the stamens and petals on the calyx and therefore around the ovary (Bot.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *gyne*, a female.)

PERIHELION, *n.* per-re-*hee*-le-on, the point in a planet's orbit when it is nearest the sun. (Gr. *peri*, and *helios*, the sun.)

PERIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* *per*-re-heks-a-*heed*-ral, the term applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism and the secondary of six sides. (Gr. *peri*, and *hexahedral*.)

PERIL, *n.* *per*-ril, danger; risk; exposure to injury, loss or destruction: *v.t.* to expose to danger. **Perilled. Perilling. Perils.** (L. *periculum*, danger, trial.)

PERILOUS, *a.* *per*-ril-us, dangerous; hazardous.

PERILOUSLY, *ad.* *per*-ril-us-le, dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, *n.* *per*-ril-us-ness, dangerousness; danger.

PERIMETER, *n.* per-*rim*-et-er, the outer boundary of a body or figure [Geom.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *meter*.)

PERIMETRICAL, *a.* *per*-re-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to the perimeter.

PERIMORPH, *n.* *per*-re-morf, a mineral enclosing another.

PERINÆUM, *n.* per-re-*nee*-um, the external floor of the pelvis.

PERIOCTAHEDRAL, *a.* *per*-re-ok-ta-*heed*-ral, designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and its secondary one of eight sides. (Gr. *peri*, and *octahedral*.)

PERIOD, *n.* *peer*-e-od, a circuit; the time a planet takes to make a complete revolution round the sun; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a space of time in which a revolution is completed, and the same course to be begun; any specified portion of time; end or conclusion; any indefinite portion of existence; limit; length of duration; a complete sentence; a fullstop. (Gr. *peri*, and *hodos*, a way.)

PERIODIC, *a.* peer-e-*od*-ik, pertaining to a period; performed by revolution in a certain time; happening or appearing at regular intervals; constituting a complete sentence; pertaining to or in the manner of a periodical.

PERIODICAL, *a.* peer-e-*od*-ik-al, periodic: *n.* a magazine or other publication that is published at stated periods.

PERIODICALIST, *n.* peer-e-*od*-ik-al-ist, a writer in a periodical.

PERIODICALLY, *ad.* peer-e-*od*-ik-al-le, in a periodical manner.

PERIODICITY, *n.* peer-e-o-*dis*-it-e, state of being periodical; the periodic interval.

PERIŒCIAN, *a.* per-re-*ee*-shan, periecian.

PERIOSTEAL, *a.* per-re-*os*-te-al, pertaining to the periosteum.

PERIOSTEUM, *n.* per-re-*os*-te-um, a nervous vascular membrane which invests the bones of animals. (Gr. *peri*, and *osteon*, bone.)

PERIOSTITIS, *n.* *per*-re-os-*tite*-is, inflammation of the periosteum.

PERIOTIC, *a.* *per*-re-*ote*-ik, around the inner ear.

PERIPATETIC, *a.* per-re-pa-*tet*-ik, walking about; pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who used to walk up and down when he taught: *n.* a follower of Aristotle; one who is obliged to walk, and cannot afford to ride. (Gr. *peri*, and *pateo*, to walk.)

PERIPATETICISM, *n.* per-re-pa-*tet*-is-izm, the system of Aristotle.

PERIPATUS, *n.* per-re-*pate*-us, a genus of about 20 species of soft-bodied animals of the class Prototracheata, ranking between the Annelida and the Arthropoda.

PERIPETY, *n.* per-*rip*-it-e, the ending of a story; the solution of a mystery. (Gr. *peri*, and *pipto*, to fall.)

PERIPHERAL, *a.* per-*rif*-er-al, pertaining to or constituting a periphery.

PERIPHERIC, *a.* per-re-*fer*-ik, peripheral.

PERIPHERY, *n.* per-*rif*-er-e, perimeter; circumference of a curvilinear figure; surface. (Gr. *peri*, and *phero*, to bear.)

PERIPHRASE, *v.t.* *per*-re-fraze, to express in periphrasis: *v.i.* to use circumlocution. **Periphrased. Periphrases. Periphrasing.** (Gr. *peri*, and *phrase*.)

PERIPHRASIS, *n.* per-*rif*-ra-sis, circumlocution.

PERIPHRASTIC, *a.* per-re-*frast*-ik, circumlocutory.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, *ad.* per-re-*frast*-ik-al-le, with circumlocution.

PERIPLUS, *n.* *per*-re-plus, circumnavigation. (Gr. *peri*, and *pleo*, sail.)

PERIPNEUMONIC, *a.* *per*-rip-new-*mon*-ik, pertaining to inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPNEUMONY, *n.* per-rip-*neu*-mon-e, inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia. (Gr. *peri*, and *pneumon*, the lungs.)

PERIPOLYGONAL, *a.* *per*-re-pol-*ig*-on-al, having a great number of sides [Crystal.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *polygonal*.)

PERIPTERAL, *a.* per-*rip*-ter-al, having a range of columns all round an edifice [Arch.].

PERIPTEROUS, *a.* per-*rip*-ter-us, feathered all round.

PERIPTERY, *n.* per-*rip*-ter-e, an edifice environed by a range of insulated columns [Arch.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

PERIQUE, *n.* pe-*reek*, a strong, curly tobacco used in mixtures.

PERIRHINAL, *a.* *per*-re-*ryne*-al, around the nose.

PERISCIAN, *a.* pe-*rish*-e-an, having the shadow all around in a day.

PERISCOPE, *n.* *per*-ris-kope, an optical instrument fitted with mirrors for observation beyond an obstruction in the direct line of sight.

Periscope.

PERISCOPIC, *a.* per-ris-*kop*-ik, viewing on all sides, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely [Optics.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *skopeo*, view.)

PERISH, *v.i.* *per*-rish, to lose life in any manner; to die; to decay; to come to nothing, or be destroyed; to be lost. **Perished. Perishes. Perishing.** (L. *per*, and *eo*, go.)

PERISHABILITY, *n.* per-rish-ab-*il*-it-e, perishableness.

PERISHABLE, *a.* *per*-rish-a-bl, liable to perish or decay.

PERISHABLENESS, *n.* *per*-rish-a-bl-ness, the state of being perishable.

PERISHABLY, *ad.* *per*-rish-ab-le, perishingly.

PERISPERM, *n.* *per*-re-sperm, the thick farinaceous part of the seed of plants; the albumen. (Gr. *peri*, and *sperma*, seed.)

PERISPHERIC, *a.* per-e-*sfer*-ik, globular. (Gr. *peri*, and *spheric*.)

PERISSODACTYLE, *a.* pe-*ris*-so-*dak*-tile, odd-toed; pertaining to that division of the ungulates which comprises the horse and rhinoceros.

PERISTALITH, *n.* pe-*ris*-ta-lith, a series of stones around a burial mound.

PERISTALTIC, *a.* per-re-*stal*-tik, contracting in successive circles as the worm-like motion of the intestines. (Gr. *peri*, and *stello*, to place.)

PERISTERONIC, *a.* pe-*ris*-ter-*on*-ik, pertaining to pigeons. (Gr. *peristera*, a pigeon.)

PERISTEROPOD, *a.* pe-*ris*-ter-o-pod, having toes like a pigeon.

PERISTREPHIC, *a.* per-re-*stref*-ik, turning round. (Gr. *peri*, and *strepho*, to turn.)

PERISTYLE, *n.* *per*-re-stile, a range of columns round a building or square; an enclosure with columns on three sides. (Gr. *peri*, and *stylos*, column.)

PERISYSTOLE, *n.* per-re-*sis*-to-le, the interval between the contraction and dilatation of the heart. (Gr. *peri*, and *systole*.)

PERITOMOUS, *a.* pe-*rit*-o-mus, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis [Min.]. (Gr. *peri*, and *tome*, cutting.)

PERITONEAL, *a.* *per*-re-tone-*ee*-al, pertaining to the peritoneum.

PERITONEUM, *n.* *per*-re-tone-*ee*-um, the serous membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it. (Gr. *peri*, and *teino*, stretch.)

PERITONITIS, *n.* *per*-re-ton-*ite*-is, inflammation of the peritoneum.

PERITROPAL, *a.* per-*it*-ro-pal, circuitous; rotatory. (Gr. *peri*, and *trepo*, turn.)

PERITYPHLITIS, *n.* *per*-re-tif-*lite*-is, inflammation in the region of the cæcum.

PERIVISCERAL, *a.* *per*-re-*vis*-ser-al, around the viscera.

PERIWIG, *n.* *per*-re-wig, a small wig; a peruke.

PERIWINKLE, *n.* *per*-re-wing-kl, a creeping evergreen plant of the genus *Vinca*. (L. *per*, and *vincio*, bind.)

PERIWINKLE, *n.* *per*-re-wing-kl, a small univalve mollusc of the genus *Littorina*. (A.S. *wincle*.)

PERJURE, *v.t.* *per*-jur, to swear falsely. **Perjured. Perjures. Perjuring.** (L. *per*, and *juro*, swear.)

PERJURED, *a.* *per*-jurd, guilty of perjury.

PERJURER, *n.* *per*-jur-er, a false swearer.

PERJURIOUS, *a.* per-*joor*-e-us, guilty of perjury.

PERJURY, *n.* *per*-jur-e, the crime of false swearing; the crime of wilfully giving false evidence on oath.

PERK, *a.* perk, smart; trim; spruce: *v.i.* to hold up the head with affected smartness; to peer: *v.t.* to dress; to make trim or smart. **Perked. Perking. Perks.** (W.)

PERKIN, *n.* *per*-kin, a kind of weak perry.

PERKY, *a.* *per*-ke, smart; brisk; lively.

PERLITIC, *a.* perl-*it*-ik, resembling pearls, a term applied to obsidian and pitchstones, when, owing to concentric cracks, the rock breaks down into pearl-like fragments.

PERLUSTRATION, *n.* per-lus-*tray*-shon, act of viewing all over. (L. *per*, and *lustro*, survey.)

PERMAGY, *n.* *per*-ma-je, a little Turkish boat.

PERMALLOY, *n.* *perm*-al-loy, an alloy of 78 per cent of nickel and 22 per cent of soft iron used for wrapping the copper conductor of an electric cable.

PERMANENCE, *n.* *per*-man-ence, the quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state; duration.

PERMANENCY, *n.* *per*-man-en-se, permanence.

PERMANENT, *a.* *per*-man-ent, durable; lasting; continuing in the same state or without any change destructive of nature or form. (L. *per*, and *maneo*, remain.)

PERMANENTLY, *ad.* *per*-man-ent-le, in a permanent manner.

PERMANGANATE, *n.* per-*man*-gan-ate, an oxide of manganese. **Permanganate of potash,** an oxide of potassium and manganese; Condy's fluid.

PERMEABILITY, *n.* *per*-me-ab-*il*-it-e, state of being permeable.

PERMEABLE, *a.* *per*-me-a-bl, penetrable; that may be passed through as by a fluid.

PERMEABLY, *ad.* *per*-me-ab-le, in a permeable manner.

PERMEATE, *v.t.* *per*-me-ate, to pass through pores or interstices; to penetrate and pass through; to pervade. **Permeated. Permeates. Permeating.** (L. *per*, and *meo*, go.)

PERMEATION, *n.* per-me-*ay*-shon, act of passing through pores or interstices; diffusion.

PERMIAN, *a.* *per*-me-an, belonging to the Permian formation, the series of rocks overlying the Carboniferous and underlying the Trias; belonging to Russian province of Perm.

PERMISCIBLE, *a.* per-*mis*-se-bl, that may be mixed. (L. *per*, and *misceo*, *mistum*, or *mixtum*, mix.)

PERMISSIBLE, *a.* per-*mis*-se-bl, that may be permitted.

PERMISSIBLY, *ad.* per-*mis*-sib-le, in a permissible manner.

PERMISSION, *n.* per-*mish*-on, formal consent; leave; liberty granted.

PERMISSIVE, *a.* per-*mis*-siv, allowing; conceding permission or liberty.

PERMISSIVELY, *ad.* per-*mis*-sive-le, by permission.

PERMISTION, *n.* per-*mist*-yon, act of mixing.

PERMIT, *v.t.* per-*mit*, to give leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow; to afford ability or means; to tolerate. **Permits. Permitted. Permitting.** (L. *per*, and *mitto*, *missum*, send.)

PERMIT, *n.* *per*-mit, a warrant; a written licence to shift, export or land goods; a written permission.

PERMITTANCE, *n.* per-*mit*-ance, allowance; permission.

PERMITTEE, *n.* per-mit-*tee*, one who is permitted.

PERMITTER, *n.* per-*mit*-ter, one who permits.

PERMIXTION, *n.* per-*mik*-shon, permistion.

PERMUTABLE, *a.* per-*mewt*-a-bl, that may be changed one for another.

PERMUTABLENESS, *n.* per-*mewt*-a-bl-ness, state of being permutable.

PERMUTABLY, *ad.* per-*mewt*-ab-le, by exchange.

PERMUTATION, *n.* per-mewt-*ay*-shon, exchange of one thing for another, change or different combination of any number of quantities [Math.]. (L. *per*, and *muto*, change.)

PERMUTE, *v.t.* per-*mewt*, to interchange; to exchange. **Permuted. Permutes. Permuting.**

PERNANCY, *n.* *per*-nan-se, the receiving of rents or tithes in kind [Law]. (Fr.)

PERNICIOUS, *a.* per-*nish*-us, destructive; harmful; tending to injure or destroy. (L. *per*, and *neco*, kill.)

PERNICIOUSLY, *ad.* per-*nish*-us-le, in a pernicious manner.

PERNICIOUSNESS, *n.* per-*nish*-us-ness, the quality of being pernicious.

PERNICKETY, *a.* per-*nik*-et-e, fastidious; touchy; cantankerous about small matters.

PERNOCTATION, *n.* per-nok-*tay*-shon, a remaining all night. (L. *per*, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.)

PERONE, *n.* *per*-ro-ne, the fibula [Anat.]. (Gr. the tongue of a brooch.)

PERONEAL, *a.* per-ro-*nee*-al, pertaining to the perone.

PERORATE, *v.i.* *per*-ror-ate, to make a speech; to make a peroration. **Perorated. Perorates. Perorating.** (L. *per*, and *oro*, to speak, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.)

PERORATION, *n.* per-ror-*ay*-shon, the concluding part of a speech.

PEROWSKITE, *n.* per-*off*-skite, titanate of lime; perofskite.

PEROXIDE, *n.* per-*oks*-ide, a very powerful oxide; an oxide which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

PERPEND, *v.t.* per-*pend*, to weigh in the mind. **Perpended. Perpending. Perpends.** (L. *per*, and *pendo*, weigh.)

PERPEND, *n.* *per*-pend, a stone extending through a wall and serving as a bonder; perbend.

PERPENDER, *n.* per-*pend*-er, a coping-stone.

PERPENDICULAR, *a.* per-pen-*dik*-yewl-ar, upright; extending in a straight line to the centre of the earth, or at right angles to the horizon; at right angles to a given line or surface [Geom.]: *n.* a perpendicular line.

PERPENDICULARITY, *n.* per-pen-*dik*-yewl-*ar*-rit-e, the state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY, *ad.* per-pen-*dik*-yewl-ar-le, in a perpendicular manner.

PERPETRATE, *v.t.* *per*-pet-rate, to perform; to commit. **Perpetrated. Perpetrates. Perpetrating.** (L. *per*, and *patro*, bring to pass.)

PERPETRATION, *n.* per-pet-*ray*-shon, act of committing, especially a crime; also, an evil action.

PERPETRATOR, *n.* *per*-pet-rate-or, one who commits, especially a crime.

PERPETUAL, *a.* per-*pet*-yew-al, continuing for ever; continuing without ceasing; permanent. **Perpetual curacy,** one where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed. **Perpetual motion,** a motion which is renewed from itself, without other intervention. (L. *perpetuus*.)

PERPETUALLY, *ad.* per-*pet*-yew-al-le, continually.

PERPETUATE, *v.t.* per-*pet*-yew-ate, to make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion. **Perpetuated. Perpetuates. Perpetuating.**

PERPETUATION, *n.* per-*pet*-yew-*ay*-shon, act of perpetuating.

PERPETUATOR, *n.* per-*pet*-yew-ate-or, one who makes perpetual.

PERPETUITY, *n.* per-pet-*yew*-it-e, endless duration; duration for an indefinite period; something perpetual; a sum that will purchase an annuity.

PERPHOSPHATE, *n.* per-*fos*-fate, a strongly oxidized phosphate.

PERPLEX, *v.t.* per-*pleks*, to make intricate or difficult to understand; to confuse; to embarrass; to

puzzle; to tease with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity. **Perplexed. Perplexes. Perplexing.** (L. *per*, and *plexus*, entangled.)

PERPLEXED, *a.* per-*plekst*, made intricate; puzzled.

PERPLEXEDLY, *ad.* per-*pleks*-ed-le, in a perplexed manner.

PERPLEXEDNESS, *n.* per-*pleks*-ed-ness, the state of being perplexed.

PERPLEXITY, *n.* per-*pleks*-it-e, intricacy; embarrassment; confusion.

PERQUISITE, *n.* *per*-kwiz-it, anything obtained by one in employment beyond his or her ordinary salary, sometimes also in lieu of a salary; what one gains, as distinct from what is inherited [Law]. (L. *per*, and *quæsitum*, sought.)

PERQUISITION, *n.* per-kwiz-*ish*-on, close inquiry or search.

PERRIER, *n.* *per*-re-er, a military machine for throwing large stones; a sort of catapult.

PERRON, *n.* *per*-ron, a flight of steps leading up to the outside entrance to a principal floor [Arch.]. (Fr.)

PERRY, *n.* *per*-re, the fermented juice of pears. (*Pear.*)

PERSCRUTATION, *n.* per-skroo-*tay*-shon, minute inquiry.

PERSECUTE, *v.t.* *per*-se-kewt, to harass with unjust and cruel treatment, specially on account of religious opinions; to harass with importunity. **Persecuted. Persecutes. Persecuting.** (L. *persecutus*, followed after.)

PERSECUTING, *a.* *per*-se-kewt-ing, tending to persecution.

PERSECUTION, *n.* per-se-*kew*-shon, the act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTIVE, *a.* *per*-se-kewt-iv, persecuting.

PERSECUTOR, *n.* *per*-se-kewt-or, one who persecutes.

PERSECUTRIX, *n.* *per*-se-kew-triks, a female persecutor.

PERSEUS, *n.* *per*-sewce, a constellation named after a Greek hero, the son of Zeus and Danaë, celebrated for having, by the help of Athene and Hermes, slain the Medusa, and also for having delivered Andromeda [Myth.].

PERSEVERANCE, *n.* per-se-*veer*-ance, persistence in anything undertaken; continuance in the state of grace [Theol.].

PERSEVERE, *v.i.* per-se-*veer*, to persist in any business or enterprise undertaken. **Persevered. Perseveres. Persevering.** (Fr. *persévérer.*)

PERSEVERING, *a.* per-se-*veer*-ing, steady in the pursuit of any object.

PERSEVERINGLY, *ad.* per-se-*veer*-ing-le, in a persevering manner.

PERSIAN, *a.* *per*-shan, pertaining to Persia or the language; *n.* a native or the language of Persia; a kind of thin silk; a male figure in Persian attire supporting an entablature [Arch.]. **Persian apple**, a peach. **Persian berry**, a berry which yields a yellow dye. **Persian blinds**, venetians. **Persian powder**, a preparation from the flowers of a Caucasian composite plant, efficacious in destroying insects. **Persian wheel**, a large wheel, with buckets on the rim, for raising water.

PERSIFLAGE, *n.* *per*-se-flahj, a kind of light, quizzing mockery or banter, specially on serious subjects, out of a cool, stoical contempt for them. (Fr. from *per*, and *sibilo*, hiss.)

PERSIFLEUR, *n.* *per*-se-floor, one given to persiflage.

PERSIMMON, *n.* per-*sim*-mon, the date-plum, *Diospyros lotus*; the North American ebony, *D. virginiana*, grown for its timber and its fruit. (Amer. Indian word.)

PERSIST, *v.i.* per-*sist*, to continue steadily in any course; to persevere. **Persisted. Persisting. Persists.** (L. *per*, and *sto*, stand.)

PERSISTENCE, *n.* per-*sist*-ence, the state of persisting; obstinacy.

PERSISTENCY, *n.* per-*sist*-en-se, persistence.

PERSISTENT, *a.* per-*sist*-ent, persisting; persevering; remaining till the fruit is ripe [Bot.].

PERSISTINGLY, *ad.* per-*sist*-ing-le, steadfastly.

PERSISTIVE, *a.* per-*sist*-iv, persevering.

PERSON, *n.* *per*-son, an individual human being, consisting of body and soul, and conceived of as having a distinct personality; a human being in a bodily reference; bodily form; a human being indefinitely; character; a distinction in the Godhead [Theol.]; the subject or object of a verb, as speaking, spoken to, or spoken of [Gram.]. In person, by one's self, and not by representative. (L. *persona*, an actor's mask or character assumed, from *per*, and *sono*, sound, in consequence of the voice sounding through its mouth.)

PERSONABLE, *a.* *per*-son-a-bl, of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, *n.* *per*-son-aje, a person, specially of distinction; exterior appearance; person assumed or represented.

PERSONAL, *a.* *per*-son-al, belonging to a person, not a thing; relating affecting, peculiar to, or applicable to a person; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person [Gram.]; *n.* movable property. **Personal equation**, the correction due to differences between individuals in their observations with scientific instruments and other characteristics. **Personal estate**, things belonging to the person, as distinguished from real estate in land and houses [Law].

PERSONALITY, *n.* per-son-*al*-it-e, that which constitutes individuality; self-conscious, self-determining power; applicability to a person, said of a remark or reflection on his character.

PERSONALIZE, *v.t.* *per*-son-al-ize, to make personal. **Personalized. Personalizes. Personalizing.**

PERSONALLY, *ad.* *per*-son-al-e, in person; particularly; numerically.

PERSONALTY, *n.* *per*-son-al-te, personal estate.

PERSONATE, *a.* *per*-son-ate, bilabiate, with a palate in the throat of the corolla [Bot.]; *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; to assume the character and act the part of; to counterfeit; to resemble. **Personated. Personates. Personating.**

PERSONATION, *n.* per-son-*ay*-shon, the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

PERSONATOR, *n.* *per*-son-ate-or, one who assumes the character of another.

PERSONIFICATION, *n.* per-*son*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, a figure of speech in which inanimate objects and abstractions are conceived of and represented as endowed with personal qualities and faculties; impersonation.

PERSONIFY, *v.t.* per-*son*-e-fy, to treat or represent as endowed with personal qualities; to impersonate. **Personified. Personifies. Personifying.** (L. *persona*, and *facio*, make.)

PERSONNEL, *n.* per-son-*el*, the staff of persons employed; the crew. (Fr.)

PERSPECTIVE, *a.* per-*spekt*-iv, relating to the art of perspective; *n.* the art of representing objects on a plane surface with the same effect on the eye as the presentation of the objects themselves; a representation of objects in perspective; view; vista; a telescope. (Fr. *perspectif.*)

PERSPECTIVELY, *ad.* per-*spekt*-iv-le, according to the rules of perspective.

PERSPECTOGRAPHY, *n.* per-spekt-*og*-raf-e, the theory or art of perspective. (L. *perspectiva*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

PERSPICACIOUS, *a.* per-spik-*ay*-shus, quick-sighted; sharp of sight; of acute discernment.

PERSPICACIOUSLY, *ad.* per-spik-*ay*-shus-le, in a perspicacious manner.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, *n.* per-spik-*ay*-shus-ness, the quality of being perspicacious.

PERSPICACITY, *n.* per-spik-*as*-sit-e, perspicaciousness.

PERSPICUITY, *n.* per-spik-*yew*-it-e, perspicuousness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

PERSPICUOUS, *a.* per-*spik*-yew-us, clear; not obscure or ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, *ad.* per-*spik*-yew-us-le, in a perspicuous manner.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, *n.* per-*spik*-yew-us-ness, the quality of being perspicuous.

PERSPIRABILITY, *n.* per-spire-ab-*il*-it-e, the state of being perspirable.

PERSPIRABLE, *a.* per-*spire*-a-bl, that may be perspired.

PERSPIRATION, *n.* per-spir-*ray*-shon, act of perspiring; matter perspired; sweat.

PERSPIRATIVE, *a.* per-*spire*-ate-iy, perspiratory.

PERSPIRATORY, *a.* per-*spire*-ate-or-e, performing or concerned in the act of perspiration.

PERSPIRE, *v.i.* per-*spire*, to excrete through the pores of the skin; to sweat. **Perspired. Perspires. Perspiring.** (L. *per*, and *spiro*, breathe.)

PERSTRINGE, *v.t.* per-*strini*, to touch or glance on; to criticize. Perstringed. Perstringes. Perstringing. (L. *per*, and *stringo*, touch upon.)

PERSUADABLE, *a.* per-*swade*-a-bl, that may be persuaded.

PERSUADE, *v.t.* per-*swade*, to influence by argument, entreaty or expostulation; to convince by argument; to induce. Persuaded. Persuades. Persuading. (Fr. *persuader*.)

PERSUADER, *n.* per-*swade*-er, one who or that which incites or persuades.

PERSUASIBILITY, *n.* per-swaze-ib-*il*-it-e, persuasibleness.

PERSUASIBLE, *a.* per-*swaze*-e-bl, that may be persuaded.

PERSUASIBLENESS, *n.* per-*swaze*-e-bl-ness, the state of being persuasible.

PERSUASION, *n.* per-*sway*-sjon, act of persuading; state of being persuaded; conviction; a religious denomination; a sect.

PERSUASIVE, *a.* per-*swaze*-iv, having the power of persuading: *n.* that which persuades; an incitement.

PERSUASIVENESS, *n.* per-*swaze*-iv-ness, the quality of being persuasive.

PERSUASORY, *a.* per-*swaze*-or-e, persuasive.

PERSULPHATE, *n.* per-*sul*-fate, a combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxide.

PERSULTATION, *n.* per-sul-*tay*-shon, a dewy exudation, as of blood [Med.]. (L. *persultatus*.)

PERT, *a.* pert, brisk; smart; forward; saucy; impertinent. (*Perk*.)

PERTAIN, *v.i.* per-*tane*, to belong or have relation to. Pertained. Pertaining. Pertains. (L. *per*, and *teneo*, hold.)

PERTEREBRATION, *n.* per-ter-re-*bray*-shon, the act of boring through. (L. *per*, and *terebratio*, boring.)

PERTINACIOUS, *a.* per-tin-*ay*-shus, obstinate; perversely persistent; resolute.

PERTINACIOUSLY, *ad.* per-tin-*ay*-shus-le, in a pertinacious manner.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, *n.* per-tin-*ay*-shus-ness, the quality of being pertinacious.

PERTINACITY, *n.* per-tin-*as*-sit-e, pertinaciousness.

PERTINENCE, *n.* *per*-tin-ence, fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

PERTINENCY, *n.* *per*-tin-en-se, pertinence.

PERTINENT, *a.* *per*-tin-ent, appropriate to the subject; apposite; suitable. (L. *pertinens*.)

PERTINENTLY, *ad.* *per*-tin-ent-le, in a pertinent manner; appositely.

PERTINENTNESS, *n.* *per*-tin-ent-ness, the quality of being pertinent; appositeness.

PERTLY, *ad.* *pert*-le, in a pert manner.

PERTNESS, *n.* *pert*-ness, impertinence; briskness.

PERTURB, *v.t.* per-*turb*, to disturb; to agitate. Perturbed. Perturbing. Perturbs. (L. *perturbo*.)

PERTURBATION, *n.* per-turb-*ay*-shon, agitation of mind; disturbance; an irregularity or deviation in the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit [Astron.].

PERTURBATOR, *n.* *per*-turb-ate-or, a perturber.

PERTURBER, *n.* per-*turb*-er, one who disturbs or raises commotion.

PERTUSED, *a.* per-*tewzd*, punched; pierced with holes. (L. *pertusus*, beaten through.)

PERTUSION, *n.* per-*tew*-sjon, act of punching or piercing; a hole made by punching.

PERTUSSAL, *a.* per-*tus*-sal, pertaining to whooping-cough.

PERTUSSIS, *n.* per-*tus*-sis, whooping-cough [Med.]. (L. *per*, and *tussis*, a cough.)

PERUKE, *n.* per-*rewk*, an artificial cap of hair; a periwig. (Fr. *perruque*, from L. *pilus*, hair.)

PERUSAL, *n.* per-*rewz*-al, the act of perusing; careful reading.

PERUSE, *v.t.* per-*rewz*, to read with attention; to observe. Perused. Peruses. Perusing. (L. *per*, and *use*.)

PERUSER, *n.* per-*rewz*-er, one who peruses.

PERUVIAN, *a.* per-*roo*-ve-an, pertaining to Peru. Peruvian balsam, the fragrant, pungent, bitter balsam of *Toluifera pereiræ*. Peruvian bark, the bark of several species of *Cinchona*.

PERUVINE, *n.* *per*-rew-vin, a substance distilled from Peruvian balsam.

PERVADE, *v.t.* per-*vade*, to pass through; to permeate; to spread or be diffused in. Pervaded. Pervades. Pervading. (L. *pervado*.)

PERVASION, *n.* per-*vay*-sjon, act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing.

PERVASIVE, *a.* per-*vaze*-iv, able or tending to pervade.

PERVERSE, *a.* per-*verse*, turned aside; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; cross; disposed to thwart and vex.

PERVERSELY, *ad.* per-*verse*-le, in a perverse manner.

PERVERSENESS, *n.* per-*verse*-ness, the state of being perverse.

PERVERSION, *n.* per-*ver*-shon, act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true object; misapplication.

PERVERSITY, *n.* per-*verse*-it-e, perverseness; a tendency to thwart or annoy.

PERVERSIVE, *a.* per-*verse*-iv, tending to pervert.

PERVERT, *v.t.* per-*vert*, to turn from truth, propriety or its proper purpose; to turn from the right. Perverted. Perverting. Perverts. (Fr. *perverter*.)

PERVERT, *n.* *per*-vert, one who has been perverted, specially from truth to error; a convert from Protestantism to Romanism, or from one creed to another.

PERVERTER, *n.* per-*vert*-er, one who perverts; a corrupter.

PERVERTIBLE, *a.* per-*vert*-e-bl, that may be perverted.

PERVESTIGATE, *v.t.* per-*ves*-te-gate, to search. Pervestigated. Pervestigates. Pervestigating.

PERVESTIGATION, *n.* per-ves-te-*gay*-shon, diligent inquiry.

PERVICACIOUS, *a.* per-vik-*ay*-shus, very obstinate; wilfully contrary. (L. *pervicax*.)

PERVICACIOUSNESS, *n.* per-vik-*ay*-shus-ness, wilful obstinacy.

PERVICACITY, *n.* per-vik-*as*-sit-e, pervicaciousness.

PERVIOUS, *a.* *per*-ve-us, admitting passage; permeable. (L. *per*, and *via*, a way.)

PERVIOUSNESS, *n.* *per*-ve-us-ness, the state of being pervious.

PESADE, *n.* pe-*sade*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore-quarters without advancing. (Fr. from *peser*, to weigh.)

PESETA, *n.* pe-*say*-ta, a Spanish coin of the nominal value of a franc.

PESHITO, *n.* pesh-*ee*-to, the Syriac version of the Old Testament and the greater part of the New.

PESHWA, *n.* *pesh*-wah, the Peishwah.

PESKY, *a.* *pes*-ke, troublesome [American Slang].

PESO, *n.* *pay*-so, a Spanish silver coin; a dollar. (Sp.)

PESSARY, *n.* *pes*-sa-re, a surgical instrument or appliance for preventing a *lapsus uteri*. (L.)

PESSIMISM, *n.* *pes*-sim-izm, the opinion of the pessimists.

PESSIMIST, *n.* *pes*-sim-ist, one who regards the present system or constitution of things as radically bad for man; one of a desponding opinion; a growler. (L. *pessimus*, worst.)

PESSIMISTIC, *a.* pes-sim-*ist*-ik, pertaining to pessimism.

PEST, *n.* pest, an epidemic disease; a plague; anything noxious or destructive; a pesterer. (L. *pestis*.)

PESTALOZZIAN, *a.* pes-ta-*lots*-e-an, pertaining to the system of Pestalozzi, the educational reformer.

PEST-HOUSE, *n.* *pest*-house, a hospital for persons infected with contagious disease.

PESTER, *v.t.* *pes*-ter, to trouble; to annoy; originally, to clog. Pestered. Pestering. Pesters.

PESTERER, *n.* *pes*-ter-er, one who pesters.

PESTIFEROUS, *a.* pes-*tif*-er-us, pestilential; noxious to health, peace or morals; mischievous; contagious. (L. *pestis*, and *fero*, bring.)

PESTIFEROUSLY, *ad.* pes-*tif*-er-us-le, in a pestiferous manner.

PESTILENCE, *n.* *pes*-til-ence, any contagious disease that is epidemic and mortal; anything pestilent, physically or morally.

PESTILENT, *a.* *pes*-til-ent, noxious to health, or life, or morals, or society, or peace; mischievous.

PESTILENTLY, *ad.* *pes*-til-ent-le, in a pestilent manner.

PESTILENTIAL, *a.* pes-til-*en*-shal, of the nature of a plague or infectious disease, or producing such; mischievous; destructive.
PESTILLATION, *n.* pes-til-*lay*-shon, act of pounding.
PESTLE, *n.* *pes*-tl, a tool to pound with in a mortar: *v.t.* to pound with a pestle. Pestled. Pestles. Pestling. (Fr. *pestel.*)
PESTOLOGY, *n.* pest-*ol*-oj-e, the study of pests.
PET, *n.* pet, a fit of peevishness or fretful discontent; a temper.
PET, *n.* pet, a fondling; a darling: *v.t.* to treat as a pet; to fondle. Pets. Petted. Petting. (Probably from O.Fr. *peti*, from *petit*, small.)
PETAL, *n.* *pet*-al, a flower-leaf forming part of a corolla. (Gr. *petalon*, a leaf.)
PETALINE, *a.* *pet*-al-in, pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal [Bot.].
PETALISM, *n.* *pet*-al-izm, banishment by writing the name on an olive leaf, similar to ostracism in Athens.
PETALITE, *n.* *pet*-al-ite, a translucent silicate of alumina with its structure lamellar in one direction.
PETALOID, *a.* *pet*-al-oyd, in the form of a petal. (Gr. *petal*, and *eidos*, like.)
PETALOUS, *a.* *pet*-al-us, having petals.
PETAL-SHAPED, *a.* *pet*-al-shaypt, petaloid.
PETARD, *n.* pe-*tahrd*, an explosive device, formerly used for breaking in gates or making breaches. (Fr.)
PETARY, *n.* *pete*-ar-e, a peat-bog.
PETASUS, *n.* *pet*-a-sus, the winged cap of Mercury; a low-crowned broad-brimmed hat. (L.)
PETECHLÆ, *n.pl.* pe-*tee*-ke-e, purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers. (It.)
PETECHIAL, *a.* pe-*tee*-ke-al, spotted.
PETER, *v.i.* *pee*-ter, to potter. Peter boat, a boat with a stern like that of a whaleboat. Peter out, to give out gradually as a mineral vein; to become exhausted. Petered. Petering. Peters.
PETEREL, *n.* *pet*-er-el, a petrel.
PETERMAN, *n.* *pee*-ter-man, a fisherman.
PETERPENCE, *n.pl.* *pee*-ter-pence, an annual tribute formerly paid to the pope of a penny per family; Peter's pence.
PETERSHAM, *n.* *pee*-ter-sham, a heavy cloth used for overcoats, so called after Lord Petersham.
PETIOLAR, *a.* *pet*-e-o-lar, pertaining to a petiole.
PETIOLATE, *a.* *pet*-e-o-late, having a petiole.
PETIOLE, *n.* *pet*-e-ole, a leaf-stalk. (L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.)
PETIOLULE, *n.* *pet*-e-ole-yewl, a small petiole.
PETIT, *a.* *pet*-te, petty. Petit jury, a jury for the trial of causes in a court, in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments. Petit larceny, the stealing of an article of small value. Petit treason, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes fealty. (Fr.)
PETITION, *n.* pe-*tish*-on, a request or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; the paper containing a supplication or solicitation: *v.t.* to make a request to; to solicit. Petitioned. Petitioning. Petitions. (L. *peto*, ask.)
PETITIONARY, *a.* pe-*tish*-on-ar-e, supplicatory; containing a petition.
PETITIONER, *n.* pe-*tish*-on-er, one who petitions.
PETIT-MAITRE, *n.* *pet*-te-maytr, a spruce fellow that dangles about women; a fop. (Fr. a little master.)
PETITORY, *a.* *pet*-it-or-e, petitioning.
PETRARY, *n.* *pet*-ra-re, a kind of catapult for hurling stones.
PETREAN, *a.* pe-*tree*-an, pertaining to stone.
PETREL, *n.* *pet*-rel, a sea-bird with the nostrils in a tube. Stormy Petrel, otherwise Mother Carey's chicken, *Procellaria pelagica*, the smallest web-footed bird. (Dim. of name *Peter.*)
PETRESCENCE, *n.* pe-*tres*-sence, the changing into stone.
PETRESCENT, *a.* pe-*tres*-sent, becoming stony.
PETRIFACTION, *n.* pet-re-*fak*-shon, the process of petrifying; the state of being petrified; anything petrified; an organized body rendered hard by deposition of stony matter in its cavities; a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.
PETRIFACTIVE, *a.* pet-re-*fakt*-iv, petrific.
PETRIFIC, *a.* pe-*trif*-ik, having power to petrify.
PETRIFICATION, *n.* pe-tre-fik-*ay*-shon, the process of petrifying; a petrifaction; obduracy; callousness.
PETRIFY, *v.t.* *pet*-re-*fy*, to convert into stone or a stony substance; to make callous or obdurate; to fix in amazement: *v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness. Petrified. Petrifies. Petrifying. (Fr. *petrifier.*)
PETROGLYPHY, *n.* pe-*trog*-le-fe, the art of writing on or carving in stone.
PETROGRAPHY, *n.* pe-*trog*-raf-e, the description and classification of rocks. (Gr. *petros*, stone, and *grapho*, to write.)
PETROL, *n.* *pet*-rol, a hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from petroleum and forming an explosive gas when air is mixed with its vapour; motor-spirit.
PETROLEUM, *n.* pe-*trole*-e-um, mineral oil; a liquid hydrocarbon exuding from rocks; paraffin oil. (L. *petra*, and *oleum*, oil.)
PETROLEUSE, *n.* pet-ro-*lerze*, a woman incendiary, such as took part in setting fire to Paris in 1871.
PETROLINE, *n.* *pet*-ro-lin, a distillation of petroleum.
PETROLOGICAL, *a.* pet-ro-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to petrology.
PETROLOGIST, *n.* pe-*trol*-oj-ist, a student of petrology.
PETROLOGY, *n.* pe-*trol*-oj-e the study of rocks and their mineral structure. (Gr. *petros*, and *logos*, account.)
PETRONEL, *n.* *pet*-ron-el, a kind of carbine; a horse pistol. (Fr.)
PETROSILEX, *n.* pet-ro-*sy*-leks, rock flint. (L. *petra*, and *silex*, flint.)
PETROSILICEOUS, *a.* pet-ro-sil-*ish*-us, consisting of petrosilex.
PETROUS, *a.* *pet*-rus, like stone; hard.
PETTED, *a.* *pet*-ted, made much of; fondled.
PETTICOAT, *n.* *pet*-te-kote, an underskirt. Petticoat government, female government. (*Petty*, and *coat.*)
PETTIFOG, *v.i.* *pet*-te-fog, to do small business as a lawyer. Pettifogged. Pettifogging. Pettifogs. (*Petty*, and *fog*, to gain by mean acts.)
PETTIFOGGER, *n.* *pet*-te-fog-er, a solicitor whose conduct is contemptible.
PETTIFOGGERY, *n.* pet-te-*fog*-er-e, disreputable trickery; quibbling.
PETTIGREW, *n.* *pet*-te-groo, the plant butcher's-broom, *Ruscus aculeatus.*
PETTILY, *ad.* *pet*-te-le, in a petty manner.
PETTINESS, *n.* *pet*-te-ness, the state of being petty.
PETTISH, *a.* *pet*-tish, fretful; peevish; subject to fits of ill temper.
PETTISHLY, *ad.* *pet*-tish-le, in a pet.
PETTISHNESS, *n.* *pet*-tish-ness, the state of being pettish.
PETTITOES, *n.pl.* *pet*-te-toze, the toes or feet of a pig.
PETTO, *n.* *pet*-to, the breast. In petto, in secrecy, in reserve. (It. from L. *pectus*, the breast.)
PETTY, *a.* *pet*-te, small in amount, degree or importance. Petty cash, miscellaneous payments of small amounts. Petty jury, a petit jury, a common jury. Petty larceny, petit-larceny, theft. Petty officer, an officer in the navy of similar rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty whin, the needle greenweed *Genista anglica.*
PETTY-CHAPS, *n.* *pet*-te-chaps, a small singing bird, either the chiff-chaff or the garden warbler.
PETULANCE, *n.* *pet*-yew-lance, freakish passion; peevishness; sauciness.
PETULANCY, *n.* *pet*-yew-lan-se, petulance.
PETULANT, *a.* *pet*-yew-lant, peevish; irritable; manifesting or proceeding from petulance; freakish. (L. *peto*, assail in jest.)
PETULANTLY, *ad.* *pet*-yew-lant-le, with petulance.
PETUNTSE, *n.* pe-*tun*-tse, a kind of fine clay used in the manufacture of porcelain. (Chinese.)
PETWORTH, *n.* *pet*-wurth, a variety of marble in the Wealden beds [Geol.]. (Petworth, in Sussex.)
PEW, *n.* pew, an enclosed seat in a church. (O.Fr. *pui*, a raised seat.)
PEW-FELLOW, *n.* *pew*-fel-lo, a fellow worshipper; a companion.
PEWIT, *n.* *pee*-wit, the lapwing; the peewit. (From its cry.)
PEWTER, *n.* *pew*-ter, an alloy, mainly of tin and lead: a utensil made of pewter: *a.* made of pewter. (O.Fr. *peautre.*)
PEWTERER, *n.* *pew*-ter-er, one who makes utensils of pewter.
PEWTERY, *a.* *pew*-ter-e, belonging to or like pewter.

PFAHLBAUTEN, *n.pl.* *pfahl*-bou-ten, lake dwellings. (Ger.)

PFENNIG, *n.* *pfen*-nig, a German copper coin of which there are a hundred in a mark. (Ger.)

PHACITIS, *n.* fa-*site*-is, inflammation of the crystalline lens. (Gr. *phakos*, the eye-lens.)

PHACOID, *a.* *fay*-koyd, lenticular. (Gr. *phakos*, and *eidos*, like.)

PHÆNOGAM, *n.* *feen*-o-gam, a phanerogam. (Gr. *phaino*, show, and *gamos*, marriage.)

PHÆNOLOGY, *n.* fee-*nol*-oj-e, the study of the periodic phenomena of vegetation. (Gr. *phaino*, and *logos*, science.)

PHAETON, *n.* *fay*-et-on, an open, four-wheeled carriage, so called from Phaëthon the son of Phœbus and Clymene, who, being at his own request permitted to guide the chariot of the sun, nearly set the world on fire, but was prevented by Jupiter, who transfixed him with a thunderbolt; the boatswain-bird or tropic-bird [Ornith.]. (Gr. *Phaethon*, literally, shining.)

PHAGEDENA, *n.* faj-e-*dee*-na, a sloughing ulcer. (Gr.)

PHAGEDENIC, *n.* faj-e-*dee*-nik, an application that arrests the sloughing of fungous flesh [Med.].

PHAGOCYTE, *n.* *fag*-o-site, a white blood corpuscle that destroys bacteria; a leucocyte; a phagocite. (Gr. *phagein*, eat, and *kytos*, cell.)

PHALANGE, *n.* *fal*-anj, a small bone of a digit; a joint of the tarsus in insects. (Fr.)

PHALANGEAL, *a.* fa-*lan*-je-al, pertaining to the phalanges.

PHALANGER, *n.* fa-*lan*-jer, a genus of marsupials inhabiting Australasia. (Fr.)

PHALANGIAN, *a.* fa-*lan*-je-an, phalangeal.

PHALANGIOUS, *a.* fa-*lan*-je-us, pertaining to *Phalangium*, a genus of spiders.

PHALANSTERISM, *n.* *fal*-an-ster-izm, the system of living in small communities, as advocated by Fourier. (Fr. *phalanstère*.)

PHALANX, *n.* *fal*-anks, any body of troops or men in close formation; a compact body; one of the small bones forming the fingers or toes [Anat.]. (Gr. battle array.)

PHALAROPE, *n.* fal-a-*rope*, a plover-like bird with lobed feet. (Gr. *phalaris*, a coot, and *pous*, foot.)

PHALLIC, *a.* *fal*-lik, pertaining to the worship of the phallus, or the orgies of Bacchus. (Gr. *phallikos*.)

PHALLUS, *n.* *fal*-lus, a representation of the male organ of generation as a symbol of the procreative power of nature; a genus of fungi. (L.)

PHANEROGAM, *n.* *fan*-er-o-gam, a plant that flowers. (Gr. *phaneros*, visible, and *gamos*, marriage.)

PHANEROGAMOUS, *a.* fan-er-*rog*-am-us, having visible flowers [Bot.]. (Gr. *phaneros*, visible, and *gamos*, marriage.)

PHANTASCOPE, *n.* *fan*-tas-kope, an optical instrument which makes fixed objects appear as if in motion. (Gr. *phantasma*, and *skopeo*, view.)

PHANTASM, *n.* *fan*-tazm, an image created by the fancy which seems real; a fancied vision; a fancy; a notion. (O.Fr. *fantosme*.)

PHANTASMAGORIA, *n.* fan-*taz*-ma-*gore*-e-a, shadow show by a magic lantern; an array and procession of shadowy illusory figures; a magic lantern. (Gr. *phantasma*, and *agora*, an assembly.)

PHANTASMAGORIAL, *a.* fan-*taz*-ma-*gore*-e-al, pertaining to a phantasmagoria.

PHANTASMAL, *a.* fan-*taz*-mal, like a phantasm.

PHANTASTIC, *a.* fan-*tas*-tik, fantastic.

PHANTASY, *n.* *fan*-ta-se, fantasy.

PHANTOM, *n.* *fan*-tom, an apparition; a fancied vision. (O.Fr. *fantosme*.)

PHARAOH, *n.* *fare*-o, the title borne by the Kings of Ancient Egypt. Pharaoh's chicken, the Egyptian vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. Pharaoh's pence, nummulites. Pharaoh's rat, the Egyptian ichneumon. (Egyptian, *Per-aa*, literally, great house.)

PHARISAIC, *a.* far-is-*ay*-ik, resembling the Pharisees; making a show of religion: formal: hypocritical.

PHARISAICAL, *a.* far-is-*ay*-e-kal, pharisaic.

PHARISAICALLY, *ad.* far-is-*ay*-ik-al-le, in a pharisaical manner.

PHARISAICALNESS, *n.* far-is-*ay*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being pharisaical.

PHARISAISM, *n.* *far*-is-ay-izm, the doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees; hypocrisy in religion.

PHARISEE, *n.* *far*-is-see, one of a Jewish sect whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies; a mere formalist. (L. *pharisæus*.)

PHARMACEUTICAL, *a.* far-ma-*sewt*-ik-al, *or* far-ma-*kewt*-ik-al, pertaining to the art of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTICS, *n.* far-ma-*sewt*-iks, *or* far-ma-*kewt*-iks, science of preparing medicines. (Gr. *pharmakeutikos*.)

PHARMACEUTIST, *n.* far-ma-*sewt*-ist, *or* far-ma-*kewt*-ist, one who prepares medicines.

PHARMACIST, *n.* *far*-ma-sist, a druggist; one skilled in pharmacy.

PHARMACOLITE, *n.* far-*mak*-o-lite, native arseniate of lime. (Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *lithos*, stone.)

PHARMACOLOGY, *n.* far-ma-*kol*-oj-e, the study of drugs. (Gr. *pharmakon*, and *logos*, science.)

PHARMACOPŒIA, *n.* *far*-ma-ko-*pee*-a, a dispensatory or book of directions published by authority for preparing medicines and a list and description of the articles of the Materia Medica. (Gr. *pharmakopoiia*.)

PHARMACOSIDERITE, *n.* *far*-ma-ko-*sid*-er-ite, arseniate of iron.

PHARMACY, *n.* *far*-ma-se, the study of preparing and dispensing medicines. (Gr. *pharmakeia*.)

PHAROLOGY, *n.* far-*ol*-oj-e, the science of signalling by light from the shore. (Gr. *pharos*, and *logos*.)

PHAROS, *n.* *fare*-os, a lighthouse; a beacon; so named from a lighthouse on the island of Pharos at the port of Alexandria.

PHARYNGEAL, *a.* fa-*rin*-je-al, connected with the pharynx.

PHARYNGITIS, *n.* far-rin-*jite*-is, inflammation of the membrane of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSCOPE, *n.* fa-*ring*-go-skope, an instrument for examining the pharynx. (Gr. *pharynx*, and *skopeo*, view.)

PHARYNGOTOMY, *n.* far-rin-*got*-om-e, making an incision into the pharynx. (Gr. *pharynx*, and *tome*, cutting.)

PHARYNX, *n.* *far*-inks, the dilated commencement of the gullet. (Gr.)

PHASE, *n.* faze: *pl.* Phases, appearance to the eye, particularly of the illuminated surface of the moon or a planet; aspect; particular state of a phenomenon which suffers periodic changes; transparent green quartz [Min.]. (Late L.)

PHASEL, *n.* *fay*-zel, the French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

PHEASANT, *n.* *fez*-ant, a game-bird of the genus *Phasianus*, highly esteemed for the beauty of its plumage and the delicacy of its flesh. Pheasant's eye, the plant *Adonis autumnalis*. (O.Fr. *faisan*, from Gr. *Phasis*, a river in Colchis, where the birds once abounded.)

PHEASANTRY, *n.* *fez*-ant-re, a place for rearing pheasants.

PHELLOPLASTIC, *a.* *fel*-lo-*plas*-tik, modelled in cork. (Gr. *phellos*, cork, and *plastos*, shaped.)

PHENACETIN, *n.* fe-*nas*-set-in, a preparation of carbolic acid used medicinally.

PHENAKITE, *n.* *fee*-na-kite, silicate of glucina. (Gr. *phenax*, a deceiver.)

PHENAKISTOSCOPE, *n.* fe-na-*kist*-o-skope, an early form of cinematograph. (Gr. *phenakistakos*, false.)

PHENATE, *n.* *fee*-nate, a salt of phenol.

PHENGITE, *n.* *fen*-jite, a beautiful species of mica.

PHENICINE, *n.* *fen*-is-in, the purple powder precipitated when a sulphurated solution of indigo is diluted with water.

PHENOCRYSTS, *n.pl.* *fee*-no-krists, the larger crystals in porphyritic rocks.

PHENOGAMOUS, *a.* fe-*nog*-am-us, phanerogamous.

PHENOIC, *a.* fe-*noh*-ik, pertaining to phenol.

PHENOL, *n.* *fee*-nol, carbolic acid. (Fr.)

PHENOLOGY, *n.* fe-*nol*-oj-e, the study of the influence of climate on life; phænology. (*Phenomenology*.)

PHENOMENAL, *a.* fe-*nom*-en-al, pertaining to phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon; extraordinary.

PHENOMENALLY, *ad.* fe-*nom*-en-al-le, in the manner of a phenomenon.

PHENOMENALISM, *n.* fe-*nom*-en-al-izm, that philosophy which recognises only phenomena and their causes.

PHENOMENIST, *n.* fe-*nom*-en-ist, one who believes only in phenomena, and denies causality.

PHENOMENOLOGY, *n.* fe-*nom*-en-*ol*-oj-e, the investigation by scientific methods of phenomena. (Gr. *phainomena*, and *logos*.)

PHENOMENON, *n.* fe-*nom*-en-on: *pl.* Phenomena, an appearance, or anything which appears; anything perceived by observation or experiment; a remarkable or unusual appearance. (Gr. *phainomenon*.)

PHENYL, *n. fee*-nil, an organic radical in carbolic acid and benzole. (Fr.)

PHEON, *n. fee*-on, the barbed head of a dart, a badge of Richard the First now represented by the broad arrow used on government property [Her.].

Pheon.

PHIAL, *n. fi*-al, a small glass vessel or bottle: a vial: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial. Phialled. Phialling. Phials. (Gr. *phiale*.)

PHILABEG, *n. fil*-a-beg, the kilt; a philibeg. (Scots.)

PHILANDER, *v.i.* fi-*lan*-der, to make love or flirt. Philandered. Philandering. Philanders. (Gr. *philandros*, loving men.)

PHILANTHROPIC, *a.* fil-an-*throp*-ik, possessing general benevolence; loving mankind.

PHILANTHROPIST, *n.* fil-*an*-thro-pist, a benevolent person.

PHILANTHROPY, *n.* fil-*an*-thro-pe, the love of mankind; universal goodwill. (L. *philanthropia*.)

PHILATELIC, *a.* fil-a-*tel*-ik, pertaining to philately.

PHILATELIST, *n.* fil-*at*-el-ist, a postage-stamp collector.

PHILATELY, *n.* fil-*at*-el-e, the study of postage stamps; timbrology. (Fr. *philatélie*.)

PHILATORY, *n. fil*-a-tore-e, a transparent reliquary.

PHILHARMONIC, *a.* fil-hahr-*mon*-ik, loving music. (Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.)

PHILHELLENIST, *n.* fil-*hel*-en-ist, a friend of the Greeks. (Gr. *philos*, and *Hellen*, a Greek.)

PHILIBEG, *n. fil*-e-beg, philabeg. (Scots.)

PHILIPPIC, *n.* fil-*ip*-pik, one of three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon; any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. (L. *Philippica*.)

PHILIPPIZE, *v.i. fil*-ip-pize, to write or utter invective. Philippized. Philippizes. Philippizing.

PHILISTINE, *n. fil*-is-tin or fil-*is*-tin, an inhabitant of Philistia, now part of Syria; a Philister, a name given by the German students to a non-university man of the middle class; a man without liberal culture; a narrow-minded man.

PHILISTINISM, *n. fil*-is-tin-izm, the modes of thinking of the modern Philistine.

PHILLIPEEN, *n.* fil-lip-*een*, the half of a nut with a double kernel given to a companion who is expected to reply with a small present.

PHILLIPSITE, *n. fil*-ip-site, a silicate of alumina resembling harmotome.

PHILOGYNY, *n.* fil-*oj*-in-e, uxoriousness; love of women. (Gr. *philos*, and *gyne*, a woman.)

PHILOLOGER, *n.* fil-*ol*-oj-er, a philologist.

PHILOLOGICAL, *a.* fil-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to philology.

PHILOLOGIST, *n.* fil-*ol*-oj-ist, a student of language.

PHILOLOGY, *n.* fil-*ol*-oj-e, the science of language: the study of languages for their structure and relations. (L. *philologia*.)

PHILOMATH, *n. fil*-o-math, a lover of learning. (Gr. *philos*, and *manthano*, learn.)

PHILOMATHIC, *a.* fil-o-*math*-ik, pertaining to or having a love of learning.

PHILOMATHY, *n.* fi-*lom*-ath-e, the love of learning.

PHILOMEL, *n. fil*-o-mel, the nightingale. (*Philomela*, changed into a nightingale [Myth.].)

PHILOMUSICAL, *a.* fil-o-*mewz*-ik-al, loving music.

PHILOPOLEMIC, *a.* fil-o-po-*lem*-ik, ruling over opposite natures. (Gr. *philos*, and *polemic*.)

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, *n.* fil-o-pro-*jen*-it-iv-ness, the love of offspring. (Gr. *philos*, and L. *progenies*, offspring.)

PHILOSOPHASTER, *n.* fil-os-o-*fast*-er, a pretender to philosophy.

PHILOSOPHE, *n. fil*-lo-sohf, one who merely philosophizes. (Fr.)

PHILOSOPHER, *n.* fil-*os*-o-fer one devoted to or versed in philosophy; one of a philosophic spirit; a wise man. Philosopher's stone, an imaginary substance which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHILOSOPHIC, *a.* fil-o-*sof*-ik, philosophical.

PHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* fil-o-*sof*-ik-al, pertaining to philosophy; according to, regulated by or based on philosophy; like a philosopher or wise man.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, *ad.* fil-o-*sof*-ik-al-le, in a philosophical manner.

PHILOSOPHISM, *n.* fil-*os*-o-fizm, would-be or shallow philosophy. (Fr. *philosophisme*.)

PHILOSOPHIST, *n.* fil-*os*-o-fist, a would-be philosopher.

PHILOSOPHISTICAL, *a.* fil-os-o-*fist*-ik-al, pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry.

PHILOSOPHIZE, *v.i.* fil-*os*-o-fize, to reason like a philosopher. Philosophized. Philosophizes. Philosophizing.

PHILOSOPHIZER, *n.* fil-*os*-o-fize-er, one who philosophizes.

PHILOSOPHY, *n.* fil-*os*-o-fe, the study of the phenomena of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; a scientific explanation; reasoning; investigation of the phenomena of mind and matter; argumentation; metaphysics. (Gr. love of wisdom, from *philos*, and *sophia*, wisdom.)

PHILOTECHNIC, *a.* fil-o-*tek*-nik, having attachment to the arts.

PHILOZOIC, *a.* fil-o-*zoh*-ik, fond of animals.

PHILTER, *n. fil*-ter, a love potion: *v.t.* to impregnate with a love potion. Philtered. Philtering. Philters. (Fr. *philtre*.)

PHILTRE, *n. fil*-ter, philter.

PHINOC, *n. fin*-nok, the sea-trout, *Salmo trutta*.

PHIZ, *n.* fiz, the face or visage. (*Physiognomy*.)

PHLEBITIS, *n.* fleb-*ite*-is, inflammation of the veins. (Gr. *phleps*, vein.)

PHLEBOLITES, *n.pl. fleb*-o-lites, small calculi, occasionally found in the veins. (Gr. *phleps*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

PHLEBOLOGY, *n.* fleb-*ol*-oj-e, the anatomy of the veins; a treatise on the veins. (Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *logos*, an account.)

PHLEBOTOMIST, *n.* fleb-*ot*-om-ist, one who opens a vein to let blood.

PHLEBOTOMIZE, *v.t.* fleb-*ot*-om-ize, to let blood from a vein. Phlebotomized. Phlebotomizes. Phlebotomizing.

PHLEBOTOMY, *n.* fleb-*ot*-om-e, the act or practice of blood-letting. (Gr. *phleps*, and *tome*, cutting.)

PHLEGETHON, *n. fleg*-e-thon, a river in the infernal regions, which ran in torrents of fire [Myth.]. (Gr. flaming.)

PHLEGM, *n.* flem, tenacious mucus; coolness; sluggishness; indifference. (Fr. *phlegme*.)

PHLEGMASIA, *n.* fleg-*may*-se-a, inflammation [Med.]. Phlegmasia dolens, a painful swelling of the lower extremities [Med.]. (Gr.)

PHLEGMATIC, *a.* fleg-*mat*-ik, abounding in phlegm; dull; sluggish; not easily stirred up.

PHLEGMON, *n. fleg*-mon, an inflammatory tumour. (Fr.)

PHLEGMY, *a. flem*-me, pertaining to phlegm.

PHLEME, *n.* fleem, fleam, a lancet for bleeding cattle.

PHLOEM, *n. floh*-em, the bast between the bark and the cambium. (Gr. *phloios*, bark.)

PHLOGISTIC, *a.* flo-*jist*-ik, partaking of phlogiston; preternaturally energetic; inflammatory [Med.].

PHLOGISTON, *n.* flo-*jist*-on, a name formerly given to the supposed principle of inflammability. (Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt.)

PHLOGOPITE, *n. floh*-go-pite, a uniaxial magnesian mica. (Gr. *phlogops*, flame-like.)

PHLOGOSIS, *n.* flo-*goh*-sis, inflammation. (Gr.)

PHLORIDZINE, *n.* flor-*id*-zin, a substance found in the root-bark of the apple tree, pear tree, &c. (Gr. *phloos*, bark, and *rhiza*, root.)

PHLOX, *n.* floks, a North American genus of some thirty species of Polemoniaceous plants. (Gr. flame.)

PHOBOS, *n. foh*-bos, a satellite of the planet Mars. (Gr.)

PHOCA, *n. foh*-ka, a genus of seals. (L.)
PHOCAL, *a. foh*-kal, pertaining to the seal tribe.
PHOCENIC, *a.* fo-*sen*-ik, pertaining to the dolphin. (Gr. *phocœna*, a dolphin.)
PHOCINE, *a. foh*-sin, pertaining to the true seals.
PHŒBUS, *n. fee*-bus, Apollo, or the sun. (Gr. *phoibus*, brilliant.)
PHŒNIX, *n. fee*-niks, a bird which was fabled, at the end of certain cycles of time, to immolate itself by cremation on a funeral pile, and to rise again in the renewal of youth from the ashes [Myth.]; a person of singular distinction. (L.)
PHŒNIX, *n. fee*-niks, a genus of tropical palms including the date palm, *P. dactylifera*. (Gr. *phoinise*, the date palm.)
PHONANTOGRAPH, *n.* fon-*an*-to-graf, an early form of phonograph. (Gr. *phone*, *autos*, self, and *grapho*, write.)
PHONATE, *v.i. fone*-ate, to utter inarticulate sounds. Phonated. Phonates. Phonating. (Gr. *phone*, sound.)
PHONE, *v.i.* fone, to telephone. Phoned. Phones. Phoning. [Colloq.]
PHONETIC, *a.* fo-*net*-ik, representing sounds; vocal. (Gr. *phonetikos*.)
PHONETICS, *n.* fo-*net*-iks, the science of sounds, especially of the human voice; a system of spelling words as they are pronounced.
PHONICS, *n. fon*-iks, phonetics; the art of harmonizing sound.
PHONOCAMPTIC, *a.* fo-no-*kam*-tik, having the power to deflect sound. (Gr. *phone*, and *kampto*, inflect.)
PHONOGRAM, *n. foh*-no-gram, the cylinder or disk on which the sound is recorded in a phonograph or gramophone; a written sign indicating a particular sound. (Gr. *phone*, and *gramma*, a letter or character.)
PHONOGRAPH, *n. foh*-no-graf, an instrument which records and repeats sounds; a character representing a distinct sound: *v.t.* to record sounds with a phonograph. Phonographed. Phonographing. Phonographs. (Gr. *phone*, and *grapho*, write.)
PHONOGRAPHER, *n.* fo-*nog*-raf-er, one versed in phonography.
PHONOGRAPHIC, *a.* fo-no-*graf*-ik, pertaining to phonography.
PHONOGRAPHY, *n.* fo-*nog*-raf-e, a description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech; representation of sounds, each by a distinct character. (Gr. *phone*, and *grapho*, write.)
PHONOLITE, *n. foh*-no-lite, clinkstone, a volcanic rock consisting mainly of nepheline and sanidine. (Gr. *phone*, and *lithos*, stone.)
PHONOLOGICAL, *a.* fo-no-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to phonology.
PHONOLOGY, *n.* fo-*nol*-oj-e, the study of voice sounds. (Gr. *phone*, and *logos*, science.)
PHONOPHORE, *n. foh*-no-fore, an instrument for telegraphing and telephoning simultaneously along the same wire. (Gr. *phone*, and *phoros*, carrying.)
PHONOSCOPE, *n. foh*-no-skope, an apparatus for testing musical strings; an instrument which, by means of electricity, transmits sound in the form of electric flashes; a microphone. (Gr. *phone*, and *skopeo*, view.)
PHONOTYPE, *n. foh*-no-tipe, a phonetic type.
PHONOTYPY, *n.* fo-*not*-ip-e, a proposed mode of printing in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter.
PHORMIUM, *n. fore*-me-um, New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. (Gr. *phormos*, a basket.)
PHOSGENE, *a. fos*-jeen, generating light: *n.* the colourless fuming gas carbonyl chloride. (Gr. *phos*, light, and *gennao*, produce.)
PHOSGENITE, *n. fos*-jen-ite, cromfordite, a compound of carbonate and chloride of lead.
PHOSPHAM, *n. fos*-fam, a compound of ammonia and phosphoric acid.
PHOSPHATE, *n. fos*-fate, a salt of phosphoric acid.
PHOSPHATIC, *a.* fos-*fat*-ik, containing phosphates.
PHOSPHATIZE, *v.t.* fos-fa-tize, to render phosphatic. Phosphatized. Phosphatizes. Phosphatizing.
PHOSPHENE, *n. fos*-feen, a luminous impression on the eye after compression of the eyelid. (Gr. *phos*, and *phaino*, show.)
PHOSPHIDE, *n. fos*-fid, a combination of phosphorus with another element.
PHOSPHINE, *n. fos*-feen, phosphuretted hydrogen.
PHOSPHITE, *n. fos*-fite, a salt of phosphorous acid.
PHOSPHOCERATE, *n.* fos-*foh*-ser-ate, phosphate of cerium, lanthanum and didymium.
PHOSPHOCHALCITE, *n.* fos-fo-*kal*-site, phosphate of copper.
PHOSPHOLITE, *n. fos*-fo-lite, an earth united with phosphoric acid.
PHOSPHOR, *n. fos*-for, the morning star. (L. *Phosphorus*, Lucifer.)
PHOSPHORATE, *v.t. fos*-for-ate, to combine with phosphorus. Phosphorated. Phosphorates. Phosphorating.
PHOSPHOR-BRONZE, *n. fos*-for-bronz, an alloy of copper, tin and phosphorus.
PHOSPHOR-COPPER, *n. fos*-for-*kop*-per, copper containing about ten per cent. of phosphorus.
PHOSPHORESCE, *v.i.* fos-for-*ess*, to shine, as phosphorus. Phosphoresced. Phosphoresces. Phosphorescing.
PHOSPHORESCENCE, *n.* fos-for-*es*-sence, a faint light, as from a phosphoric body.
PHOSPHORESCENT, *a.* fos-for-*es*-sent, shining with a faint light, like phosphorus.
PHOSPHORIC, *a.* fos-*for*-rik, pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. Phosphoric acid, an acid formed by combining phosphorus with oxygen.
PHOSPHORITE, *n. fos*-for-ite, a massive variety of apatite.
PHOSPHORIZE, *v.t. fos*-for-ize, to combine, or impregnate, with phosphores. Phosphorized. Phosphorizes. Phosphorizing.
PHOSPHOROUS, *a. fos*-for-us, phosphoric; containing phosphorus.
PHOSPHORUS, *n. fos*-for-us, the chemical element P.
PHOSPHURET, *n. fos*-fewr-et, a phosphide.
PHOSPHURETTED, *a. fos*-fewr-et-ed, combined with phosphorus. Phosphuretted hydrogen, a combination of phosphorus and hydrogen.
PHOSSY-JAW, *n. fos*-se-jaw, necrosis of the jaw due to phosphorus.
PHOTIZITE, *n. foh*-tiz-ite, silicate of manganese.
PHOTO, *n. foh*-to, a photograph. (Gr. *phos*, light.)
PHOTOCHEMISTRY, *n. foh*-to-*kem*-ist-re, the study of chemical changes due to the action of light.
PHOTOCHROMOTYPE, *n. foh*-to-*krome*-o-type, printing in colours from photographic process blocks.
PHOTOCHROMY, *n. foh*-to-krome-e, the art of photographing in colours.
PHOTO-ENGRAVING, *n. foh*-to-en-*grave*-ing, any photographic process for the production of printing blocks.
PHOTO-ETCHER, *n. foh*-to-*etch*-er, a maker of printing blocks by photographic processes.
PHOTOGENIC, *a.* fo-to-*jen*-ik, producing light.
PHOTOGLYPHY, *n. fo-tog*-lif-e, photographic engraving. (Gr. *phos*, and *glypho*, carve.)
PHOTOGRAPH, *n. foh*-to-graf, a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture by photography. Photographed. Photographing. Photographs. (Gr. *phos*, and *grapho*, write.)
PHOTOGRAPHER, *n. fo-tog*-raf-er, one who photographs.
PHOTOGRAPHIC, *a.* fo-to-*graf*-ik, pertaining to or obtained by photography.
PHOTOGRAPHY, *n.* fo-*tog*-raf-e, the art of producing pictures of objects on a chemically prepared ground by the action of light.
PHOTOGRAVURE, *n. foh*-to-*grav*-ure, a photographic process for the reproduction of pictures and drawings.
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, *n. foh*-to-lith-*og*-raf-e, the art of printing from photographs transferred to stone.
PHOTOLOGICAL, *a.* fo-to-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to photology.
PHOTOLOGY, *n.* fo-*tol*-oj-e, the science of light. (Gr. *phos*, and *logos*, science.)
PHOTOLYSIS, *n.* fo-*tol*-is-is, the action of light on protoplasm. (*Photo*, and Gr. *lysis*, loosening.)
PHOTOMECHANISM, *n. foh*-to-*mek*-an-izm, reproduction by means of process blocks.
PHOTO-MICROGRAPHY, *n. foh*-to-mi-*krog*-raf-e, the art of photographing direct from the microscope.
PHOTOMETER, *n. fo-tom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
PHOTOMETRICAL, *a.* fo-to-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to a photometer. (Gr. *phos*, and *metron*, measure.)

PHOTOMETRY, *n.* fo-*tom*-et-re, the measurement of light.
PHOTOPHOBIA, *n.* fo-to-*foh*-be-a, an intolerance of light. (Gr. *phos*, and *phobos*, fear.)
PHOTOPHONE, *n.* *foh*-to-fone, an apparatus for reproducing sound by variation in light. (Gr. *phos*, and *phone*, sound.)
PHOTOPSY, *n.* fo-*top*-se, an affection of the eye presenting luminous rays. (Gr. *phos*, and *opsis*, vision.)
PHOTOSCULPTURE, *n.* fo-to-*skulp*-tewr, a photographic process for the production of statuettes.
PHOTOSPHERE, *n.* *foh*-to-sfeer, the luminous envelope of the sun. (Gr. *phos*, and *sphere*.)
PHOTOTELEGRAPHY, *n.* *foh*-to-tel-*eg*-raf-e, the telegraphic transmission of photographs and drawings.
PHOTOTYPE, *n.* *foh*-to-tipe, a photographic impression of an engraving from which copies can be printed; a process block: *v.t.* to make a phototype. **Phototyped. Phototypes. Phototyping.**
PHOTOXYLOGRAPHY, *n.* *foh*-to-zy-*log*-raf-e, engraving on wood when the subject has been photographed on the block.
PHOTOZINCOGRAPH, *v.t.* *foh*-to-*zink*-o-graf, to transfer photographs to zinc for printing purposes. **Photozincographed. Photozincographing. Photozincographs.**
PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY, *n.* *foh*-to-zink-*og*-raf-e, the art of printing from photographs transferred to zinc.
PHRAGMACONE, *n.* *frag*-ma-kone, the chambered portion of the internal shell of a belemnite. (Gr. *phragmos*, barrier, and *konos*, cone.)
PHRASE, *n.* fraze, a short expression; a peculiar mode of speech; style: *v.t.* or *t.i.* to express in words or in peculiar words. **Phrase book**, a book of idioms. **Phrased. Phrases. Phrasing.** (Fr.)
PHRASELESS, *a.* *fraze*-less, not to be expressed or described.
PHRASEMONGER, *n.* fraze-*mung*-gur, a maker of phrases.
PHRASEOGRAM, *n.* *fraze*-e-o-gram, a symbol representing a phrase. (Gr. *phrasis*, and *gramma*.)
PHRASEOLOGICAL, *a.* fraze-e-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to phraseology; composed of phrases.
PHRASEOLOGY, *n.* fraze-e-*ol*-o-e, manner of expressing a thought; diction; a collection of phrases. (Gr. *phrasis*, and *logos*, science.)
PHRATRY, *n.* *frate*-re, a clan: a division of a clan. (Gr. *phratria*.)
PHRENETIC, *a.* fren-*et*-ik, wild and erratic; frantic: *n.* a person erratic in his imagination. (O.Fr. *frenetique*.)
PHRENIC, *a.* *fren*-ik, belonging to the diaphragm. (Gr. *phren*, the diaphragm.)
PHRENITIS, *n.* fren-*ite*-is, an inflammation of the brain, attended with fever and delirium; phrensy.
PHRENOLOGICAL, *a.* fren-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to phrenology.
PHRENOLOGICALLY, *ad.* fren-ol-*oj*-ik-al-le, according to phrenology.
PHRENOLOGIST, *n.* fren-*ol*-oj-ist, a believer in phrenology.
PHRENOLOGY, *n.* fren-*ol*-oj-e, the theory that the mental faculties and powers are connected with particular areas of action in the brain, and their development shown by the external undulations of the cranium which do not, however, represent the contours of the brain surface. (Gr. *phren*, the mind, and *logos*, science.)
PHRENSY, *n.* *fren*-ze, frenzy; madness; delirium.
PHRYGIAN, *a.* *frij*-e-an, belonging to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly animating kind of music, and also to a kind of pumice stone, anciently used in dyeing. **Phrygian cap**, a woollen cap worn by the ancient Phrygians, and become the emblem of enfranchisement and liberty.
PHTHANITE, *n.* *tan*-ite, chert; an impure calcareous variety of flint.
PHTHIRIASIS, *n.* the-*ri*-a-sis, the lousy disease. (Gr. *phtheir*, a louse.)
PHTHISICAL, *a.* *thy*-zik-al, belonging to or proceeding from phthisis.
PHTHISIOLOGY, *n.* thy-ze-*ol*-oj-e, a treatise on phthisis. (Gr. *phthisis*, and *logos*, account.)
PHTHISIPNEUMONY, *n.* thy-zip-*new*-mo-ne, pulmonary consumption. (Gr. *phthisis*, and *pneumonia*.)
PHTHISIS, *n.* *thy*-sis, pulmonary consumption; tuberculosis of the lungs. (L.)
PHYCOGRAPHY, *n.* fi-*kog*-raf-e, a treatise on seaweeds. (Gr. *phykos*, and *grapho*, write.)
PHYCOLOGY, *n.* fi-*kol*-oj-e, the study of the algæ. (Gr. *phykos*, a sea-weed, and *logos*, science.)
PHYLACTERIC, *a.* fe-*lak*-ter-ik, pertaining to phylacteries.
PHYLACTERY, *n.* fil-*ak*-ter-e, any charm or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease; among the Jews, a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts of Scripture, enclosed in small cases, and attached to the forehead or the left arm. (O.Fr. *filalerie*.)
PHYLARCHY, *n.* *fy*-lahrk-e, government of a tribe. (Gr. *phyle*, a tribe, and *arche*, rule.)
PHYLETIC, *a.* fi-*let*-ik, pertaining to a tribe.
PHYLLITE, *n.* *fil*-lite, clay slate in which the lustre of disseminated mica is conspicuous; a fossil leaf. (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.)
PHYLLIUM, *n.* *fil*-e-um, a genus of leaf insects.
PHYLLODE, *n.* *fil*-lode a leaf in which the blade is a dilated petiole. (Gr. *phyllon*, and *eidos*, like.)
PHYLLOID, *a.* *fil*-oyd, like a leaf.
PHYLLOPHAGANS, *n.pl.* fil-*lof*-a-ganz, insects that feed on leaves. (Gr. *phyllon*, and *phago*, eat.)
PHYLLOPHAGOUS, *a.* fil-*lof*-a-gus, leaf-eating.
PHYLLOPODS, *n.pl.* *fil*-lo-podz, a tribe of crustaceans with leaf-like feet. (Gr. *phyllon*, and *pous*, a foot.)
PHYLLOSTOM, *n.* *fil*-os-tom, a leaf-nosed bat. (Gr. *phyllon*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)
PHYLLOTAXIS, *n.* fil-o-*taks*-is, the arrangement of leaves on the stem [Bot.]. (Gr. *phyllon*, and *taxis*, order.)
PHYLLOTAXY, *n.* fil-o-*taks*-e, phyllotaxis.
PHYLLOXERA, *n.pl.* fil-ok-*seer*-a, a genus of aphides which form leaf-galls on the vine. (Gr. *phyllon*, and *xeros*, dry.)
PHYLOGENESIS, *n.* fi-lo-*jen*-is-is, phylogeny.
PHYLOGENY, *n.* fi-*loj*-en-e, the development of racial or typical forms in the animal or vegetable kingdom. (Gr. *phyle*, and *gennao*, produce.)
PHYLOGENETIC, *a.* fi-lo-jen-*et*-ik, pertaining to phylogeny.
PHYMA, *n.* *fy*-ma, an external tubercle. (Gr.)
PHYSALIA, *n.pl.* fi-*sale*-e-a, a genus of hydrozoa, one species of which is the Portuguese man-o'-war. (Gr. *physalis*, bladder.)
PHYSALIS, *n.* *fy*-sa-lis, an American genus of 45 species of plants including the winter cherry, *P. alkekengi*, and the Cape gooseberry, *P. peruviana*. (Gr.)
PHYSALITE, *n.* *fis*-a-lite, a mineral of a yellowish-white colour; a variety of prismatic topaz. (Gr. *physalis*, and *lithos*, stone.)
PHYSETER, *n.* *fiz*-et-er, the sperm whale. *Physeter macrocephalus*. (Gr.)
PHYSIC, *n.* *fiz*-ik, the science or the art of healing diseases; medicine; a medicine that purges; a cathartic: *v.t.* to treat with physic; to cure. **Physic garden**, a botanical garden. **Physicked. Physicking. Physics.** (O.Fr. *phisique*.)
PHYSICAL, *a.* *fiz*-ik-al, pertaining to material things; pertaining to physics; perceptible by the senses.
PHYSICALIST, *n.* *fiz*-ik-al-ist, one who refers the spiritual in man to physical organization.
PHYSICALLY, *ad.* *fiz*-ik-al-le, materially.
PHYSICIAN, *n.* fiz-*ish*-an, a doctor of medicine; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases and not to perform surgical operations; a licentiate member or fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. (O.Fr. *physicien*.)
PHYSICISM, *n.* *fiz*-is-izm, the reference of the spiritual to the physical.
PHYSICIST, *n.* *fiz*-is-ist, a student of physics.
PHYSICOLOGIC, *n.* *fiz*-e-ko-*loj*-ik, logic illustrated by natural philosophy.
PHYSICOLOGY, *n.* fiz-e-*kol*-oj-e, the science of natural philosophy, or a discourse thereon. (Gr. *physikos*, physical, and *logos*, science.)
PHYSICS, *n.* *fiz*-iks, the science of the properties and changes of matter; natural philosophy.
PHYSIOCRAT, *n.* *fiz*-e-o-krat, an economist of the school of Quesnay who taught that land is the

source of all wealth and agriculture the only industry that increases wealth. (Gr. *physis*, and *kratos*, force.)

PHYSIOGENY, *n.* fiz-e-*oj*-en-e, the genesis of function. (Gr. *physis*, and *gennao*, produce.)

PHYSIOGNOMIC, *a.* fiz-e-o-*nom*-ik *or* fiz-e-og-*nom*-ik, pertaining to physiognomy; significative: *n.pl.* physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMIST, *n.* fiz-e-*on*-om-ist *or* fiz-e-*og*-no-mist, one who is skilled in physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMY, *n.* fiz-e-*on*-om-e *or* fiz-e-*og*-no-me, the face; the art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the expression of the countenance. (O.Fr. *phisonomie.*)

PHYSIOGRAPHER, *n.* fiz-e-*og*-raf-er, a physical geographer.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, *n.* fiz-e-*og*-raf-e, physical geography. (Gr. *physis*, and *grapho*, write.)

PHYSIOLATRY, *n.* fiz-e-*ol*-at-re, nature worship. (Gr. *physis*, and *latreia*, worship.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL, *a.* fiz-e-o-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to physiology.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *ad.* fiz-e-o-*loj*-ik-al-le, according to physiology.

PHYSIOLOGIST, *n.* fiz-e-*ol*-oj-ist, one who is versed in physiology.

PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* fiz-e-*ol*-oj-e, the science which treats of the organs of plants and animals and their functions. (Gr. *physis*, and *logos*, science.)

PHYSIQUE, *n.* fiz-*eek*, bodily structure. (Fr.)

PHYSOGRADE, *a.* *fiz*-o-grade, swimming by means of air-bladders: *n.* a member of the Physograda, a group of oceanic hydrozoa. (Gr. *physa*, an air-bubble, and L. *gradior*, walk.)

PHYTOGENESIS, *n.* fi-to-*jen*-is-is, phytogeny.

PHYTOGENY, *n.* fi-*toj*-en-e, the study of the generation of plants. (Gr. *phyton*, and *gennao*, produce.)

PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, *n.* *fi*-to-je-*og*-ra-fe, the distribution of plants. (Gr. *phyton*, and L. *geographia.*)

PHYTOGLYPHY, *n.* fi-*tog*-lif-e, nature-printing of plants from their impressions on soft metal as afterwards electrotyped. (Gr. *phytos*, and *glyphe*, carving.)

PHYTOGRAPHY, *n.* fi-*tog*-ra-fe, systematic botany. (Gr. *phyton*, and *grapho*, write.)

PHYTOID, *a.* *fi*-toyd, plant-like. (Gr. *phyton*, and *eidos*, like.)

PHYTOLOGIST, *n.* fi-*tol*-oj-ist, a botanist.

PHYTOLOGY, *n.* fi-*tol*-oj-e, botany; a treatise on plants. (Gr. *phyton*, and *logos*, science.)

PHYTONOMY, *n.* fi-*ton*-om-e, the science of the laws of vegetable development. (Gr. *phyton*, and *nomos*, a law.)

PHYTOPHAGOUS, *a.* fi-*tof*-a-gus, subsisting on plants. (Gr. *phyton*, and *phago*, eat.)

PHYTOTOMY, *n.* fi-*tot*-om-e, the dissection of plants. (Gr. *phyton*, and *tome*, cutting.)

PI, *n.* py, the symbol (π, the Greek P) of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter [Math.].

PI, *n.* py, a confused mixture of printing types; printer's pie.

PIACULAR, *a.* pi-*ak*-yew-lar, expiatory; requiring expiation; atrociously bad. (L. *piacularis.*)

PIANETTE, *n.* pe-an-*et*, a small piano: an upright piano. (It.)

PIANINO, *n.* pe-an-*ee*-no, a pianette.

PIANISSIMO, *ad.* pe-an-*is*-sim-o, very softly [Mus.]. (It.)

PIANIST, *n.* *pee*-an-ist, a performer on the pianoforte.

PIANO, *ad.* pee-*ah*-no, softly [Mus.]. (It.)

PIANO, *n.* pe-*an*-no, a pianoforte. (It.)

PIANOFORTE, *n.* pe-*an*-no-fort-tay *or* pe-*an*-no-fort, a keyed musical instrument in which the notes are produced by the action of hammers striking on wires. (It. *piano*, and *forte*, strong.)

PIANOLA, *n.* pe-an-*oh*-la, an automatic pianoforte.

PIASSAVA, *n.* pe-as-*sah*-va, a vegetable fibre from Brazil, obtained from *Leopoldinia piassaba* or *Attalea funifera*, used in making brooms and brushes.

PIASTRE, *n.* pe-*as*-ter, a coin of varying value formerly in use in most of the Mediterranean countries; the piece-of-eight, the eight being silver reals. (Fr.)

PIAZZA, *n.* pe-*az*-za, an open square surrounded by buildings, the upper stories of which are generally supported over an arched promenade by pillars; the colonnaded walk itself. (It.)

PIBROCH, *n.* *pee*-broch, a special kind of music played on the Highland bagpipe; the bagpipe itself. (Gael. *piobaireachd*, a tune for the bagpipes.)

PICA, *n.* *py*-ka, the magpie; a depraved form of appetite, so called from the presumed habits of the magpie, in which there is a craving for substances unfit for food, such as sand, chalk, clay, coal, &c. (Med.], (L.)

PICA, *n.* *py*-ka, a large printing-type; a directory for devotional services.

PICA, *n.* *py*-ka, the genus of the tailless hares.

PICADOR, *n.* *pik*-a-dore, in a bull fight, one who rouses the bull by pricking him. (Sp.)

PICAMAR, *n.* *pik*-a-mahr, the bitter principle of pitch. (L. *pix*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter.)

PICARESQUE, *a.* *pik*-ar-esk, concerned with rogues and criminals. (Fr.)

PICARIAN, *a.* pi-*kare*-e-an, allied to the woodpeckers.

PICAROON, *n.* *pik*-a-roon, a plunderer, especially of wrecks; a pirate. (Sp. a rogue.)

PICAYUNE, *n.* pik-ay-*yewn*, a small silver coin of the Southern States, U.S.A., worth 6¼ cents., now obsolete. (Fr. *picaillon*, a coin worth a farthing.)

PICCADIL, *n.* *pik*-ka-dil, a piccadilly.

PICCADILLY, *n.* *pik*-ka-*dil*-le, a high collar, or a kind of ruff. (O.Fr. *piccadille.*)

PICCAGE, *n.* *pik*-kaje, money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths [Law]. (*Pitch.*)

PICCALILLI, *n.* *pik*-a-*lil*-le, a kind of mixed pickles in which mustard is used.

PICCANINNY, *n.* *pik*-a-nin-ne, pickaninny.

PICCOLO, *n.* *pik*-ko-lo, a small flute, with the notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute. (It.)

PICE, *n.* pice, an Indian coin, the fourth of an anna.

PICK, *n.* pik, a sharp-pointed tool for digging; choice; right of selection; foul matter which collects on printing types [Printing]: *v.t.* to pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to pull off or clean with the teeth or fingers; to separate so as to loosen; to steal by taking out with the fingers; to choose or select; to strike with the bill, as a bird; to puncture; to open by a pointed instrument, as a lock: *v.i.* to eat slowly; to nibble. **Pick up,** to take up; to gather. **Pick a hole in one's coat,** to find fault. **Picked.** Picking. **Picks.** (A.S. *pycan.*)

PICKABACK, *ad.* *pik*-a-bak, in the manner of a pack carried on the shoulders.

PICKANINNY, *n.* *pik*-a-nin-ne, a negro baby; a small child. (From Sp. *pequeño*, little.)

PICKAXE, *n.* *pik*-aks, a curved pick with a handle in the middle, one end being pointed and the other shaped like a chisel. (O.Fr. *picois.*)

PICKBACK, *ad.* *pik*-bak, on the back.

PICKED, *a.* pikt, pointed.

PICKEDNESS, *n.* *pik*-ed-ness, state of being pointed at the end; sharpness.

PICKEER, *v.i.* pik-*eer*, to pillage; to skirmish. **Pickeered.** Pickeering. **Pickeers.**

PICKER, *n.* *pik*-er, one who picks or culls; an instrument for picking or separating.

PICKEREL, *n.* *pik*-er-el, a small pike, the freshwater fish *Esox lucius*; a pikerel. **Pickerel weed,** the water plant *Pontederia cordata.* (*Pike.*)

PICKEREL, *n.* *pik*-er-el, the dunlin, *Tringa alpina.*

PICKERINGITE, *n.* *pik*-er-ing-ite, a variety of magnesian alum.

PICKET, *n.* *pik*-et, a sharp stake used in fortification; a narrow board pointed for a fence; a guard posted in front of an army; a small body of men selected for a purpose [Mil.]; the punishment of standing on a pointed stake; a trades-unionist on guard during a strike: *v.t.* to fortify with pickets; to enclose with pickets; to fasten to a picket or stake; to post as a picket [Mil.]. **Picketed. Picketing. Pickets.** (Fr. *piquet.*)

PICKLE, *n.* *pik*-kl, brine; a solution of salt and water; any liquid in which substances are seasoned and preserved; a vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle; a state of difficulty: *v.t.* to preserve in pickle; to imbue highly with anything bad. **Pickled. Pickles. Pickling.** (Dut. *pekel*, brine.)

PICKLE-HERRING, *n.* *pik*-kl-*her*-ring, a merry-andrew.

PICKLOCK, *n.* *pik*-lok, a tool for opening locks without the key; a person who picks locks.

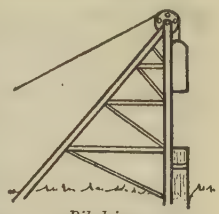
PICKPOCKET, *n.* *pik*-pok-et, one who steals from the pocket of another.

PICKPURSE, *n.* *pik*-purse, one who steals the purse or from the purse of another.

PICKTHANK, *n.* *pik*-thank, an officious fellow; a parasite.
PICKTOOTH, *n.* *pik*-tooth, a tooth-pick.
PICNIC, *n.* *pik*-nik, an outing with an outdoor meal; a rural entertainment at which each person contributes some article for the repast; a pleasure-party making an excursion into the country and carrying their provisions with them: *v.i.* to take part in a picnic. **Picknicked. Picknicking. Picnics.** (Fr. *piquenique.*)
PICOTEE, *n.* pik-o-*tee*, a variety of the pink with the colours arranged concentrically. (Fr. *picoté.*)
PICOTITE, *n.* *pik*-o-tite, one of the spinel group of minerals. (Picot, the mineralogist.)
PICQUET, *n.* pik-*et*, piquet.
PICRATE, *n.* *pik*-rate, a salt of picric acid: *a.* having a bitter taste.
PICRIC, *n.* *pik*-rik, trinitro-phenol; picric acid. (Gr. *pikros*, bitter.)
PICRINE, *n.* *pik*-rin, a bitter substance procured from the foxglove.
PICROLITE, *n.* *pik*-ro-lite, a fibrous variety of serpentine.
PICROMEL, *n.* *pik*-ro-mel, a principle in bile. (Gr. *pikros*, and *meli*, honey.)
PICROSMINE, *n.* *pik*-roz-min, a mineral which, when moistened, has an argillaceous smell. (Gr. *pikros*, and *osme*, smell.)
PICROTOXIN, *n.* pik-ro-*toks*-in, a bitter principle from the seeds of *Cocculus indicus.* (Gr. *pikros* and *toxikon*, poison.)
PICT, *n.* pikt, one of a race of people formerly occupying the north-east of Scotland. **Picts' houses**, ancient stone dwellings in Scotland in which no mortar was used. (Late L. *Picti.*)
PICTORIAL, *a.* pik-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures.
PICTORIALLY, *ad.* pik-*tore*-e-al-e, in a pictorial manner.
PICTURE, *n.* *pikt*-yur, a painting or drawing exhibiting the resemblance of anything; a likeness; representation; description: *v.t.* to paint or draw resemblances; to represent; to describe vividly. **Picture gallery**, an apartment for the exhibition of pictures. **Picture writing**, the use of pictures instead of letters for the purposes of language. **Pictured. Pictures. Picturing.** (O.Fr.)
PICTURE-HOUSE, *n.* *pikt*-yur-house, a cinema theatre.
PICTURESQUE, *a.* pikt-yur-*esk*, expressing that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; like a picture; fit to be made a picture of. (It. *pittoresco.*)
PICTURESQUENESS, *n.* pikt-yur-*esk*-ness, state of being picturesque.
PICUL, *a.* *pik*-ul, *n.* Chinese weight of 133⅓ pounds. (Malay.)
PICUS, *n.* *pi*-kus, a woodpecker. (L.)
PIDDLE, *v.i.* *pid*-dl, to trifle; to make water. **Piddled. Piddles. Piddling.** (*Peddle.*)
PIDDOCK, *n.* *pid*-dok, a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pholas.* (Dial. Eng.)
PIDGIN-ENGLISH, *n.* *pij*-in-*ing*-lish, a dialect used in Chinese ports.
PIE, *n.* pi, a crust baked with meat or fruit in it or under it. (M.E.)
PIE, *n.* pi, the magpie; type confusedly mixed. (Fr.)
PIE, *n.* pi, the service book so called from its old style of printing which gave it the colours of the magpie.
PIEBALD, *a.* *pi*-bawld, with patches of two different colours. (*Pie*, the magpie, and *bald*, streaked.)
PIECE, *n.* peece, a part of anything; a portion; a definite quantity; roll of cloth; a literary or artistic composition; a composition; a gun; a coin; a person; a chessman of major value: *v.t.* to mend; to patch; to add to; to unite: *v.i.* to unite; to be compacted. **Of a piece**, of the same sort. **Piece out**, to extend by addition of one or more pieces. **Pieced. Pieces. Piecing.** (O.Fr.)
PIECELESS, *a.* *peece*-less, not made of pieces.
PIECEMEAL, *a.* *peece*-meel, single; made of pieces: *ad.* in pieces; by pieces; little by little.
PIECER, *n.* *peece*-er, one who pieces; a patcher.
PIECE-WORK, *n.* *peece*-wurk, work done by the job or piece and not by the day or hour.
PIED, *a.* pide, variegated with spots; spotted black and white. (*Pie*, the magpie.)
PIEDNESS, *n.* *pide*-ness, diversity of colours in spots.
PIEMAN, *n.* *pi*-man, a maker or seller of pies.
PIENO, *a.* pe-*ay*-no, in full; all performing [Mus.]. (It.)
PIEPOWDER, *n.* *pi*-pou-der, a court of record, formerly incident to every fair and market. (O.Fr. *piepoudreux.*)
PIER, *n.* peer, a solid mass of stone or brick work for supporting an arch, the timbers of a bridge, or other building; the supporting wall between windows and doors; the pillar on which a gate is hung; a projecting wharf or landing-place; a jetty or mole projecting into the sea. (Fr. *pierre*, a stone.)
PIERAGE, *n.* *peer*-aje, toll for using a pier.
PIERCE, *v.t.* peerce, to thrust into with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to affect deeply; to dive into: *v.i.* to enter; to penetrate. **Pierced. Pierces. Piercing.** (Fr. *percer.*)
PIERCEABLE, *a.* *peerce*-a-bl, that may be pierced.
PIERCED, *a.* peerst, perforated with holes.
PIERCER, *n.* *peerce*-er, a perforating tool; a stiletto; one who pierces.
PIERCING, *a.* *peerce*-ing, penetrating with force; keen.
PIERCINGLY, *ad.* *peerce*-ing-le, in a piercing manner.
PIERCINGNESS, *n.* *peerce*-ing-ness, piercing quality.
PIER-GLASS, *n.* *peer*-glahss, a mirror between windows.
PIERIAN, *a.* pi-*ee*-re-an, pertaining to the Muses. (Pieria, in Thrace, where they were worshipped.)
PIERROT, *n.* *pe*-ayr-oh, a pantomimist in white and black. (Fr. dim. of *Pierre.*)
PIER-TABLE, *n.* *peer*-tay-bl, a table between windows.
PIET, *n.* *pi*-et, the magpie; the dipper or water-ousel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* (Dial. Eng.)
PIETA, *n.* pe-*ay*-ta, a representation of the women lamenting over the dead Christ. (It.)
PIETISM, *n.* *pi*-et-izm, the principles and practices of the Pietists.
PIETIST, *n.* *pi*-et-ist, one of a religious party in Germany that attached supreme importance to personal godliness as compared with dogma and the services of the church; piety.
PIETISTIC, *a.* pi-e-*tis*-tik, partaking of pietism.
PIETRA-DURA, *n.* pe-*ay*-tra-*doo*-ra, the finest kind of Florentine mosaic work. (It. hard stone.)
PIETY, *n.* *pi*-e-te, religious devotion; affectionate reverence. (Fr. *piété.*)
PIEWIFE, *n.* *pi*-wife, the lapwing. (Dial. Eng.)
PIEZOMETER, *n.* pi-e-*zom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the compressibility of fluids. (Gr. *piezo*, press, and *metron*, measure.)
PIFFERO, *n.* *pif*-e-ro, an old form of oboe; the Italian bagpipe. (It.)
PIFFLE, *n.* *pif*-fl, silly chatter; evident untruth; futility: *v.i.* to talk nonsense. **Piffled. Piffles. Piffling.**
PIG, *n.* pig, an earthenware hot-water bottle. (Dial. Eng. and Scots.)
PIG, *n.* pig, the domestic swine; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead or other metal: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to bring forth pigs, or act like pigs; to lie together like pigs. **Pigged. Pigging. Pigs.** (A.S. *pecg.*)
PIGEON, *n.* *pij*-un, any species of the dove family; the dove; a person easily imposed on and swindled: *v.t.* to fleece in gambling. **Pigeon English**, Pidjin-English. **Pigeon post**, a system of letter-carrying in which the letter is photographed down on to thin paper or film and enclosed in a goosequill which is tied to the root of a strong feather in the pigeon's tail. **Pigeon's foot**, the long-stalked geranium, *G. columbinum.* **Pigeoned. Pigeoning. Pigeons.** (O.Fr.)
PIGEON-BREASTED, *a.* *pij*-un-brest-ed, with a breast like a pigeon.
PIGEON-HEARTED, *a.* *pij*-un-hart-ed, timid; easily frightened.
PIGEON-HOLE, *n.* *pij*-un-hole, a hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling; a little division in a case for papers.
PIGEON-HOUSE, *n.* *pij*-un-hous, a dovecot.

PIGEON-LIVERED, *a.* *pij*-un-liv-erd, timid or mild in temper.
PIGEON-PEA, *n.* *pij*-un-pee, a kind of pulse; dahl, a species of *Cajanus.*
PIGEON-TOED, *a.* *pij*-un-tode, with turned-in toes.
PIG-EYED, *a.* *pig*-ide, having small eyes sunk deep in the head.
PIGGERY, *n.* *pig*-er-e, an enclosure for pigs.
PIGGIN, *n.* *pig*-gin, a small wooden drinking vessel. (Gael. *pigean.*)
PIGGISH, *a.* *pig*-ish, swinish; pertaining to pigs.
PIGHEADED, *a.* *pig*-hed-ed, having a large head; stupidly obstinate.
PIGHEADEDNESS, *n.* *pig*-hed-ed-ness, the quality of being pig-headed.
PIG-IRON, *n.* *pig*-i-urn, iron in pigs.
PIGMEAN, *a.* pig-*me*-an, very small; like a pigmy.
PIGMENT, *n.* *pig*-ment, a dry colour powder for paint; paint: colouring matter. (Fr.)
PIGMENTAL, *a.* pig-*ment*-al, pertaining to pigments.
PIGMY, *n.* *pig*-me, pygmy; one of a race of dwarfs of antiquity, fabled to be about 13½ inches in height; a dwarf: *a.* very small; dwarfish. (Gr. *pygmaios.*)
PIGMY, *n.* *pig*-me, the curlew sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata.*
PIGNONS, *n.pl.* peen-*yohnz*, edible seeds of fir-cones. (Fr.)
PIGNORATE, *v.t.* *pig*-nor-ate, to pawn: to mortgage; to detain stray cattle until their damage is paid for. Pignorated. Pignorates. Pignorating.
PIGNORATION, *n.* pig-nor-*ay*-shon, act of pledging. (Late L. *pigneratio.*)
PIGNUT, *n.* *pig*-nut, the earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum.*
PIGOTITE, *n.* *pig*-o-tite, a mineral compound of alumina and mudeseous acid encrusting granite caves.
PIGSTICKING, *n.* *pig*-stik-ing, hunting the wild boar with a spear on horseback.
PIGSTY, *n.* *pig*-sti, a sty or pen of pigs.
PIGTAIL, *n.* *pig*-tale, the tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a small roll of twisted tobacco.
PIGWIDGEON, *n.* *pig*-wid-jun, a fairy; a cant word for anything very small.
PIKE, *n.* pike, a weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed flat steel head; a pointed end; a turnpike. (A.S.)
PIKE, *n.* pike, the voracious freshwater fish, *Esox lucius.* Sea pike, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris.*
PIKE, *n.* pike, a peak: a hill with a sharp summit.
PIKED, *a.* pykt, ending in a point.
PIKELET, *n.* *pike*-let, a crumpet. (Dial. Eng.)
PIKELIN, *n.* *pike*-lin, a pikelet.
PIKEMAN, *n.* *pike*-man, a soldier armed with a pike; a miner who uses a pick.
PIKESTAFF, *n.* *pike*-stahf, the shaft of a pike.
PIKRITE, *n.* *pik*-rite, an eruptive rock rich in olivine. (Gr. *pikros*, bitter.)
PILASTER, *n.* pil-*as*-ter, a square pillar, usually set within a wall and having a capital and a base. (Fr. *pilastre.*)
PILAW, *n.* *pil*-law, pillau.
PILCH, *n.* piltch, a furred gown; a flannel gown; a child's saddle. (A.S. *pylce.*)
PILCHARD, *n.* *pil*-chard, a fish of the herring family, *Clupea pilchardus*, the adult sardine. (Ir. *pilseir.*)
PILE, *n.* pile, a heap; a mass or collection of things piled up, or of combustibles for burning a dead body; a large building; a mass of buildings; a series of plates so arranged as to produce a current [Elect.]: *v.t.* to lay in a heap or pile; to collect together; to amass. Piled. Piles. Piling. (Fr.)
PILE, *n.* pile, a large stake driven into the earth to support a building: *v.t.* to drive piles into. Piled. Piles. Piling. (A.S. *pil*, sharp stake.)
PILE, *n.* pile, the nap or fine hairy substance on the surface of woven fabrics. (L. *pilus*, hair.)
PILE, *n.* pile, an isosceles triangle issuing from the chief and pointing downwards [Her.].
PILE, *n.* pile, an arrowhead on the head of a lance. (L. *pilum.*)
PILEATE, *a.* *pil*-e-ate, having the form of a cap. (L. *pileatus*, capped.)
PILEATED, *a.* *pil*-e-ate-ed, pileate.

PILEDRIVER, *n.* *pile*-dri-ver, a machine for driving down piles.
PILER, *n.* *pile*-er, one who piles or forms a heap.
PILES, *n.pl.* pylz, the hæmorrhoids, or tumours formed by the dilatation of the veins about the verge of the anus. (L. *pila*, ball.)
PILEWORM, *n.* *pile*-wurm, the shipworm, a boring mollusc of the genus *Teredo.*
PILEWORT, *n.* *pile*-wurt, the plant whose roots were used in poultices as a specific for hæmorrhoids, the celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria.*


Piledriver.

PILFER, *v.i. or v.t.* *pil*-fer, to steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft. Pilfered. Pilfering. Pilfers. (O.Fr. *pelfrer*, rob.)
PILFERER, *n.* *pil*-fer-er, one who pilfers.
PILFERING, *n.* *pil*-fer-ing, petty theft.
PILFERINGLY, *ad.* *pil*-fer-ing-le, in a pilfering manner.
PILGARLIC, *n.* pil-*gahr*-lik, a poor, forsaken wretch.
PILGRIM, *n.* *pil*-grim, a wanderer; one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place. Pilgrim Fathers, the nonconformists who sailed in the Mayflower to found a colony in New England in 1620. Pilgrim shell, the scallop, *Pecten maximus.* (O.Fr. *pelegrin.*)
PILGRIMAGE, *n.* *pil*-grim-aje, a reverential journey; a journey to some holy place. the journey of human life.
PILIFEROUS, *a.* pi-*lif*-er-us, bearing hair; covered with hair. (L. *pilus*, hair, and *fero*, bear.)
PILIGEROUS. *a.* pi-*lij*-er-us, piliferous.
PILL, *n.* pil, a medicine in a little ball, to be swallowed whole; anything nauseous to be as it were swallowed: *v.t.* to dose with pills; to blackball. Pilled. Pilling. Pills. (L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.)
PILL, *v.t.* pil, to rob; to plunder. Pilled. Pilling. Pills.
PILL, *v.t.* pil, to peel: *v.i.* to be peeled. Pilled. Pilling. Pills. (O.Fr. *piller.*)
PILLAGE, *n.* *pil*-lage, plunder; spoil specially taken in war; act of plundering: *v.t.* to strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder. Pillaged. Pillages. Pillaging. (O.Fr. *piller.*)
PILLAGER, *n.* *pil*-la-jer, one who plunders with violence.
PILLAR, *n.* *pil*-lar, a detached column of any shape for support; a supporter; a monument; something resembling a pillar; foundation or support. (O.Fr. *piler.*)
PILLAR-BOX, *n.* *pil*-lar-boks, a letter-box like a pillar.
PILLARED, *a.* *pil*-lard, supported by pillars; like a pillar.
PILLAU, *n.* *pil*-law, pilaw; a Turkish dish consisting of boiled rice and fowl or mutton stewed with almonds and raisins and cardamoms and served with fried onions. (Turk. *pilaw.*)
PILLBOX, *n.* *pil*-boks, a doctor's carriage; a concrete blockhouse.
PILLION, *n.* *pil*-yon, a cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback; a pad behind a saddle for a second rider; a low saddle; the luggage-carrier of a motor cycle. (Ir. *pillíun*, pack-saddle.)
PILLORY, *n.* *pil*-lor-e, a wooden frame on posts, with movable boards and holes in them, through which the head and hands of a criminal were put by way of punishment: *v.t.* to punish with the pillory; to expose to general abuse. Pilloried. Pillories. Pillorying. (Fr. *pilori.*)
PILLOW, *n.* *pil*-lo, a cushion filled with feathers, or other soft material, to support the head of a person reposing; a wooden block used for the same purpose by savages; a bearing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported [Naut.]: *v.t.* to rest or lay on for support. Pillow fight, a fight with bolsters. Pillowed. Pillowing. Pillows. (M.E. *pylwe.*)
PILLOWCASE, *n.* *pil*-lo-kace, the movable case which is drawn over a pillow; a pillowslip.

PILLOWY, *a.* *pil*-lo-e, like a pillow; soft.
PILLWORT, *n.* *pil*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Pilularia.*
PILOCARPINE, *n.* pi-lo-*kahrp*-in, a preparation from a Brazilian shrub of the genus *Pilocarpus.* (Gr. *pilos,* cap, and *karpos,* fruit.)
PILOSE, *a.* *pi*-lose, hairy; covered with or consisting of hair. (L. *pilosus.*)
PILOSELY, *ad.* pi-*lose*-le, in a pilose manner
PILOSITY, *n.* pil-*os*-e-te, hairiness.
PILOT, *n.* *pi*-lot, a steersman; one who steers; one licensed to take charge of ships where the navigation is difficult, as along a coast or into a harbour; a guide; a director of one's course: *v.t.* to direct the course of, as a ship where navigation is dangerous; to guide through dangers; to lead the way. **Pilot whale,** the blackfish, a species of the dolphin family, *Globicephalus melas.* **Piloted. Piloting. Pilots.** (O.Fr.)
PILOTAGE, *n.* *pi*-lot-aje, the act of piloting; a pilot's fee.
PILOT-BALLOON, *n.* *pi*-lot-bal-*loon,* a balloon sent up to discover the direction of the wind.
PILOT-BOAT, *n.* *pi*-lot-boat, a boat used by pilots.
PILOT-CLOTH, *n.* *pi*-lot-kloth, a stout blue cloth for great-coats, as worn by pilots.
PILOT-ENGINE, *n.* *pi*-lot-en-jin, the leading engine when two are used to draw a train; an engine sent on ahead of a train to ensure that the road is clear.
PILOTFISH, *n.* *pi*-lot-fish, the fish that accompanies the sharks, *Naucrates ductor.*
PILOT-JACKET, *n.* *pi*-lot-jak-et, a jacket made of pilot-cloth.
PILOUS, *a.* *pi*-lus, pilose.
PILTOCK, *n.* *pil*-tok, the coalfish, *Gadus virens.*
PILULA, *n.* *pil*-yew-la, a pill [Med.].
PILULAR, *a.* *pil*-yew-lar, pertaining to pills.
PILULARIA, *n.* pil-yew-*lare*-e-a, pillwort, or pepper-grass.
PILULE, *n.* *pil*-yewl, a small pill.
PIMELIC, *a.* pi-*mel*-ik, obtained from fat by the action of nitric acid. (Gr. *pimele,* fat.)
PIMELITE, *n.* *pim*-e-lite, a green clay or earth, greasy to the touch. (Gr. *pimele,* and *lithos,* stone.)
PIMENTO, *n.* pim-*en*-to, Jamaica pepper, popularly called allspice, the berry of *Pimenta officinalis.* (Sp. *pimiento.*)
PIMP, *n.* pimp, a procurer; a pander: *v.i.* to pander; to procure lewd women. **Pimped. Pimping. Pimps.**
PIMPERNEL, *n.* *pim*-per-nel, a plant of the genus *Anagallis.* (O.Fr. *pimpernelle.*)
PIMPLE, *n.* *pim*-pl, a small red pustule on the skin. (A.S. *piplian,* blister.)
PIMPLED, *a.* *pim*-pld, pimply.
PIMPLY, *a.* *pim*-ple, having pimples.
PIMP-LIKE, *a.* *pimp*-like, like a pimp; vile; infamous.
PIN, *n.* pin, anything thin and pointed used for fastening clothes; a piece of wood or metal sharpened to fasten together; anything like a pin; a thing of little value; a peg; a bolt: *v.t.* to fasten with a pin; to make fast; to enclose. **Pinned. Pinning. Pins.** (A.S. *pinn.*)
PIN, *n.* pin, half a firkin; four and a half gallons.
PINA-CLOTH, *n.* *pee*-na-kloth, a fine fabric made in Manila, of the fibres of the leaf of the pine-apple. (Sp. *piña,* pine-apple.)
PINACOID, *n.* *pin*-a-koid, any two faces in a crystal intersecting one axis and parallel to the others. (Gr. *pinax,* board, and *oid.*)
PINAFORE, *n.* *pin*-a-fore, a long apron to protect the front of the dress.
PINANG, *n.* pe-*nang,* the betel nut.
PINASTER, *n.* pi-*nas*-ter, the cluster pine of the south of Europe, *Pinus pinaster.* (L. *pinus,* pine.)
PIN-CASE, *n.* *pin*-kace, a case for holding pins.
PINCE-NEZ, *n.* *pance*-nay, *or pince*-nay, a pair of eyeglasses that fit on the nose with a spring. (Fr.)
PINCERS, *n.pl.* *pin*-sers, an instrument for drawing out nails or gripping things. (Fr. *pincer,* to pinch.)
PINCH, *n.* pinsh, a painful compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the finger and thumb; a gripe; distress indicted or suffered; straits: *v.t.* to press hard or squeeze; to nip; to grip; to straiten; to oppress with want; to distress; to press; to press hard; to steal: *v.i.* to act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be frugal. **Pinched. Pinches. Pinching.** (Fr. *pincer.*)
PINCHBECK, *n.* *pinsh*-bek, an alloy of 83 parts of copper with 17 of zinc, so called from the name of its inventor.
PINCHER, *n.* *pinsh*-er, he who or that which pinches.
PINCHER, *n.* *pinch*-er, a sea fish, the argentine, *Argentina sphyrœna.*
PINCHERS, *n.pl.* *pinsh*-erz, pincers.
PINCHFIST, *n.* *pinsh*-fist, a miser; a niggard.
PINCHINGLY, *ad.* *pinsh*-ing-le, in a pinching manner.
PIN-COP, *n.* *pin*-kop, a roll of yarn shaped like a pear and used for the weft in a power loom.
PINCUSHION, *n.* *pin*-koosh-on, a cushion in which to stick pins to be ready for use.
PINDARIC, *a.* pin-*dar*-rik, in the style of Pindar: *n.* an irregular ode after Pindar, a Greek lyric poet.
PINDARISM, *n.* *pin*-dar-izm, style or expression in imitation of Pindar.
PINDER, *n.* *pin*-der, one who puts stray animals into the pound; an impounder.
PINE, *n.* pine, a cone-bearing evergreen tree; the timber of various coniferous trees; a pine-apple. (A.S. *pin-treo,* a pine-tree.)
PINE, *v.i.* pine, to waste away from distress, anxiety or longing. **Pined. Pines. Pining.** (A.S. *pin,* pain.)
PINEAL, *a.* *pin*-e-al, like a pine cone. **Pineal gland,** a small cone-shaped body in front of the cerebellum, surmised by Descartés to be the seat of the soul.
PINE-APPLE, *n.* *pine*-ap-pl, a tropical plant of the genus *Ananas,* and its fruit, which in shape resembles a pine-cone.
PINE-BARREN, *n.* *pine*-bar-ren, arid land producing pines.
PINECHAFER, *n.* *pine*-chafe-er, an insect destructive to Scotch firs.
PINECLAD, *a.* *pine*-klad, crowned with pine trees.
PINERY, *n.* *pine*-er-e, a hothouse where pine-apples are grown.
PINETUM, *n.* pine-*ee*-tum, a plantation of pine trees; a book about conifers.
PINEY, *a.* *pine*-e, abounding with pines.
PIN-FEATHER, *n.* *pin*-feth-er, a small incipient feather.
PIN-FEATHERED, *a.* *pin*-feth-erd, not fully fledged.
PINFOLD, *n.* *pin*-fohld, a pound, the place in which stray cattle are confined. (M.E. *pindfold.*)
PING, *n.* ping, the whistle of a bullet: *v.i.* to whistle, as a bullet in flight. **Pinged. Pinging. Pings.** (From the sound.)
PINGPONG, *n.* *ping*-pong, table tennis. (From the sound made when the bat strikes the ball.)
PINHOLD, *n.* *pin*-hohld, a place at which a pin holds.
PINHOLE, *n.* *pin*-hole, a very small aperture.
PINIC, *a.* *pine*-ik, obtained from, or pertaining to, pine.
PINICOLINE, *a.* pine-*ik*-o-leen, living in pine woods.
PININGLY, *ad.* *pi*-ning-le, in a languishing manner.
PINION, *n.* *pin*-yon, the joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body; a feather; a quill; a wing; a small wheel working in the teeth of a larger one; a fetter for the arms: *v.t.* to confine by binding the wings of; to cut; to cut off the first joint of the wing of; to bind the arms; to shackle. **Pinioned. Pinioning. Pinions.** (O.Fr. *pignon,* the end of a gable.)
PINITE, *n.* *pin*-ite, a soft crystallized mineral, formed from iolite.
PINK, *n.* pingk, a plant of the genus *Dianthus*; a light-red colour, like that of the flower; the red of a foxhunter's coat; something superlatively excellent; the chaffinch; the minnow: *a.* like the pink in colour. **Be in the pink,** to be in fox-hunting kit, hence, to be sprucely turned out, smartly dressed, or in good condition.
PINK, *n.* pingk, a vessel with a narrow stern. (O.Dut. *pincke,* a small fishing-boat.)
PINK, *v.t.* pingk, to pierce with small holes; to prick; to stab. **Pinked. Pinking. Pinks.** (A.S. *pynca,* a point.)
PINK-EYED, *a.* *pingk*-ide, having small eyes. (O.Dut. *pincken,* to half-close the eyes, and *eyed.*)
PINK-NEEDLE, *n.* *pingk*-nee-dl, the shepherd's bodkin, *Erodium moschatum.*

PINK-ROOT, *n. pingk*-root, the root of the Indian pink, *Dianthus chinensis.*
PINK-STERNED, *a. pingk*-sternd, having a very narrow stern.
PINMAKER, *n. pin*-make-er, one whose occupation is to make pins.
PINMONEY, *n. pin*-mun-e, money allowed by a husband to his wife for her private expenses.
PINNACE, *n. pin*-nace, a small vessel navigated with two fore-and-aft sails and with oars; a warship's boat next in size to the launch; a merchant ship's boat intermediate between the longboat and the cutter; a boat usually with eight oars. (Fr. *pinace.*)
PINNACLE, *n. pin*-na-kl, a slender turret on the top of a building; a sharp pointed top: *v.t.* to build with pinnacles. **Pinnacled. Pinnacles. Pinnacling.** (Fr. *pinacle.*)
PINNATE, *a. pin*-nate, branching or cleft like a feather; when the leaflets grow along only one stalk. (L. *pinnatus,* feathered.)
PINNATED, *a. pin*-nate-ed, pinnate.
PINNATIFID, *a.* pin-*nat*-e-fid, feather-cleft; lobed after the manner of a pinnate leaf [Bot.]. (L. *penna,* a feather, and *findo,* cleave.)
PINNATIPED, *a.* pin-*nat*-e-ped, fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes [Zool.]. (L. *pinna,* a fin, and *pes,* the foot.)
PINNER, *n. pin*-ner, one who pins; a pin-maker; a woman's cap with long lappets.
PINNIPEDIA, *n.pl. pin*-ne-*peed*-e-a, the seals and walruses. (L. *pinna,* and *pes,* foot.)
PINNOCK, *n. pin*-nok, the hedge-sparrow or the tom-tit. (Dial. Eng.)
PINNULATE, *a. pin*-yewl-ate, pinnate. (L. *pinnula,* a tiny feather.)
PINNULE, *n. pin*-newl, a branchlet of a pinnate leaf; the lateral process of a crinoid's arms.
PINNY, *n. pin*-e, a pinafore.
PINPATCH, *n. pin*-patch, the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea.* (Dial. Eng.)
PINT, *n.* pynt, the eighth part of a gallon, containing 34·659 cubic inches; 12 ounces [Med.]. (Fr. *pinte,* from L. *picta,* painted or marked, like the measuring vessel.)
PINTADO, *n.* pin-*tah*-do, the guinea-fowl. (Sp.)
PINTAIL, *n. pin*-tale, the sea-duck *Dafila acuta.*
PINTLE, *n. pin*-tl, a vertical projecting pin; a long iron bolt [Artil.]; the hook or pin by which the rudder is attached to the gudgeons [Naut.]. (*Pin.*)
PINY, *a. pine*-e, pertaining to pine trees.
PIONEER, *n. pi*-on-*eer,* a soldier whose business is to go before an army to clear obstructions [Mil.]; one who goes before to prepare the way: *v.t.* to act as pioneer to. **Pioneered. Pioneering. Pioneers.** (Fr. *pionnier.*)
PIONY, *n. pee*-on-e, a peony.
PIOUS, *a. pi*-us, devout; proceeding from piety; having due respect and affection for parents and relatives; practised under the pretence of religion. (L. *pius.*)
PIOUSLY, *ad. pi*-us-le, in a pious manner.
PIOUSNESS, *n. pi*-us-ness, the state or quality of being pious.
PIP, *n.* pip, a horny pellicle that grows on the tongues of fowls; a fit of depression. (O.Fr. *pepie.*)
PIP, *n.* pip, the seed of an apple or orange or other fruit. (O.Fr. *pepin,* a pip.)
PIP, *n.* pip, a suit-mark on a playing card. (*Peep.*)
PIP, *v.i.* pip, to cry or cheep (from the sound); to hit or defeat; to blackball, as in a club. **Pipped. Pipping. Pips.**
PIPE, *n.* pipe, a musical wind instrument; a boatswain's whistle; a long tube; a tube with a bowl at the end for smoking; the sound of the voice; a roll in the exchequer; a cask, usually containing about 105 imperial gallons: *v.i.* to play on a pipe; to whistle: *v.t.* to play on a pipe; to utter sharply; to call with a pipe [Naut.]. **Piped. Pipes. Piping.** (A.S.)
PIPECLAY, *n. pipe*-klay, a fine, white, plastic clay used in making tobacco pipes and for whitening leather.
PIPEFISH, *n. pipe*-fish, a fish of the genus *Nerophis,* having a long and very slender body.
PIPELIGHT, *n. pipe*-lite, anything to light tobacco with.
PIPE-LINE, *n. pipe*-line, a line of pipes for oil or water.
PIPE-OFFICE, *n. pipe*-of-fis, an ancient office in the court of exchequer, the duties of which are now amalgamated with those of the remembrancer.
PIPER, *n. pipe*-er, one who plays on a wind instrument; one who plays the bagpipes. **Pay the piper,** to bear the cost.
PIPER, *n. pipe*-er, the gurnard *Trigla lyra,* which whistles when it is caught.
PIPERIC, *a.* pip-*per*-rik, obtained from pepper. (L. *piper,* pepper.)
PIPERINE, *n. pip*-er-in, a peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.
PIPESTONE, *n. pipe*-stone, a variety of clay slate used by the American Indians for pipe-bowls.
PIPE-TREE, *n. pipe*-tree, the lilac.
PIPETTE, *n.* pip-*et,* a glass tube for transferring liquids in small quantities. (Fr.)
PIPEWORT, *n. pipe*-wurt, water-pepper; a species of *Elatine* or *Eriocaulon septangulare.*
PIPING, *a. pi*-ping, weak; shrill; boiling: *n.* a needlework border formed by sewing the material over a cord so as to enclose it in a sort of tube.
PIPING-CROW, *n. pipe*-ing-kro, the flute-player, an Australian bird of the genus *Gymnorrhina,* of which the white-backed species, *G. leuconota,* is the badge of South Australia.
PIPISTREL, *n.* pip-*ist*-rel, pipistrelle, the small bat with the membrane extending to the toes, *Vesperugo pipistrellus.*
PIPIT, *n. pip*-it, a passerine bird of the genus *Anthus,* allied to the wagtails. (From its cry.)
PIPKIN, *n. pip*-kin, an earthen pot with a lid. (*Pipe.*)
PIPPIN, *n. pip*-pin, a kind of apple; an apple grown from seed and not from a graft. (O.Fr. *pepin.*)
PIPY, *a. pipe*-e, tubular.
PIQUANCY, *n. pee*-kahn-se, the quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.
PIQUANT, *a. pee*-kahnt, stimulating to the taste; lively; smart; charming; sharp; pungent; severe. (Fr. pricking.)
PIQUANTLY, *ad. pee*-kahnt-le, in a piquant manner.
PIQUE, *n.* peek, an offence taken; slight anger; irritation from wounded feelings: *v.t.* to offend or irritate; to stimulate; to pride or value one's self. **Piqued. Piques. Piquing.** (O.Fr.)
PIQUÉ, *n. peek*-ay, a cotton material patterned in the weaving. (Fr.)
PIQUET, *n. pik*-et, a picket.
PIQUET, *n.* pik-*et,* a game of cards for two players, the French national game since the reign of Charles VII. (Fr.)
PIRACY, *n. pi*-ra-se, the act or crime of robbing on the high seas; an infringement of the law of copyright.
PIRAGUA, *n.* pe-*rag*-wah, a periagua; a pirogue. (Sp.)
PIRATE, *n. pi*-rate, a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of copyright: *v.i.* to rob on the high seas: *v.t.* to take by theft or without permission. **Pirated. Pirates. Pirating.** (Fr.)
PIRATICAL, *a.* pi-*rat*-ik-al, pertaining to piracy; addicted to piracy; practising literary theft.
PIRATICALLY, *ad.* pi-*rat*-ik-al-le, in a piratical manner.
PIRATING, *a. pi*-rat-ing, undertaken for the sake of piracy.
PIRN, *n.* pern, a bobbin; the length of thread on a reel.
PIROGUE, *n.* pe-*rohg,* a canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree; a dugout; a two-masted, flat-bottomed boat. (Fr.)
PIROUETTE, *n.* pir-roo-*et,* a whirling on the toes in the same spot; the whirling round of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to perform a pirouette. **Pirouetted. Pirouettes. Pirouetting.** (Fr.)
PISANG, *n. pee*-sang, the plantain. (East Indian.)
PISCARY, *n. pis*-kar-re, the right of fishing in another man's waters [Law.]. (L. *piscis,* a fish.)
PISCATOR, *n.* pis-*kay*-tor, an angler.
PISCATORIAL, *a. pis*-ka-*tore*-e-al, relating to fishing.
PISCATORY, *a. pis*-ka-tor-e, piscatorial.
PISCES, *n.pl. pis*-eez, the twelfth sign of the Zodiac, the Fishes. (L.)
PISCICULTURAL, *a.* pis-e-*kul*-tewr-al, pertaining to pisciculture.

PISCICULTURE, *n.* pis-e-*kul*-tewr, the artificial culture or breeding and rearing of fish. (L. *piscis*, and *cultura*.)

PISCIFORM, *a. pis*-e-form, in the shape of a fish.

PISCINA, *n.* pis-*si*-na, a fish-pond; a basin near the altar in churches into which the priest empties the water used in the service. (L. a fish-pond.)

PISCINAL, *a. pis*-sin-al, belonging to a fish-pond or the piscina.

PISCINE, *a. pis*-seen, pertaining to fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, *a.* pis-*siv*-or-us, feeding on fishes. (L. *piscis*, and *voro*, devour.)

PISÉ, *n. pee*-zay, stiff earth or clay rammed between boards to make walls. (Fr.)

PISH, *int.* pish, a word expressing contempt: *v.i.* to express contempt. **Pished. Pishes. Pishing.** (From the sound.)

PISIFORM, *a. pi*-se-form, having the form of a pea. (L. *pisum*, a pea.)

PISMIRE, *n. piz*-mire, an ant or emmet. (*Piss* and *mire*.)

PISOLITE, *n. pi*-so-lite, a calcareous stone made up of pea-like globular concretions. (L. *pisum*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

PISOLITIC, *a.* pi-so-*lit*-ik, of the nature of pisolite.

PISS, *n.* pis, urine: *v.i.* to discharge urine. **Pissed. Pisses. Pissing.** [Vulg.] (Fr. *pisser*.)

PISSASPHALT, *n. pis*-as-falt, earth-pitch; a variety of bitumen. (Gr. *pissa*, turpentine, and *asphaltos*, asphalt.)

PISTACHIO, *n.* pis-*tay*-sho, the nut of *Pistacia vera*. (Sp.)

PISTACIA, *n.* pis-*tay*-sha, the pistachio-tree, *Pistacia vera*. (Sp.)

PISTACITE, *n. pis*-ta-site, epidote. (Named from its resemblance in colour to the *pistachio*.)

PISTAREEN, *n. pis*-ta-reen, a Spanish silver coin worth 9d.; peseta. (Sp.)

PISTE, *n.* peest, the foot-track of a horse. (Fr.)

PISTIL, *n. pis*-til, the seed-bearing part of the flower. (L. *pistillum*, a pestle.)

PISTILLACEOUS, *a.* pis-til-*lay*-shus, growing on a pistil; of the nature of a pistil.

PISTILLARY, *a.* pis-*til*-ar-e, growing on the pistil.

PISTILLATE, *a. pis*-til-late, having a pistil.

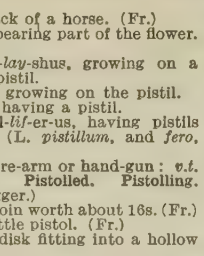
PISTILLIFEROUS, *a.* pis-til-*lif*-er-us, having pistils without stamens [Bot.]. (L. *pistillum*, and *fero*, bear.)

PISTOL, *n. pis*-tol, a small fire-arm or hand-gun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol. **Pistolled. Pistolling. Pistols.** (It. *pistola*, a dagger.)

PISTOLE, *n.* pis-*tole*, a gold coin worth about 16s. (Fr.)

PISTOLET, *n. pis*-tol-et, a little pistol. (Fr.)

PISTON, *n. pis*-ton, a solid disk fitting into a hollow cylinder, and working up and down in it. Piston rod, the rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery. (Fr.)



Piston.

PIT, *n.* pit, a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; the grave; the area used for cock-fighting; the ground-floor of a theatre; a hollow; the hollow under the shoulder: *v.t.* to press into hollows; to mark with hollows; to set in competition. **Pits. Pitted. Pitting.** (A.S. *pyt*.)

PIT, *n.* pit, a noisy round-game at cards.

PITAPAT, *ad. pit*-a-pat, in a flutter: *n.* a light, quick step. (*Pat*.)

PITCH, *n.* pich, a thick black substance obtained by boiling down tar: *v.t.* to smear or pay over with pitch. **Pitched. Pitches. Pitching.** (A.S. *pic*.)

PITCH, *n.* pich, any point or degree of elevation; highest rise; size; stature; degree; rate; descent; slope; elevation of the keynote of a tune; space between and about wickets at cricket; the length of a complete turn of a screw measured along its axis; the distance between the centres of two teeth in a saw or two teeth in a wheel: *v.t.* to throw or thrust primarily with a long pointed object; to fix; to plant; to throw at a point; to bowl; to throw headlong; to throw with a fork; to set the keynote of a tune in music: *v.i.* to settle; to fall headlong; to plunge; to fall; to encamp; to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship [Naut.]. **Pitched. Pitches. Pitching.** (*Pick*.)

PITCH-BLACK, *a. pich*-blak, black as pitch.

PITCH-BLENDE, *n. pich*-blend, uraninite; a black or brownish ore, being the oxide of uranium yielding radium.

PITCHER, *n. pich*-er, a large earthen jug with ears; a ewer. (O.Fr. *picher*.)

PITCHER, *n. pich*-er, an instrument for piercing the ground.

PITCHER, *n. pich*-er, a bowler; a feeder at baseball. (*Pitch*.)

PITCHER-PLANT, *n. pich*-er-plahnt, an insectivorous plant with pitcher-shaped leaves.

PITCH-FARTHING, *n. pich*-fahr-thing, chuck-farthing.

PITCHFORK, *n. pich*-fawrk, a long-handled fork used in lifting and pitching hay or sheaves of grain.

PITCHINESS, *n. pich*-e-ness, blackness; darkness.

PITCHOMETER, *n.* pich-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the pitch of a screw propeller's blades. (*Pitch*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

PITCH-PINE, *n. pich*-pine, the Norway or red pine, *Pinus resinosa*; the American tree, *Pinus palustris*.

PITCHPIPE, *n. pich*-pipe, a tuning pipe for wind instruments.

PITCHSTONE, *n. pich*-stone, obsidian having a resinous lustre, a volcanic rock resembling indurated pitch.

PITCHURIM-BEAN, *n. pich*-yew-rim-*been*, the seed-lobe of *Nectandra puchury*, used to flavour chocolate.

PITCHY, *a. pich*-e, partaking of the qualities of pitch; black; dark.

PIT-COAL, *n. pit*-kole, mineral coal as opposed to charcoal.

PITEOUS, *a. pit*-e-us, that may excite pity; deserving compassion; wretched; pitiful; paltry. (O.Fr. *pitos*.)

PITEOUSLY, *ad. pit*-e-us-le, in a piteous manner; sorrowfully.

PITEOUSNESS, *n. pit*-e-us-ness, the state of being piteous.

PITFALL, *n. pit*-fawl, a pit slightly covered so that an animal may fall into it; an unseen danger.

PITH, *n.* pith, medulla; the soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants; the marrow of an animal; strength or force; energy; cogency; essential part; weight; importance: *v.t.* to divide the spinal cord of. **Pithed. Pithing. Piths.** (A.S. *pitha*.)

PITHECOID, *a.* pi-*thee*-koid, ape-like. (Gr. *pithekos*, ape, and *eidos*, like.)

PITHECUS, *n.* pi-*thee*-kus, an ape. (Gr. *pithekos*, ape.)

PITHILY, *ad. pith*-e-le, in a pithy manner.

PITHINESS, *n. pith*-e-ness, the quality of being pithy; concentrated force.

PITHLESS, *a. pith*-less, destitute of pith; wanting strength.

PITHY, *a. pith*-e, containing or abounding with pith; concise; sententious; forcible; energetic.

PITIABLE, *a. pit*-e-a-bl, deserving pity; miserable; rueful.

PITIABLENESS, *n. *pit*-e-a-bl-ness, state of being pitiable.

PITIABLY, *ad. pit*-e-ab-le, in a pitiable manner.

PITIFUL, *a. pit*-e-ful, full of pity; compassionate; miserable.

PITIFULLY, *ad. pit*-e-ful-le, in a pitiful manner.

PITIFULNESS, *n. pit*-e-ful-ness, the quality of being pitiful.

PITILESS, *a. pit*-e-less, feeling no pity; merciless; hard-hearted.

PITILESSLY, *ad. pit*-e-less-le, in a pitiless manner.

PITILESSNESS, *n. pit*-e-less-ness, the quality of being pitiless.

PITMAN, *n. pit*-man, one who works in a pit.

PITSAW, *n. pit*-saw, a long saw for dividing timber worked by the top-sawyer on the log and the pit-sawyer in the pit below.

PITTACAL, *n. pit*-ta-kal, a dark-blue solid substance obtained from wood tar. (Gr. *pitta*, pitch, and *kalos*, beautiful.)

PITTANCE, *n. pit*-tance, a small allowance; a small portion. (Fr. *pitance*.)

PITTED, *a.* *pit*-ted, marked with little hollows.
PITTITE, *n.* *pit*-ite, a frequenter of the pit in theatres. (*Pit.*)
PITTIZITE, *n.* *pit*-tiz-ite, arsenio-sulphate of peroxide of iron. (Gr. *pitta*, pitch.)
PITUITARY, *a.* pit-*yew*-it-ar-re, secreting mucus. (L. *pituita*, mucus.)
PITUITE, *n.* pit-*yew*-ite, mucus or phlegm. (L. *pituita.*)
PITUITOUS, *a.* pit-*yew*-it-us, consisting of mucus.
PITY, *n.* *pit*-e, sympathy with distress; compassion; subject of pity; matter of regret: *v.t.* to have sympathy for; to commiserate: *v.i.* to be compassionate. Pitied. Pities. Pitying. (O.Fr. *pitet.*)
PITYINGLY, *ad.* *pit*-e-ing-le, compassionately.
PITYRIASIS, *n.* pit-tir-*ri*-a-sis, a chronic squamous inflammation of the skin. (Gr. *pityron*, bran.)
PIU, *ad.* pew, more [Mus.]. (It.)
PIVOT, *n.* *piv*-ot, a point on which anything turns; the soldier at the flank upon whom a company wheels: *v.t.* to place on a pivot. Pivoted. Pivoting. Pivots. (Fr.)
PIVOTAL, *a.* *piv*-ot-al, pertaining to a pivot; of prime importance.
PIX, *n.* piks, pyx.
PIXY, *n.* *piks*-e, a fairy. (Scand.)
PIZZICATO, *ad.* *pits*-e-*kah*-to, played with the finger-tips instead of the bow. (It.)
PLACABILITY, *n.* plak-ab-*il*-it-e, placableness.
PLACABLE, *a.* *plak*-a-bl, that may be appeased; willing to forgive. (L. *placabilis*, appeasable.)
PLACABLENESS, *n.* *plak*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being appeasable.
PLACARD, *n.* pla-*kahrd* or *plak*-kahrd, a written or printed paper containing a notice or advertisement pasted up in a public place; a newspaper contents bill; a poster: *v.t.* to place placards on; to notify by placard. Placarded. Placarding. Placards. (Fr.)
PLACATE, *v.t.* pla-*kate*, to appease; to pacify. Placated. Placates. Placating. (L. *placatus*, pleased.)
PLACE, *n.* place, any portion of space; locality; residence; town; passage of a writing or book; rank; official station; room; station in life; occupation; condition. Give place, to give room; to give way. Take place, to happen. (Fr.)
PLACE, *v.t.* place, to put or set in a particular place; to fix; to invest; to put out at interest; to lend. Placed. Places. Placing.
PLACEHUNTER, *n.* *place*-hunt-er, one who seeks a situation under government or public body.
PLACEMAN, *n.* *place*-man, a holder of any office under government.
PLACENTA, *n.* pla-*sen*-ta, a temporary organ that connects the embryo or fœtus to the womb, and nourishes it; the afterbirth; the part of a plant to which the ovules are attached [Bot.]. (L. a flat cake.)
PLACENTAL, *a.* pla-*sen*-tal, pertaining to the placenta: *n.* one of the placentalia.
PLACENTALIA, *n.pl.* pla-sen-*tay*-le-a, the mammalia which have a placenta connecting the fœtus with the uterus.
PLACENTATION, *n.* *plas*-sen-*tay*-shon, the arrangement of the placenta in plants and animals.
PLACENTITIS, *n.* pla-sen-*tite*-is, inflammation of the placenta. (L. *placenta.*)
PLACER, *n.* *place*-er, one who places or locates; an auriferous gravel.
PLACET, *n.* *pla*-set, an affirmative vote given on a motion. Non placet, a negative vote. (L. literally, it pleases.)
PLACID, *a.* *plas*-sid, gentle; quiet; serene; calm; unruffled. (Fr. *placide.*)
PLACIDITY, *n.* plas-*sid*-it-e, calmness; content.
PLACIDLY, *ad.* *plas*-sid-le, in a placid manner.
PLACIDNESS, *n.* *plas*-sid-ness, the state of being placid.
PLACITORY, *a.* *plas*-sit-ore, relating to pleas in courts of law. (L. *placitum*, a decree.)
PLACK, *n.* plak, a Scottish coin worth the third of a penny. (O.Dut. *placke*, a coin worth less than a halfpenny.)
PLACKET, *n.* *plak*-ket, the slit where a skirt or petticoat is fastened; a woman's pocket. (O.Fr. *placquette.*)
PLACODERMS, *n.pl.* *plak*-o-dermz, the placoid fishes. (Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a plate, and *derma*, the skin.)
PLACOID, *a.* *plak*-oyd, having the skin covered with plate-like scales [Ichth. and Geol.]. (Gr. *plax*, a plate, and *eidos*, like.)
PLAFOND, *n.* pla-*fond*, the ceiling of a room; any soffit [Arch.]. (Fr.)
PLAGAL, *a.* *play*-gal, having the principal notes between the fifth of the key and its octave [Mus.]. (Gr. *plagios*, oblique.)
PLAGIARISM, *n.* *play*-jar-izm, the act of plagiarizing; matter plagiarized; literary theft.
PLAGIARIST, *n.* *play*-jar-ist, a copyist without acknowledgment.
PLAGIARIZE, *v.t.* *play*-jar-ize, to purloin from the writings of another. Plagiarized. Plagiarizes. Plagiarizing.
PLAGIARY, *n.* *play*-jar-e, one who appropriates the writings of another and palms them off as his own; literary theft: *a.* practising literary theft. (Fr. *plagiaire*, a kidnapper.)
PLAGIOCLASE, *n.* *playj*-e-o-klase, a felspar with oblique cleavage, that is, a triclinic felspar mainly composed of albite or anorthite. (Gr. *plagios*, and *klœin*, clean.)
PLAGIONITE, *n.* *playj*-e-on-ite, sulphantimonite of lead.
PLAGIOSTOMOUS, *a.* *playj*-e-*os*-to-mus, pertaining to that order of fishes which includes the sharks and rays. (Gr. *plagios*, and *stoma*, mouth.)
PLAGUE, *n.* playg, anything troublesome or vexatious; a fatal pestilential disease; a state of misery; any great natural evil: *v.t.* to infest with disease, calamity, or any natural evil; to vex; to tease; to trouble. Plague flower, the butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris*. Plagued. Plagues. Plaguing. (O.Fr.)
PLAGUEFUL, *a.* *playg*-ful, infected with plagues.
PLAGUELESS, *a.* *playg*-less, free from plague or plagues.
PLAGUY, *a.* *playg*-e, vexatious.
PLAICE, *n.* place, the edible flat-fish, *Pleuronectes platessa.* (O.Fr. *plaiz.*)
PLAID, *n.* plad or plade, a woollen garment, generally of a checked fabric, to wrap round the body; a maud; a tartan. (Gael.)
PLAIDED, *a.* *plade*-ed, wearing a plaid.
PLAIN, *a.* plane, smooth; level; open; void of ornament; ugly; ordinary; artless; simple; unaffected; undisguised; sincere; clear; easily seen or discovered; not difficult; not rich: *ad.* not obscurely; artlessly. Plain sailing, free from difficulty; working a ship's course on a plane chart; plane sailing. (Fr.)
PLAIN, *n.* plane, level land or open field.
PLAIN-DEALING, *a.* *plane*-deel-ing, dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest: *n.* sincerity of speech or action.
PLAIN-HEARTED, *a.* *plane*-hahrt-ed, having a sincere heart; of a frank disposition.
PLAINLY, *ad.* *plane*-le, in a plain manner.
PLAINNESS, *n.* *plane*-ness, the quality of being plain.
PLAIN-SONG, *n.* *plane*-song, Gregorian chant; a plain unvaried chant with inflections generally within the range of an octave.
PLAINSPOKEN, *a.* *plane*-spoke-en, speaking with plain, frank sincerity.
PLAINT, *n.* playnt, lamentation; complaint; a sad song; a complaint setting forth the cause of the action [Law]. (O.Fr. *pleinte.*)
PLAINTFUL, *a.* *playnt*-ful, complaining; plaintive.
PLAINTIFF, *n.* *playnt*-if, the person who sues another [Law]. (Fr.)
PLAINTIVE, *a.* *playnt*-iv, expressive of sorrow or sadness.
PLAINTIVELY, *ad.* *playnt*-iv-le, in a plaintive manner.
PLAINTIVENESS, *n.* *playnt*-iv-ness, the quality of being plaintive.
PLAINTLESS, *a.* *playnt*-less, without complaint.
PLAIN-WORK, *n.* *plane*-wurk, plain needlework.
PLAISTER, *n.* *plast*-er, an unctuous compound spread on linen, silk, or leather; plaster. (*Plaster.*)
PLAIT, *n.* plat, a fold; a pleat; a braid, as of straw or string: *v.t.* to fold; to pleat; to braid; to interlace three or more strands. Plaited. Plaiting. Plaits. (O.Fr. *plet.*)
PLAITER, *n.* *plat*-er, one who or that which plaits.
PLAKODINE, *n.* *plak*-o-dine, sub-arsenide of nickel.
PLAN, *n.* plan, a draught, properly on a plane surface; draught in horizontal section of a building or any projected work, on paper; a scheme devised;

method: *v.t.* to form a draught of any intended work; to scheme or to devise; to work according to a drawing or design. Planned. Planning. Plans. (Fr.)

PLANARY, *a.* *plane*-ar-re, pertaining to a plane.

PLANCH, *v.t.* planch, to cover with planks. Planched. Planches. Planching. (Fr. *plancher.*)

PLANCHET, *n.* *planch*-et, a flat piece of metal for a coin; a blank.

PLANCHETTE, *n.* plan-*shet*, a small board; a heart-shaped thin piece of board mounted on three slight supports, one of which is a pencil, used in psychological experiments. (Fr.)

PLANE, *a.* plane, without elevations or depressions; even; flat. Plane chart, a chart constructed on the supposition of the earth and sea being an extended plane. Plane geometry, the geometry of figures on a plane surface. Plane sailing, the art of determining the ship's place on the supposition that she is moving on a plane. Plane table, an instrument or board marked off into degrees from the centre. (Fr.)

PLANE, *n.* plane, an even or level surface; a tool used in smoothing: *v.t.* to make smooth. Inclined plane, a plane inclined to the horizon at any angle whatever. Planed. Planes. Planing.

PLANE, *n.* plane, any tree of the genus *Platanus.*

PLANE, *n.* plane, an aeroplane; a wing of an aeroplane.

PLANE-IRON, *n.* *plane*-i-urn, the cutter of a plane.

PLANER, *n.* *plane*-er, a tool to smooth or plane; one who planes.

PLANET, *n.* *plan*-et, a celestial body which revolves in an orbit around the sun. (O.Fr. *planete.*)

PLANETARIUM, *n.* plan-et-*ayr*-e-um, an astronomical machine which represents the motions of the planets; an orrery.

PLANETARY, *a.* *plan*-et-ar-re, pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by planets; erratic or revolving.

PLANETOID, *n.* *plan*-et-oyd, a minor planet, one of the small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. (Gr. *planetes*, a wanderer, and *eidos*, like.)

PLANETULE, *n.* *plan*-et-yewl, a little planet.

PLANGENT, *a.* *plan*-jent, beating with noise, as of a wave. (L. *plangens*, striking.)

PLANIMETER, *n.* plan-*im*-et-er, an instrument to measure the area of an irregular plane figure. (Gr. *planetes*, and *metron*, measure.)

PLANIMETRICAL, *a.* plan-e-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to planimetry.

PLANIMETRY, *n.* plan-*im*-et-re, the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS, *a.* plan-e-*pet*-al-us, having flat petals.

PLANISH, *v.t.* *plan*-ish, to polish; to smooth by hammering. Planished. Planishes. Planishing.

PLANISHER, *n.* *plan*-ish-er, one who planishes; a tool to planish brass.

PLANISPHERE, *n.* *plan*-is-feer, a sphere projected on a plane. (L. *planus*, and *sphere.*)

PLANK, *n.* plank, a broad piece of sawn timber from an inch and a half to four inches thick: *v.t.* to cover or lay with planks; to lay down; to harden by felting. Planked. Planking. Planks. (O.Fr.)

PLANKTON, *n.pl.* *plank*-ton, the minute organisms drifting on or near the surface of seas and rivers. (Gr. *planktos*, roving.)

PLANLESS, *a.* *plan*-less, having no plan.

PLANNER, *n.* *plan*-ner, one who forms a plan; a projector.

PLANO, *play*-no, a prefix to many terms in the arts, signifying flat, as Plano-concave, flat on one side and concave on the other. Plano-conical, level on one side and conical on the other. Plano-convex, flat on one side and convex on the other. Plano-horizontal, having a level, horizontal surface or position. Plano-subulate, smooth and awl-shaped. (L. *planus.*)

PLANT, *n.* plahnt, a vegetable organism; a sapling; the fixtures, machinery, tools and other articles necessary to carry on any business: *v.t.* to set or put in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to set and direct: *v.t.* to perform the act of planting. Planted. Planting. Plants. (A.S. *plante.*)

PLANT, *n.* plahnt, a swindle; a put-up job [Colloq.].

PLANTABLE, *a.* *plahnt*-a-bl, capable of being planted.

PLANTAIN, *n.* *plan*-tane, the cooking banana; a tropical plant yielding a fruit extensively serviceable for food, *Musa paradisiaca*; a plant of the genus *Plantago.* Plantain lily, a plant of the genus *Funkia.* (Fr.)

PLANTAR, *a.* *plan*-tar, pertaining to the sole of the foot. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.)

PLANTATION, *n.* plan-*tay*-shon, the act of planting; the place planted; a group of planted trees; a large cultivated estate; an estate cultivated by slaves; a new settlement; a colony; introduction. (L. *plantatio.*)

PLANT-CANE, *n.* *plahnt*-kane, the first year's growth of the sugar cane.

PLANTER, *n.* *plahnt*-er, one who plants; one who owns a plantation; a settler; one who introduces.

PLANTERSHIP, *n.* *plahnt*-er-ship, the business of a planter, or the management of a plantation.

PLANTICLE, *n.* *plan*-te-kl, a plant in embryo.

PLANTIGRADE, *a.* *plan*-te-grade, walking on the sole of the foot. (L. *planta*, sole, and *gradus*, step.)

PLANTING, *n.* *plahnt*-ing, the act of setting in the ground for propagation; the forming of plantations.

PLANTLET, *n.* *plahnt*-let, a little plant.

PLANT-LOUSE, *n.* *plahnt*-louss, an aphis that feeds on plants.

PLANT-NAME, *n.* *plahnt*-name, the popular or local name given to a plant as distinct from its botanical name.

PLANTULE, *n.* *plan*-tewl, the embryo of a plant.

PLANXTY, *n.* *planyks*-te, a lament, Irish or Welsh, played on the harp. (*Plaint.*)

PLAQUE, *n.* plak, a flat piece of metal on which an enamel is painted; also the enamel itself; a pottery plate on which pictures are painted; a plate ornamented in relief. (Fr.)

PLASH, *n.* plash, a puddle; a splash: *v.t.* to dabble in water; to sprinkle with colour; to splash. Plashed. Plashes. Plashing. (From the sound.)

PLASH, *n.* plash, a branch partly lopped and bound to others: *v.t.* to interweave branches; to pleach. Plashed. Plashes. Plashing. (O.Fr. *plessier.*)

PLASHING, *n.* *plash*-ing, the act of cutting branches half through and interweaving them with others, in order to render the bush effective as a hedge; the dashing of colouring matter on walls, in imitation of granite.

PLASHY, *a.* *plash*-e, abounding with puddles.

PLASM, *n.* plazm, a mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed; plasma; the living matter of a cell. (Gr. *plasma*, from *plassein*, mould.)

PLASMA, *n.* *plaz*-ma, a variety of green chalcedony; elementary matter, specially that out of which organized tissues develop; also the fluid in which the red particles of the blood are suspended. (Gr. something formed.)

PLASMATICAL, *a.* plaz-*mat*-ik-al, giving form; pertaining to plasma.

PLASMIC, *a.* *plas*-mik, pertaining to protoplasm or plasma.

PLASMODIUM, *n.* plas-*mode*-e-um, a mass of protoplasm. (Gr. *plasma.*)

PLASMOGEN, *n.* *plas*-mo-jen, protoplasm. (Gr. *plasma*, and *gennao*, produce.)

PLASTER, *n.* *plahst*-er, a composition of lime, water and sand, for coating walls; a substance, generally gypsum, for casts; plaister, an adhesive medicinal application [Med.]: *v.t.* to overlay walls with plaster; to cover a wound with a plaster. Plaster of Paris, a composition of gypsum, used in casting busts and statues, and as plaster and cement. Plaster stone, gypsum. Plastered. Plastering. Plasters. (A.S.)

PLASTERER, *n.* *plahs*-ter-er, one who overlays with plaster; one who makes figures in plaster.

PLASTERING, *n.* *plahs*-ter-ing, act of overlaying with plaster; a covering of plaster.

PLASTIC, *a.* *plas*-tik, giving form; capable of being moulded; formative, specially by modelling in solid, as distinct from graphic, which is simply delineative. Plastic Clay, the Woolwich and Reading beds of the Eocene period, some of the clays of which were used in making pottery. (Gr. *plastikos.*)

PLASTICINE, *n.* *plas*-te-seen, a substitute for modelling-clay.

PLASTICITY, *n.* plas-*tis*-it-e, quality of being plastic. (Fr. *plasticité.*)
PLASTICIZE, *v.t.* *plas*-te-size, to render plastic. Plasticized. Plasticizes. Plasticizing.
PLASTID, *n.* *plas*-tid, a living cell.
PLASTOGRAPHY, *n.* plas-*tog*-raf-e, formation of figures in plaster; counterfeit writing. (Gr. *plasso*, form, and *grapho*, write.)
PLASTRON, *n.* *plas*-tron, a breastplate; a piece of leather stuffed, and used by fencers to protect the breast; the ventral portion of the bony case of the chelonians. (Fr. a breastplate.)
PLAT, *n.* plat, work done by platting or weaving: *v.t.* to plait. Plats. Platted. Platting.
PLAT, *n.* plat, a small plot of ground. (*Plot.*)
PLATANE, *n.* *plat*-ane, a plane-tree; the eastern plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis.* (L. *platanus.*)
PLAT-BAND, *n.* *plat*-band, a border of flowers; a border; a flat square moulding; the lintel of a door or window; a fillet between the flutings of a column [Arch.].
PLATE, *n.* plate, a flat piece of wrought metal, glass or crockery; a shallow vessel; household utensils of gold and silver; articles coated with gold, silver or nickel; a solid page of metal to print from; a flat piece of engraved copper, steel or zinc; a sheet of metal or other substance: *v.t.* to overlay with metal; to adorn with plate; to beat into thin plates. Plated. Plates. Plating. (O.Fr.)
PLATE-ARMOUR, *n.* *plate*-arm-or, armour of metal plates.
PLATEAU, *n.* pla-*toh*, a broad space of elevated land; a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table. (Fr.)
PLATEFUL, *n.* *plate*-ful, as much as a plate will hold.
PLATE-GLASS, *n.* *plate*-glahss, a superior kind of glass cast on a table so as to form thick plates, used for mirrors and shop-fronts.
PLATELAYER, *n.* *plate*-lay-er, a workman employed on a railroad to lay the rails and keep them in order. (The name given before the introduction of the edge-rail in place of the plate-rail.)
PLATEMARK, *n.* *plate*-mahrk, a legal mark indicative of the quality of a metal; the mark on postage-stamps that distinguishes the plate from which they are printed.
PLATEN, *n.* *plat*-en, the part of a printing-press by which the impression is made; the roller of a typewriter. (O.Fr. *platin.*)
PLATER, *n.* *plate*-er, a horse, usually of inferior quality, competing in a race for a cup or plate.
PLATE-RACK, *n.* *plate*-rak, a fixture for the reception of plates and dishes when drying.
PLATEY, *a.* *plate*-e, like a plate; flat.
PLATFORM, *n.* *plat*-fawrm, a level place raised above the general level, as in a hall to speak from, or at a railway station; a declared party scheme of action or policy. (Fr. *plateforme.*)
PLATINA, *n.* *plat*-in-a, platinum. (Sp.)
PLATING, *n.* *plate*-ing, the art of covering anything with a coating of metal.
PLATINIC, *a.* plat-*in*-ik, pertaining to platinum.
PLATINIFEROUS, *a.* plat-in-*if*-er-us, yielding platinum. (L. *platinum*, and *fero*, bear.)
PLATINIZE, *v.t.* *plat*-in-ize, to coat with platinum. Platinized. Platinizes. Platinizing.
PLATINOIDS, *n.pl.* *plat*-in-oydz, metals found associated with platinum. (L. *platinum*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
PLATINOTYPE, *n.* *plat*-in-o-type, a photographic printing process in platinum black.
PLATINOUS, *a.* *plat*-in-us, containing platinum.
PLATINUM, *n.* *plat*-in-um, the metallic element Pt. (Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.)
PLATITUDE, *n.* *plat*-e-tewd, vapidness; flatness; dulness; a futile remark. (Fr.)
PLATITUDINARIAN, *n.* *plat*-e-tewd-in-*ayr*-e-an, one who has a reputation for platitudes.
PLATONIC, *a.* pla-*ton*-ik, pertaining to Plato or his philosophy or school; untainted with sexuality. Platonic love, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desire, and grounded on intellectual affinities. Platonic year, the period of the revolution of the equinoxes, being about 26,000 years.
PLATONICALLY, *ad.* pla-*ton*-ik-al-le, in the manner of Plato.
PLATONISM, *n.* *play*-ton-izm, the philosophy or doctrines of Plato and his followers.
PLATONIST, *n.* *play*-ton-ist, a follower of Plato.
PLATONIZE, *v.t.* *play*-ton-ize, to explain platonically: *v.i.* to adopt the principles of the Platonic school. Platonized. Platonizes. Platonizing.
PLATOON, *n.* pla-*toon*, a small subdivision of soldiers; the sixteenth of a battalion. (Fr. *peloton*, a small number of men.)
PLATT, *n.* plat, a hole at the end of a level in a metal mine where the ore is put ready for hoisting.
PLATTER, *n.* *plat*-ter, a large shallow dish; a wooden plate for bread. (O.Fr. *platel.*)
PLATTER-FACED, *a.* *plat*-ter-fayst, having a broad face.
PLATTING, *n.* *plat*-ting, work done by plaiting; slips of cane or straw braided for making into hats.
PLATYPUS, *n.* *plat*-e-pus, the duckbill *Ornithorhynchus anatinus.* (Gr. *platys*, broad, and *pous*, the foot.)
PLATYRRHINE, *a.* *plat*-ir-rine, having a broad nose. (Gr. *platys*, and *rhinos*, nose.)
PLAUDIT, *n.* *plaw*-dit, praise bestowed; an expression of applause. (L. *plaudite*, praise ye.)
PLAUDITORY, *a.* *plaw*-dit-or-e, applauding.
PLAUSIBILITY, *n.* plaw-zib-*il*-it-e, speciousness.
PLAUSIBLE, *a.* *plaw*-ze-bl, that may gain favour or approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; using specious arguments. (L. *plausibilis.*)
PLAUSIBLENESS, *n.* *plaw*-ze-bl-ness, the quality of being plausible; speciousness.
PLAUSIBLY, *ad.* *plaw*-zib-le, in a plausible manner.
PLAUSIVE, *a.* *plaw*-ziv, applauding; plausible.
PLAY, *v.i.* play, to do something, not as a task or for profit, but as amusement; to sport; to gamble; to frolic; to toy; to trifle; to contend in a game; to give line to; to perform on a musical instrument; to act; to act a part on the stage; to move freely in working [Mech.]: *v.t.* to put in action or motion; to use an instrument of music; to act; to perform in character or in a contest. Play off, to display. Play on, to let the cricket-ball glance from the bat on to the wicket. Play upon, to deceive. Played. Playing. Plays. (A.S. *plega*, a game.)
PLAY, *n.* play, any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure or diversion; amusement; game; practice in any contest; action; a dramatic composition; dramatic performance; performance on a musical instrument; motion; room for motion; liberty of action; scope.
PLAYABLE, *a.* *play*-a-bl, capable of being played.
PLAY-ACTOR, *n.* *play*-akt-or, a theatrical performer.
PLAYBILL, *n.* *play*-bil, the programme of a theatrical performance; a printed advertisement of a play.
PLAYBOOK, *n.* *play*-book, a book of dramatic compositions.
PLAY-DAY, *n.* *play*-day, a day given to play.
PLAY-DEBT, *n.* *play*-det, a debt contracted in gaming.
PLAYER, *n.* *play*-er, one who plays; an idler; an actor of dramatic scenes: a musician; a professional cricketer.
PLAYFELLOW, *n.* *play*-fel-lo, a companion in amusements.
PLAYFUL, *a.* *play*-ful, sportive; given to play; indulging a sportive fancy; full of playfulness.
PLAYFULLY, *ad.* *play*-ful-le, in a playful or sportive manner.
PLAYFULNESS, *n.* *play*-ful-ness, the state of being playful; sportiveness.
PLAYGOER, *n.* *play*-go-er, one who frequents the theatre.
PLAYGOING, *a.* and *n.* *play*-go-ing, frequenting the theatre.
PLAYGROUND, *n.* *play*-ground, a piece of ground on which games are played.
PLAYHOUSE, *n.* *play*-house, a theatre.
PLAYING, *n.* *play*-ing, the act of playing. Playing cards, cards used for games.
PLAYMATE, *n.* *play*-mate, a playfellow.
PLAYSOME, *a.* *play*-sum, playful; wanton.
PLAYSOMENESS, *n.* *play*-sum-ness, playfulness; wantonness.
PLAYTHING, *n.* *play*-thing, a toy.
PLAYTIME, *n.* *play*-time, time given up to recreation.
PLAYWRIGHT, *n.* *play*-rite, a writer of plays.
PLEA, *n.* plee, an excuse; an apology; entreaty; that which is alleged by a defendant in answer to

the plaintiff's declaration [Law]; a law-suit; a case in court. (O.Fr. *plai.*)

PLEACH, *v.t.* pleech, to interweave branches of trees or shrubs. Pleached. Pleaches. Pleaching. (O.Fr. *plessier.*)

PLEAD, *v.i.* pleed, to argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to supplicate with earnestness; to urge; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff [Law]: *v.t.* to argue, as a cause; to allege or adduce in proof or vindication; to offer in excuse; to allege in defence. Pleaded. Pleading. Pleads. Pled. (O.Fr. *plaider.*)

PLEADABLE, *a.* *pleed*-a-bl, that may be alleged in proof or vindication.

PLEADER, *n.* *pleed*-er, a barrister; one who argues in a court of justice: one who forms pleas or pleadings; one who offers reasons for or against.

PLEADING, *n.* *pleed*-ing, act of supporting by arguments.

PLEADINGLY, *ad.* *pleed*-ing-le, by pleading.

PLEADINGS, *n.pl.* *pleed*-ingz, mutual altercations between plaintiff and defendant [Law].

PLEASABLE, *a.* *pleaz*-a-bl, that can be pleased.

PLEASANCE, *n.* *plez*-ance, pleasure; pleasantry; a secluded pleasure garden.

PLEASANT, *a.* *plez*-ant, pleasing; grateful to the mind or senses; cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively. (O.Fr. *plaisant.*)

PLEASANTLY, *ad.* *plez*-ant-le, in a pleasant manner.

PLEASANTNESS, *n.* *plez*-ant-ness, the quality of being pleasant.

PLEASANTRY, *n.* *plez*-ant-re, gaiety; merriment; a sprightly saying; lively talk; a joke; humorous effusion.

PLEASE, *v.t.* pleez, to excite agreeable sensations in; to gratify; to have satisfaction in: *v.i.* to like; to choose; to prefer; to be pleased; to think fit. Pleased. Pleases. Pleasing. (O.Fr. *plaisir.*)

PLEASED, *pp.* *or* *a.* pleezd, gratified.

PLEASEDNESS, *n.* *pleezd*-ness, the state of being pleased.

PLEASEMAN, *n.* *pleez*-man, one who courts favour servilely.

PLEASER, *n.* *pleez*-er, one who pleases or gratifies.

PLEASING, *a.* *pleez*-ing, gratifying to the senses or the mind; agreeable; giving satisfaction.

PLEASINGLY, *ad.* *pleez*-ing-le, in a pleasing manner.

PLEASINGNESS, *n.* *pleez*-ing-ness, the quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASURABLE, *a.* *plez*-sjur-a-bl, pleasing; affording gratification.

PLEASURABLENESS, *n.* *plez*-sjur-a-bl-ness, the quality of being pleasurable.

PLEASURABLY, *ad.* *plez*-sjur-ab-le, in a pleasurable manner.

PLEASURE, *n.* *plez*-sjur, the gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoyment; delight; sensual gratification; what the will dictates or desires; a favour; arbitrary will or choice: *v.t.* to please; to gratify. Pleasured. Pleasures. Pleasuring. (Fr. *plaisir.*)

PLEASURE-BOAT, *n.* *plez*-sjur-boat, a boat for pleasure.

PLEASURE-GROUND, *n.* *plez*-sjur-ground, a ground tastefully laid out for pleasure; a recreation ground.

PLEASURE-TRIP, *n.* *plez*-sjur-trip, excursion for pleasure.

PLEAT, *n.* pleet, a flat fold: *v.t.* to fold flatly; to double over. Pleated. Pleating. Pleats. (*Plait.*)

PLEBEIAN, *n.* pleb-*ee*-an, one of the lower ranks of society: *a.* pertaining to the populace. (O.Fr. *plebeien.*)

PLEBEIANISM, *n.* pleb-*ee*-an-izm, plebeian quality or manners.

PLEBEIANIZE, *v.t.* pleb-*ee*-an-ize, to make plebeian or common. Plebeianized. Plebeianizes. Plebeianizing.

PLEBISCITE, *n.* *pleb*-is-sit, the vote of a whole community or a decree founded on it. (Fr.)

PLECTOGNATHI, *n.pl.* plek-*tog*-na-thi, fishes with the cheek-bones united with the jaws, as in the file-fish. (Gr. *plektos*, twisted, and *gnathos*, a jaw.)

PLECTRUM, *n.* *plek*-trum, a small stick or quill with which the ancients plucked the lyre; a similar contrivance used in playing any modern stringed instrument. (L.)

PLED, pled, *p.* of plead; pleaded.

PLEDGE, *n.* plej, something put in pawn as security; a security; a surety; a security given for the repayment of money or the prosecution of a suit [Law]; a promise; a drinking to the health of another: *v.t.* to deposit in pawn or as security; to engage by promise; to drink health to; to promise to leave off drinking intoxicants. Pledged. Pledges. Pledging. (O.Fr. *plege.*)

PLEDGEABLE, *a.* *plej*-a-bl, that may be pledged.

PLEDGEE, *n.* plej-*ee*, the person to whom anything is pledged.

PLEDGER, *n.* *plej*-er, one who pledges or pawns anything; one who drinks to the health of another.

PLEDGET, *n.* *plej*-et, a compress or small wad of lint laid over a wound [Surg.].

PLEIADS, *n.pl.* *pli*-adz, the pleiades.

PLEIADES, *n.pl.* *pli*-a-deez, a group of stars in the constellation Taurus; originally seven daughters of Atlas transformed into stars [Myth.]. (L.)

PLEISTOCENE, *n.* *plice*-to-seen, the series of rocks above the Pliocene; the glacial series [Geol.]. (Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, new.)

PLENARILY, *ad.* *pleen*-ar-il-le, fully; completely.

PLENARINESS, *n.* *pleen*-ar-e-ness, fulness; completeness.

PLENARTY, *n.* *plen*-ar-te, the state of a benefice when occupied.

PLENARY, *a.* *pleen*-ar-e, full; entire; complete. (Late L. *plenarius*, whole.)

PLENILUNAR, *a.* ple-ne-*loo*-nar, pertaining to the full moon. (L. *plenus*, full, and *luna*, the moon.)

PLENILUNARY, *a.* ple-ne-*loo*-na-re, plenilunar.

PLENIPOTENCE, *n.* plen-*ip*-o-tence, fulness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, *a.* plen-*ip*-o-tent, possessing full powers. (L. *plenus*, and *potens*, powerful.)

PLENIPOTENTIARY, *n.* plen-e-po-*ten*-sha-re, an envoy or ambassador to a foreign court furnished with full diplomatic powers: *a.* with full powers. (Late L. *plenipotentiarius.*)

PLENISH, *v.t.* *plen*-ish, to furnish; to provide with implements and utensils; to fit out. Plenished. Plenishes. Plenishing.

PLENIST, *n.* *pleen*-ist, one who maintains that all space is full of matter.

PLENITUDE, *n.* *plen*-*it*-yewd, fulness; repletion; abundance; completeness. (O.Fr.)

PLENTEOUS, *a.* *plen*-te-us, plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; yielding abundance; having abundance.

PLENTEOUSLY, *ad.* *plen*-te-us-le, in a plenteous manner.

PLENTEOUSNESS, *n.* *plen*-te-us-ness, the state of being plenteous.

PLENTIFUL, *a.* *plen*-te-ful, abundant; copious; fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, *ad.* *plen*-te-ful-le, in a plentiful manner.

PLENTIFULNESS, *n.* *plen*-te-ful-ness, the state of being plentiful.

PLENTY, *n.* *plen*-te, full supply; abundance; fruitfulness: *a.* being in abundance. (O.Fr. *plentet.*)

PLENUM, *n.* *pleen*-um, fulness of matter in space; space as filled with matter. (L.)

PLEOCHROISM, *n.* ple-o-*kroh*-izm, variation in colour of crystals as apparent from different directions or by transmitted light. (Gr. *pleon*, more, and *chroas*, complexion.)

PLEONASM, *n.* *plee*-o-nazm, redundancy of words. (Gr. *pleonasmos*, abundance.)

PLEONASTE, *n.* *plee*-o-nast, a variety of spinel.

PLEONASTIC, *a.* ple-o-*nast*-ik, redundant in words.

PLEONASTICALLY, *ad.* ple-o-*nast*-ik-al-le, with redundancy of words.

PLESIOMORPHISM, *n.* *plee*-se-o-*morf*-izm, resemblance in form but difference in chemical composition [Crystal.]. (Gr. *plesios*, near to, and *morphe*, form.)

PLESIOMORPHOUS, *a.* *plee*-se-o-*morf*-us, nearly the same in form.

PLESIOSAURUS, *n.* *plee*-se-o-*saw*-rus, a genus of extinct reptiles with a very long neck who lived from the days of the Lias to those of the White Chalk. (Gr. *plesios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.)

PLETHORA, *n.* *pleth*-or-a, excessive fulness of blood: repletion; superabundance. (L.)

PLETHORETIC, *a.* pleth-o-*ret*-ik, plethoric.

PLETHORIC, *a.* ple-*thor*-ik, having a full habit of body; over full.
PLEURA, *n. ploor*-a, a thin membrane which covers the interior of the thorax, and invests the lungs [Anat.]. (Gr. a rib, a side.)
PLEURAL, *a. ploor*-al, connected with the pleura.
PLEURISY, *n. ploor*-is-e, an inflammation of the pleura. (Fr. *pleuresie.*)
PLEURITIC, *a.* ploor-*it*-ik, pertaining to or affected with pleurisy.
PLEURITICAL, *a.* ploor-*it*-ik-al, pleuritic.
PLEURODYNIA, *n.* ploor-o-*din*-e-a, a rheumatic affection in the walls or muscles of the chest [Med.]. (Gr. *pleura*, and *odyne*, pain.)
PLEURON, *n. ploor*-on, a lateral extension of a crustacean shell. (Gr. *pleura*, a rib.)
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, *n. ploor*-o-new-*mone*-e-a, inflammation of the pleura and the lungs at the same time; a cattle disease.
PLEVIN, *n. plev*-in, a warrant of assurance [Law]. (Fr.)
PLEXIFORM, *a. pleks*-e-form, in the form of network; complicated. (L. *plexus*, a twisting, and *form.*)
PLEXIMETER, *n.* pleks-*im*-et-er, a plate of ivory or other substance, to examine the chest or abdomen by percussion. (Gr. *plexis*, percussion, and *metron*, measure.)
PLEXOR, *n. pleks*-or, the hammer used with the pleximeter.
PLEXURE, *n. pleks*-yewr, texture; the interweaving. (L. *plexus.*)
PLEXUS, *n. pleks*-us, network of blood vessels, nerves or fibres. (L.)
PLIABILITY, *n.* pli-a-*bil*-it-e, pliableness; flexibility.
PLIABLE, *a. pli*-a-bl, easy to be bent; flexible; flexible in disposition; easily persuaded or influenced. (Fr.)
PLIABLENESS, *n. pli*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being pliable.
PLIABLY, *ad. pli*-ab-le, in a pliable manner.
PLIANCY, *n. pli*-an-se, easiness to be bent; readiness to be influenced.
PLIANT, *a. pli*-ant, easily bent; flexible; limber; easily moulded; easily influenced; tractable. (Fr.)
PLIANTLY, *ad. pli*-ant-le, in a pliant manner.
PLIANTNESS, *n. pli*-ant-ness, the quality of being pliant.
PLICA, *n. pli*-ka, a disease of the hair, by which it becomes matted and the scalp tender [Med.]; a disease in plants in which the branches are stunted, and collect into a tangled mass [Bot.]. (L *plicare*, fold.)
PLICATE, *a. pli*-kate, plicated.
PLICATED, *a. pli*-kate-ed, plaited; folded like a fan.
PLICATELY, *ad. pli*-kate-le, in a folded manner.
PLICATION, *n.* plik-*ay*-shon, folding or fold.
PLICATURE, *n. plik*-a-tewr, a fold; a doubling.
PLIERS, *n.pl. pli*-erz, a small pincers for seizing and bending. (*Ply.*)
PLIFORM, *a. pli*-form, in the form of a fold.
PLIGHT, *n.* plite, condition; state; predicament; pledge: *v.t.* to promise to marry; to pledge. Plighted. Plighting. Plights. (A.S. *pliht*, pledge.)
PLIGHTER, *n. plite*-er, one who pledges.
PLIM, *v.i.* plim, to swell up: to become plump. Plimmed. Plimming. Plims. [Slang.]
PLIMSOLL-MARK, *n. plim*-sol-mahrk, the line placed on the sides of a vessel to indicate the loading capacity. (Plimsoll, whose efforts brought about its use in British ships.)
PLINTH, *n.* plinth, the lowermost, square-shaped, projecting part or base of a column, a pedestal or a wall, hence, in general, a sub-base or block for statuettes, etc. (Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.)
PLINTHITE, *n. plin*-thite, a brick-red silicate of iron and alumina.
PLIOCENE, *n. pli*-o-seen, the uppermost of the Tertiary rocks lying above the Miocene and below the Pleistocene [Geol.]. (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, new.)
PLIOSAURUS, *n.* pli-o-*saw*-rus, an extinct reptile allied to the plesiosaurus, but having a short neck, and found only in the Jurassic rocks. (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard.)
PLOD, *v.i.* plod, to travel or work slowly, but steadily and laboriously; to study heavily with diligence; to toil; to drudge. Plodded. Plodding. Plods. (Lit. to wade through mud. (Ir. *plod*, a pool.)
PLODDER, *n. plod*-der, a steady worker.
PLODDING, *a. plod*-ding, steadily laborious, but slow.
PLODDINGLY, *ad. plod*-ding-le, in a plodding manner.
PLONGE, *n.* plongsj, the superior slope of a parapet [Fort.]. (Fr.)
PLOP, *v.i.* plop, to fall into water without splashing. Plopped. Plopping. Plops. (From the sound.)
PLOT, *n.* plot, a plat or small extent of ground; a plan draughted out: *v.t.* to make a plan of. Plots. Plotted. Plotting. (A.S.)
PLOT, *n.* plot, any scheme or plan of a complicated nature; a secret conspiracy; intrigue; stratagem; the story of a play or book, as gradually developed: *v.i.* to form a scheme of mischief against another; to contrive a plan; to scheme: *v.t.* to plan; to contrive. Plots. Plotted. Plotting. (Fr. *complot.*)
PLOTFUL, *a. plot*-ful, abounding with plots.
PLOTTER, *n. plot*-ter, one who plots or contrives; a conspirator.
PLOTTING, *n. plot*-ting, the delineation on paper of the lines of a survey.
PLOUGH, *n.* plou, an implement for turning up the soil; tillage; a joiner's tool for grooving: *v.t.* to turn up the soil with a plough; to furrow; to pluck, or reject at an examination. Ploughed. Ploughing. Ploughs. (A.S. *ploh*, plot of land.)
PLOUGHABLE, *a. plou*-a-bl, that may be ploughed; arable.
PLOUGH-ALMS, *n. plou*-ahmz, a penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the Church.
PLOUGH-BOTE, *n. plou*-bote, timber formerly allowed to a tenant for repair of his ploughs.
PLOUGHBOY, *n. plou*-boy, a boy who drives the plough; a rustic.
PLOUGH-CLEVIS, *n. plou*-klev-is, the stirrup-shaped coupling on the nose of the plough-beam.
PLOUGHER, *n. plou*-er, one who ploughs land.
PLOUGHING, *n. plou*-ing, the operation of turning up ground with a plough.
PLOUGH-IRON, *n. plou*-i-urn, the coulter that cuts the soil at the top of the furrow.
PLOUGHLAND, *n. plou*-land, a hide or carucate of land; land that is suitable for tilling.
PLOUGHMAN, *n. plou*-man, one who ploughs or holds a plough.
PLOUGH-MONDAY, *n. plou*-mun-day, the Monday after Twelfth-day.
PLOUGHSHARE, *n. plou*-share, the pointed shoe which cuts the soil at the bottom of the furrow.
PLOUGHTAIL, *n. plou*-tale, the part of a plough which the ploughman holds.
PLOUGH-TREE, *n. plou*-tree, the plough handle.
PLOUGHWRIGHT, *n. plou*-rite, a maker or repairer of ploughs.
PLOVER, *n. pluv*-er, the popular name for several species of *Charadrins* and other birds frequenting low, moist ground. (O.Fr. *plovier.*)
PLOW, *n.* plou, a plough.
PLUCK, *v.t.* pluk, to pull with sudden force, or with a twitch: to strip by plucking. Plucked. Plucking. Plucks. (A.S. *pluccian.*)
PLUCK, *n.* pluk, the heart, liver and lungs of an animal; courage; spirit.
PLUCKED, *a.* plukt, a cant term at the universities applied to those who are rejected in an examination.
PLUCKER, *n. pluk*-er, one who plucks.
PLUCKILY, *ad. pluk*-e-le, in a plucky manner.
PLUCKY, *a. pluk*-e, having spirit or pluck.
PLUG, *n.* plug, anything used to stop a hole; a stopple; a large peg: *v.t.* to stop with a plug; to shoot; to plod [Slang]. Plugged. Plugging. Plugs. (O. Dut. *plugge.*)
PLUGGING, *n. plug*-ging, a stopping with a plug; the material employed.
PLUM, *n.* plum, a tree of the genus *Prunus* or its fruit; a raisin; the sum of £100,000; a fortune; anything good or choice of its kind. (A.S. *plume.*)
PLUMAGE, *n. ploom*-aje, the feathers of a bird. (O.Fr.)
PLUMASSIER, *n.* ploo-*mass*-eer, one who prepares or deals in ornamental feathers.
PLUMB, *n.* plum, a leaden weight attached to a line, for ascertaining whether anything, as a wall, is perpendicular: *a.* perpendicular: *ad.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; to sound the depth of

water with a plummet. **Plumbed. Plumbing. Plumbs.** (Fr. *plomb*, a plummet.)

PLUMBAGINE, *n.* plum-*bay*-jin, a crystallizable substance extracted from the root of leadwort.

PLUMBAGINOUS, *a.* plum-*baj*-in-us, resembling, consisting of, or of the nature of plumbago.

PLUMBAGO, *n.* plum-*bay*-go, graphite, nearly pure carbon, used for pencils and popularly called black-lead. (L.)

PLUMBEAN, *a.* *plum*-bee-an, consisting of or resembling lead; dull; heavy; stupid.

PLUMBEOUS, *a.* *plum*-bee-us, plumbean. (L. *plumbeus.*)

PLUMBER, *n.* *plum*-mer, one who works in lead.

PLUMBERY, *n.* *plum*-mer-e, works or articles in lead; the place where lead is wrought; the business of a plumber.

PLUMBIC, *a.* *plum*-bik, pertaining to or containing lead.

PLUMBIFEROUS, *a.* plum-*bif*-er-us, producing or containing lead. (L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, bear.)

PLUMBING, *n.* *plum*-ming, the art of working in lead.

PLUMBISM, *n.* *plum*-bizm, lead poisoning.

PLUMBLINE, *n.* *plum*-line, a cord with a plumb attached to it; a perpendicular line.

PLUMB-RULE, *n.* *plum*-rule, a bricklayer's straight-edge fitted with a plumb-line.

PLUMBUM, *n.* *plum*-bum, lead; the metallic element Pb. (L.)

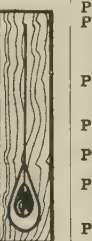
PLUM-CAKE, *n.* *plum*-kake, a cake containing raisins.

PLUMCOT, *n.* *plum*-kot, a cross between a plum and an apricot.

PLUME, *n.* ploom, a feather, particularly when large; a feather, or such like, worn as an ornament; a crest; a token of honour: *v.t.* to pick and adjust the feathers of; to strip off feathers; to strip; to adorn with feathers; to pride; to boast. **Plumed. Plumes. Pluming.** (Fr.)

PLUME-ALUM, *n.* ploom-*al*-lum, feathery or fibrous alum.

PLUME-BIRD, *n.* *ploom*-bird, a long-tailed bird of paradise of the genus *Epimachus.*



Plumb-rule.

PLUMELESS, *a.* *ploom*-less, without feathers or plumes.

PLUMELET, *n.* *ploom*-let, a down feather.

PLUMIGEROUS, *a.* ploom-*ij*-er-us, having feathers. (L. *pluma*, a small feather, and *gero*, wear.)

PLUMILIFORM, *a.* ploom-*il*-e-form, shaped like a plume. (L. *pluma*, and *forma*, shape.)

PLUMIPED, *n.* *ploom*-e-ped, a bird with feathered feet: *a.* having feathered feet. (L. *pluma*, and *pes*, a foot.)

PLUMIST, *n.* *ploom*-ist, a feather-dresser.

PLUMMER-BLOCK, *n.* *plum*-mer-blok, the bearing on which a shaft revolves.

PLUMMET, *n.* *plum*-met, a leaden or other weight attached to a line, either to sound the depth of water or adjust erections to a perpendicular line; a piece of lead formerly used for ruling paper. (O.Fr. *plommet.*)

PLUMMING, *n.* *plum*-ming, the operation of sounding the place where to sink a shaft [Mining].

PLUMOSE, *a.* *ploom*-ose, feathery. (L. *plumosus.*)

PLUMOSITY, *n.* ploom-*os*-sit-e, the state of being plumose.

PLUMOUS, *a.* *ploom*-us, resembling feathers; feathery.

PLUMP, *a.* plump, having a full skin; fat and rounded; blunt; downright: *v.t.* to extend to fulness; to dilate: *v.i.* to grow plump; to vote for only one candidate when each voter has two votes and uses only one of them. **Plumped. Plumping. Plumps.** (M.E. *plomp*, rude.)

PLUMP, *n.* plump, a cluster; a clump.

PLUMP, *a.* plump, plumb: *ad.* suddenly; heavily: *v.i.* to fall suddenly: *v.t.* to cause to sink suddenly. **Plumped. Plumping. Plumps.** (From the sound.)

PLUMPER, *n.* *plump*-er, anything intended to swell out; a vote given to one candidate only; one who gives a plumper; a full unqualified lie.

PLUMPLY, *ad.* *plump*-le, fully; roundly.

PLUMPNESS, *n.* *plump*-ness, the state of being plump; fulness of skin.

PLUM-PUDDING, *n.* plum-*pood*-ing, pudding containing raisins and currants; a pudding containing plums.

PLUMPY, *a.* *plump*-e, plump; fat.

PLUMULE, *n.* *ploom*-yewl, the first bud from a germinating seed.

PLUMY, *a.* *ploom*-e, covered with feathers; adorned with plumes.

PLUNDER, *n.* *plun*-der, pillage; booty: *v.t.* to pillage; to spoil; to take by pillage or open force; to rob. **Plundered. Plundering. Plunders.** (Ger. *plündern.*)

PLUNDERAGE, *n.* *plun*-der-aje, embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

PLUNDERER, *n.* *plun*-der-er, a hostile pillager; a robber.

PLUNDEROUS, *a.* *plun*-der-us, plundering.

PLUNGE, *n.* plunj, the act of plunging; difficulty; distress: *v.t.* to thrust suddenly into water or other fluid; to immerse: *v.i.* to rush and dive into; to involve one's self rashly in, or rush rashly into; to throw one's self forward; to baptize by immersion. **Plunged. Plunges. Plunging.** (Fr. *plonger.*)

PLUNGEON, *n.* *plun*-jon, a sea-bird of the genus *Colymbus.*

PLUNGER, *n.* *plunj*-er, one who plunges; one who bets heavily; a diver; a cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNGING, *a.* *plunj*-ing, firing down on an enemy.

PLUNKET, *n.* *plun*-ket, a kind of blue colour.

PLUPERFECT, *a.* *ploo*-per-fekt, denoting an event that took place previous to another past event [Gram.]. (L. *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect.)

PLURAL, *a.* *ploo*-ral, consisting of or denoting two or more: *n.* the form which expresses more than one [Gram.]. (O.Fr. *plurel.*)

PLURALISM, *n.* *ploo*-ral-izm, the state of being plural: the holding of more benefices than one.

PLURALIST, *n.* *ploo*-ral-ist, a clergyman who holds more than one benefice.

PLURALITY, *n.* ploo-*ral*-it-e, the state of being plural; a number of more than one; a greater number; pluralism. (Fr. *pluralité.*)

PLURALIZE, *v.t.* *ploo*-ral-ize, to make plural. **Pluralized. Pluralizes. Pluralizing.**

PLURALLY, *ad.* *ploo*-ral-le, in a plural manner.

PLURILITERAL, *a.* ploo-re-*lit*-er-al, having more than three letters: *n.* a word with more than three letters. (L. *plus*, more, and *literal.*)

PLURIPAROUS, *a.* ploo-*rip*-ar-us, bringing forth more than one at a time. (L. *plus*, and *pario*, bring forth.)

PLUS, *n.* plus, the symbol +, used as the sign of addition; added to; more. (L. more.)

PLUS-FOURS, *n.pl.* *plus*-fores, roomy knickerbockers. (Plus four being the heaviest handicap at golf, and only accorded to first-rate players, the name was humorously given to this out-size in knickerbockers when first worn by golfers.)

PLUSH, *n.* plush, a species of shaggy cloth, generally with a hairy velvety nap. (Fr. *peluche.*)

PLUTARCHY, *n.* *ploo*-tark-e, plutocracy.

PLUTO, *n.* *ploo*-to, the god of the nether world [Myth.].

PLUTOCRACY, *n.* ploo-*tok*-ra-se, government by the wealthy. (Gr. *plutos*, wealth, and *kratos*, power.)

PLUTOCRAT, *n.* *ploo*-to-krat, one who is influential on account of his wealth.

PLUTONIAN, *n.* ploo-*tone*-e-an, a plutonist.

PLUTONIC, *a.* ploo-*ton*-ik, infernal; dark; igneous. Plutonic rocks, unstratified rocks such as granite, supposed, according to the Plutonic theory, to have been consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface of the earth. (*Pluto.*)

PLUTONISM, *n.* *ploo*-ton-izm, the Plutonic theory.

PLUTONIST, *n.* *ploo*-ton-ist, one who holds the Plutonic theory in regard to the igneous rocks.

PLUVIAL, *a.* *ploo*-ve-al, rainy; humid; due to rain. (Fr.)

PLUVIAMETER, *n.* ploo-ve-*am*-et-er, a rain gauge. (L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

PLUVIAMETRICAL, *a.* *ploo*-ve-a-*met*-rik-al, made by a pluviameter.

PLUVIOGRAPH, *n.* *ploo*-ve-o-graf, a recording rain-gauge. (L. *pluvia*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

PLUVIOMETER, *n.* ploo-ve-*om*-et-er, a pluviameter.

PLY, *n.* pli, a fold; a layer, as of wood in three-p., board; a strand; a plait; bent; bias: *v.t.* to employ with diligence; to keep busy; to solicit; to urge: *v.i.* to bend; to fold; to work steadily; to come and go regularly; to go in haste; to endeavour to make way against the wind [Naut.]. **Plied.** Plies. Plying. (Fr. *plier.*)

PLYER, *n.* *pli*-er, he who or that which plies.

PLYMOUTHISM, *n.* *plim*-moth-izm, the principles of the Plymouth Brethren, a religious sect, also known as Darbyites, founded at Plymouth about 1830 by John Nelson Darby.

PNEUMATIC, *a.* new-*mat*-ik, consisting of, like, or pertaining to air or gases; moved by air; filled with air. Pneumatic dispatch, a system of conveying telegrams and other messages in small cylinders propelled or sucked by air through pipes. Pneumatic trough, a vessel used for the collection of gases above a liquid. (Gr. *pneumatikos*, relating to the air.)

PNEUMATICITY, *n.* new-ma-*tis*-sit-e, the condition of having hollow bones containing air.

PNEUMATICS, *n.* new-*mat*-iks, the study of gases, especially of the air.

PNEUMATOLOGICAL, *a.* new-mat-ol-*oj*-ik-al, pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGIST, *n.* new-mat-*ol*-oj-ist, one versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY, *n.* new-mat-*ol*-oj-e, the science of, or a treatise on, the properties of elastic fluids; the doctrine of spiritual essences or existences. (Gr. *pneumatikos*, and *logos*, science.)

PNEUMATOMETER, *n.* new-mat-*om*-et-er, an instrument to estimate the quantity of air which the lungs can inhale at a time. (Gr. *pneumatikos*, and *metron*, measure.)

PNEUMOGASTRIC, *a.* new-mo-*gas*-trik, pertaining to the lungs and stomach. (Gr. *pneumonia*, and *gaster*, stomach.)

PNEUMONIA, *n.* new-*mone*-e-a, acute inflammation of the lungs; pertaining to the lungs. (Gr.)

PNEUMONIC, *a.* new-*mon*-ik, pulmonic: *n.* congestion of the lungs; a medicine for diseased lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX, *n.* new-mo-*thore*-aks, the presence of air in the pleura. (Gr. *pneumonia*, and *thorax*, the chest.)

POA, *n.* *po*-ah, a genus of 100 species of grasses. (Gr. grass.)

POACH, *v.t.* poach, to boil eggs by breaking them into boiling water in which there is a ring or pocket to keep them round in shape. Poached. Poaches. Poaching. (Fr. *poche.*)

POACH, *v.t.* poach, to steal game: *v.i.* to trespass on land in pursuit of game. Poached. Poaches. Poaching. (Fr. *pocher.*)

POACH, *v.t.* poach, to stab or pierce. Poached. Poaches. Poaching. (Perhaps from Fr. *poche*, a pouch.)

POACHER, *n.* *poach*-er, one who steals game.

POACHINESS, *n.* *poach*-e-ness, the state of being poachy.

POACHY, *a.* *poach*-e, wet and soft, so as to be easily penetrated to some depth by the feet of cattle.

POCHARD, *n.* *poh*-chard, a sea-duck of the genus *Nyroca.* (Fr. *pochard*, a tippler.)

POCHETTE, *n.* po-*shet*, a wallet. (Fr.)

POCK, *n.* pok, a pustule of the small-pox. (A.S. *poc.*)

POCKET, *a.* *pok*-et, small; that can be carried in a pocket: *n.* a small bag in a garment for carrying small articles; any small bag or cavity; a small bag or net to receive the balls at billiards; a certain quantity, as of hops: *v.t.* to conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely. Pocket an insult, to receive it without resenting it. Pocketed. Pocketing. Pockets. (Old Norman *poque*, a pouch.)

POCKET-BOOK, *n.* *pok*-et-book, a small book for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCKET-GLASS, *n.* *pok*-et-glahss, a portable looking-glass.

POCKET-HOLE, *n.* *pok*-et-hole, the opening into a pocket.

POCKET-MONEY, *n.* *pok*-et-mun-e, money for occasional expenses.

POCKFRETTEN, *a.* pok-*fret*-ten, pitted with the small-pox.

POCKMARK, *n.* *pok*-mahrk mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POCKPITTED, *a.* *pok*-pit-ted, pitted with small-pox.

POCKWOOD, *n.* *pok*-wood, a very hard wood.

POCKY, *a.* *pok*-e, infected with the small-pox; full of pocks; vile or contemptible.

POCO, *ad.* *poh*-ko, a little; rather [Mus.]. (It.)

POCOCURANTISM, *n.* *po*-ko-koo-*rant*-izm, indifferentism; carelessness. (It. *poco*, little, and *curante*, caring.)

POD, *n.* pod, the shell of a pea and other such plants: *v.i.* to swell; to produce pods. Podded. Podding. Pods. (*Pad.*)

POD, *n.* pod, a shoal of whales or seals.

POD, *n.* pod, the socket of a brace-and-bit; a pad.

PODAGRA, *n.* po-*dag*-ra, gout in the feet. (Gr.)

PODAGRAL, *a.* po-*dag*-ral, afflicted with the gout.

PODAGRIC, *a.* po-*dag*-rik, gouty.

PODAGRICAL, *a.* po-*dag*-rik-al, podagric.

PODALGIA, *n.* po-*dal*-je-ah, neuralgia in the foot. (Gr. *pous*, and *algos*, pain.)

PODDED, *a.* *pod*-ded, furnished with pods.

PODESTA, *n.* po-*des*-ta, the title of a magistrate in certain Italian towns. (It.)

PODGE, *n.* poj, a puddle; a plash; a person of short, fat figure. (Dial. Eng.)

PODGY, *a.* *poj*-e, short and fat. (*Pod.*)

PODISMUS, *n.* po-*dis*-mus, a spasm in the muscles of the foot. (Gr.)

PODIUM, *n.* *poh*-de-um, a pedestal, with plinth and cornice continued horizontally to support pillars; the part of an amphitheatre projecting over the arena; a balcony [Arch.]. (L.)

PODOCARP, *n.* *poh*-do-kahrp, a fruit stalk [Bot.]. (Gr. *pous*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

PODOPHYLLIN, *n.* po-*dof*-il-in, a drug obtained from the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*, which is an active purgative.

PODOPHYLLOUS, *a.* po-*dof*-il-us, with leaf-shaped feet [Entom.].

PODOPHYLLUM, *n.* po-*dof*-il-um, the genus of the May-apple. (Gr. *pous*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

PODOSCAPH, *n.* *poh*-do-skaf, a boat propelled by the feet.

PODOSPERM, *n.* *pod*-o-sperm, a filament connecting the ovule with the placenta. (Gr. *pous*, and *sperma*, seed.)

PODRIDA, *n.* po-*dree*-da, a miscellaneous dish of meats. (Sp.)

POE-BIRD, *n.* *poh*-e-burd, the tui or parson bird of New Zealand, *Prosthemadera novæ-zealandiæ.* (Gr. *poe*, grass.)

POEM, *n.* *poh*-em, a poetic composition; a piece of poetry. (Fr. *poème.*)

POEMATIC, *a.* po-em-*at*-ik, pertaining to poems.

POEPHAGOUS, *a.* po-*ef*-a-gus, grass-eating. (Gr. *poe*, grass, and *phago*, eat.)

POESY, *n.* *poh*-es-e, the art of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition: a posy. (Fr. *poésie.*)

POET, *n.* *poh*-et, the author of a poem; one skilled in poetical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents or imaginative power. Poet Laureate, the author in receipt of a small salary from the state, in recognition of his poetical merits, whose duty it formerly was to write occasional verses on matters of national interest. (Fr. *poete.*)

POETASTER, *n.* po-et-*ast*-er, a petty poet; a pitiful rhymer. (O.Fr. *poetastre*, an indifferent versifier.)

POETESS, *n.* *poh*-et-ess, a female poet.

POETIC, *a.* po-*et*-ik, poetical.

POETICAL, *a.* po-*et*-ik-al, pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime.

POETICALLY, *ad.* po-*et*-ik-al-le, in a poetical manner.

POETICS, *n.* po-*et*-iks, the criticism of poetry.

POETIZE, *v.i.* *poh*-et-ize, to write as a poet. Poetized. Poetizes. Poetizing.

POET-MUSICIAN, *n.* *poh*-et-mew-*zish*-an, an appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages.

POETRY, *n.* *poh*-et-re, the art of giving clear and rhythmic expression to ideal forms, which have been conceived in the fantasy with more or less of passion of soul and penetrative insight into reality; any composition, whether in verse or prose, which is at once nobly fervid and vividly imaginative; metrical composition; verse. (O.Fr. *poetrie.*)

POGGE, *n.* pog, the armed bull-head, *Agonus cataphractus.*

POGROM, *n.* po-*grom*, systematic plunder and slaughter. (Russ.)
POIGNANCY, *n. poyn*-an-se, the state of being poignant.
POIGNANT, *a. poyn*-ant, sharp; stimulating to taste; keen; satirical; acutely painful. (Fr.)
POIGNANTLY, *ad. poyn*-ant-le, to a poignant degree.
POIGNARD, *n. pon*-yard, a poniard.
POIKILITIC, *a. poy*-kil-*it*-ik, mottled, a term formerly applied to the Permian and Triassic rocks. (Gr. *poikile*, a decorated porch.)
POIND, *v.t.* poynd, to put in the pound; to distrain. Poinded. Poinding. Poinds. (Scots.)
POINDING, *n. poynd*-ing, in Scotland, a seizing and selling of a debtor's goods, under legal warrant, to pay his debts. (Scots.)
POINSETTIA, *n.* poin-*set*-ya, a genus of Mexican plants with large red bracts. (Poinsette, the botanist.)
POINT, *n.* poynt, a sharp end; the mark made by it; an indivisible part; that which has neither length, breadth nor thickness [Math.]; a dot; a stop in punctuation; a spot; verge; exact place; one of the field at cricket placed on the off-side near the striker; degree; lace wrought by the needle; quality; peculiarity; subject; aim; the switch of a railway; a small cape or promontory; the sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought; the gist of an argument; punctilio; a unit of measurement for type, being the twelfth of a pica, the seventy-secondth of an inch. (O.Fr.)
POINT, *v.t.* poynt, to sharpen; to direct; to aim; to mark with stops; to fill joints with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel: *v.i.* to direct the finger for designating an object; to indicate; to show distinctly by any means. Point at, to treat with scorn. Pointed. Pointing. Points.
POINT-BLANK, *a.* and *ad. poynt*-blank, horizontal; direct; with no elevation for range. (Fr. white point, from the mark in the centre of a butt.)
POINTED, *a. poynt*-ed, sharpened; having a point; aimed at some one or something; epigrammatic; abounding in conceits or lively turns.
POINTEDLY, *ad. poynt*-ed-le, in a pointed manner.
POINTEDNESS, *n. poynt*-ed-ness, the state or quality of being pointed.
POINTEL, *n. poynt*-el, a kind of pencil or style. (O.Fr.)
POINTER, *n. poynt*-er, anything that points; a breed of sporting dog, so called from its habit of indicating the position of game.
POINTILLIST, *a. pwan*-til-ist, painted in dots of pure colour instead of mixed tints. (Fr. *pointillé*, having many points.)
POINTING, *n. poynt*-ing, punctuation; the act of trimming the lines of mortar in a wall with a mixture of Portland cement and sand. Flat pointing is when the filling is flush with the brickwork. Tuck pointing is when a thin ornamental line is run along the jointing. Weather pointing is when the filling projects over the lower brick and slopes inward under the upper brick so as to shed the rain off the joint.
POINTING-STOCK, *n. poynt*-ing-stok, an object of ridicule.
POINTLESS, *a. poynt*-less, having no point; having no keenness or appositeness; meaningless.
POINTSMAN, *n. poynts*-man, one who looks after the switches or points on a railway.
POISE, *n.* poyz, weight; balance; equipoise; that which balances; a regulating power; a steelyard weight: *v.t.* to balance in weight; to load; to examine or ascertain. Poised. Poises. Poising. (O.Fr. *poiser*.)
POISON, *n. poyz*-on, that which, when absorbed into the system, is destructive or injurious to life; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health: *v.t.* to infect with anything fatal to life; to kill by poison; to taint or corrupt. Poisoned. Poisoning. Poisons. (Fr.)
POISONABLE, *a. poyz*-on-a-bl, that can be poisoned.
POISONER, *n. poyz*-on-er, one who poisons or corrupts.
POISONOUS, *a. poyz*-on-us, having the qualities of poison; corrupting.
POISONOUSLY, *ad. poyz*-on-us-le, in a poisonous manner.
POISONOUSNESS, *n. poyz*-on-us-ness, the quality of being poisonous.

POITREL, *n. poy*-trel, armour for the breast of a horse. (Fr.)
POKE, *n.* poke, a pocket; a small bag. (Scand.)
POKE, *n.* poke, a push; a thrust: *v.t.* to push against with anything pointed; to feel or search for with anything pointed; to thrust at with the horns: *v.i.* to feel about in the dark. Poke bonnet, a bonnet projecting over the forehead. Poke fun at, to make fun of. Poked. Pokes. Poking. (Ir. *poc*, a blow.)
POKER, *n. poke*-er, an iron bar used in stirring a fire; the pochard duck; a game at cards.
POKERWORK, *n. poke*-er-wurk, pyrography, the decoration of wood by burning patterns into it with a heated point.
POKING, *a. poke*-ing, drudging; servile.
POKING-STICK, *n. poke*-ing-stik, an instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs.
POKY, *a. poke*-e, cramped; small in size.
POLACCA, *n.* po-*lak*-a, a vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean. (It.)
POLAR, *a. pole*-ar, pertaining to, or situated near, or proceeding from the poles of the earth; pertaining to the magnetic pole. Polar angle, an angle formed by two meridians at the pole. Polar bear, the white bear. Polar circles, two parallels of latitude round the poles at a distance of 23½ degrees. Polar distance, the angular distance from one of the poles, especially a celestial pole. (Fr. *polaire*.)
POLARISCOPE, *n.* pole-*ar*-ris-kope, an apparatus for showing the phenomena of polarized light. (Late L. *polaris*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)
POLARITY, *n.* pole-*ar*-rit-e, the property of pointing to the poles of the earth, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle; action by, or susceptibility to, polar or magnetic influences.
POLARIZABLE, *a.* pole-ar-*ize*-a-bl, susceptible of polarization.
POLARIZATION, *n.* pole-ar-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of giving polarity to a body; the state of being polarized. Polarization of light, a change produced upon light under the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity, or poles possessing different properties.
POLARIZE, *v.t. pole*-ar-ize, to communicate polarity. Polarized. Polarizes. Polarizing.
POLARIZED, *a. pole*-ar-ized, having polarity.
POLARIZER, *n.* pole-ar-*ize*-er, that which polarizes light.
POLATOUCHE, *n. pol*-a-toosh, a Siberian flying-squirrel. (Russ.)
POLDERS *n.pl. pol*-derz, low lands below the level of the sea or a river that have been drained and cultivated, and are protected by dykes. (Dut.)
POLE, *n.* pole, the stem of a young tree; a long slender piece of wood; a mast; a flagstaff; the single shaft of a coach or waggon; a rod or perch; a square measure of 30¼ sq. yds.; a measure of length of 5½ yards; an instrument for measuring: *v.t.* to furnish with poles for support; to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles, as a boat. Under bare poles, with all sails furled [Naut.]. Poled. Poles. Poling. (A.S. *pal*, a stake.)
POLE, *n.* pole, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere of the heavens or the earth revolves; the star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the pole-star; one of the two points in a magnetic body where the attractive or the repellent force is concentrated. Magnetic pole, one of the points in a magnet corresponding to the poles of the earth, the one pointing north and the other south; the place on the surface of the earth where the needle points vertically. (O.Fr. *pol*, from Gr. *polos*, a pivot.)
POLE-AXE, *n. pole*-aks, a slaughterer's axe; a poll-axe. (M.E. *pollax*.)
POLECAT, *n. pole*-kat, a small carnivore, the fitchet, *Putorius fœtidus*, which has glands secreting a fetid liquor. (Fr. *poule*, a hen, and *cat*.)
POLE-JUMP, *n. pole*-jump, a high jump in which the jumper uses a pole which he drops as he clears the bar.
POLEMAST, *n. pole*-mahst, a mast without a topmast and extending some distance above the hounds.
POLEMIC, *n.* po-*lem*-ik, a disputant.
POLEMIC, *a.* po-*lem*-ik, polemical.

POLEMICAL, *a.* po-*lem*-ik-al, controversial; disputative.
POLEMICALLY, *ad.* po-*lem*-ik-al-le, in a polemic manner. (Gr. *polemikos*, belligerent.)
POLEMICS, *n.pl.* po-*lem*-iks, controversies on religious subjects; the history of these in the Christian Church.
POLEMOSCOPE, *n.* po-*lem*-os-kope, an oblique perspective glass. (Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopeo*, view.)
POLENTA, *n.* po-*len*-ta, a preparation of semolina or maize; cornflour; a porridge of various ingredients. (It.)
POLE-STAR, *n. pole*-stahr, the star Polaris which is nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; a lodestar; a guide.
POLE-VAULT, *n. pole*-vawlt, a pole-jump.
POLIANITE, *n. poh*-le-an-ite, a variety of pyrolusite. (Gr. *poliaino*, make gray.)
POLIANTHES, *n.* pol-e-*an*-theez, a genus of plants which includes the tuberose. (Gr. *polios*, white, and *anthos*, a flower.)
POLICE, *n.* po-*leece*, a civil force for the preservation of law and order: *v.t.* to maintain law and order by means of a police force. Policed. Polices. Policing. (Fr.)
POLICED, *a.* po-*leest*, regulated by laws.
POLICEMAN, *n.* po-*leece*-man, a member of a police force.
POLICLINIC, *n.* pol-e-*klin*-ik, the out-patient department of a hospital; medical treatment in private houses. (Gr. *polis*, a city, and *klinikos*, relating to a sick-bed.)
POLICY, *n. pol*-is-e, art or manner of governing a nation; the system of state administration; management adopted and pursued by a government; system of regulative measures; a line of conduct; prudence, worldly wisdom, cunning or dexterity of management: *pl.* in Scotland, pleasure-grounds round a mansion. (O.Fr. *policie*.)
POLICY, *n. pol*-is-e, a writing or instrument by which a contract or indemnity is effected. (Fr. *police*.)
POLING, *n. pole*-ing, poles erected for scaffolding or to support the walls of buildings or other works: *a.* pushing forward with poles.
POLIOMYELITIS, *n. pol*-e-o-*my*-el-*ite*-is, inflammation in the spinal cord. Anterior poliomyelitis, infantile paralysis. (Gr. *polios*, white, and *myelon*, marrow.)
POLISH, *n. pol*-ish, a smooth glossy surface; a substance to impart a polish; refinement; elegance of manners; *v.t.* to make smooth and glossy, usually by rubbing; to refine; to wear off rudeness; to make elegant and polite: *v.i.* to become smooth, or receive a gloss. Polished. Polishes. Polishing. (Fr. *polir*, polish.)
POLISH, *a. poh*-lish, relating to Poland or its people: *n.* the language of Poland. Polish swan, the swan whose cygnets have white faces, *Cygnus immutabilis*.
POLISHABLE, *a. pol*-ish-a-bl, capable of being polished.
POLISHER, *n. pol*-ish-er, the person or instrument that polishes.
POLISHING, *a. pol*-ish-ing, making smooth or glossy, either with rubbing, varnish or powder.
POLISHMENT, *n. pol*-ish-ment, polishing; refinement.
POLITE, *a.* po-*lite*, refined; well-mannered; well-bred; courteous. (L. *politus*, polished.)
POLITELY, *ad.* po-*lite*-le, in a polite manner.
POLITENESS, *n.* po-*lite*-ness, polish of manners; refinement; courtesy.
POLITESSE, *n.* pol-it-*ess*, tactful politeness; politeness; overacted politeness. (Fr.)
POLITIC, *a. pol*-it-ik, constituting the state; sagacious, specially in policy; scheming and astute; wary; well-devised and adapted to the purpose. Body politic, the whole people. (L. *politicus*; Gr. *polis*, a city.)
POLITICAL, *a.* po-*lit*-ik-al, pertaining to politics, or to civil government and its administration; pertaining to a nation or state; derived from connection with government; treating of politics. Political economy, the study of the production and distribution of wealth as created by human industry and possessed of exchangeable value. Political geography, the division of the earth into states or nations for political purposes.
POLITICALLY, *ad.* po-*lit*-ik-al-le, in a political or politic manner.
POLITICIAN, *n.* pol-it-*ish*-an, one versed in the art of governing, or devoted to politics; one who makes a trade of politics.
POLITICIZE, *v.t.* pol-*it*-e-size, to talk politics; to make political. Politicized. Politicizes. Politicizing.
POLITICS, *n.pl. pol*-it-iks, the art of governing; political affairs, or the management of party affairs.
POLITY, *n. pol*-it-e, the form or constitution of civil government; the constitution. (Fr. *politie*.)
POLK, *v.i.* polk, to dance the polka. Polked. Polking. Polks.
POLKA, *n. pol*-ka, a Bohemian dance, with a half-step in it; its appropriate music. (Czech, *pulka*, a half, from the sort of step taken in it.)
POLL, *n.* pole, the head, or the back part of it; a register of voters; an election, or the place of election: *v.t.* to lop the tops off trees; to remove the horns of cattle; to clip; to shear; to enter names on a list for voting; to bring to the poll: *v.i.* to vote at a poll. Polled. Polling. Polls. (O.Dut. *polle*.)
POLL, *n.* pol, a parrot.
POLLACK, *n. pol*-lak, a sea-fish allied to the whiting, *Gadus pollachius*. (Gael. *pollag*, a whiting.)
POLLAN, *n. pol*-lan, a freshwater fish, *Coregonus pollan*, of the salmon family, living in Lough Neagh and Lough Erne.
POLLARCHY, *n. pole*-ark-e, government by the multitude. (Gr. *polis*, city, and *arche*, rule.)
POLLARD, *n. pol*-lahrd, a freshwater fish, the chub, *Leuciscus cephalus*.
POLLARD, *n. pol*-lahrd, a tree that has been polled; a stag that has cast his horns; a mixture of bran and meal: *v.t.* to lop the tops of trees. Pollarded. Pollarding. Pollards. (*Poll.*)
POLL-AXE, *n. pole*-aks, a poleaxe.
POLL-BOOK, *n. pole*-book, the register of voters.
POLLED, *a.* pohld, lopped; cropped; without horns.
POLLEN, *n. pol*-len, the fertilizing granules shed by the anther of a flower, the male element of flowering plants; fine bran. (L. fine flour.)
POLLENARIOUS, *a.* pol-len-*ayr*-e-us, consisting of pollen or meal.
POLLENINE, *n. pol*-len-in, a substance from the pollen of certain plants.
POLLENT, *a. pol*-lent, strong; mighty. (L. *pollens*, being strong.)
POLLER, *n. pole*-er, one who polls trees; one who registers voters; a voter.
POLLEX, *n. pol*-eks, the thumb. (L.)
POLLICITATION, *n.* pol-lis-it-*ay*-shon, a voluntary engagement or a paper containing it. (L. *pollicitatus*, promised.)
POLLINAR, *a. pol*-lin-ar, covered with fine dust like pollen.
POLLINATE, *v.t. pol*-lin-ate, to fertilize with pollen. Pollinated. Pollinates. Pollinating.
POLLINATION, *n.* pol-lin-*ay*-shon, conveyance of pollen from anther to stigma.
POLLINIFEROUS, *a.* pol-lin-*if*-er-us, producing pollen. (L. *pollen*, and *fero*, bear.)
POLLINOSE, *a. pol*-lin-ose, pollinar.
POLLIWIG, *n. pol*-le-wig, a tadpole, as if all head. (*Poll.*)
POLL-MAN, *n. pole*-man, one who passed for his Cambridge degree without taking honours; a passman.
POLLOCK, *n. pol*-lok, the pollack.
POLL-TAX, *n. pole*-taks, a capitation tax.
POLLUCITE, *n.* pol-*ewce*-ite, a hydrated silicate of aluminium and cæsium. (L. *Pollux*.)
POLLUTE, *v.t.* pol-*lewt*, to defile or to make unclean; to taint with guilt; to profane; to corrupt; to violate. Polluted. Pollutes. Polluting. (L. *pollutus*, defiled.)
POLLUTED, *a.* pol-*lewt*-ed, defiled; tainted with guilt.
POLLUTEDLY, *ad.* pol-*lewt*-ed-le, with pollution.
POLLUTEDNESS, *n.* pol-*lewt*-ed-ness, the state of being polluted.
POLLUTER, *n.* pol-*lewt*-er, a defiler; a corrupter.
POLLUTION, *n.* pol-*lew*-shon, the act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; among the Jews, legal or ceremonial uncleanness; involuntary emission of semen [Med.].

POLLUX, *n.* *pol*-luks, the twin brother of Castor; a fixed star in the constellation Gemini. (L.)

POLO, *n.* *poh*-lo, a game like hockey, played on horseback. Water polo, a swimming game. (Persian.)

POLONAISE, *n.* pol-lon-*aze*, a robe after a Polish fashion worn by ladies; a Polish air and dance. (Fr. *Polonaise*, Polish.)

POLONY, *n.* po-*loh*-ne, a dry sausage of partly cooked meat. (Bologna.)

POLTROON, *n.* pol-*troon*, an arrant coward; a dastard: *a.* base; vile; contemptible. (Fr. *poltron*, a sluggard. It. *poltro*, a bed.)

POLTROONERY, *n.* pol-*troon*-er-e, cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POLVERINE, *n.* *pol*-ver-in, the calcined ashes of a plant used in glass manufacture. (L. *pulvis*, dust.)

POLYACOUSTIC, *a.* pol-e-a-*koust*-ik, that multiplies or magnifies sound: *n.* an instrument which does so. (Gr. *polys*, many, and *akoustikos*, pertaining to sound.)

POLYADELPHOUS, *a.* pol-e-a-*del*-fus, having stamens in three or more bundles.

POLYANDRIAN, *a.* pol-e-*an*-dre-an, having many husbands; having many stamens [Bot.].

POLYANDROUS, *a.* pol-e-*an*-drus, polyandrian. (Gr. *polys*, and *andros*, man.)

POLYANDRY, *n.* pol-e-*an*-dre, with more living husbands than one. (Gr. *polyandria*.)

POLYANTHUS, *n.* pol-e-*an*-thus, a primulaceous plant derived from a cross between the primrose and the oxlip. (Gr. *polys*, and *anthos*, flower.)

POLYARCHY, *n.* pol-e-*ahrk*-e, a government of many, as opposed to monarchy. (Gr. *polys*, and *archo*, rule.)

POLYATOMIC, *a.* pol-e-a-*tom*-ik, having an equivalent of more than one [Chem.].

POLYAUTOGRAPHY, *n.* pol-e-aw-*tog*-raf-e, the act of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting. (Gr. *polys*, *autos*, self, and *grapho*, write.)

POLYBASIC, *a.* pol-e-*base*-ik, having two or more equivalents of a base [Chem.]. (Gr. *polys*, and *basic*.)

POLYBASITE, *n.* pol-e-*bay*-site, sulphantimonite of silver.

POLYCARPIC, *a.* pol-e-*kahrp*-ik, fruiting several times. (Gr. *polys*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

POLYCHORD, *a.* *pol*-e-kord, having many chords: *n.* an apparatus coupling two octave notes. (Gr. *polys*, and *chord*.)

POLYCHROITE, *n.* pol-e-*kroh*-ite, the colouring matter of saffron. (Gr. *polys*, and *chroas*, complexion.)

POLYCHROMATIC, *a.* pol-e-kro-*mat*-ik, exhibiting a play of colours [Min.]. (Gr. *polys*, and *chroma*, colour.)

POLYCHROME, *a.* *pol*-e-krome, having many colours; in the manner of polychromy: *n.* a substance from chestnut bark.

POLYCHROMY, *n.* *pol*-e-krome-e, the ancient art of colouring statuary or buildings.

POLYCLADOUS, *a.* pol-e-*klay*-dus, with many branches.

POLYCOTYLEDON, *n.* *pol*-e-kot-il-*ee*-don, a plant that has more than two cotyledons. (Gr. *polys*, and *cotyledon*.)

POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, *a.* *pol*-e-kot-il-*ee*-don-us, having more than two cotyledons.

POLYCRACY, *n.* pol-*ik*-ra-se, government by many. (Gr. *polys*, and *krateo*, rule.)

POLYDIPSIA, *n.* pol-e-*dip*-se-a, excessive thirst [Med.]. (Gr. *polys*, and *dipsa*, thirst.)

POLYERGIC, *a.* pol-e-*er*-jik, acting in many ways.

POLYFOIL, *n.* *pol*-e-foyl, a circle with many arches on the inner side of its circumference.

POLYGAMIAN, *a.* pol-e-*game*-e-an, having hermaphrodite flowers.

POLYGAMIST, *n.* pol-*ig*-am-ist, one who practises or upholds polygamy.

POLYGAMOUS, *a.* pol-*ig*-am-us, inclined to or marked by polygamy; having some perfect and some separated flowers on the same or different plants.

POLYGAMY, *n.* pol-*ig*-am-e, with more living wives than one. (Fr. *polygamie*.)

POLYGASTRIC, *a.* pol-e-*gast*-rik, having many stomachs. (Gr. *polys*, and *gastric*.)

POLYGENESIS, *n.* pol-e-*jen*-is-is, the theory that man is not from one pair, but many, and that organisms are not from one cell but several. (Gr. *polys*, and *genesis*.)

POLYGENOUS, *a.* pol-*ij*-en-ous, consisting of many kinds. (Gr. *polys*, and *genos*, kind.)

POLYGLOT, *a.* *pol*-e-glot, of several languages: *n.* a Bible in several languages. (Gr. *polyglottos*, many-tongued.)

POLYGON, *n.* *pol*-e-gon, a closed figure of many angles [Geom.]. (L. *polygonum*.)

POLYGONAL, *a.* pol-*ig*-on-al, having many angles.

POLYGONOUS, *a.* pol-*ig*-on-us, polygonal.

POLYGONUM, *n.* pol-*ig*-on-um, the genus of plants which comprises the knotweeds. (L.)

POLYGRAM, *n.* *pol*-e-gram, a figure consisting of many lines. (Gr. *polys*, and *gramma*, a letter.)

POLYGRAPH, *n.* *pol*-e-graf, an instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a brass disk so perforated as to be of use in the drawing of polygons and curves; a collection of different works. (Gr. *polys*, and *grapho*, write.)

POLYGRAPHIC, *a.* pol-e-*graf*-ik, pertaining to polygraphy; done by a polygraph.

POLYGRAPHY, *n.* pol-*ig*-raf-e, the art of writing in and deciphering various ciphers.

POLYGYNIAN, *a.* pol-e-*jin*-e-an, having many styles [Bot.].

POLYGYNY, *n.* po-*lij*-in-e, plurality of wives; polygamy. (Gr. *polys*, and *gyne*, a female.)

POLYHEDRAL, *a.* pol-e-*heed*-ral, having many sides.

POLYHEDRON, *n.* pol-e-*heed*-ron, a geometrical solid containing many sides or planes; a multiplying glass or lens, consisting of several plane surfaces arranged convexly [Optics]. (Gr. *polys*, and *hedra*, a side.)

POLYHISTOR, *n.* pol-e-*his*-tor, a man of vast learning. (Gr. *polys*, and *histor*, knowing.)

POLYMATHY, *n.* po-*lim*-ath-e, knowledge of many arts and sciences. (Gr. *polys*, and *mathesis*, learning.)

POLYMERISM, *n.* pol-*im*-er-izm, combination of chemical elements in such a manner that the molecular weights are simple multiples of that of the lowest member of the group. (Gr. *polys*, and *meros*, part.)

POLYMIGNITE, *n.* pol-e-*mig*-nite, titanate of zirconium. (Gr. *polys*, and *mignymi*, mix.)

POLYMORPH, *n.* *pol*-e-morf, a numerous group of shells. (Gr. *polys*, and *morphe*, shape.)

POLYMORPHIC, *a.* *pol*-e-*morf*-ik, polymorphous.

POLYMORPHISM, *n.* pol-e-*morf*-izm, the power of crystallizing in different forms.

POLYMORPHOUS, *a.* pol-e-*morf*-us, having many shapes.

POLYNESIAN, *n.* pol-e-*nee*-ze-an, a native of Polynesia: *a.* pertaining to Polynesia, a group of archipelagoes in the Pacific Ocean. (Gr. *polys*, and *nesos*, island.)

POLYNOMIAL, *a.* pol-e-*nome*-e-al, containing many terms or names. (Gr. *polys*, and *onoma*, a name.)

POLYONYMOUS, *a.* pol-e-*on*-im-us, having many titles.

POLYOPIA, *n.* *pol*-e-*ope*-e-a, multiple vision. (Gr. *polys* and *opia*, from *ops*, eye.)

POLYOPTRON, *n.* pol-e-*op*-tron, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. (Gr. *polys*, and *optomai*, see.)

POLYORAMA, *n.* pol-e-o-*rah*-ma, a view of many objects; a panorama. (Gr. *polys*, and *horama*, a view.)

POLYP, *n.* *pol*-ip, a sea-anemone or any animal of the same class. (L. *polypus*.)

POLYPARY, *n.* *pol*-e-pa-re, the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the hydrozoa. (L. *polypus*.)

POLYPETALOUS, *a.* pol-e-*pet*-al-us, having many petals [Bot.]. (Gr. *polys*, and *petal*, leaf.)

POLYPHAGOUS, *a.* po-*lif*-a-gus, subsisting on many kinds of food. (Gr. *polys*, and *phajo*, eat.)

POLYPHARMACY, *n.* pol-e-*fahr*-ma-se, medicine of many ingredients; prescription of too many drugs.

POLYPHONIC, *a.* pol-e-*fon*-ik, consisting of many voices; consisting of two or more parts, each of which has an independent melody of its own [Mus.]. (Gr. *polys*, and *phone*, sound.)

POLYPHONISM, *n.* po-*lif*-on-izm, the being polyphonic.

POLYPHONIST, *n.* po-*lif*-on-ist, a ventriloquist.

POLYPHYLLOUS, *a.* pol-e-*fil*-lus, having many leaves [Bot.]. (Gr. *polys*, and *phyllon*, leaf.)

PONGEE, *n.* *pon*-jee, a soft kind of silk from wild silkworms.
PONIARD, *n.* *pon*-yahrd, a small dagger; poignard: *v.t.* to pierce with a poniard; to stab. Poniarded. Poniarding. Poniards. (Fr. *poignard.*)
PONTAC, *n.* *pon*-tak, a kind of claret from Pontac in the south of France.
PONTAGE, *n.* *pont*-aje, a toll paid on a bridge for maintaining it. (O.Fr.)
PONTEE, *n.* *pun*-tee, an iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot. (Fr. *pointille.*)
PONTIC, *a.* *pon*-tik, pertaining to the Black Sea. (L. *Pontus*, the Black Sea.)
PONTIFEX, *n.* *pon*-te-feks, a Roman pontiff; a member of the college of priests. Pontifex Maximus, the chief of the pontiffs; the pope. (L. a builder of bridges.)
PONTIFF, *n.* *pon*-tif, a high priest; the pope. (Fr. *pontife.*)
PONTIFIC, *a.* pon-*tif*-ik, pontifical.
PONTIFICAL, *a.* pon-*tif*-ik-al, belonging to a pontiff, priest or pope; popish.
PONTIFICAL, *n.* pon-*tif*-ik-al, a book of rites and ceremonies: *pl.* episcopal vestments.
PONTIFICALLY, *ad.* pon-*tif*-ik-al-le, in a pontifical manner.
PONTIFICATE, *n.* pon-*tif*-e-kate, the dignity of a pontiff; the reign of a pope. (L. *pontificatus.*)
PONTIFICE, *n.* *pon*-tif-is, the structure of a bridge.
PONTIFICIAL, *a.* pon-te-*fish*-al, pertaining to the pope.
PONTIFICIAN, *n.* pon-te-*fish*-an, a supporter of the pope.
PONTINE, *a.* *pon*-tin, a term designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples. (L.)
PONTLEVIS, *n.* *pont*-le-vis, a drawbridge; the rearing of a horse on his hind legs. (Fr.)
PONTONIER, *n.* pon-ton-*eer*, the constructor, or one in charge, of a bridge [Mil.]. (Fr.)
PONTOON, *n.* pon-*toon*, a flat-bottomed boat or structure used for constructing temporary bridges; a large lighter fitted with cranes; a game of cards. (Fr. *ponton.*)
PONTOON-BRIDGE, *n.* pon-*toon*-brij, a bridge constructed on pontoons.
PONY, *n.* *poh*-ne: *pl.* Ponies; a small horse; a translation; a bet of £25. Polo pony, a horse of not more than 14 hands 2 inches in height. (O.Fr. *poulenet*, a little colt.)
POOD, *n.* pood, a Russian weight, equal to 36 English pounds. (Russian.)
POODLE, *n.* *poo*-dl, a breed of dog with long curly hair, remarkable for its sagacity and affection. (Ger. *pudel.*)
POOGYE, *n.* *poo*-je, a nose-flute. (Hind.)
POOH, *int.* poo, an exclamation of dislike or contempt.
POOL, *n.* pool, a small sheet of water; a puddle. (A.S. *pol.*)
POOL, *n.* pool, the stakes played for in certain games of cards, or the receptacle for them; a particular game at billiards; the amalgamation of the revenue of different companies into one general fund: *v.t.* to form a pool. Pooled. Pooling. Pools. (Fr. *poule*, a hen, because the stakes were said to be eggs won from the hen, *i.e.* the pool.)
POOLER, *n.* *pool*-er, an implement for stirring a tan vat.
POOL-SNIPE, *n.* *pool*-snipe, the redshank, *Totanus calidris.*
POONAC, *n.* *poon*-ak, crushed seeds after the oil has been extracted. (East Indian word.)
POONSPAR, *n.* *poon*-spar, the Indian tree, *Calophyllum elatum*, used for masts and spars.
POOP, *n.* poop, the raised deck in the stern of a ship: *v.t.* to strike or break over the stern of a vessel, as a wave. Pooped. Pooping. Poops. (Fr. *poupe.*)
POOPED, *a.* poopt, having a poop; struck on the poop.
POOPING, *n.* *poop*-ing, the shock of a heavy sea on the stern of a ship.
POOP-ROYAL, *n.* poop-*roy*-al, a deck on the aftermost part of the poop, the top-gallant poop or round-house.
POOR, *a.* poor, having little or no means; indigent; necessitous; destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; destitute of worth or weight; of little worth; dejected; destitute of spirit; lean; meagre; small; wanting in good qualities; an expression of tenderness, pity or contempt. The poor, those who are destitute of property, and specially such as depend on charity. (O.Fr. *poure.*)
POOR-HOUSE, *n.* *poor*-house, a public establishment for the support of the poor; a workhouse.
POOR-JOHN, *n.* *poor*-jon, a species of cod-fish, the power, *Gadus minutus*; dried hake.
POOR-LAWS, *n.pl.* *poor*-lawz, regulations for the support of the poor.
POORLY, *a.* *poor*-le, somewhat ill; indisposed.
POORLY, *ad.* *poor*-le, without wealth; in indigence; with little or no success; meanly.
POORNESS, *n.* *poor*-ness, poverty; the quality or state of being poor.
POOR-RATE, *n.* *poor*-rate, a rate for the support of the poor.
POOR-SPIRITED, *a.* poor-*spir*-rit-ed, of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.
POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* poor-*spir*-rit-ed-ness, the quality of being poor-spirited.
POP, *n.* pop, a small, smart, quick sound or report; ginger beer: *ad.* suddenly (from the sound): *v.i.* to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion; to dart; to move quickly: *v.t.* to push suddenly; to pawn. Pop the question, to propose marriage. Popped. Popping. Pops.
POP, *n.* pop, a popular concert.
POPCORN, *n.* *pop*-kawrn, parched maize.
POPE, *n.* pope, the ruff, a freshwater fish of the genus *Acerina.*
POPE, *n.* pope, the Bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic church; a priest of the Greek church. Pope's eye, a gland embedded in fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. Pope's nose, the fleshy prominence supporting the tail feathers of a bird. (A.S. *papa.*)
POPEDOM, *n.* *pope*-dom, the office or dignity of the pope; the jurisdiction of the pope.
POPE-JOAN, *n.* *pope*-jone, a game of cards without the eight of diamonds, and named after the legendary female Pope Joan.
POPELING, *n.* *pope*-ling, a little pope; an adherent of the pope; a would-be pope.
POPERY, *n.* *pope*-er-e, Roman Catholicism.
POPGUN, *n.* *pop*-gun, a small gun worked by compressed air, used by children.
POPINJAY, *n.* *pop*-in-jay, a parrot; the green woodpecker; a mark for shooting at; a fop or coxcomb. (O.Fr. *papegau*, a parrot.)
POPISH, *a.* *pope*-ish, relating or belonging to the pope or to popery.
POPISHLY, *ad.* *pope*-ish-le, in a popish direction.
POPLAR, *n.* *pop*-lar, a tree of the genus *Populus*, with a white, soft, light wood. (O.Fr. *poplier.*)
POPLIN, *n.* *pop*-lin, a stuff made of silk and worsted. (Fr. *popeline.*)
POPLITEAL, *a.* pop-le-*tee*-al, poplitic.
POPLITIC, *a.* pop-*lit*-ik, pertaining to the knee-joint or ham. (Gr. *poplitis*, of the ham.)
POPPET, *n.* *pop*-pet, a timber used to support a ship in launching; the head of a lathe; a term of endearment. (*Puppet.*)
POPPING-CREASE, *n.* *pop*-ing-kreece, the crease four feet from the stumps within which is the batsman's ground [Cricket].
POPPLE, *v.i.* *pop*-pl, to bubble; to bob up and down. Poppled. Popples. Poppling. (*Pop.*)
POPPY, *n.* *pop*-pe, a plant of the genus *Papaver.* Poppy oil, oil from the seeds of the white, or opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum.* Welsh poppy, a species of *Meconopsis.* (A.S. *popig.*)
POPPY-HEAD, *n.* *pop*-pe-hed, a finial of foliage or other ornaments in woodwork.
POPULACE, *n.* *pop*-yew-lace, the common people. (Fr.)
POPULAR, *a.* *pop*-yew-lar, pertaining to the people; suitable to common people; easily comprehensible; plain; familiar; pleasing to the people; extensively prevalent. (Fr. *populaire.*)
POPULARITY, *n.* pop-yew-*lar*-rit-e, the state of being popular or in favour with the people.
POPULARIZE, *v.t.* *pop*-yew-lar-ize, to render popular or common; to spread among the people. Popularized. Popularizes. Popularizing.
POPULARLY, *ad.* *pop*-yew-lar-le, in a popular manner.

POPULATE, *v.i.* *pop*-yew-late, to propagate: *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants. Populated. Populates. Populating. (Late L. *populatus.*)

POPULATION, *n.* pop-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of populating; the number of people or inhabitants in a country; state of a country as regards population. (Late L. *populatio.*)

POPULINE, *n.* *pop*-yew-lin, a crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the aspen. (L. *populus*, the poplar-tree.)

POPULOUS, *a.* *pop*-yew-lus, full of inhabitants; abounding with people.

POPULOUSLY, *ad.* *pop*-yew-lus-le, with many inhabitants.

POPULOUSNESS, *n.* *pop*-yew-lus-ness, the state of being populous.

PORBEAGLE, *n.* pawr-*bee*-gl, the shark *Lamna cornubica.* (Said to be a Cornish name.)

PORCATE, *a.* *pawr*-kate, formed in ridges. (L. *porca*, a ridge.)

PORCELAIN, *n.* *pawr*-sel-ane, a fine white semi-transparent earthenware; china ware: *a.* belonging to porcelain. (Fr. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, the cowry shell, which porcelain resembles, from L. *porcus*, a pig, as being in form like a sow's back.)

PORCELAINIZE, *v.t.* *pawr*-sel-an-ize, to turn into porcelain. Porcelainized. Porcelainizes. Porcelainizing.

PORCELAINIZED, *a.* *pawr*-sel-an-ized, baked like porcelain [Geol.].

PORCELLANEOUS, *a.* *pawr*-sel-*ane*-e-us, porcellanous.

PORCELLANITE, *n.* *pawr*-sel-lan-ite, argillite; baked shale; porcelain-jasper.

PORCELLANOUS, *a.* pawr-*sel*-lan-us, resembling porcelain or having its texture.

PORCH, *n.* pawrch, a kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, or other buildings; a projecting entrance; a portico; a covered walk. The Porch, the public portico in Athens where Zeno taught; the school of the Stoics. (Fr. *porche.*)

PORCINE, *a.* *pawr*-sin, pertaining to swine. (L. *porcus*, a pig.)

PORCUPINE, *n.* *pawr*-kew-pine, a rodent of the genus *Hystrix*, furnished with quills. Canadian porcupine, a rodent of the genus *Erethizon.* Tree porcupine, a rodent of the genus *Syntheres.* (O.Fr. *porc espin*, from *porc*, a pig, and *espin*, a spine.)

PORCUPINE-FISH, *n.* *pawr*-kew-pine-fish, a fish of the tropical seas covered with spines, *Diodon hystrix.*

PORCUPINE-WOOD, *n.* *pawr*-kew-pine-wood, the outer wood of the coconut palm.

PORE, *n.* pawr, a minute orifice in the membranous surfaces of plants or animals by which fluids are exhaled or absorbed; a small interstice between the molecules or particles of bodies. (Fr.)

PORE, *v.i.* pawr, to study with steady, continued attention or application. Pored. Pores. Poring. (Swed. *pora*, to act slowly.)

POREBLIND, *a.* *pawr*-blind, purblind.

PORER, *n.* *pawr*-er, one who pores or studies diligently.

PORGY, *n.* *pawr*-je, a salt water fish esteemed as food. (Gr. *pagros*, bream.)

PORIFERA, *n.pl.* po-*rif*-er-a, the sponges. (L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, bear.)

PORIFORM, *a.* *pawr*-e-form, resembling a pore.

PORINESS, *n.* *pawr*-e-ness, the state of being pory.

PORISM, *n.* *pawr*-izm, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions; a kind of corollary [Geom.]. (Fr. *porisme.*)

PORISMATIC, *a.* pawr-iz-*mat*-ik, poristic.

PORISTIC, *a.* pawr-*ist*-ic, pertaining to a porism.

PORITE, *n.* *po*-rite, a species of coral the surface of which is covered with minute pores.

PORK, *n.* pawrk, the flesh of a pig, fresh or salted. (Fr. *porc.*)

PORKER, *n.* *pawrk*-er, a young pig; a pig.

PORKLING, *n.* *pawrk*-ling, a porker.

PORKET, *n.* *pawrk*-et, a porker.

PORNOGRAPHIC, *a.* pawr-no-*graf*-ik, pertaining to pornography.

PORNOGRAPHY, *n.* pawr-*nog*-raf-e, licentious painting or writing. (Gr. *porne*, a hariot, and *grapho.*)

POROSITY, *n.* pawr-*ros*-it-e, porousness.

POROTIC, *a.* pawr-*rot*-ik, capable of forming into hard matter or callus. (Gr. *poros*, callus.)

POROUS, *a.* *pawr*-us, having pores, or full of pores or interstices.

POROUSNESS, *n.* *pawr*-us-ness, the state of having pores or interstices.

PORPEZITE, *n.* *pawr*-pez-ite, oro pudre, a mineral composed of gold and palladium. (Porpez, in Brazil.)

PORPHYRITE, *n.* *pawr*-fer-ite, altered andesite.

PORPHYRITIC, *a.* pawr-fer-*it*-ik, pertaining to, resembling or containing porphyry.

PORPHYRIZE, *v.t.* *pawr*-fer-ize, to cause to resemble porphyry. Porphyrized. Porphyrizes. Porphyrizing.

PORPHYROID, *a.* *pawr*-fer-oyd, composed of a compact ground-mass through which larger crystals of earlier consolidation are dispersed.

PORPHYRY, *n.* *pawr*-fer-e, a rock, consisting of a compact felspathic base, through which crystals of a different colour are disseminated. (Gr. *porphyra*, purple.)

PORPHYRY-SHELL, *n.* *pawr*-fer-e-shel, a univalve shell of the genus *Murex.*

PORPOISE, *n.* *pawr*-pus, the hog-fish or sea-hog, a cetaceous mammal of the dolphin family of the genus *Phocæna.* (O.Fr. *porpeis*, from L. *porcus*, pig, and *piscis*, fish.)

PORPORINO, *n.* pawr-pawr-*ee*-no, a composition of mercury, tin and sulphur used by mediæval artists instead of gold. (It.)

PORRACEOUS, *a.* por-*ray*-shus, leek-green. (L. *porraceus*, being like leeks.)

PORRECT, *a.* *por*-rekt, extending forth horizontally. (L. *porrectus*, extended.)

PORRECTION, *n.* por-*rek*-shon, delivering by outstretched hands.

PORRET, *n.* *por*-ret, a leek or small onion.

PORRIDGE, *n.* *por*-rij, oatmeal or other meal boiled till it swells. (*Pottage.*)

PORRIDGE-POT, *n.* *por*-rij-pot, the pot in which porridge is boiled.

PORRIGO, *n.* por-*ri*-go, the scurf; the dandruff. (L.)

PORRINGER, *n.* *por*-rin-jer, a small dish out of which children eat porridge; a small shallow cooking utensil. (*Porridge.*)

PORT, *n.* pawrt, any harbour which vessels can enter, and where they can remain in safety. Port Admiral, the officer having charge of a naval port and the vessels therein. Port of entry, a port where there is a custom-house. (A.S.)

PORT, *n.* pawrt, a gate; a port-hole; the lid of a port-hole; a hole for a gun to shoot through; a hole for light and air. (Fr. *porte.*)

PORT, *n.* pawrt, mien or external appearance; the larboard or left side of a ship looking towards the bow: *v.t.* to carry in form; to turn or put to the left, or larboard side of a ship; to carry a rifle across the body. Ported. Porting. Ports. (Fr.)

PORT, *n.* pawrt, a red wine, originally from Oporto.

PORTABILITY, *n.* pawrt-ab-*il*-it-e, portableness.

PORTABLE, *a.* *pawrt*-a-bl, that may be carried about; not bulky. (Late L. *portabilis.*)

PORTABLENESS, *n.* *pawrt*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, *n.* por-*tahje*, a carrying place over land between watercourses. (Fr.)

PORTAGE, *n.* *pawrt*-aje, the act of carrying; the price of carrying.

PORTAL, *n.* *pawrt*-al, a gate; an opening for entrance; the smaller door where there are two; an arch over a door or gateway; the vein leading to the liver from the junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins. (O.Fr.)

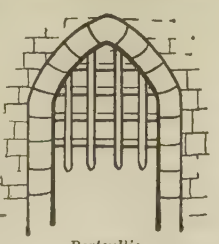
PORTATIVE, *a.* *pawrt*-a-tiv, serving to carry. (Fr. *portatif.*)

PORT-BAR, *n.* *pawrt*-bahr, a boom to bar, or a bank barring, a harbour.

PORT-CHARGES, *n.pl.* *pawrt*-chahrj-ez, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a port.

PORTCRAYON, *n.* *pawrt*-kray-on, a small metallic handle for holding a crayon.

PORTCULLIS, *n.* pawrt-*kul*-lis, a strong grated framing of timber, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified place to let down in a groove in case of surprise. (O.Fr. *porte coulisse*, a door that slides.)



Portcullis.

PORTE, *n.* pawrt, the government of Turkey, so called from the high gate of the imperial palace, where justice was administered.

PORTECRAYON, *n.* pawrt-*kray*-on, a portcrayon.

PORTEMONNAIE, *n.* pawrt-*mun*-nay, a purse. (Fr.)

PORTEND, *v.t.* pawr-*tend*, to indicate something future by signs; to foreshow. **Portended. Portending. Portends.** (L. *portendo*, stretch forth.)

PORTENT, *n. pawr*-tent, an omen of evil. (Fr. *portente.*)

PORTENTOUS, *a.* pawr-*tent*-us, ominous; foreshadowing ill; monstrous.

PORTENTOUSLY, *ad.* pawr-*tent*-us-le, in a portentous manner.

PORTER, *n. pawrt*-er, a doorkeeper or gatekeeper. (Fr. *portier.*)

PORTER, *n. pawrt*-er, a carrier of burdens or parcels; dark brown beer, so called as being at first a favourite drink of the London porters. (Fr. *porteur.*)

PORTERAGE, *n. pawrt*-er-aje, the business of a porter; money paid for carriage by a porter.

PORTERESS, *n. pawrt*-er-ess, a female gatekeeper.

PORTERHOUSE, *n. pawrt*-er-house, a restaurant. **Porterhouse steak,** a steak from between the sirloin and tenderloin.

PORTERLY, *a. pawrt*-er-le, coarse; vulgar.

PORTESSE, *n. pawrt*-ess, a breviary.

PORTFIRE, *n. pawrt*-fire, a firework used for igniting purposes.

PORTFOLIO, *n.* pawrt-*foh*-le-o, a portable case or the size of a large book for keeping papers, maps and drawings in; a collection of papers connected with a state department; the minister of the department. (Fr. *portefeuille.*)

PORTGRAVE, *n. pawrt*-grave, a portreeve.

PORT-HOLE, *n. pawrt*-hole, an opening in the side of a ship; a passage for steam.

PORTICO, *n. pawr*-te-ko, a covered walk or entrance enclosed by columns. (It.)

PORTIERE, *n.* pawr-te-*ayr*, a curtain over a doorway. (Fr.)

PORTION, *n. pawr*-shon, a part, division, or share; part of an estate given to a child or an heir; a wife's fortune: *v.t.* to divide; to parcel; to endow. **Portioned. Portioning. Portions.** (Fr.)

PORTIONED, *a. pawr*-shond, having a portion.

PORTIONER, *n. pawr*-shon-er, one who assigns in shares; portionist.

PORTIONIST, *n. pawr*-shon-ist, one who has a certain academical allowance; the joint incumbent of a benefice.

PORTIONLESS, *a. pawr*-shon-less, having no portion.

PORTLAND, *n. pawrt*-land, the Isle of Portland in England. **Portland cement,** a cement composed of limestone and the mud of rivers running over chalk and clay. **Portland stone,** a yellowish white freestone; a variety of oolite from the Island of Portland, much used for building. **Portland vase,** an ancient Roman cinerary urn, of dark blue glass, belonging to the Duke of Portland, in the British Museum.

PORTLANDIAN, *a.* pawrt-*land*-e-an, designating the middle series of Portland oolites, comprising the Portland stone and sands.

PORTLAST, *n. pawrt*-lahst, the gunwale of a ship.

PORTLINESS, *n. pawrt*-le-ness, state of being portly.

PORTLY, *a. pawrt*-le, dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage; tall and corpulent.

PORTMANTEAU, *n.* pawrt-*man*-to, a framed leather bag for carrying clothes in. (Fr. *portemanteau.*)

PORTMOTE, *n. pawrt*-mote, a court held in a port [Law]. (A.S. *port*, and *gemot*, an assembly.)

PORTOISE, *n. pawrt*-oyz, portlast.

PORTRAIT, *n. pawrt*-rate, a picture or representation of a person, especially of a face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description. **Composite portrait,** a picture obtained by superimposing several portraits on the same sensitive photographic plate. **Portrait painter,** one whose occupation is to paint portraits. (Fr.)

PORTRAITIST, *n. pawrt*-rate-ist, a maker of portraits, photographic or otherwise.

PORTRAITURE, *n. pawrt*-rate-yewr, a portrait or painted resemblance; portrait-painting; vivid delineation.

PORTRAY, *v.t.* pawr-*tray*, to paint or draw a likeness of; to describe in words; to adorn with pictures. **Portrayed. Portraying. Portrays.** (Fr. *portraise.*)

PORTRAYAL, *n.* pawr-*tray*-al, act of portraying; delineation.

PORTRAYER, *n.* pawr-*tray*-er, one who paints or describes.

PORTREEVE, *n. pawrt*-reeve, the chief magistrate of a port town. (A.S. *portgerefa.*)

PORTRESS, *n. pawrt*-ress, a female gatekeeper; a porteress.

PORT-ROPE, *n. pawrt*-rope, a rope to draw up the lid of a port-hole.

PORY, *a. pawr*-e, full of pores.

POSE, *n.* poze, position; posture; attitude: *v.t.* to place in a pose: *v.i.* to assume an attitude. **Posed. Poses. Posing.** (Fr.)

POSE, *v.t.* poze, to puzzle; to bring to a stand. **Posed. Poses. Posing.** (*Oppose.*)

POSE, *a.* po-*zay*, said of a lion or beast, standing still with all its feet on the ground [Her.].

POSER, *n. poze*-er, one who puzzles by asking difficult questions; a question that puzzles.

POSEUR, *n.* poze-*ur*, one noticeable for affectation in his attitudes and demeanour.

POSING, *a. poze*-ing, puzzling; questioning closely.

POSINGLY, *ad. poze*-ing-le, so as to puzzle.

POSIT, *v.t. poz*-it, to postulate; to lay down, affirm, or assume as a fact. **Posited. Positing. Posits.** (L. *positus*, placed.)

POSITION, *n.* po-*zish*-on, state of being placed; situation; attitude; social standing; principle laid down; state or condition. (Fr.)

POSITIVE, *a. poz*-it-iv, expressed; explicit; absolute; express; real or existing in fact; direct; confident; dogmatic; over-confident; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly: *n.* what is capable of being affirmed; reality; the positive degree [Gram.]; a picture with the natural lights and shades restored [Phot.]. **Positive degree,** the simple state of an adjective. **Positive electricity,** the electricity excited on glass by rubbing it with silk. **Positive philosophy,** positivism. **Positive quantity,** an affirmative quantity, or one to be added. (Fr. *positif.*)

POSITIVELY, *ad. poz*-it-iv-le, in a positive manner.

POSITIVENESS, *n. poz*-it-iv-ness, the state or quality of being positive.

POSITIVISM, *n. poz*-it-iv-izm, a system of philosophy, otherwise called Comtism, which, discarding both the theological and metaphysical account of things, limits itself to the study of phenomena and the laws that regulate them.

POSITIVIST, *n. poz*-it-iv-ist, an upholder of positivism.

POSNET, *n. poz*-net, a little basin. (O.Fr. *pocenet*, a bowl.)

POSOLOGICAL, *a.* po-so-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to posology.

POSOLOGY, *n.* po-*sol*-oj-e, that branch of medicine which treats of doses. (Gr. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, science.)

POSSE, *n. pos*-se, a number of men. **Posse comitatus,** the body of men liable to be called out by the sheriff to enforce the law or resist invasion. (L.)

POSSESS, *v.t.* po-*zess*, to hold; to own; to occupy; to seize; to have the power over. **Possessed. Possesses. Possessing.** (L. *possessus*, possessed.)

POSSESSION, *n.* po-*zesh*-on, the having, holding or detention of property; the thing possessed; estate, or goods owned; anything valuable, possessed or enjoyed; the state of being possessed or under evil influence. **Give possession,** to put in another's power. **Take possession,** to enter on. Writ of

possession, a sheriff's precept giving possession of property. (Fr.)

POSSESSIVE, *a.* po-*zess*-iv, pertaining to possession. Possessive case, the genitive case [Gram.].

POSSESSIVELY, *ad.* po-*zess*-iv-le, in a way showing possession.

POSSESSOR, *n.* po-*zess*-or, one who has possession; owner.

POSSESSORY, *a.* po-*zess*-or-e, pertaining to possession; having possession.

POSSET, *n.* *pos*-sit, milk curdled with wine and spices and usually drunk on going to bed: *v.t.* to curdle. Possets. Posseted. Possetting. (O.Fr. *possette.*)

POSSIBILITY, *n.* pos-sib-*il*-it-e, the power of existing or of happening; state of being possible; a possible thing; a chance. (O.Fr. *possibilite.*)

POSSIBLE, *a.* *pos*-e-bl, that can be; that can be done; that may be or happen; practicable. (Fr.)

POSSIBLY, *ad.* *pos*-ib-le, perhaps; may be.

POSSUM, *n.* *pos*-sum, opossum.

POST, *n.* poast, a piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something: *v.t.* to fix to a post; to stick up, as a bill; to expose to public reproach. Posted. Posting. Posts. (A.S. *post*; L. *postis.*)

POST, *n.* poast, a fixed place or station; a military station; a stage; an office or employment; a messenger or a carrier of letters; an established system of letter-carrying; the mail; a size of paper about 20 inches by 16 inches: *ad.* swiftly; with post-horses; with dispatch: *v.t.* to station; to forward a letter by the post-office; to carry accounts to the ledger: *v.i.* to travel with speed. Ride post, to be employed to carry despatches. Travel post, to travel with post-horses. Posted. Posting. Posts. (Fr. *poste*, from L. *positum*, place.)

POST, poast, a Latin prefix signifying after, behind.

POSTABLE, *a.* *poast*-a-bl, that may be conveyed by post.

POSTAGE, *n.* *poast*-aje, the charge for conveyance by post.

POSTAL, *a.* *poast*-al, connected with the post or the mail service. Postal Order, a draft for money purchasable at any post-office and payable at any other. Postal Union, an association of the chief countries for post-office purposes. (Fr.)

POST-BAG, *n.* *poast*-bag, a mail bag.

POST-BILL, *n.* *poast*-bil, a way-bill of letters transmitted by mail.

POSTBOY, *n.* *poast*-boy, a rider of post-horses; the driver of a post-chaise.

POST-CAPTAIN, *n.* *poast*-kap-tin, a naval rank, now abolished, which designated the senior captains.

POST-CARD, *n.* *poast*-kahrd, a stamped card sent by post.

POST-CHAISE, *n.* *poast*-shaze, a carriage for the conveyance of travellers worked by a change of horses at each stage.

POST-DATE, *v.t.* *poast*-date, to date after the day of writing. Post-dated. Post-dates. Post-dating. (L. *post*, and *date.*)

POST-DAY, *n.* *poast*-day, mail day; a day on which the mail arrives or departs.

POSTEA, *n.* *poast*-e-a, the record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue [Law]. (L.)

POST-ENTRY, *n.* *poast*-en-tree, a subsequent entry.

POSTER, *n.* *poast*-er, one who posts; one who travels expeditiously; a large advertisement, usually in colours, pasted on walls and hoardings.

POSTE-RESTANTE, *n.* poast-*res*-tahnt, department of a post-office where letters remain till called for. (Fr.)

POSTERIOR, *a.* pos-*teer*-e-or, subsequent in time; coming after; hinder. (L. comparative of *posterus*, coming after.)

POSTERIORITY, *n.* pos-*teer*-e-*or*-rit-e, the state of being subsequent.

POSTERIORLY, *ad.* pos-*teer*-e-or-le, subsequently.

POSTERIORS, *n.pl.* pos-*teer*-re-orz, the hinder parts of an animal; the buttocks.

POSTERITY, *n.* pos-*ter*-rit-e, descendants; succeeding generations.

POSTERN, *n.* *poast*-ern, a back gate; any small door or gate; a small gate under a rampart [Fort.]: *a.* back; being behind. (Fr. *posterne.*)

POST-EXILIC, *a.* poast-eks-*il*-ik, subsequent to the Babylonian captivity of the Jews. (L. *post*, after, and *exile.*)

POST-FACT, *n.* *poast*-fakt, a fact occurring after another.

POSTFIX, *v.t.* *poast*-fix, to affix. Postfixed. Postfixes. Postfixing.

POST-FREE, *a.* *poast*-free, delivered by mail without extra charge.

POST-GLACIAL, *a.* poast-*glay*-shall, recent; since the last glacial period [Geol.].

POST-HASTE, *ad.* *poast*-haste, with speed in travelling.

POST-HORN, *n.* *poast*-hawrn, the horn blown by the guard of a mail-coach.

POST-HORSES, *n.pl.* *poast*-horse-ez, horses available at certain stages on the road so that travellers could proceed with fresh horses without delay.

POSTHUMOUS, *a.* *pos*-tew-mus, born after the father's death; published after the death of the author; after one's decease. (L. *postumus*, superlative of *posterus*, coming after.)

POSTHUMOUSLY, *ad.* *pos*-tew-mus-le, after death.

POSTICHE, *n.* pos-*teesh*, an imitation substituted; pretence: *a.* added subsequently to the work being finished. (Fr.)

POSTICOUS, *a.* *pos*-tik-us, on the posterior side [Bot.]. (L. *posticus*, hinder.)

POSTIL, *n.* *pos*-til, a marginal note; originally a note on the margin of the Bible, so called as written after the text; a homily delivered after reading the Gospel: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to write marginal notes; to comment. Postilled. Postilling. Postils. (O.Fr. *postille.*)

POSTILLATE, *v.i.* or *v.t.* *pos*-til-late, to expound Scripture. Postillated. Postillates. Postillating.

POSTILLATION, *n.* pos-til-*lay*-shon, exposition of Scripture.

POSTILLER, *n.* *pos*-til-ler, one who illustrates a book by marginal notes.

POSTILLION, *n.* pos-*til*-yon, postilion; one who drives the horses in a carriage and rides one of them. (Fr.)

POSTING, *n.* *poast*-ing, the transferring of accounts to a ledger; the travelling with post-horses.

POSTIQUE, *a.* pos-*teek*, added as an ornament after the work is finished [Arch.].

POSTLIMINIUM, *n.* poast-lim-*in*-e-um, postliminy.

POSTLIMINY, *n.* poast-*lim*-in-e, a restoration to one's own country, or to lost rights. (L. *post*, and *limen*, the threshold.)

POSTMAN, *n.* *poast*-man, a letter-carrier; a courier.

POSTMARK, *n.* *poast*-mahrk, the mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

POSTMASTER, *n.* *poast*-mahst-er, the superintendent of a post-office; a foundation scholar at Merton College, Oxford. Postmaster-General, the chief officer of the post-office department.

POSTMERIDIAN, *a.* poast-mer-*id*-e-an, afternoon; belonging to the afternoon. (L. *postmeridianus*, the afternoon.)

POST-MORTEM, *a.* *poast*-mor-tem, after death. (L.)

POST-NOTE, *n.* *poast*-note, a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable at some future specified time.

POSTNUPTIAL, *a.* poast-*nup*-shal, happening after marriage.

POST-OBIT, *n.* poast-*ob*-it, a bond in which the borrower binds himself to repay a loan on the death of somebody from whom he has expectations. (L. *post*, and *obitum*, death.)

POST-OFFICE, *n.* *poast*-of-fis, a place for the receipt and delivery of letters and parcels; a public department for postal business.

POST-PAID, *a.* *poast*-payd, having the postage prepaid.

POSTPONE, *v.t.* poast-*pone*, to put off; to defer. Postponed. Postpones. Postponing. (L. *postpono.*)

POSTPONEMENT, *n.* poast-*pone*-ment, act of deferring.

POSTPONER, *n.* poast-*pone*-er, one who delays or puts off.

POSTPOSITION, *n.* poast-po-*zish*-on, state of being placed after or behind; an affix indicative of relation [Gram.]. (Fr.)

POSTPOSITIVE, *a.* poast-*poz*-it-iv, placed after something else.

POSTPRANDIAL, *a.* *poast*-pran-de-al, after dinner. (L. *post*, and *prandium*, dinner.)

POSTREMOTE, *a. poast*-re-mote, more remote in time or order.
POSTSCENIUM, *n.* poast-*seen*-e-um, the back part of a theatre. (L. *post*, and *scena*, a scene.)
POSTSCRIPT, *n. poast*-skript, a paragraph or note added to a letter after the signature of the writer; an appendix, or matter appended. (L. *postscriptum*, that which is written subsequently.)
POST-TERTIARY, *n.* poast-*tersh*-ar-e, the series of rocks above the Tertiary. Pleistocene; Pliocene; Quaternary.
POST-TOWN, *n. poast*-toun, a town in which there is a post-office.
POSTULANT, *n. pos*-tew-lant, one who makes a demand; a candidate. (Fr.)
POSTULATE, *n. pos*-tew-late, a position assumed without proof; an assumption underlying an argument; a self-evident problem [Math.]: *v.t.* to assume without proof; to solicit; to assume. Postulated. Postulates. Postulating. (L. *postulatus*, demanded.)
POSTULATION, *n.* pos-tew-*lay*-shon, necessary assumption; intercession.
POSTULATORY, *a. pos*-tew-late-or-e, assuming without proof.
POSTULATUM, *n.* pos-tew-*lay*-tum, a postulate. (L.)
POSTURAL, *a. pos*-tew-ral, relating to posture.
POSTURE, *n. post*-yewr, attitude; position; situation; situation of the body; state; condition; disposition: *v.t.* to place in a particular attitude: *v.i.* to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose. Postured. Postures. Posturing. (Fr.)
POSTURE-MASTER, *n. post*-yewr-mahst-er, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body, also of the mind.
POST-WAR, *a. poast*-wawr, since 1918.
POSY, *n. poh*-ze, a bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring or sent with a nosegay. (*Poesy.*)
POT, *n.* pot, a vessel for holding or boiling liquids; a jug; the quantity it contains; a quart; an earthen vessel for plants; a sort of small-sized paper: *v.t.* to put in pots; to preserve in pots; to enclose in pots. Go to pot, to go to ruin, as it were back to the melting-pot. Pots. Potted. Potting. (A.S. *pott.*)
POTABLE, *a. poh*-ta-bl, drinkable: *n.* something that may be drunk. (Fr.)
POTABLENESS, *n. poh*-ta-bl-ness, the quality of being drinkable.
POTAGE, *n. pot*-aje, pottage; soup.
POTAGER, *n. pot*-aje-er, a porringer.
POTALE, *n. pot*-ale, the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.
POTAMOLOGY, *n.* pot-a-*mol*-oj-e, a treatise on rivers; the science of rivers. (Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *logos*, science.)
POTANCE, *n. poh*-tance, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed [Watchmaking]. (Fr.)
POTARGO, *n.* po-*tahr*-go, a kind of pickle.
POTASH, *n. pot*-ash, potassium carbonate; pearlash; vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants. Caustic potash, potassium hydroxide. Potash alum, sulphate of alumina and potash. (*Pot*, and *ash.*)
POTASSA, *n.* po-*tas*-sa, potash.
POTASSIUM, *n.* po-*tas*-se-um, the chemical element K. (Kalium), the metallic basis of potash. (*Potash.*)
POTATION, *n.* po-*tay*-shon, the act of drinking; a drinking bout; a draught. (L. *potatio.*)
POTATO, *n.* po-*tay*-to, the tuber of a South American plant, *Solanum tuberosum*, extensively cultivated for food; the plant itself. Potato bug, the Colorado beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*. Sweet potato, a plant of the convolvulus order *Ipomœa batatas*. (Sp. *patata.*)
POTATOR, *n.* po-*tate*-or, a drinker.
POTATORY, *a. poh*-ta-tor-e, pertaining to drinking.
POTATO-STONE, *n.* po-*tay*-to-stone, a geode of quartz in the shape of a potato which when broken is found to be hollow and lined with crystals.
POT-BELLIED, *a. pot*-bel-leed, having a prominent belly.
POTBOILER, *n. pot*-boyl-er, a work of art or literature done as a mere means of livelihood.
POT-BOY, *n. pot*-boy, a boy employed in a public house.
POT-COMPANION, *n. pot*-kom-*pan*-yon, a companion in drinking.
POTEEN, *n.* pot-*een*, Irish whisky illicitly distilled.
POTELOT, *n. poh*-tel-ot, the sulphide of molybdenum. (Fr.)
POTENCE, *n. poh*-tence, a cross resembling the head of a crutch [Her.]. (Fr. a gibbet.)
POTENCY, *n. poh*-ten-se, possessing inherent physical or mental power; general capability; specific ability.
POTENT, *a. poh*-tent, powerful; mighty; having great influence or authority. (L. *potens*, being able.)
POTENTATE, *n. poh*-ten-tate, a person who possesses great power; a ruler. (Fr. *potentat.*)
POTENTIAL, *a.* po-*ten*-shal, existing in possibility, not in act; latent; expressing power, possibility, obligation or necessity [Gram.]: *n.* anything that may be possible; the power to do work; electrical pressure. Potential mood, the subjunctive mood. (O.Fr.)
POTENTIALITY, *n.* po-*ten*-she-*al*-it-e, possibility, not actuality; capability.
POTENTIALIZE, *v.t.* po-*ten*-shal-ize, to render potential. Potentialized. Potentializes. Potentializing.
POTENTIALLY, *ad.* po-*ten*-shal-le, in possibility; in efficacy.
POTENTIATE, *v.t.* po-*ten*-she-ate, to make possible. Potentiated. Potentiates. Potentiating.
POTENTILLA, *n.* po-ten-*til*-la, a genus of rosaceous plants including the cinquefoil, *P. reptans*, the silverweed, *P. anserina*, and the tormentil, *P. tormentilla.* (L. *potens.*)
POTENTLY, *ad. poh*-tent-le, powerfully.
POTENTNESS, *n. poh*-tent-ness, the quality of being potent.
POT-HANGER, *n. pot*-hang-er, a pot-hook.
POTHEEN, *n.* pot-*een*, Irish whisky; poteen.
POTHER, *n. poth*-er, bustle; fuss: *v.i.* to make a stir or a pother: *v.t.* to harass; to puzzle. Pothered. Pothering. Pothers.
POT-HERB, *n. pot*-erb, a vegetable for the pot or for cookery.
POT-HOLE, *n. pot*-hole, a cavity in a river-bed eroded by an eddy in which gravel is kept in gyration.
POTHOOK, *n. pot*-hook, a hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire; a letter like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.
POTHOUSE, *n. pot*-house, a low drinking-house.
POTICHOMANIA, *n.* po-*teesh*-o-*mane*-e-a, the imitation of porcelain by means of painted papers glued to the interior of glass-ware. (Fr. *potiche*, a porcelain vessel, and *manie*, madness.)
POTIN, *n. poh*-tin, a composition of copper, lead, tin and silver, of which Roman coins were made. (Fr.)
POTION, *n. poh*-shon, a drink; a medicinal draught; a draught of poison. (Fr.)
POT-LID, *n. pot*-lid, the lid or cover of a pot; the cover of a pot-lid valve which shuts down like a lid.
POTLUCK, *n. pot*-luk, what may chance to be in the pot, hence be provided for dinner.
POTMAN, *n. pot*-man, a man employed at a public-house to clean the pots and perform other duties.
POT-METAL, *n. pot*-met-al, an alloy of lead and copper; a kind of stained glass.
POTOROO, *n. pot*-o-roo, the pottoroo. (Australian word.)
POT-POURRI, *n.* po-*poo*-ree, a dish of different sorts of viands; a medley, as of rose leaves, dried flowers, musical airs or literary pieces. (Fr. *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to rot.)
POTSHERD, *n. pot*-sherd, a fragment of a broken pot; a shard. (*Pot* and *shard.*)
POT-SHOT, *n. pot*-shot, a shot from an ambush; a shot requiring no special skill; a lucky shot.
POTSTONE, *n. pot*-stone, a variety of steatite used for culinary vessels; a compact talc rock in which the mass of talc scales is mingled with chlorite and serpentine; a large flint with a chalk centre.
POTTAGE, *n. pot*-tage, a thick soup or stew; anything cooked in a pot. (Fr. *potage.*)
POTTED, *pp.* or *a. pot*-ted, preserved in a pot or cask.
POTTER, *n. pot*-ter, a maker of earthenware; one who pots. Potter's clay, a variety of clay used by potters. Potter's wheel, the potter's lathe, which works horizontally. (Fr. *potier.*)
POTTER, *v.i. pot*-ter, to loiter about; to work leisurely and do little; to busy one's self fussily about

trifles. Pottered. Pottering. Potters. (A.S. *potian*, shove.)

POTTERN-ORE, *n.* *pot*-tern-ore, a species of ore used by potters to glaze their ware.

POTTERY, *n.* *pot*-ter-e, earthenware; the place where it is manufactured.

POTTING, *n.* *pot*-ting, drinking; tippling; planting in a pot.

POTTINGER, *n.* *pot*-tin-jer, a maker of pottage; a cook. (Dial. Eng. and Scots.)

POTTLE, *n.* *pot*-tl, a liquid measure of four pints; a tankard; a small conical basket for holding fruit. (O.Fr. *potel*, a tiny pot.)

POTTO, *n.* *pot*-to, an African lemur, the slow lemur, *Perodicticus potto*, in which the index finger is rudimentary and has no nail. (Native word.)

POTTOROO, *n.* *pot*-to-roo, the rat kangaroo, *Potorous tridactylus*, an Australian marsupial.

POTULENT, *a.* *pot*-yew-lent, rather tipsy; fit to drink.

POT-VALIANT, *a.* *pot*-val-yant, heated to valour by strong drink.

POTWALLOPER, *n.* *pot*-wol-lop-er, one qualified to be a voter because he was able to boil his own pot, a name given to electors in certain English boroughs prior to 1832, every male householder and lodger being included. (*Pot*, and Med. Eng. *wallop*, to boil.)

POUCH, *n.* pouch, a small bag; a pocket; a sac; a cyst; a protuberant belly; a stout leather cartridge-box [Mil.]: *v.t.* to pocket; to swallow; to cause to hang loosely or like a pouch. Pouched. Pouches. Pouching. (Fr. *poche*.)

POUCHED, *a.* poucht, provided with a pouch.

POUDRETTE, *n.* poo-*dret*, a powerful manure of dried excrements, charcoal, and gypsum. (Fr.)

POUFFE, *n.* poof, a soft cushion, especially one for use as a seat. (Fr.)

POULARD, *n.* pool-*ahrd*, a specially fattened pullet. (Fr. *poularde*.)

POULP, *n.* pulp, the octopus. (Fr. *poulpe*.)

POULT, *n.* poalt, the young of a gamebird. (Fr. *poulet*, a chicken.)

POULTERER, *n.* *poalt*-er-er, one who deals in poultry.

POULTICE, *n.* *poalt*-iss, an application of meal or some mollifying composition to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to. Poulticed. Poultices. Poulticing. (L. *puls*, *pultis*, porridge.)

POULTRY, *n.* *poalt*-re, fowls fed for domestic use. (O.Fr. *poletrie*.)

POULTRY-HOUSE, *n.* *poalt*-re-house, a structure for the rearing and shelter of poultry.

POULTRY-YARD, *n.* *poalt*-re-yahrd, a yard or place where fowls are reared and fed.

POUNCE, *n.* pounce, a fine powder formerly used to sprinkle over freshly written paper to prevent blotting, also to sprinkle into holes in paper in pattern-making: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce. Pounced. Pounces. Pouncing. (Fr. *ponce*.)

POUNCE, *n.* pounce, the claw of a bird of prey: *v.i.* to fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with claws. Pounced. Pounces. Pouncing. (O.Fr. *ponce*, the fist.)

POUNCE-BOX, *n.* *pounce*-boks, a box for sprinkling pounce on paper.

POUNCED, *a.* pounst, furnished with claws.

POUNCET-BOX, *n.* *poun*-set-boks, a pounce-box.

POUND, *n.* pound, a standard weight consisting of 12 oz. troy or 16 oz. avoirdupois; a money of account consisting of twenty shillings. (A.S. *pund*.)

POUND, *n.* pound, a pinfold for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to confine in a public pound. Pounded. Pounding. Pounds. (A.S. *pund*, an inclosure.)

POUND, *v.t.* pound, to beat; to reduce to a powder by beating; to bruise; to buffet. Pounded. Pounding. Pounds. (A.S. *punian*.)

POUNDAGE, *n.* *pound*-aje, an allowance of so much in the pound.

POUNDAGE, *n.* *pound*-aje, charge for pounding cattle.

POUNDAL, *n.* *pound*-al, the foot-pound unit of force, the force that can give one pound a velocity of one foot per second.

POUND-CAKE, *n.* *pound*-kake, a rich cake containing pound for pound of each chief ingredient.

POUNDER, *n.* *pound*-er, a pestle; a gun, as carrying so many pounds' weight; an elector, as paying so many pounds' rent.

POUND-FOOLISH, *a.* *pound*-fool-ish, negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small ones.

POUND-KEEPER, *n.* *pound*-keep-er, one who has the care of a cattle-pound.

POUPETON, *n.* poo-pe-ton, a puppet or little baby. (Fr. *poupée*.)

POUR, *v.t.* pawr, to empty, as liquids, out of any vessel; to send forth in a stream; to send forth with a gush or in profusion: *v.i.* to flow rapidly; to issue forth in a stream; to rush in a crowd. Poured. Pouring. Pours. (Celt.)

POURBOIRE, *n.* poor-*bwor*, a tip; a gratuity. (Fr.)

POURER, *n.* *pawr*-er, one who or that which pours.

POURPARLER, *n.* *poor*-parl-ay, a preliminary conference. (Fr.)

POURPOINT, *n.* *poor*-poynt, a quilted doublet. (Fr.)

POURPRESTURE, *n.* poor-*pres*-tewr, a wrongful inclosure of or encroachment on public or royal lands [Law]. (Fr.)

POURTRAY, *v.t.* pawr-*tray*, to portray. Pourtrayed. Pourtraying. Pourtrays.

POUSSETTE, *n.* poo-*set*, a certain circling figure in a country dance. (Fr. a children's game.)

POUSSETTE, *v.i.* poo-*set*, to swing round in couples at arm's length. Poussetted. Poussettes. Poussetting. (Fr.)

POUT, *n.* pout, the sea-fish whiting pout, *Gadus luscus*. (A.S. *pūta*.)

POUT, *n.* pout, a fit of sullenness: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; to shoot out, or be prominent. Pouted. Pouting. Pouts. (A.S.)

POUTASSOU, *n.* *pout*-a-soo, Couch's whiting, *Gadus poutassou*.

POUTER, *n.* *pout*-er, one who pouts; a variety of pigeon with a dilatable crop.

POVERTY, *n.* *pov*-er-te, the state of being poor; poorness; indigence; sterility; barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; defect of words. (O.Fr. *poverte*.)

POVERTY-STRICKEN, *a.* *pov*-er-te-*strik*-en, suffering from poverty.

POWAN, *n.* *pou*-an, the gwyniad, the freshwater fish *Coregonus clupeoides*.

POWDER, *n.* *pou*-der, any dry substance composed of minute particles; gunpowder; toilet powder for the face or body; hair-powder: *v.t.* to reduce to powder; to sprinkle with powder; to salt. Powdered. Powdering. Powders. (Fr. *poudre*.)

POWDER-BOX, *n.* *pou*-der-boks, a box in which powder for the toilet is kept.

POWDER-CART, *n.* *pou*-der-kahrt, a cart that carried powder and shot for artillery.

POWDER-CHEST, *n.* *pou*-der-chest, a small box charged with powder and iron scraps, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board a ship.

POWDER-FLASK, *n.* *pou*-der-flahsk, a flask in which gunpowder was carried.

POWDER-HORN, *n.* *pou*-der-horn, a horn in which gunpowder was carried.

POWDER-HOSE, *n.* *pou*-der-hoze, a linen tube filled with powder for firing mines.

POWDER-MAGAZINE, *n.* *pou*-der-mag-a-zeen, a store for gunpowder.

POWDER-MILL, *n.* *pou*-der-mil, a mill in which gunpowder is made.

POWDER-MINE, *n.* *pou*-der-mine, a mine in which powder is placed for firing.

POWDER-MONKEY, *n.* *pou*-der-*munk*-e, a boy who carried charges of powder from the ship's magazine to the guns.

POWDER-ROOM, *n.* *pou*-der-room, the apartment in a ship where the gunpowder was kept.

POWDERY, *a.* *pou*-der-e, sprinkled with or resembling powder; friable.

POWER, *n.* *pou*-er, the faculty of doing or performing anything; force; strength; energy; ability; influence; dominion; authority; a ruler; one who or that which has power; a divinity; a supernatural being supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; military force; legal authority; that which produces motion or force [Mech.]; the product arising from the multiplication of a number

or quantity into itself [Arith., Alg.]. **Power house,** the central station where electricity is generated. **Power of attorney,** a written authority to act for another. (O.Fr. *pooir.*)

POWERFUL, *a. pou*-er-ful, having great physical, mechanical, moral or other power; potent; efficacious; productive of great effects; intense.

POWERFULLY, *ad. pou*-er-ful-le, in a powerful manner.

POWERFULNESS, *n. pou*-er-ful-ness, the quality of being powerful.

POWERLESS, *a. pou*-er-less, destitute of power; impotent.

POWERLESSLY, *ad. pou*-er-less-le, in a powerless manner.

POWERLESSNESS, *n. pou*-er-less-ness, the quality of being powerless.

POWER-LOOM, *n. pou*-er-loom, a loom moved by mechanical power.

POWTER, *n. pout*-er, pouter.

POW-WOW, *n. pou*-wou, a North American Indian priest; a magic conference among North American Indians; an incantation accompanied by noise and dancing: *v.i.* to doctor with magic. **Pow-wowed. Pow-wowing. Pow-wows.** (Indian word.)

POX, *n.* poks, a disease consisting of pustules or eruptions of any kind. (*Pock.*)

POY, *n.* poy, a ropewalker's balancing pole; a grant; a support. (Dial. Eng.)

POYOU, *n. poy*-oo, the weasel-headed armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus.* (Brazilian word.)

POZZUOLANA, *n.* pot-zoo-o-*lahn*-a, volcanic ashes used as a mortar. (Pozzuoli, near Naples.)

PRAAM, *n.* prahm, a flat-bottomed boat used in the Baltic and in Holland. (Dut.)

PRACTICABILITY, *n. prak*-tik-ab-*il*-it-e, practicableness.

PRACTICABLE, *a. prak*-tik-a-bl, that can be done; possible. (Fr.)

PRACTICABLY, *ad. prak*-tik-ab-le, so as to be practicable.

PRACTICABLENESS, *n. prak*-tik-a-bl-ness, the state of being practicable.

PRACTICAL, *a. prak*-tik-al, pertaining to practice or action; that may be used; that reduces knowledge or theory to use; trained by practice; inclined to action; derived from practice; matter of fact. Practical joke, a mischievous trick; a hoax.

PRACTICALLY, *ad. prak*-tik-al-le, in a practical manner; to all intents and purposes.

PRACTICALNESS, *n. prak*-tik-al-ness, the quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, *n. prak*-tis, action; frequent or customary action; habit; use; actual performance; medical treatment; exercise of a profession; a professional connection; a rule in arithmetic by which calculations are abridged.

PRACTICIAN, *n.* prak-*tish*-an, a practitioner.

PRACTISE, *v.t. prak*-tis, to do or perform frequently or habitually; to exercise, as a profession or art; to accustom; to perpetrate: *v.i.* to perform certain acts frequently or customarily; to exercise any profession; to try artifices. **Practised. Practises. Practising.** (O.Fr. *practiser.*)

PRACTISED, *a. prak*-tist, having had much practice; skilled from practice.

PRACTISER *n. prak*-tis-er, one who practises; one who exercises a profession.

PRACTISING, *a. prak*-tis-ing, engaged in any professional employment.

PRACTITIONER, *n.* prak-*tish*-on-er, a medical man; one actually engaged in any art or profession, specially medicine or law.

PRÆ, *prefix.* pre, pre; before or prior to.

PRÆCIPE, *n. pree*-sip-e, a writ requiring something to be done or a reason why it is not done [Law]. (L. instruct.)

PRÆCOGNITA, *n.pl.* pre-*kog*-nit-a, matters of knowledge required for the knowledge of something else. (L. *præcognitus,* known before.)

PRÆCORDIA, *n.* pre-*kword*-e-a, the diaphragm; the thoracic viscera [Anat.]. (L.)

PRÆFECT, *n. pree*-fect, prefect; the Roman magistrate who took charge in the absence of the kings and afterwards of the consuls, and then one of the governors of the provinces. (L.)

PRÆMORSE, *a. pree*-morse, bitten off.

PRÆMUNIRE, *n.* pre-mew-*ni*-re, **premunire; an act** in contempt of the royal prerogative, involving forfeiture; the writ founded on it; the penalty incurred by it [Law]. (L. *præmonere,* forewarn.)

PRÆNOMEN, *n.* pre-*noh*-men, the fore-name; the generic name; the name preceding the family name, now represented by the Christian name. (L.)

PRÆTEXTA, *n.* pre-*teks*-ta, an outer Roman garment bordered with scarlet or with purple. (L.)

PRÆTOR, *n. pree*-tor, pretor. (L.)

PRAGMATIC, *n.* prag-*mat*-ik, a sovereign decree.

PRAGMATIC, *a.* prag-*mat*-ik, pragmatical; relating to state affairs. **Pragmatic sanction,** imperial decree issued as fundamental law, as the decree by which Charles VI settled the Austrian succession in 1724.

PRAGMATICAL, *a.* prag-*mat*-ik-al, forward to intermeddle; impertinently officious in the concerns of others; having respect to merely material interests. (Fr. *pragmatique.*)

PRAGMATICALLY, *ad.* prag-*mat*-ik-al-le, in a pragmatical manner.

PRAGMATICALNESS, *n.* prag-*mat*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being pragmatical.

PRAGMATISM, *n. prag*-ma-tizm, pragmaticalness; the consideration of a subject as practically affecting human interests.

PRAGMATIST, *n. prag*-mat-ist, an impertinently officious person.

PRAGMATIZE, *v.i. prag*-ma-tize, to rationalize. Pragmatized. Pragmatizes. Pragmatizing.

PRAIRIE, *n. prare*-e, an extensive tract of flat or rolling land, covered with tall grass, but destitute of trees. (Fr. from L. *pratum,* a meadow.)

PRAIRIE-CHICKEN, *n.* prare-e-*chik*-en, the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus.*

PRAIRIE-DOG, *n. prare*-e-dog, a rodent of the genus *Cynomys,* allied to the marmots, inhabiting western North America.

PRAIRIE-HEN, *n. prare*-e-hen, the pinnated grouse, *Tympanuchus americanus.*

PRAIRIE-SQUIRREL, *n. prare*-e-skwir-rel, the gopher, or ground-squirrel.

PRAIRIE-TURNIP, *n. prare*-e-turn-ip, the edible tuberous root of *Psoralea esculenta.*

PRAIRIE-WOLF, *n. prare*-e-woolf, the coyote.

PRAISABLE, *a. praze*-a-bl, that deserves to be praised.

PRAISE, *n.* praze, commendation; approbation; the expression of gratitude for favours; a glorifying or extolling: *v.t.* to bestow commendation on; to extol; to commend or applaud. **Praised. Praises. Praising.** (O.Fr. *preis,* merit.)

PRAISER, *n. praze*-er, one who praises or extols; an appraiser.

PRAISELESS, *a. praze*-less, without praise or commendation.

PRAISEWORTHILY, *ad. praze*-wur-the-le, in a praiseworthy manner.

PRAISEWORTHINESS, *n. praze*-wur-the-ness, the state of being praiseworthy.

PRAISEWORTHY, *a. praze*-wur-the, deserving of praise; commendable; laudable.

PRAKRIT, *n. prah*-krit, a language or dialect, derived from Sanskrit or of the same origin. (Sans.)

PRALINE, *n. prah*-leen, a sweetmeat of nut kernels roasted in boiling sugar. (Fr.)

PRAM, *n.* pram, a perambulator; a praam.

PRANCE, *v.i.* prahnce, to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride with bounding movements or ostentatiously; to walk or strut about in a showy or warlike manner. **Pranced. Prances. Prancing.** (*Prank.*)

PRANCING, *n. prahnce*-ing, a springing or bounding; riding with gallant show.

PRANCINGLY, *ad. pranhce*-ing-le, in a prancing manner.

PRANDIAL, *a. pran*-de-al, relating to a meal. (L. *prandium,* a meal.)

PRANK, *v.t.* prank, to adorn in a showy manner: *v.i.* to make a display. **Pranked. Pranking. Pranks.** (*Prink,* the nasalised form of prick.)

PRANK, *n.* prank, a capering; a freak or gambol; a merry mischievous trick, rather for sport than injury.

PRANKER, *n. prank*-er, one who dresses ostentatiously.

PRANKING, *n.* *prank*-ing, ostentatious display.
PRANKINGLY, *ad.* *prank*-ing-le, in a showy manner.
PRANKISH, *a.* *prank*-ish, full of pranks.
PRASE, *n.* praze, opaque green quartz; green chalcedony. (Fr.)
PRASEODYMIUM, *n.* *praze*-e-o-*dim*-e-um, the metallic element Pr.
PRASINOUS, *a.* *praz*-in-us, grass-green. (L. *prasinus*, green like a leek.)
PRASITES, *n.* pra-*si*-teez, wine in which the leaves of horehound have been infused. (Gr.)
PRATE, *n.* prate, trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity: *v.i.* to talk much and to little purpose; to babble: *v.t.* to utter foolishly. Prated. Prates. Prating. (M.E. *praten.*)
PRATER, *n.* *prate*-er, one who prates.
PRATINCOLE, *n.* *pray*-tin-cole, the popular name of *Glareola pratincola*, a bird allied to the plovers. (L. *pratum*, a field or meadow, and *incola*, an inhabitant.)
PRATING, *a.* *prate*-ing, talking idly; loquacious: *n.* idle and trifling talk.
PRATINGLY, *ad.* *prate*-ing-le, in a prating manner.
PRATIQUE, *n.* *prat*-eek, licence to a ship to trade with a place after quarantine, or upon certification that she has not come from an infected place. (Fr.)
PRATTLE, *v.i.* *prat*-tl, to talk much and idly, as a child; *n.* empty and idle chatter. Prattled. Prattles. Prattling. (*Prate.*)
PRATTLER, *n.* *prat*-tler, one who prattles.
PRAVITY, *n.* *prav*-it-e, moral perversion; depravity. (L. *pravitas.*)
PRAWN, *n.* prawn, an edible crustacean resembling a large shrimp, *Palæmon serratus.*
PRAXINOSCOPE, *n.* *praks*-in-o-skope, an optical instrument for showing objects in motion. (Gr. *praxis*, and *skopeo*, view.)
PRAXIS, *n.* *prak*-sis, use; practice; an example, or a set of examples, for practice. (Gr.)
PRAY, *v.i.* pray, to ask with earnestness, as for a favour; to petition; to address the Supreme Being with adoration: *v.t.* to supplicate; to entreat; to ask with reverence and urgency; to petition. Prayed. Praying. Prays. (O.Fr. *preier.*)
PRAYER, *n.* prare, the earnest asking for a favour; a solemn address to the Supreme Being; a turning of one's soul in reverence, infinite desire, and endeavour to what is highest and best; a formula of church service or worship; practice of supplication; that part of a petition which specifies the request. Prayer meeting, a meeting for prayer. (O.Fr. *preiere.*)
PRAYER-BOOK, *n.* *prare*-book, a book containing prayers or forms of devotion.
PRAYERFUL, *a.* *prare*-ful, devotional; given to prayer; using much prayer.
PRAYERFULLY, *ad.* *prare*-ful-le, in a prayerful manner.
PRAYERFULNESS, *n.* *prare*-ful-ness, the state of being prayerful.
PRAYERLESS, *a.* *prare*-less, not using, or neglecting, prayer.
PRAYERLESSLY, *ad.* *prare*-les-le, in a prayerless manner.
PRAYERLESSNESS, *n.* *prare*-les-ness, the state of being prayerless.
PRAYING, *n.* *pray*-ing, the act of praying. Praying machine, a revolving wheel carrying written prayers, used in Tibet.
PRAYINGLY, *ad.* *pray*-ing-le, with supplication.
PRE, pre, a Latin prefix signifying before or prior in space, time or degree.
PREACCUSATION, *n.* *pre*-ak-kewz-*ay*-shon, previous accusation.
PREACH, *v.i.* preech, to discourse on a religious subject; to discourse earnestly; to exhort to repentance: *v.t.* to proclaim; to inculcate in religious discourses; to deliver. Preach up, to discourse in favour of. Preached. Preaches. Preaching. (O.Fr. *precher.*)
PREACHER, *n.* *preech*-er, one who discourses on religious subjects; one who admonishes with earnestness.
PREACHERSHIP, *n.* *preech*-er-ship, office of a preacher.
PREACHIFY, *v.i.* *preech*-e-fy, to preach unseasonably. Preachified. Preachifies. Preachifying.
PREACHING, *n.* *preech*-ing, act of preaching: *a.* connected with preaching. Preaching friars, the Dominicans.
PREACHMENT, *n.* *preech*-ment, a discourse or sermon in contempt. (O.Fr. *prechement.*)
PREACHY, *a.* *preech*-e, talking long and tediously; fond of preaching.
PREACQUAINTANCE, *n.* pre-ak-*kwaynt*-ance, previous acquaintance.
PREACQUAINTED, *a.* pre-ak-*kwaynt*-ed, previously acquainted.
PREADAMITE, *a.* pre-*ad*-am-ite, previous to Adam.
PREADMINISTRATION, *n.* *pre*-ad-min-ist-*ray*-shon, previous administration.
PREADMONISH, *v.t.* pre-ad-*mon*-ish, to admonish previously. Preadmonished. Preadmonishes. Preadmonishing.
PREADMONITION, *n.* *pre*-ad-mon-*ish*-on, previous warning.
PREAMBLE, *n.* pre-*am*-bl, an introduction; a preliminary statement; the introductory part of a statute, which states the reason and intent of the law: *v.t.* to preface. Preambled. Preambles. Preambling. (L. *præambulo*, walk before.)
PREAMBULATE, *v.i.* pre-*am*-bew-late, to walk before. Preambulated. Preambulates. Preambulating.
PREAMBULATION, *n.* pre-*am*-bew-*lay*-shon, a walking before.
PREAMBULATORY, *a.* pre-*am*-bew-late-or-e, going before; preceding.
PREAPPOINT, *v.t.* pre-ap-*poynt*, to appoint previously. Preappointed. Preappointing. Preappoints.
PREAPPOINTMENT, *n.* pre-ap-*poynt*-ment, previous appointment.
PREAPPREHENSION, *n.* pre-ap-pre-*hen*-shon, an opinion formed before examination.
PREASSURANCE, *n.* pre-as-*shoor*-ance, previous assurance.
PREAUDIENCE, *n.* pre-*awd*-e-ence, right of previous audience; precedence at the bar among lawyers.
PREBEND, *n.* *preb*-end, the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or a collegiate church. (O.Fr. *prebende.*)
PREBENDAL, *a.* preb-*end*-al, pertaining to a prebend.
PREBENDARY, *n.* *preb*-end-ar-e, an ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; a stipendiary of a cathedral. (Late L. *prebendarius.*)
PREBENDARYSHIP, *n.* *preb*-end-ar-e-ship, the office of a prebendary.
PRECARIOUS, *a.* pre-*kare*-e-us, depending on the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure. (L. *precarius*, attained by prayer, from *precor*, pray.)
PRECARIOUSLY, *ad.* pre-*kare*-e-us-le, in a precarious manner.
PRECARIOUSNESS, *n.* pre-*kare*-e-us-ness, the state of being precarious.
PRECATORY, *a.* *prek*-at-or-e, suppliant; beseeching.
PRECAUTION, *n.* pre-*kaw*-shon, preventive measure; caution previously employed: *v.t.* to warn or advise beforehand. Precautioned. Precautioning. Precautions. (O.Fr.)
PRECAUTIONARY, *a.* pre-*kaw*-shon-ar-e, of the nature of a precaution; suggesting caution beforehand; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good.
PRECAUTIOUS, *a.* pre-*kaw*-shus, precautionary.
PRECAUTIOUSLY, *ad.* pre-*kaw*-shus-le, with precaution.
PRECEDE, *v.t.* pre-*seed*, to go before in time, place, rank or importance. Preceded. Precedes. Preceding. (O.Fr. *preceder.*)
PRECEDENCE, *n.* pre-*seed*-ence, *or* *pres*-sed-ence, the act of going before in time, rank, dignity or the place of honour; right of superiority in this sense. Take precedence, have the right of precedence.
PRECEDENCY, *n.* pre-*seed*-en-se, precedence.
PRECEDENT, *a.* pre-*seed*-ent, going before; anterior. (O.Fr.)
PRECEDENT, *n.* *pres*-sed-ent, something said or done before, as an example to follow in a similar case.
PRECEDENTED, *a.* *pres*-sed-ent-ed, having a precedent.
PRECEDENTIAL, *a.* pres-sed-*en*-shal, serving as a precedent.

PRECEDENTLY, *ad.* pre-*seed*-ent-le, beforehand.
PRECEDING, *a.* pre-*seed*-ing, going before; antecedent.
PRECENTOR, *n.* pre-*sen*-tor, the leader of a choir in a cathedral or church; in the presbyterian service, the leader of the singing by congregation or choir. (L. *præcentor*, a leader of a choir.)
PRECENTORSHIP, *n.* pre-*sen*-tor-ship, the office of a precentor.
PRECEPT, *n.* *pree*-sept, an authoritative rule respecting moral conduct; a maxim; a mandate in writing [Law]. (O.Fr.)
PRECEPTIVE, *a.* pre-*sept*-iv, giving or containing precepts.
PRECEPTOR, *n.* pre-*sept*-or, a teacher; an instructor; a headmaster.
PRECEPTORIAL, *a.* pre-sept-*ore*-al, pertaining to a preceptor.
PRECEPTORY, *a.* pre-*sept*-or-e, giving precepts: *n.* an establishment of the Knights Templar.
PRECEPTRESS, *n.* pre-*sept*-ress, a female teacher.
PRECESSION, *n.* pre-*sesh*-on, a going onward. Precession of the equinoxes, a slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points from east to west [Astron.]. (O.Fr.)
PRECESSIONAL, *a.* pre-*sesh*-on-al, pertaining to precession.
PRECESSOR, *n.* pre-*sess*-or, a predecessor.
PRECHRISTIAN, *a.* pre-*krist*-yan, before the Christian era.
PRECINCT, *n.* *pree*-singkt, an outward limit or boundary; the enclosed surroundings of a cathedral or other building that belongs to it; a territorial district. (Late L. *præcinctum*, a boundary.)
PRECIOUS, *a.* *presh*-us, of great price; costly; of great value; highly valued; refined and affected in language; great in irony: *ad.* unusually [Colloq.]. Precious metals, gold, silver and platinum. Precious stones, gems. (O.Fr. *precieus*.)
PRECIOUSLY, *ad.* *presh*-us-le, in a precious manner.
PRECIOUSNESS, *n.* *presh*-us-ness, the quality of being precious; valuableness.
PRECIPE, *n.* *pree*-se-pe, præcipe. (L.)
PRECIPICE, *n.* *pres*-sip-is, a steep descent, specially one nearly or quite perpendicular; an overhanging cliff. (Fr. *précipice*.)
PRECIPIENT, *a.* pre-*sip*-e-ent, commanding; directing. (L. *præcipiens*, admonishing.)
PRECIPITABILITY, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-ab-*il*-it-e, state of being precipitable.
PRECIPITABLE, *a.* pre-*sip*-it-a-bl, that may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.
PRECIPITANCE, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-ance, precipitancy.
PRECIPITANCY, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-an-se, the quality of being precipitate; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose.
PRECIPITANT, *a.* pre-*sip*-it-ant, falling or rushing headlong; hasty; rashly hurried: *n.* a liquor, which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate or fall to the bottom [Chem.]. (O.Fr.)
PRECIPITANTLY, *ad.* pre-*sip*-it-ant-le, in a precipitant or hasty manner.
PRECIPITATE, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-ate, a substance precipitated [Chem.]: *a.* falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent; headlong; overhasty; adopted without due deliberation; violent and speedily terminating: *v.t.* to throw headlong, to urge with eagerness or undue haste; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution: *v.i.* to fall headlong; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment. Red precipitate, the red oxide or peroxide of mercury. Precipitated. Precipitates. Precipitating. (L. *præcipitatus*, east headlong.)
PRECIPITATELY, *ad.* pre-*sip*-e-tate-le, in a precipitate manner.
PRECIPITATION, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-*ay*-shon, the act of precipitating; great hurry; rash haste; rapid movement.
PRECIPITATOR, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-ate-or, one who urges on with vehemence or rashness; a vessel in which precipitation occurs.
PRECIPITOUS, *a.* pre-*sip*-it-us, very steep; headlong; hasty.
PRECIPITOUSLY, *ad.* pre-*sip*-it-us-le, in a precipitous manner.
PRECIPITOUSNESS, *n.* pre-*sip*-it-us-ness, the state of being precipitous; rash haste.
PRÉCIS, *n.* *pray*-se, an abridged statement; a summary. (Fr.)
PRECISE, *a.* pre-*sice*, exact; definite; formal; punctilious; finical. (O.Fr. *precis*, strict.)
PRECISELY, *ad.* pre-*sice*-le, in a precise manner.
PRECISENESS, *n.* pre-*sice*-ness, the quality of being precise.
PRECISIAN, *n.* pre-*sisj*-an, a strict observer of rules.
PRECISIANISM, *n.* pre-*sisj*-an-izm, excessive exactness.
PRECISION, *n.* pre-*sisj*-on, exactness; accuracy. (L. *præcisio*, a cutting off.)
PRECISIVE, *a.* pre-*sice*-iv, exactly limiting.
PRECLUDE, *v.t* pre-*klewd*, to hinder from access or possession; to hinder; to shut out; to obviate. Precluded. Precludes. Precluding. (L. *præcludo*, shut off.)
PRECLUSION, *n.* pre-*klew*-sjon, the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.
PRECLUSIVE, *a.* pre-*klewz*-iv, precluding or tending to preclude.
PRECLUSIVELY, *ad.* pre-*klewz*-iv-le, in a preclusive manner.
PRECOCIOUS, *a.* pre-*koh*-shus, ripe before the natural time; premature; prematurely developed; prematurely ripe. (Fr. *précoce*.)
PRECOCIOUSLY, *ad.* pre-*koh*-shus-le, in a precocious manner.
PRECOCIOUSNESS, *n.* pre-*koh*-shus-ness, the state of being precocious.
PRECOCITY, *n.* pre-*kos*-sit-e, precociousness.
PRECOGITATE, *v.t.* pre-*koj*-it-ate, to consider or contrive beforehand. Precogitated. Precogitates. Precogitating. (L. *præcogitatus*.)
PRECOGITATION, *n.* pre-koj-it-*ay*-shon, previous thought.
PRECOGNITION, *n.* pre-kog-*nish*-on, previous knowledge; antecedent examination; examination prior to prosecution [Scots Law]. (L. *præcognitio*.)
PRECOLLECTION, *n.* pre-kol-*lek*-shon, a collection made beforehand.
PRECOMPOSE, *v.t.* pre-kom-*poze*, to compose beforehand. Precomposed. Precomposes. Precomposing.
PRECONCEIT, *n.* pre-kon-*seet*, a notion previously formed.
PRECONCEIVE, *v.t.* pre-kon-*seev*, to form a conception, idea, or opinion of beforehand. Preconceived. Preconceives. Preconceiving.
PRECONCEPTION, *n.* pre-kon-*sep*-shon, opinion previously formed.
PRECONCERT, *n.* pre-*kon*-sert, a previous agreement.
PRECONCERT, *v.t.* pre-kon-*sert*, to concert beforehand. Preconcerted. Preconcerting. Preconcerts.
PRECONCERTED, *a.* pre-kon-*sert*-ed, settled beforehand.
PRECONCERTEDLY, *ad.* pre-kon-*sert*-ed-le, by preconcert.
PRECONDEMN, *v.t.* pre-kon-*dem*, to condemn beforehand. Precondemned. Precondemning. Precondemns.
PRECONDEMNATION, *n.* *pre*-kon-dem-*nay*-shon, condemning beforehand.
PRECONIZATION, *n.* *pre*-kon-iz-*ay*-shon, the formal announcement of the pope to the cardinals of the names of new bishops and sees; publishing by proclamation. (L. *præconizo*, announce.)
PRECONSIGN, *v.t.* pre-kon-*sine*, to consign beforehand. Preconsigned. Preconsigning. Preconsigns.
PRECONSIGNMENT, *n.* *pre*-kon-*sine*-ment, a previous consignment.
PRECONSOLIDATED, *a.* pre-kon-*sol*-id-ate-ed, consolidated beforehand.
PRECONSTITUTE, *v.t.* pre-*kon*-stit-yewt, to constitute beforehand. Preconstituted. Preconstitutes. Preconstituting.
PRECONSUME, *v.t.* pre-kon-*sewm*, to consume beforehand. Preconsumed. Preconsumes. Preconsuming.
PRECONTRACT, *n.* pre-*kon*-trakt, a contract previous to another.
PRECONTRACT, *v.t. or v.i.* pre-kon-*trakt*, to stipulate beforehand; to make a previous contract. Precontracted. Precontracting. Precontracts.

PRECORDIA, *n.* pre-*kord*-e-a, the præcordia.
PRECURSOR, *n.* pre-*kur*-sor, a forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes and intimates approach. (L. *præcursor.*)
PRECURSORY, *a.* pre-*kur*-sor-e, preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow.
PREDACEAN, *n.* pre-*day*-shan, that which lives by prey.
PREDACEOUS, *a.* pre-*day*-shus, living by prey. (L. *præda,* prey.)
PREDAL, *a. pree*-dal, pertaining to prey; practising plunder.
PREDATE, *v.t.* pre-*date,* to antedate. Predated. Predates. Predating.
PREDATORY, *a. pred*-a-tor-e, plundering; ravenous. (L. *prædatorius.*)
PREDAZZITE, *n.* pre-*dats*-ite, a variety of bitter spar found in Southern Tyrol.
PREDECEASE, *n.* pre-de-*seece,* decease before another: *v.i.* to die before. Predeceased. Predeceases. Predeceasing.
PREDECESSOR, *n.* pre-de-*ses*-sor, one who has preceded another in an office. (O.Fr. *predecesseur.*)
PREDECLARED, *a.* pre-de-*klayrd,* declared beforehand.
PREDELINEATION, *n. pre*-de-lin-e-*ay*-shon, previous delineation.
PREDELLA, *n.* pre-*del*-la, the picture or ornamental work along the bottom of an altarpiece; the ledge at the back of the altar. (It.)
PREDESIGN, *v.t.* pre-de-*zine,* to design beforehand; to predetermine. Predesigned. Predesigning. Predesigns.
PREDESTINARIAN, *a. pre*-des-tin-*are*-e-an, pertaining to predestination: *n.* one who believes in predestination.
PREDESTINATE, *a.* pre-*des*-tin-ate, predetermined: foreordained: *v.t.* to preordain by an unchangeable purpose; to predetermine; to foreordain. Predestinated. Predestinates. Predestinating. (L. *prædestinatus,* foreordained.)
PREDESTINATION, *n.* pre-*des*-tin-*ay*-shon, the act of decreeing or foreordaining events; foreordination by God of whatever comes to pass, specially of some to eternal life, and others to eternal death [Theol.].
PREDESTINATOR, *n.* pre-*des*-tin-ate-or, one who foreordains; one who holds to predestination.
PREDESTINE, *v.t.* pre-*des*-tin, to decree beforehand; to foreordain. Predestined. Predestines. Predestining. (Fr. *predestiner.*)
PREDETERMINABLE, *a.* pre-de-*term*-in-a-bl, capable of being predetermined.
PREDETERMINATE, *a.* pre-de-*term*-in-ate, determined beforehand.
PREDETERMINATION, *n.* pre-de-*term*-in-*ay*-shon, previous determination.
PREDETERMINE, *v.t.* pre-de-*term*-in, to determine beforehand. Predetermined. Predetermines. Predetermining.
PREDIAL, *a. pree*-de-al, consisting of land or farms; attached to land or farms; accruing from land. (Late L. *prædialis,* from *prædium,* a farm, estate.)
PREDICABILITY, *n.* pred-ik-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being assertable.
PREDICABLE, *a. pred*-ik-a-bl, that may be affirmed or predicated of something: *n.* a term that can be predicated of others, and denoting genus, species, differentia, property, or accident [Logic].
PREDICAMENT, *n.* pre-*dik*-a-ment, a category [Logic]; condition; particular situation; critical state; plight. (O.Fr.)
PREDICAMENTAL, *a.* pre-*dik*-a-*ment*-al, pertaining to a predicament.
PREDICANT, *a. pred*-ik-ant, predicating; preaching: *n.* one who affirms anything; a preacher; a preaching friar; a Dominican. (O.Fr.)
PREDICATE, *n. pred*-ik-ate, that which is affirmed or denied; attribute: *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another: *v.i.* to comprise an affirmation. Predicated. Predicates. Predicating. (L. *prædicatus,* proclaimed.)
PREDICATION, *n.* pred-ik-*ay*-shon, affirmation of something.
PREDICATIVE, *a. pred*-ik-ate-iv, predicating.
PREDICATORY, *a. pred*-ik-ate-or-e, pertaining to preaching.
PREDICT, *v.t.* pre-*dikt,* to foretell; to prophesy. Predicted. Predicting. Predicts. (L. *prædictus,* foretold.)
PREDICTION, *n.* pre-*dik*-shon, a foretelling; a prophecy.
PREDICTIVE, *a.* pre-*dikt*-iv, foretelling; prophetic.
PREDICTOR, *n.* pre-*dikt*-or, one who predicts.
PREDICTORY, *a.* pre-*dik*-tor-e, prophetic.
PREDIGESTION, *n.* pre-de-*jest*-yon, artificial digestion of a food before it is taken into the body.
PREDILECTION, *n.* pre-de-*lek*-shon, a prepossession in favour of something. (L. *præ,* and *dilectum,* love.)
PREDISCOVERY, *n. pre*-dis-*kuv*-er-e, prior discovery.
PREDISPONENCY, *n.* pre-dis-*pone*-en-se, predisposition; the state of being predisposed.
PREDISPONENT, *n.* pre-dis-*pone*-ent, that which predisposes.
PREDISPOSE, *v.t.* pre-dis-*poze,* to incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; to adapt previously. Predisposed. Predisposes. Predisposing.
PREDISPOSITION, *n.* pre-dis-poze-*ish*-on, previous inclination or propensity to anything.
PREDOMINANCE, *n.* pre-*dom*-in-ance, prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence or authority; ascendancy; the superior influence of a planet [Astrol.].
PREDOMINANT, *a.* pre-*dom*-in-ant, prevalent over others; superior; ascendant; ruling. (Late L. *prædominans,* predominating.)
PREDOMINANTLY, *ad.* pre-*dom*-in-ant-le, in a predominant manner.
PREDOMINATE, *v.i.* pre-*dom*-in-ate, to prevail; to surpass in strength, influence or authority; to be superior: *v.t.* to rule over. Predominated. Predominates. Predominating. (Late L. *prædominatus,* prevailed.)
PREDOMINATION, *n.* pre-*dom*-in-*ay*-shon, superior strength or influence.
PREDOOM, *v.t.* pre-*doom,* to doom beforehand. Predoomed. Predooming. Predooms.
PREDOOMED, *a.* pre-*doomd,* antecedently doomed.
PREDORSAL, *a.* pre-*dorse*-al, before the back; cervical [Anat.].
PRE-ELECT, *v.t.* pre-e-*lekt,* to choose beforehand. Pre-elected. Pre-electing. Pre-elects.
PRE-ELECTION, *n.* pre-e-*lek*-shon, election by previous determination.
PRE-EMINENCE, *n.* pre-*em*-in-ence, superiority in excellence; superiority; precedence.
PRE-EMINENT, *a.* pre-*em*-in-ent, superior in excellence; distinguished; surpassing others in bad qualities.
PRE-EMINENTLY, *ad.* pre-*em*-in-ent-le, to a pre-eminent degree.
PRE-EMPTION, *n.* pre-*emp*-shon, the right of purchasing before others. (L. *præ,* and *emptio,* a purchasing.)
PREEN, *n.* preen, a forked instrument used by cloth-dressers. (Perhaps from A.S. *preon,* a bodkin.)
PREEN, *v.t.* preen, to clean, compose and dress the feathers. Preened. Preening. Preens. (*Prune.*)
PRE-ENGAGE, *v.t.* pre-en-*gaje,* to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence; to engage beforehand. Pre-engaged. Pre-engages. Pre-engaging.
PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *n.* pre-en-*gaje*-ment, prior engagement; previous attachment.
PRE-ESTABLISH, *v.t.* pre-es-*tab*-lish, to establish beforehand. Pre-established. Pre-establishes. Pre-establishing.
PRE-ESTABLISHED, *a.* pre-es-*tab*-lisht, established beforehand. Pre-established harmony, a theory by which Leibnitz sought to explain the connection between mind and body.
PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* pre-es-*tab*-lish-ment, settlement beforehand.
PRE-EXAMINE, *v.t.* pre-egs-*am*-in, to examine beforehand. Pre-examined. Pre-examines. Pre-examining.
PRE-EXILIC, *a. pre*-eks-*il*-ik, before the Babylonian captivity of the Jews.
PRE-EXIST, *v.t.* pre-egs-*ist,* to exist beforehand. Pre-existed. Pre-existing. Pre-exists.
PRE-EXISTENCE, *n.* pre-egs-*ist*-ence, previous existence; the presumed existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, *a.* pre-egs-*ist*-ent, pre-existing.
PREFACE, *n. pref*-ace, something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse or a book; introduction; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say something introductory. Prefaced. Prefaces. Prefacing. (O.Fr.)
PREFACER, *n. pref*-as-ser, the writer of a preface.
PREFATORILY, *ad. pref*-a-tor-il-e, in a prefatory manner.
PREFATORY, *a. pref*-a-tor-e, introductory to a book or discourse. (L. *præfatus*, said before.)
PREFECT, *n. pree*-fekt, a governor or civil magistrate; in France, the superintendent of a department; a monitor; a senior pupil with power of discipline.
PREFECTSHIP, *n. pree*-fekt-ship, prefecture.
PREFECTURE, *n. pree*-fek-tewr, the office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a prefect. (L. *præfectura*, the office of a prefect.)
PREFER, *v.t.* pre-*fer*, to regard more than another; to promote; to exalt; to offer; to present. Preferred. Preferring. Prefers. (O.Fr. *preferer.*)
PREFERABILITY, *n. pref*-er-ab-*il*-it-e, preferableness.
PREFERABLE, *a. pref*-er-a-bl, worthy to be preferred; more desirable; more excellent.
PREFERABLENESS, *n. pref*-er-a-bl-ness, the state or quality of being preferable.
PREFERABLY, *ad. pref*-er-ab-le, in preference.
PREFERENCE, *n. pref*-er-ence, the preferring of one thing before another; choice of one thing rather than another. **Preference shares,** the shares in a public company on which a certain dividend must be paid before the rest of the profits are divided among the ordinary shareholders. (O.Fr.)
PREFERENTIAL, *a. pref*-er-*en*-shal, having a preference.
PREFERMENT, *n.* pre-*fer*-ment, advancement to a higher office, dignity or station; superior office or post.
PREFERRER, *n.* pre-*fer*-er, one who prefers.
PREFIGURATE, *v.t.* pre-*fig*-ur-ate, to show by antecedent representation. Prefigurated. Prefigurates. Prefigurating.
PREFIGURATION, *n.* pre-fig-ur-*ay*-shon, antecedent representation by similitude.
PREFIGURATIVE, *a.* pre-*fig*-ur-ate-iv, showing by previous figures, types or similitude.
PREFIGURE, *v.t.* pre-*fig*-ur, to foretell by similitudes. Prefigured. Prefigures. Prefiguring. (Late L. *præfiguro.*)
PREFIGUREMENT, *n.* pre-*fig*-ur-ment, act of prefiguring; prefiguration.
PREFINE, *v.t.* pre-*fine*, to limit beforehand. Prefined. Prefines. Prefining. (L. *præ*, and *finis*, limit.)
PREFIX, *v.t.* pre-*fiks*, to put or fix before; to settle or appoint beforehand. Prefixed. Prefixes. Prefixing. (O.Fr. *prefixer.*)
PREFIX, *n. pree*-fiks, a letter, syllable or word affixed to the beginning of a word.
PREFIXION, *n.* pre-*fik*-shon, the act of prefixing.
PREFLORATION, *n.* pre-flore-*ay*-shon, the arrangement of the floral envelopes before they expand (Bot.).
PREFOLIATION, *n.* pre-*fole*-e-*ay*-shon, vernation.
PREFORM, *v.t.* pre-*fawrm*, to form beforehand. Preformed. Preforming. Preforms.
PREFORMATIVE, *n.* pre-*fawrm*-at-iv, a formative letter in the beginning of a word; a prefix.
PREFULGENCY, *n.* pre-*ful*-jen-se, superior brightness.
PREGLACIAL, *a.* pre-*glay*-shal, before the glacial period.
PREGNABLE, *a. preg*-na-bl, that may be taken or won by force. (O.Fr. *prenable.*)
PREGNANCY, *n. preg*-nan-se, the state of being pregnant; inventive power; significance.
PREGNANT, *a. preg*-nant, being with young; fruitful; full of important matter or significance. (O.Fr.)
PREGNANTLY, *ad. preg*-nant-le, in a pregnant manner.
PREGRAVITATE, *v.i.* pre-*grav*-it-ate, to descend by gravity. Pregravitated. Pregravitates. Pregravitating.
PREGUSTANT, *a.* pre-*gust*-ant, tasting beforehand. (L. *præ*, and *gustans*, tasting.)
PREGUSTATION, *n. pre*-gust-*ay*-shon, the act of tasting before another.
PREHALLUX, *n.* pre-*hal*-luks, a spur on the inner side of the foot in certain amphibians.
PREHENSIBLE, *a.* pre-*hen*-se-bl, that may be seized.
PREHENSILE, *a.* pre-*hen*-sil, seizing; fitted for seizing, as the tails of American monkeys. (L. *prehensus*, laid hold of.)
PREHENSILITY, *n. pre*-hen-*sil*-it-e, the quality of being prehensile.
PREHENSION, *n.* pre-*hen*-shon, a taking hold of; seizing.
PREHENSORY, *a.* pre-*hen*-sor-e, prehensile.
PREHISTORIC, *a. pre*-his-*tor*-ik, before written records; the geological period embracing the eolithic, palæolithic, neolithic, bronze and iron ages.
PREHISTORY, *n.* pre-*hist*-or-e, prehistoric knowledge; an account of what occurred before the invention of writing; the story of the earth and human evolution prior to the existence of written records.
PREHNITE, *n. pren*-ite, one of the zeolites, a greenish silicate of lime and alumina derived from the decomposition of felspar, and so called from Colonel Prehn, who discovered it.
PREINSTRUCT, *v.t.* pre-in-*strukt*, to instruct previously. Preinstructed. Preinstructing. Preinstructs.
PREINTIMATION, *n.* pre-in-tim-*ay*-shon, previous intimation or suggestion.
PREJUDGE, *v.t.* pre-*judj*, to judge in a cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand or unheard. Prejudged. Prejudges. Prejudging. (Fr. *préjuger.*)
PREJUDGEMENT, *n.* pre-*judj*-ment, prejudgment.
PREJUDGMENT, *n.* pre-*judj*-ment, condemnation before trial.
PRE-JUDICAL, *a.* pre-*joo*-dik-al, pertaining to the undetermined.
PREJUDICATE, *a.* pre-*joo*-dik-ate, formed before due examination; prejudiced: *v.t.* to prejudge; to determine beforehand: *v.i.* to form a judgment without previous examination. Prejudicated. Prejudicates. Prejudicating. (L. *præjudicatus*, prejudged.)
PREJUDICATION, *n.* pre-*joo*-dik-*ay*-shon, act of judging without examination.
PREJUDICATIVE, *a.* pre-*joo*-dik-ate-iv, forming a judgment or opinion without examination.
PREJUDICE, *n. prej*-oo-dis, a prejudgment; an opinion or decision of the mind formed beforehand, and more or less unwarranted or unreasonable; an unreasonable prepossession; hurt; damage; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind; to damage. Without prejudice, without detriment to pending litigation or negotiations for a compromise. Prejudiced. Prejudices. Prejudicing. (O.Fr.)
PREJUDICED, *pp. or a. prej*-oo-dist, prepossessed; biased.
PREJUDICIAL, *a.* prej-oo-*dish*-al, detrimental; mischievous; injurious.
PREJUDICIALLY, *ad.* prej-oo-*dish*-al-le, injuriously.
PREJUDICIALNESS, *n.* prej-oo-*dish*-al-ness, the state of being prejudicial.
PREKNOWLEDGE, *n.* pre-*nol*-lej, prior knowledge.
PRELACY, *n. prel*-a-se, office of a prelate; episcopacy; bishops collectively. (O.Fr. *prelacie.*)
PRELATE, *n. prel*-ate, a bishop in the Church of England; in other Christian churches a dignitary of the church, as an archbishop, bishop, abbot or prior, metropolitan or patriarch. (O.Fr. *prelat.*)
PRELATESS, *n. prel*-at-ess, an abbess or prioress.
PRELATICAL, *a.* pre-*lat*-ik-al, pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
PRELATISM, *n. prel*-at-izm, prelacy; episcopacy.
PRELATIST, *n. prel*-at-ist, an advocate of prelacy.
PRELATIZE, *v.i.* and *v.t. prel*-at-ize, to make a church episcopal. Prelatized. Prelatizes. Prelatizing.
PRELATURE, *n. prel*-at-yewr, the office of a prelate.
PRELECT, *v.i.* pre-*lekt*, to discourse; to read a lecture. Prelected. Prelecting. Prelects. (L. *prælectus*, read before an audience.)
PRELECTION, *n.* pre-*lek*-shon, a discourse read to an audience. (L. *prælectio.*)
PRELECTOR, *n.* pre-*lekt*-or, a lecturer.
PRELIBATION, *n.* pre-li-*bay*-shon, foretaste; a pouring out previous to tasting. (Late L. *prælibatio.*)
PRELIMINARILY, *ad.* pre-*lim*-in-ar-e-le, in a preliminary manner.
PRELIMINARY, *a.* pre-*lim*-in-ar-e, coming first; preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *n.* that which precedes the main business introduction. (L. *præ*, and *limen*, the threshold.)

PRELINGUAL, *a.* pre-*lin*-gwal, before language.
PRELUDE, *n.* *prel*-yewd, something introductory or preparatory, as indicative of what is to follow; a forerunner; a short strain of music before a regular piece or concert; a voluntary before a church service. (L. *præludo*, play beforehand.)
PRELUDE, *v.t.* pre-*lewd*, to precede; to introduce; to play before: *v.i.* to serve as an introduction. Preluded. Preludes. Preluding.
PRELUDER, *n.* pre-*lewd*-er, one who plays a prelude; one who preludes.
PRELUDIAL, *a.* pre-*lewd*-e-al, introductory.
PRELUDIOUS, *a.* pre-*lewd*-e-us, preludial.
PRELUMBAR, *a.* pre-*lumb*-ar, before the loins.
PRELUSIVE, *a.* pre-*lewz*-iv, introductory, and indicative of what is to follow.
PRELUSIVELY, *ad.* pre-*lewz*-iv-le, by way of prelude.
PRELUSORILY, *ad.* pre-*lewz*-or-il-e, by way of prelude.
PRELUSORY, *a.* pre-*lewz*-or-e, prelusive.
PREMANDIBULAR, *a.* pre-*man*-*dib*-yewl-ar, in front of the lower jaw.
PREMATURE, *a.* *prem*-a-tewr, *or* prem-a-*tewr*, ripe before the natural time; happening or done before the proper time. (L. *præ maturus.*)
PREMATURELY, *ad.* *prem*-a-tewr-le, too soon; too hastily.
PREMATURENESS, *n.* *prem*-a-tewr-ness, the state of being premature.
PREMATURITY, *n.* prem-a-*tewr*-it-e, prematureness; haste.
PREMAXILLARY, *a.* *pre*-maks-*ill*-ar-e, in front of the jawbone; pertaining to the two bones between the two superior maxillæ in vertebrate animals.
PREMEDITATE, *a.* pre-*med*-it-ate, meditated beforehand: *v.t.* to meditate, or contrive and design beforehand: *v.i.* to deliberate beforehand. Premeditated. Premeditates. Premeditating. (L. *præmeditatus*, deliberated.)
PREMEDITATION, *n.* pre-med-it-*ay*-shon, previous deliberation, contrivance and design.
PREMIER, *a.* *preem*-e-er *or* *prem*-e-er, first; principal; most ancient [Her.]: *n.* the Prime Minister. (Fr.)
PREMIÈRE, *n.* prem-*yayr*, the first performance of a stage play. (Fr.)
PREMIERSHIP, *n.* *preem*-(*prem*)-e-er-ship, the office of Prime Minister.
PREMISE, *v.t.* pre-*mize*, to speak or write previously, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions. Premised. Premises. Premising. (L. *præmissus*, sent forward.)
PREMISE, *n.* *prem*-is, a proposition antecedently assumed or laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism, called respectively major and minor, from which the conclusion is deduced [Logic]; subject matter of a conveyance or deed as set forth in the beginning [Law].
PREMISES, *n.pl.* *prem*-is-es, a building and its adjuncts.
PREMISS, *n.* *prem*-is, a premise [Logic].
PREMIUM, *n.* *preem*-e-um, a reward or recompense; a prize; a bounty; something offered or given for an advantage, as a loan of money; amount above par; payment for insurance; fee for apprenticeship. (L. from *præ*, and *emo*, buy.)
PREMOLAR, *n.* pre-*mole*-ar, bicuspid tooth.
PREMONISH, *v.t.* pre-*mon*-ish, to forewarn. Premonished. Premonishes. Premonishing. (L. *præmonitus*, forewarned.)
PREMONITION, *n.* pre-mon-*ish*-on, previous warning, notice or information; presentiment.
PREMONITOR, *n.* pre-*mon*-it-or, a warner.
PREMONITORY, *a.* pre-*mon*-it-or-e, giving previous warning or notice.
PREMONSTRANT, *n.* pre-*mon*-strant, one of an order of regular canons, called also white canons, founded by St. Norbert in 1120, of which the principal abbey was at Prémontré, near Laon.
PREMONSTRATENSIAN, *a.* pre-mon-stra-*ten*-she-an, pertaining to the premonstrants; Norbertine.
PREMORSE, *a.* *pre*-morse, as if bitten off [Bot.]. (L. *præmorsus*, bitten off in front.)
PREMOTION, *n.* pre-*moh*-shon, previous motion or excitement to action.
PREMUNIRE, *n.* pre-mew-*ni*-re, præmunire.
PREMUNITION, *n.* pre-mew-*nish*-on, an anticipation of objections. (L. *præmunitio.*)
PRENASAL, *a.* pre-*naze*-al, in front of the nostrils.
PRENATAL, *a.* pre-*nate*-al, before birth.
PRENDER, *n.* *prend*-er, the right of taking something before it is offered. (O.Fr. *prendre*, seize.)
PRENOMEN, *n.* pre-*noh*-men, a prænomen.
PRENOMINATE, *a.* pre-*nom*-in-ate, forenamed; *v.t.* to forename; to nominate beforehand. Prenominated. Prenominates. Prenominating.
PRENOMINATION, *n.* pre-nom-in-*ay*-shon, privilege of being named first.
PRENOTION, *n.* pre-*noh*-shon, previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.
PRENTICE, *n.* *pren*-tis, an apprentice.
PREOBTAIN, *v.t.* *pre*-ob-*tane*, to obtain beforehand. Preobtained. Preobtaining. Preobtains.
PREOCCUPANCY, *n.* pre-*ok*-kew-pan-se, the act or the right of taking possession before others.
PREOCCUPATION, *n.* pre-ok-kew-*pay*-shon, prior occupation; anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objections.
PREOCCUPIED, *a.* pre-*ok*-kew-pide, thinking of something else.
PREOCCUPY, *v.t.* pre-*ok*-kew-pi, to take possession of before another; to occupy by anticipation, or with prejudices; to absorb the attention. Preoccupied. Preoccupies. Preoccupying. (L. *præoccupo*, occupy before.)
PREOMINATE, *v.t.* pre-*om*-in-ate, to prognosticate. Preominated. Preominates. Preominating. (L. *præ*, and *omen.*)
PREOPINION, *n.* pre-o-*pin*-yon, opinion previously formed.
PREOPTION, *n.* pre-*op*-shon, right of first choice.
PREORAL, *a.* pre-*ore*-al, in front of the mouth.
PREORDAIN, *v.t.* pre-or-*dane*, to predetermine. Preordained. Preordaining. Preordains.
PREORDINANCE, *n.* pre-*or*-din-ance, previous decree.
PREORDINATE, *a.* pre-*or*-din-ate, foreordained.
PREORDINATION, *n.* pre-or-din-*ay*-shon, act of foreordaining.
PREP, *n.* prep, preparation of lessons; homework.
PREPAID, *a.* pre-*pade*, paid beforehand.
PREPARABLE, *a.* pre-*pare*-a-bl, that can be prepared.
PREPARATION, *n.* prep-ar-*ay*-shon, act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; prior arrangement; that which is prepared; any medicine fitted for use; the state of being prepared; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical uses [Anat.]. (O.Fr.)
PREPARATIVE, *a.* pre-*par*-rat-iv, tending to prepare or make ready: *n.* that which prepares or makes ready.
PREPARATIVELY, *ad.* pre-*par*-rat-iv-le, by way of preparation.
PREPARATOR, *n.* pre-*par*-rat-or, a preparer of anatomical specimens.
PREPARATORY, *a.* pre-*par*-rat-or-e, preparing for something; introductory; preliminary; elementary. Preparatory school, a school for preparing pupils for a public school.
PREPARE, *v.t.* pre-*pare*, to make ready; to provide; to procure as suitable; to appoint; to establish: *v.i.* to make ready; to take the necessary previous steps; to make one's self ready. Prepared. Prepares. Preparing. (O.Fr. *preparer.*)
PREPARED, *a.* pre-*payrd*, in readiness.
PREPAREDLY, *ad.* pre-*pare*-ed-le, with suitable previous measures.
PREPAREDNESS, *n.* pre-*pare*-red-ness, state of being in readiness.
PREPARER, *n.* pre-*pare*-er, one who prepares.
PREPAY, *v.t.* pre-*pay*, to pay in advance. Prepaid. Prepaying. Prepays.
PREPAYABLE, *a.* pre-*pay*-a-bl, payable in advance.
PREPAYMENT, *n.* pre-*pay*-ment, payment in advance.
PREPENSE, *a.* pre-*pense*, premeditated. (O.Fr.)
PREPENSELY, *ad.* pre-*pense*-le, with premeditation.
PREPOLLENCY, *n.* pre-*pol*-len-se, prevalency; superiority of power.
PREPOLLENT, *a.* pre-*pol*-lent, superior in power; prevailing. (L. *præ*, and *pollens*, being strong.)
PREPONDERANCE, *n.* pre-*pon*-der-ance, superiority of weight, power or force.

PREPONDERANT, *a.* pre-*pon*-der-ant, outweighing. (L. *præponderans*, outweighing.)

PREPONDERANTLY, *ad.* pre-*pon*-der-ant-le, so as to outweigh.

PREPONDERATE, *v.t.* pre-*pon*-der-ate, to outweigh; to overpower by greater weight or influence: *v.i.* to exceed in weight; to incline to one side. Preponderated. Preponderates. Preponderating. (L. *præponderatus*, outweighed.)

PREPONDERATION, *n.* pre-*pon*-der-*ay*-shon, the act of outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side.

PREPOSITION, *n.* prep-o-*zish*-on, a word expressing some relation or quality; a word usually put before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to another word in the sentence [Gram.]. (O.Fr.)

PREPOSITIONAL, *a.* prep-o-*zish*-on-al, pertaining to a preposition.

PREPOSITIONALLY, *ad.* prep-o-*zish*-on-al-le, in the manner of a preposition.

PREPOSITIVE, *a.* pre-*poz*-it-iv, put before: *n.* a word or particle put before another word. (Late L. *præpositivus*.)

PREPOSITOR, *n.* pre-*poz*-it-or, a monitor. (Late L.)

PREPOSITURE, *n.* pre-*poz*-it-yewr, a provostship.

PREPOSSESS, *v.t.* pre-po-*zess*, to preoccupy; to take previous possession of; to bias or prejudice, usually in a good sense: *v.i.* to make a favourable impression. Prepossessed. Prepossesses. Prepossessing.

PREPOSSESSING, *a.* pre-po-*zess*-ing, attractive; tending to win favour; producing a favourable impression.

PREPOSSESSION, *n.* pre-po-*zesh*-on, prior possession; preconceived opinion; previous impression; prejudice, generally in a favourable sense.

PREPOSTEROUS, *a.* pre-*pos*-ter-us, contrary to nature or reason; irrational; absurd. (Lit. last first, from L. *præposterus*, inverted.)

PREPOSTEROUSLY, *ad.* pre-*pos*-ter-us-le, in a preposterous manner.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, *n.* pre-*pos*-ter-us-ness, the quality of being preposterous.

PREPOTENCY, *n.* pre-*poh*-ten-se, the quality of being prepotent.

PREPOTENT, *a.* pre-*poh*-tent, very powerful; superiorly powerful or potent. (O.Fr.)

PRE-PREFERENCE, *n.* pre-*pref*-er-ence, a share ranking before a preference share.

PREPUCE, *n.* pre-pewce, the foreskin. (Fr. *prépuce*.)

PREPUNCTUAL, *a.* pre-*pungk*-tew-al, early; before the proper time.

PREPUTIAL, *a.* pre-*pew*-shal, pertaining to the prepuce.

PRE-RAPHAELITE, *a.* pre-*raf*-ay-el-ite, realistic in art; peculiar to pre-Raphaelitism: *n.* one who practised or upheld pre-Raphaelitism; a painter who lived before Raphael.

PRE-RAPHAELITISM, *n.* pre-*raf*-ay-el-ite-izm, respect for and adherence to the real or natural in the conceptions and practice of art, "giving every fact its own full power, and every incident and accessory its own true place," such as is alleged prevailed in art prior to the time of Raphael; a movement in art, begun in 1847 by Rossetti, Holman Hunt and Millais.

PREREGNANT, *n.* pre-*reg*-nant, one reigning before another.

PREREMOTE, *a.* pre-re-*mote*, further remote.

PREREQUIRE, *v.t.* pre-re-*kwire*, to require previously. Prerequired. Prerequires. Prerequiring.

PREREQUISITE, *a.* pre-*rek*-wiz-it, previously required: *n.* something previously necessary.

PRERESOLVE, *v.t.* pre-re-*zolv*, to resolve previously. Preresolved. Preresolves. Preresolving.

PREROGATIVE, *n.* pre-*rog*-at-iv, an exclusive or peculiar privilege attached to a certain dignity. Prerogative court, a court that existed for the trial of testamentary causes. Royal Prerogative, the rights of a monarch by virtue of his office. (L. *prærogativa*.)

PRESAGE, *n.* *pres*-aje, something which foreshows a future event. (O.Fr.)

PRESAGE, *v.t.* pre-*saje*, to forebode; to foretell: *v.i.* to form or utter a prediction. Presaged. Presages. Presaging.

PRESAGEFUL, *a.* pre-*saje*-ful, full of presages.

PRESAGEMENT, *n.* pre-*saje*-ment, a foreboding; prediction.

PRESAGER, *n.* pre-*saje*-er, a foreteller; a foreshower.

PRESANCTIFY, *v.t.* pre-*sangk*-te-fy, to sanctify beforehand. Presanctified. Presanctifies. Presanctifying.

PRESARTORIAL, *a.* pre-sar-*tore*-e-al, before there were tailors.

PRESBYOPE, *n.* *pres*-be-ope, one affected with presbyopia.

PRESBYOPIA, *n.* pres-be-*ope*-e-a, long-sightedness while near objects are seen indistinctly, caused by an alteration, with the advance of age, in the refractive power of the eye. (Gr. *presbys*, old, and *ops*, the eye.)

PRESBYTE, *n.* *pres*-bite, one who is long-sighted.

PRESBYTER, *n.* *pres*-be-ter, an elder with authority to teach and rule in the primitive church; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church. (Gr. *presbyteros*, the comparative of *presbys*, old.)

PRESBYTERAL, *a.* pres-*bit*-er-al, pertaining to a presbyter or a presbytery.

PRESBYTERIAL, *a.* pres-be-*teer*-e-al, presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, *a.* pres-be-*teer*-e-an pertaining to a presbyter, or church government by presbyters; consisting of presbyters: *n.* one who belongs to a church governed by presbyters; an upholder of presbyterianism. (Late L. *presbyterium*, a presbytery.)

PRESBYTERIANISM, *n.* pres-be-*teer*-e-an-izm, that form of church government which, discarding prelacy, regards all ministers in conclave as on the same level in rank and function.

PRESBYTERY, *n.* *pres*-be-ter-e, a body of elders; a court consisting of ministers, each with a ruling elder, of the churches within a particular district; the district represented in a presbytery; the chancel; the east end of the chancel; the sanctuary.

PRESBYTIC, *a.* *pres*-bit-ik, long-sighted. (Gr. *presbytes*, an old man.)

PRESCIENCE, *n.* *pree*-she-ence, foreknowledge.

PRESCIENT, *a.* *pree*-she-ent, knowing what is to come. (Fr.)

PRESCIENTIFIC, *a.* *pre*-si-en-*tif*-ik, prior to the age of science.

PRESCIND, *v.t.* pre-*sind*, to cut off; to abstract. Prescinded. Prescinding. Prescinds. (L. *præscindo*, cut.)

PRESCIOUS, *a.* *pre*-she-us, foreknowing.

PRESCRIBE, *v.t.* pre-*skribe*, to direct; to give as a rule of conduct; to direct medically: *v.i.* to claim by prescript; to give medical directions; to give law. Prescribed. Prescribes. Prescribing. (L. *præscribo*, write.)

PRESCRIBER, *n.* pre-*skribe*-er, one who prescribes medically.

PRESCRIPT, *a.* *pre*-skript, directed; prescribed: *n.* a decree; an order; a medical prescription.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* pre-*skrip*-te-bl, that may be prescribed for; derived from use or custom.

PRESCRIPTION, *n.* pre-*skrip*-shon, the act of prescribing or directing by rules; that which is prescribed; a medical recipe; the claim or title to anything by virtue of long use [Law]. (Fr.)

PRESCRIPTIVE, *a.* pre-*skript*-iv, acquired by immemorial use; pleading long customary use [Law].

PRESENCE, *n.* *prez*-ence, the existence of a person or thing in a certain place near or in company; approach face to face; state of being in view; sight; persons present before a great person; the person of a superior; the apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court; mien; personal appearance; demeanour. Presence chamber, the room in which a great personage receives company. Presence of mind, quick and effective decision in an emergency. (O.Fr.)

PRESENSATION, *n.* *pre*-sen-*say*-shon, previous notion or idea.

PRESENSION, *n.* pre-*sen*-shon, previous perception. (L. *præsensio*.)

PRESENT, *a.* *prez*-ent, being in a certain place; being before the face or near; being now in view or under consideration; being at this time; ready at hand; favourably attentive; not absent in mind: *n.* a donation or gift: *pl.* what is written in a deed of conveyance or other instrument [Law].

At present, now. **By these presents**, by this document. **Present tense**, the form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time [Gram.]. **The present**, the present time. (O.Fr.)

PRESENT, *v.t.* pre-*zent*, to introduce into the presence of a superior; to exhibit; to give; to offer; to deliver; to point, as a gun, at another; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body or a court; to indict [U.S.]. **To present arms**, to hold rifles vertical, muzzles up, close to and in front of the body, as a salute. **Presented. Presenting. Presents.** (O.Fr. *presenter.*)

PRESENTABILITY, *n.* prez-*ent*-ab-*il*-it-e, fitness for presentation.

PRESENTABLE, *a.* pre-*zent*-a-bl, fit for presentation.

PRESENTANEOUS, *a.* prez-ent-*ane*-e-us, ready; quick.

PRESENTATION, *n.* prez-ent-*ay*-shon, the act of presenting; representation; the act or right of presenting to a church living; a gift. **Feast of the Presentation**, Candlemas. **Presentation at Court**, a formal introduction to the sovereign. **Presentation copy**, a copy of a work presented as a testimony of respect. (O.Fr.)

PRESENTATIVE, *a.* prez-*ent*-at-iv, having the right of presentation; admitting the presentation of a clerk [Eccles.]; apprehending or apprehended directly [Psychology].

PRESENTEE, *n.* prez-ent-*ee*, one presented to a benefice; the receiver of a present.

PRESENTER, *n.* pre-*zent*-er, one who presents.

PRESENTIENT, *a.* pre-*sen*-she-ent, apprehending; conscious of what will happen. (L. *præsentiens.*)

PRESENTIMENT, *n.* pre-*zen*-te-ment, an apprehension of something, usually unpleasant, about to happen; a foreboding. (Fr. *pressentiment.*)

PRESENTIVE, *a.* pre-*zent*-iv, expressing an intuitive idea.

PRESENTIVENESS, *n.* pre-*zent*-iv-ness, the quality of being presentive.

PRESENTLY, *ad.* *prez*-ent-le, in a short time; soon; immediately.

PRESENTMENT, *n.* prez-*ent*-ment, the act of presenting; representation; the notice taken from their own knowledge by a grand jury of any offence; an indictment presented by a grand jury [Law]. (O.Fr.)

PRESERVABLE, *a.* pre-*zerv*-a-bl, that may be preserved.

PRESERVATION, *n.* prez-er-*vay*-shon, the act of preserving or keeping safe; the state of being preserved from injury or decay. (O.Fr.)

PRESERVATIVE, *a.* pre-*zerv*-at-iv, tending to preserve or having the power of preserving from injury or decay: *n.* that which preserves.

PRESERVATORY, *a.* pre-*zerv*-at-or-e, tending to preserve.

PRESERVE, *n.* pre-*zerv*, fruit or vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar; a place for the preservation of game: *v.t.* to keep from injury; to uphold; to keep in a sound state; to season with sugar or other substances for preservation; to keep from corruption; to sustain; to protect game within boundaries; to keep private. **Preserved. Preserves. Preserving.** (O.Fr. *preserver.*)

PRESERVER, *n.* pre-*zerv*-er, the person or thing that preserves; the person who makes preserves of fruits.

PRESES, *n.* *pree*-ses, in Scotland, the chairman of a meeting. (L. *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, sit.)

PRESIDE, *v.i.* pre-*zide*, to be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control or govern; to exercise superintendence; to act as chairman. **Presided. Presides. Presiding.** (O.Fr. *presider.*)

PRESIDENCY, *n.* *prez*-id-en-se, superintendence; the office, jurisdiction or residence of president; the term during which a president holds office; an administrative division of India. (Fr. *présidence.*)

PRESIDENT, *n.* *prez*-id-ent, one who presides; the chief of a republic; the chief of a college or university. **Lord President**, the presiding judge of the Court of Session. **Lord President of the Council**, the president of the Privy Council. **Vice-president**, one who takes the place of a president in case of absence.

PRESIDENTIAL, *a.* prez-id-*en*-shal, pertaining to a president; presiding over.

PRESIDENTSHIP, *n.* *prez*-id-ent-ship, the office and place of president; the term for which he holds office.

PRESIDIAL, *a.* pre-*sid*-e-al, presidiary.

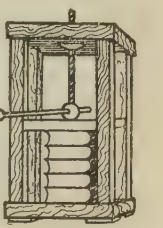
PRESIDIARY, *a.* pre-*sid*-e-ar-re, pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. (L. *præsidium*, a garrison, from *præ*, and *sedeo*, sit.)

PRESIGNIFY, *v.t.* pre-*sig*-ne-fi, to intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously. **Presignified. Presignifies. Presigniying.** (L. *præsignifico.*)

PRESS, *v.t.* press, to pay naval recruits prest-money, that is, so much out of the floating cash; to compel men to join the navy and thus be entitled to prest-money; to commandeer. **Pressed. Presses. Pressing.** (O.Fr. *prester*, to lend.)

PRESS, *v.t.* press, to urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to hurry; to enforce; to hug; to straiten; to constrain; to urge; to make smooth, as paper or cloth: *v.i.* to urge forward with force; to encroach; to crowd; to push with force. **Pressed. Presses. Pressing.** (Fr. *presser*, press.)

PRESS, *n.* press, an instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed or forced into a more compact form; a printing-machine; the art or business of printing and publishing; literature, especially newspaper literature; journalism; a crowd; the act of urging or pushing forward; urgency; a closet for the safe keeping of things; a bookcase. **In the press**, being printed. **Liberty of the press**, freedom to print without government censorship. **Press agent**, the manager of the advertising department of an exhibition or other enterprise. **Press of sail**, as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit [Naut.].



Press.

PRESS-BED, *n.* *press*-bed, a bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESS-BOX, *n.* *press*-boks, the place occupied by reporters at an outdoor gathering.

PRESS-CUTTING, *n.* *press*-kut-ing, an extract cut from a newspaper or other periodical. (Fr. *presne.*)

PRESSER, *n.* *pres*-ser, one who or that which presses.

PRESS-GALLERY, *n.* *press*-gal-ler-e, the place occupied by newspaper reporters in the House of Commons.

PRESSGANG, *n.* *press*-gang, a detachment of seamen empowered to recruit men for the naval service, by force, if necessary. (*Prest-gang.*)

PRESSING, *a.* *pres*-sing, urgent; importunate.

PRESSINGLY, *ad.* *pres*-sing-le, in a pressing manner.

PRESSION, *n.* *presh*-on, the act of pressing; pressure. (Fr.)

PRESSIROSTRAL, *a.* pres-sir-*ros*-tral, having a compressed or flattened beak. (L. *pressum*, and *rostrum*, beak.)

PRESSMAN, *n.* *press*-man, in printing, a machine-minder; a journalist.

PRESSMARK, *n.* *press*-mahrk, the librarian's mark on a book that shows in what press or bookcase, and on what shelf thereof, it should be replaced in the library.

PRESS-ROOM, *n.* *press*-room, in printing, the room where the presswork is done.

PRESSURE, *n.* *presh*-ur, the act of pressing; the state of being pressed; force of one body acting on another; a constraining force or impulse; anything which oppresses; straits, or the distress accruing; urgency; impression. **Pressure gauge**, an instrument indicating pressure. (O.Fr.)

PRESSWORK, *n.* *press*-wurk, printing; journalistic work.

PRESTATION, *n.* pres-*tay*-shon, a payment of money sometimes used for purveyance. **Prestation money**, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop. (Fr.)

PRESTER, *n.* *pres*-ter, a priest. **Prester John**, a mythical mediæval Christian priest and king of

some region in Asia or Abyssinia, who figures in the armorial bearings of the see of Chichester. (O.Fr. *prestre*, a priest.)

PRESTIDIGITATION, *n.* *pres*-te-dij-it-*ay*-shon, legerdemain. (Fr.)

PRESTIDIGITATOR, *n.* *pres*-te-*dij*-it-ay-tor, one who practises legerdemain; a juggler. (Fr. *prestidigitateur.*)

PRESTIGE, *n.* pres-*teesj*, moral influence due to past achievements or reputation; originally illusion. (Fr.)

PRESTIGIATION, *n.* pres-tij-e-*ay*-shon, legerdemain; juggling.

PRESTIGIATOR, *n.* pres-*lij*-e-ate-or, a juggler. (L. *prestigiatio.*)

PRESTIMONY, *n.* *pres*-tim-on-e, a fund for the support of a priest. (Late L. *præstimonium.*)

PRESTISSIMO, *ad.* pres-*tis*-se-mo, very quickly [Mus.]. (It.)

PREST-MAN, *n.* prest-man, a seaman placed on a ship's books to whom prest-money has been paid (erroneously written pressed-man); an enlisted man.

PREST-MONEY, *n.* *prest*-mun-ne, imprest-money, that is, floating cash, a fixed sum held for change and petty payments; money paid out of the floating cash to men when they join the British navy or army.

PRESTO, *ad.* *pres*-to, quickly [Mus.]. (It.)

PRESTRICTION, *n.* pre-*strik*-shon, dimness of vision; blindness.

PRE-STUDY, *v.i.* pre-*stud*-e, to learn beforehand. Pre-studied. Pre-studies. Pre-studying.

PRESUMABLE, *a.* pre-*zewm*-a-bl, that may be presumed, or supposed to be true.

PRESUMABLY, *ad.* pre-*zewm*-ab-le, by presumption.

PRESUME, *v.t.* pre-*zewm*, to suppose to be true or entitled to belief on probable grounds: *v.i.* to venture without positive permission; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to take a liberty. Presumed. Presumes. Presuming. (O.Fr. *presumer.*)

PRESUMER, *n.* pre-*zewm*-er, one who presumes.

PRESUMING, *a.* pre-*zewm*-ing, too confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

PRESUMINGLY, *ad.* pre-*zewm*-ing-le, in a presuming manner.

PRESUMPTION, *n.* pre-*zump*-shon, the act of presuming; supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without positive proof; strong probability; presumptuousness; arrogance. (O.Fr.)

PRESUMPTIVE, *a.* pre-*zump*-tiv, grounded on probable evidence; that may be presumed; presumptuous; arrogant. Heir presumptive, one who would inherit an estate if the owner should die without issue. Presumptive evidence, that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact [Law].

PRESUMPTIVELY, *ad.* pre-*zump*-tiv-le, in a presumptive manner.

PRESUMPTUOUS, *a.* pre-*zump*-tew-us, full of presumption; bold and confident to excess; over-confident; arrogant; irreverent with regard to sacred things; wilful. (O.Fr. *presomptieus.*)

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, *ad.* pre-*zump*-tew-us-le, in a presumptuous manner.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* pre-*zump*-tew-us-ness, the quality of being presumptuous.

PRESUPPOSAL, *n.* *pre*-sup-*poze*-al, presupposition.

PRESUPPOSE, *v.t.* pre-sup-*poze*, to take for granted; to imply as antecedent. Presupposed. Presupposes. Presupposing. (O.Fr. *presupposer.*)

PRESUPPOSITION, *n.* *pre*-sup-po-*zish*-on, presupposing; taking for granted.

PRESURMISE, *n.* pre-*sur*-mize, a surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, *n.* pre-*tence*, excuse; the act of pretending; false or hypocritical profession; pretext; assumption; claim to notice; claim, true or false. Escutcheon of pretence, a shield charged upon the field of another shield of larger size and bearing a distinct coat-of-arms.

PRETEND, *v.t.* pre-*tend*, to hold out, as a false appearance; to show hypocritically; to counterfeit; to affect; to claim: *v.i.* to put in a claim; to hold out appearances. Pretended. Pretending. Pretends. (O.Fr. *pretendre.*)

PRETENDED, *a.* pre-*tend*-ed, feigned; ostensible; hypocritical.

PRETENDEDLY, *ad.* pre-*tend*-ed-le, by false appearances.

PRETENDER, *n.* pre-*tend*-er, one who pretends; one who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to anything; the heir of the Stuart family who laid claim to the throne of England.

PRETENDERSHIP, *n.* pre-*tend*-er-ship, the attitude or the claim of a pretender.

PRETENDINGLY, *ad.* pre-*tend*-ing-le, arrogantly.

PRETENSED, *a.* pre-*tenst*, pretended.

PRETENSION, *n.* pre-*ten*-shon, claim, true or false; claim to something to be obtained; pretext. (O.Fr. *pretention.*)

PRETENTIOUS, *a.* pre-*ten*-shus, making great pretensions; assuming an air of unjustified ostentatious superiority.

PRETENTIOUSLY, *ad.* pre-*ten*-shus-le, in a pretentious manner.

PRETENTIOUSNESS, *n.* pre-*ten*-shus-ness, the quality of being pretentious.

PRETER, *pre*-ter, a Latin prefix, signifying beyond, beside, or more.

PRETERHUMAN, *a.* pre-ter-*hew*-man, more than human.

PRETERIMPERFECT, *n.* pre-ter-im-*per*-fekt, the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past [Gram.].

PRETERIST, *n.* *pre*-ter-ist, one who holds by the past; one who holds that the Apocalyptic prophecies are all fulfilled [Theol.].

PRETERIT, *n.* *pret*-er-it, the past tense.

PRETERITE, *a.* *pret*-er-it, past; applied to the tense which expresses action or being perfectly past or finished [Gram.]. (O.Fr. *preterit.*)

PRETERITION, *n.* pre-ter-*ish*-on, the act of going past or passing over; the state of being past; the summary mention of a thing, on pretence of passing over it [Rhet.]. (L. *præteritio.*)

PRETERLAPSED, *a.* *pre*-ter-lapst, past; gone by. (L. *preter*, and *lapsus*, glide.)

PRETERMISSION, *n.* pre-ter-*mish*-on, a passing by; omission; preterition [Rhet.].

PRETERMIT, *v.t.* pre-ter-*mit*, to pass by; to omit; to neglect. Pretermits. Pretermitted. Pretermitting. (L. *prætermissio.*)

PRETERNATURAL, *a.* pre-ter-*nat*-yewr-al, beyond or different from what is natural; out of the usual order of things.

PRETERNATURALLY, *ad.* pre-ter-*nat*-yewr-al-le, in a preternatural manner.

PRETERNATURALNESS, *n.* pre-ter-*nat*-yewr-al-ness, the state of being preternatural.

PRETERNUPTIAL, *a.* pre-ter-*nup*-shal, adulterous.

PRETERPERFECT, *a.* pre-ter-*per*-fekt, perfect: *n.* the perfect tense [Gram.].

PRETERPLUPERFECT, *a.* *pre*-ter-*ploo*-per-fekt, pluperfect: *n.* the pluperfect tense [Gram.].

PRETEXT, *n.* *pre*-tekst, pretence; reason or motive assigned to conceal the real one. (Fr. *prétexte.*)

PRETEXT, *v.t.* pre-*tekst*, to give as pretext. Pretexted. Pretexting. Pretexts.

PRETIBIAL, *a.* pre-*tib*-e-al, situated in the front of the tibia [Anat.]. (L. *præ*, and *tibia.*)

PRETONE, *n.* *pre*-tone, that which precedes the accented syllable.

PRETOR, *n.* *pre*-tor, prætor; a Roman judge or magistrate. (L.)

PRETORIAL, *a.* pre-*tore*-e-al, pretorian.

PRETORIAN, *a.* pre-*tore*-e-an, pertaining to a pretor; judicial; exercised by a pretor. Pretorian bands or guards, the Roman emperor's guards. Pretorian gate, the gate of a Roman camp directly opposite the enemy. (Late L. *prætorianus.*)

PRETORIUM, *n.* pre-*tore*-e-um, a Roman judgment-hall; the general's tent in camp. (L.)

PRETORSHIP, *n.* *pre*-tor-ship, the office or term of office of pretor.

PRETTIFY, *v.t.* *prit*-te-fy, to make pretty. Prettified. Prettifies. Prettifying.

PRETTILY, *ad.* *prit*-te-le, in a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste.

PRETTINESS, *n.* *prit*-te-ness, a pleasing form without stateliness; delicate beauty; neatness and taste; pleasing propriety of manners.

PRETTY, *a.* *prit*-te, pleasing in appearance; of pleasing colour; neat and appropriate; neatly arranged; crafty; small; affected: *ad.* tolerably; moderately; *n.* the ornamental band on a drinking glass. (A.S. *prætig*, tricky, clever.)

PRETTYISH, *a.* *prit*-te-ish, rather pretty.

PRETTY-SPOKEN, *a.* *prit*-te-spoke-en, spoken or speaking prettily.

PRETYPIFY, *v.t.* pre-*tip*-e-fi, to prefigure. Pretypified. Pretypifies. Pretypifying.

PREVAIL, *v.i.* pre-*vale*, to overcome; to gain the advantage; to be in force; to occur; to extend over with effect; to operate with effect; to persuade; to succeed. Prevailed. Prevailing. Prevails. (O.Fr.)

PREVAILING, *a.* pre-*vale*-ing, superior in power; having efficacy; predominant; prevalent.

PREVAILINGLY, *ad.* pre-*vale*-ing-le, in a prevailing manner.

PREVALENCE, *n.* *prev*-al-ence, superior strength, influence or efficacy; predominance; general diffusion; success.

PREVALENCY, *n.* *prev*-al-en-se, prevalence.

PREVALENT, *a.* *prev*-al-ent, gaining advantage or superiority; efficacious; successful; predominant; general. (L. *prævalens*, having great strength.)

PREVALENTLY, *ad.* *prev*-al-ent-le, in a prevalent manner.

PREVARICATE, *v.i.* pre-*var*-re-kate, to shuffle; to quibble; to shift this way or the other from the direct course or from truth; to evade the truth; to betray a client by collusion with his antagonist's lawyer [Law]. Prevaricated. Prevaricates. Prevaricating.

PREVARICATION, *n.* pre-var-re-*kay*-shon, a shuffling or quibbling; a deviation from the truth or fair dealing.

PREVARICATOR, *n.* pre-*var*-re-kate-or, one who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

PREVENANCY, *n.* *prev*-en-an-se, complacency; readiness to oblige.

PREVENIENT, *a.* pre-*veen*-e-ent, going before; preventive. (L. *prævenientis*, coming before.)

PREVENT, *v.t.* pre-*vent*, to hinder, impede or obstruct; to stop; to go before. Prevented. Preventing. Prevents. (L. *præventus*.)

PREVENTABLE, *a.* pre-*vent*-a-bl, that may be prevented.

PREVENTATIVE, *a.* pre-*vent*-at-iv, preventive.

PREVENTER, *n.* pre-*vent*-er, one who or that which prevents; a rope, bolt or stay, employed to relieve the strain on another [Naut.].

PREVENTINGLY, *ad.* pre-*vent*-ing-le, so as to prevent.

PREVENTION, *n.* pre-*ven*-shon, the act of preventing; obstruction; the act of going before.

PREVENTIONAL, *a.* pre-*ven*-shon-al, preventive.

PREVENTIVE, *a.* pre-*vent*-iv, tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents; an antidote previously taken. Preventive medicine, medicine taken, or treatment prescribed, to avoid the possibility of illness or disease; the science of the prevention of disease. Preventive Service, the coastguard; the service for the prevention of smuggling.

PREVENTIVELY, *ad.* pre-*vent*-iv-le, in a preventive manner.

PREVERTEBRAL, *a.* pre-*vert*-e-bral, in front of the backbone.

PREVIOUS, *a.* *pree*-ve-us, going before in time; antecedent. (L. *prævius*, going in front.)

PREVIOUSLY, *ad.* *pree*-ve-us-le, in time preceding.

PREVIOUSNESS, *n.* *pree*-ve-us-ness, antecedence.

PREVISION, *n.* pre-*vizh*-on, foresight; prescience.

PREVISE, *v.t.* pre-*vize*, to foresee. Prevised. Previses. Prevising. (L. *prævisus*, foreseen.)

PRE-WAR, *a.* *pre*-wor, before 1914.

PREWARN, *v.t.* pre-*worn*, to give notice of; to warn beforehand; to preadmonish. Prewarned. Prewarning. Prewarns.

PREY, *n.* pray, spoil; plunder; that which is or may be seized by violence in order to be devoured: *v.i.* to plunder; to seize and devour; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. Preyed. Preying. Preys. (O.Fr. *preie*.)

PREYER, *n.* *pray*-er, a plunderer; a waster.

PRIAPEAN, *a.* pri-*ay*-pe-an, pertaining to Priapus; grossly sensual; obscene.

PRIAPUS, *n.* pri-*ay*-pus, the god of procreation [Myth.].

PRICE, *n.* price, the sum of money at which a thing is valued; the cost of an article; value; worth: *v.t.* to set a price on. Price current, a table of current prices. Price list, a list of prices. Priced. Prices. Pricing. (O.Fr. *pris*.)

PRICELESS, *a.* *price*-less, too valuable to admit of a price; invaluable.

PRICK, *n.* prik, a slender pointed instrument; a goad; a spur; sharp, stinging pain; remorse; a point; a puncture; a small roll [Naut.]: *v.t.* to pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; to erect a pointed thing; to fix by a point; to designate by a puncture; to spur; to incite; to sting with remorse; to affect with pain; to make acid: *v.i.* to become acid; to dress one's self for show; to spur on; to aim at a point. To prick a chart, to trace a ship's course on a chart [Naut.]. Pricked. Pricking. Pricks. (A.S. *prica*.)

PRICKEARED, *a.* *prik*-eerd, with erect pointed ears.

PRICKER, *n.* *prik*-er, a sharp-pointed instrument.

PRICKET, *n.* *prik*-et, a buck in his second year; stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

PRICKING, *n.* *prik*-ing, the act of piercing with a sharp point; a sensation of sharp pain.

PRICKLE, *n.* *prik*-kl, a small sharp process growing from the bark of a plant, or the skin or shell of an animal; a little prick: a thorn: *v.t.* to prick. Prickled. Prickles. Prickling. (A.S. *pricel*.)

PRICKLE-BACK, *n.* *prik*-kl-bak, a small fish, a stickleback; any species of *Gasterosteus*.

PRICKLETANG, *n.* *prik*-kl-tang, the seaweed *Fucus serratus*.

PRICKLINESS, *n.* *prik*-le-ness, the state of having many prickles.

PRICKLY, *a.* *prik*-le, full of sharp points.

PRICKLY-ASH, *n.* *prik*-le-ash, the toothache tree, *Zanthoxylum fraxineum*.

PRICKLY-HEAT, *n.* *prik*-le-heet, a skin disease in the tropics, *Lichen tropicus*, attended with an aggravating stinging and itch.

PRICKLY-PEAR, *n.* *prik*-le-pare, the fleshy-stemmed plant, *Opuntia vulgaris*.

PRICKMADAM, *n.* *prik*-mad-am, a species of stonecrop with subulate leaves, *Sedum reflexum*.

PRICKPUNCH, *n.* *prik*-punch, a piece of tempered steel with a round point.

PRICKSONG, *n.* *prik*-song, contrapuntal music in general; written music.

PRICKWOOD, *n.* *prik*-wood, the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, or the spindle tree, *Euonymus europæus*.

PRIDE, *n.* pride, inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness; insolence; noble self-esteem or elation of heart; elevation; decoration; splendid show; that of which one is proud: *v.t.* to take pride in; to value. Prided. Prides. Priding. (A.S. *pryte*.)

PRIDEFUL, *a.* *pride*-ful, full of pride; scornful.

PRIDEFULLY, *ad.* *pride*-ful-le, in a prideful manner.

PRIDEFULNESS, *n.* *pride*-ful-ness, the quality of being prideful.

PRIDELESS, *a.* *pride*-less, destitute of pride.

PRIDIAN, *a.* *prid*-e-an, pertaining to the day before. (L. *pridianus*.)

PRIDINGLY, *ad.* *pride*-ing-le, with pride.

PRIER, *n.* *pri*-*er*, one who searches and scrutinizes; an inquisitive person.

PRIEST, *n.* preest, a clergyman in full orders; one who officiates at an altar; a presbyter. (A.S. *preost*.)

PRIESTCRAFT, *n.* *preest*-krahft, the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandizement and honour of their own order.

PRIESTESS, *n.* *preest*-ess, a female priest.

PRIESTHOOD, *n.* *preest*-hood, the office of a priest; priests, or the priestly order.

PRIEST-LIKE, *a.* *preest*-like, in the manner of a priest.

PRIESTLINESS, *n.* *preest*-le-ness, appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, *a.* *preest*-le, sacerdotal; pertaining to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, *a.* *preest*-rid-den, managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, *n.* prig, a precisian; a superior person in his own estimation; a pert, conceited fellow; a petty

thief: *v.t.* to filch or steal. **Prigged.** **Prigging.** Prigs. (*Prick.*)

PRIGGISH, *a.* *prig*-ish, conceited; affected.

PRIGGISHLY, *ad.* *prig*-ish-le, in a priggish manner.

PRIGGISHNESS, *n.* *prig*-ish-ness, the quality of being priggish.

PRIGGISM, *n.* *prig*-izm, the quality or manner of a prig.

PRILL, *n.* pril, a fish like the turbot without the tubercles, the brill. *Rhombus lævis*; a solid piece of pure ore.

PRIM, *n.* prim, the shrub privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.*

PRIM, *a.* prim, formal; precise; affectedly nice: *v.t.* to deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness. **Primmed.** **Primming.** **Prims.** (O.Fr.)

PRIMA, *a.* *pre*-ma, first. **Prima donna,** the first female singer in an opera. (It. first lady, from L. *prima domina.*)

PRIMACY, *n.* *prime*-as-e, dignity or office of a primate. (O.Fr. *primacie.*)

PRIMAGE, *n.* *prime*-aje, a charge in addition to freight for loading or unloading. (Fr.)

PRIMAL, *a.* *prime*-al, first; primary. (Late L. *primalis.*)

PRIMALITY, *n.* prime-*al*-it-e, state of being primal.

PRIMARILY, *ad.* *prime*-ar-il-e, in a primary manner.

PRIMARINESS, *n.* *prime*-ar-e-ness, the state of being primary.

PRIMARY, *a.* *prime*-ar-e, first in order; original; chief; principal; intended, as a school, for elementary instruction; radical: *n.* that which stands highest in rank or importance: *pl.* the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing. **Primary rocks,** the earliest sedimentary rocks of the earth's crust, from the Permian downwards. (L. *primarius.*)

PRIMATE, *n.* *prime*-ate, the chief ecclesiastic in a prelatic national church; an archbishop. **Primate of all England,** the Archbishop of Canterbury. **Primate of England,** the Archbishop of York. (Fr. *primat.*)

PRIMATES, *n.pl.* prime-*ate*-eez, the order of mammals which includes man, the anthropoid apes, the monkeys and the lemurs.

PRIMATESHIP, *n.* *prime*-ate-ship, the office or dignity of a primate.

PRIMATIAL, *a.* prime-*au*-shal, pertaining to a primate.

PRIME, *a.* prime, first in order of time, rank, importance or excellence; early; blooming: *n.* the dawn, the first hour after sunrise; the first canonical hour after the lauds; the beginning; the spring of the year or of life; youth; the best part; the utmost perfection. **Prime Meridian,** the meridian from which longitude is reckoned. **Prime Minister,** the responsible head of a ministry. **Prime number,** a number divisible only by unity [Arith.]. **Prime vertical,** a great circle passing from east to west through the zenith at right angles to the celestial meridian. (L. *primus,* first.)

PRIME, *v.t.* prime, to charge the pan of a gun with powder; to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge; to prepare; to lay on the first colour in painting: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; to carry water into the cylinder with the steam. **Primed.** **Primes.** **Priming.**

PRIMELY, *ad.* *prime*-le, originally; most excellently.

PRIMENESS, *n.* *prime*-ness, supreme excellence.

PRIMER, *n.* *prim*-er, a first book; a work of elementary instruction; a small prayer-book; one of two sizes of type.

PRIMER, *n.* *prime*-er, a tube, cap or wafer serving as a detonator.

PRIMERO, *n.* pre-*meer*-o, a game at cards. (Sp.)

PRIMET, *n.* *prim*-et, the old name for privet. (Dial. Eng. *prime,* to trim plants.)

PRIMEVAL, *a.* prime-*ee*-val, original; primitive. (L. *primus,* and *ævum,* an age.)

PRIMEVALLY, *ad.* prime-*ee*-val-le, in primeval times.

PRIMIGENOUS, *a.* pri-*mij*-en-us, first formed or generated; original. (L. *primigenius.*)

PRIMIGENIAL, *a.* pri-me-*jeen*-e-al, primigenous.

PRIMINE, *n.* *prime*-in, the outermost integument or sac of an ovule [Bot.]. (L. *primus.*)

PRIMING, *n.* *prime*-ing, the powder in the pan of a gun; the first coat of paint. **Priming iron or wire,** a pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge.

PRIMIPAROUS, *a.* pri-*mip*-ar-us, producing young for the first time. (L. *primipara,* a woman in her first labour.)

PRIMITIÆ, *n.pl.* prim-*ish*-e-e, first-fruits; the first year's profits of a church living [Eccles. Law]. (L.)

PRIMITIVE, *a.* *prim*-it-iv, pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; primary; radical; formal; simple; old-fashioned: *n.* a word not derived from another. **Primitive colours,** red, yellow and blue. **Primitive rocks,** the oldest of the Primary rocks. (L. *primitivus.*)

PRIMITIVELY, *ad.* *prim*-it-iv-le, originally; primarily.

PRIMITIVENESS, *n.* *prim*-it-iv-ness, the quality of being primitive.

PRIMLY, *ad.* *prim*-le, in a prim, or formal, manner.

PRIMNESS, *n.* *prim*-ness, affected formality.

PRIMO, *n.* *pree*-mo, the first or leading part [Mus.]. (It.)

PRIMOGENIAL, *a.* pri-mo-*jeen*-e-al, first-born; original; primary; constituent; primigenial.

PRIMOGENITARY, *a.* pri-mo-*jen*-it-ar-e, primogenitive.

PRIMOGENITIVE, *a.* pri-mo-*jen*-it-iv, pertaining to primogeniture.

PRIMOGENITOR, *n.* pri-mo-*jin*-it-or, the first forefather.

PRIMOGENITURE, *n.* pri-mo-*jen*-it-yewr, seniority by birth among children; the right to real property which belongs to the eldest son [Law]. (O.Fr.)

PRIMOGENITURESHIP, *n.* pri-mo-*jen*-it-yur-ship, the state or privileges of the first-born.

PRIMORDIAL, *a.* prime-*ord*-e-al, first in order; original; existing from the beginning; rudimentary; first formed: *n.* first principle or element. (Fr.)

PRIMORDIALLY, *ad.* prime-*ord*-e-al-le, originally.

PRIMORDIAN, *n.* prime-*ord*-e-an, a kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE, *a.* prime-*ord*-e-ate, original; existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, *n.* *prim*-roze, the popular name of *Primula acaulis*: *a.* of the colour of a primrose; gay or flowery. **Evening primrose,** the plant *Œnothera biennis.* **Primrose Day,** the 19th of April. **Primrose League,** a political society for the spread of Conservatism formed in memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield, who died in 1881, on what is now known as Primrose Day. (O.Fr. *prime rose,* from L. *primula.*)

PRIMULA, *n.* *prim*-yew-la, the primrose genus. (L.)

PRIMUM-MOBILE, *n.* *prime*-um-*moh*-bil-e, first cause of motion; the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe [Ancient Astron.]. (L.)

PRIMUS, *n.* *prime*-us, the first; the eldest; the principal bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church. (L. first.)

PRINCE, *n.* prince, a sovereign; a ruler; a man of the highest rank; a king's son; the chief of any body of men. **Prince-Bishop,** a bishop who was also the prince of his diocese. **Prince Consort,** the husband of a queen regnant. **Prince Imperial,** the eldest son of an emperor. **Prince of the Church,** a cardinal. **Prince of Wales,** the eldest son of the English sovereign. **Prince Regent,** a prince acting as regent. **Prince's feather,** a plant of the genus *Amaranthus.* (Fr.)

PRINCEDOM, *n.* *prince*-dum, the jurisdiction, rank or estate of a prince.

PRINCELIKE, *a.* *prince*-like, befitting a prince.

PRINCELINESS, *n.* *prince*-le-ness, the quality of being princely; the dignity of a prince.

PRINCELING, *n.* *prince*-ling, a prince of little importance.

PRINCELY, *a.* *prince*-le, resembling a prince; having the rank of a prince; befitting a prince; stately; royal; very large; magnificent: *ad.* in a princelike manner.

PRINCE'S-METAL, *n.* *prince*-ez-*met*-al, a compound of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold, discovered by Prince Rupert.

PRINCESS, *n.* prin-*sess*, a female sovereign; the daughter of a king; the consort of a prince. **Princess Royal,** the sovereign's eldest daughter. (Fr. *princesse.*)

PRINCESSE, *n.* prin-*sess*, a close-fitting gown. (Fr.)

PRINCIPAL, *a.* *prin*-sip-al, chief; highest in rank, character or importance: *n.* a chief or head; one who takes the lead; the president, governor or

chief in authority; a chief party, actor or agent; a capital sum lent on interest. (Fr.)

PRINCIPALITY, *n.* prin-sip-*al*-it-e, sovereignty; a prince; the territory of a prince; the country which gives title to a prince; the twelve counties of Wales. (O.Fr. *principalite.*)

PRINCIPALLY, *ad.* *prin*-sip-al-le, chiefly.

PRINCIPALNESS, *n.* *prin*-sip-al-ness, the state of being principal.

PRINCIPIA, *n.pl.* prin-*sip*-e-a, first principles. (L.)

PRINCIPIANT, *a.* prin-*sip*-e-ant, relating to principles.

PRINCIPLE, *n.* *prin*-se-pl, the source of origin of anything; element; constituent or component part; an axiom or accepted truth; ground or reason; a general truth or law comprehending many subordinate ones; tenet or doctrine; a settled law or rule of action; a rule of conduct: *v.t.* to impress with any tenet; to establish firmly in the mind. **Principled. Principles. Principling.** (Fr. *principe.*)

PRINK, *v.i.* pringk, to prank; to dress for show; to strut: *v.t.* to dress showily. **Prinked. Prinking. Prinks.** (*Prank.*)

PRINKER, *n.* *pringk*-er, one who prinks.

PRINT, *n.* print, a mark made by impression; the impression of types in general; that which impresses its form on anything; a fabric printed in colours; anything produced by printing: *v.t.* to mark by pressing one thing on another; to impress; to form by impression; specially to impress, as letters, on paper; to form a positive from a negative in photography; to publish: *v.i.* to practise the art of printing; to publish a book. **Out of print**, when no copies of a work are left for sale by the publisher. **Printed. Printing. Prints.** (O.Fr. *preinte*, from *empreinte*, a stamp.)

PRINTER, *n.* *print*-er, one who prints books, pamphlets or papers; one who prints on textiles and other materials. **Printer's devil**, any subordinate youth in a printing-office.

PRINTING, *n.* *print*-ing, the art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material; the business of a printer; typography. **Letter-press printing**, printing directly or indirectly from movable types.

PRINTING-INK, *n.* *print*-ing-ingk, ink used in printing.

PRINTING-MACHINE, *n.* *print*-ing-ma-sheen, a printing press, in which the work is performed by machinery.

PRINTING-OFFICE, *n.* *print*-ing-*off*-is, an establishment where printing is carried on.

PRINTING-PAPER, *n.* *print*-ing-pay-per, paper used for printing on.

PRINTING-PRESS, *n.* *print*-ing-press, a press for printing.

PRINTLESS, *a.* *print*-less, that leaves no impression.

PRINTSELLER, *n.* *print*-sel-ler, one who sells engravings or other printed pictures.

PRINTSHOP, *n.* *print*-shop, a shop where engravings or other printed pictures are sold.

PRINT-WORKS, *n.* *print*-wurks, a building where people are employed to print on fabrics by means of blocks and cylinders.

PRIOR, *n.* *pri*-or, the superior of a monastic community, or the next in rank to an abbot. **Grand Prior**, the chief of the Templars; the chief of the Knights Hospitallers. (O.Fr. *priour.*)

PRIOR, *a.* *pri*-or, former; previous; antecedent: *ad.* previously. (L. former.)

PRIORATE, *n.* *pri*-or-ate, government by a prior.

PRIORESS, *n.* *pri*-or-ess, a lady superior of a nunnery.

PRIORITY, *n.* pri-*or*-rit-e, the state of being prior in time, place or rank; precedence. (Fr. *priorité.*)

PRIORSHIP, *n.* *pri*-or-ship, the state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, *n.* *pri*-or-e, a monastery ruled by a prior or a nunnery ruled by a prioress. (O.Fr. *priorie.*)

PRISAGE, *n.* *prize*-aje, an ancient customs duty on wine. (Fr.)

PRISE, *n.* prize, a lever: *v.t.* to raise with a lever. **Prised. Prises. Prising.**

PRISM, *n.* prizm, a solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; a glass with three oblong sides. (Gr. *prisma*, from *prizo*, saw.)

Prism.

PRISMATIC, *a.* priz-*mat*-ik, resembling a prism; separated and formed by a prism; pertaining to a prism; columnar. **Prismatic compass**, an instrument for taking horizontal angles.

PRISMATICALLY, *ad.* priz-*mat*-ik-al-le, as or by means of a prism.

PRISMATOIDAL, *a.* priz-mat-*oyd*-al, in the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, *n.* *priz*-moyd, a body that approaches the form of a prism. (Gr. *prisma*, and *eidos*, like.)

PRISMOIDAL, *a.* priz-*moyd*-al, approaching the form of a prism.

PRISMY, *a.* *priz*-me, of or like a prism.

PRISON, *n.* *priz*-on, a gaol; a public building for the confinement of criminals; any place of confinement: *v.t.* to shut up in a prison; to confine; to enchain. **Prison fever**, typhus fever. **Prisoned. Prisoning. Prisons.** (O.Fr. *prisun.*)

PRISON-BREAKER, *n.* *priz*-on-brake-er, an escaped prisoner.

PRISONER, *n.* *priz*-on-er, one confined in a prison; a person under arrest; a captive in war. **Prisoners' base**, the outdoor game also known as chevy-chase.

PRISON-HOUSE, *n.* *priz*-on-house, a house in which prisoners are confined.

PRISONMENT, *n.* *priz*-on-ment, confinement in a prison.

PRISTINE, *a.* *pris*-tin, pertaining to an early period; original. (L. *pristinus*, old.)

PRISTIS, *n.* *pris*-tis, the sawfish. (Gr.)

PRITHEE, *prith*-e, a corruption of "I pray thee."

PRITTLE-PRATTLE, *n.* *prit*-tl-*prat*-tl, trifling loquacity.

PRIVACY, *n.* *priv*-as-e, *or prive*-as-e, a state of retirement; a place of seclusion; retreat; secrecy.

PRIVATE, *a.* *pri*-vate, peculiar to one's self; personal; secret: secluded; not open; not invested with public office or employment: *n.* a common soldier. **Private Bill**, a Parliamentary bill dealing with matters affecting companies, individuals or particular localities and not a public measure concerning the whole nation. (L. *privatus*, separated.)

PRIVATEER, *n.* *pri*-va-teer, an armed private ship under government licence to capture enemy shipping: *v.t.* to cruise in a privateer. **Privateer flag**, the union with a red border. **Privateered. Privateering. Privateers.**

PRIVATEERING, *n.* pri-va-*teer*-ing, plundering the ships of an enemy by means of privateers.

PRIVATEERSMAN, *n.* pri-va-*teerz*-man, an officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRIVATELY, *ad.* *pri*-vate-le, in a private manner.

PRIVATENESS, *n.* *pri*-vate-ness, private state; secrecy; privacy; seclusion.

PRIVATION, *n.* pri-*vay*-shon, the state of being deprived; deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; absence; destitution; hardship. (O.Fr.)

PRIVATIVE, *a.* *priv*-at-iv, causing privation; consisting in the absence or defect of something; negative [Gram.]: *n.* the absence of something; a prefix which changes the sense into the contrary [Gram.].

PRIVATIVELY, *ad.* *priv*-at-iv-le, in a privative manner.

PRIVET, *n.* *priv*-et, the shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare*, used for making garden hedges. (Probably corruption of *primet.*)

PRIVILEGE, *n.* *priv*-il-ej, a benefit or advantage peculiar to a person, company or society; peculiar advantage, right or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to exempt from censure. **Bill of privilege**, a peer's petition to be tried by his peers. **Writ of privilege**, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody

when arrested in a civil suit. **Privileged. Privileges. Privileging.** (O.Fr.)

PRIVILEGED, *a.* *priv*-il-ejd, invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIVILY, *ad.* *priv*-il-e, privately; secretly.

PRIVITY, *n.* *priv*-it-e, private concurrence; joint knowledge; secrecy. (O.Fr. *privété.*)

PRIVY, *a.* *priv*-e, private; pertaining to some one exclusively; assigned to private uses; clandestine; appropriated to retirement; admitted to the knowledge of what is secret: *n.* a person having an interest in any action at law; a closet; a water-closet. **Privy chamber,** the private apartment in a royal residence. **Privy Council,** a body of councillors appointed by the crown to advise on occasions of state emergency. **Privy Councillor,** a member of the Privy Council. **Privy Purse,** money for the personal use of the sovereign. **Privy Seal,** the seal which the sovereign uses on documents that are not to pass the Great Seal. (Fr.)

PRIZAGE, *n.* *prize*-aje, the share of goods taken as lawful prize which belongs to the Crown.

PRIZE, *n.* prize, that which is taken from an enemy in war; a vessel captured; a reward; the reward gained by any performance; what is won in a lottery. **Prize Court,** a court which adjudicates on prizes taken at sea. (Fr. *pris,* taken.)

PRIZE, *v.t.* prize, to estimate the value of; to value highly; to esteem. **Prized. Prizes. Prizing.** (Fr. *prix,* from L. *pretium,* price.)

PRIZE-FIGHT, *n.* *prize*-fite, a boxing match; a pugilistic contest for a money prize or stake.

PRIZEMAN, *n.* *prize*-man, the winner of a prize.

PRIZE-MASTER, *n.* *prize*-mahst-er, the officer who is given charge of a prize to take into port.

PRIZE-MONEY, *n.* *prize*-mun-ne, share of the proceeds from a captured vessel, or of spoils taken in war.

PRIZE-RING, *n.* *prize*-ring, the enclosure for a prize-fight; prize-fighting.

PRO, pro, a Latin prefix, signifying for, fore, before, forward, forth or provisional. **Pro and con,** for and against anything.

PRO, *n.* pro, a professional player, either on the stage or at certain outdoor sports. (Abbreviation for *professional.*)

PROA, *n.* *pro*-ah, a Malay sailing canoe fitted with an outrigger. (Malay, *prau.*)

PROBABILISM, *n.* *prob*-ab-il-izm, the doctrine of the bearing on conduct of probable opinions.

PROBABILIST, *n.* *prob*-ab-il-ist, one who maintains the doctrine of probabilism; one who maintains that in spiritual matters we have no surer guide than probability.

PROBABILITY, *n.* prob-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being probable; appearance of truth; anything probable; chance; the branch of algebra dealing with chances; the presumption in favour of a conclusion for which there is not enough evidence for certainty. (Fr. *probabilité.*)

PROBABLE, *a.* *prob*-a-bl, likely; having more evidence than the contrary; which renders something probable. (Fr.)

PROBABLY, *ad.* *prob*-ab-le, more likely than not.

PROBANG, *n.* *proh*-bang, a piece of whalebone with a sponge at the end, for removing obstructions in the throat [Surg.].

PROBATE, *n.* *proh*-bate, the official proof of wills; a certified copy of a will proved; the right or jurisdiction of proving wills. (L. *probatus,* proved.)

PROBATION, *n.* pro-*bay*-shon, the act of proving; proof; trial; moral trial; novitiate.

PROBATIONAL, *a.* pro-*bay*-shon-al, serving for trial. (L. *probatio.*)

PROBATIONARY, *a.* pro-*bay*-shon-ar-e, probational.

PROBATIONER, *n.* pro-*bay*-shon-er, one on trial; a novice; in Scotland, one who is licensed to preach and eligible for a charge; a prisoner under the Probation Act for the first offence.

PROBATIVE, *a.* *proh*-bat-iv, serving for trial or proof.

PROBATOR, *n.* pro-*bate*-or, an examiner; an approver.

PROBATORY, *a.* *proh*-ba-tor-e, serving for trial or proof.

PROBE, *n.* probe, a surgical instrument for thrusting into a wound: *v.t.* to examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body by the use of an instrument; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly. **Probed. Probes. Probing.** (L. *probo,* prove.)

PROBE-SCISSORS, *n.pl.* *probe*-siz-zorz, scissors used to open wounds.

PROBITY, *n.* *prob*-it-e, tried virtue or integrity; honesty; sincerity. (Fr. *probité.*)

PROBLEM, *n.* *prob*-lem, a question proposed for solution; any question involving doubt or uncertainty; a proposition requiring something to be done [Geom.]. (O.Fr. *probleme.*)

PROBLEMATICAL, *a.* prob-lem-*at*-ik-al, questionable; disputable; doubtful.

PROBLEMATICALLY, *ad.* prob-lem-*at*-ik-al-le, doubtfully.

PROBLEMATIZE, *v.i.* *prob*-lem-at-ize, to propose problems. **Problematized. Problematizes. Problematizing.**

PROBLEMIST, *n.* *prob*-lem-ist, a planner of problems; a student of chess problems.

PROBOSCIDEAN, *a.* prob-os-*sid*-e-an, having a proboscis: *n.* an animal with a proboscis.

PROBOSCIS, *n.* pro-*bos*-sis, a prolongation of the nose and upper lip; the trunk, as of an elephant, to take and convey food to the mouth; the snout of an insect, to suck blood or juice. (L.)

PROCACIOUS, *a.* pro-*kay*-shus, petulant; saucy. (L. *procax,* forward.)

PROCATARCTIC, *a.* *pro*-kat-*ahrk*-tik, remotely or immediately antecedent. (Gr. beginning beforehand.)

PROCATARXIS, *n.* *pro*-kat-*ahrk*-sis, the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause [Med.]. (Gr.)

PRO-CATHEDRAL, *n.* *pro*-ka-*thee*-dral, a church used temporarily as a cathedral.

PROCEDURE, *n.* pro-*seed*-yur, manner of proceeding; process; operation.

PROCEED, *v.t.* pro-*seed,* to move or go on from one point to another; to issue; to come from; to prosecute and design; to make progress; to begin and carry on; to act. **Proceeded. Proceeding. Proceeds.** (O.Fr. *proceder.*)

PROCEEDER, *n.* pro-*seed*-er, one who goes forward.

PROCEEDING, *n.* pro-*seed*-ing, course of conduct; process or movement from one thing to another; measure; transaction: *pl.* course of measures or dealing; the steps taken in the prosecution of an action. (L.)

PROCEEDS, *n.pl.* *pro*-seedz, results; money gained by trade.

PROCELEUSMATIC, *a.* pros-e-lewce-*mat*-ik, inciting; animating; said of a metric foot of four short syllables. (Gr. *prokeleusmatikos,* of animating.)

PROCELLARIA, *n.pl.* pro-sel-*lare*-e-a, a genus of birds which comprises the stormy petrel, *P. pelagica,* and the fork-tailed petrel, *P. leucorrhoa.* (L. *procella,* a storm.)

PROCEPHALIC, *a.* *pro*-sef-*al*-ik, pertaining to the front of the head.

PROCERITY, *n.* pro-*ser*-rit-e, height of stature. (O.Fr. *procerite.*)

PROCESS, *n.* *proh*-sess, a proceeding or moving forward; progress; operation; course; a series of changes or measures; the whole course of proceedings in a civil or criminal suit [Law]; any protuberance or projecting part of a bone [Anat.]. **Mesne process,** being an issue upon some collateral or interlocutory matter [Law]. **Process server,** a sheriff's officer. (O.Fr. *proces.*)

PROCESS, *n.* *proh*-sess, the making of printing-blocks by photography: *v.t.* to produce a printing-block by means of photography. **Process block,** a printing-block produced by photography. **Processed. Processing. Processes.**

PROCESSION, *n.* pro-*sesh*-on, the act of proceeding; a number of people in a formal march. **Procession flower,** the milkwort or gang-flower, *Polygala vulgaris.*

PROCESSIONAL, *a.* pro-*sesh*-on-al, pertaining to or consisting in a procession: *n.* a book relating to processions in the Roman Catholic Church.

PROCESSIONARY, *a.* pro-*sesh*-on-ar-e, consisting in procession.

PROCHEIN, *a.* *proh*-shen, next; nearest [Law]. (Fr. *prochain.*)

PROCHRONISM, *n.* *proh*-kron-izm, an error in chronology in assigning an event to too early a date. (Gr. *prochronos*, previous.)

PROCIDENCE, *n.* *proh*-sid-ence, a falling down; a prolapsus [Med.]. (L. *procidentia.*)

PROCIDUOUS, *a.* pro-*sid*-yew-us, falling from its place.

PROCLAIM, *v.t.* pro-*klame*, to publish; to announce; to promulgate; to declare with honour; to outlaw. Proclaimed. Proclaiming. Proclaims. (Fr. *proclamer.*)

PROCLAIMER, *n.* pro-*klame*-er, one who publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, *n.* prok-lam-*ay*-shon, an announcement by the sovereign in council of an executive act; official notice. (Fr.)

PROCLITIC, *a.* pro-*klit*-ik, leaning upon. (Gr. *proklino*, lean forward.)

PROCLIVITY, *n.* pro-*kliv*-it-e, inclination; propensity. (Fr. *proclivite.*)

PROCLIVOUS, *a.* pro-*klive*-us, inclined; tending by nature. (L. *proclivus*, sloping.)

PROCŒLOUS, *a.* pro-*see*-lus, concave in front (L. *pro*, and Gr. *koilia*, a cavity.)

PROCONSUL, *n.* pro-*kon*-sul, a Roman magistrate who discharged the duties of a consul; the governor of a province. (L.)

PROCONSULAR, *a.* pro-*kon*-sewl-ar, pertaining to a proconsul.

PROCONSULATE, *n.* pro-*kon*-sul-ate, the office or jurisdiction of a proconsul.

PROCONSULSHIP, *n.* pro-*kon*-sul-ship, the term of a proconsul's service.

PROCRASTINATE, *v.t.* pro-*kras*-tin-ate, to put off from day to day: *v.i.* to delay. Procrastinated. Procrastinates. Procrastinating. (L. *procrastinatus.*)

PROCRASTINATION, *n.* pro-kras-tin-*ay*-shon, a putting off; delay.

PROCRASTINATOR, *n.* pro-*kras*-tin-ate-or, one who procrastinates.

PROCRASTINATORY, *a.* pro-*kras*-tin-*ate*-or-e, dilatory.

PROCREANT, *a.* *proh*-kre-ant, generating; producing.

PROCREATE, *v.t.* *proh*-kre-ate, to generate; to beget. Procreated. Procreates. Procreating. (L. *procreatus.*)

PROCREATION, *n.* pro-kre-*ay*-shon, act of procreating.

PROCREATIVE, *a.* *proh*-kre-ate-iv, having power to beget.

PROCREATIVENESS, *n.* *proh*-kre-ate-iv-ness, the quality of being procreative.

PROCREATOR, *n.* *proh*-kre-ate-or, one who begets; a father.

PROCRUSTEAN, *a.* pro-*krus*-te-an, reducing so as to produce conformity to one and the same standard by violence. (Procrustes, a famous robber of ancient Greece, who was fabled to torture his victims by stretching or mutilation, till their bodies were of the length of an iron bed.)

PROCTALGIA, *n.* prok-*tal*-je-a, pain in the anus. (Gr. *proktos*, anus, and *algia*, pain.)

PROCTOR, *n.* *prok*-tor, one employed to manage the affairs of another, formerly a solicitor of the Ecclesiastical Courts; a representative of the clergy in Convocation; a university official in charge of discipline. King's Proctor, an official representing the Crown, intervening in divorce cases where there is a charge of collusion between the parties. (L. *procurator*, from *pro*, and *cura*, care.)

PROCTORAGE, *n.* *prok*-tor-aje, management, specially by a proctor.

PROCTORIAL, *a.* prok-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a proctor.

PROCTORIZE, *v.i.* *prok*-tor-ize, to exercise a proctor's authority. Proctorized. Proctorizes. Proctorizing.

PROCTORSHIP, *n.* *prok*-tor-ship, the office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, *a.* pro-*kum*-bent, lying face downwards; prone; leaning forward; trailing [Bot.]. (L. *procumbens*, falling forward.)

PROCURABLE, *a.* pro-*kewr*-a-bl, obtainable.

PROCURACY, *n.* *prok*-yewr-as-e, the management or office of a procurator. (Late L. *procuratia.*)

PROCURATION, *n.* prok-yewr-*ay*-shon, the act of procuring; management of another's affairs; a document conferring the powers of a proctor; a fee paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon for visitations.

PROCURATOR, *n.* *prok*-yewr-ate-or, manager of another's affairs, specially his legal interests. Procurator-fiscal, in Scotland, the public prosecutor before the sheriff courts. (O.Fr.)

PROCURATORIAL, *a.* *prok*-yewr-ate-*ore*-e-al, belonging to or done by a procurator.

PROCURATORSHIP, *n.* *prok*-yewr-ate-or-ship, the office of procurator.

PROCURATORY, *a.* *prok*-yewr-ate-or-e, tending to procuration: *n.* a mandate appointing a procurator.

PROCURATRIX, *n.* *prok*-yewr-*ate*-riks, the inmate who manages the business affairs of a nunnery.

PROCURE, *v.t.* pro-*kewr*, to obtain; to bring about; to win: *v.i.* to pimp. Procured. Procures. Procuring. (Fr. *procurer.*)

PROCUREMENT, *n.* pro-*kewr*-ment, the act of procuring; obtainment; the act of causing.

PROCURER, *n.* pro-*kewr*-er, one who procures or obtains; a pimp.

PROCURESS, *n.* *prok*-yewr-ess, a female pimp; a bawd.

PROCYON, *n.* *proh*-se-on, a star in the constellation of the Little Dog, otherwise known as the Lesser Dog-star. (L.)

PROD, *n.* prod, a goad; a prick: *v.t.* to goad; to thrust at with a pointed stick; to prick with an awl. Prodded. Prodding. Prods.

PRODIGAL, *a.* *prod*-e-gal, given to extravagant expenditure; profuse; wasteful: *n.* a wasteful person; a spendthrift. (Fr.)

PRODIGALITY, *n.* prod-e-*gal*-it-e, extravagance; profusion; waste.

PRODIGALIZE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *prod*-e-gal-ize, to spend lavishly; to waste. Prodigalized. Prodigalizes. Prodigalizing.

PRODIGALLY, *ad.* *prod*-e-gal-le, in a prodigal manner.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* pro-*dij*-us, very great in size; enormous; monstrous; amazing.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *ad.* pro-*dij*-us-le, to a prodigious extent.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, *n.* pro-*dij*-us-ness, the quality of being prodigious.

PRODIGY, *n.* *prod*-e-je, anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; a portent; a monster. (Fr. *prodige.*)

PRODITION, *n.* pro-*dish*-on, treachery; treason. (L.)

PRODITOR, *n.* *prod*-it-or, a traitor.

PRODROMUS, *n.* *proh*-dro-mus, a preliminary treatise. (L.)

PRODUCE, *v.t.* pro-*dewce*, to bring forth; to bring to view; to exhibit; to generate; to cause; to raise; to make; to extend [Geom.]. Produced. Produces. Producing. (L. *produco*, lead.)

PRODUCE, *n.* *prod*-yewce, that which is produced; product; raw products.

PRODUCER, *n.* pro-*dewce*-er, one who produces or generates. Producer gas, gas produced by air and steam when passed through burning coke.

PRODUCIBILITY, *n.* pro-*dewce*-ib-*il*-it-e, power of producing.

PRODUCIBLE, *a.* pro-*dewce*-e-bl, that may be brought into being or generated; that may be exhibited.

PRODUCIBLENESS, *n.* pro-*dewce*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being producible.

PRODUCING, *ppr.* or *a.* pro-*dewce*-ing, generating; yielding.

PRODUCT, *n.* *prod*-ukt, that which is produced by nature or by labour; effect; production; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers [Arith.]. (L. *productum*, brought out, from *pro*, before, and *duco*, lead.)

PRODUCTILE, *a.* pro-*dukt*-il, that may be extended.

PRODUCTION, *n.* pro-*duk*-shon, the act or process of producing; that which is produced; product.

PRODUCTIVE, *a.* pro-*dukt*-iv, having the power of producing; fertile; generative. (L. *productivus.*)

PRODUCTIVELY, *ad.* pro-*dukt*-iv-le, in a productive manner.

PRODUCTIVENESS, *n.* pro-*dukt*-iv-ness, quality of being productive.

PROEGUMINAL, *a.* pro-e-*gewm*-in-al, predisposing [Med.]. (L. *pro*, and Gr. *hegeomai*, lead.)

PROEM, *n.* *proh*-em, a preface or introduction. (O.Fr. *proeme.*)

PROEMIAL, *a.* pro-*ee*-me-al, introductory.

PROEMPTOSIS, *n.* pro-emp-*toh*-sis, the lunar equation or addition of a day [Chron.]; the addition of a

day in correction of an error. (*Gr. pro, em,* in and *ptosis,* a falling.)

PROFANATION, *n.* prof-an-*ay*-shon, the violation of sacred things; desecration.

PROFANE, *a.* pro-*fane,* irreverent, specially to anything sacred; not sacred; secular; polluted or not pure; not purified or holy; unholy; heathenish; given to swearing: *v.t.* to violate or abuse anything sacred; to pollute; to defile. Profaned. Profanes. Profaning. (Fr. *profaner.*)

PROFANELY, *ad.* pro-*fane*-le, in a profane manner.

PROFANENESS, *n.* pro-*fane*-ness, irreverence of sacred things.

PROFANER, *n.* pro-*fane*-er, one who treats sacred things with irreverence; a polluter.

PROFANITY, *n.* pro-*fan*-it-e, profaneness; anything profane; profane language; blasphemy.

PROFESS, *v.t.* pro-*fess,* to avow or acknowledge; to declare in strong terms; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science; to pretend. Professed. Professes. Professing. (Fr. *professer.*)

PROFESSED, *a.* pro-*fest,* openly declared or avowed.

PROFESSEDLY, *ad.* pro-*fes*-sed-le, by open declaration or avowal.

PROFESSION, *n.* pro-*fesh*-on, open declaration of one's sentiments or belief; open declaration; a vocation, occupation, or calling distinct from trade and such as implies a measure of learning; the collective body of persons engaged in a profession; entrance under a sacred vow into a religious order.

PROFESSIONAL, *a.* pro-*fesh*-on-al, pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by an art which to others is a pastime.

PROFESSIONALLY, *ad.* pro-*fesh*-on-al-le, in a professional way.

PROFESSOR, *n.* pro-*fes*-sor, one who professes; a teacher appointed under that designation by a college or university; a title assumed by public entertainers and others without any authority or definite meaning; one who professes or pretends. (L.)

PROFESSORIAL, *a.* pro-fes-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to a professor.

PROFESSORIATE, *n.* pro-fes-*sore*-e-ate, the professorial staff or body in a university; professorship.

PROFESSORSHIP, *n.* pro-*fes*-sor-ship, the office of a professor.

PROFFER, *n. prof*-fer, something proposed for acceptance: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; to tender. Proffered. Proffering. Proffers. (O.Fr. *proferer.*)

PROFFERER, *n. prof*-fer-er, one who proffers anything.

PROFICIENCE, *n.* pro-*fish*-ence, proficiency.

PROFICIENCY, *n.* pro-*fish*-en-se, the state of being proficient; degree of advance in any art, science or knowledge. (L. *proficiens,* advancing.)

PROFICIENT, *a.* pro-*fish*-ent, well advanced or versed in any art, science or branch of learning; competent: *n.* one who is so; an expert.

PROFICIENTLY, *ad.* pro-*fish*-ent-le, to a proficient extent.

PROFILE, *n. proh*-feel, a head or portrait represented in a side view; the contour or outline of a figure or building, specially in vertical section: *v.t.* to draw in profile. Profiled. Profiles. Profiling. (Fr. *profil.*)

PROFILIST, *n. proh*-fil-ist, one who takes profiles.

PROFIT, *n. prof*-it, any pecuniary gain or advantage; any advantage; benefit: *v.t.* to benefit; to improve; to advance: *v.i.* to gain advantage; to improve; to grow wiser or better. Gross profit, the difference between buying price and selling price. Net profit, the return obtained from a business after the deduction of the business expenses. Profit sharing, co-operation in which the workman receives a share of the profits. Profited. Profiting. Profits. (Fr.)

PROFITABLE, *a. prof*-it-a-bl, yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; advantageous; beneficial.

PROFITABLENESS, *n. prof*-it-ab-l-ness, the quality of being profitable.

PROFITABLY, *ad. prof*-it-ab-le, with gain; usefully.

PROFITEER, *n.* prof-it-*eer,* a maker of exorbitant profits: *v.i.* to make exorbitant profit. Profiteered. Profiteering. Profiteers.

PROFITING, *n. prof*-it-ing, advantage; improvement.

PROFITLESS, *a. prof*-it-less, void of profit or advantage.

PROFITLESSLY, *ad. prof*-it-less-le, in a profitless manner.

PROFLIGACY, *n. prof*-lig-as-e, a profligate course of life.

PROFLIGATE, *a. prof*-lig-ate, abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue or decency; abandoned; dissolute: *n.* one who has lost all regard for principle or decency. (L. *profligatus,* ruined.)

PROFLIGATELY, *ad. prof*-lig-ate-le, in a profligate manner.

PROFLIGATENESS, *n. prof*-lig-ate-ness, the quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, *n. prof*-loo-ence, a progress or onward course.

PROFLUENT, *a. prof*-loo-ent, flowing forward; downstream. (L. *pro,* and *fluens,* flowing.)

PROFOUND, *a.* pro-*found,* deep; intellectually deep; penetrating deeply; deep in skill; humble; lowly; submissive; having hidden qualities: *n.* the deep; the ocean; the abyss. (Fr. *profond.*)

PROFOUNDLY, *ad.* pro-*found*-le, in a profound manner.

PROFOUNDNESS, *n.* pro-*found*-ness, the state or quality of being profound.

PROFUNDITY, *n.* pro-*fund*-it-e, profoundness; depth of learning. (Fr. *profondité.*)

PROFUSE, *a.* pro-*fewce,* lavish; liberal to excess; extravagant; exuberant. (L. *profusus,* poured out.)

PROFUSELY, *ad.* pro-*fewce*-le, in a profuse manner.

PROFUSENESS, *n.* pro-*fewce*-ness, lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

PROFUSION, *n.* pro-*few*-sjon, profuseness. (L. *profusio.*)

PROG, *n.* prog, victuals or provisions sought by begging; victuals: *v.i.* to shift meanly for provisions; to live by beggarly tricks. Progged. Progging. Progs.

PROGENERATE, *v.t.* pro-*jen*-er-ate, to beget. Progenerated. Progenerates. Progenerating.

PROGENITOR, *n.* pro-*jen*-it-or, an ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. (L.)

PROGENITRESS, *n.* pro-*jen*-it-ress, a female progenitor.

PROGENITURE, *n.* pro-*jen*-it-yur, a begetting or birth.

PROGENY, *n. proj*-en-e, offspring; descendants. (O.Fr. *progenie.*)

PROGLOTTIS, *n.* pro-*glot*-tis, a section of tapeworm capable of breeding.

PROGNATHIC, *a.* prog-*nath*-ik, prognathous.

PROGNATHISM, *n. prog*-na-thizm, the state of being prognathic.

PROGNATHOUS, *a. prog*-na-thus, with projecting jaws [Ethnol.]. (Gr. *pro,* and *gnathos,* the jaw.)

PROGNOSIS, *n.* prog-*noh*-sis, art of foretelling the course of a disease; knowledge of a result from the symptoms; the judgment formed. (Gr.)

PROGNOSTIC, *a.* prog-*nos*-tik, foreshowing; foretelling; indicating something future by signs or symptoms: *n.* something which foreshows; a symptom indicating the course of a disease; the judgment formed [Med.]. (Fr. *prognostique.*)

PROGNOSTICABLE, *a.* prog-*nos*-tik-a-bl, that may be foreknown.

PROGNOSTICATE, *v.t.* prog-*nos*-tik-ate, to foreshow, foretell or prophesy. Prognosticated. Prognosticates. Prognosticating. (Late L. *prognosticatus.*)

PROGNOSTICATION, *n.* prog-*nos*-tik-*ay*-shon, act of foretelling a course or event by present signs; a foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATIVE, *a.* prog-*nos*-tik-at-iv, relating to prognostication; predictive.

PROGNOSTICATOR, *n.* prog-*nos*-tik-ate-or, a foreteller of future events by present signs.

PROGRAM, *n. proh*-gram, programme.

PROGRAMME, *n. proh*-gram, an outline of the order to be pursued in any exercise, performance or entertainment; a bill of the play; agenda; a plan of proceedings. (Fr.)

PROGRESS, *n. proh*-gress, a moving or going forward; advancement; advance in knowledge; improvement; passage; a journey of state; a circuit. (L. *progressus.*)

PROGRESS, *v.i.* pro-*gress*, to move forward; to proceed; to advance; to make improvement. Progressed. Progresses. Progressing.

PROGRESSION, *n.* pro-*gresh*-on, motion onward; intellectual advance; course; passage; regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers [Math.]; a regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts of a musical composition in harmony [Mus.]. Arithmetical progression, increase by the addition, or decrease by the subtraction, of a constant quantity. Geometrical progression, increase by the multiplication, or decrease by the division, of a constant quantity.

PROGRESSIONAL, *a.* pro-*gresh*-on-al, relating to progression.

PROGRESSIONIST, *n.* pro-*gresh*-on-ist, an evolutionist; one who believes in human progress.

PROGRESSIST, *n.* pro-*gress*-ist, a progressive.

PROGRESSIVE, *a.* pro-*gres*-siv, moving forward; advancing: improving: *n.* one in favour of political or social progress; a liberal in municipal affairs. Progressive whist, a round of games at whist at a number of tables in which the players find fresh partners at different tables after each hand.

PROGRESSIVELY, *ad.* pro-*gres*-siv-le, in a progressive manner.

PROGRESSIVENESS, *n.* pro-*gres*-siv-ness, state of progressive movement.

PROHIBIT, *v.t.* pro-*hib*-it, to forbid; to interdict by authority; to prevent. Prohibited. Prohibiting. Prohibits. (L. *prohibitus*, held.)

PROHIBITER. *n.* pro-*hib*-it-er, one who prohibits.

PROHIBITION, *n.* pro-hib-*ish*-on, the act of prohibiting; enforced total abstinence from intoxicants.

PROHIBITIONIST, *n.* pro-hib-*ish*-on-ist, a protectionist; one in favour of prohibiting intoxicating drinks.

PROHIBITIVE, *a.* pro-*hib*-it-iv, forbidding; implying prohibition.

PROHIBITORY, *a.* pro-*hib*-it-or-e, prohibitive; excessive; tending to prohibit.

PROJECT, *v.t.* pro-*jekt*, to cast or shoot forward; to contrive; to scheme; to delineate: *v.i.* to jut out. Projected. Projecting. Projects. (O.Fr. *projecter.*)

PROJECT, *n. proj*-ekt, a scheme; a design; a contrivance; a design not practicable.

PROJECTILE, *a.* pro-*jekt*-il, impelling or impelled forward: *n.* a body projected or impelled forward, particularly through the air; a bullet or a shell; a missile.

PROJECTING, *a.* pro-*jekt*-ing, extending or jutting out.

PROJECTION, *n.* pro-*jek*-shon, the act or state of projecting; a projecting part; the act of scheming; scheme; plan; delineation of an object on a plane. Projection of the sphere, the representation of the several parts of its surface on a plane, in which there are three different points of observation—the stereographic, the eye being supposed to be on the surface of the sphere; the orthographic, the eye supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the gnomic, the eye supposed to be placed in the centre.

PROJECTMENT, *n.* pro-*jekt*-ment, design; contrivance.

PROJECTOR, *n.* pro-*jekt*-or, a schemer; a company promoter; an inventor; a parabolic reflector for projecting rays of light.

PROJECTURE, *n.* pro-*jekt*-yewr, a jutting or standing out.

PROJET, *n. proh*-sjay, the draft of a proposed measure. (Fr.)

PROLABIUM, *n.* pro-*labe*-e-um, the red part of the lips.

PROLAPSE, *n.* pro-*laps*, a falling down or out of place: *v.i.* to fall down or out; to project too much [Path.]. Prolapsed. Prolapses. Prolapsing. (L. *prolapsus*, fallen forward.)

PROLAPSUS, *n.* pro-*laps*-us, a falling down out of place of some organ of the body [Path.]. (L.)

PROLATE, *a. proh*-late, extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; extended lengthways. (L. *prolatus*, carried.)

PROLATIVE, *a. pro*-late-iv, serving to extend.

PROLEGOMENA, *n.pl.* pro-le-*gom*-en-a, preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise. (Gr. *prolegomenon*, a preface.)

PROLEGOMENARY, *a.* pro-le-*gom*-en-ar-e, preliminary.

PROLEGS, *n.pl. proh*-legs, fleshy foot-like organs placed behind the true legs in certain larvæ; abdominal limbs [Entom.].

PROLEPSIS, *n.* pro-*lep*-sis, anticipation; a figure of speech, or an expression, which anticipates an effect; a figure by which objections are anticipated and presented; the dating of an event before the proper time. (L.)

PROLEPTIC, *a.* pro-*lep*-tik, pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; antecedent; anticipating the usual time [Med.].

PROLEPTICALLY, *ad.* pro-*lep*-tik-al-le, by prolepsis.

PROLETANEOUS, *a.* pro-le-*tane*-e-us, having a numerous offspring. (L. *proletaneus.*)

PROLETARIAN, *a.* pro-le-*tare*-e-an, belonging to the poorest labouring class; low; common; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest class of the community. (L. *proletarius*, one of the lowest class in Rome, who served the state, not with his property, but only with his children, from *proles*, offspring.)

PROLETARIATE, *n.* pro-le-*tare*-e-at, the poorest labouring class; the populace. (Fr. *prolétariat.*)

PROLETARY, *a. proh*-let-ar-e, proletarian: *n.* one of the proletariate.

PROLICIDE, *n. prol*-is-ide, destruction of one's offspring. (L. *proles*, offspring, and *cædo*, kill.)

PROLIFERATE, *v.i.* pro-*lif*-er-ate, to reproduce itself by elementary parts. Proliferated. Proliferates. Proliferating.

PROLIFEROUS, *a.* pro-*lif*-er-us, bearing offspring; producing another from within itself, said of a flower [Bot.]. (L. *proles*, and *fero*, bear.)

PROLIFEROUSLY, *ad.* pro-*lif*-er-us-le, in a proliferous manner.

PROLIFIC, *a.* pro-*lif*-ik, fruitful; generative; productive; proliferous [Bot.]. (Fr. *prolifique.*)

PROLIFICACY, *n.* pro-*lif*-ik-as-e, fruitfulness.

PROLIFICALLY, *ad.* pro-*lif*-ik-al-le, in a prolific manner.

PROLIFICATION, *n.* pro-lif-ik-*ay*-shon, the formation of buds in the axils of floral leaves [Bot.].

PROLIFICNESS, *n.* pro-*lif*-ik-ness, state of being prolific.

PROLIGEROUS, *a.* pro-*lij*-er-us, bearing offspring. (L. *proles*, and *gero*, bear.)

PROLIX, *a. proh*-liks, extending or expatiating to a great length; tedious; stretched far out. (Fr. *prolixe.*)

PROLIXITY, *n.* pro-*liks*-it-e, great length; excessive detail.

PROLIXLY, *ad.* pro-*liks*-le, to a great length.

PROLIXNESS, *n.* pro-*liks*-ness, the quality of being prolix.

PROLOCUTOR, *n.* pro-*lok*-yewt-or, *or proh*-lo-kewt-or, the chairman of a convocation. (L.)

PROLOCUTORSHIP, *n.* pro-*lok*-yewt-or-ship, the office or station of prolocutor.

PROLOGIZE, *v.i. proh*-loj-ize, to deliver a prologue. Prologized. Prologizes. Prologizing.

PROLOGUE, *n. proh*-log, a preface, specially verses spoken before a dramatic performance, and introductory to it: *v.t.* to introduce with a prologue or formal preface. Prologued. Prologues. Prologuing. (Fr.)

PROLONG, *v.t.* pro-*long*, to lengthen; to extend the duration of; to protract. Prolonged. Prolonging. Prolongs. (Fr. *prolonger.*)

PROLONGATE, *v.t.* pro-*long*-gate, to prolong. Prolongated. Prolongates. Prolongating.

PROLONGATION, *n.* pro-long-*gay*-shon, lengthening in time or space; extension; extension of time by delay or postponement.

PROLONGER, *n.* pro-*long*-er, he who or that which lengthens.

PROLUSION, *n.* pro-*lew*-sjon, a prelude; a trial; an essay. (L. *prolusio.*)

PROMENADE, *n.* prom-en-*ahd*, a walk for pleasure, parade or exercise; a place for walking: *v.i.* to walk for pleasure, parade or exercise. Promenade concert, a concert at which the audience

can walk about during the performance. **Promenaded.** **Promenades.** **Promenading.** (Fr.)

PROMENADER, *n.* prom-en-*ahd*-er, one who promenades.

PROMETHEAN, *a.* pro-*meeth*-e-an, pertaining to Prometheus; instinct with the quickening fire of Prometheus: *n.* a small glass tube containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed. (*Prometheus*, forethought, a Titan, who, in defiance of Zeus, dared not only to steal the fire-secret from the gods, but to teach mankind how to use it in their own behalf.)

PROMINENCE, *n.* *prom*-in-ence, a standing out from the surface of something; that which juts out; protuberance; conspicuousness; distinction.

PROMINENCY, *n.* *prom*-in-en-se, prominence.

PROMINENT, *a.* *prom*-in-ent, standing out; jutting; distinguished among others; principal; conspicuous. (Fr.)

PROMINENTLY, *ad.* *prom*-in-ent-le, in a prominent manner.

PROMISCUITY, *n.* pro-mis-*kew*-it-e, promiscuousness.

PROMISCUOUS, *a.* pro-*mis*-kew-us, collected in a body or mass without order; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to one. (L. *promiscuus.*)

PROMISCUOUSLY, *ad.* pro-*mis*-kew-us-le, in a promiscuous manner.

PROMISCUOUSNESS, *n.* pro-*mis*-kew-us-ness, state of being promiscuous.

PROMISE, *n.* *prom*-is, an engagement to do or not to do something for another's benefit; that which affords ground of expectation; that which is promised: *v.t.* to engage to do something; to afford reason to expect: *v.i.* to assure by promise; to afford expectations; to assure. **Breach of promise,** non-fulfilment of a matrimonial engagement, which renders the party liable to damages at law. **Promised.** **Promises.** **Promising.** (Fr. *promesse.*)

PROMISEE, *n.* prom-is-*ee*, the person to whom a promise is made.

PROMISER, *n.* *prom*-is-er, one who promises.

PROMISING, *a.* *prom*-is-ing, affording just expectations of good or reasonable grounds of hope.

PROMISINGLY, *ad.* *prom*-is-ing-le, in a promising manner.

PROMISOR, *n.* *prom*-is-or, one who promises; one who enters into a covenant [Law].

PROMISSIVE, *a.* pro-*mis*-siv, promissory.

PROMISSORILY, *ad.* *prom*-is-sor-il-e, in the form of a promise.

PROMISSORY, *a.* *prom*-is-sor-e, containing a written promise or declaration of something to be done or foreborne. **A promissory note,** an unconditional promise of money payment in consideration of value received.

PROMONTORY, *n.* *prom*-on-tor-e, a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland. (Late L. *promontorium.*)

PROMOTE, *v.t.* pro-*mote*, to contribute to the growth, advancement or increase of anything; to forward; to excite; to raise to honour; to raise in rank; to float a joint-stock company. **Promoted.** **Promotes.** **Promoting.** (L. *promotus*, moved.)

PROMOTER, *n.* pro-*mote*-er, he who or that which forwards or promotes; an encourager; a floater of joint-stock companies.

PROMOTION, *n.* pro-*moh*-shon, the act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; the state of being promoted; preferment.

PROMOTIVE, *a.* pro-*mote*-iv, tending to promote.

PROMPT, *a.* prompt, ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with alacrity; quick; ready; without delay: *v.t.* to incite; to move to action; to assist a speaker when at a loss for the next word; to dictate; to suggest to the mind: *n.* a limit of time for payment. **Prompt book,** the book used by the prompter at a theatre. **Prompt note,** a written reminder that payment is due by a certain date. **Prompt side,** the right-hand side of the stage as seen from the auditorium in England, the left-hand side in America. **Prompted.** **Prompting.** **Prompts.** (Fr.)

PROMPTER, *n.* *prompt*-er, one who prompts; one whose business is to aid an actor or speaker when at a loss for the next words.

PROMPTITUDE, *n.* *promp*-te-tewd, readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; readiness of will. (Fr.)

PROMPTLY, *ad.* *prompt*-le, readily; quickly.

PROMPTNESS, *n.* *prompt*-ness, the quality of being prompt; promptitude.

PROMPTUARY, *n.* *prom*-tew-ar-e, a store-house; a repository. (Late L. *promptuarium.*)

PROMPTURE, *n.* *promp*-tewr, suggestion; incitement.

PROMULGATE, *v.t.* *prom*-ul-gate, *or proh*-mul-gate, to publish; to proclaim. **Promulgated.** **Promulgates.** **Promulgating.** (L. *promulgatus*, made known.)

PROMULGATION, *n.* pro-mul-*gay*-shon, publication; open declaration.

PROMULGATOR, *n.* *prom*-ul-gate-or, one who promulgates; a publisher.

PROMULGE, *v.t.* pro-*mulj*, to promulgate; to publish. **Promulged.** **Promulges.** **Promulging.**

PROMULGER, *n.* pro-*mulj*-er, a promulgator.

PRONAOS, *n.* pro-*nay*-os, the porch or vestibule of a temple. (Gr.)

PRONATE, *v.t.* pro-*nate*, to turn the palm of the hand downwards. **Pronated.** **Pronates.** **Pronating.**

PRONATION, *n.* pro-*nay*-shon, the act of turning the palm downwards; the position of the hand when the palm is turned downwards. (Late L. *pronatus*, bent forward.)

PRONATOR, *n.* pro-*nate*-or, a muscle of the forearm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward. (L.)

PRONE, *a.* prone, bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; falling headlong; sloping; declivous; disposed. (Fr.)

PRONELY, *ad.* *prone*-le, in a prone manner.

PRONENESS, *n.* *prone*-ness, the state of being prone.

PRONG, *n.* prong, a sharp-pointed instrument; the tine of a fork; a pointed projection. (*Prog*, to prick.)

PRONGBUCK, *n.* *prong*-buk, the pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*, a North American ungulate allied to the antelopes.

PRONGED, *a.* prongd, having prongs.

PRONG-HOE, *n.* *prong*-ho, a hoe with prongs to break the earth.

PRONGHORN, *n.* *prong*-horn, the prongbuck.

PRONOMINAL, *a.* pro-*nom*-in-al, belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. (L. *pronominalis.*)

PRONOMINALLY, *ad.* pro-*nom*-in-al-le, as a pronoun.

PRONONCÉ, *a.* pro-nawn-*say*, pronounced; strongly marked; decided. (Fr.)

PRONOUN, *n.* *proh*-noun, a word used instead of a noun [Gram.]. (Fr. *pronom.*)

PRONOUNCE, *v.t.* pro-*nounce*, to speak; to utter articulately; to utter formally; to utter rhetorically; to declare or affirm: *v.i.* to make declaration; to utter an opinion. **Pronounced.** **Pronounces.** **Pronouncing.** (Fr. *prononcer.*)

PRONOUNCEABLE, *a.* pro-*nounce*-a-bl, that may be pronounced.

PRONOUNCED, *a.* pro-*nounst*, decided; strongly marked.

PRONOUNCEMENT, *n.* pro-*nounce*-ment, the act of pronouncing; a statement.

PRONOUNCER, *n.* pro-*nounce*-er, one who utters or declares.

PRONOUNCING, *a.* pro-*nounce*-ing, indicating or teaching pronunciation.

PRONUNCIAL, *a.* pro-*nun*-she-al, pertaining to pronunciation.

PRONUNCIAMENTO, *n.* pro-*nun*-se-a-*men*-to, a proclamation; a manifesto. (Sp.)

PRONUNCIATION, *n.* pro-nun-se-*ay*-shon, the mode of pronouncing; utterance; the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; delivery.

PRONUNCIATIVE, *a.* pro-*nun*-se-ate-iv, pertaining to pronunciation.

PROOF, *n.* proof, trial or test; experiment; demonstration; that which convinces; hardness or firmness to resist; impenetrability; firmness of mind; the degree of strength in spirit equivalent to a specific gravity of ·92; a printed impression taken for correction; an early impression of an engraving; a printed statement of evidence to be given by a witness: *a.* strong to resist impression or penetration: *v.t.* to render proof. **Proof mark,**

the mark on a gun showing that it has passed the test. Proofed. Proofing. Proofs. (Fr. *preuve.*)

PROOF-HOUSE, *n.* *proof*-house, the building in which gun-barrels are tested.

PROOFLESS, *a.* *proof*-less, not proved or established as true.

PROP, *n.* prop, a support; a stay sustaining a superincumbent weight: *v.t.* to support by something under or against: to sustain. Pit prop, a short, stout pole used as a support for the roof in mining. Propped. Propping. Props. (M.E. *proppe.*)

PROPÆDEUTIC, *a.* pro-pe-*dewt*-ik, pertaining to propædeutics; preliminary.

PROPÆDEUTICS, *n.* pro-pe-*dewt*-iks, preliminary learning connected with any art or science. (Gr. *propaideuo*, instruct, from *pais*, a boy.)

PROPAGABLE, *a.* *prop*-a-ga-bl, that may be propagated.

PROPAGANDA, *n.* prop-a-*gand*-a, a society in Rome charged with the management of Roman Catholic missions; any organization for spreading opinions. (L.)

PROPAGANDISM, *n.* prop-a-*gand*-izm, the practice of propagating tenets or principles.

PROPAGANDIST, *n.* prop-a-*gand*-ist, one devoted to the spread of any system of principles; an agent in propaganda.

PROPAGANDIZE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* prop-a-*gand*-ize, to conduct propaganda. Propagandized. Propagandizes. Propagandizing.

PROPAGATE, *v.t.* *prop*-a-gate, to multiply by generation or successive production; to impel forward in space; to spread from person to person; to generate; to extend or disseminate: *v.i.* to have young; to be multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Propagated. Propagates. Propagating. (L. *propagatus*, from *propago*, fasten down.)

PROPAGATION, *n.* prop-a-*gay*-shon, the act of propagating; the spreading or extension of anything; dissemination.

PROPAGATOR, *n.* *prop*-a-gate-or, one who propagates; a gardener who propagates plants by cross-fertilizing.

PROPAROXYTONE, *n.* pro-par-*oks*-e-tone, a word accented on the last syllable but two. (Gr.)

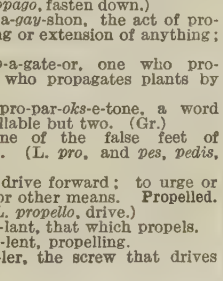
PROPED, *n.* *pro*-ped, one of the false feet of certain larvæ [Entom.]. (L. *pro*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.)

PROPEL, *v.t.* pro-*pel*, to drive forward; to urge or press onward by force or other means. Propelled. Propelling. Propels. (L. *propello*, drive.)

PROPELLANT, *n.* pro-*pel*-lant, that which propels.

PROPELLENT, *a.* pro-*pel*-lent, propelling.

PROPELLER, *n.* pro-*pel*-ler, the screw that drives a ship or an aircraft.



Propellers.

PROPEND, *v.i.* pro-*pend*, to lean forward; to incline. Propended. Propending. Propends. (L. *propendeo*, hang.)

PROPENSE, *a.* pro-*pense*, leaning towards in a moral sense; prone; inclined; disposed. (L. *propensus*, hung down.)

PROPENSELY, *ad.* pro-*pense*-le, in a propense manner.

PROPENSENESS, *n.* pro-*pense*-ness, the quality of being propense.

PROPENSION, *n.* pro-*pen*-shon, tendency to move in one direction; inclination.

PROPENSITY, *n.* pro-*pense*-it-e, bent of mind; natural tendency; disposition.

PROPER, *a.* *prop*-er, distinctive of one individual; his or her own; peculiar; particularly suited to; fit; correct; in natural colours; well-formed. (Fr. *propre.*)

PROPERATE, *v.t.* *prop*-er-ate, to hasten. Properated. Properates. Properating. (L.)

PROPERLY, *ad.* *prop*-er-le, in a proper way; correctly; suitably.

PROPERTIED, *a.* *prop*-er-teed, possessed of property.

PROPERTY, *n.* *prop*-er-te, a peculiar or inherent quality of anything; quality; nature; attribute common to a class, which may or may not be distinctive of it [Logic]; ownership; the thing owned; an estate; anything required on the stage (usually *pl.*). Property man, the man in a theatre who has charge of the properties. Property tax, a tax on property. (O.Fr. *properte.*)

PROPHASIS, *n.* *prof*-a-sis, prognosis [Med.]. (Gr.)

PROPHECY, *n.* *prof*-es-e, a declaration of something to come; a forecast; a book of prophecies; preaching. (O.Fr. *prophecie.*)

PROPHESIER, *n.* *prof*-e-si-er, one who predicts events.

PROPHESY, *v.t.* *prof*-e-si, to foretell future events; to foreshow; to instruct in the sacred writings. Prophesied. Prophesies. Prophesying.

PROPHESYING, *n.* *prof*-e-si-ing, foretelling; preaching.

PROPHET, *n.* *prof*-et, one who foretells future events; a preacher; an interpreter; an inspired interpreter of the will of God. School of the prophets, an institution among the Jews for the education of public teachers. (O.Fr. *prophete.*)

PROPHETESS, *n.* *prof*-et-ess, a female prophet.

PROPHETIC, *a.* pro-*fet*-ik, containing prophecy; foretelling future events; predictive.

PROPHETICAL, *a.* pro-*fet*-ik-al, prophetic.

PROPHETICALLY, *ad.* pro-*fet*-ik-al-le, in a prophetic manner.

PROPHETISM, *n.* *prof*-et-izm, prophecy; the art of prophesying.

PROPHYLACTIC, *a.* prof-il-*ak*-tik, preventing disease: *n.* a preventive medicine. (Gr. *prophylaktikos.*)

PROPHYLAXIS, *n.* prof-il-*aks*-is, the preventive treatment of disease. (Gr. *prophylasso*, keep watch before.)

PROPINATION, *n.* prop-in-*ay*-shon, ceremony of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. (L. *propinatus*, drank.)

PROPINQUATE, *v.i.* pro-*pin*-kwate, to approach. Propinquated. Propinquates. Propinquating. (L. *propinquatus.*)

PROPINQUITY, *n.* pro-*pin*-kwit-e, nearness in place or time; proximity; nearness of blood. (L. *propinquitas.*)

PROPITIABLE, *a.* pro-*pish*-e-a-bl, that may be made propitious.

PROPITIATE, *v.t.* pro-*pish*-e-ate, to conciliate; to reconcile; to appease. Propitiated. Propitiates. Propitiating. (L. *propitiatus*, conciliated.)

PROPITIATION, *n.* pro-pish-e-*ay*-shon, the act of propitiating or making propitious; that which propitiates, specially God to man, or the making atonement. (Fr.)

PROPITIATOR, *n.* pro-*pish*-e-ate-or, one who propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, *a.* pro-*pish*-e-ate-or-e, having the power to make propitious: *n.* among the Jews, the mercy-seat.

PROPITIOUS, *a.* pro-*pish*-us, disposed to be gracious or merciful; kind; favourable. (L. *propitius.*)

PROPITIOUSLY, *ad.* pro-*pish*-us-le, in a propitious manner.

PROPITIOUSNESS, *n.* pro-*pish*-us-ness, the quality or state of being propitious.

PROPLASM, *n.* *pro*-plazm, a mould; a matrix. (Gr. *proplasma*, a model.)

PROPLASTICS, *n.* pro-*plas*-tiks, the art of making moulds for castings.

PROPODIUM, *n.* pro-*pode*-e-um, the forepart of the foot in the mollusca. (Gr. *propodios*, in front of the feet.)

PROPOLIS, *n.* *proh*-pol-is, a thick waxy substance used by bees to stop the crevices of their hives. (L.)

PROPONENT, *n.* pro-*pone*-ent, one who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. (L. *proponens*, placing before.)

PROPORTION, *n.* pro-*pore*-shon, the comparative relation of any one thing to another; symmetry; a suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; the identity or similitude of two ratios; equal or just share; a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found; an equality of arithmetical ratios [Arith.]: *v.t.* to adjust the comparative relation of one thing to another; to

form symmetrically. **Harmonical proportion**, a relation of three or four quantities such that the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last. **Inverse proportion**, a proportion where the ratio of first to second is as that of fourth to third. **In proportion**, according as. **Proportioned. Proportioning. Proportions.** (Fr.)

PROPORTIONABLE, *a.* pro-*pore*-shon-a-bl, that may be proportioned or made proportional; proportional; being in proportion.

PROPORTIONABLENESS, *n.* pro-*pore*-shon-a-bl-ness, the quality of being proportionable.

PROPORTIONABLY, *ad.* pro-*pore*-shon-ab-le, according to proportion.

PROPORTIONAL, *a.* pro-*pore*-shon-al, having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion; having the same ratio [Math.]: *n.* a quantity proportional. **Mean proportional**, of two quantities, the square root of their products. **Proportional compasses**, dividers with two pairs of legs working on one adjustable hinge so that the distances between each pair of legs is always proportionate and dependent on the position of the hinge.

PROPORTIONALITY, *n.* pro-*pore*-shon-*al*-it-e, the quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, *ad.* pro-*pore*-shon-al-le, in proportion.

PROPORTIONATE, *a.* pro-*pore*-shon-ate, adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to make proportional; to adjust. **Proportionated. Proportionates. Proportionating.**

PROPORTIONATELY, *ad.* pro-*pore*-shon-ate-le, to a proportionate degree.

PROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* pro-*pore*-shon-ate-ness, the quality of being proportionate.

PROPORTIONLESS, *a.* pro-*pore*-shon-less, without proportion or symmetry.

PROPOSAL, *n.* pro-*poze*-al, a proposition for consideration; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed; an offer; a tender.

PROPOSE, *v.t.* pro-*poze*, to bring forward or offer for consideration; to intend: *v.i.* to offer one's self in marriage. **Proposed. Proposes. Proposing.** (Fr. *proposer.*)

PROPOSER, *n.* pro-*poze*-er, one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

PROPOSITION, *n.* prop-o-*zish*-on, that which is proposed or offered for consideration or adoption; a proposal; a statement; a sentence in which something is affirmed or denied; a theorem or a problem.

PROPOSITIONAL, *a.* prop-o-*zish*-on-al, pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition.

PROPOUND, *v.t.* pro-*pound*, to propose; to offer for consideration; to produce a will for probate. **Propounded. Propounding. Propounds.** (L. *propono*, set before.)

PROPOUNDER, *n.* pro-*pound*-er, one who propounds.

PROPRÆTOR, *n.* pro-*pree*-tor, the governor of a province who had been a prætor in the city of Rome. (L.)

PROPRIETARY, *n.* pro-*pri*-et-ar-e, a proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive right to a thing; the proprietors of a district: *a.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary. (L. *proprietarius*, an owner.)

PROPRIETOR, *n.* pro-*pri*-et-or, an owner; a possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETORIAL, *a.* pro-*pri*-et-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to ownership.

PROPRIETORSHIP, *n.* pro-*pri*-et-or-ship, the state of being proprietor.

PROPRIETRESS, *n.* pro-*pri*-et-ress, a woman proprietor.

PROPRIETRIX, *n.* pro-*pri*-et-riks, a proprietress.

PROPRIETY, *n.* pro-*pri*-et-e, decorum; fitness; suitableness; consonance with established principles, rules or customs; justness; accuracy; originally, property or ownership. (Fr. *propriété.*)

PROPTOSIS, *n.* prop-*toh*-sis, protrusion. (Gr.)

PROPUGN, *v.t.* pro-*pewn*, to strive for; to vindicate. **Propugned. Propugning. Propugns.** (L. *propugno*, contend for.)

PROPULSION, *n.* pro-*pul*-shon, the act of propelling or driving forward. (Fr.)

PROPULSIVE, *a.* pro-*pulse*-iv, propelling; having ability to propel.

PROPULSORY, *a.* pro-*pul*-sor-e, propulsive.

PROPYLÆUM, *n.* pro-pil-*ee*-um, an open court in front of a temple; the vestibule of a house; a gateway. (L.)

PROPYLITE, *n.* *prop*-il-ite, a Tertiary volcanic rock consisting of a triclinic felspar and hornblende in a fine-grained, non-vitreous ground-mass. (Gr. *propylon.*)

PROPYLON, *n.* *prop*-il-on, a gateway before an Egyptian temple. (L.)

PRORATE, *v.i.* pro-*rate*, to divide or assess in proportion. **Prorated. Prorates. Prorating.**

PRORE, *n.* prore, the prow of a ship. (L. *prora.*)

PRORECTOR, *n.* pro-*rek*-tor, an assistant rector; the president in a German university court.

PROREPTION, *n.* pro-*rep*-shon, a creeping on. (L. *pro*, and *reptus*, crept.)

PROROGATION, *n.* pro-ro-*gay*-shon, the act of proroguing; compulsory adjournment.

PROROGUE, *v.t.* pro-*rohg*, to adjourn by authority, said of Parliament. **Prorogued. Prorogues. Proroguing.** (O.Fr. *proroguer.*)

PRORUPTION, *n.* pro-*rup*-shon, act of bursting forth. (L. *proruptio.*)

PROSAIC, *a.* pro-*zay*-ik, pertaining to prose; resembling prose; dull; uninteresting. (L. *prosaicus.*)

PROSAICAL, *a.* pro-*zay*-ik-al, prosaic.

PROSAICALLY, *ad.* pro-*zay*-ik-al-le, in a prosaic manner.

PROSAISM, *n.* *proh*-zay-izm, prose writing; mere prose.

PROSAIST, *n.* *proh*-zay-ist, a prose writer; one who cannot rise above prose.

PROSCENIUM, *n.* pro-*seen*-e-um, the front part of the stage of a theatre between the curtain and the footlights. (L.)

PROSCRIBE, *v.t.* pro-*skribe*, to proclaim as having forfeited life and property; to outlaw; to banish; to denounce or to censure and condemn; to prohibit. **Proscribed. Proscribes. Proscribing.**

PROSCRIBER, *n.* pro-*skribe*-er, one who proscribes.

PROSCRIPTION, *n.* pro-*skrip*-shon, the act of proscribing or dooming to death; condemning to exile; utter rejection.

PROSCRIPTIVE, *a.* pro-*skrip*-tiv, pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

PROSCRIPTIVELY, *ad.* pro-*skrip*-tiv-le, in a proscriptive manner.

PROSE, *n.* proze, the natural language of mankind; unmetrical or unrhymed composition: *v.t.* to write in prose; to turn a poem into prose; to make a tedious relation. **Prosed. Proses. Prosing.** (Fr.)

PROSECTOR, *n.* pro-*sekt*-or, an anatomical dissector; one who prepares dissections for demonstration. (L.)

PROSECUTABLE, *a.* *pros*-e-*kewt*-a-bl, that can be prosecuted.

PROSECUTE, *v.t.* *pros*-e-kewt, to follow or pursue with a view to reach or accomplish: to seek to obtain by legal process; to accuse of some crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution. **Prosecuted. Prosecutes. Prosecuting.** (O.Fr. *prosecuter.*)

PROSECUTION, *n.* pros-e-*kew*-shon, the act of prosecuting; the institution and carrying on of a suit of law or of a criminal suit; the party prosecuting.

PROSECUTOR, *n.* *pros*-e-kewt-or, one who pursues any purpose or business; the person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit. **Public Prosecutor**, a law officer who conducts prosecutions in the interest of the community.

PROSECUTRIX, *n.* *pros*-e-kewt-riks, a woman prosecutor.

PROSELYTE, *n.* *pros*-el-ite, a convert to some religion, system, opinion or party; a heathen who has become a convert to Judaism: *v.t.* to make a convert to some religion or opinion. **Proselyte of the Gate**, a convert to Judaism who remained uncircumcised. **Proselyted. Proselytes. Proselyting.** (O.Fr. *proselite*, from Gr. *proselytos*, one who has just come.)

PROSELYTISM, *n.* *pros*-il-it-izm, the act of proselytizing; conversion to a system or creed.

PROSELYTIZE, *v.t.* *pros*-el-it-ize, to convert: *v.i.* to make converts. Proselytized. Proselytizes. Proselytizing.

PROSELYTIZER, *n.* *pros*-el-it-ize-er, one bent on making proselytes.

PROSENCHYMA, *n.* pros-*en*-ke-ma, fibrous tissue consisting of fusiform or slender cells and forming wood or bark [Bot.]. (Gr. *pros*, near, and *enchyma*, a thing poured in.)

PROSENCHYMATOUS, *a.* *pros*-en-*kim*-a-tus, pertaining to prosenchyma.

PROSENNEAHEDRAL, *a.* pros-en-e-a-*heed*-ral, having nine faces on two adjacent parts [Crystal.]. (Gr. *pros*, to, *ennea*, nine, and *hedra*, a side.)

PROSER, *n.* *proze*-er, a tedious speaker or writer.

PROSERPINA, *n.* pro-*ser*-pe-na, the daughter of Ceres and the queen of the nether world [Myth.]. (L.)

PROSEUCHE, *n.* pros-*yew*-ke, a place of prayer. (Gr.)

PROSIFY, *v.t.* *proze*-e-fy to turn into prose. Prosified. Prosifies. Prosifying.

PROSILY, *ad.* *proze*-e-le, in a prosy manner.

PROSINESS, *n.* *proze*-e-ness, the quality of being prosy.

PROSING, *a.* *proze*-ing, talking or writing tediously: *n.* tedious minuteness.

PROSIT, *int.* *proh*-zit, good luck to you; a drinking toast in Germany. (L.)

PROSLAVERY, *a.* pro-*slave*-er-e, in favour of slavery.

PROSODIAL, *a.* pro-*sode*-e-al, pertaining to or according to the rules of prosody.

PROSODIAN, *n.* pro-*sode*-e-an, a prosodist.

PROSODICAL, *a.* pro-*sod*-ik-al, prosodial.

PROSODIST, *n.* *pros*-od-ist, one skilled in prosody.

PROSODY, *n.* *pros*-od-e, that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent and of the laws of versification. (Fr. *prosodie*.)

PROSOMA, *n.* pro-*soh*-ma, the forepart of the body. (Gr. *pros*, and *soma*, a body.)

PROSOPOPŒIA, *n.* pros-o-po-*pee*-ya, a figure by which things are represented as persons, an absent person introduced as speaking, or a dead one represented as alive and present [Rhet.]. (Gr. from *prosopon*, a person, and *poieo*, make.)

PROSPECT, *n.* *pros*-pekt, view of things within the range of the eye; expectation; ground of expectation; the place and the objects seen; object of view; view delineated; aspect; outlook. (L. *prospectus*, a far-distant view.)

PROSPECT, *v.i.* pros-*vekt*, to search, as for minerals. Prospected. Prospecting. Prospects.

PROSPECTION, *n.* pro-*spek*-shon, act of looking forward or of providing against the future.

PROSPECTIVE, *a.* pro-*spekt*-iv, looking forward in time; regarding the future: acting with foresight; in prospect: *n.* the scene before or around us: the outlook.

PROSPECTIVELY, *ad.* pro-*spekt*-iv-le, with reference to the future.

PROSPECTIVENESS, *n.* pro-*spekt*-iv-ness, regard for the future.

PROSPECTOR, *n.* pros-*pekt*-or, a searcher for minerals.

PROSPECTUS, *n.* pro-*spek*-tus, the plan of some projected work; the official statement of the objects of a public company, its capital and officers; a programme. (L.)

PROSPER, *v.t.* *pros*-per, to favour; to render successful: *v.i.* to succeed; to thrive. Prospered. Prospering. Prospers. (O.Fr. *prosperer*.)

PROSPERITY, *n.* pros-*per*-it-e, successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; good fortune. (O.Fr.)

PROSPEROUS, *a.* *pros*-per-us, advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; successful; thriving; favouring success. (L. *prosperus*.)

PROSPEROUSLY, *ad.* *pros*-per-us-le, successfully.

PROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* *pros*-per-us-ness, the state of being prosperous.

PROSPICIENCE, *n.* pro-*spish*-e-ence, the act of looking forward.

PROSTATE, *a.* *pros*-tate, situated before. Prostate gland, a gland situated before the neck of the bladder. (Gr. *prostates*, one standing before.)

PROSTATIC, *a.* pros-*tat*-ik, pertaining to the prostate gland.

PROSTATITIS, *n.* *pros*-ta-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the prostate gland.

PROSTHESIS, *n.* *pros*-the-sis, the addition of an artificial part to supply a bodily defect; prothesis [Med.]; the prefixing of one or more letters to the beginning of a word. (Gr.)

PROSTHETIC, *a.* pros-*thet*-ik, pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed as a letter to a word.

PROSTITUTE, *a.* *pros*-te-tewt, openly devoted to lewdness; sold to infamous purposes: *n.* a harlot; a demi-mondaine; a base hireling: *v.t.* to offer to a lewd use for hire: to devote to base uses; to offer, on vile terms, to unworthy people. Prostituted. Prostitutes. Prostituting. (L. *prostitutus*, placed in front.)

PROSTITUTION, *n.* pros-te-*tew*-shon, the act or practice of prostituting the person to lewd purposes for hire; devotion to base uses for mercenary ends.

PROSTITUTOR, *n.* *pros*-te-tewt-or, one who prostitutes himself or anything to a base purpose for base ends.

PROSTRATE, *a.* *pros* trate, lying at full length; lying at mercy; lying in the posture of humility, face to the ground. (L. *prostratum*, thrown down.)

PROSTRATE, *v.t.* pros-*trate*, to lay flat; to throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to cause to sink totally; to bow in humble reverence. Prostrated. Prostrates. Prostrating.

PROSTRATION, *n.* pros-*tray*-shon, the act of throwing down or lying flat; the act of falling down or bowing in adoration; great depression; great loss of strength under disease.

PROSTYLE, *n.* *pro*-stile, a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building: a temple with a portico in front [Arch.]. (Gr. *prostylos*, a pillar.)

Prostyle.

PROSY, *a.* *proze*-e, like prose; dull and tedious.

PROSYLLOGISM, *n.* pro-*sil*-lo-jizm, a syllogism the conclusion of which constitutes the major or the minor premise of another.

PROTAGONIST, *n.* pro-*tag*-on-ist, the leading character in a drama: the chief actor or figure, especially in any strife for mastery. (Gr. *protos*, first, and *agonistes*, a contender.)

PROTANDROUS, *a.* pro-*tan*-drus, having the stamens ripe before the stigma. (Gr. *protos*, first, and *aner*, *andros*, a man.)

PROTASIS, *n.* *prot*-a-sis, a proposition; a maxim; the antecedent clause of a conditional proposition; the first part of an ancient drama, in which the audience were introduced to the characters and the plot. (Gr.)

PROTATIC, *a.* pro-*tat*-ik, pertaining to the protasis; placed in the beginning; introductory.

PROTEA, *n.* pro-*tee*-a, a genus of 60 species of shrubs or small trees in South Africa, remarkable for their variable foliage and large flowers.

PROTEAN, *a.* pro-*tee*-an, readily assuming different shapes. (*Proteus*.)

PROTECT, *v.t.* pro-*tekt*, to cover from danger or injury; to shield or defend. Protected. Protecting. Protects. (L. *protectus*, covered.)

PROTECTINGLY, *ad.* pro-*tekt*-ing-le, in the way of protection.

PROTECTION, *n.* pro-*tek*-shon, the act of protecting; the state of being protected; that which protects; defence; a writing that protects; a passport; exemption, as from arrest; the encouragement to home industry by imposing a duty upon the imported products of foreign nations. (Fr.)

PROTECTIONISM, *n.* pro-*tek*-shon-izm, the doctrine that certain home commodities should be protected against foreign competition.

PROTECTIONIST, *n.* pro-*tek*-shon-ist, one who favours the protection of certain branches of industry by legal enactments.

PROTECTIVE, *a.* pro-*tekt*-iv, affording protection; affording protection to home commodities.

PROTECTOR, *n.* pro-*tekt*-or, one who protects from injury, evil or oppression; a defender; a guardian; one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; the title assumed by the

Earl of Pembroke in 1216 and afterwards by Oliver Cromwell in 1653, who was the fifth to bear it.

PROTECTORATE, *n.* pro-*tekt*-or-ate, government by a protector; a country under the protection of another and controlled by it with regard to its foreign relations.

PROTECTORIAL, *a.* pro-tekt-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to a protector.

PROTECTORLESS, *a.* pro-*tekt*-or-less, having no protector.

PROTECTORSHIP, *n.* pro-*tekt*-or-ship, the office of protector.

PROTECTRESS, *n.* pro-*tekt*-ress, a female protector.

PROTÉGÉ, *n.* pro-tay-*sjay*, a man or boy under protection or patronage; a ward. (Fr.)

PROTÉGÉE, *n.* pro-tay-*sjay*, a woman or girl under protection or patronage; a ward.

PROTEIDS, *n.pl.* *proh*-te-ids, a class of compounds, regarded as the units of protoplasm and of essential importance as foods; albuminoids.

PROTEIFORM, *a.* *pro*-te-e-form, changeable in form.

PROTEIN, *n.* *proh*-te-in, a proteid; the material of a proteid. (Gr. *protos*, first.)

PROTEINIC, *a.* *proh*-te-*in*-ik, pertaining to protein.

PROTELES, *n.* *prote*-el-eez, the aard-wolf, a carnivore allied to the civets and hyænas. (L. *pro*, and Gr. *tetos*, end.)

PROTEND, *v.t.* pro-*tend*, to hold out; to stretch forth. Protended. Protending. Protends. (L. *protendo*, stretch forward.)

PROTENSIVE, *a.* pro-*tense*-iv, continuous.

PROTEOLYSIS, *n.* *proh*-te-*ol*-is-is, the conversion of food material into protein. (*Protein*, and Gr. *lysis*, loosening.)

PROTEROGYNOUS, *a.* *prot*-er-*oj*-en-us, protogynous; having the stigma ripe before the stamens. (Gr. *proteros*, former, and *gyne*, a woman.)

PROTEROZOIC, *a.* *proh*-ter-o-*zoh*-ik, of earliest life, a term applied to the Pre-Cambrian rocks.

PROTERVITY, *n.* pro-*terve*-it-e, pertness; petulance. (L. *protervus*, trampling on everything.)

PROTEST, *v.i.* pro-*test*, to affirm with solemnity; to aver; to make a solemn declaration against some public measure: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to prove. To protest a bill of exchange, to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-payment. Protested. Protesting. Protests. (Fr. *protester*.)

PROTEST, *n.* *proh*-test, a solemn declaration of opinion, usually in writing, commonly against some public act; a formal declaration made by a notary public of the non-payment of a bill.

PROTESTANT, *n.* *prot*-est-ant, one who protests; specially one who protests, in the name of the rights of conscience, against the authority, in matters spiritual, claimed by the Church of Rome; one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1529 protested, at the Diet of Spires, against a decree of the Emperor Charles V: *a.* protesting; pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism.

PROTESTANTISM, *n.* *prot*-est-ant-izm, the Protestant religion, or the principles of Protestants.

PROTESTANTIZE, *v.t.* *prot*-est-ant-ize, to convert to Protestantism. Protestantized. Protestantizes. Protestantizing.

PROTESTATION, *n.* prot-est-*ay*-shon, a solemn declaration; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; a declaration in pleading. (Fr.)

PROTESTATOR, *n.* *prot*-est-ate-or, one who protests; a protester.

PROTESTER, *n.* pro-*test*-er, one who utters a solemn declaration; one who protests a bill.

PROTESTINGLY, *ad.* pro-*test*-ing-le, by way of protesting.

PROTEUS, *n.* *proh*-te-us, a marine deity who had the faculty of assuming different shapes at will, and so of eluding the grasp of those who would seize him and coerce him into a confession of the secrets of the future, with which he was presumed to be charged [Myth.]; one who easily changes his principles; the gilled salamander; a protozoan remarkable for changefulness of form. (Gr.)

PROTHALAMIUM, *n.* pro-tha-*lame*-e-um, a nuptial song in honour of bride and bridegroom just before the ceremony of marriage. (L.)

PROTHALLUS, *n.* pro-*thal*-lus, the small sexual plant springing from the fern spore which yields the cells from the union of which the fern is developed. (L. *pro*, and Gr. *thallos*, a twig.)

PROTHESIS, *n.* *proh*-the-sis, the place in the Greek Church where the Eucharistic elements are placed before being put on the altar; prosthesis. (Gr.)

PROTHONOTARIAT, *n.* *pro*-tho-no-*tare*-e-at, the college of the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome.

PROTHONOTARY, *n.* pro-tho-*note*-ar-e, a chief notary; a chief clerk or secretary; clerk of a court [U.S.]. (O.Fr. *prothonotaire*.)

PROTHORAX, *n.* pro-*thor*-aks, the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. (Gr. *protos*, first, and *thorax*.)

PROTISTA, *n.pl.* pro-*tis*-ta, the intermediate organisms between plants and animals. (Gr. first of all.)

PROTOCHORDATES, *n.pl.* pro-to-*kord*-ayts, semivertebrates; the lowest vertebrates, such as the lancelet and the sea-squirts.

PROTOCOCCUS, *n.* *pro*-to-*kok*-us, one of the protophytes generally found as scum on the surface of stagnant water and as a green coating on tiles and trees.

PROTOCOL, *n.* *proh*-to-kol, the original copy of any writing; the rough draft; any instrument or transaction, specially of a treaty; a record or register. (Fr. *protocole*.)

PROTOCOLIST, *n.* *proh*-to-kol-ist, a registrar or clerk.

PROTOGENIC, *a.* proh-to-*jen*-ik, first-formed [Geol.].

PROTOGINE, *n.* *proh*-to-jin, a kind of talcose granite. (Gr. *protos*, and *gignomai*, be formed.)

PROTOGYNOUS, *a.* pro-*toj*-in-us, proterogynous.

PROTOMARTYR, *n.* *proh*-to-*mahr*-ter, the first martyr; the first who is sacrificed in any cause; St. Stephen.

PROTON, *n.* *proh*-ton, the smallest quantity of positive electricity that can exist in a free state. (Gr. *protos*, first.)

PROTONOTARY, *n.* *pro*-to-*note*-ar-e, a prothonotary.

PROTOPHYTE, *n.* *proh*-to-fite, one of the lowest and simplest vegetable organisms in which all the functions of life, both nutritive and vegetative, are performed by a single cell. (Gr. *protos*, and *phyton*, a plant.)

PROTOPLASM, *n.* *proh*-to-plazm, a contractile but apparently structureless substance, chemically allied to albumen, which forms the elementary basis of organized tissues; the physical basis of life; sarcode. (Gr. *protos*, and *plasma*, something fashioned.)

PROTOPLASMIC, *a.* pro-to-*plaz*-mik, pertaining to protoplasm.

PROTOPLASTIC, *a.* pro-to-*plas*-tik, first-formed.

PROTOSALT, *n.* *proh*-to-sawlt, a salt containing a metallic protoxide.

PROTOSULPHATE, *n.* pro-to-*sul*-fate, a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.

PROTOTHERIA, *n.pl.* *pro*-to-*theer*-e-a, the sub-class of the mammalia now represented by the monotremes. (Gr. *protos*, and *therion*, a wild beast.)

PROTOTYPE, *n.* *proh*-to-tipe, an original model or pattern after which anything is formed; archetype.

PROTOXIDE, *n.* pro-*toks*-ide, a combination of one combining proportion of oxygen with one combining proportion of a base.

PROTOZOA, *n.pl.* pro-to-*zoh*-a, the animals of the simplest type of organization. (Gr. *protos*, and *zoon*, an animal.)

PROTOZOAN, *n.* pro-to-*zoh*-an, one of the protozoa.

PROTOZOIC, *a.* pro-to-*zoh*-ik, pertaining to the protozoa; with the first traces of the remains of organisms [Geol.].

PROTRACT, *v.t.* pro-*trakt*, to draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to put off or defer. Protracted. Protracting. Protracts. (L. *protractus*, drawn forward.)

PROTRACTED, *a.* pro-*trakt*-ed, prolonged; long drawn out.

PROTRACTEDLY, *ad.* pro-*trakt*-ed-le, in a protracted manner.

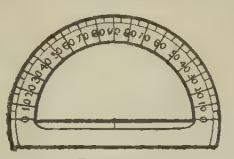
PROTRACTER, *n.* pro-*trakt*-er, one who draws out.

PROTRACTION, *n.* pro-*trak*-shon, the act of protracting; the act of delaying the termination of a

thing; the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field; that which is so laid down [Surveying].

PROTRACTIVE, *a.* pro-*trakt*-iv, drawing out; delaying.

PROTRACTOR, *n.* pro-*trakt*-or, an instrument used in laying down and measuring angles on paper; an instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound [Surg.].



Protractor.

PROTREPTICAL, *a.* hortatory; suasory. (Gr. *pro*, and *trepo*, turn.)

PROTRUDE, *v.t.* pro-*trood*, to thrust forward; to thrust out as through a hole: *v.i.* to shoot forward. Protruded. Protrudes. Protruding. (L. *protrudo*, thrust.)

PROTRUSILE, *a.* pro-*troo*-sil, capable of being protruded and withdrawn. (L. *protrusus*, thrust.)

PROTRUSION, *n.* pro-*troo*-sion, the act of protruding; the state of being protruded; that which protrudes or is protruded.

PROTRUSIVE, *a.* pro-*troo*-siv, thrusting forward.

PROTRUSIVELY, *ad.* pro-*troo*-siv-le, in a protrusive manner.

PROTUBERANCE, *n.* pro-*tewb*-er-ance, a swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence.

PROTUBERANT, *a.* pro-*tewb*-er-ant, swelling; prominent. (Fr.)

PROTUBERANTLY, *ad.* pro-*tewb*-er-ant-le, in a protuberant manner.

PROTUBERATE, *v.i.* pro-*tewb*-er-ate, to swell or be prominent: to bulge out. Protuberated. Protuberates. Protuberating. (Late L. *protuberatus*, swollen.)

PROTUBERATION, *n.* pro-tewb-er-*ay*-shon, the act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

PROUD, *a.* proud, having inordinate self-esteem; arrogant; haughty; presumptuous; lofty; of lofty mien; ostentatious; exciting pride; fungous. Proud flesh, a fleshy growth out of wounds and ulcerated surfaces. (A.S. *prut.*)

PROUDLY, *ad.* *proud*-le, in a proud manner.

PROUDNESS, *n.* *proud*-ness, pride.

PROUSTITE, *n.* *proos*-tite, sulph-arsenite of silver, a light red silver ore. (J. L. Proust.)

PROVABLE, *a.* *proov*-a-bl, that may be proved.

PROVABLENESS, *n.* *proov*-a-bl-ness, the state of being provable.

PROVABLY, *ad.* *proov*-ab-le, in a manner that is provable.

PROVE, *v.t.* proov, to ascertain or try by an experiment or a test; to try; to evince by testimony or argument; to ascertain the genuineness of, as a will; to experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to show or ascertain the correctness of a calculation; to establish as true: *v.i.* to make trial; to be found on trial; to be ascertained by the event; to be found true; to make certain. Proved. Proves. Proving. (O.Fr. *prover.*)

PROVECTION, *n.* pro-*vek*-shon, the carrying forward of a terminal letter to the first syllable of the next word [Gram.]. (Late L. *provectio.*)

PROVEDITOR, *n.* prov-*ed*-e-tor, a provedore. (It. *proveditore.*)

PROVEDORE, *n.* *prov*-ed-ore, a purveyor; one who procures provisions for an army. (Sp. *provedor.*)

PROVEN, *a.* *proov*-en, proved. Not proven, a legal finding based on evidence sufficient to raise serious suspicion but not strong enough to convict.

PROVENANCE, *n.* *prov*-en-ance, source; origin. (Fr.)

PROVENCIAL, *a.* prov-*en*-shal, Provençal, pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROVENDER, *n.* *prov*-en-der, dry food for cattle; provisions. (O.Fr. *provendre*, a ration of food.)

PROVER, *n.* *proov*-er, one who proves or tries.

PROVENIENCE, *n.* pro-*veen*-e-ence, provenance. (L. *provenio*, come forth.)

PROVERB, *n.* *prov*-erb, a short sentence expressing a well-known truth, or common fact familiar to experience; a popular saying; a maxim; a maxim which is enigmatical; a by-word. Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament abounding in wise maxims bearing on the conduct of life. (Fr. *proverbe.*)

PROVERBIAL, *a.* pro-*verb*-e-al, comprised in a proverb; generally accepted; pertaining to proverbs.

PROVERBIALISM, *n.* pro-*verb*-e-al-izm, a proverbial phrase.

PROVERBIALIST, *n.* pro-*verb*-e-al-ist, one given to the use of proverbs; a collector of them.

PROVERBIALIZE, *v.t.* pro-*verb*-e-al-ize, to make into a proverb; to use proverbially. Proverbialized. Proverbializes. Proverbializing.

PROVERBIALLY, *ad.* pro-*verb*-e-al-le, commonly; as a proverb.

PROVIANT, *n.* *proh*-ve-ant, provisions. (Fr. *provand.*)

PROVIDE, *v.t.* pro-*vide*, to procure beforehand; to prepare; to furnish; to stipulate previously: *v.i.* to procure supplies or means of defence; to take precautionary measures. Provided. Provides. Providing. (L. *provideo.*)

PROVIDED, *conj.* pro-*vide*-ed, on condition; on the understanding.

PROVIDENCE, *n.* *prov*-id-ence, foresight; timely care or preparation; the care and superintendence which God exercises over His creatures; God regarded as exercising this care and superintendence; prudence in managing one's affairs. (Fr.)

PROVIDENT, *a.* *prov*-id-ent, providing for the future; forecasting; prudent; economical.

PROVIDENTIAL, *a.* prov-id-*en*-shal, effected by or proceeding from divine providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, *ad.* prov-id-*en*-shal-le, in a providential manner.

PROVIDENTLY, *ad.* *prov*-id-ent-le, with prudent foresight.

PROVIDENTNESS, *n.* *prov*-id-ent-ness, prudence.

PROVIDER, *n.* pro-*vide*-er, one who provides, furnishes, or supplies.

PROVINCE, *n.* *prov*-ince, among the Romans, a territory outside Italy acquired chiefly by conquest and under Roman government; a country, usually at a distance, belonging to a kingdom or state either by conquest or colonization, and more or less dependent on it; a division of a kingdom or state; a district; a country district; a department of knowledge; proper office or business. (Fr.)

PROVINCIAL, *a.* pro-*vin*-shal, pertaining to a province, civil or ecclesiastical; appendent to a kingdom or state; countrified; rude: *n.* a person belonging to a province.

PROVINCIALISM, *n.* pro-*vin*-shal-izm, a word or manner of speaking peculiar to a province or country district.

PROVINCIALITY, *n.* pro-*vin*-she-*al*-it-e, the being provincial; peculiarity of language in a province.

PROVINCIALLY, *ad.* pro-*vin*-shal-le, in a provincial manner.

PROVINE, *v.i.* pro-*vine*, to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. Provined. Provines. Provining. (Fr.)

PROVISION, *n.* pro-*vizh*-on, the act of providing or making previous preparation; things provided; preparation; measures beforehand; stores or stock provided; food; fare; provender; previous stipulation or agreement: *v.t.* to supply with food. Provisioned. Provisioning. Provisions. (Fr.)

PROVISIONAL, *a.* pro-*vizh*-on-al, provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary.

PROVISIONALLY, *ad.* pro-*vizh*-on-al-le, in a provisional way.

PROVISIONARY, *a.* pro-*vizh*-on-ar-e, temporary.

PROVISO, *n.* pro-*vize*-o, an article or clause in any statute or contract by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation. (L.)

PROVISOR, *n.* pro-*vize*-or, the purveyor, steward or treasurer of a religious house; a pope's presentee to a benefice before the death of the incumbent to the prejudice of the patron. (O.Fr. *provisour.*)

PROVISORILY, *ad.* pro-*vize*-or-il-e, in a provisory manner.

PROVISORY, *a.* pro-*vize*-or-e, provisional; conditional; temporary.

PROVOCATION, *n.* prov-o-*kay*-shon, the act of provoking; anything that excites anger; incitement. (Fr.)

PROVOCATIVE, *a.* pro-*vok*-at-iv, tending to provoke appetite or passion: *n.* anything which does so. (Late L. *provocativus.*)

PROVOCATIVENESS, *n.* pro-*vok*-at-iv-ness, the quality of being provocative.

PROVOKABLE, *a.* pro-*voke*-a-bl, that may be provoked.

PROVOKE, *v.t.* pro-*voke*, to call into action; to excite; to make angry; to offend; to stir up. **Provoked. Provokes. Provoking.** (O.Fr. *provoquer.*)

PROVOKER, *n.* pro-*voke*-er, one who or that which excites.

PROVOKING, *a.* pro-*voke*-ing, tending to irritate or annoy.

PROVOKINGLY, *ad.* pro-*voke*-ing-le, in a provoking manner.

PROVOST, *n.* *prov*-ost, a person appointed to superintend or preside over something; the head of a college; in Scotland, a chief magistrate. **Lord Provost,** the chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth and Dundee.

PROVOST-MARSHAL, *n.* pro-*voh*-mahr-shal, an officer appointed to preserve order and discipline in the army [Mil.]; one who has charge of prisoners [Navy]. (A.S. *prafost*, from L. *præpositus*, a prefect.)

PROVOSTSHIP, *n.* *prov*-ost-ship, the office of provost.

PROW, *n.* prou, the beak or fore-part of a ship; the cutwater [Naut.]. (Fr. *proue.*)

PROWESS, *n.* *prou*-ess, bravery or valour, particularly military; successful skill. (Fr. *prouesse.*)

PROWL, *n.* proul, a roving for prey: *v.t.* to rove over; to search about: *v.i.* to rove for prey; to prey or plunder. **Prowled. Prowling. Prowls.** (Low Ger. *prulle*, a trifle.)

PROWLER, *n.* *proul*-er, one who roves about for prey.

PROWLING, *a.* *proul*-ing, wandering about for prey.

PROWLINGLY, *ad.* *proul*-ing-le, in a prowling manner.

PROXIMAL, *a.* *proks*-im-al, near the axis.

PROXIMATE, *a.* *proks*-im-ate, nearest or next; having most intimate connection; immediate. **Proximate cause,** that which immediately precedes and produces the effect. **Proximate principles,** constituent organic compounds ready formed [Chem.]. (L.)

PROXIMATELY, *ad.* *proks*-im-ate-le, in a proximate manner.

PROXIME, *ad.* *proks*-im-e, nearest. (L.)

PROXIMITY, *n.* proks-*im*-it-e, immediate nearness in place, blood or alliance. (Fr. *proximité.*)

PROXIMO, *a.* *proks*-im-o, next month. (L.)

PROXY, *n.* *proks*-e, the agency of another who acts as a substitute; one deputed to act for another; a writing granting this power; a substitute. (*Procuracy.*)

PROXYSHIP, *n.* *proks*-e-ship, the office or agency of a proxy.

PRUDE, *n.* prood, a woman of affected modesty. (Fr.)

PRUDENCE, *n.* *prood*-ence, the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; discretion; circumspection. (Fr.)

PRUDENT, *a.* *prood*-ent, cautious; practically wise; circumspect; careful of consequences; dictated by prudence; foreseeing by instinct; frugal. (Fr.)

PRUDENTIAL, *a.* proo-*den*-shal, proceeding from prudence; superintending the discretionary concerns of a society [U.S.]. (L. *prudentia.*)

PRUDENTIALITY, *n.* proo-den-she-*al*-it-e, the quality of being prudential.

PRUDENTIALLY, *ad.* proo-*den*-shal-le, in a prudential manner.

PRUDENTIALS, *n.pl.* proo-*den*-shalz, matters of prudence or practical wisdom; subordinate discretionary concerns.

PRUDENTLY, *ad.* *proo*-dent-le, in a prudent manner.

PRUDERY, *n.* *prood*-er-e, affected scrupulousness; excessive propriety in conduct; coyness. (Fr. *pruderie.*)

PRUD'HOMME, *n.* prood-*om*, in France, one of a municipal tribunal to arbitrate in disputes which arise between masters and workmen. (Fr. prudent man.)

PRUDISH, *a.* *prood*-ish, affectedly virtuous or modest; very formal; precise or reserved.

PRUDISHLY, *ad.* *prood*-ish-le, in a prudish manner.

PRUDISHNESS, *n.* *prood*-ish-ness, the quality of being prudish.

PRUINOSE, *a.* *proo*-in-ose, covered with minute dust, as if frosted [Bot.]. (L. *pruinosus.*)

PRUNE, *v.i.* proon, to cut off the superfluous branches of trees; to clear from anything superfluous; to dress; to trim. **Pruned. Prunes. Pruning.** (O.Fr. *prougner.*)

PRUNE, *n.* proon, a dried plum; the colour of its juice. (L. *prunum.*)

PRUNELLA, *n.* proo-*nel*-la, a genus of six species of labiate plants, including self-heal, *P. vulgaris*; sore throat, which the self-heal was used to cure. (Fr. *prunelle.*)

PRUNELLA, *n.* proo-*nel*-la, a smooth woollen stuff, of which clergymen's gowns were once made, now used for making the uppers of boots and shoes. (Fr. *prunelle*, from its prune-like colour.)

PRUNELLO, *n.* proo-*nel*-lo, prunella.

PRUNELLO, *n.* proo-*nel*-lo, a kind of dried plum, a brignole.

PRUNER, *n.* *proon*-er, one who prunes.

PRUNIFEROUS, *a.* proon-*if*-er-us, bearing plums. (L. *prunum*, and *fero*, bear.)

PRUNING, *n.* *proon*-ing, the lopping of the superfluous branches of trees.

PRUNING-HOOK, *n.* *proon*-ing-hook, a bill-hook for pruning.

PRUNING-KNIFE, *n.* *proon*-ing-nife, a knife with a curved handle and a stout blade for pruning.

PRURIENCE, *n.* *proor*-e-ence, an itching, longing desire or appetite for anything.

PRURIENCY, *n.* *proor*-e-en-se, prurience.

PRURIENT, *a.* *proor*-e-ent, itching, or uneasy with desire; given to unclean thoughts. (L. *pruriens*, longing for.)

PRURIENTLY, *ad.* *proor*-e-ent-le, with pruriency.

PRURIGINOUS, *a.* proo-*rij*-in-us, affected by or tending to prurigo.

PRURIGO, *n.* proo-*ri*-go, a peculiar papular eruption of the skin, attended with intolerable itching. (L.)

PRUSSIAN, *a.* *prush*-an, pertaining to Prussia: *n.* a native of Prussia. **Prussian blue,** ferric ferrocyanide of a beautiful deep blue. **Prussian carp,** the freshwater fish *Carassius gibelio*, of the same genus as the goldfish. **Prussic acid,** hydrocyanic acid, a virulent poison, first obtained from Prussian blue.

PRUSSIATE, *n.* *prus*-se-ate, a salt of prussic acid; a cyanide.

PRY, *n.* pri, narrow inspection; impertinent peeping: *v.i.* to peep into; to inspect closely or scrutinizingly. **Pried. Pries. Prying.** (O.Fr. *prier*, to pillage.

PRYAN, *n.* *pri*-an, felspathic clay with pebbles or nodules of ore.

PRYING, *a.* *pri*-ing, inspecting closely.

PRYINGLY, *ad.* *pri*-ing-le, with impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANEUM, *n.* pri-*tane*-e-um, in Greek States, a public building in which ambassadors were entertained, and citizens deserving well of their country could have their meals at the public expense when privileged to do so. (Gr.)

PRYTHEE, *prith*-e, pray thee!

PSALM, *n.* sahm, a sacred song. **The Psalms,** a canonical book of the Old Testament consisting of 73 psalms by David and 77 by other authors. (L. *psalmus.*)

PSALMIST, *n.* *sahm*-ist, a writer of psalms, specially David; an inspired singer; a leader of music in a church.

PSALMODIC, *a.* sahm-*od*-ik, or sal-*mod*-ik, relating to psalmody.

PSALMODIST, *n.* *sahm*-od-ist, or *sal*-mo-dist, a singer of psalms; a psalmist.

PSALMODY, *n.* *sahm*-od-e, or *sal*-mo-de, the practice or art of singing sacred songs; psalms collectively. (Fr. *psalmodie.*)

PSALMOGRAPHY, *n.* sahm-*og*-raf-e, or sal-*mog*-raf-e, the writing of psalms or sacred songs. (Gr. *psalm*, and *grapho*, write.)

PSALTER, *n.* *sawl*-ter, a book of psalms, specially in a separate form; a collection of 150 meditations on sacred subjects; a rosary of 150 beads. (O.Fr. *psaltier.*)

PSALTERY, *n.* *sawl*-ter-e, a stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews and now represented by one with thirteen strings within a triangle or trapezium.

PSAMMITE, *n. sam-*mite, a species of micaceous sandstone composed of rounded grains. (Gr. *psammos*, sand.)
PSAMMITIC, *a.* sam-*it*-ik, pertaining to psammite.
PSATUROSE, *n. sat-*yewr-ose, sulphantimonite of silver; stephanite. (Fr.)
PSCHENT, *n.* shent, the royal crown of Ancient Egypt. (Egyptian word.)
PSELLISMUS, *n.* sel-*iz*-mus, imperfect enunciation. (Gr. *psellismos*, a stammering.)
PSEUDÆSTHESIA, *n.* sew-des-*thee*-ze-a, a sense of feeling in an organ that has been removed. (Gr. *pseudo*, false, and *aisthesis*, sensation.)
PSEUDEPIGRAPHY, *n.* sew-de-*pig*-raf-e, ascription of false names of authors to works. (Gr. *pseudo*, *epi*, upon, and *grapho*, write.)
PSEUDO, *sew-*do, a Greek prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious. (Gr. *pseudos*, falsehood.)
PSEUDOBLEPSIS, *n.* sew-do-*biep*-sis, false and misleading vision. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *blepsis*, vision.)
PSEUDOBULB, *n. sew-*do-bulb, a stem like a bulb. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *bulb*.)
PSEUDOGRAPH, *n. sew-*do-graf, false writing; a literary forgery. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *grapho*, write.)
PSEUDOLARIX, *n. sew-*do-*lar*-riks, the genus of the golden pine, *P. kaempferi*.
PSEUDOLOGY, *n.* sew-*dol*-oj-e, falsehood of speech. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *logos*, speech.)
PSEUDOMORPH, *n. sew-*do-morf, a mineral which has assumed the form of one it has replaced.
PSEUDOMORPHOUS, *a.* sew-do-*morf*-us, not having the true form [Cryst.]. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *morphe*, shape.)
PSEUDONYM, *n. sew-*don-im, a fictitious name. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *onoma*, a name.)
PSEUDONYMITY, *n.* sew-don-*im*-it-e, writing under a false or assumed name.
PSEUDONYMOUS, *a.* sew-*don*-im-us, bearing a fictitious name.
PSEUDOPODIA, *n.pl. sew-*do-*pode*-e-a, the extensions of the body substance by which protozoans move and feed. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *pous*, a foot.)
PSEUDOSCOPE, *n. sew-*do-skope, a stereoscopic instrument which reverses relief. (Gr. *pseudo*, and *skopeo*, view.)
PSHAW, *int.* shaw, an expression of contempt, disdain or dislike. (From the sound.)
PSILANTHROPISM, *n.* si-*lan*-thro-pizm, the doctrine of the psilanthropists.
PSILANTHROPIST, *n.* si-*lan*-thro-pist, one who believes that Christ was a mere man. (Gr. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthropos*, a man.)
PSILOMELANE, *n.* si-*lom*-el-ane, an ore of manganese consisting of the oxides of manganese and barium. (Gr. *psilos*, and *melas*, black.)
PSILOTHRON, *n. sil-*o-thron, a depilatory. (Gr. *psilos*.)
PSITTACEOUS, *a.* sit-*tay*-she-us, belonging to the parrot tribe. (L. *psittacus*, parrot.)
PSITTACINE, *a. sit-*ta-sine, parrot-like.
PSITTACUS, *n. sit-*a-kus, a genus of birds, of which the parrot is the type. (L.)
PSOAS, *n. soh-*as, the name of two lumbar muscles. (Gr.)
PSORA, *n. sore-*a, scabies; the itch. (Gr.)
PSORIASIS, *n.* so-*ri*-as-is, a chronic skin disease, a dry, scaly eruption of a non-contagious and non-infectious nature; washerwoman's itch; bricklayer's itch. (*Psora.*)
PSORIC, *a. sore-*ik, pertaining to the psora: *n.* a medicine for psora.
PSYCHAL, *a. si-*kal, pertaining to the soul.
PSYCHE, *n. si-*ke, a maiden, emblematic of the soul, who, from her charms, excited the jealousy of Venus but won the heart of Cupid, her son, whom she had sent to beguile her [Myth.]. (Gr. the soul.)
PSYCHIATRIST, *n.* si-*ki*-at-rist, an alienist; a specialist in mental diseases; one who treats physical diseases through the mind.
PSYCHIATRY, *n.* si-*ki*-at-re, medical treatment of diseases of the mind; medical treatment of physical diseases through the mind. (Gr. *psyche*, and *iatros*, a healer.)
PSYCHIC, *a. sike-*ik, psychical. Psychic force, the name given to the assumed force that would account for many of the manifestations of spiritualism.
PSYCHICAL, *a. sike-*ik-al, pertaining to the mind or soul; psychological; psychic; appearing to be outside physical law. Psychical research, the investigation of thought transference and similar phenomena.
PSYCHO-ANALYSIS, *n. si-*ko-an-*al*-is-is, investigation of the interacting conscious and unconscious elements of the mind.
PSYCHOGENESIS, *n.* si-ko-*jen*-es-is, the development of mind as given in consciousness. (Gr. *psyche*, and *genesis*.)
PSYCHOGONY, *n.* si-*kog*-on-e, the development of the mind.
PSYCHOLOGICAL, *a.* si-ko-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to psychology.
PSYCHOLOGICALLY, *ad.* si-ko-*loj*-ik-al-le, in a psychological manner.
PSYCHOLOGIST, *n.* si-*kol*-oj-ist, one versed in psychology.
PSYCHOLOGY, *n.* si-*kol*-oj-e, the science of the soul or mind. (Gr. *psyche*, and *logos*, science.)
PSYCHOMACHY, *n.* si-*kom*-ak-e, a conflict of the soul with the body. (Gr. *psyche*, and *mache*, fight.)
PSYCHOMANCY, *n. si-*ko-man-se, necromancy. (Gr. *psyche*, and *manteia*, divination.)
PSYCHOMETRY, *n.* si-*kom*-e-tre, the measurement of mental processes; the detection of the qualities of an object, living and dead, by the touch or proximity of anything with which it has been in contact. (Gr. *psyche*, and *metron*, measure.)
PSYCHONOSOLOGY, *n. si-*ko-no-*sol*-oj-e, the science of mental derangement. (Gr. *psyche*, *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, science.)
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, *n. si-*ko-path-*ol*-oj-e, the pathology of the mind; the science of mental diseases.
PSYCHOPATHY, *n.* si-*kop*-a-the, mental disease or disorder.
PSYCHOPHYSICS, *n.* si-ko-*fiz*-iks, the science of the relation of mental to bodily processes. (Gr. *psyche*, and *physics*.)
PSYCHOPLASM, *n. si-*ko-plasm, the physical basis of consciousness.
PSYCHOSIS, *n.* si-*koh*-sis, mental condition. (Gr. a conveying of life to.)
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS, *n. si-*ko-*ther*-ra-*pewt*-iks, the cure of diseases by mental treatment.
PSYCHROMETER, *n.* si-*krom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the tension of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere. (Gr. *psychros*, cold, and *metron*.)
PTARMIC, *n. tarm-*ik, a medicine which causes sneezing. (Gr. *ptarmikos*, from *ptairo*, sneeze.)
PTARMIGAN, *n. tahr-*me-gan, a bird of the grouse family, *Lagopus mutus*, having white plumage in the winter. (Gael. *tarmachan*.)
PTERICHTHYS, *n.* ter-*ik*-this, a ganoid fish peculiar to the Old Red Sandstone. (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.)
PTERIDOLOGIST, *n. ter-*e-*dol*-oj-ist, one versed in pteridology.
PTERIDOLOGY, *n. ter-*e-*dol*-oj-e, the science of ferns. (Gr. *pteris*, a fern, and *logos*, science.)
PTERIDOPHYTE, *n. ter-*e-do-fite, a vascular cryptogam. (Gr. *pteris*, fern, and *phyton*, a plant.)
PTERODACTYL, *n.* ter-o-*dakt*-il, an extinct flying reptile of the Secondary period. (Gr. *pteron*, and *dactylos*, a finger.)
PTEROGRAPHY, *n.* ter-*og*-raf-e, pterylography.
PTEROLOGY, *n.* ter-*ol*-oj-e, the branch of entomology which deals with the study of insects' wings. (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *logos*, science.)
PTEROMYS, *n. ter-*o-mis, a flying squirrel. (Gr. *pteron*, and *mys*, a mouse.)
PTEROPODS, *n.pl. ter-*o-pods, a sub-order of molluscs having two delicate fins placed at the anterior end and used in swimming. (Gr. *pteron*, and *pous*, a foot.)
PTERYGOID, *a. ter-*e-goyd, wing-like [Anat.]. (Gr. *pteron*, and *eidos*, like.)
PTERYLOGRAPHY, *n. ter-*e-*log*-raf-e, the branch of ornithology which deals with the character and distribution of the bird's plumage.
PTERYLOSIS, *n. ter-*e-*loh*-sis, the plan of the feather tracts on a bird's body. (Gr. *pteron*, and *hyle*, cord.)
PTILOSIS, *n.* ti-*loh*-sis, the arrangement of a bird's feathers. (Gr. *ptilon*, down.)
PTISAN, *n. ti-*zan, barley-water or other mucilaginous decoction; tisane. (Gr. *ptisane*, peeled barley.)
PTOLEMAIC, *a.* tol-e-*may*-ik, pertaining to the system of astronomy founded by Ptolemy, who

supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolved around it.

PTOMAINE, *n.* *toh*-may-in, or *toh*-mane, poisonous matter produced by putrefaction of animal tissues. (Gr. *ptoma*, a corpse.)

PTOSIS, *n.* *toh*-sis, a falling. **Ptosis palpebræ**, inability to raise the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the third nerve. (Gr. a falling.)

PTYALIN, *n.* *ti*-al-in, a ferment contained in saliva. (Gr. *ptualon*, spittle.)

PTYALISM, *n.* *ti*-al-izm, a morbid and excessive excretion of saliva.

PTYALOGOGUE, *n.* ti-*al*-o-gog, a medicine that promotes discharges of saliva. (Gr. *ptualon*, saliva, and *ago*, lead.)

PUBERAL, *a.* *pewb*-er-al, pertaining to puberty.

PUBERTY, *n.* *pewb*-er-te, the age when generative power begins to develop. (Fr. *puberté*.)

PUBESCENCE, *n.* pewb-*es*-sence, the state of puberty; the downy substance on plants.

PUBESCENT, *a.* pewb-*es*-sent, arriving at puberty; covered with fine short hairs. (L. *pubescens*, growing hairy.)

PUBLIC, *a.* *pub*-lik, pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people; circulating among all classes; open to all; notorious; regarding the good of the community; open to common use: *n.* the general body of a nation; the people indefinitely. (Fr. *publique*, from L. *publicus*, from *populus*, the people.)

PUBLICAN, *n.* *pub*-lik-an, the keeper of an inn or public-house; among the Romans, a farmer of public revenues; a collector of tolls or tribute. (L. *publicanus*.)

PUBLICATION, *n.* pub-lik-*ay*-shon, the act of publishing or making public; promulgation; the act of publishing a book or the like, and offering it for sale; a work printed and published. (Fr.)

PUBLIC-HOUSE, *n.* *pub*-lik-house, an ordinary inn or house of entertainment.

PUBLICIST, *n.* *pub*-lis-ist, a writer on international law; a political journalist.

PUBLICITY, *n.* pub-*lis*-it-e, the state of being public; notoriety; advertising.

PUBLICLY, *ad.* *pub*-lik-le, in a public manner.

PUBLICNESS, *n.* *pub*-lik-ness, state of being public, or belonging to the public.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED, *a.* *pub*-lik-*spir*-rit-ed, having a disposition to advance the interests of the community.

PUBLIC-SPIRITEDLY, *ad.* *pub*-lik-*spir*-rit-ed-le, with public spirit.

PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* *pub*-lik-*spir*-rit-ed-ness, the quality of being public-spirited.

PUBLISH, *v.t.* *pub*-lish, to make known; to proclaim; to announce; to print and offer for sale; to put into circulation. **Published. Publishes. Publishing.** (Fr. *publier*.)

PUBLISHER, *n.* *pub*-lish-er, one who publishes, specially books or prints.

PUBLISHMENT, *n.* *pub*-lish-ment, the act of publishing; in America, the publication of the marriage banns.

PUCE, *a.* pewce, of a brownish-purple colour; flea-colour. (Fr. *puce*, a flea, from L. *pulex*.)

PUCELAGE, *n.* *pew*-sel-aje, a state of virginity. (Fr. *pucelle*, a virgin.)

PUCERON, *n.* *pewce*-er-on, a small insect, the plant-louse. (Fr.)

PUCK, *n.* puk, the fairy, Robin Goodfellow, the "merry wanderer of the night." (Ir. *puca*, an elf.)

PUCKA, *a.* *puk*-ka, good; genuine; pukka. (Anglo-Ind. from Hind. *pak*.)

PUCKBALL, *n.* *puk*-bawl, a species of mushroom of the genus *Lycoperdon*; a puffball.

PUCKER, *n.* *puk*-er, a fold or wrinkle: *v.t.* to gather into small folds or wrinkles; to wrinkle: *v.i.* to become wrinkled. **Puckered. Puckering. Puckers.** (*Poke*.)

PUCKERIDGE, *n.* *puk*-er-idge, the fern-owl or night-jar.

PUDDENING, *n.* *pood*-en-ing, a fender of rope and yarn round the stern of a boat to prevent chafing; a wreath of similar materials round a mast to prevent the yards falling when the supporting ropes were shot away.

PUDDER, *n.* *pud*-der, a tumult; a bustle: *v.i.* to make a tumult or bustle: *v.t.* to perplex or embarrass. **Puddered. Puddering. Pudders.** (*Pother*.)

PUDDING, *n.* *pood*-ing, a form of food partly or entirely farinaceous; an intestine; an intestine stuffed with meat and seasoning. (M.E. *poding*, but cf. also W. *poten*, paunch.)

PUDDING-FACED, *a.* *pood*-ing-fayst, with a full, round, fat face.

PUDDING-SLEEVE, *n.* *pood*-ing-sleev, a sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

PUDDINGSTONE, *n.* *pood*-ing-stone, a conglomerate composed of rounded and waterworn flint pebbles.

PUDDING-TIME, *n.* *pood*-ing-time, the time of dinner; the nick of time.

PUDDLE, *n.* *pud*-dl, a small pool of dirty water; a mixture of clay and sand worked together: *v.t.* to make muddy; to make watertight; to convert pig iron into wrought iron: *v.i.* to make a dirty stir. **Puddled. Puddles. Puddling.** (A.S. *pudd*, a ditch.)

PUDDLER, *n.* *pud*-dler, one who converts pig iron into wrought iron.

PUDDLING, *n.* *pud*-dling, the act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay; the process of converting pig iron into wrought or malleable iron.

PUDDLY, *a.* *pud*-le, muddy; foul; dirty.

PUDDOCK, *n.* *pud*-dok, a small enclosure. (*Paddock*.)

PUDENCY, *n.* *pew*-den-se, modesty; bashfulness. (L. *pudens*, modest.)

PUDENDA, *n.pl.* pew-*den*-da, the male or female genital organs. (L. *pudendus*, to be ashamed of.)

PUDIC, *a.* *pew*-dik, pudical.

PUDICAL, *a.* *pew*-dik-al, pertaining to the pudenda. (L. *pudicus*, bashful.)

PUDICITY, *n.* pew-*dis*-it-e, modesty; chastity.

PUDU, *n.* *poo*-doo, the small deer of the Andes, *Pudua humilis*. (South American name.)

PUERILE, *a.* *pew*-er-ile, boyish; childish; trifling. (L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.)

PUERILELY, *ad.* *pew*-er-ile-le, in a puerile manner.

PUERILENESS, *n.* *pew*-er-ile-ness, the quality of being puerile.

PUERILITY, *n.* pew-er-*il*-it-e, childishness; that which is puerile.

PUERPERAL, *a.* pew-*er*-per-al, pertaining to childbirth. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.)

PUERPEROUS, *a.* pew-*er*-per-us, bearing children; lying-in.

PUFF, *n.* puf, a quick forcible breath; a sudden and short blast of wind; a whiff; a fungus ball filled with spores; something swollen and light; light pastry; an ornamental protuberance; a pad to powder with; exaggerated commendation; an advertisement: *v.i.* to drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast; to swell the cheeks with air; to blow in scorn; to breathe with vehemence; to move about with hurry; to inflate: *v.t.* to drive with a blast of wind or air; to inflate; to praise with exaggeration; to advertise. **Puffed. Puffing. Puffs.** (From the sound.)

PUFF-ADDER, *n.* *puf*-ad-der, a venomous African snake of the viper family, *Bitis arietans*, so called because it puffs out the upper part of its body when irritated.

PUFF-BALL, *n.* *puf*-bawl, a fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

PUFF-BIRDS, *n.pl.* *puf*-burdz, the Bucconidæ, a family of 43 species of picarian birds ranging from Honduras to Southern Brazil, remarkable for erecting their plumage so as to resemble a round ball.

PUFFER, *n.* *puf*-fer, one who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation; one hired to bid at sales and raise the prices.

PUFFERY, *n.* *puf*-fer-e, extravagant praise of one's wares.

PUFFIN, *n.* *puf*-fin, a popular name for *Fratercula arctica*, one of the auks locally known as the sea-parrot. (From its puffed-out appearance.)

PUFFINESS, *n.* *puf*-fe-ness, the state of being puffy.

PUFFING, *a.* *puf*-fing, praising extravagantly: *n.* extravagant praise.

PUFFINGLY, *ad.* *puf*-fing-le, in a puffing manner.

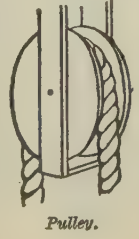
PUFF-PASTE, *n.* *puf*-paste, a rich light paste or crust.

PUFFY, *a.* *puf*-fe, swollen with air or any soft matter; tumid; turgid; bombastic.

PUG, *n.* pug, a little animal treated with familiarity, as a dog or monkey. (*Puck*.)

PUG, *n.* pug, worked clay.

PUG-DOG, *n.* *pug*-dog, a small pet dog, with a face and nose like those of a bulldog.
PUG-FACED, *a.* *pug*-fayst, monkey-faced.
PUGGAREE, *n.* *pug*-a-ree, a scarf worn round the hat. (Hind.)
PUGGING, *n.* *pug*-ging, coarse mortar or worked clay filling the space between the joists under a floor to prevent sound.
PUGGREE, *n.* *pug*-gree, a puggaree.
PUGH, *int.* poo, a word used in contempt or disdain.
PUGIL, *n.* *pew*-jil, as much as can be taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. (L. *pugillum*, a handful.)
PUGILISM, *n.* *pew*-jil-izm, the practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.
PUGILIST, *n.* *pew*-jil-ist, a boxer. (L. *pugil*, a boxer, from *pugnus*, the fist.)
PUGILISTIC, *a.* *pew*-jil-*ist*-ik, pertaining to boxing.
PUG-MILL, *n.* *pug*-mil, a mill for working clay.
PUGNACIOUS, *a.* pug-*nay*-shus, disposed to fight; quarrelsome. (L. *pugnax*.)
PUGNACIOUSLY, *ad.* pug-*nay*-shus-le, in a pugnacious manner.
PUGNACITY, *n.* pug-*nas*-sit-e, inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.
PUG-NOSE, *n.* *pug*-noze, a short and thick nose.
PUISNE, *a.* *pew*-ne, younger or inferior in rank, applied to judges in England: *n.* an inferior judge. (O.Fr.)
PUISSANCE, *n.* *pew*-is-ance, power; strength.
PUISSANT, *a.* *pew*-is-ant, mighty; forcible. (Fr.)
PUISSANTLY, *ad.* *pew*-is-ant-le, in a puissant manner.
PUISSANTNESS, *n.* *pew*-is-ant-ness, the quality of being puissant.
PUKE, *n.* pewk, a medicine which excites vomiting: *v.i.* to vomit. **Puked. Pukes. Puking.** (*Spew.*)
PUKER, *n.* *pewk*-er, one who pukes; that which induces vomiting.
PUKING, *n.* *pewk*-ing, the act of vomiting.
PUKKA, *a.* *puk*-ka, first rate; genuine; pucka.
PULAS, *n.* *pew*-las, the dakh tree, *Butea frondosa*.
PULCHRITUDE, *n.* *pul*-kre-tewd, beauty; loveliness; grace. (L. *pulchritudo*.)
PULE, *v.i.* pewl, to cry like a chicken; to whine. **Puled. Pules. Puling.** (O.Fr. *piauler*.)
PULEX, *n.* *pew*-leks, a genus of insects including several of the fleas. (L. a flea.)
PULING, *a.* *pewl*-ing, crying like a chicken; whining; crying in a childish manner: *n.* a cry as of a chicken or a child; a whining.
PULINGLY, *ad.* *pewl*-ing-le, in a puling manner.
PULKHA, *n.* *pul*-ka, a Laplander's travelling sledge. (Lap word.)
PULL, *v.t.* pool, to draw towards one; to pluck; to tear; to rend; to propel by rowing; to slow down a horse that has a chance of winning; to print in a hand-press; to hit a ball round to leg (Cricket). **Pull down**, to demolish; to humble. **Pull off**, to separate by pulling. **Pull out**, to extract. **Pull up**, to tear up by the roots; to eradicate. **Pulled. Pulling. Pulls.** (A.S. *pullian*.)
PULL, *v.i.* pool, to give a pull; to tug. **Pull through**, to get through. **Pulled. Pulling. Pulls.**
PULL, *n.* pool, the act of pulling; that which is pulled; the handle of a beer-engine; a bell rope; a contest; a struggle.
PULLBACK, *n.* *pool*-bak, that which keeps back.
PULLER, *n.* *pool*-ler, one who or that which pulls.
PULLET, *n.* *pool*-let, a young hen. (Fr. *poulette*, from *poule*, a hen.)
PULLEY, *n.* *pool*-le, a small wheel with a groove on the rim, turning on a pin in a block for a running rope; a rope for lowering casks or hauling them up from a cellar; a wheel for driving with a belt; one of the great mechanical powers. (Fr. *poulie*.)


Pulley.

PULLMAN, *n.* *pool*-man, a long railway car fitted with furnished and sleeping apartments, mounted on two bogies. (So called from the name of the inventor.)
PULLOVER, *n.* *pool*-o-ver, a gaily coloured jersey that is put on by being pulled over the head; a sweater.

PULLULATE, *v.i.* *pool*-lew-late, to germinate; to bud. **Pullulated, Pullulates. Pullulating.** (L. *pullulatus*, sprouted.)
PULMOBRANCHIATE, *a.* pul-mo-*brang*-ke-ate, having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. (L. *pulmo*, a lung, and Gr. *branchia*, gills.)
PULMONARIA, *n.pl.* *pul*-mo-*nare*-e-a, a genus of plants which includes the lungworts.
PULMONARY, *a.* *pul*-mon-ar-e, pertaining to or affecting the lungs. (L. *pulmonarius*.)
PULMONATA, *n.pl.* *pul*-mone-*ate*-a, a division of the spiders which breathe by means of pulmonary sacs
PULMONATE, *a.* *pul*-mone-ate, having lungs.
PULMONIC, *a.* pul-*mon*-ik, affecting the lungs: *n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs; one whose lungs are affected.
PULMONIFEROUS, *a.* pul-mon-*if*-er-us, possessing lungs. (L. *pulmo*, and *fero*, bear.)
PULP, *n.* pulp, any soft uniform mass; the soft, succulent part of fruit, which consists of cellular tissue and juice; marrow: *v.t.* to reduce to pulp; to separate the pulp. **Wood pulp**, the material of which paper is made. **Pulped. Pulping. Pulps.** (Fr. *pulpe*.)
PULPINESS, *n.* *pulp*-e-ness, the state of being pulpy.
PULPIT, *n.* *pool*-pit, an elevated enclosed place in which a preacher stands; a movable desk: *a.* belonging to the pulpit. **The pulpit**, preachers or preaching. (O.Fr. *pulpite*.)
PULPITEER, *n.* *pool*-pit-eer, a fanatical or denunciatory preacher.
PULPOUS, *a.* *pulp*-us, consisting of pulp; soft like pap.
PULPOUSNESS, *n.* *pulp*-us-ness, the quality of being pulpous.
PULPY, *a.* *pulp*-e, like pulp; soft; succulent.
PULQUE, *n.* *pool*-kay, a pleasant but putrid-smelling beverage from the juice of the agave, a favourite drink in Mexico and Central America. (Sp. *pulqueria*.)
PULSATE, *v.i.* *pulse*-ate, to beat or throb. **Pulsated. Pulsates. Pulsating.** (L. *pulsatus*, struck.)
PULSATILE, *a.* *pul*-sa-tile, that may be struck or beaten; throbbing. (Late L. *pulsatilis*.)
PULSATION, *n.* pul-*say*-shon, the act of beating or throbbing; a beat.
PULSATIVE, *a.* *pulse*-at-iv, beating; throbbing; pertaining to pulsation.
PULSATOR, *n.* *pulse*-at-or, a beater; a striker. (L.)
PULSATORY, *a.* *pulse*-at-or-e, pulsative.
PULSE, *n.* pulse, the beating or throbbing of the heart and bloodvessels; a regular beat or stroke: *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse. **Feel one's pulse**, to sound one's opinion. **Pulsed. Pulses. Pulsing.** (L. *pulsus*, beating.)
PULSE, *n.* pulse, the edible seeds of leguminous plants. (L. *puls*, pottage of meal.)
PULSELESS, *a.* *pulse*-less, having no pulsation.
PULSELESSNESS, *n.* *pulse*-les-ness, want of pulse.
PULSIFIC, *a.* pulse-*if*-ik, causing pulsation. (L. *pulsus*, and *facio*, cause.)
PULSIMETER, *n.* pulse-*im*-et-er, an instrument to test the strength or quickness of the pulse; a sphygmograph. (L. *puls*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
PULSION, *n.* *pul*-shon, the act of driving forward. (L.)
PULSOMETER, *n.* pulse-*om*-et-er, a vacuum pump.
PULTACEOUS, *a.* pul-*tay*-shus, macerated; softened. (L. *puls*, pottage.)
PULU, *n.* *pew*-loo, a fine silky substance consisting of the fibres of a tree-fern in the Pacific, used as a styptic. (Hawaiian native word.)
PULVERABLE, *a.* *pul*-ver-a-bl, capable of being pulverized.
PULVERATE, *v.t.* *pul*-ver-ate, to pulverize. **Pulverated. Pulverates. Pulverating.**
PULVERINE, *n.* *pul*-ver-in, ashes of barilla. (L. *pulvis*, dust.)
PULVERIZABLE, *a.* *pul*-ver-*ize*-a-bl, that may be pulverized.
PULVERIZATION, *n.* pul-ver-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of reducing to powder.
PULVERIZE, *v.t.* *pul*-ver-ize, to reduce to fine powder. **Pulverized. Pulverizes. Pulverizing.** (Fr. *pulverizer*.)
PULVERIZER, *n.* *pul*-ver-ize-er, one who or that which pulverizes.

PULVEROUS, *a.* *pul*-ver-us, like powder.
PULVERULENCE, *n.* pul-*ver*-rew-lence, dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.
PULVERULENT, *a.* pul-*ver*-rew-lent, dusty; consisting of fine powder; addicted to lying or rolling in the dust. (L. *pulverulentus.*)
PULVIL, *n.* *pul*-vil, a sweet-scented powder: *v.t.* to sprinkle with a perfumed powder. Pulvilled. Pulvilling. Pulvils. (L. *pulvis.*)
PULVINAR, *n.* pul-*veen*-ar, a cushion. (L. *pulvinaris,* cushion-like.)
PULVINATE, *a.* *pul*-vin-ate, cushion-shaped [Bot.]. (L. *pulvinus,* a cushion.)
PULVINATED, *a.* *pul*-vin-ate-ed, bulged out [Arch.].
PUMA, *n.* *pew*-ma, an American carnivore with many other names, *Felis concolor.* (Peruvian name.)
PUMICATE, *v.t.* *pew*-mik-ate, to make smooth with pumice. Pumicated. Pumicates. Pumicating.
PUMICE, *n.* *pum*-mis, a hard, spongy lava, light enough to float on water so long as its pores are filled with air. (L. *pumex,* from *spuma,* foam.)
PUMICEOUS, *a.* pew-*mish*-us, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling pumice.
PUMICE-STONE, *n.* *pum*-mis-stone, pumice.
PUMICIFORM, *a.* pew-*mis*-e-form, like pumice.
PUMMACE, *n.* *pum*-mas, apples crushed for making cider.
PUMMEL, *n.* *pum*-mel, pommel.
PUMP, *n.* pump, a machine for raising water or other fluid: *v.i.* to raise water with a pump: *v.t.* to raise with a pump; to free from water with a pump; to extract secrets by artful questions. Pumped. Pumping. Pumps. (Fr. *pompe,* from the sound.)
PUMP, *n.* pump, a light single-soled shoe. (Fr. *pompe.*)
PUMPAGE, *n.* *pump*-aje, the amount of water lifted by a pump.
PUMP-BARREL, *n.* *pump*-bar-rel, the cylinder of a pump.
PUMP-BRAKE, *n.* *pump*-brake, the arm or handle of a pump.
PUMP-DALE, *n.* *pump*-dale, a long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain pump across a ship.
PUMPER, *n.* *pump*-er, the person or instrument that pumps.
PUMPERNICKEL, *n.* *poom*-per-nik-el, a species of rye bread peculiar to Westphalia. (Ger. meaning, formerly, a dolt.)
PUMP-GEAR, *n.* *pump*-gear, the apparatus belonging to a pump.
PUMP-HOOD, *n.* *pump*-hood, a semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.
PUMPION, *n.* *pump*-yun, a pumpkin.
PUMPKIN, *n.* *pump*-kin, a gourd; the popular name of the varieties of *Cucurbita pepo.* (O.Fr. *pompon.*)
PUMP-SPEAR, *n.* *pump*-speer, the piston-rod of a pump.
PUMP-STOCK, *n.* *pump*-stok, the solid body of a pump.
PUN, *n.* pun, a play upon words that are similar in sound but different in meaning; a paronomasia: *v.i.* to play upon words: *v.t.* to persuade by a pun. Punned. Punning. Puns.
PUNA, *n.* *poon*-a, the high plateau of the Andes.
PUNCH, *n.* punch, a beverage of Indian origin, consisting originally of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice and spice; spirit diluted with water, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon juice; whisky diluted with hot water, and sweetened with sugar, called in Scotland toddy. (Hind. *panch,* five.)
PUNCH, *n.* punch, a tool for stamping or perforating holes: *v.t.* to perforate with an iron instrument. Punched. Punches. Punching. (O.Fr. *poinchon.*)
PUNCH, *n.* punch, a blow or thrust: *v.t.* to thrust against. Punched. Punches. Punching. (*Punish.*)
PUNCH, *n.* punch, a thick-set horse; a short fat fellow. (*Paunch.*)
PUNCH, *n.* punch, the chief character in a puppet-show; an English comic journal, with illustrations satirizing the follies and weaknesses of the leaders of public opinion and fashion. Punch and Judy, a street puppet-show in which these two and dog Toby are the chief characters. (It. *pulcinello.*)
PUNCHBOWL, *n.* *punch*-bole, a bowl in which punch is made.
PUNCHEON, *n.* *punch*-on, an instrument for cutting, piercing or stamping. (O.Fr. *poinchon.*)
PUNCHEON, *n.* *punch*-on, a cask or measure of 72 gallons of beer or a larger number in the wine and other trades. (O.Fr. *poinson.*)
PUNCHER, *n.* *punch*-er, one who or that which punches.
PUNCHINELLO, *n.* punch-in-*el*-lo, a clown; a buffoon. (It. *pulcinello,* puppet, from *pulcino,* a young chicken.)
PUNCHY, *a.* *punch*-e, short and thick, or fat.
PUNCTATE, *a.* *punk*-tate, pointed; having the surface dotted [Bot.]. (L. *punctatus,* pricked.)
PUNCTATED, *a.* *punk*-tate-ed, punctate.
PUNCTIFORM, *a.* *punk*-te-form, point-shaped.
PUNCTILIO, *n.* punk-*til*-yo, a nice point in conduct or ceremony; exactness in forms. (Sp. *puntillo.*)
PUNCTILIOUS, *a.* punk-*til*-yus, very exact in behaviour; exact to excess.
PUNCTILIOUSLY, *ad.* punk-*til*-yus-le, in a punctilious manner.
PUNCTILIOUSNESS, *n.* punk-*til*-yus-ness, exactness in the observance of forms.
PUNCTO, *n.* *punk*-to, a nice point of form or ceremony; the point in fencing. (Sp. *punto.*)
PUNCTUAL, *a.* *punkt*-yew-al, consisting in a point; punctilious; exact to time; done at the exact time. (Fr. *ponctuel.*)
PUNCTUALIST, *n.* *punkt*-yew-al-ist, one who is very observant of forms and ceremonies.
PUNCTUALITY, *n.* *punkt*-yew-*al*-it-e, nicety; scrupulous exactness, especially as regards appointments to time.
PUNCTUALLY, *ad.* *punkt*-yew-al-le, in a punctual manner.
PUNCTUALNESS, *n.* *punkt*-yew-al-ness, the quality or state of being punctual.
PUNCTUATE, *v.t.* *punkt*-yew-ate, to mark with points; to divide a sentence by stops; to greet a speech with short interruptions. Punctuated. Punctuates. Punctuating. (Late L. *punctuatus.*)
PUNCTUATION, *n.* *punkt*-yew-*ay*-shon, the act or art of dividing sentences by points.
PUNCTUATIVE, *a.* *punkt*-ew-at-iv, pertaining to punctuation.
PUNCTUIST, *n.* *punkt*-yew-ist, one who understands punctuation.
PUNCTUM, *n.* *punkt*-um, a point; a dot. (L.)
PUNCTURE, *n.* *punkt*-yur, a perforation: *v.t.* to prick; to pierce with anything sharp or pointed. Punctured. Punctures. Puncturing.
PUNDIT, *n.* *pun*-dit, a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language and the science, laws and religion of India; a learned or would-be learned man. (Sans. *pandita,* learned.)
PUNGENCY, *n.* *pun*-jen-se, the power of pricking or piercing; sharpness; acridness; acrimoniousness; keenness.
PUNGENT, *a.* *pun*-jent, piquant; affecting the organs of smell or taste with a pricking sensation; acrid; sarcastic; biting. (L. *pungens,* pricking.)
PUNGENTLY, *ad.* *pun*-jent-le, in a pungent manner.
PUNIC, *a.* *pew*-nik, pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous: *n.* the language of the Carthaginians. (L. *Punicus,* from *Pœnus,* a Carthaginian.)
PUNICA, *n.* *pew*-nik-a, the pomegranate, *P. granatum.* (L.)
PUNICEOUS, *a.* pew-*nish*-us, purple. (L. *puniceus,* purple.)
PUNINESS, *n.* *pew*-ne-ness, littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.
PUNISH, *v.t.* *pun*-ish, to afflict with pain, loss or calamity for a crime or fault; to chastise; to chasten; to inflict a penalty. Punished. Punishes. Punishing. (Fr. *punissant,* punishing.)
PUNISHABILITY, *n.* *pun*-ish-ab-*il*-it-e, punishableness.
PUNISHABLE, *a.* *pun*-ish-a-bl, deserving of or liable to punishment.
PUNISHABLENESS, *n.* *pun*-ish-a-bl-ness, the quality of being punishable.
PUNISHER, *n.* *pun*-ish-er, one who punishes.
PUNISHMENT, *n.* *pun*-ish-ment, pain or suffering inflicted by authority on a person for crime.
PUNITIVE, *a.* *pewn*-it-iv, awarding or inflicting punishment. (O.Fr. *punitif.*)
PUNITORY, *a.* *pewn*-it-or-e, tending to punishment.

PUNK, *n.* pungk, tinder from a fungus or decayed wood; a prostitute. (*Spunk.*)
PUNK, *n.* pungk, worthless, as a bad or punk stroke in tennis [Slang].
PUNKAH, *n. pungk*-a, a huge fan hanging from the ceiling in Indian houses, which is swung by a rope or other mechanical device. (Hind. *pankha*, a fan.)
PUNNER, *n. pun*-ner, a heavy tool for ramming down; a beetle.
PUNNET, *n. pun*-net, a small shallow chip basket in which fruit or small vegetables are packed for sale.
PUNSTER, *n. pun*-ster, one who is given to punning.
PUNT, *n.* punt, a kick before the ball reaches the ground after dropping from the hands: *v.t.* to kick a ball in this manner [Football]. **Punted. Punting. Punts.**
PUNT, *n.* punt, the hollow base of a glass bottle.
PUNT, *v.i.* punt, to play at certain games of cards; to play against the bank; to bet heavily. **Punted. Punting. Punts.** (Fr. *ponter.*)
PUNT, *n.* punt, a flat-bottomed craft without keel, stem or sternpost, and more than half as wide at the ends as in the middle: *v.t.* to push a boat along by means of a pole. **Punt gun**, a gun of large bore carried in the front of a punt used for wildfowling. **Punted. Punting. Punts.** (A.S.)
PUNTER, *n. punt*-er, one who gambles or bets recklessly.
PUNTY, *n. pun*-te, a glass-blower's pontee.
PUNY, *a. pew*-ne, inferior; petty; undersized; tiny: *n.* a young inexperienced person. (O.Fr. *puisné.*)
PUP, *n.* pup, a young dog; a young seal: *v.i.* to bring forth whelps or young. **Pupped. Pupping. Pups.** (*Puppy.*)
PUPA, *n. pew*-pa: *pl.* Pupæ, an insect in the chrysalis state. (L. *pupa*, a girl.)
PUPAL, *a. pew*-pal, pertaining to a pupa.
PUPATE, *v.i. pew*-pate, to turn into a pupa. **Pupated. Pupates. Pupating.**
PUPIL, *n. pew*-pil, a youth or scholar of either sex under the care of a tutor or teacher; a ward; a boy or girl under the age of puberty [Law]. (L. *pupillus*, a little boy.)
PUPIL, *n. pew*-pil, the aperture in the iris through which the rays pass to the retina, so called from the little figure seen in it when looked into.
PUPILAGE, *n. pew*-pil-laje, state of being a pupil; wardship; minority.
PUPILARITY, *n.* pew-pil-*ar*-rit-e, pupilage [Scots Law].
PUPILATE, *a. pew*-pil-ate, marked with a central spot.
PUPILLARY, *a. pew*-pil-ar-re, pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.
PUPIL-TEACHER, *n. pew*-pil-*teech*-er, a teacher who is being taught himself and trained to teach others.
PUPIPARA, *n.pl.* pew-*pip*-a-ra, a family of insects whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother. (L. *pupa*, and *pario*, bring forth.)
PUPIPAROUS, *a.* pew-*pip*-ar-us, producing pupæ.
PUPIVOROUS, *a.* pew-*piv*-or-us, feeding on pupæ. (L. *pupa*, and *voro*, devour.)
PUPOID, *a. pew*-poid, resembling a pupa. (L. *pupa*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
PUPPET, *n. pup*-pet, a marionette; a small image or doll moved by wires or by the hand in a mock drama; a doll; one who is under the control and is the tool of another. (Fr. *poupette*, a tiny doll.)
PUPPET-PLAYER, *n. pup*-pet-*play*-er, one who manages the motions of puppets.
PUPPET-SHOW, *n. pup*-pet-sho, a mock drama performed by puppets; a marionette performance.
PUPPETRY, *n. pup*-pet-re, affectation.
PUPPY, *n. pup*-pe, a whelp, specially a young dog; a conceited young fellow. (Fr. *poupée*, from L. *pupa.*)
PUPPYHOOD, *n. pup*-e-hood, the state of being a puppy.
PUPPYISM, *n. pup*-pe-izm, the empty offensive conceit of a puppy; the offensiveness of an empty, conceited young fellow.
PURÂNA, *n.* pew-*rah*-na, a sacred book of the Hindu religion, which treats of the creation and re-creation of the worlds, the genealogy of the gods, and the history of the heroes of India. (Sans. *pura*, before.)
PURANIC, *a.* pew-*ran*-ik, pertaining to the purânas.
PURBECKIAN, *n.* pur-*bek*-e-an, the upper group of the Portland Oolites [Geol.]. (The Isle of Purbeck.)
PURBLIND, *a. pur*-blynd, dim-sighted; seeing obscurely. (*Pure-blind.*)
PURBLINDLY, *ad. pur*-blynd-le, in a purblind manner.
PURBLINDNESS, *n. pur*-blynd-ness, shortness of sight; dimness of vision.
PURCHASABLE, *a. pur*-chas-a-bl, that may be bought; venal.
PURCHASE, *n. pur*-chas, the act of purchasing; acquisition by purchasing; that which is purchased; any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving heavy bodies: *v.t.* to acquire by any means; to buy; to obtain by paying an equivalent; to obtain by expense of labour, danger or other sacrifice; to raise by a purchase [Naut.]. **Purchase money**, the money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything bought. **Purchased. Purchases. Purchasing.** (O.Fr. *purchacer*, to gain.)
PURCHASER, *n. pur*-chas-er, one who purchases.
PURDAH, *n. pur*-dah, a curtain shutting off the women's apartments; the Indian custom of secluding women of rank. (Hind.)
PURE, *a.* pewr, free from moral defilement; chaste; unsullied; unmixed; free from mixture; unpolluted; unadulterated; mere; that and that only. (O.Fr. *pur.*)
PURÉE, *n.* poor-*ay*, soup, the ingredients of which are passed through a sieve; a thick soup. (Fr.)
PURELY, *ad. pewr*-le, in a pure manner; innocently; absolutely.
PURENESS, *n. pewr*-ness, the state or quality of being pure; freedom from mixture, defilement or impropriety.
PURFLE, *v.t. pur*-fl, to purflew. **Purfled. Purfles. Purfling.**
PURFLEW, *n. pur*-floo, a border of embroidered work: *v.t.* to decorate with a wrought border. **Purflewed. Purflewing. Purflews.** (O.Fr. *pourfiler.*)
PURFLING, *n. purf*-ling, an ornamental border; the border on the back and front of the violin and similar instruments.
PURGATION, *n.* pur-*gay*-shon, cleansing; the act of purging; the act of clearing from the imputation of guilt. (Fr.)
PURGATIVE, *a. pur*-gat-iv, having the power of cleansing, usually of evacuating the intestines: *n.* a purge. (Fr. *purgatif.*)
PURGATIVELY, *ad. pur*-gat-iv-le, in a purgative manner.
PURGATORIAL, *a.* pur-ga-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to purgatory.
PURGATORIAN, *n.* pur-ga-*tore*-e-an, one who believes in purgatory.
PURGATORY, *a. pur*-ga-tore-e, tending to cleanse; expiatory: *n.* in the Romish Church, a place or state after death, in which souls are purified from venial sins, and in which the result is in great part ascribed to the prayers of the faithful and the sacrifice of the mass; any condition of more or less painful purgation. (Late L. *purgatorius.*)
PURGE, *n.* purj, a medicine that evacuates the intestines: *v.t.* to cleanse or purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to clear from accusation; to sweep away impurities; to defecate: *v.i.* to become pure by clarification; to have frequent evacuations. **Purged. Purges. Purging.** (Fr. *purger.*)
PURGER, *n. purj*-er, a person or thing that purges.
PURGING, *n. purj*-ing, diarrhœa or dysentry; looseness of bowels. **Purging cassia**, the pudding-pipe tree, *Cassia fistula.*
PURIFICATION, *n. pewr*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of purifying; the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially; a cleansing from the guilt or pollution of sin. **Purification flower**, the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.*
PURIFICATIVE, *a. pewr*-if-ik-*ate*-iv, purificatory.
PURIFICATORY, *a. pewr*-if-ik-*ate*-or-e, having power to purify; tending to cleanse.
PURIFIER, *n. pewr*-e-fi-er, one who or that which purifies or cleanses.
PURIFORM, *a. pew*-re-form, like pus; in the form of pus [Med.]. (L. *pus*, and *form.*)
PURIFY, *v.t. pewr*-e-fi, to make pure; to free from guilt or pollution; to free from improprieties or barbarisms: *v.i.* to grow or become pure. **Purified. Purifies. Purifying.** (Fr. *purifier.*)

PURIM, *n. pew*-rim, among the Jews, the feast of lots, in commemoration of their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. (Heb. lots.)

PURISM, *n. pewr*-izm, the practice or profession of purity, in the choice of language especially.

PURIST, *n. pewr*-ist, one scrupulously careful of purity of style; a critic who is severe in matters of style.

PURISTIC, *a.* pewr-*ist*-ik, pertaining to purism.

PURITAN, *n. pewr*-it-an, an advocate for purity of religious doctrine and practice; specially one of a body of nonconformists in England in the 16th and 17th centuries: *a.* pertaining to the Puritans. (Late L. *puritas.*)

PURITANIC, *a.* pewr-it-*an*-ik, puritanical.

PURITANICAL, *a.* pewr-it-*an*-ik-al, pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice; exact or rigid in religious practice, profession, or requirement.

PURITANICALLY, *ad.* pewr-it-*an*-ik-al-le, after the manner of the Puritans.

PURITANISM, *n. pewr*-it-an-izm, the notions or practice of the Puritans.

PURITANIZE, *v.i. pewr*-it-an-ize, to affect or teach the notions of Puritans. **Puritanized. Puritanizes. Puritanizing.**

PURITY, *n. pewr*-it-e, the condition of being pure; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from sinister motive; freedom from foreign idioms or barbarisms. (O.Fr. *purete.*)

PURL, *n.* purl, a gentle murmur as of rippling water; an eddy: *v.i.* to flow or run with a murmuring sound. **Purled. Purling. Purls.**

PURL, *n.* purl, an embroidered and puckered border; a minute looped edging on ribbon and lace; inverted stitches giving a ribbed appearance to knitting: *v.t.* to decorate with fringe or embroidery; to invert stitches in knitting so as to make ribs in the work. **Purled. Purling. Purls.** (*Purfle.*)

PURL, *n.* purl, a hot drink of beer, gin, ginger and sugar. (Dial. Eng.)

PURLER, *n. purl*-er, a fall head-foremost from a horse; a cropper.

PURLIEU, *n. pur*-lew, an adjacent piece of land, originally of a royal forest, determined by perambulation; a slum. (O.Fr. *pouralee*, a going through.)

PURLIN, *n. purl*-in, a horizontal timber supporting the rafters across the middle [Arch.].

PURLOIN, *v.t.* pur-*loyn*, to steal; to take by plagiarism: *v.i.* to practise theft. **Purloined. Purloining. Purloins.** (O.Fr. *purloignier.*)

PURLOINER, *n.* pur-*loyn*-er, a thief; a plagiarist.

PURPARTY, *n.* pur-*par*-te, a share, part or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition [Law]. (O.Fr. *porpartie.*)

PURPLE, *a. pur*-pl, of the colour of red and blue blended; red or livid; dyed with blood: *n.* a purple colour; a purple dress; the imperial government of Rome; a cardinalate: *v.t.* to make or dye purple; to adorn with purple. **Purple of Cassius**, the colouring constituent of ruby glass. **Purpled. Purples. Purpling.** (L. *purpura*, Gr. *porphyra.*)

PURPLES, *n.pl. pur*-plz, livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases.

PURPLEWORT, *n. pur*-pl-wurt, the marsh cinquefoil, *Potentilla comarum.*

PURPLISH, *a. pur*-plish, somewhat purple.

PURPORT, *n. pur*-port, design; meaning; import.

PURPORT, *v.t.* pur-*port*, to intend; to signify. **Purported. Purporting. Purports.** (O.Fr. *purporter*, intend.)

PURPORTLESS, *a. pur*-port-less, without purport.

PURPOSE, *n. pur*-pos, end or aim in view; intention; design; effect: *v.t.* to intend; to resolve: *v.i.* to have an intention or design. **Purposed. Purposes. Purposing.** (O.Fr. *purposer.*)

PURPOSEFUL, *a. pur*-pos-ful, expressly intended.

PURPOSEFULLY, *ad. pur*-pos-ful-le, intentionally.

PURPOSELESS, *a. pur*-pos-less, having no effect or purpose.

PURPOSE-LIKE, *a. pur*-pos-like, seemingly fit for some useful purpose.

PURPOSELY, *ad. pur*-pos-le, by design; intentionally.

PURPOSIVE, *a. pur*-pos-ive, for a purpose.

PURPRESTURE, *n.* per-*prest*-yur, an encroachment [Law]. (Fr.)

PURPURA, *n. pur*-pewr-a, a genus of univalve molluscs, one species of which yielded the Tyrian purple; a morbid condition of the blood vessels, leading to extravasations of blood upon the skin and mucous membrane. (L. purple.)

PURPURE, *n. pur*-pewr, purple, represented in an engraving by diagonal lines from left to right [Her.].

PURPUREAL, *a.* pur-*pewr*-e-al, purple.

PURPURIC, *a.* pur-*pewr*-ik, pertaining to purple.

PURPURINE, *n. pur*-pewr-in, a colouring principle existing in madder.

PURR, *n.* pur, the low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat: *v.i.* to murmur, as a cat when pleased; to utter a low, murmuring, continued sound: *v.t.* to signify by purring. **Purred. Purring. Purrs.** (From the sound.)

PURRE, *n.* pur, the dunlin, a bird of the genus *Tringa.* (Dial. Eng. from its cry.)

PURROCK, *n. pur*-rok, a small enclosure or plot of land.

PURSE, *n.* purse, a small bag for money; a sum of money; in Turkey, a sum of 500 piastres; the treasury: *v.t.* to put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles. **Light purse**, poverty. **Long purse**, wealth. **Pursed. Purses. Pursing.** (O.Fr. *borse.*)

PURSE-NET, *n. purse*-net, a net, the mouth of which may be drawn together like a bag purse.

PURSE-PROUD, *a. purse*-proud, proud of wealth.

PURSER, *n. purse*-er, a ship's officer who has charge of the accounts; a paymaster.

PURSINESS, *n. pur*-se-ness, the state of being pursy; shortness of breath.

PURSLANE, *n. purse*-lane, a plant used in salads, *Portulaca oleracea*, also used as a pot-herb; another plant, *Claytonia perfoliata*, used in salads and also cooked as spinach. **Sea purslane**, the plant *Arenaria peploides.* (O.Fr. *porcelaine.*)

PURSUABLE, *a.* pur-*su*-a-bl, that may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, *n.* pur-*su*-ance, consequence; the act of pursuing.

PURSUANT, *a.* pur-*sew*-ant, done in consequence of; agreeable; conformable. (O.Fr. *pursuivant.*)

PURSUANTLY, *ad.* pur-*su*-ant-le, agreeably.

PURSUE, *v.t.* pur-*su*, to follow; to take and proceed in; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to seek; to prosecute; to follow as an example; to endeavour to reach; to follow with enmity: *v.i.* to go on; to continue. **Pursued. Pursues. Pursuing.** (O.Fr. *pursuir.*)

PURSUER, *n.* pur-*su*-er, one who pursues; the plaintiff [Scots Law].

PURSUIT, *n.* pur-*suit*, the act of pursuing; prosecution; continuance of endeavour. (Fr. *poursuite.*)

PURSUIVANT, *n. pur*-swe-vant, a state-messenger; a junior official of the Heralds' College; an attendant. (O.Fr. *poursuivant*, pursuing.)

PURSY, *a. pur*-se, fat, short and thick; short-breathed. (O.Fr. *pourcif.*)

PURTENANCE, *n. pur*-te-nance, that which belongs to: *n.pl.* intestines. (*Appurtenance.*)

PURULENCE, *n. pew*-roo-lence, generation of pus or matter.

PURULENT, *a. pew*-roo-lent, pertaining to pus; putrid. (L. *purulentus.*)

PURVEY, *v.t.* pur-*vay*, to provide with; to procure: *v.t.* to purchase provisions; to provide. **Purveyed. Purveying. Purveys.** (O.Fr. *porvoir.*)

PURVEYANCE, *n.* pur-*vay*-ance, procurement of provisions; victuals provided: the right of pre-emption accorded to the Crown. (O.Fr. *porveiance.*)

PURVEYOR, *n.* pur-*vay*-or, one who provides victuals; a caterer.

PURVIEW, *n. pur*-vew, the body of a statute; scope; the limit or scope of a statute; extent. (O.Fr. *purveu.*)

PUS, *n.* pus, purulent matter from a wound or sore. (L.)

PUSEYISM, *n. pew*-ze-izm, high-church principles as advocated by Dr. Pusey and others; tractarianism.

PUSEYITE, *n. pew*-ze-ite, an upholder of Puseyism.

PUSH, *v.t.* poosh, to press against with force; to butt; to urge; to press: *v.i.* to make a thrust; to make an effort. **Push on**, to hasten. **Pushed. Pushes. Pushing.** (O.Fr. *pousser*, from L. *pulsare*, drive.)

PUSH, *n.* poosh, a thrust ; a force applied ; an assault or attack ; exigence ; extremity.
PUSHBALL, *n. poosh*-bawl, a game in which a very large ball is pushed by opposing sides.
PUSHBIKE, *n. poosh*-bike, a cycle worked by the feet.
PUSHER, *n. poosh*-er, one who pushes or drives forward ; that which pushes ; a man of energy.
PUSHFUL, *a. poosh*-ful, enterprising ; self-assertive.
PUSHING, *a. poosh*-ing, pressing forward in business ; energetic ; enterprising.
PUSHINGLY, *ad. poosh*-ing-le, in a pushing manner.
PUSHPIN, *n. poosh*-pin, a child's game in which pins are pushed by pins.
PUSHTU, *n. push*-too, pashtu, the language of the Afghans.
PUSILLANIMITY, *n. pew*-sil-lan-*im*-it-e, cowardice ; want of courage.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *a. pew*-sil-*lan*-im-us, destitute of strength and firmness of mind ; cowardly ; mean-spirited ; feeble. (L. *pusillanimis*, weak-hearted.)
PUSILLANIMOUSLY, *ad. pew*-sil-*lan*-im-us-le, in a pusillanimous spirit.
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, *n. pew*-sil-*lan*-im-us-ness, the quality of being pusillanimous.
PUSS, *n.* poos, a hare or cat.
PUSS-MOTH, *n. poos*-moth, the large moth *Cerura vinula*.
PUSS-TAIL, *n. poos*-tale, the bristle grass *Panicum glaucum*.
PUSSY-WILLOW, *n. poos*-e-wil-lo, the American willow *Salix discolor*.
PUSSY, *n. poos*-e, a small puss ; a kitten. **Pussy cat**, a child's name for a cat ; a willow catkin.
PUSTULAR, *a. pus*-tewl-ar, pustulate. (L. *pustula*, a pimple.)
PUSTULATE, *a. pus*-tewl-ate, covered with glandular excrescences like pustules : *v.i.* to form into pustules or blisters [Bot.]. **Pustulated. Pustulates. Pustulating.**
PUSTULE, *n. pus*-tewl, a little pimple containing pus.
PUSTULOUS, *a. pus*-tewl-us, full of pustules.
PUT, *v.t.* poot, to set, lay or place ; to bring to ; to apply ; to throw in ; to oblige ; to incite ; to propose, as a question ; to offer ; to cause. **Put about**, to change the course. **Put by**, to thrust aside. **Put down**, to repress ; to degrade ; to silence. **Put forth**, to propose or offer to notice ; to extend ; to shoot out ; to exert ; to publish. **Put in mind**, to remind. **Put off**, to lay aside ; to delay. **Put out**, to place at interest ; to make public ; to disconcert. **Put. Puts. Putting.** (A.S. *potian.*)
PUT, *v.i.* poot, to steer ; to shoot ; to germinate. **Put forth**, to shoot ; to bud. **Put in**, to enter a harbour. **Put on**, to urge motion. **Put up**, to lodge. **Put up with**, to overlook. **Put. Puts. Putting.**
PUTT, *n.* putt, putt [Golf].
PUT, *n.* putt, a game at cards.
PUT, *n.* poot, an action of distress ; a strumpet.
PUT, *n.* putt, a rustic ; a clown.
PUTAGE, *n. pewt*-age, a woman's fornication [Law].
PUTAMEN, *n.* pew-*tay*-men, the stone of a drupe or the shell of a nut [Bot.]. (L. a husk.)
PUTANISM, *n. pewt*-an-izm, female prostitution [Law].
PUTATIVE, *a. pewt*-at-iv, reputed ; commonly supposed. (Fr. *putatif.*)
PUTCHOCK, *n.* put-*chok*, an Indian root used in China for burning as incense, *Saussurea lappa*. (East Indian word.)
PUTEAL, *n. pew*-te-al, an enclosure round the mouth of a well. (L. *puteus*, a well.)
PUTID, *a. pew*-tid, mean ; worthless. (L. *pus.*)
PUTIDNESS, *n. pew*-tid-ness, meanness ; vileness.
PUTLOG, *n. put*-log, a short piece of timber for the floor of a scaffold to rest on in building ; putlock.
PUTREDINOUS, *a.* pew-*tred*-in-us, proceeding from putrefaction ; rotten ; stinking. (O.Fr. *putredineux.*)
PUTREFACTION, *n.* pew-tre-*fak*-shon, a natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are decomposed ; that which is putrified. (O.Fr.)
PUTREFACTIVE, *a.* pew-tre-*fak*-tiv, pertaining to or causing putrefaction.
PUTREFY, *v.t. pew*-tre-fi, to render putrid, or cause to rot ; to make carious, or gangrenous : *v.i.* to become putrid ; to rot. **Putrefied. Putrefies. Putrefying.** (O.Fr. *putrefier.*)
PUTRESCENCE, *n.* pew-*tres*-sence, the state of being putrescent ; a putrid state.
PUTRESCENT, *a.* pew-*tres*-sent, becoming putrid ; pertaining to or proceeding from putrefaction. (L. *putrescens.*)
PUTRESCIBLE, *a.* pew-*tres*-se-bl, that may be putrefied.
PUTRID, *a. pew*-trid, in a state of decay, as animal or vegetable substances ; rotten ; indicating or proceeding from putrefaction. (Fr. *putride.*)
PUTRIDITY, *n.* pew-*trid*-it-e, putridness ; something putrid.
PUTRIDNESS, *n. pew*-trid-ness, the state of being putrid.
PUTT, *n.* putt, a stroke intended to hole the ball at golf : *v.t.* to strike the golf ball when on the green. **Putted. Putting. Putts.**
PUTTEE, *n. put*-te, a spiral cloth legging. (Hind. *patti.*)
PUTTER, *n. put*-ter, a short club used for putting.
PUTTOCK, *n. put*-tok, a kite ; the buzzard. (*Poult*, and *hawk.*)
PUTTY, *n. put*-te, a kind of cement used in glazing, compounded of whiting and linseed oil : *v.t.* to cement with putty. **Plasterer's putty**, the material used in tuck-pointing, fine white lime slaked in so much water that it is held in solution. **Putty powder**, a powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel. **Puttied. Putties. Puttying.** (O.Fr. *potee.*)
PUZZLE, *n. puz*-zl, perplexity ; embarrassment ; something that puzzles : *v.t.* to perplex ; to embarrass ; to make intricate ; to resolve laboriously : *v.i.* to be bewildered ; to be awkward. **Puzzled. Puzzles. Puzzling.** (*Oppose.*)
PUZZLEDOM, *n. puz*-zl-dom, be wilderment.
PUZZLE-HEADED, *a. puz*-zl-hed-ed, having the head full of confused notions.
PUZZLEMENT, *n. puz*-zl-ment, puzzled state.
PUZZLER, *n. puz*-zler, one who or that which perplexes.
PUZZLING, *a. puz*-zling, perplexing ; bewildering.
PUZZOLANA, *n. putt*-zo-lah-na, pozzuolana ; a substance formed of volcanic ashes compacted together. (Pozzuoli, near Naples.)
PYÆMIA, *n.* pi-*ee*-me-a, blood-poisoning, due to the absorption into the system of putrid matter. (Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood.)
PYÆMIC, *a.* pi-*ee*-mik, pertaining to pyæmia.
PYCNITE, *n. pik*-nite, a massive variety of topaz. (Gr. *pyknos*, dense.)
PYCNODONTS, *n.pl. pik*-no-donts, an extinct family of fishes occurring most abundantly throughout the Oolite rocks. (Gr. *pychnos*, and *odous*, a tooth.)
PYCNOGONIDS, *n.pl. pik*-no-*gon*-ids, the sea-spiders.
PYCNOSTYLE, *n. pik*-no-stile, a colonnade in which the columns stand very close [Arch.]. (Gr. *pychnos*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)
PYE, *n.* pi, the magpie. **Pye finch**, the chaffinch.
PYGAL, *a. pi*-gal, pertaining to the posteriors. (Gr. *pygé*, rump.)
PYGMEAN, *a.* pig-*mee*-an, pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf ; very small ; dwarfish.
PYGMY, *n. pig*-me, a dwarf ; originally one of a fabled race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes ; a pigmy. (Gr. *pygmaioi*, the dwarfs.)
PYJAMAS, *n.pl.* pe-*jah*-mahz, pajamas, a sleeping suit of jacket and trousers ; a loose pair of trousers. (Pers.)
PYLON, *n. pi*-lon, a gateway ; a landmark for aircraft. (Gr.)
PYLORIC, *a.* pi-*lor*-ik, pertaining to the pylorus.
PYLORUS, *n.* pi-*lore*-us, the lower and right orifice of the stomach, leading into the intestines. (Gr. from *pyle*, a gate, and *ouros*, a watcher.)
PYOGENIC, *a.* pi-o-*jen*-ik, pertaining to the formation of pus.
PYOGENESIS, *n. pi*-o-*jen*-es-is, the formation of pus. (Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *genesis*, creation.)
PYOID, *a. pi*-oyd, of the nature of pus. (Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *eidos*, like.)
PYORRHŒA, *n.* pi-o-*ree*-a, a disease of the gums. (Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *rhein*, flow.)
PYRACANTH, *n. pir*-a-kanth, an evergreen species of thorn. (Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *akantha*, a thorn.)
PYRALLOLITE, *n.* pir-*ral*-lo-lite, an altered form of augite, a greenish mineral found in Finland. (Gr. *pyr*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
PYRAME, *n.* pe-*rame*, a small water-spaniel. (Fr.)

PYRAMID, *n.* *pir*-ra-mid, a solid body standing on a triangular, square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top: *pl.* monuments, such as those of Egypt; a variety of billiards. (Gr. *pyramis.*)

PYRAMIDAL, *a.* pir-*ram*-id-al, relating to the pyramids; pyramidical.

PYRAMIDICAL, *a.* pir-ra-*mid*-ik-al, having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, *ad.* pir-ra-*mid*-ik-al-le, in a pyramidical manner.

PYRAMIDICALNESS, *n.* pir-ra-*mid*-ik-al-ness, the state of being pyramidical.

PYRAMIDOID, *n.* pir-*ram*-id-oyd, a pyramoid.

PYRAMOID, *n.* *pir*-ram-oyd, a solid resembling a pyramid. (*Pyramid,* and Gr. *eidos,* like.)

PYRARGILLITE, *n.* pir-*rar*-jil-lite, a silicate of alumina which emits an argillaceous odour.

PYRARGYRITE, *n.* pir-*rar*-jire-ite, a sulphide of silver and antimony forming a valuable ore of silver. (Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *argyros,* silver.)

PYRE, *n.* pire, a funeral pile. (Gr.)

PYRENE, *n.* pi-*reen,* a crystalline substance obtained from coal-tar; the stone of a drupe [Bot.].

PYRENEITE, *n.* pir-ren-*ee*-ite, a variety of garnet.

PYRETIC, *n.* pi-*ret*-ik, a medicine for curing fever. (Gr. *pyretos,* the heat of a burning fever, from *pyr.*)

PYRETOLOGY, *n.* pir-ret-*ol*-oj-e, that branch of medicine which treats of fevers. (Gr. *pyretos,* and *logos,* science.)

PYREXIA, *n.* pir-*reks*-e-a, the febrile state, or an attack of fever; a body temperature of over 98·4 degrees. Hyperpyrexia, a temperature of over 105 degrees. (Gr. *pyrexis.*)

PYREXIAL, *a.* pir-*reks*-e-al, feverish.

PYREXICAL, *a.* pir-*reks*-ik-al, pyrexial.

PYRHELIOMETER, *n.* pir-he-le-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat. (Gr. *pyr, helios,* the sun, and *metron,* measure.)

PYRIFORM, *a.* *pir*-re-form, pear-shaped. (L. *pyrum,* a pear, and *form.*)

PYRITACEOUS, *a.* pir-re-*tay*-shus, pertaining to pyrites.

PYRITE, *n.* *pi*-rite, disulphide of iron consisting of 47 parts of iron and 53 parts of sulphur.

PYRITES, *n.* pir-*rite*-eez, pyrite; a combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt or nickel, so called because it strikes fire with steel. (L. flint.)

PYRITIC, *a.* pi-*rit*-ik, pyritous.

PYRITIFEROUS, *a.* pir-rit-*if*-er-us, producing pyrites.

PYRITIZE, *v.t.* *pir*-re-tize, to convert into pyrites. Pyritized. Pyritizes. Pyritizing.

PYRITOLOGY, *n.* pir-rit-*ol*-oj-e, the study of pyrites. (L. *pyrites,* and Gr. *logos,* science.)

PYRITOUS, *a.* *pir*-rit-us, pertaining to or resembling pyrites.

PYRO, *pi*-ro, or *pir*-ro, a prefix from the Greek denoting produced or modified by heat, as pyro-acid, a product obtained from an organic acid by subjection to heat; an abbreviation for pyrogallic acid. [Chem.]. (Gr. *pyr.*)

PYROCHLORE, *n.* *pi*-ro-klore, a mineral consisting mainly of niobate of lime, occurring in brownish octahedrons. (Gr. *pyro,* and *chloros,* green.)

PYRO-ELECTRIC, *a.* *pi*-ro-el-*ek*-trik, becoming electric under heat: *n.* a body which does so.

PYROGALLIC, *a.* *pi*-ro-*gal*-lik, obtained from gallic acid by heating it.

PYROGENIC, *a.* pi-ro-*jen*-ik, producing feverishness. (Gr. *pyr,* and *gennao,* produce.)

PYROGENOUS, *a.* pi-*roj*-en-us, produced by fire; igneous.

PYROGRAM, *n.* *pi*-ro-gram, a set piece in fireworks with moving mechanical figures.

PYROGRAPHY, *n.* pi-*rog*-raf-e, poker-work; the art of drawing on wood with a red-hot point. (Gr. *pyr,* and *grapho,* write.)

PYROLATRY, *n.* pir-*rol*-at-re, worship of fire. (Gr. *pyr,* and *latreia,* worship.)

PYROLIGNEOUS, *a.* pi-ro-*lig*-ne-us, generated by the distillation of wood. Pyroligneous acid, impure acetic acid, so obtained. (Gr. *pyr,* and L. *lignum,* wood.)

PYROLIGNIC, *a.* *pi*-ro-*lig*-nik, pyroligneous.

PYROLIGNITE, *n.* pi-ro-*lig*-nite, a salt of pyroligneous acid.

PYROLOGIST, *n.* pi-*rol*-oj-ist, one versed in the science of heat; one who uses the blowpipe.

PYROLOGY, *n.* pi-*rol*-oj-e, the science of heat; blowpipe analysis; a treatise on the blowpipe. (Gr. *pyr,* and *logos,* science.)

PYROLUSITE, *n.* pi-ro-*lew*-site, a black ore of manganese. (Gr. *pyr,* and *lyo,* wash.)

PYROMAGNETIC, *a.* *pi*-ro-mag-*net*-ik, pertaining to magnetism as affected by heat.

PYROMALATE, *n.* pi-ro-*may*-late, a salt of malic acid.

PYROMANCY, *n.* *pir*-ro-man-se, divination by fire. (Gr. *pyr,* and *manteia,* divination.)

PYROMANIA, *n.* pir-ro-*mane*-e-a, an insane passion to destroy by fire. (Gr. *pyr,* and *mania.*)

PYROMETER, *n.* pi-*rom*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat; an instrument for measuring high degrees of temperature. (Gr. *pyr,* and *metron.*)

PYROMETRICAL, *a.* pi-ro-*met*-rik-al, pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry.

PYROMETRY, *n.* pi-*rom*-et-re, the measurement of heat by expansion; the measurement of high degrees of heat.

PYROMORPHITE, *n.* pi-ro-*morf*-ite, native phosphate of lead [Min.].

PYROMORPHOSIS, *n.* *pi*-ro-mor-*foh*-sis, the change in rocks due to contact with lavas.

PYROMORPHOUS, *a.* pi-ro-*morf*-us, having the property of crystallization by fire [Min.]. (Gr. *pyr,* and *morphe,* shape.)

PYRONOMICS, *n.* pi-ron-*om*-iks, the science of heat. (Gr. *pyr,* and *nomos,* a law.)

PYROPE, *n.* *pi*-rope, a brilliant red garnet, Bohemian garnet. (Gr. *pyr,* and *ops,* the face.)

PYROPHANE, *n.* *pi*-ro-fane, a mineral that becomes transparent by heat. (Gr. *pyr,* and *phaino,* show.)

PYROPHANOUS, *a.* pi-*rof*-an-us, rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPHOROUS, *a.* pi-*rof*-or-us, like pyrophorus.

PYROPHORUS, *n.* pi-*rof*-or-us, a substance which takes fire on exposure to air. (Gr. *pyr,* and *phoros,* bearing.)

PYROSCOPE, *n.* *pi*-ro-skope, an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiant heat or cold. (Gr. *pyr,* and *skopeo,* view.)

PYROSIS, *n.* pi-*roh*-sis, water-brash, a form of indigestion accompanied by a burning sensation, in which there is a frequent eructation of a watery and acid or tasteless fluid. (Gr. burning.)

PYROSMALITE, *n.* pi-*ros*-ma-lite, silicate of iron and manganese, a Swedish mineral which emits a smell like chlorine when heated. (Gr. *pyr, osme,* smell, and *lithos,* stone.)

PYROSOMA, *n.* *pi*-ro-*soh*-ma, a pelagic tunicate remarkable for its phosphorescence; the fire-flame. (Gr. *pyr,* and *soma,* a body.)

PYROTECHNIC, *a.* pi-ro-*tek*-nik, pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.

PYROTECHNICS, *n.* pi-ro-*tek*-niks, the art or science of making fireworks. (Gr. *pyr,* and *techne,* art.)

PYROTECHNIST, *n.* pi-ro-*tek*-nist, a maker of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, *n.* *pi*-ro-tek-ne, pyrotechnics.

PYROTIC, *a.* pi-*rot*-ik, caustic: *n.* a caustic medicine.

PYROXENE, *n.* pi-*roks*-een, augite and similar minerals. (Gr. *pyr,* and *xenos,* a stranger.)

PYROXENIC, *a.* pi-rok-*sen*-ik, pertaining or composed of pyroxene.

PYROXYLE, *n.* pi-*roks*-il, gun-cotton and other explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or sulphuric acid. (Gr. *pyr,* and *xylon,* wood.)

PYROXYLIC, *a.* pi-roks-*il*-ik, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

PYROXYLIN, *n.* pi-*rok*-sil-in, pyroxyle; collodion cotton; gun-cotton.

PYRRHIC, *a.* *pir*-rik, not worth the loss of life (said of a victory): *n.* a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables; an ancient military dance of the Greeks. (Gr. *pyrrhiche.*)

PYRRHONISM, *n.* *pir*-ron-izm, scepticism, or universal doubt. (Pyrrho, the founder of a school of Greek sceptics.)

PYRRHONIST, *n.* *pir*-ron-ist, a sceptic; a universal doubter.

PYRRHOTITE, *n.* *pir*-ro-tite, magnetic pyrites. (Gr. *pyrrhos,* ruddy.)

PYTHAGOREAN, *n.* pe-*thag*-ore-*ee*-an, a follower of Pythagoras : *a.* belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORISM, *n.* pe-*thag*-ore-izm, the doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHIAD, *n.* *pith*-e-ad, the period between two celebrations of the Pythian games. (Gr.)

PYTHIAN, *a.* *pith*-e-an, pertaining to the pythoness, the priestess of Apollo. **Pythian games,** held at Delphi, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece.

PYTHOGENIC, *a.* pi-tho-*jen*-ik, produced by dirt or filth. (Gr. *pytho*, render putrid, and *gennao*, produce.)

PYTHON, *n.* *pi*-thon, a genus of large non-venomous serpents; the serpent slain by Apollo.

PYTHONESS, *n.* *pi*-thon-ess, the priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece; a sort of witch. (Gr. *Pytho*, Delphi.)

PYTHONIC, *a.* pi-*thon*-ik, pertaining to prophecy; oracular.

PYTHONISM, *n.* *pi*-thon-izm, divination after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

PYX, *n.* piks, in the Roman Catholic church, a little chest in which the consecrated host is kept; a box at the Mint to hold sample coins: *v.t.* to test the weight and fineness of the coins in the pyx. **Trial of the pyx,** the trial of the weight and fineness of gold and silver coins in the pyx before they are issued. **Pyxed. Pyxes. Pyxing.** (L. *pyxis*, a box.)

PYXIDIUM, *n.* piks-*id*-e-um, a capsule which divides circularly into an upper and lower half [Bot.]. (Gr. *pyxidion*, a little box.)

PYXIS, *n.* *piks*-is, a box; the Mariner's Compass, a southern constellation. (L.)

PYXIS, *n.* *piks*-is, a pyxidium as in the pimpernels, *Anagallis*, &c.

Q

Q is now the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. With the vowel *u*, by which it is always followed, it has the sound of *kw*, except in a few words in which the *u* is silent. It was introduced into English from the French in the twelfth century, and it derives its name from its tail or queue. In Old English its sound was expressed by *cw*.

Q-BOAT, *n.* *kew*-bote, a warship disguised as a merchantman; a mystery ship. (A query boat.)

QUA, *ad.* kway, as being; in the capacity of. (L.)

QUA-BIRD, *n.* *kway*-bird, the American night-heron, *Nycticorax nœvius*. (From its call.)

QUACK, *n.* kwak; the cry of a duck; one who pretends to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; a pretender to medical skill; a charlatan: *a.* pertaining to quackery; prescribed by a quack: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to boast; to practise quackery. **Quacked. Quacking. Quacks.** (From the sound.)

QUACKERY, *n.* *kwak*-er-e, the boastful pretension or practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; imposture.

QUACKISH, *a.* *kwak*-ish, like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed.

QUACKISM, *n.* *kwak*-izm, quack practice or pretence.

QUACKLE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *kwak*-kl, to almost choke. Quackled. Quackles. Quackling. (Dial. Eng.)

QUACKSALVER, *n.* *kwak*-sal-ver, one who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves; a charlatan. (Dut. *kwakzalver*.)

QUAD, *n.* kwod, an abbreviation of quadrangle; a quadrat [Printing].

QUAD, *n.* kwod, quod, prison [Slang].

QUADRA, *n.* *kwod*-ra, a square border or frame [Arch.]. (L. a square.)

QUADRAGENARIAN, *a.* and *n.* *kwod*-raj-en-*are*-e-an, a person who has attained the age of forty, and is not yet fifty. (L. *quadragenius*.)

QUADRAGENE, *n.* *kwod*-raj-ene, a papal indulgence of forty days. (L. *quadrageni*, forty each.)

QUADRAGESIMA, *n.* kwod-ra-*jes*-im-a, Lent, so called because it consists of forty days. Quadragesima Sunday, first Sunday in Lent. (L. fortieth.)

QUADRAGESIMAL, *a.* kwod-ra-*jes*-im-al, belonging to or used in Lent.

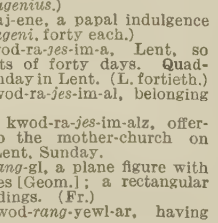
QUADRAGESIMALS, *n.pl.* kwod-ra-*jes*-im-alz, offerings formerly made to the mother-church on Mothering, that is Mid-Lent, Sunday.

QUADRANGLE, *n.* kwod-*rang*-gl, a plane figure with four angles and four sides [Geom.]; a rectangular court surrounded by buildings. (Fr.)

QUADRANGULAR, *a.* kwod-*rang*-yewl-ar, having four angles and four sides.

QUADRANGULARLY, *ad.* kwod-*rang*-yewl-ar-le, in a quadrangular form.

QUADRANT, *n.* *kwod*-rant, the quarter of a circle; a navigating instrument for taking altitudes; an instrument used for elevating cannon. Quadrant of altitude, a thin pliable strip of brass belonging to an artificial globe. (O.Fr.)



Quadrant.

QUADRANTAL, *a.* kwod-*rant*-al, pertaining to a quadrant; included in the quarter of a circle: *n.* a cubical vessel among the Romans containing 80 lb. of water.

QUADRAT, *n.* *kwod*-rat, a piece of metal used to fill the spaces that are void in the impression [Print.]; a mathematical instrument used in taking altitudes. (O.Fr.)

QUADRATE, *a.* *kwod*-rate, having four equal and parallel sides; square: *n.* a square; an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are 90° distant from each other: *v.i.* to square; to suit; to correspond; to agree. **Quadrated. Quadrates. Quadrating.** (L. *quadratus*, square, from *quatuor*, four.)

QUADRATIC, *a.* kwod-*rat*-ik, involving a square: *n.* a quadratic equation: *pl.* the algebra of quadratic equations. Quadratic equation, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of no higher power than a square [Alg.].

QUADRATRIX, *n.* kwod-*rat*-riks, a curve, by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and the several parts [Geom.]. (Fem. of L. *quadrator*.)

QUADRATURE, *n.* *kwod*-rat-ewr, the act of squaring; the reducing of the area of a circle or any enclosed figure to that of a square; a quadrate distance of 90° of a heavenly body from another, specially of the moon from the sun. (Late L. *quadratura*.)

QUADREL, *n.* *kwod*-rel, a kind of artificial stone in square blocks; a square tile. (Late L. *quadrellus*.)

QUADRENNIAL, *a.* kwod-*ren*-ne-al, comprising four years; happening once in four years. (L. *quadriennium*, a period of four years.)

QUADRENNIALLY, *ad.* kwod-*ren*-ne-al-le, once in four years.

QUADRIBASIC, *a.* kwod-re-*bace*-ik, with four of base for one of acid [Chem.]. (L. *quadri*—, and *basic*.)

QUADRICAPSULAR, *a.* kwod-re-*kap*-sewl-ar, having four capsules [Bot.].

QUADRICORN, *n.* *kwod*-re-korn, an animal with four horns.

QUADRICORNOUS, *a.* kwod-re-*korn*-us, having four horns.

QUADRICOSTATE, *a.* kwod-re-*kos*-tate, having four ribs.

QUADRIDENTATE, *a.* kwod-re-*dent*-tate, having four teeth [Bot.]. (L. *quadri*—, from *quatuor*, and *dens*, a tooth.)

QUADRIDIGITATE, *a.* kwod-re-*dij*-e-tate, with four digits.

QUADRIFID, *a.* *kwod*-rif-id, four-cleft [Bot.]. (L. *quadri*—, and *findo*, cleave.)

QUADRIFOLIATE, *a.* kwod-re-*fole*-e-ate, four-leaved [Bot.].

QUADRIGA, *n.* kwod-*ry*-ga, a chariot drawn by four horses abreast. (L. *quadrijuga*, four together.)

QUADRIGENARIOUS, *a.* *kwod*-re-jen-*are*-e-us, consisting of four hundred. (L. *quadringeni*, four hundred each.)

QUADRIJUGATE, *a.* kwod-re-*jew*-gate, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets [Bot.].

QUADRILATERAL, *a.* kwod-re-*lat*-er-al, having four sides: *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure; the four fortresses of Northern Italy, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago. (L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided.)

QUADRILATERALNESS, *n.* kwod-re-*lat*-er-al-ness, the quality of being quadrilateral.

QUADRILITERAL, *a.* kwod-re-*lit*-er-al, consisting of four letters. (L. *quadri*—, and *literal*.)

QUADRILLE, *n.* kwa-*dril*, *or* ka-*dril*, a game played by four persons with 40 cards; a square dance in which no fewer than four couples can take part.

QUADRILLION, *n.* kwod-*ril*-yon, the number produced by raising a million to the fourth power. (L. *quadri*—, and *million*.)

QUADRILOBATE, *a.* kwod-re-*lobe*-ate, having four lobes [Bot.].

QUADRILOCULAR, *a.* kwod-re-*lok*-yewl-ar, four-celled [Bot.].

QUADRINOMIAL, *a.* kwod-re-*nohm*-e-al, consisting of four terms: *n.* a quantity consisting of four terms [Alg.]. (L. *quadri*—, and *nomen*, a name.)

QUADRIPARTITE, *a.* kwod-re-*pahr*-tite, divided into four parts. (L. *quadripartitus*.)

QUADRIPARTITION, *n.* kwod-re-pahr-*tish*-on, a division by four or into four equal parts.

QUADRIPENNATE, *a.* kwod-re-*pen*-nate, four-winged.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, *a.* kwod-re-*fil*-lus four-leaved [Bot.]. (L. *quadri*—, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

QUADRIREME, *n.* *kwod*-re-reme, a galley with four benches of oars. (L. *quadriremis.*)
QUADRISYLLABIC, *a.* *kwod*-re-sil-*ab*-ik, consisting of four syllables.
QUADRISYLLABLE, *n.* kwod-re-*sil*-la-bl, a word consisting of four syllables.
QUADRIVALVULAR, *a.* kwod-re-*valv*-yewl-ar, four-valved [Bot.].
QUADRIVIAL, *a.* kwod-*riv*-e-al, having four ways meeting in a point. (L. *quadrivius.*)
QUADRIVIUM, *n.* kwod-*riv*-e-um, the course of higher study among the schoolmen, consisting of the four branches of mathematics, arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy. (L.)
QUADROON, *n.* kwod-*roon*, the offspring of a mulatto and a white man; a person quarter negro and three-fourths white-blooded. (Sp. *cuarteron.*)
QUADRUMANOUS, *a.* kwod-*roo*-man-us, four-handed.
QUADRUNE, *n.* *kwod*-roon, a gritstone with a calcareous cement.
QUADRUPED, *a.* *kwod*-roo-ped, four-footed; *n.* an obsolete term for a mammal. (L. *quadrupedus*, four-footed.)
QUADRUPEDAL, *a.* kwod-*roo*-ped-al, relating to a quadruped.
QUADRUPLE, *a.* *kwod*-roo-pl, fourfold: *v.t.* to multiply by four. Quadruple Alliance, the Triple Alliance of England, France and Holland with Austria. Quadrupled. Quadruples. Quadrupling. (Fr.)
QUADRUPLEX, *a.* *kwod*-roo-pleks, fourfold.
QUADRUPLICATE, *a.* kwod-*roo*-ple-kate, fourfold: *v.t.* to make fourfold. Quadruplicated. Quadruplicates. Quadruplicating. (L. *quadruplicatus.*)
QUADRUPLICATION, *n.* kwod-*roo*-plik-*ay*-shon, act of making fourfold.
QUÆRE, *kweer*-e, *v.t.* imperative singular, question; seek; enquire. (L. *quæro.*)
QUÆSTOR, *n.* *kwees*-tor, an official in ancient Rome whose duties were of a financial nature. (L.)
QUÆSTORSHIP, *n.* *kweest*-or-ship, the office of a quæstor.
QUAFF, *n.* kwahf, a draught: *v.t.* to drink; to swallow in large draughts: *v.i.* to drink largely. Quaffed. Quaffing. Quaffs. (Celt. *cuach*, cup.)
QUAFFER, *n.* *kwahf*-fer, one who quaffs or drinks largely.
QUAG, *n.* kwag, a quagmire [Slang].
QUAGGA, *n.* *kwag*-ga, a South African species of the genus *Equus*, striped only on the fore-parts, and intermediate between the zebras and the asses. (Kaffir.)
QUAGGY, *a.* *kwag*-ge, yielding to or trembling under the feet, as soft, wet earth; boggy. (*Quagmire.*)
QUAGMIRE, *n.* *kwag*-(*kwog*-)mire, soft, wet ground that shakes or yields under the foot. (*Quake*, and *mire.*)
QUAICH, *n.* quaich, a quaigh.
QUAIGH, *n.* quaich, a drinking-cup. (Celt. *cuach.*)
QUAIL, *v.i.* kwale, to lose heart; to flinch; to be afraid; to cower. Quailed. Quailing. Quails. (A.S. *cwelan*, to die.)
QUAIL, *n.* kwale, a small game-bird of the genus *Coturnix*. Painted Quail, an Asiatic bird of the genus *Excalphatoria*. Swamp Quail, an Australian bird of the genus *Synœcus*. (O.Fr. *quaille.*)
QUAIL-CALL, *n.* *kwale*-kawl, a quail-pipe.
QUAIL-PIPE, *n.* *kwale*-pipe, a pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse.
QUAINT, *a.* kwaint, odd; fanciful; old-fashioned; antique. (O.Fr. *coint.*)
QUAINTLY, *ad.* *kwaint*-le, in a quaint manner.
QUAINTNESS, *n.* *kwaint*-ness, the quality of being quaint.
QUAKE, *n.* kwake, a trembling; a shudder: *v.i.* to shake with emotion; to tremble; to shudder. Quaked. Quakes. Quaking. (A.S. *cwacian*, quake.)
QUAKER, *n.* *kwake*-er, one who quakes; a member of the Society of Friends.
QUAKER-BIRD, *n.* *kwake*-er-bird, the sooty albatross, *Diomedea fuliginosa.*
QUAKERESS, *n.* *kwake*-er-ess, a female Quaker.
QUAKER-GRASS, *n.* *kwake*-er-grahss, quaking-grass.
QUAKER-GUN, *n.* *kwake*-er-gun, a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.
QUAKERISH, *a.* *kwake*-er-ish, like a Quaker.
QUAKERISM, *n.* *kwake*-er-izm, the tenets and manners of the Quakers.
QUAKERLY, *a.* *kwake*-er-le, resembling Quakers.
QUAKERS, *n.pl.* *kwake*-ers, the nickname given by Justice Bennet at Derby in 1650 to the Society of Friends, when he was trying their founder, George Fox, who bade him quake at the word of the Lord.
QUAKERY, *n.* *kwake*-er-e, quakerism.
QUAKETAIL, *n.* *kwake*-tale, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla melanope.*
QUAKINESS, *n.* *kwake*-e-ness, shakiness.
QUAKING, *a.* *kwake*-ing, shaking.
QUAKING-GRASS, *n.* *kwake*-ing-grahss, a grass of the genus *Briza*, whose spikelets have a tremulous motion.
QUAKY, *a.* *kwake*-e, shaky.
QUALIFIABLE, *a.* *kwol*-e-fy-a-bl, that may be qualified, abated or modified.
QUALIFICATION, *n.* *kwol*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, suitable acquirement and ability; the fact of being qualified; legal or requisite power; modification; limitation; restriction.
QUALIFICATIVE, *a.* *kwol*-if-ik-*ate*-iv, serving to qualify: *n.* that which serves to qualify.
QUALIFICATORY, *a.* *kwol*-if-ik-*ate*-or-e, relating to qualification.
QUALIFIED, *a.* *kwol*-if-ide, competent; fitted with the requisite qualifications; modified.
QUALIFIEDLY, *ad.* *kwol*-if-ide-le, with qualification.
QUALIFIEDNESS, *n.* *kwol*-if-ide-ness, state of being qualified.
QUALIFIER, *n.* *kwol*-e-fy-er, he who or that which qualifies or modifies.
QUALIFY, *v.t.* *kwol*-e-fy, to make fit; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate; to soften; to ease; to modify; to limit; to dilute; to regulate; to vary. Qualified. Qualifies. Qualifying. (Fr. *qualifier.*)
QUALITATIVE, *a.* *kwol*-it-ate-iv, relating to quality.
QUALITY, *n.* *kwol*-it-e, property; nature, relatively considered; virtue or particular power; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; acquirement; accomplishment; character; comparative rank; superior rank; persons of high rank collectively. (Fr. *qualité.*)
QUALM, *n.* kwahm, faintness; a fit or a sensation of nausea; a scruple of conscience. (A.S. *cwealm.*)
QUALMISH, *a.* *kwahm*-ish, squeamish; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.
QUALMISHLY, *ad.* *kwahm*-ish-le, in a qualmish manner.
QUALMISHNESS, *n.* *kwahm*-ish-ness, nausea.
QUAMASH, *n.* *kwah*-mash, the bulb of *Camassia esculenta.*
QUAMOCLIT, *n.* *kway*-mo-klit, the climbing plant *Ipomœa quamodit.*
QUANDARY, *n.* *kwon*-dar-e *or* kwon-*dare*-e, state of difficulty or perplexity. (Probably from M.E. *condarye*, for *hypo-condarye*, a morbid state of mind.)
QUANNET, *n.* *kwon*-net, a flat file.
QUANT, *n.* kwont, a long pole with a flanged end for use in punting on a muddy river. (Dial. Eng.)
QUANTIC, *n.* *kwont*-ik, a rational function of variables [Algebra]. (L. *quantus.*)
QUANTIFICATION, *n.* *kwon*-tif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of quantifying.
QUANTIFY, *v.t.* *kwon*-te-fy, to indicate the quantity or extent of, as the predicate [Logic]. Quantified. Quantifies. Quantifying. (L. *quantus*, how much, and *facio*, make.)
QUANTITATIVE, *a.* *kwon*-te-ta-tiv, relating to quantity; estimable according to quantity. (Late L. *quantitativus.*)
QUANTITIVE, *a.* *kwon*-te-tiv, quantitative.
QUANTITIVELY, *ad.* *kwon*-te-tiv-le, in a quantitive manner.
QUANTITY, *n.* *kwon*-tit-e, that property of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, bulk, weight, or measure; amount; anything which can be multiplied, divided or measured [Math.]; the measure of a syllable [Gram.]; the extent of an assertion [Logic]; the relative duration of a tone [Mus.]. (Fr. *quantité.*)
QUANTIVALENCE, *n.* kwon-*tiv*-a-lence, the power of an atom to hold other atoms in combination.

QUANTUM, *n.* *kwon*-tum, the quantity; the amount; a sufficiency. **Quantum sufficit**, a sufficient amount. (L. how much.)

QUAQUAVERSAL, *a.* kway-kwa-*vers*-al, sloping downward in every direction from a central point. (L. *quaqua*, every way, and *versus*, turned.)

QUARANTINE, *n.* *kwor*-ran-teen, the prescribed time of non-intercourse with the shore imposed on a ship having infectious disease on board or hailing from some place at which such disease is reported to exist, which time was originally forty days; the isolation of any place or person on account of infectious or contagious disease: *v.t.* to isolate for fear of infection. **Quarantine flag**, formerly yellow, now black and yellow. **Quarantined. Quarantines. Quarantining.** (O.Fr.)

QUARREL, *n.* *kwor*-rel, a petty fight or scuffle; a contest; a breach of friendship; a ground of dispute: *v.i.* to dispute violently; to wrangle; to squabble; to fall out; to find fault; to disagree. **Quarrelled. Quarrelling. Quarrels.** (O.Fr. *querelle.*)

QUARREL, *n.* *kwor*-rel, an arrow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally in a lead frame. (O.Fr. *quarrel.*)

QUARRELLER, *n.* *kwor*-rel-er, one who wrangles or fights.

QUARRELLING, *n.* *kwor*-rel-ing, a disputing with angry words; breach of concord; cavilling or finding fault.

QUARRELSOME, *a.* *kwor*-el-sum, apt to quarrel; easily irritated, or provoked to contest; irascible.

QUARRELSOMELY, *ad.* *kwor*-el-sum-le, in a quarrelsome manner.

QUARRELSOMENESS, *n.* *kwor*-rel-sum-ness, the state of being quarrelsome.

QUARRIED, *a.* *kwor*-reed, dug out of a quarry.

QUARRIER, *n.* *kwor*-re-er, a quarryman.

QUARRY, *n.* *kwor*-re, an animal pursued by hawk or hound; part of entrails of game given to the hounds: a heap of game: *v.t.* to prey upon, as a vulture. **Quarried. Quarries. Quarrying.** (O.Fr. *cuiree*, skin.)

QUARRY, *n.* *kwor*-re, a pane of glass; an arrow with a square head. (Fr. *carré*, squared.)

QUARRY, *n.* *kwor*-re, a pit from which stone is got for useful purposes; a mine worked in daylight: *v.t.* to dig or take from a quarry. **Quarried. Quarries. Quarrying.** (O.Fr. *quarriere.*)

QUARRYING, *n.* *kwor*-re-ing, the business of digging stones from a quarry: *pl.* small pieces chipped off from the different materials found in quarries.

QUARRYMAN, *n.* *kwor*-re-man, a worker at a quarry.

QUART, *n.* kwort, the quarter of a gallon; two pints; a vessel of this content. (Fr. *quarte.*)

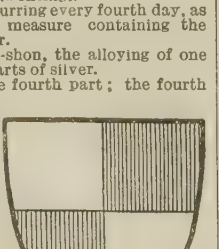
QUART, *n.* kahrt, four successive cards of the same suit in a game of piquet.

QUART, *n.* kahrt, a carte [Fencing].

QUARTAN, *a.* *kwor*-tan, occurring every fourth day, as a quartan ague: *n.* a measure containing the fourth part of some other.

QUARTATION, *n.* kwor-*tay*-shon, the alloying of one part of gold with three parts of silver.

QUARTER, *n.* *kwor*-ter, the fourth part; the fourth of a cwt., or 28 lb.; 8 bushels, 480 lb. being the unit of measurement for wheat; a place or person in any indicated direction; the first and third of the moon's phases; one of the large divisions of the globe; one of the four points of the compass; a particular region of a town, city or country; the sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided cross-wise [Her.]; the part of a ship's hull between the stern and the main chains; the part of a boot behind the ankle seams; the heel portion of a horseshoe: *pl.* lodgings; posts in action [Naut.]: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; to separate: to station soldiers for lodging; to diet: *v.i.* to have a temporary residence. **Head-quarters**, the place where the commander-in-chief has his quarters [Mil.]. **Quarter arms**, to add the arms of other families to the hereditary arms [Her.]. **Quartered. Quartering. Quarters.** (O.Fr.)



Quartering.

QUARTERAGE, *n.* *kwor*-ter-aje, a quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-BRED, *a.* *kwor*-ter-bred, with only one fourth good blood.

QUARTER-DAY, *n.* *kwor*-ter-day, the day when quarterly payments are made, in England, March 25, June 24, September 29, and December 25.

QUARTER-DECK, *n.* *kwor*-ter-dek, that part of the upper deck abaft the main-mast; the after part of the promenade deck.

QUARTERED, *pp.* *kwor*-terd, divided into quarters or distinct parts; lodged or stationed for lodging.

QUARTERING, *n.* *kwor*-ter-ing, assignment of quarters for soldiers; the division of a shield containing many coats [Her.]; the upright posts in a partition which carry boards or laths and plaster; sailing with the wind on the quarter.

QUARTERLY, *a.* *kwor*-ter-le, consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year: *ad.* once in a quarter of a year: *n.* a periodical published quarterly.

QUARTERMASTER, *n.* *kwor*-ter-mabst-er, a commissioned officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage and ammunition for the regiment [Mil.]; a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals and stowage of the ship [Naut.].

QUARTERN, *n.* *kwor*-tern, the fourth part of a pint or other measure; a gill; a four-pound loaf of bread. (O.Fr. *quarteron.*)

QUARTER-ROUND, *n.* *kwor*-ter-round, a moulding; an echinus or ovolo [Arch.].

QUARTER-SESSIONS, *n.* *kwor*-ter-sesh-unz, a court held every three months in each county or borough for the trial of criminal cases and general administrative purposes.

QUARTERSTAFF, *n.* *kwor*-ter-stahf, a staff of defence, being an iron-shod pole 6½ feet long, and wielded at the middle and a quarter from the end by both hands.

QUARTET, *n.* kwor-*tet*, a quartette.

QUARTETTE, *n.* kwor-*tet*, anything in fours; a composition in four parts [Mus.]; a stanza in four lines [Poetry]. (It. *quartetto.*)

QUARTILE, *n.* *kwor*-til, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle.

QUARTINE, *n.* *kwor*-tin, the fourth envelope inward of the nucleus of a seed [Bot.].

QUARTO, *n.* *kwor*-to, a book with eight pages to each sheet: *a.* having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L. *in quarto*, in a fourth part.)

QUARTZ, *n.* kworts, a mineral of pure silica; silica in the insoluble state or that cannot be taken up by a potash solution. (Ger. *quarz*, rock-crystal.)

QUARTZIFEROUS, *a.* kworts-*if*-er-us, consisting of quartz. (*Quartz*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

QUARTZITE, *n.* *kworts*-ite, quartz rock.

QUARTZITIC, *a.* kworts-*it*-ik, containing quartz.

QUARTZOID, *n.* *kwort*-zoid, a double six-sided pyramid.

QUARTZOSE, *a.* *kworts*-oze, containing or resembling quartz.

QUARTZY, *a.* *kworts*-e, pertaining to, containing or resembling quartz.

QUASH, *v.t.* kwosh, to crush; to subdue; to annul or make void: *v.i.* to be shaken with a noise. **Quashed. Quashes. Quashing.** (O.Fr. *quasser.*)

QUASH, *n.* kwosh, the red gourd or pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*; squash.

QUASI, *ad.* *kway*-se, as it were; in a sort. (L.)

QUASIMODO, *n.* kway-se-*moh*-do, Low Sunday, the first Sunday after Easter, the introit (1 Pet. ii. 2) of the mass for the day beginning with this word. (L.)

QUASS, *n.* kwahss, a weak Russian beer, produced by pouring warm water on rye-meal; kvass.

QUASSATION, *n.* kwos-*say*-shon, the act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

QUASSIA, *n.* *kwas*-se-a, or *kwash*-e-a, the bitter ash, an American tropical tree, *Picræna excelsa*, the wood of which yields a bitter principle used as a tonic. (Quassi, the negro who first discovered its virtues.)

QUASSINE, *n.* *kwas*-sin, the bitter principle of quassia.

QUAT, *n.* kwat, a pustule or pimple. (Dial. Eng.)

QUATERCENTENARY, *n.* *kwaw*-ter-*sent*-en-a-re, the four-hundredth anniversary.
QUATER-COUSIN, *n.* *kwaw*-ter-*kuz*-in, one within the first four degrees of kindred. (Fr. *quatre*, four, and *cousin*.)
QUATERN, *a.* *kwaw*-tern, fourfold; growing by fours.
QUATERNARY, *n.* kwaw-*tern*-ar-e, the number four: *a.* consisting of four; by fours; the rocks above the Pliocene [Geol.]. (L. *quaternarius*.)
QUATERNATE, *a.* kwa-*ter*-nate, consisting of four, as of leaflets [Bot.].
QUATERNION, *n.* kwaw-*ter*-ne-un, a set of four; a file of four soldiers: *pl.* a method in mathematics: *v.t.* to divide into files or companies. Quaternioned. Quaternioning. Quaternions. (L. *quaternio*.)
QUATERNITY, *n.* kwaw-*tern*-it-e, combination of fours.
QUATERON, *n.* *kwaw*-ter-on, a quadroon.
QUATORZAIN, *n.* ka-*torz*-ane, or *kat*-orz-ane, a sonnet containing fourteen lines. (O.Fr. fourteen.)
QUATORZE, *n.* ka-*torz*, the four aces, kings, queens and jacks or tens at the game of piquet. (Fr. fourteen.)
QUATRAIN, *n.* *kwot*-rane, a stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately. (Fr.)
QUATREFOIL, *n.* *kah*-tre-foil, a four-leaved grass [Her.]; an ornamental figure, being an opening in tracery divided by cusps into four leaves [Arch]. (Fr.)
QUATTROCENTIST, *n.* kwort-tro-*chent*-ist, an imitator of the art of the quattrocento.
QUATTROCENTO, *n.* kwort-tro-*chen*-to, the 15th century in Italian art, a period of revival, the early stage of the Renaissance. (It. literally, four hundred.)
QUAVER, *n.* *kway*-ver, a shake or rapid vibration of the voice; or a shake on an instrument; a musical note, half the length of a crotchet: *v.i.* to shake the voice; to sing or play with tremulous modulations of sound; to vibrate. Quavered. Quavering. Quavers. (M.E. *quaven*, to shake.)
QUAVERER, *n.* *kway*-ver-er, a warbler.
QUAVERY, *a.* *kway*-ver-e, tremulous; shaky, as a quavery voice.
QUAY, *n.* kee, a mole or wharf for loading and unloading vessels; a landing-place: *v.t.* to furnish with quays. Quayed. Quaying. Quays. (Fr.)
QUAYAGE, *n.* *kee*-aje, quay dues.
QUAY-WALL, *n.* *kee*-wawl, the wall of a harbour.
QUEACHY, *a.* *kweetch*-e, shaking; yielding or trembling under the feet, like boggy ground. (A.S. *cweccan*, shake or move.)
QUEAN, *n.* kween, a worthless woman; a saucy girl; in Scotland, a woman, usually young. (A.S. *cwen*, a woman.)
QUEASINESS, *n.* *kweez*-e-ness, nausea; qualmishness.
QUEASY, *a.* *kweez*-e, affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea. (Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch.)
QUEBRACHO, *n.* ke-*brah*-cho, a substitute for quinine, the red quebracho being the Mexican tree *Loxopterygium lorentzii*, the white quebracho being the Argentine redwood *Aspidosperma quebracho*. (Sp.)
QUEBRADA, *n.* ke-*brah*-da, a ravine. (Sp.)
QUEEN, *n.* kween, the consort of a king; a female sovereign; the sovereign of a swarm of bees; the chief of her class; a playing card; a piece in chess: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* to make a queen of [Chess]. Queen bee, the female bee of a hive. Queen Consort, the wife of a king. Queen Dowager, the widow of a king. Queen Mother, the mother of a reigning king or queen. Queen of the meadow, a plant of the genus *Spiræa*. Queen of the prairie, the plant *S. lobata*. Queen Regnant, a queen in her own right. Queen's Bench, one of the chief courts of law, now merged in the High Court. Queen's Counsel, a barrister with a patent of precedence from the Queen. Queened. Queening. Queens. (A.S. *cwen*, a woman, from *Sans*, root, *gan*, produce.)
QUEENHOOD, *n.* *kween*-hood, queenly character.
QUEENING, *n.* *kween*-ing, a winter apple.
QUEENLINESS, *n.* *kween*-li-ness, conduct or appearance worthy of a queen.
QUEENLY, *a.* *kween*-le, like a queen; worthy of a queen.
QUEEN-POST, *n.* *kween*-pohst, one of two upright posts in a roof [Arch.].
QUEEN'S-METAL, *n.* *kweenz*-met-tl, an alloy composed of tin, bismuth, antimony and lead.
QUEEN'S-WARE, *n.* *kweenz*-ware, glazed earthenware of a cream colour.
QUEER, *a.* kweer, odd; singular; unwell; droll. In Queer Street, in a desperate plight. (Low Ger. *queer*, across.)
QUEER, *v.t.* kweer, to spoil or disarrange, as to queer a person's pitch. Queered. Queering. Queers.
QUEERISH, *a.* *kweer*-ish, somewhat queer or singular.
QUEERLY, *ad.* *kweer*-le, in a queer manner.
QUEERNESS, *n.* *kweer*-ness, oddity; singularity.
QUEEST, *n.* kweest, the ringdove, *Columba palumbus*. (Dial. Eng.)
QUELL, *n.* kwel, power to quell: *v.t.* to crush; to subdue; to allay. Quelled. Quelling. Quells. (A.S. *cwellan*, kill.)
QUELLER, *n.* *kwel*-ler, one who crushes or subdues.
QUELLERZ, *n.* *kwel*-lerz, a variety of limonite.
QUENCH, *v.t.* kwensh, to extinguish; to still or repress; to allay; to destroy: *v.i.* to be extinguished; to become cool. Quenched. Quenches. Quenching. (A.S. *cwencan*.)
QUENCHABLE, *a.* *kwensh*-a-bl, that may be extinguished.
QUENCHER, *n.* *kwensh*-er, he who or that which extinguishes; a drink, as a thirst-quencher.
QUENCHLESS, *a.* *kwensh*-less, that cannot be quenched; inextinguishable; unquenchable.
QUENCHLESSLY, *ad.* *kwensh*-less-le, in a quenchless manner.
QUENCHLESSNESS, *n.* *kwensh*-less-ness, state of being quenchless.
QUENELLE, *n.* ke-*nel*, a forcemeat ball for seasoning. (Fr.)
QUERCETIN, *n.* *kwer*-sit-in, a product from quercitrin.
QUERCITRIN, *n.* *kwer*-sit-rin, the colouring principle of quercitron bark, a valuable article for dyeing yellow.
QUERCITRON, *n.* *kwer*-sit-ron, the American oak *Quercus tinctoria*, the bark of which is used as a dye-stuff as well as for tanning. (L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citron*.)
QUERCUS, *n.* *kwerk*-us, a genus of 300 species of trees including the oaks. (L.)
QUERENT, *n.* *kweer*-ent, an inquirer; a complainant. (L.)
QUERIMONIOUS, *a.* kwer-e-*moh*-ne-us, complaining; querulous. (L. *querimonia*, a complaint.)
QUERIMONIOUSLY, *ad.* kwer-e-*moh*-ne-us-le, in a querimonious way.
QUERIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* kwer-e-*moh*-ne-us-ness, disposition to complain.
QUERIST, *n.* *kweer*-ist, one who asks questions.
QUERL, *v.i.* kwerl, to twirl [U.S.]. Querled. Querling. Querls. (*Twirl*.)
QUERN, *n.* kwern, a primitive stone handmill for grinding corn previous to the invention of windmills and watermills. (A.S. *cweorn*.)
QUERNAL, *a.* *kwern*-al, of or pertaining to the oak.
QUERPO, *n.* *kwerp*-o, a garment close to the body. (Sp. from L. *corpus*, the body.)
QUERQUEDULA, *n.* kwer-*kwed*-ewl-a, a genus of ducks including the teal and the garganey. (L.)
QUERRY, *n.* *kwer*-re, a groom; an equerry.
QUERULOUS, *a.* *kwer*-ewl-us, disposed to murmur; discontented; expressing complaint. (L. *querulus*.)
QUERULOUSLY, *ad.* *kwer*-ewl-us-le, in a querulous manner.
QUERULOUSNESS, *n.* *kwer*-ewl-us-ness, disposition to complain.
QUERY, *n.* *kweer*-e, a question; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* to question; to inquire: *v.t.* to examine by questions; to doubt of; to mark with a query. Queried. Queries. Querying. (L. *quære*.)
QUEST, *n.* kwest, the act of seeking; search; request: *v.t.* to search or seek for. Quested. Questing. Quests. (O.Fr. *queste*.)
QUESTION, *n.* *kwest*-yun, the act of asking; an interrogatory; that which is asked; inquiry; dispute; doubt; examination; subject under discussion; a proposition stated by way of interrogation [Logic]. Begging the question, assuming the point to be proved. In question, in debate. Out of the question, not to be thought of. Popping the question, proposing marriage. Previous question, a motion to pass to other business. (Fr.)

QUESTION, *v.t.* *kwest*-yun, to ask a question or questions: *v.t.* to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of; to treat as doubtful. Questioned. Questioning. Questions.

QUESTIONABILITY, *n.* *kwest*-yun-ab-*il*-it-e, questionableness; a questionable thing.

QUESTIONABLE, *a.* *kwest*-yun-a-bl, that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious; liable to suspicion.

QUESTIONABLENESS, *n.* *kwest*-yun-a-bl-ness, quality or state of being questionable.

QUESTIONABLY, *ad.* *kwest*-yun-ab-le, in a questionable manner.

QUESTIONARY, *a.* *kwest*-yun-ar-e, asking questions: *n.* a hawker of relics.

QUESTIONER, *n.* *kwest*-yun-er, one who asks questions; an inquirer.

QUESTIONIST, *n.* *kwest*-yun-ist, a questioner.

QUESTIONLESS, *a.* and *ad.* *kwest*-yun-less, beyond a question or doubt; doubtless.

QUESTIONNAIRE, *n.* kest-e-on-*nare*, a series of questions submitted for answer in the form of a memorandum. (Fr.)

QUESTMAN, *n.* *kwest*-man, one legally empowered to make quest of certain matters; a churchwarden's assistant.

QUESTOR, *n.* *kwest*-or, a quæstor; a treasurer. (L.)

QUESTORSHIP, *n.* *kwest*-or-ship, the office of questor, or the term of its tenure.

QUESTUARY, *a.* *kwest*-yew-ar-e, studious of profit: *n.* one employed to collect profits. (L. *quæstus*, gain.)

QUEUE, *n.* kew, the tie of a wig; a pigtail; a tailpiece of a stringed instrument; a crowd in double file; a number of persons or vehicles drawn up behind each other: *v.i.* to join in such a queue. Queued. Queueing. Queues. (Fr. tail.)

QUEY, *n.* kway, a young cow or heifer.

QUEZAL, *n.* *ket*-zal, the badge of Guatemala, the beautiful green trogon, *Paromacrus mocinno*, whose plumage never fades in life or death.

QUIB, *n.* kwib, a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe. (*Quip.*)

QUIBBLE, *n.* *kwib*-bl, a start or turn from the point in question or the plain truth; an evasion; a pun: *v.t.* to evade the question at issue, or the plain truth by artifice; to play upon words; to trifle in argument or discourse. Quibbled. Quibbles. Quibbling. (*Quip.*)

QUIBBLER, *n.* *kwib*-bler, one who evades plain truth by a play upon words.

QUIBBLINGLY, *ad.* *kwib*-bling-le, evasively; triflingly.

QUICK, *a.* kwik, living; done with celerity; speedy; characterized by activity or readiness; sprightly; sharp in discerning; sharp; pregnant with child: *ad.* nimbly; with celerity: *n.* the living flesh; sensible parts; living shrubs or trees. (A.S. *cwic.*)

QUICKBEAM, *n.* *kwik*-beem, the quicken.

QUICKEN, *n.* *kwik*-en, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*: *v.t.* to vivify; to revive or resuscitate; to make alive spiritually; to accelerate; to sharpen; to stimulate; to cheer; to reinvigorate: *v.i.* to become alive; to show signs of life; to move with rapidity or activity. Quickened. Quickening. Quickens.

QUICKENER, *n.* *kwik*-en-er, one who or that which quickens, reinvigorates, or accelerates.

QUICKENING, *a.* *kwik*-en-ing, giving life; reviving.

QUICK-EYED, *a.* *kwik*-ide, having acute sight.

QUICKFIRER, *n.* *kwik*-fire-er, a gun for rapid firing.

QUICKFIRING, *a.* *kwik*-fire-ing, that fires rapidly.

QUICK-HEDGE, *n.* *kwik*-hedj, a hedge or fence formed of growing plants.

QUICKLIME, *n.* *kwik*-lime, lime unslaked; carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.

QUICKLY, *ad.* *kwik*-le, speedily; without delay.

QUICKMATCH, *n.* *kwik*-matsh, a combustible preparation made by dipping cotton-wick in a composition of vinegar and saltpetre.

QUICKNESS, *n.* *kwik*-ness, speed; activity or readiness of intellect.

QUICKSAND, *n.* *kwik*-sand, watery sand readily yielding to pressure.

QUICK-SCENTED, *a.* *kwik*-sent-ed, having an acute sense of smell.

QUICKSET, *n.* *kwik*-set, a living plant or slip, particularly of hawthorn, set to grow for a hedge: *v.t.* to plant with living shrubs for a hedge. Quickset. Quicksets. Quicksetting.

QUICK-SIGHTED, *a.* *kwik*-site-ed, having acute sight.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* *kwik*-site-ed-ness, quickness of sight or discernment.

QUICKSILVER, *n.* *kwik*-sil-ver, mercury, a fluid silvery metal of great mobility. (A.S. *cwicseolfor*, living silver.)

QUICKSILVERED, *a.* *kwik*-sil-verd, overlaid with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin or other metal; like quicksilver.

QUICKSTEP, *n.* *kwik*-step, a march in quick marching time; about a hundred yards a minute.

QUICK-TIME, *n.* *kwik*-time, the customary rate of marching, being 128 steps a minute or 4 miles an hour.

QUICK-WITTED, *a.* *kwik*-wit-ted, having ready wit.

QUICK-WITTEDNESS, *n.* *kwik*-wit-ted-ness, readywittedness.

QUICKWORK, *n.* *kwik*-wurk, the hull of a ship below the water-line.

QUID, *n.* kwid, a sea-fish, the argentine, *Argentina sphyræna*.

QUID, *n.* kwid, a cud; piece to chew, specially of tobacco. (*Cud.*)

QUID, *n.* kwid, twenty shillings [Slang].

QUIDAM, *n.* *kwid*-am, somebody. (L.)

QUIDDANY, *n.* *kwid*-da-ne, a confection of quinces. (L. *cydonium*, a quince.)

QUIDDATIVE, *a.* *kwid*-dat-iv, constituting the essence of a thing.

QUIDDITY, *n.* *kwid*-dit-e, the essence of a thing; a trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. (Late L. *quidditas*.)

QUIDDLE, *v.i.* *kwid*-dl, to waste time in trifling employments or useless pursuits. Quiddled. Quiddles. Quiddling. (L. *quid*.)

QUIDDLER, *n.* *kwid*-ler, a trifler.

QUIDNUNC, *n.* *kwid*-nungk, one curious to know everything; a newsmonger; one who pretends to know everything. (L. what now?)

QUIESCE, *v.i.* kwy-*ess*, to be silent; to have no sound. Quiesced. Quiesces. Quiescing. (L. *quiesco*, be still.)

QUIESCENCE, *n.* kwy-*ess*-ence, rest; repose; rest of the mind; silence; the having no sound.

QUIESCENCY, *n.* kwy-*ess*-en-se, quiescence.

QUIESCENT, *a.* kwy-*ess*-sent, resting; in a state of rest or repose; unagitated; tranquil; silent: *n.* a silent letter. (L. *quiescens*, being quiet.)

QUIESCENTLY, *ad.* kwy-*ess*-sent-le, in a quiescent manner.

QUIET, *a.* *kwy*-et, in a state of rest; not moving; still; free from alarm or disturbances; peaceable; calm; not showy; unruffled: *n.* rest; repose; tranquillity; peace: *v.t.* to reduce to a state of rest; to calm; to allay. Quieted. Quieting. Quiets. (L. *quietus*.)

QUIETEN, *v.t.* *kwy*-et-en, to make quiet: *v.i.* to become quiet. Quietened. Quietening. Quietens.

QUIETER, *n.* *kwy*-et-er, the person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, *n.* *kwy*-et-izm, tranquillity or dispassion of mind; the doctrine of passive contentment as the true religion.

QUIETIST, *n.* *kwy*-et-ist, one of a mystical religious turn of mind, of whom there have been numerous sects, who believe that spiritual illumination and perfection depend on maintaining a purely passive and susceptive attitude to Divine communication and revelation.

QUIETISTIC, *a.* *kwy*-et-*ist*-ik, pertaining to quietism.

QUIETLY, *ad.* *kwy*-et-le, in a quiet manner.

QUIETNESS, *n.* *kwy*-et-ness, the state of being quiet.

QUIETUDE, *n.* *kwy*-et-tewd, a state of rest; tranquillity; repose. (Fr. *quiétude*.)

QUIETUS, *n.* kwy-*ee*-tus, death; final discharge or acquittance; anything that quiets or checks. (L.)

QUILL, *n.* kwil, the large strong feather of a bird's wing; a pen made of a feather; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind their thread; an appliance for plucking the strings of musical instruments: *v.t.* to pleat; to goffer; to crimp. Quilled. Quilling. Quills.

QUILLDRIVER, *n.* *kwil*-drive-er, a person making his or her living by use of the pen.

QUILLET, *n.* *kwil*-let, quibble. (L. *quidlibet*, what you will.)

QUILLING, *n.* *kwil*-ling, a ruffle, or any fluted material.

QUILLWORK, *n.* *kwil*-wurk, porcupine embroidery.

QUILLWORT, *n.* *kwil*-wurt, the water plant *Isoëtes lacustris.*

QUILT, *n.* kwilt, the cover of a bed, consisting of two cloths stitched together, with wool or down between; a counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together or sew in the manner of a quilt. Quilted. Quilting. Quilts. (O.Fr. *cuilte.*)

QUILTED, *pp.* or *a.* *kwilt*-ed, stitched together with or without padding between.

QUILTING, *n.* *kwilt*-ing, the act of forming a quilt; the material employed; quilted work.

QUINA, *n.* *kwee*-na, quinine. (Sp.)

QUINARY, *a.* *kwine*-ar-e, consisting of or arranged by fives. (L. *quinarius*, arranged in fives.)

QUINATE, *a.* *kwine*-ate, digitate with five leaflets on a petiole [Bot.].

QUINCE, *n.* kwince, the fruit of *Pyrus cydonia.* (O.Fr. *coin.*)

QUINCENTENARY, *n.* kwin-*sent*-en-ar-e, the five-hundredth anniversary: *a.* relating to or attaining five hundred years. (L. *quinque*, five, and *centenary.*)

QUINCUNCIAL, *a.* kwin-*kun*-shal, having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, *n.* *kwin*-kunks, a plantation of five trees disposed in a square, with one at each corner and one in the centre. (L. from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, a spot on a die.)

QUINDECAGON, *n.* kwin-*dek*-a-gon, a plane figure with fifteen angles [Geom.]. (L. *quinque*, Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, an angle.)

QUINDECEMVIR, *n.* kwin-de-*sem*-ver, one of the fifteen in Rome who had charge of the books of the Sibyl. (L. *quindecemvir.*)

QUINIC, *a.* *kwin*-ik, obtained from quinine.

QUINICINE, *n.* *kwin*-is-in, an alkaloid produced from quinine.

QUINIDINE, *n.* *kwin*-id-in, an alkaloid found in quinine.

QUININE, *n.* kwin-*een*, *or* kin-*een*, an alkaloid obtained from various species of *Cinchona.* (Fr.)

QUINK, *n.* kwink, the brent goose, *Bernicla brenta.*

QUINOA, *n.* kwin-*oh*-a, a Chilian and Mexican plant, *Chenopodium quinoa*, the seeds of which yield a meal like oats, which is baked and eaten as cakes. (Peruvian word.)

QUINOLOGY, *n.* kwin-*ol*-o-je, the study of quinine.

QUINQUAGENARY, *a.* kwin-kwa-*jen*-ar-e, relating to the fiftieth year: *n.* the fiftieth year. (L. *quinquagenarius.*)

QUINQUAGESIMA, *a.* kwin-kwa-*jes*-im-a, the fiftieth. Quinquagesima Sunday, so called from being the fiftieth day before Easter. (L. the fiftieth day.)

QUINQUANGULAR, *a.* kwin-*kwang*-yewl-ahr, having five angles. (L. *quinque*, and *angular.*)

QUINQUARTICULAR, *a.* kwin-kwar-*tik*-yewl-ahr, composed of five articles. (L. *quinque*, and *articular.*)

QUINQUECAPSULAR, *a.* kwin-kwe-*kap*-sewl-ahr, having five capsules [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *capsular.*)

QUINQUECOSTATE, *a.* kwin-kwe-*kos*-tate, having five ribs. (L. *quinque*, and *costa*, a rib.)

QUINQUEDENTATE, *a.* kwin-kwe-*dent*-ate, five-toothed. (L. *quinque*, and *dens*, a tooth.)

QUINQUEFARIOUS, *a.* kwin-kwe-*fare*-e-us, opening into five parts [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *farius.*)

QUINQUEFID, *a.* *kwin*-kwe-fid, five-cleft [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *findo*, cleave.)

QUINQUEFOLIATED, *a.* kwin-kwe-*foh*-le-ate-ed, having five leaves [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

QUINQUELITERAL, *a.* kwin-kwe-*lit*-er-al, consisting of five letters. (L. *quinque*, and *literal.*)

QUINQUELOBATE, *a.* kwin-kwe-*lobe*-ate, five-lobed [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *lobe.*)

QUINQUELOCULAR, *a.* kwin-kwe-*lok*-yewl-ahr, five-celled [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *locular.*)

QUINQUENNIAD, *n.* kwin-*kwen*-ne-ad, a period of five years.

QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* kwin-*kwen*-ne-al, occurring once in, or lasting, five years. (L. *quinquennalis.*)

QUINQUENNIUM, *n.* kwin-*kwen*-ne-um, a period of five years.

QUINQUEPARTITE, *a.* kwin-kwe-*pahrt*-ite, divided into five parts. (L. *quinque*, and *pars*, a part.)

QUINQUEREME, *n.* *kwin*-kwe-reem, a galley with five rows of oars. (L. *quinque*, and *remus*, an oar.)

QUINQUESEPTATE, *a.* kwin-kwe-*sept*-ate, with five septa [Bot].

QUINQUEVALVULAR, *a.* kwin-kwe-*valv*-yewl-ahr, having five valves, as a pericarp [Bot.]. (L. *quinque*, and *valve.*)

QUINQUINA, *n.* kin-*kee*-na, Peruvian bark; quinine.

QUINQUINO, *n.* kin-*kee*-no, the balsam of Peru, a tree of the genus *Myroxylon.*

QUINSY, *n.* *kwin*-ze, inflammation of the throat, specially the tonsils; suppurative tonsilitis. (Gr. *kynanche*, from *kyon*, a dog, and *angcho*, press tight.)

QUINT, *n.* kwint, *or* kint, a set or sequence of five, as in the card game piquet. (L. *quintus*, fifth.)

QUINTAIN, *n.* *kwint*-an, an object to be tilted at, consisting of a beam so balanced on an upright as to swing round when touched and strike the horsemanon the back with a bag of sand or sawdust it supported at one end. (Fr. *quintaine.*)

QUINTAL, *n.* *kint*-al, or *kwint*-al, a hundredweight, either 100 or 112 pounds. (Fr.)

QUINTAN, *a.* *kwin*-tan, recurring every fifth day: *n.* an ague which does so. (L. *quintanus.*)

QUINTESSENCE, *n.* kwint-*es*-sence, the fifth or last and highest essence; an extract from anything containing its virtues or most essential part in small quantity; an extract consisting of essential oils dissolved in spirits of wine; the essential part of anything. (Fr.)

QUINTESSENTIAL, *a.* kwin-tes-*sen*-shal, consisting of quintessence.

QUINTET, *n.* kwin-*tet*, a musical composition for five performers. (It. *quintetto.*)

QUINTETTE, *n.* kwin-*tet*, a quintet.

QUINTILE, *n.* *kwin*-tile, the aspect of planets when distant from each other one-fifth of the zodiac. (L. *quintus.*)

QUINTILLION, *n.* kwin-*til*-yun, the number produced by raising a million to the fifth power. (L. *quintus*, and *million.*)

QUINTUPLE, *a.* *kwin*-tew-pl, fivefold: *v.t.* to make fivefold. Quintupled. Quintuples. Quintupling.

QUINZAINE, *n.* *kwin*-zane, a stanza of fifteen lines.

QUINZE, *n.* kanz, a game at cards, resembling vingt-un, in which the count is fifteen and no more. (Fr.)

QUIP, *n.* kwip, a witty remark, a smart reply; a sarcastic jest: *v.t.* to taunt: *v.i.* to scoff. Quipped. Quipping. Quips. (W. *chwip*, a quick turn.)

QUIPU, *n.* *kip*-oo, the memory language of the Incas; a cord of various coloured threads and knots, arithmetically used by the ancient Peruvians to record certain events and to send messages.

QUIRE, *n.* kwire, twenty-four sheets of writing paper; the twentieth of a ream; twenty-five sheets of printing paper; twenty-six sheets of printed paper. Quire stock, the copies of a book in sheets before they are bound. (O.Fr. *quaier.*)

QUIRE, *n.* kwire, a body of singers; a choir: *v.i.* to sing in concert. Quired. Quires. Quiring. (*Choir.*)

QUIRINAL, *n.* *kwir*-rin-al, the Italian Government and Court as distinguished from the Vatican, or Papal, Government and Court. (After one of the seven hills of Rome which was named after *Quirinus*, or Romulus.)

QUIRISTER, *n.* *kwir*-rist-er, one who sings in concert; a chorister.

QUIRK, *n.* kwerk, an evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a fit or smart retort; an irregular air [Celt.]. Quirkmoulding, a moulding whose convexity is in the form of a conic section.

QUIRKISH, *a.* *kwerk*-ish, consisting of quirks or artful evasions; resembling a quirk.

QUIRKY, *a.* *kwerk*-e, full of quirks.

QUIRT, *n.* kwert, a riding-whip.

QUIT, *v.t.* *kwit*, to leave; to depart from; to liberate; to release; to discharge; to requite; to abandon. Be quits, applied to persons who separate or settle their matters on equal terms. Quit cost, to pay. Quit scores, to make even; to clear mutually from demands. Quits. Quitted. Quitting. (O.Fr. *quite*, freed.)

QUIT, *a.* kwit, free; clear; discharged from.

QUITCH, *n.* kwitch, a troublesome grass; couch-grass, *Agropyrum repens.* (*Quick*, from its rapid growth.)

QUIT-CLAIM, *n.* *kwit*-klame, a deed of release.

QUITE, *ad.* kwite, completely; entirely; very. (Fr. *quitte.*)

QUIT-RENT, *n.* *kwit*-rent, a rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service.
QUITS, *n.* kwits, even terms, as to be quits.
QUITTABLE, *a.* *kwit*-a-bl, that may be vacated.
QUITTAL, *n.* *kwit*-tal, return; repayment.
QUITTANCE, *n.* *kwit*-tance, discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompense; repayment. (Fr.)
QUITTER, *n.* *kwit*-ter, one who quits; a deliverer; an ulcer formed on the inside quarter of a horse's foot. (*Quit.*)
QUIVER, *n.* *kwiv*-er, a sheath for arrows. (O.Fr. *cuivre.*)
QUIVER, *v.i.* *kwiv*-er, to shake or tremble; to quake. Quivered. Quivering. Quivers. (A.S. *cwifer.*)
QUIVERED, *a.* *kwiv*-erd, furnished with a quiver; sheathed, as with a quiver.
QUIVERINGLY, *ad.* *kwiv*-er-ing-le, with quivering.
QUIVERISH, *a.* *kwiv*-er-isb, inclined to quiver.
QUIXOTIC, *a.* kwiks-*ot*-ik, like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.
QUIXOTICALLY, *ad.* kwiks-*ot*-ik-al-le, in a quixotic manner.
QUIXOTISM, *n.* *kwiks*-ot-izm, quixotry.
QUIXOTRY, *n.* *kwiks*-ot-re, romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote.
QUIZ, *n.* kwiz, an enigma; a riddle or obscure question intended to puzzle; one who quizzes others; one to be quizzed: *v.t.* to puzzle; to banter; to examine narrowly and mockingly. Quizzed. Quizzes. Quizzing.
QUIZZICAL, *a.* *kwiz*-ik-al, given to quizzing; of the nature of a quiz; comical.
QUIZZING, *n.* *kwiz*-zing, the act of ridiculing or examining another through a quizzing glass. Quizzing glass, a monocle, or a single eye-glass, with or without a handle; a lorgnette.
QUOAD, *prep.* *kwoh*-ad, with respect to; so far as. (L. from *quo*, whither, and *ad*, to.)
QUOD, *n.* kwod, a quadrangle; a prison [Slang].
QUODLIBET, *n.* *kwod*-le-bet, a nice point; a subtlety. (L. what you please.)
QUODLIBETARIAN, *n.* kwod-lib-et-*are*-e-an, one who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.
QUODLIBETICAL, *a.* kwod-lib-*et*-ik-al, not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.
QUOIN, *n.* koyn, an instrument to raise anything; a wedge; a small wooden wedge used by printers to fasten the pages of type; the external angle of a wall [Arch.].
QUOIT, *n.* koyt, a discus; a flattish ring or disk of iron pitched at a pin, or hob, in play, so as to encircle it: *pl.* the game of throwing these rings. (O.Fr. *coitier*, push.)
QUONDAM, *a.* *quon*-dam, former: *ad.* formerly. (L.)
QUORUM, *n.* *kwawr*-um, the number of a body competent by law or constitution to transact business. (L. "of whom," an expression in a commission appointing justices.)
QUOTA, *n.* *kwoh*-ta, a proportional part or share. (L. what in number?)
QUOTABILITY, *n.* *kwoht*-ab-*il*-it-e, fitness for quotation.
QUOTABLE, *a.* *kwoh*-ta-bl, that may be quoted or cited.
QUOTATION, *n.* kwo-*tay*-shon, the act of quoting; a passage quoted; the current price of anything. Quotation marks, inverted commas distinguishing the beginning and end of a quotation.
QUOTE, *v.t.* kwote, to cite; to repeat or adduce a passage from some author or speaker; to give the current price of. Quoted. Quotes. Quoting. (O.Fr. *quoter.*)
QUOTELESS, *a.* *kwote*-less, that cannot be quoted.
QUOTER, *n.* *kwote*-er, one who cites the words of an author or speaker.
QUOTH, *v. defective,* kwoth, say, says, or said. (A.S. *cwæthan*, to say.)
QUOTHA, *int.* *kwoh*-thah, indeed!
QUOTIDIAN, *a.* kwo-*tid*-e-an, recurring daily: *n.* a fever whose paroxysms return every day; anything returning daily. (Fr. *quotidien.*)
QUOTIENT, *n.* *kwoh*-shent, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often the lesser number is contained in the greater. (Fr.)
QUOTIETY, *n.* kwo-*ty*-et-e, the relation between an object and a number. (L. *quoties*, how often?)
QUOTUM, *n.* *kwo*-tum, share; proportion. (L. *quotus*, how much?)
QU'RAN, *n.* ko-*rahn*, the Korân.

R

R is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet in the English and many other languages. In cases where it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*, the *h* is no longer aspirated and has no effect on the sound.

RA, *n.* rah, the Egyptian god of the sun.

RABATE, *v.t.* ra-*bate*, to recover a hawk to the fist. Rabated. Rabates. Rabating. (Fr. *rebattre*, beat.)

RABBET, *n. rab*-bet, a joint: a groove cut longitudinally in a piece of timber to receive the edge of a plank: *v.t.* to pare down the edge of a board for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece. Rabbet plane, a plane used for the purpose [Carp.]. Rabbeted. Rabbeting. Rabbets. (Fr. *rabot*, plane.)

RABBI, *n. rab*-by, a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law; a Jewish teacher. (Heb. my master.)

RABBIN, *n. rab*-in, a rabbi. (Fr.)

RABBINATE, *n. rab*-bin-ate, the office of a rabbi.

RABBINIC, *n.* rab-*bin*-ik, the language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RABBINIC, *a.* rab-*bin*-ik, pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning or language.

RABBINICAL, *a.* rab-*bin*-ik-al, rabbinic.

RABBINISM, *n. rab*-bin-izm, a rabbinic peculiarity of expression.

RABBINIST, *n. rab*-bin-ist, one who adheres to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis.

RABBINITE, *n. rab*-bin-ite, a rabbinist.

RABBIT, *n. rab*-bit, the burrowing rodent *Lepus cuniculus*. Rabbit fish, the king of the herrings, *Chimæra monstrosa*. (O.Dut. *robbeken*.)

RABBIT, *n. rab*-bit, a useless player; a coward [Slang].

RABBITING, *n. rab*-bit-ing, rabbit-catching.

RABBITRY, *n. rab*-bit-re, an enclosure for rabbits.

RABBIT-WARREN, *n. rab*-bit-wor-ren, a place where rabbits burrow and breed.

RABBLE, *n. rab*-bl, a tumultuous, noisy crowd; the mob; the lower class of the people. (O.Dut. *rabbelen*, chatter.)

RABBLE, *n. rab*-bl, an iron tool like a rake used for skimming the slag off molten iron.

RABBLEMENT, *n. rab*-bl-ment, a tumultuous crowd of low people; a rabble.

RABDOLOGY, *n.* rab-*dol*-oj-e, rhabdology.

RABELAISIAN, *a.* rab-el-*ay*-ze-an, relating to, or after the manner of, François Rabelais; hence, coarsely humorous or satirical: *n.* an imitator of Rabelais.

RABID, *a. rab*-id, pertaining to rabies; furious; raging; mad; fanatical. (L. *rabidus*, mad.)

RABIDITY, *n.* rab-*id*-it-e, the state of being rabid.

RABIDLY, *ad. rab*-id-le, in a rabid manner.

RABIDNESS, *n. rab*-id-ness, furiousness; madness.

RABIES, *n. rab*-e-eez, *or rabe*-e-eez, hydrophobia; madness arising from the bite of a rabid animal; canine madness. (L. madness, primarily of dogs.)

RABINET, *n. rab*-in-et, a small piece of ordnance with a bore of about an inch and a half.

RACA, *a. rah*-ka, worthless, an Aramaic word of extreme contempt.

RACAHOUT, *n. rak*-ka-hoot, a farinaceous food prepared from the acorn of the Barbary oak, *Quercus ballota*. (Fr. *racahout*.)

RACCOON, *n.* rak-*koon*, racoon; a climbing carnivore allied to the bears, the North American coon *Procyon lotor*, valuable for its fur. Raccoon berry, the mayberry, *Podophyllum peltatum*. Raccoon dog, a dog of Eastern Asia, *Canis procyonoides*. (North American Indian word.)

RACE, *n.* race, a series of descendants from the same stock; a generation; a particular breed; lineage; a peculiar, distinctive flavour, as of wine; a root, especially of ginger. (Fr. from L. *radix*, a root.)

RACE, *n.* race, a running; a rapid course; a contest in speed; course; career; a strong or rapid current, or its channel; the air stream created by an aeroplane propeller: *pl.* a meeting for contests in running: *v.i* to run swiftly; to run at high speed in competition; to run wildly as an engine out of control; to contend in running: *v.t.* to set a-running in a race; to run a race with. Raced. Races. Racing. (Scand.)

RACE-CARD, *n. race*-kard, the card on which is printed the day's programme at a race-meeting.

RACECOURSE, *n. race*-korse, the track on which a race is run.

RACEGINGER, *n. race*-jinj-er, ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

RACEGROUND, *n. race*-ground, racecourse.

RACEHORSE, *n. race*-horse, a horse bred for racing.

RACEMATION, *n.* ras-em-*ay*-shon, the cultivation of clusters of grapes; a cluster, as of grapes. (L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.)

RACEME, *n.* ra-*seem*, a form of inflorescence with equal pedicels. (L. *racemus*.)

RACE-MEETING, *n. race*-meet-ing, a public gathering for the purposes of horse-racing.

RACEMIC ACID, *n.* ras-*em*-ik-*as*-id, an acid, isomeric with tartaric, obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine.

RACEMIFEROUS, *a.* ras-em-*if*-er-us, bearing racemes. (L. *racemus*, and *fero*, bear.)

RACEMOSE, *a. ras*-em-ose, growing in racemes; ordered in clusters. (L. *racemosus*.)

RACEMOUS, *a.* ras-em-us, growing in racemes.

RACEMULE, *n. ras*-em-yewl, a small raceme.

RACER, *n. race*-er, a competitor in a race; a race-horse; any animal, vessel or machine kept for racing purposes.

RACH, *n.* ratsh, a setting dog or pointer. (A.S.)

RACHIDIAN, *a.* ra-*kid*-e-an, spinal. (Fr. *rachidien*.)

RACHILLA, *n.* ra-*chil*-la, a species of inflorescence, as in the spikelets of grasses. (Gr. *rachis*.)

RACHIS, *n. ray*-kis, a peduncle; the petiole of a compound leaf [Bot.]; the vertebral column [Zool.] (Gr. the spine.)

RACHITIC, *a.* ra-*kit*-ik, pertaining to rachitis; rickety.

RACHITIS, *n.* ra-*kite*-is, rickets, as presumed to be inflammation of the spine. (Gr.)

RACIAL, *a. ray*-she-al, pertaining to race.

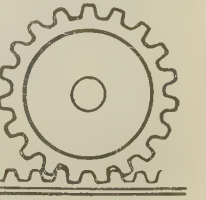
RACIALISM, *n. ray*-she-al-izm, the distinctive characteristics of a race; race sentiments and principles.

RACING, *a. race*-ing, working at great speed, as a ship's screws when revolving swiftly out of the water.

RACILY, *ad. race*-e-le, in a racy manner.

RACINESS, *n. race*-e-ness, the state of being racy; piquancy.

RACK, *n.* rak, an instrument for stretching or extending anything; an engine of torture; torture; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grate on which bacon is laid; a wooden frame for the feeding of horses; the frame of the bones of an animal; a straight bar, with teeth to fit into those of a wheel [Mech.]: *v.t.* to stretch or strain on the rack; to torture; to harass by exaction; to stretch; to wrest; to extend. Racked. Racking. Racks. (M.E. *rekke*, a rack for hay, and O.Dut. *racken*, to torture.)



Rack and Pinion.

RACK, *n.* rak, the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton. (A.S. *hracca*, the back part of the neck.)

RACK, *n.* rak, any portion of floating vapour in the sky: *v.i.* to fly, as vapour or broken clouds. Racked. Racking. Racks. (Ice. *rek*, drift.)

RACK, *n.* rak, among the Tatars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk; arrack.

RACK, *n.* rak, an open framework or grating; a net or open shelf on which articles can be seen from beneath; a device for keeping things in order; a frame for sorting them.

RACK, *n.* rak, a racking pace: *v.i.* to amble, as a horse. Racked. Racking. Racks.

RACK, *v.t.* rak, to draw off from the lees; to defecate or decant. Racked. Racking. Racks. (O.Fr. *ragier.*)

RACK, *n.* rak, wreck. (*Wrack.*)

RACKAROCK, *n. rak*-a-rok, a mining explosive.

RACKER, *n. rak*-er, one who tortures or harasses; a horse that moves with a racking pace.

RACKET, *n. rak*-et, a confused, clattering noise; clamour: *v.i.* to make a confused noise; to frolic. Racketed. Racketing. Rackets. (Gael. *racaid.*)

RACKET, *n. rak*-et, the stringed bat with which tennis-players strike the ball; a snow-shoe: *pl.* a game of the tennis group, played with rackets. Squash rackets, rackets with a soft rubber ball. (Fr.)

RACKETING, *n. rak*-et-ing, confused and noisy mirth.

RACKET-TAILED, *a. rak*-et-taild, with a tail in which the two middle feathers are shaped like rackets.

RACKETY, *a. rak*-et-e, making a tumultuous noise; dissipated.

RACKING, *n. rak*-ing, the act of drawing from the sediment.

RACKRAIL, *n. rak*-rail, a toothed rail used on inclined railways, placed between or alongside the bearing rails.

RACK-RENT, *n. rak*-rent, rent stretched or raised to the utmost value.

RACKWORK, *n. rak*-wurk, a mechanical device in which motion is communicated by means of a toothed wheel and a toothed bar; rack and pinion.

RACONTEUR, *n.* rah-kon-*ter*, a teller of stories, especially one who is practised or gifted at so doing. (Fr.)

RACONTEUSE, *n.* rah-kon-*terze*, a female raconteur. (Fr.)

RACOON, *n.* ra-*koon*, raccoon.

RACQUET, *n. rak*-et, racket.

RACY, *a. race*-e, having a strong flavour; tasting of the soil; exciting to mental taste; with a distinctive character or quality; piquant; spirited; characteristic. (*Race.*)

RADDLE, *n. rad*-dl, red ochre and clay used for marking sheep; reddle.

RADDLE, *n. rad*-dl, a long stick used in hedging; a hedge of interwoven branches: *v.t.* to interweave; to twist. Raddled. Raddles. Raddling. (Dial. Eng.)

RADDOCK, *n. rad*-dok, a bird, the redbreast. (Dial. Eng.)

RADIAL, *a. rade*-e-al, issuing like a ray; moving as from a centre; pertaining to the forearm. Radial curves, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semi-diameters [Geom.]. (Fr.)

RADIALITY, *n.* ray-de-*al*-it-e, the condition or state of being radial; radiate order.

RADIALIZATION, *n. ray*-de-al-ize-*ay*-shon, the state of being radialized.

RADIALIZE, *v.t. ray*-de-al-ize, to cause to radiate. Radialized. Radializes. Radializing.

RADIALLY, *ad. ray*-de-al-le, in a radial manner.

RADIAN, *n. ray*-de-an, an angle at the centre of a circle subtending an arc equal in length to the radius of the circle [Math.].

RADIANCE, *n. ray*-de-ance, brightness shooting in rays; brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness.

RADIANCY, *n. ray*-de-ance-e, radiance. (Fr.)

RADIANT, *a. ray*-de-ant, radiating; emitting rays of light; beaming with brightness: *n.* the luminous point or object from which light emanates; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves [Geom.]; the point from which a star-shower proceeds [Astron.]. (Fr.)

RADIANTLY, *ad. ray*-de-ant-le, in a radiant manner.

RADIATE, *a. ray*-de-ate, having rays; having crystals diverging from a centre: arranged in a radial manner [Min.]: *v.i.* to emit rays; to issue in rays; to shine; to proceed as rays from a point: *v.t.* to emit as rays; to irradiate. Radiate flower, a composite flower consisting of a disc in which the florets are tubular. Radiated. Radiates. Radiating. (L. *radiatus*, shone.)

RADIATION, *n.* ray-de-*ay*-shon, diffusion of rays; divergence or diffusion from a point, like rays of light.

RADIATIVE, *a. ray*-de-ate-iv, having the power of radiation, or capable of radiating.

RADIATOR, *n. ray*-de-ay-tor, that which radiates; a heating apparatus through which steam or hot air or hot water or an electric current passes; a device by which cold water is circulated round the cylinders of a motor-engine to cool it.

RADICAL, *a. rad*-ik-al, growing from the root; pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; implanted by nature; primitive; underived; proceeding immediately from the root [Bot.]: *n.* a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple underived uncompounded word; a letter that belongs to the root; one who advocates extreme changes of a democratic character in the state; the base of a compound; a group of atoms that passes from compound to compound without change; a radicle [Chem.]. (Fr.)

RADICALISM, *n. rad*-ik-al-izm, the spirit or principles of a Radical in politics.

RADICALITY, *n.* rad-ik-*al*-it-e, radicalness.

RADICALIZE, *v.t. rad*-ik-al-ize, to cause to become radical: *v.i.* to put radical ideas into practice. Radicalized. Radicalizes. Radicalizing.

RADICALLY, *ad. rad*-ik-al-le, in a radical manner; fundamentally; essentially.

RADICALNESS, *n. rad*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being radical or fundamental.

RADICANT, *a. rad*-ik-ant, producing roots from the stem; taking root. (L. *radicans*, taking root.)

RADICATE, *v.t. rad*-ik-ate, to root; to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root. Radicated. Radicates. Radicating. (L. *radicatus*, rooted.)

RADICATE, *a. rad*-ik-ate, deeply planted or rooted; rooted.

RADICATED, *a. rad*-ik-ate-ed, radicate.

RADICATION, *n.* rad-ik-*ay*-shon, the process of taking root deeply.

RADICEL, *n. rad*-e-sel, a small root.

RADICIFORM, *a.* rad-*is*-se-form, root-shaped. (L. *radix*, root, and *form.*)

RADICIVOROUS, *a.* rad-e-*siv*-or-us, feeding on roots. (L. *radix*, and *voro*, devour.)

RADICLE, *n. rad*-ik-kl, the rudimentary root; that part of the seed of the plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; the fibrous parts of the root; a radical [Chem.]. (L. *radicula*, a little root.)

RADICULOSE, *a.* ra-*dik*-yew-lose, covered with rootlets.

RADIO, *ray*-de-o, the combining form from L. *radius*, a ray, as in words like radio-active.

RADIO, *n. ray*-de-o, wireless telegraphy; any form of rays, or of their use: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wireless, or transmit by wireless telegraphy; to apply radium; to take an X-ray photograph. Radioed. Radioing. Radios.

RADIO-ACTIVE, *a. ray*-de-o-*ak*-tiv, having the property of radio-activity; emitting rays which pass through black paper, wood and other substances opaque to ordinary light rays.

RADIO-ACTIVITY, *n. ray*-de-o-ak-*tiv*-it-e, the spontaneous emission of rays indiscernible by the naked eye and able to penetrate bodies impervious to ordinary light.

RADIOGRAPH, *n. ray*-de-o-graf, a sunshine-recorder; an actinograph; an X-ray photograph: *v.t.* to take such a photograph. Radiographed. Radiographing. Radiographs.

RADIOGRAPHY, *n.* ray-de-*og*-raf-e, the study of X-rays. (L. *radius*, a ray, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

RADIOLARIAN, *a. rade*-e-o-*lare*-e-an, consisting of radiolarians or resembling them: *n.* a protozoan having in the centre of the protoplasmic body a membranous capsule surrounding the nucleus.

RADIOLOGY, *n.* ray-de-*ol*-oj-e, that branch of science that deals with radio-activity. (L. *radius*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

RADIOMETER, *n.* ray-de-*om*-et-er, an instrument for taking altitudes; an instrument for demonstrating the mechanical effect of radiation. (L. *radius*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

RADIOMETRY, *n.* ray-de-*om*-et-re, measurement of radiant heat; the use of the radiometer. (L. *radius*, and Gr. *metron.*)

RADIOSCOPE, *n. ray*-de-o-skope, a device by which radio-activity can be discerned in bodies. (L. *radius*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)

RADIOSCOPY, *n.* ray-de-*os*-kope-e, examination by means of the radioscope.
RADIO-TELEGRAM, *n. ray*-de-o-*tel*-e-gram, a telegram transmitted by wireless.
RADIO-TELEGRAPHY, *n. ray*-de-o-tel-*eg*-raf-e, wireless telegraphy.
RADIO-THERAPY, *n. ray*-de-o-*ther*-ap-e, treatment of disease by radio-activity. (L. *radius*, and Gr. *therapeuo*, heal.)
RADISH, *n. rad*-ish, a plant of the genus *Raphanus*, with a slightly acrid fleshy root, used as a salad. Horse radish, the plant *Cochlearia armoracia*. (Fr. *radis.*)
RADIUM, *n. ray*-de-um, the metallic element Ra. (L. *radius*, ray.)
RADIUS, *n. ray*-de-us : *pl.* Radii, the semi-diameter of a circle, being a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference ; the exterior bone of the fore-arm [Anat.] ; the ray of a flower [Bot.]. The radius vector, a line drawn from the centre of force to the point of the orbit where the body is supposed to be [Astron.]. (L. a rod, a spoke, a ray.)
RADIX, *n. ray*-diks, a primitive word, and the root of other words ; the base of a system of logarithms or of numbers ; a root, or a preparation from it. (L. a root.)
RADULA, *n. rad*-yew-lah, the lingual ribbon of a mollusc.
RADULIFORM, *a.* ra-*dew*-le-form, resembling a rasp.
RAFF, *n.* raf, a jumble ; sweepings ; the rabble ; the riff-raff : *v.t.* to sweep ; to huddle together. Raffed. Raffing. Raffs. (O.Fr. *raf.*)
RAFFEE, *n.* raf-*fee*, the sail set flying over a schooner's foretopsail.
RAFFIA, *n. raf*-fe-a, the cuticle of the leaf of the long-leaved Madagascar palm, *Raphia ruffia*, or of the Brazilian species, *R. tædigera*, both being used for tying up plants and cigars and for making mats, cloths and hats, and for coarse embroidery purposes.
RAFFISH, *a. raf*-fish, rakish ; dissipated.
RAFFLE, *n. raf*-fl, a lottery, in which each person pays an equal share of the amount at which the prize is valued : *v.i.* to try a raffle : *v.t.* to dispose of by raffle. Raffled. Raffles. Raffling. (O.Fr.)
RAFFLESIA, *n.* raf-*flee*-ze-a, a genus of five species of parasitic plants, having no stem but bearing a flower a yard or more across. (Discovered in Sumatra by Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1818.)
RAFT, *n.* rahft, a floating framework ; logs fastened together for transport by floating : *v.t.* to carry on a raft. Raft duck, the scaup, *Fuligula marila*. Ratted. Rafting. Rafts. (Ice. *raptr*, a beam.)
RAFTER, *n. rahft*-er, a roof timber ; a man employed on a raft of timber ; a lumberman : *v.t.* to furnish with rafters ; to fashion into rafters. Rafter bird, the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata*. Raftered. Raftering. Rafters. (A.S.)
RAFTING, *n. rahft*-ing, the business of floating rafts.
RAFTSMAN, *n. rahfts*-man, a man who manages a raft.
RAFTY, *a. raf*-te, damp ; musty.
RAG, *n.* rag, a tattered piece of cloth ; a fragment of dress : garments worn out ; mean dress. (Swed. *ragg*, rough hair.)
RAG, *n.* rag, a row ; a lark : *v.t.* and *v.i.* to torment, tease, or play practical jokes upon ; to disorder a person's room or clothing ; to riot [Slang]. Ragged. Ragging. Rags.
RAGAMUFFIN, *n.* rag-a-*muf*-fin, a rough, disreputable fellow ; a poor ragged boy.
RAG-BOLT, *n. rag*-bohlt, an iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.
RAGE, *n.* raje, violent anger, accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation ; vehemence ; fury ; extreme violence ; enthusiasm ; extreme eagerness : *v.i.* to be furious with anger ; to storm ; to ravage ; to act or move furiously. Raged. Rages. Raging. (Fr.)
RAGEFUL, *a. raje*-ful, full of rage ; violent.
RAG-FAIR, *n. rag*-fare, a sale of second-hand wearing apparel.
RAGG, *n.* rag, a siliceous sandstone.
RAGGED, *a. rag*-ged, rent or worn into tatters ; wearing tattered clothes ; rough or jagged ; dressed in rags. Ragged Robin, the plant *Lychnis flosculi*. Ragged school, a school for destitute children.
RAGGEDLY, *ad. rag*-ged-le, in a ragged manner.
RAGGEDNESS, *n. rag*-ged-ness, the state of being ragged.
RAGGEE, *n.* rag-*gee*, an Indian millet ; ragi. (Native name.)
RAGI, *n. rahg*-ee, a species of millet, *Eleusine coracana*.
RAGING, *a. raje*-ing, acting with fury ; violent ; frantic : *n.* fury ; violence.
RAGINGLY, *ad. raje*-ing-le, in a raging manner.
RAGMAN, *n. rag*-man, a man who collects or deals in rags.
RAGMAN, *n. rag*-man, a list or catalogue ; a piece of writing bearing many signatures or seals. Ragman's roll, the record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments in which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I.
RAGOUT, *n.* ra-*goo*, a highly seasoned stew. (Fr. from L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, *gustare*, taste.)
RAG-PAPER, *n. rag*-pay-per, paper manufactured from linen rags.
RAG-PICKER, *n. rag*-pik-er, one who collects rags and odds and ends from the street, etc.
RAGSTONE, *n. rag*-stone, a dark-grey siliceous sandstone so named from its rough fracture.
RAG-TAG, *n. rag*-tag, usually, and bobtail, meaning the lowest orders in society ; the riff-raff.
RAGTIME, *n. rag*-time, a syncopated form of musical composition copied from negro folk-melodies ; hence, absurd or farcical, as a ragtime regiment.
RAGULED, *a.* rag-*gewld*, jagged or notched [Her.].
RAG-WHEEL, *n. rag*-wheel, a wheel having a notched or toothed edge.
RAGWORT, *n. rag*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Senecio*.
RAHAT-LAKOUM, *n. rah*-haht-lak-*koom*, an oriental sweetmeat of which the most popular variety is known as Turkish delight. (Turk.)
RAHU, *n. rah*-hoo, the dark planet which was thought to cause eclipses [Hindu Myth.]. (Sans.)
RAI, *n. rah*-e, a Siamese land measure of a third of an acre.
RAID, *n.* rade, a predatory incursion ; a sudden invasion and retreat ; an unexpected visit : *v.t.* to make a raid. Raided. Raiding. Raids. (Ice. *reith.*)
RAIDER, *n. rade*-er, one who takes part in a raid.
RAIL, *n.* rale, a wooden or metal bar ; a wooden or iron fence ; a balustrade on a staircase ; one of the crossbars of a door, the lock-rail carrying the lock, the frieze-rail being between it and the top-rail ; a railway : *v.t.* to fence in ; to send by railway. Railed. Railing. Rails. (O.Fr. *reille.*)
RAIL, *v.i.* rale, to utter reproaches ; to scoff. Railed. Railing. Rails. (Fr. *railler.*)
RAIL, *n.* rale, a bird allied to the crake and moorhen. Water rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. (O.Fr. *raalle.*)
RAIL-CAR, *n. rale*-kahr, a railway carriage [U.S.].
RAILER, *n. rale*-er, one who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches.
RAILER, *n. rale*-er, one who provides or makes rails.
RAIL-FENCE, *n. rale*-fence, a fence made of wooden rails.
RAILHEAD, *n. rale*-hed, the furthest end of a railway.
RAILING, *n. rale*-ing, a fence of rails ; iron fencing ; rails in general ; materials for rails.
RAILING, *a. rale*-ing, expressing reproach ; insulting.
RAILINGLY, *ad. rale*-ing-le, in a railing manner.
RAILLERY, *n. rale*-ler-e, banter ; jesting language ; good-humoured pleasantry or light satire. (Fr. *raillerie.*)
RAILROAD, *n. rale*-road, a road along steel rails on which trains are run ; a railway.
RAILWAY, *a. rale*-way, pertaining to a railroad : *n.* a railroad.
RAIMENT, *n. ray*-ment, clothing in general ; vestments ; vesture ; arrayment. (O Fr. *arëement.*)
RAIN, *n.* rane, water falling in drops from the atmosphere : *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds : to fall or drop like rain : *v.t.* to pour or shower down. Rain goose, the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionatis*. Rained. Raining. Rains. (A.S. *regn.*)
RAINBAND, *n. rane*-band, a dark band in the solar spectrum caused by the absorption of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.
RAINBERRY, *n. rane*-ber-re, the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*.
RAINBIRD, *n. rane*-bird, a Jamaican bird of the genus *Cuculus*.

RAINBOW, *n. rane*-bo, the arched spectrum produced in the atmosphere by the refraction and reflection of the sun's light from the raindrops, and appearing opposite the sun. **Lunar rainbow,** a phenomenon of the same character as the rainbow, but produced by the moon. **Rainbow trout,** the fish *Salmo iridues.* **Rainbow wrasse,** the sea fish *Coris julis.* (A.S. *regn,* and *boga,* a bow.)

RAINBOW-TINTED, *a. rane*-bo-tint-ed, having colours like those of a rainbow.

RAINDROP, *n. rane*-drop, one drop of rain.

RAINFALL, *n. rane*-fawl, the amount of rain that falls in any particular place.

RAIN-GAUGE, *n. rane*-gaje, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

RAININESS, *n. rane*-e-ness, state of being rainy.

RAINLESS, *a. rane*-less, without rain.

RAINPROOF, *a. rane*-proof, impervious to rain.

RAIN-TIGHT, *a. rane*-tite, rainproof.

RAINTREE, *n. rane*-tree, either of the South American trees, *Andira inermis* or *Pithecolobium saman,* beneath which it is said to be always raining owing to the exudation caused by insects.

RAIN-WATER, *n. rane*-waw-ter, water that has fallen from the clouds.

RAINY, *a. rane*-e, abounding with rain; showery. **Rainy day,** the chance of misfortune; a time of need.

RAISE, *v.t.* raze, to cause to rise; to lift; to set upright; to erect; to build; to exalt; to produce; to increase; to excite; to stir up; to bring into being; to bring into life; to call up; to originate; to collect; to levy; to cause to grow; to cause to swell. **Raise a siege,** to remove a besieging army and abandon the attempt. **Raise Cain,** to riot or behave riotously. **Raise the wind,** to borrow money. **Raised. Raises. Raising.** (Ice. *reisa.*)

RAISER, *n. raze*-er, one who or that which raises.

RAISIN, *n. raze*-in, a dried grape. (O.Fr.)

RAISINÉE, *n.* raze-een-*ay,* a confection made of grapes and apples. (Fr.)

RAISING, *n. raze*-ing, the act of lifting, elevating, or restoring to life.

RAISONNÉ, *a.* ray-zon-*ay,* systematic and descriptive. (Fr.)

RAJ, *n.* rahj, rule; dominion. (Sans.)

RAJA, *n. rahj*-ah, rajah.

RAJAH, *n. rahj*-ah, in India, a native prince or king. (Sans.)

RAJAHSHIP, *n. rahj*-ah-ship, the rank or dominion of a rajah.

RAJPUT, *n. rahj*-poot, a Hindu of the military caste. (Sans. *rajan,* king, and *putra,* son.)

RAKE, *n.* rake, a tined implement, with a long handle, used for collecting light things and for smoothing the soil: *v.t.* to scrape with a rake; to gather with a rake; to clear or smooth with a rake; to collect; to search; to enfilade; to fire in the direction of the length [Mil.]: *v.i.* to scrape; to search minutely and meanly. **Rake up,** to cover the fire with ashes; to bring up. **Raked. Rakes. Raking.** (A.S. *raca.*)

RAKE, *n.* rake, a loose, dissolute man: *v.i.* to lead a dissolute, debauched life. **Raked. Rakes. Raking.** (Abbreviation from *rakehell.*)

RAKE, *n.* rake, the projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the stern and stem beyond the keel; the inclination, generally aft, of a mast from the perpendicular [Naut.]. (*Reach.*)

RAKEHELL, *n. rake*-hell, a lewd, dissolute fellow; a rake.

RAKER, *n. rake*-er, one who rakes.

RAKING, *a. rake*-ing, enfilading; inclining.

RAKING, *n. rake*-ing, the collecting with a rake or what is collected.

RAKISH, *a. rake*-ish, given to a dissolute life; debauched; sloping backwards; set at an angle.

RAKISHLY, *ad. rake*-ish-le, in a rakish manner.

RAKISHNESS, *n. rake*-ish-ness, dissolute practices; debauchery.

RAKSHASA, *n. rak*-shas-ah, an evil spirit or ogre [Hind. Myth.].

RÂLE, *n.* rahl, a rattling sound in the lungs [Med.]. (Fr. rattle.)

RALLENTANDO, *a.* and *ad.* ral-len-*tan*-do, gradually decreasing in pace [Mus.]. (It.)

RALLIANCE, *n. ral*-le-ance, act of rallying.

RALLY, *n. ral*-le, the act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; the act of recovering strength; an interchange of strokes at tennis or any other game played with a racquet: *v.t.* to reunite; to collect, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion: *v.i.* to come back to order; to recover strength. **Rallied. Rallies. Rallying.** (Fr. *rallier.*)

RALLY, *n. ral*-le, exercise of good humour or satirical merriment: *v.t.* to attack with raillery; to banter, or ridicule; to indulge in satirical humour. **Rallied. Rallies. Rallying.** (Fr. *railler.*)

RAM, *n.* ram, the male of the sheep; Aries, a sign of the zodiac; an engine formerly used for demolishing walls, called a battering-ram; a steel beak at the bow of a warship; a hydraulic engine for raising weights: *v.t.* to drive with violence; to force in; to cram; to butt like a ram. **Rammed. Ramming. Rams.** (A.S. *ram.*)

RAMA, *n. rah*-mah, a heroic incarnation of Vishnu distinguished by his chivalric loyalty and devotion [Hind. Myth.].

RAMADAN, *n. ram*-ad-an, the ninth month of the Mohammedan year; the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans. (Ar.)

RAMAL, *a. rame*-al, pertaining to branches.

RAMAYANA, *n.* rah-mah-*yah*-na, one of the two great epics of the Hindus, being in celebration of the life and exploits of Rama. (Sans.)

RAMBLE, *n. ram*-bl, a roving; an irregular excursion: *v.i.* to wander about; to rove at large; to be desultory. **Rambled. Rambles. Rambling.** (*Roam.*)

RAMBLER, *n. ramb*-ler, one who rambles; a rover; a climbing rose.

RAMBLING, *ppr.* or *a. ramb*-ling, moving about irregularly; desultory: *n.* a roving, irregular excursion.

RAMBLINGLY, *ad. ramb*-ling-le, in a rambling manner.

RAMBOOZE, *n. ram*-booze, a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. (Probably so called from *ram,* strong, and *booze.*)

RAMBUTAN, *n.* ram-*boot*-an, the Malayan tree *Nephelium lappaceum.*

RAMEKIN, *n. ram*-ek-in, baked bread-crumbs with cheese and eggs. (Fr. *ramequin.*)

RAMENTA, *n.pl.* rah-*men*-tah, thin brown scales [Bot.]. (L.)

RAMENTACEOUS, *a.* ram-en-*tay*-she-us, covered with ramenta.

RAMEOUS, *a. ray*-me-ous, belonging to a branch [Bot.].

RAMICORN, *a. ram*-e-korn, with horny branches: *n.* the horny sheath on the lower mandible.

RAMIE, *n. ram*-e, a species of *Boehmeria,* the so-called China grass or its fibre.

RAMIFICATION, *n.* ram-if-ik-*ay*-shon, division or separation into branches; branch; a subdivision; manner of branching; production of figures like branches. (L. *ramus,* branch, and *facio,* make.)

RAMIFY, *v.t. ram*-e-fy, to divide into branches: *v.i.* to shoot into branches; to be divided or subdivided. **Ramified. Ramifies. Ramifying.** (Fr. *ramifier.*)

RAMLINE, *n. ram*-line, the rope from stem to stern by which the frames were adjusted in ship-building.

RAMMELSBERGITE, *n. ram*-mels-*berg*-ite, an arsenide of nickel.

RAMMER, *n. ram*-mer, one who rams or drives; a tool for driving anything with force; a rod for forcing down the charge of a muzzle-loading gun.

RAMMISH, *a. ram*-mish, rank; strong-scented. (*Ram.*)

RAMMISHNESS, *n. ram*-mish-ness, rankness; a strong scent.

RAMMY, *a. ram*-me, like a ram; strong-scented.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, *n.* ra-mol-*lees*-mong, a morbid softening of an organ or tissue. (Fr.)

RAMOSE, *a. ra*-mose, ramous.

RAMOUS, *a. ra*-mus, branchy; consisting of or full of branches; branched. (L. *ramosus.*)

RAMP, *n.* ramp, a leap; a bound; a road cut obliquely into or added to the interior slope of the rampart [Fort.]; a shoe for replacing wheels on rails; a curved slope: *v.i.* to climb, as a plant; to spring; to bound; to rear. **Ramped. Ramping. Ramps.** (Fr. *ramper,* to creep.)

RAMP, *n.* ramp, an attempt to obtain money under false pretences [Slang].

RAMPAGE, *n. ramp*-aje, *or* ramp-*aje*, an excited state; violent behaviour; frolic: *v.i.* to romp or prance riotously about. On the rampage, inclined to, or ready for, violent behaviour. Rampaged. Rampages. Rampaging.

RAMPAGEOUS, *a.* ram-*pay*-jus, rowdy; noisy.

RAMPAGEOUSLY, *ad.* ram-*pay*-jus-le, in a rowdy manner.

RAMPANCY, *n. ramp*-an-se, the state of being rampant; excessive prevalence.

RAMPANT, *a. ramp*-ant, rank in growth; exuberant; widespread; overleaping restraint; standing on the hind legs [Her.].

RAMPANTLY, *ad. ramp*-ant-le, in a rampant manner.

RAMPART, *n. ram*-part, that which defends and fortifies from assault; the mound of earth carrying the parapet: *v.t.* to fortify with ramparts. Ramparted. Ramparting. Ramparts. (Fr. *rempart.*)

RAMPIKE, *n. ram*-pike, a dead tree, or one decayed at the top; the stump of a tree. (Dial. Eng.)

RAMPION, *n. ram*-pe-on, a *Campanula* with an angled stem and a panicle of pale blue bell-shaped flowers, *C. rapunculus.* (It. *ramponzolo.*)

RAMROD, *n. ram*-rod, the rod for ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading gun.

RAMSHACKLE, *a. ram*-shak-kl, makeshift; badly built; falling to bits. (Dial. *ranshackle*, to ransack.)

RAMSON, *n. ram*-zon, the hedgerow garlic, *Allium ursinum.* (A.S. *hramsan.*)

RAMULOUS, *a. ram*-yew-lus, having many small branches. (L. *ramulosus.*)

RAN, ran, *p.* of run.

RANA, *n. ra*-na, a genus of 140 species of amphibians comprising the frogs. (L. a frog.)

RANCESCENT, *a.* ran-*ses*-sent, becoming rancid or sour. (Late L. *rancescens*, becoming rancid.)

RANCH, *n.* ranch, a cattle-farm; a stud farm; a large farm: *v.i.* to work a ranch. Ranched. Ranches. Ranching. (Sp. *rancho*, a mess-room.)

RANCHER, *n. ranch*-er, one who owns and works a ranch.

RANCHERO, *n.* ran-*chare*-o, one who belongs to a ranch; a herdsman; a peasant; a horseman. (Sp.)

RANCHMAN, *n. ranch*-man, one engaged on a ranch; a stockbreeder.

RANCHO, *n. ranch*-o, a hut or group of huts for herdsmen. (Sp. a mess.)

RANCID, *a. ran*-sid, having a rank smell; sour; musty. (L. *rancidus*, rank.)

RANCIDITY, *n.* ran-*sid*-it-e, rancidness.

RANCIDLY, *ad. ran*-sid-le, in a rancid manner.

RANCIDNESS, *n. ran*-sid-ness, the quality of being rancid.

RANCIERITE, *n. ran*-seer-ite, an oxide of manganese.

RANCOUR, *n. rank*-or, deep-seated, implacable enmity; spite; virulence; malignity; rancidity. (O.Fr.)

RANCOROUS, *a. rank*-or-us, deeply malignant; intensely spiteful.

RANCOROUSLY, *ad. rank*-or-us-le, with rancour.

RAND, *n.* rand, a border, edge, or margin; a thin inner sole, as of cork; a ridge of mountains, as "the Rand" in the Transvaal. (Dut.)

RANDAN, *n.* ran-*dan*, a rowing crew of three, one using sculls, the others oars, the sculler occupying the middle thwart.

RANDLE, *n. rand*-el, the bar in a fireplace on which the cooking-pot was hung; the rack or bar across a kitchen range on which plates are put to warm.

RANDOM, *n. rand*-um, want of direction, rule or method; chance: *a.* done at hazard; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation. At random, without definite aim. Random shot, a shot discharged at random without any direct aim. (O.Fr. *randon*, force, impetuosity, as *à randon*, in great haste.)

RANDY, *a. ran*-de, lustful; noisy; loud-voiced. (Scots.)

RANE, *n.* rane, the reindeer.

RANEE, *n. rahn*-ee, a woman ruling as a rajah; the consort of a rajah. (Hind.)

RANG, rang, *p.* of ring.

RANGE, *n.* raynj, a row; a class; power; a kitchen-grate or cooking-stove; the horizontal distance to which a projectile is thrown; the space through which anything in motion extends: *v.t.* to set in a row; to dispose in proper order; to rove over; to sail along: *v.i.* to rove at large; to be placed in order; to lie in a particular direction; to sail or pass near. Ranged. Ranges. Ranging. (Fr. *ranger.*)

RANGE-FINDER, *n. raynj*-fynd-er, a device fitted to, or used with, a gun or rifle by which the distance from the object to be fired at can be ascertained; an optical instrument for determining distance at one observation; a telemeter.

RANGER, *n. raynj*-er, a rover; a forest or park officer; a robber; a species of dog.

RANGERS, *n.pl. raynj*-ers, mounted riflemen trained to fight on foot; infantry trained for scouting purposes.

RANGERSHIP, *n. raynj*-er-ship, the post or rank of the ranger of a forest or park.

RANINE, *a. ran*-ine, pertaining to or like a frog [Anat.]. (Fr. *ranin.*)

RANK, *n.* rangk, a row; a line of men placed abreast; grade; dignity; eminence; high station; class: *v.t.* to place abreast or in a line; to dispose methodically: *v.i.* to be placed in a rank; to have a certain grade in society. Take rank, to enjoy precedence. Rank and file, the whole body of common soldiers. Ranked. Ranking. Ranks. (Fr. *rang.*)

RANK, *a.* rangk, luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; rancid; high-tasted; rampant; excessive; coarse; high-grown; strong. (A.S. *ranc*, fruitful.)

RANKER, *n. rangk*-er, one who disposes in ranks; one who arranges; a commissioned officer who has been promoted from the ranks.

RANKLE, *v.i. rang*-kl, to grow more rank or strong; to fester; to be inflamed; to rage. Rankled. Rankles. Rankling. (*Rank.*)

RANKLING, *n. rangk*-ling, deep and active irritation.

RANKLY, *ad. rangk*-le, in a rank manner.

RANKNESS, *n. rangk*-ness, the quality of being rank.

RANSACK, *v.t. ran*-sak, to search thoroughly; to plunder; to pillage. Ransacked. Ransacking. Ransacks. (Ice. *rann*, a house, and *saka*, to seek.)

RANSOM, *n. ran*-som, the price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; release from captivity, bondage or possession of an enemy; a sum or a fine paid for a pardon [Law]; the price paid to procure the pardon of sins, and the redemption of the sinner: *v.t.* to redeem from captivity or bondage; to redeem from the bondage of sin. Ransomed. Ransoming. Ransoms. (Fr. *rançon.*)

RANSOMER, *n. ran*-sum-er, one who redeems.

RANSOMLESS, *a. ran*-sum-less, free from ransom.

RANT, *n.* rant, a boisterous and idle declamation: *v.i.* to rave in violent empty declamation. Ranted. Ranting. Rants. (Old Dut. *randten*, to dote, to be enraged.)

RANTAN, *n.* ran-*tan*, the noisy music made with cooking utensils. (Dial. Eng.)

RANTER, *n. rant*-er, a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; *pl.* the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyans on the ground of their alleged deficiency in zeal.

RANTINGLY, *ad. rant*-ing-le, in a ranting manner.

RANTIPOLE, *a. ran*-tip-ole, wild; rakish: *n.* a romp: *v.i.* to run about wildly. Rantipoled. Rantipoles. Rantipoling. (*Rant*, and *poll.*)

RANTOCK, *n. rant*-ok, the goosander, *Mergus merganser.*

RANTY, *a. rant*-e, wild; noisy; boisterous.

RANULA, *n. ran*-yewl-a, a glandular swelling under the tongue; frog-tongue [Med.]. (L. a little frog.)

RANUNCULUS, *n.* ran-*ungk*-yewl-us, a genus of 250 species of plants including the buttercups. (L.)

RANZ-DES-VACHES, *n.* rahnz-day-*vahsh*, a melody played on the horn by the Alpine herdsmen as they drive their cattle to or from the pastures. (Fr. rows of cows.)

RAP, *n.* rap, a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* or *v.t.* to strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock. Rapped. Rapping. Raps. (Scand.)

RAP, *n.* rap, a counterfeit Irish halfpenny. Not worth a rap, worthless.

RAP, *n.* rap, a yarn measure of 120 yards.

RAP, *v.t.* rap, to transport out of one's self; to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence. Rapped. Rapping. Raps. (M.E. *rapen*, to hasten.)

RAPACIOUS, *a.* ra-*pay*-shus, given to plunder; seizing by force; subsisting on prey; greedy; voracious. (L. *rapax*, grasping.)
RAPACIOUSLY, *ad.* ra-*pay*-shus-le, in a rapacious manner.
RAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* ra-*pay*-shus-ness, the quality of being rapacious.
RAPACITY, *n.* ra-*pas*-it-e, rapaciousness; addictedness to plunder; ravenousness; greediness of gain.
RAPE, *n.* rape, a seizing and carrying away by force; the carnal knowledge of a woman against her will [Law]: *v.t.* to commit the act of rape. **Raped. Rapes. Raping.** (L. *raptum*, seized.)
RAPE, *n.* rape, a division of the county of Sussex, answering to the tithing, lathe or wapentake of other counties. (Ice. *hreppr*, a district.)
RAPE, *n.* rape, a plant of the genus *Brassica*. Summer rape, *B. rapa*, frym the seeds of which colza oil is expressed. Winter rape, the coleseed. (L. *rapa*, a turnip.)
RAPE-CAKE, *n. rape*-kake, a cake from the refuse after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.
RAPE-SEED, *n. rape*-seed, the seed of the rape.
RAPHAELISM, *n. raf*-ay-el-izm, the ideal style of art introduced by Raphael.
RAPHAELITE, *n. raf*-ay-el-ite, a follower of Raphael.
RAPHANIA, *n.* ra-*fane*-e-a, a variety of ergotism.
RAPHE, *n. ray*-fe, the process uniting the base of the nucleus with the base of the ovule [Bot.]. (Gr. a seam.)
RAPHIA, *n. ray*-fe-ah, the genus of palms that yield raffia.
RAPHIDES, *n.pl. raf*-id-eez, minute transparent crystals, found in the tissues of plants. (Gr. *raphis*, a needle.)
RAPHILITE, *n. raf*-il-ite, a variety of tremolite composed of needle-formed crystals. (Gr. *raphis*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
RAPID, *a. rap*-id, very quick or swift; speedy: *n.* the part of a river where the current flows rapidly. **Rapids**, a considerable descent of water, but not equal to a cataract. (L. *rapidus*.)
RAPIDITY, *n.* ra-*pid*-it-e, swiftness.
RAPIDLY, *ad. rap*-id-le, in a rapid manner.
RAPIDNESS, *n. rap*-id-ness, the quality of being rapid.
RAPIER, *n. ray*-pe-er, a long thin sword with a four-sided blade, used only in thrusting. (Fr. *rapière*.)
RAPIER-FISH, *n. ray*-pe-er-fish, the swordfish, *Xiphias gladius*.
RAPIER-THRUST, *n. ray*-pe-er-thrust, metaphorically, a telling remark.
RAPINE, *n. rap*-ine, act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; pillage; violence.
RAPPAREE, *n.* rap-par-*ee*, an Irish vagabond, or armed robber. (Ir. *rapaire*, a thief.)
RAPPEE, *n.* rap-*pee*, a strong kind of snuff. (Fr. *râpé*, rasped.)
RAPPEL, *n.* rap-*pel*, drums beating to arms. (Fr.)
RAPPER, *n. rap*-per, one who raps; a knocker.
RAPPORT, *n.* rap-*por*, intimate relation; harmony. (Fr.)
RAPPROCHEMENT, *n.* rap-*prohsh*-mong, the act of reconciling or bringing together; the restoration of friendly relations between two states. (Fr.)
RAPSCALLION, *n.* raps-*kal*-le-on, a rascally vagabond. (*Rascallion*.)
RAPT, *a.* rapt, absorbed; in an ecstacy. (L. *raptus*, seized.)
RAPTORES, *n.pl.* rap-*tore*-ez, birds of prey. (L. *raptor*, a robber.)
RAPTORIAL, *a.* rap-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to birds of prey.
RAPTORIOUS, *a.* rap-*tore*-e-us, raptorial.
RAPTURE, *n. rapt*-yewr, enthusiasm; ecstacy; extreme pleasure. (L. *rapio*, seize.)
RAPTURED, *a. rapt*-yewrd, ravished; transported.
RAPTURIST, *n. rapt*-yewr-ist, an enthusiast.
RAPTUROUS, *a. rapt*-yewr-us, ecstatic; ravishing.
RAPTUROUSLY, *ad. rapt*-yewr-us-le, in a rapturous manner.
RARE, *a.* rare, nearly raw; underdone. (A.S. *hrer*.)
RARE, *a.* rare, thinly scattered; not dense; porous; not frequent; scarce; unusually excellent. (L. *rarus*.)
RAREBIT, *n. rare*-bit, a dainty morsel. Welsh rarebit, Welsh rabbit.
RAREE-SHOW, *n. rare*-ee-sho, a show carried in a box.
RAREFACTION, *n.* rare-e-*fak*-shon, diminishing density; the act of rarefying; the state of being rarefied. (Fr.)
RAREFIABLE, *a. rare*-e-fy-a-bl, capable of being rarefied.
RAREFY, *v.t. rare*-e-fy, to make thin and porous or less dense; to expand a body: *v.i.* to become thin and porous. **Rarefied. Rarefies. Rarefying.** (Fr. *raréfier*.)
RARELY, *ad. rare*-le, seldom; not often.
RARENESS, *n. rare*-ness, the state of being rare.
RARERIPE, *a. rare*-ripe, early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: *n.* an early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.
RARITY, *n. rare*-it-e, infrequency; tenuity; anything rare. (L. *raritas*.)
RASCAL, *n. rahs*-kal, a mean fellow; a scoundrel; a rogue, particularly applied to men and boys guilty of petty offences: *a.* mean; low. (O.Fr. *rascaille*.)
RASCALDOM, *n. rahs*-kal-dom, rascals collectively.
RASCALITY, *n.* rahs-*kal*-it-e, villainy; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.
RASCALLY, *a. rahs*-kal-le, meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; worthless.
RASE, *v.t.* raze, to raze. **Rased. Rases. Rasing.**
RASH, *a.* rash, hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; headstrong; uttered or undertaken with too much haste. (M.E. *rasch*.)
RASH, *n.* rash, an eruption on the skin. (O.Fr. *rasche*.)
RASH, *v.i.* rash, to slice; to cut into pieces; to divide. **Rashed. Rashes. Rashing.**
RASHER, *n. rash*-er, a thin slice. (*Rash*.)
RASHLING, *n. rash*-ling, one who acts without caution.
RASHLY, *ad. rash*-le, with precipitation; hastily.
RASHNESS, *n. rash*-ness, the quality of being rash; temerity; foolhardiness; a rash act.
RASKOLNIK, *n.* ras-*kol*-nyik, a sect dissenting in Russia from the Greek Church. (Russ. separatist.)
RASORIAL, *a.* ra-*zore*-e-al, scratching.
RASP, *n.* rahsp, a coarse file; a raspberry: *v.t.* to file with a rasp. **Rasped. Rasping. Rasps.** (O.Fr. *rasper*.)
RASPATORY, *n. rahsp*-at-or-e, a surgeon's rasp. (L. *raspo*.)
RASPBERRY, *n. rahz*-ber-re, the plant *Rubus idæus*, so called from its roughness.
RASPBERRY-CANES, *n.pl. rahz*-ber-re-kaynz, raspberry-bushes.
RASPBERRY-JAM, *n. rahz*-ber-re-jam, the Australian tree, *Acacia acuminata*, so called from the scent of its wood.
RASPBERRY-VINEGAR, *n. rahz*-ber-re-*vin*-eg-ar, a preparation of raspberry-juice and vinegar.
RASPER, *n. rahsp*-er, a scraper; a difficult fence to jump.
RASPING, *a. rahsp*-ing, grating.
RASSE, *n.* rass, the small civet, *Viverra malaccensis*.
RASURE, *n. raze*-yewr, the act of scraping or erasing; an erasure. (Fr.)
RAT, *n.* rat, a rodent of the genus *Mus*; a workman who works during a strike, or who works for less than the trade-union rate; one who deserts his party: *v.t.* to hunt rats, especially with a dog: *v.i.* to desert one's former party; among workmen, to play the rat. Sea rat, the fish *Chimœra monstrosa*. Smell a rat, to be suspicious. Water rat, the water vole *Microtus amphibius*. **Rats. Ratted. Ratting.** (A.S. *rœt*.)
RATA, *n. raht*-a, the New Zealand tree *Metrosideros robusta*. (Maori *rata*, red-hot, applied to the bloom.)
RATABLE, *a. rate*-a-bl, that may be set at a certain value; liable to taxation.
RATABLY, *ad. rate*-ab-le, by rate.
RATAFIA, *n.* rat-a-*fee*-ah, *or* rat-a-*fee*, a liqueur flavoured with kernels; a sweet-flavoured biscuit. (Fr.)
RATAL, *n. rate*-al, the value at which property is rated. (*Rate*.)
RATANY, *n. rat*-an-e, rhatany.
RATAPLAN, *n.* rat-a-*plan*, the drum-beat. (Fr.)
RATCATCHER, *n. rat*-katch-er, one who makes it his business to catch rats.
RATCH, *n.* ratsh, a bar containing angular teeth, into which a pawl or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back; the wheel which makes a

clock strike: *v.t.* to sail with the wind abeam (*reach*). Ratched. Ratches. Ratching. (*Rack.*)

RATCHEL, *n. ratsh*-el, loose stones.

RATCHET, *n. ratsh*-et, the bar which stops a ratchet wheel; a detent; a pawl.

RATCHET-WHEEL, *n. ratsh*-et-wheel, a circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a ratchet drops, to prevent it from turning backwards.

Ratchet-wheel.

RATCHIL, *n. ratsh*-il, fragments of stone [Mining].

RATE, *n.* rate, the proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; price fixed or stated; settled allowance; degree; degree of value; a municipal tax for local purposes; the order or class of a ship [Navy]: *v.t.* to value; to estimate; to fix the grade of: *v.i.* to be considered in a class; to make an estimate. Rated. Rates. Rating. (O.Fr.)

RATE, *v.t.* rate, to scold vehemently; to reprove. Rated. Rates. Rating. (O.Fr. *reter.*)

RATEABLE, *a. rate*-a-bl, liable for rating.

RATEEN, *n.* ra-*teen*, ratteen.

RATEL, *n. ray*-tel, a honey-badger a species of *Mellivora* (Fr.)

RATEPAYER, *n. rate*-pay-er, one who pays rates.

RATER, *n. rate*-er, an assessor or person fixing a rate; a type or class of racing yacht.

RATH, *n.* rath, a pre-historic fortification in Ireland, the site of which is denoted by the prefix of the present name.

RATHE, *a.* raythe, coming into flower early: *ad.* early. (A.S. *hraeth.*)

RATHER, *ad. rathe*-er, more readily or willingly; in preference; sooner than otherwise; more properly; slightly; especially; assuredly, as an answer to a question. Had rather or would rather, to desire in preference. The rather, for better reason. (A.S. *hrathor*, sooner.)

RATIFICATION, *n. rat*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of ratifying; confirmation. (Fr.)

RATIFIER, *n. rat*-e-fy-er, he who or that which ratifies.

RATIFY, *v.t. rat*-e-fy, to confirm; to establish; to approve and sanction. Ratified. Ratifies. Ratifying. (Fr. *ratifier.*)

RATING, *n. rate*-ing, the act of determining a rate; the measurement tonnage class of a vessel; the position in the ship's crew of an individual sailor; rank; grade.

RATIO, *n. ray*-she-o, the relation or proportion of one thing to another. (L.)

RATIOCINATION, *n.* rash-e-*os*-in-*ay*-shon, the act or process of reasoning or of deducing consequences from premises. (L. *ratiocinatus*, reasoned.)

RATIOCINATIVE, *a.* rash-e-*os*-in-ate-iv, argumentative; consisting in the comparison of things and the deduction of inferences from the comparison.

RATION, *n. rash*-on, a certain allowance of provisions; allowance: *v.t.* to supply with rations. Rationed. Rationing. Rations. (Fr.)

RATIONAL, *a. rash*-on-al, endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; not absurd or not extravagant; acting in conformity to reason; intelligent; judicious: *n.* a rational being. (O.Fr.)

RATIONALE, *n.* rash-on-*ah*-le, a series of reasons assigned; a rational explanation; the principle of the matter. (L. *rationalis.*)

RATIONALISM, *n. rash*-on-al-izm, the doctrine which finds in all knowledge a certain contribution of the pure reason; the derivation of all, specially religious truth, from mere reason unaided by revelation; reliance on reason.

RATIONALIST, *n. rash*-on-al-ist, one who is guided by reason; one who resolves the supernatural into the natural, inspiration into insight, or revelation into reason.

RATIONALISTIC, *a. rash*-on-al-*ist*-ik, belonging to or in accordance with rationalism.

RATIONALISTICALLY, *ad. rash*-on-al-*ist*-ik-al-le, in a rationalistic manner.

RATIONALITY, *n.* rash-on-*al*-it-e, the power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALIZE, *v.t. rash*-on-al-ize, to convert to rationalism; to explain by reason; to apprehend rationally: *v.i.* to rely solely or unduly on reason. Rationalized. Rationalizes. Rationalizing.

RATIONALLY, *ad. rash*-on-al-le, in a rational manner; in consistency with reason.

RATIONALNESS, *n. rash*-on-al-ness, the state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

RATITE, *a. ray*-tite, having a keel-less breastbone (Ornith.). (L. *rates*, a raft.)

RATLINE, *n. rat*-lin, a horizontal piece of slender rope crossing the shrouds of a ship, forming the steps up the rigging. (Dial. Eng. *radellings.*)

RATOON, *n.* rat-*oon*, a sprout from the sugar cane which has been cut. (Hind.)

RAT'S-BANE, *n. rats*-bane, arsenious acid; poison for rats.

RATSNAKE, *n. rat*-snake, a snake domesticated in Ceylon, and kept to kill rats.

RAT'S-TAIL, *n. rats*-tale, rat-tail.

RAT-TAIL, *a. rat*-tale, narrow and tapering: *n.* an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

RATTAN, *n. rat*-tan, the beat of a drum.

RATTAN, *n.* rat-*tan*, the stem of the climbing palm *Calamus rotang.* (Malay.)

RAT-TAT, *n.* rat-*tat*, the sound of a knock upon a door, as the rat-tat of the postman's knock. (From the sound.)

RATTEEN, *n.* rat-*teen*, a thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

RATTEN, *v.t. rat*-ten, to maliciously destroy or take away the property or tools of non-unionists. Rattened. Rattening. Rattens.

RATTER, *n. rat*-ter, a man or an animal that catches rats; a man deserting his political party in a crisis of its fortunes.

RATTER, *n. rat*-ter, a workman not belonging to a trade-union.

RATTINET, *n. rat*-tin-et, a woollen stuff. (Fr. *ratine.*)

RATTING, *n. rat*-ting, the act of deserting one's former party.

RATTLE, *n. rat*-tl, a rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; loud, rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made; a noisy and empty talker; a rattling sound in the throat: *v.i.* to make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated; to speak eagerly and noisily: *v.t.* to cause to make a rattling sound; to rail at clamorously. Rattled. Rattles. Rattling. (A.S. *hratelan.*)

RATTLEBOX, *n. rat*-tl-boks, the plant *Rhinanthus cristagalli.*

RATTLE-HEADED, *a. rat*-tl-hed-ed, noisy; giddy.

RATTLER, *n. rat*-tler, a noisy person; anything noisy; a rattlesnake; a lie; a first-class thing of its sort [Slang].

RATTLEROOT, *n. rat*-tl-root, the North American black snakeroot, *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

RATTLESNAKE, *n. rat*-tl-snake, a venomous snake of the genus *Crotalus.*

RATTLETRAP, *a. rat*-tl-trap, shaky; rickety: *n.* a shaky vehicle.

RATTLEWING, *n. rat*-tl-wing, the golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion.*

RATTLING, *a. rat*-ling, making a rapid succession of sharp sounds; quick; lively.

RAT-TRAP, *n. rat*-trap, a trap for catching rats; also a toothed pedal for a bicycle to prevent the foot slipping.

RATTY, *a. rat*-te, angry; irritated; bad-tempered; infested with rats.

RAUCITY, *n. raw*-sit-e, hoarseness.

RAUCOUS, *a. raw*-kus, hoarse; harsh. (L. *raucus.*)

RAVAGE, *n. rav*-aje, destruction by violence or by decay; devastation; waste: *v.t.* to lay waste; to despoil or plunder; to destroy. Ravaged. Ravages. Ravaging. (Fr. from L. *rapio*, seize and carry off.)

RAVAGER, *n. rav*-aj-er, a plunderer; a spoiler.

RAVE, *v.i.* rave, to wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to rage like a madman; to dote. Raved. Raves. Raving. (Fr. *raver*, from L. *rabies*, madness.)

RAVEL, *v.t. rav*-el, to entangle; to entwist; to untwist: *v.i.* to become entangled; to work in

perplexities or intricacies. Ravelled. Ravelling. Ravels. (O.Dut. *ravelen*.)

RAVELIN, *n.* *rav*-lin, a detached work with two embankments, which make a salient angle; a salient angle protecting a curtain wall [Fort.]. (Fr.)

RAVELLINGS, *n.pl.* *rav*-el-ings, threads detached by untwisting.

RAVELMENT, *n.* *rav*-el-ment, entanglement; perplexity.

RAVEN, *n.* *rav*-ven, the largest bird of the crow family, *Corvus corax*: *a.* black as a raven. (A.S. *hræfn*.)

RAVEN, *n.* *rav*-en, prey; plunder; rapine: *v.t.* to devour with eagerness; to obtain by violence: *v.i.* to prey with rapacity. Ravened. Ravening. Ravens. (O.Fr. *ravine*, plunder.)

RAVENER, *n.* *rav*-en-er, one who ravens or plunders.

RAVENING, *n.* *rav*-en-ing, eagerness for plunder.

RAVENOUS, *a.* *rav*-en-us, furiously voracious; eager for gratification. (Fr. *ravineux*.)

RAVENOUSLY, *ad.* *rav*-en-us-le, in a ravenous manner.

RAVENOUSNESS, *n.* *rav*-en-us-ness, extreme voracity.

RAVER, *n.* *rave*-er, one who raves or is furious.

RAVIN, *n.* *rav*-in, plunder; rapine.

RAVINE, *n.* ra-*veen*, a long, deep gully. (Fr.)

RAVINGLY, *ad.* *rave*-ing-le, with furious wildness.

RAVISH, *v.t.* *rav*-ish, to seize and carry away by violence; to violate; to delight to ecstasy. Ravished. Ravishes. Ravishing. (Fr. from L. *rapio*, seize and carry off.)

RAVISHER, *n.* *rav*-ish-er, one who ravishes.

RAVISHING, *a.* *rav*-ish-ing, delightful; entrancing: *n.* a seizing and carrying away by violence; carnal knowledge by force; transport.

RAVISHINGLY, *ad.* *rav*-ish-ing-le, in a ravishing manner.

RAVISHMENT, *n.* *rav*-ish-ment, forcible violation; abduction; rapture.

RAW, *a.* raw, uncooked; not covered with skin; sore; unripe; inexperienced; not spun or twisted; not tanned; not diluted; cold and damp: *n.* a sore place. (A.S. *hrœaw*.)

RAW-BONED, *a.* *raw*-bohnd, having little flesh on the bones.

RAWHEAD, *n.* *raw*-hed, a spectre to frighten children; a skull.

RAWISH, *a.* *raw*-ish, somewhat raw.

RAWLY, *ad.* *raw*-le, in a raw manner; unskilfully.

RAWNESS, *n.* *raw*-ness, state of being raw; unskilfulness.

RAY, *n.* ray, a beam of light; a glimmering; a beam of intellectual light; a radius; the outer part of a compound radiate flower [Bot.]; a spine in a fin [Ichthy.]: *v.t.* to shoot forth: *v.i.* to shine forth. Rayed. Raying. Rays. (O.Fr.)

RAY, *n.* ray, any species of cartilaginous fishes of the genus *Raia*; a flat sea-fish allied to the skate. (O.Fr. *raye*.)

RAYAH, *n.* *rah*-yah, in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject. (Ar. peasant.)

RAYED, *a.* rayd, having rays.

RAYLESS, *a.* *ray*-less, destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

RAZE, *v.t.* raze, to rase; to lay level with the ground; to efface; to demolish. Razed. Razes. Razing. (Fr. *raser*.)

RAZEE, *n.* *ra*-zee, a ship cut down so as to have less freeboard: *v.t.* to cut down. Razeed. Razeeing. Razees. (Fr. *raser*.)

RAZZLEDAZZLE, *n.* *raz*-zl-*daz*-zl, drunkenness; a spree [Slang].

RAZOR, *n.* *raze*-or, an instrument for shaving off the hair. (Fr. *rasoir*.)

RAZORBACK, *n.* *raze*-or-bak, a fin whale; a rorqual.

RAZORBILL, *n.* *raze*-or-bil, the sea-bird *Alca torda*.

RAZOREDGE, *n.* *raze*-or-ej, a very keen edge, as of a razor; a sharp ridge of mountains.

RAZORFISH, *n.* *raze*-or-fish, a small fish with a compressed body.

RAZOR-SHELL, *n.* *raze*-or-shel, a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Solen*.

RAZOR-STROP, *n.* *raze*-or-strop, a strop for sharpening a razor.

RAZURE, *n.* *raze*-yewr, the act of erasing; an erasure.

RAZZIA, *n.* *raz*-e-ah, *or* *rats*-yah, a pillaging or devastating incursion. (Fr.)

RE, ree, a Latin prefix, signifying back or again.

RE, *prep.* ree, as regards. (L. *res*, a thing.)

RE, *n.* ray, the second note of the diatonic scale [Mus]. (It.)

REABSORB, *v.t.* ree-ab-*sorb*, to absorb again. Reabsorbed. Reabsorbing. Reabsorbs.

REABSORPTION, *n.* re-ab-*sorp*-shon, the act of reabsorbing.

REACCESS, *n.* ree-*ak*-sess, fresh access or approach.

REACH, *n.* reetsh, power of reaching or attaining; range; limit of power; scheme; expanse; stretch of water: *v.t.* to stretch; to touch by extending the hand; to arrive at; to extend to; to penetrate to; to sail with the wind abeam [Naut.]: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; to try to obtain. Reached. Reaches. Reaching. (A.S. *rœcan*.)

REACH, *v.i.* reetsh, to retch [Dial.]. Reached. Reaches. Reaching.

REACH-ME-DOWN, *n.* *reetsh*-me-down, anything, but especially a garment, that is ready made.

REACHABLE, *a.* *reetch*-a-bl, within reach.

REACHER, *n.* *reetch*-er, one who reaches or extends.

REACT, *v.t.* ree-*akt*, to act over again: *v.i.* to return an impulse; to resist by an opposite force; to act in the reverse way; to act reciprocally. Reacted. Reacting. Reacts.

REACTANCE, *n.* re-*ak*-tance, the amount of reaction; the resistance to a current in an alternating circuit [Elect.].

REACTION, *n.* ree-*ak*-shon, counteraction; reciprocal action; action in the contrary, specially backward, direction; opposition to reform, or liberal notions, in politics.

REACTIONARY, *a.* ree-*ak*-shon-ar-e, implying or favouring reaction, specially backward action: *n.* one who promotes such action.

REACTIONIST, *n.* ree-*ak*-shon-ist, a reactionary.

REACTIVE, *a.* ree-*ak*-tive, having power to react.

REACTIVELY, *ad.* ree-*ak*-tiv-le, by reaction.

REACTIVENESS, *n.* ree-*ak*-tiv-ness, quality of being reactive.

REACTIVITY, *n.* ree-ak-*tiv*-it-e, the state of being reactive.

READ, *v.t.* reed, to utter aloud what is written or printed; to peruse; to discover and understand by signs; to study; to learn by observation: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading; to stand written. Read. Reading. Reads. (A.S. *rœdan*, to discern.)

READ, *a.* red, versed in books; learned.

READABILITY, *n.* reed-ab-*il*-*it*-e, readableness.

READABLE, *a.* *reed*-a-bl, legible; easily read; worth reading.

READABLENESS, *n.* *reed*-a-bl-ness, the state of being readable.

READABLY, *ad.* *reed*-ab-le, in a readable manner.

READDRESS, *v.t.* ree-ad-*dress*, to redirect a letter or parcel to another address than that it already bears. Readdressed. Readdresses. Readdressing.

READER, *n.* *reed*-er, one who reads; one whose office is to read prayers; a university lecturer on special subjects; one studious in books; a corrector for the press; a reading-book; a reader of MSS submitted to a publisher. (A.S. *rœdere*.)

READERSHIP, *n.* *reed*-er-ship, the office of a reader; lectureship.

READILY, *ad.* *red*-il-e, in a ready manner; promptly; easily; cheerfully.

READINESS, *n.* *red*-e-ness, preparedness; promptitude; willingness.

READING, *a.* *reed*-ing, addicted to or devoted to reading: *n.* the act of reading; time spent in reading; study of books; a lecture; a public recital; the way in which a passage reads; interpretation and rendering; the formal presentation of a bill to the legislative body which is to consider it; the height of the barometer or thermometer. (A.S. *rœding*.)

READING-BOOK, *n.* *reed*-ing-book, a book with selections for practice in reading.

READING-DESK, *n.* *reed*-ing-desk, a lectern.

READJOURN, *v.t.* ree-ad-*jurn*, to adjourn a second time. Readjourned. Readjourning. Readjourns.

READJUST, *v.t.* ree-ad-*just*, to adjust or put in order again. Readjusted. Readjusting. Readjusts

READJUSTMENT, *n.* ree-ad-*just*-ment, a second adjustment.

READMISSION, *n.* ree-ad-*mish*-on, act of admitting again what has been excluded; the state of being re-admitted.

READMIT, *v.t.* re-ad-*mit*, to admit again. **Readmits.** Readmitted. Readmitting.

READMITTANCE, *n.* re-ad-*mit*-ance, readmission.

READOPT, *v.t.* ree-ad-*opt*, to adopt again. Readopted. Readopting. Readopts.

READORN, *v.t.* ree-ad-*orn*, to adorn anew. Readorned. Readorning. Readorns.

READVERTENCY, *n.* ree-ad-*vert*-en-se, act of reviewing.

READY, *a. red*-e, prepared; willing; disposed; quick; prompt; dexterous; present in hand; near; at hand; easy: *ad.* in a state of preparation: *v.t.* to prepare. **Make ready**, to provide and put in order. **Ready Money**, done or conducted by immediate payment of the price; actual coin. **Ready reckoner**, a book of tables giving the values of a given number of articles at a given price or the interest on a sum of money for a given time at a given rate. Readied. Readies. Readying. (A.S. *ræde*, connected with *ride*, in the sense of being prepared to ride.)

READY-MADE, *a. red*-e-made, ready for immediate use; connected with articles ready made; not made to order.

READY-WITTED, *a. red*-e-wit-ted, quick in understanding and reply.

REAFFIRM, *v.t.* ree-af-*ferm*, to affirm again. Reaffirmed. Reaffirming. Reaffirms.

REAFFOREST, *v.t.* ree-af-*for*-est, to plant new trees in place of those cut down. Reafforested. Reafforesting. Reafforests.

REAFFORESTATION, *n. ree*-af-for-est-*ay*-shon, the scientific growing of trees.

REAGENT, *n.* ree-*aje*-ent, a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies [Chem.].

REAGGRAVATION, *n.* ree-ag-gra-*vay*-shon, in the Romish Church, the last monitory published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

REAL, *a. ree*-al, actually being or existing; not fictitious; true; genuine; authentic; not affected; not personal; pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements [Law]. **Real action**, an action which concerns real property. **Real estate**, landed property. **Real presence**, the presence, really and substantially, in the bread and wine of the Eucharist, of the body and blood, soul and divinity of Christ. (O.Fr. *reël.*)

REAL, *n.* ray-*ahl*, the fourth of a peseta, a Spanish coin worth about 2½d. (Sp. from L. *regalis*, royal.)

REALGAR, *n.* ree-*al*-gar, disulphide of arsenic; ruby sulphur; red arsenic. (Sp. *rejalgar*, from Ar.)

REALISM, *n. ree*-al-izm, the doctrine that general terms represent real existences; the doctrine that we have an immediate perception of things external to us, and that they are as they seem; the tendency in art which seeks to apprehend and represent objects and things not in fanciful, but in their real, forms, as these actually appear to the perception and imagination of the artist; fidelity to nature in art or fiction, particularly in details.

REALIST, *n. ree*-al-ist, one who maintains one or other of the two doctrines of realism; one who seeks to apprehend and represent real life just as it presents itself to him.

REALISTIC, *a.* ree-al-*ist*-ik, actual; as though natural; pertaining to the realists or realism.

REALITY, *n.* ree-*al*-it-e, actual existence; fact; a real thing; the fixed, permanent nature of property called real [Law].

REALIZABLE, *a.* ree-al-*ize*-a-bl, that may be realized.

REALIZATION, *n.* ree-al-ize-*ay*-shon, act of realizing; conversion of money into land, or property into money; the considering as real; the bringing into being.

REALIZE, *v.t. ree*-al-ize, to accomplish; to convert into real estate or into money; to consider or treat as real; to bring home to one's self; to bring into actual existence or possession. Realized. Realizes. Realizing. (Fr. *réaliser.*)

REALLEGE, *v.t.* ree-al-*lej*, to allege again. Realleged. Realleges. Realleging.

REALLIANCE, *n.* ree-al-*ly*-ance, a renewed alliance.

REALLY, *ad. ree*-al-le, actually; truthfully.

REALM, *n.* relm, a royal jurisdiction; a kingdom; a domain. (O.Fr. *realme.*)

REALNESS, *n. ree*-al-ness, the state of being real; actuality.

REALTY, *n. ree*-al-te, real property [Law].

REAM, *n.* reem, a bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires; hence, any great mass of writing. Printer's ream, 21½ quires. (O.Fr. *raime.*)

REAM, *v.t.* reem, to bevel out; to enlarge. Reamed. Reaming. Reams. (A.S. *ryman.*)

REAMER, *n. reem*-er, a tool for enlarging or shaping holes.

REANIMATE, *v.t.* ree-*an*-im-ate, to revive; to resuscitate; to invigorate. Reanimated. Reanimates. Reanimating.

REANIMATION, *n.* ree-an-im-*ay*-shon, the act or operation of reanimating; the state of being reanimated.

REANNEX, *v.t. ree*-an-*neks*, to annex again; to reunite. Reannexed. Reannexes. Reannexing.

REAP, *v.t.* reep, to cut as grain; to clear off a crop by reaping; to gather; to receive as a reward or the fruit of labour: *v.i.* to perform the act of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour. Reaped. Reaping. Reaps. (A.S. *ripan*, to pluck.)

REAPER, *n. reep*-er, one who reaps; a machine for reaping.

REAPING-HOOK, *n. reep*-ing-hook, a sickle; a tool used in reaping.

REAPING-MACHINE, *n. reep*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine for harvesting.

Reaping-hook.

REAPPAREL, *v.t. ree*-ap-*par*-el, to clothe again. Reapparelled. Reapparelling. Reapparels.

REAPPEAR, *v.i. ree*-ap-*peer*, to appear again. Reappeared. Reappearing. Reappears.

REAPPEARANCE, *n. ree*-ap-*peer*-ance, a new appearance.

REAPPLY, *v.t.* or *v.i. ree*-ap-*ply*, to apply again. Reapplied. Reapplies. Reapplying.

REAPPOINT, *v.t. ree*-ap-*poynt*, to appoint a person again to the post he has already held. Reappointed. Reappointing. Reappoints.

REAPPOINTMENT, *n.* ree-ap-*point*-ment, a renewed appointment.

REAPPORTION, *v.t. ree*-ap-*por*-shon, to apportion again. Reapportioned. Reapportioning. Reapportions.

REAR, *n.* reer, that which is behind; the last in order; the part of an army or fleet which is behind the other. **In the rear**, behind the rest. (O.Fr. *riere*, behind.)

REAR, *v.t.* reer, to raise; to lift after a fall; to bring up; to educate; to breed: *v.i.* to rise on the hind legs. Reared. Rearing. Rears. (A.S. *ræran*, to raise.)

REAR-ADMIRAL, *n. reer*-ad-mer-al, a rank in the British navy intermediate between those of captain and vice-admiral.

REAR-COMMODORE, *n. reer*-kom-mo-dore, the lowest grade of commodore.

REAR-GUARD, *n. reer*-gahrd, the body of an army that marches in the rear. Rear-guard action, an engagement fought to assist and protect the retreat of the main body of troops.

REARGUE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-*ahr*-gew, to argue a subject over again. Reargued. Reargues. Rearguing.

REARGUMENT, *n.* ree-*ahr*-gew-ment, the act of reargu-ing.

REARISE, *v.i. ree*-a-*rize*, to get up again. Rearisen. Rearises. Rearising. Rearose.

REAR-LINE, *n. reer*-line, the line in the rear of an army.

REARM, *v.t.* ree-*ahrm*, to furnish with fresh arms. Rearmed. Rearming. Rearms.

REARMAMENT, *n.* ree-*ahrm*-ma-ment, the act of furnishing with new armaments.

REARMOST, *a. reer*-mohst, last in position; coming at the end.

REAR-MOUSE, *n. reer*-mous, a reremouse.

REARRANGE, *v.t. re*-ar-*raynj*, to put into a new order. Rearranged. Rearranges. Rearranging.

REARRANGEMENT, *n. ree*-ar-*raynj*-ment, the act of putting into new order.

REAR-RANK, *n. reer*-rank, the second rank or line of men on parade.

REARWARD, *n. reer*-ward, the last troop; the rear-guard; the rear: *ad.* towards the rear.

REASCEND, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *ree*-as-*send*, to mount again. Reascended. Reascending. Reascends.

REASCENSION, *n.* *ree*-as-*sen*-shon, the act of reascending; a remounting.

REASON, *n.* *ree*-zon, the cause, ground, principle or motive of anything said or done; efficient cause; final cause; the faculty of judging from observation and information and of distinguishing between right and wrong; the exercise of reason; the premise, specially the minor, of an argument [Logic]; what is according to reason; right; justice; moderation: *v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason; to infer conclusions from premises; to argue; to debate: *v.t.* to examine or discuss; to persuade by reasoning. Reasoned. Reasoning. Reasons. (Fr. *raison*, from L. *ratio*, calculation.)

REASONABLE, *a.* *ree*-zon-a-bl, endowed with reason; governed by reason; conformable to reason; not excessive; not immoderate; not unjust; tolerable; considerable. (Fr. *raisonnable*.)

REASONABLENESS, *n.* *ree*-zon-a-bl-ness, agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, *ad.* *ree*-zon-ab-le, in a reasonable manner.

REASONER, *n.* *ree*-zon-er, one who reasons or argues.

REASONING, *n.* *ree*-zon-ing, exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; the arguments adduced.

REASONLESS, *a.* *ree*-zon-less, void of reason; irrational.

REASSEMBLE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *ree*-as-*sem*-bl, to collect again. Reassembled. Reassembles. Reassembling.

REASSERT, *v.t.* ree-as-*sert*, to assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation. Reasserted. Reasserting. Reasserts.

REASSESS, *v.t.* *ree*-as-*sess*, to assess anew. Reassessed. Reassesses. Reassessing.

REASSESSMENT, *n.* *ree*-as-*sess*-ment, the act of assessing anew.

REASSIGN, *v.t.* *ree*-as-*sine*, to assign back; to transfer to another what has been assigned. Reassigned. Reassigning. Reassigns.

REASSURANCE, *n.* ree-as-*shoor*-ance, assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.

REASSURE, *v.t.* ree-as-*shoor*, to assure anew; to restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss. Reassured. Reassures. Reassuring.

REASSURING, *a.* ree-as-*shoor*-ing, restoring hope or courage.

REASTY, *a.* *reest*-e, rancid. (Dial. Eng.)

REATTACH, *v.t.* ree-at-*tatch*, to attach another time. Reattached. Reattaches. Reattaching.

RÉAUMUR, *a.* *ray*-oh-mer, relating to Réaumur, or the thermometric scale he invented.

REAVE, *v.t.* reev, to bereave; ravage; take away by force. Reaved. Reaves. Reaving. (A.S. *reafian*, seize.)

REAVER, *n.* *reev*-er, a robber.

REAVOW, *v.t.* ree-a-*vou*, to avow again. Reavowed. Reavowing. Reavows.

REBAPTIZE, *v.t.* ree-bap-*tize*, to baptize a second time. Rebaptized. Rebaptizes. Rebaptizing.

REBATE, *v.t.* ree-*bate*, to blunt; to diminish; to deduct from. Rebated. Rebates. Rebating. (Fr. *rebattre*, beat.)

REBATE, *n.* *ree*-bate, a rabbet.

REBATE, *n.* ree-*bate*, diminution; discount; abatement [Comm. and Her.].

REBATE, *n.* *ree*-*bate*, a kind of hard freestone.

REBATO, *n.* ree-*bate*-o, a sort of ruff; a rabato.

REBEC, *n.* *ree*-bek, an ancient Moorish three-stringed fiddle played with a bow. (Fr.)

REBECCA, *n.* re-*bek*-ka, a gate-breaker; the leader of an anti-turnpike conspiracy in Wales, in the guise of a woman. (See Gen. xxiv. 60.) (Heb. *Ribkah*.)

REBEL, *n.* *reb*-el, one who revolts from his allegiance or defies authority: *a.* acting in revolt. (Fr. *rebelle*.)

REBEL, *v.i.* re-*bel*, to revolt; to renounce and rise against authority. Rebelled. Rebelling. Rebels. (Fr. *rebeller*.)

REBELLER, *n.* re-*bel*-ler, one who rebels.

REBELLION, *n.* re-*bel*-yun, insurrection against or open resistance to lawful authority; revolt. (O.Fr.)

REBELLIOUS, *a.* re-*bel*-yus, renouncing and resisting lawful authority; engaged in rebellion.

REBELLIOUSLY, *ad.* re-*bel*-yus-le, in a rebellious spirit.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *n.* re-*bel*-yus-ness, the quality or condition of being rebellious.

REBELLOW, *v.i.* ree-*bel*-lo, to bellow in return; to echo back. Rebellowed. Rebellowing. Rebellows.

REBIND, *v.t.* *ree*-bynd, to bind anew. Rebinding. Rebinds. Rebound.

REBINDING, *n.* *ree*-bynd-ing, the act of binding anew.

REBITE, *v.t.* *re*-bite, to sharpen the lines of an engraved plate by biting in again. Rebit. Rebites. Rebiting. Rebitten.

REBLOOM, *v.i.* ree-*bloom*, to bloom or blossom again. Rebloomed. Reblooming. Reblooms.

REBOANT, *a.* re-*boh*-ant, rebellowing. (L. *reboans*.)

REBOIL, *v.i.* ree-*boyl*, to take fire; to be hot; to boil again: *v.t.* to boil again. Reboiled. Reboiling. Reboils.

REBOUND, *a.* *ree*-bound, that has been bound again.

REBOUND, *n.* re-*bound*, the act of flying back; resilience: *v.i.* to spring back; to echo back: *v.t.* to drive back; to reverberate. Take a person on the rebound, to make use of a reaction in his or her feelings to persuade him or her to an action contrary to his or her desires. Rebounded. Rebounding. Rebounds. (Fr. *rebondir*.)

REBRACE, *v.t.* ree-*brace*, to brace again. Rebraced. Rebraces. Rebracing.

REBREATHE, *v.t.* ree-*breethe*, to breathe again. Rebreathed. Rebreathes. Rebreathing.

REBUFF, *n.* re-*buf*, a beating back; a quick and sudden resistance; sudden check; repulse; refusal: *v.t.* to beat back; to check. Rebuffed. Rebuffing. Rebuffs. (It. *rebuffo*, a rebuff.)

REBUILD, *v.t.* ree-*bild*, to build again; to build or construct what has been demolished; to renew. Rebuilding. Rebuilds. Rebuilt.

REBUKABLE, *a.* re-*bewk*-a-bl, worthy of reprehension.

REBUKE, *n.* re-*bewk*, a chiding; reprehension; chastisement: *v.t.* to chide; to reprove; to check; to chasten; to calm. Rebuked. Rebukes. Rebuking. (O.Fr. *rebuker*.)

REBUKEFUL, *a.* re-*bewk*-ful, abounding in rebukes.

REBUKEFULLY, *ad.* re-*bewk*-ful-le, with rebukes.

REBUKER, *n.* re-*bewk*-er, one who rebukes.

REBUKINGLY, *ad.* re-*bewk*-ing-le, by way of rebuke.

REBULLITION, *n.* ree-bul-*lish*-shon, act of boiling or effervescing.

REBURY, *v.t.* ree-*ber*-re, to inter again. Reburied. Reburies. Reburying.

REBUS, *n.* *ree*-bus: *pl.* Rebuses, an enigmatical representation of a name by pictures or figures, instead of words; a pictorial riddle; a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person [Her.]. (L. by things, from *res*, a thing.)

REBUT, *v.t.* re-*but*, to repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof [Law]: *v.i.* to answer, as a plaintiff's surrejoinder [Law]. Rebuts. Rebutted. Rebutting. (O.Fr. *rebouter*, repulse.)

REBUTTABLE, *a.* re-*but*-ta-bl, that may be rebutted.

REBUTTAL, *n.* re-*but*-tal, the act of refuting; the production of evidence in refutation of a previous statement made in a legal trial.

REBUTTER, *n.* re-*but*-ter, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder [Law].

RECALCITRANCE, *n.* re-*kal*-sit-rance, the condition of being recalcitrant.

RECALCITRANT, *a.* re-*kal*-sit-rant, unsubmissive; refractory. (L. *recalcitrans*.)

RECALCITRATE, *v.i.* re-*kal*-sit-rate, to kick back; to be unsubmissive or refractory. Recalcitrated. Recalcitrates. Recalcitrating. (L. *recalcitratus*.)

RECALCITRATION, *n.* re-kal-sit-*ray*-shon, the act of recalcitrating or kicking back.

RECALESCE, *v.i.* ree-kal-*ess*, to grow hot anew. Recalesced. Recalesces. Recalescing. (L. *re*, and *calesco*, grow hot.)

RECALESCENCE, *n.* ree-kal-*es*-sence, the act of growing hot anew.

RECALL, *n.* re-*kawl*, a calling back; revocation; power of calling back or revoking: *v.t.* to call back; to revoke. Recalled. Recalling. Recalls.

RECALLABLE, *a.* re-*kawl*-la-bl, that may be recalled.

RECANT, *v.t.* or *v.i.* re-*kant*, to retract; to abjure. Recanted. Recanting. Recants. (L. *recantare*.)

RECANTATION, *n.* ree-kan-*tay*-shon, the act of recanting; a declaration that contradicts a former one.

RECAPACITATE, *v.t.* re-ka-*pas*-it-ate, to qualify again. **Recapacitated. Recapacitates. Recapacitating.**

RECAPITULATE, *v.t.* re-ka-*pit*-yewl-ate, to go over, by way of summary, the principal facts, points, or arguments, again. **Recapitulated. Recapitulates. Recapitulating.** (Late L. *recapitulatus.*)

RECAPITULATION, *n.* ree-ka-pit-ewl-*ay*-shon, the act of recapitulating; a summary of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, *a.* re-ka-*pit*-ew-lay-tor-e, repeating in a condensed form; summarizing.

RECAPTION, *n.* ree-*kap*-shon, act of retaking; reprisal.

RECAPTOR, *n.* ree-*kap*-tor, one who retakes, as a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAPTURE, *n.* ree-*kapt*-yur, the act of retaking; a prize retaken: *v.t.* to retake a prize that has been taken. **Recaptured. Recaptures. Recapturing.**

RECAST, *v.t.* ree-*kahst*, to cast again; to plan again; to mould anew; to compute again. **Recast. Recasting. Recasts.**

RECEDE, *v.t.* re-*seed*, to move back; to retreat; to depart from: *v.i.* to cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor. **Receded. Recedes. Receding.** (L. *recedere*, go back.)

RECEIPT, *n.* re-*seet*, the act of receiving; the place of receiving; reception; that which is received; prescription; a recipe; an acknowledgment of money or goods received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; to discharge. **Receipted. Receipting. Receipts.** (Fr. *recette.*)

RECEIVABLE, *a.* re-*seev*-a-bl, that may be received.

RECEIVABLENESS, *n.* re-*seev*-a-bl-ness, capability of being received.

RECEIVE, *v.t.* re-*seev*, to take as offered, sent, gained, due or communicated; to accept; to obtain; to embrace; to allow; to admit; to welcome; to hold; to take stolen goods from a thief. **Received. Receives. Receiving.** (Fr. *recevoir.*)

RECEIVER, *n.* re-*seev*-er, one who receives in any sense; a recipient; a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation; a vessel for receiving and containing gases; a vessel employed on the plate of the air-pump for producing a vacuum; the earpiece of a telephone; one appointed to administer property of which the ownership is in dispute. **Official Receiver,** an officer of the Bankruptcy Court who takes possession of the debtor's assets when the receiving order is made.

RECEIVERSHIP, *n.* re-*seev*-er-ship, the office of an official receiver.

RECEIVING, *n.* re-*seev*-ing, act of receiving: *a.* intended to receive. **Receiving order,** an order to administer an estate in bankruptcy.

RECENCY, *n.* *ree*-sen-se, newness; late origin; lateness. (Late L. *recentia.*)

RECENSION, *n.* re-*sen*-shon, critical revision of a standard text; the text so revised. (Fr.)

RECENT, *a.* *ree*-sent, of late origin or occurrence; modern; lately received; fresh; post-glacial [Geol.]. (O.Fr.)

RECENTLY, *ad.* *ree*-sent-le, at a recent date.

RECENTNESS, *n.* *ree*-sent-ness, the quality of being recent.

RECEPTACLE, *n.* re-*sep*-ta-kl, a place or vessel into which something is received, and in which it is contained; the support of a head of flowers [Bot.].

RECEPTACULAR, *a.* re-sep-*tak*-yewl-ar, pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it [Bot.].

RECEPTIBILITY, *n.* re-*sep*-tib-*il*-it-e, the possibility of receiving or of being received. (Late L. *receptibilis.*)

RECEPTION, *n.* re-*sep*-shon, the act of receiving; the state of being received; the getting of anything sent or communicated; admission; readmission; entertainment; a receiving officially. **Reception order,** the order for the detention of a lunatic in an asylum. **Reception room,** a living room as distinct from the bedrooms and kitchen.

RECEPTIVE, *a.* re-*sep*-tiv, having the quality of receiving. (O.Fr. *receptif.*)

RECEPTIVITY, *n.* re-sep-*tiv*-it-e, the state or quality of being receptive.

RECESS, *n.* re-*sess*, a withdrawing or retiring; retirement; place of retirement; state of retirement; suspension of business; seclusion; abstruse part; a vacation, especially the parliamentary vacation; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall.

RECESS, *v.t.* re-*sess*, to make a recess. **Recessed. Recesses. Recessing.**

RECESSION, *n.* re-*sesh*-on, the act of withdrawing; withdrawal; restoration.

RECESSIONAL, *a.* re-*sesh*-on-al, of or relating to recession: *n.* a hymn sung as the choir and clergy leave the church in procession.

RECESSIVE, *a.* re-*ses*-siv, receding.

RECHABITES, *n.pl.* *rek*-ab-ites, among the Jews, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who bound themselves, among other things, to abstain from wine; a society of abstainers.

RECHARGE, *v.t.* ree-*chahrj*, to charge again; to attack anew. **Recharged. Recharges. Recharging.**

RECHARTER, *v.t.* ree-*chahr*-ter, to charter again. **Rechartered. Rechartering. Recharters.**

RECHEAT, *n.* re-*cheet*, the huntsman's call upon the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from a counter scent: *v.i.* to blow the recheat. **Recheated. Recheating. Recheats.** (O.Fr. *recet*, a retreat.)

RECHERCHÉ, *a.* re-*share*-shay, choice; rare; much sought after. (Fr.)

RECHRISTEN, *v.t.* ree-*kris*-en, to name again. **Rechristened. Rechristening. Rechristens.**

RECIDIVISM, *n.* re-*sid*-iv-izm, habitual indulgence in crime. (Fr. *recidive*, relapse.)

RECIDIVIST, *n.* re-*sid*-iv-ist, a habitual and incorrigible criminal.

RECIPE, *n.* *res*-ip-ee, the formula for making any dish in cookery; any written or printed instructions in which the quantities are given for the preparation of the compound. (L. take.)

RECIPIENCY, *n.* re-*sip*-e-en-se, a receiving.

RECIPIENT, *n.* re-*sip*-e-ent, one who receives: *a.* receiving. (L. *recipiens*, receiving.)

RECIPROCAL, *a.* re-*sip*-ro-kal, alternate; mutual; reflexive [Gram.]: *n.* that which is reciprocal; the quotient that arises from dividing unity by a given number [Math.]. **Reciprocal ratio,** the ratio between reciprocals of two quantities. **Reciprocal terms,** terms that have the same signification, and are mutually convertible. (L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way.)

RECIPROCALITY, *n.* re-*sip*-ro-*kal*-it-e, state of being reciprocal.

RECIPROCALLY, *ad.* re-*sip*-ro-kal-le, interchangeably; mutually.

RECIPROCALNESS, *n.* re-*sip*-ro-kal-ness, the quality of being reciprocal.

RECIPROCATE, *v.i.* re-*sip*-ro-kate, to alternate: *v.t.* to give and take; to interchange. **Reciprocated. Reciprocates. Reciprocating.** (L. *reciprocatus.*)

RECIPROCATING, *a.* re-*sip*-ro-kate-ing, moving backwards and forwards alternately. **Reciprocating motion,** motion like that of the piston of a steam engine.

RECIPROCATION, *n.* re-sip-ro-*kay*-shon, interchange of acts; mutual giving and returning; alternation.

RECIPROCITY, *n.* res-e-*pros*-it-e, reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed; equality of trade privileges. (Fr. *réciprocité.*)

RECISION, *n.* re-*sisj*-on, the act of cutting off. (O.Fr.)

RECITAL, *n.* re-*site*-al, the act of reciting; a detailed list of claims or events in order of date; rehearsal; a narration; a musical performance.

RECITATION, *n.* res-e-*tay*-shon, rehearsal; speaking a composition committed to memory.

RECITATIVE, *a.* res-e-ta-*teev*, reciting; narrative; intended for musical declamation: *n.* declamation in opera and oratorio.

RECITATIVELY, *ad.* res-e-ta-*teev*-le, in the manner of recitative.

RECITE, *v.t.* re-*site*, to repeat what has been committed to memory; to copy; to relate; to rehearse. **Recited. Recites. Reciting.** (Fr. *réciter.*)

RECITER, *n.* re-*site*-er, one who recites; a narrator; a book containing pieces for recitation.

RECK, *v.t.* or *v.i.* rek, to care; to mind. **Recked. Recking. Recks.** (A.S. *reccan.*)

RECKLESS, *a.* *rek*-less, careless; heedless.

RECKLESSLY, *ad.* *rek*-less-le, heedlessly.

RECKLESSNESS, *n.* *rek*-less-ness, heedlessness; carelessness.

RECKON, *v.t.* *rek*-on, to count; to account or esteem; to set in the number or rank of: *v.i.* to calculate;

to reason with one's self, and conclude from arguments; to charge to account; to pay a penalty; to suppose. **Reckon** on, to depend on. **Reckoned. Reckoning. Reckons.** (A.S. *ge-recenian.*)

RECKONER, *n.* *rek*-on-er, one who reckons or computes; that which assists in reckoning; a book of calculations; a ready-reckoner.

RECKONING, *n.* *rek*-on-ing, the act of counting or computing; an account of time; settlement of accounts; charges for entertainment; estimation; account of a ship's course and progress from the log-book [Naut.].

RECLAIM, *n.* re-*klame*, reformation; recovery: *v.t.* to claim back; to call back from error to reform; to restrain; to tame; to bring under cultivation: *v.i.* to cry out; to exclaim. **Reclaimed. Reclaiming. Reclaims.** (Fr. *réclamer.*)

RECLAIMABLE, *a.* re-*klame*-a-bl, that may be reclaimed.

RECLAIMANT, *n.* re-*klame*-ant, one who opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against.

RECLAIMING, *a.* re-*klame*-ing, tending to reclaim; appealing [Scots Law].

RECLAIMLESS, *a.* re-*klame*-less, that cannot be reclaimed.

RECLAMATION, *n.* rek-lam-*ay*-shon, the act of reclaiming; demand; recovery; remonstrance. (L. *reclamatio.*)

RÉCLAME, *n.* ray-*klahm*, notoriety, and the art of achieving it. (Fr.)

RECLINATE, *a.* *rek*-lin-ate, bent downwards, as a leaf [Bot.]. (L. *reclinatus.*)

RECLINATION, *n.* rek-lin-*ay*-shon, the act of leaning or reclining.

RECLINE, *a.* re-*kline*, in a leaning posture: *v.t.* to lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; *v.i.* to rest or repose on a couch. **Reclined. Reclines. Reclining.** (L. *reclino*, bend.)

RECLINER, *n.* re-*kline*-er, one who or that which reclines.

RECLOSE, *v.t.* ree-*kloze*, to close or shut again. **Reclosed. Recloses. Reclosing.**

RECLOTHE, *v.t.* ree-*klohthe*, to dress in new garments; to put garments on again. **Reclothed. Reclothes. Reclothing.**

RECLUSE, *a.* re-*klooce*, secluded; sequestered; retired from the world; solitary: *n.* a person who lives in seclusion; a monk, connected with a monastery, who confines himself to a cell. (O.Fr.)

RECLUSELY, *ad.* re-*klooce*-le, in a recluse manner.

RECLUSENESS, *n.* re-*klooce*-ness, the state of being recluse.

RECLUSION, *n.* re-*kloo*-sjon, retirement from society.

RECLUSIVE, *a.* re-*kloo*-siv, affording retirement from society.

RECLUSORY, *a.* re-*kloo*-sor-e, a hermitage.

RECOAL, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *ree*-kohl, to refill the bunkers of a ship with coal. **Recoaled. Recoaling. Recoals.**

RECOAST, *v.t.* ree-*kohst*, to coast back. **Recoasted. Recoasting. Recoasts.**

RECOCTION, *n.* re-*kok*-shon, a second preparation.

RECOGNITION, *n.* rek-og-*nish*-on, the act of recognising; formal avowal. (O.Fr.)

RECOGNITOR, *n.* re-*kog*-nit-or, one of a jury upon assize [Law].

RECOGNITORY, *a.* re-*kog*-nit-or-e, pertaining to or connected with recognition.

RECOGNIZABLE, *a.* rek-og-*nize*-a-bl, that may be recognized or acknowledged.

RECOGNIZANCE, *n.* re-*kog*-ne-zance, or re-*kon*-e-zance, avowal; profession; a legal obligation under surety. (O.Fr. *recognisance.*)

RECOGNIZANT, *a.* re-*kog*-ne-zant, displaying recognition; acknowledging.

RECOGNIZATION, *n.* *rek*-og-nize-*ay*-shon, the act of recognizing.

RECOGNIZE, *v.t.* *rek*-og-nize, to know again as something formerly known; to acknowledge; to take notice of one in passing. **Recognized. Recognizes. Recognizing.**

RECOGNIZEE, *n.* rek-og-nize-*ee*, the recipient of a recognizance.

RECOGNIZOR, *n.* re-*kog*-ne-zor, or re-*kon*-e-zor, one who enters into a recognizance.

RECOIL, *n.* re-*koyl*, a starting, falling or flowing back; rebound: *v.i.* to start, fall, roll or flow back; to shrink. **Recoiled. Recoiling. Recoils.** (Fr. *reculer*, move back, as the recoil of a gun.)

RECOILER, *n.* re-*koyl*-er, one who falls back.

RECOILING, *a.* re-*koyl*-ing, starting back: *n.* a shrinking.

RECOILINGLY, *ad.* re-*koyl*-ing-le, with a recoil.

RECOILMENT, *n.* re-*koyl*-ment, the act of recoiling.

RECOIN, *v.t.* ree-*koyn*, to coin again. **Recoined. Recoining. Recoins.**

RECOINAGE. *n.* *ree*-koyn-aje, act of coining anew; new coinage.

RE-COLLECT, *v.i.* *ree*-kol-lekt, to collect again. **Re-collected. Re-collecting. Re-collects.**

RECOLLECT, *v.t.* rek-ol-*lekt*, to collect again; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to remember; to recover resolution or composure of mind. **Recollected. Recollecting. Recollects.** (L. *recollectus.*)

RECOLLECTION, *n.* rek-ol-*lek*-shon, the act of recalling to memory; the power of recollecting; that which is recollected.

RECOLLECTIVE, *a.* rek-ol-*lek*-tiv, having the power of recollecting.

RECOLLET, *n.* rek-o-*lay*, a reformed monk of an order, specially of St. Francis. (Fr.)

RECOLONIZATION, *n.* *ree*-kol-o-nize-*ay*-shon, a second colonization.

RECOLONIZE, *v.t.* ree-*kol*-o-nize, to colonize a second time. **Recolonized. Recolonizes. Recolonizing.**

RECOLOUR, *v.t.* ree-*kul*-or, to paint over again with the same colour, or with a new colour. **Recoloured. Recolouring. Recolours.**

RECOMBINATION, *n.* ree-kom-bin-*ay*-shon, combination a second time.

RECOMBINE, *v.t.* ree-kom-*bine*, to combine again. **Recombined. Recombines. Recombining.**

RECOMFORT, *v.t.* ree-*kum*-fort, to comfort again; to give new strength to. **Recomforted. Recomforting. Recomforts.**

RECOMMENCE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-kom-*mence*, to begin again. **Recommenced. Recommences. Recommencing.**

RECOMMENCEMENT, *n.* ree-kom-*mence*-ment, a new beginning.

RECOMMEND, *v.t.* rek-om-*mend*, to commend to favour; to make acceptable; to counsel; to advise. **Recommended. Recommending. Recommends.** (Fr. *recommander.*)

RECOMMENDABLE, *a.* rek-om-*mend*-a-bl, that may be recommended; worthy of commendation.

RECOMMENDABLENESS, *n.* rek-om-*mend*-a-bl-ness, quality of being recommendable.

RECOMMENDABLY, *ad.* rek-om-*mend*-able, in a recommendable manner.

RECOMMENDATION, *n.* *rek*-om-mend-*ay*-shon, act of recommending; that which procures a kind or favourable reception.

RECOMMENDATORY, *a.* rek-om-*mend*-at-or-e, that recommends.

RECOMMENDER, *n.* rek-om-*mend*-er, one who recommends.

RECOMMISSION, *v.t.* ree-kom-*mish*-on, to commission again. **Recommissioned. Recommissioning. Recommissions.**

RECOMMIT, *v.t.* ree-kom-*mit*, to commit again; in parliament, to refer again to committee. **Recommits. Recommitted. Recommitting.**

RECOMMITTAL, *n.* ree-kom-*mit*-al, a second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RECOMMUNICATE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* ree-kom-*mew*-nik-ate, to communicate again. **Recommunicated. Recommunicates. Recommunicating.**

RECOMPACT, *v.t.* ree-kom-*pakt*, to join anew. **Recompacted. Recompacting. Recompacts.**

RECOMPENSE, *n.* *rek*-om-pence, an equivalent returned for anything; requital: *v.t.* to make return of an equivalent; to make amends for; to requite. **Recompensed. Recompenses. Recompensing.** (Fr. *récompenser.*)

RECOMPENSER, *n.* *rek*-kom-pen-ser, one who recompenses.

RECOMPILE, *v.t.* ree-kom-*pile*, to compile again. **Recompiled. Recompiles. Recompiling.**

RECOMPOSE, *v.t.* ree-kom-*poze*, to quiet anew; to compose anew; to adjust anew. **Recomposed. Recomposes. Recomposing.**

RECOMPOSITION, *n.* ree-kom-po-*zish*-on, composition renewed.

RECOMPOUND, *v.t.* ree-kom-*pound*, to compound again, or remix. **Recompounded. Recompounding. Recompounds.**

RECONCILABLE, *a.* rek-on-*sile*-a-bl, capable of being reconciled.

RECONCILABLENESS, *n.* rek-on-*sile*-a-bl-ness, quality of being reconcilable; consistency.

RECONCILABLY, *ad.* rek-on-*sile*-ab-le, in a reconcilable manner.

RECONCILE, *v.t.* *rek*-on-sile, to restore to friendship; to bring to acquiescence; to bring to agreement; to harmonize; to settle or adjust. **Reconciled. Reconciles. Reconciling.** (O.Fr. *reconcilier.*)

RECONCILEMENT, *n.* rek-on-*sile*-ment, reconciliation.

RECONCILER, *n.* rek-on-*sile*-er, one who reconciles.

RECONCILIATION, *n.* *rek*-on-sil-e-*ay*-shon, the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled or brought to agreement.

RECONCILIATORY, *a.* rek-on-*sil*-e-ate-or-e, tending to reconcile.

RECONDENSATION, *n.* *ree*-kon-den-*say*-shon, the act of recondensing.

RECONDENSE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-kon-*dence*, to condense again. **Recondensed. Recondenses. Recondensing.**

RECONDITE, *a.* *rek*-on-dite, hidden from view; abstruse; profound; dealing in abstruse matters. (L. *reconditus*, hidden.)

RECONDITION, *v.t.* ree-kon-*dish*-on, to refit a ship. **Reconditioned. Reconditioning. Reconditions.**

RECONDITORY, *n.* re-*kon*-dit-or-e, a repository.

RECONDUCT, *v.t.* ree-kon-*dukt*, to lead back again. **Reconducted. Reconducting. Reconducts.**

RECONFIRM, *v.t.* ree-kon-*ferm*, to confirm anew. **Reconfirmed. Reconfirming. Reconfirms.**

RECONJOIN, *v.t.* ree-kon-*joyn*, to join or conjoin anew. **Reconjoined. Reconjoining. Reconjoins.**

RECONNAISSANCE, *n.* re-*kon*-nis-ahnce, a reconnoitring; examination or survey preliminary to operations [Mil., Mining, and Surveying]. (Fr.)

RECONNOITRE, *v.t.* rek-on-*noy*-ter, to view; to survey; to examine by the eye prior to operations. **Reconnoitred. Reconnoitres. Reconnoitring.** (Fr.)

RECONQUER, *v.t.* ree-*kong*-ker, to conquer again; to recover by conquest; to recover. **Reconquered. Reconquering. Reconquers.**

RECONQUEST, *n.* ree-*kong*-kwest, conquest back or anew.

RECONSECRATE, *v.t.* ree-*kon*-se-krate, to consecrate anew. **Reconsecrated. Reconsecrates. Reconsecrating.**

RECONSECRATION, *n.* ree-kon-se-*kray*-shon, a renewed consecration.

RECONSIDER, *v.t.* ree-kon-*sid*-er, to consider again, sometimes specially with a view to rescinding. **Reconsidered. Reconsidering. Reconsiders.** (O.Fr.)

RECONSIDERATION, *n.* ree-kon-*sid*-er-*ay*-shon, a renewed consideration or review; a second consideration; annulment.

RECONSTITUTE, *v.t.* ree-*kon*-stit-yewt, to constitute anew; reconstruct; reform. **Reconstituted. Reconstitutes. Reconstituting.**

RECONSTITUTION, *n.* ree-*kon*-stit-*yew*-shon, the act of constituting anew.

RECONSTRUCT, *v.t.* ree-kon-*strukt*, to construct again; to rebuild. **Reconstructed. Reconstructing. Reconstructs.**

RECONSTRUCTION, *n.* ree-kon-*struk*-shon, act of constructing again.

RECONSTRUCTIVE, *a.* ree-kon-*struk*-tive, able to reconstruct.

RECONVENE, *v.t.* ree-kon-*veen*, to call together again: *v.i.* to assemble again. **Reconvened. Reconvenes. Reconvening.**

RECONVERSION, *n.* ree-kon-*ver*-shon, a second conversion.

RECONVERT, *v.t.* ree-kon-*vert*, to convert again. **Reconverted. Reconverting. Reconverts.**

RECONVEY, *v.t.* ree-kon-*vay*, to convey back; to transfer back to a former owner. **Reconveyed. Reconveying. Reconveys.** (Fr. *reconvoyer.*)

RECORD, *v.t.* re-*kord*, to register; to enrol; to imprint deeply on the mind; to cause to be remembered. **Recorded. Recording. Records.** (Fr. *recorder.*)

RECORD, *n.* *rek*-ord, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing or account; the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation; an authentic memorial or account; attestation; a thing that records; a gramophone register of sound; the best performance of the kind hitherto accomplished. **The Record Office,** the office in which the state papers are preserved. (O.Fr.)

RECORDER, *n.* re-*kord*-er, one who enrols or records; a judge of the quarter sessions of a borough; a kind of flute. (O.Fr. *recordeor.*)

RECORDER, *n.* re-*kord*-er, a telegraphic instrument for recording the signals received through submarine cables.

RECORDERSHIP, *n.* re-*kord*-er-ship, the office of a recorder.

RECORDING, *a.* re-*kord*-ing, registering.

RECOUNT, *n.* ree-*kount*, a second count: *v.t.* to go over in detail; to rehearse; to count a second time. **Recounted. Recounting. Recounts.** (O.Fr. *reconter.*)

RECOUNTAL, *n.* re-*kount*-al, a narration or recital.

RECOUP, *v.t.* re-*koop*, to indemnify; to make good; to diminish by keeping back a part [Law]. **Recouped. Recouping. Recoups.** (Fr. *recouper*, cut.)

RECOUPMENT, *n.* re-*koop*-ment, the act of recouping.

RECOURSE, *n.* re-*korse*, resorting to a person with a request for aid or protection. (Fr. *recours.*)

RE-COVER, *v.t.* ree-*kuv*-ver, to fit with a new cover. **Re-covered. Re-covering. Re-covers.**

RECOVER, *v.t.* re-*kuv*-er, to get or obtain that which was lost; to restore from sickness; to repair the loss of; to gain as compensation; to obtain title to by judgment in a law court: *v.i.* to regain health after sickness; to grow well; to regain a former condition; to succeed in a lawsuit. **Recovered. Recovering. Recovers.** (O.Fr. *recovrer.*)

RECOVERABLE, *a.* re-*kuv*-er-a-bl, that may be recovered or restored.

RECOVERABLENESS, *n.* re-*kuv*-er-a-bl-ness, the state of being recoverable.

RECOVEREE, *n.* re-kuv-er-*ee*, the person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery [Law].

RECOVEROR, *n.* re-*kuv*-er-or, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in common recovery [Law].

RECOVERY, *n.* re-*kuv*-er-e, the act of recovering; restoration from sickness; the capacity of being restored to health; the obtaining judgment in one's favour in a suit at law. (O.Fr. *recoveree.*)

RECREANCY, *n.* *rek*-re-an-se, a cowardly yielding.

RECREANT, *a.* *rek*-re-ant, crying for mercy; cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* one who yields in combat and cries craven; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. (O.Fr.)

RECREANTLY, *ad.* *rek*-re-ant-le, in a recreant manner.

RECREATE, *v.t.* *rek*-re-ate, to revive from weariness; to refresh; to gratify; to delight: *v.i.* to take recreation. **Recreated. Recreates. Recreating.** (L. *recreatus.*)

RE-CREATE, *v.t.* *ree*-kre-ate, to create or form anew. **Re-created. Re-creates. Re-creating.**

RECREATION, *n.* rek-re-*ay*-shon, refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion. **Recreation ground,** a place for outdoor games.

RE-CREATION, *n.* ree-kre-*ay*-shon, a forming anew; a new creation.

RECREATIVE, *a.* *rek*-re-ate-iv, tending to amuse and refresh; giving new vigour or animation.

RECREATIVELY, *ad.* *rek*-re-ate-iv-le, so as to recreate.

RECREATIVENESS, *n.* *rek*-re-ate-iv-ness, the quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, *n.* *rek*-re-ment, superfluous matter separated from what is useful; dross. (O.Fr.)

RECREMENTAL, *a.* rek-re-*ment*-al, consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

RECREMENTITIAL, *a.* rek-re-men-*tish*-al, recremental.

RECRIMINATE, *v.i.* re-*krim*-in-ate, to return one accusation with another; to charge an accuser with the like crime: *v.t.* to accuse in return. **Recriminated. Recriminates. Recriminating.** (L. *re*, and *criminatus*, charged with crime.)

RECRIMINATION, *n.* re-*krim*-in-*ay*-shon, the replying to one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATIVE, *a.* re-*krim*-in-ate-iv, retorting with counter accusation.

RECRIMINATOR, *n.* re-*krim*-in-ate-or, he who accuses an accuser with a like crime.

RECRIMINATORY, *a.* re-*krim*-in-ate-or-e, recriminative.

RECROSS, *v.t.* ree-*kross*, to cross a second time. **Recrossed. Recrosses. Recrossing.**

RECRUDESCENCE, *n.* re-kroo-*des*-sence, the state of becoming sore again; a fresh outbreak; a severe relapse [Med.]. (L. *recrudescens.*)

RECRUDESCENT, *a.* re-kroo-*des*-sent, growing raw, sore, or painful again; breaking out again.

RECRUIT, *n.* re-*kroot*, the supply of anything wasted; one newly-enlisted: *v.t.* to make up fresh supplies; to supply with new men; to enlist; to repair; to retrieve: *v.i.* to gain new supplies of anything wasted, especially health. **Recruited. Recruiting. Recruits.** (O.Fr. *recruter*, to raise troops.)

RECRUITER, *n.* re-*kroot*-er, one who recruits.

RECRUITING, *n.* re-*kroot*-ing, recruitment.

RECRUITMENT, *n.* re-*kroot*-ment, the business of raising new supplies of men for an army.

RECRYSTALLIZATION, *n.* re-*kris*-ta-li-*zay*-shon, the formation of crystals a second time.

RECTAL, *a. rek*-tal, belonging to the rectum.

RECTANGLE, *n. rek*-tang-gl, a right-angled parallelogram. (Fr.)

RECTANGLED, *a.* rek-*tang*-gld, having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, *a.* rek-*tang*-gewl-ahr, right-angled; having the shape of a rectangle. (L. *rectangulus.*)

RECTANGULARITY, *n.* rek-tang-gew-*lar*-it-e, the quality of being rectangular.

Rectangle.

RECTANGULARLY, *ad.* rek-*tang*-gew-lar-le, in a rectangular manner.

RECTIFIABLE, *a. rek*-te-fy-a-bl, that may be rectified. (Fr.)

RECTIFICATION, *n.* rek-tif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act or operation of rectifying; the process of refining; the reduction of a curve to a right line [Geom.].

RECTIFIED, *a. rek*-te-fide, put right; re-distilled.

RECTIFIER, *n. rek*-te-fy-er, one who or that which rectifies; one who refines a liquid by repeated distillation; an instrument which shows the variations of the compass and rectifies the course of a ship.

RECTIFY, *v.t. rek*-te-fy, to correct; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation. **Rectify a globe**, to adjust it for the solution of a proposed problem. **Rectified. Rectifies. Rectifying.** (Fr. *rectifier.*)

RECTIGRADE, *a. rek*-te-grade, walking straight forwards.

RECTILINEAL, *a.* rek-til-*in*-e-al, rectilinear.

RECTILINEALLY, *ad.* rek-til-*in*-e-al-le, in a right line.

RECTILINEAR, *a.* rek-til-*in*-e-ar, right-lined; bounded by right lines; straight. (L. *rectilinearis*, composed of straight lines.)

RECTILINEARLY, *ad.* rek-til-*in*-e-ar-le, rectilinealy.

RECTIROSTRAL, *a. rek*-te-*rost*-ral, having a straight beak.

RECTITIS, *n.* rek-*ty*-tis, inflammation of the rectum.

RECTITUDE, *n. rek*-te-tewd, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity. (Fr.)

RECTO, *n. rek*-to, the right-hand page of an open book; the front, as opposed to the back, of a page. (L.)

RECTOR, *n. rek*-tor, the clergyman of a parish who has the right to its great tithes as opposed to the vicar who takes the small tithes; the head master of a public school; the chief elective officer in some universities; the superior of a convent. (L.)

RECTORATE, *n. rek*-tor-ate, the office of rector.

RECTORIAL, *a.* rek-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a rector.

RECTORSHIP, *n. rek*-tor-ship, the office or rank of a rector.

RECTORY, *n. rek*-tor-e, a parish church of which the parson is a rector; the parsonage house of such a church. (O.Fr. *rectorie.*)

RECTRICES, *n.pl.* rek-*try*-seez, the tail feathers of a bird, which act as a rudder. (L.)

RECTUM, *n. rek*-tum, in man the final section of the large intestine; the anus [Anat.]. (L.)

RECTUS, *n. rek*-tus, a name given to muscles in various parts of the human body. (L. straight.)

RECUBATION, *n. rek*-yew-*bay*-shon, leaning; lying; lolling.

RECUMB, *v.i.* re-*kum*, to lean; to recline; to repose. **Recumbed. Recumbing. Recumbs.** (L. *recumbo*, lie down.)

RECUMBENCE, *n.* re-*kum*-bence, the act of reposing; recubation.

RECUMBENCY, *n.* re-*kum*-ben-se, the state of being recumbent.

RECUMBENT, *a.* re-*kum*-bent, leaning; reclining; reposing. (L. *recumbens.*)

RECUMBENTLY, *ad.* re-*kum*-bent-le, in a recumbent manner.

RECUPERABLE, *a.* re-*kew*-per-a-bl, recoverable.

RECUPERATE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* re-*kew*-per-ate, to recover health. **Recuperated. Recuperates. Recuperating.** (L. *recuperatus*, recovered.)

RECUPERATION, *n.* re-kew-per-*ay*-shon, recovery, as of anything lost, especially health.

RECUPERATIVE, *a.* re-*kew*-per-at-iv, tending to recover; pertaining to recovery. (L. *recuperativus.*)

RECUR, *v.i.* re-*kur*, to occur at intervals; to return to the mind: to have recourse. **Recurred. Recurring. Recurs.** (L. *recurro*, run.)

RECURRENCE, *n.* re-*kur*-rence, return; resort; the having recourse.

RECURRENT, *a.* re-*kur*-rent, returning from time to time: *n.* the recurring figure in a decimal.

RECURRING, *a.* re-*kur*-ring, recurrent; occurring again.

RECURVATE, *v.t.* re-*kur*-vate, to recurve. **Recurvated. Recurvates. Recurvating.**

RECURVATE, *a.* re-*kurv*-ate, bent back; curved downward [Bot.].

RECURVE, *v.t.* re-*kurv*, to bend back: *v.i.* to curve outwards. **Recurved. Recurves. Recurving.**

RECURVIROSTER, *n.* re-*kur*-ve-*ros*-ter, the avocet, a bird whose beak bends upwards. (L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.)

RECURVITY, *n.* re-*kurv*-it-e, a backward flexure.

RECURVOUS, *a.* re-*ker*-vus, bent backward. (L. *recurvus.*)

RECUSANCY, *n. rek*-ew-zan-se, the state of being recusant; nonconformity.

RECUSANT, *a. rek*-ew-zant, refusing to conform, specially to the royal or state authority in religious matters: *n.* one who does so; a nonconformist. (Fr. *récusant.*)

RECUSATION, *n.* rek-ewz-*ay*-shon, the act of refusing or challenging a judge [Law].

RED, *a.* red, of a bright colour, like blood, of which there are different shades, as scarlet and crimson: *n.* a red colour. **Admiral of the Red**, the highest class of admiral in the days when admirals were of three classes, Red, White, and Blue. **Red Admiral**, the butterfly *Vanessa atalanta*. **Red cent**, a copper cent; figuratively, nothing, as in the saying, "I don't care a red cent" [Slang]. **Red Cross**, the Geneva cross, the flag of the hospital service. **Red deal**, the timber obtained from the Douglas fir. **Red deer**, the largest British deer, *Cervis elaphus*. **Red ensign**, the flag of the British merchant service. **Red flag**, the signal of danger; the symbol of revolution. **Red gurnard**, the sea-fish *Trigla cuculus*. **Red Indian**, specifically, a North American copper-coloured Indian. **Red mullet**, the fish *Mullus barbatus*. **Red rag**, anything that causes anger, as a red rag to a bull. **Red rattle**, the plant *Pedicularis sylvatica*. **Red rot**, the plant *Drosera rotundifolia*. **Red spider**, the harvest mite *Tetranychus telarius*. **Red tape**, the pink tape used in tying up public documents; (fig.) the formality of official routine: *a.* pertaining to this formality. **Red tapism**, government by a system of routine; adherence to official routine. **Red tapist**, one who adheres to official routine. **Royal Red Cross**, a decoration for nurses founded in 1883. (A.S. *read.*)

REDACT, *v.t.* re-*dakt*, to reduce to, specially literary, form; to edit. **Redacted. Redacting. Redacts.** (O.Fr. *redacter.*)

REDACTEUR, *n.* re-*dak*-ter, an editor. (Fr.)

REDACTION, *n.* re-*dak*-shon, editing; the act of digesting or reducing to order; the digest so made.

REDACTOR, *n.* re-*dak*-tor, one who makes a redaction.

REDAN, *n.* re-*dan*, a projection in a wall; a field-work with a salient angle [Fort.]. The Redan, the fortress at Sebastopol which resisted the attack of the Allies from Oct. 5th, 1854, to Sep. 9th, 1855. (Fr.)

REDARGUE, *v.t.* red-*ahr*-gew, to refute. Redargued. Redargues. Redarguing. (Fr. *réduguer.*)

RED-BOOK, *n. red*-book, a thirteenth century record of those holding lands per baroniam; a list of the chief persons in state employment; a list of the civil servants; a court directory; a directory in which no business addresses are given.

REDBREAST, *n. red*-brest, the European robin, *Erithacus rubecula*, so called from the colour of its breast.

REDBUD, *n. red*-bud, the Judas tree, a species of *Cercis*.

REDCAP, *n. red*-kap, the goldfinch: a military policeman.

RED-CEDAR, *n. red*-se-dar, the tree *Juniperus virginiana*.

RED-COAT, *n. red*-kote, a soldier, from the colour of the coat.

REDD, *v.t.* red, to make tidy; arrange. Redded. Redding. Redds. (Scot. and Northern Dial.)

REDDEN, *v.t. red*-den, to make red: *v.i.* to grow or become red; to blush. Reddened. Reddening. Reddens.

REDDISH, *a. red*-dish, somewhat red.

REDDISHNESS, *n. red*-dish-ness, a moderate redness.

REDDITION, *n.* red-*dish*-on, restitution; surrender; explanation. (Fr.)

REDDITIVE, *a. red*-dit-iv, answering to an interrogatory [Gram.].

REDDLE, *n. red*-dl, the impure oxide of iron used for marking sheep; raddle.

REDEEM, *v.t.* re-*deem*, to purchase back; to ransom; to rescue; to free by making atonement; to make good; to deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties [Theol.]; to be more diligent in improving. Redeemed. Redeeming. Redeems. (Fr. *rédimer.*)

REDEEMABLE, *a.* re-*deem*-a-bl, capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, *n.* re-*deem*-a-bl-ness, the state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, *n.* re-*deem*-er, one who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

REDELESS, *a. rede*-less, without advice; unwise.

REDELIVER, *v.t.* ree-de-*liv*-er, to deliver back; to deliver again; to liberate a second time. Redelivered. Redelivering. Redelivers.

REDELIVERANCE, *n.* ree-de-*liv*-er-ance, a second deliverance.

REDELIVERY, *n.* ree-de-*liv*-er-e, a delivering back; a second liberation.

REDEMAND, *v.t.* ree-de-*mahnd*, to demand back; to demand again. Redemanded. Redemanding. Redemands.

REDEMISE, *n.* re-dem-*ize*, reconveyance; a regranting of lands: *v.t.* to convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple. Redemised. Redemises. Redemising.

REDEMPTION. *n.* re-*demp*-shon, repurchase; ransom; release; deliverance; repurchase, as of lands alienated; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the penalty and bondage of sin [Theol.]. (L. *redemptio.*)

REDEMPTIONARY, *n.* re-*demp*-shon-a-re, a person released on fulfilment of certain stipulations.

REDEMPTIONER, *n.* re-*demp*-shon-er, one who redeems himself from an obligation.

REDEMPTIONISTS, *n.pl.* re-*demp*-shon-ists, an order of monks devoted to the freedom of Christian slaves.

REDEMPTIVE, *a.* re-*demp*-tiv, pertaining to redemption.

REDEMPTORISTINE, *n.* re-*demp*-to-*rist*-een, an order of nuns associated with the Redemptorists.

REDEMPTORISTS, *n.pl.* re-*demp*-to-rists, an order of priests founded in 1732 for the religious instruction of the poor and the reform of public morality.

REDEMPTORY, *a.* re-*demp*-tor-e, paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

REDENTED, *a.* re-*den*-ted, formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

RED-EYE, *n. red*-i, the rudd, a fish of the carp family, so called from its red iris.

RED-FISH, *n. red*-fish, the Pacific salmon, a species of *Oncorhynchus*.

RED-GUM, *n. red*-gum, an eruption of red pimples in early infancy, connected with teething; one of several species of the *Eucalyptus* (Australia); a medicinal drug obtained from the bark of the tree. (A.S. *read*, red, and Fr. *gomme.*)

RED-HANDED, *a. red*-*hand*-ed, in the very act, originally of bloodshedding.

RED-HERRING, *n.* red-*her*-ring, a herring cured by smoking; metaphorically, a point raised in the course of a discussion for the purpose of diverting attention from the real matter at issue.

RED-HOT, *a. red*-hot, heated to redness.

REDIF, *n.* re-*dif*, a soldier, or reservist, in the Turkish army. (Turk.)

REDIFFERENTIATION, *n.* re-*dif*-fer-en-she-*ay*-shon, the differentiation of a differential co-efficient.

REDINGOTE, *n. red*-ing-gote, a long, double-breasted coat. (*Riding coat.*)

REDINTEGRATE, *a.* red-*in*-teg-rate, renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state: *v.t.* to make whole again; to renew. Redintegrated. Redintegrates. Redintegrating. (L. *redintegratus.*)

REDINTEGRATION, *n.* red-in-teg-*ray*-shon, renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state. (L. *redintegratio.*)

REDINTEGRATOR, *n.* red-*in*-teg-rate-or, one who renews.

REDIRECT, *v.t.* ree-dy-*rekt*, to re-address; to send on to a new address. Redirected. Redirecting. Redirects.

REDISCOVER, *v.t.* ree-dis-*kuv*-er, to discover anew. Rediscovered. Rediscovering. Rediscovers.

REDISSEIZIN, *n.* re-dis-*seez*-in, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor [Law].

REDISSEIZOR, *n.* re-dis-*seez*-or, a person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time.

REDISTRIBUTE, *v.t.* re-dis-*trib*-yewt, to distribute anew. Redistributed. Redistributes. Redistributing.

REDISTRIBUTION, *n.* re-dis-trib-*yew*-shon, rearrangement.

REDIVIVUS, *a.* re-de-*vi*-vus, revived; come to life again. (L.)

RED-LEAD, *n.* red-*led*, minium, a preparation of lead used as a pigment.

RED-LEGS. *n. red*-legz, the purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima.*

RED-LETTER, *a.* red-*let*-ter; red-lettered; auspicious; the saints' days being marked with red letters in calendars.

REDLY, *ad. red*-le, with redness.

REDNESS, *n. red*-ness, the state of being red; the shade of red; the degree of red.

REDOLENCE, *n. red*-o-lence, sweetness of scent.

REDOLENT, *a. red*-o-lent, diffusing a sweet scent; smelling sweetly. (O.Fr.)

REDONDILLA, *n. red*-on-*deel*-yah, a form of stanza in which the rhymes were between the first and fourth and second and third lines, but which has been variously modified. (Sp.)

REDOUBLE, *v.t.* ree-*dub*-bl, to repeat often; to increase by repeated additions: *v.i.* to become twice as much. Redoubled. Redoubles. Redoubling.

REDOUBT, *n.* re-*dout*, a small temporary fort, usually an enclosed polygonal work [Fort.]. (Fr. *redoute.*)

REDOUBTABLE, *a.* re-*dout*-a-bl, formidable; terrible to foes. (O.Fr.)

REDOUBTED, *a.* re-*dout*-ed, formidable; celebrated for feats of valour.

REDOUND, *v.i.* re-*dound*, to conduce; to contribute to a result; to be in excess. Redounded. Redounding. Redounds. (Fr. *redonder.*)

REDOUT, *n.* re-*dout*, redoubt.

REDOWA, *n.* re-*doh*-ah, or *red*-o-vah, a Bohemian round dance.

REDPOLL, *n. red*-pole, the name of three species of linnets with red heads.

REDRAFT, *n.* ree-*drahft*, a second draft or copy: *v.t.* to draw or draft anew. Redrafted. Redrafting. Redrafts.

REDRAW, *v.t.* ree-*draw*, to draw a second draft or copy; to draw a new bill of exchange [Comm.]. Redrawing. Redrawn. Redraws. Redrew.

REDRESS, *n.* re-*dress*, deliverance from wrong or oppression; reparation; indemnification: *v.t.* to set right; to remedy; to repair; to relieve from;

to indemnify; to relieve. Redress the balance, to restore equipoise. Redressed. Redresses. Redressing. (Fr. *redresser*.)

REDRESSER, *n.* re-*dres*-ser, one who gives redress.

REDRESSIBLE, *a* re-*dres*-se-bl, that may be redressed.

REDRESSIVE, *a.* re-*dres*-siv, affording redress.

REDRESSLESS, *a.* re-*dress*-less, without chance of remedy.

REDRESSMENT, *n.* re-*dress*-ment, act of redressing.

REDRIVEN, *a.* ree-*driv*-en, driven back or again.

REDRUTHITE, *n.* *red*-rooth-ite, copper glance, sulphide of copper.

REDSEAR, *v.t.* *red*-seer, to break or crack metal when too hot. Redseared. Redsearing. Redsears.

REDSHANK, *n.* *red*-shank, the red-leg sandpiper, *Totanus calidris*; an appellation of contempt for bare-legged people.

RED-SHORT, *a.* *red*-short, brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, as a metal.

REDSKIN, *n.* *red*-skin, specifically, a North American Indian, so called from the coppery colour of his skin.

REDSTART, *n.* *red*-start, the warbler *Ruticilla phœnicurus*, allied to the redbreast, but of a more slender form, and having a red tail. (A.S. *read*, red, and *steort*, a tail.)

REDSTREAK, *n.* *red*-streek, a kind of cider-producing apple with a streaky red skin.

REDUCE, *v.t.* re-*dewce*, to bring to a former state; to bring to any state or condition; to diminish; to lower; to subdue; to bring into subiection: to bring into classes or under rules; to change from one denomination to another [Arith.]. Reduce to the ranks, to degrade a non-commissioned officer for misconduct to the station of a private soldier [Mil.]. Reduced. Reduces. Reducing. (L. *reduco*, bring back.)

REDUCEMENT, *n.* re-*dewce*-ment, the act of reducing.

REDUCENT, *a.* re-*dewce*-ent, tending to reduce: *n.* that which reduces.

REDUCER, *n.* re-*dewce*-er, one that reduces.

REDUCIBILITY, *n.* re-*dewce*-e-*bil*-e-te, the quality of being reducible.

REDUCIBLE, *a.* re-*dewce*-e-bl, that may be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, *n.* re-*dewce*-e-bl-ness, reducibility.

REDUCT, *n.* re-*dukt*, in building, a small piece taken out of a larger to make it more uniform.

REDUCTION, *n.* re-*duk*-shon, the act of reducing, or state of being reduced; diminution; subjugation; metallurgical separation; the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one [Arith.].

REDUCTIVE, *a.* re-*duk*-tiv, tending to reduce: *n.* that which has the power of reducing. (L. *reductus*, brought back.)

REDUCTIVELY, *ad.* re-*duk*-tiv-le, by reduction.

REDUNDANCE, *n.* re-*dun*-dance, excess or superfluity; anything redundant. (Fr. *redondance*.)

REDUNDANCY, *n.* re-*dun*-dan-se, redundance.

REDUNDANT, *a.* re-*dun*-dant, superfluous; superabundant; using more words than are necessary. (L. *redundans*, redounding.)

REDUNDANTLY, *ad.* re-*dun*-dant-le, in a redundant manner.

REDUPLICATE, *a.* re-*dew*-plik-ate, double: *v.t.* to double; to repeat. Reduplicated. Reduplicates. Reduplicating. (L. *reduplicatus*.)

REDUPLICATION, *n.* re-*dew*-plik-*ay*-shon, the act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, *a.* re-*dew*-plik-at-iv, double.

RED-WATER, *n.* *red*-wawt-er, a disease in cattle, being a deteriorated state of the blood, and appearing in the reddening colour of the urine; Texas fever.

REDWING, *n.* *red*-wing, the fieldfare, a bird of the thrush family which has a bright scarlet patch on its wings, *Turdus iliacus*.

REDWOOD, *n.* *red*-wood, a tree of the genus *Sequoia*, that grows to an immense height.

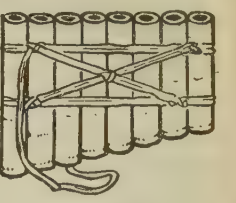
RE-DYE, *v.t.* ree-*dy*, to dye anew. Re-dyed. Re-dyeing. Re-dyes.

REE, *n.* ree, a rei.

RE-ECHO, *n.* ree-*ek*-o, the echo of an echo: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to echo back; to reverberate. Re-echoed. Re-echoes. Re-echoing.

REECHY, *a.* *ree*-che, dirty, smoky [Dial.]. (*Reek*.)

REED, *n.* reed, an aquatic grass with a long jointed stem; a musical pipe; the sounding part of an organ; a thin slip of reed or metal vibrated by a current of air; that part of a loom by which the threads of the warp are separated in weaving. Reed bunting, the water-side bird *Emberiza schœniclus*. Reed pheasant, the bearded tit *Panurus biarmicus*. Reed warbler, the reed wren *Acrocephalus streperus*. (A.S. *hreod*.)



Reed pipes.

REEDED, *a.* *reed*-ed, covered with reeds; formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

REEDEN, *a.* *reed*-en, consisting of reeds.

RE-EDIFICATION, *n.* ree-*ed*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, operation of rebuilding.

RE-EDIFY, *v.t.* ree-*ed*-e-fy, to build again after destruction. Re-edified. Re-edifies. Re-edifying.

REEDING, *n.* *reed*-ing, moulding like parallel reeds [Arch.].

REEDLESS, *a.* *reed*-less, destitute of reeds.

REED-MACE, *n.* *reed*-mace, the cat's tail, *Typha latifolia*, frequently, and erroneously, called the bulrush.

REEDY, *a.* *reed*-e, abounding with reeds; in tone like a reed instrument.

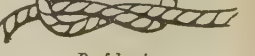
REEF, *n.* reef, a portion of a sail, folded or rolled up when the wind is violent: *v.t.* to reduce the area of a sail bp folding up or rolling part of it [Naut.]. Reefed. Reefing. Reefs. (Dut. *reef*.)

REEF, *n.* reef, a submarine elevation which reaches to within eleven fathoms of the surface and so is dangerous to shipping; a range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water; a mineral lode or vein. (Dut. *rif*.)

REEF-BAND, *n.* *reef*-band, the strong strip of canvas stitched across a sail in which are pierced the holes for the reef points.

REEFER, *n.* *reef*-er, a short, thick, double-breasted coat as worn by sailors; one who reefs; a midshipman.

REEF-KNOT, *n.* *reef*-not, the knot used for tying reefs made by passing the end of the cord through a simple loop, bringing it back over the loop and passing it out under the loop on the same face of the loop as that by which it entered.



Reef-knot.

REEF-POINTS, *n.pl.* *reef*-points, the short lengths of cord used for tying up reefs.

REEFY, *a.* *reef*-e, full of reefs or rocks.

REEK, *n.* reek, smoke; vapour; stink: *v.i.* to emit smoke or vapour; to steam. Reeked. Reeking. Reeks. (A.S. *rēcan*, smoke or vapour.)

REEKING, *a.* *reek*-ing, smoky; smelling of smoke: *n.* a disagreeable odour.

REEKY, *a* *reek*-e, smoky; emitting reek or fumes.

REEL, *n.* reel, a frame on which yarn or lines are wound; a bobbin; an angler's winch; a cinema film: *v.t.* to wind upon a reel. Reeled. Reeling. Reels. (A.S. *hreol*.)

REEL, *n.* reel, a lively Scottish dance. (Gael. *righil*.)

REEL, *v.i.* reel, to stagger; to incline or move in walking first to one side and then to the other. Reeled. Reeling. Reels.

RE-ELECT, *v.t.* ree-el-*ekt*, to elect again. Re-elected. Re-electing. Re-elects.

RE-ELECTION, *n.* ree-el-*ek*-shon, election a second time.

REELER, *n.* *reel*-er, the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella nævia*.

RE-ELIGIBILITY, *n.* *ree*-el-ij-ib-*il*-it-e, the capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

RE-ELIGIBLE, *a.* ree-*el*-ij-e-bl, capable of being elected again to the same office.

RE-EMBARK, *v.t.* ree-em-*bahrk*, to put on board again: *v.i.* to go on board again. **Re-embarked. Re-embarking. Re-embarks.**

RE-EMBARKATION, *n. ree*-em-bahrk-*ay*-shon, the act of embarking again.

RE-EMBODY, *v.t.* ree-em-*bod*-e, to embody again. **Re-embodied. Re-embodies. Re-embodying.**

RE-EMERGE, *v.t.* ree-em-*erj*, to emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed. **Re-emerged. Re-emerges. Re-emerging.**

REEMING, *n. reem*-ing, the opening of the seams between the planks of a vessel with a caulking-iron [Naut.]. (*Room.*)

RE-ENACT, *v.t.* ree-en-*akt*, to enact again. **Re-enacted. Re-enacting. Re-enacts.**

RE-ENFORCE, *v.t.* re-en-*force*, to strengthen with new force, assistance or support. **Re-enforced. Re-enforces. Re-enforcing.**

RE-ENFORCEMENT, *n.* ree-en-*force*-ment, the act of re-enforcing; additional force, especially of troops to strengthen an army.

RE-ENLIST, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-en-*list*, to take service in or to engage for another period. **Re-enlisted. Re-enlisting. Re-enlists.**

RE-ENLISTMENT, *n.* ree-en-*list*-ment, the act of re-enlisting.

RE-ENTER, *v.t.* or *v.i.* ree-*en*-ter, to enter again. **Re-entered. Re-entering. Re-enters.**

RE-ENTERING, *a.* ree-*en*-ter-ing, pointing inwards [Fort.].

RE-ENTRANCE, *n.* ree-*en*-trance, act of entering again.

RE-ENTRANT, *n.* ree-*en*-trant, an inwardly entering angle; a right angle: *a.* re-entering.

RE-ENTRY, *n.* ree-*en*-tre, re-entrance.

REERMOUSE, *n. reer*-mous, a reremouse; a flitter-mouse; a bat.

RE-ESTABLISH, *v.t.* ree-es-*tab*-lish, to establish anew; to confirm. **Re-established. Re-establishes. Re-establishing.**

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* ree-es-*tab*-lish-ment, the act of re-establishing; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation.

REEVE, *n.* reev, a steward. (A.S. *gerefa.*)

REEVE, *v.t.* reev, to pass the end of a rope through a hole [Naut.]. **Reeves. Reeving. Rove.** (Dut. *reven.*)

REEVE, *n.* reeve, the female ruff, *Machetes pugnax.*

RE-EXAMINATION, *n. ree*-eg-zam-in-*ay*-shon, renewed examination.

RE-EXAMINE, *v.t.* ree-eg-*zam*-in, to examine anew. **Re-examined. Re-examines. Re-examining.**

RE-EXCHANGE, *n.* ree-eks-*chaynj*, a renewed exchange; the exchange chargeable on the re-draft of a bill of exchange [Comm.].

RE-EXPORT, *n.* ree-eks-*port*, goods re-exported: *v.t.* to export again; to export what has been imported. **Re-exported. Re-exporting. Re-exports.**

RE-EXPORT, *n.* re-*eks*-port, a commodity re-exported.

RE-EXPORTATION, *n. ree*-eks-port-*ay*-shon, the act of re-exporting.

REFASHION, *v.t.* re-*fash*-on, to change the form of. **Refashioned. Refashioning. Refashions.**

REFECTION, *n.* re-*fek*-shon, refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a scanty meal. (O.Fr.)

REFECTIVE, *a.* re-*fek*-tiv, refreshing; restoring: *n.* that which refreshes.

REFECTORY, *n.* re-*fek*-tor-e, a room for taking refection; originally a hall in monasteries for that purpose. (Late L. *refectorium.*)

REFER, *v.t.* re-*fer*, to send back; to pass on; to submit to another for information or decision; to assign: *v.i.* to have relation; to allude; to have recourse; to appeal; to quote as an instance. **Referred. Referring. Refers.** (O.Fr. *referer.*)

REFERABLE, *a. ref*-er-a-bl, that may be referred.

REFEREE, *n.* ref-er-*ree*, one to whom a thing is referred; particularly a person appointed by a court to hear a cause between parties, and report; an umpire at football and other games. (Fr. *référé*, referred.)

REFERENCE, *n. ref*-er-ence, act of referring; submission to another for information; assignment; allusion; one who or that which is referred to; relation; respect; a person nominated by another as being willing to testify to his character or ability; a note as to referring, giving title and page. **Book of reference**, a book for consultation rather than actual reading. **Reference Bible**, a Bible annotated with references to corresponding passages. **Reference library**, a library in which the books may be read but from which they may not be borrowed. (Fr. *référence.*)

REFERENDARY, *n.* ref-er-*end*-ar-e, a referee; an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. (Fr. *référendaire.*)

REFERENDUM, *n.* ref-er-*end*-um, the referring of parliamentary or constitutional issues to the general decision of the electorate by a direct vote; the holding of a plebiscite. (L.)

REFERENTIAL, *a.* ref-er-*en*-shal, that has a reference to something.

RE-FERMENT, *v.t.* ree-fer-*ment*, to ferment again. **Re-fermented. Re-fermenting. Re-ferments.**

REFERRIBLE, *a.* re-*fer*-re-bl, referable.

REFILL, *n. ree*-fil, something ready to fit into the place of a similar article when used.

REFILL, *v.t.* re-*fil*, to fill again. **Refilled. Refilling. Refills.**

RE-FIND, *v.t.* ree-*fynd*, to find again. **Re-finding. Re-finds. Re-found.**

REFINE, *v.t.* re-*fyne*, to purify, as liquors, metals, manners, language, taste, morals: *v.i.* to become pure; to improve; to affect nicety or subtlety. **Refined. Refines. Refining.** (Fr. *raffiner*, to refine.)

REFINED, *a.* re-*fynd*, separated from extraneous matter; polished; elegant; affected.

REFINEDLY, *ad.* re-*fynd*-le, in a refined manner.

REFINEDNESS, *n.* re-*fynd*-ness, the state of being refined.

REFINEMENT, *n.* re-*fyne*-ment, the act of refining; the state of being refined; polish of language; elegance; purity; polish of manners; purity of taste, mind, morals, or heart; subtlety; affectation of nicety.

REFINER, *n.* re-*fyne*-er, one who refines; an inventor of superfluous subtleties.

REFINERY, *n.* re-*fyne*-er-e, a place or apparatus for refining.

REFIT, *v.t.* ree-*fit*, to fit or prepare again; to repair; to repair a ship. **Refits. Refitted. Refitting.**

REFITMENT, *n.* ree-*fit*-ment, a fitting out again, especially of a ship.

REFLECT, *v.i.* re-*flekt*, to throw back, specially after striking on a surface: *v.i.* to throw back; to bend back; to consider thoughtfully, specially on one's actions. **Reflect on**, to cast censure or reproach. **Reflected. Reflecting. Reflects.** (L. *reflecto*, bend.)

REFLECTED, *pp.* or *a.* re-*flek*-ted, thrown back from what it strikes on.

REFLECTENT, *a.* re-*flek*-tent, flying back.

REFLECTIBLE, *a.* re-*flekt*-e-bl, that may be reflected or thrown back.

REFLECTING, *a.* re-*flekt*-ing, throwing back; given to reflection; casting censure. **Reflecting telescope**, an astronomical telescope in which the image is seen from a concave reflector instead of through a lens.

REFLECTINGLY, *ad.* re-*flekt*-ing-le, with reflection or with censure.

REFLECTION, *n.* re-*flek*-shon, act of reflecting; the state of being reflected; that which is reflected; thoughtful consideration, specially self-consideration; attention to states of self-consciousness or one's mental operations; the expression of thought; censure; reproach. (Fr. *réflection.*)

REFLECTIVE, *a.* re-*flek*-tiv, reflecting; considering the operations of the mind or things past; exercising reflexion, or reflexive.

REFLECTIVELY, *ad.* re-*flek*-tiv-le, in a reflective manner.

REFLECTIVENESS, *n.* re-*flek*-tiv-ness, power of reflection.

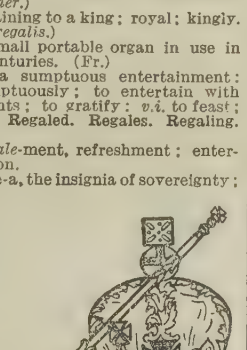
REFLECTOR, *n.* re-*flek*-tor, that which reflects; a polished surface reflecting light or heat; a mirror; a reflecting telescope.

REFLEX, *a. ree*-fleks, directed back; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture [Painting]; bent back or reflected [Bot.]; produced in reaction, said of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under a stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves: *n.* reflexion; reflected light. (L. *reflexus*, a turning back again.)

REFLEXED, *a. ree*-flekst, curved back; bent back abruptly.

REFLEXIBILITY, *n.* re-*fleks*-ib-*il*-it-e, quality of being reflexible.
REFLEXIBLE, *a.* re-*fleks*-e-bl, capable of being reflected.
REFLEXION, *n.* re-*fleks*-yon, reflection; the act or state of being reflected.
REFLEXITY, *n.* re-*fleks*-it-e, capacity of being reflected.
REFLEXIVE, *a.* re-*fleks*-iv, having respect to something past; having respect to something; referring back to the subject [Gram.]. (Fr. *réflexif.*)
REFLEXIVELY, *ad.* re-*fleks*-iv-le, in a reflexive manner.
REFLEXLY, *ad.* re-*fleks*-le, in a reflex manner.
REFLOAT, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-*floht*, to float a boat after it has been sunk or has gone aground; to float anew. Refloated. Refloating. Refloats.
REFLOW, *v.i.* ree-*floh*, to flow back. Reflowed. Reflowing. Reflows.
REFLUCTUATION, *n.* re-*fluk*-tew-*ay*-shon, a flowing back.
REFLUENT, *a.* *ref*-loo-ent, flowing back; ebbing. (L. *refluens.*)
REFLUX, *n.* *ree*-fluks, a flowing back; backward course. (L.)
REFOLD, *v.t.* ree-*fohld*, to fold again. Refolded. Refolding. Refolds.
REFORGE, *v.t.* ree-*forj*, to forge again. Reforged. Reforges. Reforging.
REFORM, *n.* re-*form*, a changing for the better; amendment; an extension and more equable distribution of the franchise: *v.t.* to change for the better; to amend; to correct: *v.i.* to abandon that which is evil or corrupt; to be amended. Reform school, a reformatory. Reformed. Reforming. Reforms. (Fr. *réformer.*)
RE-FORM, *v.t.* ree-*fawrm*, to form or arrange again. Re-formed. Re-forming. Re-forms.
REFORMATION, *n.* ref-or-*may*-shon, the act of reforming; the state of being reformed; correction or amendment; the act of forming anew. The Reformation, the great religious revolt of the 16th century, headed by Luther, which resulted in the establishment, over a large section of Europe, of the Protestant religion. (O.Fr.)
RE-FORMATION, *n.* ree-form-*ay*-shon, the forming or arranging again.
REFORMATIVE, *a.* re-*form*-at-iv, forming again; improving.
REFORMATORY, *a.* re-*form*-at-or-e, tending to produce improvement: *n.* an institution for the reform of juvenile delinquents.
REFORMED, *pp.* or *a.* re-*formd*, restored to a good state. Reformed church, that section of the Protestant church which, on the ground of doctrine and discipline, separated from the section named after Luther, and adopted the Calvinistic theological system and ecclesiastical polity.
REFORMER, *n.* re-*form*-er, one who effects a reformation; a prominent actor in the Reformation; an advocate of political reform; a supporter of the Reform Bill of 1832.
REFORMIST, *a.* re-*form*-ist, pertaining to reformers.
REFORTIFY, *v.t.* ree-*fort*-e-fi, to fortify anew. Refortified. Refortifies. Refortifying.
RE-FOUND, *v.t.* ree-*found*, to establish again. Re-founded. Re-founding. Re-founds.
REFRACT, *v.t.* re-*frakt*, to bend at an angle. Refracted. Refracting. Refracts. (L. *refractus*, bent back.)
REFRACTED, *pp.* or *a.* re-*frakt*-ed, turned from a direct course; bent back at an acute angle [Bot. and Conch.].
REFRACTING, *a.* re-*frakt*-ing, turning rays from a direct course.
REFRACTION, *n.* re-*frak*-shon, bending at an angle, said of a ray of light or heat as it passes through a smooth surface into a medium of a different density or through a lens. Angle of refraction, the angle made by a ray of light and a line perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it is passing. Astronomical refraction, the apparent angular elevation of the celestial bodies above their true places, due to the refracting power of the air. Double refraction, the refracting of light in two directions.
REFRACTIVE, *a.* re-*frak*-tiv, refracting; pertaining to refraction.
REFRACTIVENESS, *n.* re-*frak*-tiv-ness, the quality of refracting.
REFRACTIVITY, *n.* *ree*-frak-*tiv*-e-te, refractiveness.
REFRACTOMETER, *n.* *ree*-frak-*tom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring refraction.
REFRACTOR, *n.* re-*frak*-tor, a telescope in which the object is seen direct through a lens instead of being reflected from a concave mirror.
REFRACTORILY, *ad.* re-*frakt*-tor-il-e, in a refractory manner.
REFRACTORINESS, *n.* re-*frakt*-tor-e-ness, perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience; difficulty of fusion.
REFRACTORY, *a.* re-*frakt*-tor-e, sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; contumacious; difficult of fusion; difficult to deal with: *n.* a person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. (L. *refractarius.*)
REFRAGABILITY, *n.* *ref*-rag-ab-*il*-it-e, the quality of being refragable. (L. *refragabilis.*)
REFRAGABLE, *a.* *ref*-rag-a-bl, that may be refuted.
REFRAIN, *v.t.* re-*frane*, to forbear; to abstain; to restrain: *v.i.* to keep one's self from action; to forbear. Refrained. Refraining. Refrains. (O.Fr. *refrener.*)
REFRAIN, *n.* re-*frane*, the burden of a song or that which is repeated at the end of each stanza; a kind of musical repetition. (Fr.)
REFRAME, *v.t.* *ree*-frame, to frame again. Reframed. Reframes. Reframing.
REFRANGIBILITY, *n.* re-*fran*-je-*bil*-it-e, refrangibleness.
REFRANGIBLE, *a.* re-*franj*-e-bl, capable of being refracted.
REFRANGIBLENESS, *n.* re-*franj*-e-bl-ness, quality of being refrangible.
REFRENATION, *n.* re-fre-*nay*-shon, a bridling back; restraint.
REFRESH, *v.t.* re-*fresh*, to cool; to give new strength to; to relieve after fatigue; to revive after depression, or what is drooping: *v.i.* to revive; to supply refreshment; to eat or drink. Refreshed. Refreshes. Refreshing. (O.Fr. *refreschir.*)
REFRESHER, *n.* re-*fresh*-er, he who or that which refreshes; an additional daily fee paid to a barrister in a protracted case; a drink, especially a cooling one.
REFRESHING, *ppr.* or *a.* re-*fresh*-ing, cooling; invigorating; reanimating: *n.* refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering.
REFRESHINGLY, *ad.* re-*fresh*-ing-le, so as to refresh.
REFRESHINGNESS, *n.* re-*fresh*-ing-ness, the quality of being refreshed.
REFRESHMENT, *n.* re-*fresh*-ment, act of refreshing; the state of being refreshed; new life or animation after depression; that which gives fresh strength or vigour; food or drink. (O.Fr. *refreschissement.*)
REFRIGERANT, *a.* re-*frij*-er-ant, cooling; allaying heat: *n.* that which cools; a medicine which abates heat, and refreshes the patient. (L. *refrigerans*, making cool again.)
REFRIGERATE, *v.t.* re-*frij*-er-ate, to cool; to freeze. Refrigerated. Refrigerates. Refrigerating. (L. *refrigeratus.*)
REFRIGERATION, *n.* re-*frij*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of cooling; reduction of temperature below that of the air; the state of being cooled.
REFRIGERATIVE, *a.* re-*frij*-er-at-iv, refrigerant: *n.* a refrigerant.
REFRIGERATOR, *n.* re-*frij*-er-ate-or, an ice chest; a chamber used for cold storage.
REFRIGERATORY, *a.* re-*frij*-er-ate-or-e, cooling: *n.* a refrigerator.
REFRINGENT, *a.* re-*frinj*-ent, refracting.
REFT, reft, past of to reave; bereft; deprived.
REFUGE, *n.* *ref*-yewj, protection from danger or distress; any place which affords such protection; a temporary retreat or shelter; asylum; expedient: *v.t.* to shelter: *v.i.* to take refuge. Cities of refuge, cities among the Jews appointed as a safe retreat to any one who unintentionally committed homicide. House of refuge, a charitable institution for the homeless or destitute. Refuged. Refuges. Refuging. (Fr.)
REFUGEE, *n.* ref-yew-*jee*, one who flees for shelter to a place of refuge, specially to a foreign country, for political reasons, or in times of persecution. (O.Fr. *refugié*, taken refuge.)

REFUGEEISM, *n.* ref-yew-*jee*-izm, the state of being a refugee.
REFULGENCE, *n.* re-*ful*-jence, a flood of light; splendour.
REFULGENCY, *n.* re-*ful*-jen-se, refulgence.
REFULGENT, *a.* re-*ful*-jent, casting a bright light; shining. (L. *refulgens*, shining back.)
REFULGENTLY, *ad.* re-*ful*-jent-le, in a refulgent manner.
REFUND, *v.t.* re-*fund*, to repay; to restore. **Refunded.** Refunding. Refunds. (L. *refundo*, restore.)
REFUNDER, *n.* re-*fund*-er, one who repays.
REFUNDMENT, *n.* re-*fund*-ment, the act of refunding.
REFURBISH, *v.t.* re-*ferb*-ish, to furbish another time. **Refurbished.** Refurbishes. **Refurbishing.**
REFURNISH, *v.t.* re-*fern*-ish, to furnish again. **Refurnished.** Refurnishes. **Refurnishing.**
REFUSABLE, *a.* re-*fewz*-a-bl, that may be refused.
REFUSAL, *n.* re-*fewz*-al, the act of refusing; denial of anything demanded or offered for acceptance; the choice of taking or refusing.
REFUSE, *v.t.* re-*fewz*, to deny a request or command; to decline; to reject: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply. **Refused.** Refuses. **Refusing.** (Fr. *refuser.*)
REFUSE, *a.* *ref*-yewce, refused; rejected; worthless: *n.* that which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. **Refuse destructor,** a furnace for burning town waste; an incinerator.
REFUSER, *n.* re-*fewz*-er, one who refuses or rejects.
REFUTABILITY, *n.* re-*fewt*-ab-*il*-it-e, capability of being refuted.
REFUTABLE, *a.* re-*fewt*-a-bl, that may be refuted; that may be proved false or erroneous.
REFUTATION, *n.* ref-yew-*tay*-shon, the act of refuting.
REFUTATORY, *a.* re-*few*-tat-or-e, tending to refute.
REFUTE, *v.t.* re-*fewt*, to prove to be false or wrong. **Refuted.** Refutes. **Refuting.** (Fr. *réfuter.*)
REFUTER, *n.* re-*fewt*-er, one who refutes.
REGAIN, *v.t.* re-*gane*, to gain anew; to recover possession of; to reach again. **Regained.** Regaining. Regains. (Fr. *regagner.*)
REGAL, *a.* *ree*-gal, pertaining to a king; royal; kingly. (Fr. *régale*, from L. *regalis.*)
REGAL, *n.* *ree*-gal, a small portable organ in use in the 16th and 17th centuries. (Fr.)
REGALE, *n.* re-*gale*, a sumptuous entertainment: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify: *v.i.* to feast; to fare sumptuously. **Regaled.** Regales. **Regaling.** (Fr. *régaler.*)
REGALEMENT, *n.* re-*gale*-ment, refreshment; entertainment; gratification.
REGALIA, *n.pl.* re-*gale*-e-a, the insignia of sovereignty; the symbols of a society; the badge and other decorations of an order of knighthood; the rights and prerogatives of a king [Law]; a cigar of large size. (L.)



Regalia.

REGALISM, *n.* *ree*-gal-izm, the undue exercise of royal authority; the doctrine of kingly supremacy in church matters.
REGALITY, *n.* re-*gal*-it-e, royalty; sovereignty; in Scotland, a certain territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred on a noble by the king.
REGALLY, *ad.* *ree*-gal-le, in a royal manner.
REGARD, *n.* re-*gard*, attention of the mind; a meaning look; consideration; respect; repute: *v.t.* to notice particularly; to heed; to value; to esteem; to respect. **Regarded.** Regarding. Regards. (Fr. *regarder.*)
REGARDABLE, *a.* re-*gard*-a-bl, worthy of notice.
REGARDANT, *a.* re-*gard*-ant, looking behind or backwards [Her.]. (O.Fr.)
REGARDFUL, *a.* re-*gahrd*-ful, taking notice; heedful; respectful.
REGARDFULLY, *ad.* re-*gahrd*-ful-le, with regard.
REGARDFULNESS, *n.* re-*gahrd*-ful-ness, the quality of being regardful.
REGARDING, *prep.* re-*gahrd*-ing, respecting; concerning; related to.
REGARDLESS, *a.* re-*gahrd*-less, heedless; unobservant; without regard.
REGARDLESSLY, *ad.* re-*gahrd*-less-le, heedlessly.
REGARDLESSNESS, *n.* re-*gahrd*-less-ness, heedlessness.
REGATHER, *v.t.* ree-*gath*-er, to collect again. **Regathered.** Regathering. Regathers.
REGATTA, *n.* re-*gat*-ta, a gondola race at Venice; a race-meeting for water craft. (It.)
REGELATION, *n.* re-jel-*ay*-shon, the congelation under water, as well as in air, of two pieces of ice when brought into contact above the freezing point; freezing after a slight thaw. (L. *re*, and *gelatus*, frozen.)
REGENCY, *n.* *ree*-jen-se, government by a regent; jurisdiction of a regent; a body entrusted with vicarious government.
REGENERACY, *n.* re-*jen*-er-as-e, state of being regenerated.
REGENERATE, *a.* re-*jen*-er-ate, reproduced; regenerated: *v.t.* to generate or produce anew; to renew the heart by a change of the affections from a carnal to a spiritual life. **Regenerated.** Regenerates. Regenerating. (L. *regeneratus*, produced anew.)
REGENERATENESS, *n.* re-*jen*-er-ate-ness, state of being regenerated.
REGENERATION, *n.* re-*jen*-er-*ay*-shon, reproduction; the act of becoming a Christian. **Baptismal regeneration,** the doctrine that the power of spiritual life is restored to the soul in the sacrament of baptism.
REGENERATIVE, *a.* re-*jen*-er-at-iv, reproducing; renewing.
REGENERATOR, *n.* re-*jen*-er-ate-or, a device for obtaining a high temperature in furnaces.
REGENERATORY, *a.* re-*jen*-er-ate-or-e, having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or reform.
REGENESIS, *n.* re-*jen*-es-is, re-birth; reproduction.
REGENT, *a.* *ree*-gent, ruling; exercising vicarious authority: *n.* a ruler; one who governs in the minority, absence, or disability of a monarch; a university teacher; one of a board of superintendence over college and school [New York]. (O.Fr.)
REGENT-BIRD, *n.* *ree*-jent-berd, an Australian bower-bird, *Sericulus chrysocephalus*, named after the Prince Regent, later George IV.
REGENTSHIP, *n.* *ree*-jent-ship, the office of a regent.
REGERMINATE, *v.i.* ree-*jer*-min-ate, to bud again. **Regerminated.** Regerminates. **Regerminating.**
REGERMINATION, *n.* re-*jer*-min-*ay*-shon, a sprouting or germination anew.
REGICIDAL, *a.* rej-e-*side*-al, pertaining to regicide.
REGICIDE, *n.* *rej*-e-side, the killer or the killing of a king. (L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædo*, kill.)
RÉGIE, *n.* ray-*jee*, a monopoly, like that of tobacco in France, by which revenue accrues to a government. (Fr.)
REGILD, *v.t.* ree-*gild*, to gild again. **Regilded.** Regilding. Regilds. **Regilt.**
RÉGIME, *n.* ray-*sjeem*, mode of living: mode of governing or managing; administration, social or political; rule. (Fr.)
REGIMEN, *n.* *rej*-im-en, regulation of diet or habits with a view to health; any beneficial regulation; government [Gram.]; orderly government; system of order. (L.)
REGIMENT, *n.* *rej*-e-ment, a military unit of one or several battalions; a body of troops, consisting of a number of companies, troops or batteries: *v.t.* to form into a regiment or regiments. **Regimented.** Regimenting. Regiments.
REGIMENTAL, *a.* rej-e-*ment*-al, pertaining to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniform worn by the soldiers of a regiment.
REGIMENTATION, *n.* rej-e-men-*tay*-shon, division into regiments; arrangement by regiments.
REGINA, *n.* re-*jy*-na, queen, as Victoria Regina; an official designation of a reigning female monarch. (L. queen.)
REGION, *n.* *ree*-jon, a tract of land or space of indefinite, but usually considerable, extent; an area of distribution; a country; a part of the body. (O.Fr.)

REGIONAL, *a. reej*-on-al, sectional; relating to a region; topographical.
REGIONALLY, *ad. reej*-on-al-le, from a regional point of view.
REGISTER, *n. rej*-is-ter, written official record; the book in which such a register or record is kept; the officer who keeps the register; a list; an apparatus for regulating the admission of air or heat; that which registers; a stop in an organ; musical compass; a regulator; a gauge: *v.t.* to record; to record postal matter; to enter in a register; to correspond in relative position; to fit. **Parish register,** a book in which are recorded the baptisms, marriages, and deaths within the parish. **Make register,** to make the pages and lines fall exactly on one another [Printing]. **Registered. Registering. Registers.** (O.Fr. *registre.*)
REGISTER-OFFICE, *n. rej*-ist-er-*of*-fis, a public record office.
REGISTERSHIP, *n. rej*-ist-er-ship, the office of register or registrar.
REGISTRABLE, *a. rej*-is-tra-bl, fit for registration.
REGISTRAR, *n. rej*-is-trahr, an official who has the keeping of records; one who registers. **Registrar General,** one appointed to superintend registration, specially of births, deaths, and marriages. (Late L. *registrarius.*)
REGISTRARSHIP, *n. rej*-is-trahr-ship, the office of registrar.
REGISTRATION, *n.* rej-is-*tray*-shon, the act of inserting in a register.
REGISTRY, *n. rej*-ist-re, the act of recording in a register; the place where a register is kept; a set of facts recorded; a labour agency. **Registry office,** the office at which a registrar performs civil marriages and records all births and deaths within his district; an office for supplying domestic servants.
REGIUS, *a. ree*-je-us, royal. **Regius Professor,** the incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty; in the English universities, the occupant of a chair founded by Henry VIII. (L.)
REGLET, *n. reg*-let, a flat, narrow moulding [Arch.]; a slip of wood exactly planed, and used for separating lines, and filling up blank spaces [Printing]. (Fr. from L. *regula,* a rule.)
REGNAL, *a. reg*-nal, pertaining to a reign.
REGNANCY, *n. reg*-nan-se, rule; predominance.
REGNANT, *a. reg*-nant, reigning; exercising regal authority; ruling; predominant; prevalent. (L. *regnans,* ruling.)
REGORGE, *v.t.* ree-*gorj,* to vomit; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly. **Regorged. Regorges. Regorging.** (Fr. *regorger.*)
REGRANT, *n.* ree-*grahnt,* a renewed grant: *v.t.* to grant again. **Regranted. Regranting. Regrants.**
REGRATE, *v.t.* re-*grate,* to buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair, a practice which, by raising the price, was at one time a public offence and punishable; to scrape and freshen the blackened walls of a building. **Regrated. Regrates. Regrating.** (Fr. *regratter,* to scrape.)
REGRATER, *n.* re-*grate*-er, one who buys provisions and sells them in the same market.
REGRATING, *n.* re-*grate*-ing, the process of removing the surface of an old hewn stone, to give it a fresh appearance.
REGREET, *n.* re-*greet,* a return or exchange of salutation: *v.t.* to greet again. **Regreeted. Regreeting. Regreets.**
REGRESS, *n. ree*-gress, passage back; return. (L. *regressus,* gone back.)
REGRESSION, *n.* re-*gresh*-on, the act of passing back or returning; retrogression.
REGRESSIVE, *a.* re-*gres*-siv, passing back; returning.
REGRESSIVELY, *ad.* re-*gres*-siv-le, in a regressive manner.
REGRET, *n.* re-*gret,* pain of mind due to reflection on some lost or past action or negligence; sorrow; concern; dissatisfaction: *v.t.* to remember with sorrow; to grieve at; to lament. **Regrets. Regretted. Regretting.** (L. *re,* and A.S. *grœtan,* to weep.)
REGRETFUL, *a.* re-*gret*-ful, full of regret.
REGRETFULLY, *ad.* re-*gret*-ful-le, with regret.
REGRETTABLE, *a.* re-*gret*-ta-bl, to be regretted; unwelcome; worthy of reproof.
REGRETTABLY, *ad.* re-*gret*-tab-le, in a regrettable way.
REGULAR, *a. reg*-yewl-ar, agreeable to rule, law, or principle; governed by rule; with the sides and angles equal [Geom.]; fully qualified; methodical; orderly; periodical; pursued with uniformity; belonging to a monastic order: *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, a member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; a soldier belonging to a permanent army. **Regular troops,** the troops of a standing army. (L. *regularis,* according to rule.)
REGULARITY, *n.* reg-yewl-*ar*-it-e, agreeableness to rule; method; conformity to certain principles; uniformity or steadiness in a course.
REGULARIZATION, *n. reg*-yewl-ar-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of making regular.
REGULARIZE, *v.t. reg*-yewl-ar-ize, to make regular. **Regularized. Regularizes. Regularizing.**
REGULARLY, *ad. reg*-yewl-ar-le, in a regular manner.
REGULATE, *v.t. reg*-yewl-ate, to adjust by rule; to subject to rule; to put in order. **Regulated. Regulates. Regulating.** (L. *regulatus,* regulated.)
REGULATION, *n.* reg-yewl-*ay*-shon, the act of regulating; the state of being regulated; a prescribed rule or order: *a.* fixed by regulation.
REGULATIVE, *a. reg*-yewl-at-iv, tending to regulate.
REGULATOR, *n. reg*-yewl-ate-or, one who or that which regulates; the lever of a watch, which regulates its motions; any part of a machine which regulates its movements. (L.)
REGULUS, *n. reg*-yewl-us, a mineral reduced from its compound by fusion with a reducing agent; antimony; a still impure product of smelting. (L.)
REGULUS, *n. reg*-ew-lus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.
REGURGITATE, *v.t.* re-*gerj*-it-ate, to throw or pour back: *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back. **Regurgitated. Regurgitates. Regurgitating.** (Late L. *regurgitatus.*)
REGURGITATION, *n.* re-gerj-it-*ay*-shon, the act of pouring back; reabsorption.
REHABILITATE, *v.t.* ree-hab-*il*-it-ate, to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate. **Rehabilitated. Rehabilitates. Rehabilitating.**
REHABILITATION, *n.* ree-hab-il-it-*ay*-shon, act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.
REHANDLE, *v.t.* ree-*han*-dl, to handle anew. **Rehandled. Rehandles. Rehandling.**
REHANG, *v.t.* ree-*hang,* to hang again. **Rehanged. Rehanging. Rehangs. Rehung.**
REHASH, *v.t.* ree-*hash,* to hash anew; to go over an old argument. **Rehashed. Rehashes. Rehashing.**
REHEAR, *v.t.* ree-*heer,* to hear or try a second time. **Reheard. Rehearing. Rehears.**
REHEARING, *n.* ree-*heer*-ing, a second hearing.
REHEARSAL, *n.* re-*herse*-al, repetition of the words of another; narration; recital in private.
REHEARSE, *v.t.* re-*herse,* to repeat the words of another; to narrate; to act in private for performance in public. **Rehearsed. Rehearses. Rehearsing.** (Fr. *reherser,* harrow.)
REHEARSER, *n.* re-*herse*-er, one who recites or narrates.
RE-HEAT, *v.t. ree*-heet, to heat again. **Re-heated. Re-heating. Re-heats.**
REHOUSE, *v.t.* ree-*houz,* to give new dwellings to. **Rehoused. Rehouses. Rehousing.**
REI, *n.* ree, a Portuguese money of account, a thousand reis making a milreis. (Port.)
REICHSRATH, *n. rikes*-raht, the parliament of the former Austrian Empire. (Ger. *reich,* empire, and *rath,* counsel.)
REICHSTAG, *n. rike*-stahg, the lower chamber of the parliament of the former German Empire. (Ger. *reich,* empire, and *tag,* a day.)
REIGLE, *n. ree*-gl, a hollow cut or channel for guiding anything. (Fr. *règle,* a rule.)
REIGN, *n.* rane, royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; the time during which a monarch reigns; dominion; influence: *v.i.* to rule as a monarch; to prevail; to govern. **Reigned. Reigning. Reigns.** (O.Fr. *regne.*)
REIGNING, *ppr.* or *a. rane*-ing, exercising supreme power; predominating; prevailing.

RE-IGNITE, *v.t.* ree-ig-*nite*, to set fire to once more. Re-ignited. Re-ignites. Re-igniting.
REILLUMINATION, *n.* ree-il-*loom*-in-*ay*-shon, act of reillumining; the state of being reillumined.
REILLUMINE, *v.t.* ree-il-*loom*-in, to enlighten again. Reillumined. Reillumines. Reillumining.
REIM, *n.* reem, a strip of ox-hide rendered pliable.
REIMBODY, *v.t.* ree-im-*bod*-e, to embody again. Reimbodied. Reimbodies. Reimbodying.
REIMBURSABLE, *a.* ree-im-*berse*-a-bl, that may be repaid.
REIMBURSE, *v.t.* ree-im-*berse*, to refund; to repay. Reimbursed. Reimburses. Reimbursing.
REIMBURSEMENT, *n.* ree-im-*berse*-ment, repayment.
REIMBURSER, *n.* ree-im-*berse*-er, one who reimburses.
REIMPORT, *v.t.* re-im-*pawrt*, to import back what has been exported. Reimported. Reimporting. Reimports.
REIMPORTATION, *n.* ree-im-por-*tay*-shon, the act of reimporting.
RE-IMPRESSION, *n.* ree-im-*pres*-shon, a reprint or second impression.
REIN, *n.* rane, the strap of a bridle leading from each side of the bit; the means of curbing, restraining or governing; government: *v.t.* to govern by a bridle; to restrain. Give rein, to give licence. Take the reins, to take the guidance. Reined. Reining. Reins. (O.Fr. *reine.*)
RE-INCARNATION, *n.* ree-in-kahr-*nay*-shon, re-embodiment; the belief that the soul returns again and again to earth.
REINDEER, *n. rane*-deer, the caribou, the northern deer, *Rangifer tarandus*, which has been domesticated and rendered in many ways serviceable to man. Reindeer moss, a lichen on which the reindeer subsists during winter, *Cladonia rangiferina.* (Formed by adding *deer* to Ice. *hreinn*, a reindeer.)
REINFORCE, *n.* ree-in-*force*, the thick part of the breech of a gun: *v.t.* to strengthen by additional men or material; to add to the strength of. Reinforced concrete, concrete strengthened by the inclusion of steel bars or netting. Reinforced. Reinforces. Reinforcing.
REINLESS, *a. rane*-less, without restraint; unchecked.
REINS, *n.pl.* ranes, the kidneys; the loins; the lower part of the back. (O.Fr. from L. *renes*, kidneys.)
REINSTALL, *v.t.* re-in-*stawl*, to put in possession again. Reinstalled. Reinstalling. Reinstalls.
REINSTATE, *v.t.* ree-in-*state*, to restore to a state from which one has been removed. Reinstated. Reinstates. Reinstating.
REINSTATEMENT, *n.* ree-in-*state*-ment, re-establishment; the act of reinstating.
REINSURANCE, *n.* ree-in-*shoor*-ance, a transfer of the risks of insurance to others.
REINSURE, *v.t.* ree-in-*shoor*, to insure against loss by the grantor of a policy of insurance. Reinsured. Reinsures. Reinsuring.
REINSURER, *n.* ree-in-*shoor*-er, one who guards himself against loss on a policy he has granted by again insuring the insured property.
REINTEGRATION, *n.* ree-in-teg-*ray*-shon, a renewing; restoration. (Late L. *reintegratus.*)
REINVESTMENT, *n.* ree-in-*vest*-ment, act of investing anew.
REINVIGORATE, *v.t.* ree-in-*vig*-or-ate, to reanimate; to revive in vigour. Reinvigorated. Reinvigorates. Reinvigorating.
REIS-EFFENDI, *n.* rees-ef-*fen*-de, one of the chief ministers of state in the former Ottoman Empire who held the portfolio for foreign affairs and acted as a chancellor. (Ar.)
REISSUE, *n.* ree-*ish*-shoo or ree-*is*-sew, a second or repeated issue: *v.t.* to issue a second time. Reissued. Reissues. Reissuing.
REITERATE, *v.t* re-*it*-er-ate, to repeat again and again. Reiterated. Reiterates. Reiterating. (Late L. *reiteratus.*)
REITERATEDLY, *ad.* re-*it*-er-ate-ed-le, repeatedly.
REITERATION, *n.* re-it-er-*ay*-shon, repetition.
REITERATIVE, *n.* re-*it*-er-at-iv, a word or part of a word reduplicated; a verb denoting repetition or intensification of the act [Gram.].
REIVER, *n. reev*-er, a reaver.
REJECT, *v.t.* re-*jekt*, to throw away; to discard; to refuse to receive; to refuse to grant. Rejected. Rejecting. Rejects. (O.Fr. *rejecter.*)
REJECTABLE, *a.* re-*jekt*-a-bl, that may be rejected.
REJECTAMENTA, *n.pl.* re-*jekt*-a-*men*-ta, refuse: matter thrown away. (L.)
REJECTER, *n.* re-*jekt*-er, one who rejects or refuses.
REJECTION, *n.* re-*jek*-shon, act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.
REJECTIVE, *a.* re-*jekt*-iv, tending to reject.
REJECTMENT, *n.* re-*jekt*-ment, matter thrown away.
REJECTOR, *n.* re-*jekt*-or, a rejecter.
REJOICE, *v.i.* re-*joyce*, to experience joy: *v.t.* to make joyful; to gladden. Rejoiced. Rejoices. Rejoicing. (O.Fr. *resjoir.*)
REJOICER, *n.* re-*joyce*-er, one who rejoices.
REJOICING, *n.* re-*joyce*-ing, expression of joy; subject of joy; experience of joy: *n.pl.* ebullitions of gladness.
REJOICINGLY, *ad.* re-*joyce*-ing-le, with joy or exultation.
REJOIN, *v.t.* re-*joyn*, to join again after separation; to meet again; to reunite: *v.i.* to answer to a reply; to answer, as the defendant, to the plaintiff's replication [Law]. Rejoined. Rejoining. Rejoins. (Fr. *rejoindre.*)
REJOINDER, *n.* re-*joyn*-der, an answer to a reply; an answer; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication [Law].
REJOINT, *v.t.* re-*joynt*, to reunite joints; to fill up old joints of walls with fresh mortar. Rejointed. Rejointing. Rejoints.
REJOINTING, *n.* ree-*joynt*-ing, the filling up of the joints of stones in buildings.
REJUDGE, *v.t.* ree-*juj*, to judge again; to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision. Rejudged. Rejudges. Rejudging.
REJUVENATE, *v.t.* re-*joo*-ven-ate, to render young again. Rejuvenated. Rejuvenates. Rejuvenating. (L. *re*, and *juvenis*, young.)
REJUVENATION, *n.* re-joo-ven-*ay*-shon, the act of rejuvenating; the state of being rejuvenated.
REJUVENESCENCE, *n.* re-joo-ven-*es*-sence, renewal of youth: the state of being made or of becoming young again. (Late L. *rejuvenescens*, growing young again.)
REJUVENESCENT, *a.* re-joo-ven-*es*-sent, growing young again.
REJUVENIZE, *v.t.* re-*joo*-ven-ize, to render young again. Rejuvenized. Rejuvenizes. Rejuvenizing.
REKINDLE, *v.t.* re-*kin*-dl, to kindle again: to inflame or rouse anew. Rekindled. Rekindles. Rekindling.
RELABEL, *v.t.* ree-*lay*-bel, to put a fresh label on. Relabelled. Relabelling. Relabels.
RELAID, *p.* and *pp. ree*-lade, of to relay.
RELAIS, *n.* re-*lay*, a narrow walk outside the rampart to prevent the soil being washed down into the ditch [Fort.]. (Fr.)
RELAND, *v.t.* ree-*land*, to land again: *v.i.* to go on shore after having embarked. Relanded. Relanding. Relands.
RELAPSE, *n.* re-*laps*, a sliding or falling back, particularly to a former bad state: *v.i.* to fall back; to return to a former state or practice. Relapsed. Relapses. Relapsing. (L. *relapsus*, slipped back.)
RELAPSER, *n.* re-*laps*-er, one who relapses into vice or error.
RELATE, *v.t.* re-*late* to narrate the particulars of an event; to ally by connection or kindred: *v.i.* to have reference; to refer. Related. Relates. Relating. (Fr. *relater.*)
RELATED, *a.* re-*late*-ed, allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, specially by consanguinity.
RELATEDNESS, *n.* re-*late*-ed-ness, the state of being related.
RELATER, *n.* re-*late*-er, one who tells, or narrates: an informant; a relator.
RELATERAL, *a.* ree-*lat*-er-al, pertaining to relative word forms.
RELATING, *a.* re-*late*-ing, having relation or reference; concerning.
RELATION, *n.* re-*lay*-shon, the act of relating or telling; that which is related; reference; connection between things; connection by birth or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman; resemblance of phenomena; analogy; ratio; proportion. (Fr.)
RELATIONAL, *a.* re-*lay*-shon-al, having relation or kindred.
RELATIONSHIP, *n.* re-*lay*-shon-ship, the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

RELATIVE, *a.* *rel*-at-iv, having, or implying, relation; having relation to something else; relating to a word, sentence, or clause [Gram.]; respecting; pertinent: *n.* a person connected by blood or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; that which has relation to something else; a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent [Gram.]. (Fr. *relatif.*)

RELATIVELY, *ad.* *rel*-at-iv-le, with or in relation; not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, *n.* *rel*-at-iv-ness, state of having relation.

RELATIVITY, *n.* rel-at-*iv*-e-te, relativeness; a theory propounded by Einstein, the German-Swiss physicist, that all motion is relative, and viewing life simply as the object of, or in relation to, the intellect.

RELATOR, *n.* re-*late*-or, a relater; an informer.

RELAX, *v.t.* re-*laks*, to slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less strict or severe; to relieve from a state of strain or effort; to relieve from constipation; to make languid: *v.i.* to abate in severity or tension; to remit in close attention. Relaxed. Relaxes. Relaxing. (Fr. *relaxer.*)

RELAXABLE, *a.* re-*laks*-a-bl, that may be relaxed.

RELAXANT, *n.* re-*laks*-ant, a medicine that relaxes.

RELAXATION, *n.* re-laks-*ay*-shon, the act of relaxing; the state of being relaxed; remission of tension or rigour; remission of attention or application.

RELAXATIVE, *a.* re-*laks*-at-iv, having the quality of relaxing; laxative: *n.* that which relaxes or is laxative.

RELAXED, *a.* re-*lakst*, in a relaxed state, as a relaxed throat.

RELAXING, *a.* re-*laks*-ing, tending to relax; calculated to weaken the solids of the body.

RELAY, *n.* re-*lay*, a supply of anything kept for relief; one of a team working in stages; a repeater; an electrical instrument for strengthening an enfeebled current. (Fr. *relais.*)

RELAY, *v.t.* ree-*lay*, to lay a second time; to pass on, as a message received. Relayed. Relaying. Relays.

RELEASABLE, *a.* re-*leecc*-a-bl, that may be released.

RELEASE, *n.* re-*leece*, liberation from restraint or pain; discharge from an obligation: *v.t.* to set free from restraint; to free from pain, care, trouble or grief; to free from obligation or claim. Deed of release, a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim [Law]. Released. Releases. Releasing. (Fr. *relaisser.*)

RE-LEASE, *v.t.* *ree*-leece, to give a new lease to. Re-leased. Re-leases. Re-leasing.

RELEASEMENT, *n.* re-*leece*-ment, the act of releasing.

RELEASER, *n.* re-*leece*-er, one who releases.

RELEGATE, *v.t.* *rel*-eg-ate, to banish; to send into exile; to transfer; to place in a lower position. Relegated. Relegates. Relegating. (L. *relegatus*, sent.)

RELEGATION, *n.* rel-eg-*ay*-shon, the act of relegating.

RELENT, *v.i.* re-*lent*, to soften in temper; to become less severe; to yield. Relented. Relenting. Relents. (Fr. *ralentir*, to slacken.)

RELENTING, *n.* re-*lent*-ing, act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENTLESS, *a.* re-*lent*-less, unmoved by pity; unrelenting; merciless.

RELENTLESSLY, *ad.* re-*lent*-les-le, in a relentless manner.

RELENTLESSNESS, *n.* re-*lent*-les-ness, the being relentless.

RELET, *v.t.* ree-*let*, to let anew, as a house. Relet. Relets. Reletting.

RELEVANCE, *n.* *rel*-e-vance, relevancy.

RELEVANCY, *n.* *rel*-ev-an-se, state of being relevant; pertinence; appositeness; sufficiency to warrant the conclusion.

RELEVANT, *a.* *rel*-ev-ant, pertinent; applicable. (Fr. raising.)

RELEVANTLY, *ad.* *rel*-ev-ant-le, pertinently.

RELIABILITY, *n.* re-ly-ab-*il*-it-e, reliableness.

RELIABLE, *a.* re-*ly*-a-bl, that may be relied on or trusted; trustworthy.

RELIABLENESS, *n.* re-*ly*-a-bl-ness, the state of being reliable.

RELIABLY, *ad.* re-*ly*-ab-le, so as to be relied on.

RELIANCE, *n.* re-*ly*-ance, rest or repose of mind due to confidence; trust; confidence.

RELIANT, *a.* re-*ly*-ant, having reliance.

RELIC, *n.* *rel*-ik, that which remains after loss or decay of the rest; the remains of a deceased person; a memento of the dead; an object religiously cherished on account of its having belonged to some saint. (Fr. *relique.*)

RELICT, *n.* *rel*-ikt, a widow. (L. *relicta*, left behind.)

RELIEF, *n.* re-*leef*, alleviation of pain or grief; that which alleviates; release, as a sentinel, from his post; the one who takes his place; aid; redress; prominence beyond the plane on which a carving is made or anything embossed; the representation of any prominence by shading of different intensities. Relief map, a model in which the elevations are moulded in relief according to the contours. (Fr.)

RELIER, *n.* re-*ly*-er, one who relies.

RELIEVABLE, *a.* re-*leev*-a-bl, capable of being relieved.

RELIEVE, *v.t.* re-*leev*, to set free from; to ease; to alleviate; to release from a post of duty or from a state of siege; to succour; to mitigate; to assist. Relieved. Relieves. Relieving. (Fr. *relever.*)

RELIEVER, *n.* re-*leev*-er, one who relieves.

RELIEVING, *a.* re-*leev*-ing, helping to relieve. Relieving officer, an official in a parish or poor law union entrusted with the relief of the poor.

RELIEVO, *n.* *rel*-e-*ave*-o, or re-*lee*-vo, relief; prominence of figures in statuary and carving. (It.)

RELIGHT, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-*lite*, to light anew; to rekindle. Relighted. Relighting. Relights. Relit.

RELIGIEUSE, *n.* re-*leesj*-e-erz, a nun. (Fr.)

RELIGIEUX, *n.* re-*leesj*-e-er, a monk or friar. (Fr.)

RELIGION, *n.* re-*lij*-on, a habitual, all-pervading sense of dependence on, reverence for, and responsibility to, a higher power; or a mode of thinking, feeling, and acting, which respects, trusts in, and strives after, the Divine, or God; any system of faith and worship. (Fr.)

RELIGIONARY, *a.* re-*lij*-on-ar-e, pertaining to religion.

RELIGIONISM, *n.* re-*lij*-on-izm, profession of religion.

RELIGIONIST, *n.* re-*lij*-on-ist, one more or less fanatically devoted or partial to a particular religion; one who affects religion.

RELIGIONLESS, *a.* re-*lij*-on-less, without religion.

RELIGIOSE, *a.* re-*lij*-e-ose, religious to excess, generally as a cloak.

RELIGIOSITY, *n.* re-*lij*-e-*os*-it-e, excessive religiousness.

RELIGIOUS, *a.* re-*lij*-us, pertaining or relating to religion; pious; godly; devoted to the practice of religion; teaching religion; set apart for religious purposes; scrupulously exact; bound by monastic vows: *n.* a person bound by monastic vows. (Fr. *religieux.*)

RELIGIOUSLY, *ad.* re-*lij*-us-le, in a religious manner.

RELIGIOUSNESS, *n.* re-*lij*-us-ness, quality or state of being religious.

RELINQUENT, *a.* re-*ling*-kwent, relinquishing: *n.* one who relinquishes.

RELINQUISH, *v.t.* re-*lingk*-kwish, to withdraw from; to quit; to renounce a claim to; to give up. Relinquished. Relinquishes. Relinquishing. (O.Fr. *relinquir.*)

RELINQUISHER, *n.* re-*ling*-kwish-er, one who relinquishes.

RELINQUISHMENT, *n.* re-*ling*-kwish-ment, the act of relinquishing or giving up.

RELIQUARY, *n.* *rel*-ik-war-e, a case for relics; a casket in which relics are kept. (Fr. *reliquaire.*)

RELIQUE, *n.* rel-*eek*, a relic. (Fr.)

RELIQUIÆ, *n.pl.* re-*lik*-we-ee, the fossil remains of plants and animals. (L.)

RELISH, *n.* *rel*-ish, sensation of flavour; taste; taste which pleases; appreciation; liking; delight; power of appreciation; power of pleasing; a small quantity just perceptible; a sauce; an appetizer: *v.t.* to give an agreeable taste to; to like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoyment of: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour. Relished. Relishes. Relishing. (O.Fr. *relais*, an after-taste.)

RELISHABLE, *a.* *rel*-ish-a-bl, having an agreeable taste.

RELIVE, *v.i.* ree-*liv*, to live again; to revive. Relived. Relives. Reliving.

RELOAD, *v.t.* ree-*lohd*, to load again. Reloaded. Reloading. Reloads.

RELUCENT, *a.* re-*loo*-sent, shining; transparent. (L. *relucens*, shining.)
RELUCTANCE, *n.* re-*lukt*-ance, the state of being reluctant; unwillingness; repugnance.
RELUCTANCY, *n.* re-*lukt*-an-se, reluctance.
RELUCTANT, *a.* re-*lukt*-ant, striving against; much opposed in heart; disinclined; done or granted unwillingly. (L. *reluctans*, struggling.)
RELUCTANTLY, *ad.* re-*lukt*-ant-le, with reluctance.
RELUME, *v.t.* re-*lewm*, to relumine. Relumed. Relumes. Reluming.
RELUMINE, *v.t.* re-*lewm*-in, to light anew; to rekindle. Relumined. Relumines. Relumining. (L. *relumino*, light.)
RELY, *v.i.* re-*ly*, to rest on; to have confidence in; to trust. Relied. Relies. Relying. (Fr. *relier*.)
REMAIN, *v.i.* re-*mane*, to continue in a place or state; to stay; to be left existing or left over; not to be lost; to be left. Remained. Remaining. Remains. (O.Fr. *remaindre*.)
REMAINDER, *n.* re-*mane*-der, anything left after the removal of a part; the quantity left after division [Arith.]; an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined [Law]; an unsold copy of a book issued at a reduced price: *a.* remaining; left. Remainder man, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined [Law].
REMAINDERSHIP, *n.* re-*mane*-der-ship, the tenure of a remainder [Law].
REMAINS, *n.pl.* re-*maynz*, a corpse; literary productions left by one deceased.
REMAKE, *v.t.* ree-*make*, to make anew. Remade. Remakes. Remaking.
REMAN, *v.t.* ree-*man*, to furnish with fresh men: to infuse courage into. Remanned. Remanning. Remans.
REMAND, *v.t.* re-*mahnd*, to call or send back: to remit in custody or under bail. Remanded. Remanding. Remands. (Fr. *remander*.)
REMANDMENT, *n.* re-*mahnd*-ment, a remanding or ordering back.
REMANENCY, *n.* *rem*-an-en-se, a remaining.
REMANENT, *a.* *rem*-an-ent, remaining. (L. *remanens*, remaining.)
REMANET, *n.* *rem*-a-net, a lawsuit standing over for hearing or a proceeding which delays its hearing. (L.)
RE-MARK, *v.t.* ree-*mahrk*, to mark again. Re-marked. Re-marking. Re-marks.
REMARK, *n.* re-*mahrk*, notice or observation, particularly in words or writing: *v.t.* to take notice of; to express by way of remark. Remarked. Remarking. Remarks. (Fr. *remarquer*, mark.)
REMARKABLE, *a.* re-*mahrk*-a-bl, worthy of notice; extraordinary.
REMARKABLENESS, *n.* re-*mahrk*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being remarkable.
REMARKABLY, *ad.* re-*mahrk*-ab-le, in a remarkable manner.
REMARKER, *n.* re-*mahrk*-er, one who makes remarks.
REMARRIAGE, *n.* ree-*mar*-rij, a subsequent marriage; the act of marrying again.
REMARRY, *v.t.* and *v.i.* ree-*mar*-re, to marry again. Remarried. Remarries. Remarrying.
REMAST, *v.t.* re-*mahst*, to provide with a new or different mast or masts. Remasted. Remasting. Remasts.
REMASTICATE, *v.t.* ree-*mas*-ti-kate, to chew or masticate again, as in chewing the cud. Remasticated. Remasticates. Remasticating.
REMASTICATION, *n.* ree-mas-tik-*ay*-shon, chewing the cud.
REMBLAI, *n.* *rahm*-blay, the materials used or thrown up to form a rampart or embankment. (Fr.)
REMEDIABLE, *a.* re-*meed*-e-a-bl, that may be remedied; curable. (L. *remediabilis*.)
REMEDIABLENESS, *n.* re-*meed*-e-ab-l-ness, the state of being remediable.
REMEDIABLY, *ad.* re-*meed*-e-ab-le, in a way that may be remedied.
REMEDIAL, *a.* re-*meed*-e-al, affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.
REMEDIALLY, *ad.* re-*meed*-e-al-le, by way of remedy.
REMEDILESS, *a.* *rem*-ed-e-less, not admitting a remedy; incurable; irreparable; irreversible; irrecoverable.
REMEDILESSLY, *ad.* *rem*-ed-e-less-ly, so as to prevent remedy.
REMEDILESSNESS, *n.* *rem*-ed-e-less-ness, the state of being remediless.
REMEDY, *n.* *rem*-e-de, that which cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil of any kind; that which cures uneasiness; that which repairs loss or disaster; the allowance in coining of deviation from the standard: *v.t.* to cure; to heal; to repair. Remedied. Remedies. Remedying. (O.Fr. *remede*.)
REMEMBER, *v.t.* re-*mem*-ber, to keep or bear in mind; to recall to mind; to think of and consider; to bear in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence. Remembered. Remembering. Remembers. (O.Fr. *remembrer*.)
REMEMBERABLE, *a.* re-*mem*-ber-a-bl, worthy of remembrance.
REMEMBERER, *n.* re-*mem*-ber-er, one who remembers.
REMEMBRANCE, *n.* re-*mem*-brance, retention in mind; memory; something to assist the memory; a memento; the power of remembering; the limit of time within which a thing can be remembered; memorandum. (Fr.)
REMEMBRANCER, *n.* re-*mem*-brance-er, one who or that which reminds, or revives the remembrance of anything; an official whose duty is to keep certain records and act as parliamentary agent regarding private bills. King's Remembrancer, the senior Master of the High Court.
REMIFORM, *a.* *rem*-e-form, oar-shaped.
REMIGES, *n.pl.* *rem*-ij-eez, the flight feathers of a bird. (L. rowers.)
REMIGRATE, *v.i.* ree-*my*-grate, to return from migration. Remigrated. Remigrates. Remigrating.
REMIND, *v.t.* re-*mined*, to bring to remembrance; to bring to notice or consideration. Reminded. Reminding. Reminds.
REMINDER, *n.* re-*mine*-der, one who or that which reminds.
REMINDFUL, *a.* re-*mined*-ful, tending to remind.
REMINGTONITE, *n.* *rem*-ing-ton-ite, a hydro-carbonate of cobalt, named after the owner of the mine in Maryland in which it was found.
REMINISCENCE, *n.* rem-in-*is*-sence, the power of recollecting; recollection; remembrance; a narration or relation of recollections. (Fr. from L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance.)
REMINISCENT, *a.* rem-in-*is*-sent, having recollection: *n.* one who reminds or who records past events. (L. *re*, and *mens*, the mind.)
REMINISCENTIAL, *a.* rem-in-is-*sen*-shal, pertaining to reminiscence.
REMIPED, *a.* *rem*-e-ped, with oar-shaped feet: *n.* a decapod crustacean of the genus *Remipes*, whose feet serve as oars. (L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, the foot.)
REMISE, *v.t.* re-*meez*, to give or grant back; to release a claim: *n.* a granting back or release [Law]. Remised. Remises. Remising. (L. *remissus*, sent back.)
REMISS, *a.* re-*miss*, careless in performance of duty or business; dilatory; slack; languid. (L. *remissus*.)
REMISSIBILITY, *n.* re-miss-ib-*il*-it-e, the quality of being remissible.
REMISSIBLE, *a.* re-*miss*-e-bl, that may be remitted.
REMISSION, *n.* re-*mish*-on, abatement; relaxation; moderation; relinquishment; forgiveness; pardon; a remitting or remising.
REMISSIVE, *a.* re-*mis*-siv, relaxing; remitting; forgiving.
REMISSLY, *ad.* re-*miss*-le, in a remiss manner.
REMISSNESS, *n.* re-*miss*-ness, slackness; carelessness; negligence; want of punctuality.
REMIT, *v.t.* re-*mit*, to send back; to relax; to forgive; to pardon; to give up; to refer: to transmit money or bills: *v.i.* to abate in force or violence. Remits. Remitted. Remitting. (L. *remitto*, send back.)
REMITMENT, *n.* re-*mit*-ment, the act of remitting; forgiveness; pardon.
REMITTAL, *n.* re-*mit*-tal, a giving up; surrender; remittance.
REMITTANCE, *n.* re-*mit*-tance, the act of transmitting money or bills, in payment for goods purchased; money transmitted. Remittance man, one who lives in a colony upon remittances from home.

REMITTEE, *n.* re-*mit*-tee, the receiver of a remittance.
REMITTENT, *a.* re-*mit*-tent, having alternate increase and remission or abatement. **Remittent fever**, a variety of fever, arising from malaria, in which the fever abates, but does not cease.
REMITTER, *n.* re-*mit*-ter, one who remits; one who pardons.
REMNANT, *n.* *rem*-nant, that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part; that which remains after a part is done, told, or passed. (O.Fr. *remanant.*)
REMODEL, *v.t.* ree-*mod*-el, to model or fashion anew. **Remodelled. Remodelling. Remodels.**
REMOLLIENT, *a.* re-*mol*-le-ent, mollifying; softening. (L. *remolliens.*)
REMOLTEN, *pp.* or *a.* re-*mohlt*-en, melted again.
RE-MONETIZE, *v.t.* ree-*mun*-et-ize, to restore as legal tender. **Re-monetized. Re-monetizes. Re-monetizing.**
REMONSTRANCE, *n.* re-*mon*-strance, expostulation; earnest reproof; strong representation of reasons against a measure; pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act. (Fr.)
REMONSTRANT, *a.* re-*mon*-strant, expostulatory; urging strong reasons against: *n.* one who remonstrates: *pl.* the Arminians, who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618. (Late L. *remonstrans*, remonstrating.)
REMONSTRATE, *v.i.* re-*mon*-strate, to urge strong reasons against: to expostulate. **Remonstrated. Remonstrates. Remonstrating.** (Late L. *remonstratus.*)
REMONSTRATION, *n.* re-mon-*stray*-shon, the act of remonstrating.
REMONSTRATOR, *n.* re-*mon*-stray-tor, one who remonstrates.
REMONTANT, *a.* re-*mont*-ant, flowering more than once a year.
REMONTOIR, *n.* re-*mon*-twar, the mechanism in a clock giving an even movement to the escapement.
REMORA, *n.* *rem*-or-a, the sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, which is provided with a sucker, by which it attaches itself to fishes and other objects. (L. *re*, back, and *mora*, delay, as fabled to delay ships by adhering to them.)
REMORDENCY, *n.* re-*mawr*-den-se, compunction.
REMORSE, *n.* re-*mawrss*, the keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed; poignant regret. (O.Fr. *remors.*)
REMORSEFUL, *a.* re-*mawrss*-ful, full of remorse.
REMORSEFULLY, *ad.* re-*mawrss*-ful-le, in a remorseful manner.
REMORSEFULNESS, *n.* re-*mawrss*-ful-ness, the state of being remorseful.
REMORSELESS, *a.* re-*mawrss*-less, having no pity; unpitying; relentless.
REMORSELESSLY, *ad.* re-*mawrss*-les-le, in a remorseless manner.
REMORSELESSNESS, *n.* re-*mawrss*-les-ness, the quality of being remorseless.
REMOTE, *a.* re-*moht*, distant in place or time; not immediate or proximate; alien; distant in consanguinity or affinity; slight; inconsiderable. (L. *remotus*, removed.)
REMOTELY, *ad.* re-*moht*-le, in a remote degree.
REMOTENESS, *n.* re-*moht*-ness, state of being remote.
REMOULD, *v.t.* ree-*mohld*, to shape anew. **Remoulded.** Remoulding. Remoulds.
REMOUNT, *n.* ree-*mount*, a fresh horse; a horse for military purposes bought in replacement of another; a horse bought into the army; a new mount for a picture: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to mount again; to reascend. **Remounted. Remounting. Remounts.** (Fr. *remonter.*)
REMOVABILITY, *n.* re-moov-ab-*il*-it-e, the capacity of being removed.
REMOVABLE, *a.* re-*moov*-a-bl, that may be removed.
REMOVAL, *n.* re-*moov*-al, the act of removing or displacing; the state of being removed; change of place; the act of putting an end to.
REMOVE, *n.* re-*moov*, removal; change of place; state of being removed; departure; an indefinite distance; a step in a scale of gradation; a dish to be changed while others remain; an intermediate form in large schools, as "the fifth remove" between the fourth and fifth forms: *v.t.* to cause to change place; to displace from an office; to banish; to take away: *v.i.* to change place in any manner. **Removed. Removes. Removing.** (O.Fr. *remouvoir.*)
REMOVED, *a.* re-*moovd*, remote; separate from others; of a following generation in relationship.
REMOVEDNESS, *n.* re-*moov*-ed-ness, state of being removed; remoteness.
REMOVER, *n.* re-*moov*-er, one who removes.
REMPHAN, *n.* *rem*-fan, an idol having a star worshipped by the Israelites in the wilderness. (Gr.)
REMPLI, *a.* *rawm*-plee, anything imposed upon another [Her.]. (Fr.)
REMPLISSAGE, *n.* *rawm*-plis-sahje, padding, as of a book that contains much useless information inserted to increase its length. (Fr.)
REMUGIENT, *a.* re-*mewj*-e-ent, rebellowing. (L. *remugiens*, bellowing.)
REMUNERABILITY, *n.* re-*mewn*-er-a-*bil*-it-e, capacity of being rewarded.
REMUNERABLE, *a.* re-*mewn*-er-a-bl, that may be rewarded; fit or proper to be rewarded.
REMUNERATE, *v.t.* re-*mewn*-er-ate, to render an equivalent for a service; to pay; to recompense. **Remunerated. Remunerates. Remunerating.** (L. *remuneratus*, rewarded.)
REMUNERATION, *n.* re-*mewn*-er-*ay*-shon, act of remunerating; equivalent given for service; recompense.
REMUNERATIVE, *a.* re-*mewn*-er-at-iv, yielding a due return; lucrative; profitable.
REMUNERATORY, *a.* re-*mewn*-er-a-tor-e, affording recompense; remunerating.
REMURMUR, *v.t.* ree-*mer*-mer, to repeat in low hoarse sounds: *v.i.* to murmur again. **Remurmured. Remurmuring. Remurmurs.**
REMUTATION, *n.* *ree*-mew-*tay*-shon, change to an earlier form.
RENAISSANCE, *n.* re-*nay*-sahnce, revival; the revival of the arts and letters in the fifteenth century; a style of art, specially in architecture, which succeeded the Gothic. (O.Fr.)
RENAL, *a.* *ree*-nal, pertaining to the kidneys or loins. (O.Fr.)
RENAME, *v.t.* ree-*name*, to name afresh. **Renamed. Renames. Renaming.**
RENARD, *n.* *ren*-ahrd, a fox, a name used in fables. (O.Fr. *regnard.*)
RENASCENCE, *n.* re-*nas*-sence, the renaissance; the state of being renascent. (L. *renascens.*)
RENASCENCY, *n.* re-*nas*-sen-se, renascence.
RENASCENT, *a.* re-*nas*-sent, renewing; rejuvenating.
RENASCIBLE, *a.* re-*nas*-se-bl, that may be reproduced; that may spring into being again.
RENCONTRE, *n.* ron-*kontr*, a meeting; an unexpected combat. (Fr.)
RENCOUNTER, *n.* ren-*koun*-ter, a meeting in opposition; a casual sudden contest; a combat: *v.i.* to meet unexpectedly; to clash; to fight hand to hand. **Rencountered. Rencountering. Rencounters.** (O.Fr. *rencontrer.*)
REND, *v.t.* rend, to tear asunder; to split; to tear away with violence: *v.i.* to be rent. **Rending. Rends. Rent.** (A.S. *rendan.*)
RENDER, *n.* *ren*-der, one that tears asunder with violence.
RENDER, *n.* *ren*-der, a surrender; a payment of rent: *v.t.* to return; to pay back; to inflict; to give; to deliver; to extract; to boil down; to perform; to cause to be; to translate; to surrender; to ease up or slacken; to plaster on a lathless surface. **Rendered. Rendering. Renders.** (Fr. *rendre.*)
RENDERABLE, *a.* *ren*-der-a-bl, that may be rendered.
RENDERER, *n.* *ren*-der-er, one who renders.
RENDERING, *n.* *ren*-der-ing, version; translation; delineation; the laying on of the first coat of plaster.
RENDEZVOUS, *n.* *rawnd*-ay-voo, a place of meeting; a place for assembling, specially of troops or ships: *v.i.* or *v.t.* to assemble; to meet. **Rendezvoused. Rendezvouses. Rendezvousing.** (Fr. render yourselves, repair.)
RENDIBLE, *a.* *ren*-de-bl, that may be yielded; that may be rent.
RENDITION, *n.* ren-*dish*-on, surrender; translation; rendering. (Fr.)
RENEGADE, *n.* *ren*-eg-ade, an apostate; a deserter. (Sp. *renegado.*)

RENEGADO, *n.* ren-e-*gah*-do, a renegade.
RENEGE, *v.i.* ren-*eej*, to omit to follow suit when required to do so by the rules of a card game. **Reneged. Reneges. Reneging.** (Late. L. *renego*, deny.)
RENEW, *v.t.* re-*new*, to renovate; to continue; to make again; to grant again; to repeat; to revive; to begin again; to make new; to make fresh or vigorous; to regenerate. **Renewed. Renewing. Renews.**
RENEWABILITY, *n.* re-new-ab-*il*-it-e, the state of being renewable.
RENEWABLE, *a.* re-*new*-a-bl, that may be renewed.
RENEWAL, *n.* re-*new*-al, the act of renewing; renovation; regeneration; revival; restoration to a former or to a good state. Renewal shoot, a shoot in a leaf-axil which lasts over the winter.
RENEWED, *a.* re-*newd*, made new again; continued.
RENEWEDNESS, *n.* re-*newd*-ness, the state of being renewed.
RENEWER, *n.* re-*new*-er, one who renews.
RENIDIFICATION, *n.* re-*nid*-if-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of building a new nest.
RENIDIFY, *v.i.* re-*nid*-e-fy, to build a fresh nest. **Renidified. Renidifies. Renidifying.** (L. *re*, and *nidus*, nest, and *facio*, make.)
RENIFORM, *a.* *ren*-e-form, having the form or shape of a kidney [Bot.]. (L. *renes*, kidneys, and *forma*, shape.)
RENIGATE, *a.* *ren*-e-gate, traitorous: *n.* a renegade.
RENIGATION, *n.* ren-e-*gay*-shon, apostasy; treachery.
RENITENT, *a.* *ren*-e-tent, resisting pressure, or the effect of it; acting against an impulse by elastic force. (L. *renitens*, striving.)
RENNET, *n.* *ren*-net, the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, prepared so as to coagulate milk. (A.S. *rennan*, to cause to run.)
RENNET, *n.* *ren*-net, a kind of apple. (Fr. *reinette*, from L. *rana*, a frog, as spotted like a frog.)
RENOMINATE, *v.t.* ree-*nom*-in-ate, to nominate anew. **Renominated. Renominates. Renominating.**
RENOMINATION, *n.* ree-nom-in-*ay*-shon, the act of renominating.
RENOUNCE, *n.* re-*nounce*, a revoke: *v.t.* to disown; to disclaim; to reject; to cast off; to forsake: *v.i.* not to follow suit at cards. **Renounced. Renounces. Renouncing.** (Fr. *renoncer.*)
RENOUNCEMENT, *n.* re-*nounce*-ment, renunciation.
RENOUNCER, *n.* re-*nounce*-er, one who renounces.
RENOVATE, *v.t.* *ren*-o-vate, to renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay. **Renovated. Renovates. Renovating.** (L. *renovatus*, renewed.)
RENOVATION, *n.* ren-o-*vay*-shon, the act of renewing; a state of being renewed.
RENOVATIONIST, *n.* ren-ov-*ay*-shon-ist, a believer in the betterment of mankind by spiritual rather than material agencies.
RENOVATOR, *n.* *ren*-o-vay-tor, one who or that which renews.
RENOWN, *n.* re-*noun*, fame; celebrity; exalted reputation, derived from the widespread praise of great achievements or accomplishments. (O.Fr. *renon.*)
RENOWNED, *a.* re-*nound*, famous; celebrated; eminent.
RENOWNEDLY, *ad.* re-*noun*-ed-le, with renown.
RENOWNLESS, *a.* re-*noun*-less, without renown.
RENSSELAERITE, *n.* *rens*-la-rite, a variety of talc with a fine, compact texture and greasy to the touch. (Named after S. van Rensselaer.)
RENT, rent, *p.* and *pp.* of rend.
RENT, *n.* rent, an opening produced by rending or violent separation; a schism; a separation. (*Rend.*)
RENT, *n.* rent, an amount in money or value receivable periodically from lands or tenements: *v.t.* to lease or hold in tenancy lands or tenements for a certain consideration: *v.i.* to be leased or let for rent. **Rented. Renting. Rents.** (Fr. *rente.*)
RENTABLE, *a.* *rent*-a-bl, that may be rented.
RENTAL, *n.* *rent*-al, a schedule or account of rents; rent-roll; amount of rent.
RENT-CHARGE, *n.* *rent*-chahrj, a rent from land that goes to another than the landlord.
RENT-DAY, *n.* *rent*-day, the day for paying rent.
RENTE, *n.* rongt, an annuity derivable from the French funds. (Fr.)
RENTER, *n.* *rent*-er, one who leases an estate or holds premises on the payment of rent.
RENTER, *v.t.* *rent*-er, to fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible; to restore the design in damaged tapestry; to sew up artfully, as a rent. **Rentered. Rentering. Renters.** (Fr. *rentraire.*)
RENTERER, *n.* *rent*-er-er, a fine-drawer; one who renters.
RENTER-WARDEN, *n.* *rent*-er-*wawrd*-en, a keeper and receiver of rents in respect of leased property.
RENT-FREE, *a.* *rent*-free, without payment of rent.
RENTIER, *n.* rawn-*teer*, a person whose income is derived from holdings in the public funds or other investments. (Fr.)
RENT-ROLL, *n.* *rent*-role, an account of rents or income.
RENUENT, *a.* *ren*-yew-ent, throwing the head back, applied to muscles [Anat.]. (L. *renuens*, nodding.)
RENULE, *n.* *ren*-yewl, a small kidney. (L.)
RENUMBER, *v.t.* ree-*num*-ber, to number again; to place a new number upon. **Renumbered. Renumbering. Renumbers.**
RENUMERATE, *v.t.* re-*newm*-er-ate, to recount. **Renumerated. Renumerates. Renumerating.**
RENUNCIATION, *n.* re-nun-se-*ay*-shon, the act of renouncing; disownment. (O.Fr. *renonciation.*)
RENUNCIATIVE, *a.* re-*nun*-see-ate-iv, pertaining to a renunciation.
RENUNCIATORY, *a.* re-*nun*-se-ate-or-e, relating to a renunciation.
RENVERSE, *a.* ren-*verse*, inverted; with the head downward [Her.]: *v.t.* to reverse. **Renversed. Renverses. Renversing.** (O.Fr. *renverser.*)
REOBTAIN, *v.t.* ree-ob-*tane*, to get again. **Reobtained. Reobtaining. Reobtains.**
REOCCUPY, *v.t.* re-*ok*-yew-py, to occupy again. **Reoccupied. Reoccupies. Reoccupying.**
REOPEN, *v.t.* ree-*oh*-pen, to open again: *v.i.* to be opened again. **Reopened. Reopening. Reopens.**
REORGANIZATION, *n.* re-*awr*-gan-ize-*ay*-shon, act of organizing anew.
REORGANIZE, *v.t.* re-*awr*-gan-ize, to organize anew. **Reorganized. Reorganizes. Reorganizing.**
REORDER, *v.t.* ree-*awrd*-er, to order anew. **Reordered. Reordering. Reorders.**
REORIENT, *a.* ree-*awr*-e-ent, rising again.
REP, *a.* rep, having a close-corded surface: *n.* a fabric with a ribbed or corded surface; repp. (*Rib.*)
REP, *n.* rep, a debauchee [Slang].
REP, *n.* rep, recitation [Slang].
REPACIFY, *v.t.* ree-*pas*-e-fy, to pacify again. **Repacified. Repacifies. Repacifying.**
REPACK, *v.t.* ree-*pak*, to pack a second time. **Repacked. Repacking. Repacks.**
REPAID, re-*pade*, *p.* and *pp.* of repay.
REPAINT, *v.t.* ree-*paynt*, to paint afresh. **Repainted. Repainting. Repaints.**
REPAIR, *n.* re-*pare*, restoration to a sound state; reparation: *v.t.* to restore to a sound or good state after decay; to rebuild a part decayed; to make amends or indemnify for. **Repaired. Repairing. Repairs.** (Fr. *réparer.*)
REPAIR, *n.* re-*pare*, the act of betaking one's self to any place; a haunt: *v.i.* to betake one's self; to resort. **Repaired. Repairing. Repairs.** (O.Fr. *repairer.*)
REPAIRABLE, *a.* re-*pare*-a-bl, that may be repaired; mendable.
REPAIRER, *n.* re-*pare*-er, one who or that which repairs or makes amends.
REPAIRMENT, *n.* re-*pare*-ment, act of repairing.
REPAND, *a.* re-*pand*, having an uneven, sinuous margin [Bot.]. (L. *repando*, spread.)
REPANDOUS, *a.* re-*pand*-us, bent upward; crooked.
REPARABLE, *a.* *rep*-ar-a-bl, that may be repaired or recovered. (O.Fr.)
REPARABLY, *ad.* *rep*-ar-ab-le, in a reparable manner.
REPARATION, *n.* rep-ar-*ay*-shon, act of repairing or restoring to soundness; supply of what is wasted; amends; indemnification; satisfaction. (O.Fr.)
REPARATIVE, *a.* re-*par*-rat-iv, repairing; restoring to a sound state: *n.* that which restores to a good state or which repairs.
REPARATORY, *a.* re-*par*-rat-or-e, repairing; indemnifying.

REPARTEE, *n.* rep-ar-*tee*, a ready and witty reply. (Fr. *repartie.*)
REPARTIMIENTO, *n.* re-*pahr*-tim-e-*en*-to, a division; distribution or partition. (Sp.)
REPARTITION, *n.* ree-pahrt-*ish*-on, allotment; a second dividing-up.
REPASS, *v.t.* ree-*pahss*, to pass again; to travel back: *v.i.* to go or move back. Repassed. Repasses. Repassing.
REPASSAGE, *n.* ree-*pas*-saje, a placing of another coat of size over an unpolished surface.
REPASSANT, *a.* re-*pas*-sant, passing in contrary directions [Her.].
REPAST, *n.* re-*pahst*, the act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal; food; victuals: *v.i.* and *t.* to feed; to feast. Repasted. Repasting. Repasts. (O.Fr.)
REPASTURE, *n.* re-*pahst*-ewr, food; entertainment.
REPATRIATE, *v.t.* re-*pat*-re-ate, to send back to the native country. Repatriated. Repatriates. Repatriating. (Late L. *repatriatus.*)
REPATRIATOR, *n.* re-*pat*-re-ate-or, one who repatriates himself.
REPAY, *v.t.* re-*pay*, to pay back; to refund; to make return for; to recompense as for a loss; to compensate. Repaid. Repaying. Repays. (O.Fr. *repaier.*)
REPAYABLE, *a.* re-*pay*-a-bl, that which can or must be repaid.
REPAYMENT, *n.* re-*pay*-ment, the act of paying back; reimbursement; the money repaid.
REPEAL, *n.* re-*peel*, revocation; abrogation: *v.t.* to recall; to revoke; to abrogate. Repealed. Repealing. Repeals. (Fr. *rappeler.*)
REPEALABILITY, *n.* re-*peel*-ab-*il*-it-e, repealableness.
REPEALABLE, *a.* re-*peel*-a-bl, capable of being repealed or revoked; revocable.
REPEALABLENESS, *n.* re-*peel*-a-bl-ness, the quality or state of being repealable.
REPEALER, *n.* re-*peel*-er, one who seeks a repeal; specially one who sought a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland; a Home Ruler.
REPEALMENT, *n.* re-*peel*-ment, the act of repealing.
REPEAT, *n.* re-*peet*, repetition; a mark directing a part to be repeated [Mus.]: *v.t.* to do or try again; to say again; to recite. Repeated. Repeating. Repeats. (Fr. *répéter.*)
REPEATABLE, *a.* re-*peet*-a-bl, fit for repetition.
REPEATED, *a.* re-*peet*-ed, done again.
REPEATEDLY, *ad.* re-*peet*-ed-le, with repetition; again and again; frequently.
REPEATER, *n.* re-*peet*-er, one who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours and parts of hours at will, on the compression of a spring; a relay or automatic retransmitter in telegraphy; a decimal in which the same figures regularly recur [Arith.].
REPEATING, *a.* re-*peet*-ing, regurgitating; reproducing; saying or doing anything again. Repeating circle, a mathematical instrument for diminishing the effects of errors of graduation.
REPEL, *v.t.* re-*pel*, to drive back; to check advance; to repulse; to resist: *v.i.* to act with force in opposition to force impressed; to check an affiux to a part of the body [Med.]. Repelled. Repelling. Repels. (L. *repello*, drive.)
REPELLENCY, *n.* re-*pel*-len-se, the principle of repulsion; the quality that repels; repulsive quality.
REPELLENT, *a.* re-*pel*-lent, driving back; able or tending to repel: *n.* a medicine which drives back morbid humours into the mass of the blood; that which prevents an affiux of blood to a part, such as would raise a tumour [Med.].
REPELLER, *n.* re-*pel*-ler, he who or that which repels.
REPENT, *a. ree*-pent, creeping [Bot. and Zool.]. (L. *repens*, creeping.)
REPENT, *v.i.* re-*pent*, to feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken; to sorrow for sin and amend one's ways; to change one's mind and amend one's ways: *v.t.* to remember with sorrow. Repented. Repenting. Repents. (Fr. *repentir.*)
REPENTANCE, *n.* re-*pent*-ance, sorrow, pain, or grief for anything done or said of a vicious or sinful nature, and a consequent change of conduct; penitence; contrition. (Fr.)
REPENTANT, *a.* re-*pent*-ant, inclined to repent; sorrowful for past conduct; sorrowful for sin: *n.* one who repents; a penitent.
REPENTANTLY, *ad.* re-*pent*-ant-le, in a penitent manner.
REPENTINGLY, *ad.* re-*pent*-ing-le, with repentance.
REPEOPLE, *v.t.* ree-*pee*-pl, to people anew. Repeopled. Repeoples. Repeopling.
REPERCUSSION, *n.* ree-per-*kush*-on, the act of driving back; reverberation; frequent repetition of the same sound [Mus.]. (O.Fr.)
REPERCUSSIVE, *a.* ree-per-*kus*-siv, driving back; causing to reverberate; reverberated. (L. *repercussus*, struck back.)
REPERTOIRE, *n.* rep-er-*twahr*, a repertory; stock of pieces readily at command. (Fr.)
REPERTORY, *n.* *rep*-er-tor-e, a place in which things are so arranged that they can be easily found; a treasury; storehouse. Repertory Theatre, a theatre in which a succession of plays are performed for short runs rather than a single play for a long run. (Fr. *repertoire.*)
REPERUSAL, *n.* ree-per-*ooz*-al, a second perusal.
REPERUSE, *v.t.* ree-per-*ooz*, to peruse again. Reperused. Reperuses. Reperusing.
REPETEND, *n.* rep-et-*end*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs [Arith.]. (L. *repeto.*)
REPETITION, *n.* rep-et-*ish*-on, the act of doing or uttering a second time; act of reciting or rehearsing; recital; reiteration.
REPETITIONAL, *a.* rep-et-*ish*-on-al, repetitionary.
REPETITIONARY, *a.* rep-et-*ish*-on-ar-e, containing repetition.
REPINE, *v.i.* re-*pine*, to fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel an inward discontent that preys upon the spirits; to complain discontentedly; to murmur. Repined. Repines. Repining. (L. *re*, and *pine.*)
REPINER, *n.* re-*pine*-er, one who repines or murmurs.
REPININGLY, *ad.* re-*pine*-ing-le, with repining.
REPLACE, *v.t.* re-*place*, to put again in the former place; to put in a new place; to repay; to refund; to supply with a proper substitute; to take the place of. Replaced. Replaces. Replacing. (L. *re*, and *place.*)
REPLACEABLE, *a.* re-*place*-a-bl, capable of replacement.
REPLACEMENT, *n.* re-*place*-ment, the act of replacing; the removal of an angle or an edge [Min.].
REPLACER, *n.* re-*place*-er, one who replaces; a substitute for anything.
REPLACING-SWITCH, *n.* re-*place*-ing-switch, a device enabling a derailed locomotive to be set again upon the rails.
REPLAIT, *v.t.* ree-*pleet*, or ree-*plat*, to plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. Replaited. Replaiting. Replaits.
REPLANT, *v.t.* *ree*-plahnt, to plant anew. Replanted. Replanting. Replants.
REPLEADER, *n.* ree-*pleed*-er, a second pleading; the power of pleading again [Law].
REPLEDGE, *v.t.* *ree*-pledj, to pledge a second time. Repledged. Repledges. Repledging.
REPLENISH, *v.t.* re-*plen*-ish, to fill again; to fill full; to stock with abundance: *v.i.* to recover former fulness. Replenished. Replenishes. Replenishing. (O.Fr. *replenir.*)
REPLENISHER, *n.* re-*plen*-ish-er, one who replenishes; a device used in electrical engineering for keeping up the charge of a quadrant electrometer.
REPLENISHMENT, *n.* re-*plen*-ish-ment, the act of filling up again.
REPLETE, *a.* re-*pleet*, completely filled; full up. (O.Fr. *replet.*)
REPLETENESS, *n.* re-*pleet*-ness, the state of being replete.
REPLETION, *n.* re-*plee*-shon, state of being completely filled; fulness of blood; plethora [Med.].
REPLETIVE, *a.* re-*pleet*-iv, replenishing.
REPLETIVELY, *ad.* re-*pleet*-iv-le, so as to render replete.
REPLEVIABLE, *a.* re-*plev*-e-a-bl, that may be replevide [Law].
REPLEVIN, *n.* re-*plev*-in, an action to recover possession of what has been distrained, on promise to try the legality or illegality of the seizure [Law]. (O.Fr.)
REPLEVISABLE, *a.* re-*plev*-is-a bl, that may be replevied.
REPLEVISOR, *n.* re-*plev*-is-or, the plaintiff in an action for replevin.

REPLEVY, *v.t.* re-*plev*-e, to take back what has been distrained upon giving security to try the right at law; to bail [Law]. Replevied. Replevies. Replevying. (O.Fr. *replevir.*)

REPLICA, *n.* *rep*-lik-a, a copy of a work of art by the author of the original. (It.)

REPLICATE, *a.* *rep*-lik-ate, doubled back or down [Bot.]. (L. *replicatus*, refolded.)

REPLICATION, *n.* rep-lik-*ay*-shon, a reply; the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea [Law].

REPLIER, *n.* re-*ply*-er, one who replies.

REPLUM, *n.* *ree*-plum, the frame of a pod or legume.

REPLY, *n.* re-*ply*, that which is said, written, or done, in answer; a book or pamphlet written in reply to another: *v.i.* to make answer in words or writing; to answer in any way; to answer a defendant's plea [Law]: *v.t.* to return for an answer. Replied. Replies. Replying. (O.Fr. *replier.*)

REPLY-PAID, *a.* re-*ply*-pade, said of a telegram requiring a telegraphic answer, for which prepayment has been made.

REPOINT, *v.t.* ree-*point*, to renew the edges of mortar in brickwork and masonry. Repointed. Repointing. Repoints.

REPOLISH, *v.t.* ree-*pol*-ish, to polish again. Repolished. Repolishes. Repolishing.

REPONE, *v.t.* re-*pohn*, to replace or reply; to restore to an office [Scots Law]. Reponed. Repones. Reponing. (L. *repono.*)

REPOPULATE, *v.t.* ree-*pop*-yewl-ate, to populate anew. Repopulated. Repopulates. Repopulating.

REPORT, *n.* re-*pawrt*, the noise of an explosion.

REPORT, *n.* re-*pawrt*, a statement of facts given in reply to inquiry; rumour; common fame; repute; relation; statement of a judicial decision; an official statement of facts: *v.t.* to bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate or recite: *v.i.* to make a statement of facts. **Report progress**, to state the exact position of a matter at a given moment. Reported. Reporting. Reports. (Fr. *reporter.*)

REPORTABLE, *a.* re-*pawrt*-a-bl, suitable for publication.

REPORTAGE, *n.* re-*pawrt*-aje, the substance of a report.

REPORTER, *n.* re-*pawrt*-er, one who reports; an officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates; one who reports proceedings or occurrences for the newspapers; a journalist.

REPORTERISM, *n.* re-*pawrt*-er-izm, the occupation of a reporter; his manner of working.

REPORTING, *n.* re-*pawrt*-ing, the act of making a report, especially for a newspaper.

REPORTORIAL, *a.* re-por-*tawr*-e-al, connected with newspaper reporting.

REPOSAL, *n.* re-*pohz*-al, the act of reposing.

REPOSE, *n.* re-*pohz*, a lying at rest; state of sleep; rest of mind; cause of rest; a rest or pause; quietude of colour and treatment in a work of art: *v.t.* to lay at rest; to place in confidence: *v.i.* to rest; to lie; to recline; to rest in confidence. Reposed. Reposes. Reposing. (Fr. *reposer.*)

REPOSEDLY, *ad.* re-*pohz*-ed-le, in a reposeful manner.

REPOSEDNESS, *n.* re-*pohz*-ed-ness, state of being at rest.

REPOSEFUL, *a.* re-*pohz*-ful, inducing repose.

REPOSIT, *v.t.* re-*poz*-it, to lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation. Reposited. Repositing. Reposits. (L. *repositus*, replaced.)

REPOSITION, *n.* re-po-*zish*-on, act of repositing or replacing.

REPOSITORY, *n.* re-*poz*-it-or-e, a place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a store; a store and enclosure on Woolwich Common, which has given its name to a branch of artillery drill. (O.Fr. *repositoire.*)

REPOSSESS, *v.t.* re-po-*zess*, to possess again. Repossessed. Repossesses. Repossessing.

REPOSSESSION, *n.* re-po-*zesh*-on, the act of repossessing.

REPOSURE, *n.* re-*poze*-yewr, peace; rest.

REPOT, *v.t.* ree-*pot*, to transfer a plant from one pot to another, usually larger. Repotted. Repotting. Repots.

REPOUSSAGE, *n.* re-*poos*-sahsj, the act of embossing by hammering on the back. (Fr.)

REPOUSSÉ, *a.* re-*poos*-say, embossed by hammering or punching from behind, and afterwards by chasing. (Fr.)

REPPED, *a.* *rept*, corded or ribbed transversely (*Rep.*)

REPREHEND, *v.t.* rep-re-*hend*, to censure; to reprove; to accuse. Reprehended. Reprehending. Reprehends. (L. *reprehendo*, seize.)

REPREHENDER, *n.* rep-re-*hend*-er, one who blames or reproves.

REPREHENSIBLE, *a.* re-pre-*hen*-se-bl, deserving reproof; blamable. (O.Fr.)

REPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* re-pre-*hen*-se-bl-ness, the quality of being reprehensible.

REPREHENSIBLY, *ad.* re-pre-*hen*-sib-le, in a reprehensible manner.

REPREHENSION, *n.* rep-re-*hen*-shon, reproof; censure; open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, *a.* rep-re-*hen*-siv, containing reproof.

REPREHENSORY, *a.* re-pre-*hen*-sor-e, reprehensive.

REPRESENT, *v.t.* rep-re-*zent*, to delineate; to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to exhibit; to personate; to stand and act for; to show by arguments, reasoning, or statements; to stand in the place of. Represented. Representing. Represents. (Fr. *représenter.*)

RE-PRESENT, *v.t.* ree-pre-*zent*, to present anew. Re-presented. Re-presenting. Re-presents.

REPRESENTABILITY, *n.* *rep*-re-zent-a-*bil*-e-te, capability of being represented.

REPRESENTABLE, *a.* rep-re-*zent*-a-bl, that may be reproduced.

REPRESENTAMEN, *n.* re-pre-zent-*ay*-men, representation in a metaphysical sense, as of an object that illustrates an act. (L. *represento*, represent.)

REPRESENTANT, *a.* and *n.* rep-re-*zent*-ant, representative.

REPRESENTATION, *n.* *rep*-re-zent-*ay*-shon, the act of representing; that which represents something; likeness; exhibition, as of a play on the stage; exhibition of a character in a play; statement or account; a standing in the place of another; appearance for another; the business or function of a representative; representatives collectively. (O.Fr.)

REPRESENTATIONISM, *n.* *re*-pre-zent-*ay*-shon-izm, Descartes' theory that the object immediately perceived by the human intelligence is not the external entity itself but simply a mental conception.

REPRESENTATIVE, *a.* re-pre-*zent*-at-iv, representing; acting for others; bearing the character or power of another; conducted by delegates: *n.* one who or that which exhibits the likeness of another; a commercial traveller; an agent, deputy or substitute; one who stands in the place of another as heir [Law]. **Representative government**, government by elected representatives. **Representative peers**, the Scottish and Irish peers elected to sit in the House of Lords.

REPRESENTATIVELY, *ad.* re-pre-*zent*-at-iv-le, in a representative manner.

REPRESENTATIVENESS, *n.* re-pre-*zent*-at-iv-ness, the quality of being representative.

REPRESENTER, *n.* rep-re-*zent*-er, one who exhibits; a representative.

REPRESENTMENT, *n.* rep-re-*zent*-ment, representation; an image.

REPRESS, *v.t.* re-*press*, to put down; to crush; to check; to restrain. Repressed. Represses. Repressing. (L. *repressus*, pressed back.)

REPRESS, *v.t.* ree-*press*, to press anew. Repressed. Represses. Repressing.

REPRESSER, *n.* re-*pres*-ser, one who crushes or checks.

REPRESSIBLE, *a.* re-*pres*-se-bl, capable of repression.

REPRESSION, *n.* re-*presh*-on, the act of repressing; check; restraint.

REPRESSIVE, *a.* re-*pres*-siv, tending to subdue or restrain.

REPRESSIVELY, *ad.* re-*pres*-siv-le, in a repressive manner.

REPRIEVAL, *n.* re-*preev*-al, respite; reprieve.

REPRIEVE, *n.* re-*preev*, the temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite: *v.t.* to respite after sentence of death; to suspend the execution of for a time; to grant a respite to. Reprieved. Reprieves. Reprieving. (O.Fr. *repreuve.*)

REPRIMAND, *n.* *rep*-re-mahnd, severe reproof: *v.t.* to reprove severely; to reprove publicly and officially by way of sentence. **Reprimanded. Reprimanding. Reprimands.** (Fr. *réprimande.*)

RE-PRIMER, *n.* ree-*prime*-er, a device by which a percussion cap can be fixed to a cartridge-case so that it can be used a second time.

REPRINT, *v.t.* ree-*print*, to print again. **Re-printed. Re-printing. Re-prints.**

REPRINT, *n.* *ree*-print, a new impression; a subsequent edition without alterations; an edition of a book previously published in another country.

REPRISAL, *n.* re-*prize*-al, seizure by way of retaliation or indemnification; that which is taken from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity; reception. (Fr. *représaille.*)

REPRISE, *n.* re-*prize*, a ship recaptured; deductions or payments out of the value of lands [Law]. (Fr.)

REPROACH, *n.* re-*prohtch*, censure mingled with contempt; shame or disgrace; object of scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to censure in terms of opprobrium; to charge severely with a fault; to upbraid. **Reproached. Reproaches. Reproaching.** (Fr. *reprocher.*)

REPROACHABLE, *a.* re-*prohtch*-a-bl, deserving reproach.

REPROACHABLENESS, *n.* re-*prohtch*-a-bl-ness, the state of being reproachable.

REPROACHABLY, *ad.* re-*prohtch*-ab-le, with reproaches.

REPROACHER, *n.* re-*prohtch*-er, one who reproaches.

REPROACHFUL, *a.* re-*prohtch*-ful, expressing reproach; bringing a lasting reproach; shameful; base.

REPROACHFULLY, *ad.* re-*prohtch*-ful-le, in a reproachful manner.

REPROACHFULNESS, *n.* re-*prohtch*-ful-ness, the quality of being reproachful.

REPROBATE, *a.* *rep*-ro-bate, depraved; lost to virtue; wholly given up to sin; abandoned to error: *n.* a person abandoned to sin: *v.t.* to disapprove with detestation; to condemn; to disallow; to abandon to wickedness or fate. **Reprobated. Reprobates. Reprobating.** (L. *reprobatus*, rejected.)

REPROBATENESS, *n.* *rep*-ro-bate-ness, the state of being reprobate.

REPROBATER, *n.* *rep*-ro-bate-er, one who reprobates.

REPROBATION, *n.* re-pro-*bay*-shon, act of reprobating; the state of being reprobated; state of being abandoned to eternal destruction, specially by Divine decree.

REPROBATIONER, *n.* rep-ro-*bay*-shon-er, one who believes in the abandonment of the non-elect by Divine decree to eternal destruction.

REPROBATOR, *n.* *rep*-ro-bate-or, an action according to Scots Law by which it was sought to prove that a witness was prejudiced or perjured.

REPRODUCE *v.t.* ree-pro-*dewce*, to produce again; to propagate; to make a copy of. **Reproduced. Reproduces. Reproducing.**

REPRODUCER, *n.* ree-pro-*dewce*-er, one who or that which reproduces.

REPRODUCIBLE, *a.* ree-pro-*dew*-se-bl, that can be reproduced; capable of reproduction.

REPRODUCTION, *n.* re-pro-*duk*-shon, the act or process of reproducing; something reproduced.

REPRODUCTIVE, *a.* re-pro-*duk*-tiv, pertaining or contributing to reproduction. **Reproductive faculty,** the power of the mind to recall objects once apprehended.

REPRODUCTIVITY, *n.* re-pro-duk-*tiv*-it-e, the state of being reproductive.

REPROOF, *n.* re-*proof*, censure; indication of blame; a chiding; reprehension.

REPROVABLE, *a.* re-*proov*-a-bl, worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable.

REPROVABLENESS, *n.* re-*proov*-a-bl-ness, the state of being reprovable.

REPROVABLY, *ad.* re-*proov*-ab-le, in a reprovable manner.

REPROVAL, *n.* re-*proov*-al, reproof; admonition.

REPROVE, *v.t.* re-*proov*, to blame or censure; to charge with a fault to the face; to reprehend or rebuke; to scold. **Reproved. Reproves. Reproving.** (O.Fr. *reprover.*)

REPROVE, *v.t.* *ree*-proov, to prove again. **Reproved. Reproves. Reproving.**

REPROVER, *n.* re-*proov*-er, one who reproves.

REPROVINGLY, *ad.* re-*proov*-ing-le, rebukably.

REPRUNE, *v.t.* ree-*proon*, to prune a second time. **Repruned. Reprunes. Repruning.**

REPTANT, *a.* *rep*-tant, creeping [Zool.]; creeping and rooting [Bot.].

REPTATION, *n.* rep-*tay*-shon, act of creeping. (L. *reptatio.*)

REPTATORIAL, *a.* *rep*-tat-*tore*-e-al, crawling.

REPTATORY, *a.* *rep*-tat-tor-e, creeping [Zool.].

REPTILE, *a.* *rep*-tile, creeping; moving on the belly or with very short legs; grovelling; low: *n.* a cold-blooded vertebrate, generally creeping; a grovelling or mean person. (Fr. from L. *reptilis*, creeping.)

REPTILIA, *n.pl.* rep-*til*-e-ah, a class of vertebrates, embracing the tortoises and turtles, dinosaurs, crocodiles, lizards and serpents. (L.)

REPTILIAN, *a.* rep-*til*-yan, pertaining to reptiles: *n.* a reptile.

REPTILIFEROUS, *a.* rep-til-*if*-er-us, yielding reptiles, as certain rock-strata contain fossil reptiles; producing reptiles. (L. *reptilis*, and *fero*, bear.)

REPTILIFORM, *a.* rep-*til*-e-form, allied to or resembling reptiles. (L. *reptilis*, and *forma*, shape.)

REPTILIOUS, *a.* rep-*til*-e-us, resembling a reptile.

REPTILIUM, *n.* rep-*til*-e-um, a reptile-house for keeping living reptiles.

REPTILIVOROUS, *a.* rep-til-*iv*-or-us, living upon reptiles. (L. *reptilis*, and *voro*, devour.)

REPUBLIC, *n.* re-*pub*-lik, a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. **Republic of letters,** the collective body of literary or learned men. (L. *respublica*, from *res*, affair, and *publica*, public.)

REPUBLICAN, *a.* re-*pub*-lik-an, pertaining to a republic; according to the spirit or manner of a republic: *n.* one who favours or prefers a republican form of government; one of a party in the United States who advocate the extension of the central government.

REPUBLICANISM, *n.* re-*pub*-lik-an-izm, a republican form or system of government; attachment to a republican form of government.

REPUBLICANIZE, *v.t.* re-*pub*-lik-an-ize, to convert to republican principles. **Republicanized. Republicanizes. Republicanizing.**

REPUBLICATION, *n.* *ree*-pub-lik-*ay*-shon, a new publication of something before published; renewal.

REPUBLISH, *v.t.* *ree*-pub-lish, to issue a new edition of a book; to publish anew. **Republished. Republishes. Republishing.**

REPUBLISHER, *n.* ree-*pub*-lish-er, one who republishes.

REPUDIABLE, *a.* re-*pew*-de-a-bl, that may be repudiated; fit or proper to be repudiated.

REPUDIATE, *v.t.* re-*pew*-de-ate, to cast away; to reject; to discard; to put away; to divorce; to disclaim a debt or a liability. **Repudiated. Repudiates. Repudiating.** (L. *repudiatus*, rejected.)

REPUDIATION, *n.* re-pew-de-*ay*-shon, rejection of responsibility; divorce; a disclaiming.

REPUDIATIONIST, *n.* re-pew-de-*ay*-shon-ist, an advocate of the disclaiming of a debt or liability.

REPUDIATOR, *n.* re-*pew*-de-ate-or, one who repudiates.

REPUGN, *v.t.* re-*pewn*, to oppose. **Repugned. Repugning. Repugns.**

REPUGNANCE, *n.* re-*pug*-nance, opposition of mind: reluctance; resistance; opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

REPUGNANCY, *n.* re-*pug*-nan-se, repugnance.

REPUGNANT, *a.* re-*pug*-nant, contrary; adverse; distasteful. (O.Fr.)

REPUGNANTLY, *ad.* re-*pug*-nant-le, in a repugnant manner.

REPULLULATION, *n.* re-pul-lew-*lay*-shon, the act of budding again.

REPULPIT, *v.t.* ree-*pool*-pit, to restore a preacher to a pulpit. **Repulpits. Repulpitted. Repulpitting.**

REPULSE, *n.* re-*pulse*, a being checked or repelled in advancing; refusal; denial: *v.t.* to repel; to beat back. **Repulsed. Repulses. Repulsing.** (L. *repulsa.*)

REPULSELESS, *a.* re-*pulse*-less, that cannot be repelled.

REPULSER, *n.* re-*pulse*-er, one who drives back.

REPULSION, *n.* re-*pul*-shon, the act of repelling; the state of being repelled; repulsive power.

REPULSIVE, *a.* re-*pulse*-iv, arousing repulsion; cold; forbidding.

REPULSIVELY, *ad.* re-*pul*-siv-le, in a repulsive manner.
REPULSIVENESS, *n.* re-*pul*-siv-ness, the quality of being repulsive.
REPULSORY, *a.* re-*pul*-sor-e, repulsive; driving back.
REPURCHASE, *n.* ree-*per*-chass, the act of buying again: *v.t.* to buy back or again. **Repurchased. Repurchases. Repurchasing.**
REPUTABLE, *a.* *rep*-yewt-a-bl, being in good repute; held in esteem; honourable.
REPUTABLENESS, *n.* *rep*-yewt-a-bl-ness, the quality of being reputable.
REPUTABLY, *ad.* *rep*-yewt-ab-le, in a reputable manner.
REPUTATION, *n.* rep-yew-*tay*-shon, good name; the credit, honour or character which is derived from a favourable public opinion or esteem; character by report; repute.
REPUTATIVELY, *ad.* re-*pew*-ta-tiv-le, by repute.
REPUTE, *n.* re-*pewt*, reputation; character by report; good character; established opinion: *v.t.* to think; to account; to esteem. **Reputed. Reputes. Reputing.** (Fr. *réputer.*)
REPUTED, *a.* re-*pewt*-ed, generally regarded; customary, as applied to measures of capacity other than imperial.
REPUTEDLY, *ad.* re-*pewt*-ed-le, in the general regard.
REPUTELESS, *a.* re-*pewt*-less, disreputable; disgraceful.
REQUEST, *n.* re-*kwest*, the expression of desire for something to be granted or done; prayer; petition; the thing asked for or requested: *v.t.* to express desire for; to ask. **In request**, the state of being much desired or esteemed. **Requested. Requesting. Requests.** (O.Fr. *requeste.*)
REQUESTER, *n.* re-*kwest*-er, a petitioner; one who requests.
REQUICKEN, *v.t.* ree-*kwik*-en, to reanimate. **Requickened. Requickening. Requickens.**
REQUIEM, *n.* *rek*-wee-em, a service for the dead, beginning with this word; a musical composition in honour of some dead person. (L.)
REQUIESCENCE, *n.* re-kwee-*es*-sence, rest.
REQUIRABLE, *a.* re-*kwire*-a-bl, that may be required; fit or proper to be demanded.
REQUIRE, *v.t.* re-*kwire*, to want, to ask, as of right or by authority; to claim; to request; to call to account for; to make necessary. **Required. Requires. Requiring.** (O.Fr. *requerre.*)
REQUIREMENT, *n.* re-*kwire*-ment, demand; that which is required.
REQUIRER, *n.* re-*kwire*-er, one who requires.
REQUISITE, *a.* *rek*-wiz-it, required by the nature of things; necessary: *n.* that which is necessary; something indispensable. (L. *requisitus*, asked back.)
REQUISITELY, *ad.* *rek*-wiz-it-le, necessarily.
REQUISITENESS, *n.* *rek*-wiz-it-ness, the state of being requisite; necessity.
REQUISITION, *n.* rek-wiz-*ish*-on, demand; application made as of right; a written invitation: *v.t.* to request; to demand; to make a demand on. **Requisitioned. Requisitioning. Requisitions.** (O.Fr.)
REQUISITIONIST, *n.* rek-wiz-*ish*-on-ist, one who makes a requisition.
REQUISITIVE, *a.* re-*kwiz*-it-iv, expressing or implying demand.
REQUISITORY, *a.* re-*kwiz*-it-or-e, sought for; demanded.
REQUITABLE, *a.* re-*kwite*-a-bl, that may be requited.
REQUITAL, *a.* re-*kwite*-al, return for any action, good or bad; compensation; recompense; retaliation; punishment.
REQUITE, *v.t.* re-*kwite*, to repay either good or evil; to recompense; to retaliate; to punish; to do or give in return. **Requited. Requites. Requiting.** (*Re* and *quit.*)
REQUITER, *n.* re-*kwite*-er, one who requites.
RE-RAIL, *v.t.* ree-*rale*, to place on rails again. **Re-railed. Re-railing. Re-rails.**
RE-READ, *v.t.* ree-*reed*, to read a second time. **Re-read. Re-reading. Re-reads.**
REREBRACE, *n.* *reer*-brace, armour on the upper part of the arm between the pauldron and the vambrace.
REREDOS, *n.* *reer*-dos, the screen or wall at the back of the altar; the screen in front of the choir; a screen at the back of a seat; the back of a fireplace—all being usually more or less decorated. (O.Fr.)
REREFIEF, *n.* *reer*-feef, a fief held of a superior feudatory.
REREMOUSE, *n.* *reer*-mouse, any species of bat. (A.S. *hréremús.*)
REREWARD, *n.* *reer*-ward, the rear-guard.
RES, *n.* reez, in law, any form of property; the subject of an action. **Res gestae**, things done. (L. a thing.)
RESAIL, *v.t.* or *v.i.* ree-*sale*, to sail over again. **Resailed. Resailing. Resails.**
RESALE, *n.* ree-*sale*, a sale at second hand; a second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.
RESALUTE, *v.t.* ree-sal-*ewt*, to salute anew or in return. **Resaluted. Resalutes. Resaluting.**
RESCIND, *v.t.* re-*sind*, to annul; to revoke; to abrogate. **Rescinded. Rescinding. Rescinds.** (Fr. *rescinder.*)
RESCISSION, *n.* re-*sizj*-on, act of rescinding. (L. *rescissus*, rescinded.)
RESCISSORY, *a.* re-*sis*-or-e, having power to rescind.
RE-SCORE, *v.t.* ree-*skore*, to rearrange a musical score for either voices or instruments. **Re-scored. Re-scores. Re-scoring.**
RESCRIBE, *v.t.* ree-*skribe*, to write back; to write over again. **Rescribed. Rescribes. Rescribing.** (L. *re*, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, write.)
RESCRIBENDARY, *n.* re-*skrib*-end-ar-e, an official of the Papal Court who checks accounts, or determines the copying of documents. (Late L. *rescribendarius.*)
RESCRIPT, *n.* *ree*-skript, an edict or decree, specially of an emperor or pope, given in answer to some question in jurisprudence officially submitted to him. (O.Fr.)
RESCRIPTION, *n.* res-*krip*-shon, a writing back.
RESCRIPTIVELY, *ad.* res-*krip*-tiv-le, by rescript.
RESCUABLE, *a.* *res*-kew-a-bl, that may be rescued.
RESCUE, *n.* *res*-kew, deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; forcible seizure or release from the custody of the law [Law]: *v.t.* to free from any confinement, danger, or evil. **Rescued. Rescues. Rescuing.** (O.Fr. *rescourre.*)
RESCUER, *n.* *res*-kew-er, one who rescues.
RESCUSSEE, *n.* res-kew-*zee*, the rescued person [Med. English Law].
RESCUSSOR, *n.* res-*kus*-sor, the person effecting a rescue [Med. English Law].
RESEARCH, *n.* *re-sertch*, scientific enquiry; original study; diligent, careful search, or investigation: *v.t.* to search or examine with care; to search again. **Researched. Researches. Researching.** (Fr. *recherche.*)
RESEARCHER, *n.* re-*sertch*-er, one who diligently examines.
RESEARCHFUL, *a.* re-*sertch*-ful, denoted by capacity for research.
RESEAT, *v.t.* ree-*seet*, to seat or set again; to put new seats into. **Reseated. Reseating. Reseats.**
RESEAU, *n.* ray-*zoh*, net ground for lace. (Fr.)
RESECTION, *n.* re-*sek*-shon, the act of cutting or paring off; the operation of cutting out, or the excision of, the diseased bone of a joint [Surg.]. (L. *resectio.*)
RESEDA, *n.* res-*ee*-da, a genus of over 50 species of plants, including the mignonette, *R. odorata*. (L.)
RESEIZE, *v.t.* ree-*seez*, to seize again; to take possession of disseized lands and tenements [Law]. **Reseized. Reseizes. Reseizing.**
RESEIZER, *n.* ree-*seez*-er, one who seizes again.
RESEIZURE, *n.* ree-*seez*-yewr, a second seizure.
RESELL, *v.t.* ree-*sel*, to sell again. **Reselling. Resells. Resold.**
RESEMBLABLE, *a.* re-*zem*-bla-bl, that may be compared.
RESEMBLANCE, *n.* re-*zem*-blance, state of being like; likeness; similitude; something similar; similarity.
RESEMBLE, *v.t.* re-*zem*-bl, to have the likeness of; to liken; to compare; to represent as like something else. **Resembled. Resembles. Resembling.** (Fr. *ressembler.*)
RESEMINATE, *v.t.* ree-*sem*-in-ate, to seminate anew. **Reseminated. Reseminates. Reseminating.** (L. *re*, and *seminate.*)
RESEND, *v.t.* ree-*send*, to send back or onward; to repeat as a telegram. **Resending. Resends. Resent.**
RESENT, *v.t.* re-*zent*, to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to feel or express anger at. **Resented. Resenting. Resents.** (Fr. *ressentir.*)
RESENTER, *n.* re-*zent*-er, one who resents.

RESENTFUL, *a.* re-*zent*-ful, easily provoked to anger; irritable; full of resentment.
RESENTFULLY, *ad.* re-*zent*-ful-le, with resentment.
RESENTINGLY, *ad.* re-*zent*-ing-le, with a degree of anger.
RESENTIVE, *a.* re-*zent*-iv, easily provoked; quick to feel an injury or affront.
RESENTMENT, *n.* re-*zent*-ment, a deep sense of injury or the indignation excited by it; anger. (Fr. *ressentiment.*)
RESERVATION, *n.* *rez*-er-*vay*-shon, the act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; something kept back; a clause by which something is reserved [Law]; a tract of country enclosed for a definite purpose, as a nature reserve or an Indian reservation; the holding back of the consecrated elements for adoration after the eucharist. **Mental reservation**, the withholding or failing to disclose something which, if stated, would materially alter an asseveration.
RESERVATIVE, *a.* re-*zerv*-at-ive, keeping; reserving.
RESERVATORY, *n.* re-*zerv*-at-or-e, a place in which things are reserved or kept.
RESERVE, *n.* re-*zerv*, that which is reserved or kept for other or future use; reservedness; modest diffidence; coldness; an exception; reservation [Law]; troops kept back in action, to give support when needed; that branch of the defensive forces whose services are only required in time of war; a stretch of country devoted to a special use, as the Indian reserves in Canada and U.S.A.: *v.t.* to keep in store; to withhold from present use for another purpose. **Reserved. Reserves. Reserving.** (O.Fr. *reserver.*)
RESERVED, *a.* re-*zervd*, not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse; shy. **Reserved List**, a roll of officers, retired or on half-pay, who could be recalled to the colours on an emergency.
RESERVEDLY, *ad.* re-*zerv*-ed-le, in a reserved manner.
RESERVEDNESS, *n.* re-*zerv*-ed-ness, the quality of being reserved.
RESERVER, *n.* re-*zerv*-er, one who reserves.
RESERVIST, *n.* re-*zerv*-ist, a member of the reserve.
RESERVOIR, *n.* *rez*-er-vwar, a place where anything is kept in store; a construction for the storage of water. (Fr.)
RESET, *n.* ree-*set*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or criminal, or the receiving of stolen goods [Scots Law]; matter set up anew [Printing]: *v.t.* to receive an outlaw or stolen goods [Scots Law]; to set again. **Reset. Resets. Resetting.** (O.Fr. *recet.*)
RESETTER, *n.* ree-*set*-ter, a receiver of stolen goods; one who resets.
RESETTLE, *v.i.* or *v.t.* ree-*set*-tl, to settle again; to install again. **Resettled. Resettles. Resettling.**
RESETTLEMENT, *n.* ree-*set*-tl-ment, the act of resettling; the act of settling or composing again; state of settling or subsiding again.
RESHIP, *v.t.* ree-*ship*, to ship again; to ship what has been imported. **Reshipped. Reshipping. Reships.**
RESHIPMENT, *n.* ree-*ship*-ment, the act of shipping a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported; that which is reshipped.
RESIANT, *a.* *rez*-e-ant, resident [Law].
RESIDE, *v.i.* re-*zide*, to dwell permanently or for a length of time; to inhere. **Resided. Resides. Residing.** (O.Fr. *resider.*)
RESIDENCE, *n.* *rez*-id-ence, the act of residing or dwelling in a place; place where one dwells; residing where one's duties are; domicile. (O.Fr.)
RESIDENCY, *n.* *rez*-id-en-se, residence; the official residence of the representative of the British government at the court of an Indian prince.
RESIDENT, *a.* *rez*-id-ent, dwelling in a place for a length of time; dwelling where one's duties are: *n.* one who resides in a place for some time; a political agent of the British government at the court of an Indian ruler. (O.Fr.)
RESIDENTER, *n.* rez-id-*ent*-er, a resident.
RESIDENTIAL, *a.* rez-id-*en*-shal, pertaining to residents or residence.
RESIDENTIARY, *a.* rez-id-*en*-shar-e, having residence: *n.* a resident; an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.
RESIDENTIARYSHIP, *n.* rez-id-*en*-shar-e-ship, the station of a residentiary.
RESI ER, *n.* re-*zide*-er, one who resides in a particular place.
RESIDUAL, *a.* re-*zid*-yew-al, remaining after a part is taken, or as residue. **Residual air**, the air still staying in the lungs after the utmost effort of expiration. **Residual quantity**, a binomial containing the minus sign, as $x - 2y$. (L. *residuus*, a remainder.)
RESIDUARY, *a.* re-*zid*-yew-a-re, pertaining to the residue or part remaining. **Residuary clause**, the clause in a will by which all that is left over from the dispositions in the previous clauses is disposed of. **Residuary legatee**, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of the goods or estate which remains after deducting all debts and special legacies [Law].
RESIDUE, *n.* *rez*-id-yew, the remaining part; that which is left; the remainder. (O.Fr. *residu.*)
RESIDUENT, *n.* re-*zid*-yew-ent, a by-product of a process of manufacture; a waste product left after the chief constituent has been removed.
RESIDUOUS, *a.* re-*zid*-yew-us, residual.
RESIDUUM, *n.* re-*zid*-yew-um, residue; what is left after any process of separation or purification. (L.)
RESIGN, *v.t.* re-*zine*, to give up or back, as an office or commission; to withdraw, as a claim; to yield; to relinquish; to submit. **Resigned. Resigning. Resigns.** (O.Fr. *resigner.*)
RE-SIGN, *v.t.* *ree*-sine, to sign again. **Re-sign. Re-signing. Re-signs.**
RESIGNANT, *a.* *rez*-ig-nant, not visible [Her.].
RESIGNATION, *n.* rez-ig-*nay*-shon, the act of resigning; submission; submission with acquiescence or reconciled submission, specially to the dispensations or will of Providence. (O.Fr.)
RESIGNED, *a.* re-*zynd*, submissive; patient.
RESIGNEDLY, *ad.* re-*zine*-ed-le, with resignation.
RESIGNEE, *n.* re-zine-*ee*, the person or party to whom a thing is resigned [Law].
RESIGNER, *n.* re-*zine*-er, one who resigns.
RESIGNMENT, *n.* re-*zine*-ment, act of resigning.
RESILE, *v.i.* re-*zile*, to start back; to recede from an engagement. **Resiled. Resiles. Resiling.** (L. *resilio*, leap.)
RESILIENCE, *n.* re-*zil*-e-ence, the act of springing back or rebounding.
RESILIENCY, *n.* re-*zil*-e-en-se, resilience.
RESILIENT, *a.* re-*zil*-e-ent, leaping or starting back; rebounding. (L. *resiliens.*)
RESILITION, *n.* rez-il-*ish*-on, act of springing back.
RESIN, *n.* *rez*-in, a vitreous solid insoluble in water, exuding from trees or produced by oxidation of carbon compounds. (L. *resina.*)
RESINACEOUS, *a.* *rez*-in-*aysh*-us, resinous.
RESINIFEROUS, *a.* rez-in-*if*-er-us, yielding resin. (L. *resina*, and *fero*, bear.)
RESINIFICATION, *n.* rez-*in*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, treatment with resin.
RESINIFORM, *a.* *rez*-in-e-form, in the form of resin. (L. *resina*, and *forma.*)
RESINIFY, *v.i.* and *v.t.* rez-*in*-e-fy, to make resinous. **Resinified. Resinifies. Resinifying.**
RESINO-ELECTRIC, *a.* *rez*-e-no-e-*lek*-trik, having or exhibiting negative electricity.
RESINOUS, *a.* *rez*-in-us, partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.
RESINOUSLY, *ad.* *rez*-in-us-le, like or by resin.
RESINOUSNESS, *n.* *rez*-in-us-ness, the quality of being resinous.
RESINY, *a.* *rez*-in-e, like resin; resinous.
RESIPISCENCE, *n.* res-e-*pis*-sence, wisdom derived from severe experience; repentance. (L. *resipiscens*, being wise.)
RESIPISCENT, *a.* res-ip-*is*-ent, rendered wise by experience.
RESIST, *n.* re-*zist*, a substance to preserve the parts white in calico-printing: *v.t.* to withstand; to act in opposition to; to strive against; to baffle: *v.i.* to make opposition. **Resisted. Resisting. Resists.** (O.Fr. *resister.*)
RESISTANCE, *n.* re-*zist*-ance, the act of resisting; opposition; hindrance; the opposition of an electric circuit to the passage of the current; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power [Mech.]. (O.Fr.)
RESISTANCE-BOX, *n.* re-*zist*-ance-boks, a box in which are kept resistance-coils.

RESISTANCE-COIL, *n.* re-*zist*-ance-koyl, a length of wire coiled to offer resistance to the passage of an electric current.
RESISTANT, *n.* re-*zist*-ant, he who or that which resists : *a.* resisting.
RESISTER, *n.* re-*zist*-er, one who resists.
RESISTIBILITY, *n.* re-zist-ib-*il*-it-e, resistibleness.
RESISTIBLE, *a.* re-*zist*-e-bl, that may be resisted.
RESISTIBLENESS, *n.* re-*zist*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being resistible.
RESISTIBLY, *ad.* re-*zist*-ib-le, in a resistible manner.
RESISTIVE, *a.* re-*zist*-iv, having the power to resist.
RESISTLESS, *a.* re-*zist*-less, irresistible ; that cannot be opposed.
RESISTLESSLY, *ad.* re-*zist*-less-le, in a resistless manner.
RESISTLESSNESS, *n.* re-*zist*-less-ness, the quality of being resistless.
RESISTOR, *n.* re-*zist*-or, a resistance used in a filament circuit to reduce low-tension voltage to suit the valve.
RESMOOTH, *v.t.* ree-*smooth*, to smooth anew. **Re-smoothed. Resmoothing. Resmooths.**
RESOLDER, *v.t.* ree-*sol*-der *or* ree-*sod*-er, to solder anew. **Resoldered. Resoldering. Resolders.**
RESOLUBLE, *a.* *rez*-o-lew-bl, capable of being resolved.
RE-SOLUBLE, *a.* re-*sol*-yew-bl, that may be melted or dissolved. (O.Fr.)
RESOLUBLENESS, *n.* *rez*-o-lew-bl-ness, the quality of being resoluble.
RE-SOLUBLENESS, *n.* re-*sol*-yew-bl-ness, the quality of being re-soluble.
RESOLUTE, *a.* *rez*-o-loot, having fixedness of purpose ; determined ; constant in pursuing a purpose. (L. *resolutus*, decided.)
RESOLUTELY, *ad.* *rez*-o-lewt-le, in a resolute manner.
RESOLUTENESS, *n.* *rez*-o-lewt-ness, the quality of being resolute.
RESOLUTION, *n.* rez-o-*lew*-shon, the act or process of resolving or of separating the parts of anything ; analysis ; dissolution ; firmness of purpose ; fixed determination ; constancy ; a declaration or proposal passed by any public assembly or formal meeting ; solution [Math.]. **Resolution of an equation**, its reduction, to ascertain the value of the unknown quantity [Alg.]. **Resolution of forces**, the dividing of a force into two or more, which would have the same effect [Mech.]. (O.Fr.)
RESOLUTION, *n.* rez-o-*lew*-shon, the changing from a dissonant chord to a consonant chord [Mus.].
RESOLUTIONER, *n.* rez-o-*loo*-shon-er, one who joins in the declaration of others.
RESOLUTIVE, *a.* *rez*-o-lewt-iv, having the power to dissolve or relax.
RESOLVABILITY, *n.* re-*zolve*-ab-*il*-it-e, resolvableness.
RESOLVABLE, *a.* re-*zolve*-a-bl, that may be resolved.
RESOLVABLENESS, *n.* re-*zolve*-a-bl-ness, state of being resolvable.
RESOLVE, *n.* re-*zolve*, fixed purpose of mind ; settled determination ; legal determination ; resolution of a corporation or association : *v.t.* to separate a complex body or idea into simple parts or elements ; to analyse ; to unravel ; to solve ; to explain ; to determine ; to settle in an opinion ; to make certain ; to melt ; to form or constitute by resolution ; to determine on ; to disperse, as an inflammation or tumour [Med.] : *v.i.* to determine ; to determine by vote ; to dissolve ; to separate into its elements ; to be settled in opinion. **Resolved. Resolves. Resolving.** (L. *resolvo*, loose.)
RESOLVED, *a.* re-*zolvd*, determined in purpose.
RESOLVEDLY, *ad.* re-*zolve*-ed-le, in a resolved manner.
RESOLVEDNESS, *n.* re-*zolve*-ed-ness, fixedness of purpose.
RESOLVENT, *a.* re-*zolve*-ent, having the power of resolving ; causing solution : *n.* that which has the power of resolving or dispersing, as an inflammation or tumour [Med.] ; a solvent. (L. *resolvens*.)
RESOLVER, *n.* re-*zolve*-er, one who or that which resolves.
RESONANCE, *n.* *rez*-o-nance, a resounding ; an echoing ; reverberation of sound.
RESONANT, *a.* *rez*-o-nant, resounding ; returning sound ; echoing back. (L. *resonans*, resounding.)
RESONATE, *v.t.* *rez*-on-ate, to produce or possess resonance. **Resonated. Resonates. Resonating.**
RESONATOR, *n.* *rez*-on-ate-or, a metallic device for detecting a tone amidst a number of sounds ; a sounding board or box.
RESORB, *v.t.* re-*sawrb*, to swallow up. **Resorbed. Resorbing. Resorbs.** (L. *resorbeo*, suck in.)
RESORBENT, *a.* re-*sawrb*-ent, absorbing anew ; swallowing up.
RESORCIN, *n.* ree-*sawr*-sin, a fusion of resins with caustic potash used in the preparation of dyes, and in medicine and photography.
RESORPTION, *n.* re-*sawrp*-shon, re-absorption.
RESORPTIVE, *a.* re-*sawrp*-tiv, relating to resorption.
RESORT, *n.* re-*zawrt*, a betaking one's self ; assembly ; meeting ; concourse ; the place frequented : *v.i.* to have recourse ; to betake ; to repair. **Resorted. Resorting. Resorts.** (O.Fr. *resortir*.)
RESORTER, *n.* re-*zawrt*-er, one who resorts or frequents.
RE-SORTED, *a.* *ree*-sawrt-ed, sorted again.
RESOUND, *n.* re-*zound*, return of sound ; echo : *v.t.* to send back sound ; to echo ; to sound loudly ; to spread the fame of : *v.i.* to be sent back, as sound ; to reverberate. **Resounded. Resounding. Resounds.** (O.Fr. *resoner*.)
RE-SOUND, *v.t.* ree-*sound*, to sound again. **Re-sounded. Re-sounding. Re-sounds.**
RESOURCE, *n.* re-*sawrce*, any source of aid or support ; expedient to which one may resort ; means yet untried ; *pl.* money or any property convertible into supplies ; means of raising money. (O.Fr. *resource*.)
RESOURCEFUL, *a.* re-*sawrce*-ful, clever at devising ways and means.
RESOURCEFULLY, *ad.* re-*sawrce*-ful-le, in a resourceful manner.
RESOURCEFULNESS, *n.* re-*sawrce*-ful-ness, the state of being resourceful.
RESOURCELESS, *a.* re-*sawrce*-less, destitute of resources.
RESOW, *v.t.* ree-*soh*, to sow over again. **Resowed. Resowing. Resown. Resows.**
RESP, *n.* resp, a disease incident to sheep. (Dial. Eng.)
RESPEAK, *v.i.* and *v.t.* ree-*speek*, to repeat ; to reply. **Respeaking. Respeaks. Respoke. Respoken.**
RESPECT, *n.* res-*pekt*, regard ; attention ; esteem, or its expression ; respectful demeanour ; due attention ; favour ; partiality ; respected character ; relation : *v.i.* to regard ; to relate to ; to honour or esteem. **Respected. Respecting. Respects.** (Fr.)
RESPECTABILITY, *n.* res-pekt-ab-*il*-it-e, respectableness ; a respectable person.
RESPECTABLE, *a.* res-*pekt*-a-bl, possessing the qualities which command respect ; held in respect ; moderate in excellence or number, but not despicable. (Fr.)
RESPECTABLENESS, *n.* res-*pekt*-a-bl-ness, state or quality of being respectable.
RESPECTABLY, *ad.* res-*pekt*-ab-le, in a respectable manner.
RESPECTANT, *a.* res-*pek*-tant, regarding one another in a peaceful way face to face [Her.]. (O.Fr.)
RESPECTER, *n.* res-*pekt*-er, one who respects. **Respecter of persons**, one who favours a person to the prejudice of justice and equity.
RESPECTFUL, *a.* res-*pekt*-ful, characterized by respect.
RESPECTFULLY, *ad.* res-*pekt*-ful-le, in a respectful manner.
RESPECTFULNESS, *n.* res-*pekt*-ful-ness, the quality of being respectful.
RESPECTING, *prep.* res-*pekt*-ing, in regard to ; concerning.
RESPECTIVE, *a.* res-*pekt*-iv, relative ; not absolute ; relating to a particular person or thing ; several.
RESPECTIVELY, *ad.* res-*pekt*-iv-le, as each belongs to each ; as relating to each ; relatively.
RESPECTIVENESS, *n.* res-*pek*-tiv-ness, the act of being respective.
RESPECTLESS, *a.* res-*pekt*-less, having no respect ; without regard.
RE-SPELL, *v.t.* ree-*spel*, to spell a second time, as when the phonetical spelling is also written down. **Re-spelled. Re-spelling. Re-spells. Re-spelt.**
RESPERSE, *v.t.* re-*sperse*, to sprinkle or scatter abroad. **Respersed. Resperses. Respersing.** (L. *respersus*, sprinkled.)
RESPERSION, *n.* res-*per*-shon, act of sprinkling.

RESPIRABILITY, *n.* *res*-pyre-ab-*il*-it-e, respirableness.
RESPIRABLE, *a.* *res*-pyre-a-bl, *or* res-*pyre*-a-bl, that may be breathed; fit for respiration.
RESPIRABLENESS, *n.* res-*pyre*-a-bl-ness, quality of being respirable.
RESPIRATION, *n.* res-pir-*ray*-shon, the act or function of breathing. (Fr.)
RESPIRATIONAL, *a.* res-pir-*ray*-shon-al, relating to respiration.
RESPIRATIVE, *a.* res-*pir*-rat-iv, pertaining to, or maintaining, respiration, as the respirative organs.
RESPIRATOR, *n.* *res*-pir-ray-tor, a contrivance which protects the lungs from the inspiration of smoke, fumes, gases and cold air; a gas-mask.
RESPIRATORIUM, *n.* *res*-pir-rat-*awr*-e-um, the respiratory chamber in which the gills are concealed in certain insects.
RESPIRATORY, *a.* res-*pyre*-ay-tor-e, serving for respiration; connected with respiration.
RESPIRE, *v.i.* res-*pire*, to breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it; to rest from toil; *v.t.* to exhale; to breathe out. **Respired. Respires. Respiring.** (Fr. *respirer.*)
RESPIROMETER, *n.* res-pir-*rom*-et-er, a device for measuring respirations. (L. *respiro,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.)
RESPITE, *n.* *res*-pit, temporary intermission of labour, process, or operation; interval of rest; pause; suspension of the execution of a criminal; the prolongation of time for the payment of a debt.
RESPITE, *v.t.* re-*spite*, to relieve by an interval of rest; to suspend the execution of; to postpone. **Respited. Respites. Respiting.** (O.Fr. *respit.*)
RESPLENDENCE, *n.* res-*plen*-dence, brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.
RESPLENDENCY, *n.* res-*plen*-den-se, resplendence.
RESPLENDENT, *a.* res-*plen*-dent, very bright; shining with brilliant lustre. (L. *resplendens,* glittering.)
RESPLENDENTLY, *ad.* res-*plen*-dent-le, in a resplendent manner.
RESPLIT, *v.t.* *ree*-split, to split again. **Resplit. Resplits. Resplitting.**
RESPOND, *n.* res-*pond*, a short anthem chanted in the interval of reading a chapter in a religious service: *v.i.* to reply; to correspond; to suit; to be answerable [U.S.]: *v.t.* to answer; to satisfy by payment [U.S.]. **Responded. Responding. Responds.** (O.Fr. *respondre.*)
RESPONDENCE, *n.* res-*pond*-ence, an answering.
RESPONDENT, *a.* res-*pond*-ent, that answers to demand or expectation: *n.* one who answers to a suit at law, especially one for divorce; a defendant; in the schools, one who maintains a thesis in reply.
RESPONDENTIA, *n.* res-pon-*den*-she-a, a loan upon a ship's cargo [Comm.].
RESPONSAL, *a.* res-*pon*-sal, answerable: *n.* response. (Late L. *responsalis.*)
RESPONSE, *n.* res-*pons*, reply; a reply; in the litany the answer of the people or congregation to the priest; a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson. (O.Fr. *respons.*)
RESPONSIBILITY, *n.* res-*pons*-ib-*il*-it-e, the state of being responsible for a trust, office or debt; what one is responsible for; ability to answer in payment. **Age of responsibility,** in cases of crime, never under seven, and not under fourteen unless it is proved that the child knew that the act was wrong.
RESPONSIBLE, *a.* res-*pons*-e-bl, answerable; liable to account; able to discharge an obligation. (Late L. *responsabilis.*)
RESPONSIBLENESS, *n.* res-*pons*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being responsible; responsibility.
RESPONSIBLY, *ad.* res-*pons*-ib-le, in a responsible manner.
RESPONSIONS, *n.* res-*pon*-shonz, the first of three examinations at Oxford for the degree of B.A.
RESPONSIVE, *a.* res-*pons*-iv; answering; making reply; correspondent.
RESPONSIVELY, *ad.* res-*pons*-iv-le, in a responsive manner.
RESPONSIVENESS, *n.* res-*pons*-iv-ness, the quality of being responsive.
RESPONSORY, *a.* res-*pons*-or-e, containing answer: *n.* a response; the answer of the congregation to the priest in the Church Service. (Late L. *responsorium.*)
REST, *n.* rest, the holder in which the butt of a lance rested and which was welded on to the body-armour of a knight. (*Arrest.*)
REST, *n.* rest, cessation from motion or action of any kind; repose; quiet; sleep; peace; place of quiet or repose; that on which anything rests; a short pause; a pause or interval of time, during which there is an intermission of the voice or sound: *v.i.* to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be quiet; to repose; to sleep; to be dead; to lean; to stand on; to acquiesce; to rely; to abide: *v.t.* to place; to quiet; to lay in rest. **Rested. Resting. Rests.** (A.S.)
REST, *n.* rest, that which is left; the remainder; the others; the undivided profits remaining at the time of balancing; the Bank of England reserve: *v.i.* to remain. **Rested. Resting. Rests.** (Fr. *rester.*)
RESTAGNANT, *a.* re-*stag*-nant, stagnant.
RESTAGNATE, *v.i.* re-*stag*-nate, to stand stagnant. **Restagnated. Restagnates. Restagnating.**
RESTAMP, *v.t.* re-*stamp*, to stamp again. **Restamped. Restamping. Restamps.**
RESTANT, *a.* *rest*-ant, remaining; persistent [Bot.].
RESTATE, *v.t.* ree-*state*, to state a second time. **Restated. Restates. Restating.**
RESTATEMENT, *n.* ree-*state*-ment, the act of stating a thing for a second time.
RESTAUR, *n.* res-*tawr*, in law, a justified claim for indemnity as against a guarantor. (Fr.)
RESTAURANT, *n.* *rest*-awr-awng, an establishment for the provision of refreshments; an eating-house. (Fr.)
RESTAURATEUR, *n.* *rest*-awr-rah-*ter*, the keeper of a restaurant. (Fr.)
RESTAURATION, *n.* res-tawr-*ay*-shon, restoration.
REST-CURE, *n.* *rest*-kewr, a treatment for nervous illnesses, in which the patient is kept quiet without visitors, newspapers or private correspondence, and usually treated electrically or with massage.
REST-DAY, *n.* *rest*-day, a day of rest; the Sabbath.
RESTEM, *v.t.* ree-*stem*, to force back a current. **Restemmed. Restemming. Restems.**
RESTFUL, *a.* *rest*-ful, giving rest; being at rest.
RESTFULLY, *ad.* *rest*-ful-le, in a restful manner.
RESTFULNESS, *n.* *rest*-ful-ness, the state of being restful.
RESTHARROW, *n.* *rest*-har-ro, the cammock or any other of the 80 species of the genus *Ononis.* (*Arrest-harrow,* so called because their thick roots arrest a harrow in its course.)
REST-HOUSE, *n.* *rest*-house, a hostel for travellers in India, equipped and maintained by the Government.
RESTIFORM, *a.* *res*-te-form, twisted. (L. *restis,* rope, and *forma.*)
RESTINCTION, *n.* re-*sting*-shon, the act of quenching.
RESTING-PLACE, *n.* *rest*-ing-place, a place for rest; the grave.
RESTINGUISH, *v.t.* res-*ting*-gwish, to quench or extinguish. **Restinguished. Restinguishes. Restinguishing.**
RESTIO, *n.* *res*-te-o, a genus of 100 species of South African and Australian plants in which the leaves are mere sheaths and the assimilation is performed by the stems.
RESTITUTION, *n.* res-te-*tew*-shon, act of restoring some right of which a person has been unjustly deprived; indemnification; compensation; state of restoration. (Fr.)
RESTITUTIVE, *a.* *res*-te-tewt-iv, relating to restitution.
RESTITUTOR, *n.* *res*-te-tewt-or, one who makes restitution.
RESTIVE, *a.* *rest*-iv, unwilling to go or move forward; obstinate; stubborn; restless or impatient under restraint; inclined to jib. (Fr. *restif.*)
RESTIVELY, *ad.* *rest*-iv-le, in a restive manner.
RESTIVENESS, *n.* *rest*-iv-ness, the quality of being restive.
RESTLESS, *a.* *rest*-less, continually moving; sleepless; uneasy; not satisfied to remain at rest; turbulent; unsettled.
RESTLESSLY, *ad.* *rest*-less-le, in a restless manner.
RESTLESSNESS, *n.* *rest*-less-ness, the state of being restless.
RESTOCK, *v.t.* ree-*stok*, to stock anew. **Restocked. Restocking. Restocks.**

RESTORABLE, *a.* res-*tawr*-a-bl, that may be restored.
RESTORABLENESS, *n.* res-*tawr*-a-bl-ness, the state of being restorable.
RESTORATION, *n.* res-tawr-*ay*-shon, act of restoring; renewal; recovery; the final recovery of all men from sin to a state of salvation; the return of Charles II in 1660; a model or drawing of an extinct animal according to the knowledge obtained by studying the fossil bones. (O.Fr.)
RESTORATIONIST, *n.* res-tor-*ay*-shon-ist, one who believes in the final restoration of all men.
RESTORATIVE, *a.* res-*tor*-rat-iv, that has power to renew strength: *n.* a medicine for restoring strength and vigour.
RESTORATIVELY, *ad.* res-*tor*-rat-iv-le, so as to restore strength.
RESTORE, *v.t.* res-*tawre*, to bring back to a former state; to repair; to heal; to rebuild; to revive; to recover; to give back; to return; to replace. **Restored. Restores. Restoring.** (O.Fr. *restorer*, from L. *restauro*, stand.)
RE-STORE, *v.i.* ree-*stawr*, to store again. **Re-stored. Re-storing. Re-stores.**
RESTORER, *n.* res-*tawr*-er, one who or that which restores.
RESTRAIN, *v.t.* res-*trane*, to hold back or check; to repress; to hinder; to abridge; to withhold. **Restrained. Restraining. Restrains.** (O.Fr. *restraindre.*)
RESTRAINABLE, *a.* res-*trane*-a-bl, capable of being restrained.
RESTRAINEDLY, *ad.* res-*trane*-ed-le, with restraint.
RESTRAINER, *n.* res-*trane*-er, he who or that which restrains.
RESTRAINING, *a.* res-*trane*-ing, abridging; limiting; checking or hindering from sin.
RESTRAINMENT, *n.* res-*trane*-ment, act of restraining.
RESTRAINT, *n.* res-*traynt*, the act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; that which restrains; a check. (O.Fr.)
RESTRAINT-CHAIR, *n.* res-*traynt*-chair, a chair in which a violently insane person can be held down.
RESTRICT, *v.t.* res-*trikt*, to limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds. **Restricted. Restricting. Restricts.** (L. *restrictus*, bound back.)
RESTRICTEDLY, *ad.* res-*trik*-ted-le, in a restricted manner.
RESTRICTION, *n.* res-*trik*-shon, limitation; restraint.
RESTRICTIVE, *a.* res-*trik*-tiv, having the quality of limiting; imposing restraint.
RESTRICTIVELY, *ad.* res-*trik*-tiv-le, in a restrictive manner.
RESTRINGENT, *a.* res-*trinj*-ent, astringent; styptic: *n.* a medicine that operates as an astringent. (L. *restringens.*)
RESTY, *a.* *res*-te, indolent; restive.
RESUBLIMATION, *n.* re-*sub*-lim-*ay*-shon, a second subliming.
RESUDATION, *n.* res-yewd-*ay*-shon, a renewed sweating.
RESULT, *n.* re-*zult*, consequence; conclusion; effect; decision: *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to issue; to come to a determination. **Resulted. Resulting. Results.** (O.Fr. *resulter.*)
RESULTANCE, *n.* re-*zult*-ance, the act of resulting; result.
RESULTANT, *a.* re-*zult*-ant, following as a result; resulting from the combination of two or more forces: *n.* the force which is the combined effect of two or more forces acting in different directions [Dynamics]. **Resultant tones,** secondary sounds that make their action heard when two differently pitched tones are sounded together and sustained.
RESULTING, *a.* re-*zult*-ing, following as a consequence.
RESULTLESS, *a.* re-*zult*-less, without result.
RESUMABLE, *a.* re-*zewm*-a-bl, that may be resumed.
RESUMÉ, *n.* *rez*-oom-ay, a summing up; a condensed statement. (Fr.)
RESUME, *v.t.* re-*zewm*, to take back; to take again what has been given; to begin again. **Resumed. Resumes. Resuming.** (Fr. *resumer.*)
RESUMMON, *v.t.* ree-*sum*-mon, to summon or call again. **Resummoned. Resummoning. Resummons.**
RESUMPTION, *n.* re-*zum*-shon, the act of resuming. (L. *resumptus*, taken up anew.)
RESUMPTIVE, *a.* re-*zum*-tiv, taking back or again.
RESUPINATE, *a.* re-*sewp*-in-ate, upside down; inverted [Bot.].
RESUPINATION, *n.* re-sewp-in-*ay*-shon, state of lying on the back.
RESUPINE, *a.* re-sew-*pine*, lying on the back. (L. *resupinus.*)
RESURGENT, *a.* re-*serj*-ent, rising again from death. (L. *resurgens*, rising.)
RESURRECT, *v.i.* and *v.t.* rez-er-*rekt*, to restore to life; to raise again from the dead. **Resurrected. Resurrecting. Resurrects.**
RESURRECTION, *n.* rez-er-*rek*-shon, a rising again; the risen life. (O.Fr.)
RESURRECTIONIST, *n.* rez-er-*rek*-shon-ist, one who stealthily exhumes dead bodies for dissection; a body-snatcher.
RESURVEY, *n.* ree-*ser*-vay, a second survey.
RESURVEY, *v.t.* ree-ser-*vay*, to review; to survey again. **Resurveyed. Resurveying. Resurveys.**
RESUSCITABLE, *a.* re-*sus*-it-a-bl, that may be resuscitated.
RESUSCITANT, *n.* re-*sus*-sit-ant, he who or that which resuscitates.
RESUSCITATE, *v.t.* re-*sus*-sit-ate, to revivify; to revive; to recover from apparent death; *v.i.* to revive. **Resuscitated. Resuscitates. Resuscitating.** (L. *resuscitatus*, revived.)
RESUSCITATION, *n.* re-sus-sit-*ay*-shon, act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being resuscitated.
RESUSCITATIVE, *a.* re-*sus*-sit-at-iv, revivifying; raising from apparent death.
RESUSCITATOR, *n.* re-*sus*-sit-ay-tor, one who resuscitates.
RET, *v.t.* ret, to destroy cohesion among the fibres of flax by steeping it; hence, to steep. **Rets. Retted. Retting.** (O.Dut. *reten.*)
RETABLE, *n.* re-*tay*-bl, a ledge above the back of an altar on which candelabra and other objects may be set; a decoration or painted panel or carving, forming the back piece of an altar. (Fr.)
RETAIL, *v.t.* re-*tale*, to sell in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many. **Retailed. Retailing. Retails.** (O.Fr. literally, a paring.)
RETAIL, *a.* *ree*-tale, dealing in small quantities: *n.* the sale of commodities in small quantities.
RETAILER, *n.* re-*tale*-er, one who retails; one who sells goods in small quantities.
RETAILMENT, *n.* re-*tale*-ment, act of retailing.
RETAIN, *v.t.* re-*tane*, to hold or keep in possession; to detain; to keep back; to keep in pay; to engage by prepayment. **Retained. Retaining. Retains.** (Fr. *retenir.*)
RETAINABLE, *a.* re-*tane*-a-bl, capable of being retained.
RETAINER, *n.* re-*tane*-er, one who or that which retains; an attendant; a dependant; among lawyers, a fee paid to engage a barrister, usually termed a retaining fee; retention by legal right.
RETAINING, *a.* re-*tane*-ing, keeping in possession; engaging by a fee. **Retaining fee,** a fee paid in advance to a barrister to accept a brief. **Retaining wall,** a wall to prevent a bank of earth from slipping.
RETAKE, *v.t.* ree-*take*, to take again; to recapture. **Retakes. Retaking. Retook.**
RETAKER, *n.* ree-*take*-er, a recaptor.
RETALIATE, *v.t.* re-*tal*-e-ate, to return like for like. **Retaliated. Retaliates. Retaliating.** (L. *retaliatus.* requited.)
RETALIATION, *n.* re-tal-e-*ay*-shon, the return of like for like; requital of evil; at one time, return of good for good.
RETALIATIVE, *a.* re-*tal*-e-ate-iv, retaliatory.
RETALIATOR, *n.* re-*tal*-e-ate-or, one who retaliates.
RETALIATORY, *a.* re-*tal*-e-ate-or-e, returning like for like.
RETARD, *n.* re-*tahrd*, retardation: *v.t.* to diminish the velocity of; to render more late; to hinder. **Retarded. Retarding. Retards.** (Fr. *retarder.*)
RETARDANT, *a.* re-*tahrd*-ant, hindering: *n.* that which hinders.
RETARDATION, *n.* re-tahrd-*ay*-shon, act of retarding; hindrance; delay; rate of loss of velocity [Dynamics].
RETARDATIVE, *a.* re-*tahrd*-at-iv, that retards.
RETARDER, *n.* re-*tahrd*-er, one who retards or delays.

RETARDMENT, *n.* re-*tahrd*-ment, act of delaying.
RETCH, *v.i.* reech, to make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting. **Retched. Retches. Retching.** (A.S. *hræcan.*)
RETE, *n. reet*-e, a network of vessels [Anat.]. (L.)
RETECIOUS, *a.* re-*tee*-shus, resembling network. (L. *rete*, a net.)
RETENT, *n.* re-*tent*, that which is retained. (L. *retentus*, held back.)
RETENTION, *n.* re-*ten*-shon, the act of retaining; the power of retaining, specially ideas in the mind; restraint. (O.Fr.)
RETENTIVE, *a.* re-*ten*-tive, having the power to retain; not forgetful.
RETENTIVELY, *ad.* re-*ten*-tiv-le, with retentiveness.
RETENTIVENESS, *n.* re-*ten*-tiv-ness, the quality of being retentive.
RETENTOR, *n.* re-*ten*-tor, a retaining muscle.
RETEXTURE, *n.* ree-*tekst*-yewr, a second weaving.
RETIARY, *a. ree*-she-ar-e, net-like; net-bearing: *n.* the gladiator whose weapons were a net and a trident. (L. *retiarius*, relating to a net.)
RETICENCE, *n. ret*-is-ence, reserve in speech, specially about one's own affairs.
RETICENCY, *n. ret*-is-en-se, reticence.
RETICENT, *a. ret*-is-sent, reserved in speech; taciturn. (L. *reticens*, being silent.)
RETICLE, *n. ret*-ik-l, a small net; a reticule.
RETICULAR, *a.* re-*tik*-yewl-ar, having the form of network; formed with interstices.
RETICULARLY, *ad.* re-*tik*-yewl-ar-le, in a reticular manner.
RETICULATE, *a.* re-*tik*-yewl-ate, reticulated.
RETICULATED, *a.* re-*tik*-yewl-ate-ed, netted; resembling network. **Reticulated work,** a species of masonry formed of small square stones or bricks placed lozenge-wise. (L. *reticulatus.*)
RETICULATION, *n.* re-tik-yewl-*ay*-shon, the state of being reticulated; network.
RETICULE, *n. ret*-ik-yewl, a little bag, originally of network; a work bag; a contrivance of network of a very fine fibre, dividing the field of view in telescopes to measure small distances. (Fr. *réticule.*)
RETICULOSE, *a.* re-*tik*-yewl-ose, making an irregular network.
RETICULUM, *n.* re-*tik*-yewl-um, a network; the second stomach of ruminants.
RETIERCÉ, *a.* re-*tyare*-say, horizontally partitioned into three bands, each being itself divided into three, and each having three similar colours [Her.]. (Fr.)
RETIFORM, *a. ret*-e-form, resembling network.
RETINA, *n. ret*-in-a, a retiform expansion of the optic nerve in the eye, which receives the impressions that give rise to vision. (L.)
RETINACULUM, *n.* ret-in-*ak*-yewl-um, a restraining band or gland. (L.)
RETINAL, *a. ret*-in-al, pertaining to the retina.
RETINALITE, *n.* re-*tin*-al-ite, a massive variety of serpentine. (Gr. *retine*, resin, and *lithos*, a stone.)
RETINERVED, *a. ret*-in-erved, retiform; cross-veined [Bot.].
RETINITE, *n. ret*-in-ite, pitchstone, a form of obsidian.
RETINITIS, *n.* ret-in-*ite*-is, inflammation of the retina.
RETINOID, *a. ret*-in-oyd, resin-like or resiniform. (Gr. *retine*, and *eidos*, like.)
RETINOSCOPY, *n. ret*-in-*os*-ko-pe, examination of the internal structure of the eye. (L. *retina*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)
RETINUE, *n. ret*-in-yew, the attendants of a distinguished personage; the suite; the staff of a flag-officer. (O.Fr. *retenue.*)
RETIPED, *a. ret*-e-ped, having scales on the feet.
RETIRACY, *n.* re-*tire*-as-e, retirement; retirement from business; the fortune retired on.
RETIRADE, *n. ret*-e-rahd, a kind of entrenchment, made of two faces, forming a re-entrant angle, to which the garrison may retreat and prolong the defence [Fort.]. (Fr.)
RETIRAL, *n.* re-*tire*-al, the act of retiring; the withdrawing from circulation of banknotes, or bills before they become due.
RETIRE, *v.i.* re-*tire*, to go from company or from a public place into privacy; to withdraw; to break up; to retreat; to recede: *v.t.* to cause to withdraw; to take up and pay, as a bill, when due. **Retired. Retires. Retiring.** (Fr. *retirer.*)
RETIRED, *a.* re-*tyrd*, secluded from society; private gone into retirement. **Retired List,** a list of officers who have retired from service; hence the phrase "to put on the retired list," meaning to send anyone into retirement from active life.
RETIREDLY, *ad.* re-*tyrd*-le, in a retired manner.
RETIREDNESS, *n.* re-*tyrd*-ness, the state of being retired.
RETIREMENT, *n.* re-*tire*-ment, the act of retiring; the withdrawing from society or public life; the state of being retired; retired abode; privacy.
RETIRING, *a.* re-*tire*-ing, reserved; not forward or obtrusive.
RETOLD, *ree*-tohld, *p.* and *pp.* of retell.
RETORT, *v.* re-*tawrt*, a ready reply: *v.t.* to throw back; to return, as an argument or a charge; to bend or curve back: *v.i.* to make a severe reply. **Retorted. Retorting. Retorts.** (O.Fr.)
RETORT, *n.* re-*tawrt*, a vessel in which volatile products are extracted by heating.

Retort.

RETORTER, *n.* re-*tawrt*-er, one who retorts.
RETORTION, *n.* re-*tawr*-shon, the act of retorting; reflection. (Late L.)
RETORTIVE, *a.* re-*tawrt*-iv, containing retort.
RETOSE, *a. ree*-tose, having many reticulations [Bot.].
RETOSS, *v.t.* ree-*toss*, to throw back again. **Retossed. Retosses. Retossing.**
RETOSSED, *a.* ree-*tost*, tossed back.
RETOUCH, *n.* re-*tutsh*, the act of retouching: *v.t.* to touch again; to improve by new touches, as a picture; to revise. **Retouched. Retouches. Retouching.** (Fr. *retoucher.*)
RETOUR, *n.* re-*toor*, a coming back. (Scots.)
RETRACE, *v.t.* re-*trace*, to trace back; to renew the outline of, as a drawing; to return by the same way. **Retraced. Retraces. Retracing.**
RETRACEABLE, *a.* re-*trace*-a-bl, capable of being retraced.
RETRACT, *v.t.* re-*trakt*, to draw back; to take back; to recall; to recant: *v.i.* to withdraw. **Retracted. Retracting. Retracts.** (O.Fr. *retracter.*)
RETRACT, *n.* re-*trakt*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe. (L. *retractus*, drawn back.)
RETRACTABILITY, *n.* re-trakt-ab-*il*-it-e, the capability of being retracted.
RETRACTABLE, *a.* re-*trakt*-a-bl, that may be retracted.
RETRACTATION, *n.* re-trak-*tay*-shon, the act of retracting; recantation. (O.Fr.)
RETRACTED, *a.* re-*trakt*-ed, drawn back; bounded by a diagonal line [Her.].
RETRACTIBLE, *a.* re-*trakt*-e-bl, that may be drawn back or retracted.
RETRACTILE, *a.* re-*trakt*-ile, retractable.
RETRACTION, *n.* re-*trak*-shon, act of drawing back; act of retracting; recantation; disavowal.
RETRACTIVE, *a.* re-*trakt*-iv, retracting: *n.* that which withdraws or takes from.
RETRACTOR, *n.* re-*trak*-tor, a muscle or an instrument for drawing back; a device for extracting spent cartridges from a gun. (L. *retractus.*)
RETRAD, *ad. ret*-rad, backward [Anat.]. (L. *retro*, behind.)
RETRAHENS, *n. ret*-rah-henz, a muscle retracting any organ. (L.)
RETRAL, *a. ret*-ral, located at the rear; retrorse. (L. *retro.*)
RETRANCHÉ, *a.* re-trong-*shay*, twice divided into three parts diagonally [Her.]. (Fr.)
RETRANSFER, *v.t.* ree-trance-*fer*, to transfer back again. **Retransferred. Retransferring. Retransfers.**
RETRANSFORM, *v.t.* ree-trans-*fawrm*, to transform anew. **Retransformed. Retransforming. Retransforms.**
RETRANSLATE, *v.t.* ree-trans-*late*, to translate anew; to translate back into the original language. **Retranslated. Retranslates. Retranslating.**

RETRANSMISSION, *n.* ree-trans-*mish*-on, transmission anew.
RETRAVERSE, *v.t.* ree-*trav*-erse, to traverse again. Retraversed. Retraverses. Retraversing.
RETRAXIT, *n.* re-*traks*-it, the withdrawing of a suit and consequent loss of the action [Law]. (L. he has withdrawn.)
RETREAD, *v.t.* ree-*tred*, to retrace; to tread a second time. Retreading. Retreads. Retrod. Retrodden.
RETREAT, *n.* re-*treet*, the act of retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of retirement; place of safety or security; the retiring of an army from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; a signal for retiring to quarters or from an engagement: *v.i.* to retire from any position or place; to withdraw to seclusion or safety; to retire; to retire from an enemy. Retreated. Retreating. Retreats. (O.Fr. *retrete*.)
RETREATMENT, *n.* re-*treet*-ment, the act of retreating.
RETREE, *n.* re-*tree*, paper damaged or left imperfect in the course of manufacture. (Fr. *retrait*, wastage.)
RETRENCH, *v.t.* re-*trensh*, to cut off; to pare away; to lessen; to curtail; to furnish with an entrenchment [Mil.]; *v.i.* to cut down expenses. Retrenched. Retrenches. Retrenching. (Fr. *retrancher*.)
RETRENCHMENT, *n.* re-*trensh*-ment, the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; curtailment; reduction of expenditure; a work constructed within another to prolong the defence [Mil.].
RETRIAL, *n.* ree-*try*-al, a fresh trial.
RETRIBUTE, *v.t.* re-*trib*-yewt, to pay back; to compensate. Retributed. Retributes. Retributing.
RETRIBUTER, *n.* re-*trib*-yewt-er, one who makes retribution.
RETRIBUTION, *n.* ret-re-*bew*-shon, suitable requital for good or, usually, for evil; reward or punishment; distribution of rewards and punishments at the judgment day. (O.Fr.)
RETRIBUTIVE, *a.* re-*trib*-yewt-iv, retributory.
RETRIBUTORY, *a.* re-*trib*-yewt-or-e, rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offences; pertaining to retribution.
RETRIEVABLE, *a.* re-*treev*-a-bl, that may be retrieved or recovered.
RETRIEVABLENESS, *n.* re-*treev*-a-bl-ness, the state of being retrievable.
RETRIEVABLY, *ad.* re-*treev*-ab-le, in a retrievable manner.
RETRIEVAL, *n.* re-*treev*-al, retrievement.
RETRIEVE, *v.t.* re-*treev*, to restore; to recover; to repair; to regain. Retrieved. Retrieves. Retrieving. (*Retreve*, from O.Fr. *retrover*.)
RETRIEVEMENT, *n.* re-*treev*-ment, act of retrieving.
RETRIEVER, *n.* re-*treev*-er, a dog trained to fetch game that has been shot; the breed of dog derived from the Labrador, generally used for the purpose, of which there were two varieties, the curly-coated from a cross with a spaniel and the smooth-coated from a cross with a setter.
RETRIM, *v.t.* ree-*trim*, to trim anew. Retrimmed. Retrimming. Retrims.
RETRIMENT, *n.* *ret*-re-ment, residue; dregs. (L. *retrimentum*.)
RETRO, a Latin prefix, signifying back or backward.
RETROACT, *v.i.* ree-tro-*akt*, to act in opposition. Retroacted. Retroacting. Retroacts.
RETROACTION, *n.* ree-tro-*ak*-shon, action returned or action backwards; operation on something past or preceding.
RETROACTIVE, *a.* re-tro-*ak*-tiv, operating backwards; affecting what is past; retrospective.
RETROACTIVELY, *ad.* re-tro-*ak*-tiv-le, in a retroactive manner.
RETROBULBAR, *a.* ret-ro-*bul*-bar, located at the back of the eyeball. (L. *retro*, and *bulbus*, bulb.)
RETROCEDE, *v.t.* *ret*-ro-seed, to cede or grant back: *v.i.* to go back. Retroceded. Retrocedes. Retroceding. (L. *retro*, and *cedo*, to yield, to go.)
RETROCEDENT, *a.* ret-ro-*seed*-ent, disposed to retrocede; moving about from one part of the body to another [Med.].
RETROCESSION, *n.* ret-ro-*sesh*-on, a ceding or granting back; the act of giving back. (Fr. *retrocession*.)
RETROCHOIR, *n.* *ree*-tro-kwire, a chapel or other space behind the high altar; a lady chapel. (L. *retro*, and *choir*.)
RETROCLUSION, *n.* ret-ro-*kloo*-sjon, a form of acupressure in which the needle passes in a semicircle round the artery.
RETROCOLLIC, *a.* ret-ro-*kol*-lik, pertaining to the back of the neck. (L. *retro*, and *collis*, neck.)
RETRODATE, *v.t.* *ret*-ro-date, to date a book or manuscript to an earlier period than it belongs. Retrodated. Retrodates. Retrodating.
RETRODUCT, *v.t.* *ret*-ro-dukt, to withdraw. Retroducted. Retroducting. Retroducts.
RETRODUCTION, *n.* ret-ro-*duk*-shon, a bringing back.
RETROFLEX, *a.* *ret*-ro-fleks, bent this way and that [Bot.]. (L. *retro*, and *flexus*, bent.)
RETROFLEXION, *n.* *ree*-tro-*flex*-yon, the act of bending back; the state of being bent back.
RETROFRACT, *a.* *ret*-ro-frakt, retrofracted.
RETROFRACTED, *a.* *ret*-ro-frakt-ed, bent back, so as to appear as if broken [Bot.]. (L. *retro*, and *fractus*, broken.)
RETROGRADATION, *n.* ret-ro-grad-*ay*-shon, the act of moving backward; decline in excellence.
RETROGRADE, *a.* *ret*-ro-grade, going or moving backward; apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs [Astron.]; declining from a better to a worse state; deteriorating: *v.i.* to go or move backward: *v.t.* to cause to go backward. Retrograded. Retrogrades. Retrograding. (O.Fr.)
RETROGRESSION, *n.* ret-ro-*gresh*-on, the act of going backward; retrogradation. (L. *retrogressus*, gone backwards.)
RETROGRESSIVE, *a.* ret-ro-*gres*-siv, going or moving backward; declining in excellence.
RETROGRESSIVELY, *ad.* ret-ro-*gres*-siv-le, in a retrogressive manner.
RETROGRESSIVENESS, *n.* ret-ro-*gres*-siv-ness, the state of being retrogressive.
RETROJECT, *v.t.* *ree*-tro-ject, to throw backwards. Retrojected. Retrojecting. Retrojects.
RETROMINGENT, *a.* ret-ro-*minj*-ent, discharging the urine backwards: *n.* an animal that discharges its urine backwards. (L. *retro*, and *mingo*, make water.)
RETROPOSITION, *n.* ret-ro-po-*zish*-on, displacement rearwards.
RETROPULSION, *n.* ret-ro-*pul*-shon, a driving rearwards; pathologically, the tendency shown in some palsy cases to walk backwards.
RETROPULSIVE, *a.* ret-ro-*pul*-siv, driving back; repelling. (L. *retro*, and *pulsum*, drive.)
RETRORSE, *a.* re-*trorce*, turned backwards or downwards.
RETRORSELY, *ad.* re-*trorce*-le, in a backward direction. (L. *retro*, and *versus*, turned.)
RETRORSION, *n.* re-*traw*-shon, direction backwards or downwards.
RETROSERRATE, *a.* re-tro-*ser*-rate, with serrate teeth pointing backwards.
RETROSPECT, *n.* *ret*-ro-spekt, a looking back on things past; review. (L. *retrospectus*, looked back.)
RETROSPECTION, *n.* ret-ro-*spek*-shon, the act of looking back on things past; the faculty of doing so.
RETROSPECTIVE, *a.* ret-ro-*spek*-tiv, looking back on past events; affecting things past; tending to look back.
RETROSPECTIVELY, *ad.* ret-ro-*spek*-tiv-le, by way of retrospect.
RETROUSSAGE, *n.* re-troo-*sahje*, a method by which a soft tone can be given to etchings through wiping off the ink from portions of the plates. (Fr.)
RETROUSSÉ, *a.* *re-troos*-say, upturned, as a nose. (Fr.)
RETROVACCINATE, *v.t.* ret-ro-*vak*-sin-ate, to vaccinate a cow with lymph obtained from the human body. Retrovaccinated. Retrovaccinates. Retrovaccinating.
RETROVACCINE, *n.* ret-ro-*vak*-seen, the lymph obtained from a retrovaccinated animal.
RETROVENE, *a.* *ret*-ro-veen, sloping backward.
RETROVERSION, *n.* ree-tro-*ver*-shon, a turning or falling backward. (L. *retroversus*.)
RETROVERT, *v.t.* *ree*-tro-vert, to turn back. Retroverted. Retroverting. Retroverts. (L. *retro*, and *verto*, turn.)
RETROVISION, *n.* ret-ro-*visj*-on, the power of visualizing the past in the mind.
RETRUDE, *v.t.* re-*trood*, to thrust back. Retruded. Retrudes. Retruding. (L. *re*, and *trudo*, thrust.)
RETRUSE, *a.* re-*trooce*, hidden; abstruse.

RETRY, *v.t.* ree-*try*, to try a second time. **Retried. Retries. Retrying.**

RETTERY, *n.* *ret*-ter-re, the place where retting is done.

RETTING, *n.* *ret*-ting, the steeping of flax to separate the fibre. (*Ret.*)

RETUND, *v.t.* re-*tund*, to blunt; to dull. **Retunded. Retunding. Retunds.** (L. *re*, and *tundo*, beat.)

RETURN, *n.* re-*tern*, the act of going back; the act of giving back; periodical coming back; periodical renewal; an official report; profit of business; repayment; restitution; the rendering back or delivery of a writ precept or execution [Law]: *v.i.* to come back or go back to the same place or state; to answer; to revert; to recur: *v.t.* to bring or send back; to repay; to give back in requital; to give back in reply; to relate; to retort; to give in an account of an official report; to transmit; to elect. **Return match,** a second match played between the same clubs or players. **Return ticket,** a ticket at a reduced rate for a journey there and back. **Returned. Returning. Returns.** (Fr. *retourner.*)

RE-TURN, *v.t.* and *v.i.* re-*tern*, to turn again. **Re-turned. Re-turning. Re-turns.**

RETURNABLE, *a.* re-*tern*-a-bl, required to be returned or restored; that is legally to be returned or rendered [Law].

RETURN-DAY, *n.* re-*tern*-day, the day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff has to make his return [Law].

RETURNER, *n.* re-*tern*-er, one who returns; one who repays or remits money.

RETURNING-OFFICER, *n.* re-*tern*-ing-*of*-fis-er, the official whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts or juries; the presiding officer at an election.

RETURNLESS, *a.* re-*tern*-less, admitting no return.

RETUSE, *a.* re-*tewce*, blunt; terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed [Bot. and Mala.].

REUNIFY, *v.t.* re-*yew*-ne-fy, to unify again. **Reunified. Reunifies. Reunifying.**

REUNION, *n.* re-*yewn*-yon, union formed anew after separation; a meeting or an assembly of friends or associates. (O.Fr.)

REUNITE, *v.t.* ree-yew-*nite*, to join after a separation; to reconcile after variance: *v.i.* to be united again. **Reunited. Reunites. Reuniting.**

REUNITION, *n.* ree-yew-*nish*-on, second uniting.

REUNITIVE, *a.* re-*yeun*-it-iv, tending to cause reunion.

REURGE, *v.t.* ree-*urj*, to urge again. **Reurged. Reurges. Reurging.**

REUS, *n.* *ree*-us, formerly, a litigant; now, a defendant in an action at civil law; a debtor. (L.)

REUSSITE, *n.* *roys*-site, anhydrous sulphate of soda and magnesium, occurring in mealy efflorescences, sometimes found crystallized. (Reuss, a mineralogist.)

REVACCINATE, *v.t.* ree-*vaks*-sin-ate, to vaccinate again. **Revaccinated. Revaccinates. Revaccinating.**

REVALENTA, *n.* rev-al-*ent*-ab, a preparation of lentil meal, so called from its alleged restorative virtues.

REVALUATION, *n.* *ree*-val-yew-*ay*-shon, a further valuation; the act of revaluing.

REVALUE, *v.t.* ree-*val*-yew, to value anew. **Revalued. Revalues. Revaluing.**

REVAMP, *v.t.* *ree*-vamp, to patch up again. **Revamped. Revamping. Revamps.**

REVEAL, *v.t.* re-*veel*, to make known something before unknown or kept secret; to disclose; to divulge. **Revealed. Revealing. Reveals.** (Fr. *révéler.*)

REVEAL, *n.* re-*veel*, the vertical side of an opening for a window or doorway.

REVEALABLE, *a.* re-*veel*-a-bl, that can be revealed.

REVEALABLENESS, *n.* re-*veel*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being revealable.

REVEALED, *a.* re-*veeld*, made known; divulged, either naturally or supernaturally.

REVEALER, *n.* re-*veel*-er, one who makes known.

REVEALMENT, *n.* re-*veel*-ment, act of revealing.

REVEILLE, *n.* re-*vel*-le, the bugle-call or trumpet-call that it is time for the troops to get up and for the sentries to cease challenging [Mil.]. (Fr. *réveil.*)

REVEL, *n.* *rev*-el, a carousal: *v.i.* to feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to wanton. **Revelled. Revelling. Revels.** (O.Fr.)

REVELATION, *n.* rev-el-*ay*-shon, the act of revealing; that which is revealed; the act of revealing or that which is divinely revealed to man; the Apocalypse. (O.Fr.)

REVELATIONAL, *a.* rev-al-*ay*-shon-al, pertaining to revelation.

REVELLENT, *a.* re-*vel*-lent, causing revulsion. (L. *revellens.*)

REVELLER, *n.* *rev*-el-ler, one who indulges in revelry.

REVELMENT, *n.* *rev*-el-ment, act of revelling.

REVEL-ROUT, *n.* *rev*-el-rout, tumultuous festivity; an unlawful assembly.

REVELRY, *n.* *rev*-el-re, noisy festivity.

REVENANT, *n.* *rev*-en-ong, one who comes back; especially one who returns from the dead; a ghost. (Fr.)

REVENDICATE, *v.t.* re-*ven*-dik-ate, to reclaim what has been taken away unlawfully. **Revendicated. Revendicates. Revendicating.** (Late L. *revindicatus.*)

REVENDICATION, *n.* re-ven-dik-*ay*-shon, act of reclaiming abstracted property.

REVENGE, *n.* re-*venj*, the act of revenging; a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury in return for injury; the passion to inflict revenge: *v.t.* to inflict pain or injury in return for injury; to inflict injury from feelings of malice for a wrong. **Revenged. Revenges. Revenging.** (O.Fr. *revengier.*)

REVENGEFUL, *a.* re-*venj*-ful, full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain for injury received; vindictive.

REVENGEFULLY, *ad.* re-*venj*-ful-le, in a revengeful manner.

REVENGEFULNESS, *n.* re-*venj*-ful-ness, the quality of being revengeful.

REVENGEMENT, *n.* re-*venj*-ment, revenge.

REVENGER, *n.* re-*venj*-er, one who revenges.

REVENGINGLY, *ad.* re-*venj*-ing-le, with revenge.

REVENUE, *n.* *rev*-e-new, income; the general income of the state; return; reward. **Revenue cutter,** a small vessel employed in the service of the Customs. **Revenue officer,** an officer of the Customs or Excise. (O.Fr. *revenu.*)

REVERBERANT, *a.* re-*verb*-er-ant, tending to reverberate; reverberating; resounding. (L. *reverberans.*)

REVERBERATE, *v.t.* re-*verb*-er-ate, to send back, as sound; to echo; to send, or strike back, or reflect, as light, heat, or flame: *v.i.* to be driven back, as light or sound; to resound. **Reverberated. Reverberates. Reverberating.** (L. *reverberatus*, beaten back.)

REVERBERATION, *n.* re-verb-er-*ay*-shon, the act of reverberating, as light, heat, or sound: sound echoed back.

REVERBERATIVE, *a.* re-*verb*-er-at-iv, reverberating.

REVERBERATORY, *a.* re-*verb*-er-ate-or-e, reverberating: *n.* a furnace with a low arched roof that reflects the flame downwards.

REVERE, *n.* re-*veer*, a revers.

REVERE, *v.t.* re-*veer*, to regard with veneration; to reverence. **Revered. Reveres. Revering.** (O.Fr. *reverer.*)

REVERENCE, *n.* *rev*-er-ence, fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration; an act of respect or obeisance; a title of the clergy: *v.t.* to regard with reverence. **Reverenced. Reverences. Reverencing.**

REVERENCER, *n.* *rev*-er-ence-er, one who reverences.

REVEREND, *a.* *rev*-er-end, worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, mingled with fear and affection; a title of respect given to the clergy generally—most reverend being applied to an archbishop, right reverend to a bishop, very reverend to a dean. (L. *reverendus*, to be revered.)

REVERENT, *a.* *rev*-er-ent, expressing reverence or submission; submissive.

REVERENTIAL, *a.* *rev*-er-*en*-shal, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.

REVERENTIALLY, *ad.* *rev*-er-*en*-shal-le, in a reverential manner.

REVERENTLY, *ad.* *rev*-er-ent-le, in a reverent manner.

REVERER, *n.* re-*veer*-er, one who reveres and venerates.

REVERIE, *n.* *rev*-er-e, a state of waking dreaminess; a loose irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation; extravagant conceit of the fancy. (Fr.)

REVERS, *n.* re-*vare*, a lapel; any similar part of a costume that turns back so as to show the inner surface. (O.Fr.)

REVERSAL, *n.* re-*vers*-al, the act of reversing; a change or overthrowing. (Fr.)

REVERSE, *n.* re-*verce*, change or turn of affairs for the better or for the worse; a misfortune; a reversing gear; the opposite; the back surface; the tail of a coin; a thing reversed; a partial defeat: *a.* turned backward; having an opposite direction: *v.t.* to turn in a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to subvert; to revoke; to make void, as a sentence. **Reversed. Reverses. Reversing.** (O.Fr. *revers.*)

REVERSED, *pp.* re-*verst*, turned side for side; changed to the contrary; overthrown or annulled: *a.* resupinate [Bot.]; with volutions like a left-handed screw [Mala.].

REVERSEDLY, *ad.* re-*verce*-ed-le, in a reversed manner.

REVERSELESS, *a.* re-*verce*-less, not to be reversed.

REVERSELY, *ad.* re-*verce*-le, in a reverse manner.

REVERSI, *n.* re-*ver*-se, a parlour game played with a chequered board and circular counters of a different colour on their upper and under surfaces. (Fr.)

REVERSIBILITY, *n.* re-*vers*-ib-*il*-it-e, the capacity of being reversed.

REVERSIBLE, *a.* re-*verce*-e-bl, that can be reversed.

REVERSING-GEAR, *n.* re-*verce*-ing-geer, the gear by which the direction of an engine's motion is reversed.

REVERSION, *n.* re-*ver*-shon, right of property which remains after some particular estate has ceased, which had been granted by the owner [Law]; right of succession to an estate; atavism, the reproduction of remote ancestral characters [Zool.].

REVERSIONARY, *a.* re-*ver*-shon-ar-e, pertaining to a reversion.

REVERSIONER, *n.* re-*ver*-shon-er, the person who has a reversion.

REVERSO, *n.* re-*ver*-so, the left-hand page in a book. (*It. riverso.*)

REVERT, *n.* re-*vert*, recurrence [Mus.]: *v.t.* to turn back; to reverse: *v.i.* to return; to fall back; to return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate [Law]. **Reverted. Reverting. Reverts.** (O.Fr. *revertir.*)

REVERTENT, *n.* re-*vert*-ent, a medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system [Med.].

REVERTIBLE, *a.* re-*vert*-e-bl, that may revert or return.

REVERTIVE, *a.* re-*vert*-iv, changing back; reverting.

REVERTIVELY, *ad.* re-*vert*-iv-le, by reversion.

REVERY, *n.* *rev*-er-e, a reverie.

REVEST, *v.t.* ree-*vest*, to clothe again; to reinvest: *v.i.* to take effect again; to return to a former owner. **Revested. Revesting. Revests.** (O.Fr. *revestir.*)

REVESTIARY, *n.* re-*vest*-e-ar-e, the vestry of a church or temple.

REVET, *v.t.* re-*vet*, to furnish with a revetment; to face a wall or sloping surface with a harder material. **Revetted. Revetting. Revets.**

REVETMENT, *n.* re-*vet*-ment, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart; a retaining wall; a facing of steel, stone or other material [Fort.]. (Fr.)

REVICTUAL, *v.t.* ree-*vit*-tl, to provision again. **Revictualled. Revictualling. Revictuals.**

REVIEW, *n.* re-*vew*, a second examination; revision, with a view to improvement; inspection of troops under arms or of ships of war [Mil.]; a periodical publication containing essays and articles on literature and other subjects; a critical examination of a new publication; a retrospect: *v.t.* to look back on; to see again; to view and examine again; to examine critically; to revise; to inspect; to write a press notice of. **Reviewed. Reviewing. Reviews.** (L. *re*, and *view.*)

REVIEWABLE, *a.* re-*vew*-a-bl, that may be reviewed.

REVIEWAL, *n.* re-*vew*-al, a reviewing; review.

REVIEWER, *n.* re-*vew*-er, one who reviews; the writer of a review.

REVIGORATE, *v.t.* re-*vig*-or-ate, to give new vigour to. **Revigorated. Revigorates. Revigorating.** (L. *revigoratus.*)

REVILE, *v.t.* re-*vile*, to treat with opprobrium; to vilify; to reproach. **Reviled. Reviles. Reviling.** (O.Fr. *reviler.*)

REVILEMENT, *n.* re-*vile*-ment, contemptuous language; reproach.

REVILER, *n.* re-*vile*-er, one who reviles another.

REVILINGLY, *ad.* re-*vile*-ing-le, with reviling.

REVINDICATE, *v.t.* ree-*vin*-dik-ate, to vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost. **Revindicated. Revindicates. Revindicating.** (Late L. *revindicatus.*)

REVISAL, *n.* re-*vize*-al, revision.

REVISE, *n.* re-*vize*, review; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction: *v.t.* to review; to look over for correction. **Revising barrister,** a barrister appointed to revise the list of persons in a district entitled to vote for a member of parliament. **Revised. Revises. Revising.** (O.Fr. *reviser.*)

REVISER, *n.* re-*vize*-er, one who revises for correction.

REVISION, *n.* re-*viz*-on, the act of reviewing or re-examining for correction; that which is revised. (O.Fr.)

REVISIONAL, *a.* re-*viz*-on-al, revisionary.

REVISIONARY, *a.* re-*viz*-on-ar-e, pertaining to revision.

REVISIONIST, *n.* re-*viz*-on-ist, a supporter of revision.

REVISIT, *v.t.* ree-*viz*-it, to visit again. **Revisited. Revisiting. Revisits.** (Fr. *revisiter.*)

REVISITATION, *n.* ree-viz-it-*ay*-shon, act of revisiting.

REVISORY, *a.* re-*vize*-or-e, revising; having power to revise.

REVITALIZE, *v.t.* ree-*vy*-tal-ize, to bring back vitality to. **Revitalized. Revitalizes. Revitalizing.**

REVIVABLE, *a.* re-*vive*-a-bl, that may be revived.

REVIVAL, *n.* re-*vive*-al, return or recovery to life; returning into fashion; recall or return to activity from a state of languor or neglect; a religious awakening.

REVIVALISM, *n.* re-*vive*-al-izm, an interest in religious awakenings.

REVIVALIST, *n.* re-*vive*-al-ist, one who promotes and is concerned in revivals of religion.

REVIVALISTIC, *a.* re-vive-al-*ist*-ik, pertaining to revival.

REVIVE, *v.i.* re-*vive*, to recover life; to recover new life; to recover from a state of neglect or depression; to receive its natural state, as a metal [Chem.]: *v.t.* to bring to life again; to raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse; to renew; to refresh; to recall; to recover from neglect or depression; to quicken; to restore to its natural or metallic state [Chem.]. **Revived. Revives. Reviving.** (Fr. *revivre.*)

REVIVER, *n.* re-*vive*-er, he who or that which revives.

REVIVIFICATION, *n.* re-viv-if-ik-*ay*-shon, restoration of life. (Late L. *revivificatio.*)

REVIVIFY, *v.t.* re-*viv*-e-fy, to recall to life; to reanimate; to give new life or vigour to. **Revivified. Revivifies. Revivifying.** (Fr. *révivifier.*)

REVIVINGLY, *ad.* re-*vive*-ing-le, in a reviving manner.

REVIVISCENCE, *n.* rev-e-*vis*-sence, renewal of life; return to life. (L. *revivescens.*)

REVIVISCENT, *a.* rev-e-*vis*-sent, restoring life; reviving. (L. *reviviscens.*)

REVIVOR, *n.* re-*vive*-or, the reviving of a suit which has been abated by death [Law].

REVOCABLE, *a.* re-*voke*-a-bl *or* *rev*-o-ka-bl, that may be revoked. (O.Fr.)

REVOCABLENESS, *n.* *rev*-o-ka-bl-ness, the quality of being revocable.

REVOCABLY, *ad.* *rev*-o-ka-ble, in a revocable manner.

REVOCATION, *n.* rev-o-*kay*-shon, the act of revoking; the state of being revoked; repeal; reversal of a decree, edict or deed. (O.Fr.)

REVOCATORY, *a.* *rev*-o-ka-tor-e, revoking; recalling.

REVOKE, *n.* re-*voke*, act of revoking at cards: *v.t.* to recall; to repeal; to declare void: *v.i.* to play a card of a wrong suit while one of the right suit remains in the hand. **Revoked. Revokes. Revoking.** (O.Fr. *revocquer.*)

REVOKEMENT, *n.* re-*voke*-ment, revocation; reversal.

REVOLT, *n.* re-*vohlt*, desertion; renunciation of allegiance; rebellion; insurrection: *v.i.* to renounce allegiance; to feel disgust: *v.t.* to shock; to do violence to. **Revolted. Revolting. Revolts.** (Fr. *revolte.*)

REVOLTER, *n.* re-*vohlt*-er, one who renounces allegiance.

REVOLTING, *a.* re-*vohlt*-ing, doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence; offensive.

REVOLTINGLY, *ad.* re-*vohlt*-ing-le, offensively.

REVOLUBLE, *a.* *rev*-ol-lew-bl, that may revolve. (L. *revolubilis.*)
REVOLUTE, *a.* *rev*-o-loot, rolled or curled back [Bot. and Zool.]. (L. *revolutus.*)
REVOLUTE, *v.i.* *rev*-o-loot, to participate in a revolution. Revoluted. Revolutes. Revoluting.
REVOLUTION, *n.* rev-o-*loo*-shon, rotation; period of rotation; circular motion of a body on its axis; the motion of a body round a centre; motion returning to the same point or state; continued course; marked regular return; space marked by some revolution; violent change, specially in the constitution of a government. The Revolution, that which effected the expulsion of the Stuarts from the throne of England. (O.Fr.)
REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* rev-o-*loo*-shon-ar-e, pertaining to or tending to produce a revolution in government: *n.* an abettor of a revolution.
REVOLUTIONIST, *n.* rev-o-*loo*-shon-ist, a revolutionary.
REVOLUTIONIZE, *v.t.* rev-o-*loo*-shon-ize, to effect a thorough change in anything, specially in the constitution or government of a country. Revolutionized. Revolutionizes. Revolutionizing.
REVOLVE, *v.i.* re-*volv*, to turn or roll round; to rotate; to move round a centre: *v.t.* to turn over and over in the mind; to consider attentively. Revolved. Revolves. Revolving. (L. *revolvo*, roll.)
REVOLVENCY, *n.* re-*volv*-en-se, state, act or principle of revolving.
REVOLVER, *n.* re-*volv*-er, a firearm which, by means of revolving barrels or a revolving breech, can be fired several times without reloading.
REVOLVING, *ppr.* or *a.* re-*volv*-ing, turning about.
REVUE, *n.* re-*vew*, a spectacular musical variety entertainment. (Fr.)
REVULSION, *n.* re-*vul*-shon, a holding or drawing back; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another; recoil. (O.Fr.)
REVULSIVE, *a.* re-*vul*-siv, having the power of revulsion: *n.* that which has the power of withdrawing; a medicine with the power of diverting the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another [Med.].
REWARD, *n.* re-*ward*, equivalent return for good or service done; recompense: *v.t.* to give in return either good or evil; to recompense; to distinguish for merit; to punish. Rewarded. Rewarding. Rewards. (O.Fr. *rewarder.*)
REWARDABLE, *a.* re-*wawrd*-a-bl, worthy of reward.
REWARDABLENESS, *n.* re-*wawrd*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being rewardable.
REWARDABLY, *ad.* re-*wawrd*-ab-le, in a rewardable manner.
REWARDER, *n.* re-*wawrd*-er, one who rewards.
REWARDLESS, *a.* re-*wawrd*-less, having no reward.
REWORD, *v.t.* ree-*werd*, to rephrase. Reworded. Rewording. Rewords.
REWRITE, *v.t.* ree-*rite*, to write over again. Rewrites. Rewriting. Rewritten. Rewrote.
REX, *n.* reks, a king. (L.)
REYNARD, *n.* *ray*-nard, the fox. (O.Fr. *renard.*)
RHABARBARATE, *a.* ra-*bahrb*-ar-ate, impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.
RHABARBARINE, *n.* ra-*bahrb*-ar-in, a proximate principle of rhubarb.
RHABARBARUM, *n.* ra-*bahrb*-ar-um, the medicinal plant rhubarb. (One of its early Latin names, *Rheum barbarum.*)
RHABDOIDAL, *a.* rab-*doyd*-al, like a rod. (Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *eidos*, like.)
RHABDOLOGY, *n.* rab-*dol*-oj-e, the art of computing by means of Napier's rods. (Gr. *rhabdos*, and *logos*, science.)
RHABDOMANCY, *n.* *rab*-do-man-se, divination by means of rods, specially to find out the locality of minerals and springs underground, by means of a hazel rod; water-divining. (Gr. *rhabdos*, and *manteia*, divination.)
RHABDOPHANE, *n.* *rab*-do-fane, a hydrated phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium and yttrium; scovillite.
RHACHIOMYELITIS, *n.* *ray*-ke-o-mi-el-*ite*-is, inflammation of the spinal cord.
RHADAMANTHINE, *a.* rad-a-*man*-thin, rigorous; inflexible. (Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges of the souls of the dead in the nether world.)
RHÆTIC, *n.* *ree*-tik, the uppermost group of the Triassic rocks.
RHAPSODIC, *a.* rap-*sod*-ik, relating to rhapsody.
RHAPSODICAL, *a.* rap-*sod*-ik-al, pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.
RHAPSODIST, *n.* *rap*-sod-ist, one who recites or sings rhapsodies; one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets; one who has a confused, incoherent and excited style of writing.
RHAPSODIZE, *v.i.* *rap*-sod-ize, to utter rhapsodies. Rhapsodized. Rhapsodizes. Rhapsodizing.
RHAPSODY, *n.* *rap*-sod-e, a rambling composition, conceived in a confused and excited state of mind; originally recitation or chanting of poems, specially from Homer. (O.Fr. *rapsodie.*)
RHATANY, *n.* *rat*-an-e, the root of a Peruvian shrub, *Krameria triandra*, with astringent and tonic properties.
RHEA, *n.* *ree*-ah, a genus of flightless birds including the three American ostriches; ramie, the fibre of *Boehmeria nivea.*
RHEIN, *n.* *ree*-in, chrysophanic acid.
RHEINBERRY, *n.* *rine*-ber-re, buckthorn.
RHEMISH, *a.* *reem*-ish, pertaining to Rheims.
RHENISH, *a.* *ren*-ish, pertaining to the Rhine.
RHEOMETER, *n.* re-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current. (Gr. *rheo*, flow, and *metron*, a measure.)
RHEOMETRY, *n.* re-*om*-et-re, the art of measuring electrical intensity.
RHEOMOTOR, *n.* re-o-*moh*-tor, an apparatus by which electricity is originated.
RHEOPHORE, *n.* *ree*-o-fore, a connecting electric wire. (Gr. *rheo*, and *phero*, bear.)
RHEOSCOPE, *n.* *ree*-os-kope, an instrument to determine the pressure or presence of electricity; an electroscope. (Gr. *rheo*, and *skopeo*, view.)
RHEOSTAT, *n.* *ree*-o-stat, an instrument for regulating electricity. (Gr. *rheo*, and *statos*, standing.)
RHEOTOME, *n.* *ree*-o-tome, an instrument for interrupting an electric current. (Gr. *rheo*, and *tome*, cutting.)
RHEOTROPE, *n.* *ree*-o-trope, an instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. (Gr. *rheo*, and *tropos*, turning.)
RHESUS, *n.* *ree*-sus, the bandar or Bengal monkey, *Macacus rhesus.* (L.)
RHETORIC, *n.* *ret*-or-ik, the art of persuasive or effective speech; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force; florid oratory; the power of persuasion or attraction. (O.Fr. *rhetorique.*)
RHETORICAL, *a.* re-*tor*-ik-al, pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical.
RHETORICALLY, *ad.* re-*tor*-ik-al-le, in a rhetorical manner.
RHETORICIAN, *n.* ret-or-*ish*-an, one who teaches rhetoric; an expert in rhetoric or oratory; an insincere orator.
RHETORIZE, *v.i.* *ret*-or-ize, to play the orator: *v.t.* to represent by a figure of oratory. Rhetorized. Rhetorizes. Rhetorizing.
RHEUM, *n.* room, an increased action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge; a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, as in catarrh. (O.Fr. *rheume.*)
RHEUM, *n.* *ree*-um, a genus of plants including rhubarb. (Gr. *rheon.*)
RHEUMATIC, *a.* roo-*mat*-ik, pertaining to rheumatism; due to rheumatism.
RHEUMATICALLY, *ad.* roo-*mat*-ik-al-e, in a rheumatic manner.
RHEUMATICKY, *a.* roo-*mat*-ik-e, having rheumatism; resembling rheumatism [Colloq.].
RHEUMATISM, *n.* *room*-at-izm, a painful affection of the muscles of the body, the fibrous tissues being in an inflammatory state. (L. *rheumatismus*, rheum.)
RHEUMATIZ, *n.* *roo*-mat-iz, rheumatism [Colloq.].
RHEUMATOID, *a.* *roo*-mat-oid, pertaining to or resembling rheumatism. Rheumatoid arthritis, a disease indicated by the wasting of the joint-surfaces, the thickening of the parts around the joint, and distortion due to muscular contraction.
RHEUMY, *a.* *room*-e, full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum; causing rheumatism.
RHINÆSTHESIA, *n.* *ry*-nes-*thee*-se-ah, sense of smell.
RHINÆSTHETICS, *n.pl.* *ry*-nes-*thet*-iks, sensations of smell.

RHINAL, *a.* *ry*-nal, pertaining to the nose.
RHINANTHUS, *n.* ry-*nan*-thus, a genus of plants, of which the yellow-rattle is the type.
RHINE, *n.* ryne, a rine; a ditch.
RHINENCEPHALIC, *a.* *ry*-nen-sef-*al*-ik, pertaining to the nose and brain. (Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose, and *engkephalos*, the brain.)
RHINO, *n.* *ry*-no, a rhinoceros.
RHINO, *n.* *ry*-no, a cant word for money.
RHINOCERIAL, *a.* ry-no-*seer*-e-al, pertaining to or resembling a rhinoceros.
RHINOCEROS, *n.* ry-*nos*-er-os, a large pachydermatous ungulate with one or two horns on the nose. (L.)
RHINOCEROTIC, *a.* *ry*-no-seer-*ot*-ik, resembling, or belonging to, a rhinoceros.
RHINOLITH, *n.* *ry*-no-lith, a calculous formation in the nose [Med.].
RHINOLOGY, *n.* ry-*nol*-o-je, the study of the nose.
RHINOPLASTIC, *a.* ry-no-*plas*-tik, nose-forming. (Gr. *rhinos*, and *plasso*, fashion.)
RHINOPLASTY, *n.* ry-no-*plas*-te, the operation of forming an artificial nose.
RHINOSCOPE, *n.* *ry*-no-skope, an instrument by which the nasal passages can be seen reflected in a mirror. (Gr. *rhinos*, and *skopeo*, view.)
RHINOSCOPY, *n.* ry-*nos*-kop-e, the method of inspecting the nasal passages.
RHIZIC, *a.* *ry*-zik, pertaining to the root.
RHIZOID, *a.* *ry*-zoid, root-like.
RHIZOME, *n.* *ry*-zome, a creeping stem which grows underground, sending out shoots above and roots below [Bot.]. (Gr. *rhozoma*, from *rhiza*, a root.)
RHIZOMATOSE, *a.* ry-*zome*-at-ose, creeping stems.
RHIZOPHAGOUS, *a.* ry-*zof*-ag-us, feeding on roots. (Gr. *rhiza*, and *phago*, eat.)
RHIZOPHOROUS, *a.* ry-*zof*-or-us, root-bearing. (Gr. *rhiza*, and *phero*, bear.)
RHIZOPOD, *n.* *ry*-zo-pod, a simple animal organism included in the class Protozoa. (Gr. *rhiza*, and *pous*, a foot.)
RHODALOSE, *n.* *roh*-da-lose, cobalt vitriol.
RHODANIC, *a.* ro-*dan*-ik, producing a red colour with salts of iron. (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.)
RHODIAN, *a.* *roh*-de-an, issuing from Rhodes: *n.* a native of Rhodes.
RHODIUM, *n.* *roh*-de-um, the metallic element Rh. (Gr. *rhodeos*, rosy.)
RHODOCROME, *n.* *roh*-do-krome, a silicate of magnesium and aluminium.
RHODODENDRON, *n.* ro-do-*den*-dron, an ericaceous genus of 200 species of ornamental evergreen shrubs and trees, with beautiful flowers. (L.)
RHODOMONTADE, *n.* rod-o-mon-*tade*, rodomontade.
RHODONITE, *n.* *roh*-don-ite, a variety of manganese spar. (Gr. *rhodon.*)
RHOMB, *n.* romb, a rhombus.
RHOMBIC, *a.* *rom*-bik, having the figure of a rhombus.
RHOMBOHEDRAL, *a.* rom-bo-*heed*-ral, relating to the rhombohedron.
RHOMBOHEDRON, *n.* rom-bo-*hee*-dron, a solid contained by six equal rhombic planes. (Gr. *rhombos*, rhomb, and *hedra*, a side.)
RHOMBOID, *n.* *rom*-boyd, a rhombus with only its opposite sides equal. (Gr. *rhombos*, and *eidos*, like.)
RHOMBOIDAL, *a.* rom-*boyd*-al, having the shape of a rhomboid.
RHOMBUS, *n.* *rom*-bus, an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram. (Fr. *rhombe.*)
RHOMBSPAR, *n.* *romb*-spahr, bitterspar, a crystallized form of dolomite.
RHONCHUS, *n.* *ron*-kus, a sound heard by auscultation in cases of bronchitis and asthma.
RHOPALOCERA, *n.pl.* *ro*-pa-*los*-se-ra, lepidoptera with clubbed antennæ.
RHUBARB, *n.* *roo*-bahrb, any of the twenty species of the genus *Rheum*; the medicinal rhubarb being *R. officinale*; the garden rhubarb being *R. rhaponticum*, whose roots are also medicinal, and whose leaf-stalks, which contain a mixture of citric and malic acids, are used for making tarts. (O.Fr. *reubarbe.*)

Rhombus.

RHUBARBY, *a.* *roo*-bahrb-e, like rhubarb.
RHUMB, *n.* rum, a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of a place; a point of the compass; a rhumb-line. (O.Fr. *rumb.*)
RHUMB-LINE, *n.* *rum*-line, a line making an angle with the meridian.
RHYME, *n.* rime, correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two or more lines in poetry; a harmonical succession of sounds; poetry; a poem; a word answering in sound to another; rime: *v.i.* to accord in sound; to make verses: *v.t.* to put into rhyme. Feminine rhymes, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the accent being on the first. Masculine rhymes, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree. Rhyme or reason, number or sense. Without rhyme or reason, without consideration. Rhymed. Rhymes. Rhyming. (Fr. *rime.*)
RHYMELESS, *a.* *rime*-less, not rhyming.
RHYMER, *n.* *rime*-er, one who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.
RHYMESTER, *n.* *rime*-ster, a rhymer.
RHYMIC, *a.* *rime*-ik, pertaining to rhyme.
RHYMIST, *n.* *rime*-ist, a rhymester.
RHYNCHO, *prefix*, *rink*-o, having a snout.
RHYNCHOLITE, *n.* *rin*-ko-lite, the petrified beak of a bird. (Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak, and *lithos*, a stone.)
RHYNCHOPHERA, *n.pl.* rin-*kof*-e-ra, the sub-order of the Coleoptera which comprises the weevils. (Gr. *rhinchos*, and *phero*, bear.)
RHYNCHOPS, *n.* *rin*-kops, the skimmer bird. (Gr. *rynchos*, and *ops*, the eye.)
RHYOLITE, *n.* *ry*-o-lite, quartz-trachyte, an acidic rock of volcanic origin.
RHYTHM, *n.* rithm, measured or timed movement in the succession of sound; harmonious recurrence of accent; metre; verse; number; disposition of notes as regards time or measure [Mus.]. (O.Fr. *rithme.*)
RHYTHMIC, *a.* *rith*-mik, rhythmical.
RHYTHMICAL, *a.* *rith*-mik-al, pertaining to rhythm; agreeable to rhythm.
RHYTHMICALLY, *ad.* *rith*-mik-al-le, in a rhythmical manner.
RIANCY, *n.* *ree*-an-se, gaiety.
RIANT, *a.* *ree*-ant, gay; smiling; cheerful. (Fr.)
RIB, *n.* rib, a lateral extension of the spine or keel; a side-bone of animal bodies; anything like a rib: a frame or timber of a ship; the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf; a vein of an insect's wing; something long, thin and narrow; a strip; a moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof; a narrow ridge in textiles: *v.t.* to furnish with ribs; to enclose with ribs. Ribbed. Ribbing. Ribs. (A.S. *ribb.*)
RIBALD, *n.* *rib*-ald, a low, vulgar, lewd fellow: *a.* scurrilous; base; obscene. (O.Fr.)
RIBALDISH, *a.* *rib*-ald-ish, disposed to ribaldry.
RIBALDROUS, *a.* *rib*-ald-rus, containing ribaldry.
RIBALDRY, *n.* *rib*-ald-re, low, vulgar or obscene language; irreverent jesting.
RIBAND, *n.* *rib*-and, a ribbon. (Fr.)
RIBBANDS, *n.pl.* *rib*-bands, the harpings used in shipbuilding.
RIBBED, *a.* ribd, furnished with ribs; narrowly ridged; marked with rising lines and channels.
RIBBING, *n.* *rib*-bing, an assemblage of ribs, as for a vault or coved ceiling.
RIBBON, *n.* *rib*-bon, a narrow band worn by way of ornament or as a distinction; the short strip of silk by which a cross or medal is suspended; a narrow strip of anything: *v.t.* to adorn with ribbons. Ribboned. Ribboning. Ribbons. (Another form of *riband.*)
RIBBONFISH, *n.* *rib*-bon-fish, the oarfish, *Regalecus banksii.*
RIBBON-GRASS, *n.* *rib*-bon-grahss, canary grass, *Phalaris canariensis*; reed-grass, *P. arundinacea.*
RIBBONISM, *n.* *rib*-bon-izm, the principles of a secret association among the lower Irish opposed to the Orange confederation and having a similar organization.
RIBBONMAN, *n.* *rib*-bon-man, a member of a secret society in Ireland.
RIBBONS, *n.pl.* *rib*-bonz, driving reins [Slang].

RIBBONSAW, *n.* *rib*-bon-saw, a long bandsaw.

RIBES, *n.* *ry*-beez, a genus of the Saxifrage order containing about 50 species including *R. rubrum*, the red currant, *R. nigrum*, the black currant, and *R. grossularia* the gooseberry.

RIB-GRASS, *n.* *rib*-grahss, ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*.

RIBLESS, *a.* *rib*-less, having no ribs.

RIBSTON-PIPPIN, *n.* *rib*-ston-*pip*-in, a variety of apple.

RIC, rik, a termination, denoting jurisdiction or rich. (A.S. *rice*, lordship.)

RICE, *n.* rice, the cereal plant *Oryza sativa*, extensively cultivated and used as food. (Fr. *riz*, from Pers.)

RICEBIRD, *n.* *rice*-bird, the bobolink, the reedbird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; the Java sparrow, *Munia oryzivora*.

RICEFLOWER, *n.* *rice*-flou-er, the Victorian birdcherry, *Pimelea elegans*.

RICE-MILK, *n.* *rice*-milk, milk boiled up and thickened with rice.

RICE-PAPER, *n.* *rice*-pay-per, a material prepared from the pith of *Fatsia papyrifera*, used for manufacturing fancy articles.

RICE-WEEVIL, *n.* *rice*-weev-il, the beetle, *Stophilus oryzæ*, resembling the common wheat-weevil.

RICH, *a.* ritsh, wealthy; abounding in money or possessions; splendid; costly; abundant; abundant in valuable materials or qualities; full of beauty; fertile; vivid; sumptuous; abounding with a variety of delicious food; full of sweet flavours or harmonious sounds. (A.S. *rice*.)

RICHES, *n.* *ritsh*-ez, possession of land, goods or money in abundance; wealth; abundance. (Fr. *richesse*, wealth.)

RICHLY, *ad.* *ritsh*-le, in a rich manner.

RICHNESS, *n.* *ritsh*-ness, opulence; wealth; finery; splendour; fertility; abundance of anything.

RICK, *n.* rik, a stack of grain or hay: *v.t.* to pile in a rick. **Ricked. Ricking. Ricks.** (A.S. *hrycce*.)

RICK, *n.* rik, a wrench or sprain: *v.t.* to wrench. Ricked. Ricking. Ricks. (*Wrick*.)

RICKETS, *n.pl.* *rik*-ets, rachitis; a disease of children, characterized by bodily distortion, due to a weakness in the bones. (A.S. *wringan*, wring.)

RICKETY, *a.* *rik*-et-e, affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; tottering; shaky

RICKSHAW, *n.* *rik*-shaw, a jinricksha.

RICKSTAND, *n.* *rik*-stand, the stage on which a rick is built.

RICOCHET, *n.* *rik*-o-shay, rebounding as of a projectile that strikes the ground like a stone thrown from the hand to skim over the water: *v.t.* to operate upon by ricoche firing: *v.i.* to be thrown away or wasted; to skim. **Ricocheted. Ricocheting. Ricochets.** (Fr.)

RICTUS, *n.* *rik*-tus, the vertical width of an open mouth; the gape of a bird's beak. (L.)

RID *a.* rid, free; clear: *v.t.* to free; to drive away; to clear from; to disencumber; to destroy. **Rid. Ridding. Rids.** (A.S. *hreddan*, to take away.)

RIDDANCE, *n.* *rid*-dance, the act of ridding; deliverance; disencumbrance.

RIDDEL, *n.* *rid*-del, a curtain hung before or over an altar. (Fr.)

RIDDEN, *rid*-den, *pp.* of to ride.

RIDDLE, *n.* *rid*-dl, a large sieve with meshes for separating grosser materials from finer: *v.t.* to separate with a riddle, as grain from the chaff; to perforate with balls. **Riddled. Riddles. Riddling.** (A.S. *hridder*, a sieve.)

RIDDLE, *n.* *rid*-dl, an enigmatic proposition or puzzle; anything ambiguous or puzzling: *v.t.* to solve; to explain: *v.i.* to speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically. **Riddled. Riddles. Riddling.** (A.S. *rædan*, to read, to guess.)

RIDDLER, *n.* *rid*-dler, one who speaks ambiguously or propounds riddles; a collection of riddles.

RIDDLINGS, *n.pl.* *rid*-dlingz, that which is deposited by sifting.

RIDDLINGLY, *ad.* *rid*-dling-le, in the manner of a riddle; enigmatically.

RIDE, *n.* ride, act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road for the amusement of riding; a district under an excise officer: *v.i.* to be borne along as on horseback or on a cycle or in a carriage or car; to float; to practise riding; to manage a horse when mounted; to sit: *v.t.* to sit on; to manage insolently at will. **Ride easy,** said of a ship lying at anchor without a great strain on her cables [Naut.]. **Ride hard,** said of a ship pitching violently [Naut.]. **Ride out a gale,** said of a ship that does not drive during a storm [Naut.]. **Ridden. Rides. Riding. Rode.** (A.S. *ridan*.)

RIDEAU, *n.* *ree*-do, a small mound of earth to cover an approach [Fort.]. (Fr. a curtain.)

RIDER, *n.* *ride*-er, one who rides on a horse or cycle, or in a carriage or car; one who breaks or manages a horse; an addition made to a verdict; an additional clause; a further development of a geometrical proposition; a fragment of rock enclosed in a mineral vein; an upper row of casks; any top row.

RIDERLESS, *a.* *ride*-er-less, having no rider.

RIDGE, *n.* rij, a long continuous range of hills or mountains, or the back of such; a long crest; the crest of a roof; a raised line: *v.t.* to form a ridge; to wrinkle: *v.i.* to form into ridges; to extend in ridges. **Ridged. Ridges. Ridging.** (A.S. *hrycg*.)

RIDGED, *a.* rijd, having a ridge.

RIDGEL, *n.* *rij*-el, an animal with one testicle.

RIDGE-POLE, *n.* *rij*-pole, an upright piece of timber supporting the rafter of a roof.

RIDGY, *a.* *rij*-e, rising in a ridge, or ridges.

RIDICULE, *n.* *rid*-ik-yewl, contemptuous laughter, or that which provokes it; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter: *v.t.* to treat with ridicule; to deride; to expose to contempt or derision. **Ridiculed. Ridicules. Ridiculing.** (L. *ridiculum*, absurd.)

RIDICULER, *n.* *rid*-ik-yewl-er, one who ridicules.

RIDICULOUS, *a.* re-*dik*-yewl-us, fitted to excite ridicule or contemptuous laughter.

RIDICULOUSLY, *ad.* re-*dik*-yewl-us-le, in a ridiculous manner.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *n.* re-*dik*-yewl-us-ness, the quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, *n.* *ride*-ing, a county division in Yorkshire. (Ice. *thrithjungr*, a third part, from *thrithi*, third.)

RIDING, *a.* *ride*-ing, employed to travel on business; employed to ride on: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding in.

RIDING-BOOT, *n.* *ride*-ing-boot, a boot worn when riding.

RIDING-CLERK, *n.* *ride*-ing-klahrk, a commercial traveller.

RIDING-GLOVE, *n.* *ride*-ing-gluv, a gauntlet.

RIDING-HABIT, *n.* *ride*-ing-hab-it, a garment worn by women when riding.

RIDING-HOOD, *n.* *ride*-ing-hood, a hood formerly used by women when they rode.

RIDING-LIGHT, *n.* *ride*-ing-lite, the white light hung in the rigging when a ship is at anchor.

RIDING-MASTER, *n.* *ride*-ing-mahs-ter, a teacher of the art of riding; an officer whose duty it is to instruct officers and men in managing their horses [Mil.].

RIDING-RHYME, *n.* *ride*-ing-rime, a rhyme in a couplet.

RIDING-SCHOOL, *n.* *ride*-ing-skool, a place where the art of riding is taught.

RIDING-WHIP, *n.* *ride*-ing-whip, a whip used on horseback.

RIDOTTO, *n.* re-*dot*-to, a public assembly; a public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join. (It.)

RIEBECKITE, *n.* *ree*-bek-ite, a blue mineral allied to hornblende, but containing a larger proportion of soda.

RIEM, *n.* reem, a strip of oxhide rendered pliable for making into ropes

RIEMANITE, *n.* *ree*-man-ite, allophane, so named after Riemann, who first observed it.

RIFACIMENTO, *n.* re-fah-che-*men*-to, the recasting of a literary composition to adapt it to changed circumstances. (It. from L. *re*, and *facio*, make.)

RIFE, *a.* rife, prevalent; abundant. (A.S. *rif*.)

RIFELY, *ad.* *rife*-le, in a rife manner.

RIFENESS, *n.* *rife*-ness, the state of being rife.

RIFFLE, *n.* *rif*-fel, a crossbar in the bed of a trough or cradle [Mining].

RIFFLER, *n.* *rif*-ler, a file with a convex side.

RIFFRAFF, *n.* *rif*-raf, sweepings; refuse; the rabble. (O.Fr. *rif et raf*, every tiny bit.)

RIFLE, *v.t.* ryfl, to seize and bear away by force; to strip; to plunder. **Rifled. Rifles. Rifling.** (O.Fr. *rifler*.)

RIFLE, *n.* ryfl, a gun with its barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove, as a rifle. **Rifled. Rifles. Rifling.** (Abbreviation for rifled gun.)

RIFLE-BIRD, *n. ryfl*-berd, a beautifully-plumaged bird of paradise *Ptilorhis paradisea.*

RIFLEMAN, *n. ryfl*-man, a man armed with a rifle; one of a rifle-corps.

RIFLE-PIT, *n. ryfl*-pit, a trench for two riflemen.

RIFLER, *n. rife*-ler, one who rifles; a robber.

RIFLE-RANGE, *n. ryfl*-range, a place used for the practice of shooting with the rifle.

RIFLING, *n. ryfl*-ing, the process of making the grooves in a gun; the ordering of those grooves.

RIFT, *n.* rift, a cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving: *v.t.* to cleave; to rive: *v.i.* to burst open; to split. **Rifted. Rifting. Rifts.** (Scand.)

RIG, *n.* rig, a frolic. (Dial. Eng.)

RIG, *n.* rig, a ridge. (Dial. Eng.)

RIG, *v.t.* rig, to dress; to put on; to furnish with apparatus; to fit with tackle; to fit the ropes to their respective masts and yards; to set a spar in or out; to affect the prices of stocks or shares by collusion so as to mislead the public: *n.* dress, specially gay and flaunting; style and number of the masts and sails [Naut.]. **Rigged. Rigging. Rigs.** (Scand.)

RIGADOON, *n.* rig-a-*doon*, a brisk dance, a sort of jig, performed by one couple, said to have come from Provence. (Fr. *rigadon.*)

RIGATION, *n.* ry-*gay*-shon, the act of watering. (L. *rigatus*, watered.)

RIGEL, *n. ry*-gel, a star of the first magnitude in Orion. (Ar.)

RIGGED, *a.* rigd, carrying a certain type of rigging, as square-rigged.

RIGGER, *n. rig*-ger, one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship; a cylindrical pulley or drum.

RIGGING, *n. rig*-ging, dress; tackle; the ropes which support the masts and set and work the sails of a ship. **Running rigging,** the ropes that run through blocks, such as halliards, braces and sheets. **Standing rigging,** the ropes that are fixtures, such as shrouds and stays.

RIGGISH, *a. rig*-gish, wanton; lewd.

RIGHT, *a.* rite, straight; just; according to truth and justice; fit; proper; lawful; true; correct; most convenient or dexterous; well-performed; most direct; on the right hand; on the right with the face looking down; upright: *ad.* in a right or straight line; rightly; justly; correctly; very: *int.* well done. **Right angle,** an angle of 90 degrees or one-fourth of a circle [Geom.]. **Right ascension,** the longitude of the sky, the distance between the meridian passing through the first point of Aries and any other meridian. **Right side,** the surface of a fabric exposed to view when the garment is made up. **Right side up,** the top being kept above. (A.S. *riht.*)

RIGHT, *n.* rite, conformity to truth and justice; rectitude; justice; propriety; freedom from error; just claim; legal title; prerogative; privilege; authority; property; the side opposed to the left; the ministerial side in a legislative assembly; a mining claim. **Bill of rights,** a declaration of rights, specially as granted by William III in 1688. **Put to rights,** to put in good order; to adjust. **Right and left,** in every direction. **Right of way,** a customary right of transit over property belonging to another. **Writ of right,** a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

RIGHT, *v.t.* rite, to do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to put in a proper position; to set upright [Naut.]: *v.i.* to rise with the masts erect, as a ship. **Righted. Righting. Rights.**

RIGHT-ANGLED, *a. rite*-ang-gld, having a right angle.

RIGHTEOUS, *a. rite*-yus, holy; upright; just; equitable; merited. (A.S. *riht*, and *wis*, way or wise.)

RIGHTEOUSLY, *ad. rite*-yus-le, in a righteous manner.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n. rite*-yus-ness, the quality of being righteous; holiness; purity of heart and rectitude of life; uprightness; justice; perfection of moral character [Theol.]; justification [Theol.]; integrity.

RIGHTER, *n. rite*-er, one who sets to rights; a redresser of wrongs.

RIGHTFUL, *a. rite*-ful, having a just claim; being by right; just; consonant to justice.

RIGHTFULLY, *ad. rite*-ful-le, in a rightful manner.

RIGHTFULNESS, *n. rite*-ful-ness, justice; moral rectitude.

RIGHT-HAND, *a. rite*-hand, on or to the right hand; as a right-hand turn.

RIGHT-HANDED, *a. rite*-hand-ed, using the right hand more easily than the left; to the right.

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS, *n. rite*-hand-ed-ness, the quality of being right-handed; dexterity.

RIGHT-HEARTED, *a. rite*-hahrt-ed, having right disposition.

RIGHTLESS, *a. rite*-less, destitute of right.

RIGHTLY, *ad. rite*-le, in a right manner.

RIGHT-MINDED, *a. rite*-mynd-ed, having a right mind; well disposed.

RIGHT-MINDEDNESS, *n. rite*-mynd-ed-ness, the quality of being right-minded.

RIGHTNESS, *n. rite*-ness, the state or quality of being right; conformity to truth.

RIGHTWARDS, *ad. rite*-wawrdz, towards the right.

RIGHT-WHALE, *n. rite*-whale, the whalebone whale, *Balæna mysticetus.*

RIGID, *a. rij*-id, stiff; not pliant; not easily bent; strict; inflexible; severely just. (L. *rigidus.*)

RIGIDITY, *n.* rij-*id*-it-e, stiffness; want of pliability; resistance to change of form [Mech.]; stiffness of manner.

RIGIDLY, *ad. rij*-id-le, in a rigid manner.

RIGIDNESS, *n. rij*-id-ness, the quality of being rigid; rigidity.

RIGLET, *n. rig*-let, reglet; a flat thin piece of wood used for picture frames, also in printing.

RIGMAROLE, *n. rig*-ma-role, a long confused rambling silly story: *a.* consisting of rigmarole. (*Ragman's roll.*)

RIGOL, *n. rig*-ol, a circle; a diadem. (It. *rigolo*, a tiny circle.)

RIGOR, *n. ry*-gor or *rig*-or, stiffness, as in death; a sudden chill, or shivering [Med.]. **Rigor mortis,** the rigidity that comes upon a body shortly after death. (L.)

RIGORISM, *n. rig*-or-izm, austerity; severity. (Fr. *rigorisme.*)

RIGORIST, *n. rig*-or-ist, one very rigorous.

RIGOROUS, *a. rig*-or-us, strict; severe; exact; inflexible; scrupulously accurate; very cold. (Fr. *rigoreux.*)

RIGOROUSLY, *ad. rig*-or-us-le, in a rigorous manner.

RIGOROUSNESS, *n. rig*-or-us-ness, the quality of being rigorous; exactness; severity.

RIGOUR, *n. rig*-or, rigidness; stiffness; strictness; severity; austerity; asperity; a sense of chilliness with shivering [Med.]. (Fr. *rigueur.*)

RIGSDAG, *n. rigs*-dag, the two-chambered parliament of Denmark. (Dan. *rige*, a kingdom, and *dag*, day.)

RIG-VEDA, *n.* rig-*vay*-da, the principal of the four vedas, including the body of the sacred hymns of the Hindus. (Sans. *rich*, praise, and *vid*, to know.)

RIKSDAG, *n. riks*-dag, the Swedish parliament. (*Rigsdag.*)

RILE, *v.t.* rile, to make angry. **Riled. Riles. Riling.**

RILL, *n.* ril, a small brook; a rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream. **Rilled. Rilling. Rills.** (Ger. *rille.*)

RILLET, *n. ril*-let, a small stream; a rivulet.

RIM, *n.* rim, a border or margin; a brim: *v.t.* to put on a rim; to form a rim round. **Rimmed. Rimming. Rims.** (A.S. *rima*, edge.)

RIME, *n.* rime, hoar frost: *v.i.* to congeal into hoar frost. **Rimed. Rimes. Riming.** (A.S. *hrim.*)

RIME, *n.* rime, rhyme. (Fr.)

RIMER, *n. rime*-er, a tool used in metal-working by which holes can be enlarged. (A.S. *ryman*, make bigger.)

RIMLET, *n. rim*-let, a thin rim.

RIMMER, *n. rim*-er, a mould for marking the edges of pastry.

RIMMON, *n. rim*-mon, a god of the Syrians whose temple stood in Damascus; hence, to bow down in the House of Rimmon (2 Kings, vii) means to abandon, or compromise with, one's innate beliefs. (Syriac.)

RIMOSE, *a. rime*-ose, rimous.

RIMOSITY, *n.* rime-*os*-it-e, state of being chinky.

RIMOUS, *a. rime*-us, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks or chinks, as the bark of trees. (L. *rimosus*, from *rima*, a cleft.)

RIMPLE, *n. rim*-pl, a fold or wrinkle; a rumple: *v.t.* to rumple; to wrinkle; to ripple. **Rimpled. Rimples. Rimpling.** (A.S. *hrympel*, wrinkle.)

RIMY, *a. rime*-e, abounding with rime; frosty.

RIND, *n.* rynd, the outer coating of fruit, that may be peeled off: *v.t.* to strip the rind from. **Rinded. Rinding. Rinds.** (A.S. *rinde*, the bark of a tree.)

RINDERPEST, *n. rin*-der-pest, a malignant and contagious cattle plague. (Ger. *rinder*, horned cattle, and *pest*, plague.)

RINDLE, *n. rin*-dl, a small watercourse or gutter; a runnel.

RINE, *n.* ryne, a ditch or narrow watercourse; a rhine.

RING, *n.* ring, a circle, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circular course or area; a group round; a combination for private ends; a betting enclosure; an enclosed space for boxing; prize-fighting; the pugilistic class: *v.t.* to encircle; to fit with a ring or rings; to cut the bark of a tree in circles, so as to kill it. **Ringed. Ringing. Rings.** (A.S. *hring.*)

RING, *n.* ring, the sound of anything metallic; any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated or reverberated; a peal of bells harmonically tuned: *v.t.* to cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; to sound aloud: *v.i.* to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to practise the art of ringing bells; to tinkle; to be filled with talk. **Ring off,** to put an end to a telephonic conversation by laying down the receiver. **Ring up,** to get into telephonic communication with anyone. **Rang. Ringing. Rings. Rung.** (A.S. *hringan.*)

RINGBOLT, *n. ring*-bohlt, an iron bolt having a ring in one end of it.

RINGBONE, *n. ring*-bone, a callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of the horse.

RINGDIAL, *n. ring*-dy-al, a pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

RINGDOVE, *n. ring*-duv, the wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*, so called from the white ring round the neck.

RINGENT, *a. rinj*-ent, irregular and gaping; having the lips separated and the upper one arched [Bot.]. (L. gaping.)

RINGER, *n. ring*-er, one who rings; a quoit thrown on to the peg; an expert shearer [Austral.].

RING-FENCE, *n. ring*-fence, a fence encircling a large tract or an estate in one enclosure.

RING-FINGER, *n. ring*-fing-ger, the third finger of the left hand, on which the engagement and marriage rings are placed.

RING-GOAL, *n.* ring-*gole*, a game in which a wooden ring is propelled towards a goal by two sticks.

RINGING, *a. ring*-ing, sounding like metal when struck: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; a sound as of a bell ringing.

RINGLEADER, *n. ring*-leed-er, the leader of an association engaged, specially, in some illegal enterprise.

RINGLESTONE, *n. ring*-gl-stone, the ringed plover.

RINGLET, *n. ring*-let, a small ring; a little curl; a circle; a dancing ring formed by fairy feet; any of several species of butterflies of the wall brown family, such as *Hipparchia hyperanthus.*

RINGLETED, *a. ring*-let-ed, having ringlets.

RINGLETY, *a. ring*-let-e, adorned with ringlets.

RING-MAIL, *n. ring*-male, armour of small rings sewn on leather.

RINGMASTER, *n. ring*-mahst-er, the manager of a circus arena.

RING-OUZEL, *n. ring*-ooz-el, a British bird of the thrush family, with a white collar on the throat, *Turdus torquatus.*

RING-STAND, *n.* ring-*stand*, a stand for hanging finger-rings upon.

RING-STREAKED, *a. ring*-streekt, having circular streaks or lines on the body.

RINGTAIL, *n. ring*-tale, the female of the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus.*

RINGTAIL, *n. ring*-tale, a narrow sail set on the gaff abaft the spanker as a fore-and-aft studding sail.

RING-TAILED, *a. ring*-tayld, having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring. **Ring-tailed eagle,** the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.*

RING-WALL, *n. ring*-wawl, a ring-fence.

RING-WORM, *n. ring*-werm, tinea, a contagious disease, comuonly on the scalp, characterized by a circular eruption in small vesicles with a reddish base.

RINK, *n.* rink, a space on the ice measured off for curling, a sheet of artificial ice for skating on; a place in which people skate on roller-skates: *v.t.* to skate on a rink. **Rinked. Rinking. Rinks.** (*Ring.*)

RINSE, *n.* rince, a wash-through, or rinsing: *v.t.* to cleanse with clean water; to cleanse, with a second or repeated application of water after washing. **Rinsed. Rinses. Rinsing.** (O.Fr. *rinser.*)

RINSER, *n. rince*-er, one who or that which rinses.

RIOLITE, *n. ry*-o-lite, a selenide of silver.

RIOT, *n. ry*-ot, uproar; tumult by more than three people; tumultuous disturbance of the peace; noisy festivity: *v.i.* to revel; to run to excess in sensual indulgence; to luxuriate; to raise an uproar. **Run riot,** to act or move without restraint. **Rioted. Rioting. Riots.** (O.Fr. *riote.*)

RIOTER, *n. ry*-ot-er, one guilty of disturbing the peace.

RIOTING, *n. ry*-ot-ing, a revelling; disturbance.

RIOTOUS, *a. ry*-ot-us, indulging in riot or excess; tumultuous; seditious; guilty of riot. (O.Fr. *riotoux.*)

RIOTOUSLY, *ad. ry*-ot-us-le, in a riotous manner.

RIOTOUSNESS, *n. ry*-ot-us-ness, the state of being riotous.

RIP, *n.* rip, a tearing; a rent; laceration; anything worthless; a fast liver: *v.t.* to cut or tear asunder; to unstitch; to tear up for search, disclosure or alteration; to rush violently along. **Ripped. Ripping. Rips.** (Scand.)

RIP, *n.* rip, a wicker basket to carry fish in. (Dial. Eng.)

RIPARIAN, *a.* re-*pare*-e-an, pertaining to the bank of a river. **Riparian rights,** the fishing rights held by the owner of the land through which a stream runs. (L. *riparius*, from *ripa*, a bank.)

RIPE, *a.* ripe, brought to perfection in growth; mature; fit for use; matured; finished; ready; prepared; fully qualified; resembling ripe fruit; suppurated: *v.i.* to grow ripe: *v.t.* to mature; to ripen. **Riped. Ripes. Riping.** (A.S. *ripe.*)

RIPELY, *ad. ripe*-le, as in a ripe manner.

RIPEN, *v.i. ripe*-en, to grow ripe: *v.t.* to mature; to make ripe; to bring to maturity or perfection. **Ripened. Ripening. Ripens.**

RIPENESS, *n. ripe*-ness, the state of being ripe; full growth; completeness.

RIPIDOLITE, *n.* ri-*pid*-o-lite, a silicate of aluminium, magnesium and iron monoxide. (Gr. *rhipidos*, a fan.)

RIPOSTE, *n.* re-*post*, a lightning-like return lunge [Fencing]; a counterstroke; a smart repartee. (Fr.)

RIPPER, *n. rip*-per, one who tears or cuts open; metaphorically, a splendid affair or person.

RIPPING, *a. rip*-ping, first-rate; most enjoyable, as a ripping day [Slang].

RIPPLE, *n. rip*-pl, the fretting of the surface of water; a little curling wave: *v.i.* to curl in ripples; to sound as ripples in water: *v.t.* to raise as in ripples; to curl. **Rippled. Ripples. Rippling.** (Scand.)

RIPPLE, *n. rip*-pl, a large comb for cleaning flax: *v.t.* to clean away seed from flax. **Rippled. Ripples. Rippling.** (A.S. *ripan*, cut.)

RIPPLE-CLOTH, *n. rip*-pl-kloth, a gauzy dress material.

RIPPLE-GRASS, *n. rip*-pl-grahss, a species of plantain, rib-grass.

RIPPLE-MARK, *n. rip*-pl-mahrk, small undulations on the surface of a sea-beach, left by the receding waves; similar undulations on the surface of rocks [Geol.].

RIPPLE-MARKED, *a. rip*-pl-mahrkt, having ripple marks.

RIPPLET, *n. rip*-plet, a tiny ripple.

RIPPLING, *n. rip*-pling, the breaking of ripples; act of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.

RIPPLINGLY, *ad. rip*-pling-le, in a rippling manner.

RIPPLY, *a. rip*-le, having ripples.

RIPRAP, *n. rip*-rap, a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom. (Dan.)

RIPSAW, *n. rip*-saw, a saw for sawing wood in the direction of the grain.

RIPTOWEL, *n. rip*-tou-el, a gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISE, *n.* rize, the act of rising ; ascent ; elevation ; origin ; appearance above ; increase ; advance in rank, honour or fame ; the attempt of a fish to take a fly : *v.i.* to ascend ; to get up ; to grow ; to swell ; to appear above ; to spring ; to begin to stir ; to increase ; to be promoted ; to be roused ; to be raised ; to amount ; to close a session. **Risen. Rises. Rising. Rose.** (A.S. *risan.*)

RISEN, *riz*-en, *pp.* of rise.

RISER, *n. rize*-er, one who rises ; the upright board of a stair [Carp.].

RISHI, *n. rish*-e, a poet or inspired singer in the Vedic hymns ; a person inspired ; a seer. The **Seven Rishis**, the stars of the Great Bear. (Sans. properly, a son of the light, who, though gone down to hades, still enlightens the world by his wisdom, who "being dead yet speaketh ;" from *dric*, to see.)

RISIBILITY, *n. riz*-ib-*il*-it-e, inclination to laugh ; risibleness.

RISIBLE, *a. riz*-e-bl, having the faculty of laughing ; capable of exhibiting laughter ; laughable. (Fr.)

RISIBLENESS, *n. riz*-e-bl-ness, the quality of being risible ; risibility.

RISIBLY, *ad. riz*-ib-le, in a risible manner.

RISING, *a. rize*-ing, increasing in wealth, power or distinction ; approaching any given age, amount, size or the like ; growing to manhood : *n.* act of getting up or ascending ; insurrection ; a tumour ; act of closing a session ; resurrection.

RISK, *n.* risk, exposure to injury ; hazard ; danger ; the chances of loss [Comm.] : *v.t.* to expose to injury or loss ; to dare to undertake. **Run a risk**, to encounter danger. **Risked. Risking. Risks.** (Fr. *risque*, from L. *reseco*, cut.)

RISKER, *n. risk*-er, one who hazards.

RISKY, *a. risk*-e, full of risk ; hazardous.

RISORIAL, *a.* riz-*awr*-e-al, connected with laughter. (L. *risor*, laughter.)

RISOTTO, *n.* re-*zot*-to, an Italian dish, consisting of rice cooked with cheese and onions. (It.)

RISQUÉ, *a. ris*-kay, containing something bordering on indecency or immorality, as a risqué book. (Fr.)

RISSOLE, *n. ris*-sole, meat or fish minced and mixed with bread crumbs and eggs. (Fr.)

RITE, *n.* rite, a ceremonious usage. (L. *ritus.*)

RITORNELLO, *n.* ree-tor-*nel*-lo, a repetition ; the burden of a song ; a short introduction ; symphony [Mus.]. (It.)

RITUAL, *a. rit*-yew-al, pertaining to rites ; consisting of rites ; prescribing rites : *n.* a book of rites ; the manner of performing divine service. (L. *ritualis.*)

RITUALISM, *n. rit*-yew-al-izm, the system of ritual or prescribed forms of religious worship ; the observance of these ; a more than usual respect for and observance of ritual or religious forms.

RITUALIST, *n. rit*-yew-al-ist, one skilled in ritual ; one who attaches great importance to ritual.

RITUALISTIC, *a. rit*-yew-al-*ist*-ik, pertaining to ritual ; agreeable to ritual ; specially observant of ritual.

RITUALLY, *ad. rit*-ew-al-le, in a ritual manner.

RIVAGE, *n. riv*-ahsj, a bank, shore or coast. (Fr.)

RIVAL, *n. ry*-val, one who competes with another in any pursuit or strife ; a competitor or antagonist : *a.* having the same pretensions or claims ; standing in competition for superiority : *v.t.* to stand in competition with ; to strive to equal or excel ; to emulate. **Rivalled. Rivalling. Rivals.** (Fr.)

RIVALRY, *n.* ry-val-re, a striving or strife for the same object or for superiority ; competition ; emulation.

RIVALSHIP, *n. ry*-val-ship, state of a rival ; strife ; contention for superiority.

RIVE, *n.* rive, a rent or tear : *v.t.* to rend asunder by force ; to split : *v.i.* to be rent. **Reft. Riven. Rives. Riving.** (Scand.)

RIVEL, *v.t. riv*-el, to wrinkle ; to shrink, as with heat. **Rivelled. Rivelling. Rivels.** [Archaic.] (A.S.)

RIVELLED, *a. riv*-eld, shrunken by heat.

RIVEN, *a. riv*-en, split ; rent or burst asunder.

RIVER, *n. ry*-ver, one who rives or splits.

RIVER, *n. riv*-er, a large stream of water flowing in a natural channel towards the ocean, a lake, or another river ; a large stream ; copious flow ; abundance. (Fr. *rivière.*)

RIVERAIN, *a. riv*-er-ane, riparian. (Fr.)

RIVERBED, *n. riv*-er-bed, the bed or bottom of a river.

RIVERCOURSE, *n. riv*-er-kawrss, the course of a river.

RIVER-CRAB, *n. riv*-er-krab, a freshwater crab.

RIVER-CRAFT, *n. riv*-er-krahft, small vessels or boats.

RIVER-GOD, *n. riv*-er-god, the god of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, *n. riv*-er-hawrss, the hippopotamus.

RIVERINE, *a. riv*-er-een, pertaining to a river ; riparian.

RIVERSIDE, *n. riv*-er-side, the ground adjacent to either bank of a river.

RIVET, *n. riv*-et, a metal bolt fastened by clinching : *v.t.* to fasten with rivets ; to clinch ; to make firm. **Riveted. Riveting. Rivets.** (Fr.)

RIVETER, *n. riv*-et-er, one who or that which rivets.

RIVIÈRE, *n.* riv-ee-*ayr*, a necklace of precious stones. (Fr.)

RIVOSE, *a.* re-*vose*, marked with sinuate furrows [Zool.]. (L. *rivus*, a stream.)

RIVULET, *n. riv*-yewl-et, a small stream or brook. (L. *rivulus*, a tiny brook.)

RIXATION, *n.* riks-*ay*-shon, a brawl or quarrel. (L. *rixa.*)

RIXDOLLAR, *n. riks*-dol-lar, a silver coin of Germany, Holland and Scandinavia. (Ger. *reich*, empire, and *thaler*, a dollar.)

RIZZERED, *a. rizz*-erd, salted and dried in the sun.

ROACH, *n.* roatsh, an upper bed of the Portland oolite of no use as a building stone ; any refuse gritty stone.

ROACH, *n.* roatsh, the freshwater fish *Leuciscus rutilus* ; the curve in the foot of a sail. (O.Fr. *roche.*)

ROAD, *n.* rode, the highway ; a public way for travelling ; a way ; a place for ships to ride at anchor ; a roadstead. **On the road**, travelling. (A.S. *rad*, a raid ; also, a road.)

ROADBED, *n. rode*-bed, the bed on which the superstructure of a railroad rests.

ROAD-BOARD, *n. rode*-bawrd, a board constituted by authority to superintend the upkeep of the roads.

ROAD-BOOK, *n. rode*-book, a traveller's guide-book of roads and distances.

ROAD-HOG, *n. rode*-hog, anyone who drives a vehicle regardless of the comfort or safety of other travellers on the road.

ROADMAN, *n. rode*-man, one who keeps a road in repair.

ROAD-MAP, *n. rode*-map, a map in which roads are shown and graded according to condition and gradient.

ROAD-METAL, *n. rode*-met-al, broken stone used for macadamizing.

ROADSIDE, *n. rode*-side, the side of a road.

ROADSTEAD, *n. rode*-sted, a place where ships may ride at anchor.

ROADSTER, *n. rode*-ster, a hackney horse ; one accustomed to driving ; a mechanical vehicle for use on ordinary roads ; one who keeps to roads instead of following hounds [Hunting Slang] ; a vessel riding at anchor in a roadstead [Naut.].

ROADWAY, *n. rode*-way, a highway ; the part of a road travelled by carriages.

ROAM, *v.i.* rome, to move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction ; to ramble about ; to rove : *v.t.* to range ; to wander over. **Roamed. Roaming. Roams.** (O.Fr. *romier*, one who had made a pilgrimage to Rome.)

ROAMER, *n. rome*-er, a wanderer ; a rover.

ROAMING, *n. rome*-ing, the act of wandering.

ROAN, *a.* rone, of a bay or dark colour, with grey or white spots ; of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red : *n.* roan colour ; a roan-coloured horse ; a leather of sheepskin stained and used in binding books. (O.Fr.)

ROAR, *n.* rawr, any loud continuous sound ; the cry of a beast ; the loud cry of a child or a person in distress ; outcry of mirth ; a continued or tempestuous sound : *v.i.* to cry with a full, loud, continued sound ; to bellow ; to cry aloud ; to make a loud noise : *v.t.* to shout out. **Roared. Roaring. Roars.** (A.S. *rarian*, to bellow.)

ROARER, *n. rawr*-er, one who or that which roars ; a horse broken in wind.

ROARING, *a. rawr*-ing, noisy ; disorderly ; brisk : *n.* the loud cry of a lion or other beast ; outcry of distress ; continued sound, as of the billows of the sea ; a disease in the air-passages of horses, accompanied by a grating sound.

ROARINGLY, *ad. rawr*-ing-le, in a roaring manner.

ROAST, *n.* rohst, that which is roasted: *a.* roasted: *v.t.* to cook by exposure in front of a fire; to heat to excess; to parch by exposure to heat; to banter severely; to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat [Metal.]. **Roasted. Roasting. Roasts.** (O.Fr. *rostir.*)

ROASTER, *n. rohst*-er, one who roasts meat; a furnace to roast with; a gridiron.

ROASTING, *n. rohst*-ing, the act of roasting, as meat; a severe teasing or bantering.

ROASTING-JACK, *n. rohst*-ing-jak, a contrivance for turning a spit; a clockwork machine for roasting a suspended joint.

ROB, *n.* rob, the juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve. (Fr.)

ROB, *v.t.* rob, to seize and carry from by violence and with felonious intent; to plunder or strip unlawfully; to withhold what is due: to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear [Law]. **Robbed. Robbing. Robs.** (O.Fr. *rober,* spoil.)

ROBBER, *n. rob*-ber, one who takes goods or money by force; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence.

ROBBERY, *n. rob*-ber-e, the act of robbing; a plundering or pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong or oppression.

ROBBIN, *n. rob*-in, a rope-band for the head of a sail.

ROBE, *n.* robe, a long, loose outer garment as a dress of state or dignity; an elegant dress: *v.t.* to put on a robe; to dress with a robe; to array. **Robed. Robes. Robing.** (Fr.)

ROBIN, *n. rob*-in, the warbler *Erithacus rubecula*; a bird with a red breast. (Fr. a pet name for *Robert.*)

ROBIN-GOODFELLOW, *n. rob*-in-*good*-fel-lo, a roguish merry-making domestic sprite or fairy, immortalized in Shakespeare's Puck.

ROBINIA, *n.* ro-*bin*-e-a, a North American genus of plants, including the locust tree, popularly known as the acacia. (Jean Robin, a botanist.)

ROBIN-REDBREAST, *n. rob*-in-*red*-brest, the robin.

ROBORANT, *a. roh*-bor-ant, strengthening: *n.* a medicine that strengthens. (L. *roborans,* strengthening.)

ROBOREOUS, *a.* ro-*bawr*-e-us, made of oak; strong.

ROB-ROY, *n.* rob-*roy,* a form of canoe propelled by a double-bladed paddle. (Rob Roy, the pseudonym of the writer John MacGregor.)

ROBURITE, *n. roh*-ber-ite, an explosive composed of dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate used for blasting. (L. *robur,* force.)

ROBUST, *a.* ro-*bust,* possessing great strength and vigour; muscular; vigorous; hearty; rough; requiring strength. (Fr. *robuste.*)

ROBUSTIOUS, *a.* ro-*bust*-yus, robust; sinewy; boisterous.

ROBUSTLY, *ad.* ro-*bust*-le, in a robust manner.

ROBUSTNESS, *n.* ro-*bust*-ness, the quality of being robust.

ROC, *n.* rok, a fabulous bird of immense size and strength. (Pers. *rukh.*)

ROCAMBOLE, *n. rok*-am-bole, a sort of wild garlic, *Allium scorodoprasum.* (Fr.)

ROCCELLA, *n.* rok-*sel*-la, the lichen archil. (Port. *roccha,* a rock.)

ROCCELLIC, *a.* rok-*sel*-lik, obtained from archil.

ROCHELLE-SALT, *n.* ro-*shel*-sawlt, a tartrate of potash and soda. (Rochelle, in France.)

ROCHET, *n. rotch*-et, a linen garment worn by bishops and other dignitaries, resembling the surplice. (Fr.)

ROCHET, *n. rotch*-et, a fish, the roach.

ROCK, *n.* rok, a natural deposit of mineral matter; a firm or immovable foundation; a hard kind of sweetmeat. (O.Fr. *roke.*)

ROCK, *n.* rok, a distaff used in spinning. (Scand.)

ROCK, *v.t.* rok, to move backwards and forwards; to lull to quiet: *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; to reel. **Rocked. Rocking. Rocks.** (A.S. *roccian.*)

ROCK-ALUM, *n. rok*-al-um, the purest kind of alum.

ROCKAWAY, *n. rok*-a-way, a four-wheeled two-seated carriage.

ROCK-BASIN, *n. rok*-base-in, a cavity or artificial basin worn in rock.

ROCK-BOTTOM, *a.* rok-*bot*-tom, the very lowest, as the rock-bottom price: *n.* metaphorically, the ultimate basis.

ROCK-BOUND, *a. rok*-bound, hemmed in by rocks.

ROCK-BUTTER, *n. rok*-but-ter, a soft mineral substance, consisting of alum mixed with alumina and oxide of iron.

ROCK-CAKE, *n.* rok-*kake,* a small cake with a rough, hard exterior.

ROCK-COOK, *n. rok*-kook, the fish, *Centrolabrus exoletus,* a species of wrasse.

ROCK-CORK, *n. rok*-kawrk, a variety of asbestos resembling cork.

ROCK-CRESS, *n. rok*-kress, any plant of the genus *Arabis,* of which there are 100 species.

ROCK-CROWNED, *a. rok*-kround, crowned with rocks.

ROCK-CRYSTAL, *n. rok*-krist-al, clear, transparent quartz.

ROCK-DOE, *n. rok*-do, the chamois.

ROCK-DOVE, *n. rok*-duv, the pigeon *Columba livia.*

ROCKER, *n. rok*-er, one who rocks a cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle rocks; the curve on which anything rocks.

ROCKERY, *n. rok*-er-e, a bank of earth with rocks, stones or burrs for plants to grow on.

ROCKET, *n. rok*-et, an artificial firework, which is tied to a stick and projected through the air. (It. *rocchetto,* a little distaff.)

ROCKET, *v.i. rok*-et, to fly upwards as a startled pheasant. **Rocketed. Rocketing. Rockets.**

ROCKET, *n. rok*-et, a popular name of some species of *Sisymbrium, Cakile* and other cruciferæ. Dyer's rocket, a species of *Reseda.*

ROCKETER, *n. rok*-et-er, a rocketing bird.

ROCKETING, *a. rok*-et-ing, flying swiftly upwards.

ROCK-FISH, *n. rok*-fish, a species of goby; a species of wrasse.

ROCK-GARDEN, *n. rok*-gahrd-en, a large rockery; a garden in which Alpine and rock plants are chiefly grown.

ROCK-HEWN, *a. rok*-hewn, hewn out of the rock.

ROCKILY, *ad. rok*-e-le, in a shaky manner.

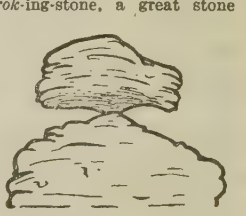
ROCKINESS, *n. rok*-e-ness, the state of being rocky.

ROCKING, *ppr.* or *a. rok*-ing, moving backwards and forwards.

ROCKING-CHAIR, *n. rok*-ing-chare, a chair mounted on rockers.

ROCKING-HORSE, *n. rok*-ing-hawrss, a wooden horse on rockers.

ROCKING-STONE, *n. rok*-ing-stone, a great stone resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised as to rock to and fro.



Rocking-stone.

ROCKLESS, *a. rok*-less, being without rocks.

ROCKLING, *n. rok*-ling, a fish of the genus *Motella,* of the cod and haddock family.

ROCK-OIL, *n. rok*-oyl, petroleum.

ROCK-PIGEON, *n. rok*-pij-un, a pigeon inhabiting rocks and caves.

ROCK-ROSE, *n. rok*-roze, a plant of the genus *Cistus*; a species of *Helianthemum.*

ROCK-RUBY, *n. rok*-roob-e, a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.

ROCK-SALT, *n. rok*-sawlt, mineral salt or chloride of sodium.

ROCK-SOAP, *n. rok*-sohp, a soft greasy mineral consisting of silica, alumina and peroxide of iron, used for crayons.

ROCK-TEMPLE, *n. rok*-tem-pl, a temple hewn out of solid rock.

ROCK-WOOD, *n. rok*-wood, ligniform asbestos.

ROCK-WORK, *n. rok*-werk, stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rock; a rockery; a natural wall of rock.

ROCKY, *a. rok*-e, full of rocks; resembling a rock; very hard; stony; unfeeling; shaky [Slang].

ROCOCO, *n.* ro-*koh*-ko, a florid architectural ornamentation; the style in furniture and decoration fashionable in the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV; out of date. (Fr. from *rocaille,* rock-work.)

ROD, *n.* rod, a long twig; a wand; instrument of correction or punishment; a slender, tapering cane or stick used by anglers and generally jointed;

a slender metal bar; a measure of 5½ yards; a pole; a perch; power; a race. (A.S. *rod.*)

RODE, rode, *p.* of ride.

RODENT, *a.* *roh*-dent, gnawing: *n.* a mammal with chisel-edged incisor teeth. (L. *rodens*, gnawing.)

RODENTIA, *n.pl.* ro-*den*-shе-a, an order of mammals with two large incisor teeth in each jaw, adapted for gnawing. (L.)

RODEO, *n.* *roh*-dee-o, a round-up of cattle on a ranch; the enclosure in which they are confined. (Sp.)

RODGE, *n.* rodj, the gadwall, *Anas streperus.*

RODLIKE, *a.* *rod*-like, resembling a rod.

RODOMONT, *n.* *rod*-o-mont, a vain boaster: *a.* bragging; vainly boasting. (It. Rodomonte, a boastful personage in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso.")

RODOMONTADE, *n.* rod-o-mont-*ade*, vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant: *v.i.* to boast; to brag; to bluster. **Rodomontaded. Rodomontades. Rodomontading.**

RODSTER, *n.* *rod*-ster, an angler.

ROE, *n.* ro, a small species of deer, *Capreolus caprœa*; the female of the hart. (A.S. *ra.*)

ROE, *n.* ro, the eggs of fishes. (Scand.)

ROEBUCK, *n.* *roh*-buk, the male of the roe deer.

ROE-STONE, *n.* *roh*-stone, oolite, so called as formed of small globules like the roe of fishes [Geol.].

ROGATION, *n.* ro-*gay*-shon, litany; supplication. **Rogation flower,** the milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris.* (Fr.)

ROGATIONAL, *a.* ro-*gay*-shon-al, pertaining to rogation.

ROGATION-WEEK, *n.* ro-*gay*-shon-week, the week containing the Rogation-days, the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension-day.

ROGATORY, *a.* *rohg*-a-tor-e, relating to investigation, as a rogatory missive.

ROGER, *n.* *roj*-er, a masculine personal name. **Sir Roger de Coverley,** an English rustic dance. **The jolly, or black, Roger,** the black flag with a device of skull and cross-bones flown by pirates.

ROGUE, *n.* rohg, a knave; a dishonest person; a term of endearment; a wag; a vagrant; a sport or variation from type. **Rogue's twist,** a yarn of different twist and colour from the rest. (Fr. *rogue*, proud.)

ROGUERY, *n.* *rohg*-er-e, knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; arch tricks; waggery; mischievousness.

ROGUESHIP, *n.* *rohg*-ship, the qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, *a.* *rohg*-ish, knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish.

ROGUISHLY, *ad.* *rohg*-ish-le, in a roguish manner.

ROGUISHNESS, *n.* *rohg*-ish-ness, the quality of being roguish.

ROIL, *v.t.* royl, to render turbid by stirring up dregs; to excite some degree of anger; to rile. **Roiled. Roiling. Roils.** (Perhaps Fr.)

ROINEK, *n.* *roy*-neck, a Boer term of contempt for a British soldier. (Dut. literally, red-neck.)

ROISTER, *v.i.* *royst*-er, to bluster; to swagger; to bully. **Roistered. Roistering. Roisters.** (O.Fr. *rustre*, a ruffian.)

ROISTERER, *n.* *royst*-er-er, a bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

ROISTERING, *a.* *royst*-er-ing, blustering: *n.* the act of being uproarious.

ROKELAY, *n.* *rok*-e-lay, a short cloak; a roquelaure.

ROKER, *n.* *roke*-er, a general name for the skates and rays.

ROLAND, *n.* *roh*-land, a masculine personal name. **A Roland for an Oliver,** a smart repartee; any effective counter-thrust.

ROLE, *n.* role, the part an actor performs; the part one acts in life. (Fr. *rôle*, a list.)

ROLL, *n.* role, the act of rolling, or state of being rolled; the thing rolling; a mass rolled; a roller; an official writing; a register; the beating of a drum with rapid strokes; a volume; a chronicle; a small loaf: *v.t.* to revolve along; to turn on an axis or move in a circular direction; to wrap round on itself; to drive forward with a circular motion; to spread or level with a roller: *v.i.* to move on by turning; to revolve; to move circularly; to move as waves; to form into a ball; to spread under a roller; to rock or move from side to side; to beat a drum with rapid strokes. **Master of the Rolls,** the judge ranking after the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice into whose charge the public records are committed. **Roll of Honour,** a parchment on which are inscribed the names of men fallen in the Great War, 1914-1918. **Rolls of court,** of parliament, or any other public body, the parchments on which are engrossed the acts and proceedings of the body. **Rolled. Rolls. Rolling.** (O.Fr. *roler.*)

ROLL-CALL, *n.* *role*-kawl, the calling over of a list of names.

ROLLED, *a.* roled, plated by rolling. **Rolled gold,** a thin gold film rolled over another metal so as to cover it.

ROLLER, *n.* *role*-er, the picarian bird *Coracias garrulus*, so called from its curious flight.

ROLLER, *n.* *role*-er, that which rolls or turns on its own axis; a cylinder of wood, stone or metal for rolling; a long broad bandage: *pl.* heavy waves that set in after a storm. **Roller towel,** an endless towel suspended round a roller. **Roller skate,** a skate to which four wheels have been fitted in place of a runner. **Roller skating,** the amusement of skating on roller-skates.

ROLLICK, *v.i.* *rol*-lik, to frolic in a boisterous way; to move in a careless, swaggering manner. **Rollicked. Rollicking. Rollicks.** (*Roll.*)

ROLLICKING, *a.* *rol*-lik-ing, careless; swaggering.

ROLLING, *a.* *role*-ing, moving on wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* the motion of a ship from side to side.

ROLLING-MILL, *n.* *role*-ing-mil, machinery for rolling out heated metal.

ROLLING-PIN, *n.* *role*-ing-pin, a short round bar of wood or glass with which dough is flattened for puddings and pies.

ROLLING-PRESS, *n.* *role*-ing-press, a press for calendering; a copper-plate printer's press.

ROLLING-STOCK, *n.* *role*-ing-stok, the locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c., of a railway.

ROLLING-STONE, *n.* *role*-ing-stone, metaphorically, a person unable to remain in constant employment, a person infected with a thirst for travel.

ROLY-POLY, *n.* *roh*-le-*poh*-le, a game in which a ball wins by rolling into a certain place: a pudding made of paste spread out, covered with jam, and rolled up. (*Roll.*)

ROM, *n.* rom, a gipsy, or Romany. (Gipsy word meaning man.)

ROMAIC, *n.* ro-*may*-ik, modern vernacular Greek: *a.* pertaining to Romaic. (Late L. *romaicus.*)

ROMAL, *n.* *roh*-mal, an East India silk handkerchief; a plaited whip of rawhide. (Sp. *ramal*, a rope-end.)

ROMAN, *a.* *roh*-man, pertaining to Rome, the Roman people, or the Roman Catholic religion; numerals in letters, not in figures: *n.* a native or citizen of Rome. **Roman alphabet,** the alphabet formerly used by the Romans and still in use over the greater part of Western Europe. **Roman candle,** a particular kind of firework, which throws up jets of sparks and brilliant stars at intervals. **Roman Catholic,** one who professes the religion of Rome. **Roman cement,** an excellent water cement for building purposes. **Roman Empire,** the empire founded by Augustus Cæsar (A.D. 27) and partitioned by Theodosius (A.D. 395) into the Latin and Greek Empires, the Latin half eventually becoming the Holy Roman Empire that existed until 1806. **Roman fever,** malaria. **Roman indication,** a cycle or revolution of fifteen years. **Roman Law,** the legal code evolved by the Romans, which forms the basis of all the great modern legal systems. **Roman nettle,** the plant, *Urtica pilulifera.* **Roman nose,** an aquiline, high-bridged nose characteristic of patrician Romans **Roman numerals,** letters used by the Romans to denote numbers, and still used as well as the Arabic notation; thus X = 10, XII = 12, and D = 500. **Roman type,** the ordinary upright type used in printing as opposed to the black-letter or italic types. (Fr. *romain.*)

ROMANCE, *n.* ro-*mance*, a fabulous relation or story of wonderful adventures, usually connected with war or love; a fiction full of extravagant fancies and situations; a fiction; a falsehood; dialects sprung from Latin spoken in the districts of Southern Europe that had been provinces of Rome: *a.* belonging to these dialects: *v.i.* to write or tell

fictitious stories. Romanced. Romances. Romancing. (O.Fr. *romanz.*)

ROMANCER, *n.* ro-*mance*-er, one who romances; a writer of romance; a liar.

ROMANCIST, *n.* ro-*mance*-ist, a romancer.

ROMANESE, *n.* rom-an-*eez*, the language of the Wallachians.

ROMANESQUE, *n.* ro-man-*esk*, that which appertains to romance; the debased style adopted in architecture imitative of the Roman; the dialect of Languedoc and elsewhere in the South of France: *a.* pertaining to this style of architecture, or dialect. (Fr.)

ROMANIC, *a.* ro-*man*-ik, pertaining to the Romance dialects, or those speaking Romance; derived from Latin.

ROMANISM, *n.* *roh*-man-izm, the tenets of the Church of Rome.

ROMANIST, *n.* *roh*-man-ist, a Roman Catholic.

ROMANISTIC, *a.* ro-man-*ist*-ik, relating to Rome, or to Roman Catholic ritual and beliefs.

ROMANISTICALLY, *ad.* ro-man-*ist*-ik-al-le, in a Romanistic manner.

ROMANIZATION, *n.* ro-man-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of making Roman.

ROMANIZE, *v.t.* *roh*-man-ize, to Latinize; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion: *v.i.* to use Latin words; to conform to Roman Catholic opinions. Romanized. Romanizes. Romanizing.

ROMANIZER, *n.* *roh*-man-ize-er, one who romanizes.

ROMANSCH, *n.* ro-*mansh*, the language of the Grisons in Switzerland.

ROMANTIC, *a.* ro-*man*-tik, pertaining to romance; resembling romance; wild; fanciful; extravagant; chimerical; full of wild scenery; anti-classical.

ROMANTICALLY, *ad.* ro-*man*-tik-al-le, in a romantic manner.

ROMANTICISM, *n.* ro-*man*-te-sizm, romanticness; a romantic notion or feeling; a reactionary movement in literature, against a cold, spiritless, prevailing formalism, that originated in Germany about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

ROMANTICIST, *n.* ro-*man*-te-sist, one who writes after the style of the romantic school.

ROMANTICIZE, *v.t.* ro-*man*-te-size, to impregnate with romance: *v.i.* to give way to romance. Romanticized. Romanticizes. Romanticizing.

ROMANTICNESS, *n.* ro-*man*-tik-ness, the quality or state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; wildness of scenery.

ROMANY, *n.* *rom*-an-e, a gipsy; gipsy speech. (Gipsy word *Romani*, a gipsy.)

ROMANZOVITE, *n.* ro-*man*-so-vite, a variety of lime garnet.

ROMAUNT, *n.* *roh*-mant, a romance. Romaunt of the Rose, a famous French mediæval romance in verse translated by Chaucer. (Fr.)

ROME, *n.* rome, the Eternal City, once capital of the Roman Empire and now of the Kingdom of United Italy; loosely, the Roman Church. (L. *Roma.*)

ROMEINE, *n.* *roh*-me-in, a mineral consisting of antimony and lime. (Romé de Lisle, a mineralogist.)

ROMEPENNY, *n.* *rome*-pen-ne, Rome-scot.

ROMERO, *n.* ro-*mare*-o, the pilot fish *Naucrates ductor.*

ROME-SCOT, *n.* *rome*-skot, Peter's pence; an annual tribute of one penny per head formerly paid to the see of Rome.

ROMEWARDS, *ad.* *rome*-wawrds, in the direction of Rome, especially of the Roman Church.

ROMISH, *a.* *rome*-ish, relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMP, *n.* romp, a person, especially a girl, who romps; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play actively and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. Romped. Romping. Romps. (*Ramp.*)

ROMPER, *n.* *romp*-er, an overall for a child.

ROMPISH, *a.* *romp*-ish, given or inclined to romp.

ROMPISHLY, *ad.* *romp*-ish-le, in a rompish manner.

ROMPISHNESS, *n.* *romp*-ish-ness, the quality of being rompish.

ROMPU, *n.* *rom*-pew, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron or bend whose upper points are cut off [Her.]. (Fr.)

RONDE, *n.* rond, round-hand type. (Fr.)

RONDEAU, *n.* *ron*-do, a kind of verse consisting of thirteen lines in three unequal strophes, having two rhymes only, and a refrain; a piece of music, vocal or instrumental, consisting of three strains; a kind of jig, which ends with the first strain repeated. (Fr.)

RONDEL, *n.* *ron*-del, an earlier form of verse than the rondeau; a short poem with a recurrent refrain. (Fr.)

RONDLE, *n.* *ron*-dl, a small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion [Fort.]. (Fr.)

RONDO, *n.* *ron*-do, a rondeau. (It.)

RONTGENOGRAM, *n.* *ront*-jen-oh-gram, a photograph taken by Röntgen rays.

RONTGEN-RAYS, *n.pl.* *ront*-jen-raze, rays which are invisible but capable of penetrating many opaque substances. (Professor Röntgen, discoverer.)

ROOD, *n.* rood, the fourth part of an acre; a measure of 1210 square yards.

ROOD, *n.* rood, a figure of the cross, and generally of the crucifix. (*Rod.*)

ROOD-LOFT, *n.* *rood*-loft, a gallery in a church where the rood was fixed.

ROOD-SCREEN, *n.* *rood*-skreen, a carved stone, or wooden, screen dividing off the nave from the choir in a church.

ROODY, *a.* *rood*-e, coarse; luxuriant.

ROOF, *n.* roof, the covering of a house or building; a vault or arch in the interior; a house or dwelling; the upper part of the mouth; the palate: *v.t.* to cover with a roof, to shelter. Roofed. Roofing. Roofs. (A.S. *hrof.*)

ROOFER, *n.* *roof*-er, one who roofs; a letter of acknowledgment of hospitality received which a departed guest writes to his hostess [Slang].

ROOFING, *n.* *roof*-ing, covering with a roof; materials for a roof; a roof.

ROOFLESS, *a.* *roof*-less, having no roof; unsheltered; houseless.

ROOFLET, *n.* *roof*-let, a little roof.

ROOF-TREE, *n.* *roof*-tree, the beam in the angle of the roof.

ROOFY, *a.* *roof*-e, having roofs.

ROOK, *n.* rook, a bird resembling the carrion crow, but distinguishable from it by its colour and habits, and specially by a naked, warty skin at the base of the bill, *Corvus frugilegus*; a cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow: *v.i.* or *v.t.* to cheat; to defraud. Rooked. Rooking. Rooks. (A.S. *hroc.*)

ROOK, *n.* rook, a piece at chess, the castle. (Fr. *roc.*)

ROOKERY, *n.* *rook*-er-e, a group of nests on trees occupied by rooks; the rooks forming the colony; a group of mean houses; a slum; a resort of thieves.

ROOKIE, *n.* *rook*-e, a raw recruit [Slang].

ROOK-PIE, *n.* *rook*-py, a pie of young rooks.

ROOKY, *a.* *rook*-e, inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, *n.* room, space; space unoccupied; place of another; opportunity; scope; an apartment; a seat: *v.i.* to occupy an apartment; to lodge [U.S.]. Give room, to withdraw. Make room, to open a way or passage. Roomed. Rooming. Rooms. (A.S. *rūm.*)

ROOM, *n.* room, a deep-blue dye obtained from a species of *Ruellia.*

ROOMAGE, *n.* *room*-aje, space for stowage; the number of rooms.

ROOMFUL, *n.* *room*-ful, as many or as much as a room will contain.

ROOMILY, *ad.* *room*-e-le, spaciously.

ROOMINESS, *n.* *room*-e-ness, spaciousness; large extent of space.

ROOMY, *a.* *room*-e, having ample room; spacious.

ROOP, *n.* roop, roup; hoarseness. (A.S. *hropan*, cry aloud.)

ROOPY, *a.* *roop*-e, roupy; hoarse.

ROOST, *n.* roost, the pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a number of fowls roosting together: *v.i.* to sit, rest or sleep, as birds on a pole; to lodge. At roost, in a state for rest and sleep. Roosted. Roosting. Roosts. (A.S. *hrost.*)

ROOSTER, *n.* *roost*-er, the male of the domestic fowl.

ROOT, *n.* root, that part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth and draws nourishment from the soil; an edible root; what resembles a root; the bottom or lower part of anything; the original or cause of anything; the primitive of a derivative word; the quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces a given quantity [Alg. and Arith.]; the fundamental

note of any chord [Mus.]: *v.i.* to fix the root; to be firmly fixed: *v.t.* to fix by the root; to plant deeply. **Root of bitterness**, any error, sin or evil, considered with reference to its fruit. **Take root**, to become planted or fixed. **Rooted. Rooting. Roots.** (Ice. *rot.*)

ROOT, *v.i.* and *v.t.* root, to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; to eradicate. **Rooted. Rooting. Roots.** (A.S. *wrot*, a snout.)

ROOTAGE, *n.* *root*-aje, manner of rooting.

ROOT-CROP, *n.* *root*-krop, a crop of esculent roots.

ROOT-EATER, *n.* *root*-eet-er, an animal that feeds on roots.

ROOTED, *a.* *root*-ed, having its roots fixed in the earth; deep.

ROOTEDLY, *ad.* *root*-ed-le, in a rooted manner; deeply.

ROOTEDNESS, *n.* *root*-ed-ness, the quality of being rooted.

ROOTER, *n.* *root*-er, one who tears up by the roots.

ROOTERY, *n.* *root*-er-e, a pile of roots and stumps of trees for plants to be grown on as on a rockery.

ROOT-LEAF, *n.* *root*-leef, a leaf growing immediately from the root.

ROOTLESS, *a.* *root*-less, without root.

ROOTLET, *n.* *root*-let, a radicle; the fibrous part of a root.

ROOTSTOCK, *n.* *root*-stok, a prostrate rooting stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants [Bot.].

ROOTY, *a.* *root*-e, full of roots.

ROPALIC, *a.* ro-*pal*-ik, club-formed, and thickening toward the end. (Gr. *rhopalon*, a club.)

ROPE, *n.* rope, a cord over an inch in circumference formed of twisted strands; a row of things strung together: *v.i.* to draw out in a filament, as any viscous matter: *v.t.* to fasten with a rope; to bridle in. **Rope of sand**, a tie or union easily broken; something of no cohesion. **Roped. Ropes. Roping.** (A.S. *rap.*)

ROPE-DANCER, *n.* *rope*-dahnce-er, one who performs feats on a rope extended above the ground.

ROPE-LADDER, *n.* *rope*-lad-der, a ladder made of ropes.

ROPEMAKER, *n.* *rope*-make-er, one whose occupation is to make ropes.

ROPEMAKING, *n.* *rope*-make-ing, the business of making ropes.

ROPERY, *n.* *rope*-er-e, a place where ropes are made.

ROPEWALK, *n.* *rope*-wawk, a long covered walk where ropes are made.

ROPEWAY, *n.* *rope*-way, an aerial rope used as a means of transport.

ROPEYARN, *n.* *rope*-yahrn, yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.

ROPINESS, *n.* *rope*-e-ness, stringiness; viscosity.

ROPY, *a.* *rope*-e, stringy; adhesive; viscous.

ROQUEFORT, *n.* *rok*-fawr, a cheese of the milk of goats and sheep, made at Roquefort in Avignon, France.

ROQUELAURE, *n.* *rok*-el-awr, a cloak buttoning all the way down.. (Duc de Roquelaure.)

ROQUE, *n.* roke, a form of croquet played on a specially prepared ground. (Fr.)

ROQUET, *v.t.* *row*-kay, in croquet, to strike another ball with the ball in play. **Roqueted. Roqueting. Roquets.** (*Roque.*)

RORAL, *a.* *roh*-ral, pertaining to dew; dewy. (L. *ros, roris*, dew.)

RORIC, *a.* *roh*-rik, like dew in appearance; dewy.

RORIFEROUS, *a.* ro-*rif*-er-us, generating or producing dew. (L. *ros*, and *fero*, bring or bear.)

RORQUAL, *n.* *rawr*-kwal, a fin-whale of the genus *Balænoptera*. (Swed.)

RORTY, *a.* *raw*-te, filled with good spirits.

ROSACEOUS, *a.* ro-*zay*-shus, rose-like; composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; belonging to the rose family. (L. *rosa*, rose.)

ROSANILIN, *n.* ros-*an*-e-lin, a red aniline dye.

ROSARY, *n.* *roze*-a-re, a rose garden.

ROSARY, *n.* *roze*-ar-re, a chaplet; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, to count prayers; the prayers repeated; an anthology. **Rosary plant**, the crab's eye plant, *Abrus precatorius*, so called from its black-tipped red seeds used in rosaries and as weights in India. (O.Fr. *rosarie.*)

ROSCID, *a.* *ros*-sid, containing or consisting of dew. (L. *roscidus.*)

ROSE, roze, *p.* of rise.

ROSE, *n.* roze, a flower of the genus *Rosa*, of many species and varieties; a rose colour; a knot of ribbons; a rosette [Arch.]; a perforated nozzle: erysipelas; a card of the compass. **Rose of Jericho**, the cruciferous plant *Anastatica hierochantina*. **Under the rose**, in secret; in a manner that forbids disclosure. (A.S.)

ROSE-ACACIA, *n.* roze-a-*kaysh*-e-a, the tree *Robinia hispida*.

ROSEAL, *a.* *roze*-e-al, like a rose in smell or colour.

ROSE-APPLE, *n.* *roze*-ap-pl, the Malay apple, one of the 625 species of *Eugenia, E. malaccensis*.

ROSEATE, *a.* *roze*-e-at, rosy; full of roses; blooming; of a rose colour. **Roseate tern**, the pink sea-swallow, *Sterna dougalli*. (L. *roseas.*)

ROSEBAY, *n.* *roze*-bay, a species of willowherb, *Epilobium angustifolium*; also *Nerium oleander*.

ROSE-BOX, *n.* *roze*-boks, the plant *Cotoneaster microphylla*.

ROSE-BUG, *n.* *roze*-bug, a diurnal beetle which feeds on rose blossoms; the rose-chafer.

ROSE-CHAFER, *n.* *roze*-chafe-er, the beetle *Cetonia aurata*.

ROSE-COLOUR, *n.* *roze*-kul-er, colour of the rose; deceptive beauty.

ROSE-COLOURED, *a.* *roze*-kul-erd, having a rose colour; deceptively fine.

ROSE-DIAMOND, *n.* *roze*-dy-a-mond, a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular planes.

ROSE-DROP, *n.* *roze*-drop, an ear-ring; a lozenge flavoured with essence of roses; a pimple due to drinking.

ROSE-FACED, *a.* *roze*-fayst, having a rosy or red face.

ROSE-GALL, *n.* *roze*-gawl, an excrescence on rose-leaves, due to the insect *Rhodites rosea*.

ROSE-HUED, *a.* *roze*-hewd, rose-coloured.

ROSE-KNOT, *n.* *roze*-not, a rosette.

ROSELITE, *n.* *roh*-ze-lite, a native arseniate of cobalt. (After Gustav Rose, the mineralogist.)

ROSELLA, *n.* ro-*zel*-la, either of the two Rose-hill parrakeets, *Platycercus eximius* or *Platycercus icterotis*. (A corruption of Rose-hill.)

ROSELLANE, *n.* *roh*-sel-lane, a variety of altered anorthite.

ROSE-MALLOW, *n.* *roze*-mal-lo, the hollyhock.

ROSEMARY, *n.* *roze*-ma-re, the evergreen aromatic labiate plant *Rosmarinus officinalis*. (O.Fr. *rosmarin*, from L. *rosmarinus*, dew of the sea.)

ROSE-NOBLE, *n.* *roze*-no-bl, an ancient English gold coin, current at 6s. 8d.

ROSEOLA, *n.* ro-*zee*-o-la, a sort of rash; a non-contagious inflammatory affection of the skin; rubella. (L. *roseus*, rosy.)

ROSE-QUARTZ, *n.* *roze*-kwarts, a rose-red variety of quartz.

ROSE-RASH, *n.* *rose*-rash, roseola.

ROSET, *n.* ro-*zet*, a red colour used by painters. (Fr. *rosette.*)

ROSETTA-STONE, *n.* ro-*zet*-ta-stone, an inscribed slab of basalt discovered near Rosetta, in Egypt, by which archæologists found the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

ROSETTA-WOOD, *n.* ro-*zet*-ta-wood, an Indian wood of a bright orange-red colour with dark veins.

ROSETTE, *n.* ro-*zet*, an imitation of a rose made of ribbons; an ornament in the form of a rose [Arch.]. (Fr.)

ROSEWATER, *n.* *roze*-waw-ter, water tinctured with roses by distillation: *a.* merely sentimental.

ROSE-WINDOW, *n.* *roze*-wind-o, a circular window, with compartments branching from the centre.

Rose-window.

ROSEWOOD, *n.* *roze*-wood, the fragrant wood of a species of *Dalbergia* and of other genera, growing in tropical climates.

ROSICRUCIAN, *n.* roz-e-*kroo*-shan, one of a fraternity who in the beginning of the 15th century affected an intimate acquaintance with the secrets of nature, and pretended, by the study of alchemy and other occult sciences,

to be possessed of sundry wonder-working powers. (Johann Andreä, a German theologian, who called himself a Knight of the Rose Cross (Ger. *Rosenkreuz*) and wrote anonymously under this name, using a seal of a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.)

ROSICRUCIANISM, *n.* roz-e-*kroo*-shan-izm, the principles and practices of the Rosicrucians.

ROSILY, *a.* *roze*-e-le, in a rosy manner.

ROSIN, *n.* *roz*-in, the residue after oil of turpentine has been distilled from crude turpentine; resin: *v.t.* to rub with rosin, as a violin bow. Rosined. Rosining. Rosins.

ROSINANTE, *n.* *roz*-e-*nan*-te, a broken-down horse. (After Don Quixote's horse.)

ROSINESS, *n.* *roze*-e-ness, the quality of being rosy.

ROSINWEED, *n.* *roz*-in-weed, the compass plant, *Silphium laciniatum*.

ROSINY, *a.* *roz*-in-y, resembling rosin.

ROSLAND, *n.* *ros*-land, heathy or moorish land. (Dial. Eng.)

ROSMARINE, *n.* *roze*-mar-een, rosemary.

ROSOLIO, *n.* ro-*zoh*-le-o, a liqueur made from raisins.

ROSSIGNOL, *n.* ros-*sin*-yol, the nightingale. (Fr.)

ROSTEL, *n.* *ros*-tel, that part from the seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root; the radicle [Bot.]; a beak-shaped process [Anat.]. (L. from *rostrum*.)

ROSTELLATE, *a.* *ros*-tel-late, having a rostel.

ROSTER, *n.* *ros*-ter, a prescribed order regulating the rotation in which individuals, companies and regiments are to be called on duty [Mil.]: *v.t.* to arrange in order. Rostered. Rostering. Rosters. (Dut. *rooster*, a grate.)

ROSTRAL, *a.* *ros*-tral, resembling or pertaining to a rostrum or beak.

ROSTRATE, *a.* *ros*-trate, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird [Bot. and Mala.]. (L. *rostratus*.)

ROSTRIFORM, *a.* *ros*-tre-form, having the form of a beak.

ROSTROID, *a.* *ros*-troid, like a beak.

ROSTRUM, *n.* *ros*-trum, the beak or bill of a bird; the beak or head of a ship; in ancient Rome, a stage in the Forum for orators to speak from, so called as being adorned with the beaks of ships taken in a naval engagement; a platform from which a speaker addresses his audience; a pulpit; a pipe for conveying distilled liquor into its receiver [Chem.]; a crooked pair of scissors for dilating wounds [Surg.]. (L.)

ROSULATE, *a.* *roz*-yewl-ate, having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters [Bot.].

ROSY, *a.* *roze*-e, resembling a rose; favourable.

ROT, *n.* rot, a fatal distemper incident to sheep; a disease of the potato; putrefaction; rubbish: *v.i.* to putrefy; to become decomposed; to go to corruption. Dry rot, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water. Rots. Rotted. Rotting. (A.S. *rotian*.)

POTA, *n.* *roh*-ta, an ecclesiastical court in Rome composed of 12 prelates; a club of politicians in the time of Charles I, in favour of a system of government by which the ministers and a number of members of parliament should retire in rotation; a list regulating the order of service; a roster. (L. a wheel.)

ROTARIAN, *n.* ro-*tare*-e-an, a member of the Rotary Club.

ROTARY, *a.* *rote*-ar-e, turning on an axis like a wheel. The Rotary Club, an international organization for promotion of comity between nations. (L. *rota*, a wheel.)

ROTATE, *a.* roh-*tate*, wheel-shaped, spreading flat, without any tube [Bot.]: *v.i.* to revolve round a centre; to go by rotation: *v.t.* to cause to revolve like a wheel. Rotated. Rotates. Rotating. (L. *rotatus*.)

ROTATION, *n.* rote-*ay*-shon, act of turning, as a wheel; regular succession.

ROTATIONAL, *a.* rote-*ay*-shon-al, relating to rotation.

ROTATIONALLY, *ad.* rote-*ay*-shon-al-e, in a rotative manner.

ROTATIVE, *a.* *rote*-at-iv, turning, as a wheel.

ROTATOR, *n.* ro-*tate*-or, that which gives a circular motion; a muscle which does so.

ROTATORY, *a.* *rote*-at-or-e, turning on an axis, like a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession.

ROTCHE, *n.* rotch, the little auk, *Mergulus alle*.

ROTCHET, *n.* *rotch*-et, the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

ROTE, *n.* rote, a frequent repetition of words without attending to the meaning or the principles and rules. (O.Fr.)

ROTHERNAILS, *n.pl.* *roth*-er-naylz, among shipwrights, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. (*Rudder-nails*.)

ROTHOFFITE, *n.* *roh*-tof-ite, a variety of garnet, so named after Rothoff, a mineralogist.

ROTIFER, *n.* *roh*-tif-er, one of the rotifera.

ROTIFERA, *n.pl.* ro-*tif*-er-a, the wheel animalcules, so called from their apparently rotary movement. (L. *rota*, and *fero*, bear.)

ROTOGRAPH, *n.* *rote*-o-graf, a photograph of a page of MS. (L. *rota*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

ROTOR, *n.* *roh*-tor, a machine driven by the wind acting on fans working in lofty funnels; a revolving part.

ROTTEN, *a.* *rot*-en, decaying; decomposed; putrid; unsound; treacherous; fetid. Rotten Row, a fashionable riding-track in Hyde Park. (Ice. *rotinn*.)

ROTTENLY, *ad.* *rot*-en-le, in a rotten manner.

ROTTENNESS, *n.* *rot*-en-ness, state of being rotten.

ROTTEN-STONE, *n.* *rot*-en-stone, a soft stone, derived from the decomposition of shale or siliceous limestone, used in polishing metal.

ROTUND, *a.* ro-*tund*, round; spherical. (L. *rotundus*, from *rota*, a wheel.)

ROTUNDA, *n.* ro-*tun*-da, a building circular in plan. (It.)

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, *a.* ro-tund-e-*fole*-e-us, having round leaves. (L. *rotundus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

ROTUNDITY, *n.* ro-*tund*-it-e, roundness; sphericity.

ROUBLE, *n.* *roo*-bl, a Russian coin, and money of account, formerly equivalent to 2s. 1d. (Russ. *ruble*.)

ROUCOU, *n.* roo-*koo*, a substance used in dyeing; urucu, the Brazilian name of anotto. (Fr.)

ROUÉ, *n.* roo-*ay*, in the fashionable world, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure; a rake; a debauchee. (Fr. broken on the wheel.)

ROUGE, *n.* roosj, colcothar, a red powder used for polishing glass and metals.

ROUGE, *n.* roosj, a red cosmetic made from safflower; a touchdown in the Eton game of football: *v.i.* or *v.t.* to paint or tinge with rouge. Rouged. Rouges. Rouging. (Fr. from L. *rubeus*, red.)

ROUGE-ET-NOIR, *n.* roosj-ay-*nwahr*, a game of chance played with cards. (Fr. red and black.)

ROUGH, *a.* ruf, not smooth or plane; abounding with stones or stumps; not polished; stormy; harsh to the taste or the ear; grating; inharmonious; rugged of temper; coarse in manners; violent; hard-featured; rugged; shaggy: *ad.* roughly: *n.* unfinished state; a rowdy; the herbage on a golf course on each side of the fairway: *v.t.* to roughen; to break in; to do roughly. Rough it, to submit to hardships. Rough luck, misfortune greater than is deserved. Roughed. Roughing. Roughs. (A.S. *ruh*.)

ROUGH-CAST, *n.* *ruf*-kahst, the form of a thing in its first rudiments; plaster mixed with pebbles or shells: *v.t.* to fashion or mould roughly; to plaster roughly. Rough-cast. Rough-casting. Rough-casts.

ROUGH-DRAFT, *n.* *ruf*-drahft, a draft not perfected; a sketch.

ROUGH-DRAWN, *a.* *ruf*-drawn, coarsely drawn.

ROUGHDRY, *a.* *ruf*-dry, not ironed.

ROUGHEN, *v.t.* *ruf*-en, to make rough: *v.i.* to grow rough. Roughened. Roughening. Roughens.

ROUGH-HEW, *v.t.* *ruf*-hew, to hew coarsely; to give the first form or shape to. Rough-hewed. Rough-hewing. Rough-hews.

ROUGH-HEWN, *a.* *ruf*-hewn, rugged; unpolished.

ROUGH-HOUND, *n.* *ruf*-hound, the small shark, *Scyllium canicula*.

ROUGHISH, *a.* *ruf*-ish, in some degree rough.

ROUGHLY, *ad.* *ruf*-le, in a rough manner.

ROUGH-PASSAGE, *n.* ruf-*pas*-sage, a stormy sea-voyage; hence, any trying experience.

ROUGHNESS, *n.* *ruf*-ness, the state of being rough.

ROUGH-RIDER, *n.* *ruf*-ride-er, one who breaks horses, specially for cavalry use.

ROUGH-SHOD, *a.* *ruf*-shod, shod with shoes armed with points: *ad.* regardless of all consequences.

ROUGH-USAGE, *n.* *ruf*-yew-sage, bad treatment.

ROUGH-WROUGHT, *a. ruf*-rawt, done coarsely.
ROULADE, *n.* roo-*lahd*, a quavering or rapid movement [Mus.]. (Fr.)
ROULEAU, *n.* roo-*loh*, a little roll, specially of coins in paper: *pl.* **Rouleaux**, round bundles of fascines which serve as cover [Mil.]. (Fr.)
ROULETTE, *n.* roo-*let*, a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making a dotted line. (Fr.)
ROUNCE, *n.* rounce, a pulley in a hand printing-press. (Fr. *ranche*, a rack.)
ROUND, *a.* round, having the form of a circle, arch, sphere or cylinder; full; large; smooth; flowing; plain; candid; brisk; plump; positive; said of a number that ends with a cipher, and is divisible by ten: *ad.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another; not in a direct line: *prep.* on every side of; about. **Come or get round one**, to gain advantage by flattery or deception. (O.Fr. *rond*.)
ROUND, *n.* round, that which is round; a circle or a sphere; that which goes or passes round or the passage round; a recurring series; rotation; the step of a ladder; a daily series of visits; walk round of an officer or guard [Mil.]; beat; a short composition in three or more parts [Mus.]; a returning dance; a general discharge of fire-arms, in which each soldier fires once; a turn in a boxing match. **A round of beef**, a cut off the thigh through and across the bone. **A round of cartridges**, one cartridge to each man.
ROUND, *v.t.* round, to make round; to make circular, spherical or cylindrical; to encircle; to move round or about; to make full, smooth and flowing: *v.i.* to grow or become round; to go round. **Round to**, to turn to the wind [Naut.]. **Rounded. Rounding. Rounds.**
ROUNDABOUT, *a. round*-a-bout, indirect; loose; ample; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a steam circus; anything that is or goes round.
ROUND-ARM, *n. round*-ahrm, a style of bowling in cricket in which the hand is not lifted above the shoulder.
ROUND-BACKED, *a. round*-bakt, having a round back.
ROUNDEL, *n. round*-el, a circle; a round Norman shield; a semi-circular bastion; a roundelay; a ballad. (O.Fr. *rondel*.)
ROUNDELAY, *n. round*-de-lay, a sort of ancient poem consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another. (O.Fr. *rondelet*, a little ballad.)
ROUNDERS, *n. round*-ers, a ball-game played with a ball and a short stick in which the players try to make a round of a number of bases after the ball is struck; an early type of baseball.
ROUNDHAND, *n. round*-hand, hand-writing in well-rounded letters.
ROUNDHEAD, *n. round*-hed, a name of contempt formerly given to the Puritans by the Cavaliers from their close-cropped hair.
ROUNDHOUSE, *n. round*-house, a constable's prison; in a ship of war, a certain accommodation for the use of particular officers; a cabin under the poop.
ROUNDING, *a. round*-ing, roundish; nearly round: *n.* spun-yarn wound round a rope to prevent its chafing [Naut.].
ROUNDISH, *a. round*-ish, somewhat round.
ROUNDISHNESS, *n. round*-ish-ness, the state of being roundish.
ROUNDLET, *n. round*-let, a little circle; a roundel.
ROUNDLY, *ad. round*-le, in a round manner; plainly; boldly.
ROUNDNESS, *n. round*-ness, the quality of being round.
ROUND-NUMBER, *n. round*-num-ber, the nearest multiple of tens or hundreds to the actual number; a rough total.
ROUNDRIDGE, *v.t. round*-rij, to form round ridges in ploughing [Agr.]. **Roundridged. Roundridges. Roundridging.**
ROUND-ROBIN, *n. round*-rob-in, a written petition or memorial signed by names in a ring so that it may not be known who originated it. (*Round* and *ribbon*.)
ROUND-SHOT, *n. round*-shot, the old type of cannon ball.
ROUND-SHOULDERED, *a. round*-shohld-erd, round-backed.
ROUNDSMAN, *n. roundz*-man, a tradesman's assistant delivering goods out of doors; a farm labourer who worked for several farmers in rotation, and whose wages were partly paid from the relief funds of the parish.
ROUND-TOWERS, *n.pl. round*-tou-ers, ancient towers, found chiefly in Ireland, of a tall, tapering structure, and with a conical top, erected in the neighbourhood of some church or monastery, and presumably of Christian origin.
ROUND-UP, *n. round*-up, the herding of cattle or other animals into large groups for the purpose of branding, picking out the young, &c.
ROUND-UP, *v.t.* round-*up*, to gather cattle or other animals into herds. **Rounded-up. Rounding-up. Rounds-up.**
ROUP, *n.* roop, a disease in poultry.
ROUP, *n.* roup, an auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction. **Rouped. Rouping. Roups.**
ROUPY, *a. roop*-e, pertaining to, or resembling, roup.
ROUSE, *n.* rouz, a carouse. (Swed. *rus*, drunkenness.)
ROUSE, *v.t.* rouz, to wake up; to stir up: *v.i.* to awake. **Roused. Rouses. Rousing.**
ROUSEABOUT, *n. rouz*-a-bout, a station-hand; odd man [Australian Slang].
ROUSER, *n. rouz*-er, one who or that which rouses.
ROUSING, *a. rouz*-ing, having power to awaken or excite; stimulating; great; violent.
ROUSINGLY, *ad. rouze*-ing-le, in a rousing manner.
ROUST, *v.t.* roust, to drive out, or away. **Rousted. Rousting. Rousts.**
ROUSTABOUT, *n. roust*-a-bout, a hand on a barge or other river boat; a deck-hand [American Slang].
ROUT, *n.* rout, a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the assembly and attempt of three or more people to avenge some common wrong [Law]; the defeat and flight of an army, or the resulting disorder or confusion: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight. **Routed. Routing. Routs.** (Fr. *route*, a defeat.)
ROUT, *v.t.* rout, to root up; to scoop out. **Routed. Routing. Routs.**
ROUTE, *n.* root, the way travelled by civilians: *v.t.* to manage the course to be travelled. **Routed. Routes. Routeing.** (Fr. a road.)
ROUTE, *n.* root, the way taken by soldiers; the order to change quarters.
ROUTER, *n. rout*-er, a plane on the principle of a spokeshave; a plane with a long tooth [Carp.].
ROUTINE, *n.* roo-*teen*, a round or course of duties regularly or frequently returning; rigid habit of proceeding, acquired and grown familiar by mere force of repetition; organization. (Fr.)
ROUTINIST, *n.* roo-*teen*-ist, one who goes by routine.
ROUX, *n.* roo, a preparation of butter and flour stewed together, used to thicken soups and gravies. (Fr. red.)
ROVE, *v.i.* rove, to wander, range or stray about at large: *v.t.* to wander over. **Roved. Roves. Roving.**
ROVE, *v.t.* rove, to draw, as a thread or cord through an eye or aperture. **Roved. Roves. Roving.**
ROVE-BEETLES, *n.pl. rove*-beet-ls, the cocktail beetles, a family, *Staphylinidæ*, with long bodies and short elytra, some South American species of which give birth to living young.
ROVER, *n. rove*-er, a wanderer; a fickle person; a robber or pirate; a freebooter; in croquet, a ball which has made the round of all the hoops but not yet touched the winning-post. **At rovers**, at random. (Dut. *roover*, a thief.)
ROVING, *n. rove*-ing, rambling; the operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an aperture.
ROVINGLY, *ad. rove*-ing-le, in a roving manner.
ROVINGNESS, *n. rove*-ing-ness, the state of roving.
ROW, *n.* roh, a series of persons or things arranged in line; a line; a rank; a file. (A.S. *raw*.)
ROW, *n.* roh, an excursion taken in a rowing boat: *v.t.* to propel by oars or sculls; to transport by rowing: *v.i.* to work with the oar. **Rowed. Rowing. Rows.** (A.S. *rowan*.)
ROW, *v.t.* rou, to upbraid or reprimand. **Rowed. Rowing. Rows.**
ROW, *n.* rou, a noisy disturbance; tumult. (*Rouse*.)
ROWAN, *n. roh*-an, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*. (Swed. *rönn*.)

ROWDILY, *ad.* *rou*-de-le, in a noisy manner.
ROWDINESS, *n.* *rou*-de-ness, an uproar or disturbance.
ROWDY, *n.* *rou*-de, a riotous, turbulent fellow.
ROWDYISM, *n.* *rou*-de-izm, rude, riotous, turbulent conduct.
ROWEL, *n.* *rou*-el, the little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points; a flat ring on horses' bits; a seton made of hair or silk to pass through the flesh of horses: *v.t.* to insert a rowel in the skin as a seton. Rowelled. Rowelling. Rowels. (O.Fr. *rouelle*, a tiny wheel.)
ROWEN, *n.* *rou*-en, a second growth of grass; a field kept till after Michaelmas for its herbage. (*Rough.*)
ROWER, *n.* *roh*-er, one who rows in a boat.
ROWING, *n.* *rou*-ing, a scolding or reprimand.
ROWLOCK, *n.* *rull*-ok, that part of a boat's gunwale, or the crutch, in which an oar works. (*Oar-lock*, from A.S. *arloc*, a rowlock.)
ROWPORT, *n.* *roh*-pawrt, a port-hole on a small vessel for working an oar.
ROXBURGH, *n.* *roks*-bur-ra, a cloth or paper binding for books with a leather back and gilt top; so called because it was used by the third Duke of Roxburgh.
ROYAL, *a.* *roy*-al, pertaining to a king or the crown; becoming a king; magnificent; noble; patronized by royalty. (O.Fr. *roial.*)
ROYAL, *n.* *roy*-al, a size of paper measuring about 25 inches by 20 inches; the sail immediately above the topgallant sail; a stag with twelve or more tines.
ROYALISM, *n.* *roy*-al-izm, attachment to the principles or cause of royalty or kingly government.
ROYALIST, *n.* *roy*-al-ist, a supporter of a king, line of kings, or kingly government.
ROYALIZE, *v.t.* *roy*-al-ize, to make royal. Royalized. Royalizes. Royalizing.
ROYALLY, *ad.* *roy*-al-le, in a royal manner.
ROYAL-MAST, *n.* *roy*-al-mahst, the mast above the topgallant mast.
ROYALTY, *n.* *roy*-al-te, the character, state, office or person of a king; royal domains; a member of the royal family; proprietary right of part profit; payment to an author of a part of the price of each copy sold, or to a writer of plays for each performance, or to a proprietor of a patent for each specified number of articles sold under it: *pl.* the rights or prerogatives of a king or superior; emblems of royalty. (O.Fr. *roialte.*)
ROZELLE, *n.* ro-*zel*, the fruit of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.
RUB, *v.t.* rub, to move something along a surface with pressure; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to spread over; to polish; to chafe. Rub down, to clean by rubbing. Rub off, to clean by rubbing; to separate by friction. Rub out, to erase. Rub up, to burnish; to excite. Rub upon, to touch hard. Rubbed. Rubbing. Rubs. (Dan. *rubbe.*)
RUB, *v.i.* rub, to move along with pressure; to fret; to chafe; to move or pass with difficulty. Rubbed. Rubbing. Rubs.
RUB, *n.* rub, act of rubbing; friction; that which rubs and renders motion difficult; obstruction; difficulty; a sarcasm; a jibe; a rubber at cards.
RUBACE, *n.* *roo*-bace, rubasse.
RUB-A-DUB, *n.* *rub*-a-*dub*, the noise made by the swift beating of a drum.
RUBASSE, *n.* roo-*bass*, rock-crystal filled with bright red spangles. (Fr.)
RUBATO, *a.* roo-*bah*-to, lengthening some notes and proportionally curtailing others [Mus.]. (It. stolen.)
RUBBER, *n.* *rub*-ber, one who or that which rubs; the instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning; a whetstone; a coarse file; at cards, a series of three games, won by two games out of three.
RUBBER, *n.* *rub*-ber, the coagulated latex of several trees; indiarubber or a substitute for it.
RUBBERNECK, *n.* *rub*-ber-nek, a curious person; a tourist; a sightseer; one who seeks to pry into anything [American Slang].
RUBBING, *n.* *rub*-bing, a reproduction of a design by means of rubbing upon paper.
RUBBISH, *n.* *rub*-bish, fragments of buildings or any structure; ruins; waste matter; anything worthless. (O.Fr. *robeux.*)
RUBBISHING, *a.* *rub*-bish-ing, rubbishy.
RUBBISHY, *a.* *rub*-bish-e, composed of rubbish; trashy.
RUBBLE, *n.* *rub*-bl, rough undressed stones; old building materials used again; a mass of fragments of rock [Geol.]. (O.Fr. *robel*, from *robeux*, rubbish.)
RUBBLE-STONE, *n.* *rub*-bl-stone, the upper fragmentary and decomposed portions of a mass of stone.
RUBBLE-WORK, *n.* *rub*-bl-werk, coarse walling constructed of rough stones.
RUBBLY, *a.* *rub*-le, pertaining to or containing rubble.
RUBEFACIENT, *a.* roo-be-*fay*-she-ent, making red: *n.* a substance or application which produces redness of the skin [Med.]. (L. *rubefaciens.*)
RUBEFACTION, *n.* roo-be-*fak*-shon, the action or effect of a rubefacient.
RUBELLA, *n.* roo-*bell*-a, rubeola, German measles.
RUBELLAN, *n.* roo-*bel*-lan, an altered form of biotite.
RUBELLITE, *n.* *roo*-bel-lite, a pink variety of tourmaline. (L. *rubellus.*)
RUBEOLA, *n.* roo-*bee*-o-la, the measles [Med.]. (L. *ruber.*)
RUBESCENT, *a.* roo-*bes*-sent, growing or becoming red. (L. *rubescens*, growing red.)
RUBEZAHL, *n.* *roo*-be-tsahl, a mischievous mountain sprite celebrated in German fairylore. (Ger.)
RUBIA, *n.* *roo*-be-a, the genus of plants, which includes *R. tinctorum*, madder. (L.)
RUBIAN, *n.* *roo*-be-an, the colouring principle of madder.
RUBICAN, *a.* *roo*-bik-an, of a bay or greyish black colour.
RUBICEL, *n.* *roo*-bis-el, a variety of ruby. (Fr. *rubicelle.*)
RUBICON, *n.* *roo*-bik-on, a river in Italy, the crossing of which by Cæsar, on a certain occasion, amounted to a declaration of war against the Republic. Cross the Rubicon, to take an irrevocable step.
RUBICUND, *a.* *roo*-bik-und, inclining to redness; ruddy. (Fr. *rubicond.*)
RUBICUNDITY, *n.* ru-bik-*und*-it-e, inclination to redness.
RUBIDIUM, *n.* roo-*bid*-e-um, the metallic element Rb. (L. *rubidus*, red.)
RUBIED, *a.* *roo*-beed, red as a ruby.
RUBIFIC, *a.* roo-*bif*-ik, making red.
RUBIFICATION, *n.* roo-bif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of making red.
RUBIFORM, *a.* *roo*-be-form, having a red appearance.
RUBIFY, *v.t.* *roo*-be-fi, to make red. Rubified. Rubifies. Rubifying.
RUBIGINOUS, *a.* roo-*bij*-in-us, mildewed. (Late L. *rubiginosus.*)
RUBIGO, *n.* roo-*by*-go, mildew, rust on plants. (L.)
RUBIN, *n.* *roo*-bin, a red aniline dye.
RUBLE, *n.* *roo*-bl, a rouble. (Russ.)
RUBRIC, *n.* *roo*-brik, the title or heading of a statute written in red; directions for the conduct of divine service printed in prayer-books, formerly in red letters; appointed or settled place: *v.t.* to adorn with red. Rubricked. Rubricking. Rubrics. (Fr. *rubrique.*)
RUBRICAL, *a.* *roo*-brik-al, red; marked with red; placed in rubrics.
RUBRICATE, *a.* *roo*-brik-ate, marked with red: *v.t.* to write or print in red. Rubricated. Rubricates. Rubricating. (L. *rubricatus.*)
RUBRICIAN, *n.* roo-*brish*-an, one versed in rubrics; an advocate of rubrics.
RUBSTONE, *n.* *rub*-stone, a whetstone for sharpening instruments.
RUBUS, *n.* *roo*-bus, a genus of 200 species of plants including the blackberry, R. *fruticosus*, and the raspberry *R. idæus.* (L.)
RUBY, *n.* *roo*-be, a precious stone, a variety of corundum of a carmine-red colour; anything red; redness; a carbuncle; a small-sized type: *a.* of the colour of a ruby: *v.t.* to make red. Rock ruby, a fine red variety of garnet. Ruby copper, cuprite, copper oxide. Ruby of zinc, red blende. Rubied. Rubies. Rubying. (O.Fr. *rubi.*)
RUCHE, *n.* roosh, a pleated frilling; a ruffle. (Fr.)
RUCK, *n.* ruk, a wrinkle or plait: *v.t.* to wrinkle; to crease. Rucked. Rucking. Rucks. (Ice. *hrukka*, wrinkle.)
RUCK, *n.* ruk, a heap; the ordinary crowd; the losers that come in a crowd at the end of a race. (Swed. *ruka.*)
RUCKLE, *v.t.* *ruk*-kl, to wrinkle; to crease. Ruckled. Ruckles. Ruckling.

RUCKSACK, *n.* *rook*-sak, a knapsack carried on the back by straps round the shoulders. (Ger.)
RUCTATION, *n.* ruk-*tay*-shon, the act of belching wind from the stomach. (L. *ructatus*, belched.)
RUCTION, *n.* *ruk*-shon, an uproar [Slang].
RUDD, *n.* rud, a freshwater fish, the red-eye, a species of *Leuciscus*. (A.S, *rudu*, redness.)
RUDDER, *n.* *rud*-der, the appendage at the stern of a ship by which it is steered; that which guides or governs the course of anything. (A.S. *rother*.)
RUDDERFISH, *n.* *rud*-der-fish, the sea-fish, *Pammelas perciformis*.
RUDDERLESS, *a.* *rud*-der-less, having no rudder.
RUDDIED, *a.* *rud*-eed, made red.
RUDDLE, *n.* *rud*-dl, red ochre for marking sheep: *v.t.* to mark with ruddle. **Ruddled. Ruddies. Ruddling.** (A.S. *rudu*.)
RUDDLE-MAN, *n.* *rud*-dl-man, one who digs ruddle.
RUDERAL, *a.* *roo*-der-al, growing on waste heaps.
RUDERATION, *n.* roo-der-*ay*-shon, the laying of pavement with pebbles.
RUDDINESS, *n.* *rud*-de-ness, the state of being ruddy.
RUDDOCK, *n.* *rud*-dok, the English robin or redbreast. (A.S. *rudduc*.)
RUDDY, *a.* *rud*-de, of a red colour; florid; of a lively flesh colour. (A.S. *rudig*.)
RUDE, *a.* rood, rough; rugged; unformed by art; of coarse manners; clownish; uncivil; violent; tumultuous; fierce; impetuous; untaught; savage; untrained. (Fr.)
RUDELY, *ad.* *rood*-le, in a rude manner.
RUDENESS, *n.* *rood*-ness, the quality of being rude; coarseness of manners; ignorance; unskilfulness; violence.
RUDENTURE, *n.* roo-*den*-tewr, the figure of a rope or staff, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled [Arch.]. (L. *rudens*, a rope.)
RUDIMENT, *n.* *roo*-de-ment, a thing in its rude or unformed state; a first principle, element or step: *v.t.* to furnish with or settle in first principles. **Rudimented. Rudimenting. Rudiments.** (Fr.)
RUDIMENTAL, *a.* roo-de-*ment*-al, rudimentary.
RUDIMENTARY, *a.* roo-de-*ment*-ar-e, pertaining to, containing or consisting of first principles: in an unformed or undeveloped state.
RUDOLPHINE, *a.* roo-*dolf*-in, an epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler. (Rudolf II of Bohemia, a patron of Kepler.)
RUE, *v.t.* roo, to lament; to regret sorrowfully. **Rued. Rues. Ruing.** (A.S. *hreowan*, grieve.)
RUE, *n.* roo, a strong-smelling plant, *Ruta graveolens*, of repute formerly as a charm, and still in use as a stimulant. **Goat's rue**, the fodder plant *Galega officinalis*. **Meadow rue**, a plant of the genus *Thalictrum*. (Fr.)
RUEFUL, *a.* *roo*-ful, expressing sorrow; mournful.
RUEFULLY, *ad.* *roo*-ful-le, in a rueful manner.
RUEFULNESS, *n.* *roo*-ful-ness, the state of being rueful.
RUELLE, *n.* roo-*el*, a private circle; a coterie. (Fr.)
RUFESCENT, *a.* roo-*fes*-sent, reddish; tinged with red. (L. *rufescens*, becoming reddish.)
RUFF, *n.* ruf, a pleated linen collar worn round the neck; something puckered or pleated; a bird allied to the sandpipers, a species of *Machetes*, with its feathers raised in a ruff round its neck; a species of pigeon, with a ruff of feathers: *v.t.* to ruffle; to disorder. **Ruffed. Ruffing. Ruffs.** (*Ruffle*.)
RUFF, *n.* ruf, the act of trumping; the old game of cards from which whist is derived, in which twelve cards were dealt to each player and the top card of the remaining four was turned up to be the ruff or trump, the holder of the ace of that suit taking the four cards, and discarding four so that only twelve tricks were obtainable: *v.t.* to trump at cards instead of following suit. **Ruffed. Ruffing. Ruffs.** (O.Fr. *roffle*, a card-game.)
RUFF, *n.* ruf, the pope, a small fish of the perch family, *Acerina vulgaris*. (*Ilough*, from the long spines of its dorsal fin.)
RUFFED, *a.* ruft, having a ruff.
RUFFIAN, *n.* *ruf*-yan, a boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a murderer: *a.* brutal; savagely boisterous: *v.i.* to play the ruffian; to rage. **Ruffianed. Ruffianing. Ruffians.** (O.Fr. *ruffien*.)
RUFFIANISH, *a.* *ruf*-yan-ish, ruffianly.
RUFFIANISM, *n.* *ruf*-yan-izm, ruffianly conduct.
RUFFIANLY, *a.* *ruf*-yan-le, like a ruffian; violent.
RUFFLE, *n.* *ruf*-fl, a strip of fine cloth pleated and attached to some border of a garment; small ruffs worn round the wrist; disturbance; agitation; a subdued roll on the drum: *v.t.* to disorder by disturbing a smooth or a calm state; to agitate; to disturb; to throw into disorder; to furnish with ruffles: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; to flutter; to parade; to beat the ruffle on a drum. **Ruffled. Ruffles. Ruffling.** (Dan. *ruifelen*, to disorder a dress.)
RUFFLEMENT, *n.* *ruf*-fl-ment, act of ruffling.
RUFFLER, *n.* *ruf*-fler, a bully; a swaggerer.
RUFFLING, *n.* *ruf*-fling, commotion; disturbance; a low rolling of the drum.
RUFOUS, *a.* *roo*-fus, of a brownish-red colour. (L. *rufus*, red.)
RUG, *n.* rug, a thick woollen cloth, used for a wrap or coverlet; a mat for the floor; a rough, woolly, or shaggy dog. (Swed. *rugg*, coarse matted hair.)
RUGATE, *a.* *roo*-gate, wrinkled; having ridges. (L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.)
RUGBEIAN, *n.* rug-*bee*-yan, a past or present pupil of Rugby school.
RUGBY, *n.* *rug*-be, a famous public school in Warwickshire, England, at which the game of Rugby football was evolved; the game itself. (Rugby, a town in Warwickshire in which is the school.)
RUGGED, *a.* *rug*-ged, rough; full of asperities on the surface; ragged; shaggy; rough in temper; uncouth; harsh; surly; tempestuous; boisterous. (Swed. *ruggig*, hairy.)
RUGGEDLY, *ad.* *rug*-ged-le, in a rugged manner.
RUGGEDNESS, *n.* *rug*-ged-ness, the quality of being rugged; roughness; coarseness; boisterousness.
RUGGER, *n.* *rug*-ger, Rugby football as contrasted with Soccer, or Association football [Colloq.].
RUGOSE, *a.* *roo*-gose, wrinkled; full of wrinkles [Bot. and Zool.]. (L. *rugosus*, for *ruga*, a wrinkle.)
RUGOSITY, *n.* roo-*gos*-sit-e, a state of being wrinkled; a wrinkle.
RUGOUS, *a.* *roo*-gus, rugose.
RUIN, *n.* *roo*-in, destruction; moral destruction; overthrow; that which destroys; cause of destruction; ruined state; a ruined structure: *pl.* the remains of anything demolished or decayed: *v.t.* to demolish; to pull down, destroy, subvert or defeat; to impoverish; to bring to everlasting misery; to destroy morally: *v.i.* to fall into ruins or ruin. **Ruined. Ruining. Ruins.** (L. *ruina*, from *ruo*, fall, rush, or tumble down.)
RUINATE, *v.t.* *roo*-in-ate, to demolish; to subvert. **Ruinated. Ruinates. Ruinating.** (Late L. *ruinatus*, spoiled.)
RUINATION, *n.* roo-in-*ay*-shon, subversion; overthrow; demolition.
RUINED, *pp.* or *a.* *roo*-ind, demolished; destroyed.
RUINER, *n.* *roo*-in-er, one who ruins or destroys.
RUINIFORM, *a.* *roo*-in-e-form, having the appearance of ruins [Min.].
RUINOUS, *a.* *roo*-in-us, fallen to ruin; decayed; composed of ruins; bringing to ruin.
RUINOUSLY, *ad.* *roo*-in-us-le, in a ruinous manner.
RUINOUSNESS, *n.* *roo*-in-us-ness, the state or quality of being ruinous.
RULE, *n.* rool, government; sway; established principle, standard or directory; established or regular mode of proceeding; a maxim or canon; an instrument for drawing lines; a thin strip of brass used in printing; in monasteries, corporations or societies, that which is established for the direction of the society; a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing certain results [Alg. and Arith.]; an established form of construction in a particular class of words [Gram.]; an order made either between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of the court [Law]. **Rule of the road**, the customary side for vehicles to travel and pass each other. **Rule of three**, that which teaches how to find a fourth proportional number to three others which are given. **Rule of thumb**, any system that has become purely mechanical as a matter of personal experience. **Slide rule**, a rule with slides divided into scales for facilitating calculations. (O.Fr. *riule*.)

RULE, *v.t.* rool, to govern; to manage; to settle as by rule; to determine, as a court; to mark lines by a ruler: *v.i.* to have power or command; to decide [Law]; to stand or maintain a level [Comm.]. **Ruled. Rules. Ruling.** (O.Fr. *riule.*)

RULER, *n. rool*-er, one who rules; one who makes or executes laws; an instrument of wood or metal by which straight lines are drawn.

RULING, *n. rool*-ing, an authoritative decision.

RULING, *a. rool*-ing, governing; determining; marking by a ruler; predominant.

RULINGLY, *ad. rool*-ing-le, by way of rule.

RULLEY, *n. rul*-le, a dray.

RUM, *n.* rum, spirit distilled from the juice of the sugarcane. (An abbreviated form of the Devonshire word *rumbullion*, a row, formerly applied to an intoxicating liquor of Barbados.)

RUM, *a.* rum, old-fashioned; queer [Slang].

RUMAL, *n. roo*-mal, a kerchief or veil. (Hind.)

RUMANIAN, *a.* roo-*mane*-e-an, pertaining to Rumania: *n.* a native of Roumania.

RUMBLE, *n. rum*-bl, a rumbling sound; a seat behind a carriage: *v.i.* to make a low, continued sound by rolling heavily. **Rumbled. Rumbles. Rumbling.** (M.E. *rombelen.*)

RUMBLER, *n. rum*-bler, the person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLE-TUMBLE, *n. rum*-bl-*tum*-bl, a jerking motion, as of a country cart.

RUMBLING, *a. rum*-bling, making a low, heavy, continuous sound: *n.* a sound of this sort.

RUMBLINGLY, *ad. rum*-bling-le, with a rumbling sound.

RUM-BUD, *n. rum*-bud, a redness on the nose or face arising from hard drinking.

RUMBUSTRIAL, *a.* rum-*bus*-tre-al, boisterous. (Dial. Eng.)

RUMEN, *n. roo*-men, the first stomach of a ruminant; the cud. (L. a throat.)

RUMINANT, *a. roo*-min-ant, chewing the cud: *n.* an animal that chews the cud. (L. *ruminans*, ruminating.)

RUMINANTLY, *ad. roo*-min-ant-le, by chewing the cud.

RUMINATE, *v.i. roo*-min-ate, to chew the cud; to meditate: *v.t.* to chew again; to muse on. **Ruminated. Ruminates. Ruminating.** (L. *ruminatus*, ruminated.)

RUMINATION, *n.* roo-min-*ay*-shon, the act of ruminating; meditation.

RUMINATOR, *n. roo*-min-ate-or, one who muses deliberately on any subject.

RUMMAGE, *n. rum*-maj, a careful searching; a clearing out: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to clear a ship's hold; to search closely by looking into every corner and tumbling things about. **Rummage sale**, a sale of unclaimed goods or remainders or old clothes and odds and ends. **Rummaged. Rummages. Rummaging.** (*Room.*)

RUMMAGER, *n. rum*-maj-er, one who rummages.

RUMMER, *n. rum*-mer, a deep glass or drinking cup; a glass spoon or stirrer. (Low Ger. *rômer.*)

RUMMILY, *ad. rum*-me-le, in a queer manner.

RUMMY, *a. rum*-me, as of rum; queer: *n.* a card game.

RUMNESS, *n. rum*-ness, queerness.

RUMOUR, *n. roo*-mur, hearsay; popular report; a current story, for the truth of which there is no known authority; report of a fact; fame: *v.t.* to circulate a report. **Rumoured. Rumouring. Rumours.** (L. *rumour.*)

RUMOURER, *n. roo*-mer-er, a reporter; a teller of news.

RUMP, *n.* rump, the end of the backbone with the parts adjacent; the fag-end; the buttocks. **Rump Parliament**, a name of contempt given to the remnant of the Long Parliament in 1659. (Ice. *rumpr.*)

RUMPLE, *n. rum*-pl, a fold or plait: *v.t.* to wrinkle; to make uneven, or untidy. **Rumpled. Rumples. Rumpling.** (A.S. *hrimpan*, to wrinkle.)

RUMPLESS, *a. rump*-less, destitute of a rump or tail.

RUMPSTEAK, *n. rump*-stake, a steak cut from near an animal's rump.

RUMPUS, *n. rum*-pus, a disturbance; a quarrel [Slang].

RUM-SHRUB, *n. rum*-shrub, a cordial of which the alcoholic base is rum.

RUM-TUM, *n. rum*-tum, a sculling boat on the tidal Thames.

RUN, *v.i.* run, to move or pass swiftly on the ground with the legs; to use the legs in moving; to move in a hurry; to spread; to extend; to rush violently; to sail; to slide; to move; to turn as a wheel; to contend in a race or competition; to flee for escape; to flow in any manner; to move as a fluid; to melt; to turn; to go; to pass; to fall; to have a course; to be carried; to shoot; to discharge matter; to continue in operation; to press with numerous demands. **Run after**, to pursue or follow. **Run at**, to attack. **Run down a coast**, to sail along it. **Run in trust**, to get credit. **Run on**, to talk incessantly. **Run out**, to come to an end; to be wasted or exhausted. **Run over**, to overflow. **Run riot**, to go to the utmost excess. **Ran. Run. Running. Runs.** (A.S. *rinnan.*)

RUN, *v.t.* run, to drive; to force; to cause to be driven; to fuse; to cast; to incur; to venture; to smuggle; to break through; to pursue in thought; to thrust; to draw; to cause to ply; to cause to pass; to discharge; to pursue. **Run down a vessel**, to run against and sink her [Naut.]. **Run hard**, to press with sarcasm or ridicule; to urge importunately. **Run over**, to narrate or to run the eye over hastily. **Run through**, to expend. **Run up**, to increase. **Ran. Run. Running. Runs.**

RUN, *n.* run, act of running; course; flow; successful course; clamour; an uncommon pressure on a bank for payment; distance sailed over; a voyage; a trip; a continuous period, as a long run of office; a pair of millstones; a brook; a large grazing ground: *a.* melted; smuggled. **In the long run**, in the final result. **The run of mankind**, the generality of people.

RUNABOUT, *n. run*-a-bout, a small motorcar; a small open waggon.

RUNAGATE, *n. run*-a-gate, a fugitive; an apostate. (O.Fr. *renegat*, a renegade.)

RUNAWAY, *n. run*-a-way, one who flees from danger or restraint; a deserter; a bolting horse; a fugitive: *a.* fleeing as a runaway. **Runaway marriage**, marriage clandestinely and without consent of parents.

RUNCINATE, *a. run*-sin-ate, coarsely toothed; with the teeth pointed backwards [Bot.]. (L. *runcinatus.*)

RUNDLE, *n. run*-dl, a round; a step of a ladder; a spoke. (Dial. Eng.)

RUNDLET, *n. rund*-let, a small barrel holding about 18 gallons. (O.Fr. *rondelle*, a tiny cask.)

RUNE, *n.* roon, a character of the earliest alphabet in use among the ancient people of Northern Europe: *pl.* poetry in runes. (A.S. *run*, a mysterious communication.)

RUNER, *n. roon*-er, a Gothic bard.

RUNG, rung, *p.* and *pp.* of ring.

RUNG, *n.* rung, a floor-timber in a ship; a step or round of a ladder; a spoke. (A.S. *hrung*, pole.)

RUNIC, *a. roon*-ik, pertaining to the Norse alphabet. **Runic-knot**, a Scandinavian twisted ornamentation.

RUNLET, *n. run*-let, a little stream; a runnel; a rundlet.

RUNNEL, *n. run*-nel, a rivulet or small brook. (A.S. *rynel.*)

RUNNER, *n. run*-ner, one that runs; a racer; a messenger; a constable; the moving stone of a mill; a slender branch forming roots; the keel of a slide. **Runner tackle**, a kind of tackle with a movable block running on a fall fastened at one end. **RUNNER-UP**, *n. run*-ner-up, the second in a race.

RUNNET, *n. run*-net, rennet. (Dial. Eng.)

RUNNING, *a. run*-ing, kept for a race; in succession; flowing; discharging pus: *n.* act of passing with speed; that which runs or flows; discharge from a sore. **Running fight**, a battle in which one party flees and the other pursues. **Running fire**, a constant firing of arms. **Running rigging**, the rigging or rope passing through blocks [Naut.]. **Running-title**, the title of a book that is continued from page to page [Printing].

RUNT, *n.* runt, a large variety of pigeon.

RUNT, *a.* runt, stunted in growth, especially of cattle: *n.* a dwarf; a stump. (Dut. *rund*, ox.)

RUPEE, *n.* roo-*pee*, the Indian standard coin, worth eighteenpence. (Hind. *rûpiya.*)

RUPESTRAL, *a.* ru-*pest*-ral, growing on rocks.

RUPESTRINE, *a.* ru-*pest*-rine, rupestral.

RUPIA, *n. roop*-ya, a severe non-contagious skin disease. (Gr. *rypos*, filth.)

RUPTION, *n.* *rup*-shon, a breaking or bursting open.
RUPTURE, *n.* *rupt*-yewr, the act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; hernia; breach or interruption of peace: *v.t.* to burst: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption. **Ruptured. Ruptures. Rupturing.** (Fr.)
RUPTUREWORT, *n.* *rupt*-yewr-wurt, the plant, *Herniaria glabra.*
RURAL, *a.* *roor*-al, pertaining to the country, as distinguished from the city or town; pertaining to agriculture; suiting or resembling the country. **Rural Dean,** a clergyman who has the supervision of the churches and their belongings in a district.
RURALIST, *n.* *roor*-al-ist, one who leads a rural life.
RURALITY, *n.* roor-*al*-it-e, ruralness; a country property. (Fr. *ruralité.*)
RURALIZE, *v.t.* *roor*-al-ize, to render rural: *v.i.* to rusticate. **Ruralized. Ruralizes. Ruralizing.**
RURALLY, *ad.* *roor*-al-le, as in the country.
RURALNESS, *n.* *roor*-al-ness, the quality of being rural.
RURIDECANAL, *a.* roor-e-*dek*-an-al, relating to a rural dean or his office.
RUSA, *n.* *rooz*-a, the Indian grass, *Andropogon schenanthus,* which yields geranium oil.
RUSA, *n.* *rooz*-ah, a large-sized Indian deer, the sambar, *Cervus unicolor.* (Malay.)
RUSCUS, *n.* *rus*-kus, the genus of plants which includes the butcher's broom, *R. aculeatus.* (L.)
RUSE, *n.* rooz, a trick; artifice; stratagem. **Ruse de guerre,** a stratagem of war. (Fr.)
RUSH, *n.* rush, a plant of the genus *Juncus,* growing mostly in wet ground; anything proverbially worthless. (A.S. *risce.*)
RUSH, *n.* rush, a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a run: *v.i.* to press forward with impetuosity; to enter with undue eagerness. **Rushed. Rushes. Rushing.** (A.S. *hriscan,* to create an uproar.)
RUSH-BOTTOMED, *a.* *rush*-bot-tomd, having a seat made with rushes.
RUSH-CANDLE, *n.* *rush*-kan-dl, a narrow taper made of the pith of a rush dipped in tallow.
RUSHED, *a.* rusht, abounding in, covered with, rushes.
RUSHEN, *a.* *rush*-en, made of rushes.
RUSHER, *n.* *rush*-er, one who rushes forward.
RUSHINESS, *n.* *rush*-e-ness, the state of being rushy.
RUSHLIGHT, *n.* *rush*-lite, the light of a rush candle; a small feeble light.
RUSH-LIKE, *a.* *rush*-like, resembling a rush; weak.
RUSH-MAT, *n.* *rush*-mat, a mat made of rushes.
RUSHY, *a.* *rush*-e, abounding with rushes; made of rushes.
RUSK, *n.* rusk, a kind of light crusty cake or crisp bread. (Sp. *rosca,* a twist of bread.)
RUSS, *a.* rus, pertaining to Russia or Russians: *n.* the language of the Russians; a Russian. (Russ, *Rúsi,* Russia.)
RUSSET, *a.* *rus*-set, reddish-brown; coarse; homespun: *n.* a coarse homespun dress; a rough-skinned kind of apple of a russet colour. (O.Fr. *rousset,* red.)
RUSSETY, *a.* *rus*-set-e, of a russet colour.
RUSSIAN, *a.* *rush*-an, pertaining to Russia: *n.* a native or the language of Russia.
RUSSIANIZATION, *n.* *rush*-an-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of making Russian.
RUSSIANIZE, *v.t.* *rush*-an-ize, to make Russian. **Russianized. Russianizes. Russianizing.**
RUSSIFICATION, *n.* rus-sif-ik-*ay*-shon, the act of impregnating with Russian ideals.
RUSSIFY, *v.t.* *rus*-se-fy, to impregnate with Russian ideals. **Russified. Russifies. Russifying.**
RUSSOPHIL, *a.* *rus*-so-fil, favouring Russia and its civilization: *n.* an uncritical admirer of Russia. (*Russo,* and Gr. *philos,* love.)
RUSSOPHILISM, *n.* *rus*-so-fil-izm, uncritical admiration of Russia and its civilization.
RUSSOPHOBE, *a.* *rus*-so-fohb, disliking Russia: *n.* one who dislikes Russia.
RUSSOPHOBIA, *n.* rus-so-*foh*-be-a, dread of Russia, her political power and ambition. (*Russ.* and Gr. *phobos,* fear.)
RUST, *n.* rust, the red incrustation on iron, caused by its oxygenation under exposure to air and moisture; anything like rust; a disease on grasses, due to fungi, and consisting of brown orange-coloured spots; any foul matter contracted; foul extraneous matter: *v.i.* to contract rust; to degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust. **Rusted. Rusting. Rusts.** (A.S.)
RUSTIC, *n.* *rust*-ik, a native of the country; a clown: *a.* pertaining to the country; rural; rude; unpolished; awkward; coarse; plain; simple; artless. **Rustic work,** in a building, when the stones in the face of it are hacked and pecked, so as to be rough; work made of wood in its rough, natural state. (Fr. *rustique.*)
RUSTICALLY, *ad.* *rust*-ik-al-le, in a rustic manner.
RUSTICALNESS, *n.* *rust*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being rustic; rudeness; coarseness.
RUSTICATE, *v.i.* *rust*-ik-ate, to dwell in the country: *v.t.* to compel to reside in the country; to banish for a time from college. **Rusticated. Rusticates. Rusticating.** (L. *rusticatus;* banished to the land.)
RUSTICATION, *n.* rust-ik-*ay*-shon, residence in the country; temporary banishment from college.
RUSTICITY, *n.* rust-*is*-it-e, rustic manners; simplicity. (Fr. *rusticité.*)
RUSTILY, *ad.* *rust*-e-le, in a rusty manner.
RUSTINESS, *n.* *rust*-e-ness, the state of being rusty.
RUSTLE, *n.* *rus*-sl, a rustling: *v.i.* to make a quick succession of gentle sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves. **Rustled. Rustles. Rustling.** (*Rush.*)
RUSTLER, *n.* *rust*-ler, one who rustles.
RUSTY, *a.* *rust*-e, covered or affected with rust; as if covered with rust; inexpert from inaction; harsh. (A.S. *rustig.*)
RUT, *n.* rut, sexual heat: *v.i.* to lust, as deer. **Ruts. Rutted. Rutting.** (O.Fr.)
RUT, *n.* rut, a wheel-track; a well-worn groove: *v.t.* to cut in ruts. **Ruts. Rutted. Rutting.**
RUTAL, *a.* *roo*-tal, rutic.
RUTIC, *a.* *roo*-tik, derived from rue.
RUTH, *n.* rooth, mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for another; misery. (A.S. *hreow,* pity.)
RUTHENIUM, *n.* roo-*theen*-e-um, the metallic element Ru.
RUTHERFORDITE, *n.* *ruth*-er-ford-ite, titanate of lime.
RUTHFUL, *a.* *rooth*-ful, rueful; compassionate.
RUTHFULLY, *ad.* *rooth*-ful-le sadly.
RUTHLESS, *a.* *rooth*-less, without ruth; cruel; pitiless; barbarous.
RUTHLESSLY, *ad.* *rooth*-les-le, in a ruthless manner.
RUTHLESSNESS, *n.* *rooth*-les-ness, the quality of being ruthless.
RUTILANT, *a.* *roo*-til-ant, shining. (L. *rutilans,* shining.)
RUTILE, *n.* *roo*-til, red oxide of titanium. (L. *rutilus,* red.)
RUTTISH, *a.* *rut*-tish, lustful; libidinous.
RUTTISHNESS. *n.* *rut*-tish-ness, the state of being ruttish.
RUTTY, *a.* *rut*-te, filled with sexual desire.
RUTTY, *a.* *rut*-te, cut up into ruts.
RYE, *n.* ry, a young man [Gipsy].
RYE, *n.* ry, the cereal *Secale cereale*; a disease in a hawk. (A.S. *ryge.*)
RYE-GRASS, *n.* *ry*-grahss, a grass of the genus *Lolium,* extensively cultivated for fodder for cattle.
RYOT, *n.* *ry*-ot, a Hindu cultivator of the soil. (Hind. *raiyat.*)
RYPECK, *n.* *ry*-pek, a punt pole; a quant.

S

S the nineteenth letter in the English alphabet is generally sounded as in *sand*; but it has often the sound of z as in *rose* and sometimes of *sh* as in *sugar*. As a final it denotes the possessive case and the plural of nouns.

SABADILLA, *n.* *sab*-ba-*dil*-la, the Mexican plant, *Schœnocaulon officinale*, from the seeds of which veratrin is made.

SABÆANS, *n.pl.* sa-*bee*-anz, an ancient people of Southern Arabia with an archaic Semitic language written with the alphabet of the rock inscriptions. (*Sheba*, the proper name, as being descended from a person of that name.)

SABÆISM, *n.* sa-*bee*-izm, sabianism.

SABAISM, *n.* *say*-ba-izm, star worship.

SABAOTH, *n.pl.* sa-*bay*-oth, armies. (Heb.)

SABBATARIAN, *n.* sab-ba-*tare*-e-an, one who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; a strict observer of the Sabbath; one who considers that Sunday should be observed as strictly as the Jewish Sabbath: *a.* pertaining to the Sabbatarians or Sabbatarianism. (L. *sabbataricus*.)

SABBATARIANISM, *n.* sab-ba-*tare*-e-an-izm, the doctrine or practice of the Sabbatarians.

SABBATH, *n.* *sab*-bath, a day of the week set apart for rest and divine worship; Saturday being the Sabbath of the Jews, Sunday that of the Christians, and Friday that of the Mohammedans; time of rest; a sabbatical year. (Heb. *shabbath*, rest.)

SABBATH-BREAKER, *n.* *sab*-bath-brake-er, one who profanes the Sabbath.

SABBATH-BREAKING, *n.* *sab*-bath-brake-ing, profanation of the Sabbath.

SABBATHLESS, *a.* *sab*-bath-less, having no sabbath; without intermission of daily labour.

SABBATIC, *a.* sab-*bat*-ik, sabbatical.

SABBATICAL, *a.* sab-*bat*-ik-al, pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath. **Sabbatical year**, in the Jewish economy, every seventh year, during which the lands were to rest or lie without tillage—hence, the name given to the one year's vacation in every seven awarded to professors in certain American universities.

SABBATISM, *n.* *sab*-bat-izm, rest; intermission of labour.

SABBATON, *n.* *sab*-a-ton, an armed covering for the foot (Late L. *sabbatum*, a shoe.)

SABELINE, *a.* *say*-bel-in, pertaining to the sable.

SABELLIAN, *a.* sa-*bel*-le-an, pertaining to Sabellianism: *n.* a follower of Sabellius, who maintained that there was but one person in the Godhead, and that the Trinity was only a trinity of function and manifestation.

SABELLIANISM, *n.* sa-*bel*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of Sabellius.

SABIANISM, *n.* *say*-be-an-izm, sabaism, the worship of the heavenly hosts, as at once embodiments and symbols of the deity. (Heb. *tsava*, an army.)

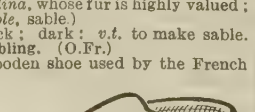
SABINE, *n.* *sab*-ene, a plant, the savin. (Fr.)

SABINE, *n.* *say*-bine, one of an ancient Italian race merged in the Roman.

SABLE, *n.* *say*-bl, a small carnivore of the weasel family, *Mustela zibellina*, whose fur is highly valued; its fur. (Russ. *sobole*, sable.)

SABLE, *a.* *say*-bl, black; dark: *v.t.* to make sable. Sabled. Sables. Sabling. (O.Fr.)

SABOT, *n.* *sab*-o, a wooden shoe used by the French and Belgian peasantry. (Fr.)



Sabot.

SABOTAGE, *n.* *sab*-o-tahje, deliberate damage by strikers to machinery, tools, plant or property. (Fr.)

SABRE, *n.* *say*-ber, a cavalry sword with a thick back, and sometimes curved at the point: *v.t.* to strike, cut or kill with a sabre. Sabred. Sabres. Sabring. (Fr.)

SABRETACHE, *n.* *say*-ber-tash, a leather case suspended from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer. (Fr.)

SABRE-TOOTHED, *a.* *say*-ber-toothed, having long curved canine teeth like the sabre-toothed tiger, *Felis machairodus*.

SABULOSITY, *n.* sab-yew-*los*-e-te, sandiness; grittiness.

SABULOUS, *a.* *sab*-yew-lus, sandy; gritty. (L. *sabulum*, sand.)

SABURRA, *n.* sa-*bur*-rah, grittiness of the tongue; sordes. (L. sand.)

SABURRATION, *n.* *sab*-ur-*ray*-shon, sand-bathing; the application of hot sand to the body. (L. *saburra*, sand.)

SAC, *n.* sak, a cyst; a receptacle for liquid. (Fr.)

SACBUT, *n.* *sak*-but, a wind instrument of music resembling the trombone; a sackbut.

SACCADE, *n.* sak-*kade*, a sudden check of a horse with the reins. (Fr.)

SACCATE, *a.* *sak*-kate, having the form of a bag; gibbous [Bot.]. (L. *saccus*, a bag.)

SACCHARIC, *a.* sak-*kar*-ik, pertaining to sugar. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.)

SACCHARIFEROUS, *a.* *sak*-ka-*rif*-er-us, producing sugar. (L. *saccharum*, and *fero*, yield.)

SACCHARIFY, *v.t.* sak-*kar*-e-fi, to convert into sugar. Saccharified. Saccharifies. Saccharifying. (L. *saccharum*, and *facio*, make.)

SACCHARIMETER, *n.* *sak*-ka-*rim*-e-ter, an instrument for testing sugars by polarized light.

SACCHARIN, *n.* *sak*-ka-rin, a chemical compound of extreme sweetness derived from coal-tar. (Fr.)

SACCHARINE, *a.* *sak*-kar-ine, pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar. (Fr. *saccharin*.)

SACCHARITE, *n.* *sak*-ka-rite, a hydrated andesine.

SACCHARIZE, *v.t.* *sak*-kar-ize, to form into sugar. Saccharized. Saccharizes. Saccharizing.

SACCHAROID, *a.* *sak*-kar-oyd, resembling cube sugar in texture. (L. *saccharum*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

SACCHAROMETER, *n.* *sak*-ka-*rom*-e-ter, a form of hydrometer for determining the quality of saccharine matter in liquids. (L. *saccharum*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

SACCHAROMETRY, *n.* *sak*-ka-*rom*-e-tre, the process of determining the quantity of saccharine matter in a solution.

SACCHARON, *n.* *sak*-ka-ron, cane sugar. (L.)

SACCHAROSE, *n.* *sak*-ka-rose, cane sugar.

SACCHARUM, *n.* *sak*-ka-rum, a tropical genus of twelve species of grasses of which *S. officinarum* is the sugar cane. (Late L.)

SACCHOLACTIC, *a.* *sak*-ko-*lak*-tik, obtained from the sugar of milk. (L. *saccharum*, and *lac*, milk.)

SACCIFORM, *a.* *sak*-ke-form, baggy.

SACCULAR, *a.* *sak*-yew-lar, like a sac.

SACCULATE, *a.* *sak*-yew-late, encysted.

SACCULE, *n.* *sak*-yewl, a little sack or sac. (L. *sacculus*.)

SACELLUM, *n.* sa-*sel*-lum, an unroofed enclosure with an altar; a canopied tomb used as an altar. (L.)

SACERDOTAL, *a.* sas-er-*do*-tal, pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly. (Fr.)

SACERDOTALISM, *n.* sas-er-*do*-tal-izm, a priestly system, one which professes to mediate divine benefit by the ministry of priests.

SACERDOTALIST, *n.* sas-er-*do*-tal-ist, a supporter of priesthood; a high churchman.

SACERDOTALLY, *ad.* sas-er-*do*-tal-le, in a sacerdotal manner.

SACHEL, *n.* *satsh*-el, a satchel.

SACHEM, *n.* *say*-chem, a sagamore, an hereditary chief of the North American Indians. (Indian word.)

SACHEMSHIP, *n.* *say*-chem-ship, the office or jurisdiction of a sachem.

SACHET, *n.* *sash*-ay, a scent-bag. (Fr.)

SACK, *n.* sak, a coarse bag used as a package; the quantity a sack contains: *v.t.* to put in a sack or bag; to discharge from employment. Sacked. Sacking. Sacks. (A.S. *sacc.*)

SACK, *n.* sak, a dry Spanish wine; a dry Canary wine. (Fr. *sec*, from L. *siccus*, dry.)

SACK, *n.* sak, a loose garment or cloak.

SACK, *n.* sak, the plunder or pillage of a town: *v.t.* to plunder a town when taken by storm. Sacked. Sacking. Sacks. (Fr. *sac.*)

SACKAGE, *n.* *sak*-aje, act of taking by storm; pillaging.

SACKBUT, *n.* *sak*-but, a sacbut; a Babylonian harp. (A mistranslation of the Aramaic *sabbeka.*)

SACKCLOTH, *n.* *sak*-kloth, cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth anciently worn in expression of mourning, distress or penitence.

SACKER, *n.* *sak*-er, one who sacks a town.

SACKFUL, *n.* *sak*-ful, a full sack; as much as a sack will hold.

SACKING, *n.* *sak*-ing, cloth of which sacks or bags are made; the coarse canvas that supports a bed.

SACKLESS, *a.* *sak*-less, quiet; peaceable; simple. (Scots.)

SACRAL, *a.* *say*-kral, pertaining to the sacrum.

SACRAMENT, *n.* *sak*-ra-ment, a ceremonial observance in the Christian Church, instituted as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the Lord's Supper; baptism. (O.Fr.)

SACRAMENTAL, *a.* sak-ra-*ment*-al, pertaining to or constituting a sacrament; bound by oath.

SACRAMENTALISM, *n.* sak-ra-*ment*-al-izm, excessive appreciation of the value of sacraments.

SACRAMENTALLY, *ad.* sak-ra-*men*-tal-le, in a sacramental manner.

SACRAMENTARIAN, *a.* *sak*-ra-ment-*ayr*-e-an, sacramentary: *n.* one who rejects the doctrine of the real presence, as taught in the Roman and Lutheran Churches.

SACRAMENTARY, *a.* sak-ra-*ment*-a-re, pertaining to a sacrament or sacramentarians: *n.* an ancient book of the Roman Church used in celebration of the sacraments; a sacramentarian. (Late L. *sacramentarium.*)

SACRARIUM, *n.* sa-*krayr*-e-um, a shrine; the space between the altar and the altar-rails. (L.)

SACRED, *a.* *say*-kred, consecrated to a religious purpose; connected with religion or a religious service; consecrated; holy; venerable; inviolable. (Fr. *sacrer*, to consecrate.)

SACREDLY, *ad.* *say*-kred-le, in a sacred manner.

SACREDNESS, *n.* *say*-kred-ness, state of being sacred; sanctity; inviolableness.

SACRIFICANT, *n.* sa-*krif*-e-kant, one who offers a sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, *a.* sa-*krif*-e-kay-tor-e, offering sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, *n.* *sak*-re-fice, the act of sacrificing; that which is sacrificed; the giving up of one thing for another; that which is so given up; a sale at a loss: *v.t.* to offer to a divinity upon an altar; to give up for something else; to devote with loss; to destroy; to kill. Sacrificed. Sacrifices. Sacrificing. (Fr.)

SACRIFICER, *n.* *sak*-re-fi-ser, one who sacrifices.

SACRIFICIAL, *a.* sak-re-*fish*-al, connected with sacrifice; performing or consisting in sacrifices.

SACRILEGE, *n.* *sak*-re-lej, the crime of profaning sacred things; alienation to a common purpose of what has been consecrated; breaking into a church and stealing from it. (O.Fr.)

SACRILEGIOUS, *a.* sak-re-*le*-jus, violating sacred things; polluted with sacrilege; profane.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, *ad.* sak-re-*le*-jus-le, in a sacrilegious manner.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, *n.* sak-re-*le*-jus-ness, the quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

SACRILEGIST, *n.* *sak*-re-le-jist, one guilty of sacrilege.

SACRING, *n.* *say*-kring, consecration; the consecration of bishops. Sacring bell, the bell in the Roman service at the elevation of the host in the Eucharist.

SACRIST, *n.* *say*-krist, a sacristan; a cathedral official who copies out music for the choir and has charge of the books. (Late L. *sacrista.*)

SACRISTAN, *n.* *sak*-ris-tan, one who has charge of the sacred vessels and movables of a church; a sexton. (Fr. *sacristan.*)

SACRISTY, *n.* *sak*-rist-e, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils and vestments are kept; the vestry.

SACRO-ILIAC, *a.* *say*-kro-*il*-e-ac, pertaining to the sacrum and ilium.

SACROSANCT, *a.* *say*-kro-sangkt, sacred; inviolable. (L. *sacrosanctus.*)

SACRUM, *n.* *say*-krum, a triangular bone at the base of the vertebral column uniting with the haunch bones to form the pelvis. (L.)

SAD, *a.* sad, weighed or cast down with grief; melancholy; downcast; serious or grave; calamitous; bad. (A.S. *sæd*, sated, tired.)

SADDA, *n.* *sad*-da, an abridgment of the Zendavesta in the modern Persian language. (Per.)

SADDEN, *v.t.* *sad*-en, to make sad or sorrowful; to tone down, as a colour: *v.i.* to grow sad. Saddened. Saddening. Saddens.

SADDLE, *n.* *sad*-dl, a seat on a horse's back or on a cycle or similar machine for the rider to sit on; something like a saddle: *v.t.* to put a saddle on; to load. Saddle pillar, the support of a cycle saddle. Saddled. Saddles. Saddling. (A.S. *sadol.*)

SADDLEBACK, *n.* *sad*-dl-bak, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; the harp seal, *Phoca grœnlandica.*

SADDLEBACK, *n.* *sad*-dl-bak, a long ridge with a similar slope on each side.

SADDLEBACKED, *a.* *sad*-dl-bakt, having a low back and elevated neck and head, as a horse.

SADDLEBAGS, *n.pl.* *sad*-dl-bags, bags united by straps for carriage on horseback.

SADDLEBAR, *n.* *sad*-dl-bar, the bar connecting the pommel with the cantle of a saddle; the stay in a stained glass window.

SADDLEBOW, *n.* *sad*-dl-bo, the bows of a saddle or the pieces which form the front.

SADDLECLOTH, *n.* *sad*-dl-kloth, a cloth under a saddle.

SADDLEGIRTH, *n.* *sad*-dl-gerth, the band passing under a horse to keep the saddle in place.

SADDLE-HORSE, *n.* *sad*-dl-hawrse, a horse for riding.

SADDLER, *n.* *sad*-ler, a maker of saddles.

SADDLE-ROOF, *n.* *sad*-dl-roof, a roof with two gables.

SADDLERY, *n.* *sad*-ler-e, the trade of a saddler; the articles he deals in; their materials.

SADDLE-TREE, *n.* *sad*-dl-tree, the frame of a saddle.

SADDUCEAN, *a.* *sad*-yew-*see*-an, pertaining to the Sadducees.

SADDUCEE, *n.* *sad*-yew-see, one of a moderate rationalistic party of the old school among the Jews, who held by the written word to the exclusion of tradition, and denied the doctrine of immortality or the separate existence of the spirit. (Late L. *Sadducæi.*)

SADDUCEEISM, *n.* *sad*-yew-*see*-izm, the doctrines of the Sadducees.

SADIRON, *n.* *sad*-i-urn, a flat-iron; a box-iron.

SADISM, *n.* *sad*-izm, sexual perversion in which cruelty is a characteristic feature. (Marquis de Sade, a French novelist.)

SADLY, *ad.* *sad*-le, in a sad manner.

SADNESS, *n.* *sad*-ness, the state of being sad; seriousness.

SAFE, *a.* safe, free from danger of any kind; free from hurt, injury or damage; secure or securing from harm; no longer dangerous: *n.* a place of safety; a chest secure against thieves or fire; a cupboard for provisions. Safe deposit, a series of safes and strong-rooms for the storage of valuables. (O.Fr. *sauf.*)

SAFE-CONDUCT, *n.* *safe*-kon-dukt, a convoy, guard or passport, which ensures a safe passage.

SAFEGUARD, *n.* *safe*-gahrd, one who or that which guards safely; defence; a protection; a protective convoy; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to put watch over; to guard in safety. Safeguarded. Safeguarding. Safeguards.

SAFE-KEEPING, *n.* *safe*-keeping, act of preserving in safety from injury or escape.

SAFELY, *ad.* *safe*-le, in a safe manner.

SAFENESS, *n.* *safe*-ness, the state of being safe, or conferring safety.

SAFETY, *n.* *safe*-te, freedom from danger, hurt, injury or loss; close custody. (Fr. *sauveté.*)

SAFETY-BICYCLE, *n.* *safe*-te-*bi*-se-kl, a bicycle with wheels of equal or nearly equal size.

SAFETY-LAMP, *n.* *safe*-te-lamp, a lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines without danger.
SAFETY-MATCH, *n.* *safe*-te-match, a match that ignites only on the box.
SAFETY-PIN, *n.* *safe*-te-pin, a pin with a guarded point.
SAFETY-PLUG, *n.* *safe*-te-plug, a fusible plug.
SAFETY-RAZOR, *n.* *safe*-te-*raze*-or, a razor with a guard and a detachable blade.
SAFETY-VALVE, *n.* *safe*-te-valv, a valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which opens and lets out the surplus steam so as to avert the risk of explosion.
SAFFLORITE, *n.* *saf*-flo-rite, a variety of smaltine.
SAFFLOWER, *n.* *saf*-flou-er, a composite plant, *Carthamus tinctorius*, allied to the thistle, yielding a red dye. (O.Fr. *saffor.*)
SAFFRON, *n.* *saf*-fron, the bulbous plant *Crocus sativus*; a colouring material from its flower: *a.* having the colour of saffron flowers; deep yellow: *v.t.* to tinge with saffron; to make yellow. **Meadow Saffron**, a bulbous plant of the genus *Colchicum*. **Saffroned. Saffroning. Saffrons.** (Ar.)
SAFFRONY, *a.* *saf*-ron-e, having the colour of saffron.
SAFRANIN, *n.* *saf*-ra-nin, the colouring matter of saffron: a saffron-coloured coal-tar dye. (Fr. *safran.*)
SAG, *v.i.* sag, to yield; to incline from an upright or a horizontal position owing to want of support; to sink down; to incline to leeward [Naut.]: *v.t.* to cause to bend or give way. **Sagged. Sagging. Sags.** (Scand.)
SAGA, *n.* *sah*-ga, an old heroic Scandinavian tale; a general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races. (Ice. a tale.)
SAGACIOUS, *a.* sa-*gay*-shus, quick of scent; quick or acute in discernment; judicious; wise. (L. *sagax*, of quick perception.)
SAGACIOUSLY, *ad.* sa-*gay*-shus-le, in a sagacious manner.
SAGACIOUSNESS, *n.* sa-*gay*-shus-ness, the quality of being sagacious.
SAGACITY, *n.* sa-*gas*-e-te, quickness of scent or discernment; readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence.
SAGAMORE, *n.* *sag*-a-more, an American Indian chief. (Indian word.)
SAGAN, *n.* *sa*-gan, the suffragan or deputy of the Jewish high priest. (Heb.)
SAGAPENUM, *n.* sag-a-*pe*-num, a medicinal gum-resin from a species of *Ferula* growing in Persia. (L.)
SAGE, *a.* saje, wise, sagacious; grave; proceeding from wisdom: *n.* a wise man; a man of gravity and tried wisdom of venerable age. (Fr.)
SAGE, *n.* saje, the savoury herb *Salvia verbenaca*, or the garden sage, *S. officinalis*. (O.Fr. *sauge.*)
SAGE-BRUSH, *n.* *saje*-brush, an American species of *Artemisia*.
SAGE-GROUSE, *n.* *saje*-grouse, the sage-cock, an American grouse of the genus *Centrocercus*.
SAGELY, *ad.* *saje*-le, in a sage manner.
SAGENESS, *n.* *saje*-ness, the quality of being sage; sagacity; wisdom.
SAGGAR, *n.* *sag*-er, seggar.
SAGGER, *n.* *sag*-er, a cylindrical case of fire-clay, in which fine stoneware is enclosed while baking.
SAGGING, *a.* *sag*-ing, bending in consequence of weight.
SAGITTAL, *a.* *saj*-e-tal, pertaining to or resembling an arrow. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.)
SAGITTARIUS, *n.* saj-e-*tare*-e-us, one of the signs of the zodiac. (L. an archer.)
SAGITTARY, *n.* *saj*-e-ta-re, a centaur, that is, an imaginary animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver: *a.* pertaining to an arrow.
SAGITTATE, *a.* *saj*-e-tate, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular [Bot.].
SAGO, *n.* *say*-go, a kind of edible starch obtained from the pith of several palms. (Malay, *sagu.*)
SAGOUIN, *n.* *sag*-oo-in, any species of *Cebus*, the genus of the sapajous or capuchin monkeys of South America. (Fr.)
SAGUM, *n.* *say*-gum, a Roman military cloak. (L.)
SAGY, *a.* *saje*-e, full of sage; seasoned with sage.
SAHIB, *n.* sahb, *or* *sah*-ib, an Indian term of address to a European gentleman. (Hind.)
SAHLITE, *n.* *sah*-lite, a variety of green augite.

SAIC, *n.* *say*-ik, a Turkish or Greek ketch, common in the Levant. (Turk.)
SAID, sed, *p.* and *pp.* of say, declared; reported; before-mentioned.
SAIGA, *n.* *sah*-e-ga, the puff-nosed antelope of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. (Russ. an antelope.)
SAIL, *n.* sale, a spread of canvas for receiving the impulse of the wind by which a ship is driven; a ship or other vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be impelled by the action of wind upon sails; to go by water; to swim; to set sail; to glide through the air; to pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; to navigate. **Make sail**, to hoist an additional quantity of sail. **Set sail**, to hoist the sails; to begin a voyage. **Shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail. **Strike sail**, to lower the sails suddenly. **Sailed. Sailing. Sails.** (A.S. *segel.*)
SAILABLE, *a.* *sale*-a-bl, navigable; that may be passed by ships; that can be sailed.
SAILCLOTH, *n.* *sale*-kloth, duck or canvas used in making sails.
SAILER, *n.* *sale*-er, the person in actual command of a vessel when she is being sailed; a vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing.
SAILING, *n.* *sale*-ing, the act of sailing; the act or art of navigating; the act of moving by means of sails.
SAILING-MASTER, *n.* *sale*-ing-*mahst*-er, an officer in a ship of war who superintended the details of navigating the ship.
SAILLESS, *a.* *sale*-less, destitute of sails.
SAILOR, *n.* *sale*-or, a mariner; a seaman; one of the crew of a ship.
SAILOR-LIKE, *a.* *sale*-or-like, like a sailor.
SAIL-LOFT, *n.* *sale*-loft, a loft or apartment where sails are cut and made.
SAILMAKER, *n.* *sale*-make-er, one whose occupation is to make or repair sails.
SAIL-NEEDLE, *n.* *sale*-nee-dl, a large needle with a triangular tapering point.
SAILPLAN, *n.* *sale*-plan, the plan of a ship's sails.
SAILPLANE, *n.* *sale*-plane, an aeroplane without an engine; a glider.
SAIL-ROOM, *n.* *sale*-room, an apartment in a vessel where the sails are stowed.
SAILY, *a.* *sale*-e, like a sail.
SAIL-YARD, *n.* *sale*-yard, the yard or spar on which sails are extended.
SAINFOIN, *n.* *sane*-foyn, the leguminous plant *Onobrychis sativa*, extensively cultivated for fodder. (Fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay.)
SAINT, *n.* saynt, a person eminent for piety and virtue; a beatified holy person; one canonized by the Roman Church: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act with a show of piety. **Saint's bell**, the sacring-bell. **Saint's day**, a festival in commemoration of a particular saint. **Sainted. Sainting. Saints.** (Fr. from L. *sanctus*, holy, sacred.)
SAINTED, *pp.* *saynt*-ed, canonized: *a.* holy; pious.
SAINT-LIKE, *a.* *saynt*-like, saintly.
SAINTLINESS, *n.* *saynt*-le-ness, the quality of being saintly.
SAINTLY, *a.* *saynt*-le, like a saint; befitting a saint.
SAINT-NAME, *n.* *saynt*-name, the name of a saint as distinctive. The following plants, among others, bear saint-names:—St. Agnes flower, the snowflake, *Leucojum vernum*; St. Anthony's nut, the pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; St. Barbara's cress, the yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*; St. Barnaby's thistle, the yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*; St. Bernard's lily, *Anthericum liliago*; St. Bruno's lily, *Anthericum liliastrum*; St. Catherine's flower, love-in-a-mist, *Nigella damascena*; St. Christopher's herb, the baneberry, *Actæa spicata*; St. Dabeoc's heath, *Menziesia polifolia*; St. James's flower, *Lotus jacobæus*; St. James's wort, *Senecio jacobæa*; St. John's wort, any species of *Hypericum*; St. Patrick's cabbage, London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; St. Peter's wort, samphire, *Crithmum maritimum*; St. Thomas' tree, *Bauhinia tomentosa.*
SAINTSHIP, *n.* *saynt*-ship, the character or qualities of a saint.
SAINT-SIMONIAN, *n.* *saynt*-si-*mo*-ne-an, a follower of the Count de St. Simon, who recommended a just division of the fruits of common labour as a solution of the social problem.
SAITH, seth, *pres.ind.* of to say, says.

SAIVA, *n.* *sah*-e-va, a votary of Siva. (Hind.)
SAJENE, *n.* sa-*jene*, sagene, a Russian measure of length, about seven feet.
SAJOU, *n.* *sah*-joo, a sapajou; the weeping monkey of Brazil, *Cebus capucinus*. (South American name.)
SAKE, *n.* sake, final cause; end; purpose; account; regard. (A.S. *sacu*, strife.)
SAKE, *n.* *sah*-ke, a Japanese rice beer. (Japanese.)
SAKER, *n.* *say*-ker, the hawk *Falco sacer*; a small piece of artillery. (Fr. *sacre*.)
SAKI, *n.* *sah*-ke, an American monkey of the genus *Pithecia*, with a hairy tail which is not prehensile. (South American name.)
SAL, *n.* sawl, the Indian tree, *Shorea robusta*. (Native word.)
SAL, *n.* sal, salt. **Sal alembroth**, a compound of the corrosive sublimate of mercury and sal ammoniac. **Sal ammoniac**, the hydrochlorate of ammonia. **Sal prunella**, nitrate of potash fused, cast into cakes or balls. **Sal seignette**, rochelle salt. **Sal volatile**, an aromatic solution of carbonate of ammonia. (L.)
SALAAM, *n.* sa-*lahm*, a ceremonious Oriental salutation. (Ar. peace.)
SALABLE, *a.* *sale*-a-bl, saleable.
SALACIOUS, *a.* sa-*lay*-shus, lustful; lecherous. (L. *salax*, lustful.)
SALACIOUSLY, *ad.* sa-*lay*-shus-le, in a salacious manner.
SALACIOUSNESS, *n.* sa-*lay*-shus-ness, the quality of being salacious.
SALACITY, *n.* sa-*las*-e-te, strong propensity to venery.
SALAD, *n.* *sal*-ad, a preparation of cold or uncooked vegetables with oil, salt and vinegar, eaten to give a relish to other food. Salad days, days of youthful inexperience. Salad oil, olive oil; refined nut-oil. Small salad, mustard and cress. (O.Fr.)
SALADING, *n.* *sal*-ad-ing, vegetables for salad.
SALAD-PLATE, *n.* *sal*-ad-plate, a crescent-shaped plate for salad placed alongside the dinner-plate.
SALAMANDER, *n.* sal-a-*man*-der, an iron cooking utensil used for browning with the red hot end.
SALAMANDER, *n.* *sal*-a-man-der, a tailed amphibian of the genus *Salamandra*, one species of which, *S. maculosa*, was fabled to be able to live in fire. Salamander's hair, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax. (Fr. *salamandre*.)
SALAMANDRINE, *a.* *sal*-a-man-drine, resembling a salamander; enduring fire.
SALARIED, *a.* *sal*-a-reed, paid by salary.
SALARY, *n.* *sal*-a-re, a fixed wage paid at regular intervals, as per year, quarter or month; a stipend. (O.Fr. *salarie*.)
SALE, *n.* sale, the act of selling; a general selling at low prices; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value; market; auction. (A.S. *sala*.)
SALEABLE, *a.* *sale*-a-bl, that may be sold; in good demand; marketable.
SALEABLENESS, *n.* *sale*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being saleable.
SALEABLY, *ad.* *sale*-ab-le, in a saleable manner.
SALEBROSITY, *n.* sal-e-*bros*-e-te, ruggedness of a place or road.
SALEBROUS, *a.* *sal*-e-brus, rough; rugged. (L. *salebra*, an uneven road.)
SALEP, *n.* *sal*-ep, the dried tubers of different species of *Orchis*. (Ar.)
SALE-PRICE, *n.* *sale*-price, the price at a general sale.
SALERATUS, *n.* sal-er-*ay*-tus, impure bicarbonate of potash; bicarbonate of sodium. (L. *sal aeratus*, aerated salt.)
SALE-ROOM, *n.* *sale*-room, a room in which goods are sold, specially by auction.
SALESMAN, *n.* *saylz*-man, one who sells merchandise, especially wholesale.
SALESWOMAN, *n.* *saylz*-woo-man, a woman who sells in a shop or warehouse.
SALE-WORK, *n.* *sale*-wurk, things made just good enough to sell.
SALIAN, *a.* *sale*-e-an, salic.
SALIAN, *a.* *sale*-e-an, in honour of Mars. (L. *Salii*, priests of Mars.)
SALIC, *a.* *sal*-ik, relating to a tribe of Franks who settled on the River Sala, now the Yssel, and afterwards occupied the district of the Lower Rhine. **Salic law**, a custom, derived from this tribe, which excluded females from succeeding to a crown or inheriting land.
SALICIN, *n.* *sal*-e-sin, the bitter principle of certain species of *Salix*. (L. *salix*, willow.)
SALICYLIC, *a.* sal-e-*sil*-ik, formerly obtained from salicin but now from phenol. **Salicylic acid**, an acid which is antiseptic. (L. *salix*, and Gr. *hyle*, matter.)
SALIENCE, *n.* *sale*-yence, the state of being salient.
SALIENT, *a.* *sale*-yent, leaping; springing; in a leaping posture [Her.]; projecting outward; prominent: *n.* a prominent angle. (L. *saliens*, leaping.)
SALIENTLY, *ad.* *sale*-yent-le, in a salient manner.
SALIFEROUS, *a.* sa-*lif*-er-us, producing salt; containing rock-salt. **Saliferous rocks**, the Triassic formation [Geol.]. (L. *sal*, and *fero*, bear.)
SALIFIABLE, *a.* sal-e-*fi*-a-bl, capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.
SALIFICATION, *n.* sal-e-fe-*kay*-shon, changing into salt.
SALIFY, *v.t.* *sal*-e-fi, to convert into salt; to form into a salt by combining an acid with a base. **Salified.** **Salifies.** **Salifying.** (L. *sal*, and *facio*, make.)
SALIGOT, *n.* *sal*-e-got, the water caltrops, *Trapa natans*. (Fr.)
SALIMETER, *n.* sa-*lim*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring saltness. (L. *sal*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)
SALINA, *n.* sa-*li*-na, a salt marsh; salt-works. (Sp.)
SALINATION, *n.* sal-in-*ay*-shon, the act of washing with a solution of salt.
SALINE, *a.* sa-*line*, containing salt: *n.* a deposit of salt; a salt-spring; an effervescing aperient. (Fr. *salin*.)
SALINENESS, *n.* sa-*line*-ness, state of being saline.
SALINIFEROUS, *a.* sal-e-*nif*-er-us, producing salt.
SALINITY, *n.* sa-*lin*-e-te, saltness.
SALINOMETER, *n.* sal-e-*nom*-e-ter, an apparatus for testing the density of sea-water in marine steam-boilers. (L. *saline*, and Gr. *metron*.)
SALINO-TERRENE, *a.* sa-*li*-no-ter-*rene*, compounded of salt and earth. (L. *sal*, and *terra*, earth.)
SALIVA, *n.* sa-*li*-va, spittle; the fluid secreted by the salivary glands, which serves to moisten the mouth. (L.)
SALIVAL, *a.* sa-*li*-val, salivary.
SALIVANT, *a.* *sal*-e-vant, stimulating saliva: *n.* that which produces salivation.
SALIVARY, *a.* *sal*-e-va-re, pertaining to saliva; secreting saliva.
SALIVATE, *v.t.* *sal*-e-vate, to produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury. **Salivated.** **Salivates.** **Salivating.**
SALIVATION, *n.* sal-e-*vay*-shon, the act of producing an increased secretion of saliva; ptyalism; an abnormally abundant flow of saliva.
SALIX, *n.* *say*-liks, a genus of 160 species of willows. (L.)
SALLAL, *n.* *sal*-lal, the edible fruit of *Gaultheria shallon*.
SALLE, *n.* sal, a large room; a hall. (Fr.)
SALLEEMAN, *n.* *sal*-lee-man, a pirate from Sallee on the coast of Morocco.
SALLET, *n.* *sal*-let, a bowl-shaped helmet. (O.Fr. *salade*.)
SALLOW, *n.* *sal*-lo, a willow, particularly the goat willow, *Salix caprea*. **Sallow thorn**, the sea-buckthorn, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*. (A.S. *sealh*.)
SALLOW, *a.* *sal*-lo, of a pale, sickly, yellow colour. (A.S. *salu*.)
SALLOWISH, *a.* *sal*-lo-ish, somewhat sallow.
SALLOWNESS, *n.* *sal*-lo-ness, the quality of being sallow.
SALLY, *n.* *sal*-le, a sortie; a rushing forth of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; sprightly outburst; flight; excursion; act of levity; frolic: *v.i.* to issue or rush out suddenly. **Sally Lunn**, a sweet light tea-cake served hot. **Sallied.** **Sallies.** **Sallying.** (Fr. *saillie*.)
SALLYPORT, *n.* *sal*-le-port, a postern gate or other passage for the troops to sally out by [Fort.].

SALMAGUNDI, *n.* *sal*-ma-*gun*-de, a mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring and various other ingredients with seasoning; an *olio* or medley. (Fr. *salmigondis.*)

SALMI, *n.* *sal*-mee, cold roast game skinned and hashed. (Fr.)

SALMON, *n.* *sam*-on, the fish *Salmo salar*, found in northern seas, whence it ascends the rivers in the spring to spawn: when hatched it is known as an alevin; it then becomes a parr and is striped; it then loses its stripes and goes to sea as a smolt to return to fresh water as a grilse; and it then goes to sea as a grilse and returns as a salmon. Pacific salmon, the quinnat, a species of *Oncorhynchus*, the so-called salmon that is tinned. (Fr. *saumon.*)

SALMONOID, *a.* *sal*-mon-oid, like a salmon: *n.* any species of the family Salmonidæ. (L. *salmonis*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

SALMON-TROUT, *n.* *sam*-on-trout, the sea-trout, *Salmo trutta*, usually sold as salmon.

SALON, *n.* *sal*-ong, a saloon; a drawing room; a circle of friends; an exhibition of pictures. (Fr.)

SALOON, *n.* sa-*loon*, a spacious apartment for the reception of company; a ship's dining room; a dining car on a railway; a railway coach not divided into compartments; a drinking bar. Saloon passenger, a first-class passenger. Saloon rifle, a rifle for use in a shooting gallery. (Fr.)

SALOOP, *n.* sa-*loop*, salep; an infusion of sassafras bark.

SALPICON, *n.* *sal*-pe-kon, a Spanish dish of minced meat and bread; a stuffing made with minced meat and savoury herbs. (Sp.)

SALSE, *n.* *sal*-se, a mud volcano. (Fr.)

SALSIFY, *n.* *sal*-se-fe, the composite plant *Tragopogon porrifolius*, or purple goatsbeard, cultivated for its edible root. Black salsify, *Scorzonera hispanica.* (Fr. *salsifis.*)

SALSILLA, *n.* sal-*sil*-la, the South American plant *Bomarea edulis*, with tuberous roots eaten like a potato. (Sp.)

SALT, *n.* sawlt, chloride of sodium, a substance used for the seasoning and preservation of food; a body composed of an acid and a base [Chem.]; taste; anything like salt; smack; wit; piquancy; a saltcellar; a sailor: *a.* having the taste of salt; impregnated or abounding with salt; overflowed with or growing among salt; salacious; pungent or bitter; dear: *v.t.* to sprinkle, impregnate or season with salt; to fill with salt: *v.i.* to deposit salt from a saline substance. Spirits of salt, hydrochloric acid. To salt a mine, to sprinkle a poor mine with some precious metal in order to force a sale. Salted. Salting. Salts. (A.S. *sealt.*)

SALTANT, *a.* *sal*-tant, leaping; dancing. (L. *saltans*, dancing.)

SALTARELLO, *n.* sal-ta-*rel*-lo, an Italian dance or jig; the music. (It.)

SALTATION, *n.* sal-*tay*-shon, a leaping or jumping; a beating or palpitation. (Fr.)

SALTATORIOUS, *a.* *sal*-ta-*tore*-e-us, saltatory.

SALTATORY, *a.* *sal*-ta-tor-e, for leaping or dancing.

SALT-BOX, *n.* *sawlt*-boks, a small box with a lid, used for holding salt.

SALT-BUSH, *n.* *sawlt*-boosh, an Australian species of *Atriplex*, generally *A. nummularia.*

SALT-CAKE, *n.* *sawlt*-kake, crude sulphate of soda.

SALT-CAT, *n.* *sawlt*-kat, a mixture of gravel, seed and salt given to pigeons.

SALTCELLAR, *n.* *sawlt*-sel-ler, a small vessel used for holding the table salt. (Fr. *salière*, a saltcellar.)

SALT-COTE, *n.* *sawlt*-kote, a salt-pit.

SALTER, *n.* *sawlt*-er, one who salts; one who sells salt.

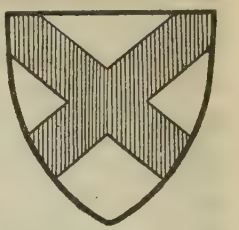
SALTERN, *n.* *sawlt*-ern, a place where salt is extracted from sea water.

SALTIGRADA, *n.pl.* *sal*-te-*gray*-da, a family of spiders that leap to seize their prey.

SALTIGRADE, *a.* *sal*-te-grade, leaping; formed for leaping: *n.* one of the saltigrada. (L. *saltus*, and *gradior*, walk.)

SALTING, *n.* *sawlt*-ing, a salt-water marsh; the process of applying salt to the preservation of animal and vegetable substances for food.

SALTIRE, *n.* *sal*-tire, a diagonal cross: a St. Andrew's cross; an ordinary, representing a bend sinister conjoined with a bend dexter, in the form of an X. (O.Fr. *saultoire.*)



Saltire.

SALTISH, *a.* *sawlt*-ish, somewhat salt.

SALTISHLY, *ad.* *sawlt*-ish-le, with a moderate degree of saltness.

SALTISHNESS, *n.* *sawlt*-ish-ness, a moderate degree of saltness.

SALT-JUNK, *n.* *sawlt*-jungk, dry salt beef.

SALTLESS, *a.* *sawlt*-less, destitute of salt; insipid.

SALT-LICK, *n.* *sawlt*-lik, a place where the ground is impregnated with salt to which wild animals come to lick it up; an artificial preparation of salt placed where sheep and cattle can lick it.

SALTLY, *a.* *sawlt*-le, with taste of salt.

SALT-MARSH, *n.* *sawlt*-mahrsh, land covered with grass, which is subject to the overflow of salt-water.

SALT-MINE, *n.* *sawlt*-mine, a mine where rock-salt is worked.

SALTNESS, *n.* *sawlt*-ness, the quality of being salt; the taste of salt.

SALT-PAN, *n.* *sawlt*-pan, a pan, basin or pit where salt is obtained from brine by evaporation.

SALTPETRE, *n.* sawlt-*pee*-ter, nitre; nitrate of potash. (Fr. *saltpêtre.*)

SALTPETROUS, *a.* sawlt-*pee*-trus, pertaining to saltpetre; of the nature of saltpetre; impregnated with saltpetre.

SALT-PIT, *n.* *sawlt*-pit, a place where salt is obtained.

SALT-RHEUM, *n.* *sawlt*-room, a cutaneous eruption; herpes.

SALTS, *n.pl.* sawlts, the popular name of various medicinal salts.

SALT-SPRING, *n.* *sawlt*-spring, a spring of salt water.

SALT-WATER, *n.* sawlt-*waw*-ter, sea-water; water impregnated with salt.

SALTWORK, *n.* *sawlt*-wurk, a place where salt is made.

SALTWORT, *n.* *sawlt*-wurt, the popular name of several species of plants growing in salt marshes and on sea-shores.

SALTY, *a.* *sawlt*-e, somewhat salt.

SALUBRIOUS, *a.* sa-*lu*-bre-us, favourable to health; healthful. (L. *salubris.*)

SALUBRIOUSLY, *ad.* sa-*lu*-bre-us-le, so as to promote health.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, *n.* sa-*lu*-bre-us-ness, the quality of being salubrious.

SALUBRITY, *n.* sa-*lu*-bre-te, salubriousness.

SALUTARILY, *ad.* *sal*-yew-tar-e-le, in a salutary manner.

SALUTARINESS, *n.* *sal*-yew-tar-e-ness, the quality of being salutary or contributing to health or prosperity.

SALUTARY, *a.* *sal*-yew-tar-e, wholesome; promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose. (L. *salutaris.*)

SALUTATION, *n.* *sal*-yew-*tay*-shon, the act or style of saluting or paying respect; a greeting. (Fr.)

SALUTATORILY, *ad.* sal-*lew*-ta-tor-e-le, by way of salutation.

SALUTATORY, *a.* sal-*lew*-ta-tor-e, greeting.

SALUTE, *n.* sa-*loot*, an expression of kind wishes or respect; a kiss; a discharge of guns or other mark of respect in honour of someone: *v.t.* to address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet with a kiss, bow or gesture; to honour by a discharge of guns, by dipping colours, and in other ways. Saluted. Salutes. Saluting. (L. *saluto.*)

SALUTER, *n.* sa-*loot*-er, one who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, *a.* sal-yew-*tif*-er-us, bringing health; healthy. (L. *salutifer.*)

SALVABILITY, *n.* *sal*-va-*bil*-e-te, salvableness.

SALVABLE, *a.* *sal*-va-bl, admitting of being saved.

SALVABLENESS, *n.* *sal*-va-bl-ness, state of being salvable.

SALVAGE, *n.* *sal*-vaj, compensation allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea; that which is so saved; also the act of saving. (O.Fr.)

SALVARSAN, *n.* *sal*-var-san, an arsenical compound used in syphilis.

SALVATION, *n.* sal-*vay*-shon, the act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity; the redemption of man from sin and death [Theol.]; deliverance. Salvation Army, a quasi-military organization for the revival of religion among the masses. (Fr.)

SALVATIONIST, *n.* sal-*vay*-shon-ist, one of the salvation army.

SALVE, *v.t.* sahv, *or* salv, to save. Salved. Salves. Salving.

SALVE, *v.t.* sahv, *or* salv, to soothe; to heal. Salved. Salves. Salving.

SALVE, *n.* sahv, *or* salv, an adhesive composition, or an ointment, applied to wounds or sores; help; remedy. (A.S. *sealf.*)

SALVER, *n.* *sal*-ver, a tray or waiter on which anything is presented. (Sp. *salva.*)

SALVO, *n.* *sal*-vo, an exception; a reservation. (L. *salvo jure*, right reserved.)

SALVO, *n.* *sal*-vo, a military or naval salute; discharge of a number of pieces of artillery concentrated simultaneously on one spot; a simultaneous discharge of all guns; a volley; a double broadside. (It. *salva.*)

SALVOR, *n.* *sal*-vor, one who saves a ship or goods from destruction at sea or by fire.

SAMARA, *n.* sa-*mah*-ra, a winged fruit, such as the fruit of the maple or sycamore, known as a key in the case of the ash. (L.)

SAMARITAN, *a.* sa-*mar*-re-tan, pertaining to Samaria; in use among the Samaritans; specially noting certain characters used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity: *n.* the language of Samaria; an inhabitant of Samaria; a charitable person.

SAMARIUM, *n.* sa-*mare*-e-um, the metallic element Sm.

SAMARSKITE, *n.* sa-*marsk*-ite, niobate of uranium, so called after Samarski, the discoverer.

SAMAVEDA, *n.* sah-ma-*vay*-da, the Veda which contains the chants, the texts of which are mainly verses from the Rigveda. (Sans.)

SAMBO, *n.* *sam*-bo, a negro; the offspring of negro and mulatto parents. (Sp. *zambo*, bandy-legged.)

SAMBAR, *n.* *sam*-bar, the woodland deer of South Eastern Asia, *Cervus unicolor.*

SAMBUCA, *n.* *sam*-bew-ka, an ancient instrument of music resembling a large harp. (L.)

SAMBUR, *n.* *sam*-ber, a sambar.

SAME, *a.* same, identical; not different; of the identical kind, sort or degree; exactly similar; mentioned before. (A.S.)

SAMENESS, *n.* *same*-ness, state of being the same; identity; resemblance; monotony.

SAMIAN, *a.* *say*-me-an, pertaining to the Grecian island of Samos. Samian earth, a kind of marl found in Samos, formerly used as an astringent, and as a clay for pottery. Samian stone, a Samian polishing stone used by goldsmiths. Samian ware, ancient glazed pottery of a red or black colour with moulded ornament.

SAMIEL, *n.* *say*-me-el, the simoom. (Turk.)

SAMITE, *n.* *say*-mite, silk woven with gold thread. (O.Fr. *samit.*)

SAMLET, *n.* *sam*-let, a little salmon; a parr. (*Salmonet.*)

SAMOVAR, *n.* *sam*-o-var, a Russian copper tea-urn.

SAMMARINESE, *n.pl.* *sam*-a-*reen*-ese, the people of the republic of San Marino.

SAMOYED, *n.* sa-*moh*-yed, one of a native race in the extreme north of Asia; their breed of dog.

SAMP, *n.* samp, boiled crushed maize and milk. (North American Indian word.)

SAMPAN, *n.* *sam*-pan, a Chinese river boat, often used for habitation. (Chinese.)

SAMPHIRE, *n.* *sam*-fire, a fleshy umbelliferous plant of the genus *Crithmum*, growing usually on cliffs by the sea. (Fr. *Saint Pierre*, St. Peter.)

SAMPLE, *n.* *sam*-pl, an example; a specimen; part shown as evidence of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to take or make a sample. Sampled. Samples. Sampling. (O.Fr. *essample.*)

SAMPLER, *n.* *sam*-pler, a pattern of work; a piece of needlework for practice; one who samples. (O.Fr. *examplaire.*)

SAMSHU, *n.* *sam*-shoo, a Chinese spirit distilled from rice. (Chinese.)

SAMSON-POST, *n.* *sam*-sun-poast, a strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold; the post to which the harpoon rope is fastened [Naut.].

SAMURAI, *n.pl.* *sam*-oo-ry, the military class in Japan under the feudal system. (Japanese.)

SANABILITY, *n.* *san*-a-*bil*-e-te, sanableness.

SANABLE, *a.* *san*-a-bl, that may be healed; curable. (L. *sanabilis.*)

SANABLENESS, *n.* *san*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being sanable.

SANATIVE, *a.* *san*-a-tiv, sanatory; having the power to heal; tending to heal. (Late L. *sanativus.*)

SANATIVENESS, *n.* *san*-a-tiv-ness, the power of healing.

SANATORIUM, *n.* san-a-*tore*-e-um, an establishment for the treatment of tuberculosis or other diseases; a health station; a resort for invalids. (Late L. *sanatorius*, health-giving.)

SANATORY, *a.* *san*-a-tor-e, curative; conducive to health.

SANBENITO, *n.* *san*-ben-*ee*-to, a robe painted with hideous figures, worn on their way to execution by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition. (Sp. *sambenito.*)

SANCHO, *n.* *san*-ko, a negro guitar.

SANCTIFICATION, *n.* sank-te-fe-*kay*-shon, act or process of sanctifying; sanctified state; consecration. (Late L. *sanctificatio.*)

SANCTIFIED, *a.* *sank*-te-fide, made holy; consecrated; affectedly pious.

SANCTIFIER, *n.* *sank*-te-fi-er, he who sanctifies; the Holy Spirit.

SANCTIFY, *v.t.* *sank*-te-fi, to make holy; to consecrate; to purify for divine service; to purify from sin; to make the means of holiness; to secure from violation; to own or to vindicate as holy. Sanctified. Sanctifies. Sanctifying. (Fr. *sanctifier.*)

SANCTIFYING, *a.* *sank*-te-fi-ing, tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SANCTIMONIOUS, *a.* *sank*-te-*mo*-ne-us, having the appearance of sanctity; hypocritically pious. (L. *sanctimonia*, holiness.)

SANCTIMONIOUSLY, *ad.* *sank*-te-*mo*-ne-us-le, with sanctimony.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* *sank*-te-*mo*-ne-us-ness, the state of being sanctimonious; sanctity or the appearance of it.

SANCTIMONY, *n.* *sank*-te-mo-ne, devoutness; the affectation of devoutness.

SANCTION, *n.* *sank*-shon, ratification on the part of a superior; authorization; support; a reward or penalty for observance or non-observance of a treaty or legal decision: *v.t.* to give validity or authority to; to ratify; to confirm. Sanctioned. Sanctioning. Sanctions. (Fr.)

SANCTIONARY, *a.* *sank*-shon-ar-e, relating to or implying a sanction.

SANCTITUDE, *n.* *sank*-te-tewd, holiness; devoutness.

SANCTITY, *n.* *sank*-te-te, state of being sacred or holy; godliness; saintliness; purity; sacredness; solemnity; a saint or holy being. (Fr. *sainteté.*)

SANCTUARIZE, *v.t.* *sank*-tew-ar-ize, to shelter by means of a sanctuary, or sacred privileges. Sanctuarized. Sanctuarizes. Sanctuarizing.

SANCTUARY, *n.* *sankt*-yu-ar-e, a sacred place; a building consecrated to the worship of God; the Jewish temple; its most holy place; that part of a church where the altar is situated; a place of protection; a place where legal process could not be executed up to 1623; an area set apart for the preservation of animals or plants in their wild state. (O.Fr. *saintuarie.*)

SANCTUM, *n.* *sankt*-um, a sacred place; a private study. Sanctum sanctorum, the holy of holies. (L.)

SANCTUS, *n.* *sankt*-us, a hymn sung in the communion service. Sanctus bell, a bell hung in a turret where the nave ends at the chancel, and rung when the sanctus is sung. (L.)

SAND, *n.* sand, a mass of separate grains of quartz with or without those of other minerals: *pl.* tracts of sand, like those forming the sea-shore or the

deserts of Arabia; moments or hours: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand; to drive upon the sand. Sanded. Sanding. Sands. (A.S.)

SANDAL, *n.* *san*-dal, a kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot by straps. (Fr. *sandale.*)

SANDALLED, *a.* *san*-dald, wearing sandals; like sandals.

SANDALWOOD, *n.* *san*-dal-wood, the wood of an East Indian tree, *Santalum album*, remarkable for its fragrance, and much used for cabinet-work; santal-wood. (Fr. *santal*, or *sandal.*)

SANDARAC, *n.* *san*-da-rak, a resinous substance which exudes from the North African coniferous tree *Callitris quadrivalvis*; realgar [Min.]. (L. *sandaraca.*)

SAND-BADGER, *n.* *sand*-badj-er, the hog-badger, an Indian species of *Arctonyx.*

SANDBAG, *n.* *sand*-bag, a bag filled with sand, used in fortification, and as a weapon.

SANDBAGGER, *n.* *sand*-bag-ger, a thief who stuns his victim from behind with a sandbag.

SANDBANK, *n.* *sand*-bank, a sandy shoal.

SANDBATH, *n.* *sand*-bahth, a bath made by warm sand, to envelop something; a vessel containing hot sand for equable heating in chemical work.

SAND-BLAST, *n.* *sand*-blahst, a jet of sand forcibly driven against glass or hard metal for cutting or engraving purposes.

SAND-BLIND, *a.* *sand*-blined, having a defect of sight due to specks floating before the eye.

SAND-BLINDNESS, *n.* *sand*-blined-ness, the state of being sand-blind.

SAND-BOX, *n.* *sand*-boks, a box for holding sand, specially one with a perforated top for sprinkling paper with sand; the box carried on a railway engine which is fitted with a pipe down which the sand is sprinkled on to the rails when slippery.

SANDBOX, *n.* *sand*-boks, the tropical American tree *Hura crepitans*, the seeds of which, when the pericarp bursts, are scattered about with a loud report.

SAND-CRACK, *n.* *sand*-krak, a fracture of the horny fibres of a horse's hoof, extending mostly from above downwards.

SAND-DUNE, *n.* *sand*-dune, a ridge of drifted sand.

SANDED, *a.* *sand*-ed, sprinkled or covered with sand; of a sandy colour.

SAND-EEL, *n.* *sand*-eel, a sand-launce, a fish of the genus *Ammodytes*, which buries itself in the sand between the tide-marks.

SANDEMANIAN, *n.* *san*-de-*may*-ne-an, a follower of Robert Sandeman; a Glassite.

SANDERLING, *n.* *san*-der-ling, a small wading bird allied to the sandpipers, *Calidris arenaria.*

SANDERS, *n.* *san*-ders, the red sandal-wood, *Pterocarpus santalina.*

SANDEVER, *n.* *san*-de-ver, sandiver.

SAND-FLOOD, *n.* *sand*-flud, a vast body of sand borne along the deserts of Arabia by winds.

SANDGLASS, *n.* *sand*-glahss, an hour-glass; a glass on the same principle for less than an hour.

SAND-GROUSE, *n.* *sand*-grouss, a family of birds inhabiting the deserts of Asia and Africa, one species of which, *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*, has been an occasional visitor to Britain since 1863.

SAND-HEAT, *n.* *sand*-heet, the heat of warm sand, in chemical operations.

SANDHILL, *n.* *sand*-hil, a hill of sand.

SAND-HOPPER, *n.* *sand*-hop-per, the small leaping amphipod crustacean, *Talitrus saltator.*

SANDINESS, *n.* *san*-de-ness, state of being sandy.

SAND-IRON, *n.* *sand*-i-urn, a golf club for lifting a ball from sand.

SANDISH, *a.* *sand*-ish, approaching the nature of sand; not compact.

SANDIVER, *n.* *san*-de-ver, glass-gall, a whitish salt scum cast up from glass in a state of fusion. (Fr. *sand de verre*, sand of glass.)

SANDIX, *n.* *san*-diks, a kind of minium, or red-lead. (L.)

SAND-LAUNCE, *n.* *sand*-lahnce, a sand-eel.

SAND-MARTIN, *n.* *sand*-mar-tin, the bank swallow, nesting in sandpits and sandbanks, *Cotile riparia.*

SANDPAPER, *n.* *sand*-pay-per, paper covered with a gritty substance for polishing, intermediate in fineness between glass-paper and emery-paper.

SANDPIPER, *n.* *sand*-pi-per, the popular name of several small plovers allied to the ruff and dunlin.

SANDPIPES, *n.pl.* *sand*-pipes, cylindrical hollows tapering down into the chalk and filled with sand, clay or gravel.

SANDSTONE, *n.* *sand*-stone, a stone or rock composed chiefly of grains of quartz.

SANDWICH, *n.* *sand*-witch, two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of ham or other meat between them; anything of similar arrangement; a layer of jam between two thin pieces of spongecake: *v.t.* to interpose; to place between. Sandwiched. Sandwiches. Sandwiching. (John, fourth Earl of Sandwich.)

SANDWICHMAN, *n.* *sand*-witch-man, a man who walks between two advertisement-boards hanging over his shoulders.

SANDWORT, *n.* *sand*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Arenaria.*

SANDY, *a.* *sand*-e, abounding with or full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; like sand; not firm or solid; of the colour of sand; yellowish red: *n.* a Scotsman [Colloq.].

SANDYHEAD, *n.* *sand*-e-hed, a sea-duck, the pochard, *Nyroca ferina.*

SANE, *a.* sane, sound; sound in mind; sound in opinion. (L. *sanus*, sound.)

SANENESS, *n.* *sane*-ness, state of being sane.

SANG, sang, *p.* of sing.

SANGAR, *n.* *sang*-gar, a temporary breastwork. (Hind.)

SANGAREE, *n.* *sang*-ga-ree, a cold West Indian beverage consisting of wine and water, sweetened and spiced. (Sp. *sangria*, bleeding.)

SANGFROID, *n.* sahng-*frwah*, coolness; freedom from excitement or nervousness; presence of mind. (Fr. literally, cold blood.)

SANGHA, *n.* *sang*-ha, the Buddhist church or hierarchy, being the third member of the Buddhist trinity.

SANGRAAL, *n.* sang-*grahl*, the holy grail. (O.Fr. *sangreal.*)

SANGUIFEROUS, *a.* san-*gwif*-er-us, conveying blood. (L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, bear.)

SANGUIFICATION, *n.* *san*-gwif-e-*kay*-shon, the conversion of chyle into blood. (L. *sanguis*, and *facio*, make.)

SANGUIFIER, *n.* *san*-gwe-fi-er, a producer of blood.

SANGUIFLUOUS, *a.* san-*gwif*-loo-us, running with blood. (L. *sanguis*, and *fluo*, flow.)

SANGUIFY, *v.t.* *san*-gwe-fi, to produce blood. Sanguified. Sanguifies. Sanguifying. (L. *sanguis*, and *facio*, make.)

SANGUINARILY, *ad.* *san*-gwin-a-re-le, in a sanguinary manner.

SANGUINARINESS, *n.* *san*-gwin-a-re-ness, the quality of being sanguinary.

SANGUINARY, *a.* *san*-gwin-a-re, attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty. (L. *sanguinarius.*)

SANGUINE, *a.* *san*-gwin, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood; ardent; confident; hopeful: *v.t.* to stain with blood; to varnish with a blood colour. Sanguined. Sanguines. Sanguining. (Fr. *sanguin.*)

SANGUINELY, *ad.* *san*-gwin-le, in a sanguine manner.

SANGUINENESS, *n.* *san*-gwin-ness, the state of being sanguine; the colour of blood; fulness of blood; ardour.

SANGUINEOUS, *a.* san-*gwin*-e-us, abounding with blood; sanguine; blood-red. (L. *sanguineus.*)

SANGUINIVOROUS, *a.* *san*-gwin-*iv*-or-us, subsisting on blood. (L. *sanguis*, and *voro*, devour.)

SANGUISUGE, *n.* *san*-gwe-sewj, the blood-sucker; a leech or horse-leech. (L. *sanguis*, and *sugo*, suck.)

SANHEDRIM, *n.* *san*-he-drim, the great council of the Jews, consisting of an equal number of priests, scribes and elders, in all 72, generally presided over by the high priest. (Heb.)

SANICLE, *n.* *san*-e-kl, the umbelliferous plant *Sanicula europea.* (Fr.)

SANIDINE, *n.* *san*-e-dene, a glassy-fissured orthoclase felspar.

SANIES, *n.* *say*-ne-eez, a serous matter, or thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than pus. (L.)

SANIOUS, *a.* *say*-ne-us, pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature; thin and serous; running with sanies.

SANITARIUM, *n.* san-e-*tare*-e-um, a sanatorium. (L. *sanitas*, from *sanus*, whole.)
SANITARIAN, *n.* san-e-*tare*-e-an, an advocate of sanitary reforms.
SANITARY, *a.* *san*-e-tar-e, pertaining to or designed to secure health; hygienic; pertaining to plumber's work. Sanitary inspector, an official appointed for the inspection of what is prejudicial to health. Sanitary paper, wallpaper that is washable. Sanitary ware, glazed earthenware used for sanitary apparatus.
SANITATION, *n.* san-e-*tay*-shon, sanitary science, or its application.
SANITY, *n.* *san*-e-te, saneness. (L. *sanitas.*)
SANJAK, *n.* *san*-jak, a sub-division of a Turkish province. (Turk.)
SANK, sank, *p.* of sink.
SANKHYA, *n.* *san*-ke-yah, one of the three systems of Hindu philosophy allied to Buddhistic teaching, inculcating a system of morality which aims at the same result, and achieves it in the same way as that of Buddha. (Sans.)
SANNGASIN, *n.* san-*gas*-in, a Hindu anchorite, or man who has renounced everything.
SANS, *prep.* sans, without. (Fr.)
SANSCULOTTE, *n.* *sahn*-koo-*lot*, a ragged fellow; a name of reproach applied by the aristocratic to the extreme democratic party of the French Revolution, and adopted by them as a title of honour; one who scorns the pretension of rank and stands or insists on the right of a presumed natural equality. (Fr. without breeches.)
SANSCULOTTIC, *a.* *sahn*-koo-*lot*-ik, proceeding from sansculottism: *n.* a violent revolutionist.
SANSCULOTTISM, *n.* *sahn*-koo-*lot*-izm, extreme republicanism, founded on the doctrine of universal equality.
SANSKRIT, *n.* *sans*-krit, the ancient language of the Hindus, as preserved in their literature, and the parent stock of many other languages. (Sans. thoroughly done.)
SANSKRITIST, *n.* *sans*-krit-ist, a Sanskrit scholar.
SANTALINE, *n.* *san*-ta-lin, the colouring matter of red sandal wood. (Late L. *santalum*, sandal-wood.)
SANTON, *n.* *san*-ton, an Eastern dervish. (Sp.)
SANTONIN, *n.* *san*-to-nin, a crystalline vegetable principle, obtained from *Artemisia maritima*. (L. *santonica*, wormwood.)
SAP, *n.* sap, the circulating juice of plants; vital fluid. (A.S. *sæp.*)
SAP, *n.* sap, a trench for undermining: *v.t.* to undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to subvert by removing the foundation of: *v.i.* to proceed by secretly undermining. Sapped. Sapping. Saps. (Fr. *sape.*)
SAPAJOU, *n.* *sap*-a-joo, a South American monkey of the genus *Cebus*. (Fr.)
SAPAN, *n.* sap-*an*, an Asiatic dye-wood, *Cæsalpinia sappan*, yielding a red colour. (Malay.)
SAP-COLOUR, *n.* *sap*-kul-er, an expressed vegetable juice, inspissated by evaporation, used as paint.
SAP-GREEN, *n.* *sap*-green, a light green pigment from inspissated juice.
SAPID, *a.* *sap*-id, affecting the taste; savoury; affected. (L. *sapidus*, savoury.)
SAPIDITY, *n.* sa-*pid*-e-te, sapidness.
SAPIDNESS, *n.* *sap*-id-ness, the quality of being sapid.
SAPIENCE, *n.* *say*-pe-ence, wisdom (generally used ironically). (Fr.)
SAPIENT, *a.* *say*-pe-ent, wise; would-be wise. (L. *sapiens*, being wise.)
SAPIENTIAL, *a.* *say*-pe-*en*-shal, pertaining to wisdom. Sapiential books, certain of the scriptural books—Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and others.
SAPIENTLY, *ad.* *say*-pe-ent-le, in a sapient manner.
SAPINDUS, *n.* sa-*pin*-dus, the soapberry. (L. *sapo*, soap, and *Indus*, Indian.)
SAPLESS, *a.* *sap*-less, destitute of sap; dry.
SAPLING, *n.* *sap*-ling, a young tree; a young greyhound.
SAPODILLA, *n.* sap-o-*dil*-la, a large West Indian tree, *Achras sapota*, of which the seeds are diuretic. (Sp. *sapotilla.*)
SAPONACEOUS, *a.* sap-o-*nay*-she-us, soapy; resembling or having the qualities of soap. (L. *sapo*, soap.)
SAPONIFICATION, *n.* sa-*pon*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, conversion into soap.
SAPONIFY, *v.t.* sa-*pon*-e-fi, to convert into soap. Saponified. Saponifies. Saponifying. (L. *sapo*, and *facio*, make.)
SAPONINE, *n.* *sap*-o-nin, a vegetable principle from the root of soapwort.
SAPOR, *n.* *say*-por, the distinctive taste of anything. (L.)
SAPORIFIC, *a.* sap-o-*rif*-ik, producing taste. (L. *sapor*, taste, and *facio*, make.)
SAPOROSITY, *n.* sap-o-*ros*-e-te, the quality in a body that excites the sensation of taste.
SAPOROUS, *a.* *sap*-o-rus, having taste; yielding some kind of taste. (L. *sapor.*)
SAPPER, *n.* *sap*-per, one who saps; a private in the Royal Engineers, that Corps having been raised as the Sappers and Miners, who were officered by engineers.
SAPPHIC, *a.* *saf*-fik, pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess, from whom was derived the Sapphic verse, of five feet, and the Sapphic strophe of three verses, followed by an Adonic.
SAPPHIRE, *n.* *saf*-fire, a precious stone, next in value to the diamond, a brightly coloured variety of corundum of a blue colour, being pure crystallized alumina. (Fr. *saphir.*)
SAPPHIRINE, *a.* *saf*-fir-in, having the qualities of sapphire: *n.* a pale-blue mineral resembling sapphire, being a silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Sapphirine gurnard, the tub-fish, *Trigla hirundo*.
SAPPINESS, *n.* *sap*-pe-ness, succulence; juiciness.
SAPPING, *n.* *sap*-ping, the art of making trenches.
SAPPY, *a.* *sap*-pe, abounding with sap; juicy; weak.
SAPROGENIC, *a.* *sap*-ro-*jen*-ik, producing decay. (Gr. *sapros*, putrid, and *genesis*, creating.)
SAPROPHAGANS, *n.pl.* sap-*rof*-a-ganz, a tribe of coleopterous insects feeding on putrid animal and vegetable substances. (Gr. *sapros*, putrid, and *phago*, eat.)
SAPROPHYTE, *n.* *sap*-ro-fite, a plant that lives on decaying vegetable matter. (Gr. *sapros*, and *phyton*, a plant.)
SAP-ROT, *n.* *sap*-rot, dry rot.
SAPSAGO, *n.* *sap*-say-go, a green kind of cheese made in Switzerland, flavoured with the flowers of *Melilotus cærulea*, which contain much honey. (Ger. *Schabzieger.*)
SAPUCAIA, *n.* *sap*-oo-*ky*-a, a South American tropical tree of the genus *Lecythis*, famous for its nuts. (Port.)
SAPWOOD, *n.* *sap*-wood, the external part of wood, newly formed under the bark; the alburnum.
SARABAND, *n.* *sar*-ra-band, a slow Spanish dance; a short piece of music of a serious nature. (Sp. *zarabanda.*)
SARACEN, *n.* *sar*-ra-sen, a Mohammedan, specially in the Middle Ages, as an enemy of the cross. (L. *saracenus.*)
SARACENIC, *a.* sar-ra-*sen*-ik, pertaining to the Saracens.
SARCASM, *n.* *sar*-kasm, a keen reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression uttered with scorn or contempt. (Fr. *sarcasme.*)
SARCASTIC, *a.* sar-*kas*-tik, bitterly satirical or ironical. (Fr. *sarcastique.*)
SARCASTICALLY, *ad.* sar-*kas*-tik-al-le, in a sarcastic vein.
SARCENET, *n.* *sars*-net, sarsenet. (O.Fr.)
SARCINA, *n.* sar-*si*-na, a plant of a fungous nature found in animal ejections. (L. a bundle.)
SARCINE, *n.* *sar*-sin, a nitrogenous substance obtained from certain muscular and glandular tissues. (Gr. *sarkinos*, fleshy.)
SARCOCARP, *n.* *sar*-ko-karp, the fleshy part of some fruit. (Gr. *sarx*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.)
SARCOCELE, *n.* *sar*-ko-sele, a fleshy tumour of a testicle. (Gr. *sarx*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
SARCOCOL, *n.* *sar*-ko-kol, an inspissated sap from Arabia. (Gr. *sarx*, and *kolla*, glue.)
SARCODE, *n.* *sar*-kode, protoplasm. (Gr. *sarkodes*, flesh-like.)
SARCODIC, *a.* sar-*kode*-ik, consisting of sarcode.
SARCOID, *a.* *sar*-koid, flesh-like.
SARCOLEMMA, *n.* *sar*-ko-*lem*-ma, a membrane coating striped muscular tissue.
SARCOLINE, *a.* *sar*-ko-lin, flesh-coloured [Min.].
SARCOLITE, *n.* *sar*-ko-lite, a mineral of a rose flesh-colour, essentially a silicate of calcium and aluminium

with iron, magnesium and sodium. (Gr. *sarx*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

SARCOLOGICAL, *a.* sar-ko-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to sarcology.

SARCOLOGY, *n.* sar-*kol*-o-je, that part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. (Gr. *sarx*, and *logos*, science.)

SARCOMA, *n.* sar-*koh*-ma, a fleshy tumour. (Gr.)

SARCOPHAGOUS, *a.* sar-*kof*-a-gus, feeding on flesh. (Gr. *sarx*, and *phago*, eat.)

SARCOPHAGUS, *n.* sar-*kof*-a-gus, a variety of stone used for coffins, and so called because it was alleged to consume bodies deposited in it within a few weeks; a stone coffin in which the ancients deposited dead bodies. (Gr. flesh-eater.)

SARCOSIS, *n.* sar-*koh*-sis, a fleshy tumour. (Gr.)

SARCOTIC, *a.* sar-*kot*-ik, generating flesh: *n.* a medicine which promotes the growth of flesh.

SARD, *n.* sard, a precious stone, a variety of quartz of a deep blood-red colour. (*Sardis.*)

SARDACHATE, *n.* *sar*-da-kate, a sort of agate containing layers of sard. (L. *sardachates.*)

SARDINE, *n.* sar-*deen*, the young of the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus*, abundant in the Mediterranean and Bay of Biscay, and exported preserved in oil. (Fr., because caught off the island of Sardinia.)

SARDIUS, *n.* *sar*-de-us, sard.

SARCEL, *n.* *sarss*-el, the pinion of a falcon's wing. (O.Fr. *cercel.*)

SARDONIC, *a.* sar-*don*-ik, said of a laugh, smile or grin, which is forced, and expresses bitter irony and contempt. Sardonic smile, a convulsive affection of the muscles of the face. (Fr. *sardonique.*)

SARDONYX, *n.* *sar*-don-iks, a banded variety of sard. (L.)

SARGASSO, *n.* sar-*gas*-so, the floating gulf weed, *Sargassum bacciferum*. (Port.)

SARI, *n.* *sahr*-e, a Hindu woman's chief article of dress. (Hind.)

SARK, *n.* sark, a shirt or chemise. (A.S. *serce.*)

SARKING, *n.* *sark*-ing, the sheathing of a roof above the rafters.

SARLAC, *n.* *sar*-lak, the yak. (Mongolian.)

SARMATIAN, *a.* sar-*maysh*-an, pertaining to Sarmatia or Poland.

SARMENTOSE, *a.* sar-*men*-tose, sarmentous.

SARMENTOUS, *a.* sar-*men*-tus, having runners.

SARMENTUM, *n.* sar-*men*-tum, a runner. (L.)

SARONG, *n.* sa-*rong*, a petticoat worn in the East. (Malay.)

SARPLAR, *n.* *sar*-plar, a sack of wool containing 80 tods.

SARPLIER, *n.* *sar*-pleer, canvas, or packing cloth. (Fr.)

SARRACENIA, *n.* *sar*-ra-*see*-ne-a, a genus of North American pitcher-plants. (Dr. Sarrazin, the botanist.)

SARSAPARILLA, *n.* *sar*-sa-pa-*ril*-la, a species of *Smilax*, with a medicinal root. (Sp. *zarzaparilla.*)

SARSE, *n.* sarss, a fine sieve.

SARSEN, *n.* *sar*-sen, a block of sandstone derived from the Bagshot sands, such as those of which the outer circle of Stonehenge is composed, which are found scattered over chalk downs. (Saracen.)

SARSENET, *n.* *sarss*-net, a fine, thin woven silk; sarcenet. (Saracen.)

SARTORIAL, *a.* sar-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a tailor or tailoring. (L. *sartor*, a tailor.)

SARTORIOUS, *n.* sar-*tore*-e-us, the muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle [Anat.].

SASH, *n.* sash, a scarf worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulder. (Formerly *shash*, from Pers. *shast.*)

SASH, *n.* sash, the sliding frame of a window which works vertically: *v.t.* to provide with sashes. Sashed. Sashes. Sashing. (Fr. *châssis.*)

SASIN, *n.* *sah*-seen, the Indian antelope otherwise known as the black-buck, *Antilope cervicapra.* (Native name.)

SASSAFRAS, *n.* *sas*-sa-fras, the North American tree *Sassafras officinale* from the wood and bark of which a medicinal oil is obtained. (Sp.)

SASSE, *n.* sass, a weir with flood-gates. (Dut.)

SASSENACH, *n.* *sas*-sen-ach, a Celtic name for an Englishman; a lowlander. (Gael.)

SASSOLITE, *n.* *sas*-so-lite, native boracic acid. (Sasso, in Italy.)

SASTRA, *n.* *sas*-tra, the Shastra.

SAT, sat, *past tense* of sit.

SATAN, *n.* *say*-tan, the devil or prince of darkness considered as the spiritual enemy of mankind. (Heb. adversary.)

SATANIC, *a.* sa-*tan*-ik, having the qualities of Satan; infernal; extremely malicious.

SATANICALLY, *ad.* sa-*tan*-ik-al-le, in a satanic manner.

SATANISM, *n.* *say*-tan-izm, devil worship; deliberate wickedness; the evil and malicious disposition of Satan.

SATANOLOGY, *n.* *say*-tan-*ol*-o-je, literature about the devil. (Heb. *Satan*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

SATANOPHOBIA, *n.* *say*-tan-o-*fobe*-e-a, fear of the devil. (Heb. *Satan*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.)

SATCHEL, *n.* *satsh*-el, a little sack or bag, slung from the shoulder, for books, papers or money. (O.Fr. *sachel.*)

SATE, *v.t.* sate, to satiate; to satisfy the appetite of; to glut. Sated. Sates. Sating. (L. *satis*, enough.)

SATE, sat, *past tense* of sit.

SATEEN, *n.* sa-*teen*, a cotton imitation of satin. (*Satin.*)

SATELESS, *a.* *sate*-less, insatiable.

SATELLITE, *n.* *sat*-el-ite, a moon; a companion to a planet; an obsequious attendant. (Fr.)

SATI, *n.* *sah*-te, suttee.

SATIABLE, *a.* *say*-she-a-bl, that can be satiated.

SATIATE, *a.* *say*-she-ate, glutted; filled to satiety: *v.t.* to fill or fully gratify; to glut; to surfeit. Satiated. Satiates. Satiating. (L. *satiatus*, glutted.)

SATIATION, *n.* *say*-she-*ay*-shon, the state of being filled.

SATIETY, *n.* sa-*ti*-et-e, fulness of gratification beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; satiation. (Fr. *satiété.*)

SATIN, *n.* *sat*-in, a species of glossy silk fabric of a thick close texture: *a.* made of satin. (Fr.)

SATIN-BIRD, *n.* *sat*-in-berd, the satin bower-bird. *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus.*

SATINET, *n.* sat-e-*net*, a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with cotton and wool. (Fr.)

SATIN-FLOWER, *n.* *sat*-in-flou-er, the stitchwort *Stellaria holostea.*

SATIN-PAPER, *n.* *sat*-in-pay-per, a glossy writing-paper.

SATIN-SPAR, *n.* *sat*-in-spahr, a fine fibrous variety of gypsum, having a pearly lustre.

SATINWOOD, *n.* *sat*-in-wood, the hard, lemon-coloured wood of the East Indian tree *Chloroxylon swietenia*, or the tropical American tree *Ferola guianensis*, used in cabinet-work.

SATINY, *a.* *sat*-in-e, like satin.

SATIRE, *n.* *sat*-ire, a composition, generally in verse, in which the vices or follies of the time are held up to reprobation or ridicule; trenchant wit; irony; sarcasm; ridicule. (Fr.)

SATIRICAL, *a.* sa-*tir*-rik-al, belonging to or conveying satire; given to satire; severe in language; censorious; severe.

SATIRICALLY, *ad.* sa-*tir*-rik-al-le, in a satirical manner.

SATIRIST, *n.* *sat*-ir-ist, one who satirizes or writes satire.

SATIRIZE, *v.t.* *sat*-ir-ize, to censure or ridicule with severity. Satirized. Satirizes. Satirizing.

SATISFACTION, *n.* sat-is-*fak*-shon, state of being satisfied; the act of satisfying; that which satisfies; content; gratification; amends; payment. (Fr.)

SATISFACTORILY, *ad.* sat-is-*fak*-tor-e-le, in a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, *n.* sat-is-*fak*-tor-e-ness, the quality of being satisfactory or giving content.

SATISFACTORY, *a.* sat-is-*fak*-tor-e, giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends; atoning. (Fr. *satisfactoire.*)

SATISFIABLE, *a.* sat-is-*fi*-a-bl, that may be satisfied.

SATISFIER, *n.* *sat*-is-fi-er, one who gives satisfaction.

SATISFY, *v.t.* *sat*-is-fi, to gratify fully; to supply fully; to pay to the full extent of claims; to free from doubt; to convince; to discharge: *v.i.* to give content; to supply fully; to make payment. Satisfied. Satisfies. Satisfying. (Fr. *satisfaire.*)

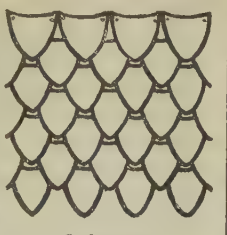
SATIVE, *a.* *say*-tiv, sown, as in gardens. (L. *sero*, *satum*, to sow.)

SATRAP, *n.* *sat*-rap, anciently the governor of a Persian province, ruling it with the power of an absolute monarch. (Fr. *satrape.*)

SATRAPY, *n.* *sat*-rap-e, government or province of a satrap.
SATSUMA, *n.* sat-*soo*-ma, hard, glazed, pale yellow Japanese pottery; the most powerful of the Japanese great clans. (Japanese.)
SATTARA, *n.* *sat*-a-ra, a ribbed lustred woollen material.
SATURABLE, *a.* *sat*-yew-ra-bl, that may be saturated. (L. *saturabilis.*)
SATURANT, *a.* *sat*-yew-rant, saturating; impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach [Med.]. (L. *saturans.*)
SATURATE, *v.t.* *sat*-yew-rate, to soak; to add as much as can be dissolved. Saturated. Saturates. Saturating. (L. *saturatus*, filled.)
SATURATION, *n.* sat-yew-*ray*-shon, the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one body with another till the receiving body can contain no more.
SATURDAY, *n.* *sat*-ur-day, the seventh day of the week. (A.S. *Sæter-dæg*, Saturn's day.)
SATURN, *n.* *sat*-urn, an ancient Italian god of field husbandry, afterwards mistakenly identified with the Greek Kronos [Myth.]; the sixth major planet from the sun, the lightest of the planets and distinguished by its three rings and ten satellites. (L. *Saturnus.*)
SATURNALIA, *n.pl.* *sat*-ur-*nay*-le-a, a Roman festival in honour of Saturn, in which Christmas revels originated, connected originally with the ingathering, in which all distinction of rank was for the time abolished and often inverted, and all classes gave themselves up to unrestrained mirthful indulgence; similar revelry. (L.)
SATURNALIAN, *a.* *sat*-ur-*nay*-le-an, pertaining to the saturnalia; loose; dissolute; sportive.
SATURNIAN, *a.* sat-*tur*-ne-an, pertaining to Saturn, whose reign is called the golden age; golden; happy: distinguished for purity, integrity and simplicity; of an old-fashioned metre.
SATURNINE, *a.* *sat*-ur-nine, supposed to be under the influence of Saturn; dull; heavy; phlegmatic; not easily susceptible of excitement.
SATURNIST, *n.* *sat*-urn-ist, a person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.
SATYR, *n.* *sat*-er, a sylvan deity represented as part man and part goat, with a snub nose and pointed ears [Myth.]. (Fr. *satyre.*)
SATYRIASIS, *n.* sat-e-*ri*-a-sis, lascivious madness; immoderate venereal appetite [Med.]. (Gr.)
SATYRIC, *a.* sat-*ir*-rik, pertaining to satyrs.
SAUCE, *n.* sawce, a mixture used as a relish; cheek; impudence: *v.t.* to put sauce into; to gratify with rich tastes; to render pungent; to treat with impudence. Sauced. Sauces. Saucing. (Fr.)
SAUCEBOAT, *n.* *sawce*-bote, a small deep dish to hold sauce.
SAUCEBOX, *n.* *sawce*-boks, a saucy impudent fellow.
SAUCEPAN, *n.* *sawce*-pan, a handled cooking pot used for boiling; a stewpan.
SAUCER, *n.* *saw*-ser, a piece of china or other ware, in which a cup is set; formerly, a saucepan for the table. (Fr. *saucière.*)
SAUCILY, *ad.* *saw*-se-le, impudently; petulently.
SAUCINESS, *n.* *saw*-se-ness, the quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness; contempt for superiors.
SAUCISSON, *n.* saw-*sis*-son, a long pipe or bag filled with powder for mining purposes; also a long bundle of fascines for fortifications. (Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage.)
SAUCY, *a.* *saw*-se, impudent; rude; treating superiors with contempt; expressive of impudence. (*Sauce.*)
SAUERKRAUT, *n.* *sour*-krout, chopped cabbage pressed in layers with salt between till it ferments. (Ger. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, cabbage.)
SAULT, *n.* soo, a rapid in a Canadian river. (O.Fr. leap.)
SAUMUR, *n.* so-*moor*, a sparkling white wine. (From Saumur.)
SAUNTER, *n.* *sawn*-ter, a sauntering; place for sauntering: *v.i.* to wander or stroll about idly; to loiter. Sauntered. Sauntering. Saunters. (Fr. *s'aventurer*, go adventuring.)
SAUNTERER, *n.* *sawn*-ter-er, one who wanders about idly.
SAURIAN, *a.* *saw*-re-an, resembling a reptile: *n.* a reptile of lizard-like form. (Gr. *sauros*, lizard.)
SAUROID, *a.* *saw*-royd, like a saurian: *n.* a fish approaching a saurian in structure. (Gr. *sauros*, and *eidos*, like.)
SAUROPSIDA, *n.pl.* sau-*rop*-se-da, the group of animals consisting of the reptiles and the birds.
SAURY, *n.* *saw*-re, the skipper, *Scombresox saurus*, a sea-fish allied to the gar-pike.
SAUSAGE, *n.* *sos*-saj, a roll of seasoned, finely chopped meat packed in a skin. (Fr. *saucisse.*)
SAUSSURITE, *n.* *so*-sur-ite, a mineral of a greenish-grey colour due to the decomposition of felspar. (Saussure, the discoverer.)
SAUTE, *a.* *so*-tay, fried quickly in a little fat. (Fr.)
SAUTERNE, *n.* so-*tern*, white claret. (Fr.)
SAVABLE, *a.* *save*-a-bl, capable of being saved.
SAVABLENESS, *n.* *save*-a-bl-ness, state of being savable.
SAVAGE, *a.* *sav*-aje, wild; uncultivated; untamed; uncivilized; unpolished; cruel; barbarous: *n.* a human being uncivilized; a barbarian; one of a brutal unfeeling disposition. (Fr. *sauvage.*)
SAVAGELY, *ad.* *sav*-aj-le, in a savage manner.
SAVAGENESS, *n.* *sav*-aj-ness, wildness; cruelty.
SAVAGERY, *n.* *sav*-aj-re, the savage or wild state; cruelty; barbarity.
SAVAGISM, *n.* *sav*-aj-izm, the state of rude uncivilized men.
SAVANNA, *n.* sa-*van*-na, a grass-covered treeless plain. (Sp. *sabana*, a sheet for a bed.)
SAVANT, *n.* *sav*-ahn, a man of learning; a scientist. (Fr. knowing.)
SAVATE, *n.* sav-*aht*, boxing in the French way with hands, feet and head. (Fr.)
SAVE, *prep.* save, except: *v.t.* to bring out of danger; to rescue from spiritual ruin and death; to hinder from being spent or lost; to prevent; to lay by; to spare; to keep up: *v.i.* to hinder expense. Saved. Saves. Saving. (Fr. *sauver.*)
SAVE-ALL, *n.* *save*-awl, a small spike inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles; a strip of canvas along the roach of a sail [Naut.].
SAVELOY, *n.* *sav*-e-loy, a dry kind of sausage; a highly seasoned sausage of salted young pork, originally of brains. (O.Fr. *cervelat*, brains.)
SAVER, *n.* *save*-er, one who saves; one that is thrifty; an economist.
SAVIN, *n.* *sav*-in, the small evergreen conifer, *Juniperus sabina*, which yields a volatile medicinal oil. (Fr.)
SAVING, *a.* *save*-ing, effecting salvation [Theol.]; frugal; thrifty; incurring no loss, though yielding no gain; excepting: *n.* something kept from being expended; reservation: *prep.* excepting.
SAVINGLY, *ad.* *save*-ing-le, in a saving manner.
SAVINGNESS, *n.* *save*-ing-ness, the quality of being saving.
SAVINGS-BANK, *n.* *save*-ingz-bank, a bank in which the savings of industry are deposited and placed at interest for the benefit of the depositors.
SAVIOUR, *n.* *save*-yur, one who saves or delivers from danger. The Saviour, Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer from sin and misery. (Fr. *sauveur.*)
SAVONETTE, *n.* sav-on-*ett*, a ball of perfumed soap; a washball. (Fr.)
SAVORY, *n.* *say*-vor-e, an aromatic pot-herb of the genus *Satureia.* (Fr. *savorie.*)
SAVOUR, *n.* *say*-vor, taste; flavour; scent; odour; distinctive quality; character: *v.i.* to have a particular smell or taste; to exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with pleasure; to like; to delight in. Savoured. Savouring. Savours. (O.Fr. *savor.*)
SAVOURILY, *ad.* *say*-vor-e-le, in a savoury manner.
SAVOURINESS, *n.* *say*-vor-e-ness, the quality of being savoury.
SAVOURLESS, *a.* *say*-vor-less, destitute of smell or taste.
SAVOURY, *a.* *say*-vor-e, pleasing to the smell or taste; pleasant.
SAVOY, *n.* sa-*voy*, a curly cabbage much cultivated for winter use. (Savoy, in France.)
SAW, saw, *past tense* of see.
SAW, *n.* saw, a cutting tool of steel with a toothed edge: *v.t.* to cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw: *v.i.* to practise sawing; to cut with a saw; to be cut with a saw. Sawed. Sawing. Sawn. Saws. (A.S. *sagu.*)

SAW, *n.* saw, a saying or maxim. (*Say.*)
SAWBILL, *n. saw*-bill, the goosander, *Mergus merganser.*
SAWBONES, *n. saw*-bones, a surgeon [Slang].
SAWDER, *n. saw*-der, solder. Soft sawder, flattery.
SAWDUST, *n. saw*-dust, the dust or small fragments due to the sawing of wood or stone.
SAWFISH, *n. saw*-fish, a fish of the genus *Pristis* whose upper jaw is prolonged into a flattened snout set with horizontal spines or teeth.
SAWFLIES, *n.pl. saw*-flies, a family of about 2,000 species of flies distinguished by the pair of saws with which the female bores holes for the deposition of her eggs.
SAWMILL, *n. saw*-mil, a mill for sawing timber.
SAWNEB, *n. saw*-neb, the sawbill; the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.*
SAWNEY, *n. saw*-ne, a nickname for a Scotsman. (*Sandy.*)
SAWPIT, *n. saw*-pit, a pit over which timber is sawn by two men, one standing below the timber, and the other above.
SAWSET, *n. saw*-set, a tool used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately outward.
SAW-WORT, *n. saw*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Serratula*, having its leaves edged with cutting teeth.
SAW-WREST, *n. saw*-rest, a sawset.
SAWYER, *n. saw*-yer, one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches sway up and down with the current [U.S.].
SAX, *n.* saks, a slater's hammer with a point or peen for making holes for the nails. (A.S. *seax*, knife.)
SAXATILE, *a. saks*-a-tile, living among rocks. (L. *saxatilis.*)
SAXHORN, *n. saks*-hawrn, a brass musical instrument with valves, so called from the name of its inventor. (Charles Joseph Sax, and *horn.*)
SAXICAVOUS, *a. saks*-e-*kay*-vous, rock-boring [Zool.]. (L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, hollow.)
SAXIFRAGE, *n. saks*-e-fraje, a plant growing among rocks, and so called as at one time thought good for stone in the bladder; any of the 200 species of Saxifraga. (L. *saxifraga*, a rock-breaker.)
SAXIFRAGOUS, *a.* saks-*if*-ra-gus, lithotritic.
SAXIN, *n. saks*-in, a concentrated preparation of saccharin.
SAXON, *n. saks*-on, a native of Saxony or of the Saxe duchies; one of, or one sprung from, a people that formerly occupied part of the coast of North Germany, and, with the Engles, invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Englishman in Ireland; a lowlander in Scotland: *a.* pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language. Saxon Shore, an old name for the coast of England from the Wash to Beachy Head. (A.S. *Seaxan*, the Saxons.)
SAXONDOM, *n. saks*-on-dom, regions ruled by the Saxons; nations of Saxon origin.
SAXONISM, *n. saks*-on-izm, a Saxon idiom.
SAXONIST, *n. saks*-on-ist, one versed in Saxon.
SAXOPHONE, *n. saks*-o-fone, a brass musical instrument with a reed and clarinet mouthpiece. (Antoine Joseph Sax, the inventor, and Gr. *phoné*, sound.)
SAY, *n.* say, a sort of thin woollen stuff or serge, one of the earliest woollen cloths made in England.
SAY, *n.* say, a speech; something said: *v.t.* to utter in words; to speak; to declare; to utter; to allege; to repeat; to pronounce; to report; to answer; to suppose: *v.i.* to assert. Said. Saying. Says. (A.S. *secgan.*)
SAYING, *n. say*-ing, something said; an expression; a proverb; an apophthegm.
SBIRRO, *n. sbir*-ro, a kind of policeman existing in Italy before the carabinieri. (It.)
SCAB, *n.* skab, a rough and dry incrustation formed over a sore in healing; a contagious disease in sheep due to *Psoroptes*; a mean, dirty, paltry fellow; one who is not a trade-unionist; a blackleg. (A.S. *scœb.*)
SCABBARD, *n. skab*-bard, the sheath of a sword: *v.t.* to put in a scabbard. Scabbarded. Scabbarding. Scabbards. (O.Fr. *escauberc.*)
SCABBARD-FISH, *n. skab*-bard-fish, the sea-fish like a sword-blade, *Lepidopus caudatus*, allied to the hairtail.
SCABBED, *a.* skabd, diseased with scabs; mean; paltry; worthless.
SCABBEDNESS, *n. skab*-bed-ness, the state of being scabbed.
SCABBINESS, *n. skab*-be-ness, the state of being scabby.
SCABBLE, *v.t. skab*-bl, to dress a stone to a rough level surface. Scabbled. Scabbles. Scabbling. (A.S. *scafan*, shave.)
SCABBY, *a. skab*-be, rough; itchy; leprous; affected with scabs; mangy.
SCABIES, *n. skay*-be-eez, the itch, a troublesome contagious skin disease. (L.)
SCABIOUS, *a. skay*-be-us, consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.
SCABIOUS, *n. skay*-be-us, any of the 86 species of *Scabiosa*, plants so called as deemed efficacious in scaly eruptions. (L. *scabiosus.*)
SCABRID, *a. skab*-rid, somewhat scabrous.
SCABROUS, *a. skab*-rus, bristly; rough; rugged; having sharp points. (Fr. *scabreux.*)
SCABROUSNESS, *n. skab*-rus-ness, the quality of being scabrous.
SCAD, *n.* skad, the horse-mackerel, *Caranx trachurus.*
SCAFFOLD, *n. skaf*-fold, a temporary structure to support workmen in the erection of a building; a temporary stage, raised for shows or spectators; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish with a scaffold; to sustain. Scaffolded. Scaffolding. Scaffolds. (O.Fr. *escafaut.*)
SCAFFOLDER, *n. skaf*-fold-er, a workman who erects and attends to scaffolds in the building trade.
SCAFFOLDING, *n. skaf*-fold-ing, a temporary structure for support in an elevated place; a frame; materials for scaffolds.
SCAGLIA, *n. skal*-ye-a, a whitish or reddish limestone of the Southern Alps. (It.)
SCAGLIOLA, *n. skal*-ye-*oh*-la, imitation marble made of irregular portions of white and coloured plasters. (It.)
SCALABLE, *a. skale*-a-bl, that may be scaled.
SCALADE, *n.* ska-*lade*, a storm or assault on a fortified place by means of ladders; an escalade. (L. *scala*, a ladder.)
SCALADO, *n.* ska-*lay*-do, scalade.
SCALAR, *n. skay*-lar, a quantity having magnitude but not direction [Math.].
SCALARIFORM, *a.* ska-*lar*-re-form, ladder-shaped. (L. *scalaria*, a ladder or staircase, and *form.*)
SCALAWAG, *n. skal*-a-wag, a scallywag.
SCALD, *n.* skawld, a burn or injury by hot liquor or vapour: *v.t.* to burn with a boiling liquid or steam; to expose to a violent heat over a fire or in a liquid. Scalded. Scalding. Scalds. (O.Fr. *escalder.*)
SCALD, *n.* skawid, scurf on the head: *a.* scurvy; paltry; poor. (Scand.)
SCALD, *n.* skawld, an ancient Scandinavian bard, whose occupation was to compose poems in honour of heroes and their deeds, and to recite or sing them on public occasions. (Ice.)
SCALD, *n.* skawld, the dodder, a parasitic plant of the genus *Cuscuta.*
SCALDER, *n. skawld*-er, a scald.
SCALDFISH, *n. skawld*-fish, the flat fish *Arnoglossus laterna.*
SCALDHEAD, *n. skawld*-hed, a fungous parasitic disease of the scalp.
SCALDIC, *a. skawl*-dik, pertaining to the Norse poets; composed by a Norse poet.
SCALE, *n.* skale, the dish of a balance; a balance; the sign Libra in the zodiac; the covering formed from the dermis or deep layer of the skin on a fish; a covering formed from the epidermis in a reptile or on the legs of a bird; an incrustation; any thin layer or lamina: *v.t.* to pare off a surface: *v.i.* to come off in thin layers. Scaled. Scales. Scaling. (*Shell.*)
SCALE, *n.* skale, a ladder; series of steps; act of storming a place by ladders; an escalade; a mathematical instrument on which are marked lines and figures at regular intervals; regular gradation; the proportion which any measurement of distance on a map bears to the actual distance on the ground; an allowance; anything graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances; a gamut, consisting of a graduated scale of musical notes [Mus.]: *v.t.* to climb by ladders; to mount by steps. Scaled. Scales. Scaling. (L. *scala.*)

SCALE-ARMOUR, *n.* *skale*-ar-mur, armour of steel plates overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.



Scale armour.

SCALED, *a.* skayld, having scales like a fish; squamous.

SCALELESS, *a.* *skale*-less, destitute of scales.

SCALENE, *a.* ska-*lene*, oblique. Scalene triangle, a triangle having its sides and angles unequal. (Gr. *skalenos*, limping, uneven.)

SCALENOHEDRON, *n.* ska-*lene*-o-*heed*-ron, a crystal having twelve faces, each of which is a scalene triangle. (Gr. *skalenos*, uneven, and *hedra*, a base.)

SCALER, *n.* *skale*-er, one that scales.

SCALINESS, *n.* *skale*-e-ness, the state of being scaly.

SCALING-HAMMER, *n.* *skale*-ing-*ham*-mer, a hammer with an edge peen for chipping scale off boilers.

SCALING-LADDER, *n.* *skale*-ing-*lad*-der, a ladder for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCALL, *n.* skawl, scab; leprosy. (Scand.)

SCALLION, *n.* *skal*-yun, a kind of onion. (O.Fr. *escalogne*.)

SCALLOP, *n.* *skol*-lop, a mollusc of the genus *Pecten*; a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim; a recess or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle: *v.t.* to cook in a scallop-shell; to cook in the same way as if in a scallop-shell; to mark or cut the edge or border of anything into segments of circles. Scalloped. Scalloping. Scallops. (O.Fr. *escalope*.)

SCALLYWAG, *n.* *skal*-le-wag, a scapegrace; a scamp; a scalawag.

SCALP, *n.* skalp, the skin of the top of the head; this skin, or part of it, with the hair on, torn off as a trophy: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp. Scalped. Scalping. Scalps. (Scand.)

SCALPEL, *n.* *skal*-pel, a dissecting knife used in anatomical and surgical operations. (L. *scalpellum*, a tiny knife.)

SCALPER, *n.* *skal*-per, a surgical instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones.

SCALY, *a.* *skale*-e, covered or abounding with scales; resembling scales; composed of scales lying over each other [Bot.]; mean.

SCALY-WINGED, *a.* *skay*-le-wingd, having wings with scales.

SCAMBLE, *n.* *skam*-bl, a scramble: *v.i.* to mangle; to maul: *v.i.* to be busy; to scramble. Scambled. Scambles. Scambling.

SCAMBLER, *n.* *skam*-bler; one who scambles: a bold intruder upon the generosity or the hospitality of others.

SCAMBLINGLY, *ad.* *skam*-bling-le, with turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

SCAMILLUS, *n.* *ska*-mil-us, a small plinth at the base of a column [Arch.]. (L. a tiny bench.)

SCAMMEL, *n.* *skam*-mel, the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. (Dial. Eng.)

SCAMMONIATE, *a.* skam-*mo*-ne-ate, made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, *n.* *skam*-mo-ne, the plant *Convolvulus scammonia*; an inspissated sap run from the plant, used in medicine as a cathartic. (L. *scammonia*.)

SCAMMUM, *n.* *skam*-mum, an equilateral figure having the width exceeding the length.

SCAMP, *n.* skamp, a dishonest knave; a mean villain; a rogue; originally a runaway: *v.t.* to execute a work in a careless, superficial style. Scamped. Scamping. Scamps. (O.Fr. *eschamper*, to flee.)

SCAMPER, *n.* *skamp*-er, flight in haste: *v.i.* to run off in flight with haste. Scampered. Scampering. Scampers.

SCAMPISH, *a.* *skamp*-ish, befitting a scamp.

SCAN, *v.t.* skan, to examine with critical care; to scrutinize; to count the feet in a line of verse: *v.i.* to be right for the metre. Scanned. Scanning. Scans. (L. *scando*, climb.)

SCANDAL, *n.* *skan*-dal, offence given by the faults of others; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamation; disgrace: *v.t.* to defame; to asperse. Scandaled. Scandaling. Scandals. (Fr. *scandale*.)

SCANDAL-BEARER, *n.* *skan*-dal-*bare*-er, a spreader of scandal.

SCANDALIZE, *v.t.* *skan*-dal-ize, to offend or shock by some action supposed criminal; to reproach; to disgrace; to defame; to haul up the tack of a gaff-sail [Naut.]. Scandalized. Scandalizes. Scandalizing.

SCANDALMONGER, *n.* *skan*-dal-*mun*-ger, a scandal-bearer.

SCANDALOUS, *a.* *skan*-dal-us, giving offence; disgraceful to reputation; defamatory.

SCANDALOUSLY, *ad.* *skan*-dal-us-le, in a scandalous manner.

SCANDALOUSNESS, *n.* *skan*-dal-us-ness, the quality of being scandalous.

SCANDENT, *a.* *skan*-dent, climbing. (L. *scandens*, climbing.)

SCANDINAVIAN, *a.* *skan*-din-*ave*-e-an, relating to Scandinavia; relating to the ancient language and literature of Scandinavia and Iceland: *n.* a native or the language of Scandinavia.

SCANDIUM, *n.* *skan*-de-um, the chemical element Sc. (L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia.)

SCANSION, *n.* *skan*-shon, scanning. (Fr.)

SCANSORES, *n.pl.* skan-*sore*-eez, climbers; the zygodactylic birds such as the woodpeckers and parrots. (L. *scansus*, climbed.)

SCANSORIAL, *a.* skan-*sore*-e-al, climbing: *n.* a climbing bird.

SCANT, *a.* skant, not full, large or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; deficient: *v.t.* to stint; to straiten: *v.i.* to fail or become less. Scanted. Scanting. Scants. (Ice. *skamt*, short.)

SCANTILY, *ad.* *skant*-e-le, in a scanty measure.

SCANTINESS, *n.* *skant*-e-ness, the state of being scanty: want of sufficiency.

SCANTLE, *n.* *skant*-el, a gauge for slates: *v.t.* to divide into small pieces; to fail to satisfy. Scantled. Scantles. Scantling. (O.Fr. *escanteler*.)

SCANTLING, *n.* *skant*-ling, a pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose; a small quantity; a certain proportion; timber cut into quartering under five inches; timber of small section. (O.Fr. *escantillon*.)

SCANTLY, *ad.* *skant*-le, not fully or sufficiently.

SCANTNESS, *n.* *skant*-ness, narrowness; smallness.

SCANTY, *a.* *skant*-e, wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not ample; hardly sufficient; sparing.

SCAPE, *n.* skape, a leafless flower-stalk rising from the root; the shaft of a feather; the spring of a column [Arch.]. (L. *scapus*, a shaft.)

SCAPEGALLOWS, *n.* *skape*-gal-loze, one who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

SCAPEGOAT, *n.* *skape*-goat, a goat which was brought to the door of the Jewish Tabernacle, and on which the high priest laid the sins of the people, sending it thereafter away with its burden into the wilderness; one who is made to answer or suffer for another's crimes. (*Escape*, and *goat*.)

SCAPEGRACE, *n.* *skape*-grace, a graceless, good-for-nothing fellow.

SCAPELESS, *a.* *skape*-less, destitute of a scape [Bot.].

SCAPEMENT, *n.* *skape*-ment, escapement.

SCAPHISM, *n.* *skaf*-izm, among the Persians, a capital punishment by confinement in the hollow of a tree, the head and limbs being smeared with honey and exposed to the tortures of insect stings. (Gr. *skaphos*, anything hollow.)

SCAPHITE, *n.* *skaf*-ite, a boat-shaped ammonite. (L. *scapha*, a boat.)

SCAPHOID, *a.* *skaf*-oyd, resembling a boat in form. Scaphoid bone, a bone of the wrist; the corresponding bone in the ankle. (L. *scapha*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

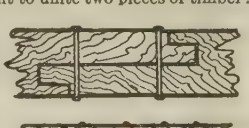
SCAPHOPOD, *n.* *skaf*-o-pod, a tooth-shell; any species of *Dentalium*. (Gr. *skaphos*, and *pous*, a foot.)

SCAPIGEROUS, *a.* ska-*pij*-e-rus, scape-bearing. (*Scape*, and L. *gero*, bear.)

SCAPOLITE, *n.* *skap*-o-lite, a silicate of lime and aluminium in rod-like crystals. (Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.)

SCAPPLE, *v.t.* *skap*-pl, to reduce a stone to a straight surface. Scappled. Scapples. Scappling. (*Scabble*.)

SCAPULA, *n. skap*-yew-la, the shoulder-blade. (L.)
SCAPULAR, *a. skap*-yew-lar, pertaining to the shoulder or scapula: *n.* the name of two pairs of arteries and veins near the shoulder-blade [Anat.]; a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing and lies along the side of the back [Ornith.].
SCAPULAR, *n. skap*-yew-lar, a scapulary.
SCAPULARY, *n. skap*-yew-la-re, a part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Romish Church, consisting of a narrow piece of stuff hanging over the shoulders.
SCAPULATED, *a. skap*-yew-late-ed, having conspicuous shoulder-feathers.
SCAPULIMANCY, *n. skap-yew*-le-man-se, divination by the cracks on a shoulder-blade. (L. *scapula*, and Gr. *manteia*, divination.)
SCAR, *n.* skar, a mark left by a wound or sore; a blemish; a bare patch on a rock: *v.t.* to mark with a scar. **Scarred. Scarring. Scars.** (Gr. *eschara*, a fire-place.)
SCAR, *n.* skar, a species of *Scarus*, the genus of the parrot-wrasses. (L. *scarus*.)
SCAR, *n.* skar, a steep rock; an isolated eminence. (Ice. *sker*.)
SCARAB, *n. skar*-rab, a beetle of the genus *Scarabæus*; a gem with the scarabæus engraved upon it. (L. *scarabæus*, beetle.)
SCARABÆUS, *n.* skar-a-*bee*-us, a genus of dung-eating beetles; specially *S. sacer*, regarded with veneration among the ancient Egyptians; an amulet habitually worn by the Egyptians and Etruscans, with the form of the scarabæus engraved on it. (L.)
SCARAMOUCH, *n. skar*-a-moosh, a buffoon in the old comedy, representing one who is at once a poltroon and a braggard; a poltroon and braggard. (It. *scaramuccia*, a buffoon.)
SCARCE, *a.* skairce, not plentiful; rare; deficient: *ad.* hardly; with difficulty. (O.Fr. *escars*, niggard.)
SCARCELY, *ad. skairce*-le, hardly; with difficulty.
SCARCENESS, *n. skairce*-ness, the state of being scarce.
SCARCITY, *n. skare*-se-te, scarceness; deficiency; dearth. (O.Fr. *escarsete*.)
SCARE, *n.* skare, a panic: *v.t.* to strike with sudden fright; to terrify. **Scared. Scares. Scaring.** (Ice. *skjarr*, shy.)
SCARECROW, *n. skare*-kro, anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; a vain terror; a guy.
SCAREMONGER, *n. skare*-mung-ger, an exciter of panic.
SCARF, *n.* skarf, a loose covering for the shoulders; a light neckerchief or necktie. (O.Fr. *escarpe*, from O.Ger. *schrap*, a scarf.)
SCARF, *n.* skarf, a joint to unite two pieces of timber: *v.t.* to unite two pieces of timber into one by the ends. **Scarfed. Scarfing. Scarfs.** (Swed. *skarf*, a joint.)



Scarf joints.

SCARFING, *n. skarf*-ing, the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.
SCARF-PIN, *n. skarf*-pin, an ornamental pin worn in a scarf.
SCARF-RING, *n. skarf*-ring, an ornamental ring worn round the ends of a scarf.
SCARFSKIN, *n. skarf*-skin, the outer skin coming off in scales.
SCARIFICATION, *n.* skar-re-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of scarifying. (Fr.)
SCARIFICATOR, *n. skar*-re-fe-kay-tor, an instrument used in scarification or cupping.
SCARIFIER, *n. skar*-re-fi-er, the person who scarifies; the instrument used; an implement for loosening the soil.
SCARIFY, *v.t. skar*-re-fi, to scratch or cut the skin so as to draw blood; to stir the soil. **Scarified. Scarifies.** Scarifying. (Fr. *scarifier*.)
SCARIOUS, *a. skare*-e-us, tough, thin and semi-transparent [Bot.]. (L. *scaria*, a shrub with thorns.)
SCARLATINA, *n. skar*-la-*tee*-na, scarlet fever. (It. *scarlattina*.)
SCARLET, *n. skar*-let, a bright-red colour; cloth of a scarlet colour: *a.* of the colour called scarlet. **Scarlet fever,** an acute contagious fever, characterized by a scarlet efflorescence of the skin and the mucous membrane of the fauces and the tonsils, and ending with a shedding of the skin; scarlatina. **Scarlet lightning,** the garden plant *Lychnis chalcedonica*. **Scarlet runner,** the edible bean *Phaseolus multiflorus*. (O.Fr. *escarlate*.)
SCARP, *n.* skarp, a nearly perpendicular slope; the interior slope of the ditch at the foot of a rampart [Fort.]. (Fr. *escarpe*.)
SCARP, *n.* skarp, a diminutive bend sinister, the representation of a military scarf [Her.]. (O.Fr. *escarpe*, a scarf.)
SCARPED, *a.* skarpt, cut down, like the scarp of a fortification.
SCARPH, *v.t.* skahrf, to scarf [Carpentry]. **Scarphed.** Scarphing. Scarphs.
SCARRED, *a.* skard, marked with scars.
SCART, *n.* skart, the cormorant or the shag. (Ice.)
SCARUS, *n. skare*-us, the parrot-fish. (L.)
SCAT, *n.* skat, excrement.
SCATCH, *n.* skatsh, a kind of horse-bit for bridles. (Fr.)
SCATCHES, *n.pl. skatsh*-ez, stilts for walking on in dirty places. (Fr.)
SCATH, *n.* skath, scathe.
SCATHE, *n.* skayth, damage; injury: *v.t.* to injure. Scathed. Scathes. Scathing. (Scand.)
SCATHEFUL, *a. skayth*-ful, injurious; harmful.
SCATHEFULNESS, *n. skayth*-ful-ness, injuriousness.
SCATHELESS, *a. skayth*-less, without scathe or damage.
SCATHING, *a. skayth*-ing, withering; destroying; bitterly severe.
SCATOLOGY, *n. skat*-ol-o-je, the study of excrements. (Gr. *skor*, dung, and *logos*, science.)
SCATTER, *v.t. skat*-ter, to throw loosely about; to disperse: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated. **Scattered. Scattering. Scatters.** (A.S. *scaterian*.)
SCATTER-BRAINED, *a. skat*-ter-braynd, thoughtless; flighty.
SCATTERED, *a. skat*-terd, irregular in position [Bot.].
SCATTERINGLY, *ad. skat*-ter-ing-le, in a scattered manner.
SCATTERINGS, *n.pl. skat*-ter-ings, things scattered.
SCATTERLING, *n. skat*-ter-ling, a vagabond.
SCAUP, *n.* skawp, the sea duck *Fuligula marila*. (Ice.)
SCAUPER, *n. skawp*-er, an engraver's gouge. (*Scalper*.)
SCAUR, *n.* skawr, a steep bank of clays and sands; a cliff; a bluff precipice of rock.
SCAVAGE, *n. skav*-aje, an ancient toll exacted of strangers for goods offered for sale; showage. (O.Fr. *escavage*.)
SCAVENGER, *n. skav*-en-jer, a street cleaner; originally one who took scavage. (O.Fr. *scavager*, a customs officer; an inspector.)
SCELIDES, *n.pl. sel*-e-deez, the hind limbs of a mammal. (Gr. beef-ribs.)
SCENARIO, *n.* shay-*nahr*-e-o *or* see-*nare*-e-o, the plan of a play, giving the order of the scenes and an outline of the story. (It.)
SCEND, *n.* _nd, the upward motion of a ship before she pitches. (*Ascend*.)
SCENE, *n.* seen, a stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited; the place in which anything is exhibited; a series of actions and events, or groups of objects exhibited; a spectacle; the division of an act; the picture of the place of action; any remarkable exhibition; a display of feeling. (Gr. *skene*, a tent.)
SCENE-DOCK, *n. seen*-dok, the scenery store at a theatre.
SCENE-PAINTER, *n. seen*-payn-ter, one who paints scenes for theatres.
SCENERY, *n. seen*-er-e, the appearance of a place or of the various objects presented to view; the disposition of the scenes of a play; the paintings representing the scenery of a play. (L. *scenarius*, relating to the theatre.)
SCENE-SHIFTER, *n. seen*-shift-er, a man who shifts the scenery at a theatre.
SCENIC, *a. see*-nik *or sen*-ik, pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHIC, *a.* *see*-no-*graf*-ik, pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.
SCENOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* see-no-*graf*-ik-al-le, in perspective.
SCENOGRAPHY, *n.* see-*nog*-ra-fe, representation of an object on a perspective plane. (Gr. *skenographia.*)
SCENT, *n.* sent, odour; perfume; sense of smell; course of pursuit; track: *v.t.* to smell; to perfume; to suspect. Scented. Scenting. Scents. (Fr. *sentir*, to perceive by the senses.)
SCENTFUL, *a.* *sent*-ful, odorous; yielding much smell; of quick smell.
SCENTLESS, *a.* *sent*-less, inodorous; destitute of smell.
SCEPTIC, *n.* *skep*-tik, one who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; a philosophic doubter, specially one who doubts the trustworthiness of the senses regarded as media of absolute truth; one who doubts or denies the truth of religious doctrines. (Fr. *sceptique.*)
SCEPTIC, *a.* *skep*-tik, sceptical.
SCEPTICAL, *a.* *skep*-tik-al, doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; denying the truth of revelation.
SCEPTICALLY, *ad.* *skep*-tik-al-le, with doubt.
SCEPTICALNESS, *n.* *skep*-te-kal-ness, the state of being sceptical.
SCEPTICISM, *n.* *skep*-te-sizm, doubt, specially in regard to the supersensible or transcendental either on the evidence of thought or on the evidence of revelation; a sceptical principle or system.
SCEPTICIZE, *v.i.* *skep*-te-size, to doubt of everything. Scepticized. Scepticizes. Scepticizing.
SCEPTRE, *n.* *sep*-ter, a royal mace, borne by a monarch as an emblem of authority; royal power or authority. (Fr.)
SCEPTRED, *a.* *sep*-terd, bearing a sceptre.
SCEPTRELESS, *a.* *sep*-ter-less, having no sceptre.
SCHEDULE, *n.* *shed*-yewl, a piece of paper containing some writing, as a will, deed, lease, inventory or catalogue; a list; a time-table: *v.t.* to place in a list or catalogue. Scheduled. Schedules. Scheduling. (O.Fr.)
SCHEELITE, *n.* *shay*-lite, tungstate of lime, so named after Scheele, the Swedish scientist.
SCHEMATIST, *n.* *skee*-ma-tist, one given to form schemes.
SCHEME, *n.* skeme, a plan; a system; a project or contrivance; a diagram: *v.t.* to contrive: *v.i.* to form a plan. Schemed. Schemes. Scheming. (Gr. *schema*, form or bearing.)
SCHEMER, *n.* *skeme*-er, a projector; a contriver; an intriguer.
SCHEMING, *a.* *skeme*-ing, given to forming schemes; intriguing.
SCHEMINGLY, *ad.* *skeme*-ing-le, by scheming.
SCHEMIST, *n.* *skeme*-ist, a schemer; a projector.
SCHENE, *n.* skeen, an Egyptian lineal measure of 7½ miles. (L. *schœnus.*)
SCHERIF, *n.* she-*reef*, a title given in the East to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter, Fatima, and Ali; a chief of Mecca; an emir.
SCHEROMA, *n.* ske-*ro*-ma, a dryness of the eye [Med.]. (Gr. *xeros*, dry.)
SCHERZO, *n.* *skayrt*-zo, a playful passage in a musical composition. (It.)
SCHESIS, *n.* *skee*-sis, habitude; disposition of one thing with regard to other things. (Gr. habit.)
SCHETIC, *a.* *sket*-ik, habitual; constitutional.
SCHIEDAM, *n.* ske-*dam*, hollands gin, so called from the town where it was first made; schnapps.
SCHIPPERKE, *n.* *ship*-per-ke, a Belgian breed of dogs allied to the Pomeranian, but without the tail. (Dut.)
SCHISM, *n.* sizm, division or separation, specially in religion; the sin of causing schism. (Fr. *schisme.*)
SCHISMATIC, *n.* siz-*mat*-ik, one who separates from an established church or religious faith on the ground of diversity of opinion.
SCHISMATIC, *a.* siz-*mat*-ik, schismatical. (Fr. *schismatique.*)
SCHISMATICAL, *a.* siz-*mat*-ik-al, pertaining to, tending to, or implying schism.
SCHISMATICALLY, *ad.* siz-*mat*-ik-al-le, in a schismatic manner.
SCHISMATICALNESS, *n.* siz-*mat*-ik-al-ness, the state of being schismatic.
SCHISMATIZE, *v.i.* *siz*-ma-tize, to commit or practise schism. Schismatized. Schismatizes. Schismatizing.
SCHIST, *n.* shist, a rock having a foliated structure [Geol.]. (Gr. *schistos*, split.)
SCHISTIC, *a.* *shis*-tik, schistose.
SCHISTOSE, *a.* *shist*-oze, having the constituent minerals crystallized in parallel, lenticular and wavy layers or folia; foliated [Geol.].
SCHISTOUS, *a.* *shis*-tus, schistose.
SCHIZOCARP, *n.* *ski*-zo-carp, a dry fruit splitting into single-seeded portions. (Gr. *schizo*, cleave, and *karpos*, fruit.)
SCHIZOGENESIS, *n.* *ski*-zo-*gen*-e-sis, reproduction by fission. (Gr. *schizo*, and *genesis*, origin.)
SCHNAPPS, *n.* shnaps, schiedam; Dutch gin. (Ger.)
SCHOLAR, *n.* *skol*-ar, a pupil; a disciple; a man of learning; an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college. (O.Fr. *escoler.*)
SCHOLARLIKE, *a.* *skol*-ar-like, like a scholar; befitting a scholar.
SCHOLARLY, *a.* *skol*-ar-le, scholarlike.
SCHOLARSHIP, *n.* *skol*-ar-ship, attainments in science or literature; erudition; maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.
SCHOLASTIC, *a.* sko-*las*-tik, pertaining to a scholar or to schools, specially those of the schoolmen; scholarlike; pedantic: *n.* one who adheres to the subtleties of the schools or schoolmen. (Fr. *scolastique.*
SCHOLASTICALLY, *ad.* sko-*las*-tik-al-le, in a scholastic manner.
SCHOLASTICISM, *n.* sko-*las*-te-sizm, scholastic philosophy or learning; adherence to the subtleties of the schools.
SCHOLIAST, *n.* *sko*-le-ast, an ancient commentator on Greek or Latin classics; a writer of explanatory notes. (Gr. *scholiastês.*)
SCHOLIASTIC, *a.* sko-le-*as*-tik, that pertains to a scholiast.
SCHOLIUM, *n.* *sko*-le-um: *pl.* Scholiums, Scholia, annotations, specially on a passage in a Greek or Latin classic; an explanatory observation. (Late L.)
SCHOOL, *n.* skool, a place or an establishment for education or instruction; the pupils of a school; instruction; a scholastic seminary; the system of a master or his sect; any place of improvement or learning: *v.t.* to instruct; to tutor; to reprove. Board school, a school controlled by a School Board. Boarding school, a school in which the pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught. County school, a school under control of the local authority. Grammar school, a school at which Latin grammar was taught. High school, a secondary school. Primary school, an elementary school. Secondary school a school for preparing pupils for occupations or for the university. School Board, a public body elected to provide for and see to the education of every child in a district. Schooled. Schooling. Schools. (L. *schola.*)
SCHOOL, *n.* skool, a shoal of fish, as a school of herrings.
SCHOOLBOOK, *n.* *skool*-book, a book used at school.
SCHOOLBOY, *n.* *skool*-boy, a boy attending school.
SCHOOLCRAFT, *n.* *skool*-krahft, learning.
SCHOOL-DIVINE, *n.* *skool*-de-vine, one who supports the scholastic theology.
SCHOOL-DIVINITY, *n.* *skool*-div-*in*-e-te, divinity as reasoned by the schoolmen; argumentative theology.
SCHOOLFELLOW, *n.* *skool*-fel-lo, one taught at the same school at the same time.
SCHOOLGIRL, *n.* *skool*-gurl, a girl attending school.
SCHOOLHOUSE, *n.* *skool*-house, a house appropriated for the use of a school.
SCHOOLING, *n.* *skool*-ing, instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand.
SCHOOLMAN, *n.* *skool*-man, a man versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school philosophy or divinity; a philosopher between the ninth and fourteenth centuries.
SCHOOLMARM, *n.* *skool*-mahrm, a schoolmistress.
SCHOOLMASTER, *n.* *skool*-mahst-er, one who presides over or teaches in a school; one who or that which acts as a schoolmaster.
SCHOOLMATE, *n.* *skool*-mate, a schoolfellow.
SCHOOLMISTRESS, *n.* *skool*-mis-tress, a female teacher.

SCHOOLTEACHER, *n.* *skool*-teetsh-er, one who teaches a school.
SCHOONER, *n.* *skoon*-er, a fore-and-aft vessel with two or more masts and generally with a square fore-topsail and fore-topgallant-sail; known at first, when the rig was introduced in 1713 by the Americans, as a scooner, which came to be spelled schooner by the Dutch; a measure of beer [U.S.]. (Dial. *scoon*, to skip or skim.)
SCHORL, *n.* shorl, a black variety of tourmaline. (Ger.)
SCHOTTISCHE, *n.* shot-*teesh*, a round dance not unlike a polka. (Ger. *Schottisch*, Scottish.)
SCIAGRAPH, *n.* *si*-a-graf, a section of a building exhibiting its interior; a photograph by Röntgen rays. (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *grapho*, write.)
SCIAGRAPHICAL, *a.* sia-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to sciagraphy.
SCIAGRAPHY, *n.* si-*ag*-ra-fe, the art of delineating shadows; the profile or vertical section of a building, exhibiting its interior [Arch.]; the art of finding the hour by the shadows of the sun or moon; the art of dialling [Astron.].
SCIAMACHY, *n.* si-*am*-a-ke, fighting with shadows. (Gr. *skiamachia*.)
SCIAMANCY, *n.* *si*-a-man-se, divination by shadows. (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination.)
SCIATHERIC, *a.* si-a-*ther*-ik, pertaining to sundials. (Gr. *skiatherikos*, relating to a sundial.)
SCIATIC, *a.* si-*at*-ik, pertaining to or affecting the hip. (Fr. *sciatique*.)
SCIATICA, *n.* si-*at*-ik-a, neuralgia in the sciatic nerve.
SCIENCE, *n.* *si*-ence, knowledge; systematic knowledge of the organic or inorganic; knowledge reduced to system; a department of knowledge so reduced. **Applied science**, science as dealing with material phenomena or industrial processes. **Natural science**, biology, botany, geology and zoology. **Physical science**, astronomy, chemistry, electricity and mechanics. **The seven celestial sciences**, civil law, Christian law, practical theology, devotional theology, dogmatic theology, mystic theology and polemical theology, studied in this order. **The seven terrestrial sciences**, grammar, rhetoric, logic, music, astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, as studied in this order. (Fr.)
SCIENTER, *ad.* si-*ent*-er, with full knowledge; deliberately.
SCIENTIAL, *a.* si-*en*-shal, producing science.
SCIENTIFIC, *a.* si-en-*tif*-ik, pertaining to science; employed in science; according to science; well versed in science.
SCIENTIFICALLY, *ad.* si-en-*tif*-e-kal-le, in a scientific manner.
SCIENTISM, *n.* *si*-ent-izm, the views of scientists.
SCIENTIST, *n.* *si*-ent-ist, one versed in science; an authority on scientific matters.
SCILICET, *sy*-le-set, to wit; namely. (L. contracted from *scire licet*, you may know.)
SCILLA, *n.* *sil*-la, a genus of 80 species of bulbous plants including the squills and the English bluebell. (L.)
SCILLITINE, *n.* *sil*-e-tin, the active principle of the squill.
SCIMITAR, *n.* *sim*-e-tar, a short curved sword broadest at the point. (It. *scimitarra*.)
SCINCOID, *a.* *sin*-koid, resembling a skink.
SCINTILLA, *n.* sin-*til*-lah, a spark; a trace. (L.)
SCINTILLANT, *a.* *sin*-til-lant, emitting sparks.
SCINTILLATE, *v.i.* *sin*-til-late, to emit sparks; to sparkle. Scintillated. Scintillates. Scintillating. (L. *scintillatus*, sparkled.)
SCINTILLATION, *n.* sin-til-*lay*-shon, the act of sparkling or twinkling; the twinkling of the stars owing to disturbances in the atmosphere. (Fr.)
SCIOLISM, *n.* *si*-o-lizm, superficial knowledge.
SCIOLIST, *n.* *si*-o-list, a smatterer, or one who knows little or who knows many things superficially. (L. *sciolus*, one of little knowledge.)
SCIOLOUS, *a.* *si*-o-lus, knowing superficially or imperfectly.
SCIOMACHY, *n.* si-*om*-a-ke, sciamachy.
SCIOMANCY, *n.* *si*-o-man-se, sciamancy.
SCION, *n.* *si*-on, a twig for grafting; a young branch or descendant. (O.Fr. *cion*.)
SCIOPTIC, *a.* si-*op*-tic, scioptric.
SCIOPTICS, *n.* si-*op*-tiks, the art of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a lens into a darkened room; the use of the camera obscura. (Gr. *skia*, and *optikos*, pertaining to sight.)
SCIOPTRIC, *a.* si-*op*-trik, pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting through a hole in a darkened room. Scioptric ball, a mechanical contrivance used in the camera obscura.
SCIRRHOSITY, *n.* sir-*ros*-e-te or skir-*ros*-e-te, induration of the glands.
SCIRRHOUS, *a.* *sir*-rus or *skir*-rus, proceeding from scirrhus; indurated; knotty.
SCIRRHUS, *n.* *sir*-rus or *skir*-rus, a tumour, proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in cancer; a variety of cancer. (Gr. *skirrhos*, hard.)
SCISSEL, *n.* *sis*-el, the clippings of metals; metal cuttings for re-melting; what is left of a metal plate after the blanks for coins are cut out of it. (Fr. *cisaille*.)
SCISSIBLE, *a.* *sis*-se-bl, scissile.
SCISSILE, *a.* *sis*-sil, that may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.
SCISSION, *n.* *sisj*-un, the act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. (Fr.)
SCISSOR, *v.t.* *siz*-zor, to cut with scissors. Scissored. Scissoring. Scissors.
SCISSOR-BILL, *n.* *siz*-zor-bill, a skimmer, a sea-bird of the genus *Rhyncops*.
SCISSORS, *n.pl.* *siz*-zorz, a small two-bladed cutting tool, resembling shears. (Fr. *ciseires*.)
SCISSOR-TAIL, *n.* *siz*-zor-tale, the tropical American fork-tailed flycatcher, a species of *Milvulus*.
SCISSURE, *n.* *sisj*-yewr, a longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting. (O.Fr.)
SCIURINE, *a.* *si*-yew-rine, pertaining to squirrels.
SCIURUS, *n.* si-*yew*-rus, a genus of rodents including the squirrel. (Gr. *skiouros*.)
SCLAVE, *n.* and *a.* sklahv, Slav.
SCLAVONIAN, *a.* skla-*vo*-ne-an, Sclavonic.
SCLAVONIC, *a.* skla-*von*-ik, pertaining to the Slavs, or their language.
SCLERENCHYMA, *n.* skle-*ren*-ke-mah, woody cell tissue. (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *enchyma*, infusion.)
SCLERIASIS, *n.* skle-*ry*-a-sis, hardening of tissues. (Gr.)
SCLERODERM, *n.* *skleer*-o-derm, the exo-skeleton or hardened integument; skeletal tissue. (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *derma*, a skin.)
SCLEROGEN, *n.* *skleer*-o-jen, lignine, which deposits itself in the cells of plants. (Gr. *skleros*, and *gennao*, produce.)
SCLEROID, *a.* *sklee*-royd, hard in texture. (Gr. *skleroeides*.)
SCLEROSIS, *n.* skle-*roh*-sis, a hardening. (Gr.)
SCLEROTIC, *a.* skle-*rot*-ik, hard or firm, applied to the tunic of the eye: *n.* the firm white outer coat of the eye; a medicine which hardens the parts to which it is applied. (Gr. *sklerotes*.)
SCLEROTITIS, *n.* skle-ro-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.
SCLEROUS, *a.* *sklee*-rus, hardened. (Gr. *skleros*.)
SCOBBY, *n.* *skob*-be, the chaffinch. (Dial. Eng.)
SCOBIFORM, *a.* *skob*-e-form, having the form of sawdust or raspings. (L. *scobs*, sawdust, and *form*.)
SCOBS, *n.pl.* skobz, raspings of ivory, hartshorn or other hard substance. (L.)
SCOFF, *n.* skof, anything to eat [Slang].
SCOFF, *n.* skof, derision; expression of scorn or contempt: *v.i.* to manifest contempt by derision: *v.t.* to treat with derision or scorn; to ridicule; to jeer. Scoffed. Scoffing. Scoffs. (Scand.)
SCOFFER, *n.* *skof*-fer, one who scoffs.
SCOFFING, *n.* *skof*-ing, the act of treating with scorn.
SCOFFINGLY, *ad.* *skof*-fing-le, in a scoffing manner; by way of derision.
SCOLD, *n.* skoald, a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a scolding: *v.i.* to find fault or rail with rude clamour: *v.t.* to chide with rudeness and clamour; to rate. Scolded. Scolding. Scolds. (cf. Ger. *schelten*.)
SCOLDER, *n.* *skoald*-er, one who scolds or rails.
SCOLDING, *a.* *skoald*-ing, given to scolding: *n.* a rating; railing language.
SCOLECITE, *n.* *skol*-e-site, a mineral akin to natrolite, hydrated silicate of lime and aluminium.

SCOLEX, *n.* *sko*-leks : *pl.* Scolices, *sko*-le-seez, the embryo of the tape-worm. (Gr.)

SCOLIOSIS, *n.* sko-li-*oh*-sis, distortion of the spine to one side. (Gr.)

SCOLLOP, *n.* *skol*-lop, scallop.

SCOLOPACEOUS, *a.* *sko*-lo-*pay*-shus, resembling a woodcock. (Gr. *scolopax*, a woodcock.)

SCOLOPAX, *n.* *skol*-o-paks, the genus of birds that includes the woodcock, *S. rusticola.*

SCOLOPENDRA, *n.* skol-o-*pen*-dra, a venomous centipede. (Gr. a milliped.)

SCOLOPENDRIUM, *n.* sko-lo-*pen*-dre-um, the hart's-tongue genus of ferns. (Gr. *scolopendrion.*)

SCOLYTUS, *n.* *skol*-e-tus, a beetle destructive to trees. (Gr. *skolyptо*, nip off.)

SCOMBER, *n.* *skom*-ber, a genus of fishes including the mackerels. (L.)

SCONCE, *n.* skonce, a cover; a fort or bulwark; a head-piece; the head; sense; judgment; discretion; the tube of a candlestick for holding the candle; a hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a reflector. (O.Fr. *esconse*, lantern.)

SCONE, *n.* skon or skone, a small plain soft cake of flour or barleymeal cooked on a girdle. (Scots.)

SCOON, *v.t.* skoon, to skim along the water. **Scooned.** Scooning. Scoons. (Scand.)

SCOONER, *n.* *skoon*-er, a schooner.

SCOOP, *n.* skoop, a large ladle; an instrument for scooping out; a bucket; a hollow; a swoop; the first publication of an item of news; a stroke of luck: *v.t.* to lade out; to empty by baling; to make hollow; to dig out; to be the first to publish important news. **Scooped. Scooping. Scoops.** (Scand.)

SCOOPER, *n.* *skoop*-er, one who or that which scoops; a water-fowl, the avocet.

SCOOP-NET, *n.* *skoop*-net, a hand-net, so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOOP-WHEEL, *n.* *skoop*-wheel, a wheel with buckets round it, used in dredging.

SCOOT, *v.i.* skoot, to run away hurriedly. **Scooted.** Scooting. **Scoots.** (*Shoot.*)

SCOOTER, *n.* *skoot*-er, a kind of low bicycle with a foot-rest and a steering rod; a coastal motor-boat.

SCOPE, *n.* skope, aim; intention; drift; room; range of capacity; length. (Gr. *skopos*, a looker-out.)

SCOPIFORM, *a.* *sko*-pe-form, in the form of a broom. (L. *scopa*, a broom, and *form.*)

SCOPIPED, *n.* *sko*-pe-ped, a broom-footed insect. (L. *scopa*, and *pes*, a foot.)

SCORBUTIC, *a.* skor-*bew*-tik, pertaining to scurvy. (Fr. *scorbutique.*)

SCORCH, *v.t.* skortch, to burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat; to ride at top speed: *v.i.* to be parched or dried up. **Scorched. Scorches. Scorching.** (O.Fr. *escorcher.*)

SCORCHER, *n.* *skortch*-er, one who or that which scorches.

SCORE, *n.* skore, a notch or incision; the number twenty, as having been represented by a notch; a line drawn; an account or reckoning; ground or reason; sake; the draught of any composition, or its transcript, in parts [Mus.]: *v.t.* to notch; to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line; to set down, as a debt; to set down or take, as an account; to form a score in music. **Scored. Scores. Scoring.** (A.S. *scor*, twenty; Ice. *skor*, a cut.)

SCORER, *n.* *skore*-er, one who scores.

SCORIA, *n.* *skor*-re-a : *pl.* Scoriæ, dross; the refuse of metals in fusion : *pl.* volcanic ashes. (L.)

SCORIACEOUS, *a.* *skor*-re-*ay*-shus, pertaining to or like scoria; of the nature of scoria.

SCORIFICATION, *n.* *skor*-re-fe-*kay*-shon, the operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria [Metal.].

SCORIFORM, *a.* *skor*-re-form, like scoria; in the form of dross.

SCORIFY, *v.t.* *skor*-re-fi, to reduce to scoria. **Scorified. Scorifies. Scorifying.** (Gr. *scoria*, and L. *facio*, make.)

SCORN, *n.* skorn, extreme contempt; a feeling of disdain due to one's own superiority or sense of the meanness of an object; derision; an object of extreme contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt; to disdain; to slight. **Laugh to scorn,** to deride. Think scorn, to disdain. **Scorned. Scorning.** Scorns. (O.Fr. *escorner*, to affront.)

SCORNER, *n.* *skorn*-er, one who scorns; a derider, specially of sacred things.

SCORNFUL, *a.* *skorn*-ful, full of scorn; disdainful.

SCORNFULLY, *ad.* *skorn*-ful-le, in a scornful manner.

SCORNFULNESS, *n.* *skorn*-ful-ness, the quality of being scornful.

SCORODITE, *n.* *skor*-ro-dite, native hydrated arseniate of iron. (Gr. *skorodon*, garlic.)

SCORPIO, *n.* *skor*-pe-o, a scorpion; any species of *Scorpio* or *Buthus*; the Scorpion, a sign of the zodiac. (L. *scorpio.*)

SCORPIOID, *a.* *skorp*-e-oid, circinate at the end. (L. *scorpio*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

SCORPION, *n.* *skor*-pe-on, an arachnid with claws like a lobster and a six-jointed tail ending in a sting; a painful scourge, being a whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail; the eighth sign of the zodiac. (L.)

SCORPION-FLY, *n.* *skor*-pe-on-fli, the black flat-winged fly *Panopus communis* with yellow beak and legs and the three last body-segments curving like a tail.

SCORTATORY, *a.* *skor*-ta-tor-e, pertaining to or consisting of lewdness. (L. *scortum*, a prostitute.)

SCORZA, *n.* *skor*-zah, a variety of epidote. (It. bark.)

SCORZONERA, *n.* *skor*-zo-*nere*-a, the viper's grass, *S. hispanica*, grown for its edible root. (It.)

SCOT, *n.* skot, a tax [Law]. **Scot and lot,** parish payments; tax according to lot or ability. (A.S.)

SCOT, *n.* skot, a native of Scotland; a Scotsman. (A.S.)

SCOTCH, *a.* skotch, pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants: *n.* the kind of English spoken in the lowlands of Scotland; the Scottish people. **Scotch barley,** pot-barley. **Broad Scotch,** the Scottish dialect. **Scotch collops,** meat cut into small pieces. **Scotch mist,** a dense white mist. **Scotch thistle,** the emblem of Scotland, *Onopordon acanthium.*

SCOTCH, *n.* skotch, a slight cut or shallow incision; a sprag or strut; a brake: *v.t.* to cut or wound slightly. **Scotched. Scotches. Scotching.**

SCOTCHERY, *n.* *skotch*-er-e, Scottish peculiarity.

SCOTCH-HOPPER, *n.* *skotch*-hop-per, hopscotch, a game in which children hop over scotches or lines on the ground.

SCOTCHMAN, *n.* *skotch*-man, a Scot; a lofty crane for lifting materials used in the building trade.

SCOTER, *n.* *sko*-ter, a sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia.* (Scand.)

SCOT-FREE, *a.* *skot*-free, free from payment; untaxed; unhurt; safe.

SCOTIA, *n.* *sko*-she-a, Scotland personified. (L.)

SCOTIA, *n.* *sko*-she-a, a hollow moulding in the base of a column [Arch.]. (Gr. darkness.)

SCOTISM, *n.* *skot*-izm, the philosophy of Duns Scotus.

SCOTOGRAPH, *n.* *sko*-to-grahf, a writing instrument for the blind. (Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *grapho*, write.)

SCOTOMY, *n.* *skot*-o-me, dizziness of the head with dimness of sight. (Gr. *skotoma*, dizziness.)

SCOTOSCOPE, *n.* *sko*-to-skope, a night-glass. (Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *skopeo*, view.)

SCOTS, *a.* skots, Scottish: *n.pl.* a Gaelic race from Ireland that invaded and settled in the West of Scotland. **Pound Scots,** a depreciating currency that began with twenty shillings to the pound and gradually dropped to twenty pence when it was abolished in 1707.

SCOTSMAN, *n.* *skots*-man, a Scot.

SCOTTICE, *ad.* *skot*-e-se, in the Scottish manner or dialect.

SCOTTICISM, *n.* *skot*-e-sizm, a Scottish idiom.

SCOTTISH, *a.* *skot*-tish, pertaining to Scotland; Scots.

SCOUNDREL, *n.* *skoun*-drel, a low worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain: *a.* low; mean; unprincipled. (A.S. *scunian*, loathe.)

SCOUNDRELISM, *n.* *skoun*-drel-izm, baseness; rascality.

SCOUNDRELLY, *a.* *skoun*-drel-le, like a scoundrel.

SCOUR, *n.* skour, a cleaning or clearing; a swift deep current.

SCOUR, *v.t.* skour, to clean by rubbing with something rough; to rub clean or bright; to remove by scouring; to purge violently; to range over; to clear; to brush along: *v.i.* to clean; to be purged to

excess; to range about; to scamper. Scoured. Scouring. Scours. (O.Fr. *escurer*, burnish.)

SCOURER, *n.* *skour*-er, one who scours; a drastic cathartic; one who runs with speed; a rover.

SCOURGE, *n.* skurj, a whip of thongs; an instrument of punishment; a punishment; means of affliction or punishment; any continued evil or calamity; a plague: *v.t.* to whip severely; to punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict greatly. Scourged. Scourges. Scourging. (O.Fr. *escorgiee*.)

SCOURGER, *n.* *skurj*-er, one who scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

SCOUT, *n.* skout, one sent to observe the motions of an enemy; a college servant; a fieldsman: *v.i.* to act as a scout; to field at cricket or rounders. Boy Scout, a member of an organization founded in 1908 by Sir Robert Baden-Powell for the development of manliness and self-reliance and mental and physical efficiency. Scouted. Scouting. Scouts. (O.Fr. *escouter*, listen.)

SCOUT, *v.t.* skout, to sneer at; to treat with disdain. Scouted. Scouting. Scouts. (Scand.)

SCOVAN, *n.* *sko*-van, a tin lode below the surface. (Cornish.)

SCOVEL, *n.* *skuv*-el, a mop for sweeping ovens. (Dial. Eng.)

SCOVILLITE, *n.* *sko*-vil-lite, rhabdophane, a hydrated phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium and yttrium. (Scoville, in Connecticut, U.S.A.)

SCOW, *n.* skou, a large flat-bottomed boat. (Dut. *schouw*.)

SCOWL, *n.* skoul, a frowning or sullen displeased look; a look of displeasure or anger: *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; to frown; to look sullen or angry: *v.t.* to drive with a frown. Scowled. Scowling. Scowls. (Scand.)

SCRABBLE, *v.i.* *skrab*-bl, to make irregular unmeaning marks; to scribble: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters. Scrabbled. Scrabbles. Scrabbling. (Scand.)

SCRAG, *n.* skrag, anything thin or lean with roughness; a crooked branch; a thing of mere skin and bone; the bony part of a neck: *v.t.* to throttle; to hang [Slang]. Scragged. Scragging. Scrags. (Swed. *skragga*, a very lean person.)

SCRAGGED, *a.* *skrag*-ed, scraggy.

SCRAGGEDNESS, *n.* *skrag*-ed-ness, the state of being scragged.

SCRAGGILY, *ad.* *skrag*-e-le, in a scraggy manner.

SCRAGGINESS, *n.* *skrag*-e-ness, the state of being scraggy.

SCRAGGY, *a.* *skrag*-e, rugged; lean and bony.

SCRAMBLE, *n.* *skram*-bl, a rude, eager struggle for something; the act of scrambling: *v.t.* to move or climb by catching hold with the hands; to clutch eagerly among others; to catch eagerly and unceremoniously at anything; to beat up, as an egg, and mix with butter and condiments. Scrambled. Scrambles. Scrambling. (Scand.)

SCRAMBLER, *n.* *skram*-bler, one who scrambles.

SCRAMBLING, *a.* *skram*-bling, straggling.

SCRAMBLINGLY, *ad.* *skram*-bling-le, in a scrambling manner.

SCRANCH, *v.t.* skransh, to grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. Scranched. Scranches. Scranching. (From the sound.)

SCRANNEL, *a.* *skran*-nel, slight; slender. (Scand.)

SCRAP, *n.* skrap, a small piece; any broken metal that has been used and can be re-melted; a detached piece; a fight: *v.t.* to discard; to clear out as useless: *v.i.* to fight. Scrapped. Scrapping. Scraps. (Ice. *skrap*, trifles.)

SCRAPBOOK, *n.* *skrap*-book, a blank book for the preservation of press-cuttings and pictures.

SCRAPE, *v.t.* skrape, to rub with something sharp or rough; to clean by scraping; to remove by scraping; to gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* to make a harsh noise; to play awkwardly on the violin; to make an awkward bow. To scrape acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted. Scraped. Scrapes. Scraping. (Scand.)

SCRAPE, *n.* skrape, a rubbing; a thin layer; the sound of the foot drawn over the floor; an awkward bow; a difficulty; perplexity.

SCRAPER, *n.* *skrape*-er, a tool for scraping with; a contrivance for scraping the mud off boots; one who accumulates money by small savings; a miser; an awkward fiddler.

SCRAP-HEAP, *n.* *skrap*-heep, a rubbish heap.

SCRAPIANA, *n.pl.* *skrap*-e-*ah*-na, a collection of literary fragments. (*Scrap*.)

SCRAPING, *n.* *skrape*-ing, anything scraped off.

SCRAPPY, *a.* *skrap*-pe, fragmentary.

SCRATCH, *n.* skratsh, a mark by scratching; a slight wound with the nails; a slight wound; a wig to cover a bald part of the head; the starting line in a race; a line across the prize-ring, up to which the pugilists are brought when they join fight; the test: *a.* collected at random; allowed no handicap: *v.t.* to mark by drawing something sharp over a surface; to scrape or rub with the nails; to excavate with the claws; to erase: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or hollowing. Scratched. Scratches. Scratching. (Scand.)

SCRATCHER, *n.* *skratsh*-er, he who or that which scratches; a bird that scratches for food.

SCRATCHES, *n.pl.* *skratsh*-ez, cracked ulcers on a horse's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, *ad.* *skratsh*-ing-le, with the action of scratching.

SCRATCH-WIG, *n.* *skratsh*-wig, a wig covering only part of the head.

SCRAW, *n.* skraw, a turf or short strip of grass. (Ir.)

SCRAWL, *n.* skrawl, unskilful or inelegant writing; a piece of hasty bad writing: *v.t.* to draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write badly: *v.i.* to scribble. Scrawled. Scrawling. Scrawls. (Scand.)

SCRAWLER, *n.* *skrawl*-er, one who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAWNY, *a.* *skraw*-ne, lean; raw-boned; scranny.

SCRAY, *n.* skray, the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. (Dial. Eng.)

SCREAK, *n.* skreek, a creaking; a screech: *v.t.* to utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to scream; to creak; to screech. Screaked. Screaking. Screaks. (*Screech*.)

SCREAM, *n.* skreem, a sudden harsh or shrill cry of terror or laughter: *v.t.* to shriek from terror or pain; to utter a sudden harsh or shrill cry or sound. Screamed. Screaming. Screams. (Scand.)

SCREAMER, *n.* *skreem*-er, a tropical American bird, allied to the geese and as large as a turkey, having two spurs on each wing. Crested screamer, a species of *Chauna* with a crest on the head. Horned screamer, a species of *Palamedea* with a horn on the head. (So called from its loud and harsh cry.)

SCREE, *n.* skree, a steep slope covered with small loose stones; the stones at the foot of a cliff. (Scand.)

SCREECH, *n.* skreech, a short, loud scream: *v.i.* to cry out with a sharp, shrill voice. Screeched. Screeches. Screeching. (Scand.)

SCREECH-HAWK, *n.* *skreech*-hawk, a nightjar, a species of *Caprimulgus*.

SCREECH-OWL, *n.* *skreech*-oul, an owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night, and is regarded as a bird of evil omen; a popular name for the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*, or the tawny owl, *Strix aluco*.

SCREECH-THRUSH, *n.* *skreech*-thrush, the missel thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

SCREED, *n.* skreed, a hysterical appeal or scolding; a long tiresome harangue. (A.S. *screade*, a leaf.)

SCREED, *n.* skreed, a name given to a plasterer's wooden rule for running mouldings [Arch.].

SCREED, *n.* skreed, a shred; a piece torn off.

SCREEN, *n.* skreen, that which shelters from danger, or prevents inconvenience; something movable used to intercept heat, cold or light; a partition in a church; a protection from observation; a sheet on which lantern pictures are shown; a riddle or sieve: *v.t.* to shelter from inconvenience, injury or danger; to pass through a coarse sieve; to riddle. Screened. Screening. Screens. (O.Fr. *escran*.)

SCREENING, *n.* *skreen*-ing, an arrangement for preventing one electric circuit carrying an alternating current from affecting another adjacent to it.

SCREEVER, *n.* *skreve*-er, a begging-letter writer.

SCREW, *n.* skrew, a half-ounce of tobacco in a screw of paper.

SCREW, *n.* skrew, a worn-out horse. (*Shrew*.)

SCREW, *n.* skrew, a spiral groove; a cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers, being a modification of the inclined plane; a screw-propeller; a curved turning motion; a

miser; a salary: *v.t.* to turn or apply a screw to; to fasten by a screw; to squeeze; to press; to oppress by exactions; to distort. **Screw** nail, the old name of the wood screw, that is the screw now used for fastening wood. **Screwed.** **Screwing.** **Screws.** (O.Fr. *escroe.*)

SCREWBOLT, *n.* *skrew*-bolt, a screw fitted with a nut.

SCREWDRIVER, *n.* *skrew*-dri-ver, a tool for turning screws with; a turnscrew.

SCREWED, *a.* skrewd, fastened with screws; intoxicated [Slang].

SCREWER, *n.* *skrew*-er, one who or that which screws.

SCREWJACK, *n.* *skrew*-jak, a tool for raising heavy weights.

SCREWPILE, *n.* *skrew*-pile, a pile with a screw at the end.

SCREW-PINE, *n.* *skrew*-pine, any one of a group of tropical palms in which the stem is twisted so that the leaves form spirals, the genera being *Pandanus* of 50 species and *Freycinetia* of 30 species.

SCREW-PROPELLER, *n.* *skrew*-pro-*pel*-ler, a modification of the screw for propelling ships and aircraft.

SCREWTHREAD, *n.* *skrew*-thred, the ridge on a screw.

SCRIBBLE, *n.* *skrib*-bl, hasty or careless writing; writing of no value: *v.t.* to write with haste or without care or regard to correctness; to fill with worthless writing: *v.i.* to scrawl; to card or tease coarsely. **Scribbled.** **Scribbles.** **Scribbling.** (*Scribe.*)

SCRIBBLER, *n.* *skrib*-bler, one who scribbles; a careless writer; a carding machine.

SCRIBBLING, *n.* *skrib*-bling, act of one who scribbles.

SCRIBBLINGLY, *ad.* *skrib*-bling-le, in a scribbling manner.

SCRIBE, *n.* skribe, a writer; a notary; a clerk; a secretary; in Scripture, one learned in the law: *v.t.* to mark by a rule or compasses: to mark so as to fit one piece to another; to inscribe; to cut letters into wood; to adjust [Carp.]. **Scribed.** **Scribes.** **Scribing.** (L. *scriba*, a writer.)

SCRIGGLE, *v.i.* *skrig*-gl, to wriggle. **Scriggled.** **Scriggles.** **Scriggling.** (Dial. Eng.)

SCRIMMAGE, *n.* *skrim*-aje, a close, confused struggle; a scrummage. (*Skirmish.*)

SCRIMP, *a.* scanty; narrow: *n.* a miser [U.S.]: *v.t.* to reduce, shorten or stint too much. **Scrimped.** **Scrimping.** **Scrimps.** (A.S. *scrimman.*)

SCRIMPLY, *ad.* *skrimp*-le, in a scrimp manner.

SCRIMPNESS, *n.* *skrimp*-ness, the state of being scrimp; scantiness.

SCRIMSHANKER, *n.* *skrim*-shank-er, a malingerer [Army Slang].

SCRIMSHAW, *n.* *skrim*-shaw, an engraved shell or tooth.

SCRIP, *n.* skrip, a small bag or wallet. (Ice.)

SCRIP, *n.* skrip, a small writing, certificate or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing; certificate of stock or of shares in a joint-stock company. (*Script.*)

SCRIPT, *n.* skript, type in the form of written letters; handwriting; manuscript; typescript. (O.Fr. *escript.*)

SCRIPTORIUM, *n.* skrip-*tore*-e-um, the writing room of a monastery. (Late L.)

SCRIPTORY, *a.* *skrip*-tor-e, written; not verbally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL, *a.* *skrip*-tew-ral, contained in or according to Scripture.

SCRIPTURALISM, *n.* *skrip*-tew-ral-izm, Scripturalness; adherence to the letter of Scripture.

SCRIPTURALIST, *n.* *skrip*-tew-ral-ist, one who adheres literally to the Scriptures.

SCRIPTURALLY, *ad.* *skrip*-tew-ral-le, in a Scriptural manner.

SCRIPTURALNESS, *n.* *skrip*-tew-ral-ness, the quality of being Scriptural.

SCRIPTURE, *n.* *skrip*-tewr, the Bible; the Old and New Testaments; what is written in Scripture: *a.* Scriptural. (O.Fr. *escripture.*)

SCRIPTURE-READER, *n.* *skrip*-tewr-*reed*-er, one employed to read the Scriptures to the poor.

SCRIPTURIST, *n.* *skrip*-tew-rist, one versed in the Scriptures.

SCRIVELLO, *n.* skre-*vel*-lo, an elephant's tusk less than 20 lb. in weight. (It.)

SCRIVENER, *n.* *skriv*-en-er, a law stationer; one who draws up contracts or other writings; a money-broker; one whose business is to place money at interest. (O.Fr. *escrivain.*)

SCROBICULATE, *a.* skro-*bik*-yew-late, pitted; having depressions or hollows [Bot.]. (L. *scrobiculus*, a small trench.)

SCROFULA, *n.* *skrof*-yew-la, a defect of constitution tending to the formation and deposition of tubercle in the lymphatic glands; king's evil. (L. *scrofula*, a little breeding sow.)

SCROFULOUS, *a.* *skrof*-yew-lus, pertaining to scrofula; of the nature of scrofula; affected with scrofula.

SCROFULOUSLY, *ad.* *skrof*-yew-lus-le, in a scrofulous manner.

SCROFULOUSNESS, *n.* *skrof*-yew-lus-ness, the state of being scrofulous.

SCROG, *n.* skrog, a stunted shrub or bush. (Dial. Eng.)

SCROLL, *n.* skrole, a roll of paper or parchment; a writing in the form of a roll; a ribbon for a motto in armorial bearings; a spiral ornament [Arch.]. (O.Fr. *escroue.*)

SCROOP, *v.i.* skroop, to crack; to grate. **Scrooped.** **Scrooping.** **Scroops.** (From the sound.)

SCROPHULARIA, *n.* *scrof*-yew-*lare*-e-ah, figwort, so called from its supposed virtues in curing scrofula.

SCROTAL, *a.* *skro*-tal, pertaining to the scrotum.

SCROTIFORM, *a.* *skro*-te-form, purse-shaped.

SCROTOCELE, *n.* *skro*-to-sele, a hernia in the scrotum [Med.]. (L. *scrotum*, and Gr. *kele*, a tumour.)

SCROTUM, *n.* *skroh*-tum, the bag which contains the testicles. (L.)

SCROYLE, *n.* skroyl, a mean fellow. (From O.Fr. *escroelles*, scrofula, formerly used as a term of abuse.)

SCRUB, *n.* skrub, underwood; stunted trees and scattered bushes. (Scand.)

SCRUB, *n.* skrub, one who labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean; a worn-out brush: *v.t.* to rub hard with something hard and coarse, for the purpose of cleansing, scouring and making bright: *v.i.* to be diligent and penurious. **Scrubbed.** **Scrubbing.** **Scrubs.** (Scand.)

SCRUBBER, *n.* *skrub*-ber, one who or that which scrubs; a charwoman; an apparatus for cleaning gas.

SCRUBBY, *a.* *skrub*-be, small and mean; stunted in growth.

SCRUFF, *n.* skruff, the back of the neck.

SCRUM, *n.* skrum, a scrummage. (Dial. Eng.)

SCRUMMAGE, *n.* *skrum*-maje, a scrimmage at Rugby football.

SCRUMPTIOUS, *a.* *skrump*-shus, delightful [Slang].

SCRUPLE, *n.* *skru*-pl, 20 grains; the third part of a drachm; a very small quantity; hesitation, specially from conscientious motives: *v.t.* to doubt; to hesitate to believe: *v.i.* to hesitate. **Scrupled.** **Scruples.** **Scrupling.** (Fr. *scrupule*, a tiny, very sharp stone.)

SCRUPULIZE, *v.t.* *skru*-pew-lize, to perplex with scruples of conscience. **Scrupulized.** **Scrupulizes.** **Scrupulizing.**

SCRUPULOSITY, *n.* *skru*-pew-*los*-e-te, scrupulousness; niceness; preciseness. (L. *scrupulositas.*)

SCRUPULOUS, *a.* *skru*-pew-lus, having scruples; cautious; careful; exact; strict. (Fr. *scrupuleux.*)

SCRUPULOUSLY, *ad.* *skru*-pew-lus-le, in a scrupulous manner.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, *n.* *skru*-pew-lus-ness, the quality or state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, *a.* *skru*-ta-bl, discoverable by inquiry or critical examination. (Late L. *scrutabilis.*)

SCRUTATOR, *n.* *skru*-tay-tor, one who scrutinizes; an examiner, in the University of Cambridge. (L.)

SCRUTINEER, *n.* *skru*-tin-eer, one who scrutinizes or examines.

SCRUTINIZE, *v.t.* *skru*-tin-ize, to search closely; to examine into minutely or critically. **Scrutinized.** **Scrutinizes.** **Scrutinizing.**

SCRUTINIZER, *n.* *skru*-tin-ize-er, one who scrutinizes.

SCRUTINOUS, *a.* *skru*-tin-us, closely examining; captious.

SCRUTINOUSLY, *ad.* *skru*-tin-us-le, with scrutiny.

SCRUTINY, *n.* *skru*-tin-e, close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; an examination of the votes given at an election. (L. *scrutinium*, careful inquiry.)

SCRUTOIRE, *n.* *skroo*-twawr, an escritoire.

SCRYING, *n.* *skry*-ing, crystal-gazing; descrying.

SCUD, *n.* skud, a driving along; a rushing with precipitation; loose, vapoury clouds driven along by the wind: *v.i.* to run quickly; to run before the wind: *v.t.* to pass over quickly. Scudded. Scudding. Scuds. (Scand.)

SCUDDLE, *v.i.* *skud*-dl, to run with affected haste. Scuddled. Scuddles. Scuddling. (Scots.)

SCUDO, *n.* *skoo*-do: *pl.* Scudi, *skoo*-de, an Italian silver coin, corresponding to the crown or the dollar; a modern coin worth a dollar. (It. a shield, from L. *scutum*.)

SCUFFLE, *n.* *skuf*-fl, a garden hoe. (Dial. Eng.)

SCUFFLE, *n.* *skuf*-fl, a struggle for mastery with close grappling; a confused contest: *v.i.* to struggle closely; to fight confusedly. Scuffled. Scuffles. Scuffling. (Scand.)

SCUFFLER, *n.* *skuf*-fler, one who scuffles.

SCULL, *n.* skull, the great skua; the pirate gull. (Dial. Eng.)

SCULL, *n.* skul, a boat; a cock-boat; a one-handed oar; an oar to scull with: *v.t.* to propel a boat by moving and working an oar over the stern; to propel a boat by means of one-handed oars in pairs. Sculled. Sculling. Sculls. (Scand.)

SCULLER, *n.* *skul*-ler, one who sculls; a boat for sculling.

SCULLERY, *n.* *skul*-ler-e, the room adjoining the kitchen in which dishes are washed and other rough culinary work done. (O.Fr. *escuelerie*, the place for keeping dishes.)

SCULLION, *n.* *skul*-yon, a washer-up of kitchen utensils. (O.Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-clout.)

SCULLIONLY, *a.* *skul*-yon-le, like a scullion; low.

SCULPIN, *n.* *skul*-pin, a skulpin, gowdie or gemmeous dragonet, a sea-fish of the genus *Callionymus*.

SCULPTILE, *a.* *skulp*-til, formed by carving.

SCULPTOR, *n.* *skulp*-tor, a carver of wood, stone or other material. (L.)

SCULPTURAL, *a.* *skulp*-tew-ral, pertaining to sculpture.

SCULPTURALLY, *ad.* *skulp*-tew-ral-le, by sculpture.

SCULPTURE, *n.* *skulp*-tewr, the art of representation in the solid; the art of carving, cutting or hewing wood or stone into any designed form; carved work: *v.t.* to carve; to fashion, as in sculpture. Sculptured stones, monumental stones, abounding in a certain district of Scotland inscribed with a combination of Pagan and Christian symbols of mysterious origin. Sculptured. Sculptures. Sculpturing. (Fr.)

SCULPTURESQUE, *a.* skulp-tyur-*esk*, in the style of sculpture; as in sculpture.

SCUM, *n.* skum, the impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation; the refuse; that which is vile or worthless. (Dan. *skum*, froth.)

SCUMBER, *n.* *skum*-ber, fox-dung. (Dial. Eng.)

SCUMBLE, *v.t.* *skum*-bl, to rub over with a semi-opaque colour. Scumbled. Scumbles. Scumbling. (*Scum*.)

SCUMBLING, *n.* *skum*-bling, in oil painting, the act of thinly rubbing semi-opaque colours over others, to modify or soften the effect.

SCUMMER, *n.* *skum*-mer, a skimmer.

SCUMMINGS, *n.pl.* *skum*-mingz, matter skimmed from boiling liquors.

SCUMMY, *a.* *skum*-e, covered with scum.

SCUNCHEON, *n.* *skun*-shon, a small buttress across the angle of a square tower to support one of the alternate sides of the spire. (*Sconcheon*.)

SCUPPER, *n.* *skup*-per, the channel, lined with lead, cut through the waterways and sides of a ship, for carrying off the water [Naut.]. (O.Fr. *escopir*.)

SCUPPER-HOSE, *n.* *skup*-per-hoze, a pipe of leather, or canvas, attached to the mouth of the scuppers on the outside of a vessel.

SCUPPER-PLUG, *n.* *skup*-per-plug, a plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, *n.* skurf, a dry miliary scab formed on the skin; an exfoliation; dandruff; anything adhering to the surface. (Scand.)

SCURFF, *n.* skurf, the bull-trout, *Salmo eriox*.

SCURFINESS, *n.* *skurf*-e-ness, the state of being scurfy.

SCURFY, *a.* *skurf*-e, covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

SCURRILE, *a.* *skur*-ril, such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; abusive; scurrilous. (L. *scurra*, a buffoon.)

SCURRILITY, *n.* skur-*ril*-e-te, scurrilousness; that which is scurrilous; low vulgar abuse. (Fr. *scurrilité*.)

SCURRILOUS, *a.* *skur*-ril-us, indecently jocular; using the low and indecent language of the vulgar; containing low indecency or abuse; foul; abusive.

SCURRILOUSLY, *ad.* *skur*-ril-us-le, in a scurrilous manner.

SCURRILOUSNESS, *n.* *skur*-ril-us-ness, the quality of being scurrilous.

SCURRY, *n.* *skur*-re, a kind of race with horses or boats; a scamper: *v.i.* to hurry along with short quick steps. Scurried. Scurries. Scurrying. (Dial. Eng.)

SCURVILY, *ad.* *skur*-ve-le, in a scurvy manner; meanly.

SCURVINESS, *n.* *skur*-ve-ness, state or quality of being scurvy.

SCURVY, *n.* *skur*-ve, a depraved state of the blood, caused by long continued privation of fresh succulent vegetables, or their preserved juices: *a.* scurfy; scabby; diseased with scurvy; vile; shabby; worthless. (Scand.)

SCURVY-GRASS, *n.* *skur*-ve-grahss, a plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, with an acrid, biting taste, so called from being used in cases of scurvy.

SCUT, *n.* skut, the tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. (Dial. Eng.)

SCUTAGE, *n.* *skew*-taje, a tax levied upon those who held lands by knight service, as a substitute for the personal services of the vassal. (Late L. *scutagium*.)

SCUTATE, *a.* *skew*-tate, having the form of a round buckler [Bot.]; protected by large scales [Zool.]. (L. *scutatus*, armed with a shield.)

SCUTCH, *v.t.* skutsh, to beat or whip slightly; to comb; to loosen fibres by beating. Scutched. Scutches. Scutching. (O.Fr. *escuche*.)

SCUTCHEON, *n.* *skutsh*-on, an escutcheon; a plate for an inscription; the ornamental plate hung over a keyhole.

SCUTE, *n.* skewt, a scale, as of a reptile. (O.Fr. *escut*, a shield.)

SCUTELLATE, *a.* *skew*-tel-late, scutellated.

SCUTELLATED, *a.* *skew*-tel-late-ed, divided into surfaces like little plates. (L. *scutella*, a salver.)

SCUTIFORM, *a.* *skew*-te-form, having the form of a shield. (L. *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, shape.)

SCUTTLE, *n.* *skut*-tl, a broad shallow basket; a receptacle for holding coals. (A.S. *scutel*.)

SCUTTLE, *n.* *skut*-tl, a small hatchway or opening in a deck, provided with a lid to cover it [Naut.]; a hole in the side or the bottom of a ship; a square hole in a roof with a lid: *v.t.* to cut large holes through the bottom of a ship; to sink by doing so. Scuttled. Scuttles. Scuttling. (O.Fr. *escoutille*.)

SCUTTLE, *n.* *skut*-tl, a quick pace or short run: *v.i.* to run with affected precipitation; to hurry. Scuttled. Scuttles. Scuttling. (Scand.)

SCUTTLE-CASK, *n.* *skut*-tl-kahsk, a butt or cask with a hole in its bilge to hold water for daily use.

SCYTHE, *n.* sithe, an implement with a long, curving, sharp-edged blade, for mowing grass and cutting grain. (A.S. *sithe*.)

SCYTHEMAN, *n.* *sithe*-man, one who uses a scythe.

SCYTHIAN, *a.* *sith*-e-an, belonging to Scythia: *n.* a native of Scythia.

SE, a Latin prefix signifying without, aside, apart.

SEA, *n.* see, the expanse of salt water that covers the more depressed portion of the earth's surface; a definite part of this expanse; the ocean; a wave; a surge; the swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity of a fluid substance; a rough or agitated place or element; a large basin or laver in the Temple. At sea, on the main ocean; wrong. Go to sea, to become a sailor. Half-seas over, half tipsy. On the high seas, in the open sea. (A.S. *sæ*.)

SEA-ACORN, *n.* see-*ake*-orn, a barnacle.

SEA-ANCHOR, *n.* *see*-ank-or, a floating anchor to prevent a ship's drifting.

SEA-ANEMONE, *n.* *see*-a-*nem*-o-ne, a polyp allied to the corals.

SEA-APE, *n.* *see*-ape, the sea-otter.

SEA-BANK, *n.* *see*-bank, the sea-shore; a bank in defence against the sea.

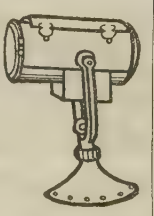
SEA-BAR, *n.* *see*-bar, a tern.

SEA-BAT, *n.* *see*-bat, a sort of flying-fish.

SEA-BEAR, *n.* *see*-bare, a species of seal; the polar bear.
SEA-BEATEN, *a.* *see*-beet-en, beaten by the waves of the sea.
SEA-BEET, *n.* *see*-bete, the plant *Beta maritima*.
SEABIRD, *n.* *see*-burd, a bird of the sea.
SEABOARD, *n.* *see*-bord, the sea shore; region adjoining the sea: *a.* adjoining the sea.
SEA-BOAT, *n.* *see*-boat, a vessel in reference to its sea-going qualities.
SEA-BORN, *a.* *see*-born, born of or on the sea.
SEABORNE, *a.* *see*-born, carried on the sea.
SEA-BREACH, *n.* *see*-breech, irruption of the sea by breaking the banks; a breach in the banks.
SEA-BREAM, *n.* *see*-breem, a fish of the genus *Pagellus*.
SEA-BREEZE, *n.* *see*-breez, a breeze blowing, usually in the day-time, from the sea upon the land.
SEA-BUCKTHORN, *n.* see-*buk*-thorn, the sallow-thorn *Hippophaë rhamnoides*.
SEA-CALF, *n.* *see*-kahf, the common seal, a species of *Phoca*.
SEA-CAPTAIN, *n.* *see*-kap-tan, a captain of a ship.
SEA-CARD, *n.* *see*-kard, the card of the mariner's compass.
SEA-COAL, *n.* *see*-kole, pit-coal, so called, as originally brought to London by sea.
SEA-COAST, *n.* *see*-koast, the shore of the sea; land near it.
SEA-COB, *n.* *see*-kob, a sea-gull.
SEA-COW, *n.* *see*-kou, the manatee; the walrus.
SEACRAFT, *n.* *see*-krahft, seamanship.
SEA-CROW, *n.* *see*-kro, the cormorant.
SEA-CUCUMBER, *n.* *see*-kew-kum-ber, a sea-slug of the genus *Holothuria* which includes the trepang.
SEA-DACE, *n.* *see*-dace, the bass, *Labrax lupus*.
SEA-DEVIL, *n.* *see*-dev-il, a large cartilaginous fish of the ray family.
SEA-DOG, *n.* *see*-dog, the common seal *Phoca vitulina*; an old sailor.
SEA-DOTTEREL, *n.* *see*-dot-ter-el, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*.
SEA-DRAGON, *n.* *see*-drag-on, a marine monster, represented as somewhat like an alligator.
SEA-EAGLE, *n.* *see*-ee-gl, the white-tailed eagle, *Haliaëtus albicilla*.
SEA-EAR, *n.* *see*-eer, the ormer, a mollusc of the genus *Haliotis*, with a shell resembling an ear.
SEA-EGG, *n.* *see*-egg, a sea-urchin.
SEA-ELEPHANT, *n.* see-*el*-e-fant, a species of the seal family, with a proboscis like an elephant.
SEAFARER, *n.* *see*-fare-er, a mariner.
SEAFARING, *a.* and *n.* *see*-fare-ing, following the seaman's occupation.
SEA-FENNEL, *n.* *see*-fen-nel, samphire.
SEA-FIGHT, *n.* *see*-fite, a naval action.
SEA-FISH, *n.* *see*-fish, any fish that lives usually in the sea.
SEA-FOWL, *n.* *see*-foul, a bird living on sea-coasts and procuring its food from the sea.
SEA-FOX, *n.* *see*-foks, a species of shark, the thrasher, *Alopecias vulpes*.
SEA-FRONT, *n.* *see*-frunt, the buildings facing the sea.
SEA-GAUGE, *n.* *see*-gaje, the depth that a vessel sinks in the water; a gauge for sounding the depths of the sea.
SEA-GIRT, *a.* *see*-girt, surrounded by the sea.
SEA-GOD, *n.* *see*-god, a divinity presiding over the sea.
SEAGOING, *a.* *see*-go-ing, sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to coasting.
SEA-GREEN, *a.* *see*-green, of a faint bluish green: *n.* a faint bluish green; the saxifrage.
SEAGULL, *n.* *see*-gull, a gull; any species of the gull family.
SEA-HARE, *n.* *see*-hare, a nudibranch mollusc of the genus *Aplysia*.
SEA-HEATH, *n.* *see*-heath, the plant *Frankenia lævis*.
SEA-HOG, *n.* *see*-hog, the porpoise.
SEA-HOLLY, *n.* *see*-hol-le, the plant *Eryngium maritimum*.
SEA-HORSE, *n.* *see*-horse, the walrus; the hippopotamus; the fish *Hippocampus antiquorum*.
SEAKALE, *n.* *see*-kale, a cruciferous plant of the genus *Crambe*.
SEA-KING, *n.* *see*-king, a Norseman; a viking.
SEA-KITTIE, *n.* *see*-kit-te, the kittiwake.

SEAL, *n.* seal, a pinniped carnivorous mammal, one of the fur seals or one of the earless seals: *v.t.* to catch seals. **Sealed. Sealing. Seals.** (A.S. *seoh.*)
SEAL, *n.* seal, a stamp or die, engraved with some image or device, or its impression; the wax placed on a deed or other legal document, and stamped with a seal; any impression on wax or wafer; the wax that fastens a letter; any act of confirmation; that which confirms or ratifies; that which makes fast: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; to set a seal to; to ratify or confirm; to shut close; to make fast; to mark with a stamp; to close; to enclose; to impress. **Sealed. Sealing. Seals.** (O.Fr. *seel.*)
SEA-LARK, *n.* *see*-lark, the dunlin; the ringed plover; the rock pipit.
SEA-LAVENDER, *n.* see-*lav*-en-der, the plant *Statice limonium*.
SEA-LAWYER, *n.* *see*-law-yer, a sailor fond of arguing.
SEA-LEGS, *n.* *see*-legz, ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.
SEA-LEMON, *n.* *see*-lem-on, a mollusc of the genus *Doris*.
SEA-LEOPARD, *n.* *see*-lep-ard, an eared seal with a spotted skin.
SEALER, *n.* *seel*-er, one who affixes a seal; a sealing ship.
SEALERY, *n.* *seel*-a-re, a seal-fishing station.
SEA-LETTER, *n.* *see*-let-ter, a paper from the Custom House certifying the nature of the cargo of a ship when liable to be searched in time of war.
SEA-LEVEL, *n.* *see*-lev-el, the level of the mean tide.
SEA-LILY, *n.* *see*-lil-le, a crinoid.
SEA-LINE, *n.* *see*-line, the horizon.
SEALING, *n.* *seal*-ing, the act of affixing a seal; catching seals and curing their skins.
SEALING-WAX, *n.* *seel*-ing-waks, a resinous composition for receiving impressions, sealing letters or sealing bottles.
SEA-LINTIE, *n.* *see*-lint-e, the rock pipit.
SEA-LION, *n.* *see*-li-on, an eared seal of the genus *Otaria*; a fabulous animal, half lion and half fish [Her.].
SEALSKIN, *n.* *seel*-skin, the fur of a fur-seal of the genus *Otaria*.
SEAM, *n.* seem, the fold where two edges of cloth are sewn together; a cicatrix or scar; the juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; a vein or stratum [Min.]; a thin layer separating strata of greater magnitude [Geol.]; a measure of eight bushels of corn, tallow, or lard: *v.t.* to form a seam in; to sew or otherwise unite; to mark with a cicatrix; to scar. **Seamed. Seaming. Seams.** (A.S. *seam.*)
SEAMAN, *n.* *see*-man, a sailor of the Royal Navy; a mariner; a merman.
SEAMANLIKE, *a.* *see*-man-like, like a skilful seaman.
SEAMANLY, *a.* *see*-man-le, seamanlike.
SEAMANSHIP, *n.* *see*-man-ship, the skill of a good seaman: the art of rigging and working a ship.
SEAMARK, *n.* *see*-mark, a lighthouse, beacon or buoy or anything on shore marking the way at sea.
SEA-MAT, *n.* *see*-mat, a species of *Flustra*.
SEAMEW, *n.* *see*-mew, a seagull; the gull *Larus canus*.
SEA-MILE, *n.* *see*-mile, a geographical mile.
SEA-MILKWORT, *n.* *see*-milk-wurt, a plant of the genus *Glaux*.
SEAMLESS, *a.* *seem*-less, having no seam.
SEA-MOSS, *n.* *see*-moss, a bryozoan, a species of *Corallina*; carrageen, a marine alga.
SEA-MOUSE, *n.* *see*-mouse, a worm of the genus *Aphrodite*.
SEAM-RENT, *n.* *seem*-rent, the rent of a seam, or separation of a suture.
SEAMSTRESS, *n.* *sem*-stress, a needlewoman. (A.S. *seamestre.*)
SEAMY, *a.* *seem*-e, containing seams or showing them. Seamy side, the worse side.
SEAN, *n.* sean, a drag net; a seine.
SÉANCE, *n.* *say*-ahnce, a session of a deliberative body; a sitting, as for spiritualistic interviews. (Fr.)
SEA-NEEDLE, *n.* *see*-nee-dl, the garfish.
SEA-NETTLE, *n.* *see*-net-tl, a medusa which has the property of stinging.
SEA-ONION, *n.* *see*-un-yon, the squill, *Scilla maritima*.
SEA-OOZE, *n.* *see*-ooz, the soft mud under the sea.

SEA-OTTER, *n.* *see*-ot-ter, the marine carnivore, *Latrax lutris*.
SEA-OWL, *n.* *see*-oul, the lump-fish.
SEA-PAD, *n.* *see*-pad, a starfish.
SEA-PARROT, *n.* *see*-par-rot, the puffin.
SEA-PEN, *n.* *see*-pen, a species of *Pennatula*; the horny structure in a cuttlefish.
SEA-PECK, *n.* *see*-pek, the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*.
SEA-PHEASANT, *n.* *see*-fez-ant, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.
SEA-PIE, *n.* *see*-pi, the oyster-catcher; paste and meat boiled together, so named because common at sea.
SEA-PIECE, *n.* *see*-peece, a picture representing a seaview
SEA-PIG, *n.* *see*-pig, the dugong.
SEA-PIGEON, *n.* *see*-pij-on, the rockdove.
SEA-PIKE, *n.* *see*-pike, the fish *Centropomus undecimalis*.
SEA-PINK, *n.* *see*-pink, a species of *Armeria*, the thrift.
SEA-PLOVER, *n.* *see*-pluv-ver, the grey plover.
SEA-PORCUPINE, *n.* *see*-pork-yew-pine, the globefish.
SEAPORT, *n.* *see*-port, a port on the coast; a town with a harbour near the sea.
SEAPURSE, *n.* *see*-purse, the egg-case of the skate.
SEAR, *n.* seer, the catch in a gun-lock. (Fr. *serre*.)
SEAR, *a.* seer, dry; withered: *v.t.* to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of a thing; to cauterize; to wither; to make callous or insensible. **Sear up**, to close by searing. **Seared. Searing. Sears.** (A.S. *searian*, dry.)
SEA-RAT, *n.* *see*-rat, the rabbit-fish or king-of-the-herrings, *Chimæra monstrosa*.
SEARCH, *n.* sertch, a seeking or looking for something; a seeking; inquiry; pursuit for finding: *v.t.* to explore; to examine; to inquire; to probe: *v.i.* to seek; to look for; to make inquiry. **Right of search**, the right claimed by a nation to authorize her naval commanders to examine the merchant vessels of other nations in time of war. **Searched. Searches. Searching.** (Fr. *chercher*.)
SEARCHABLE, *a.* *sertch*-a-bl, that may be searched or explored.
SEARCHABLENESS, *n.* *sertch*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being searchable.
SEARCHER, *n.* *sertch*-er, one who or that which searches or examines.
SEARCHING, *a.* *sertch*-ing, penetrating; trying; close: *n.* examination; close inquiry.
SEARCHINGLY, *ad.* *sertch*-ing-le, in a searching manner.
SEARCHINGNESS, *n.* *sertch*-ing-ness, the quality of being searching.
SEARCHLESS, *a.* *sertch*-less, unsearchable; inscrutable.
SEARCHLIGHT, *n.* *sertch*-lite, an apparatus for projecting light over long distances for searching, lighting or signalling.



Searchlight.

SEARCH-WARRANT, *n.* *sertch*-wor-rant, a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing the search of houses for stolen property.
SEAR-CLOTH, *n.* *seer*-kloth, a cloth to cover a sore; a sticking plaster.
SEARED, *a.* seerd, cauterized; hardened; callous.
SEAREDNESS, *n.* *seerd*-ness, the state of being seared; hardness; insensibility.
SEA-RISK, *n.* *see*-risk, hazard of injury at sea.
SEA-ROBBER, *n.* *see*-rob-ber, a pirate.
SEA-ROBIN, *n.* *see*-rob-in, the American red gurnard, a species of *Prionotus*.
SEA-ROCKET, *n.* *see*-rok-et, the plant *Cakile maritima*.
SEA-ROOM, *n.* *see*-room, ample space or distance from land or rocks for a vessel to move in.
SEA-ROVER, *n.* *see*-ro-ver, a pirate; a pirate ship.
SEARWOOD, *n.* *seer*-wood, dry wood.
SEASCAPE, *n.* *see*-skape, a sea-piece.
SEA-SCORPION, *n.* *see*-skorp-e-on, a sea-fish, the father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*.
SEA-SERPENT, *n.* *see*-ser-pent, any one of the 50 species of sea-snakes of which there are nine genera; a huge serpent-like monster, reported to have been seen at sea, but always at a distance.
SEA-SERVICE, *n.* *see*-servis, service afloat.
SEASHELL, *n.* *see*-shell, a marine shell.
SEA-SHORE, *n.* *see*-shoare, the shore of the sea; the ground between the tide-range; land lying adjacent to the sea.
SEA-SICK, *a.* *see*-sik, sick from the motion of the ship.
SEA-SICKNESS, *n.* *see*-sik-ness, the state of being sea-sick.
SEASIDE, *n.* *see*-side, land adjacent to the sea.
SEA-SNIPE, *n.* *see*-snipe, the dunlin; the knot.
SEASON, *n.* *seez*-on, a fit or suitable time; the usual or appointed time; any time; a period of time; one of the four divisions of the year. **Be in season**, to be in good time; to be obtainable in the best condition. **Be out of season**, to be too late. **Season ticket**, a ticket for a certain period irrespective of the number of journeys or visits. (Fr. *saison*.)
SEASON, *v.t.* *seez*-on, to fit; to prepare; to mature; to accustom: to prepare for use; to render palatable, or to give a relish to; to render more agreeable; to render less severe; to temper; to imbue: *v.i.* to become mature; to become inured; to become seasoned. **Seasoned. Seasoning. Seasons.**
SEASONABLE, *a.* *seez*-on-a-bl, in season; that comes, happens, or is done, in good time or in due season; opportune.
SEASONABLENESS, *n.* *seez*-on-a-bl-ness, the quality or state of being seasonable.
SEASONABLY, *ad.* *seez*-on-ab-le, in a seasonable manner.
SEASONED, *a.* *seez*-ond, accustomed.
SEASONER, *n.* *seez*-on-er, that which seasons or gives a relish.
SEASONING, *n.* *seez*-on-ing, a mixture of culinary herbs; condiments; that which is added to give a relish or piquancy to food; something added to enhance enjoyment.
SEASONLESS, *a.* *seez*-on-less, without succession of the seasons.
SEA-SPIDER, *n.* *see*-spi-der, a shore spider; any of the deep-sea spiders, one of which, *Colossendeis gigas*, measures two feet across from toe to toe.
SEA-SQUIRT, *n.* *see*-skwirt, an ascidian.
SEA-SWALLOW, *n.* *see*-swal-lo, a tern.
SEAT, *n.* seet, something to sit on; a chair, bench or stool; the place of sitting; throne; tribunal; abode; residence; mansion; situation; posture in sitting; a pew in a church: *v.t.* to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to instal; to settle; to fix in a place; to set firm; assign seats to; to provide with seats. **Seated. Seating. Seats.** (Scand.)
SEATING, *n.* *seet*-ing, material for seats; furnishing with seats.
SEA-TROUT, *n.* *see*-trout, *Salmo trutta*, one of the four species of fish known as salmon trout.
SEA-UNICORN, *n.* see-*yew*-ne-korn, the narwhal.
SEA-URCHIN, *n.* *see*-ur-chin, an echinus.
SEAVE, *n.* seev, a species of rush, a plant of the genus *Juncus*. (Dial. Eng.)
SEA-WALL, *n.* *see*-wawl, a wall to keep out the sea.
SEAWARD, *a.* *see*-ward, towards the sea: *ad.* towards the sea.
SEA-WAY, *n.* *see*-way, the progress made by a ship through the water.
SEAWEED, *n.* *see*-weed, any species of the marine Algæ.
SEA-WOLF, *n.* *see*-wolf, the wolf-fish, *Anarrhicas lupus*.
SEA-WOODCOCK, *n.* see-*wood*-kok, the bar-tailed godwit.
SEAWORTHINESS, *n.* *see*-wur-the-ness, state of being seaworthy.
SEAWORTHY, *a.* *see*-wur-the, fit for a voyage; that may be trusted to transport a cargo with safety.
SEAX, *n.* seks, a slater's axe; a short sword. (A.S.)
SEBACEOUS, *a.* se-*bay*-shus, fatty; consisting of, or secreting, fat. (L. *sebaceus*, suet-like.)
SEBACIC, *a.* se-*bas*-ik, obtained from or pertaining to fat. **Sebacic acid**, one of the acids obtained from fat.
SEBATE, *n.* *see*-bate, a salt of sebacic acid.
SEBIFEROUS, *a.* se-*bif*-er-us, producing fat or matter like fat. (L. *sebum*, tallow, and *fero*, bear.)
SECALE, *n.* se-*kay*-le, the genus of plants that includes the rye, *S. cereale*. (L.)
SECANCY, *n.* *see*-kan-se, intersection.
SECANT, *a.* *see*-kant, cutting; dividing into two parts: *n.* a line that cuts another [Geom.]; the secant of

an arc of a circle is a right line drawn from the centre, through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end [Trig.]. (L. *secans*, cutting.)

SECCO, *n.* *sek*-ko, a fresco in which the colours have a dry look, being sunk into the plaster; painting in tempera. (It.)

SECCOTINE, *n.* *sek*-o-teen, a liquid glue.

SECEDE, *v.i.* se-*seed*, to withdraw from fellowship or association; to separate one's self. Seceded. Secedes. Seceding. (L. *se*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, go.)

SECEDER, *n.* se-*seed*-er, one who secedes: *pl.* a body who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733. (L. *secedo*, withdraw.)

SECERN, *v.t.* se-*sern*, to secrete [Physiol.]; to discriminate. Secerned. Secerning. Secerns. (L. *secerno*, separate.)

SECERNENT, *a.* se-*sern*-ent, secretory: *n.* that which promotes secretion; a secretory vessel.

SECERNMENT, *n.* se-*sern*-ment, the process of secreting.

SECESSION, *n.* se-*sesh*-on, act of seceding; departure. (O.Fr.)

SECESSIONIST, *n.* se-*sesh*-on-ist, a seceder; an advocate of the secession of the Confederate States of North America.

SECLUDE, *v.t.* se-*klude*, to separate from society and keep apart for a time; to shut up. Secluded. Secludes. Secluding. (L. *secludere*, shut off.)

SECLUDED, *a.* se-*klude*-ed, separated from others; living in retirement.

SECLUDEDLY, *ad.* se-*klude*-ed-le, in a secluded manner.

SECLUSENESS, *n.* se-*kloos*-ness, seclusion from society.

SECLUSION, *n.* se-*kloo*-sjon, separation from society; retirement; privacy.

SECLUSIVE, *a.* se-*kloo*-siv, that secludes or sequesters.

SECOHM, *n.* *sek*-ome, the old name for a henry, the unit of electrical induction.

SECOND, *a.* *sek*-ond, the next following the first in order of place or time; next in value, power or dignity; inferior: *n.* one or that next the first; one who attends another in a duel or prizefight; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute, or a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; to support; to encourage; to support, as a motion or the mover. Second cousin, the child of a first cousin of one's father or mother. Second sight, the power of seeing things future or distant, a gift ascribed to certain people in the Highlands of Scotland. Seconded. Seconding. Seconds. (O.Fr.)

SECONDARILY, *ad.* *sek*-ond-a-re-le, in a secondary manner.

SECONDARINESS, *n.* *sek*-ond-a-re-ness, the state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, *a.* *sek*-ond-a-re, succeeding next in order to the first; not primary; not of the first order or rate; revolving around a primary planet; acting by deputation; subordinate: *n.* one who acts in subordination to another. Secondary rocks, the formations between the primaries and the tertiaries, the mesozoic rocks. Secondary school, a school for more advanced education; a high school. (Fr. *secondaire*.)

SECONDED, *a.* se-*kond*-ed, withdrawn from the active list of a regiment while being specially employed on other service.

SECONDER, *n.* *sek*-ond-er, one who supports what another attempts; the supporter of a motion.

SECOND-HAND, *a.* *sek*-ond-hand, not original or primary; not new; that has been used by another; dealing in what is second-hand.

SECONDHAND, *n.* *sek*-ond-hand, the hand that marks the seconds on a clock or watch.

SECONDLY, *ad.* *sek*-ond-le, in the second place.

SECOND-RATE, *a.* *sek*-ond-rate, of second quality; inferior in value.

SECRECY, *n.* *see*-kre-se, concealment from the observation of others; privacy; retirement; seclusion; fidelity to a secret; the habit of keeping secrets.

SECRET, *a.* *see*-kret, concealed from notice; private; unknown; occult; not apparent: *n.* something studiously concealed; a thing not discovered; a silent spoken prayer; the key by which something is explained. In secret, in a private place. (O.Fr.)

SECRETAIRE, *n.* sek-re-*tayr*, an escritoire; a writing cabinet. (Fr.)

SECRETARIAL, *a.* *sek*-re-*tare*-e-al, pertaining to a secretary.

SECRETARIAT, *n.* *sek*-re-*tare*-e-at, the secretary's department. (Fr.)

SECRETARY, *n.* *sek*-re-ta-re, the official representative of a company; a confidential assistant; one who conducts a particular department of Government. Secretary bird, the African bird *Serpentarius secretarius*, with long legs, and a crest of feathers resembling, when depressed, pens stuck in the ear, the species being protected on account of its feeding mainly on snakes. (Fr. *secrétaire*.)

SECRETARYSHIP, *n.* *sek*-re-ta-re-ship, the occupation of a secretary.

SECRETE, *v.t.* se-*kreet*, to hide; to conceal; to retire from notice; to abscond; to separate from the blood; to separate from the sap [Physiol.]. Secreted. Secretes. Secreting. (Fr. *sécréter*.)

SECRETION, *n.* se-*kree*-shon, the act of secreting, specially from the blood; the fluid or matter secreted. (O.Fr.)

SECRETIONAL, *a.* se-*kree*-shon-al, pertaining to secretion.

SECRETIONARY, *a.* se-*kree*-shon-are-e, adapted for the purposes of secretion.

SECRETITIOUS, *a.* se-kre-*tish*-us, separated by secretion.

SECRETIVE, *a.* se-*kree*-tive, connected with secretion; keeping secrets.

SECRETIVENESS, *n.* se-*kree*-tiv-ness, the quality of being secretive.

SECRETLY, *ad.* *see*-kret-le, without the knowledge of others; privately.

SECRETNESS, *n.* *see*-kret-ness, the state of being secret.

SECRETORY, *a.* se-*kree*-tor-e, forming secretions.

SECT, *n.* sekt, a body of persons united in the same tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, and constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of others; a school; a dissenting denomination. (Fr. *secte*.)

SECTARIAL, *a.* sek-*tare*-e-al, distinctive of a sect. Sectarial mark, the symbol worn on the forehead by the natives of India.

SECTARIAN, *a.* sek-*tare*-e-an, pertaining or peculiar to a sect: *n.* one of a sect, specially of a religious party which has separated itself from a church.

SECTARIANISM, *n.* sek-*tare*-e-an-izm, a sectarian spirit or tendency; sectarian views; adherence or devotion to a sect.

SECTARIANIZE, *v.t.* sek-*tare*-e-an-ize, to affect with sectarianism. Sectarianized. Sectarianizes. Sectarianizing.

SECTARY, *n.* *sek*-ta-re, one who belongs to a sect; a sectarian. (Fr. *sectaire*.)

SECTILE, *a.* *sek*-tile, capable of being cut into slices with a knife. (L. *sectilis*.)

SECTION, *n.* *sek*-shon, the act of cutting or separating by cutting; a part separated from the rest; a division; a distinct portion; the subdivision of a chapter; a distinct part of a city, country or people; a square mile of public lands (in America); the representation of an object, as a building or machine, cut asunder vertically; the intersection of one surface with another, or of a surface with a solid [Geom.]. (Fr.)

SECTION, *n.* *sek*-shon, the § used as a reference mark.

SECTION, *n.* *sek*-shon, an exposure of geological structure; a representation of the earth's crust on any given line.

SECTIONAL, *a.* *sek*-shon-al, pertaining to a section; made up of sections.

SECTIONALISM, *n.* *sek*-shon-al-izm, party spirit.

SECTIONALLY, *ad.* *sek*-shon-al-le, in a sectional manner.

SECTOR, *n.* *sek*-tor, the part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the intercepted arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle [Geom.]; a mathematical instrument for determining a fourth proportional. (L.)

SECULAR, *a.* *sek*-yew-lar, pertaining to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; persisting through the ages; not bound by monastic vows or rules; coming or observed once in a century or an age: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a church

official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. (Fr. *séculier.*)

SECULARISM, *n.* *sek*-yew-lar-izm, secularity; the principles of the Secularists.

SECULARIST, *n.* *sek*-yew-lar-ist, a disbeliever in traditional theology.

SECULARITY, *n.* sek-yew-*lar*-re-te, worldliness; supreme attention to things of the present life. (Fr. *sécularité.*)

SECULARIZE, *v.t.* *sek*-yew-lar-ize, to make secular; to convert from religious to secular use; to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; to make worldly or unspiritual. **Secularized. Secularizes. Secularizing.**

SECULARIZATION, *n.* *sek*-yew-lar-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of secularizing.

SECULARLY, *ad.* *sek*-yew-lar-le, in a secular manner.

SECULARNESS, *n.* *sek*-yew-lar-ness, the quality of being secular.

SECUND, *a.* *see*-kund, unilateral [Bot.]. (L. *secundus.*)

SECUNDINE, *n.* se-*kund*-een, the second coat of an ovule [Bot.]; the after-birth. (Fr. *secondine.*)

SECURE, *a.* se-*kewr*, free from danger of being taken; free from fear or danger; safe; undisturbed; unalarmed; confident; careless; certain; *v.t.* to guard effectually from danger; to make safe; to ensure the payment of a debt, or the fulfilment of a bond; to make certain; to confine effectually; to ensure; to make fast. **Secured. Secures. Securing.** (L. *securus.*)

SECURELY, *ad.* se-*kewr*-le, in a secure manner.

SECURENESS, *n.* se-*kewr*-ness, the state of being secure; safety; security.

SECURER, *n.* se-*kew*-rer, he who or that which secures.

SECURIFORM, *a.* se-*kew*-re-form, having the form of an axe. (L. *securis*, an axe, and *forma*, shape.)

SECURITE, *n.* *sek*-yew-rite, ammonium nitrate and oxalate with nitro-benzene, an explosive used in mines which does not ignite fire-damp. (L. *securus.*)

SECURITY, *n.* se-*kew*-re-te, state of being or feeling secure; protection; effectual defence or safety from danger of any kind; a pledge; a bond; a certificate; one who becomes surety; an evidence of debt or of property; something given or done to secure peace or good behaviour. (Fr. *securité.*)

SEDAN, *n.* se-*dan*, a covered chair used as a carriage for one person, borne on two poles by two men. (Invented at Sedan, in France.)

SEDATE, *a.* se-*date*, composed; calm; serious. (L. *sedatus*, calmed.)

SEDATELY, *ad.* se-*date*-le, in a sedate manner.

SEDATENESS, *n.* se-*date*-ness, calmness of mind; composure; tranquillity.

SEDATIVE, *a.* *sed*-a-tiv, allaying irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* a medicine which allays irritability and assuages pain [Med.]. (Fr. *sédatif.*)

SEDENT, *a.* *see*-dent, sitting; inactive; quiet. (L. *sedens*, sitting.)

SEDENTARILY, *ad.* *sed*-en-ta-re-le, in a sedentary manner.

SEDENTARINESS, *n.* *sed*-en-ta-re-ness, the quality of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY, *a.* *sed*-en-ta-re, accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting; passed for most part in sitting; inactive; sluggish; not migratory: *n.* one of a group of spiders which remain motionless until their prey is entangled in their web. (Fr. *sédentaire.*)

SEDERUNT, *n.* se-*deer*-unt, a sitting of a court; a meeting. (L. they sat.)

SEDGE, *n.* sej, a plant of the genus *Carex*, allied to the grasses but having an angular stem. **Cotton sedge,** a plant of the genus *Eriophorum.* (A.S. *secg.*)

SEDGE, *n.* sej, a flock of herons; a siege.

SEDGE-WARBLER, *n.* *sej*-wawr-bler, a warbler which inhabits the reedy banks of rivers, the sedge wren, *Acrocephalus schœnobœnus.*

SEDGY, *a.* *sej*-e, overgrown with sedges.

SEDILIA, *n.pl.* se-*dil*-e-ah, three seats within the altar rails provided originally for the celebrant of the mass and his assistants. (L.)

SEDIMENT, *n.* *sed*-e-ment, the matter which subsides to the bottom of liquor; lees; dregs. (L. *sedimentum.*)

SEDIMENTARY, *a.* *sed*-e-*ment*-a-re, pertaining to or formed of sediment.

SEDIMENTATION, *n.* *sed*-e-men-*tay*-shon, deposition of sediment.

SEDITION, *n.* se-*dish*-on, a factious commotion, or a tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to law; anything tending to provoke such opposition; incipient insurrection. (O.Fr.)

SEDITIONARY, *n.* se-*dish*-on-a-re, an inciter of sedition.

SEDITIOUS, *a.* se-*dish*-us, pertaining to or of the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition; guilty of sedition. (Fr. *séditieux.*)

SEDITIOUSLY, *ad.* se-*dish*-us-le, in a seditious manner.

SEDITIOUSNESS, *n.* se-*dish*-us-ness, the state of being seditious.

SEDUCE, *v.t.* se-*dewce*, to draw aside or entice from rectitude and duty; to entice to a surrender of chastity. **Seduced. Seduces. Seducing.** (L. *seduco*, lead.)

SEDUCEMENT, *n.* se-*dewce*-ment, the act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce.

SEDUCER, *n.* se-*dewce*-er, one who seduces; specially one who induces an unmarried woman to surrender her chastity; that which seduces.

SEDUCIBLE, *a.* se-*dew*-se-bl, capable of being seduced.

SEDUCINGLY, *ad.* se-*dew*-sing-le, in a seducing manner.

SEDUCTION, *n.* se-*duk*-shon, the act of seducing; the crime of inducing an unmarried woman to surrender her chastity. (O.Fr.)

SEDUCTIVE, *a.* se-*duk*-tiv, tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

SEDUCTIVELY, *ad.* se-*duk*-tiv-le, in a seductive manner.

SEDULITY, *n.* se-*dew*-le-te, sedulousness; assiduity. (O.Fr. *sedulite.*)

SEDULOUS, *a.* *sed*-yew-lus, assiduous; steadily industrious; steady and persevering in business and endeavour. (L. *sedulus.*)

SEDULOUSLY, *ad.* *sed*-yew-lus-le, in a sedulous manner.

SEDULOUSNESS, *n.* *sed*-yew-lus-ness, the quality of being sedulous.

SEE, *n.* see, a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. **Holy See,** the authority of the pope or court of Rome. (L. *sedes*, a seat.)

SEE, *v.t.* see, to perceive by the eye; to observe; to take care; to discover; to converse or have intercourse with; to visit; to attend; to feel; to experience; to perceive: *v.i.* to have the power of sight or of perceiving; to discern; to examine; to be attentive; to have full understanding. **Saw. Seeing. Seen. Sees.** (A.S. *seon.*)

SEEABLE, *a.* *see*-a-bl, able to be seen.

SEED, *n.* seed, that which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species; the fertilized ovule in flowering plants; the male fertilizing fluid; semen; milt; that from which anything springs; first principle; original; principle of production; progeny; offspring; race; generation: *v.t.* to sow; to sprinkle with seed: *v.i.* to grow to maturity; to bring forth or shed seed. **Seeded. Seeding. Seeds.** (A.S. *sæd.*)

SEEDBED, *n.* *seed*-bed, ground prepared for seed to be sown in it.

SEEDBUD, *n.* *seed*-bud, the germ of the fruit.

SEED-CAKE, *n.* *seed*-kake, a sweet cake containing caraway seeds, *Carum carui.*

SEEDCOAT, *n.* *seed*-kote, the outer coat of a seed.

SEED-CORN, *n.* *seed*-korn, corn for seed.

SEEDED, *a.* *seed*-ed, bearing seed; scattered with seed.

SEED-FIELD, *n.* *seed*-feeld, a field in which to sow; a field in which to grow plants for seed.

SEED-GRAIN, *n.* *seed*-grain, corn or grain for seed.

SEEDILY, *ad.* *seed*-e-le, shabbily.

SEEDINESS, *n.* *seed*-e-ness, the state of being seedy.

SEED-LAC, *n.* *seed*-lak, the resin lac dried.

SEEDLEAF, *n.* *seed*-leef, a cotyledon [Bot.].

SEEDLESS, *a.* *seed*-less, without seeds.

SEEDLING, *a.* *seed*-ling, reared from the seed: *n.* a plant reared from the seed; a young plant for transplanting.

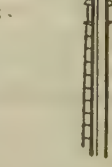
SEEDLOBE, *n.* *seed*-lobe, the lobe of a seed.

SEED-LOP, *n.* *seed*-lop, a vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be sown.

SEED-PEARL, *n.* *seed*-perl, a small pearl.

SEEDPLOT, *n.* *seed*-plot, the ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplantation.
SEEDSMAN, *n.* *seedz*-man, a dealer in seeds of plants; one who sows them.
SEEDTIME, *n.* *seed*-time, the season proper for sowing.
SEEDVESSEL, *n.* *seed*-ves-sel, the pericarp which contains the seeds.
SEEDY, *a.* *seed*-e, abounding with seeds; run to seed; having the flavour of weeds; poor and miserable-looking; shabby; out of health.
SEEING, *conj.* *see*-ing, since; it being so.
SEEK, *v.t.* seek, to go in search of; to look for; to ask for; to resort to: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; to endeavour. **Seeking. Seeks. Sought.** (A.S. *secan.*)
SEEKER, *n.* *seek*-er, one who seeks; an inquirer; one of a sect which professed to have no determinate religion, but to be in quest of one.
SEEL, *v.t.* seel, to close the eyes of. **Seeled. Seeling. Seels.** (L. *cilium*, an eye-lash.)
SEEM, *v.i.* seem, to appear; to have the appearance of. **Seemed. Seeming. Seems.** (A.S. *seman*, to suit.)
SEEMER, *n.* *seem*-er, one who has an appearance or semblance.
SEEMING, *a.* *seem*-ing, appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not; specious: *n.* appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance; opinion.
SEEMINGLY, *ad.* *seem*-ing-le, in appearance.
SEEMINGNESS, *n.* *seem*-ing-ness, fair appearance; plausibility.
SEEMLINESS, *n.* *seem*-le-ness, the state of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety.
SEEMLY, *ad.* *seem*-le, in a suitable manner: *a.* becoming; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable. (Ice. *sæmiligr.*)
SEEN, seen, *pp.* of see.
SEEP, *v.i.* seep, to ooze away; to drain away. **Seeped. Seeping. Seeps.** (A.S. *sipian*, soak away.)
SEEPAGE, *n.* *seep*-aje, that which seeps.
SEER, *n.* sere, an Indian kilogramme. (Hind.)
SEER, *n.* sere, one who sees; one gifted with prophetic vision or insight.
SEERSHIP, *n.* *sere*-ship, the rank or occupation of a seer.
SEE-SAW, *n.* *see*-saw, a reciprocating vertical motion at both ends; a game among children, in which two, seated each on an end of a board supported in the centre, move alternately up and down: *a.* moving up and down or to and fro: *v.i.* to move with a reciprocating motion. **See-sawed. See-sawing. See-saws.**
SEETHE, *v.t.* seethe, to boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; to soak: *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition. **Seethed. Seethes. Seething. Sod. Sodden.** (A.S. *seothan*, boil.)
SEETHER, *n.* *seethe*-er, a pot for boiling things.
SEG, *n.* seg, a bullock. (Dial. Eng.)
SEGGAR, *n.* *seg*-gar, a case of fire-clay used by potters to protect delicate articles from the violent action of the fire; a saggar. (Abbrev. of *safeguard.*)
SEGMENT, *n.* *seg*-ment, a piece cut off; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane [Geom.]. (L. *segmentum.*)
SEGMENT, *v.i.* seg-*ment*, to divide into segments. **Segmented. Segmenting. Segments.**
SEGMENTAL, *a.* seg-*ment*-al, pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment.
SEGMENTARY, *a.* seg-*ment*-a-re, segmental.
SEGMENTATION, *n.* *seg*-men-*tay*-shon, a dividing into segments.
SEGNO, *n.* *seg*-no, a mark of repetition, thus 𝄋 [Mus.]. (It.)
SEGREGATE, *a.* *seg*-re-gate, separate or select: *v.t.* to separate from others; to set apart: *v.i.* to separate. **Segregated. Segregates. Segregating.** (L. *segregatus.*)
SEGREGATION, *n.* *seg*-re-*gay*-shon, separation from others.
SEICHE, *n.* saysh, a periodical change of level in the surface of a lake. (Fr. *sèche.*)
SEIDLITZ, *n.* *sed*-lits, a saline mineral water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia. **Seidlitz powder**, a mixture composed of tartrate of potash and soda, with bi-carbonate of soda in one paper and tartaric acid in another.
SEIGNEUR, *n.* *sane*-yer, a seignior. (Fr.)
SEIGNEURIAL, *a.* sen-*yew*-re-al, manorial; independent.
SEIGNIOE, *n.* *seen*-yur, a feudal lord; the lord of the manor. **The Grand Seignior**, the Sultan. (Fr. *seigneur.*)
SEIGNIORAGE, *n.* *seen*-yur-aje, a royal prerogative by which the sovereign anciently claimed a percentage on all the gold and silver brought to the Mint for coinage; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value [Comm.]; a royalty.
SEIGNIORIAL, *a.* sen-*yore*-e-al, seigneurial.
SEIGNIORIZE, *v.t.* *seen*-yur-ize, to lord over. **Seigniorized. Seigniorizes. Seigniorizing.**
SEIGNIORY, *n.* *seen*-yo-re, a lordship; a manor. (Fr. *seigneurie.*)
SEINE, *n.* sane, a draught net for catching fish: *v.t.* to fish with a seine. **Seined. Seining. Seines.** (Fr.)
SEINER, *n.* *sane*-er, one who fishes with a seine; a seining boat.
SEISE, *v.t.* seez, to take possession. **Seised. Seises. Siesing.**
SEISED, *a.* seezd, possessed of.
SEISIN, *n.* *see*-zin, seizin. (O.Fr.)
SEISMAL, *a.* *size*-mal, seismic.
SEISMIC, *a.* *size*-mic, pertaining to earthquakes. (Gr. *seismos*, earthquake.)
SEISMOGRAPH, *n.* *size*-mo-graf, an earthquake register. (Fr. *séismos*, and *grapho*, write.)
SEISMOGRAPHIC, *a.* *size*-mo-*graf*-ik, pertaining to seismography.
SEISMOGRAPHY, *n.* size-*mog*-raf-e, an account of earthquakes.
SEISMOLOGIST, *n.* size-*mol*-o-gist, one versed in seismology.
SEISMOLOGY, *n.* size-*mol*-o-je, the science of earthquakes. (Gr. *seismos*, and *logos*, science.)
SEISMOMETER, *n.* size-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the intensity and indicating the direction of an earthquake. (Gr. *seismos*, and *metron*, measure.)
SEISMOSCOPE, *n.* *size*-mo-skope, a seismometer.
SEIZABLE, *a.* *seez*-a-bl, liable to be taken.
SEIZE, *v.t.* seez, to grasp suddenly; to take possession of by force, with or without right; to take hold of; to fasten; to apprehend: *v.i.* to stick fast; to adhere [Machinery]. **Seized. Seizes. Seizing.** (Fr. *saisir.*)
SEIZER, *n.* *seez*-er, one who seizes.
SEIZIN, *n.* *seez*-in, possession; the act of taking possession; the thing possessed [Law].
SEIZING, *n.* *seez*-ing, the binding of two ropes together with yarn; the yarns used for binding them.
SEIZLING, *n.* *seez*-ling, a freshwater fish, the carp.
SEIZOR, *n.* *see*-zor, one who takes possession [Law].
SEIZURE, *n.* *seez*-yur, the act of seizing; taking possession by force; the act of taking by warrant; the thing seized; grasp; possession.
SEJANT, *a.* *see*-jant, seated like a cat, with the fore-feet straight [Her.]. (O.Fr. *seant.*)
SEJUGOUS, *a.* *see*-joo-gus, having six pairs of leaflets, as a pinnate leaf [Bot.]. (L. *sejugis*, a team of six horses.)
SEJUNCTION, *n.* se-*junk*-shon, the act of disjoining; separation.
SELACHIAN, *a.* se-*lake*-yan, pertaining to sharks. (Gr. *selachos*, shark.)
SELAH, *n.* *see*-la, in the Psalms, a word supposed to be a musical direction, probably forte. (Heb.)
SELAMLIK, *n.* se-*lahm*-lik, the men's apartments in a Mohammedan house. (Turk.)
SELDOM, *ad.* *sel*-dom, rarely; not often. (A.S. *seldum.*)
SELDOMNESS, *n.* *sel*-dom-ness, rareness; infrequency.
SELECT, *a.* se-*lekt*, choice; preferable; more valuable or excellent than others: *v.t.* to choose; to take by preference from among others; to pick out. **Selected. Selecting. Selects.** (L. *selectus*, gathered.)
SELECTED, *a.* se-*lekt*-ed, chosen.
SELECTEDLY, *ad.* se-*lekt*-ed-le, with care in selection.
SELECTION, *n.* se-*lek*-shon, the act of selecting; a number of things selected. **Natural selection**, the survival of the animals and plants most fitted to live on under changed conditions of existence. (L. *selectio.*)
SELECTIVE, *a.* se-*lek*-tiv, capable of selecting; tending to select.

SELECTNESS, *n.* se-*lekt*-ness, the state of being select.
SELECTOR, *n.* se-*lekt*-or, one who chooses from a number; one who takes up a portion of Crown land and makes annual payments to acquire the freehold [Austral.].
SELENATE, *n.* *sel*-e-nate, a salt of selenic acid.
SELENIC, *a.* se-*len*-ik, pertaining to selenium. Selenic acid, a compound of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen. Selenious acid, a compound with only two of oxygen. (Gr. *selēne*, moon.)
SELENIDE, *n.* se-*leen*-ide, a compound of selenium.
SELENIFEROUS, *a.* *sel*-en-*if*-er-us, containing selenium. (L. *selenium*, and *fero*, bear.)
SELENITE, *n.* *sel*-e-nite, a transparent variety of sulphate of lime; gypsum.
SELENITIC, *a.* *sel*-e-nit-ik, pertaining to selenite, or gypsum.
SELENIUM, *n.* se-*lee*-ne-um, the chemical element Se. (Gr. *selēne*, the moon.)
SELENODONT, *a.* se-*leen*-o-dont, having teeth with crescent-shaped ridges on the crown. (Gr. *selēne*, and *odontos*, tooth.)
SELENOGRAPHIC, *a.* *see*-le-no-*graf*-ik, pertaining to selenography.
SELENOGRAPHY, *n.* *sel*-e-*nog*-ra-fe, a description of the moon. (Gr. *selēne*, the moon, and *grapho*, write.)
SELENOLOGY, *n.* *sel*-e-*nol*-o-je, the science of the moon. (Gr. *selēne*, and *logos*, science.)
SELENOTROPIC, *a.* se-*leen*-o-*trop*-ik, turning towards the moon.
SELENURET, *n.* se-*len*-yew-ret, selenide.
SELF, *n.* self: *pl.* **Selves,** one's own person; individual identity; personal interest; selfishness: *a.* very; particular; same; united by present usage to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, as myself, himself. (A.S.)
SELF-ABANDONMENT, *n.* *self*-a-*ban*-don-ment, disregard of self.
SELF-ABASEMENT, *n.* *self*-a-*base*-ment, abasement of self.
SELF-ABSORBED, *a.* *self*-ab-*sorbd*, deep in thought.
SELF-ABUSE, *n.* self-a-*buse*, abuse of one's faculties or powers; masturbation.
SELF-ACTING, *a.* self-*ak*-ting, acting of itself.
SELF-ANNIHILATION, *n.* *self*-an-*ni*-il-*ay*-shon, annihilation of self before God.
SELF-APPLAUSE, *n.* *self*-ap-*plauze*, self-praise.
SELF-ASSERTION, *n.* *self*-as-*ser*-shon, presumptuous assertion of one's self or one's claims.
SELF-BINDER, *n.* self-*bind*-er, an automatic binding machine.
SELF-COLOURED, *a.* *self*-*kul*-lerd, of the natural colour.
SELF-COMMAND, *n.* *self*-kom-*mahnd*, self-control.
SELF-COMPLACENT, *a.* *self*-kom-*play*-sent, having an air of satisfaction with one's self.
SELF-CONCEIT, *n.* *self*-kon-*seet*, a high opinion of one's self.
SELF-CONSCIOUS, *a.* self-*kon*-shus, conscious of self; conscious of self as regarded by others.
SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* self-*kon*-shus-ness, the consciousness of an external world and of ourselves as related thereto; self-conscious state.
SELF-CONTAINED, *a.* *self*-kon-*taynd*, wrapped in self; complete in itself.
SELF-CONTROL, *n.* *self*-kon-*trohl*, restraint over self.
SELF-DEFENCE, *n.* *self*-de-*fence*, boxing; defence of one's self.
SELF-DENIAL, *n.* *self*-de-*ni*-al, forbearance from gratifying one's own desires.
SELF-DESTRUCTION, *n.* *self*-de-*struk*-shon, suicide.
SELF-EVIDENT, *a.* self-*ev*-e-dent, evident of itself; evident without proof.
SELF-EXISTENCE, *n.* *self*-eg-*zist*-ence, the state of being self-existent.
SELF-EXISTENT, *a.* *self*-eg-*zist*-ent, existing by itself and independently of others.
SELF-GOVERNMENT, *n.* self-*guv*-ern-ment, government of self; the government of a people by themselves.
SELF-HEAL, *n.* *self*-heel, the labiate plant, *Prunella vulgaris*.
SELF-HELP, *n.* *self*-help, unaided effort; learning without a master; paying for one's own education.
SELFISH, *a.* *self*-ish, regardful of one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in one's action by regard to private advantage.
SELFISHLY, *ad.* *self*-ish-le, in a selfish manner.
SELFISHNESS, *n.* *self*-ish-ness, the quality of being selfish; the exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.
SELFLESS, *a.* *self*-less, having no regard to self.
SELF-LOVE, *n.* *self*-luv, an instinct which prompts to the preservation of one's being and well-being.
SELF-MADE, *a.* *self-made*, risen from the ranks.
SELF-OPINIONATED, *a.* *self*-o-*pin*-yon-ay-ted, obstinate in opinion.
SELF-POSSESSED, *a.* *self*-poz-zest, composed in mind.
SELF-POSSESSION, *n.* *self*-poz-*zesh*-on, the state of being self-possessed; composure of mind.
SELF-PRAISE, *n.* *self*-praze, the praise of one's self.
SELF-REGISTERING, *a* *self-rej*-is-ter-ing, registering automatically.
SELF-RIGHTEOUS, *a.* self-*ri*-tyus, righteous in one's own regard.
SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* self-*ri*-tyus-ness, the quality of being self-righteous.
SELF-RIGHTING, *a.* self-*rite*-ing, righting itself when capsized.
SELF-SACRIFICE, *n.* *self-sak*-re-fice, sacrifice of self for the sake of others.
SELFSAME, *a.* *self*-same, the very same.
SELF-SEEKING, *a.* *self*-seek-ing, seeking one's own advantage regardless of others.
SELF-SUFFICIENCY, *n.* *self*-suf-*fish*-en-se, the quality of being self-sufficient.
SELF-SUFFICIENT, *a.* *self*-suf-*fish*-ent, having perfect confidence in one's own abilities or resources; haughty.
SELF-WILLED, *a.* *self*-willd, unyielding to the advice or wishes of others.
SELL, *n.* sel, a hoax; a swindle: *v.i.* to hoax; to swindle. Sells. Selling. Sold.
SELL, *v.t.* sel, to transfer property to another for an equivalent in money; to part with for a price; to betray or deliver up for reward; to part with; to deceive: *v.i.* to practise selling; to be sold. Sells. Selling. Sold. (A.S. *sellan*, to deliver.)
SELLABLE, *a.* *sel*-a-bl, saleable; capable of being sold.
SELLANDER, *n.* *sel*-an-der, a skin disease in a horse's hock. (Fr. *solandre*.)
SELLER, *n.* *sel*-ler, one who sells; a vendor.
SELTZER, *n.* *selt*-zer, a mildly stimulant mineral water, natural or artificial, containing several carbonates and carbonic acid. (Oberselters, in Nassau.)
SELTZOGENE, *n.* *selts*-o-jene, an invention in household use for making aerated waters from powders. (Fr. *selzogène*.)
SELVAGE, *n.* *sel*-vaje, the selvedge.
SELVAGEE, *n.* *sel*-va-jee, a kind of skein of rope yarns used for stoppers [Naut.].
SELVEDGE, *n.* *sel*-vedj, the edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border. (O.Dut. *selfegge*.)
SELVEDGED, *a.* *sel*-vejd, having a selvedge.
SELVES, selvz, *pl.* of self.
SEMANTRON, *n.* se-*man*-tron, the bar of wood struck by a mallet that is used instead of a bell in the Greek church. (Gr.)
SEMAPHORE, *n.* *sem*-a-fore, a signalling apparatus, consisting of arms worked by levers such as is used on railways. (Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *phero*, bear.)
SEMAPHORIC, *a.* *sem*-a-*for*-rik, pertaining to semaphores.
SEMATIC, *a.* se-*mat*-ik, significant. (Gr. *sēma*, sign.)
SEMBLANCE, *n.* *sem*-blance, likeness; resemblance; appearance; show. (Fr.)
SEMBLANT, *a.* *sem*-blant, only seeming. (Fr. *sembler*, seem.)
SEMÉ, *a.* *sem*-ay, applied to a field or charge strewed with different objects, as stars or crosses [Her.]. (Fr. sown.)
SEMEIOGRAPHY, *n.* *see*-mi-*og*-ra-fe, a description of symptoms. (Gr. *semeion*, a sign, and *grapho*, write.)
SEMEIOLOGICAL, *a.* *see*-mi-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to semeiology or symptoms.



Semaphore.

SEMEIOLOGY, *n.* *see*-mi-*ol*-o-je, the doctrine of symptoms [Med.]; the language of signs. (Gr. *semeion*, and *logos*, science.)

SEMEIOTIC *a.* *see*-mi-*ot*-ik, relating to signs or symptoms: *pl.* the science of signs or symptoms. (Gr. *semeion*.)

SEMEN, *n.* *see*-men, seed. (L.)

SEMENCINE, *n.* *see*-men-sine, a drug composed of flower-buds of a species of *Artemisia*.

SEMESTER, *n.* se-*mes*-ter, a period of six months. (L. *semestris*.)

SEMI, *sem*-e, a Latin prefix, signifying half or partly or imperfectly.

SEMI-ANGLICIZED, *a.* *sem*-e-*ang*-le-sized, introduced from a foreign language and pronounced in an English way.

SEMI-ANNUAL, *a.* *sem*-e-*an*-yew-al, half-yearly.

SEMI-ANNULAR, *a.* *sem*-e-*an*-yew-lar, half round; semicircular.

SEMI-ARTICULATE, *a.* *sem*-e-ar-*tik*-yew-late, loose-jointed.

SEMI-ATTACHED, *a.* *sem*-e-at-*tatcht*, partially attached.

SEMI-BARBARIAN, *n.* *sem*-e-bar-*bare*-e-an, a person half-civilized.

SEMI-BARBAROUS, *a.* *sem*-e-*bar*-ba-rus, half-civilized.

SEMIBREVE, *n.* *sem*-e-breve, a musical note equal to two minims, the longest note now in general use [Mus.]. (It.)

SEMI-BULL, *n.* *sem*-e-bull, a bull of a pope with the seal blank on one side showing that it was issued before his enthronement.

SEMICIRCLE, *n.* *sem*-e-ser-kl, the half of a circle.

SEMICIRCULAR, *a.* *sem*-e-*ser*-kew-lar, having the form of half a circle.

SEMI-CIRCUMFERENCE, *n.* *sem*-e-ser-*kum*-fer-ence, half a circumference.

SEMICOLON, *n.* *sem*-e-*ko*-lon, the mark (;) used in punctuation, intermediate between a comma and a colon.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS, *a.* *sem*-e-*kon*-shus, partially conscious.

SEMI-CRYSTALLINE, *a.* *sem*-e-*kris*-tal-ine, partially crystalline.

SEMI-CYLINDER, *n.* *sem*-e-*sil*-in-der, half a cylinder longitudinally.

SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, *a.* *sem*-e-sil-*in*-dre-kal, of the shape of a half-cylinder.

SEMI-DEMISEMIQUAVER, *n.* *sem*-e-*dem*-e-*sem*-e-quave-er, the sixty-fourth of a semibreve.

SEMIDETACHED, *a.* *sem*-e-de-*tatcht*, detached on one side.

SEMIDIAMETER, *n.* *sem*-e-di-*am*-e-ter, a half-diameter; a radius.

SEMI-DIURNAL, *a.* *sem*-e-di-*urn*-al, lasting half a day; at intervals of half a day.

SEMI-FLUID, *a.* *sem*-e-*flu*-id, imperfectly fluid, as treacle.

SEMI-GLOBOSE, *a.* *sem*-e-glo-*boce*, in the shape of half a sphere.

SEMI-INDEPENDENT, *a.* *sem*-e-in-de-*pend*-ent, partially independent.

SEMILOR, *n.* *sem*-e-lor, an imitation gold.

SEMI-LUNAR, *a.* *sem*-e-*lu*-nar, having the shape of a half-moon.

SEMI-MENSTRUAL, *a.* *sem*-e-*men*-stru-al, half-monthly, like the tides.

SEMI-METAL, *n.* *sem*-e-*met*-al, a metal not malleable, as bismuth.

SEMI-METALLIC, *a.* *sem*-e-me-*tal*-ik, of the nature of a semi-metal.

SEMINAL, *a.* *sem*-e-nal, pertaining to seed; contained in seed; having the virtue of seed; radical; rudimental; original. (L. *seminalis*, relating to seed.)

SEMINALITY, *n.* *sem*-e-*nal*-e-te, the reproducing principle; the state of being seminal.

SEMINARIST, *n.* *sem*-in-a-rist, a Romish priest educated in a foreign seminary.

SEMINARY, *n.* *sem*-in-ar-e, a place of education; an academy, college or university; originally a nursery for rearing plants: *a.* seminal. (Fr. *séminaire*.)

SEMINATE, *v.t.* *sem*-in-ate, to sow; to propagate. Seminated. Seminates. Seminating.

SEMINATION, *n.* *sem*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of sowing; the natural dispersion of seeds [Bot.].

SEMINIFEROUS, *a.* *sem*-in-*if*-e-rus, producing seed. (L. *semen*, and *fero*, bear.)

SEMINIFIC, *a.* *sem*-in-*if*-ik, forming or producing seed (L. *semen*, and *facio*, make.)

SEMI-NUDE, *a.* *sem*-e-*newa*, partially naked.

SEMIOLOGY, *n.* *se*-mi-*ol*-o-je, semeiology.

SEMI-OPAL, *n.* and *a.* *sem*-e-o-pal, intermediate between opal and chalcedony.

SEMI-OPAQUE, *a.* *sem*-e-o-*pake*, partially transparent.

SEMI-ORBICULAR, *a.* *sem*-e-or-*bik*-yew lar, half globose.

SEMI-OSSEOUS, *a.* *sem*-e-*oss*-e-us, of a bony nature.

SEMI-PALMATE, *a.* *sem*-e-*pal*-mate, webbed only half-way down the toes.

SEMIPED, *n.* *sem*-e-ped, a verse of half a foot [Pros.]. (L. *semi*, and *pes*, a foot.)

SEMIPEDAL, *a.* *sem*-e-*pee*-da, containing half a foot.

SEMI-PELAGIANISM, *n.* *sem*-e-pe-*lay*-je-an-izm, a modification of Pelagianism, which credits man with a natural ability to repent and relate himself to the grace of God, which latter, however, is regarded as necessary to salvation, though free to all men.

SEMI-PELLUCID, *a.* *sem*-e-pe-*lu*-sid, nearly transparent.

SEMI-PLANTIGRADE, *a.* *sem*-e-*plant*-e-grade, partially digitigrade.

SEMIQUAVER, *n.* *sem*-e-kwa-ver, a note of half the duration of the quaver: *v.t.* to sound or sing in semiquavers [Mus.]. Semiquavered. Semiquavering. Semiquavers.

SEMI-SAVAGE, *a.* *sem*-e-*sav*-aje, partially tamed.

SEMI-SPHERIC, *a.* *sem*-e-*sfer*-rik, shaped like half a sphere.

SEMI-SPINAL, *a.* *sem*-e-*spine*-al, half spinal.

SEMITE, *n.* *see*-myte, a supposed descendant of Shem.

SEMITIC, *a.* sem-*it*-ik, pertaining to the family of languages to which Hebrew and Arabic belong, which consist of words with a preponderance of consonants, derived from triliteral roots; derived from the Semites; Jewish. (*Shem*.)

SEMITONE, *n.* *sem*-e-tone, half a tone [Mus.]. (Late L. *semitonium*.)

SEMITONIC, *a.* *sem*-e-*ton*-ik, consisting of a semitone.

SEMI-TRANSPARENT, *a.* *sem*-e-tran-*spare*-ent, imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-VITREOUS, *a.* *sem*-e-*vit*-re-us partially glassy.

SEMIVOCAL, *a.* *sem*-e-*vo*-kal, pertaining to a semi-vowel; imperfectly sounding.

SEMIVOWEL, *n.* *sem*-e-*vou*-el, a half-vowel; an articulation accompanied with an imperfect sound, as *l*.

SEMI-WEEKLY, *a.* *sem*-e-*week*-le, appearing twice a week.

SEMNOPITHECUS, *n.* *sem*-no-pe-*thee*-kus, a genus of monkeys comprising the langurs. (Gr. *semnos*, holy, and *pithekos*, ape.)

SEMOLINA, *n.* *sem*-o-*lee*-na, a substance consisting of grains found in certain wheats too hard to crush into flour and too coarse to pass through the sieve in the bolting; granules of flour; manna croup or grits. (It.)

SEMPERVIRENT, *a.* *sem*-per-*vi*-rent, always green or fresh. (L. *semper*, always, and *virens*, being green.)

SEMPERVIVUM *n.* *sem*-per-*vi*-vum, a genus of 50 species of plants including the houseleek, *S. tectorum*. (L *sempervivus*, living for ever.)

SEMPITERNAL, *a.* *sem*-pe-*ter*-nal, everlasting; eternal. (L. *sempiternus*., eternal.)

SEMPITERNITY, *n.* *sem*-pe-*ter*-ne-te, duration without end.

SEMPLICE, *ad.* *sem*-ple-che, with simplicity and chaste ness [Mus.]. (It.)

SEMPSTER, *n.* *sem*-ster a seamstress.

SEN, *n.* sen, the hundredth part of a yen or Japanese dollar. (Japanese.)

SENARMONTITE, *n.* sen-ar-*mont*-ite, an isomorphous oxide of antimony. (After H. de Senarmont, the French mineralogist.)

SENARY, *a.* *sen*-a-re, belonging to or containing six. (L. *senarius*.)

SENATE, *n.* *sen*-ate, an assembly or council of elders; an upper house of legislature; any legislative or deliberative body; the governing body of certain universities. (L. *senatus*.)

SENATOR, *n.* *sen*-a-tor, a member of a senate; a counsellor. (L.)

SENATORIAL, *a.* *sen*-a-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; entitled to elect a senator [U.S.].

SENATORIALLY, *ad.* sen-a-*tore*-e-al-le, in a senatorial manner.
SENATORSHIP, *n.* *sen*-a-tor-ship, the office or dignity of a senator.
SEND, *v.t.* send, to throw, cast or impel; to cause to be conveyed or transmitted; to cause to go; to dispatch; to commission: *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; to cause to come, or to do. Send for, to require by message to come or be brought. Send forth, to put forth; to emit. Sending. Sends. Sent. (A.S. *sendan.*)
SENDAL, *n.* *sen*-dal, a kind of thin silk or linen. (O.Fr.)
SENDER, *n.* *send*-er, one who or that which sends.
SEND-OFF, *n.* *send*-off, a friendly demonstration towards one starting on a journey.
SENECIO, *n.* se-*nee*-shе-o, a cosmopolitan genus of 1250 species of composite plants including the groundsel *S. vulgaris.* (L.)
SENEGA, *n.* *sen*-e-ga, the root of *Polygala senega* administered in cases of snake-bite; the rattlesnake-root. (*Seneca.*)
SENESCENCE, *n.* se-*nes*-sence, the state of growing old. (L. *senescens,* growing old.)
SENESCENT, *a.* se-*nes*-sent, growing old.
SENESCHAL, *n.* *sen*-e-shal, a steward or officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries who arranged matters of ceremony and feasting, as well as judged in certain cases. (O.Fr.)
SENGREEN, *n.* *sen*-green, the houseleek. (A.S. *sin-grene.*)
SENILE, *a.* *see*-nile, pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. (L. *senilis.*)
SENILITY, *n.* se-*nil*-e-te, old age; dotage.
SENIOR, *a.* *seen*-yor, elder; older in office: *n.* one older than another; one older in office; an aged person. (L. comparative of *senex,* old.)
SENIORITY, *n.* se-ne-*or*-rit-e, priority in age or in office.
SENNA, *n.* *sen*-nah, the leaves of various species of *Cassia,* used as a cathartic. (Ar.)
SENNIGHT, *n.* *sen*-nite, seven nights and days; a week.
SENNIT, *n.* *sen*-nit, a flat braided cord of from three to nine strands; flat plaited straw or fibre of five or seven strands [Naut.]. (*Seven* and *knit.*)
SENOCULAR, *a.* se-*nok*-yew-lar, having six eyes. (L. *seni,* six each, and *oculus,* an eye.)
SENSATION, *n.* sen-*say*-shon, perception by the senses; an impression on the mind or the brain by means of the senses; a feeling; a state of excited interest or feeling, or that which produces it. (Fr.)
SENSATIONAL, *a.* sen-*say*-shon-al, due to sensation or sense-perception; producing a sensation or an excited interest by highly coloured descriptions of horrors and crimes.
SENSATIONALISM, *n.* sen-*say*-shon-al-izm, the derivation of all ideas from sense-impressions; sensational writing.
SENSATIONALIST, *n.* sen-*say*-shon-al-ist, an upholder of sensationalism.
SENSE, *n.* sence, the faculty of perceiving what is external by means of impressions on an organ; sensation; perception by the senses; perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment; sensibility; understanding; reason; conviction; moral perception; meaning. (Fr. *sens.*)
SENSELESS, *a.* *sence*-less, wanting the faculty of perception; unfeeling; unreasonable; foolish; stupid; contrary to reason; unconscious; wanting sensibility.
SENSELESSLY, *ad.* *sence*-less-le, in a senseless manner.
SENSELESSNESS, *n.* *sence*-les-ness, the quality of being senseless; stupidity; absurdity.
SENSIBILITY, *n.* sen-se-*bil*-e-te, susceptibility of impressions, of sensation, or of feeling; delicacy of feeling; actual feeling; capacity of being sensitive or easily affected. (Fr. *sensibilité.*)
SENSIBLE, *a.* *sen*-se-bl, perceptible by the senses or by the mind; having sense or perception; having moral perception; easily affected; intelligent; discerning; containing good sense or sound reason. (Fr.)
SENSIBLENESS, *n.* *sen*-se-bl-ness, the quality of being sensible.
SENSIBLY, *ad.* *sen*-sib-le, in a sensible manner.
SENSIFIC, *a.* sen-*sif*-ik, producing sensation. (Late L. *sensificus.*)
SENSIGENOUS, *a.* sen-*sij*-e-nus, causing sensation.
SENSITIVE, *a.* *sen*-se-tiv, having sense or feeling; easily affected; having feelings easily affected; pertaining to the senses or to sensation; that affects the senses. (Fr. *sensitif.*)
SENSITIVELY, *ad.* *sen*-se-tiv-le, in a sensitive manner.
SENSITIVENESS, *n.* *sen*-se-tiv-ness, the state of being sensitive.
SENSITIVE-PLANT, *n.* *sen*-se-tiv-plahnt, a species of the genus *Mimosa,* so called from the shrinking of its leaves on being touched.
SENSITIVITY, *n.* *sen*-se-*tiv*-e-te, sensitiveness.
SENSITIZE, *v.t.* *sen*-se-tize, to render sensitive [Phot.]. Sensitized. Sensitizes. Sensitizing.
SENSITOMETER, *n.* *sen*-sit-*om*-e-ter, an apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of photographic films. (*Sensitive,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.)
SENSORIAL, *a.* sen-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to the sensorium.
SENSORIUM, *n.* sen-*sore*-e-um, the nervous system as susceptible of sensations. (Late L.)
SENSORY, *a.* *sen*-so-re, pertaining to the sensorium.
SENSUAL, *a.* *sen*-shu-al, pertaining to the senses; consisting in sense or depending on it; affecting the senses or derived from them; carnal; not spiritual; devoted to the gratification of sense; voluptuous; lewd. (Late L. *sensualis.*)
SENSUALISM, *n.* *sen*-shu-al-izm, a state of subjection to sensual feelings or passions; the derivation of the intellect from sense.
SENSUALIST, *n.* *sen*-shu-al-ist, one given to the indulgence of appetite; a voluptuary; one who believes in sensualism.
SENSUALISTIC, *a.* *sen*-shu-al-*is*-tik, pertaining to sensualism.
SENSUALITY, *n.* *sen*-shu-*al*-e-te, gratification of the appetites. (Fr. *sensualité.*)
SENSUALIZATION, *n.* *sen*-shu-al-i-*zay*-shon, state of being sensualized.
SENSUALIZE, *v.t.* *sen*-shu-al-ize, to make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications. Sensualized. Sensualizes. Sensualizing.
SENSUALLY, *ad.* *sen*-shu-al-le, in a sensual manner.
SENSUALNESS, *n.* *sen*-shu-al-ness, the state of being sensual.
SENSUOUS, *a.* *sen*-shu-us, pertaining to the senses as such; appealing to the senses; affected and moved by the senses; full of passion. (L. *sensus.*)
SENSUOUSLY, *ad.* *sen*-shu-us-le, in a sensuous manner.
SENSUOUSNESS, *n.* *sen*-shu-us-ness, the quality of being sensuous.
SENT, sent, *p.* and *pp.* of send.
SENTENCE, *n.* *sen*-tence, an opinion; judgment pronounced; judicial decision; a maxim; a number of words containing complete sense [Gram.]; a short saying: *v.t.* to pronounce judgment on; to doom. Sentenced. Sentences. Sentencing. (L. *sententia.*)
SENTENTIAL, *a.* sen-*ten*-shal, comprised in a sentence; pertaining to a sentence or full period. (L. *sententialis.*)
SENTENTIALLY, *ad.* sen-*ten*-shal-le, by means of sentences.
SENTENTIOUS, *a.* sen-*ten*-shus, abounding with sentences, axioms and maxims; terse and pithy in expression. (Fr. *sentencieux.*)
SENTENTIOUSLY, *ad.* sen-*ten*-shus-le, in a sententious manner.
SENTENTIOUSNESS, *n.* sen-*ten*-shus-ness, the quality of being sententious; pithiness of expression with brevity.
SENTIENCY, *n.* *sen*-she-en-se, the state of being sentient.
SENTIENT, *a.* *sen*-she-ent, having the faculty of perception: *n.* one who perceives; a sentient being. (L. *sentiens.*)
SENTIENTLY, *ad.* *sen*-she-ent-le, in a sentient manner.
SENTIMENT, *n.* *sen*-te-ment, thought prompted by emotion; sensibility; feeling; prevailing or pervading feeling; the sense contained in words; a maxim; a toast conveying some wish; a toast; opinion; notion; judgment. (Fr.)
SENTIMENTAL, *a.* *sen*-te-*ment*-al, abounding with sentiment or reflections; swayed by sentiment, generally to excess; affecting sensibility.

SENTIMENTALISM, *n.* *sen*-te-*ment*-al-izm, sentimentality.
SENTIMENTALIST, *n.* *sen*-te-*ment*-al-ist, one who affects sentiment, fine feeling or unusual sensibility.
SENTIMENTALITY, *n.* *sen*-te-ment-*al*-et-e, affectation of fine feeling or acute sensibility.
SENTIMENTALIZE, *v.i.* *sen*-te-*ment*-al-ize, to affect sensibility. Sentimentalized. Sentimentalizes. Sentimentalizing.
SENTIMENTALLY, *ad.* *sen*-te-*ment*-al-le, in a sentimental manner.
SENTINEL, *n.* *sen*-te-nel, a soldier on guard. (Fr. *sentinelle.*)
SENTRY, *n.* *sen*-tre, a sentinel; a watch; guard; duty of a sentinel. (O.Fr. *sentrie.*)
SENTRY-BOARD, *n.* *sen*-tre-bord, the platform for the sentry outside a ship's gangway.
SENTRY-BOX, *n.* *sen*-tre-boks, a box to shelter a sentinel at his post.
SENTRY-GO, *n.* *sen*-tre-go, sentry duty.
SENZA, *prep.* *sen*-za, without; as *senza rigore*, not in strict time [Mus.]. (It.)
SEPAL, *n.* *sep*-al or *see*-pal, a leaf of the calyx, the outer whorl of the perianth [Bot.]. (Fr. *sépale.*)
SEPALINE, *a.* *sep*-al-ine, relating to a sepal.
SEPALODY, *n.* se-*pal*-o-de, the reversion of petals to sepals.
SEPALOID, *a.* *sep*-a-loyd, like a sepal.
SEPARABILITY, *n.* *sep*-a-ra-*bil*-e-te, separableness.
SEPARABLE, *a.* *sep*-a-ra-bl, that can be separated.
SEPARABLENESS, *n.* *sep*-a-ra-bl-ness, the quality of being separable.
SEPARABLY, *ad.* *sep*-a-rab-le, in a separable manner.
SEPARATE, *a.* *sep*-a-rate, divided from the rest; disconnected; distinct; disconnected from the body: *v.t.* to part; to set apart from a number for a particular service; to disunite or disconnect: *v.i.* to part; to be disunited; to withdraw from each other. **Separate estate**, the property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband. **Separated.** **Separates.** **Separating.** (L. *separatus.*)
SEPARATELY, *ad.* *sep*-a-rate-le, in a separate manner.
SEPARATENESS, *n.* *sep*-a-rate-ness, the quality of being separate.
SEPARATION, *n.* *sep*-a-*ray*-shon, the act of separating; disjunction; the state of being separate; disunion; divorce. (O.Fr.)
SEPARATISM, *n.* *sep*-a-rat-izm, secession from the church on separatist principles; the principles of the Separatists.
SEPARATIST, *n.* *sep*-a-ra-tist, one who separates from; one who withdraws from the church; an advocate of decentralization; a home-ruler.
SEPARATOR, *n.* *sep*-a-ray-tor, one who or that which divides or disjoins; a machine for separating cream from milk for making butter. (Late L.)
SEPARATORY, *a.* *sep*-a-ra-tor-e, that separates: *n.* a chemical vessel for separating liquors.
SEPARATRIX, *n.* *sep*-a-ra-trix, the boundary line of the shadow on an object in the light; the decimal point; any mark that separates. (Late L.)
SEPAWN, *n.* se-*pawn*, maize-meal boiled in water. (U.S.)
SEPHARDIM, *n.pl.* se-*far*-dim, the Spanish and Portuguese branch of the Jews, as distinguished from the Polish and German Jews who are known as Ashkenazim. (Heb.)
SEPIA, *n.* *see*-pe-a, a genus of cuttle-fishes; a pigment prepared from the ink of *S. officinalis.* (Gr.)
SEPIC, *a.* *see*-pik, done in sepia.
SEPIMENT, *n.* *sep*-e-ment, a hedge; a fence; anything which separates. (L. *sepes.*)
SEPOY, *n.* *see*-poy, a native infantryman of the Indian army. (Hindu, *sipahi*, a soldier.)
SEPSIN, *n.* *sep*-sin, a ptomaine.
SEPSIS, *n.* *sep*-sis, poisoning by micro-organisms. (Gr.)
SEPT, *n.* sept, a clan in Ireland; a division of a clan in Scotland. (*Sect.*)
SEPTAN, *a.* *sept*-an, occurring every seventh day.
SEPTANGLE, *n.* *sept*-ang-gl, a figure with seven angles.
SEPTANGULAR, *a.* sept-*ang*-gu-lar, having seven angles. (L. *septem*, seven, and *angular.*)
SEPTARIA, *n.pl.* sep-*tare*-e-a, concretionary masses of argillaceous limestone or clay-ironstone [Geol.]; a genus of acephalous molluscs [Zool.]; a genus of fungi, so called from the septa of the sporidia [Bot.]. (L. *septum*, partition.)
SEPTATE, *a.* *sept*-ate, divided into compartments [Bot.]. (L. *septatus.*)
SEPTEMBER, *n.* sep-*tem*-ber, the ninth calendar month, so called as the seventh Julian month. (L.)
SEPTEMBRIST, *n.* sep-*tem*-brist, a name given to the agents of the massacre in Paris, Sept., 1792.
SEPTEMPARTITE, *a.* *sep*-tem-*par*-tite, divided into seven parts. (L. *septem*, and *pars*, a part.)
SEPTEMVIR, *n.* sep-*tem*-vir, one of seven men forming a government. (L.)
SEPTENARY, *a.* *sep*-ten-ar-e, consisting of seven. (L. *septenarius.*)
SEPTENATE, *a.* *sep*-ten-ate, having seven parts [Bot.].
SEPTENNATE, *n.* sep-*ten*-nate, a period of seven years. (L. *septennium.*)
SEPTENNIAL, *a.* sep-*ten*-ne-al, lasting seven years; occurring every seven years. (L. *septem*, and *annus*, a year.)
SEPTENNIALLY, *ad.* sep-*ten*-e-al-le, once in seven years.
SEPTENTRION, *a.* sep-*ten*-tre-on, northern: *n.* the north or northern regions. (L. *septentrio*, the north.)
SEPTENTRIONAL, *a.* sep-*ten*-tre-o-nal, northern.
SEPTENTRIONALLY, *ad.* sep-*ten*-tre-o-nal-le, northerly.
SEPTET, *n.* *sep*-tet, a party of seven; a musical composition for seven performers. (L. *septem*, seven.)
SEPTFOIL, *n.* *sept*-foyl, a plant, the tormentil, *Potentilla tormentilla*; a figure composed of seven equal segments of a circle used in the Roman Catholic Church in symbol of the seven sacraments. (Fr. *sept*, seven, and *feuille*, a leaf.)
SEPTIC, *a.* *sep*-tik, producing sepsis; capable of causing putrefaction: *n.* a substance with this effect. (Gr. *septos*, putrid.)
SEPTICÆMIA, *n.* *sep*-te-*see*-me-a, blood-poisoning. (Gr. *septos*, and *haima*, blood.)
SEPTICÆMIC, *a.* *sep*-te-*see*-mik, producing septicæmia.
SEPTICIDAL, *a.* *sep*-te-*side*-al, splitting through the partitions. (L. *septum*, and *caedo*, cut.)
SEPTICITY, *n.* sep-*tis*-e-te, tendency to promote putrefaction.
SEPTIFARIOUS, *a.* *sep*-te-*fare*-e-us, turned seven different ways [Bot.]. (L.)
SEPTIFEROUS, *a.* sep-*tif*-er-ous, bearing septa. (L. *septum*, and *fero*, bear.)
SEPTIFLUOUS, *a.* sep-*tif*-lu-us, flowing in seven streams. (L. *septem*, and *fluo*, flow.)
SEPTIFOLIOUS, *a.* *sep*-te-*fo*-le-us, having seven leaves. (L. *septem*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
SEPTIFORM, *a.* *sep*-te-form, resembling a septum; having seven parts. (L. *septum*, and *forma*, shape.)
SEPTILATERAL, *a.* *sep*-te-*lat*-e-ral, having seven sides. (L. *septem*, and *latus*, a side.)
SEPTILLION, *n.* sep-*til*-yon, the seventh power of a million.
SEPTIMOLE, *n.* *sep*-te-mole, a group of seven notes playable in the time of four or six [Mus.].
SEPTINSULAR, *a.* sep-*tin*-su-lar, consisting of seven isles. (L. *septem*, and *insular.*)
SEPTON, *n.* *sep*-ton, that which promotes putrefaction. (Gr. *septos.*)
SEPTUAGENARIAN, *n.* *sep*-tu-a-je-*nare*-e-an, a person seventy or between seventy and eighty years of age.
SEPTUAGENARY, *a.* *sep*-tu-*aj*-e-nar-e, consisting of seventy or seventy years: *n.* a septuagenarian. (L. *septuagenarius.*)
SEPTUAGESIMA, *n.* *sep*-tu-a-*jes*-e-ma, the third Sunday before Lent, so called as roundly seventy days before Easter. (L.)
SEPTUAGESIMAL, *a.* *sep*-tu-a-*jes*-e-mal, consisting of seventy.
SEPTUAGINT, *n.* *sep*-tu-a-jint, a Greek version of the Old Testament, executed at Alexandria by, it is said, seventy translators, about 270 or 280 years B.C.: *a.* pertaining to the Septuagint. (L. *septuaginta*, seventy.)
SEPTUM, *n.* *sep*-tum: *pl.* **Septa**, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit [Bot.]; a partition which separates two cavities [Anat.]; a partition in the shell of the nautilus and its allies [Zool.] (L. an enclosure.)

SEPTUPLE, *a.* *sep*-tu-pl, seven-fold.
SEPULCHRAL, *a.* se-*pul*-kral, pertaining to burial, or to funeral monuments; as if spoken from a sepulchre; deep, hollow, solemn in sound. (L. *sepulcralis.*)
SEPULCHRE, *n.* *sep*-ul-ker, a grave; a tomb. (L. *sepulcrum.*)
SEPULTURE, *n.* *sep*-ul-ture, burial; interment. (L. *sepultura.*)
SEQUACIOUS, *a.* se-*kwa*-shus, inclined to be led; pliant; following; attendant; consecutive.
SEQUACIOUSNESS, *n.* se-*kwa*-shus-ness, the quality of being sequacious; a disposition to follow.
SEQUACITY, *n.* se-*kwas*-e-te, a following, or disposition to follow. (L. *sequax.*)
SEQUEL, *n.* *see*-kwel, that which follows; a succeeding part; consequence. (Fr. *séquelle.*)
SEQUELA, *n.* see-*kwee*-lah: *pl.* **Sequelæ,** the sequel to a disease. (L.)
SEQUENCE, *n.* *see*-kwence, a following, or that which follows; order of succession; a series; a run at cards of consecutive values in the same suit; a regular alternate succession of similar chords [Mus.]. (Fr. *séquence.*)
SEQUENT, *a.* *see*-kwent, following; succeeding. (L. *sequens,* following.)
SEQUENTIAL, *a.* se-*kwen*-shal, in succession.
SEQUENTIALLY, *ad.* se-*kwen*-shal-le, in succession.
SEQUESTER, *v.t.* se-*kwes*-ter, to separate from the owner for a time; to seize possession of property belonging to another till some claim is paid; to put aside; to remove; to withdraw or seclude: *v.i.* to decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of a husband [Law]. **Sequestered. Sequestering. Sequesters.** (L. *sequester,* a depositary.)
SEQUESTERED, *a.* se-*kwes*-terd, secluded; retired.
SEQUESTRABLE, *a.* se-*kwes*-tra-bl, that may be sequestered or separated.
SEQUESTRATE, *v.t.* se-*kwes*-trate, to sequester. **Sequestrated. Sequestrates. Sequestrating.** (Late L. *sequestratus.*)
SEQUESTRATION, *n.* se-kwes-*tray*-shon, the act of sequestering; specially the seizing of property by the state or by creditors; retirement; seclusion from society.
SEQUESTRATOR, *n.* se-kwes-*tray*-tor, one who sequesters property; one to whose keeping sequestered property is committed.
SEQUIN, *n.* *see*-kwin, a Venetian gold coin, the average value of which was 9s. 4d.; a spangle. (It. *zecchino,* from *zecca,* the Venetian Mint.)
SEQUOIA, *n.* see-*kwoi*-a, the genus of coniferous trees, formerly known as *Wellingtonia,* which includes the redwood *S. sempervirens,* and the mammoth-tree of California, *S. gigantea.* (Indian name.)
SERAC, *n.* *say*-rack, a towering mass of ice in a glacier. (Fr. from a cheese of that shape made in Switzerland.)
SERAFILE, *n.* *ser*-a-file, the last soldier in a file.
SERAGLIO, *n.* se-*ral*-yo, the palace of the sultans at donstantinople; a harem. (It. an enclosure.)
SERAI, *n.* se-*rah*-e, in the East, a place for the accommodation of travellers; a khan; a harem or palace. (Pers. a court.)
SERALBUMEN, *n.* *see*-ral-*bew*-men, albumen contained in the liquids of the body. (L. *serum* and *albumen.*)
SERANG, *n.* se-*rang,* a Lascar boatswain. (East Indian word.)
SERAPH, *n.* *ser*-af: *pl.* **Seraphs,** or **Seraphim,** an angel with six wings, mentioned only in Isaiah vi. 2 and 6. (Heb. *seraphim.*)
SERAPHIC, *a.* se-*raf*-ik, pertaining to a seraph; pure; angelic; sublime; burning or inflamed with love.
SERAPHICALLY, *ad.* se-*raf*-ek-al-le, in a seraphic manner.
SERAPHIM, *n.* *ser*-a-fim: *pl.* of seraph. (Heb.)
SERAPHINE, *n.* *ser*-a-fin, a musical wind instrument, fitted with a keyboard, wind-chest and bellows. (*Seraph.*)
SERASKIER, *n.* se-*ras*-keer, a Turkish general or commander of land forces, specially the commander-in-chief or the war minister. (Turk.)
SERBONIAN, *a.* ser-*boh*-ne-an, presenting a treacherous surface in which one sinks and is lost, and applied to a situation out of which it is difficult to free one's self; originally the name of a quagmire in Egypt in which whole armies were fabled to have been swallowed up
SERE, *a.* seer, dry; withered.
SEREIN, *n.* se-*rain,* rain falling from a cloudless sky. (Fr.)
SERENADE, *n.* *ser*-e-*nade,* music performed in the open-air on a calm night, specially by a lover to his mistress under her window, or in honour of some one; a piece of soft music: *v.t.* to entertain with nocturnal music. **Serenaded. Serenades. Serenading.** (Fr. *sérénade.*)
SERENADER, *n.* *ser*-e-*nade*-er, one who serenades.
SERENATA, *n.* *ser*-e-*nah*-ta, a piece of music on an amorous or pastoral subject. (It.)
SERENDIPITY, *n.* *ser*-ren-*dip*-e-te, the liking for old books and ornaments; the gift for finding valuable old books and objects of art by chance. (Serendib, the old name for Ceylon.)
SERENE, *a.* se-*reen,* clear and calm; placid; quiet; calm; unruffled; a form of address applied to German princes: *v.t.* to make clear and calm. **Serened. Serenes. Serening.** (L. *serenus,* clear.)
SERENELY, *ad.* se-*reen*-le, calmly.
SERENENESS, *n.* se-*reen*-ness, the state of being serene.
SERENITY, *n.* se-*ren*-e-te, sereneness; calmness; quietness; stillness; calmness of mind; evenness of temper. (Fr. *sérénité.*)
SERF, *n.* serf, a slave, in some cases the personal property of his master, in others attached to the soil, and transferable along with it. (Fr.)
SERFAGE, *n.* *serf*-age, serfdom.
SERFDOM, *n.* *serf*-dom, the condition of a serf.
SERGE, *n.* serj, a kind of twilled woollen cloth dyed in the piece. Silk serge, a twilled silk fabric. (Fr.)
SERGEANT, *n.* *sar*-jent, a non-commissioned officer in the army, in rank next above a corporal; a grade in the police next above a constable. (Fr. *sergent.*)
SERGEANT-MAJOR, *n.* *sar*-jent-*may*-jor, a military rank. **Company Sergeant-Major,** the highest non-commissioned officer in a company. **Regimental Sergeant-Major,** a warrant officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.
SERGEANTSHIP, *n.* *sar*-jent-ship, the office of a sergeant.
SERIAL, *a.* *sere*-e-al, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of a series: *n.* a periodical; a composition issued in parts periodically; a literary work appearing in instalments in successive issues of a periodical.
SERIALLY, *ad.* *sere*-e-al-le, in a series.
SERIATE, *a.* *sere*-e-ate, arranged in a series. (Late L. *seriatus.*)
SERIATELY, *ad.* *sere*-e-ate-le, in a regular series.
SERIATIM, *ad.* *sere*-e-*ay*-tim, in regular order. (L.)
SERICEOUS, *a.* se-*ris*-e-us, pertaining to or consisting of silk; silky.
SERICITE, *n.* *ser*-re-site, a talc-like variety of muscovite. (Gr. *sērikos,* silk.)
SERICULTURE, *n.* *see*-re-*kul*-tyur, the breeding of silkworms.
SERIES, *n.* *see*-re-eez *or* *sere*-eez, a connected succession of things having certain properties in common; succession; sequence; order; progression; a number of terms in succession increasing or diminishing in a certain manner. **Arithmetical series,** a series changing by addition or subtraction. **Geometrical series,** a series changing by multiplication or division [Arith. and Alg.]. (L. from *sero,* join.)
SERIF, *n.* *ser*-rif, the short line at the top and base of printing types.
SERIN, *n.* *ser*-in, a finch, *Serinus hortulanus,* of the same genus as the canary. (Fr.)
SERIO-COMIC, *a.* *sere*-e-o-*kom*-ik, having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.
SERIOUS, *a.* *sere*-e-us, grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; of weight or importance; attended with danger; gravely attentive to religious concerns. (Late L. *seriosus.*)
SERIOUSLY, *ad.* *sere*-e-us-le, in a serious manner.
SERIOUSNESS, *n.* *sere*-e-us-ness, gravity of manner or mind; earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns. (L. *serius,* grave.)
SERJEANT-AT-ARMS, *n.* *sar*-jent-at-*arms,* an officer to preserve order in a legislative assembly.
SERJEANT-AT-LAW, *n.* *sar*-jent-at-*law,* a rank, now abolished, which was the highest among barristers

and gave the privilege of exclusive audience in the Court of Common Pleas.

SERJEANTY, *n.* *sar*-jent-te, a particular kind of knight-service, due to the king only, called **Grand serjeanty.** **Petit serjeanty** was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, or a lance.

SERMON, *n.* *ser*-mon, a religious discourse based on a text. (Fr.)

SERMONEER, *n.* *ser*-mon-eer, a sermonizer.

SERMONIC, *a.* ser-*mon*-ik, like a sermon.

SERMONING, *n.* *ser*-mon-ing, preaching; discoursing.

SERMONIZE, *v.i.* *ser*-mon-ize, to preach; to inculcate rigid rules; to compose sermons. **Sermonized. Sermonizes. Sermonizing.**

SERMONIZER, *n.* *ser*-mon-ize-er, one who sermonizes.

SEROON, *n.* se-*roon*, a bale or package for dried fruit or drugs, a quantity of variable amount. (Sp. *zurron*, bag.)

SEROSITY, *n.* se-*ros*-e-te, the state of being serous; serum; a fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood.

SEROTINE, *n.* *ser*-o-tene, a species of bat, *Vesperugo serotinus.*

SEROTINOUS, *a.* se-*rot*-e-nus, appearing late. (L. *serotinus.*)

SEROUS, *a.* *see*-rus, pertaining to water; thin; watery; pertaining to serum. (L. *serum*, fluid.)

SEROW, *n.* se-*roh*, a species of Asiatic goat-antelope, of the genus *Nemorhœdus.* (Native word.)

SERPENT, *n.* *ser*-pent, a bass wind instrument in the shape of a wriggling serpent made of wooden segments covered with leather. (L. *serpens*, creeping.)

SERPENT, *n.* *ser*-pent, a reptile with an elongated scaly body, which moves by means of its ribs and scales; a snake; a subtle or malicious person.

SERPENTARIUS, *n.* *ser*-pen-*tare*-e-us, the serpent. Serpens, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. (L.)

SERPENTIFORM, *a.* ser-*pen*-te-form, serpentine; having the form of a serpent.

SERPENTINE, *a.* *ser*-pen-tine, resembling a serpent; winding like a moving serpent; spiral; having the qualities of a serpent: *n.* a hydrated silicate of magnesium produced by alteration of olivine or some other magnesian bisilicate; a rock of similar composition: *v.i.* to wind like a serpent; to meander. **Serpentine verse,** a verse which begins and ends with the same word. **Serpentined. Serpentines. Serpentining.** (Fr. *serpentin.*)

SERPENTINELY, *ad.* *ser*-pen-tine-le, in a serpentine manner.

SERPENTRY, *n.* *ser*-pen-tre, a winding like the serpent; a nest of serpents.

SERPIGO, *n.* ser-*pi*-go, a dry eruption on the skin; ringworm. (L.)

SERPIGINOUS, *a.* ser-*pij*-e-nus, affected with serpigo; creeping from one part to another.

SERPOLET, *n.* *ser*-po-let, wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum.* (Fr.)

SERPULA, *n.* *ser*-pu-la, a genus of sea worms inhabiting a calcareous tube secreted by themselves and attached to rocks and shells. (L. a tiny serpent.)

SERPULITE, *n.* *ser*-pu-lite, the fossil shell of a serpula.

SERRADILLA, *n.* ser-ra-*dil*-la, serratella.

SERRANUS, *n.* ser-*rane*-us, a genus of sea-fishes including the comber, *S. cabrilla* and the dusky perch, *S. gigas.* (L. *serra*, a saw.)

SERRATE, *a.* *ser*-rate, notched on the edge like a saw. (L. *serratus.*)

SERRATELLA, *n.* ser-ra-*tel*-la, a species of bird's-foot clover, *Ornithopus sativus.*

SERRATION, *n.* ser-*ray*-shon, formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATIROSTRAL, *a.* ser-*rate*-e-*ros*-tral, saw-billed.

SERRATURE, *n.* *ser*-ra-tewr, a notching in the edge like a saw. (Late L. *serratum*, a cutting with a saw.)

SERRIED, *a.* *ser*-rid, close together in ranks; crowded; compacted. (Fr. *serrer*, press close.)

SERRULATE, *a.* *ser*-ru-late, finely serrate; having very minute teeth or notches. (L. *serrula*, a tiny saw.)

SERTULARIA, *n.pl.* *ser*-tu-*lare*-e-a, a genus of hydrozoa, known as the sea-firs. (L. *sertum*, a wreath.)

SERULA, *n.* *ser*-ru-lah, the red-breasted merganser *Mergus serrator.* (L. a little saw.)

SERUM, *n.* *sere*-um, the thin transparent part of the blood; the thin part of milk; whey. (L.)

SERVAL, *n.* *ser*-val, the African cat *Felis serval.* (African word.)

SERVANT, *n.* *ser*-vant, one who is in the service of another; one in domestic service; one in a state of subjection; a slave; a subject; a minister; a tool; a word of civility. (Fr.)

SERVE, *n.*serv, the act of serving: *v.t.* to work for; to perform official duties to; to wait on; to submit to; to obey; to be subservient to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to requite; to manage; to assist; to bind with small yarn; to render homage or obedience and worship: *v.i.* to be a servant or slave; to be employed in labour or other business for another; to be in subjection; to perform domestic offices or public duties; to accomplish an end; to suit; to conduce; to officiate; to lead off in a game by striking a ball. **Serve an attachment,** to levy it on the person or goods by seizure. **Serve an execution,** to levy it on lands, goods or person. **Serve an office,** to discharge a public duty. **Serve a warrant,** to seize the person against whom it is issued. **Serve a writ,** to read it to the defendant. **Serve out,** to distribute in portions. **Serve up,** to prepare and present in a dish. **Served. Serves. Serving.** (Fr. *servir.*)

SERVER, *n.* *serv*-er, one who serves.

SERVICE, *n.* *serv*-is, the act of serving; performance of duty; labour for another; the business of a servant; employment as a servant; duty; worship; business; use; useful office; public worship, or office of devotion; official religious duty; a musical composition for church use; order of dishes at table; set of table-ware. **See service,** to come into actual contact with the enemy. (Fr.)

SERVICEABLE, *a.* *ser*-vis-a-bl, able or ready for service; beneficial; advantageous; useful. (O.Fr. *servisable.*)

SERVICEABLENESS, *n.* *ser*-vis-a-bl-ness, the quality of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind.

SERVICEABLY, *ad.* *ser*-vis-ab-le, in a serviceable manner.

SERVICE-BOOK, *n.* *serv*-is-book, a prayer-book for public worship.

SERVICE-LINE, *n.* *ser*-vis-line, a line across a tennis court, twenty-one feet from the net, between which and the net the service-ball must land.

SERVICE-PIPE, *n.* *serv*-is-pipe, a pipe from a main into a house.

SERVICE-TREE, *n.* *serv*-is-tree, the rosaceous tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, which has an edible fruit and is valuable for its timber, which is fine-grained and durable. (A.S. *syrf-trēow.*)

SERVIETTE, *n.* serve-e-*et*, a table-napkin. (Fr.)

SERVILE, *a.* *ser*-vile, such as beseems a slave; slavish; meanly submissive; dependent; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root [Gram.]; subserving sound, but not sounded [Gram.]: *n.* a letter that is servile [Gram.]. (Fr.)

SERVILELY, *ad.* *ser*-vile-le, in a servile manner.

SERVILENESS, *n.* *ser*-vile-ness, the quality of being servile; mean submission; slavish deference.

SERVILITY, *n.* ser-*vil*-e-te, servileness; slavishness; mean obsequiousness. (Fr. *servilité.*)

SERVING-MAID, *n.* *serv*-ing-made, a female servant; a menial.

SERVING-MAN, *n.* *serv*-ing-man, a male servant; a menial.

SERVITOR, *n.* *ser*-ve-tor, a servant; an attendant; a glass-worker's assistant; an adherent; in the University of Oxford, an undergraduate partly supported by the college funds, who had formerly to do certain servile duties in return, corresponding to a sizar at Cambridge. (Fr. *serviteur.*)

SERVITORSHIP, *n.* *ser*-ve-tor-ship, the office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, *n.* *ser*-ve-tewd, the condition of a slave; bondage; enforced labour; a state of slavish dependence. (L. *servitudo.*)

SESAME, *n.* *ses*-sa-me, an annual herbaceous plant with oily seeds, *Sesamum indicum*, the source of gingili oil or benne oil. **Open Sesame,** a ready means of resolving a difficulty; a key to unlock and penetrate a mystery, as used by Ali Baba in the Arabian Nights. (Gr. *sesamon.*)

SESAMOID, *a. ses*-a-moyd, like sesame-grains; applied to the small bones found at the articulations of the body. (Gr. *sesamon*, and *eidos*, like.)

SESBAN, *n. ses*-ban, a leguminous marsh plant, *Sesbania aculeata*, with floating roots from the base of the stem. (Ar. *saisaban*.)

SESELI, *n. ses*-e-le, meadow saxifrage, *Seseli libanotis*. (L. *seselis*.)

SESQUI, *ses*-kwe, a Latin prefix signifying a whole and a half, and specially used in chemistry to describe a compound in which two atoms of one element are combined with three of another.

SESQUIALTERA, *n. ses*-kwe-*al*-te-ra, a compound stop on the organ.

SESQUIALTERAL, *a. ses*-kwe-*al*-ter-al, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more [Math.]. (L. *sesqui*, and *alter*, another.)

SESQUIDUPLICATE, *a. ses*-kwe-*dew*-ple-kate, designating the ratio of two and a half to one. (L. *sesqui*, and *duplicate*.)

SESQUIPEDALIAN, *a. ses*-kwe-pe-*day*-le-an, containing a foot and a half; very long, said of words. (L. *sesquipedalis*.)

SESQUIPLICATE, *a.* ses-*kwip*-le-kate, designating the ratio of three to two. (L. *sesqui*, and *plico*, fold.)

SESQUITERTIAN, *a. ses*-kwe-*ter*-she-an, designating the ratio of one and one-third to one. (L. *sesqui*, and *tertius*, third.)

SESQUITONE, *n. ses*-kwe-tone, an interval of three semitones [Mus.].

SESSILE, *a. ses*-sile, without a foot-stalk [Bot.]. (L. *sessilis*.)

SESSION, *n. sesh*-on, a sitting; the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time or term of a sitting; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation of Parliament. **Brewster Sessions,** court for granting licences for the sale of alcoholic liquors. **Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland. **Kirk Session,** the lowest judicial court of the Presbyterian Church. **Petty Sessions,** court for the trial of minor offences. **Quarter Sessions,** magisterial courts held in England for the trial of minor felonies and misdemeanours. (Fr.)

SESSIONAL, *a. sesh*-on-al, pertaining to a session.

SESTERCE, *n. ses*-terce, a Roman coin, worth about 2d. **Sestertia,** money of account, equal to 1,000 sesterces. (L. *sestertius*.)

SESTET, *n.* ses-*tet*, a musical composition for six performers; a sextet [Mus.]. (It.)

SET, *v.t.* set, to place in any situation; to locate; to put; to fix; to regulate; to adapt; to plant; to stud; to point; to replace; to appoint; to bring to a fine edge; to spread: *v.i.* to pass below the horizon; to be fixed hard; to fix music to words; to congeal or concrete; to plant; to flow; to point at, as a dog; to apply one's self. **Set about,** to begin, or apply to; to fall on. **Set abroach,** to spread. **Set against,** to oppose. **Set agoing,** to cause to begin to move. **Set apart,** to separate from the rest. **Set aside,** to omit for the present; to reject. **Set at ease,** to tranquillize. **Set at naught,** to undervalue. **Set at work,** to cause to enter on work. **Set before,** to exhibit; to propose. **Set by,** to set apart. **Set by the compass,** to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass [Naut.]. **Set down,** to place upon the ground; to register. **Set eyes on,** to behold. **Set forth,** to manifest; to exhibit. **Set forward,** to advance; to begin to march. **Set free,** to release from confinement. **Set in,** to begin. **Set in order,** to reduce to method. **Set off,** to adorn; to eulogize; to mark with a printed sheet before the ink is dry. **Set on or upon,** to assault; to incite. **Set one's self,** to apply one's self. **Set one's self about,** to enter upon. **Set one's self against,** to place one's self in a state of opposition. **Set on fire,** to communicate fire to; to irritate. **Set over,** to appoint or constitute. **Set out,** to assign; to adorn; to state at large; to begin a journey. **Set right,** to put in order. **Set sail,** to commence sailing. **Set the teeth on edge,** to affect the teeth with a painful sensation. **Set to,** to apply one's self to. **Set up,** to erect; to institute; to begin business; to put into type. **Set upon,** to incite. **Set. Sets. Setting.** (A.S. *settan*.)

SET, *a.* set, regular; formal; fixed in opinion; determined; pre-determined; prescribed: *n.* a number of things of the same kind, or fitted to be used together; a number of persons associated; a number of particular things united in the formation of a whole; a young plant for growth; descent below the horizon; flow; a permanent twist; a series of games, as in tennis; build, carriage, or pose, as the set of one's head or clothes. **A dead set,** the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game; a concerted scheme to defraud; a determined endeavour. (A variant of *sect*.)

SETACEOUS, *a.* se-*tay*-shus, bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles; like a bristle. (L. *seta*, a bristle.)

SET-DOWN, *n. set*-doun, a humiliating rebuke.

SETIFEROUS, *a.* se-*tif*-er-us, producing bristles. (L. *seta*, and *fero*, bear.)

SETIFORM, *a. see*-te-form, bristle-shaped. (L. *seta*, and *forma*.)

SETIGEROUS, *a.* se-*tij*-er-us, bearing bristles. (L. *seta*, and *gero*, bear.)

SET-OFF, *n. set*-off, something which adorns; a mark from a printed sheet before the ink is dry; a counter demand; the amount which the defendant is entitled to, in reduction of the plaintiff's claim [Law.].

SETON, *n. see*-ton, a skein of cotton or silk, or a slip of india-rubber or gutta-percha, inserted in a wound to provoke and keep up an issue [Surg.]; an issue. (L. *seta*, a bristle.)

SETOSE, *a. see*-tose, setous.

SETOUS, *a. see*-tus, bristly; having the surface set with bristles. (L. *setosus*.)

SET-PIECE, *n. set*-peece, a stage scene with supporting framework.

SET-SPEECH, *n. set*-speech, a speech prepared beforehand.

SET-SQUARE, *n. set*-skware, a right-angled triangle used by draughtsmen.

SETT, *n.* set, a number of mines taken upon lease; a screw or other power used in jointing masts of ships; a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which is beyond the reach of the pile-driver.

SETTEE, *n.* set-*tee*, a seat for two or more with a back to it and both ends alike; a sofa; a single-decked vessel, with a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails. (*Settle*.)

SETTER, *n. set*-ter, one who sets, as types, or music to words; a dog for starting game, setting or crouching when it perceives the scent; one who performs the office of a setting dog, by finding persons to be plundered.

SETTERWORT, *n. set*-ter-wurt, the stinking hellebore, or bear's-foot, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

SETTING, *n. set*-ting, the act of setting; the direction of a current; the hardening of plaster or cement; a jewel mounting; a musical accompaniment; the number of eggs set under a hen.

SETTLE, *n. set*-tl, a long bench with a high back. (A.S. *setl*.)

SETTLE, *v.t. set*-tl, to place in a permanent condition; to establish; to establish in business; to pay; to marry, as a daughter; to determine; to render fixed; to make compact; to fix by gift or grant; to fix firmly; to cause to sink or subside; to compose; to ordain; to colonize; to adjust; to liquidate: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to deposit; to fix one's habitation; to marry and establish a domestic state; to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; to become calm; to adjust differences or accounts. **Settled. Settles. Settling.** (A.S. *setlan*.)

SETTLEMENT, *n. set*-tl-ment, the act of settling; a state of being settled; subsidence; a jointure; place settled; adjustment; a colony; legal residence; a mission centre in a poor neighbourhood. **Act of Settlement,** the statute of the 12th and 13th of William III, by which the crown was limited to the royal house of Hanover.

SETTLER, *n. set*-tler, one who settles in a colony; something finally decisive.

SETTLING, *n. set*-tling, the act of adjusting; a planting or colonizing; subsidence: *pl.* lees. **Settling Day,** the fortnightly pay-day on the Stock Exchange.

SET-TO, *n. set*-too, a warm debate or argument; a slang term for a fight.

SEVEN, *a.* and *n. sev*-en, six and one. **Seven Champions of Christendom,** St. George for England, St. Andrew for Scotland, St. Patrick for Ireland, St. David for Wales, St. Denis for France, St. James for Spain and St. Anthony for Italy. **Seven Churches of Asia,** Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. **Seven Deadly Sins,** Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Gluttony, Anger, Envy, Sloth. **Seven dolours,** seven sorrowful experiences in the life of the Virgin Mary. **Seven Principal Virtues,** Charity, Faith, Hope, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance. **Seven sleepers,** seven Christians of Ephesus, who were immured in a cave near the city where they fell asleep and awoke again after 200 years. **Seven stars,** the Pleiades. **Seven wise men,** seven Greek sages, Periander, Solon, Thales, Pittacus, Bias, Chilon and Cleobulus. **Seven wonders of the world,** the Pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Mausoleum, the Colossus, the Pharos at Alexandria, and the Statue of Jupiter by Phidias. (A.S. *seofon.*)

SEVEN-FOLD, *a. sev*-en-fohld, repeated seven times; with seven folds.

SEVENTEEN, *a. sev*-en-teen, seven and ten: *n.* the number seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, *a.* sev-en-*teenth*, the next after the sixteenth; the ordinal of seventeen: *n.* one of seventeen equal parts.

SEVENTH, *a. sev*-enth, the ordinal of seven: *n.* one part in seven; a dissonant interval [Mus.].

SEVENTHLY, *ad. sev*-enth-le, in the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, *a. sev*-en-te-eth, the ordinal of seventy: *n.* one part in seventy.

SEVENTY, *a. sev*-en-te, seven times ten: *n.* the Seventy; the Septuagint or its translators.

SEVEN-WHISTLER, *n.* sev-en-*whis*-sler, the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

SEVER, *v.t. sev*-er, to part or divide by violence; to separate; to disjoin; to disunite: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; to suffer disjunction. **Severed. Severing. Severs.** (Fr. *sevrer.*)

SEVERABLE, *a. sev*-er-a-bl, separable.

SEVERAL, *a. sev*-er-al, separate; distinct; a few; sundry; various; single; consisting of a number: *n.* each particular, or a small number, taken singly; an enclosed or separate place. (O.Fr.)

SEVERALITY, *n. sev*-er-*al*-e-te, each particular, singly taken.

SEVERALLY, *ad. sev*-er-al-le, separately; apart from others.

SEVERALTY, *n. sev*-er-al-te, a state of separation from the rest or from all others.

SEVERANCE, *n. sev*-er-ance, separation; the act of separating.

SEVERE, *a.* se-*veer*, rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; very strict; often, over-strict; grave; rigidly exact; sharp; biting; concise; critical. (O.Fr.)

SEVERELY, *ad.* se-*veer*-le, in a severe manner; sharply; rigorously; painfully.

SEVERENESS, *n.* se-*veer*-ness, severity.

SEVERITY, *n.* se-*ver*-e-te, the quality of being severe; harshness; rigour; austerity; extreme degree; extreme coldness. (Fr. *sévérité.*)

SEW, *v.t.* so, to unite or fasten together with thread: *v.i.* to practise sewing; to join things with stitches. **Sewed. Sewing. Sewn. Sews.** (A.S. *siwian.*)

SEWAGE, *n. sew*-aje, drainage carried off by sewers.

SEWEL, *n. sew*-el, something hung up to scare or prevent deer from entering a place; a scarecrow.

SEWELLEL, *n.* se-*well*-el, a North American rodent of the genus *Haplodon.* (Indian name.)

SEWEN, *n. sew*-en, the sewin, *Salmo cambricus*, distinguished by black crosses above the lateral line. (Probably from W. *sewyn.*)

SEWER, *n. sew*-er, one who placed and removed the dishes at a feast. (O.Fr. *asseour.*)

SEWER, *n. sew*-er, a channel underground for carrying off the water and refuse borne into it by drains. (O.Fr. *sewiere.*)

SEWER, *n. so*-er, one who uses the needle.

SEWERAGE, *n. sew*-er-aje, a system of draining by sewers.

SEWING, *n. so*-ing, the occupation of using a needle, or that which is sewn by it.

SEWING-COTTON, *n. so*-ing-*kot*-ton, cotton thread used for sewing.

SEWING-MACHINE, *n. so*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine for sewing.

SEWING-PRESS, *n. so*-ing-press, the frame used by bookbinders in sewing books.

SEX, *a.* seks, pertaining to sex: *n.* the distinction between male and female. **The sex,** women. (L. *sexus.*)

SEXAGENARIAN, *a. seks*-a-je-*nare*-e-an, sixty years old: *n.* a person between sixty and seventy years of age. (L. *sexagenarius*, from *sexaginta*, sixty.)

SEXAGENARY, *a.* sek-*saj*-e-na-re, designating the number sixty: *n.* something composed of sixty; a sexagenarian.

SEXAGESIMA, *n. seks*-a-*jes*-se-ma, the second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about sixty days before Easter. (L.)

SEXAGESIMAL, *a. seks*-a-*jes*-se-mal, sixtieth; pertaining to sixty. **Sexagesimal arithmetic,** computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds.

SEXANGLE, *n. seks*-ang-gl, a figure having six angles [Geom.].

SEXANGULAR, *a.* seks-*ang*-gew-lar, having six angles; hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, *ad.* seks-*ang*-gew-lar-le, hexagonally.

SEXCENTENARY, *n.* seks-sen-*ten*-ar-e, the six hundredth anniversary.

SEXENNIAL, *a.* seks-*en*-ne-al, lasting six years; happening once in six years. (L. *sexennium*, a period of six years.)

SEXENNIALLY, *ad.* seks-*en*-ne-al-le, every six years.

SEXFID, *a. seks*-fid, six-cleft [Bot.]. (L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, cleave.)

SEXISYLLABIC, *a. seks*-e-sil-*lab*-ik, having six syllables.

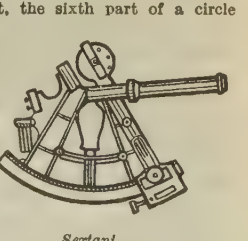
SEXLESS, *a. seks*-less, having no sex.

SEXLOCULAR, *a.* seks-*lok*-yew-lar, six-celled [Bot.]. (L. *sex*, and *loculus*, a cell.)

SEXTAIN, *n. seks*-tan, a stanza of six lines. (L. *sextus*, sixth.)

SEXTAN, *a. sex*-tan, occurring every sixth day. (L. *sextus.*)

SEXTANT, *n. seks*-tant, the sixth part of a circle [Math.]; an instrument for measuring altitudes and other angular distances of which the limb comprehends 60 degrees, or the sixth of a circle; a constellation of the southern hemisphere. (Fr.)



Sextant.

SEXTET, *n. seks*-tet, a musical composition for six performers; a group of six; a sestet. (L. *sextus.*)

SEXTILE, *n. seks*-*tile*, the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees distant from each other. (L. *sextilis*, sixth.)

SEXTILLION, *n. seks*-*til*-yon, a million raised to the sixth power.

SEXTO, *n. seks*-to, a book with the leaf folded six times. (L. *sextus.*)

SEXTON, *n. seks*-ton, an official in charge of the church and churchyard who is sometimes the parish clerk; a gravedigger. (*Sacristan.*)

SEXTONSHIP, *n. seks*-ton-ship, the office of sexton.

SEXTUPLE, *a. seks*-tew-pl, six-fold; six times as much. (L. *sextus.*)

SEXUAL, *a. seks*-yew-al, pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; founded on sex; pertaining to the distinctive organs of the sexes. (L. *sexualis.*)

SEXUALITY, *n. seks*-yew-*al*-e-te, the state of being distinguished by sex.

SEXUALLY, *ad. seks*-yu-al-le, in a sexual manner.

SFORZANDO, *ad.* sfor-*tsand*-o, to be played forcibly [Mus.]. (It.)

SGRAFFITTO, *n.* sgraf-*fee*-to, an impression on dark stucco by chipping away a picture on it in white. (It.)

SHABBILY, *ad. shab*-be-le, in a shabby manner.

SHABBINESS, *n.* *shab*-be-ness, the quality of being shabby; meanness; paltriness.
SHABBY, *a.* *shab*-be, ragged; worn threadbare; in a threadbare dress; mean; paltry; despicable. (*Scabby.*)
SHABRACK, *n.* *shab*-rak, shabracque. (Ger. *schabracke.*)
SHABRACQUE, *n.* *shab*-rak, a saddlecloth covered with fur.
SHACK, *n.* shak, an ancient liberty of winter pasturage; a roughly built cabin; a log hut: *v.i.* to shed, as corn at harvest; to feed in stubble, or on the waste corn of the field. Shacked. Shacking. Shacks. (*Shake.*)
SHACKLE, *n.* *shak*-kl, a U-shaped link; a staple: *v.t.* to chain; to fetter; to confine so as to prevent or embarrass motion; to link: *n.pl.* fetters; manacles; chains; obstruction to free action. Shackled. Shackles. Shackling. (A.S. *sceacul.*)
SHAD, *n.* shad, a fish of the genus *Clupea.* Allis shad, *C. alosa.* American shad, *C. sapidissima.* Twait shad, *C. finta.* (A.S. *sceadd.*)
SHADDOCK, *n.* *shad*-dok, the fruit of *Citrus decumana.* (After the introducer, Capt. Shaddock.)
SHADE, *n.* shade, obscurity, due to the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; a spirit or ghost; a secluded retreat; something that intercepts light or heat; shelter; the dark part of a picture [Painting]: *pl.* the place or abode of the ghosts of the dead: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; to obscure; to shelter; to darken; to paint with gradations of colour. Shaded. Shades. Shading. (A.S. *sceadu.*)
SHADILY, *ad.* *shade*-e-le, in a shady manner; umbrageously.
SHADINESS, *n.* *shade*-e-ness, the state of being shady.
SHADING, *n.* *shade*-ing, the act of making a shade; the representation of light and shade.
SHADOOF, *n.* sha-*doof*, a pole hung from a post and having a bucket at one end by which the Egyptians raise water. (Ar.)
SHADOW, *n.* *shad*-o, shade within defined limits; shade caused by a form which intercepts the rays of light; darkness; obscurity; shade; shelter; the dark part of a picture; an imperfect and faint representation; an inseparable companion; a type; a slight or faint appearance; a reflected image: *v.t.* to shade: to cloud; to darken; to conceal; to screen; to paint in obscure colours; to represent faintly; to represent typically; to keep under observation. Shadowed. Shadowing. Shadows. (*Shade.*)
SHADOWINESS, *n.* *shad*-o-e-ness, state of being shadowy.
SHADOWING, *n.* *shad*-o-ing, shade or gradation of light and colour; shading; keeping under observation.
SHADOWLESS, *a.* *shad*-o-less, having no shadow.
SHADOWY, *a.* *shad*-o-e, full of shade; dark; gloomy; unsubstantial; poorly lighted; typical.
SHADY, *a.* *shade*-e, abounding with shade; overspread with shade; sheltered from light or sultry heat; of doubtful character.
SHAFT, *n.* shahft, an arrow; a missile weapon; a deep narrow entrance into a mine; a perpendicular pit; a high chimney; anything long and straight; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the stem of a feather; one of the fixed bars between which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; the thill of a carriage; the handle of a weapon; the straight round bar or tube which carries the pulley by which the power is transmitted to a group of machines, or which carries the propeller. (A.S. *sceaft.*)
SHAFTED, *a.* *shahft*-ed, fitted with a handle.
SHAFTLESS, *a.* *shahft*-less, having no shaft.
SHAFTLING, *n.* *shahft*-ling, a stickleback.
SHAG, *n.* shag, a cheap fine-cut Virginia tobacco.
SHAG, *n.* shag, the green cormorant, *Phalacrocorax graculus.*
SHAG, *n.* shag, rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth with a long coarse nap: *v.t.* to make rough or hairy; to deform. Shagged. Shagging. Shags. (A.S. *sceacga.*)
SHAGGED, *a.* *shag*-ed, shaggy.
SHAGGEDNESS, *n.* *shag*-ed-ness, shagginess.
SHAGGINESS, *n.* *shag*-ge-ness, the quality of being shaggy.
SHAGGY, *a.* *shag*-e, rough; with long hair or wool.
SHAGREEN, *n.* sha-*green*, a kind of grained leather prepared from the skins of horses, also of sharks and seals: *a.* made of shagreen. Shagreen ray, a fish of the skate family, *Raia fullonica.* (Turk.)
SHAH, *n.* shah, the monarch of Persia. (Pers.)
SHAKE, *n.* shake, concussion; rapid motion one way and another; agitation; a motion of hands clasped; a trill: *v.i.* to be agitated; to tremble: to shiver; to totter; to trill: *v.t.* to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to cause vibration; to drive off or away; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver or doubt. Shake hands, to agree or contract with; to join hands at meeting or parting. Shaken. Shakes. Shaking. Shook. (A.S. *sceacan.*)
SHAKEDOWN, *n.* *shake*-doun, a temporary substitute for a bed.
SHAKEN, *pp.* or *a.* *shake*-en, agitated; cracked or split.
SHAKER, *n.* *shake*-er, a person or thing that shakes; one of a religious communistic fraternity, so called from a kind of dancing movement they practise in worship.
SHAKESPEARIAN, *a.* shakes-*peer*-e-an, relating to Shakespeare or his works.
SHAKILY, *ad.* *shake*-e-le, in a shaky manner.
SHAKINESS, *n.* *shake*-e-ness, the state of being shaky.
SHAKO, *n.* *shak*-o, a military head-covering with a peak. (Hungarian *csákó.*)
SHAKY, *a.* *shake*-e, in a shaking or weak condition; full of slits or clefts, as timber; of uncertain capability or solvency.
SHALE, *n.* shale, laminated or thinly stratified clay. (Ger. *schale*, a shell.)
SHALL, *v.aux.* shal: *pret.* Should, must; ought; a defective verb, usually denoting promise, obligation, determination or command. (A.S. *sceal*, I must.)
SHALLON, *n.* shal-lon, the edible fruit of *Gaultheria shallon*; the sallal.
SHALLOON, *n.* shal-*loon*, a light woollen fabric. (Châlons, in France.)
SHALLOP, *n.* *shal*-lop, a small rowing boat; a large boat with two masts, schooner-rigged. (Fr. *chaloupe.*)
SHALLOT, *n.* sha-*lot*, the small species of onion *Allium ascalonicum.* (O.Fr. *eschalote.*)
SHALLOW, *n.* *shal*-lo, the freshwater fish otherwise known as the rudd. (Dial. Eng.)
SHALLOW, *a.* *shal*-lo, having little depth; not deep; not penetrating deeply; not profound; superficial: *n.* a shoal; a sandbank. (M.E. *schalowe.*)
SHALLOW-BRAINED, *a.* *shal*-lo-braynd, weak in intellect; empty-headed.
SHALLOWLY, *ad.* *shal*-lo-le, with little depth; superficially.
SHALLOWNESS, *n.* *shal*-lo-ness, the quality of being shallow; superficiality of intellect.
SHALM, *n.* shaum, a shawm.
SHALT, *v.aux.* shalt, second person singular of shall.
SHALY, *a.* *shale*-e, partaking of the qualities of shale; breaking into fragile slabs.
SHAM, *a.* sham, false; counterfeit; pretended: *n.* that which deceives expectation; imposture: *v.t.* to deceive; to trick; to cheat; to feign: *v.i.* to make false pretences. Sham Abraham, to feign sickness. Shammed. Shamming. Shams. (*Shame.*)
SHAMA, *n.* *shah*-ma, a warbler of the genus *Cittocincla*, one species of which, the Indian shama, *C. macrura*, is a favourite song-bird. (Hind.)
SHAMAN, *n.* *sham*-an, a priest, wizard, or conjurer among the Finnish race. (Hind. *shaman*, a heathen.)
SHAMANISM, *n.* *sham*-an-izm, the religion of the Eskimos and of the Finns and other races of Northern Asia, the chief feature of which is a belief in the agency of good and evil spirits and the power of certain magic rites to propitiate them.
SHAMBLE, *v.i.* *sham*-bl, to walk in a shuffling way. Shambled. Shambles. Shambling.
SHAMBLES, *n.pl.* *sham*-blz, a slaughter-house. place of slaughter; niches or shelves in mines by which from one to another the ore is raised to the top. (A.S. *scamel.*)
SHAMBLING, *a.* *sham*-bling, moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy gait: *n.* an awkward, clumsy, irregular gait.

SHAME, *n.* shame, a painful sensation due to a sense of guilt or dishonour; the cause of shame; disgrace; reproach: *v.t.* to make ashamed; to cause to blush; to disgrace; to mock at: *v.i.* to be ashamed. Shamed. Shames. Shaming. (A.S. *sceamu.*)

SHAMEFACED, *a. shame*-fayst, bashful; easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, *ad. shame*-fayst-le, in a shamefaced manner.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *n. shame*-fayst-ness, bashfulness.

SHAMEFUL, *a. shame*-ful, that which brings shame; disgraceful; causing shame in others; indecent.

SHAMEFULLY, *ad. shame*-ful-le, in a shameful manner.

SHAMEFULNESS, *n. shame*-ful-ness, the quality of being shameful.

SHAMELESS, *a. shame*-less, destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; indicating want of shame.

SHAMELESSLY, *ad. shame*-less-le, in a shameless manner.

SHAMELESSNESS, *n. shame*-less-ness, the quality of being shameless.

SHAMMER, *n. sham*-mer, one who shams; an impostor.

SHAMMOYING, *n. sham*-oy-ing, a process of preparing leather with oil. (*Chamois.*)

SHAMMY, *n. sham*-me, the skin of the chamois; leather prepared from its skin; any leather similarly prepared.

SHAMPOO, *v.t.* sham-*poo*, to massage the limbs in a warm bath; to rub; to wash the hair of the head with warm soapy water or a soapy fluid and rinse it with cold water. Shampooed. Shampooing. Shampoos. (Hind.)

SHAMROCK, *n. sham*-rok, the name of several plants with ternate obcordate leaves adopted as the national emblem of Ireland, the species now claimed to be genuine being *Trifolium filiforme.* Four-leaved Shamrock, *Trifolium repens purpureum.* (Ir. *seamrog.*)

SHANDRYDAN, *n. shan*-dre-*dan*, a light two-wheeled cart; a rickety vehicle. (Ir.)

SHANDYGAFF, *n. shan*-de-gaf, a mixture of ale and gingerbeer in equal quantities.

SHANK, *n.* shank, the leg from the knee to the ankle; the tibia; the long part or lever portion of any tool or instrument; the eye of a button. (A.S. *sceanca.*)

SHANK, *v.i.* shank, to be effected with gangrene in the foot-stalks. Shanked. Shanking. Shanks.

SHANKED, *a.* shankt, having a shank.

SHANKER, *n. shank*-er, a chancre.

SHANK-PAINTER, *n. shank*-paynt-er, a short rope and chain which sustains the anchor against the ship's side [Naut.].

SHANNY, *n. shan*-ne, a small sea-fish of the blenny family, *Blennius pholis.*

SHANTY, *n. shan*-te, a chanty, or sea-song with a chorus, sung by sailors when at work. (*Chanty.*)

SHANTY, *n. shan*-te, a hut or mean dwelling. (Ir.)

SHAPABLE, *a. shape*-a-bl, capable of being shaped.

SHAPE, *n.* shape, form or figure; external appearance; a definite form; a pattern: *v.t.* to form; to make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to direct; to conceive: *v.i.* to square; to suit. Shaped. Shapes. Shaping. (A.S. *ge-sceap.*)

SHAPELESS, *a. shape*-less, destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry.

SHAPELESSNESS, *n. shape*-less-ness, the quality of being shapeless.

SHAPELINESS, *n. shape*-le-ness, the quality of being shapely; beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, *a. shape*-le, well-formed; symmetrical.

SHARD, *n.* shard, a fragment of earthenware; an egg-shell or a snail-shell; a wing-case. (A.S. *sceard.*)

SHARDBORNE, *a. shard*-born, borne on shards or wings, like a beetle.

SHARDED, *a. shard*-ed, having hard-sheathed wings.

SHARE, *n.* share, a part; a portion; a part of anything owned by a number of people in common; one of the equal portions into which the capital of a company is divided; allotment; a dividend; the beak of the plough that cuts the bottom of the furrow: *v.t.* to divide in parts; to partake with others; to distribute; to apportion, or participate in: *v.i.* to have a part or dividend. Go shares, to be equally concerned. Shared. Shares. Sharing. (A.S. *scearu.*)

SHAREBROKER, *n. share*-bro-ker, one who deals in shares.

SHAREHOLDER, *n. share*-hohld-er, one who holds a share in a joint property.

SHARE-LIST, *n. share*-list, a price-list of shares.

SHARER, *n. share*-er, one who participates with another.

SHARK, *n.* shark, a voracious fish with an unequally lobed tail, lateral gills, and the mouth on the under surface; a greedy artful fellow: *v.t.* to pick up hastily or slily: *v.i.* to play the petty thief; to live by shifts; to cheat. Sharked. Sharking. Sharks. (O.Fr. *cherquier.*)

SHARKER, *n. shark*-er, one who lives by sharking.

SHARP, *a.* sharp, having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; peaked; acute-angled; not obtuse; acute of mind; ready at invention; witty; of quick nice perception; sour; piquant; shrill; severe; harsh; sarcastic; severely rigid; keen; fierce; very painful; very vigilant; piercing; subtle; thin: *ad.* exactly: *n.* an acute sound; a ♯ note artificially raised a semitone, marked thus ♯; the mark itself [Mus.]: *v.t.* to make keen or acute; to mark with a sharp: *v.i.* to play tricks in bargaining. Sharped. Sharping. Sharps. (A.S. *scearp.*)

SHARP-CUT, *a. sharp*-kut, clearly outlined or defined.

SHARPEN, *v.t. sharp*-en, to make sharp or keen; to make more eager, pungent, sarcastic, acid, shrill, or distressing: *v.i.* to grow sharp. Sharpened. Sharpening. Sharpens.

SHARPER, *n. sharp*-er, a shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

SHARPIE, *n. sharp*-e, a flat-bottomed sailing boat. (*Sharp.*)

SHARPLY, *ad. sharp*-le, in a sharp manner.

SHARPNESS, *n. sharp*-ness, the quality of being sharp.

SHARP-SET, *a. sharp*-set, eager in appetite or desire of gratification.

SHARPSHOOTER, *n. sharp*-shoot-er, one skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a rifleman; a skirmisher; a sniper.

SHARPSHOOTING, *n. sharp*-shoot-ing, shooting with accuracy; skirmishing; sniping.

SHARP-SIGHTED, *a. sharp*-site-ed, of quick sight or discernment.

SHARP-WITTED, *a. sharp*-wit-ted, having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

SHASTRA, *n. shas*-tra, a sacred book of the Hindus containing the institutes of their religion, and considered to be of divine authority. (Sans. the sacred book.)

SHATTER, *v.t. shat*-ter, to break at once into pieces; to rend; to crack; to rive into splinters; to dissipate; to derange: *v.i.* to be broken into fragments. Shattered. Shattering. Shatters. (*Scatter.*)

SHATTERS, *n.pl. shat*-terz, broken fragments.

SHATTERY, *a. shat*-ter-e, brittle; not compact.

SHAVE, *n.* shave, a getting shaved; a slice; an instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops: *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other edged instrument; to cut in thin slices; to sweep along; to fleece; to oppress by extortion. Close shave, a narrow escape. Shaved. Shaves. Shaving. (A.S. *scafan.*)

SHAVEGRASS, *n. shave*-grahss, a plant of the genus *Equisetum.*

SHAVELING, *n. shave*-ling, a man with a shaved poll; a monk.

SHAVER, *n. shave*-er, a barber; a sharp dealer; one who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer; a droll fellow; a youngster.

SHAVING, *n. shave*-ing, the act of shaving; a thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane or other cutting instrument.

SHAW, *n.* shaw, a small wood or thicket. (Dial. Eng.)

SHAW-FOWL, *n. shaw*-foul, an artificial fowl to shoot at for practice; a wappenshaw fowl. (Dial. Eng.)

SHAWL, *n.* shawl, a loose covering for the neck and shoulders. (Pers.)

SHAWM, *n.* shawm, an ancient wind instrument, allied to the clarinet. (Fr. *chalemie*, a pipe.)

SHAY, *n.* shay, a chaise. (*Chaise.*)

SHE, *pron. pers.* she, the female before mentioned: *a.* female, as she-bear. (A.S. *seo*, the feminine of the definite article.)

SHEA, *n. shea*-a, a tropical African tree yielding a sort of butter, *Bulyrospermum parkii*.

SHEADING, *n. sheed*-ing, a territorial division in the Isle of Man. (A.S. *sceadan*, to divide.)

SHEAF, *n.* sheef: *pl.* **Sheaves**, a bundle of new-cut corn bound together; any bundle or collection: *v.t.* to make sheaves of. **Sheafed. Sheafing. Sheafs.** (A.S. *sceaf.*)

SHEAFY, *a. sheef*-e, consisting of sheaves.

SHEALING, *n. sheel*-ing, a Highland hut. (Scots.)

SHEAR, *v.t.* sheer, to clip or cut off as with scissors; to separate by shears; to reap: *v.i.* to pierce by cutting. **Sheared. Shearing. Shears. Shorn.** (A.S. *sceran.*)

SHEARBILL, *n. sheer*-bil, a water-fowl, the black skimmer, *Rhyncops nigra*.

SHEARER, *n. sheer*-er, one who shears; a reaper.

SHEARHOG, *n. sheer*-hog, a sheep after the first shearing.

SHEARING, *n. sheer*-ing, the act of shearing; what is sheared off; reaping.

SHEAR-LEGS, *n. sheer*-legs, sheer-legs.

SHEARLING, *n. sheer*-ling, a sheep that has been shorn but once.

SHEARMAN, *n. sheer*-man, one whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, *n.pl.* sheerz, a double-bladed instrument for cutting, like scissors, but larger; something in the form of the blades of shears.

SHEAR-STEEL, *n. sheer*-steel, a steel formed of short bars heated together and welded; steel suitable for tools for cutting with.

SHEARWATER, *n. sheer*-waw-ter, a species of *Puffinus*, a genus of petrels.

SHEATH, *n.* sheeth, a long case; a scabbard; the wing-case of an insect; a membrane investing a stem [Bot.]. (A.S. *sceath.*)

SHEATHE, *v.t.* sheethe, to put into a case or scabbard; to cover with a sheath or case; to cover or line; to case or cover with boards or sheets of copper. **Sheathe the sword**, to make peace. **Sheathed. Sheathes. Sheathing.**

SHEATHED, *a.* sheethd, lined or invested with a membrane; invested with a sheath [Bot.].

SHEAT-FISH, *n. sheet*-fish, a fish with a long slimy scaleless body and the back dusky like that of an eel, *Silurus glanis*, the wels. (Ger. *schaidfisch.*)

SHEATHING, *n. sheeth*-ing, the casing or covering of a ship's hull below the waterline, or the material used.

SHEATHLESS, *a. sheeth*-less, without a sheath or covering.

SHEATH-WINGED, *a. sheeth*-wingd, having cases for covering the wings.

SHEATHY, *a. sheeth*-e, forming or like a sheath.

SHEAVE, *n.* sheev, a grooved wheel of a pulley on which the rope works: *v.t.* to bring together; to collect. **Sheaved. Sheaves. Sheaving.** (Ger. *scheibe*, a disc.)

SHEAVE-HOLE, *n. sheev*-hole, a channel in which to fix a sheave.

SHEBAT, *n. shay*-bat, a Jewish month, the fifth of the civil year and the eleventh of the sacred year. (Heb.)

SHEBEEN, *n.* she-*been*, a house where excisable liquors are privately sold without a licence; a small beer-house. (Ir. a little shop.)

SHECHINAH, *n.* she-*ki*-na, the shekinah.

SHED, *v.t.* shed, to pour or suffer to flow out; to cast off; to emit; to diffuse: *v.i.* to let fall its part. **Shed. Shedding. Sheds.** (A.S. *sceadan.*)

SHED, *n.* shed, a wooden hut; a temporary building; a hovel; effusion, as in bloodshed. (*Shade.*)

SHEDDER, *n. shed*-der, one who sheds or causes to flow out.

SHEDDING, *n. shed*-ding, the act of shedding; that which is cast off; sheds; material for sheds.

SHEEN, *n.* sheen, shine; brightness; gleam. (A.S. *scēne*, bright.)

SHEENY, *a. sheen*-e, bright; shining; showy.

SHEENY, *n. sheen*-e, a cheat; a Jew [Slang].

SHEEP, *n.* sheep, an ovine ungulate of the genus *Ovis*, valuable for its flesh and wool; a silly fellow. **Vegetable sheep**, a composite plant of the genus *Raoulia*. (A.S. *sceap.*)

SHEEPCOTE, *n. sheep*-kot, a small enclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

SHEEPDOG, *n. sheep*-dog, a dog trained to tend sheep; a collie.

SHEEP-FACED, *a. sheep*-fayst, bashful.

SHEEPFLY, *n. sheep*-fly, the sheep parasite louse *Musca vomitoria*.

SHEEPFOLD, *n. sheep*-fohld, a place where sheep are collected or confined; a church.

SHEEP-HOOK, *n. sheep*-hook, a shepherd's crook; a hook fastened to a staff by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, *a. sheep*-ish, like a sheep; bashful; timorous.

SHEEPISHLY, *ad. sheep*-ish-le, bashfully.

SHEEPISHNESS, *n. sheep*-ish-ness, the quality of being sheepish; bashfulness.

SHEEP-LOUSE, *n. sheep*-louce, the sheep tick, *Melophagus ovinus*.

SHEEP-MARKET, *n. sheep*-mark-et, a place where sheep are sold.

SHEEPMASTER, *n. sheep*-mahst-er, a sheep-owner.

SHEEP-RUN, *n. sheep*-run, a tract for sheep-pasture.

SHEEP'S-BANE, *n. sheeps*-bane, the marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

SHEEP'S-BIT, *n. sheeps*-bit, the popular name of the plant *Jasione montana*.

SHEEP'S-EYE, *n. sheeps*-i, a modest, diffident look; a wistful look.

SHEEPSHANK, *n. sheep*-shank, a combination of two hitches by which a rope is shortened.

SHEEP'S-HEAD, *n. sheeps*-hed, a fish, *Sargus ovis*, allied to the sea-breams, caught on certain parts of the North American coast, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, *n. sheep*-sheer-ing, the act or the time of shearing sheep.

SHEEPSKIN, *n. sheep*-skin, the skin of a sheep or the leather prepared from it.

SHEEP-SORREL, *n. sheep*-sor-rel, the popular name of *Rumex acetosella*.

SHEEP-TICK, *n. sheep*-tik, a fly, *Melophagus ovinus*, troublesome to sheep.

SHEEPWALK, *n. sheep*-wawk, a tract where sheep feed; pasture for sheep.

SHEEP-WASH, *n. sheep*-wosh, a lotion for clearing vermin off sheep.

SHEER, *a.* sheer, pure; clear; unmingled; simple; thin; plumb; precipitous. (Ice. *skærr.*)

SHEER, *v.i.* sheer, to slip or move aside. **Sheer off**, to move to a distance. **Sheered. Sheering. Sheers.** (Dut. *scheren.*)

SHEER, *n.* sheer, the upper longitudinal curve of a ship's side; the position in which a ship is kept at single anchor with the anchor ahead [Naut.].

SHEER-HULK, *n. sheer*-hulk, an old ship of war fitted with sheers to fix or take out the masts of other ships.

SHEER-LEGS, *n. sheer*-legs, a powerful crane consisting essentially of two long legs and a stay; shear-legs.

SHEERS, *n.pl.* sheerz, shears; a three-legged crane for raising heavy weights; a hoisting apparatus for masting ships.

SHEET, *n.* sheet, a bed-cloth; a thin flat piece; a wide expanse; a large broad piece of paper; anything expanded; rope for extending or working a sail: *v.t.* to form into sheets; to cover with a sheet. **Sheeted. Sheeting. Sheets.** (A.S. *scete.*)

SHEET-ANCHOR, *n. sheet*-angk-er, the largest anchor of a ship; the last refuge for safety; the chief stay.

SHEET-COPPER, *n.* sheet-*kop*-per, copper in broad thin plates.

SHEETING, *n. sheet*-ing, material for sheets.

SHEET-IRON, *n. sheet*-i-urn, iron in sheets.

SHEET-LEAD, *n.* sheet-*led*, lead in sheets.

SHEIK, *n.* sheek *or* shake, an Arab chief; a lord; a Mohammedan priest. (Arab. *shaikh.*)

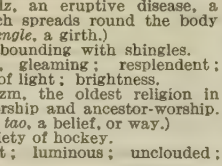
SHEKARRY, *n.* she-*kar*-re, a shikari.

SHEKEL, *n. shek*-el, a Jewish weight; a Jewish coin, valued at about 2s. 6d. (Heb.)

SHEKINAH, *n.* she-*ki*-na, a radiancy of glory issuing from the mercy-seat and reflected from the over-shadowing Cherubim as a symbol and token of the Divine presence. (Heb.)

SHELDRAKE, *n.* *shel*-drake, a sea-duck of the genus *Tadorna*, the burrow-duck. (A.S. *scild*, shield, and *drake*.)
SHELDUCK, *n.* *shel*-duk, the female of the sheldrake.
SHELF, *n.* shelf; *pl.* Shelves, a horizontal board placed against a wall; a sand-bank or ledge of rocks near the surface in the sea; a flat projecting layer of rock. (A.S. *scilfe*.)
SHELFY, *a.* *shelf*-e, full of shelves; abounding with sandbanks or rocks near the surface of the sea, and rendering navigation dangerous.
SHELL, *n.* shel, the hard covering or outer coat of a nut, a testaceous animal, or an egg; a framework; the outer part of a house unfinished; a rough kind of coffin; the outer or superficial parts; an instrument of music, as a lyre; a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge; an intermediate school-form; a sculling boat: *v.t.* to break off the shell; to take out of the shell; to separate from the ear; to bombard with shells: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell; to cast the shell. Shelled. Shelling. Shells. (A.S. *scell*.)
SHELLAC, *n.* shel-*lak*, the resin lac spread into thin plates, yielded by several species of *Ficus* and *Butea*.
SHELLBACK, *n.* *shel*-bak, an old seaman [Slang].
SHELL-BARK, *n.* *shel*-bark, a species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling.
SHELLED, *a.* sheld, deprived of its shell.
SHELL-FISH, *n.* *shel*-fish, a fishmonger's term for edible molluscs and crustaceans.
SHELL-JACKET, *n.* *shel*-jak-et, an undress military jacket.
SHELL-LIME, *n.* *shel*-lime, lime obtained from burning shells.
SHELL-MARL, *n.* *shel*-marl, a deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a mass.
SHELL-PROOF, *a.* *shel*-proof, proof against projectiles.
SHELLSHOCK, *n.* *shel*-shok, a form of neurasthenia caused by internal commotion due to the explosion of a shell close by.
SHELL-WORK, *n.* *shel*-wurk, work composed of shells or adorned with them.
SHELLY, *a.* *shel*-le, abounding with, or consisting of shells.
SHELTER, *n.* *shel*-ter, that which shields or defends from injury; protection; a refuge; a protector: *v.t.* to shield from violence or injury; to defend; to harbour; to place under cover; to cover from notice: *v.i.* to take shelter. Sheltered. Sheltering. Shelters. (A.S. *scildtruma*, a guard.)
SHELTERLESS, *a.* *shel*-ter-less, destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.
SHELTERY, *a.* *shel*-ter-e, affording shelter.
SHELTIE, *n.* *shel*-te, a Shetland pony. (Scots.)
SHELVE, *v.t.* shelv, to place on a shelf or on shelves; to put aside: *v.i.* to incline; to be sloping. Shelved. Shelves. Shelving.
SHELVING, *a.* *shelv*-ing, inclining; sloping: *n.* furnishing with shelves; placing upon shelves; materials for shelves; shelves.
SHELVINGLY, *ad.* *shel*-ving-le, in a shelving manner.
SHELVY, *a.* *shel*-ve, full of rocks or sandbanks; shallow.
SHEOL, *n.* *shee*-ol, the name given to the place of departed spirits or the dead in the Hebrew Scriptures, and rendered grave, hell or pit. (Heb. a cave.)
SHEPHERD, *n.* *shep*-erd, a man in charge of sheep; a swain; a pastor: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd; to assemble into safety. Shepherded. Shepherding. Shepherds. (A.S. *sceaphyrde*.)
SHEPHERDESS, *n.* *shep*-erd-ess, a female shepherd.
SHEPHERDISM, *n.* *shep*-erd-izm, pastoral life or occupation.
SHEPHERDLY, *a.* *shep*-erd-le, pastoral; rustic.
SHEPHERD'S-CLUB, *n.* *shep*-erdz-klub, the plant *Verbascum thapsus*.
SHEPHERD'S-CRESS, *n.* *shep*-erdz-kress, the cruciferous plant *Teesdalia nudicaulis*.
SHEPHERD'S-CROOK, *n.* *shep*-erdz-krook, a long staff bent at the end into a hook; a sheep-hook.
SHEPHERD'S-NEEDLE, *n.* *shep*-erdz-*nee*-dl, Venus comb, an annual plant of the genus *Scandix*.
SHEPHERD'S-PLAID, *n.* *shep*-erdz-plad, a pattern of black and white in squares.
SHEPHERD'S-PURSE, *n.* *shep*-erdz-purse, the cruciferous plant, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.
SHEPHERD'S-ROD, *n.* *shep*-erdz-rod, a plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, a species of teasel.
SHEPPEY, *n.* *shep*-pe, a sheepcote.
SHERATON, *a.* *sher*-a-ton, in the style of cabinet work introduced by Thomas Sheraton, the furniture designer, who settled in London in 1790.
SHERBET, *n.* *sher*-bet, a cooling drink composed of water and fruit juices; an effervescing drink of water, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid and flavoured sugar. (Ar.)
SHERD, *n.* sherd, a fragment. (*Shard*.)
SHEREEF, *n.* sher-*eef*, a title of honour given in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, to the descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatima. (Ar. *shārif*, noble.)
SHERIF, *n.* sher-*eef*, a shereef.
SHERIFF, *n.* *sher*-if, a county officer entrusted with the execution of the laws. Sheriff's officer, a bailiff. (A.S. *scir*, shire, and *gerefa*, a governor.)
SHERIFF-CLERK, *n.* *sher*-if-klark, the clerk of a sheriff's court in Scotland.
SHERIFF-DEPUTE, *n.* *sher*-if-*dep*-yewt, a Scottish sheriff as distinguished from sheriff-principal, a hereditary title now obsolete.
SHERIFFDOM, *n.* *sher*-if-dum, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE, *n.* *sher*-if-*sub*-ste-tewt, the acting sheriff. (Scots.)
SHERRY, *n.* *sher*-re, a wine, exported from Xeres, in Spain, where it is made. Sherry glass, four tablespoonfuls.
SHERRY-COBBLER, *n.* *sher*-re-*kob*-ler, sweetened iced sherry sucked through a tube or a straw.
SHETH, *n.* sheth, the post in a plough. (*Sheath*.)
SHEW, *v.i.* and *v.t.* sho, to show. Shewed. Shewing. Shewn. Shews.
SHEWBREAD, *n.* *sho*-bred, showbread.
SHIBBOLETH, *n.* *shib*-bo-leth, a word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former, not being able to pronounce *sh*, pronouncing it *sibboleth*; a word used as a test; the criterion or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another. (Heb.)
SHIELD, *n.* sheeld, a broad piece of defensive armour borne on the left arm; a buckler; defence; protection; the escutcheon or field of a coat-of-arms [Her.]: *v.t.* to cover, as with a shield; to protect; to ward off. Shielded. Shielding. Shields. (A.S. *scild*.)
SHIELDLESS, *a.* *sheeld*-less, destitute of protection.
SHIELDLESSLY, *ad.* *sheeld*-less-le, in a shieldless manner.
SHIELDLESSNESS, *n.* *sheeld*-less-ness, the state of being shieldless.
SHIELDRAKE, *n.* *sheel*-drake, a sheldrake.
SHIELING, *n.* *sheel*-ing, a Highland cottage; a shelter for sheep; a shealing. (Scots.)
SHIER, *a.* *shy*-er, comparative of shy: *n.* a horse that habitually shies.
SHIFT, *v.i.* shift, to move; to change places or direction; to give place to other things; to change clothes; to resort to expedients; to practise indirect methods; to change position or quarters [Mil.]: *v.t.* to change; to alter; to change clothes. Shift about, to turn quite round. Shift off, to defer; to put away. Shifted. Shifting. Shifts. (A.S. *sciftan*, to divide.)
SHIFT, *n.* shift, a change; a turning from one thing to another; an expedient tried in difficulty; a relay of men, working alternately with another relay; a last resource; fraud; artifice; a chemise.
SHIFTER, *n.* *shift*-er, one who shifts; one who plays tricks or practises artifice.
SHIFTILY, *ad.* *shift*-e-le, deceitfully.
SHIFTING, *a.* *shift*-ing, changing position: *n.* act of shifting or of resorting to shifts; resorting from one expedient to another.
SHIFTINGLY, *ad.* *shift*-ing-le, by shifts and changes.
SHIFTLESS, *a.* *shift*-less, destitute of expedients; wanting means to live.
SHIFTLESSLY, *ad.* *shift*-less-le, in a shiftless manner.
SHIFTLESSNESS, *n.* *shift*-less-ness, the quality of being shiftless.
SHIFTY, *a.* *shift*-e, fertile in resources; tricky; changeable.

SHITES, *n.pl. shee*-ites, shias; that sect of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong, who reject the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed. (Ar. sectaries.)
SHIKAR, *n.* she-*kar*, big-game hunting.
SHIKARI, *n.* she-*kar*-re, a shekarry; a hunter: a guide in a hunting party. (Hind.)
SHILLELAGH, *n.* shil-*lay*-la, an oak sapling; a cudgel of blackthorn or oak; any heavy walking-stick carried by an Irishman. (Ir. from a wood and village in County Wicklow.)
SHILLING, *n. shil*-ling, silver coin, equal to 12 pence, the twentieth of a pound. (A.S. *scilling.*)
SHILLY-SHALLY, *n. shil*-le-*shal*-le, foolish trifling; indecision: *v.i.* to act irresolutely. **Shilly-shallied. Shilly-shallies. Shilly-shallying.** (*Shill I? shall I?*)
SHIM, *v.t.* shim, to wedge up. **Shimmed. Shimming.** Shims.
SHIMMER, *n. shim*-mer, a glimmer; a tremulous gleam: *v.i.* to gleam; to glisten. **Shimmered. Shimmering. Shimmers.** (A.S. *scimian*, shine.)
SHIMMY, *n. shim*-me, a chemise; a fox-trot with an undulating movement of the body.
SHIN, *n.* shin, the fore-part of the bone of the leg between ankle and knee: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to climb a tree; to shin up. **Shinned. Shinning. Shins.** (A.S. *scinu.*)
SHINDY, *n. shin*-de, a disturbance; a quarrel; a spree [Slang].
SHINE, *n.* shine, fair weather; brightness; lustre: *v.i.* to emit rays of light; to be bright; to glitter; to sparkle; to be lively and animated; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to be conspicuously displayed. **Shines. Shining. Shone.** (A.S. *scinan.*)
SHINER, *n. shine*-er, a new coin; a sovereign [Slang].
SHINGLE, *n. shing*-gl, a thin piece of wood split or sawn for use as a roofing tile; water-worn loose pebbles on shores and coasts; cutting of a woman's hair close to the head at the back: *v.t.* to cover with shingle; to roof with shingles; to crop a woman's hair close to the head at the back. **Shingled. Shingles. Shingling.** (L. *scindo*, split.)
SHINGLES, *n.pl. shing*-glz, an eruptive disease, a variety of herpes, which spreads round the body like a girdle. (O.Fr. *cengle*, a girth.)
SHINGLY, *a. shing*-gle, abounding with shingles.
SHINING, *ppr. shi*-ning, gleaming; resplendent; illustrious: *n.* effusion of light; brightness.
SHINTOISM, *n. shin*-to-izm, the oldest religion in Japan, being nature-worship and ancestor-worship. (Chinese, *shin*, god, and *tao*, a belief, or way.)
SHINTY, *n. shin*-te, a variety of hockey.
SHINY, *a. shi*-ne, bright; luminous; unclouded; glossy.
SHIP, *n.* ship, a large vessel adapted to navigation; a vessel with not fewer than three masts, square-rigged, and tops to each: *v.t.* to put on board ship; to convey by water; to engage to serve in a ship; to receive into a ship; to send by ship; to place, as oars, in their proper place: *v.i.* to go aboard ship; to serve on board ship. **Ship a sea,** to have a wave break over the side. **Ship of the line,** a battleship. **Shipped. Shipping. Ships.** (A.S. *scip.*)



Ship.

SHIPBOY, *n. ship*-boy, a boy who serves on board ship.
SHIP-BREAKER, *n. ship*-brake-er, one who buys useless ships and breaks them up for materials.
SHIPBROKER, *n. ship*-broke-er, a broker who procures cargoes for or insurance on ships.
SHIPBUILDER, *n. ship*-bild-er, one who builds ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.
SHIP-CANAL, *n. ship*-ka-*nal*, a canal for seagoing vessels.
SHIP-CARPENTER, *n. ship*-kar-pen-ter, a carpenter employed in a ship.
SHIPCHANDLER, *n. ship*-chahnd-ler, one who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships.
SHIPCHANDLERY, *n. ship*-chahnd-ler-e, the business or stores of a shipchandler.
SHIPHOLDER, *n. ship*-hohld-er, a shipowner.
SHIPLESS, *a. ship*-less, without a ship.
SHIPLOAD, *n. ship*-lode, the amount a ship can carry; a cargo.
SHIPMASTER, *n. ship*-mahst-ter, the captain of a merchant ship.
SHIPMATE, *n. ship*-mate, a sailor who serves with another in the same ship.
SHIPMENT, *n. ship*-ment, the act of putting anything on board ship; embarkation; goods shipped or put on board ship.
SHIPMONEY, *n. ship*-mun-ne, an impost formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing ships for the king's service.
SHIPOWNER, *n. ship*-ohn-er, one who owns ships.
SHIPPEN, *n. ship*-pen, a building to house cattle or sheep in. (A.S. *scypen.*)
SHIPPER, *n. ship*-per, one who sends goods by ship.
SHIPPING, *a. ship*-ping, relating to ships: *n.* ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; ships collectively. **Shipping articles,** articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board.
SHIPPING-MASTER, *n. ship*-ping-*mahst*-er, the official who witnesses the agreement signed by the captain and crew.
SHIPPY, *a. ship*-e, pertaining to ships; seamanlike.
SHIP-RIGGED, *a. ship*-rigd, square-rigged with three or more masts.
SHIPSHAPE, *a.* or *ad. ship*-shape, in a seamanlike manner; in good trim.
SHIP'S-HUSBAND, *n.* ships-*huz*-band, one who attends to the repairs, provisioning and other requisites of a ship.
SHIPWORM, *n. ship*-wurm, a boring mollusc of the genus *Teredo.*
SHIPWRECK, *n. ship*-rek, the destruction of a ship by being cast ashore or otherwise; any similar destruction: *v.t.* to cause to suffer shipwreck; to cast ashore; to destroy. **Shipwrecked. Shipwrecking. Shipwrecks.**
SHIPWRIGHT, *n. ship*-rite, a workman employed in the building of ships.
SHIPYARD, *n. ship*-yard, a shipbuilding yard.
SHIRE, *n.* shire, a county; in Yorkshire a group of parishes. (A.S. *scire.*)
SHIREMOTE, *n. shire*-mote, anciently in England, the court of the county. (A.S. *scire*, and *mote*, meeting.)
SHIRK, *n.* shirk, one who lives by shifts and tricks: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to evade or slink away from; to scamp. **Shirked. Shirking. Shirks.** (*Shark.*)
SHIRKER, *n. shirk*-er, an evader of duty; one who will not work.
SHIRKING, *n. shirk*-ing, living by shifts and tricks.
SHIRLEY, *n. shir*-le, the greater bullfinch. (Dial. Eng.)
SHIRR, *n.* shir, a pucker.
SHIRT, *n.* shirt, a loose garment worn next the skin by men and boys; a blouse worn by women: *v.t.* to cover, as with a shirt; to change the shirt. **Shirted. Shirting. Shirts.** (A.S. *scyrte.*)
SHIRTFRONT, *n. shirt*-frunt, the front of a shirt; a dickey.
SHIRTING, *n. shirt*-ing, material for shirts.
SHIRTLESS, *a. shirt*-less, wanting a shirt.
SHIRTY, *a. shirt*-e, in a bad temper [Slang].
SHITTIM, *n. shit*-tim, the wood of the shittah, *Acacia seyal*, a tree of the Dead Sea valley, used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture. (Heb.)
SHIVE, *n.* shive, a slice; a thin cut; a little piece or fragment. (Ice.)
SHIVE, *n.* shive, a wooden bung; a broad flat cork. (Ice.)
SHIVER, *n. shiv*-er, a fragment broken off; a variety of blue slate; shale.
SHIVER, *n. shiv*-er, a fragment into which a thing breaks: *v.t.* to shatter; to dash to pieces: *v.i.* to fall into shivers. **Shivered. Shivering. Shivers.** (*Sheave.*)
SHIVER, *v.i. shiv*-er, to quake; to tremble: *v.t.* to cause to shake. **Shivered. Shivering. Shivers.** (*Quiver.*)

SHIVERING, *n.* *shiv*-er-ing, act of dashing to pieces; a shaking with cold or fear.
SHIVERINGLY, *ad.* *shiv*-er-ing-le, with trembling.
SHIVER-SPAR, *n.* *shiv*-er-spar, a carbonate of lime, crystallized in sharp-edged tabular crystals; schiefer-spar, slate-spar.
SHIVERY, *a.* *shiv*-er-e, like shivering; easily shaking into pieces; incompact.
SHOAD, *n.* shode, fragments of ore indicating the neighbouring outcrop of a lode or vein.
SHOAL, *n.* shole, a multitude of fishes or other aquatic animals; a crowd; a throng: *v.i.* to crowd together. Shoaled. Shoaling. Shoals. (A.S. *scolu*, a crowd.)
SHOAL, *a.* shole, shallow: *n.* a shallow; a sandbank or bar: *v.i.* to become more shallow. Shoaled. Shoaling. Shoals. (*Shallow.*)
SHOALINESS, *n.* *shole*-e-ness, the state of being shoaly; little depth of water.
SHOALY, *a.* *shole*-e, full of shallow places.
SHOAT, *n.* shote, a young hog. (Dial. Eng.)
SHOCK, *n.* shok, a violent collision or its effect; a sudden depression of the bodily functions; a concussion; a violent onset; a violent surprise; external violence; offence; prostration; the effect on the animal system of an electric discharge [Elect.]: *v.t.* to shake by sudden collision; to encounter; to offend; to disgust. Shocked. Shocking. Shocks. (O.Dut. *schokken.*)
SHOCK, *n.* shok, a pile of sheaves; the number of sixteen sheaves; a stook; a mass of short hair [U.S.]: *v.i.* to pile sheaves in shocks. Shocked. Shocking. Shocks. (O.Dut. *schocke*, a cock.)
SHOCKER, *n.* *shok*-ker, one who or that which shocks; a sensational novel, generally short and cheap.
SHOCK-HEADED, *a.* *shok*-hed-ed, having a bushy head of hair.
SHOCKING, *a.* *shok*-ing, striking, as with horror; disgusting; extremely offensive.
SHOCKINGLY, *ad.* *shok*-ing-le, in a shocking manner.
SHOCKINGNESS, *n.* *shok*-ing-ness, the state of being shocking.
SHOD, shod, *p.* and *pp.* of shoe.
SHODDY, *n.* *shod*-de, originally waste of wool in the manufacture of woollens; now the wool obtained from tearing down old worn-out fabrics for the purpose of being re-woven; coarse, inferior cloth made of this wool: *a.* made of shoddy; of shoddy quality; worthless; counterfeit.
SHOE, *n.* shoo: *pl.* Shoes, a covering for the foot, usually of leather, of a thick sort for the sole and a thinner for the uppers; a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to preserve it from injury; the part of a brake which touches the wheel; anything like a shoe in shape or use: *v.t.* to furnish with or put on shoes; to cover at the bottom. Shod. Shoeing. Shoes. (A.S. *sceo.*)
SHOEBILL, *n.* *shoo*-bil, the whale-headed heron *Balæniceps rex.*
SHOEBLACK, *n.* *shoo*-blak, one who cleans boots or shoes.
SHOEBRUSH, *n.* *shoo*-brush, a brush to clean shoes.
SHOEBUCKLE, *n.* *shoo*-buk-kl, a buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.
SHOEFLOWER, *n.* *shoo*-flou-er, the shoeblack plant, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis.*
SHOEHORN, *n.* *shoo*-horn, an appliance for putting on a shoe with; a tool, in contempt.
SHOELACE, *n.* *shoo*-lace, a shoestring.
SHOELEATHER, *n.* *shoo*-leth-er, leather for shoes.
SHOELESS, *a.* *shoo*-less, destitute of shoes.
SHOEMAKER, *n.* *shoo*-make-er, a maker of shoes and boots; a dealer in footwear.
SHOER, *n.* *shoo*-er, one who shoes horses; a farrier.
SHOESTRING, *n.* *shoo*-string, a lace or thong for fastening a shoe with.
SHOE-TIE, *n.* *shoo*-ti, a string or ribbon used for fastening a shoe.
SHOFAR, *n.* *shoh*-far, a ram's-horn trumpet. (Heb.)
SHOG, *n.* shog, a shock: *v.t.* to shake; to agitate: *v.i.* to move off; to be gone. Shogged. Shogging. Shogs. (M.E. *shoggen*, to jog easily along a road.)
SHOLE, *n.* shole, a short plank placed below an upright to prevent its working down into the ground. (*Sole.*)
SHONE, shon, *p.* and *pp.* of shine.
SHOO, *int.* shoo, begone, used in scaring away.
SHOOK, shook, *p.* of shake.
SHOOK, *n.* shook, a set of staves for a cask; also of boards for boxes: *v.t.* to pack staves in shooks. Shooked. Shooking. Shooks. (*Shock.*)
SHOON, shoon, old *pl.* of shoe.
SHOOT, *n.* shoot, the discharge of a fire-arm or bow; a young branch; a quick darting pain: *v.t.* to let fly or drive with force; to discharge and let off; to strike with anything shot; to send out; to thrust forth; to propel; to kill by a bullet, arrow or other missile; to pass through with swiftness; to unload by tipping: *v.i.* to perform the act of shooting; to germinate; to send forth branches; to form by shooting; to be emitted; to project; to pass as an arrow or pointed instrument; to grow rapidly; to move with velocity. Shoot ahead, to outstrip in running or sailing. Shooting. Shoots. Shot. (A.S. *sceotan.*)
SHOOT, *n.* shoot, an inclined plane for goods to slip down along.
SHOOTER, *n.* *shoot*-er, one who shoots; an instrument for shooting; a ball that shoots from the pitch [Cricket].
SHOOTING, *n.* *shoot*-ing, the act of discharging fire-arms or arrows; the act or practice of killing game with the gun; a game-preserve; the right to shoot game over land; sensation of a quick glancing pain.
SHOOTING-BOX, *n.* *shoot*-ing-boks, a sportsman's house in the country during the shooting season.
SHOOTING-GALLERY, *n.* *shoot*-ing-*gal*-le-re, a long tube or apartment used for practice at shooting.
SHOOTING-RANGE, *n.* *shoot*-ing-raynj, a place used for practice at shooting.
SHOOTING-STAR, *n.* *shoot*-ing-star, a meteor which darts across the sky with a transient light.
SHOOTING-STICK, *n.* *shoot*-ing-stik, the stick with which a printer drives up his quoins.
SHOP, *n.* shop, a building in which goods are sold by retail; a place where work is done: *v.i.* to visit shops for purchasing goods. Talk shop, to talk about business matters in general company. Shopped. Shopping. Shops. (A.S. *sceoppa*, a booth.)
SHOP-ASSISTANT, *n.* *shop*-as-*sis*-tant, an assistant in a retail shop or stores.
SHOP-BELL, *n.* *shop*-bel, a bell that rings when the door of a shop is opened.
SHOPBOARD, *n.* *shop*-bord, a bench on which work is done.
SHOPBOY, *n.* *shop*-boy, a boy employed in a shop.
SHOPGIRL, *n.* *shop*-girl, a girl employed in a shop.
SHOPKEEPER, *n.* *shop*-keep-er, a retailer of goods in a shop.
SHOPLIFTER, *n.* *shop*-lift-er, one who enters a shop pretending to purchase, and takes occasion to steal.
SHOPLIFTING, *n.* *shop*-lift-ing, the stealing of anything from a shop.
SHOPMAN, *n.* *shop*-man, a petty trader; one who serves in a shop; a mechanic in a workshop.
SHOPPING, *n.* *shop*-ping, act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.
SHOPWALKER, *n.* *shop*-wawk-er, one who walks about a shop to direct customers, and see that they are attended to.
SHOPWOMAN, *n.* *shop*-woom-an, a woman employed in a shop.
SHOPWORN, *a.* *shop*-worn, faded or damaged from being on view in a shop.
SHORAGE, *n.* *shore*-aje, charge on goods brought ashore.
SHORE, *n.* shore, the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or any piece of water. (A.S. *score.*)
SHORE, *n.* shore, a prop or support for a building or for a ship on the stocks; a temporary buttress: *v.t.* to support by a prop or shore. Shored. Shores. Shoring. (A.S. *sceorian*, jut out.)
SHORE-LARK, *n.* *shore*-lark, the bird *Otocorys alpestris.*
SHORELESS, *a.* *shore*-less, having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.
SHORELING, *n.* *shore*-ling, the skin of a living sheep shorn; a sheep just shorn.
SHORE-PIPIT, *n.* *shore*-pip-it, the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus.*
SHOREWARD, *a.* and *ad.* *shore*-wawrd, towards the shore.

SHOREWEED, *n.* *shore*-weed, the plant *Littorella lacustris*.
SHORING, *n.* *shore*-ing, the props used as shores.
SHORL, *n.* shorl, schorl.
SHORLING, *n.* *shore*-ling, a shoreling.
SHORN, shorn, *pp.* of shear: *a.* cut off; having the hair or wool sheared off; deprived.
SHORT, *a.* short, not long; not of long duration; not of sufficient length or range; inadequate; less than; deficient; scanty; brief; concise; brittle; friable; abrupt; petulant: *n.* a summary account. **Be short,** to be scantily supplied. **Be taken short,** to be seized with urgent necessity. **Come short,** to fail. **Cut short,** to abridge. **Fall short,** to fail; to be less. **In short,** briefly. **Stop short,** to stop at once, or without reaching the point intended. (A.S. *sceort.*)
SHORTAGE, *n.* *short*-aje, deficiency; the amount short.
SHORT-ALLOWANCE, *n.* *short*-al-*low*-ance, allotment of provisions short of the regulated quantity.
SHORTBREAD, *n.* *short*-bred, shortcake.
SHORTCAKE, *n.* *short*-kake, a flat cake of flour, butter, and sugar, short in fracture.
SHORT-CIRCUIT, *n.* short-*serk*-it, the shortening of an electric circuit by accidental contact.
SHORTCOMING, *n.* *short*-kum-ing, a failure in produce or in duty; remissness.
SHORT-DATED, *a.* *short*-date-ed, having little time to run.
SHORTEN, *v.t.* *short*-en, to make shorter in measure, extent or time; to abridge; to contract; to confine; to lop: *v.i.* to become short or shorter; to contract. **Shortened. Shortening. Shortens.**
SHORTFALL, *n.* *short*-fawl, deficit; adverse balance.
SHORTHAND, *n.* *short*-hand, an abbreviated method of writing; stenography; writing by signs instead of letters.
SHORTHANDED, *a.* short-*hand*-ed, undermanned.
SHORT-LEG, *n.* short-*leg*, one who fields to leg, close in [Cricket].
SHORT-SLIP, *n.* short-*slip*, one who fields behind the striker on the off side [Cricket].
SHORT-HORNED, *a.* *short*-hornd, having short horns.
SHORT-HOSE, *n.* *short*-hoze, the stockings worn with a kilt.
SHORTLIVED, *a.* *short*-livd, being of short continuance; not living or lasting long.
SHORTLY, *ad.* *short*-le, soon; in a short way.
SHORTNESS, *n.* *short*-ness, brevity; the state of being short.
SHORT-RIB, *n.* *short*-rib, one of the lower ribs; a false rib.
SHORTS, *n.pl.* shorts, very short trousers, ending just above the knees, for outdoor games or tropical wear.
SHORTS, *n.pl.* shorts, the bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.
SHORT-SHIPPED, *a.* short-*shipt*, left unshipped by accident or from want of room.
SHORT-SIGHTED, *a.* short-*site*-ed, not able to see far; near-sighted; not able to see far into the future; of limited penetration.
SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* short-*site*-ed-ness, myopia; the quality of being short-sighted.
SHORT-SPOKEN, *a.* short-*spoke*-en, curt.
SHORT-WAISTED, *a.* short-*waste*-ed, short from the armpits to the waist.
SHORT-WINDED, *a.* short-*wind*-ed, affected with shortness of breath.
SHORT-WITTED, *a.* short-*wit*-ed, having little wit; of scanty judgment or intellect; mentally deficient.
SHOT, shot, *p.* and *pp.* of shoot.
SHOT, *n.* shot, discharge of a missile weapon; a projectile; very small bullets; a charge of blasting explosive; the flight of a missile; a marksman; a try; an aim; a tavern reckoning: *v.t.* to load with shot. **Shot of a cable,** the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two thus spliced. **Shotted. Shotting. Shots.** (A.S. *scot*, a shot.)
SHOTBELT, *n.* *shot*-belt, a shoulder belt for holding shot.
SHOTBELTED, *a.* *shot*-belt-ed, wearing a shotbelt.
SHOTFREE, *a.* *shot*-free, Scot free.
SHOTGAUGE, *n.* *shot*-gaje, an instrument for gauging the diameter of shot.
SHOTGUN, *n.* *shot*-gun, a fowling-piece; a smooth-bore sporting gun.
SHOT-HOLE, *n.* *shot*-hole, a hole made by a bullet.
SHOTPROOF, *a.* *shot*-proof, proof against shot.
SHOT-SILK, *n.* shot-*silk*, silk so woven with different coloured threads as to present different shades of colour.
SHOTTEN, *a.* shotn, having ejected the spawn; dislocated; curdled and sour. (A.S. *scedtan*, shoot.)
SHOUGH, *n.* shogh, a species of shaggy dog.
SHOULD, shood, *past tense* of shall.
SHOULDER, *n.* *shole*-der, the joint, or parts about the joints, by which the arm of a man or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; anything resembling a shoulder; a prominence; the angle of a bastion [Fort.]: *pl.* the upper part of the back; that which elevates and sustains: *v.t.* to push with the shoulder or with violence; to take upon the shoulder. **Shoulder of mutton sail,** a triangular sail. **Shouldered. Shouldering. Shoulders.** (A.S. *sculdor.*)
SHOULDER-BELT, *n.* *shole*-der-belt, a belt over the shoulder; a bandolier.
SHOULDER-BLADE, *n.* *shole*-der-blade, the bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; the scapula.
SHOULDER-BONE, *n.* *shole*-der-bone, the shoulder-blade.
SHOULDERED, *a.* *shole*-derd, having shoulders.
SHOULDER-KNOT, *n.* *shole*-der-not, an epaulette or ornamental knot worn on the shoulders.
SHOULDER-SHOTTEN, *a.* *shole*-der-*shot*-ten, strained in the shoulder, as a horse.
SHOULDERSLIP, *n.* *shole*-der-slip, dislocation of the shoulder.
SHOULDERSTRAP, *n.* *shole*-der-strap, a cloth strap worn on the shoulder.
SHOULDER-WASHER, *n.* *shole*-der-*wosh*-er, the washer between the wheel and the axletree.
SHOUT, *n.* shout, a loud cry; a sudden outcry or outburst of joy, triumph, warning or encouragement: *v.i.* to utter a shout: *v.t.* to utter with a shout. **Shouted. Shouting. Shouts.** (M.E. *shouten.*)
SHOUTER, *n.* *shout*-er, one who shouts.
SHOVE, *n.* shuv, the act of pushing or a push: *v.t.* to push before one; to press against: *v.i.* to drive forward; to push. **Shoved. Shoves. Shoving.** (A.S. *scufan.*)
SHOVEL, *n.* shuvl, a tool with a broad flat scoop and no rest for the foot, used for lifting and sifting loose objects: *v.t.* to take up and throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities. **Shovelled. Shovelling. Shovels.** (A.S. *scofl.*)
SHOVEL-BOARD, *n.* *shuvl*-bord, a board on which persons play by shoving wooden discs at a mark; the game itself.
SHOVELFUL, *n.* *shuvl*-ful, as much as a shovel will hold.
SHOVEL-HAT, *n.* *shuvl*-hat, a clerical hat with the brim turned up at the sides.
SHOVELLER, *n.* *shuv*-ler, one who shovels; a species of broad-billed duck of the genus *Spatula.*
SHOW, *n* sho, the act of showing; exhibition to view; appearance; ostentatious display; semblance; plausibility; pretence; an entertainment: *v.t.* to present to the view; to enable to see or perceive; to teach or inform; to prove; to manifest; to point out; to bestow: *v.i.* to appear; to be in appearance; to make known. **Show forth,** to proclaim. **Show off,** to exhibit in an ostentatious manner. **Show of hands,** a raising of hands as a vote. **Show up,** to expose. **Showed. Showing. Shown. Shows.** (A.S. *sceawian.*)
SHOWBILL, *n.* *sho*-bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement; a contents bill; a showcard.
SHOW-BOX, *n.* *sho*-boks, a box containing some object of curiosity for exhibition.
SHOWBREAD, *n.* *sho*-bred, shewbread; among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary, in name of the twelve tribes and in acknowledgment of the Divine bounty in providence and grace.
SHOWCARD, *n.* *sho*-kard, a large advertisement card.

SHOW-CASE, *n.* *sho*-kace, a glass or glass-fronted case or box, containing articles for exhibition.
SHOWER, *n.* shour, a fall of rain, snow or hail, of short duration; a copious fall of things in quick succession; liberal distribution: *v.t.* to wet with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers. **Showered. Showering. Showers.** (A.S. *scur.*)
SHOWER-BATH, *n.* *shou*-er-bahth, a bath in which water is showered upon a person from above.
SHOWERINESS, *n.* *shou*-er-re-ness, state of being showery.
SHOWERLESS, *a.* *shou*-er-less, without showers.
SHOWERY, *a.* *shou*-er-e, raining in showers; abounding in showers.
SHOWILY, *ad.* *sho*-e-le, in a showy manner.
SHOWINESS, *n.* *sho*-e-ness, ostentation; display; pompousness; great parade.
SHOWING, *n.* *sho*-ing, a presentation to view; representation.
SHOWMAN, *n.* *sho*-man, the exhibitor of a show.
SHOWN, shone, *pp.* of show.
SHOW-PLACE, *n.* *sho*-place, a place for public shows or exhibitions; a tourist resort.
SHOWROOM, *n.* *sho*-room, a room for the exhibition of wares for sale.
SHOWY, *a.* *sho*-e, making a show; ostentatious.
SHOWYARD, *n.* *sho*-yard, an enclosure in which cattle or horses are shown.
SHRANK, shrank, *p.* of shrink.
SHRAPNEL, *n.* *shrap*-nel, a projectile containing bullets and a bursting charge. (General Shrapnel.)
SHRED, *n.* shred, a long narrow piece cut off; a strip; a fragment: *v.t.* to cut into small strips. **Shredded. Shredding. Shreds.** (A.S. *screade.*)
SHREDDING, *n.* *shred*-ding, that which is cut off in shreds.
SHREDDY, *a.* *shred*-e, consisting of shreds or fragments.
SHREDLESS, *a.* *shred*-less, having no shreds.
SHREW, *n.* shroo, an ill-tempered, nagging, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold. (A.S. *scréawa*, one who bites.)
SHREW, *n.* shroo, a small insectivorous mammal of the family Soricidæ.
SHREWD, *a.* shrood, of acute judgment; of nice discernment; sagacious; showing sagacity; vexatious. (M.E. *schrewen*, curse.)

Shrapnel.

SHREWDLY, *ad.* *shrood*-le, in a shrewd manner.
SHREWDNESS, *n.* *shrood*-ness, the quality of being shrewd: sly cunning; sagacity.
SHREWISH, *a.* *shroo*-ish, having the qualities of a shrew; ill-natured, scolding, and vexatious.
SHREWISHLY, *ad.* *shroo*-ish-le, in a shrewish manner.
SHREWISHNESS, *n.* *shroo*-ish-ness, the quality of being shrewish.
SHREW-MOLE, *n.* *shroo*-mole, a mole-shrew, an insectivore of the genus *Urotrichus* or *Uropsilus*; the web-footed mole *Scalops aquaticus*, nearly allied to the mole.
SHREW-MOUSE, *n.* *shroo*-mouse, a shrew; a small insectivorous mammal resembling a mouse, burrowing in the ground. (A.S. *screawa*, and *mouse.*)
SHRIEK, *n.* shreek, a sharp shrill outcry or scream from sudden surprise, pain or terror: *v.i.* to utter a shriek; to scream. **Shrieked. Shrieking. Shrieks.** (Ice. *shrikja.*)
SHRIEKER, *n.* *shreek*-er, one who shrieks.
SHRIEVALTY, *n.* *shreev*-al-te, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
SHRIFT, *n.* shrift, the act of shriving; confession; absolution. (A.S. *scrift.*)
SHRIKE, *n.* shrike, a species of the genus *Lanius*, the butcher-bird, a bird which preys on insects, impaling them on thorns to form a larder. (A.S. *scric.*)
SHRILL, *a.* shril, sharp; piercing in sound: *v.i.* to utter an acute piercing sound: *v.t.* to express shrilly. **Shrilled. Shrilling. Shrills.** (Scand.)
SHRILLY, *ad.* *shril*-le, in a shrill manner: *a.* somewhat shrill.
SHRILLNESS, *n.* *shril*-ness, acuteness of sound.
SHRILL-TONGUED, *a.* *shril*-tungd, having a shrill voice.
SHRIMP, *n.* shrimp, a species of *Crangon*, a small long-tailed crustacean with no prehensile claws on the third legs, esteemed as an article of food; a little wrinkled man; a dwarf: *v.t.* to fish for shrimps. **Shrimped. Shrimping. Shrimps.** (A.S. *scrimman*, shrink.)
SHRIMPER, *n.* *shrimp*-er, one who catches shrimps; a boat so employed.
SHRIMP-NET, *n.* *shrimp*-net, a net for catching shrimps fixed to a frame on a staff.
SHRINE, *n.* shrine, a case; a reliquary; a tomb; a sacred place: *v.t.* to enshrine. **Shrined. Shrines. Shrining.** (A.S. *scrin.*)
SHRINK, *n.* shrink, contraction; a withdrawing from fear: *v.i.* to become smaller by contraction; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to draw back, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear or horror; to express fear or pain by shrugging or contracting the body: *v.t.* to cause to contract. **Shrank. Shrinking. Shrinks. Shrunk. Shrunken.** (A.S. *scrincan.*)
SHRINKAGE, *n.* *shrink*-aje, reduction in bulk.
SHRINKER, *n.* *shrink*-er, one who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.
SHRINKINGLY, *ad.* *shringk*-ing-le, with shrinking.
SHRITE, *n.* shrite, the missel thrush. (Dial. Eng.)
SHRIVE, *v.t. or v.i.* shrive, to receive confession and absolve. **Shriven. Shrives. Shriving. Shrove.** (A.S. *scrifan.*)
SHRIVEL, *v.i.* shrivl, to contract into wrinkles; to shrink: *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles. **Shriveled. Shrivelling. Shrivels.** (Scand.)
SHROFF, *n.* shrof, in India, a moneychanger or banker. (Hind. *sarráf.*)
SHROFFAGE, *n.* *shrof*-aje, the examination of coins and separation of the good from the bad.
SHROUD, *n.* shroud, a winding sheet; a shirt to be buried in; that which covers, protects or conceals: *v.t.* to cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave; to conceal; to overwhelm. **Shrouded. Shrouding. Shrouds.** (A.S. *scrud.*)
SHROUD-LAID, *a.* *shroud*-lade, made of four strands twisted round a core.
SHROUDLESS, *a.* *shroud*-less, without a shroud.
SHROUDS, *n.pl.* shrouds, the ropes in pairs that form the standing rigging and extend from the mast-heads to the sides of the ship.
SHROVE-TIDE, *n.* *shrove*-tide, confession time, specially the days immediately before Lent, when the people confessed their sins to the parish priest, and afterwards dined on thick pancakes and gave themselves up to sports; carnival time. **Shrove Tuesday**, the day before Ash Wednesday. (*Shrive.*)
SHROVING, *n.* *shrove*-ing, the festivity of Shrove-tide.
SHRUB, *n.* shrub, a low dwarf tree; a plant with woody stems branching from the root, and of no great height. (A.S. *scrob.*)
SHRUB, *n.* shrub, a cordial of lemon or other juice and sugar, with an addition of rum. (Ar.)
SHRUBBERY, *n.* *shrub*-ber-e, a plantation of shrubs.
SHRUBBINESS, *n.* *shrub*-be-ness, the quality of being shrubby.
SHRUBBY, *a.* *shrub*-be, full of shrubs; like a shrub; consisting of shrubs.
SHRUBLESS, *a.* *shrub*-less, having no shrubs.
SHRUFF, *n.* shruf, the refuse of metals; dross. (Dial. Eng.)
SHRUG, *n.* shrug, a drawing up of the shoulders: *v.t.* to draw up; to contract, as the shoulders, in expression of dislike or dissatisfaction: *v.i.* to raise or draw up the shoulders. **Shrugged. Shrugging. Shrugs.** (Scand.)
SHRUNK, shrunk, *p.* and *pp.* of shrink
SHRUNKEN, *shrungk*-en, *pp.* of shrink: *a* shrivelled.
SHUCK, *n.* shuck, a husk or covering. (*Shock.*)
SHUDDER, *n.* *shud*-der, a tremor; a shaking with fear or horror: *v.i.* to quake; to tremble; to shiver. **Shuddered. Shuddering. Shudders.** (Ger. *schuddern.*)
SHUDDERING, *a.* *shud*-der-ing, shaking with fear or horror.
SHUDDERINGLY, *ad.* *shud*-der-ing-le, with quaking.
SHUFFLE, *n.* *shuf*-fl, the act of shuffling; an evasion; a trick: *v.t.* to change the relative positions of; to remove or introduce by artificial confusion:

v.i. to change the relative position of cards in a pack; to shift ground; to evade fair questions; to drag the feet; to move with an irregular gait. **Shuffle off**, to push off; to rid one's self of. **Shuffle up**, to throw together in haste. **Shuffled. Shuffles. Shuffling.** (*Shove.*)

SHUFFLE-CAP, *n. shuf*-fl-kap, a game played by shaking money in a hat or cap.

SHUFFLER, *n. shuf*-fler, one who shuffles.

SHUFFLEWING, *n. shuf*-fl-wing, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* (Dial. Eng.)

SHUFFLING, *a. shuf*-fling, evasive.

SHUFFLINGLY, *ad. shuf*-fling-le, evasively.

SHUN, *v.t.* shun, to avoid; to keep clear of; not to mix or associate with; not to practise; to escape; to neglect. **Shunned. Shunning. Shuns.** (A.S. *scunian.*)

SHUNLESS, *a. shun*-less, not to be avoided; inevitable.

SHUNT, *n.* shunt, a diversion to another track; a diversion of an electric circuit from one wire to another: *v.t.* to turn off to one side; to move as a railway carriage or train from the main line to a siding or from one line to another. **Shunted. Shunting. Shunts.** (A.S. *scunian.*)

SHUNTER, *n. shunt*-er, one who shunts.

SHUT, *a.* shut, rid; dull; stopped: *n.* the act of closing; a shutter: *v.t.* to close; to bar; to exclude: *v.i.* to close itself; to be closed. **Shut down**, to stop working. **Shut in**, to confine. **Shut out**, to exclude. **Shut up**, to close; to confine; to conclude; to stop talking. **Shut. Shuts. Shutting.** (A.S. *scyllan*, to bar or lock.)

SHUTTER, *n. shut*-ter, a close cover for a window; an appliance for screening the lens in a photographic camera; one who shuts.

SHUTTLE, *n. shut*-tl, an instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof through the warp; a sliding thread-holder. (A.S. *scyttel*, door-bolt.)

SHUTTLE-COCK, *n. shut*-tl-kok, shuttle cork; a cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore in play; the game played with it.

SHWANPAN, *n. shwan*-pan, the swanpan or Chinese abacus. (Chinese.)

SHY, *a.* shi, shunning approach; reserved; cautious; suspicious: *n.* the starting suddenly aside of a horse: *v.i.* to start suddenly aside from fear. **Shied. Shies. Shying.** (A.S. *sceoh*, Ger. *scheu*, timid.)

SHY, *v.t.* shi, to throw as a ball is thrown. **Shied. Shies. Shying.**

SHYLY, *ad. shi*-le, in a shy manner.

SHYNESS, *n. shi*-ness, the quality of being shy.

SHYSTER, *n. shi*-ster, an unprincipled lawyer [American slang].

SI, *n.* se, the seventh note in the musical scale.

SIALOGOGUE, *n.* si-*al*-o-gog, a medicine that promotes the flow of saliva. (Gr. *sialon*, spittle, and *ago*, lead.)

SIAMANG, *n. se*-a-mang, an anthropoid, the largest of the gibbons, *Hylobates syndactylus.* (Malay.)

SIAMESE, *a.* si-am-*eez*, belonging to Siam.

SIB, *a.* sib, akin; related to. (A.S. *sibb*, akin.)

SIBERITE, *n. sib*-er-ite, rubellite, red tourmaline found in Siberia.

SIBILANCE, *n. sib*-e-lance, sibilancy.

SIBILANCY, *n. sib*-e-lan-se, the quality of being sibilant.

SIBILANT, *a. sib*-il-ant, hissing: *n.* a letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s.* (L. *sibilans*, hissing.)

SIBILATE, *v.t. sib*-il-ate, to speak hissingly. **Sibilated. Sibilates. Sibilating.**

SIBILATION, *n. sib*-e-*lay*-shon, utterance with a hissing sound; hissing.

SIBYL, *n. sib*-il, one of a number of women representing the voice of God in nature, and, as such, endowed with visionary power; a prophetess inspired by nature; a sorceress. (Gr. *sibylla.*)

SIBYLLINE, *a. sib*-il-ine, pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by the sibyls; prophetic. **Sibylline books**, books brought by the Sibyl of Cumæ to King Tarquin, and alleged to contain oracles respecting the fortunes of Rome. **Sibylline oracles**, prophecies written by Alexandrian Jews and Christians in the interests of their faiths. (L. *sibyllinus.*)

SIC, *ad.* sik, so written or printed. (L. so.)

SICCA, *n. sik*-ka, in India, a weight for gold and silver, equivalent to nearly 180 grains Troy; a rupee. (Hind.)

SICCATION, *n.* sik-*kay*-shon, the act or process of drying.

SICCATIVE, *a. sik*-ka-tiv, drying; causing to dry: *n.* that which promotes drying. (L. *siccatus*, dried.)

SICCITY, *n. sik*-se-te, dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.

SICE, *n.* sice, syce; Anglo-Indian term for groom. (Ar.)

SICE, *n.* sice, the number six at dice [Slang].

SICH, *a.* sitch, the old form of such.

SICILIAN, *a.* se-*sil*-yan, pertaining to Sicily. **Sicilian Vespers**, a massacre of the French in Sicily on Easter Monday, 1282, the signal for its commencement being the vesper bell.

SICILIANA, *n.* se-*sil*-e-*ah*-na, a graceful peasant dance of the Sicilians [Mus.]. (It.)

SICILIANO, *n.* se-*sil*-e-*ah*-no, the siciliana.

SICK, *a.* sik, affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; not in health; ill; for sick people. (A.S. *seoc.*)

SICK-BAY, *n. sik*-bay, the space in a ship allotted for the hospital [Naut.].

SICK-BRAINED, *a. sik*-braynd, disordered in the brain.

SICKEN, *v.t. sik*-en, to make sick; to make squeamish; to disgust: *v.i.* to become sick; to fall into disease; to be filled to disgust; to languish. **Sickened. Sickening. Sickens.**

SICKENER, *n. sik*-en-er, a cause of disgust.

SICKENING, *a. sik*-en-ing, making sick; disgusting.

SICKISH, *a. sik*-ish, somewhat sick or diseased; inclined to be sick; nauseating; exciting disgust.

SICKISHLY, *ad. sik*-ish-le, in a sickish manner.

SICKISHNESS, *n. sik*-ish-ness, the quality of exciting disgust.

SICKLE, *n. sik*-l, a reaping-hook. (A.S. *sicol.*)

SICKLED, *a. sik*-ld, furnished with a sickle.

SICKLIED, *a. sik*-leed, having a sickly hue.

SICKLINESS, *n. sik*-le-ness, the state of being sickly; the state of producing sickness or disease extensively.

SICK-LIST, *n. sik*-list, a list containing the names of the sick.

SICKLY, *a. sik*-le, somewhat affected with sickness or disease; habitually indisposed; marked with sickness; inducing sickness; unhealthy; languid.

SICKNESS, *n. sik*-ness, state of being sick; illness; a disease or malady; a morbid state of a plant or animal in which the organs do not perform their natural functions.

SICK-ROOM, *n. sik*-room, an apartment to which a person is confined by illness.

SIDA, *n. si*-da, a genus of 70 species of plants of the mallow order including *S. aurea*, the Indian mallow. (Gr. *sidē.*)

SIDE, *n.* side, the broad and long part or surface of a thing; margin or edge; a half opposite to another half; the rib part of an animal; the part between the top and bottom, as the slope of a hill; one part of a thing; quarter; region; party; team; faction; sect; separate line of descent; bias: *a.* lateral; being on or toward the side; oblique; indirect: *v.i.* to embrace the opinions of a party, or engage in its interest: *v.t.* to stand at the side of. **Choose sides**, to select parties for competition. **Take sides**, to attach one's self to the interest of a party. **Sided. Sides. Siding.** (A.S.)

SIDE, *n.* side, swagger [Slang].

SIDE-ARM, *n. side*-arm, a sword or bayonet worn at the left side.

SIDEBOARD, *n. side*-bord, a piece of furniture or cabinet-work serving as a shelf and cupboard placed in a dining-room; a board placed at the side of a waggon to make it wider.

SIDEBOX, *n. side*-boks, a box at the side of a theatre.

SIDE-BY-SIDE, *a. side*-by-*side*, alongside each other.

SIDECAR, *n. side*-kar, a vehicle laterally attached to a motor-cycle.

SIDECOMB, *n. side*-kohm, a comb worn at the side of the head.

SIDECUT, *n. side*-kut, a road or a canal branching out from the main one.

SIDED, *a. side*-ed, flattened on one or two sides.

SIDED, *a. side*-ed, having a side; as, one-sided.

SIDE-DISH, *n. side*-dish, an entrée.

SIDE-DRUM, *n.* *side*-drum, the small drum beaten only on the top head.
SIDE-LIGHT, *n.* *side*-lite, a subsidiary light; a light on a ship's side to show her course.
SIDELING, *ad.* *side*-ling, sideways: *a.* sloping; *n.* a slope.
SIDELONG, *a.* *side*-long, lateral; oblique; not in front: *ad.* laterally; obliquely: on the side.
SIDE-NOTE, *n.* *side*-note, a marginal note.
SIDER, *n.* *side*-er, one who joins a party or takes a side.
SIDEREAL, *a.* si-*dere*-e-al, pertaining to the stars; containing stars; measured by the seeming movements of the stars [Astrol.]. Sidereal clock, a clock regulated to keep sidereal time. Sidereal year, the period in which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit with respect to the stars. (L. *siderālis*, relating to the stars.)
SIDERITE, *n.* *sid*-er-ite, chalybite, ferrous carbonate; brown ironstone. (O.Fr.)
SIDE-ROD, *n.* *side*-rod, the coupling rod of a railway engine.
SIDEROGRAPHIC, *a.* sid-er-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to or done by siderography.
SIDEROGRAPHIST, *n.* *sid*-er-*og*-ra-fist, one who engraves steel plates or performs work by means of them.
SIDEROGRAPHY, *n.* *sid*-er-*og*-ra-fe, an art or practice of engraving on steel. (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *grapho*, write.)
SIDEROLITE, *n.* *sid*-er-o-lite, a meteoric stone of iron and stony constituents. (Gr. *sideros*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
SIDEROSCOPE, *n.* *sid*-er-o-skope, an instrument for detecting iron in any substance. (Gr. *sideros*, and *skopeo*, view.)
SIDEROSTAT, *n.* *sid*-er-o-stat, an instrument for transmitting a beam of light along a fixed telescope.
SIDEROXYLON, *n.* *sid*-er-*oks*-e-lon, a genus of 80 species of trees remarkable for the hardness as well as heaviness of their wood, one of which is *S. dulcifīcum*, the miraculous berry of West Africa. (Gr. *sideros*, and *xylon*, wood.)
SIDE-SADDLE, *n.* *side*-sad-dl, any species of the genus *Sarracenia*, from its pitcher-like leaves.
SIDE-SADDLE, *n.* *side*-sad-dl, a saddle for a woman, the rider sitting with both feet on the same side of the horse.
SIDE-SCREW, *n.* *side*-skroo, the large wooden screw attached to a carpenter's bench.
SIDESEAT, *n.* *side*-seet, a seat with its back against the side of the vehicle.
SIDE-SHOW, *n.* *side*-sho, a subsidiary exhibition or entertainment.
SIDESLIP, *n.* *side*-slip, a slip to one side; a skid.
SIDESMAN, *n.* *sidez*-man, an assistant to a churchwarden, originally a synodsman.
SIDE-SPLITTING, *a.* *side*-split-ing, extremely laughable.
SIDESTROKE, *n.* *side*-stroke, an overhand stroke in swimming; a stroke made sideways at billiards.
SIDE-TABLE, *n.* *side*-tay-bl, a table at the side of a room.
SIDETRACK, *n.* *side*-trak, a siding: *v.t.* to shunt; postpone considering. Sidetracked. Sidetracking. Sidetracks.
SIDE-VIEW, *n.* *side*-vew, an oblique view.
SIDEWALK, *n.* *side*-wawk, a raised footway along a road; the pavement [Amer.].
SIDEWAYS, *ad.* *side*-wayz, toward or on one side; laterally; inclining.
SIDEWHEEL, *n.* *side*-wheel, a paddlewheel.
SIDEWISE, *ad.* *side*-wize, sideways.
SIDING, *n.* *side*-ing, the attaching of one's self to a party; a short line of rails or group of such lines on which railway trucks or coaches can be sorted out or detained until the main line is clear.
SIDLE, *v.i.* *si*-dl, to go or move side foremost. Sidled. Sidles. Sidling. (*Side.*)
SIEGE, *n.* seej, the setting of an army round or before a fortified place, to compel surrender; a continued endeavour to gain possession. (O.Fr.)
SIEGE-GUN, *n.* *seej*-gun, a gun heavier than a field-piece and used for battering fortifications.
SIEGE-PIECE, *n.* *seej*-peece, a rough coin issued in a besieged place.
SIEGE-TRAIN, *n.* *seej*-trane, the guns and their equipment used by a besieging army.
SIEGEWORKS, *n.pl.* *seej*-wurks, fortifications by besiegers.
SIENNA, *n.* si-*en*-na, a brownish yellow pigment, consisting of hydrated ferric oxide with manganese dioxide. (Sienna, in Italy.)
SIERRA, *n.* se-*er*-ra, a mountain range with a saw-like ridge. (Sp.)
SIESTA, *n.* se-*es*-ta, a sleep during the heat of the day. (Sp.)
SIEVE, *n.* siv, an implement for separating through its meshes the finer particles of any substance from the coarser. (A.S. *sife.*)
SIFAKA, *n.* se-*fahk*-a, any of the three species of the Madagascar lemur of the genus *Propithecus*, of which the largest, *P. diadema*, is also known as the simpona. (Madagascan word.)
SIFFLATION, *n.* sif-*lay*-shon, whistling.
SIFFLE, *v.t.* *sif*-fl, to whistle. Siffled. Siffles. Siffling. (Fr. *siffler*, whistle.)
SIFFLEUR, *n.* *sif*-lur, a professional whistler. (Fr.)
SIFFLEUSE, *n.* *sif*-lurze, a woman whistler. (Fr.)
SIFT, *v.t.* sift, to separate by a sieve; to separate; to examine critically; to scrutinize. Sifted. Sifting. Sifts. (A.S. *siftan.*)
SIFTER, *n.* *sift*-er, one who sifts; a small sieve or caster.
SIGH, *n.* si, a single deep respiration, as in grief; the involuntary inhaling of a large quantity of air, under some overpowering emotion, and the sudden emission of it: *v.i.* to utter a sigh: *v.t.* to lament; to mourn; to express by sighs. Sighed. Sighing. Sighs. (A.S. *sican.*)
SIGHER, *n.* *si*-er, one who sighs.
SIGHINGLY, *ad.* *si*-ing-le, with sighs.
SIGHT, *n.* site, the act of seeing; perception; view; the faculty of vision; visibility; the object seen; the range of view; inspection; the eye; aperture to see through, or something directing the vision; that which is beheld; a spectacle; something remarkable or wonderful: *v.t.* to discover by sight; to adjust the sight on fire-arms. At sight, on presentation for payment. Take sight, to take aim. Sighted. Sighting. Sights. (A.S. *gesihth.*)
SIGHT-BILL, *n.* *site*-bill, a draft payable at sight.
SIGHTED, *a.* *site*-ed, seeing in a particular manner, as short-sighted; adjusted for clear vision; aimed.
SIGHTLESS, *a.* *site*-less, wanting sight; blind; offensive to the eye.
SIGHTLESSLY, *ad.* *site*-less-le, in a sightless manner.
SIGHTLESSNESS, *n.* *site*-less-ness, the state of being sightless.
SIGHTLINESS, *n.* *site*-le-ness, agreeableness to the eye.
SIGHTLY, *a.* *site*-le, pleasing to the eye; striking to the view; open to the view.
SIGHT-READING, *n.* *site*-reed-ing, reading music, languages or shorthand easily at first sight.
SIGHTSEEING, *a.* *site*-see-ing, going about to view objects of interest or curiosity: *n.* the act of so doing; view-hunting.
SIGHTSEER, *n.* *site*-see-er, one occupied in sight-seeing; a view-hunter.
SIGHTSMAN, *n.* *sites*-man, one who reads music at first sight.
SIGIL, *n.* *sij*-il, a seal; a signature. (L. *sigillum.*)
SIGILLARIA, *n.pl.* *sij*-il-*lare*-e-a, a genus of fossil plants found in the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian formations.
SIGILLARY, *a.* *sij*-il-a-re, pertaining to a seal.
SIGILLATE, *a.* *sij*-il-ate, marked as with a seal. (L. *sigillatus.*)
SIGMA, *n.* *sig*-ma, the name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equal to our *s*.
SIGMATION, *n.* sig-*may*-shon, the adding of an *s*.
SIGMATISM, *n.* *sig*-ma-tizm, defective pronunciation of the letter *s*.
SIGMOID, *a.* *sig*-moyd, curved like an *s* [Anat.]. Sigmoid curve, Hogarth's line of beauty. Sigmoid flexure, the double turn of the colon before it enters the rectum [Anat.]. (Gr. *sigma*, and *eidos*, like.)
SIGMOIDAL, *a.* sig-*moyd*-al, sigmoid.
SIGN, *n.* sine, that by which anything is shown, indicated or represented; a token; nod or gesture indicative of a wish or command; a wonder; a miracle; evidence or proof; something hung out

for notice; a memorial; a visible representation; a mark of distinction; a symbol; a constellation occupying a twelfth of the zodiac; a sign indicative of operation [Alg.]; a signature; a symptom; a character [Mus.]: *v.t.* to mark with characters or write one's name; to subscribe; to signify; to mark. Signed. Signing. Signs. (O.Fr. *signe.*)

SIGNABLE, *a.* *sine*-a-bl, that may be signed.

SIGNAL, *n.* *sig*-nal, a sign agreed upon; a device for distant communication; notice given: *a.* distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable: *v.t.* to announce by signal; to make signals to: *v.i.* to give signals. Signalled. Signalling. Signals. (Fr.)

SIGNAL-BOOK, *n.* *sig*-nal-book, a book giving a list of signals.

SIGNAL-BOX, *n.* *sig*-nal-boks, a room from which railway signals are worked.

SIGNAL-CABIN, *n.* *sig*-nal-*kab*-in, an isolated signal-box.

SIGNAL-CODE, *n.* *sig*-nal-kode, a system of signals.

SIGNAL-FIRE, *n.* *sig*-nal-fire, a fire intended for a signal.

SIGNAL-FLAG, *n.* *sig*-nal-flag, a flag used in signalling.

SIGNAL-GUN, *n.* *sig*-nal-gun, a gun fired as a signal.

SIGNALIZE, *v.t.* *sig*-nal-ize, to make signal or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. Signalized. Signalizes. Signalizing.

SIGNALLER, *n.* *sig*-nal-er, one who signals.

SIGNALLY, *ad.* *sig*-nal-le, in a signal manner.

SIGNALMAN, *n.* *sig*-nal-man, a man who works railway signals.

SIGNAL-POST, *n.* *sig*-nal-pohst, a post on which signals are displayed.

SIGNAL-SERVICE, *n.* *sig*-nal-*ser*-vis, the signalling department.

SIGNATORY, *a.* *sig*-na-tor-e, relating to a seal; used in sealing; signing: *n.* the signer of a document, specially as representing a state. (L. *signatorius.*)

SIGNATURE, *n.* *sig*-na-ture, a sign, stamp, or mark impressed; sign-manual; the name of a person written by himself; the sign that shows the key in music; a letter or figure by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder, or the sheet so distinguished [Printing]. Doctrine of signatures, the ancient belief that plants and animals indicate by their external characters the diseases for which Nature intends them as remedies. (Fr.)

SIGN-BOARD, *n.* *sine*-bord, a board on which a man announces the name of himself, his house or his trade.

SIGNER, *n.* *sine*-er, one who subscribes his name.

SIGNET, *n.* *sig*-net, a small seal; in England, a seal for the authentication of royal grants; the privy seal. Writer to the signet, a Scottish lawyer acting as agent or attorney in the Court of Session. (Fr.)

SIGNET-RING, *n.* *sig*-net-ring, a ring which contains a seal.

SIGNIFICANCE, *n.* sig-*nif*-e-kance, meaning; import; force; impressiveness; importance. (O.Fr.)

SIGNIFICANCY, *n.* sig-*nif*-e-kan-se, significance.

SIGNIFICANT, *a.* sig-*nif*-e-kant, expressive of something; beyond the external sign; bearing a meaning; betokening something; indicative of some fact of importance.

SIGNIFICANTLY, *ad.* sig-*nif*-e-kant-le, in a significant manner; with meaning; with force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, *n.* *sig*-ne-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning. (Fr.)

SIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* sig-*nif*-e-ka-tiv, betokening or representing by an external sign; having signification or meaning. (Fr. *significatif.*)

SIGNIFICATIVELY, *ad.* sig-*nif*-e-ka-tiv-le, in a significant manner; so as to represent by an external sign.

SIGNIFICATIVENESS, *n.* sig-*nif*-e-ka-tiv-ness, the quality of being significant.

SIGNIFICATOR, *n.* sig-*nif*-e-ka-tor, he who or that which signifies.

SIGNIFICATORY, *a.* sig-*nif*-e-ka-tor-e, having meaning: *n.* that which betokens, signifies, or represents.

SIGNIFY, *v.t.* *sig*-ne-fi, to make known either by signs or words; to declare; to mean; to import; to matter; to make known. Signified. Signifies. Signifying. (Fr. *signifier.*)

SIGN-MANUAL, *n.* sine-*man*-yu-al, a royal signature.

SIGNOR, *n.* *seen*-yor, an Italian title of address equal to our Mr.

SIGNORA, *n.* seen-*yore*-a, Mrs. in Italian. (It.)

SIGNORINA, *n.* *seen*-yo-*reen*-a, Miss in Italian. (It.)

SIGNORY, *n.* *seen*-yor-e, seigniory.

SIGNPAINTER, *n.* *sine*-paint-er, one who paints signs and facias.

SIGN-POST, *n.* *sine*-pohst, a post on which a sign hangs.

SIKE, *n.* sike, a small stream or rill. (Ice.)

SIKH, *n.* seek, one of a sect embracing a monotheistic and casteless Hinduism, which eventually became a nation in Northern India with a military organization in defence of its faith. (Sans. disciple.)

SILAGE, *n.* *si*-lage, ensilage; fodder prepared in a silo. (*Ensilage.*)

SILENCE, *n.* *si*-lence, stillness or the entire absence of sound; forbearance of speech or noise; habitual taciturnity; secrecy; quiet; absence of mention; oblivion: *int.* be silent: *v.t.* to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to quiet; to cause to cease firing; to stop; to restrain from preaching; to put an end to. Silenced. Silences. Silencing. (Fr.)

SILENCER, *n.* *si*-len-cer, an appliance for reducing the sound of the escaping gases in motor engines.

SILENT, *a.* *si*-lent, not speaking; taciturn; still; noiseless; not mentioning; calm; not acting; having no sound, as a letter. (L. *silens*, being quiet.)

SILENTIARY, *n.* si-*len*-she-ar-e, one appointed to keep silence in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SILENTLY, *ad.* *si*-lent-le, in a silent manner; without speech, noise, or mention.

SILENTNESS, *n.* *si*-lent-ness, the state of being silent.

SILENUS, *n.* si-*lee*-nus, the foster-father and teacher of Bacchus, and afterwards his constant attendant [Myth.]. (L.)

SILESIA, *n.* si-*lee*-sjah, a kind of linen cloth, originally made in Silesia; a light fabric of twilled cotton.

SILEX, *n.* *si*-leks, flint; silica.

SILHOUETTE, *n.* *sil*-oo-et, a profile represented as filled in with black. (Silhouette, a French minister of finance in the 18th century, whose name became a synonym for meagreness.)

SILICA, *n.* *sil*-e-ka, silicon binoxide; a substance which enters into the composition of most earthy minerals, and is the chief constituent of the earth's surface, rock crystal, flint and other varieties of quartz being nearly pure silica. (L. *silex.*)

SILICATE, *n.* *sil*-e-kate, a combination of silicon with a base.

SILICATED, *a.* *sil*-e-kate-ed, combined with silica.

SILICEOUS, *a.* se-*lish*-us, flinty; pertaining to silica; partaking of its nature and qualities. (L. *siliceus.*)

SILICIC, *a.* se-*lis*-ik, pertaining to silica.

SILICICALCAREOUS, *a.* se-*lis*-e-kal-*kare*-e-us, consisting of siliceous and calcareous matter.

SILICIFEROUS, *a.* sil-e-*sif*-er-us, producing silica. (L. *silex*, and *fero*, produce.)

SILICIFICATION, *n.* si-*lis*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, changing into flint.

SILICIFY, *v.t.* sil-*is*-e-fi, to convert into silica: *v.i.* to become silica. Silicified. Silicifies. Silicifying. (L. *silex*, and *facio*, make.)

SILICIMURITE, *n.* *sil*-is-e-*mew*-rite, an earth composed of silica and magnesia. (L. *silex*, and *muria*, brine.)

SILICIOUS, *a.* se-*lish*-us, siliceous.

SILICITE, *n.* *sil*-e-site, a yellowish white labradorite.

SILICITED, *a.* se-*lis*-it-ed, impregnated with silica.

SILICIUM, *n.* se-*lish*-e-um, silicon.

SILICLE, *n.* *sil*-e-kl, a short broad pod. (Fr. *silicule.*)

SILICON, *n.* *sil*-e-kon, the chemical element Si. (L. *silex.*)

SILICULE, *n.* *sil*-e-kule, a silicle.

SILICULOSE, *a.* se-*lik*-yew-lose, having or pertaining to silicles.

SILIQUA, *n.* *sil*-e-kwa, the long seed vessel or pod of a cruciferous plant; a carat, of which six make a scruple. (L.)

SILIQUE, *n.* si-*leek*, a siliqua. (Fr.)

SILIQUIFORM, *a.* si-*lik*-we-form, having the form of a siliqua.

SILIQUOSE, *a.* *sil*-e-kwose, having a pod or capsule of the nature of a siliqua.

SILIQUOUS, *a.* *sil*-e-kwus, siliquose.

SILK, *n.* silk, the fine lustrous thread produced by the pupa of a moth of the genus *Bombyx*; cloth made of silk; a dress of silk: *a.* silken. (A.S. *seolc.*)

SILK-COTTON, *n.* *silk*-kot-ton, a silky fibre of various kinds produced by tropical trees of the genus *Bombax* and others.

SILK-COTTON-TREE, *n.* *silk*-kot-ton-tree, a tropical tree of the genus *Bombax*.

SILKEN, *a.* *silk*-en, made of silk; like silk; soft to the touch; delicate; tender: *v.t.* to render soft or smooth. Silkened. Silkening. Silkens.

SILKINESS, *n.* *silk*-e-ness, the qualities of silk.

SILKMAN, *n.* *silk*-man, a silk-mercer.

SILKMERCER, *n.* *silk*-mer-ser, a dealer in silks.

SILK-MILL, *n.* *silk*-mil, a mill for spinning and manufacturing silk.

SILK-THROWER, *n.* *silk*-thro-er, one who spins and prepares silk for weaving.

SILK-THROWSTER, *n.* *silk*-thro-ster, a silk-thrower.

SILKWEAVER, *n.* *silk*-weev-er, a weaver of silk fabrics.

SILKWORM, *n.* *silk*-wurm, the caterpillar of *Bombyx mori*, which produces silk.

SILKWORM-GUT, *n.* *silk*-wurm-gut, a substance prepared from the entrails of silkworms.

SILKY, *a.* *silk*-e, made of silk; consisting of silk; like silk; silken.

SILL, *n.* sil, the piece of timber on which a structure rests; the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window. (A.S. *syll.*)

SILLABUB, *n.* *sil*-la-bub, syllabub; a liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk and sugar, and thus forming a soft curd. (Dial. Eng. *sillibouk.*)

SILLILY, *ad.* *sil*-le-le, in a silly manner.

SILLIMANITE, *n.* *sil*-le-man-ite, fibrolite, a fibrous silicate of alumina. (Prof. Silliman.)

SILLINESS, *n.* *sil*-le-ness, the quality of being silly.

SILLON, *n.* *sil*-lon, a mound raised in the middle of a moat for defence when it is too wide (Fort.). (Fr.)

SILLY, *a.* *sil*-le, weak in intellect; witless; foolish; simple; proceeding from want of judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise: *n.* a foolish person. (A.S. *sælig*, Ger. *selig*, happy, innocent, simple.)

SILO, *n.* *si*-lo, a pit in which green fodder is placed to make ensilage. (Sp.)

SILPHOLOGY, *n.* sil-*fol*-o-je, the study of larval forms. (Gr. *silphe*, beetle, and *logos*, science.)

SILT, *n.* silt, a deposit in water of mud or sand: *v.t.* to choke or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to ooze. Silted. Silting. Silts. (Scand.)

SILURIAN, *a.* si-*lew*-re-an, the formation below the Devonian. (Silures, a tribe of Britons formerly inhabiting the district where the system is typically developed.)

SILVAN, *a.* *sil*-van, pertaining to trees; inhabiting woods. (L. *silvanus.*)

SILVANUS, *n.* sil-*vay*-nus, a forest-god, protector of fruits and flocks [Myth.]. (L. from *silva*, a wood.)

SILVER, *n.* *sil*-ver, the metallic element Ag.; a precious metal of a brilliant white colour; coin made of silver; money; a silver vessel: anything like silver: *a.* made of silver; like silver; white like silver; of a pale lustre; bright; soft: *v.t.* to cover with silver; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; to make smooth and bright; to make hoary. Silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding-day. Silvered. Silvering. Silvers. (A.S. *seolfor.*)

SILVER-BATH, *n.* *sil*-ver-bahth, a solution of silver nitrate.

SILVER-FOX, *n.* *sil*-ver-foks, the black fox, distinguished for its rich fur and white tip to its tail.

SILVER-GILT, *n.* *sil*-ver-*gilt*, silver with a coating of gold.

SILVER-GRAIN, *n.* *sil*-ver-*grane*, the medullary rays.

SILVER-HAIRED, *a.* *sil*-ver-hayrd, having hair of the colour of silver.

SILVERINESS, *n.* *sil*-ver-e-ness, the state of being silvery.

SILVERING, *n.* *sil*-ver-ing, the art or process of covering the surface of anything with silver; a silver coating.

SILVERITE, *n.* *sil*-ver-ite, a bimetallist; an opponent of the demonetization of silver.

SILVERIZE, *v.t.* *sil*-ver-ize, to coat with silver. Silverized. Silverizes. Silverizing.

SILVER-LEAF, *n.* *sil*-ver-leef, silver beaten into a thin leaf.

SILVERLING, *n.* *sil*-ver-ling, a silver coin.

SILVERLY, *ad.* *sil*-ver-le, with the appearance of silver.

SILVERN, *a.* *sil*-vern, of silver.

SILVERSIDE, *n.* *sil*-ver-side, the lower part of a round of beef.

SILVERSMITH, *n.* *sil*-ver-smith, a workman in silver.

SILVER-TONGUED, *a.* *sil*-ver-tungd, eloquent; plausible.

SILVER-TREE, *n.* *sil*-ver-tree, the South African tree, *Leucadendron argenteum*.

SILVER-WEED, *n.* *sil*-ver-weed, the perennial plant *Potentilla anserina*.

SILVERY, *a.* *sil*-ver-e, like silver; white; of a mild lustre; besprinkled or covered with silver.

SIMARUBA, *n.* *sim*-a-*roo*-ba, a genus of tropical plants, one species of which, *S. amara*, yields the simaruba bark valuable as a tonic. (Caribbean word.)

SIMEONITE, *n.* *sim*-e-on-ite, a Low Churchman, so called from Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, a clergyman distinguished for his zeal in the propagation of evangelical principles.

SIMIA, *n.* *sim*-e-a, the genus of anthropoid apes to which the orang, *S. satyrus*, belongs. (L. an ape.)

SIMIAL, *a.* *sim*-e-al, pertaining to anthropoid apes.

SIMIAN, *a.* *sim*-e-an, simial: *n.* an anthropoid ape.

SIMILAR, *a.* *sim*-e-lar, like; resembling; having a like form or appearance: *n.* that which is like. (Fr. *similaire.*)

SIMILARITY, *n.* *sim*-e-*lar*-re-te, state of being similar; likeness; resemblance.

SIMILARLY, *ad.* *sim*-e-lar-le, in a similar manner; with resemblance.

SIMILE, *n.* *sim*-e-le, a similitude; a comparison which asserts the resemblance of one thing to another in one of its aspects. (L.)

SIMILITIVE, *a.* se-*mil*-e-tiv, expressing likeness.

SIMILITUDE, *n.* se-*mil*-e-tewd, likeness; resemblance; simile; image. (Fr.)

SIMILITUDINARY, *a.* se-*mil*-e-*tew*-den-a-re, similar; employing similes.

SIMILOR, *n.* *sim*-e-lor, an alloy of copper and zinc made to imitate gold. (Fr.)

SIMILIZE, *v.i.* *sim*-i-lize, to illustrate by simile. Similized. Similizes. Similizing.

SIMIOUS, *a.* *sim*-e-us, pertaining to or like an anthropoid ape. (L. *simia.*)

SIMMER, *n.* *sim*-mer, a gentle boil: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to boil gently. Simmered. Simmering. Simmers. (Scand.)

SIMMERING, *a.* *sim*-mer-ing, on the gentle boil.

SIMNEL, *n.* *sim*-nel, a raised cake coloured with saffron and made of the same ingredients as a Christmas pudding, boiled first and baked afterwards, customary on Mothering Sunday, the third in Lent. (O.Fr. *simenel.*)

SIMONIAC, *n.* sim-*oh*-ne-ak, one guilty of simony. (Fr. *simoniaque.*)

SIMONIACAL, *a.* sim-o-*ny*-a-kal, guilty of simony; involving simony.

SIMONIACALLY, *ad.* sim-o-*ny*-a-kal-le, with the guilt of simony.

SIMONIOUS, *a.* sim-*oh*-ne-us, partaking of simony; given to simony.

SIMONY, *n.* *sy*-mo-ne, the crime of buying or selling holy orders or church preferment. (Simon Magus, who sought to purchase the power of conferring spiritual benefit, Acts viii. 18.)

SIMOOM, *n.* si-*moom*, a hot, dry, suffocating wind, which blows in Africa, Arabia, Sind and Baluchistan from the interior deserts. (Ar. *samum.*)

SIMOUS, *a.* *si*-mus, having a flat or snub nose; concave. (L. *simus*, flat-nosed.)

SIMPAI, *n.* *sim*-pi, the crested lutong of Sumatra, *Semnopithecus cristatus*. (Native word.)

SIMPER, *n.* *sim*-per, a silly-looking or affected smile: *v.i.* to smile in a silly and insincere manner. Simpered. Simpering. Simpers. (Scand.)

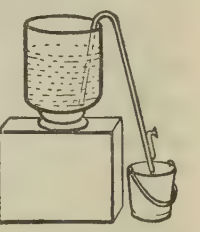
SIMPERER, *n.* *sim*-per-er, one who simpers.

SIMPERINGLY, *ad.* *sim*-per-ing-le, with simpering.

SIMPLE, *a.* *sim*-pl, consisting of one thing; uncompounded; pure; plain; artless; unaffected; unadorned; not complex; silly; weak in intellect; unsuspecting; undivided [Bot.]; not decomposed [Chem.]: *n.* something not mixed or compounded: *pl.* herbs that have a medicinal value: *v.i.* to gather simples or plants. Simpled. Simples. Simpling. (Fr.)

SIMPLE-HEARTED, *a. sim*-pl-*hart*-ed, having a simple heart.
SIMPLE-MINDED, *a. sim*-pl-*mine*-ded, artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.
SIMPLENESS, *n. sim*-pl-ness, state or quality of being simple; artlessness; weakness of intellect.
SIMPLER, *n. sim*-pler, a collector of medicinal herbs.
SIMPLETON, *n. sim*-pl-ton, a simple person; a person of weak intellect. (Fr. *simplet*, a little fool, with suffix *-on.*)
SIMPLICITER, *ad.* sim-*plis*-se-ter, without implying anything not actually mentioned. (L.)
SIMPLICITY, *n.* sim-*plis*-e-te, the state of being simple; artlessness of mind; sincerity; plainness; innocence; freedom from artificial ornament; freedom from abstruseness; weakness of intellect; silliness. (Fr. *simplicité.*)
SIMPLIFICATION, *n. sim*-ple-fe-*kay*-shon, the making simple.
SIMPLIFY, *v.t. sim*-ple-fi, to make simple; to reduce what is complex to simplicity; to make plain or easy. Simplified. Simplifies. Simplifying. (Fr. *simplifier.*)
SIMPLISM, *n. sim*-plizm, pretended simplicity.
SIMPLIST, *n. sim*-plist, one skilled in simples.
SIMPLY, *ad. simp*-le, in a simple manner; by itself; merely; weakly.
SIMSON, *n. sim*-son, groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris.*
SIMULACRUM, *n. sim*-ul-*ay*-krum, a mere resemblance; a representation; a phantom; a sham. (L. an image.)
SIMULANT, *a. sim*-yew-lant, simulating.
SIMULATE, *v.t. sim*-yew-late, to feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. Simulated. Simulates. Simulating. (L. *simulatus*, feigned.)
SIMULATE, *a. sim*-yew-late, feigned; pretended.
SIMULATION, *n. sim*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character.
SIMULTANEITY, *n. sim*-ul-ta-*nee*-e-te, simultaneousness.
SIMULTANEOUS, *a. sim*-ul-*tay*-ne-us, existing or happening at the same time. (Late L. *simultaneus.*)
SIMULTANEOUSLY, *ad. sim*-ul-*tay*-ne-us-le, at the same time.
SIMULTANEOUSNESS, *n. sim*-ul-*tay*-ne-us-ness, the state or quality of being simultaneous.
SIN, *n.* sin, transgression of the divine law; wickedness; iniquity; depravity; an offence: *v.i.* to commit sin; to offend against. Original sin, innate sinfulness or disposition to revert to a lower type. Sinned. Sinning. Sins. (A.S. *synn.*)
SINAITIC, *a. si*-na-*it*-ik, pertaining to Mount Sinai.
SINAPIN, *n. sin*-a-pin, an alkali from white mustard. (Fr.)
SINAPIS, *n.* sin-*ay*-pis, mustard. (L.)
SINAPISIN, *n.* sin-*ap*-is-in, an organic base extracted from mustard seed.
SINAPISM, *n. sin*-a-pizm, a mustard plaster. (L. *sinapismus.*)
SINCE, *conj.* since, because that: *ad.* before this; ago: *prep.* after; from that time. (A.S. *sith*, after, *than*, that.)
SINCERE, *a.* sin-*seer*, pure; unmixed; genuine; not simulated; honest; undissembling; true. (L. *sincerus*, pure.)
SINCERELY, *ad.* sin-*seer*-le, in a sincere manner; honestly; unfeignedly.
SINCERENESS, *n.* sin-*seer*-ness, the quality of being sincere.
SINCERITY, *n.* sin-*ser*-re-te, sincereness; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from false pretence. (L. *sinceritas.*)
SINCIPITAL, *a.* sin-*sip*-e-tal, pertaining to the sinciput [Anat.].
SINCIPUT, *n. sin*-se-put, the fore-part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. (L. *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head.)
SINDON, *n. sin*-don, a wrapper or winding sheet; a pledget. (L.)
SINE, *si*-ne, a Latin prefix signifying without.
SINE, *n.* sine, a straight line drawn from the end of an arc perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other end [Geom.]. (L. *sinus*, a bending.)
SIN-EATING, *n. sin*-eet-ing, the taking over the sins of another person for a money payment.
SINECURE, *n. sine*-e-kewr, a benefice without cure of souls; an office with a salary without work. (L. *sine*, and *cura*, a cure.)
SINECURISM, *n. sine*-e-kewr-izm, possession of a sinecure.
SINECURIST, *n. sine*-e-kewr-ist, one who holds a sinecure; an advocate for sinecures.
SINEW, *n. sin*-yew, that which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon: *pl.* that which supplies strength: *v.t.* to knit as by sinews. Sinewed. Sinewing. Sinews. (A.S. *sinu.*)
SINEWED, *a. sin*-yewd, consisting of sinews; furnished with sinews; strong; vigorous.
SINEWLESS, *a. sin*-yew-less, having no vigour.
SINEW-SHRUNK, *a. sin*-yew-shrunk, gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, said of a horse.
SINEWY, *a. sin*-yew-e, consisting of sinews; strong; well-braced with sinews; vigorous.
SINFONIA, *n.* sin-*fo*-ne-a, symphony [Mus.]. (It.)
SINFUL, *a. sin*-ful, tainted with sin; iniquitous; wicked; involving sin.
SINFULLY, *ad. sin*-ful-le, in a sinful manner.
SINFULNESS, *n. sin*-ful-ness, the quality of being sinful; iniquity; wickedness.
SING, *v.i.* sing, to utter sweet or melodious sounds; to make a small shrill sound; to relate in verse: *v.t.* to utter with musical modulations; to celebrate in song; to relate in poetic numbers. Sang. Singing. Sings. Sung. (A.S. *singan.*)
SINGABLE, *a. sing*-a-bl, suitable for singing.
SINGE, *n.* sinj, a slight burning of the surface: *v.t.* to burn slightly the surface of. Singed. Singeing. Singes. (A.S. *sengan.*)
SINGEING, *n. sinj*-ing, burning off the tips; superficial burning.
SINGER, *n. sing*-er, one who sings; one whose occupation is to sing; a bird that sings.
SINGHALESE, *n. sing,* and *pl.* sing-ga-*leez*, a native, or natives, of Ceylon.
SINGING, *n. sing*-ing, the art of vocal music.
SINGING-BIRD, *n. sing*-ing-berd, a bird that sings.
SINGING-BOOK, *n. sing*-ing-book, a music-book; a book containing tunes.
SINGINGLY, *ad. sing*-ing-le, in a singing manner; with sounds like singing.
SINGING-MAN, *n. sing*-ing-man, a man employed to sing.
SINGING-MASTER, *n. sing*-ing-mahst-er, one who teaches vocal music.
SINGING-WOMAN, *n. sing*-ing-woo-man, a woman employed to sing.
SINGLE, *a. sing*-gl, separate; consisting of one only; for one only; individual; unmarried; uncompounded; alone; not double; with one player on each side; undivided; pure; simple: *v.t.* to separate; to select; to choose one from others. Single engine, having only one pair of driving wheels. Single flower, with only one flower on a stem. Singled. Singles. Singling. (L. *singulus.*)
SINGLE-ENTRY, *n. sing*-gl-*en*-tre, entry of a transaction into one account only [Comm.].
SINGLE-HANDED, *a. sing*-gl-*hand*-ed, having one hand or workman only; alone.
SINGLE-HEARTED, *a. sing*-gl-*hart*-ed, having no duplicity.
SINGLE-MINDED, *a. sing*-gl-*mine*-ded, having a single purpose.
SINGLENESS, *n. sing*-gl-ness, the state of being one only; simplicity, sincerity.
SINGLES, *n.pl. sing*-glz, reeled filaments of silk.
SINGLE-STICK, *n. sing*-gl-stik, a stick used for sword-exercise; practice for sword-exercise.
SINGLET, *n. sing*-glet, an undervest not buttoning in front. (Dial. Eng.)
SINGLETON, *n. sin*-gl-ton, the only one of a suit in a hand at cards. (Fr.)
SINGLY, *ad. sing*-gle, individually; alone; by one's self; sincerely.
SINGSONG, *a. sing*-song, drawling: *n.* a convivial concert; bad singing; drawling singing.
SINGULAR, *a. sing*-gew-lar, not complex or compound; particular; peculiar; unusual; expressing one person or thing [Gram.]; not common; being alone: *n.* the singular number [Gram.]. (L. *singularis.*)
SINGULARIST, *n. sing*-gew-lar-ist, one who affects singularity.

SINGULARITY, *n. sing*-gew-*lar*-e-te, peculiarity; uncommon character or form; peculiar privilege; oddity. (Fr. *singularité.*)
SINGULARIZE, *v.i. sing*-gew-lar-rize, to make singular. Singularized. Singularizes. Singularizing.
SINGULARLY, *ad. sing*-gew-lar-le, in a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely.
SINGULTOUS, *a.* sin-*gul*-tus, affected with hiccough [Med.].
SINGULTUS, *n:* sin-*gul*-tus, hiccough [Med.]. (L.)
SINICAL, *a. sin*-e-kal, pertaining to a sine.
SINISM, *n. sin*-izm, a Chinese custom.
SINISTER, *a. sin*-is-ter, on the left hand; evil; dishonest; unlucky; inauspicious. (L.)
SINISTERLY, *ad. sin*-is-ter-le, in a sinister manner.
SINISTRAL, *a. sin*-is-tral, to the left; sinistrous.
SINISTRALLY, *ad. sin*-is-tral-le, to the left.
SINISTRATION, *n. sin*-is-*tray*-shon, turning to the left.
SINISTRORSAL, *a. sin*-is-*tror*-sal, rising from left to right, as a spiral line.
SINISTRORSE, *a. sin*-is-trorse, turning to the left. (L. *sinistrorsus.*)
SINISTROUS, *a. sin*-is-trus, being on the left side; inclined to the left; wrong; absurd; perverse.
SINISTROUSLY, *ad. sin*-is-trus-le, in a sinistrous manner; perversely; with a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.
SINK, *n.* sink, a drain to carry off filthy water; a basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water; a place of filth; a depression due to the removal of rock-salt by underground waters; a depression due to mining; a swallow-hole: *v.i.* to fall towards the bottom; to subside; to fall gradually; to penetrate; to become lower; to settle to a level; to be overwhelmed; to enter deeply; to decline: *v.t.* to cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid; to make by digging; to depress; to degrade; to reduce; to diminish; to waste. **Sank. Sinking. Sinks. Sunk.** (A.S. *sincan.*)
SINKER, *n. sink*-er, a plummet; a weight on anything to sink it.
SINK-HOLE, *n. sink*-hole, a hole for dirty water to run through.
SINKING, *a. sink*-ing, falling; subsiding: *n.* the excavation of shafts and wells. **Sinking fund,** a fund created for the reduction of a public debt; a sum set aside from revenue to pay off capital.
SINLESS, *a. sin*-less, free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent.
SINLESSLY, *ad. sin*-less-le, in a sinless manner.
SINLESSNESS, *n. sin*-less-ness, the state of being sinless; freedom from sin.
SINNAMINE, *n. sin*-na-min, a substance obtained from the oil of mustard.
SINNER, *n. sin*-ner, one who sins or is sinful; one who is still in sin; an offender; a criminal.
SINNET, *n. sin*-net, sennit; yarn bound round ropes to prevent galling [Naut.].
SINN-FEIN, *n.* shin-*fane*, the political party in Ireland in favour of an independent republic and the use of the Irish language as an aid in obtaining it.
SIN-OFFERING, *n. sin*-of-fer-ing, a sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.
SINOLOGICAL, *a. sin*-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to sinology.
SINOLOGIST, *n.* sin-*ol*-o-jist, a sinologue.
SINOLOGUE, *n. sin*-o-log, one versed in sinology.
SINOLOGY, *n.* sin-*ol*-o-je, knowledge of Chinese literature, laws, &c. (Gr. *Sina*, China, and *logos*, science.)
SINOPER, *n. sin*-o-per, sinople.
SINOPIA, *n.* sin-*oh*-pe-a, a red pigment from sinople. (Sinope, on the Black Sea.)
SINOPIS, *n.* sin-*oh*-pis, sinopia.
SINOPLE, *n. sin*-o-pl, red ferruginous quartz. (Fr.)
SINTER, *n. sin*-ter, a siliceous or calcareous deposit made by mineral springs. (Gr.)
SINTOOISM, *n. sin*-too-izm, shintoism; a form of nature worship in Japan, being a deification of ancestors and natural forces.
SINUATE, *v.t. sin*-yew-ate, to wind; to bend in and out. **Sinuated. Sinuates. Sinuating.** (L. *sinuatus.*)
SINUATE, *a. sin*-yew-ate, wavy; applied to a leaf that has large curved breaks in the margin [Bot.].
SINUATED, *a. sin*-yew-a-ted, sinuate.
SINUATION, *n. sin*-yew-*ay*-shon, a bending in and out.
SINUOSE, *a. sin*-yew-ose, sinuous.
SINUOSITY, *n. sin*-yew-*os*-e-te, the quality of curving in and out; a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.
SINUOUS, *a. sin*-yew-us, bending in and out; winding; undulating. (L. *sinuosus.*)
SINUOUSLY, *ad. sin*-yew-us-le, in a sinuous manner.
SINUPALLIATE, *a. sin*-yew-*pal*-le-ate, with a sinuous pallial margin on the shell.
SINUS, *n. si*-nus, an opening; a hollow; a bay; a cavity in a bone or other part [Anat.]; a fistula; a groove or cavity [Conch.]. (L. a bent surface.)
SIOUX, *n. sing.* and *pl.* see-*oo* or soo, a nation of American Indians of the Dakotah group. (Indian name.)
SIP, *n.* sip, the taking of liquor with the lips; a small draught taken with the lips: *v.t.* to take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to drink out of: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips. **Sipped. Sipping. Sips.** (A.S. *sypian*, to drink in, or absorb, moisture.)
SIPE, *v.i.* sipe, to ooze; to issue slowly. **Siped. Sipes. Siping.** (*Seep.*)
SIPHON, *n. si*-fon, a bent tube or pipe, with one end longer than the other, used for drawing off fluids from one vessel to another; a tube by which the chambers of a shell communicate: *v.t.* to draw off by a siphon. **Siphoned. Siphoning. Siphons.** (Fr.)



Siphon.

SIPHONAGE, *n. si*-fon-aje, the action of a siphon.
SIPHONAL, *a.* si-*fone*-al, siphonic.
SIPHONIC, *a.* si-*fon*-ik, pertaining to a siphon.
SIPHONIFER, *n.* si-*fon*-e-fer, a nautiloid mollusc with a siphuncle by which the chambers of the shell communicate with each other. (Gr. *siphon*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
SIPHUNCLE, *n. si*-fun-kl, the tube which runs through the partitions of nautiloid shells. (L. *siphunculus*, diminutive of *siphon.*)
SIPHUNCULAR, *a.* si-*fun*-kew-lar, pertaining to a siphuncle.
SIPHUNCULATED, *a.* si-*fun*-kew-late-ed, having a little siphon or spout, as a valve.
SIPPER, *n. sip*-per, one who sips.
SIPPET, *n. sip*-pet, a small piece of bread, fried or toasted, used as a garnish for hashes. (*Sip.*)
SIR, *n.* ser, a word of respect used in addressing a man; the title of a knight or baronet. (Fr. *sire*, from L. *senior*, elder.)
SIRCAR, *n. ser*-kar, a Hindoo clerk or writer. (Hind.)
SIRDAR, *n. ser*-dar, the commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army; a chieftain. (Hind.)
SIRE, *n.* sire, a father; a title in addressing the sovereign; the male parent; an ancestor: *v.t.* to procreate, as beasts. **Sired. Sires. Siring.** (O.Fr.)
SIREN, *n. si*-ren, a mermaid; one of a class of sea-nymphs who were fabled to lure the passing sailor to his ruin by the fascination of their music [Myth.]; an enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her enticing arts: *a.* pertaining to a siren; bewitching. (L. a sea-nymph.)
SIREN, *n. si*-ren, a genus of tailed amphibians including the mud-eel, *S. lacertina.*
SIREN, *n. si*-ren, a hooter; a steam-whistle; a fog-horn.
SIRENE, *n.* si-*reen*, a pitchpipe. (Fr. *sirène.*)
SIRENIANS, *n.pl.* si-*reen*-e-ans, the sea-cows.
SIRENIZE, *v.i. si*-ren-ize, to use the enticements of a siren. **Sirenized. Sirenizes. Sirenizing.**
SIRIASIS, *n.* se-*ri*-a-sis, an affection due to the excessive heat of the sun; sunstroke. (L.)
SIRIUS, *n. sir*-e-us, a bright star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Canis Major, called the Dog Star. (L.)

SIRLOIN, *n.* *ser*-loyn, the surloin, being that part of the loin of beef in which the undercut is largest. (Fr. *surlonge.*)

SIROCCO, *n.* si-*rok*-ko, an oppressive southerly wind from the Libyan deserts, blowing chiefly in Italy, Malta and Sicily. (It.)

SIRRAH, *n.* *sir*-rah, a word of reproach and contempt.

SIRUP, *n.* *sir*-rup, syrup. (Fr. *sirop.*)

SIRUPY, *a.* *sir*-rup-e, like sirup.

SISAL, *n.* *sis*-al, the fibre plant *Agave rigida*, largely cultivated in the Bahamas. (Native name.)

SISKIN, *n.* *sis*-kin, a bird of the finch family, *Carduelis spinus.* (Dan.)

SISKIWIT, *n.* *sis*-ke-wit, a species of lake trout found in Lake Superior.

SISMONDINE, *n.* sis-*mon*-din, a deep green mineral, being a foliated variety of chloritoid.

SISON, *n.* *si*-son, stone parsley, the umbelliferous plant, *Sison amomum.*

SISSOO, *n.* sis-*soo*, the ornamental wood of *Dalbergia sissoo.* (Native name.)

SIST, *v.t.* sist, to stop; to summon [Scots Law]. Sisted. Sisting. Sists. (L. *sisto*, stand.)

SISTER, *n.* *sis*-ter, a female of the same parentage; a female of the same society, as a nun; one of the same kind; a nurse in charge of a ward. (A.S. *sweoster.*)

SISTERHOOD, *n.* *sis*-ter-hood, sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; a society of women united in one faith or order.

SISTER-HOOK, *n.* *sis*-ter-hook, a clasp-hook, a steel hook in two parts moving upon the same pivot and overlapping each other.

SISTER-IN-LAW, *n.* *sis*-ter-in-law, the sister of a husband or wife; a brother's wife.

SISTERLY, *a.* *sis*-ter-le, like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

SISTINE, *a.* *sis*-tin, pertaining to either Pope Sixtus the Fourth or Sixtus the Fifth. (It. *Sistino.*)

SISTRUM, *n.* *sis*-trum, a kind of rattle used in the worship of Isis. (L.)

SISYPHEAN, *a.* *sis*-e-*fee*-an, pertaining to Sisyphus; vainly toilsome.

SISYPHUS, *n.* *sis*-e-fus, a Titan whose punishment in Tartarus was to roll a stone up a hill, which no sooner reached the top than it came bounding back again and had to be rolled up anew [Myth.]. (L.)

SIT, *v.i.* sit, to rest upon the haunches; to perch; to occupy a seat; to rest; to lie; to hold a session; to exercise authority; to incubate; to be placed; to be suited: *v.t.* to keep the seat upon; to seat. Sit down, to place one's self on a seat; to begin a siege; to fix a permanent abode. Sit up, not to go to bed; to be on the alert. Sat. Sits. Sitting. (A.S. *sittan.*)

SITAR, *n.* se-*tahr*, an Indian musical instrument resembling the guitar. (Hind.)

SITE, *n.* site, situation; local position; ground plot. (Fr.)

SITFAST, *a.* *sit*-fahst, stationary: *n.* an ulcer on a horse's back under the saddle.

SITH, *conj.* sith, since.

SITIOLOGY, *n.* *sit*-e-*ol*-o-je, sitology.

SITOLOGY, *n.* si-*tol*-o-je, a treatise on food or the regulation of diet; dietetics. (Gr. *sitos*, food, and *logos*, account.)

SITOPHOBIA, *n.* si-to-*foh*-be-a, repugnance to food or particular kinds of it. (Gr. *sitos*, and *phobos*, fear.)

SITTA, *n.* *sit*-ta, a genus of birds which includes the nuthatch *S. cæsia.* (Gr. *sitte*, a nuthatch.)

SITTER, *n.* *sit*-ter, one who sits, specially to an artist; a bird that incubates.

SITTINE, *a.* *sit*-tine, pertaining to nuthatches.

SITTING, *a.* *sit*-ting, resting on the haunches; perching; incubating; holding court; sessile [Bot.]: *n.* the posture of being on a seat; the setting one's self on a seat; the time of sitting; a seat in the pew of a church; a session; incubation.

SITTING-ROOM, *n.* *sit*-ting-room, a room for sitting in; a reception room.

SITUATE, *a.* *sit*-yew-ate, placed with respect to any other object; placed. (Late L. *situatus.*)

SITUATED, *a.* *sit*-yew-ate-ed, seated, placed or standing with respect to any other object; placed or being in any state or condition with regard to others or other things.

SITUATION, *n.* *sit*-yew-*ay*-shon, position; state; condition; place; office.

SITZ-BATH, *n.* *sits*-bahth, a bath for bathing in a sitting attitude; a hip-bath; a bath in a sitting posture. (Ger. *sitzen*, to sit, and *bath.*)

SIVA, *n.* *see*-va, the Supreme Being in the Hindu trinity in the character of destroyer, killing that he may make alive. (Sans. the propitious.)

SIVAN, *n.* *siv*-an, the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, partly in May and partly in June. (Heb.)

SIVATHERIUM, *n.* *si*-va-*theer*-re-um, an extinct ruminant, larger than the rhinoceros, with two pairs of horns and a proboscis, discovered in India. (*Siva*, and Gr. *ther*, a wild beast.)

SIX, *a.* siks, twice three: *n.* the number of twice three; the figure representing it. At sixes and sevens, in disorder. (A.S.)

SIXFOLD, *a.* *siks*-fohld, six times repeated; six times as much.

SIXFOOTER, *n.* *six*-foot-er, anyone or anything six feet in length or height.

SIXPENCE, *n.* *siks*-pence, a silver coin of the value of six pennies; the value of six pennies.

SIXPENNY, *a.* *siks*-pen-ne, worth sixpence.

SIXPENNYWORTH, *n.* six-*pen*-ne-wurth or six-*pen*-urth, of the value of sixpence.

SIX-SHOOTER, *n.* *six*-shoot-er, a revolver carrying six cartridges.

SIXTEEN, *a.* and *n.* siks-*teen*, six and ten. (A.S. *sixtene.*)

SIXTEENTH, *a.* siks-*teenth*, the ordinal of sixteen: *n.* one of sixteen equal parts.

SIXTH, *a.* siksth, the ordinal of six: *n.* the sixth part; a hexacord [Mus.].

SIXTHLY, *ad.* *siksth*-le, in the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, *a.* *siks*-te-eth, the ordinal of sixty: *n.* one of sixty equal parts.

SIXTY, *a.* *siks*-te, ten times six: *n.* the product of this, or the figure. (A.S. *sixtig.*)

SIZABLE, *a.* *size*-a-bl, of considerable size; of reasonable or suitable size.

SIZAR, *n.* *si*-zar, a student at Cambridge and Dublin of a corresponding grade with the servitor at Oxford. (*Size*, a fixed allowance of food.)

SIZE, *n.* size, bulk; magnitude; dimensions; settled quantity or allowance, specially of food and drink, as to sizars at Cambridge: *v.t.* to adjust or arrange according to size; to increase the bulk of; in mining, to separate by a sieve: *v.i.* at Cambridge University, to order food or drink from the buttery. Sized. Sizes. Sizing. (Fr. *assize*, a fixed quantity.)

SIZE, *n.* size, a kind of weak glue used for glazing; anything of a gluey nature: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size. Sized. Sizes. Sizing. (It. *sisa.*)

SIZED, *a.* sized, having a particular magnitude, used in compound words.

SIZEL, *n.* *si*-zel, scissel; in coining, the residue of plates of metal after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZER, *n.* *size*-er, a sizing machine.

SIZINESS, *n.* *size*-e-ness, the quality of being sizy.

SIZY, *a.* *size*-e, glutinous; having the adhesiveness of size.

SIZZLE, *v.t.* *siz*-zl, to make the sound of frying. Sizzled. Sizzles. Sizzling. (From the sound.)

SJAMBOK, *n.* *sjam*-bok, a whip of rhinoceros hide. (South African Dutch.)

SKALD, *n.* skawld, an ancient Scandinavian bard. (Ice.)

SKAT, *n.* skat, a German game of cards for three players. (Ger.)

SKATE, *n.* skate, a sort of sandal fitted on the boot, and furnished with a steel runner to glide over ice with: *v.i.* to glide on skates. Roller skate, a skate in which the steel runner is replaced by four wheels. Skated. Skates. Skating. (Dut. *schaats.*)

SKATE, *n.* skate, a cartilaginous fish of the genus *Raia* of which the best known is *R. batis.* (Ice. *skata.*)

SKATER, *n.* *skate*-er, one who skates.

SKEAN, *n.* skeen, a short sword or knife. (Gael. *sgian.*)

SKEAN-DHU, *n.* skeen-*dhoo*, a Highlander's dirk or knife, usually stuck in the stocking. (Gael. black knife.)

SKEDADDLE, *v.i.* ske-*dad*l, to scamper off or run away, as in a panic. Skedaddled. Skedaddles. Skedaddling. (Slang.)

SKEEL, *n.* skeel, a shallow wooden vessel for holding milk. (Ice.)

SKEET, *n.* skeet, the pollack, a fish of the cod family.
SKEET, *n.* skeet, a long scoop used to wet the sides of ships to keep them cool, or the sails of small vessels, to make them hold the wind better [Naut.].
SKEG, *n.* skeg, a sort of wild plum: *pl.* a sort of oats. (Dial. Eng.)
SKEIN, *n.* skane, a measure of thread, yarn or silk. (Ir. *sgainne.*)
SKELETOLOGY, *n.* *skel*-e-*tol*-o-je, the anatomy of the solid or bony parts of the body. (Gr. *skeleton*, and *logos*, science.)
SKELETON, *n.* *skel*-e-ton, the bones of an animal body in their natural arrangement separated from the flesh; the supporting parts of an animal whether vertebrate or invertebrate; the general supporting framework of anything; outline; a very lean person. (Gr. *skeletos*, dried up.)
SKELETONIZE, *v.t.* *skel*-e-ton-ize, to make a skeleton of. Skeletonized. Skeletonizes. Skeletonizing.
SKELETON-KEY, *n.* *skel*-e-ton-*kee*, a thin light key, with the side-webs filed away; a master-key.
SKELP, *n.* skelp, a blow; a smart stroke. (Gael. *sgealp.*)
SKENE, *n.* skeen, skean.
SKEP, *n.* skep, a bee-hive; a wicker basket. (Dial. Eng.)
SKERRY, *n.* *sker*-re, a rocky isle. (Ice. *sker*, a reef.)
SKETCH, *n.* sketch, an outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough draught; a descriptive essay: *v.t.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of: *v.i.* to practise sketching. Sketched. Sketches. Sketching. (Dut. *schets.*)
SKETCHABLE, *a.* *sketch*-a-bl, that can be sketched.
SKETCHBOOK, *n.* *sketch*-book, a book for sketches.
SKETCHER, *n.* *sketch*-er, one who sketches.
SKETCHILY, *ad.* *sketch*-e-le, in a sketchy manner.
SKETCHINESS, *n.* *sketch*-e-ness, quality of being sketchy.
SKETCHY, *a.* *sketch*-e, containing an outline; incomplete.
SKEW, *a.* skew, oblique; slanting: *ad.* awry; obliquely. (Dut. *schuwen*, avoid.)
SKEWBACK, *n.* *skew*-bak, the sloping stone from which an arch springs.
SKEWBALD, *n.* *skew*-bauld, a horse of three colours.
SKEW-BRIDGE, *n.* *skew*-bridj, a bridge which crosses a road or river obliquely.
SKEWER, *n.* *skew*-er, a pin of wood or metal for keeping a joint of meat in shape: *v.i.* to fasten with skewers. Skewered. Skewering. Skewers.
SKI, *n.* shee, a long flat wooden runner used for skating on snow. (Scand.)
SKIAGRAPH, *n.* *ski*-a-graf, an X-ray photograph. (Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *grapho*, write.)
SKID, *n.* skid, a curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury; a drag to check the wheel of a wagon when descending a hill; a brake; a piece of timber to keep one object from resting on another; a side-slip: *v.t.* to check with a skid: *v.i.* to slip on a road. Skidded. Skidding. Skids. (Ice. *skidh*, a slip of wood.)
SKIED, *a.* skide, hung high; hit up high.
SKIFF, *n.* skif, a small light boat; a sculling boat. (O.Fr. *esquif.*)
SKILFUL, *a.* *skil*-ful, well versed in any art; dexterous; expert; showing skill.
SKILFULLY, *ad.* *skil*-ful-le, in a skilful manner.
SKILFULNESS, *n.* *skil*-ful-ness, the quality of being skilful.
SKILL, *n.* skil, familiar knowledge of any art, united with dexterity in the practice of it; expertness in execution: *v.t.* to understand. Skilled. Skilling. Skills. (Ice. *skil.*)
SKILLED, *a.* skild, having skill; familiarly acquainted with.
SKILLESS, *a.* *skil*-less, wanting skill or knowledge.
SKILLET, *n.* *skil*-let, a small vessel, of iron or other metal, with a long handle, used for boiling or heating. (O.Fr. *escuellette*, a tiny vessel.)
SKILLING, *n.* *skil*-ling, a bay of a barn; a slight addition to a cottage.
SKILLING, *n.* *skil*-ling, a North German and Scandinavian coin worth a penny or less. (Scand.)
SKILLY, *n.* *skil*-le, thin gruel.
SKIM, *n.* skim, scum; the thick matter on the surface of a liquor: *v.t.* to take off the scum; to take off by skimming; to brush the surface off lightly; to scan superficially: *v.i.* to pass over lightly; to glide over the surface; to hurry over superficially. Skimmed. Skimming. Skims. (*Scum.*)
SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE, *a.* *skim*-bl-*skam*-bl, confused wandering; incoherent.
SKIM-COULTER, *n.* *skim*-kole-ter, a coulter for paring off the surface of land.
SKIMMER, *n.* *skim*-mer, a scoop used for skimming; one who skims over a subject; the scissor-bill, a species of *Rhynchops.*
SKIM-MILK, *n.* skim-*milk*, milk from which the cream has been skimmed.
SKIMMINGLY, *ad.* *skim*-ming-le, in a skimming manner.
SKIMMINGS, *n.pl.* *skim*-mingz, matters skimmed from the surface of liquors.
SKIMP, *v.t.* skimp, to stint; to scamp; to give poor quantity, as of food. Skimped. Skimping. Skimps. (*Scamp.*)
SKIMPING, *a.* *skimp*-ing, skimpy; miserly.
SKIMPY, *a.* *skimp*-e, scanty; meagre.
SKIN, *n.* skin, the natural outer covering of an animal; a hide; the bark of a plant: *v.t.* to strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin; to cover the surface of: *v.i.* to be covered with skin. Skinned. Skinning. Skins. (A.S. *scinn.*)
SKIN-DEEP, *a.* *skin*-deep, superficial.
SKINFLINT, *n.* *skin*-flint, a very niggardly person.
SKINFUL, *n.* *skin*-ful, as much as a skin will hold.
SKINK, *n.* skink, a small lizard of the genus *Scincus*, with four short legs, five serrated toes and a short conical tail. (L. *scincus.*)
SKINLESS, *a.* *skin*-less, having little or no skin; having a thin skin.
SKINNER, *n.* *skin*-ner, one who skins; one who deals in skins; a furrier.
SKINNINESS, *n.* *skin*-ne-ness, the quality of being skinny.
SKINNY, *a.* *skin*-ne, consisting of skin or of skin only; wanting flesh; emaciated.
SKIN-WOOL, *n.* *skin*-wool, wool pulled from the dead sheep.
SKIP, *n.* skip, a leap; a bound; a spring: *v.i.* to leap; to jump over a rope; to spring lightly; to pass without notice: *v.t.* to pass over or by; to omit; to read carelessly: Skipped. Skipping. Skips. (Scand.)
SKIP, *n.* skip, a basket used in textile factories; a basket or bucket used in mines.
SKIP-JACK, *n.* *skip*-jak, an upstart; a click-beetle; the blue-fish *Temnodon saltator.*
SKIP-KENNEL, *n.* *skip*-ken-el, a lackey; a footboy.
SKIPPER, *n.* *skip*-per, the master of a merchant ship; a sea-captain; the captain of a side. (Dut. *schipper*, seaman.)
SKIPPER, *n.* *skip*-per, a dancer; a young thoughtless person; the cheese maggot; a butterfly of the family *Hesperidæ.*
SKIPPER, *n.* *skip*-per, a fish, the saury pike, *Scombresox saurus.*
SKIPPET, *n.* *skip*-pet, the flat round box containing the seal of a document; a small skip.
SKIPPING, *a.* *skip*-ping, leaping; bounding.
SKIPPINGLY, *ad.* *skip*-ping-le, in a skipping manner.
SKIPPING-ROPE, *n.* *skip*-ping-rope, a small rope used by young persons in skipping.
SKIRL, *n.* skerl, a shrill sound; a snatch of music as played by the bagpipes: *v.i.* to scream out; to play the bagpipes. Skirled. Skirling. Skirls.
SKIRMISH, *n.* *sker*-mish, an irregular engagement in which small numbers are engaged; a contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; to fight in extended order. Skirmished. Skirmishes. Skirmishing. (O.Fr. *escarmouche.*)
SKIRMISHER, *n.* *sker*-mish-er, one who skirmishes.
SKIRMISHING, *n.* *sker*-mish-ing, fighting in open order.
SKIRRET, *n.* *skir*-ret, a water parsnip; sugar-root, the edible root of *Sium sisarum.* (Scand.)
SKIRT, *n.* skert, the lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of a dress; border; margin; a woman's garment, like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals: *v.t.* to border; to run along the edge of: *v.i.* to be on the border; to live near the extremity. Skirted. Skirting. Skirts. (Ice. *skyrta.*)

SKIRTING, *n.* *skert*-ing, the lower edge of a dado; material for women's skirts.
SKIRTING-BOARD, *n.* *skert*-ing-bord, the board that runs along the wall at its junction with the floor.
SKIT, *n.* skit, a lampoon; a caricature; a burlesque. (Scand.)
SKITE, *n.* skite, the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. (Dial. Eng.)
SKITTISH, *a.* *skit*-tish, shy; easily frightened; volatile; fickle. (Scand.)
SKITTISHLY, *ad.* *skit*-tish-le, in a skittish manner.
SKITTISHNESS, *n.* *skit*-tish-ness, the quality of being skittish.
SKITTLEDOG, *n.* *skit*-tl-dog, the spur dogfish, *Acanthias vulgaris*.
SKITTLES, *n.pl.* *skit*-tlz, the game of ninepins; the game of four corners which is played with four pins. (Scand.)
SKITTY, *n.* *skit*-te, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. (Dial. Eng.)
SKIVE, *v.t.* skive, to pare off. **Skived. Skives. Skiving.**
SKIVER, *n.* *ski*-ver, a sheepskin split or divided for bookbinding; inferior leather; the knife used in skiving. (Ice. *skifa*, a strip or slice.)
SKOAL, *int.* skole, good health to you! Hail! (Scand.)
SKUA, *n.* *skew*-a, a pirate gull of the genus *Megalestris*. (Scand.)
SKULK, *v.i.* skulk, to lurk; to sneak out of the way; to avoid work. **Skulked. Skulking. Skulks.** (Scand.)
SKULKER, *n.* *skulk*-er, one who skulks; a shirker.
SKULKINGLY, *ad.* *skulk*-ing-le, in a skulking manner.
SKULL, *n.* skul, the bony case that encloses the brain. (Ice. *skal*, shell.)
SKULL-CAP, *n.* *skul*-kap, a cap fitting closely to the skull; a head-piece; a plant of the genus *Scutellaria*.
SKULPIN, *n.* *skulp*-in, a sea-fish of the genus *Callionymus*.
SKUNK, *n.* skunk, a species of American carnivores of the genus *Mephitis*, which defends itself when pursued by the ejection of offensively fœtid matter and whose fur when dressed is known as Alaska sable. (Indian *seganiku*.)
SKUNK-BIRD, *n.* *skunk*-berd, the bobolink, *Dolichonix oryzivorus*. (From its coloration.)
SKUNKISH, *a.* *skunk*-ish, like a skunk.
SKUPSHTINA, *n.* skoopsh-*tee*-na, the Serbian parliament. (Serbian.)
SKURRY, *n.* *skur*-re, haste; impetuosity.
SKUTTERUDITE, *n.* *skut*-ter-ud-ite, a compound of cobalt and arsenic. (Skutterud, Norway.)
SKY, *n.* ski, the aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent vault of heaven; the heavens; the weather. (Ice.)
SKY, *v.t.* ski, to hit or throw high in the air; to hang near the cornice. **Skied. Skies. Skying.**
SKY-BLUE, *a.* *ski*-bloo, of the blue colour of the sky.
SKY-BORN, *a.* *ski*-born, heaven-born.
SKY-COLOUR, *n.* *ski*-kul-ler, the colour of sky; azure.
SKYEY, *a.* *ski*-e, pertaining to the sky.
SKY-HIGH, *a.* and *ad.* *ski*-hi, as high as the sky.
SKYISH, *a.* *ski*-ish, like the sky; ethereal.
SKYLARK, *n.* *ski*-lark, the singing bird *Alauda arvensis*, that mounts and sings as it flies.
SKYLARKING, *n.* *ski*-lark-ing, frolicking about a ship's rigging; boisterous amusement.
SKYLIGHT, *n.* *ski*-lite, a window placed in the roof of a building or room.
SKYLINE, *n.* *ski*-line, the horizon.
SKY-PILOT, *n.* *ski*-pi-lot, a clergyman; an aviator.
SKYROCKET, *n.* *ski*-rok-et, a rocket that rises high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.
SKYSAIL, *n.* *ski*-sl, a square-sail set next above a royal.
SKYSCRAPER, *n.* *ski*-skrape-er, the sail set next above the skysail; a tall building.
SKYWARD, *a.* and *ad.* *ski*-ward, toward the sky.
SLAB, *n.* slab, a thin, flat piece of marble or other stone; an outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into planks: *v.t.* to cut into slabs; to cut into thick slices. Slab of tin, a mass into which melted tin is cast. **Slabbed. Slabbing. Slabs.** (O.Fr. *esclape*.)
SLABBER, *n.* *slab*-ber, slaver: *v.t.* to sup up hastily; to slobber: *v.i.* to let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to slaver. **Slabbered. Slabbering. Slabbers.** (Low Ger. *slabbern*.)
SLABBERER, *n.* *slab*-ber-er, one who slabbers; a driveller; an idiot.
SLABBERY, *a.* *slab*-ber-e, sloppy.
SLABBINESS, *n.* *slab*-be-ness, the state of being slabby.
SLABBY, *a.* *slab*-be, thick; viscous; wet; dirty; sloppy.
SLABLINE, *n.* *slab*-line, a line by which seamen haul up the foot of the mainsail or foresail.
SLABSTONE, *n.* *slab*-stone, a flagstone.
SLACK, *a.* slak, not tense; not hard drawn; not holding fast; remiss; careless; not earnest or eager; not violent; not rapid; not brisk: *ad.* in a slack manner; partially; insufficiently: *n.* the part of a rope that hangs loose; a loose part; low tide; a dull season in trade; small coal. Slack in stays, slow in going about [Naut.]. Slack water, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide. (A.S. *sleac*.)
SLACK, *v.i.* slak, to slacken. **Slacked. Slacking. Slacks.**
SLACK-BAKED, *a.* *slak*-baykt, imperfectly baked.
SLACKEN, *v.i.* *slak*-en, to become less tense; to be remiss; to lose cohesion; to abate; to become slower; to languish: *v.t.* to lessen the tension of; to relax; to mitigate; to cause to become slower; to abate; to withhold; to deprive of cohesion; to repress. **Slackened. Slackening. Slackens.**
SLACKEN, *n.* *slak*-en, among miners, a spongy semi-vitrified substance, mixed with the ores of metals, to prevent their fusion.
SLACKLY, *ad.* *slak*-le, not tightly; negligently.
SLACKNESS, *n.* *slak*-ness, looseness; remissness; slowness; weakness.
SLADE, *n.* slade, a little dell or valley; a flat piece of low moist ground. (A.S. *slæd*.)
SLAG, *n.* slag, vitrified cinders; the scoria or the dross of a metal; the scoria of a volcano. (Swed. *slagg*.)
SLAGGY, *a.* *slag*-ge, pertaining to or like slag.
SLAIE, *n.* slay, a sley: a weaver's reed.
SLAIN, slane, *pp.* of slay.
SLAINTE, *n.* *slahn*-te, Good health! (Ir.)
SLAKE, *v.t.* slake, to quench; to extinguish; to mix with water, as lime: *v.i.* to become mixed with water; to go out; to become extinct; to abate. **Slaked. Slakes. Slaking.** (A.S. *slacian*.)
SLAM, *n.* slam, a violent shutting of a door; the noise produced; at whist or bridge, the winning of all the tricks; the refuse of alum-works: *v.t.* to shut with violence; to bang; to win all the tricks, or all but one, at bridge. Grand slam, the winning of thirteen tricks at bridge. Little slam, the winning of twelve tricks. **Slammed. Slamming. Slams.** (Swed. *slamma*.)
SLAMKIN, *n.* *slam*-kin, a slammerkin.
SLAMMERKIN, *n.* *slam*-mer-kin, a slut; a slatternly woman. (Dial. Eng.)
SLANDER, *n.* *slahn*-der, a malicious report uttered to damage one; a defamation: *v.t.* to defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report. **Slandered. Slandering. Slanders.** (O.Fr. *esclandre*.)
SLANDERER, *n.* *slahn*-der-er, one who slanders; a defamer.
SLANDEROUS, *a.* *slahn*-der-us, uttering slander; containing slander; defamatory; calumnious.
SLANDEROUSLY, *ad.* *slahn*-der-us-le, with slander.
SLANDEROUSNESS, *n.* *slahn*-der-us-ness, the quality of being slanderous or defamatory.
SLANG, *n.* slang, colloquial language that seldom lasts long; a conversational expression of an irregular, more or less vulgar, type, familiar to and in vogue among a class; the abbreviated technical terms of a science: *v.i.* to scold; to abuse. **Slanged. Slanging. Slangs.** (Norweg. *sleng*, a burden of a lilt or song.)
SLANGILY, *ad.* *slang*-e-le, in a slangy manner.
SLANGINESS, *n.* *slang*-e-ness, slangy nature.
SLANGY, *a.* *slang*-e, of the nature of slang.
SLANT, *a.* slahnt, sloping; oblique; inclined from the direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular: *n.* a slope; an inclined plane; an oblique reflection or gibe: *v.t.* to turn from a direct line; to give an oblique direction to: *v.i.* to slope.

Slant of wind, a transitory breeze. **Slanted. Slanting. Slants.** (Swed. *slanta.*)

SLANTING, *a. slahnt*-ing, sloping.

SLANTINGLY, *ad. slahnt*-ing-le, with a slope or inclination.

SLANTLY, *ad. slahnt*-le, slantwise.

SLANTWISE, *ad. slahnt*-wize, obliquely; in an inclined direction.

SLAP, *n.* slap, a blow with the open hand or with something flat: *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow: *v.t.* to give a slap to. **Slapped. Slapping. Slaps.** (M.E. from the sound.)

SLAP-BANG, *ad. slap*-bang, violently.

SLAPDASH, *ad. slap*-dash, all at once; carelessly; boldly; rashly.

SLAPJACK, *n. slap*-jak, a sort of pancake baked on a griddle.

SLAPPING, *a. slap*-ping, large; well built; strong.

SLAP-UP, *a. slap*-up, excellent; of the best quality [Slang].

SLASH, *n.* slash, a long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in old costumes: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts; to lash: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument; to lay about one with blows. **Slashed. Slashes. Slashing.** (O.Fr. *esclachier.*)

SLASHING, *a. slash*-ing, severe; very large; showy.

SLAT, *n.* slat, a thin wooden strip like a blind-lath or a bed-lath; a hoop of a covered wagon; a narrow piece or slip of timber, used to fasten together larger pieces; a thin slab of stone used for roofing instead of a slate. (O.Fr. *esclat.*)

SLATCH, *n.* slatch, the period of a transitory breeze; an interval of fair weather [Naut.]. (*Slack.*)

SLAPSTICK, *n. slap*-stik, a wooden wand of two blades looking as one fastened together at the handle so as to make a noisy slap when used.

SLATE, *n.* slate, an argillaceous rock, which readily splits into plates; a piece of such for roofing buildings; a piece for writing on: *v.t.* to cover with slate; to find fault with; to reprimand. **Slate club**, a society for small savings in which the members contribute an equal sum a week, the total to be shared at an agreed date, generally Christmas. **Slated. Slating. Slates.** (O.Fr. *esclat.*)

SLATE-AXE, *n. slate*-aks, a slater's tool; a seax.

SLATE-PENCIL, *n. slate*-pen-sil, pencil made of slate powder moistened and compressed.

SLATER, *n. slate*-er, one who fixes slates; a wood-louse.

SLATHER, *n. slath*-ther, a lot; a quantity [Slang].

SLATINESS, *n. slate*-e-ness, the quality of being slaty.

SLATING, *n. slate*-ing, the act of covering with slates; a covering of slates; materials for slating; slates; a severe criticism; a reprimand.

SLATT, *n.* slat, a slat.

SLATTER, *v.i. slat*-ter, to be careless of dress and dirty; to be wasteful: *v.i.* to spill carelessly. **Slattered. Slattering. Slatters.** (Dial. Eng.)

SLATTERN, *n. slat*-tern, a woman who is negligent of dress or untidy; one who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder.

SLATTERNLINESS, *n. slat*-tern-le-ness, state of being slatternly.

SLATTERNLY, *a. slat*-tern-le, like a slattern; untidy; dirty: *ad.* slovenly; untidily; negligently.

SLATY, *a. sla*-te, resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

SLAUGHTER, *n. slaw*-ter, killing cattle; wholesale destruction of life by violence; carnage: *v.t.* to kill; to slay; to kill cattle or sheep or pigs for the market. **Slaughtered. Slaughtering. Slaughters.** (Ice. *sláttr.*)

SLAUGHTERER, *n. slaw*-ter-er, one engaged in slaughtering cattle; a slayer.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *n. slaw*-ter-house, a place where beasts are killed for the market; scene of slaughter or carnage.

SLAUGHTERMAN, *n. slaw*-ter-man, a slaughterer.

SLAUGHTEROUS, *a. slaw*-ter-us, destructive; murderous.

SLAUGHTEROUSLY, *ad. slaw*-ter-us-le, in a slaughterous manner.

SLAV, *n.* slahv, one of a race inhabiting Eastern Europe, including among others the Russians and the Poles. (Ger. *Sklave.*)

SLAVE, *n.* slave, a person who is wholly subject to the will of another; a bond-servant; one who has lost the power of resisting some passion; one in the lowest condition; one who drudges or labours like a slave: *v.i.* to drudge; to labour as a slave. **Slave trade**, the trade of buying and selling slaves. **Slaved. Slaves. Slaving.** (Fr. *esclave.*)

SLAVE-BORN, *a. slave*-born, born in slavery.

SLAVEDRIVER, *n. slave*-drive-er, one who oversees slaves and keeps them at their work; a hard task-master.

SLAVE-GROWN, *a. slave*-grone, produced by slave labour.

SLAVE-HOLDER, *n. slave*-hohld-er, one who owns slaves.

SLAVEHOLDING, *a. slave*-hohld-ing, holding others in slavery.

SLAVE-HUNTER, *n. slave*-hunt-er, one who hunts for slaves.

SLAVE-LIKE, *a. slave*-like, like a slave; fitting a slave.

SLAVER, *n. slave*-er, a ship employed in the slave trade; one who trades in slaves.

SLAVER, *n. slav*-er, saliva dribbling from the mouth: *v.i.* to let the spittle flow from the mouth: *v.t.* to smear with saliva. **Slavered. Slavering. Slavers.** (Ice. *slafra*, slaver.)

SLAVERER, *n. slav*-er-er, a driveller; an idiot.

SLAVERY, *n. slave*-er-e, the condition of a slave; entire subjection to the will of another; bondage; slave-holding; drudgery.

SLAVEY, *n. slave*-e, a low-class servant girl [Slang].

SLAVIC, *a. slahv*-ik, Slavonic.

SLAVISH, *a. sla*-vish, pertaining to or like slaves; servile; mean; laborious; consisting in drudgmg.

SLAVISHLY, *ad. slave*-ish-le, in a slavish manner.

SLAVISHNESS, *n. slave*-ish-ness, slavish character; the state of being slavish.

SLAVONIAN, *a.* sla-*voh*-ne-an, Slavonic.

SLAVONIC, *a.* sla-*von*-ik, pertaining to the Slavs or their language.

SLAVOPHIL, *n. slahv*-o-fil, an admirer of the Slavs. (*Slavo*, and Gr. *philos*, lover of.)

SLAVOPHOBE, *n. slahv*-o-fobe, a hater of the Slavs. (*Slavo*, and Gr. *phobos*, hate.)

SLAY, *v.t.* slay, to put to death with a weapon or by violence; to destroy. **Slain. Slaying. Slays. Slew.** (A.S. *slean*, Ger. *schlagen*, strike.)

SLAY, *n.* slay, a sley; a weaver's reed. (A.S. *slæ.*)

SLAYER, *n. slay*-er, one who slays; a murderer; a destroyer of life.

SLEAVE, *n.* sleev, soft floss or unwrought silk: *v.t.* to separate or divide a collection of threads. **Sleaved. Sleaves. Sleaving.** (Dan. *slöve* and Ger. *schleife*, loop.)

SLEAVED, *a.* sleevd, raw; not spun or wrought.

SLEAZINESS, *n. slee*-ze-ness, the state or quality of being sleazy.

SLEAZY, *a. slee*-ze, thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance. (Ger. *schleissig*, used up.)

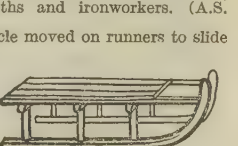
SLED, *n.* sled, a carriage or vehicle, moved on runners for transporting loads over snow; a sledge: *v.t.* to convey or transport on a sled. **Sledded. Sledding. Sleds.** (O.Dut. *sledde.*)

SLEDDED, *a. sled*-ed, conveyed or mounted on a sled.

SLEDDING, *n. sled*-ding, the act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

SLEDGE, *n.* slej, a large, two-handed heavy hammer, used chiefly by smiths and ironworkers. (A.S. *slecg.*)

SLEDGE, *n.* slej, a vehicle moved on runners to slide over snow; a sleigh: *v.t.* to convey in a sledge: *v.i.* to travel in a sledge. **Sledged. Sledges. Sledging.** (*Sled.*)



Sledge.

SLEEK, *ad.* sleek, with ease and dexterity: *a.* smooth; glossy; not rough or harsh; fawning: *v.t.* to make even and smooth; to render smooth and glossy; to smooth down. **Sleeked. Sleeking. Sleeks.** (Ice. *slikr*, sleek.)

SLEEKLY, *ad. sleek*-le, in a sleek manner.

SLEEKNESS, *n. sleek*-ness, the quality of being sleek; smoothness of surface.

SLEEK-STONE, *n. sleek*-stone, a smoothing stone.

SLEEKY, *a. sleek*-e, of a sleek or smooth appearance.

SLEEP, *n.* sleep, a temporary suspension of the active powers of mind and body for the refreshment and invigoration of the system; rest from physical action: *v.i.* to take rest by the suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily and mental powers; to rest; to be inactive or motionless; to lie or be still; to slumber; to become numb with pressure; to spin steadily so as to seem to be motionless; to spin unobservedly; to live thoughtlessly; to rest in the grave. **Sleeping. Sleeps. Slept.** (A.S. *slœpan.*)

SLEEPER, *n. sleep*-er, a person who sleeps; a lazy person; an animal that lies dormant in winter; the foundation timber; one of the timbers to which a line of rail is fixed; a sleeping-car; a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones [Glass-making].

SLEEPFUL, *a. sleep*-ful, strongly inclined to sleep.

SLEEPILY, *ad. sleep*-e-le, drowsily.

SLEEPINESS, *n. sleep*-e-ness, inclination to sleep.

SLEEPING, *a. sleep*-ing, reposing in sleep; given to sleep; for sleeping in; inducing sleep: *n.* state of resting in sleep; the state of being at rest. **Sleeping partner,** one who has a share in a business, but takes no part in the practical management.

SLEEPING-CAR, *n. sleep*-ing-kar, a railway coach fitted with sleeping-berths.

SLEEPLESS, *a. sleep*-less, having no sleep; wakeful; having no rest; perpetually agitated.

SLEEPLESSLY, *ad. sleep*-less-le, in a sleepless manner.

SLEEPLESSNESS, *n. sleep*-less-ness, want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEPWALKER, *n. sleep*-waw-ker, a somnambulist.

SLEEPWALKING, *n. sleep*-waw-king, somnambulism.

SLEEPY, *a. sleep*-e, drowsy; inclined to sleep; tending to induce sleep; dull; lazy; over-ripe.

SLEET, *n.* sleet, fine snow mingled with rain: *v.i.* to snow or hail with mixture of rain. **Sleeted. Sleeting. Sleets.** (Scand.)

SLEETINESS, *n. sleet*-e-ness, the state of being sleety.

SLEETS, *n.pl.* sleets, the parts of a mortar from the chamber to the trunnions.

SLEETY, *a. sleet*-e, bringing or consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, *n.* sleev, the part of a garment that covers the arm; a tube in which another tube works: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves. **Hang on the sleeve,** to be or make dependent on others. **Laugh in the sleeve,** to laugh privately or unperceived, perhaps originally by hiding the face under the sleeve. **Sleeved. Sleeves. Sleeving.** (A.S. *slyf.*)

SLEEVE-BUTTON, *n. sleev*-but-on, a button to fasten or ornament the sleeve.

SLEEVED, *a.* sleevd, having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, *a. sleev*-less, having no sleeves; without excuse; uncalled for; fruitless.

SLEEVE-LINK, *n. sleev*-link, two studs joined by a link, used as a cuff-holder.

SLEEVE-WAISTCOAT, *n. sleeve*-waist-kote, a vest with sleeves of the full length made of the same material as the back.

SLEIGH, *n.* slay, a sled or sledge; a carriage on runners for use on snow. (Dut. *slee.*)

SLEIGHBELL, *n. slay*-bell, a bell hanging on a sleigh or its harness.

SLEIGHING, *n. slay*-ing, the state of the snow which admits of sledging; the act of sleigh-riding.

SLEIGHT, *n.* slite, an artful trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes notice; dexterity; quickness of handling. **Sleight of hand,** legerdemain. (Ice. *slœgth.*)

SLENDER, *a. slen*-der, thin; small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist; not strong; small; inconsiderable; slight; weak; insufficient; spare; abstemious. (O.Fr. *esclendre.*)

SLENDERLY, *ad. slen*-der-le, to a slender degree.

SLENDERNESS, *n. slen*-der-ness, the quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; spareness.

SLEPT, slept, *v.* and *pp.* of sleep.

SLEUTH, *n.* slooth, a bloodhound; a detective. (Ice. *sloth,* a trail.)

SLEUTH-HOUND, *n. slooth*-hound, a bloodhound; a hound that tracks a man by scent.

SLEW, sloo, *p.* of slay.

SLEW, *v.t.* sloo, to swing askew. **Slewed. Slewing. Slews.**

SLEY, *n.* slay, a weaver's reed; a guiding comb: *v.t.* to pass the threads of the warp through the sley. **Sleyed. Sleying. Sleys.** (A.S. *slæ.*)

SLICE, *n.* slice, a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a fire-shovel; a spatula; a knife for serving fish: *v.t.* to cut into thin pieces, or cut off a thin broad piece; to cut into parts; to divide. **Sliced. Slices. Slicing.** (O.Fr. *esclice.*)

SLICER, *n. slice*-er, one who or that which slices.

SLICK, *n.* slik, the ore of a metal, particularly of gold, prepared for further working. (Ger.)

SLICK, *ad.* slik, at once; effectually; easily done [U.S. Slang].

SLICKENSIDES, *n.pl. slick*-en-sidez, the rubbed and striated surfaces of fissures or faults in rocks. (*Steek,* and *side.*)

SLID, slid, *p.* and *pp.* of slide.

SLIDABLE, *a. slide*-a-bl, arranged for sliding.

SLIDDER, *v.t. slid*-der, to slide with interruptions. **Sliddered. Sliddering. Slidders.**

SLIDDERY, *a. slid*-der-re, slippery.

SLIDE, *n.* slide, a smooth and easy passage; flow; a surface of ice to slide on; a smooth declivity; a slip of glass for a microscope object; a slip of glass for a magic-lantern picture; a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees [Mus.]; something which slides: *v.i.* to move along smoothly; to pass inadvertently; to pass unobserved; to pass silently and gradually; to glide; to slip; to fall: *v.t.* to slip; to thrust along. **Slid. Slides. Sliding.** (A.S. *slidan.*)

SLIDER, *n. slide*-er, one who slides; the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLIDE-REST, *n. slide*-rest, the part of a lathe that carries the cutting tool.

SLIDE-RULE, *n. slide*-rool, a sliding-rule.

SLIDING, *n. slide*-ing, act of sliding; lapse: *a.* varying; ranging.

SLIDING-KEEL, *n. slide*-ing-keel, a centreboard let down through the bottom of a small vessel.

SLIDING-RULE, *n. slide*-ing-rool, an instrument for working mathematical calculations on logarithmic principles, and composed of parts sliding along one another.

SLIDING-SCALE, *n. slide*-ing-skale, a scale of duties, wages or charges according to market prices.

SLIDING-SEAT, *n. slide*-ing-seet, a seat on a rowing-boat thwart that slides on runners with the swing of the body.

SLIGHT, *a.* slite, weak; inconsiderable; not deep; not violent; trifling; not strong or firm: *n.* a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; neglect; artifice; dexterity: *v.t.* to neglect; to disregard. **Slighted. Slighting. Slights.** (Ger. *schlicht,* plain, smooth.)

SLIGHTINGLY, *ad. slite*-ing-le, with neglect; with disrespect.

SLIGHTLY, *ad. slite*-le, only a little; in a slight manner.

SLIGHTNESS, *n. slite*-ness, slenderness; weakness.

SLIGHTY, *a. slite*-te, superficial; slight; inconsiderable.

SLILY, *ad. sli*-le, slyly.

SLIM, *a.* slim, slender; of small diameter; weak; slight; astute. (Dut.)

SLIME, *n.* slime, soft, moist, adhesive earth; viscous mud; bitumen; viscous exudation; any viscous substance. (A.S. *slim.*)

SLIME-PIT, *n. slime*-pit, a pit of slime.

SLIMINESS, *n. slime*-e-ness, the state of being slimy.

SLIMNESS, *n. slim*-ness, slenderness; cunning.

SLIMY, *a. slime*-e, resembling slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime; viscous.

SLING, *n.* sling, a weapon for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; a throw; a hanging bandage for a wounded arm; a rope or band by which anything is suspended and swung out or in; a looped support: *v.t.* to throw with a sling; to throw; to hurl; to hang so as to swing; to swing by a rope which suspends the thing. **Slang. Slinging. Slings. Slung.** (A.S. *slingan.*)

SLING, *n.* sling, a drink of equal parts of rum, gin, or other spirit and water sweetened [U.S.]. (Ger. *schlingen,* to swallow.)

SLINGER, *n. sling*-er, one who slings or uses a sling.

SLINGSTONE, *n. sling*-stone, a pebble suitable for throwing with a sling.

SLINK, *v.i.* slink, to sneak away; to miscarry, as a beast: *v.t.* to cast prematurely, as the female of a beast. **Slank. Slinking. Slinks. Slunk.** (A.S. *slincan.*)

SLIP, *v.i.* slip, to slide; to glide; to move out of place; to slink; to err; to enter by oversight; to escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; to omit; to part from a branch or stem; to escape from; to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off; to miscarry. **Slip a cable**, to veer out and let go to the end. **Slip on**, to put on in haste. **Slipped. Slipping. Slips.** (A.S. *slipan.*)

SLIP, *n.* slip, act of slipping; a false step; an unintentional error; a twig from a stock; a leash for a dog; an escape; a long narrow piece; a launching slope; a cutting from a newspaper column; a galley proof; loss of efficiency in transmitting power: a fielder at cricket on the off-side behind the wicket.

SLIP, *n.* slip, a fish, a young sole, *Solea vulgaris.*

SLIP-BOARD, *n. slip*-bord, a board sliding in grooves.

SLIP-COACH, *n. slip*-koche, a railway carriage which can be detached from a train while it is running at speed.

SLIP-COUPLING, *n. slip*-kup-pling, the coupling by which the guard can detach his part of the train to be left behind by the rest.

SLIPE, *n.* slipe; slype; a mining skip with runners instead of wheels.

SLIP-KNOT, *n. slip*-not, a knot which slips along the rope on which it is made.

SLIPPER, *n. slip*-per, a loose shoe easily slipped on, and worn in undress; a child's apron easily slipped on over the clothes to keep them clean.

SLIPPERED, *a. slip*-perd, wearing slippers.

SLIPPERILY, *ad. slip*-per-e-le, in a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, *n. slip*-per-e-ness, the quality of being slippery; lubricity; uncertainty; lubricity of character.

SLIPPERWORT, *n. slip*-per-wurt, any plant of the genus *Calceolaria.*

SLIPPERY, *a. slip*-per-e, smooth; apt to slip; not affording a firm footing; uncertain; changeable; lubricous.

SLIPPINESS, *n. slip*-e-ness, slipperiness.

SLIPPY, *a. slip*-pe, slippery; smooth; quick.

SLIPSHOD, *a. slip*-shod, wearing shoes down at heel; slovenly and inaccurate.

SLIPSLOP, *a. slip*-slop, feeble; poor; jejune: *n.* bad liquor; feeble composition.

SLIPWAY, *n. slip*-way, a slope in a graving dock or shipyard; a launching way.

SLIT, *n.* slit, a long cut; a narrow opening: *v.t.* to cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to rend; to split. **Slits. Slitted. Slitting.** (A.S. *slitan.*)

SLITHER, *v.t. slith*-ther, to slidder; to slide about. **Slithered. Slithering. Slithers.** (Dial. Eng.)

SLITHERING, *a. slith*-ther-ing, slithery.

SLITHERY, *a. slith*-ther-e, slippery; untrustworthy; deceitful.

SLITTER, *n. slit*-ter, one who or that which slits.

SLITTING-MILL, *n. slit*-ting-mil, a mill where iron plates are slit into strips; a machine for slitting gems; a sawing-machine for making laths.

SLIVER, *n. sli*-ver, a long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise; a continuous strand of untwisted fibre prepared for spinning: *v.t.* to cut or divide into long thin pieces; to cut lengthwise. **Slivered. Slivering. Slivers.** (A.S. *slifan*, cleave.)

SLOAM, *n.* slome, a layer of clay between beds of coal.

SLOAT, *n.* slote, a narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces. (O.Fr. *esclat.*)

SLOB, *n.* slob, muddy ground. (Dial. Eng.)

SLOBBER, *v.i. slob*-ber, to run at the mouth with saliva; to dribble; to bungle. **Slobbered. Slobbering. Slobbers.** (Dan. *slubbre.*)

SLOE, *n.* slo, a small wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* (A.S. *sla.*)

SLOG, *v.t.* slog, to hit a ball hard; to swipe; to plod [Slang]. **Slogged. Slogging. Slogs.**

SLOGAN, *n. slo*-gan, the war-cry or gathering cry of a Highland clan; a catch-phrase for advertising purposes. (Gael. *sluagh-ghairm.*)

SLOGGER, *n. slog*-ger, a hard hitter.

SLOID, *n.* sloyd, manual training by means of carpentry and other trades. (Swed. *slojd*, skill.)

SLOOP, *n.* sloop, a cutter-rigged vessel with a standing bowsprit and the forestay leading from the bowsprit's outer end; formerly a small warship rated below a frigate, now a warship rated next above a destroyer. **Sloop of war**, a vessel of war, intermediate between a gunboat and a corvette. (Dut. *sloep.*)

SLOP, *n.* slop, a policeman. (Slang, from *police* spelled backwards.)

SLOP, *n.* slop, water spilt or carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; mean liquor; poor liquid food; an overall: *pl.* dirty water: *v.t.* to soil by spilling a liquid on. **Slopped. Slopping. Slops.** (A.S. *sloppe*, cow-droppings.)

SLOP-BASIN, *n. slop*-bay-sin, a bowl for emptying the dregs of cups into.

SLOPE, *n.* slope, an oblique direction; inclination, or an incline downwards; a declivity; an acclivity: *ad.* in a sloping manner: *v.t.* to form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction. **Sloped. Slopes. Sloping.** (A.S. *slupan*, slip.)

SLOPEWISE, *ad. slope*-wize, obliquely.

SLOPING, *a. slope*-ing, oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLOPINGLY, *ad. slope*-ing-le, in a sloping manner.

SLOP-PAIL, *n. slop*-pail, a bucket for collecting slops and for general household use.

SLOPPINESS, *n. slop*-pe-ness, the state of being sloppy.

SLOPPY, *a. slop*-pe, wet; muddy.

SLOPS, *n.pl.* slops, a loose lower garment; trousers; ready-made clothes. (A.S. *ofer-slype*, a slip-on garment.)

SLOPSELLER, *n. slop*-sel-ler, one who sells ready-made clothes.

SLOPSHOP, *n. slop*-shop, a shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOSH, *n.* slosh, slush; foolish sentimentality [Slang].

SLOT, *n.* slot, a slit; a narrow opening; a hole in metal; a groove; a slat or broad, flat wooden bar, to hold larger pieces together. (Dut.)

SLOT, *n.* slot, the track of a deer. (O.Fr. *esclot.*)

SLOTH, *n.* slohth, tardiness; sluggishness; laziness; a tropical American edentate, living and feeding on trees, so called from its slow, awkward movement on the ground. **Three-toed sloth**, a species of *Bradypus.* **Two-toed sloth**, a species of *Cholœpus.* (A.S. *slaw*, slow.)

SLOTH-BEAR, *n. slohth*-bare, the Indian long-clawed carnivore, *Melursus ursinus.*

SLOTHFUL, *a. slohth*-ful, inactive; sluggish; indolent.

SLOTHFULLY, *ad. slohth*-ful-le, in a slothful manner.

SLOTHFULNESS, *n. slohth*-ful-ness, the indulgence of sloth; laziness.

SLOTTERY, *a. slot*-ter-e, squalid; dirty; wet.

SLOUCH, *n.* slouch, a hanging down, as of the head or other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait; an awkward clownish fellow: *v.i.* to hang down; to have a clownish look or gait: *v.t.* to depress; to cause to hang down. **Slouched. Slouches. Slouching.** (O.Fr. *esloucher.*)

SLOUCH-HAT, *n. slouch*-hat, a hat with a slouching brim.

SLOUCHING, *a. slouch*-ing, hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, *n.* slou, a muddy swamp. (A.S. *sloh.*)

SLOUGH, *n.* sluf, a cast skin; the dead soft tissue that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore. **Slough off**, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification. **Sloughed. Sloughing. Sloughs.** (Ger. *schlauch.*)

SLOUGHY, *a. slou*-e, full of sloughs; miry.

SLOUGHY, *a. sluf*-fe, of the nature of slough, or cast-off matter.

SLOVAKS, *n.pl.* slo-*vahks*, the western branch of the Slavs. (Czech.)

SLOVEN, *n.* sluv-en, one careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; one habitually negligent of neatness and order; a slattern. (O.Dut. *sloef*, a sloven.)

SLOVENES, *n.pl.* slo-*veenz*, the south-western branch of the Slavs. (Gr. *sklabenos.*)

SLOVENLINESS, *n. sluv*-en-le-ness, the habit of being slovenly; negligence of dress; neglect of order and neatness.

SLOVENLY, *a. sluv*-en-le, negligent of dress or neatness; untidy; disorderly: *ad.* in a careless, inelegant manner.

SLOW, *a.* slo, not quick in motion; not ready; dull; inactive; tardy; not hasty; behind time; not advancing rapidly: *v.t.* to go slow: *v.i.* to become slow. Slowed. Slowing. Slows. (A.S. *slaw.*)

SLOWBACK, *n. slo*-bak, a lubber; a lazy fellow.

SLOWCOACH, *n. slo*-koche, a dull person; a laggard.

SLOWLY, *ad. slo*-le, in a slow manner.

SLOW-MATCH, *n. slo*-match, a fuse burning slowly.

SLOWNESS, *n. slo*-ness, the quality or state of being slow; dulness; caution in deciding; tardiness.

SLOW-SIGHTED, *a. slo*-site-ed, slow to discern.

SLOW-WINGED, *a. slo*-wingd, flying slowly.

SLOW-WORM, *n. slo*-wurm, the limbless lizard, *Anguis fragilis.* (A.S. *sla-wyrm,* the slay, or striking, worm, from confusion with the snake.)

SLOYD, *n.* sloyd, sloid.

SLUB, *n.* slub, a slightly twisted strand of fibres: *v.t.* to draw out and slightly twist in the process of spinning. Slubbed. Slubbing. Slubs.

SLUBBER, *n. slub*-ber, a slubbing-machine: *v.t.* to do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly; to slabber. Slubbered. Slubbering. Slubbers.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, *n. slub*-ber-de-*gul*-yon, a mean, dirty fellow [Slang].

SLUBBERINGLY, *ad. slub*-ber-ing-le, in a slovenly manner.

SLUD, *n.* slud, the watery mud made by washing ore.

SLUDGE, *n.* sluj, melting snow; soft mud; wet refuse. (M.E. *sluche.*)

SLUDGER, *n. sludj*-er, a vessel built for carrying sewage refuse out to sea and dropping it there.

SLUDGY, *a. sluj*-e, slushy; muddy.

SLUE, *v.t.* sloo, to turn anything about its axis without removing it [Naut.]; to turn round. Slued. Slues. Sluing. (Ice.)

SLUG, *n.* slug, a slow, heavy, lazy fellow; an air-breathing mollusc in which the shell is rudimentary or absent. (Scand.)

SLUG, *n.* slug, a piece of metal used as shot. (Dan.)

SLUG, *n.* slug, a clump of metal thicker than a lead, but of the same length, cast on to the bodies of type [Print.].

SLUGABED, *n. slug*-a-bed, one who indulges in lying abed.

SLUGGARD, *a. slug*-ard, sluggish; lazy: *n.* a person habitually lazy.

SLUGGARDIZE, *v.t. slug*-ard-ize, to make lazy. Sluggardized. Sluggardizes. Sluggardizing.

SLUGGISH, *a. slug*-ish, indolent or lazy; slothful; slow; inert; inactive.

SLUGGISHLY, *ad. slug*-ish-le, in a sluggish manner.

SLUGGISHNESS, *n. slug*-ish-ness, indolence; slowness; inertness.

SLUGS, *n.* slugz, among miners, half-roasted ore.

SLUICE, *n.* slooce, a vent for water fitted with a door; a floodgate; a stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a source of supply: *v.t.* to wash out; to flush with water. Sluiced. Sluices. Sluicing. (O.Fr. *escluse.*)

SLUICY, *a. sloo*-se, falling in streams, as from a sluice.

SLUM, *n.* slum, a low dirty street or district in a large town: *v.t.* to visit such a district for reasons of charity or sight-seeing. Slummed. Slumming. Slums. (Low Ger. *slam,* dirt.)

SLUMBER, *n. slum*-ber, light sleep; repose: *v.i.* to sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity. Slumbered. Slumbering. Slumbers. (A.S. *sluma.*)

SLUMBERER, *n. slum*-ber-er, one who slumbers.

SLUMBERING, *a. slum*-ber-ing, dozing.

SLUMBERINGLY, *ad. slum*-ber-ing-le, in a slumbering manner.

SLUMBERLESS, *a. slum*-ber-less, sleepless.

SLUMBEROUS, *a. slum*-ber-us, inviting or causing sleep; soporiferous; sleepy; not waking.

SLUMBERY, *a. slum*-ber-e, slumberous.

SLUMP, *v.i.* slump, to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud when walking on a hard surface, as on frozen ground, not strong enough to bear one. Slumped. Slumping. Slumps. (Dan. an accident.)

SLUMP, *n.* slump, a sudden fall; a sinking; a collapse; a sudden fall in demand or prices: *v.i.* to fall in value; to collapse: *v.t.* to throw into a slump or one lot. Slumped. Slumping. Slumps.

SLUNG, slung, *p.* and *pp.* of sling.

SLUNG-SHOT, *n. slung*-shot, a missile consisting of a ball attached to a thong or strap.

SLUNK, slunk, *p.* and *pp.* of slink.

SLUR, *n.* slur, slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; a mark connecting notes that are to be played or sung glidingly [Mus.]: *v.t.* to soil; to sully; to disparage; to pass over lightly; to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style [Mus.]. Slurred. Slurring. Slurs. (O.Dut. *sleuren,* drag.)

SLURRED, *a.* slurd, marked with a slur [Mus.].

SLURRY, *v.t. slur*-re, to dirty; to smear. Slurried. Slurries. Slurrying.

SLUSH, *n.* slush, sludge; soft mud; melted snow and mud; a soft greasy mixture.

SLUSHY, *a. slush*-e, consisting of slush.

SLUT, *n.* slut, a dirty, slovenly, untidy woman; a name of slight contempt for a woman. (Dan. *slöter.*)

SLUTTERY, *n. slut*-ter-e, neglect of cleanliness and order; disorder; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

SLUTTISH, *a. slut*-tish, careless of dress or cleanliness; untidy and dirty.

SLUTTISHLY, *ad. slut*-tish-le, in a sluttish manner.

SLUTTISHNESS, *n. slut*-tish-ness, the quality of being sluttish.

SLY, *a.* sli, artful; meanly cunning; crafty; dexterous in performing things secretly and escaping observation; marked with artful secrecy; quietly humorous. (Scand.)

SLY-BOOTS, *n. sli*-boots, a sly, cunning or waggish person.

SLY-GOOSE, *n. sli*-goose, the sheld-duck, *Tadorna cornuta.*

SLYLY, *ad. sli*-le, in a sly manner; with artful secrecy.

SLYNE, *n.* sline, the face or bord of a jointed rock. (Dial. Eng.)

SLYNESS, *n. sli*-ness, the quality of being sly; artful secrecy.

SLYPE, *n.* slipe, a passage between two walls; a covered passage from a cathedral to any building within the precincts. (Dial. Eng.)

SMACK, *n.* smak, a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise; a blow from the open hand; a slap; a taste; a tincture; pleasing taste; a small quantity: *v.t.* to slap smartly; to kiss with a close compression of the lips and a sharp noise; to make a noise by separation of the lips after tasting: *v.i.* to have a taste; to have a tincture; to make a sharp noise with the hands; to crack. Smacked. Smacking. Smacks. (A.S. *smæc.*)

SMACK, *n.* smak, a small vessel used in the fishing trade; a small coaster; a yawl. (Dut. *smak.*)

SMACKER, *n. smak*-ker, one who smacks; a loud kiss.

SMACKSMAN, *n. smaks*-man, the master of a fishing smack.

SMALL, *a.* smawl, little; minute; slender; of little moment; of little genius; weak; gentle; mean: *n.* the slender part of a thing. (A.S. *smæl.*)

SMALLAGE, *n. smawl*-aje, wild celery, *Apium graveolens.* (*Small,* and Fr. *ache,* parsley.)

SMALL-AND-EARLY, *n. smawl*-and-*er*-le, an evening party [Slang].

SMALL-ARMS, *n.pl. smawl*-armz, a general name for rifles and revolvers as distinguishing them from artillery.

SMALL-BEER, *n. smawl*-beer, weak beer without hops.

SMALL-CLOTHES, *n.pl. smawl*-klohthz, knee-breeches.

SMALL-COAL, *n. smawl*-koal, coals not in lumps, but small pieces.

SMALL-CRAFT, *n. smawl*-krahft, vessels in general of a small size.

SMALL-HAND, *n. smawl*-hand, writing in ordinary correspondence.

SMALL-HOURS, *n.pl. smawl*-ours, the hours after midnight.

SMALLISH, *a. smawl*-ish, somewhat small.

SMALLNESS, *n. smawl*-ness, the quality of being small.

SMALL-POX, *n. smawl*-poks, variola; a contagious and infectious fever, attended with an eruption.

SMALL-REED, *n. smawl*-reed, any species of *Calamagrostis.*

SMALLS, *n.pl.* smawlz, the first examination following matriculation at Oxford University; responsions.
SMALLSWORD, *n.* *smawl*-sord, a duelling sword; a rapier.
SMALL-WARES, *n.pl.* *smawl*-wayrs, the name of various small textile articles; haberdashery.
SMALT, *n.* smawlt, a dark blue pigment, composed of the silicates of cobalt and potassium; glass tinged of a fine deep blue. (It. *smalto.*)
SMALTINE, *n.* *smawl*-teen, smaltite.
SMALTITE, *n.* *smawlt*-ite, a compound of cobalt and arsenic.
SMARAGD, *n.* *smar*-agd, the emerald. (L. *smaragdus.*)
SMARAGDINE, *a.* sma-*rag*-deen, pertaining to an emerald; consisting of or resembling emerald; of an emerald green.
SMARAGDITE, *n.* sma-*rag*-dite, a grass-green variety of augite.
SMART, *n.* smart, quick pungent pain, either of body or mind: *a.* causing a sharp pain; pricking; sharp; severe; brisk; active; acute and pertinent; witty; vivacious; spruce: *v.i.* to feel a smart; to feel sharp pain; to endure punishment. **Smarted. Smarting. Smarts.** (A.S. *smeortan.*)
SMARTEN, *v.t.* *smart*-en, to make smart. **Smartened. Smartening. Smartens.**
SMARTLY, *ad.* *smart*-le, in a smart manner; keenly; briskly; vigorously; sprucely.
SMART-MONEY, *n.* *smart*-mun-ne, money paid by a person to buy himself off from enlistment or an engagement; money allowed to soldiers or sailors who have been wounded or injured.
SMARTNESS, *n.* *smart*-ness, the quality of being smart; poignancy; quickness; wittiness.
SMART-TICKET, *n.* *smart*-tik-et, a certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart-money.
SMART-WEED, *n.* *smart*-weed, the water-pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper.*
SMASH, *n.* smash, the act of smashing: *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; to crush: *v.i.* to go bankrupt. **Smashed. Smashes. Smashing.** (Scand.)
SMASH, *n.* smash, a drink into which broken ice is put.
SMASHER, *n.* *smash*-er, one who smashes; a coiner of bad money; a passer of bad money.
SMATTER, *n.* *smat*-ter, slight superficial knowledge: *v.i.* to talk superficially; to have a slight knowledge of. **Smattered. Smattering. Smatters.** (Swed. *smattra*, clatter.)
SMATTERER, *n.* *smat*-ter-er, one who has only a smattering.
SMATTERING, *n.* *smat*-ter-ing, a slight superficial knowledge.
SMEAR, *n.* smeer, a stain: *v.t.* to overspread with anything viscous or oily; to besmear; to daub; to soil; to contaminate. **Smeared. Smearing. Smears.** (A.S. *smirian*, smear.)
SMEARINESS, *n.* *smear*-e-ness, smeary state; stickiness.
SMEARY, *a.* *smeer*-e, that smears or soils; adhesive.
SMEATH, *n.* smeeth, the smew. (Dial. Eng.)
SMECTITE, *n.* *smek*-tite, a sort of fuller's earth. (Gr. *smectos*, greasy.)
SMEGMA, *n.* *smeg*-ma, a soapy secretion in the folds of the skin. (Gr.)
SMEGMATIC, *a.* smeg-*mat*-ik, soapy; cleansing; detersive. (Gr. *smegma*, a detersive.)
SMELL, *v.t.* smel, to perceive by the nose. **Smell a rat**, to become suspicious. **Smell out**, to find out by sagacity. **Smelled. Smelling. Smells. Smelt.** (Low Ger. *smelen*, smoulder.)
SMELL, *v.i.* smel, to affect the nose; to have an odour; to smack of; to exercise the sense of smell. **Smelled. Smelling. Smells. Smelt.**
SMELL, *n.* smel, the power or faculty of smelling; scent; odour.
SMELLER, *n.* *smel*-ler, one who smells; the nose.
SMELL-FEAST, *n.* *smel*-feest, an epicure; a parasite.
SMELLING, *n.* *smel*-ling, the sense or the act by which odours are perceived.
SMELLING-BOTTLE, *n.* *smel*-ling-*bot*-tl, a bottle containing something calculated to stimulate the olfactory nerves.
SMELLING-SALTS, *n.pl.* *smel*-ling-sawlts, perfumed ammonium carbonate.
SMELLSMOCK, *n.* *smell*-smok, the plant *Cardamine pratensis.*
SMELLY, *a.* *smel*-le, having an odour.
SMELT, smelt, *p.* and *pp.* of smell.
SMELT, *n.* smelt, a small fish of the salmon family with a transparent skin and a silver stripe, *Osmerus eperlanus.* Hebridal smelt, the argentine, *Argentina sphyræna.* (A.S.)
SMELT, *v.t.* smelt, to melt ore, so as to separate the metal. **Smelted. Smelting. Smelts.** (Scand.)
SMELTER, *n.* *smelt*-er, one who smelts ore.
SMELTERY, *n.* *smelt*-er-e, a house or place for smelting.
SMELTING, *n.* *smelt*-ing, the operation of melting ores to obtain the metal.
SMELTING-FURNACE, *n.* *smelt*-ing-*fur*-nace, a furnace in which ores are smelted.
SMERLIN, *n.* *smer*-lin, a fish of the loach family. (Dial. Eng.)
SMEW, *n.* smew, a migratory sea duck, allied to the goosander and merganser, *Mergus albellus.* (Dut. *smient*, smew.)
SMICKER, *v.i.* *smik*-er, to look amorously or wantonly; to smirk. **Smickered. Smickering. Smickers.**
SMIDDY, *n.* *smid*-de, a smithery or smith's workshop. (Scots.)
SMIFT, *n.* smift, a fuse.
SMILACINE, *n.* *smile*-a-sin, a white crystallizable compound, found in certain species of *Smilax.*
SMILAX, *n.* *smi*-laks, a liliaceous genus of 200 species, the roots of several of which yield sarsaparilla. (Gr.)
SMILE, *n.* smile, a look of pleasure, or kindness, or slight contempt; gay or joyous appearance; favour: *v.i.* to express pleasure, love, or kindness by the countenance; to laugh gently; to look happy; to express slight contempt; to sneer. **Smile on**, to countenance. **Smiled. Smiles. Smiling.** (Swed. *smila.*)
SMILELESS, *a.* *smile*-less, not having a smile.
SMILER, *n.* *smile*-er, one who smiles.
SMILING, *a.* *smile*-ing, with a smile.
SMILINGLY, *ad.* *smile*-ing-le, with a smile of pleasure.
SMILINGNESS, *n.* *smile*-ing-ness, state of smiling.
SMIRCH, *v.t.* smurtsh, to cloud; to soil; to smear; to depreciate. **Smirched. Smirches. Smirching.** (A.S. *smirian*, smear.)
SMIRK, *n.* smurk, a silly smile; a simper: *v.i.* to look affectedly soft or kind. **Smirked. Smirking. Smirks.** (A.S. *smercian*, to smile.)
SMITE, *v.t.* smite, to strike hard; to kill; to blast; to afflict; to chasten; to strike or affect with passion. **Smites. Smiting. Smitten. Smote.** (A.S. *smitan.*)
SMITER, *n.* *smite*-er, one who smites or strikes; a hard hitter.
SMITH, *n.* smith, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals. (A.S.)
SMITHEREENS, *n.pl.* *smith*-ther-eens, small fragments [Slang].
SMITHERY, *n.* *smith*-er-e, the workshop of a smith; work done by a smith; smithing.
SMITHING, *n.* *smith*-ing, the art or act of working iron into shape.
SMITHSONITE, *n.* *smith*-son-ite, silicate of zinc. (After James Smithson, the English chemist.)
SMITHY, *n.* *smith*-e, the workshop of a smith; a smithery.
SMITT, *n.* smit, a clayey ore made into balls for marking sheep. (A.S. *smitta*, spot.)
SMITTEN, *smit*-en, *pp.* of smite: *a.* affected with some passion.
SMOCK, *n.* smok, a woman's under-garment; a chemise; a smock-frock; a female. (A.S. *smocc.*)
SMOCK-FACED, *a.* *smok*-fayst, having a feminine countenance or complexion.
SMOCK-FROCK, *n.* smok-*frok*, a coarse linen frock worn by farm-labourers over the other clothes.
SMOCKING, *n.* *smok*-ing, pleating closely.
SMOCKLESS, *a.* *smok*-less, wanting a smock.
SMOCKMILL, *n.* *smok*-mil, a windmill whose top is the only part which turns to meet the wind.
SMOCK-RACE, *n.* *smok*-race, a race formerly run by women for the prize of a fine smock.
SMOKABLE, *a.* *smoke*-a-bl, that can be smoked.
SMOKE, *n.* smoke, the visible exhalation that escapes from burning materials; vapour; failure: *v.i.* to emit smoke; to use tobacco; to inhale and exhale from a pipe; to raise dust by rapid motion; to

burn; to rage: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; to scent, dry, or medicate by smoke; to drive out by smoke; to inhale the smoke of. Smoked. Smokes. Smoking. (A.S. *smoca.*)

SMOKE-BLACK, *n. smoke*-blak, a sooty substance obtained from the fumes of certain resinous bodies; lampblack.

SMOKEBOARD, *n. smoke*-bord, a board before the upper part of a fireplace to increase the draught, and prevent the chimney smoking.

SMOKE-BOX, *n. smoke*-boks, the part of a railway engine in which the smoke collects before it passes up the funnel.

SMOKE-CLOUD, *n. smoke*-kloud, a cloud of smoke.

SMOKE-CONSUMING, *a. smoke*-kon-sew-ming, consuming smoke.

SMOKEDRIED, *a. smoke*-dride, dried in smoke.

SMOKE-JACK, *n. smoke*-jak, an apparatus for turning a spit driven by the current of air ascending the chimney.

SMOKELESS, *a. smoke*-less, having no smoke.

SMOKER, *n. smoke*-er, one who dries by smoke; one who smokes tobacco; a smoking concert; a railway carriage for smokers.

SMOKESAIL, *n. smoke*-sl, a small sail set forward of the funnel of a vessel's galley.

SMOKE-SCREEN, *n. smoke*-skreen, a long cloud of smoke raised for concealing warlike operations.

SMOKESTACK, *n. smoke*-stak, a tall chimney.

SMOKE-WOOD, *n. smoke*-wood, the plant *Clematis vitalba.*

SMOKILY, *ad. smoke*-e-le, in a smoky manner.

SMOKINESS, *n. smoke*-e-ness, the state of being smoky.

SMOKING, *a. smoke*-ing, emitting smoke; to smoke in: *n.* the act of emitting smoke; the practice of inhaling and emitting tobacco fumes.

SMOKY, *a. smoke*-e, emitting smoke; having the appearance or nature of smoke; filled with smoke; subject to be filled with smoke from a chimney; tarnished with smoke.

SMOLT, *n.* smolt, a salmon older than a parr and younger than a grilse. (*Smelt.*)

SMOOTH, *a.* smoothe, having an even surface; not rough; glossy; gently flowing; unruffled; bland in manners; mild; flattering: *n.* the smooth part of a thing.

SMOOTHBORE, *n. smoothe*-bore, a gun with a barrel that has not been rifled.

SMOOTHE, *v.t.* smoothe, to make smooth; to make easy; to make flowing; to palliate; to calm; to ease; to flatter. Smoothed. Smoothes. Smoothing. (A.S. *smoethe.*)

SMOOTHEN, *v.t. smoothe*-en, to make smooth. Smoothened. Smoothening. Smoothens.

SMOOTH-FACED, *a. smooth*-fayst, having a mild, soft look.

SMOOTH-HOUND, *n. smoothe*-hound, the small shark *Mustelus vulgaris.*

SMOOTHING, *a. smoothe*-ing, making smooth.

SMOOTHING-IRON, *n. smoothe*-ing-i-urn, a polished iron for smoothing clothes.

SMOOTHING-PLANE, *n. smoothe*-ing-plane, a carpenter's plane used for smoothing and finishing work.

Smoothing plane.

SMOOTHLY, *ad. smoothe*-le, in a smooth manner.

SMOOTHNESS, *n. smoothe*-ness, the quality of being smooth; evenness; softness; mildness; blandness.

SMOOTHSPOKEN, *a. smoothe*-spoke-en, hypocritical in speech.

SMOOTH-TONGUED, *a. smoothe*-tungd, plausible; flattering.

SMORZATO, *ad.* smor-*tsah*-to, an expression to indicate a gradual diminution of tone to its dying away [Mus.]. (It. dying away.)

SMOTE, smote, *past tense* of smite.

SMOTHER, *n. smuth*-er, smoke; thick dust: *v.t.* to suffocate; to stifle; to suppress: *v.i.* to be suffocated; to smoke without vent. Smothered. Smothering. Smothers. (A.S. *smorian.*)

SMOTHERED, *a. smuth*-erd, suffocated; stifled.

SMOTHERINESS, *n. smuth*-er-e-ness, state of being smothery.

SMOTHERY, *a. smuth*-er-e, tending to smother.

SMOULDER, *v.i. smole*-der, to burn away slowly; to burn or exist in a stifled state. Smouldered. Smouldering. Smoulders. (Low Ger. *smölen.*)

SMUCK, *n.* smuk, a crowd of jellyfishes.

SMUDGE, *n.* smuj, a black stain; a smear: *v.t.* to stain with black. Smudged. Smudges. Smudging. (Scand.)

SMUDGE, *n.* smuj, a suffocating smoke; a smouldering fire to suffocate mosquitoes [U.S.].

SMUG, *a.* smug, neat; affectedly nice in dress; prim; self-satisfied. (Dan. *smuk,* neat.)

SMUG-BOAT, *n. smug*-boat, a boat carrying contraband on the coast of China.

SMUG-FACED, *a. smug*-fayst, prim-looking.

SMUGGLE, *v.t. smug*-gl, secretly to import or export goods without paying customs duties; to convey clandestinely. Smuggled. Smuggles. Smuggling. (Dan. *smugle.*)

SMUGGLER, *n. smug*-gler, one who smuggles; a vessel employed in carrying smuggled goods.

SMUGGLING, *n. smug*-gling, the offence of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the customs duties.

SMUGLY, *ad. smug*-le, in a smug manner; neatly.

SMUGNESS, *n. smug*-ness, the quality of being smug; neatness; spruceness.

SMUT, *n.* smut, a spot made with soot or coal, or the foul matter itself; a parasitic fungus on grasses; obscenity: *v.t.* to stain or mark with smut; to taint with mildew; to blacken; to tarnish: *v.i.* to gather smut; to be converted into smut. Smuts. Smutted. Smutting. (Ger. *schmutz,* filth.)

SMUTBALL, *n. smut*-bawl, the fungus *Tilletia caries*; the fungus *Lycoperdon bovista.*

SMUTCH, *n.* smutch, smut: *v.t.* to blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. Smutched. Smutches. Smutching.

SMUTTILY, *ad. smut*-te-le, in a smutty manner.

SMUTTINESS, *n. smut*-te-ness, the state of being smutty.

SMUTTY, *a. smut*-te, soiled with smut; tainted with mildew; obscene.

SNACK, *n.* snak, a share; a slight hasty repast.

SNACOT, *n. snak*-ot, the greater pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus.*

SNAFFLE, *n.* snafl, a slender bit with a joint in the middle, having no branches but occasionally side-bars: *v.t.* to bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle. Snaffled. Snaffles. Snaffling. (Dut. *snavel.*)

SNAG, *n.* snag, a short branch; a shoot; a knot; a stump or branch of a tree, sunk or floating, forming a danger to navigation; a projecting tooth; a tooth, in contempt: *v.t.* to lop trees: *v.i.* to damage by snags. Snagged. Snagging. Snags. (Norweg.)

SNAGGED, *a.* snagd, snaggy.

SNAGGY, *a. snag*-ge, full of snags; abounding with knots.

SNAIL, *n.* snale, a slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing univalve mollusc; a drone; a slow-moving person; a spiral cam. (A.S. *snægl.*)

SNAIL-CLOVER, *n. snale*-klo-ver, snail-trefoil.

SNAILERY, *n. snail*-er-e, a snail farm or place where apple-snails, *Helix pomatia,* are grown for market.

SNAIL-FISH, *n. snail*-fish, a fish of the genus *Liparis,* which comprises the so-called sea-snails.

SNAIL-FLOWER, *n. snale*-flou-er, a plant allied to the kidney-bean, *Phascolus caracalla.*

SNAIL-LIKE, *a. snale*-like, like a snail in motion: *ad.* in the manner of a snail.

SNAIL-TREFOIL, *n. snale*-tre-foyl, the plant *Medicago scutellata.*

SNAKE, *n.* snake, a long reptile without developed limbs: *v.t.* to wind a small rope round a large one spirally [Naut.]. Snaked. Snakes. Snaking. (A.S. *snaca,* a creeper.)

SNAKE-BIRD, *n. snake*-berd, the darter, a species of *Plotus,* so called from the length of its neck; the wryneck, *Lynx torquilla.*

SNAKE-EEL, *n. snake*-eel, a species of eel, with a tail without any fin.

SNAKE-ROOT, *n. snake*-root, the common name of several plants of different genera.

SNAKE'S-HEAD, *n. snakes*-hed, a bulbous plant of Arabia, *Iris tuberosa*; also the British plant *Fritillaria meleagris.*

SNAKESTONE, *n. snake*-stone, an ammonite; a small piece of rounded stone or other hard substance, alleged to be efficacious in curing snake-bites.

SNAKEWEED, *n. snake*-weed, the plant *Polygonum bistorta.*

SNAKE-WOOD, *n. snake*-wood, a wood supposed to be a remedy for the bite of snakes; letter wood.

SNAKISH, *a. snake*-ish, having the qualities of a snake; snaky.

SNAKY, *a. snake*-e, pertaining to or resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful; having snakes.

SNAP, *v.t.* snap, to break short or at once; to strike with a sharp sound; to catch at suddenly with the teeth; to crack: *v.i.* to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to try to bite; to catch. **Snap off,** to bite off suddenly. **Snap one up,** to treat with sharp words. **Snapped. Snapping. Snaps.** (Dut. *snappen*, to snap.)

SNAP, *n.* snap, a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sudden eager bite, or effort to bite; a crack, as of a whip; a catch or small fastening; a sudden turn of cold weather; a small gingerbread cake; a game of cards.

SNAPDRAGON, *n. snap*-drag-on, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, having a personate corolla, which shuts with a snap when opened; a pastime in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth; the raisins snatched up.

SNAPE, *v.t.* snape, to bevel. **Snaped. Snapes. Snaping.**

SNAPHANCE, *n. snap*-hance, an old-fashioned gun with a spring lock. (Dut. *snaphaan.*)

SNAPPER, *n. snap*-per, one who snaps; the alligator-terrapin, *Chelydra serpentina*; a popular name for several fishes of different genera.

SNAPPISH, *a. snap*-pish, apt to snap; eager to bite; curt in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

SNAPPISHLY, *ad. snap*-pish-le, in a snappish manner.

SNAPPISHNESS, *n. snap*-pish-ness, the quality of being snappish.

SNAPSHOT, *n. snap*-shot, a shot without a deliberate aim: an instantaneous photograph.

SNAP-VOTE, *n. snap*-vote, a vote taken suddenly.

SNAPWEED, *n. snap*-weed, any species of the genus *Impatiens*, which comprises the balsams.

SNARE, *n.* snare, a contrivance, such as a string, hair or wire, with a noose in it for catching animals; that by which one is entangled; the gut across the head of a side-drum: *v.t.* to catch with a snare; to entangle. **Snared. Snares. Snaring.** (A.S. *sneár*, a string.)

SNARER, *n. snare*-er, one who lays snares or entangles.

SNARL, *n.* snarl, an angry contention or quarrel: *v.i.* to show the teeth and growl; to gird at; to speak roughly or surlily; to emboss. **Snarled. Snarling. Snarls.** (O.Dut. *snarren*, to quarrel.)

SNARL, *n.* snarl, entanglement; a complication, specially of hair or thread, difficult to disentangle: *v.t.* to entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. **Snarled. Snarling. Snarls.**

SNARLER, *n. snarl*-er, one who snarls; a surly growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARLING, *pp.* or *a. snarl*-ing, growling; grumbling angrily; snappish; embossing; entangling. **Snarling iron,** a tool for embossing.

SNARY, *a. snare*-e, entangling; insidious.

SNATCH, *n.* snatch, a hasty catching or seizing; an attempt to seize suddenly; a short fit of exertion; a short fit; a fragment: *v.t.* to seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport away: *v.i.* to catch at. **Snatched. Snatches. Snatching.** (M.E. *snacchen.*)

SNATCH-BLOCK, *n. snatch*-blok, a kind of block used in ships with an opening on one side to receive the bight of a rope.

SNATCHER, *n. snatch*-er, one who snatches or takes abruptly.

SNATCHINGLY, *ad. snatch*-ing-le, by snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATHE, *n.* snathe, the handle of a scythe. (A.S. *sneed.*)

SNEAK, *n.* sneek, a mean fellow; a ball that is bowled along the ground [Cricket]: *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately, or meanly, as afraid or ashamed to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle; to tell tales; to steal. **Sneaked. Sneaking. Sneaks.** (A.S. *snican*, to creep.)

SNEAKER, *n. sneek*-er, one who sneaks; a small vessel of drink.

SNEAKING, *a. sneek*-ing, acting like a sneak; mean; servile; crouching; niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, *ad. sneek*-ing-le, in a sneaking manner.

SNEAKINGNESS, *n. sneek*-ing-ness, the quality of being sneaking; meanness; niggardliness.

SNECK, *n.* snek, a door-latch; the catch of a lock. (Dial. Eng.)

SNEDDEN, *n. sned*-den, the sand-eel, *Ammodytes lanceolatus.* (Dial. Eng.)

SNEE, *n.* snee, a large knife. (Dut.)

SNEER, *n.* sneer, a look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule; an expression of contemptuous scorn: *v.i.* to show contempt by turning up the nose or by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to treat with contempt. **Sneered. Sneering. Sneers.** (Dan. *snærre*, to show one's teeth.)

SNEERER, *n. sneer*-er, one who sneers.

SNEERINGLY, *ad. sneer*-ing-le, in a sneering manner; with a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, *n.* sneez, the act of sneezing: *v.t.* to emit air through the nose convulsively, in consequence of irritation in the inner membrane of the nose. **Sneezed. Sneezes. Sneezing.** (A.S. *fneosan.*)

SNEEZEWOOD, *n. sneez*-wood, an African tree yielding a timber of a valuable quality, so called from the sternutatory properties of its sawdust.

SNEEZEWORT, *n. sneez*-wurt, the plant, *Achillea ptarmica.*

SNEEZING, *n. sneez*-ing, the act of one who sneezes; snuff.

SNICK, *n.* snik, a notch; a nick: *v.t.* to nick; to hit so as to merely cause a deviation in the ball's flight [Cricket]. **Snicked. Snicking. Snicks.** (Dial. Eng.)

SNICKER, *v.i. snik*-er, to laugh with small audible catches of voice, as when one attempts to suppress loud laughter. **Snickered. Snickering. Snickers.** (Dut. *snikken*, sob.)

SNIFF, *n.* snif, perception by the nose; what is snuffed in; sound or act of sniffing: *v.i.* to draw air audibly up the nose: *v.t.* to draw in with the breath; to smell. **Sniffed. Sniffing. Sniffs.** (Scand.)

SNIFT, *v.i.* snift, to snort; to sniff. **Snifted. Snifting. Snifts.** (Dial. Eng.)

SNIFTING-VALVE, *n. snift*-ing-vaiv, a valve in the cylinder of a steam engine for the escape of air.

SNIG, *n.* snig, an eel. (Dial. Eng.)

SNIGGER, *v.i. snig*-ger, to snicker. **Sniggered. Sniggering. Sniggers.**

SNIGGLE, *v.t. snig*-gl, to snare; to catch; to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes. **Sniggled. Sniggles. Sniggling.**

SNIP, *n.* snip, a patch of white on a horse's muzzle.

SNIP, *n.* snip, a clip; a single cut with scissors; a small shred; a snipper: *v.t.* to clip; to cut off with shears or scissors. **Snipped. Snipping. Snips.** (Dut. *snippen.*)

SNIPE, *v.t.* snipe, to shoot at from an ambush. **Sniped. Snipes. Sniping.**

SNIPE, *n.* snipe, a bird of the genus *Gallinago*, having a long straight bill. **Sea snipe,** the trumpet fish, *Centriscus scolopax.* (Ice. *snipa.*)

SNIPER, *n. snipe*-er, a sharpshooter.

SNIPPER, *n. snip*-per, one who snips or clips; a tailor.

SNIPPET, *n. snip*-pet, a small part or share; a small snip.

SNIPPETY, *a. snip*-e-te, fragmentary.

SNIPPY, *a. snip*-e, snippety; stingy.

SNIP-SNAP, *a. snip*-snap, smart: *n.* a smart sharp dialogue.

SNITCHER, *n. snitch*-er, a handcuff; a tell-tale [Slang].

SNIVEL, *n. sniv*-el, mucus running from the nose: *v.i.* to run at the nose; to cry as children with snuffling or snivelling; to draw up the snivel. **Snivelled. Snivelling. Snivels.** (A.S. *snoft*, mucus.)

SNIVELLER, *n.* *sniv*-el-er, one who snivels; one who cries with snivelling; one who weeps for slight causes.
SNIVELLY, *a.* *sniv*-el-e, running at the nose; pitiful; whining.
SNOB, *n.* snob, a shoemaker: a vulgar person who apes gentility; a pretender who over-acts his part; one who works during a strike for lower wages. (Scand.)
SNOBBERY, *n.* *snob*-ber-e, snobbishness.
SNOBBISH, *a.* *snob*-bish, belonging to, or resembling a snob.
SNOBBISHLY, *ad.* *snob*-bish-le, like a snob.
SNOBBISHNESS, *n.* *snob*-bish-ness, the quality of being a snob.
SNOBBISM, *n.* *snob*-izm, snobbishness.
SNOBBY, *a.* *snob*-be, snobbish.
SNOOD, *n.* snood, the ribbon that binds a girl's hair formerly emblematic of maidenhood; the short length of gut or other material on which a hook is mounted: *v.t.* to bind with a snood; to fasten to a snood. **Snooded. Snooding. Snoods.** (A.S. *snod.*)
SNOOK, *n.* snook, a derisive extension of the fingers with the thumb at the tip of the nose.
SNOOKER, *n.* *snook*-er, snooker-pool; a variety of billiards.
SNOOZE, *n.* snooz, a short sleep or nap: *v.i.* to slumber; to take a nap. **Snoozed. Snoozes. Snoozing.** (Dial. Eng.)
SNOOZER, *n.* *snooz*-er, one who snoozes.
SNORE, *n.* snore, a hoarse breathing in sleep: *v.i.* to breathe noisily in sleep with the mouth open. **Snored. Snores. Snoring.** (A.S. *fnora*, snore.)
SNORER, *n.* *snore*-er, one who snores.
SNORT, *n.* snort, the sound produced by snorting: *v.i.* to force the air with violence through the nostrils like a horse. **Snorted. Snorting. Snorts.** (Dut. *snorken.*)
SNORTER, *n.* *snort*-er, one who snorts; the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*; a strong wind.
SNORTING, *n.* *snort*-ing, the act of forcing the air violently through the nose.
SNOT, *n.* snot, mucus discharged from the nose. (A.S. *ge-snot.*)
SNOTTER, *n.* *snot*-ter, the becket that holds the butt end of a sprit [Naut.].
SNOTTY, *a.* *snot*-te, foul with mucus; mean; dirty: *n.* a midshipman [Slang].
SNOUT, *n.* snout, the long projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; the nose of a man, in contempt; a nozzle: *v.t.* to furnish with a nozzle or point. **Snouted. Snouting. Snouts.** (Dut. *snuit.*)
SNOUTED, *a.* *snout*-ed, having a snout.
SNOUTY, *a.* *snout*-e, resembling a beast's snout.
SNOW, *n.* sno, the watery particles in the atmosphere frozen into small white crystalline flakes and falling to the earth: *v.i.* to fall in snow: *v.t.* to scatter like snow. **Snowed. Snowing. Snows.** (A.S. *snaw.*)
SNOW, *n.* snou, a vessel equipped with two masts like a brig without a spanker, but with a jigger-mast abaft the mainmast, carrying a trysail. (Dut. *snaauw*, a snout.)
SNOWBALL, *n.* *sno*-bawl, a round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together: *v.t.* to pelt with snowballs: *v.i.* to throw snowballs. **Snowballed. Snowballing. Snowballs.**
SNOWBALL-TREE, *n.* *sno*-bawl-tree, the guelder rose.
SNOWBERRY, *n.* *sno*-ber-re, a shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpus*, having snow-white berries.
SNOWBIRD, *n.* *sno*-berd, the American finch, *Fringilla hiemalis.*
SNOW-BLINDNESS, *n.* *sno*-blined-ness, amblyopia due to the reflection from snow.
SNOWBLINK, *n.* *sno*-blink, the reflection from snow.
SNOW-BROTH, *n.* *sno*-broth, snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.
SNOW-BUNTING, *n.* *sno*-bunt-ing, an arctic bird of the genus *Plectrophanes.*
SNOWCAPT, *a.* *sno*-kapt, crowned with snow.
SNOWDRIFT, *n.* *sno*-drift, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.
SNOWDROP, *n.* *sno*-drop, a bulbous plant of the genus *Galanthus*, bearing a white flower which appears in early spring.
SNOWFALL, *n.* *sno*-fawl, the amount of snow fallen in a given time: a fall of snow.
SNOWFIELD, *n.* *sno*-feeld, a permanent expanse of snow.
SNOWFLAKE, *n.* *sno*-flake, a flake of snow: the snow-bunting; a plant of the genus *Leucojum.*
SNOW-GLORY, *n.* *sno*-glor-e, a plant of the genus *Chionodoxa.*
SNOW-GOOSE, *n.* *sno*-gooss, the North American bird *Anser hyperboreus.*
SNOW-GROUSE, *n.* *sno*-grouce, the ptarmigan, *Tetrao mutus.*
SNOW-ICE, *n.* *sno*-ice, ice formed from the freezing of melting snow.
SNOWILY, *ad.* *sno*-e-le, in a snowy manner.
SNOWLESS, *a.* *sno*-less, destitute of snow.
SNOWLIKE, *a.* *sno*-like, resembling snow.
SNOWLINE, *n.* *sno*-line, the limit of perpetual snow.
SNOW-PLOUGH, *n.* *sno*-plou, a machine for clearing away the snow from roadways and railways.
SNOWSHED, *n.* *sno*-shed, a rough roof protecting a railroad against snowdrifts.
SNOWSHOE, *n.* *sno*-shoo, a shoe or racket to prevent the feet from sinking into the snow.

Snowshoes.

SNOWSLIP, *n.* *sno*-slip, an avalanche, a large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.
SNOWSTORM, *n.* *sno*-storm, a storm with falling snow.
SNOW-WREATH, *n.* *sno*-reeth, a heap of drifted snow.
SNOWY, *a.* *sno*-e, white like snow; abounding or covered with snow; pure; unblemished.
SNUB, *a.* snub, short and broad with the end turned up: *n.* a knot or protuberance in wood; a snag; a check or rebuke; a snub nose: *v.t.* to nip; to clip off; to check; to reprimand; to check, stop or rebuke with a tart sarcastic remark or reply. **Snub a cable**, to check it suddenly in running out [Naut.]. **Snubbed. Snubbing. Snubs.** (Dan. *snibbe*, to nip.)
SNUBBY, *a.* *snub*-be, snub.
SNUB-NOSE, *n.* *snub*-noze, a short or flat nose.
SNUB-NOSED, *a.* *snub*-nozed, having a short, flat nose.
SNUDGE, *n.* snuj, a miser or a sneaking fellow.
SNUFF, *n.* snuf, the charred part of a candlewick; a candle almost burnt out; finely ground tobacco or other substance, inhaled by the nose; resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose: *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; to scent; to smell; to take the snuff off: *v.i.* to snort; to inhale the air with violence or with noise; to take offence. **Up to snuff**, wideawake; enlightened in the matter. **Snuffed. Snuffing. Snuffs.** (O.Dut. *snuffen*, to sniff.)
SNUFFBOX, *n.* *snuf*-boks, a box for carrying snuff about the person.
SNUFFER, *n.* *snuf*-fer, one who takes snuff.
SNUFFERS, *n.pl.* *snuf*-ferz, a tool for cropping the snuff of a candle.
SNUFFINESS, *n.* *snuf*-fe-ness, the state of being snuffy.
SNUFFLE, *v.i.* *snuf*-fl, to breathe hard or speak through the nose, when obstructed. **Snuffled. Snuffles. Snuffling.** (Low Ger. *schnuffeln.*)
SNUFFLER, *n.* *snuf*-fler, one who snuffles.
SNUFFLES, *n.* *snuf*-flz, obstruction of the nose by mucus; cold in the nose.
SNUFFLING, *n.* *snuf*-fling, a speaking through the nose.
SNUFF-MULL, *n.* *snuf*-mul, a snuffbox.
SNUFFTAKER, *n.* *snuf*-take-er, one who takes snuff or inhales it into the nose.
SNUFFY, *a.* *snuf*-fe, like snuff; soiled with tobacco snuff.
SNUG, *a.* snug, lying close; closely pressed; close; concealed; in good order; compact, tidy and comfortable: *v.i.* to lie close: *v.t.* to make small and tidy. **Snugged. Snugging. Snugs.** (Scand.)
SNUGGERY, *n.* *snug*-ger-e, a small, comfortable room.

SNUGGLE, *v.i.* *snug*-gl, to lie close for comfort and warmth; to cuddle. **Snuggled. Snuggles. Snuggling.** (*Snug.*)
SNUGLY, *ad.* *snug*-le, in a snug manner.
SNUGNESS, *n.* *snug*-ness, state of being snug.
SO, *ad.* so, in like manner; in such manner; to such degree; thus: *conj.* therefore; provided that. So much as, however much. So so, much as it was; indifferently. So then, therefore. (A.S. *swa.*)
SOAK, *v.t.* soke, to steep; to wet thoroughly; to drench; to imbibe by the pores, as the skin: *v.i.* to lie steeped in fluid; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately. **Soaked. Soaking. Soaks.** (A.S. *socian*, to suck.)
SOAKAGE, *n.* *soke*-aje, the amount soaked in.
SOAKER, *n.* *soke*-er, one who or that which soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker.
SOAKING, *a.* *soke*-ing, that wets thoroughly.
SOAP, *n.* sope, an alkaline or unctuous substance used in washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub or wash over with soap. **Soaped. Soaping. Soaps.** (A.S. *sape.*)
SOAPBALL, *n.* *sope*-bawl, a globular cake of soap.
SOAPBERRY-TREE, *n.* *sope*-ber-re-tree, an evergreen tropical tree, *Sapindus saponaria*, bearing red saponaceous berries, used as a substitute for soap.
SOAPBOILER, *n.* *sope*-boyl-er, a maker of soap; a soap-pan.
SOAP-BUBBLE, *n.* *sope*-bub-bl, an inflated filmy sphere of soapy water.
SOAPINESS, *n.* *sope*-e-ness, the state of being soapy.
SOAP-PAN, *n.* *sope*-pan, a boiler for the manufacture of soap.
SOAPSTONE, *n.* *sope*-stone, talc or steatite.
SOAPSUDS, *n.pl.* *sope*-sudz, water impregnated with soap.
SOAP-TREE, *n.* *sope*-tree, a Chilean tree, *Quillaja saponaria*, the bark of which gives a lather.
SOAPWORK, *n.* *sope*-wurk, a soap factory.
SOAPWORT, *n.* *sope*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Saponaria.*
SOAPY, *a.* *sope*-e, like soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth; covered with soap.
SOAR, *n.* sore, a towering flight: *v.i.* to fly aloft; to rise high; to mount; to tower in imagination; to rise in ambition or heroism; to rise aloft. **Soared. Soaring. Soars.** (Fr. *essorer.*)
SOARING, *n.* *sore*-ing, the act of mounting on the wing; intellectual flight.
SOARINGLY, *ad.* *sore*-ing-le, upwardly.
SOAVE, *ad.* *swah*-vay, with sweetness [Mus.]. (It. from L. *suavis*, sweet.)
SOB, *n.* sob, a convulsive sigh with tears or act of respiration obstructed by sorrow: *v.i.* to sigh or utter deep sobs. **Sobbed. Sobbing. Sobs.** (A.S. *seofian*, to bewail.)
SOBBING, *n.* *sob*-bing; a convulsive respiration due to sorrowful emotion.
SOBER, *a.* *so*-ber, not drunk; temperate, specially in the use of spirituous liquors; not excited or heated with passion; calm; grave; serious: *v.t.* to make sober: *v.i.* to become sober. **Sobered. Sobering. Sobers.** (Fr. *sobre.*)
SOBERIZE, *v.t.* *so*-ber-ize, to make sober. **Soberized. Soberizes. Soberizing.**
SOBERLY, *ad.* *so*-ber-le, in a sober manner.
SOBER-MINDED, *a.* *so*-ber-*mine*-ded, having a disposition or temper habitually sober, temperate and calm.
SOBER-MINDEDNESS, *n.* *so*-ber-*mine*-ded-ness, the quality of being sober-minded.
SOBERNESS, *n.* *so*-ber-ness, the state of being sober.
SOBERSIDES, *n.* *so*-ber-sides, a sedate person.
SOBOLIFEROUS, *a.* so-bo-*lif*-er-us, bearing shoots from the ground. (L. *soboles*, suckers, and *fero*, bear.)
SOBRANJE, *n.* so-*brahn*-ye, the national assembly of Bulgaria. (Bulgarian.)
SOBRIETY, *n.* so-*bri*-e-te, habitual temperance, especially in drinking spirituous liquors; freedom from intoxication; habitual freedom from passion; seriousness; gravity. (Fr. *sobriété.*)
SOBRIQUET, *n.* *so*-bre-kay, a nickname; a derisive surname; an assumed name. (Fr.)
SOB-STUFF, *n.* *sob*-stuff, pathos [Amer. Slang].
SOC, *n.* sok, power or privilege of holding a court in a district; privilege of tenants secured from customary burdens; a miller's privilege to grind all the corn in a district. (A.S. *soc*, the exercise of judicial powers.)
SOCAGE, *n.* *sok*-aje, a tenure of lands by certain and determinate service. (A.S. *soc.*)
SOCAGER, *n.* *sok*-a-jer, a tenant by socage.
SO-CALLED, *a.* *so*-kawld, so named.
SOCCER, *n.* *sok*-er, a variety of football played with a round ball under the laws of the Football Association. (Abbr. for *Association.*)
SOCIABILITY, *n.* *so*-she-a-*bil*-e-te, disposition to associate and converse with others; the practice of familiar intercourse.
SOCIABLE, *a.* *so*-she-a-bl, companionable; inclined to associate; disposed to converse; free in conversation: *n.* a four-wheeled carriage with two seats facing each other; a tricycle for two abreast. (Fr.)
SOCIABLENESS, *n.* *so*-she-a-bl-ness, the quality of being sociable; disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse.
SOCIABLY, *ad.* *so*-she-ab-le, in a sociable manner.
SOCIAL, *a.* *so*-shal, pertaining to society or men living in society; inclined to friendly converse; consisting in mutual converse; disposed to unite in society; convivial; gregarious; growing in groups. (L. *socialis.*)
SOCIALISM, *n.* *so*-shal-izm, collectivism, a system which, in opposition to the competitive system, seeks to re-organize society on the basis of the state or municipal ownership of property and employment of labour.
SOCIALIST, *n.* *so*-shal-ist, an advocate of socialism: *a.* pertaining to socialism.
SOCIALISTIC, *a.* *so*-shal-*ist*-ik, pertaining to socialism.
SOCIALITY, *n.* *so*-she-*al*-e-te, socialness. (L. *socialitas.*)
SOCIALIZE, *v.t.* *so*-shal-ize, to render social; to reduce to a social or socialistic state. **Socialized. Socializes. Socializing.**
SOCIALLY, *ad.* *so*-shal-le, in a social manner.
SOCIALNESS, *n.* *so*-shal-ness, the quality of being social.
SOCIETARY, *a.* so-*si*-e-ta-re, pertaining to society.
SOCIETY, *n.* so-*si*-e-te, people collectively; the world of fashion; a number of persons united in community; an association for the promotion of some common object; a fraternity; companionship; fellowship; partnership. (Fr. *société.*)
SOCIETY-HOUSE, *n.* so-*si*-e-te-house, an establishment which employs trade-unionists only.
SOCINIAN, *n.* so-*sin*-e-an, a follower of Lelio Sozzini and his nephew, who, in the 16th century, denied the Trinity, the divinity and atonement of Christ, and the doctrine of original depravity: *a.* pertaining to Socinianism.
SOCINIANISM, *n.* so-*sin*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of the Socinians.
SOCIOLOGICAL, *a.* *so*-she-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to sociology.
SOCIOLOGIST, *n.* *so*-she-*ol*-o-jist, one learned in sociology.
SOCIOLOGY, *n.* *so*-she-*ol*-o-je, the science which treats of the nature and development of society and social institutions. (L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, science.)
SOCK, *n.* sok, the shoe of the ancient actors of comedy; comedy; a stocking with a short leg. (A.S. *socc.*)
SOCK, *n.* sok, a ploughshare. (Breton *soc'h.*)
SOCK, *v.t.* sok, to fling at; to hit. **Socked. Socking. Socks.** (Ir.)
SOCKDOLOGER, *n.* sok-*dol*-o-jer, a crusher; a settler; a big one [Amer. Slang].
SOCKET, *n.* *sok*-et, a hollow into which something fits. (O.Fr. *soket.*)
SOCKET-CHISEL, *n.* *sok*-et-*chiz*-el, a strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising.
SOCKET-POLE, *n.* *sok*-et-pole, a pole armed with an iron socket.
SOCKEYE, *n.* *sok*-eye, a species of *Oncorhynchus*, the so-called salmon which is tinned on the Pacific coast.
SOCKLESS, *a.* *sok*-less, destitute of socks or shoes.
SOCLE, *n.* sokl, a plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal; also a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall. (Fr.)
SOCMAN, *n.* *sok*-man, one who holds lands by socage; a socager.
SOCOTRINE, *n.* *sok*-o-treen, a species of aloe, *A. socotrina*, from Socotra.

SOCRATIC, *a.* so-*krat*-ik, pertaining to Socrates, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing.
SOCRATICALLY, *ad.* so-*krat*-e-kal-le, in a Socratic manner.
SOCRATISM, *n.* *so*-krat-izm, a principle of Socrates.
SOD, *n.* sod, earth on the surface held together by the roots of the grass; a slab of turf a yard long and a foot wide; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; to turf. **Sodded. Sodding. Sods.** (Probably from its usually sodden state.)
SOD, sod, *p.* of seethe.
SODA, *n.* *so*-da, a compound of sodium. (It.)
SODA-LIME, *n.* *so*-da-lime, a compound of caustic soda and quicklime.
SODALITE, *n.* *so*-da-lite, sodium-aluminium silicate with sodium chloride. (It. *soda*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)
SODALITY, *n.* so-*dal*-e-te, fellowship or fraternity. (L. *sodalitas.*)
SODA-SALT, *n.* *soh*-da-sawlt, a salt having soda for base.
SODA-WATER, *n.* *soh*-da-waw-ter, a weak solution of soda in water charged with carbonic acid; plain aërated water.
SODDEN, *sod*-den, *pp.* of seethe; saturated; soaked; boiled; heavy and moist. (A.S. *soden.*)
SODDEN, *v.i.* *sod*-den, to settle down: *v.t.* to soak. **Soddened. Soddening. Soddens.**
SODDY, *a.* *sod*-de, turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.
SODIUM, *n.* *so*-de-um, the metallic element Na.
SODOMITE, *n.* *sod*-o-mite, an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.
SODOMY, *n.* *sod*-o-me, copulation between males. (*Sodom.*)
SOEVER, *n.* so-*ev*-er, a compound affixed to such words as who, what and where, to render them emphatic.
SOFA, *n.* *so*-fah, a long stuffed seat with arm and back. (Ar.)
SOFA-BED, *n.* *so*-fah-bed, a bed within a frame beneath a sofa.
SOFETT, *n.* so-*fet*, a small sofa.
SOFFIT, *n.* *sof*-fit, a small ceiling formed into panels, as over windows [Arch.]; the under part of a cornice presenting a flat surface [Arch.]. (Fr. *soffite.*)
SOFI, *n.* *so*-fe, in Persia, a religious person; a dervish; a sufi. (Ar. *sufiy*, intelligent.)
SOFISM, *n.* *so*-fizm, the mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests or sofis.
SOFT, *a.* soft, not hard; easily worked; smooth to the touch; delicate; yielding to touch; impressionable; tender; courteous; gentle; placid; effeminate; credulous; smooth and gently flowing; low-toned; readily forming a lather: *ad.* softly; gently; quietly: *int.* be soft; hold; stop. (A.S. *softe.*)
SOFTA, *n.* *sof*-ta, a Moslem student of theology attached to a mosque.
SOFTEN, *v.t.* *sof*-en, to make soft or softer; to mollify; to make less harsh, severe, or offensive; to palliate; to alleviate; to make calm and placid; to tone down; to enervate: *v.i.* to become soft or softer; to become less rude; to relent; to become more mild or less harsh; to clear from lime. **Softened. Softening. Softens.**
SOFTENER, *n.* *sofn*-er, one who or that which softens.
SOFTENING, *n.* *sofn*-ing, the act of making or becoming softer; the blending of colours with harmony; a decrease of the consistency of a tissue [Med.].
SOFT-FINNED, *a.* *soft*-finned, having fins without spines.
SOFT-GOODS, *n.pl.* *soft*-goods, drapery.
SOFT-GRASS, *n.* *soft*-grahss, a grass of the genus *Holcus.*
SOFT-HEARTED, *a.* *soft*-hart-ed, tender-hearted; gentle; meek; susceptible of pity.
SOFT-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* *soft*-hart-ed-ness, the quality of being soft-hearted.
SOFTISH, *a.* *soft*-ish, somewhat soft.
SOFTLING, *n.* *soft*-ling, an effeminate person.
SOFTLY, *ad.* *soft*-le, in a soft manner; quietly.
SOFTNESS, *n.* *soft*-ness, the quality of being soft.
SOFT-SOAP, *n.* *soft*-sope, liquid soap made with potash; flattery.

SOG, *n.* sog, boggy ground: *v.i.* to saturate. **Sogged. Sogging. Sogs.**
SOGGY, *a.* *sog*-ge, wet; filled or soaked with water. (*Sog.*)
SOHO, *int.* so-*hoh*, a form of calling to one afar off; a sportsman's halloo.
SOIL, *n.* soyl, the ground on the surface of the earth which yields nourishment to plants; land; country. (O.Fr.)
SOIL, *n.* soyl, dirt; dung; foulness; stain; tarnish: *v.t.* to make dirty; to stain; to tarnish; to manure. **Soil a horse,** to purge him by feeding him upon fresh grass. **Soil cattle,** to feed them with grass mown for them, instead of pasturing them. **Take soil,** to run into water when pursued, as a deer. **Soiled. Soiling. Soils.** (Fr. *souiller*, from L. *sus*, a sow.)
SOILLESS, *a.* *soyl*-less, destitute of soil.
SOIL-PIPE, *n.* *soyl*-pipe, the discharge-pipe of a water-closet.
SOILURE, *n.* *soyl*-yewr, stain; pollution. (Fr.)
SOIRÉE, *n.* *swor*-ray, an evening party for conversation and friendly intercourse; an evening entertainment of a social kind, accompanied by refreshments. (Fr.)
SOJOURN, *n.* *so*-jurn, a temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land: *v.i.* to dwell for a time. **Sojourned. Sojourning. Sojourns.** (Fr. *séjourner.*)
SOJOURNER, *n.* *so*-jurn-er, a temporary resident.
SOJOURNING, *n.* *so*-jurn-ing, staying for a time; the time for so staying.
SOJOURNMENT, *n.* *so*-jurn-ment, sojourning; sojourn.
SOKE, *n.* soke, soc. (A.S.)
SOL, *n.* sol, the sun; gold. (L.)
SOL, *n.* sol, the fifth note in the diatonic scale [Mus.]. (It.)
SOL, *n.* sol, a French halfpenny; a sou. (O.Fr.)
SOLA, *n.* *so*-lah, the pith of *Æschynomene aspera*, used for sun helmets. (Hind.)
SOLACE, *n.* *sol*-ace, comfort in grief; consolation; recreation: *v.t.* to cheer in grief; to console; to assuage. **Solaced. Solaces. Solacing.** (Fr. *solacier.*)
SOLACEMENT, *n.* *sol*-ace-ment, act of solacing; state of being solaced.
SOLACIOUS, *a.* sol-*ace*-e-us, affording pleasure.
SOLANACEOUS, *a.* *so*-la-*nay*-shus, relating to plants of the potato order. (L.)
SOLANDER, *n.* so-*lan*-der, a disease in horses; sallenders.
SOLAN-GOOSE, *n.* *sol*-lan-gooss, the gannet, *Sula bassana.* (Ice. *sula*, a gannet.)
SOLANINE, *n.* *so*-la-nine, a vegetable alkaloid obtained from several species of *Solanum.*
SOLANO, *n.* so-*lah*-no, a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean. (Sp.)
SOLANUM, *n.* so-*lay*-num, a genus of 900 species of plants, comprising the potato, *S. tuberosum*, the egg-fruit, *S. melongena*, and the nightshades. (L. nightshade.)
SOLAR, *n.* *so*-lar, a room built for receiving sunshine.
SOLAR, *a.* *so*-lar, pertaining to the sun: proceeding from the sun; measured by the progress of the sun. **Solar flowers,** flowers that open and shut at certain determinate hours. **Solar microscope,** a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the concentrated light of the sun. **Solar plexus,** the epigastric plexus, a network of nerves in the pit of the stomach. **Solar spots,** spots of various sizes on the disk of the sun. **Solar system,** the group of celestial bodies comprising the planets and comets which revolve round the sun. (L. *solaris.*)
SOLARIZATION, *n.* *so*-lar-ize-ay-shon, the effect of solarizing.
SOLARIZE, *v.i.* *so*-lar-ize, to be injured by too long exposure in the camera to the sun's light [Phot.]: *v.t.* to injure by means of too long exposure in the camera [Phot.]. **Solarized. Solarizes. Solarizing.**
SOLATIUM, *n.* so-*lay*-she-um, a compensation for injury; compensation for wounded feelings [Scots Law]. (L.)
SOLD, sohld, *p.* and *pp.* of sell.
SOLDER, *n.* *sol*-der, or *sod*-er, an easily fusible metallic cement: *v.t.* to unite metals by metallic cement

in fusion. Soldered. Soldering. Solders. (Fr. *soudure.*)

SOLDERING, *n. sol*-der-ing, or *sod*-er-ing, the process of uniting metals by solder.

SOLDERING-BOLT, *n. sol*-der-ing-bohlt, *or sod*-er-ing-bohlt, a tool for applying solder.

SOLDIER, *n. sold*-yer, a man engaged in military service; a private soldier as distinct from an officer; a man of military experience or distinguished valour. (O.Fr. *soldier*, one who fights for pay.)

SOLDIER, *n. sold*-yer, a sea-fish, the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.* Soldier crab, the hermit crab. Soldier orchis, the orchid with red spots on a white centre and a slate helmet, *Orchis militaris.*

SOLDIER-BIRD, *n. sold*-yer-berd, the Australian honey-eater, *Myzomela sanguinolenta*, so called from its black and red plumage.

SOLDIERING, *n. sold*-yer-ing, the business of a soldier.

SOLDIERLY, *a. sold*-yer-le, like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honourable.

SOLDIERSHIP, *n. sold*-yer-ship, military qualities; martial character or state; martial skill; soldierly behaviour.

SOLDIERWOOD, *n. sold*-yer-wood, the wood of the West Indian tree *Calliandra purpurea.*

SOLDIERY, *n. sold*-yer-e, the body of military men; soldiers collectively.

SOLDO, *n. sol*-do: *pl.* Soldi, an Italian coin, the same as the French sou, being the twentieth of a lira. (It.)

SOLE, *n.* sole, the sea flatfish *Solea vulgaris*, and many other flatfishes known locally as lemon soles. (Fr.)

SOLE, *n.* sole, the underside of the foot; the foot itself; the bottom of a shoe or boot; the part that forms the bottom of anything: *v.t.* to furnish with a sole. Soled. Soles. Soling. (A.S.)

SOLE, *a.* sole, alone; single; being or acting without another; unmarried (Law). (O.Fr. *sol.*)

SOLECISM, *n. sol*-e-sizm, impropriety in language in violation of syntax or idiom; any unfitness, absurdity or impropriety. (Fr. *solécisme*, from Gr. *soloikismos*, relating to those who speak incorrectly, as the people of Soloi, a city of Cilicia.)

SOLECIST, *n. sol*-e-sist, one who commits solecisms.

SOLECISTICAL, *a. sol*-e-*sist*-e-kal, incorrect; incongruous.

SOLECISTICALLY, *ad. sol*-e-*sist*-e-kal-e, in a solecistical manner.

SOLECIZE, *v.i. sol*-e-size, to commit a solecism. Solecized. Solecizes. Solecizing.

SOLELY, *ad. sole*-le, singly; alone.

SOLEMN, *a. sol*-em, marked with religious gravity, pomp, or sanctity; religiously grave or serious; affecting with seriousness; grave; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God; marked with solemnities. (O.Fr. *solemne.*)

SOLEMNITY, *n.* so-*lem*-ne-te, a ceremony performed with religious reverence; a religious ceremony; a ritual performance; a ceremony adapted to impress awe; gravity; seriousness; impressiveness; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, *n. sol*-em-ni-*zay*-shon, the act of solemnizing.

SOLEMNIZE, *v.t. sol*-em-nize, to celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies; to render grave, serious and reverential. Solemnized. Solemnizes. Solemnizing.

SOLEMNIZER, *n. sol*-em-ni-zer, one who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite.

SOLEMNLY, *ad. sol*-em-le, in a solemn manner.

SOLEMNESS, *n. sol*-em-ness, quality of being solemn.

SOLEN, *n. so*-len, the genus of the razor-shells. (Gr.)

SOLENESS, *n. sole*-ness, singleness.

SOLENETTE, *n. so*-len-et, the flatfish *Solea lutea.* (Fr.)

SOLENOID, *n. so*-len-oid, a close wire spiral having its diameter shorter than its length. (Gr. *solen*, pipe, and *eidos*, like.)

SOL-FA, *v.i. sol*-fah, to sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si. Sol-faed. Sol-faing, Sol-fas. (It.)

SOLFATARA, *n. sol*-fa-*tah*-ra, a volcanic vent which emits sulphurous and other gases. (It.)

SOLFEGGIO, *n.* sol-*fej*-e-o, an arrangement or an exercise in the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si [Mus.]. (It.)

SOLFERINO, *n. sol*-fer-*een*-o, the colour of rosaniline. (After the Battle of Solferino, 1859, in which year the colour was discovered.)

SOLICIT, *v.t.* so-*lis*-it, to ask with earnestness; to seek by petition; to summon or invite; to try to obtain; to importune. Solicited. Soliciting. Solicits. (Fr. *solliciter.*)

SOLICITANT, *n.* so-*lis*-it-ant, one who solicits.

SOLICITATION, *n.* so-*lis*-e-*tay*-shon, earnest request; excitement; invitation.

SOLICITOR, *n.* so-*lis*-e-tor, one who asks with earnestness; an attorney; one qualified to act for another in legal matters. (Fr. *solliciteur.*)

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, *n.* so-*lis*-e-tor-*jen*-er-al, the second in rank of the law officers of the crown.

SOLICITORSHIP, *n.* so-*lis*-e-tor-ship, the office of solicitor.

SOLICITOUS, *a.* so-*lis*-e-tus, careful; anxious; very desirous; concerned. (L. *sollicitus.*)

SOLICITOUSLY, *ad.* so-*lis*-e-tus-le, anxiously.

SOLICITOUSNESS, *n.* so-*lis*-e-tus-ness, the state of being solicitous.

SOLICITUDE, *n.* so-*lis*-e-tewd, solicitousness; concern; anxiety. (Fr. *sollicitude.*)

SOLID, *a. sol*-id, having its particles so close as to resist impression; firm; compact; not hollow; cubic; strong; sound; valid; grave; profound: *n.* a firm compact body; a body with length, breadth, and thickness: *pl.* the bones, flesh, and vessels of animal bodies as distinct from the fluids. (Fr. *solide.*)

SOLIDARITY, *n. sol*-e-*dar*-re-te, that community of being which binds humanity into one whole so that each affects and is affected by all; consolidation of interests. (Fr. *solidarité*, joint and several liability.)

SOLIDIFIABLE, *a.* so-*lid*-e-*fi*-a-bl, capable of being solidified.

SOLIDIFICATION, *n.* so-*lid*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of solidifying.

SOLIDIFY, *v.t.* so-*lid*-e-fi, to make solid: *v.i.* to become solid. Solidified. Solidifies. Solidifying. (Fr. *solidifier.*)

SOLIDISM, *n. sol*-e-dizm, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body.

SOLIDIST, *n. sol*-e-dist, one who believes in solidism.

SOLIDITY, *n.* so-*lid*-e-te, firmness; compactness; fulness of matter; strength; moral firmness; validity; solid content. (Fr. *solidité.*)

SOLIDLY, *ad. sol*-id-le, in a solid manner.

SOLIDNESS, *n. sol*-id-ness, solidity; soundness.

SOLIDUNGULATE, *n. sol*-e-*dung*-gew-late, a mammal, such as the horse, the foot of which terminates in a single toe encased in a single undivided hoof. (L. *solidus*, and *ungula*, a hoof.)

SOLIDUNGULOUS, *a. sol*-e-*dung*-gew-lus, having a single undivided hoof.

SOLIFIDIAN, *n. sol*-e-*fid*-e-an, one who holds the doctrine that mere faith is sufficient for salvation. (L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.)

SOLIFIDIANISM, *n. sol*-e-*fid*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of the Solifidians.

SOLILOQUIZE, *v.i.* so-*lil*-o-kwize, to utter soliloquies. Soliloquized. Soliloquizes. Soliloquizing.

SOLILOQUY, *n.* so-*lil*-o-kwe, a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition reciting what a person speaks to himself. (Late L. *soliloquium.*)

SOLIPED, *n. sol*-e-ped, a mammal whose hoof is not cloven; a solidungulate. (L. *solus*, and *pedis*, the foot.

SOLIPEDOUS, *a.* so-*lip*-e-dus, solidungulous.

SOLISEQUIOUS, *a. sol*-e-*seek*-we-us, following the sun. (L. *sol*, the sun, and *sequor*, follow.)

SOLITAIRE, *n.* sol-e-*tare*, the flightless pigeon of Rodriguez, *Pezophaps solitaria*, now extinct.

SOLITAIRE, *n. sol*-e-tare, a person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a single jewel, especially a diamond, in its setting, or the setting; a game which a person can play alone on a round board, with as many hollows as there are marbles. (Fr.)

SOLITARIAN, *n. sol*-e-*tare*-e-an, a hermit.

SOLITARILY, *ad. sol*-e-ta-re-le, in a solitary manner.

SOLITARINESS, *n. sol*-e-ta-re-ness, the state of being solitary.

SOLITARY, *a. sol*-e-ta-re, living alone; retired; remote from society; lonely; gloomy; single: *n.* one who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit. Solitary snipe, the great snipe, *Gallinago major.* (Fr. *solitaire.*)

SOLITUDE, *n. sol*-e-tewd, state of being alone; loneliness; a solitary place: a desert. (Fr.)

SOLIVAGANT, *a.* so-*liv*-a-gant, wandering alone. (L. *solus*, and *vagus*, wandering.)
SOLIVAGOUS, *a.* so-*liv*-a-gus, wandering alone.
SOLIVE, *n.* so-*live*, a cross-timber resting on beams and supporting planks.
SOLLECITO, *ad.* *sol*-le-*chee*-to, carefully; pensively [Mus.]. (It.)
SOLLERET, *n.* *sol*-e-ret, the plate that covered the foot in a suit of armour. (Fr. *soleret.*)
SOLMIZATION, *n.* *sol*-me-*zay*-shon, a recital of the names of the notes of the gamut; sol-faing [Mus.]. (Fr. *solmisation.*)
SOLO, *n.* *so*-lo, a tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice. (It. from L. *solus.*)
SOLO, *n.* *so*-lo, a game of cards, a variety of whist.
SOLOGRAPH, *n.* *so*-lo-graf, a photograph. (It. *solo*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)
SOLOIST, *n.* *so*-lo-ist, the performer of a solo.
SOLOMON, *n.* *sol*-o-mon, wise man. **Solomon's seal,** a plant of the genus *Polygonatum*; a six-pointed figure formed by the interlacement of two triangles. (After Solomon, son of David and Bathsheba, the king of Israel most renowned for wisdom.)
SOLON, *n.* so-lon, a wise legislator. (After Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver.)
SO-LONG, *int.* so-*long*, good-bye; au revoir [Slang].
SOLSTICE, *n.* *sol*-stis, the point in the ecliptic at which the sun ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer, or south in winter; the time when it is farthest from the equator. (Fr.)
SOLSTITIAL, *a.* sol-*stish*-al, pertaining to the solstice; happening at a solstice, specially at the summer solstice, or midsummer.
SOLUBILITY, *n.* *sol*-yew-*bil*-e-te, solubleness. (L. *solubilis.*)
SOLUBLE, *a.* *sol*-yew-bl, capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. (Fr.)
SOLUBLENESS, *n.* *sol*-u-bl-ness, the quality or state of being soluble.
SOLUS, *a.* *sole*-us, alone. (L.)
SOLUTION, *n.* so-*lew*-shon, the act of separating the parts, specially the connected parts, of any body; the dissolving of a solid in a fluid or the result of this process; an explanation; removal of a difficulty or doubt; the resolving of a problem proposed [Math.]; release; deliverance. (Fr.)
SOLUTIVE, *a.* *sol*-yew-tiv, tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
SOLUTRIAN, *a.* so-*lewt*-re-an, of or pertaining to the palæolithic age between the Aurignacian and the Magdalenian above it. (After the Solutré cavern in France.)
SOLVABILITY, *n.* *sol*-va-*bil*-e-te, solvableness; ability to pay debts.
SOLVABLE, *a.* *sol*-va-bl, that may be solved, resolved, or explained; that may be paid.
SOLVABLENESS, *n.* *sol*-va-bl-ness, quality of being solvable; solvability.
SOLVE, *v.t.* solv, to separate the parts; to explain; to clear up; to resolve; to remove. **Solved. Solves. Solving.** (O.Fr. *solver.*)
SOLVENCY, *n.* *sol*-ven-se, ability to pay all debts.
SOLVEND, *n.* *sol*-vend, a substance to be dissolved. (L. *solvendum*, from *solvo*, loosen.)
SOLVENT, *a.* *sol*-vent, having the power of dissolving: able or sufficient to pay all just debts: *n.* a fluid that dissolves any substance; a menstruum.
SOLVER, *n.* *sol*-ver, one who or that which solves.
SOMA, *n.* *so*-ma, the inebriating juice of a plant offered in libation to a Hindu god to strengthen him in his war with the demons, and identified with the invigorating and immortalizing principle in nature. (Sans.)
SOMA, *n.* *so*-ma, the cavity of the body. (Gr. body.)
SOMAJ, *n.* so-*mahj*, a society. (Hind.)
SOMATIC, *a.* so-*mat*-ik, corporeal; pertaining to the body cavity. (Gr. *soma*, a body.)
SOMATIST, *n.* *so*-ma-tist, a materialist; one who does not believe in purely spiritual existence.
SOMATOLOGY, *n.* *so*-ma-*tol*-o-je, the doctrine of material substance or of matter. (Gr. *soma*, and *logos*, science.)
SOMATOTOMY, *n.* *so*-ma-*tot*-o-me, anatomy. (Gr. *soma*, and *tome*, cutting.)
SOMBRE, *a.* *som*-ber, dark; dull; dusky; gloomy; melancholy. (Fr.)
SOMBRENESS, *n.* *som*-ber-ness, the state of being sombre.
SOMBRERITE, *n.* som-*brare*-ite, a massive variety of apatite. (Sombrero, in the Antilles.)
SOMBRERO, *n.* som-*brare*-o, a broad-brimmed soft felt hat. (Sp.)
SOMBROUS, *a.* *som*-brus, gloomy.
SOMBROUSLY, *ad.* *som*-brus-le, in a sombrous manner.
SOMBROUSNESS, *n.* *som*-brus-ness, the quality of being sombre.
SOME, *a.* sum, an indeterminate quantity, number, person or thing; more or less; one or other. (A.S. *sum.*)
SOMEBODY, *n.* *sum*-bod-e, a person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.
SOMEHOW, *ad.* *sum*-hou, one way or other; in some way not yet known.
SOMERSAULT, *n.* *sum*-mer-sawlt, a leap in which a person turns heels over head and alights on his feet. (O.Fr. *soubresault.*)
SOMERSET, *n.* *sum*-mer-set, a summersault; a saddle padded before the knee and behind the thigh for a man who has lost a leg. (Said to be after the inventor, Lord Fitzroy Somerset.)
SOMERVILLITE, *n.* *som*-er-vil-lite, a yellow variety of mellilite, a Vesuvian mineral named after Dr. Somerville.
SOMETHING, *n.* *sum*-thing, an indeterminate or unknown event; a substance unknown or unspecified; a portion; an indefinite quantity: *ad.* in some degree.
SOMETIME, *ad.* *sum*-time, formerly; at one time or other hereafter.
SOMETIMES, *ad.* *sum*-times, at times; at intervals; at one time.
SOMEWHAT, *n.* *sum*-whot, something, though uncertain what: *a.* more or less; rather: *ad.* in some degree or quantity.
SOMEWHEN, *ad.* *sum*-when, sometime.
SOMEWHERE, *ad.* *sum*-whare, in some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.
SOMEWHITHER, *ad.* *sum*-whith-er, to some indeterminate place.
SOMITE, *n.* *so*-mite, a body segment of an invertebrate animal. (Gr. *soma*, body.)
SOMNAMBULATE, *v.i.* som-*nam*-bew-late, to walk in sleep. **Somnambulated. Somnambulates. Somnambulating.** (L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, walk.)
SOMNAMBULATION, *n.* som-*nam*-bew-*lay*-shon, somnambulism.
SOMNAMBULATOR, *n.* som-*nam*-bew-lay-tor, a sleep-walker.
SOMNAMBULISM, *n.* som-*nam*-bew-lizm, the practice of walking and performing actions of various kinds in sleep.
SOMNAMBULIST, *n.* som-*nam*-bew-list, a person who walks in sleep.
SOMNAMBULISTIC, *a.* som-*nam*-bew-*lis*-tik, pertaining to somnambulism.
SOMNIFEROUS, *a.* som-*nif*-er-us, causing or inducing sleep. (L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing.)
SOMNIFIC, *a.* som-*nif*-ik, tending to induce sleep. (L. *somnus*, and *facio*, make.)
SOMNILOQUISM, *n.* som-*nil*-o-kwizm, talking in sleep.
SOMNILOQUIST, *n.* som-*nil*-o-kwist, one who talks in sleep.
SOMNILOQUOUS, *a.* som-*nil*-o-kwus, talking in sleep.
SOMNILOQUY, *n.* som-*nil*-o-kwe, a talk during sleep. (L. *somnus*, and *loquor*, speak.)
SOMNIPATHY, *n.* som-*nip*-a-the, sleep from sympathy, or from hypnotism. (L. *somnus*, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.)
SOMNOLENCE, *n.* *som*-no-lence, somnolency. (Fr. *somnolentus.*)
SOMNOLENCY, *n.* *som*-no-len-se, drowsiness; inclination to sleep; an intermediate stage between waking and sleeping.
SOMNOLENT, *a.* *som*-no-lent, sleepy; drowsy. (L. *somnolentus.*)
SOMNOLENTLY, *ad.* *som*-no-lent-le, in a somnolent manner.
SOMNOLISM, *n.* *som*-no-lizm, hypnotic sleep.
SON, *n.* sun, a male child; a male descendant; the style of address of an old man to a young one; a term of affection; the native of a country; the

produce of anything; one adopted into a family; a pupil; offspring. (A.S. *sunu.*)

SONANCY, *n.* *sone*-an-se, the quality of being sonant.

SONANT, *a.* *soh*-nant, sounding: *n.* a sonant letter. (L. *sonans,* sounding.)

SONATA, *n.* so-*nah*-ta, a musical composition in several movements tonally related but rhythmically contrasted, and intended for one or two instruments. (It.)

SONATINA, *n.* *son*-a-*tee*-na, a short and simple sonata. (It.)

SONCHUS, *n.* *son*-kus, a genus of 45 species of plants including the sow-thistles. (L.)

SONG, *n.* song, vocal music; that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice; a little poem to be sung; a ballad; a hymn; a strain; poetry in general; the notes of birds; a mere trifle. **Song of Solomon,** the Canticles, a canonical book of the Old Testament. (A.S. *sang.*)

SONG-BIRD, *n.* *song*-berd, a bird that sings.

SONG-BOOK, *n.* *song*-book, a book of songs.

SONGCRAFT, *n.* *song*-kraft, the art of song-making.

SONGFUL, *a.* *song*-ful, full of song.

SONGLESS, *a.* *song*-less, unable to sing; not singing.

SONGSTER, *n.* *song*-ster, one skilled in singing; a bird that sings. (A.S. *sangystre.*)

SONGSTRESS, *n.* *song*-stress, a female singer.

SONIFEROUS, *a.* so-*nif*-er-us, producing or conveying sound. (L. *sonus,* and *fero,* bring.)

SON-IN-LAW, *n.* *sun*-in-law, a man married to one's daughter.

SONNET, *n.* *son*-net, a short lyric poem of fourteen lines only, dealing with one idea, generally in two phases; a short poem. (Fr.)

SONNETEER, *n.* son-net-*teer*, a composer of sonnets: *v.i.* to compose sonnets. **Sonneteered. Sonneteering. Sonneteers.**

SONNITE, *n.* *son*-nite, a Sunnite.

SONNY, *n.* *sun*-ne, a little son; a term of endearment.

SONOMETER, *n.* so-*nom*-e-ter, an instrument for illustrating sound or for testing its effects. (L. *sonus,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.)

SONORESCENCE, *n.* *soh*-nor-*ess*-ence, the state of being sonorescent.

SONORESCENT, *a.* *soh*-nor-*ess*-ent, emitting sound when affected by heat or light.

SONORIFIC, *a.* *son*-o-*rif*-ik, producing sound. (L. *sonus,* and *facio,* make.)

SONORITY, *n.* so-*nore*-e-te, sonorousness.

SONOROUS, *a.* so-*nore*-us, giving sound when struck; loud-sounding; yielding sound; high-sounding. (L. *sonorus.*)

SONOROUSLY, *ad.* so-*nore*-us-le, in a sonorous manner.

SONOROUSNESS, *n.* so-*nore*-rus-ness, the quality of being sonorous; having or giving a loud or clear sound.

SONSHIP, *n.* *sun*-ship, state of being a son; filiation; the character of a son.

SOODRA, *n.* *soo*-dra, sudra, the caste of the labouring classes in India. (Sans. *cādra.*)

SOON, *ad.* soon, in a short time; presently; early; readily; willingly. (A.S. *sona.*)

SOORMA, *n.* *soor*-mah, surma, a cosmetic for the eyelids prepared from antimony.

SOOSOO, *n.* *soo*-soo, the susu, the Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica,* the blind dolphin.

SOOT, *n.* soot, a black substance disengaged from fuel during imperfect combustion: *v.t.* to cover or foul with soot. **Sooted. Sooting. Soots.** (A.S. *sot.*)

SOOTERKIN, *n.* *soot*-er-kin, a false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; an abortion, or abortive plan.

SOOT-FLAKE, *n.* *soot*-flayk, a particle of soot; smut.

SOOTH, *n.* sooth, truth; reality. (A.S. *soth,* true.)

SOOTHE, *v.t.* soothe, to please with soft words; to flatter; to calm; to mollify; to gratify. **Soothed. Soothes. Soothing.** (A.S. *ge-sothian,* to prove to be true.)

SOOTHER, *n.* *soothe*-er, a flatterer; he who or that which soothes.

SOOTHFAST, *a.* *sooth*-fast, truthful; faithful.

SOOTHING, *ppr.* or *a.* *soothe*-ing, flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTHINGLY, *ad.* *soothe*-ing-le, in a soothing manner.

SOOTHSAY, *v.i.* *sooth*-say, to foretell. **Soothsaid. Soothsaying. Soothsays.** (*Sooth,* and *say.*)

SOOTHSAYER, *n.* *sooth*-say-er, a prognosticator.

SOOTHSAYING, *n.* *sooth*-say-ing, foretelling, but without inspiration.

SOOTINESS, *n.* *soot*-te-ness, quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOOTISH, *a.* *soot*-ish, partaking of or like soot.

SOOTY, *a.* *soot*-e, producing soot; consisting of soot; foul with soot; black as soot; fuliginous. **Sooty tern,** the American sea-swallow *Sterna fuliginosa.*

SOP, *n.* sop, anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, specially in soup, in order to be eaten; anything given to pacify, so called from the sop given to Cerberus for the purpose: *v.t.* to steep or dip in a liquid. **Sopped. Sopping. Sops.** (A.S. *soppe.*)

SOPH, *n.* sof, a sophister; a sophomore [Amer. Slang].

SOPHERIM, *n.pl.* *so*-fer-im, the Hebrew scribes. (Heb.)

SOPHI, *n.* *so*-fe, a title of the King of Persia; a sofi.

SOPHISM, *n.* *sof*-izm, a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy. (Gr. *sophisma,* a skilful device, from *sophos,* wise, clever.)

SOPHIST, *n.* *sof*-ist, a captious or fallacious reasoner; originally, a wise man; ultimately, a class of philosophers in ancient Greece, of the type of the so-called advanced thinkers of modern times, who assailed the conventional on merely subjective grounds.

SOPHISTER, *n.* *sof*-is-ter, a university undergraduate of a certain standing; a sophistical reasoner. (Fr. *sophiste.*)

SOPHISTICAL, *a.* so-*fis*-te-kal, containing sophistry; fallaciously subtle. (Gr. *sophistikos.*)

SOPHISTICALLY, *ad.* so-*fis*-te-kal-le, in a sophistical manner.

SOPHISTICALNESS, *n.* so-*fis*-te-kal-ness, the state of being sophistical.

SOPHISTICATE, *v.t.* so-*fis*-te-kate, to adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to render spurious; to spoil the naturalness or innocence of. **Sophisticated. Sophisticates. Sophisticating.** (Late L. *sophisticatus.*)

SOPHISTICATE, *a.* so-*fis*-te-kate, adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

SOPHISTICATED, *a.* so-*fis*-te-kate-ed, worldly-wise.

SOPHISTICATION, *n.* so-*fis*-te-*kay*-shon, act of adulterating, or of debasing the purity of anything by foreign admixture; state of being subtle, or without directness or naturalness.

SOPHISTICATOR, *n.* so-*fis*-te-kate-or; one who adulterates or injures the purity of anything by foreign admixture.

SOPHISTRY, *n.* *sof*-is-tre, fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only. (O.Fr. *sophisterie.*)

SOPHOMORE, *n.* *sof*-o-more, a student in his second year [U.S.]. (Gr. *sophos,* wise, and *moros,* foolish.)

SOPHOMORIC, *a.* *sof*-o-*mor*-ik, bombastic.

SOPHORA, *n.* so-*fore*-ah, a genus of 25 species of hard-wooded trees including the pagoda tree. (Ar.)

SOPORIFEROUS, *a.* *so*-po-*rif*-er-us, soporific. (L. *soporifer,* sleep-inducing.)

SOPORIFEROUSLY, *ad.* *so*-po-*rif*-er-us-le, so as to induce sleep.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, *n.* *so*-po-*rif*-er-us-ness, the quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFIC, *a.* *so*-po-*rif*-ik, causing or tending to produce sleep: *n.* a medicine which induces sleep. (L. *sopor,* sleep, and *facio,* make.)

SOPOROUS, *a.* *so*-po-rus, causing sleep; sleepy.

SOPPER, *n.* *sop*-per, one who dips in liquor something to be eaten. (*Sop.*)

SOPPY, *a.* *sop*-pe, soaked; very wet; silly.

SOPRANIST, *n.* so-*prah*-nist, a treble singer.

SOPRANO, *n.* so-*prah*-no, the highest kind of female voice. (It.)

SORB, *n.* sorb, the service-tree or its fruit, *Pyrus torminalis.* (L. *sorbus.*)

SORBATE, *n.* *sor*-bate, a salt of sorbic acid.

SORBEFACIENT, *a.* *sor*-be-*fay*-she-ent, promoting absorption: *n.* that which produces absorption [Med.]. (L. *sorbeo,* absorb, and *facio,* make.)

SORBENT, *n.* *sor*-bent, an absorbent.

SORBET, *n.* *sorb*-et, sherbet; a flavoured water ice. (Fr.)

SORBIC, *a.* *sorb*-ik, pertaining to the service-tree. **Sorbic acid,** malic acid.

SORBINE, *n.* *sorb*-in, a saccharine substance from the berries of the mountain ash. (*Sorb.*)
SORBO, *n.* *sor*-bo, porous rubber.
SORBONICAL, *a.* sor-*bon*-e-kal, belonging to the Sorbonne.
SORBONIST, *n.* *sor*-bon-ist, a doctor of the Sorbonne.
SORBONNE, *n.* sor-*bon*, an ancient theological institution connected with the University of Paris; the theological faculty in that university. (Robert de Sorbon, its founder, in 1259.)
SORCERER, *n.* *sor*-ser-er, one who practises sorcery; a magician; a wizard. (O.Fr. *sorcier.*)
SORCERESS, *n.* *sor*-ser-ess, a female sorcerer.
SORCEROUS, *a.* *sor*-ser-us, pertaining to sorcery.
SORCERY, *n.* *sor*-ser-e, divination by the assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding them; magic; witchcraft. (O.Fr. *sorcerie.*)
SORDAVALITE, *n.* *sord*-a-*val*-ite, silicate of iron and magnesia; a black mineral from Sordavala, in Finland.
SORDES, *n.* *sor*-deez; foul matter; excretions on the lips and teeth; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind. (L.)
SORDET, *n.* *sord*-et, a mute for a musical instrument. (It.)
SORDID, *a.* *sor*-did, squalid; filthy; foul; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious; of mean or low ideals. Sordid dragonet, a fish with a spotted dorsal fin. *Callionymus maculatus.* (Fr. *sordide.*)
SORDIDLY, *ad.* *sor*-did-le, in a sordid manner.
SORDIDNESS, *n.* *sor*-did-ness, the quality of being sordid; filthiness; meanness.
SORDINE, *n.* *sor*-deen, a contrivance for muffling the sound of a musical instrument; a sordet. (O.Fr. *sourdine.*)
SORE, *a.* sore, painful in body or mind; severe; distressing; tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; easily pained, grieved or vexed; affected with inflammation: *n.* a sore and tender place in the body; an ulcer; a boil; grief; affliction: *ad.* intensely; greatly. (A.S. *sar*, painful.)
SORE, *n.* sore, a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.
SOREHON, *n.* *sore*-hon, a tenure in Ireland which bound a tenant to maintain a chief and his retinue gratuitously whenever it was required. (Ir.)
SOREL, *n.* *sor*-el, a buck of the third year.
SORELY, *ad.* *sore*-le, in a sore manner; severely; greatly.
SORENESS, *n.* *sore*-ness, the state of being sore; painfulness; tenderness.
SOREX, *n.* *sore*-eks, a genus of insectivorous mammals, including the shrew-mice. (L.)
SORGHUM, *n.* *sor*-gum, the genus of grasses allied to the sugar-cane and including the Indian millet. (Sp. *sorgo.*)
SORI, *n.* *sore*-i, *pl.* of sorus.
SORICINE, *a.* *sor*-e-sine, pertaining to the shrews; like a mouse. (L. *sorex*, a shrew-mouse.)
SORIFEROUS, *a.* so-*rif*-e-rus, bearing sori. (Gr. *soros*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
SORITES, *n.* so-*ri*-teez, a syllogistic argument in the premises of which each term occurs twice, except the first and last, which appear in the conclusion as respectively subject and predicate. (Gr. *soreites*, from *soros*, a heap.)
SORN, *v.i.* sorn, to obtrude on friends for the sake of board and lodging. Sorned. Sorning. Sorns. (Scots.)
SORORICIDE, *n.* so-*ror*-re-side, the murder of a sister; the murderer of a sister. (L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, kill.)
SORORITY, *n.* so-*ror*-re-te, a club for female undergraduates in American universities. (L. *soror*, sister.)
SOROSIS, *n.* so-*ro*-sis, a compound fleshy fruit like that of the pine-apple or the mulberry. (Gr. *soros*, a heap.)
SORREL, *a.* *sor*-rel, of a yellowish brown colour. (O.Fr. *sorel.*)
SORREL, *n.* *sor*-rel, a plant so named from its acid taste. (Fr. *surelle.*)
SORREL-TREE, *n.* *sor*-rel-tree, a tree of the heath order, *Oxydendron arboreum*, a native of the Alleghanies.
SORRILY, *ad.* *sor*-re-le, in a sorry manner; meanly; pitiably; in a wretched manner.
SORRINESS, *n.* *sor*-re-ness, the state of being sorry: meanness; despicableness.
SORROW, *n.* *sor*-ro, uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss or misfortune; grief; affliction; regret: *v.i.* to feel sorrow or pain of mind; to grieve. Sorrowed. Sorrowing. Sorrows. (A.S. *sorge*, care, sorrow.)
SORROWER, *n.* *sor*-ro-er, one who grieves.
SORROWFUL, *a.* *sor*-ro-ful, full of sorrow; producing sorrow; accompanied with sorrow.
SORROWFULLY, *ad.* *sor*-ro-ful-le, in a sorrowful manner.
SORROWFULNESS, *n.* *sor*-ro-ful-ness, the state of being sorrowful; grief.
SORROWLESS, *a.* *sor*-ro-less, free from sorrow.
SORRY, *a.* *sor*-re, regretful; feeling pity, grieved at some loss or misfortune; chagrined; poor; mean; vile; worthless; contemptibly pitiful; ludicrously bad. (A.S. *sarig.*)
SORT, *n.* sort, a kind or species; class or order; manner; degree of any quality. Out of sorts, short of type; out of order; unwell. (Fr. *sorte.*)
SORT, *v.t.* sort, *to* separate into classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to put together in distribution; to select: *v.i.* to be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to suit; to fit. Sorted. Sorting. Sorts. (O.Fr. *sortir.*)
SORTABLE, *a.* *sort*-a-bl, that may be sorted; suitable; befitting.
SORTATION, *n.* sor-*tay*-shon, the act of sorting; the work of a letter-sorter.
SORTER, *n.* *sort*-er, one who separates and sorts.
SORTIE, *n.* *sort*-ee, a sally; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. (Fr.)
SORTILEGE, *n.* *sor*-te-lej, the act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots. (Fr.)
SORTITION, *n.* sor-*tish*-on, selection or appointment by lot. (L. *sortitio.*)
SORTMENT, *n.* *sort*-ment, the act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds; a parcel sorted.
SORUS, *n.* *sore*-us: *pl.* Sori, a cluster of capsules on the fronds of ferns. (Gr. *soros*, a heap.)
SORY, *n.* *sor*-re, sulphate of iron.
SO-SO, *a.* *so*-so, indifferent.
SOSPIRO, *n.* sos-*pee*-ro, a breathing rest [Mus.]. (It.)
SOSTENUTO, *ad.* *sos*-ten-*yew*-to, sustainedly; in a prolonged style [Mus.]. (It.)
SOT, *n.* sot, a stupid person; a habitual drunkard: *v.t.* to stupefy; to infatuate; to besot: *v.i.* to tipple to stupidity. Sotted. Sotting. Sots. (A.S.)
SOTERIOLOGY, *n.* so-*teer*-e-*ol*-o-je, a discourse on health; the science of health; the doctrine of salvation. (Gr. *soter*, saviour, and *logos*, account.)
SOTHIC, *a.* *so*-thik, pertaining to the dog-star, by whose heliacal rising the Egyptians calculated their year of 365¼ days. (Gr. *Sothis*, the dog-star.)
SOTNIA, *n.* *sot*-ne-ah, a Cossack troop. (Russ. *sotnya*, one hundred.)
SOTTISH, *a.* *sot*-tish, stupid; like a sot; given to drinking; besotted with intemperance.
SOTTISHLY, *ad.* *sot*-tish-le, in a sottish manner.
SOTTISHNESS, *n.* *sot*-tish-ness, state of being sottish; dulness; stupidity from intoxication.
SOTTO VOCE, *ad.* *sot*-to-*vo*-chay, in an undertone [Mus.]. (It. under voice.)
SOU, *n.* soo: *pl.* Sous, a French copper coin, in value the twentieth part of a franc, that is five centimes. (Fr.)
SOUARI, *n.* soo-*ahr*-e, the butternut, a tropical American tree of the genus *Caryocar.* (Native name.)
SOUBISE, *n.* soo-*beeze*, onion sauce. (Fr.)
SOUBRETTE, *n.* soo-*bret*, a waiting-maid; an actress in a lively comedy part. (Fr.)
SOUBRIQUET, *n.* *soo*-bre-kay, sobriquet. (Fr.)
SOUCHET, *n.* *soo*-chay, fish served in the water it is boiled in. (Fr.)
SOUCHONG, *n.* *soo*-shong, a kind of black tea from China with a tarry flavour. (Fr.)
SOUFFLÉ, *a.* *soo*-flay, fried in fat so as to be distended with air: *n.* a light dish, consisting chiefly of the whites of eggs whisked, spiced and baked. (Fr.)
SOUFFLE, *n.* *soo*-fl, a soft, blowing sound. (Fr.)
SOUGH, *n.* soof, suf or sou, a low, continuous moaning sound as of the wind through an aperture; the whistle of the wind: *v.i.* to sigh as the wind. Soughed. Soughing. Soughs. (A.S. *swogan.*)
SOUGHT, sawt, *p.* and *pp.* of seek, searched for.

SOUL, *n.* sole, the spiritual part of man, the seat of reason and conscience; the intellectual principle or understanding; the vital principle; spirit; essence; life; internal power; a person; animal life; active power; courage; heart. (A.S. *sawel.*)
SOUL-BELL, *n. sole*-bel, the passing-bell.
SOULED, *a.* sohld, furnished with a soul.
SOULFUL, *a. sole*-ful, appealing to the nobler emotions.
SOULFULLY, *ad. sole*-ful-le, in a soulful manner.
SOULFULNESS, *n. sole*-ful-ness, the quality of being soulful.
SOULLESS, *a. sole*-less, without a soul; without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.
SOUL-SCOT, *n. sole*-skot, a payment formerly made to the priest for a requiem.
SOUL-SICK, *a. sole*-sik, diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased.
SOUND, *a.* sound, entire; whole; unbroken; undecayed; perfect; healthy; hearty; solid; valid; right; stout; lusty; not deranged. (A.S. *sund.*)
SOUND, *n.* sound, a sensation produced in the ear by vibrations in the air; that which affects the ear; noise; report; noise without signification; empty noise: *v.t.* to cause to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to signal by a sound; to celebrate or honour by sounds; to publish: *v.i.* to make a noise; to utter a voice; to exhibit by sound; to be spread or published. **Sounded. Sounding. Sounds.** (Fr. *son.*)
SOUND, *n.* sound, a narrow passage of water; a shallow sea or strait connecting two seas. (A.S. *sund.*)
SOUND, *n.* sound, the air-bladder of a fish. (A.S. *sund,* swimming.)
SOUND, *n.* sound, a surgical instrument for feeling what is beyond the reach of the fingers, a probe: *v.t.* to ascertain the depth of water; to introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient; to try; to examine; to endeavour to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast [Fig.]. **Sounded. Sounding. Sounds.** (Fr. *sonder.*)
SOUND-BOW, *n. sound*-bo, the thickest part of a bell, the part where the clapper strikes.
SOUNDER, *n. sound*-er, a telegraphic instrument signalling by means of sound.
SOUNDER, *n. sound*-er, a herd of wild swine; a young boar. (A.S. *sunor,* herd.)
SOUNDING, *a. sound*-ing, sonorous; making a noise.
SOUNDING, *n. sound*-ing, ascertaining the depth of water; the act of endeavouring to discover the opinions or desires: *pl.* any place or part of the sea where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.
SOUNDING-BOARD, *n. sound*-ing-bord, a board or structure suspended over a pulpit to assist the sound of the preacher's voice.
SOUNDING-LINE, *n. sound*-ing-line, a line for making soundings with.
SOUNDING-POST, *n. sound*-ing-pohst, a small post in a violin and violoncello, for transmitting the sound to the body of the instrument.
SOUNDING-ROD, *n. sound*-ing-rod, a graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.
SOUNDING-WIRE, *n. sound*-ing-wire, a wire for making deep-sea soundings with.
SOUNDLESS, *a. sound*-less, that cannot be fathomed.
SOUNDLESS, *a. sound*-less, having no sound; silent.
SOUNDLY, *ad. sound*-le, heartily; evenly; lustily; truly; firmly.
SOUNDNESS, *n. sound*-ness, the state of being sound; the state of being healthy.
SOUP, *n.* soop, broth; a decoction for food. (Fr.)
SOUPÇON, *n. soop*-son, just a taste. (Fr. a suspicion.)
SOUP-KITCHEN, *n. soop*-kitch-en, a public establishment for supplying soup gratuitously to the poor.
SOUPLE, *n. soo*-pl, the outer arm of a flail. (Dial. Eng.)
SOUP-MAIGRE, *n.* soop-*mayg*-er, soup from vegetables, chiefly. (Fr. thin soup.)
SOUP-PLATE, *n. soop*-plate, a deep plate in which soup is served.
SOUP-TICKET, *n. soop*-tik-et, a ticket to entitle one to obtain soup from a public kitchen.
SOUPY, *a. soop*-e, like soup.
SOUR, *a.* sour, acid; sharp to the taste; acid and astringent; harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; expressing peevishness; harsh to the feelings; rancid; turned, as milk: *v.t.* to make acid; to make harsh, cold, or unkindly; to make cross, peevish, or discontented: *v.i.* to turn acid; to become peevish or crabbed. **Soured. Souring. Sours.** (A.S. *sur.*)
SOURCE, *n.* sorse, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows; first cause; original; the first producer. (O.Fr. *sorse.*)
SOURDELINE, *n. soord*-e-lene, a small bagpipe. (Fr.)
SOURDINE, *n. soord*-ene, a sordine. (Fr.)
SOUR-DOCK, *n. sour*-dok, sorrel, *Rumex acetosella.*
SOUR-GOURD, *n. sour*-goord, the Australian tree *Adansonia digitata.*
SOURING, *n. sour*-ing, that which makes acid.
SOURISH, *a. sour*-ish, somewhat sour; moderately acid.
SOURLY, *ad. sour*-le, with acidity; discontentedly.
SOURNESS, *n. sour*-ness, acidity; tartness; asperity.
SOURSOP, *n. sour*-sop, a small tropical American evergreen tree, *Anona muricata.*
SOUS, *n.* soo: *pl.* of sou or sol. (Fr.)
SOUSE, *n.* souce, pickle; something kept or steeped in pickle; sauce; the ears and feet of pigs, pickled: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into water. **Soused. Souses. Sousing.** (*Sauce.*)
SOUSE, *ad.* souse, with sudden violence: *v.t.* to strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to fall suddenly on. **Soused. Souses. Sousing.** (*Source*; Ger. *sausen,* rush.)
SOUTANE, *n.* soo-*tan,* a cassock. (Fr.)
SOUTER, *n. soot*-er, a shoemaker; a cobbler. (A.S. *sutere.*)
SOUTH, *n.* south, one of the four cardinal points; the part of the heavens, in the northern hemisphere, where the sun is at noon; the southern regions: *a.* being in a southern direction: *ad.* from or toward the south: *v.i.* to move southward or reach the south. **Southed. Southing. Souths.** (A.S. *suth.*)
SOUTHDOWN, *a. south*-doun, from the South Downs of England: *n.* a sheep bred there.
SOUTH-EAST, *n. south*-eest, between the south and east: *a.* in the direction or coming from the south-east.
SOUTH-EASTERLY, *a.* south-*ees*-ter-le, towards the south-east generally.
SOUTH-EASTERN, *a.* south-*ees*-tern, south-east.
SOUTHERLINESS, *n. suth*-ther-le-ness, the state of being southerly.
SOUTHERLY, *a. suth*-ther-le, lying in the south generally; proceeding from the south generally.
SOUTHERN, *a. suth*-thern, belonging to the south; lying towards the south; coming from the south. (A.S. *sutherne.*)
SOUTHERNER, *n. suth*-thern-er, an inhabitant of the south.
SOUTHERNLY, *ad. suth*-thern-le, toward the south.
SOUTHERNMOST, *a. suth*-thern-mohst, farthest south.
SOUTHERNWOOD, *n. suth*-thern-wood, an aromatic plant allied to wormwood otherwise known as old man, *Artemisia abrotanum.*
SOUTHING, *a. southe*-ing, going towards the south; edging south: *n.* tendency or motion to the south; the time when a heavenly body passes the meridian; course or distance south.
SOUTHMOST, *a. south*-mohst, furthest towards the south.
SOUTHNESS, *n. south*-ness, tendency to point towards the south magnetic pole.
SOUTHWARD, *a.* and *ad. south*-wawrd, towards the south.
SOUTH-WEST, *n. south*-west, the point of the heavens between the south and west: *a.* lying in the direction or coming from the south-west.
SOU'WESTER, *n.* sou-*west*-er, a strong wind from the south-west; a sailor's water-proof hat of canvas, with a flap over the back of the neck. (*Southwester.*)
SOUTH-WESTERLY, *a.* and *ad.* south-*west*-er-le, towards the south-west generally.
SOUTH-WESTERN, *a.* south-*west*-ern, south-west.
SOUVENIR, *n.* soov-en-*eer,* a keepsake. (Fr.)
SOVEREIGN, *a. sov*-er-in, possessing supreme dominion; superior to all others; supreme; effectual: *n.* a supreme ruler; a monarch; a British gold coin, value 20s. (O.Fr. *souverain.*)
SOVEREIGNTY, *n. sov*-er-in-te, supreme power; supreme dominion.
SOVRAN, *a.* and *n. sov*-ran, sovereign [Poet.].

SOW, *n.* sou, a female pig; the furrow in the ground from which the molten metal runs to form pigs; the metal cast in this trough; an oblong piece of metal. (A.S. *sugu.*)

SOW, *v.t.* so, to scatter seed for growth; to scatter seed over; to propagate; to scatter over; *v.i.* to scatter seed for growth. **Sowed. Sowing. Sown. Sows.** (A.S. *sawan.*)

SOWANS, *n.pl. so*-anz, sowens.

SOWAR, *n. so*-ar, a native cavalryman of the Indian army. (Hind.)

SOW-BREAD, *n. sou*-bred, a tuberous-rooted plant of the genus *Cyclamen.*

SOWENS, *n.pl. so*-enz, flummery made from the husk of oats. (Scots.)

SOWER, *n. so*-er, one who scatters seed for propagation; one who disseminates; a breeder; a promoter.

SOWING-MACHINE, *n. so*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine for sowing seed in rows.

SOW-THISTLE, *n. sou*-this-sl, a thistle of the genus *Sonchus.*

SOY, *n.* soy, a sauce used in Japan and China, prepared from the bean of *Glycine soja*; the bean itself. (Japanese.)

SOZZLE, *v.t. soz*-zl, to mix confusedly; to spill; to make muddy. **Sozzled. Sozzles. Sozzling.** (*Sossle.*)

SPA, *n.* spah, a spring of mineral water; the place of such. (Spa, in Belgium.)

SPACE, *n.* space, room; infinite extension; interval between lines; quantity of time; interval between two points of time; a while: *v.t.* among printers, to make intervals between words or lines. **Spaced. Spaces. Spacing.** (Fr. *espace.*)

SPACIAL, *a. spay*-shal, pertaining to space.

SPACIOUS, *a. spay*-shus, having large or ample room; wide; extensive; vast in extent.

SPACIOUSLY, *ad. spay*-shus-le, extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS, *n. spay*-shus-ness, the quality of being spacious; largeness or vastness of extent.

SPADASSIN, *n.* spa-*das*-sin, a bravo; a bully. (Fr.)

SPADDLE, *n. spad*-dl, a little spade.

SPADE, *n.* spade, an implement with a long handle and a broad palm on the top edge of which the foot can be placed in digging; one of a black suit of playing cards marked with a conventional figure originally a spear-head but now a spade; a hart three years old: *v.t.* to dig with a spade. **Spaded. Spades. Spading.** (A.S. *spadu.*)

SPADE, *n.* spade, a gelded beast. (L. *spado.*)

SPADE-BONE, *n. spade*-bone, the shoulder-blade.

SPADEFUL, *n. spade*-ful, as much as a spade will hold.

SPADE-WORK, *n. spade*-wurk, preparatory work; routine work.

SPADICEOUS, *a.* spa-*dish*-us, of a light-red colour; bay; resembling a spadix [Bot.]. (L. *spadiceus.*)

SPADILLE, *n.* spa-*dil*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. (Fr.)

SPADIX, *n. spay*-diks, a succulent spike with numerous flowers included in a spathe [Bot.]. (L.)

SPADO, *n. spay*-do, a gelding; one who has no generative power [Law]. (L.)

SPADROON, *n.* spa-*droon*, a cut and thrust sword. (It.)

SPAGHETTI, *n.* spa-*get*-te, a sort of slender macaroni in flat coils. (It.)

SPAHI, *n. spah*-e, an Algerian cavalryman. (Turk. *sipahi.*)

SPAKE, spake, *old p.* of speak.

SPALL, *v.t.* spawl, to break up with a hammer; to split; to clip. **Spalled. Spalling. Spalls.** (O. Dut. *spalden.*)

SPALPEEN, *n. spal*-peen, a scamp; a rascal. (Ir.)

SPALT, *n.* spawlt, a whitish scaly mineral, used in the fusion of metals. (Ger. *spaltstein.*)

SPALT, *a.* spawlt, liable to break or split; brittle.

SPAN, *n.* span, the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments [Arch.]; a yoke of animals, specially of horses, like each other, harnessed side by side; *v.t.* to measure, as by the fingers extended: *v.i.* to agree in colour and size [U.S.]. **Spanned. Spanning. Spans.** (A.S. *spann.*)

SPAN, span, *p.* of spin.

SPANÆMIA, *n.* spa-*nee*-me-a, thin or poor blood [Med.]. (Gr. *spanos*, rare, and *haima*, blood.)

SPANCEL, *n. span*-sel, a rope to tie a cow's hind legs. (O.Dut. *spansel.*)

SPAN-COUNTER, *n. span*-kount-er, a game in which a piece of money is won if another piece be thrown within a span of it.

SPANDREL, *n. span*-drel, the irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it [Arch.]. (Perhaps from O.Fr. *espandrel*, anything which expands.)

Spandrel.

SPANDRIL, *n. span*-dril, a spandrel.

SPANG, *n.* spang, a spangle or shining ornament.

SPANGLE, *n. spang*-gl, a thin little disk of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and brilliant: *v.t.* to set or adorn with spangles. **Spangled. Spangles. Spangling.** (A.S. *spange*, a clasp of metal.)

SPANGLER, *n. spang*-ler, one who or that which spangles.

SPANIARD, *n. span*-yard, a native of Spain.

SPANIEL, *n. span*-yel, a dog of the retriever type formerly used in the sports of the field; a toy dog with long drooping ears and a snub nose; a mean cringing person: *a.* like a spaniel; mean; fawning. (O.Fr. *espagneul*, a Spanish dog.)

SPANISH, *a. span*-ish, pertaining to Spain: *n.* the language of Spain.

SPANISH-BAYONET, *n. span*-ish-*bay*-on-et, a species of *Yucca*, with rigid, sharp-pointed leaves.

SPANISH-BLACK, *n. span*-ish-blak, a soft black from burnt cork.

SPANISH-BROOM, *n. span*-ish-broom, a leguminous shrub of the genus *Spartium.*

SPANISH-BROWN, *n. span*-ish-broun, a species of reddish-brown earth used in paints.

SPANISH-CHALK, *n. span*-ish-chawk, a species of steatite obtained from Aragon, in Spain.

SPANISH-CHESTNUT, *n. span*-ish-*chest*-nut, the eating chestnut, *Castanea vesca.*

SPANISH-FLY, *n. span*-ish-fli, the beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, used for raising blisters.

SPANISH-GRASS, *n. span*-ish-grahss, Esparto grass.

SPANISH-JUICE, *n. span*-ish-jooce, the extract of the liquorice root, *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

SPANISH-NUT, *n. span*-ish-nut, the fruit of *Corylus avellana barceloniensis.*

SPANISH-RED, *n. span*-ish-red, an ochre somewhat like Venetian red.

SPANISH-WHITE, *n. span*-ish-white, a white pigment obtained from chalk.

SPANK, *n.* spank, a blow; a slap on the buttocks: *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; to slap. **Spanked. Spanking. Spanks.** (Low Ger. *spenkern*, move quickly.)

SPANKER, *n. spank*-er, the driver, the aftermost sail of a ship or barque, the gaff sail on the mizen-mast.

SPANKER, *n. spank*-er, one who spanks; one who takes long strides in walking; a stout person.

SPANKING, *a. spank*-ing, dashing; free-going; large; stout.

SPAN-LONG, *a. span*-long, of the length of a span.

SPANNER, *n. span*-ner, one who spans; a wrench used to tighten the nuts upon screws.

SPAN-NEW, *a. span*-new, quite new. (Ice. *spann*, a chip.)

SPAN-ROOF, *n. span*-roof, a common roof with eaves on the two sides.

SPAN-WORM, *n. span*-wurm, a canker-worm; the larva of a looper moth.

SPAR, *n.* spar, an easily and regularly frangible mineral; a lustrous crystalline mineral. (A.S. *spærstan.*)

SPAR, *n.* spar, a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs; a long piece of timber: *v.t.* to fit with spars. **Sparred. Sparring. Spars.** (A.S. *sparrian*, to shut a door by means of a bar.)

SPAR, *v.i.* spar, to box, or fling out the arms as in boxing; to dispute; to wrangle. **Sparred. Sparring. Spars.** (O.Fr. *esparer.*)

SPARABLE, *n. spar*-ra-bl, a nail driven into shoe soles. (*Sparrow-bill,* from its shape.)

SPARADRAP, *n. spar*-ra-drap, cerecloth. (Fr.)

SPAR-DECK, *n. spar*-dek, the upper deck.

SPARE, *a.* spare, scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; lean; extra: *v.t.* to use frugally; not to waste; to withhold; to do without; to omit; treat tenderly; to forbear to afflict, punish or destroy; to allow: *v.i.* to live frugally; to forbear; to forgive; to be tender. **Spared. Spares. Sparing.** (A.S. *sparian.*)

SPARE, *n.* spare, a part kept to be used in replacement.

SPARELY, *ad. spare*-le, sparingly.

SPARENESS, *n. spare*-ness, state of being lean or thin; leanness.

SPARER, *n. spare*-er, one who is sparing; one who avoids unnecessary expense.

SPARERIB, *n. spare*-rib, that part of the ribs of a bacon pig which is not cured but spared for roasting.

SPARGE, *v.t.* sparj, to sprinkle. **Sparged. Sparges. Sparging.** (L. *spargo,* sprinkle.)

SPARGER, *n. spar*-jer, a vessel used in sprinkling.

SPAR-HUNG, *a. spar*-hung, hung with spar, like a cave.

SPARING, *a. spare*-ing, scarce; scanty; not plentiful; frugal; parsimonious.

SPARINGLY, *ad. spare*-ing-le, in a sparing manner.

SPARINGNESS, *n. spare*-ing-ness, the quality of being sparing.

SPARK, *n.* spark, a bright, glowing particle thrown off in combustion; a small shining body or transient light; a very small portion of anything active or vivid; a very small portion; a brisk showy young fellow; a lover: *v.i.* to emit sparks; to pay court; to play the spark. **Sparked. Sparking. Sparks.** (A.S. *spearca,* a spark.)

SPARKFUL, *a. spark*-ful, lively; brisk; gay.

SPARKING-PLUG, *n. spark*-ing-plug, a mechanical device by which an electric spark is introduced into the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine for the purpose of igniting the charge.

SPARKISH, *a. spark*-ish, airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.

SPARKLE, *n. spark*-el, a spark; a luminous particle: *v.i.* to emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation; to be brilliant; to emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors. **Sparkled. Sparkles. Sparkling.** (Dut. *sparkelen,* sparkle.)

SPARKLE, *n. spark*-el, a small charge of carbonic acid compressed for the purpose of aërating water; a sparklet.

SPARKLER, *n. spark*-ler, he who or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

SPARKLET, *n. spark*-let, a small sparkle; a charge of carbonic acid.

SPARKLINESS, *n. spark*-le-ness, vivacity.

SPARKLING, *a. spark*-ling, emitting sparks; glittering; lively; brilliant; effervescing.

SPARKLINGLY, *ad. spark*-ling-le, in a sparkling manner.

SPARKLINGNESS, *n. spark*-ling-ness, the quality of being sparkling.

SPARLING, *n. spar*-ling, a smelt. (Dial. Eng.)

SPARRING, *n. spar*-ing, preliminary strokes in boxing.

SPARROW, *n. spar*-ro, a small finch of the genus *Passer.* (A.S. *spearwa.*)

SPARROW-BILL, *n. spar*-ro-bil, a sparable.

SPARROW-GRASS, *n. spar*-ro-grahss, a corruption of the word asparagus.

SPARROW-HAWK, *n. spar*-ro-hawk, a small species of short-winged hawk, *Accipiter nisus.*

SPARROW-TONGUE, *n. spar*-row-tung, knotgrass, the plant *Polygonum aviculare.*

SPARROW-WORT, *n. spar*-ro-wurt, the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Passerina.*

SPARRY, *a. spar*-e, resembling or consisting of spar. Sparry iron, carbonate of iron.

SPARSE, *a.* sparce, thinly scattered; set or planted here and there. (L. *sparsus,* scattered.)

SPARSEDLY, *ad. spars*-ed-le, in a scattered manner.

SPARSELY, *ad. sparce*-le, in a sparse manner.

SPARSENESS, *n. sparce*-ness, thinness; scattered state.

SPARTALITE, *n. spar*-ta-lite, a red oxide of zinc.

SPARTAN, *a. spar*-tan, pertaining to Sparta; severe; hardy; undaunted.

SPARTERIE, *n. spar*-ter-e, spun or woven work of Esparto grass. (Fr.)

SPARVE, *n.* sparve, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* (Dial. Eng.)

SPASM, *n.* spazm, a sudden, involuntary, and violent contraction of the muscles; a fit. (Gr. *spasmos.*)

SPASMODIC, *a.* spaz-*mod*-ik, relating to or consisting in spasm; convulsive; implying great but futile effort: *n.* a medicine good for removing spasm. (Gr. *spasmodes.*)

SPASMODICALLY, *ad.* spaz-*mod*-ik-al-le, in a spasmodic manner.

SPASMOLOGY, *n.* spaz-*mol*-o-je, a treatise on convulsions. (Gr. *spasmos,* and *logos,* science.)

SPASTIC, *a. spas*-tik, relating to spasm. (Gr. *spastikos.*)

SPASTICITY, *n.* spas-*tis*-e-te, state of spasm; tendency to spasm.

SPAT, *v.i.* spat, *p.* of spit.

SPAT, *n.* spat, a spatterdash; a short cloth gaiter.

SPAT, *n.* spat, the spawn of mollusca.

SPATANGUS, *n.* spa-*tang*-gus, a genus of heart-shaped echinoderms. (Gr. a sea-urchin.)

SPATCHCOCK, *n. spatch*-kok, a fowl split open and spread on a gridiron and broiled. (Dial. Eng.)

SPATE, *n.* spate, a flood in a stream after rain. (O.Fr. *espoit,* a spouting forth.)

SPATHACEOUS, *a.* spa-*thay*-shus, having a spathe.

SPATHE, *n.* spathe, a sheath protecting an inflorescence [Bot.]. (L. *spatha.*)

SPATHIC, *a. spath*-ik, foliated or lamellar. (Ger. *spath,* spar.)

SPATHIFORM, *a. spath*-e-form, resembling spar in form. (Ger. *spath,* spar, and form.)

SPATHOSE, *a. spath*-ose, spathic.

SPATHOUS, *a. spay*-thus, spathaceous.

SPATIAL, *a. spay*-shal, pertaining to space. (L. *spatium,* space.)

SPATTER, *v.t. spat*-ter, to scatter about; to sprinkle with anything wet or dirty; to asperse: *v.i.* to throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter. **Spattered. Spattering. Spatters.** (*Spat.*)

SPATTERDASHES, *n.pl. spat*-ter-*dash*-ez, coverings for the legs, to protect them from mud; leather leggings for equestrians; spats.

SPATULA, *n. spat*-yew-la, a broad thin knife for spreading plasters, paints, ointments, etc.; an instrument for pressing the tongue. (L.)

SPATULATE, *a. spat*-yew-late, shaped like a spatula; elliptical [Bot.].

SPATULE, *n. spat*-yewl, the end of a bird's tail feather when it is broad. (Fr.)

SPAVIN, *n. spav*-in, a swelling in some of the joints of a horse, producing lameness. (O.Fr. *esparvin.*)

SPAVINED, *a. spav*-ind, affected with spavin.

SPAWL, *n.* spawl, saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly: *v.i.* to scatter saliva from the mouth. **Spawled. Spawling. Spawls.** (*Spit.*)

SPAWN, *n.* spawn, the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; the mycelium of fungi; any product or offspring, in contempt; offsets; shoots: *v.t.* to produce or deposit, as fishes or frogs; to bring forth; to generate, in contempt: *v.i.* to deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring, in contempt. **Spawned. Spawning. Spawns.** (O.Fr. *espaundre.*)

SPAWNER, *n. spawn*-er, the female fish.

SPAY, *v.t.* spa, to castrate female animals by removing the ovary. **Spayed. Spaying. Spays.** (L. *spado.*)

SPEAK, *v.i.* speek, to utter words or articulate sounds; to express thought vocally; to utter a speech or discourse; to talk; to dispute; to make mention of; to converse; to express by signs: *v.t.* to utter articulately; to declare; to celebrate; to talk in; to communicate. Speak a ship, to pass within hail of her; to converse with her by means of signal flags. **Speaking. Speaks. Spoke. Spoken.** (A.S. *specan.*)

SPEAKABLE, *a. speek*-a-bl, that can be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, *n. speek*-er, one who speaks; one who pronounces a discourse; the president of a

deliberative assembly, especially of the House of Commons.

SPEAKERSHIP, *n.* *speek*-er-ship, the office of speaker.

SPEAKING, *a.* *speek*-ing, used for speaking with; life-like; slightly intimate.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, *n.* *speek*-ing-*trump*-et, a trumpet-shaped instrument by means of which the sound of the human voice may be heard at a greater distance; a megaphone.

SPEAKING-TUBE, *n.* *speek*-ing-tewb, a pipe for speaking through.

SPEAL-BONE, *n.* *speel*-bone, the shoulder blade. Reading the speal-bone, scapulimancy. (O.Fr. *espaule.*)

SPEAR, *n.* speer, a long pointed weapon for throwing or thrusting; a lance; a large pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce or kill with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem. Speared. Spearing. Spears. (A.S. *spere.*)

SPEAR-FOOT, *n.* *speer*-foot, the off-foot behind, as of a horse.

SPEAR-GRASS, *n.* *speer*-grahss, long stiff grass.

SPEARHAND, *n.* *speer*-hand, the right hand.

SPEARHEAD, *n.* *speer*-hed, the point of a spear.

SPEARMAN, *n.* *speer*-man, one armed with a spear.

SPEARMINT, *n.* *speer*-mint, a species of mint, with spear-shaped leaves, *Mentha viridis.*

SPEAR-THISTLE, *n.* *speer*-this-sl, the plant *Carduus lanceolatus.*

SPEARWORT, *n.* *speer*-wurt, a narrow-leaved species of *Ranunculus.*

SPECIAL, *a.* *spesh*-al, distinctive; designating a species or sort; particular; peculiar; designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary; for a particular subject; limited in range; chief in excellence: *n.* a person or thing specially appointed. Special constable, a temporary policeman sworn in during times of disorder. Special grace, the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit. Special licence, a licence to marry without banns at any time or place. Special pleading, the allegation of special new matter; pleading to gain a special point. Special verdict, one in which the facts of the case are found by the jury, and the law is submitted to the judges. (Fr. *spécial.*)

SPECIALIST, *n.* *spesh*-al-ist, one who devotes himself to a special branch of a science or an art; an authority on a special subject.

SPECIALITY, *n.* *spesh*-e-al-e-te, specialty; quality peculiar to a species; distinctive skill or experience.

SPECIALIZATION, *n.* *spesh*-al-ize-*ay*-shon, application to a special function or use.

SPECIALIZE, *v.t.* *spesh*-al-ize, to mention specially; to apply to special use: *v.i.* to study a special branch of learning or practice. Specialized. Specializes. Specializing.

SPECIALLY, *ad.* *spesh*-al-le, in a special manner; for a particular purpose; especially.

SPECIALTY, *n.* *spesh*-al-te, a special contract; an obligation or bond; a particular talent; a distinctive feature; a speciality.

SPECIE, *n.* *spee*-she, coined money used as a circulating medium; gold or silver. (L.)

SPECIES, *n.* *spee*-sheez, a group of plants or animals such as has been or may be derived by germination or generation from a common root or stock, and resemble each other and are capable of reproducing themselves with the same characteristics; the subdivision of a genus; sort; kind; appearance to the senses or the mind. (L. outward appearance, look.)

SPECIFIC, *a.* spe-*sif*-ik, pertaining to species; that specifies, or particularizes, or tends to do so; efficacious for the cure of a particular disease: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease; an unfailing agency or means. Specific gravity, relative density. Specific heat, the quantity required to raise equal weights of different bodies through equal intervals of temperature. Specific name, the systematic name by which one species of a genus is distinguished from another. (Fr. *spécifique.*)

SPECIFICALLY, *ad.* spe-*sif*-e-kal-e, in a specific manner.

SPECIFICATE, *v.t.* spe-*sif*-e-kate, to specify. Specificated. Specificates. Specificating.

SPECIFICATION, *n.* *spes*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of specifying; a detailed statement of particulars; particular mention; an article or thing specified. (Late L. *specificatio.*)

SPECIFICNESS, *n.* spe-*sif*-ik-ness, the state of being specific.

SPECIFY, *v.t.* *spes*-e-fi, to mention or name particularly; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other. Specified. Specifies. Specifying. (O.Fr. *specifier.*)

SPECIMEN, *n.* *spes*-e-men, a sample; a part of anything intended to exhibit the quality of the whole; a type or example. (L.)

SPECIOSITY, *n.* *spee*-she-*os*-e-te, fair outward show. (O.Fr. *speciosite.*)

SPECIOUS, *a.* *spee*-shus, showy; pleasing to view; apparently right; plausible. (Fr. *spécieux.*)

SPECIOUSLY, *ad.* *spee*-shus-le, with a fair or plausible appearance.

SPECIOUSNESS, *n.* *spee*-shus-ness, plausible appearance; speciosity.

SPECK, *n.* spek, a spot; a stain; a blemish; a very small thing: *v.t.* to spot; to stain in spots or drops. Specked. Specking. Specks. (A.S. *specca.*)

SPECK, *n.* spek, blubber, as of whales; fat; lard. (A.S. *spic.*)

SPECKLE, *n.* spekl, a small speck or stain: *v.t.* to cover with small spots of different colour. Speckled. Speckles. Speckling. (*Speck.*)

SPECKLED, *a.* *spek*-ld, marked with specks; variegated with spots of different colour from the ground. Speckled goby, the sea-fish *Gobius parnelli.*

SPECKLEDNESS, *n.* *spek*-ld-ness, the state of being speckled.

SPECKLESS, *a.* *spek*-less, spotless.

SPECKTIONEER, *n.* *spek*-shon-eer, the chief harpooner.

SPECS, *n.pl.* speks, eyeglasses. (Abbreviation of *spectacles.*)

SPECTACLE, *n.* *spek*-ta-kl, a show; something exhibited to view; a pageant; a representation; a scenic display; a sight: *pl.* eyeglasses of two lenses with side wires or pieces; something that aids the intellectual sight. (Fr.)

SPECTACLED, *a.* *spek*-ta-kld, wearing spectacles. Spectacled bear, the South American bear, *Ursus ornatus.* Spectacled goose, the gannet.

SPECTACULAR, *a.* spek-*tak*-yew-lar, pertaining to shows; of the nature of a show. (L. *spectaculum.*)

SPECTACULARLY, *ad.* spek-*tak*-yew-lar-le, from a spectacular point of view.

SPECTANT, *a.* *spek*-tant, looking forward. (L. *spectans*, seeing.)

SPECTATOR, *n.* spek-*tay*-tor, a looker-on; an eye-witness. (L.)

SPECTATORIAL, *a.* *spek*-ta-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a spectator.

SPECTATRESS, *n.* spek-*tay*-tress, a female spectator.

SPECTRA, *n.* *spek*-tra, *pl.* of spectrum. (L.)

SPECTRAL, *a.* *spek*-tral, ghostly; pertaining to or resembling a spectre; by means of the spectrum. (L. *spectrum.*)

SPECTRALITY, *n.* spek-*tral*-e-te, the state of being spectral.

SPECTRALLY, *ad.* *spek*-tral-le, in a spectral manner.

SPECTRE, *n.* *spek*-ter, an apparition; a ghost; a phantom. (Fr.)

SPECTRE-BAT, *n.* *spek*-ter-bat, a species of bat with two membranes on the nose, one like a horse-shoe, another like a leaf; a vampire.

SPECTROGRAPH, *n.* *spek*-tro-graf, a camera for photographing spectra. (L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

SPECTRO-HELIOGRAPH, *n.* *spek*-tro-*heel*-e-o-graf, an instrument for photographing the spectrum of the sun.

SPECTROLOGICAL, *a.* *spek*-tro-*loj*-ik-al, pertaining to or by help of spectrology.

SPECTROLOGY, *n.* spek-*trol*-o-je, the science which determines the constituents of bodies from the analysis of their spectra; demonology. (L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

SPECTROMETER, *n.* spek-*trom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the angular deviation of the spectral rays. (L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

SPECTROSCOPE, *n.* *spek*-tro-skope, an instrument for examining the spectra formed by passing the

light from a luminous body through a prism. (L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopeo*, view.)

SPECTROSCOPIC, *a.* *spek*-tro-*skop*-ik, pertaining to or by means of the spectroscope.

SPECTROSCOPICALLY, *ad.* *spek*-tro-*skop*-e-kal-le, by means of the spectroscope.

SPECTROSCOPIST, *n.* spek-*tros*-ko-pist, a worker with the spectroscope.

SPECTROSCOPY, *n.* spek-*tros*-ko-pe, the study of spectrum analysis.

SPECTRUM, *n.* *spek*-trum, an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed; the coloured stripe of an analysed beam of light. **Spectrum analysis**, the study of spectra. (L. something seen.)

SPECULAR, *a.* *spek*-yew-lar, having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth reflecting surface. **Specular iron**, an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic lustre; a variety of hæmatite. (L. *specularis*.)

SPECULATE, *v.i.* *spek*-yew-late, to meditate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to buy up land, goods or stock, in the expectation of gain from a rise in the price; to venture. **Speculated. Speculates. Speculating.** (L. *speculatus*.)

SPECULATION, *n.* *spek*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of speculating; consideration of anything in its various aspects and relations; train of thoughts formed in this way; mere thinking; purchasing articles of commerce in expectation of gain from a rise in the price; a venture of this kind; a game of cards.

SPECULATIST, *n.* *spek*-yew-late-ist, a speculator; a theorizer.

SPECULATIVE, *a.* *spek*-yew-late-iv, given to speculation; contemplative; formed by speculation; theoretical; not verified by fact, experiment or practice; adventurous in business.

SPECULATIVELY, *ad.* *spek*-yew-late-iv-le, theoretically; in speculation.

SPECULATIVENESS, *n.* *spek*-yew-late-iv-ness, state of being speculative.

SPECULATOR, *n.* *spek*-yew-late-or, one who speculates or forms theories; one who speculates in trade; a venturer.

SPECULATORY, *a.* *spek*-yew-late-or-e, exercising speculation; intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

SPECULUM, *n.* *spek*-yew-lum, the so-called mirror of a duck's wing. (L.)

SPECULUM, *n.* *spek*-yew-lum, a mirror; a metallic or other reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating a passage with a speculum attached to reflect the interior. **Speculum metal**, an alloy of copper with half as much tin and a trace of arsenic. (L.)

SPED, sped, *p.* and *pp.* of speed.

SPEECH, *n.* speech, the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; language; that which is spoken; formal discourse in public; an oration. (A.S. *spæc*.)

SPEECH-DAY, *n.* *speech*-day, the prize-giving day at school.

SPEECHFUL, *a.* *speech*-ful, loquacious.

SPEECHIFIER, *n.* *speech*-e-*fy*-er, one who speechifies.

SPEECHIFY, *v.i.* *speech*-e-fi, to make a speech for the sake of speaking; to harangue. **Speechified. Speechifies. Speechifying.**

SPEECHLESS, *a.* *speech*-less, deprived of the faculty or power of speech; dumb; silent.

SPEECHLESSNESS, *n.* *speech*-less-ness, the state of being speechless; muteness.

SPEECH-MAKER, *n.* *speech*-make-er, one who makes speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

SPEECH-READER, *n.* *speech*-reed-er, a deaf mute who understands what is said by observing the movement of the lips.

SPEED, *n.* speed, quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch; rapid pace; success; prosperity: *v.t.* to move with celerity; to prosper; to succeed; to fare: *v.t.* to dispatch; to send away in haste; to hasten; to hasten to a conclusion; to aid; to cause to succeed. **Speeded. Speeding. Speeds.** (A.S. *sped*.)

SPEEDER, *n.* *speed*-er, one who or that which speeds.

SPEEDFUL, *a.* *speed*-ful, serviceable; useful; speedy hasty.

SPEEDFULLY, *ad.* *speed*-ful-le, with speed; with success.

SPEEDILY, *ad.* *speed*-e-le, with speed.

SPEEDINESS, *n.* *speed*-e-ness, the state of being speedy; dispatch.

SPEEDOMETER, *n.* spe-*dom*-e-ter, a speed indicator.

SPEEDWELL, *n.* *speed*-wel, a herbaceous plant or small shrub of the genus *Veronica*.

Speedometer.

SPEEDY, *a.* *speed*-e, quick; swift; nimble; quick in performance. (A.S. *spediġ*.)

SPEISS, *n.* spice, a product from the smelting of arsenical ores. (Ger.)

SPELD, *n.* speld, a splinter. (Scots.)

SPELDING, *n.* *speld*-ing, a dried haddock. (Scots.)

SPELEAN, *a.* spe-*lee*-an, dwelling in caves. (L. *spelæum*, cave.)

SPELK, *n.* spelk, a splinter; a small stick used in thatching. (Dial. Eng.)

SPELL, *n.* spel, a charm consisting of words of some occult power: *v.t.* to charm. **Spelled. Spelling. Spells. Spelt.** (A.S. a saying.)

SPELL, *n.* spel, a turn at work or duty; a short period.

SPELL, *v.t.* spel, to tell the letters of a word; to write or print with the proper letters; to read: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters. **Spelled. Spelling. Spells. Spelt.** (A.S. *spellian*.)

SPELLABLE, *a.* *spel*-a-bl, capable of being spelled.

SPELL-BINDER, *n.* *spel*-bin-der, a speaker whose oratory fascinates his audience.

SPELLBOUND, *a.* *spel*-bound, fascinated.

SPELLER, *n.* *spel*-ler, one skilled in spelling; a spelling-book.

SPELLICAN, *n.* *spel*-e-kan, a spillikin; a cribbage peg; a peg with which the game of spellicans is played.

SPELLING, *n.* *spel*-ling, the act of naming the letters of a word; orthography.

SPELLING-BEE, *n.* *spel*-ing-bee, a competition in spelling.

SPELLING-BOOK, *n.* *spel*-ing-book, a book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *p.* and *pp.* of spell.

SPELT, *n.* spelt, a variety of wheat; German wheat, *Triticum spelta*. **Small spelt**, one-grained wheat, *T. monoccum*. (A.S.)

SPELTER, *n.* *spel*-ter, a commercial name for zinc in ingot form; an alloy of copper and zinc used for brazing or hard soldering. (Low Ger. *spialter*.)

SPENCE, *n.* spence, a buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. (*Dispense*.)

SPENCER, *n.* *spen*-ser, one who has care of the spence.

SPENCER, *n.* *spen*-ser, a short over-jacket worn by men or women, introduced by the third Earl Spencer.

SPENCER, *n.* *spen*-ser, a gaff-sail, similar in shape to a spanker and carried on any mast but the aftermost [Naut.].

SPENCERIAN, *a.* spen-*seer*-e-an, pertaining to the philosopher Herbert Spencer.

SPEND, *v.t.* spend, to lay out; to dispose of; to part with; to consume; to waste; to pass, as time; to exhaust: *v.i.* to make expense; to vanish; to be dissipated; to be consumed. **Spending. Spends. Spent.** (A.S. *spendan*.)

SPENDER, *n.* *spend*-er, one who spends; a prodigal; a lavisher.

SPENDTHRIFT, *n.* *spend*-thrift, one who spends his means lavishly: *a.* like a spendthrift.

SPENSERIAN, *a.* spen-*seer*-e-an, pertaining to the poet Edmund Spenser.

SPENT, *a.* spent, exhausted; having spawned.

SPERM, *n.* sperm, animal seed; spermaceti. (Fr. *sperme*.)

SPERMACETI, *n.* *sper*-ma-*see*-te, a waxy matter obtained chiefly from the head of the sperm whale. (Fr.)

SPERMAPHORE, *n.* *sper*-ma-fore, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise [Bot.]. (Gr. *sperma*, seed, and *phero*, bear.)

SPERMATIC, *a.* sper-*mat*-ik, consisting of seed; pertaining to or conveying seed.

SPERMATISM, *n.* *sper*-ma-tizm, emission of semen; the doctrine that the animal germ is produced by spermatic animalcules.

SPERMATOGENOUS, *a.* *sper*-ma-*toj*-e-nus, producing sperm. (Gr. *sperma*, and *gennao*, produce.)

SPERMATOID, *a.* *sper*-ma-toyd, like seed. (Gr. *sperma*, and *eidos*, like.)

SPERMATOLOGY, *n.* *sper*-ma-*tol*-o-je, the study of sperm. (Gr. *sperma*, and *logos*, science.)

SPERMATOPHORE, *n.* *sperm*-a-to-fore, a capsule containing spermatozoa.

SPERMATORRHŒA, *n.* *sper*-ma-to-*ree*-a, involuntary profuse emission of semen. (Gr. *sperma*, and *rheo*, flow.)

SPERMATOZOA, *n.pl.* *sperm*-a-to-*zoh*-ah, sperm cells. (Gr. *sperma*, and *zoon*, an animal.)

SPERMATOZOIDS, *n.pl.* *sperm*-a-to-*zoidz*, the gametes or male and female cells of ferns.

SPERMODERM, *n.* *sperm*-o-derm, the integument of a seed [Bot.]. (Gr. *sperma*, and *derma*, skin.)

SPERM-OIL, *n.* *sperm*-oyl, oil obtained from the sperm-whale.

SPERMOLOGIST, *n.* sper-*mol*-o-jist, one who treats of seeds or sperm.

SPERMOLOGY, *n.* sper-*mol*-o-je, the science of or a treatise on seeds or sperm. (Gr. *sperma*, and *logos*, science.)

SPERMOTHECA, *n.* *sperm*-o-*thee*-kah, a female seed-vessel.

SPERM-WHALE, *n.* *sperm*-whale, the cachalot, *Physeter macrocephalus*, the whale that yields spermaceti.

SPERRYLITE, *n.* *sper*-re-lite, arsenide of platinum. (After Sperry, the mineralogist, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.)

SPEW, *v.t.* spew, to eject from the stomach; to eject; to cast out with abhorrence: *v.i.* to vomit. Spewed. Spewing. Spews. (A.S. *spiwan.*)

SPEWINESS, *n.* *spew*-e-ness, the state of being spewy.

SPEWY, *a.* *spew*-e, wet; boggy.

SPHACELATE, *v.i.* *sfas*-e-late, to mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh; to become carious, as bone: *v.t.* to affect with gangrene. Sphacelated. Sphacelates. Sphacelating.

SPHACELATION, *n.* *sfas*-e-*lay*-shon, mortification; the process of becoming or making gangrenous.

SPHACELUS, *n.* *sfas*-e-lus, gangrene; caries [Med.]. (Gr. *sphakelos.*)

SPHÆRISTERIUM, *n.* *sfeer*-is-*teer*-e-um, a tennis court. (L.)

SPHÆRULARIA, *n.* *sfe*-roo-*lare*-e-a, a remarkable parasitic worm in various species of bee, the female being about an inch in length, and 28,000 times larger than the male.

SPHÆRULITE, *n.* *sfe*-roo-lite, a brittle mineral chiefly composed of silica and alumina. (Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, and *lithos*, a stone.)

SPHAGNOLOGY, *n.* sfag-*nol*-o-je, the study of the bog-mosses. (Gr. *sphagnos*, and *logos.*)

SPHAGNOUS, *a.* *sfag*-nus, pertaining to bog-moss; mossy. (Gr. *sphagnos*, a moss.)

SPHAGNUM, *n.* *sfag*-num, bog-moss. (Gr. *sphagnos.*)

SPHAIRISTIKE, *n.* sfa-*rist*-e-ke, the original name of lawn tennis. (Gr. *sphaire*, a ball.)

SPHENE, *n.* sfeen, titanite; a mineral of foliated texture composed of titanate and silicate of lime. (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge.)

SPHENODON, *n.* *sfeen*-o-don, the generic name of the hatteria or tuatera, *S. punctatum*, a primitive lizard living in New Zealand. (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge, and *odous*, a tooth.)

SPHENOGRAM, *n.* *sfee*-no-gram, a cuneiform character. (Gr. *sphen*, and *gramma*, a letter.)

SPHENOGRAPHER, *n.* sfe-*nog*-ra-fer, one skilled in sphenography.

SPHENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* *sfee*-no-*graf*-ik-al, pertaining to sphenography.

SPHENOGRAPHY, *n.* sfe-*nog*-ra-fe, the art of reading sphenograms. (Gr. *sphen*, and *grapho*, write.)

SPHENOID, *a.* *sfee*-noyd, resembling a wedge. Sphenoid bone, the pterygoid bone at the anterior part of the basis of the skull, and wedging the other cranial bones firmly together. (Gr. *sphen*, and *eidos*, like.)

SPHENOIDAL, *a.* sfe-*noyd*-al, sphenoid.

SPHERAL, *a.* *sfeer*-ral, inhabiting the spheres; like a sphere.

SPHERE, *n.* sfeer, a solid body contained under a single surface, each point in which is equidistant from a central point [Geom.]; circuit; orbit; the vault of the sky; circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment; order of society: *v.t.* to form into roundness. Parallel sphere, one whose poles are in the zenith and nadir. Right sphere, a sphere whose poles are in the horizon [Astron. and Geog.]. Sphered. Spheres. Sphering. (Gr. *sphaira*, a ball.)

SPHERIC, *a.* *sfer*-ik, spherical.

SPHERICAL, *a.* *sfer*-e-kal, globular; orbicular; relating to the orbs of the planets. Spherical angle, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles. Spherical geometry, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes. Spherical triangle, a figure bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other. Spherical trigonometry, the resolution and calculation of the sides and angles of spherical triangles.

SPHERICALLY, *ad.* *sfer*-e-kal-e, in the form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, *n.* *sfer*-e-kal-ness, the state or quality of being spherical.

SPHERICITY, *n.* sfer-*is*-e-te, globularity; roundness.

SPHERICLE, *n.* *sfer*-e-kl, a small sphere.

SPHERICS, *n.* *sfer*-iks, spherical geometry.

SPHEROGRAPH, *n.* *sfeer*-ro-graf, a contrivance for the mechanical solution of problems in geography and navigation. (Gr. *sphaira*, and *grapho*, write.)

SPHEROID, *n.* *sfeer*-oyd, a figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical; a solid, due to the rotation of an ellipse round either of its axes. (Gr. *sphaira*, and *eidos*, like.)

SPHEROIDAL, *a.* sfer-*oyd*-al, having the form of a spheroid; bounded by several convex faces [Crystal.].

SPHEROIDITY, *n.* sfer-*oyd*-e-te, the quality of being spheroidal.

SPHEROMETER, *n.* sfe-*rom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring curvature. (Gr. *sphaira*, and *metron.*)

SPHEROSIDERITE, *n.* *sfer*-o-*sid*-er-ite, carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses. (Gr. *sphaira*, and *sideros*, iron.)

SPHEROSTILBITE, *n.* *sfer*-o-*stil*-bite, a variety of stilbite occurring in very small crystals.

SPHERULE, *n.* *sfer*-rule, a little sphere or globe. (L. *sphærule.*)

SPHERULITE, *n.* *sfer*-oo-lite, a variety of pearl-stone, found in rounded grains. (Gr. *sphaira*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

SPHERULITIC, *a.* *sfer*-oo-*lit*-ik, composed of small globules or spherules.

SPHERY, *a.* *sfeer*-e, belonging to the spheres; spherical; round.

SPHINCTER, *n.* *sfink*-tur, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or aperture round which it is placed [Anat.]. (Gr.)

SPHINX, *n.* sfinks, a fabulous monster, of Egyptian origin, usually represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman, who sat by the wayside propounding riddles to the passers-by, whom she devoured on the spot if they could not answer her, till Œdipus found out her secret, upon which she threw herself into the sea; a representation of the sphinx, with the head of a man, a ram, or a hawk; a genus of lepidopterous insects, comprising the hawk-moths. (Gr. the strangler.)

SPHRAGID, *n.* *sfraj*-id, a kind of ochreous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of bubbles. (Gr. *sphragis*, a seal.)

SPHRAGISTICS, *n.* sfra-*jis*-tiks, the study of seals, as bearing upon the age of documents to which they are attached. (Gr. *sphragis*, a seal.)

SPHYGMIC, *a.* *sfig*-mik, pertaining to the pulse. (Gr. *sphygmos*, the pulse.)

SPHYGMOGRAPH, *n.* *sfig*-mo-graf, a contrivance for indicating and registering the state of the pulse. (Gr. *sphygmos*, and *grapho*, write.)

SPHYGMOMETER, *n.* sfig-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring pulsations. (Gr. *sphygmos*, and *metron*, measure.)

SPICATE, *a.* *spi*-kate, having a spike or ear [Bot.]. (L. *spica*, an ear of corn.)

SPICCATO, *ad.* spik-*kah*-to, a term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound [Mus.]. (It. separated.)

SPICE, *n.* spice, a condiment; a vegetable product, aromatic and pungent, used for seasoning food; a small quantity or tincture: *v.t.* to season with spice; to tincture. **Spiced. Spices. Spicing.** (O.Fr. *espice.*)

SPICER, *n. spice*-er, one who spices or deals in spice.

SPICERY, *n. spice*-er-e, spices in general; a room or cupboard for spices.

SPICE-WOOD, *n. spice*-wood, the gum-benzoin tree, *Styrax benzoin*; the American spice-bush, *Benzoin odoriferum.*

SPICIFORM, *a. spi*-se-form, in the form of a spike. (L. *spica*, an ear of corn, and *form.*)

SPICILY, *ad. spice*-e-le, in a spicy manner.

SPICINESS, *n. spi*-se-ness, the quality of being spicy.

SPICK-AND-SPAN, *a. spik*-and-span, quite or altogether new. (*Spick*, nail, and *span*, chip.)

SPICKNEL, *n. spik*-nel, spignel.

SPICOSITY, *n.* spi-*kos*-e-te, the state of having or being full of ears, like corn.

SPICULAR, *a. spik*-yew-lar, resembling a dart; having sharp points. (L. *spiculum*, a sting, a dart.)

SPICULATE, *a. spik*-yew-late, covered with spicules. (L. *spiculatus.*)

SPICULE, *n. spik*-yewl, a slender granule or point. (L. *spicula.*)

SPICULIFORM, *a. spik*-yew-le-form, having the form of a spicule. (L. *spicula*, and *forma.*)

SPICULIGENOUS, *a. spik*-yew-*lij*-en-us, producing or containing spicules. (L. *spicula*, and *gigno*, produce.)

SPICY, *a. spice*-e, producing or abounding with spice; having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; hot; keen, racy, or smart [Slang].

SPIDER, *n. spi*-der, the popular name for many species of the arachnid order *Aranea*, most of which capture their prey in webs; something like a spider. (A.S. *spinther.*)

SPIDERCATCHER, *n. spi*-der-katch-er, one who catches spiders.

SPIDER-CRAB, *n. spi*-der-krab, a crab of the genus *Maia* with long thin legs.

SPIDERDOM, *n. spi*-der-dom, the spider world.

SPIDER-FLY, *n. spi*-der-fli, a parasitic dipterous insect.

SPIDER-LIKE, *a. spi*-der-like, like a spider.

SPIDER-LINE, *n. spi*-der-line, a thread of a spider's web.

SPIDER-MONKEY, *n. spi*-der-*mun*-ke, a small American monkey of the genus *Ateles*, with long slender limbs, and sensitive prehensile tail.

SPIDER-ORCHIS, *n. spi*-der-*or*-kis, the orchid with the yellow-streaked brown lip, *Ophrys aranifera.*

SPIDERWORT, *n. spi*-der-wurt, the popular name for several species of *Tradescantia.*

SPIDERY, *a. spi*-der-e, like a spider.

SPIEGELEISEN, *n. spee*-gel-ize-en, a highly carburized and crystalline form of white pig-iron containing manganese. (Ger. *spiegel*, mirror, and *eisen*, iron.)

SPIFFING, *a. spif*-fing, delightful [Slang].

SPIFFLICATE, *v.t. spif*-le-kate, to thrash; to suffocate. **Spifflicated. Spifflicates. Spifflicating.** [Slang.]

SPIGNEL, *n. spig*-nel, baldmoney, the umbelliferous plant *Meum athamanticum.*

SPIGOT, *n. spig*-ot, a pin or peg to stop a faucet or a small hole in a cask of liquor. (*Spike.*)

SPIKE, *n.* spike, a large nail or peg; an ear of corn or grain; a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile round an axis: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon with a spike. **Spiked. Spikes. Spiking.** (L. *spica.*)

SPIKE, *n.* spike, a species of lavender, *Lavandula spica.*

SPIKELET, *n. spike*-let, a small spike; the inflorescence of grasses [Bot.].

SPIKE-NAIL, *n. spike*-nayl, a long nail.

SPIKENARD, *n. spike*-nard, perfume from the fragrant Indian plant, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, with a spike inflorescence; also the plant. (O.Fr. *spiquenard.*)

SPIKY, *a. spike*-e, having a sharp point; furnished with spikes.

SPILE, *n.* spile, a small peg, used to stop a hole with; a stake driven into the ground to protect a bank. (Dut. *spijl*, a bar.)

SPILL, *v.t.* spil, to suffer to run out of a vessel: to suffer to be shed: to shed; to throw away: *v.i.* to waste; to be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted. **Spilled. Spilling. Spills. Spilt.** (A.S. *spillan.*)

SPILL, *n.* spil, a thin strip for lighting a fire.

SPILLER, *n. spil*-ler, one who spills or sheds; a kind of fishing-line.

SPILLIKIN, *n. spil*-le-kin, a slender peg or splinter; a spellican: *pl.* the game of spellicans.

SPILLING-LINES, *n.pl. spil*-ling-lines, ropes for furling the square-sails [Naut.].

SPILLWAY, *n. spil*-way, an overflow channel from a millpond.

SPILOMA, *n.* spe-*loh*-ma, a birthmark. (Gr.)

SPILONITE, *n. spil*-o-nite, a greenish schistose felspathic rock with chloritic scales.

SPILT, spilt, *p.* and *pp.* of spill.

SPILTH, *n.* spilth, anything spilt.

SPIN, *n.* spin, the act of revolving; a rapid revolution; a brief spell of exercise: *v.t.* to draw out and twist into threads; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length; to protract; to cause to whirl; to fish with spinning bait: *v.i.* to practise spinning; to twirl; to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to move round rapidly; to issue in a thread or small current. **Span. Spinning. Spins. Spun.** (A.S. *spinnan.*)

SPINACEOUS, *a.* spi-*nay*-shus, pertaining to spinach.

SPINACH, *n. spin*-aje, the plant, *Spinacea oleracea*, whose leaves are boiled and eaten as greens. (O.Fr. *spinache.*)

SPINAL, *a. spine*-al, pertaining to the spine. **Spinal column,** the vertebral column or backbone. **Spinal cord,** an elongated part of the cerebro-spinal axis contained within the spinal column. (Late L. *spinalis.*)

SPINATE, *a. spine*-ate, spiny.

SPINDLE, *n. spin*-dl, a pin used in spinning for twisting the thread, on which when twisted it is wound; an axis of revolution; a slender-pointed rod or pin on which anything turns; any long, slender thing: *v.i.* to shoot or grow on a long slender stalk or body. **Spindled. Spindles. Spindling.** (A.S.)

SPINDLE-LEGS, *n. spin*-dl-legs, spindleshanks.

SPINDLESHANKED, *a. spin*-dl-shankt, having long thin legs.

SPINDLESHANKS, *n. spin*-dl-shanks, a tall thin person.

SPINDLE-SHAPED, *a. spin*-dl-shaypt, having the shape of a spindle.

SPINDLE-SIDE, *n. spin*-dl-side, the mother's side.

SPINDLE-TREE, *n. spin*-dl-tree, a shrub of the genus *Euonymus*, the wood of which is good for making spindles.

SPINDRIFT, *n. spin*-drift, the spray blown up from the waves by the wind.

SPINE, *n.* spine, the backbone of an animal; a thorn; a sharp process. (O.Fr. *espine.*)

SPINEL, *n.* spi-*nel*, anhydrous aluminate of magnesia occurring in crystals, and of various colours. (Fr. *spinelle.*)

SPINELESS, *a. spine*-less, without a spine.

SPINESCENT, *a.* spi-*ness*-ent, more or less spiny; becoming hard and thorny.

SPINET, *n. spin*-et, a musical instrument, resembling a harpsichord in which the wires were plucked by crowquills. (O.Fr. *espinette.*)

SPINIFEROUS, *a.* spi-*nif*-e-rus, producing spines; bearing thorns. (L. *spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, bear.)

SPINIFEX, *n. spine*-e-feks, porcupine grass, *Triodia irritans.* (L. *spina*, and *facio*, make.)

SPINIFORM, *a. spine*-e-form, shaped like a spine.

SPINIGEROUS, *a.* spi-*nij*-e-rus, bearing a spine. (L. *spina*, and *gero*, bear.)

SPINK, *n.* spingk, the chaffinch; the cuckoo flower *Cardamine pratensis.* (Dial. Eng.)

SPINNAKER, *n. spin*-a-ker, a subsidiary sail set on the opposite tack to the mainsail in fore-and-aft vessels when running before the wind. (From Sphinx, the name of the yacht on which it was first carried.)

SPINNER, *n. spin*-ner, one who spins; one skilled in spinning; a spider; an artificial bait.

SPINNERET, *n. spin*-er-et, an organ with which arthropods, such as spiders and insects, form their webs or coverings.

SPINNERY, *n. spin*-er-e, a spinning mill.

SPINNEY, *n. spin*-ne, a spinny.

SPINNING, *n. spin*-ning, the operation of drawing out and twisting into threads; the act of forming webs: *a.* used in spinning.

SPINNING-JENNY, *n.* *spin*-ning-*jen*-ne, a machine invented by James Hargreaves, by which at first eight threads and then eighty could be spun out at once.
SPINNING-MILL, *n.* *spin*-ning-mil, a mill where spinning goes on.
SPINNING-WHEEL, *n.* *spin*-ning-wheel, a wheel for spinning wool, cotton, or flax by the hand.
SPINNY, *n.* *spin*-ne, a small thicket with underwood. (L. *spina*, a thorn.)
SPINOSE, *a.* *spine*-ose, spinous. (L. *spinosus*.)
SPINOSIST, *n.* spi-*noh*-zist, an upholder of Spinozism.
SPINOSITY, *n.* spi-*nos*-e-te, the state of being thorny or crabbed.
SPINOUS, *a.* *spine*-us, full of spines; thorny.
SPINOZISM, *n.* spi-*no*-zism, the form of pantheism taught by Benedict Spinoza in the 17th century, who resolved all being into extension and thought, which he regarded as attributes of the one substance, God, in whom all things, as modes of extension, and all ideas, as modes of thought, are viewed as comprehended and having place, the conception underlying the whole being a mathematical one; a philosophical Calvinism.
SPINSTER, *n.* *spin*-ster, a woman whose occupation is to spin; the title by which an unmarried woman is designated [Law]. (A.S. *spinnan*, spin.)
SPINSTRY, *n.* *spin*-stre, the business of spinning.
SPINTHARISCOPE, *n.* spin-*thar*-ris-kope, an instrument for showing the luminous effects of radium. (Gr. *spinther*, a spark, and *skopeo*, view.)
SPINTHERE, *n.* *spin*-theer, a greenish-grey variety of sphene; semelene. (Gr. a spark.)
SPINULE, *n.* *spin*-yewl, a minute spine. (L. *spinula*.)
SPINULOUS, *a.* *spin*-yew-lus, covered with spines [Bot.].
SPINY, *a.* *spine*-e, full of spines; like a spine; thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.
SPIRACLE, *n.* *spi*-ra-kl, a breathing orifice; a pore. (O.Fr.)
SPIRACULAR, *a.* spi-*rak*-yew-lar, pertaining to spiracles. (L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole.)
SPIRACULATE, *a.* spi-*rak*-u-late, having spiracles.
SPIRÆA, *n.* spi-*ree*-a, a genus of 40 species of rosaceous plants, including *S. ulmaria*, the meadowsweet. (L.)
SPIRAL, *a.* *spire*-al, winding like the thread of a screw; pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve which continually recedes from a centre, round which it revolves [Geom.]. (Fr.)
SPIRALITY, *n.* spi-*ral*-e-te, the quality of being spiral.
SPIRALLY, *ad.* *spire*-al-le, in a spiral manner; in the manner of a screw.
SPIRANT, *n.* *spi*-rant, a consonant uttered with emission of breath, such as *h*, *f* and *v*. (L. *spirans*, breathing.)
SPIRANTHY, *n.* spi-*ranth*-e, spiral distortion. (Gr. *speira*, a spire, and *anthos*, a flower.)
SPIRE, *n.* spire, a winding line, like the thread of a screw; a curl; a wreath; a tapering body; the tall tapering roof of a tower; that portion of a steeple which is above the tower; a stalk or blade of grass; top: *v.i.* to shoot up pyramidically; to sprout, as grain in malting. **Broach spire**, a spire that rises from the exterior of a wall without a parapet. **Spired. Spires. Spiring.** (Gr.)
SPIRED, *a.* spired, having a spire.
SPIRIFER, *n.* *spi*-re-fer, an extinct genus of brachiopods with internal spires. (L. *spira*, and *fero*, bear.)
SPIRILLUM, *n.* spi-*ril*-lum, a genus of bacteria like a screw in shape. (L. *spira*, a coil.)
SPIRIT, *n.* *spir*-it, spiritual substance or being, or self-conscious life; a spiritual being; the soul; a disembodied soul or ghost; a spectre; animation; ardour; elevation or vehemence of mind; vigour of intellect; genius; disposition; turn of mind; temper; a man of superior ability; essential quality; active quality or essence of a thing; meaning; distilled liquor: *pl.* alcoholic liquors: *v.t.* to animate; to excite; to encourage. **Spirit off or away**, to kidnap, or bear away surreptitiously. **The Spirit**, the Divine Being, as animating, especially man, in a spiritual manner; the Holy Spirit. **Spirits of wine**, an alcohol, so called from being originally obtained from wine. **Spirited. Spiriting. Spirits.** (Fr. *esprit*, from L. *spiritus*, breath.)
SPIRITED, *a.* *spir*-rit-ed, animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; vigorous.
SPIRITEDLY, *ad.* *spir*-rit-ed-le, in a spirited manner.
SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* *spir*-rit-ed-ness, state of being spirited; disposition of mind.
SPIRITFUL, *a.* *spir*-rit-ful, lively; full of spirit.
SPIRITISM, *n.* *spir*-rit-izm, spiritualism.
SPIRITIST, *n.* *spir*-rit-ist, a spiritualist.
SPIRIT-LAMP, *n.* *spir*-rit-lamp, a lamp in which methylated spirit is burned.
SPIRITLESS, *a.* *spir*-rit-less, destitute of spirits; wanting animation; depressed; wanting life, courage, or fire; having no breath; extinct.
SPIRITLESSLY, *ad.* *spir*-rit-less-le, in a spiritless manner.
SPIRITLESSNESS, *n.* *spir*-rit-less-ness, the state of being spiritless.
SPIRIT-LEVEL, *n.* *spir*-rit-lev-el, an instrument for obtaining an exact horizontal line, by means of a bubble of air in spirit.
SPIRITOSA, *ad.* spir-re-*toh*-za, with spirit [Mus.]. (It.)
SPIRITOUS, *a.* *spir*-re-tus, like spirit; refined; active.
SPIRITOUSNESS, *n.* *spir*-rit-us-ness, refined state; fineness and activity of parts.
SPIRIT-RAPPER, *n.* *spir*-rit-*rap*-per, one who professes to believe in spirit-rapping.
SPIRIT-RAPPING, *n.* *spir*-rit-*rap*-ping, the pretended power of calling up the spirits of deceased persons, who manifest their presence and answer questions by rapping.
SPIRIT-STIRRING, *a.* *spir*-rit-ster-ing, animating the spirit.
SPIRITUAL, *a* *spir*-rit-yew-al, consisting of or of the nature of spirit; not material; intellectual; mental; relative to mind only; not sensual; in reference to the spirit; affecting the moral life; determinative of the moral life; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical. Spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court. (Fr. *spirituel*.)
SPIRITUALISM, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-a-lizm, the state of being spiritual; the doctrine of the existence of spirit independently of matter; belief in communication with the unseen world of the departed through the impressibility of certain media to so-called spiritual influence; necromancy; the doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul.
SPIRITUALIST, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-al-ist, a believer in spiritualism in either of its senses.
SPIRITUALISTIC, *a.* *spir*-rit-yew-al-*is*-tik, pertaining to spiritualism; due to the presumed agency of spirits.
SPIRITUALITY, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-*al*-e-te, immateriality; intellectual nature; spiritual nature; spiritual state of mind; that which belongs to the Church.
SPIRITUALIZATION, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-al-ize-*ay*-shon, act of spiritualizing.
SPIRITUALIZE, *v.t.* *spir*-rit-yew-al-ize, to render spiritual; to infuse spiritual attributes into; to interpret spiritually; to extract spirit from. **Spiritualized. Spiritualizes. Spiritualizing.**
SPIRITUALIZER, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-a-*lize*-er, one who spiritualizes.
SPIRITUALLY, *ad.* *spir*-rit-yew-al-le, in a spiritual manner; with spiritual affection; by the spirit.
SPIRITUALNESS, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-al-ness, spirituality.
SPIRITUOSITY, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-*os*-e-te, spirituous nature.
SPIRITUOUS, *a.* *spir*-rit-yew-us, containing spirit; alcoholic; ardent; having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active.
SPIRITUOUSNESS, *n.* *spir*-rit-yew-us-ness, the quality of being spirituous.
SPIRITUS, *n.* *spir*-re-tus, a breathing. **Spiritus asper**, the rough or *h* breathing in Greek, represented by '. **Spiritus lenis**, the soft-breathing, represented by ' [Gram.]. (L.)
SPIRKETING, *n.* *sper*-ket-ing, the planks from the water-ways to the port-sills; the quick-work [Naut.].
SPIROGRAPH, *n.* *spi*-ro-graf, an instrument for recording the breathing. (L. *spiro*, breathe, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)
SPIROMETER, *n.* spi-*rom*-e-ter, an apparatus for ascertaining the volume of air which the lungs can contain. (L. *spiro*, breathe, and Gr. *metron*.)
SPIRT, *n.* spert, a spurt: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spurt. **Spirted. Spirting. Spirts.**
SPIRTLE, *v.t.* *sper*-tl, to spirt out. **Spirtled. Spirtles. Spirtling.**

SPIRULA, *n.* *spi*-roo-la, a genus of cephalopods, having a discoid, multilocular shell. (L. *spira*, a spire.)

SPIRY, *a.* *spi*-re, of a spiral form; like a spire; pyramidical.

SPISSITUDE, *n.* *spis*-se-tewd, thickness or denseness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid. (L. *spissus*, thick.)

SPIT, *n.* spit, an iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.* to thrust a spit through; to thrust through; to pierce. **Spits. Spitted. Spitting.** (A.S. *spitu.*)

SPIT, *n.* spit, what is ejected from the mouth; saliva: *v.t.* to eject from the mouth, as saliva; to eject with violence: *v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth; to make a sound as if spitting. **Spat. Spits. Spitting.** (A.S *spittan.*)

SPIT, *n.* spit, the depth of a spade blade. (Dial. Eng.)

SPITCHCOCK, *n.* *spitch*-kok, an eel split and broiled: *v.t.* to split an eel and broil it. **Spitchcocked. Spitchcocking. Spitchcocks.**

SPITE, *n.* spite, a malicious disposition to thwart another; grudge; hatred; malice: *v.t.* to treat maliciously; to vex. **In spite of,** in defiance. **Spited. Spites. Spiting.** (*Despite.*)

SPITEFUL, *a.* *spite*-ful, filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

SPITEFULLY, *ad.* *spite*-ful-le, in a spiteful manner.

SPITEFULNESS, *n.* *spite*-ful-ness, the quality of being spiteful.

SPITFIRE, *n.* *spit*-fire, a violent or passionate person, in contempt.

SPITTED, *a.* *spit*-ted, put upon a spit; shot out into length.

SPITTER, *n.* *spit*-ter, one who puts meat on a spit; one who ejects saliva; a young deer whose horns begin to shoot.

SPITTLE, *n.* *spit*-tl, saliva spat out of the mouth. (A.S. *spatl.*)

SPITTLE, *n.* *spit*-tl, a small spade.

SPITTOON, *n.* spit-*toon*, a receptacle for spitting into; a cuspidor.

SPITZ, *n.* spits, a dog of the Pomeranian breed. (Ger.)

SPLANCHNIC, *a.* *splank*-nik, pertaining to the viscera. (Gr. *splanghna*, the bowels.)

SPLANCHNOLOGY, *n.* splank-*nol*-o-je, that department of the science of medicine which treats of the viscera. (Gr. *splanghna*, and *logos*, science.)

SPLANCHNOTOMY, *n.* splank-*not*-o-me, anatomy of the viscera. (Gr. *splanghna*, and *tome*, cutting.)

SPLASH, *n.* splash, a large pond due to an overflow of a river or canal.

SPLASH, *n.* splash, water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything: *v.t.* to spatter with water or mud: *v.i.* to dash water about. **Splashed. Splashes. Splashing.** (*Plash.*)

SPLASH-BOARD, *n.* *splash*-bord, a guard in front of a vehicle to prevent the occupants being splashed with mud; a mud-guard.

SPLASHER, *n.* *splash*-er, a guard over the wheels of a locomotive engine; a mud-guard.

SPLASHY, *a.* *splash*-e, full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

SPLATTER, *v.i.* *splat*-tĕr, to splash. **Splattered. Splattering. Splatters.**

SPLAY, *a.* splay, displayed; turned outward: *v.t.* to dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; to slant; to castrate. **Splayed. Splaying. Splays.** (*Display.*)

SPLAY-FOOT, *n.* *splay*-foot, a foot turned outward; a flat-soled foot.

SPLAY-FOOTED, *a.* splay-*foot*-ed, having the foot turned outward; broad-footed.

SPLAY-MOUTH, *n.* *splay*-mouth, a wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLAY-MOUTHED, *a.* *splay*-mouthd, having a wide mouth.

SPLEEN, *n.* spleen, a soft vascular gland, situated in the left hypochondriac region, and supposed by the ancients to be the seat of vexation, anger and melancholy; anger; ill-humour; melancholy. (Gr. *splen.*)

SPLEENED, *a.* spleend, deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, *a.* *spleen*-ful, angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

SPLEENISH, *a.* *spleen*-ish, spleeny; affected with spleen.

SPLEENISHLY, *ad.* *spleen*-ish-le, in a spleenish manner.

SPLEENISHNESS, *n.* *spleen*-ish-ness, the state of being spleenish.

SPLEENLESS, *a.* *spleen*-less, kind; gentle; mild.

SPLEENWORT, *n.* *spleen*-wurt, a fern of the genus *Asplenium.*

SPLEENY, *a.* *spleen*-e, angry; fretful; melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLEGET, *n.* *splej*-et, a cloth to wash a sore. (*Pleget.*)

SPLENDENT, *a.* *splen*-dent, shining; beaming with light; illustrious. (L. *splendens*, shining.)

SPLENDID, *a.* *splen*-did, magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; brilliant; illustrious; excellent. (Fr. *splendide.*)

SPLENDIDLY, *ad.* *splen*-did-le, in a splendid manner.

SPLENDIDNESS, *n.* *splen*-did-ness, the quality of being splendid.

SPLENDOUR, *n.* *splen*-dur, great brightness; magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy. (O.Fr. *splendeur.*)

SPLENETIC, *a.* sple-*net*-ik, affected with spleen; morose; peevish: *n.* a person affected with spleen. (O.Fr. *splenetique.*)

SPLENETICAL, *a.* sple-*net*-e-kal, splenetic.

SPLENETICALLY, *ad.* sple-*net*-e-kal-le, in a splenetic manner.

SPLENIC, *a.* *spleen*-ik, belonging to the spleen. (O.Fr. *splenique.*)

SPLENITIS, *n.* sple-*ni*-tis, inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENIUS, *n.* *splee*-ne-us, a cervical muscle [Anat.]. (Gr. *splenion*, bandage.)

SPLENIZATION, *n.* splen-e-*zay*-shon, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which the tissue resembles that of the spleen.

SPLENOCELE, *n.* *splen*-o-sele, hernia of the spleen. (Gr. *splen*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

SPLENOLOGY, *n.* sple-*nol*-o-je, a treatise on the spleen. (Gr. *splen*, and *logos*, account.)

SPLENOTOMY, *n.* sple-*not*-o-me, dissection of the spleen. (Gr. *splen*, and *tome*, cutting.)

SPLENT, *n.* splent, a splint. (Dial. Eng.)

SPLENT-COAL, *n.* *splent*-kole, an inferior kind of cannel coal from the Scottish collieries.

SPLEUCHAN, *n.* *sploo*-khan, a pouch. (Gael.)

SPLICE, *n.* splice, the union of ropes by interweaving the strands; the junction of two pieces of wood lengthways: *v.t.* to unite the ends of two ropes by interweaving the strands; to join two pieces of wood lengthways; to marry. **Splice the mainbrace,** to serve an extra allowance of spirits [Naut.]. **Spliced. Splices. Splicing.** (Dut. *splitsen.*)

SPLINE, *n.* spline, a flexible ruler used in drawing curves; a penning batten. (*Splint.*)

SPLINE, *n.* spline, a plug on a shaft fitting into the hub of a wheel.

SPLINT, *n.* splint, a piece of wood split off; a thin piece of wood, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to keep any part in a fixed position [Surg.]; a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses: *v.t.* to confine with splints. **Splinted. Splinting. Splints.** (Scand.)

SPLINT-BONE, *n.* *splint*-bone, one of the two small bones behind a horse's cannon bone which are the rudiments of the second and fourth metacarpals.

SPLINTER, *n.* *splin*-ter, a small fragment that has been split off: *v.t.* to split into splinters; to confine with splinters: *v.i.* to be split into splinters. **Splintered. Splintering. Splinters.** (*Splint.*)

SPLINTER-BAR, *n.* *splint*-er-bahr, a cross-bar in a vehicle, which supports the springs; also one to which the traces are fastened.

SPLINTER-BONE, *n.* *splint*-er-bone, the fibula.

SPLINTER-PROOF, *a.* *splint*-er-proof, strong enough to resist the splinters of bursting shells.

SPLINTERY, *a.* *splin*-ter-e, consisting of or resembling splinters: *n.* scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture [Min.].

SPLIT, *n.* split, a crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach or separation: a half-bottle: *a.* divided: *v.t.* to divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave; to rend; to divide; to break into discord; to strain and pain with laughter: *v.i.* to divulge a secret; to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces. **Split on a rock,** to err fatally. **Split the**

difference, to halve the difference. **Split. Splits. Splitting.** (O.Dut. *splitten*; cf. Dan. *splitte.*)

SPLIT-PEASE, *n. split-peez,* husked pease split.

SPLIT-RING, *n. split*-ring, a ring consisting of two turns of a spiral pressed together so as to look as if it were split.

SPLITTER, *n. split*-ter, one who or that which splits.

SPLODGE, *n.* splodj, a splotch.

SPLOTCH, *n.* splotch, a daub; a patch. (A.S. *splot.*)

SPLUTTER, *n. splut*-ter, a bustle; a stir.

SPLUTTER, *v.i. splut*-ter, to scatter saliva from the mouth when speaking or ink from the pen when writing. **Spluttered. Spluttering. Splutters.**

SPODE, *n.* spode, bone charcoal.

SPODOGENOUS, *a.* spo-*doj*-e-nus, caused by waste products. (Gr. *spodos*, ashes, and *gennao*, produce.)

SPODOMANCY, *n. spod*-o-man-se, divination by ashes. (Gr. *spodos*, and *manteia*, divination.)

SPODUMENE, *n. spod*-yew-meen, a mineral of a foliated structure, chiefly composed of silica, alumina and lithia. (Gr. *spodoumenos*, reduced to ashes.)

SPOIL, *n.* spoyl, that which is taken by violence; pillage; booty; that which is gained by effort; that which is taken from another without permission; robbery; corruption; the cast skin of a serpent or other animal: *v.t.* to plunder; to strip by violence; to seize by violence; to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin by indulgence; to render useless by injury; to injure fatally: *v.i.* to practise plunder or robbery; to decay. **Spoiled. Spoiling. Spoils.** (Fr. *spolier.*)

SPOILER, *n. spoyl*-er, a plunderer; one who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOIL-FIVE, *n. spoyl*-five, a game of cards.

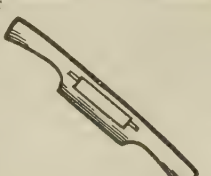
SPOIL-SPORT. *n. spoyl*-sport, an intermeddler.

SPOKE, spoke, *p.* of speak.

SPOKE, *n.* spoke, a radial bar in a wheel; a handle of a steering wheel; the rung of a ladder. (A.S. *spaca.*)

SPOKEN, *a. spoke*-en, uttered in speech.

SPOKESHAVE, *n. spoke*-shave, a sort of plane with a handle at each end used crossways in dressing wheel spokes and other curved work; a draw ing-knife.



Spokeshave.

SPOKESMAN, *n. spokes*-man, one who speaks for others.

SPOLIATE, *v.t. spo*-le-ate, to plunder; to pillage: *v.i.* to practise plunder; to rob. **Spoliated. Spoliates. Spoliating.** (L. *spoliatus*, spoiled.)

SPOLIATION, *n.* spo-le-*ay*-shon, act of plundering, particularly of plundering in time of war.

SPOLIATOR, *n. spo*-le-ate-or, one who spoliates.

SPONDAIC, *a.* spon-*day*-ic, pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees. (Fr. *spondaïque.*)

SPONDEE, *n. spon*-dee, a poetic foot of two long syllables. (Gr. *sponde*, a libation, the melody accompanying which being slow and solemn.)

SPONDIAS, *n. spon*-de-as, the genus of plants including the hog-plums. (Gr.)

SPONDYLE, *n. spon*-dile, a joint of the back-bone; a vertebra. (Gr. *spondylos.*)

SPONDYLITIS, *n. spon*-de-*li*-tis, arthritis of a spondyle.

SPONGE, *n.* spunj, the popular name for the various species of Porifera; their fibrous skeleton; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the extremity or point of a horse-shoe [Man.]; a sponger; something like a sponge, as a mass of bread pulp under fermentation; spongy pastry: *v.t.* to wipe with a sponge; to wipe out or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out completely: *v.i.* to suck in, as a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance. Throw up the sponge, to acknowledge defeat. **Sponged. Sponges. Sponging.** (O.Fr. *esponge.*)

SPONGE-CAKE, *n. spunj*-cake, a very light plain sweet cake.

SPONGELET, *n. spunj*-let, a spongiole.

SPONGEOUS, *a. spunj*-us, spongy.

SPONGER, *n. spunj*-er, one who uses a sponge; a parasitical guest.

SPONGICOLOUS, *a.* spunj-*ik*-o-lus, living in sponges.

SPONGIFORM, *a. spunj*-e-form, resembling a sponge; soft and porous.

SPONGINESS, *n. spunj*-e-ness, state of being spongy.

SPONGING-HOUSE, *n. spunj*-ing-house, a bailiff's house, to put debtors in before final committal to prison.

SPONGIOLE, *n. spunj*-e-ole, the absorbent cellular tissue at the extremities of roots [Bot.].

SPONGIOPILINE, *n. spun*-je-o-*pi*-lin, a spongy tissue backed with rubber used as a poultice and in fomentations. (Gr. *spongion*, and *pilos*, hair.)

SPONGIOSE, *a. spunj*-e-ose, full of small cavities, like a sponge.

SPONGY, *a. spunj*-e, like a sponge; soft and full of cavities; having the quality of imbibing wet; drenched.

SPONSAL, *a. spon*-sal, relating to marriage or to a spouse.

SPONSION, *n. spon*-shon, the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement pending ratification. (L. *sponsio.*)

SPONSON, *n. spon*-son, the angular platform on either side of a ship's paddle-box; a protecting projection.

SPONSOR, *n. spon*-sor, a surety, one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; a godfather or godmother at baptism as representing and engaging for the child: *v.i.* to favour or support strongly. **Sponsored. Sponsoring. Sponsors.** (L.)

SPONSORIAL, *a.* spon-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to a sponsor.

SPONSORSHIP, *n. spon*-sor-ship, state of being a sponsor.

SPONTANEITY, *n. spon*-ta-*nee*-e-te, spontaneousness; action, specially muscular, of purely internal suggestion. (Fr. *spontanéité.*)

SPONTANEOUS, *a.* spon-*tane*-e-us, of one's own free accord; purely self-suggested, originated, or derived; of itself, without external interference or constraint; acting on impulse. **Spontaneous combustion,** a taking fire of itself. (L. *spontaneus.*)

SPONTANEOUSLY, *ad.* spon-*tane*-e-us-le, in a spontaneous manner.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, *n.* spon-*tane*-e-us-ness, the quality of being spontaneous.

SPONTOON, *n.* spon-*toon*, a kind of military half pike, formerly carried by sergeants and used for signalling orders. (Fr. *sponton.*)

SPOOF, *n.* spoof, a sham: *v.t.* to deceive. **Spoofed. Spoofing. Spoofs.** [Slang.]

SPOOK, *n.* spook, a ghost. (Dut.)

SPOOL, *n.* spool, a reel; a piece of cane or reed used by weavers for winding yarn on: *v.t.* to wind on spools. **Spooled. Spooling. Spools.** (O.Dut. *spoele.*)

SPOOL-STAND, *n. spool*-stand, a stand with upright pegs to carry reels of fine sewing cotton or silk.

SPOOM, *v.i.* spoom, to scud; to be driven before the wind [Naut.]. **Spoomed. Spooming. Spooms.**

SPOON, *n.* spoon, a ladle with a handle in the same curve as the bowl, for dipping in liquids, and stirring with; a golf club: *v.t.* to take up with a spoon; to make love to or together [Slang]; to hit up an easy catch [Cricket]. **Spooned. Spooning. Spoons.** (A.S. *spon*, a chip of wood.)

SPOONBILL, *n. spoon*-bil, the bird *Platalea leucorodia*, belonging to the same family as the ibis, so called from the shape of its bill, which is somewhat like a spoon; the shoveller duck, *Spatula clypeata.*

SPOONDRIFT, *n. spoon*-drift, a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface by the wind; spindrift [Naut.].

SPOONERISM, *n. spoon*-er-izm, involuntary transposition of successive sounds in words. (Dr. Spooner, who was noted for the habit.)

SPOONEY, *a. spoon*-e, spoony.

SPOONFUL, *n. spoon*-ful, as much as a spoon contains; a small quantity.

SPOONILY, *ad. spoon*-e-le, in a spoony manner.

SPOONMEAT, *n. spoon*-meet, food that is or must be eaten or taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT, *n. spoon*-wurt, scurvy-grass, a plant of the genus *Cochlearia.*

SPOONY, *a. spoon*-e, spooney; soft; silly; softly amorous: *n.* a weak-minded person.

SPOOR, *n.* spoor, the trail of an animal. (Dut.)

SPORADIC, *a.* spo-*rad*-ik, separate; single; scattered irregularly. **Sporadic disease,** a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a district and not spreading. (Gr. *sporadikos.*)

SPORADICALLY, *ad.* spo-*rad*-e-kal-le, in a sporadic manner; separately.

SPORANGIUM, *n.* spo-*ran*-je-um, a spore-case. (Gr. *spora,* and *angeion,* a vessel.)

SPORE, *n.* spore, a reproductive cell; that part of a flowerless plant which performs the function of the seed [Bot.]. (Gr. *sporos.*)

SPORE-CASE, *n. spore*-kace, the covering of spores.

SPORIFICATION, *n. spore*-e-fi-*kay*-shon, spore-production.

SPORODERM, *n. spore*-o-derm, the covering of a spore.

SPOROGENY, *n.* spo-*roj*-e-ne, reproduction of spores.

SPORRAN, *n. spor*-ran, a pouch worn in front of a kilt. (Gael.)

SPORT, *n.* sport, mirth; diversion; contemptuous mirth; play; outdoor recreation; jest: *v.t.* to divert; to vary from the normal; to represent by any kind of play; to wear: *v.i.* to play; to trifle. **Sported. Sporting. Sports.** (*Disport.*)

SPORT, *n.* sport, variation from the normal condition.

SPORT, *n.* sport, a sportsman; a good fellow [Slang].

SPORTER, *n. sport*-er, one who sports.

SPORTFUL, *a. sport*-ful, merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; playful; done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, *ad. sport*-ful-le, in a sportful manner.

SPORTFULNESS, *n. sport*-ful-ness, the quality of being sportful; a playful disposition; playfulness.

SPORTING, *a. sport*-ing, indulging in sports; connected with sport; sportsmanlike; possible but improbable.

SPORTIVE, *a. sport*-iv, gay; merry; playful; frolicsome.

SPORTIVELY, *ad. sport*-iv-le, in a sportive manner.

SPORTIVENESS, *n. sport*-iv-ness, the quality of being sportive; playfulness; disposition to mirth.

SPORTLESS, *a. sport*-less, without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORTSMAN, *n. sports*-man, one actively interested in outdoor sports; an opponent who behaves with considerate fairness; a good fellow.

SPORTSMANLIKE, *a. sports*-man-like, like a sportsman; fair and considerate.

SPORTSMANSHIP, *n. sports*-man-ship, practice or skill in field sports; playing the game.

SPORTSWOMAN, *n. sports*-woom-an, a female sportsman.

SPORULE, *n. spor*-ool, a small spore.

SPORULIFEROUS, *a.* spor-ool-*if*-er-us, bearing sporules. (Gr. *sporos,* and L. *fero,* bear.)

SPOT, *n.* spot, a mark made by foreign matter; a stain; a stain on character or reputation; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; small extent of space; a particular place; a place of a different colour from the ground; a dark place on a luminous disk; a marked point on a billiard table: *v.t.* to stain; to discolour; to patch; to blemish; to single out. **Upon the spot,** immediately. **Spotted. Spotting. Spots.** (*Spout.*)

SPOTLESS, *a. spot*-less, free from spots, foul matter or discoloration; pure; untainted.

SPOTLESSLY, *ad. spot*-less-le, in a spotless manner.

SPOTLESSNESS, *n. spot*-less-ness, freedom from spot, stain or reproach.

SPOTTED, *pp.* and *a. spot*-ted, marked with spots or places of different colour from the ground.

SPOTTEDNESS, *n. spot*-ted-ness, the state or quality of being spotted.

SPOTTER, *n. spot*-ter, one who spots or makes spots.

SPOTTINESS, *n. spot*-te-ness, the state of being spotty.

SPOTTY, *a. spot*-te, full of spots; marked with discoloured places.

SPOUSAL, *a. spou*-zal, pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial: *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials. (O.Fr. *espousaille.*)

SPOUSE, *n.* spouz, a husband, or wife. (O.Fr. *espouse.*)

SPOUSELESS, *a. spouz*-less, unwedded; destitute of a husband or wife.

SPOUT, *n.* spout, the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a liquid issues; a pipe for conducting water, specially from a roof; a waterspout: *v.t.* to throw out, as liquids through a pipe; to mouth; to pawn: *v.i.* to speechify; to issue with violence, as water through an orifice. **Spouted. Spouting. Spouts.** (M.E. *spouten.*)

SPOUTER, *n. spout*-er, one who spouts; a whale.

SPOUT-HOLE, *n. spout*-hole, the spiracle of a whale.

SPOUTLESS, *a. spout*-less, having no spout.

SPRACK, *a.* sprak, vigorous; sprightly; alert. (Ice. *sprækr.*)

SPRAG, *n.* sprag, a young salmon. (Dial. Eng.)

SPRAG, *n.* sprag, a stout piece of wood: *v.t.* to stop with a sprag, by placing it into or under a wheel. **Spragged. Spragging. Sprags.** (Dan. Dial. *sprag.*)

SPRAIN, *n.* sprane, an excessive strain or twist of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain or twist the muscles or ligaments of a joint, so as to injure them. **Sprained. Spraining. Sprains.** (L. *ex,* and *premo,* press.)

SPRAINED, *a.* spraned, injured by a sprain.

SPRAINTS, *n.pl.* spraynts, dung of an otter. (Dial. Eng.)

SPRANG, sprang, *p.* of spring.

SPRAT, *n.* sprat, the small sea-fish *Clupea sprattus.* **Sprat Day,** the ninth of November. (Dut.)

SPRAWL, *v.i.* sprawl, to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; to widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse. **Sprawled. Sprawling. Sprawls.** (A.S. *spreáwlian.*)

SPRAWLER, *n. sprawl*-er, one who sprawls.

SPRAY, *n.* spray, a small shoot or branch of a tree; the extremity of a branch; a small plume or bunch. (A.S. *spræc,* a shoot.)

SPRAY, *n.* spray, minute particles of water from a jet or driven by the wind; a tool to spray with; vapour from an atomizer; an atomizer: *v.t.* to squirt in the form of spray. **Sprayed. Spraying. Sprays.** (Ger. *sprei,* a drizzle.)

SPREAD, *n.* spred, extent; compass; expansion; a cover; a table spread or furnished with a meal: *v.t.* to extend in length and breadth; to stretch out; to extend; to pitch; to cover over; to propagate; to diffuse; to prepare; to unfurl: *v.i.* to be extended or stretched; to be propagated. (A.S. *sprædan.*)

SPREAD-EAGLE, *n.* spred-*ee*-gl, the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended [Her.]; a fowl split open and broiled: *a.* pretentious; boastful; inflated.

SPREAD-EAGLEISM, *n.* spred-*ee*-gl-izm, bombastic patriotism [U.S.].

SPREADER, *n. spred*-er, a crosstree, the bar that spreads the topmast shrouds.

SPREADER, *n. spred*-er, one who or that which spreads; one who divulges.

SPREADING, *a. spred*-ing, extending over a large space.

SPREE, *n.* spree, frolic; a drinking bout; a laughable episode. (Ir. *spre.*)

SPRIG, *n.* sprig, a small shoot or twig; a scion; a brad or nail without a head; a representation of a sprig in embroidery: *v.t.* to adorn with sprigs; to drive sprigs into. **Sprigged. Sprigging. Sprigs.**

SPRIG-CRYSTAL, *n. sprig*-kris-tal, a cluster of pointed prismatic crystals of quartz.

SPRIGGY, *a. sprig*-e, full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGHT, *n.* sprite, a sprite. (Fr. *esprit.*)

SPRIGHTFUL, *a. sprite*-ful, lively; brisk; vivacious; sprightly.

SPRIGHTLESS, *a. sprite*-less, destitute of life; dull; sluggish.

SPRIGHTLINESS, *n. sprite*-le-ness, the state of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; activity.

SPRIGHTLY, *a. sprite*-le, full of life and activity; lively; brisk. (*Sprite.*)

SPRING, *n.* spring, a flock of teal.

SPRING, *v.i.* spring, to vegetate; to begin to grow; to proceed; to arise; to appear; to issue forth; to grow; to leap; to fly or start back; to start; to rise; to rebound; to warp. **Spring at,** to leap forward. **Spring forth,** to rush out. **Spring in,** to rush in. **Spring on,** to assault. **Sprang. Springing. Springs. Sprung.** (A.S. *springan.*)

SPRING, *v.t.* spring, to start or rouse; to cause to explode; to burst; to crack; to cause to close suddenly. **Spring a leak,** to commence leaking. **Spring a rattle,** to put a rattle in motion. **Sprang. Springing. Springs. Sprung.**

SPRING, *n.* spring, a leap; a bound; a flying back; elastic force; an elastic contrivance; any active power; an issue of water from the earth; a fountain;

source; rise; original cause; the vernal season; a crack or fissure in a piece of wood; a rope or hawser by which a ship is held; a rope acting as a check [Naut.].

SPRINGAL, *n. spring*-awl, a throwing machine acting by force of a spring.

SPRINGALD, *n. spring*-ald, a youth.

SPRING-BACK, *n. spring*-bak, in book-binding, the cover of a book which grips with a spring instead of being sewn on.

SPRING-BALANCE, *n. spring*-bal-ance, a balance consisting of a coiled spring provided with an index that moves on a graduated plate.

Spring-balance.

SPRING-BOARD, *n. spring*-bord, a projecting plank to dive from or jump from.

SPRINGBOK, *n. spring*-bok, an African antelope allied to the gazelle, *Antidorcas euchore.* (S. African Dut.)

SPRING-BOX, *n. spring*-boks, a barrel containing the mainspring of a watch.

SPRING-CARRIAGE, *n. spring*-kar-rij, a carriage supported on springs.

SPRING-CART, *n. spring*-kart, a cart supported on springs.

SPRINGE, *n.* sprinj, a gin; a noose connected with a twig: *v.t.* to catch in a springe; to ensnare. **Springed. Springes. Springeing.** (*Spring.*)

SPRINGER, *n. spring*-er, one who springs; one who rouses game; the springbok; the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; the rib of a groined roof [Arch.].

SPRING-GUN, *n. spring*-gun, a gun discharged by the involuntary action of the enemy or intruder by means of a spring.

SPRINGHALT, *n. spring*-hawlt, a lameness in horses; a twitching of the leg.

SPRING-HEAD, *n. spring*-hed, a fountain or source.

SPRINGINESS, *n. spring*-e-ness, the state of being springy; elasticity; sponginess.

SPRINGING, *a. spring*-ing, shooting up; leaping: *n.* act or process of leaping; growth; increase; the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support.

SPRINGTAIL, *n. spring*-tale, an insect of the sub-order Collembola.

SPRINGTIDE, *n. spring*-tide, springtime.

SPRING-TIDE, *n. spring*-tide, the tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon.

SPRINGTIME, *n. spring*-time, the time of spring; the vernal season.

SPRING-WHEAT, *n. spring*-wheet, wheat sown in spring.

SPRINGY, *a. spring*-e, elastic; having great elastic power; able to leap far; abounding with springs; wet; spongy.

SPRINKLE, *n. springk*-kl, a small quantity scattered; a thing to sprinkle with: *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; to besprinkle; to cleanse: *v.i.* to scatter a liquid; to rain moderately. **Sprinkled. Sprinkles. Sprinkling.** (*Spring.*)

SPRINKLER, *n. springk*-ler, one who or that which sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, *n. springk*-ling, the act of scattering in small drops; a small quantity sprinkled; mottling.

SPRINT, *n.* sprint, a race for a short distance: *v.i.* to race at full speed for a short distance. **Sprinted. Sprinting. Sprints.** (M.E. *sprenten.*)

SPRINTER, *n. sprint*-er, a runner for short distances; one who sprints.

SPRIT, *n.* sprit, a shoot; a sprout; a small boom or spar; a boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally and elevates and extends it: *v.i.* to sprout; to bud; to germinate. **Sprits. Spritted. Spritting.** (A.S. *spreot,* a sprout, a pole.)

SPRITE, *n.* sprite, an apparition; a fairy; the green woodpecker. (*Spirit.*)

SPRITSAIL, *n. sprit*-sale, the sail extended by a sprit; a sail under the bowsprit attached to a horizontal yard [Naut.].

SPROCKET, *n. srok*-et, a tooth on a wheel to carry an endless chain; a cog.

SPROD, *n.* sprod, a salmon in its second year. (Dial. Eng.)

SPROUT, *n.* sprout, the shoot of a plant; a young shoot from an old cabbage: *pl.* the young colewort: *v.i.* to begin to grow, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow, like shoots of plants. **Sprouted. Sprouting. Sprouts.** (A.S. *spreotan.*)

SPRUCE, *a.* sprooce, trim; smart; neat, without elegance or dignity: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to dress with affected neatness. **Spruced. Spruces. Sprucing.**

SPRUCE, *n.* sprooce, a species of fir-tree, of the genus *Picea.* (*Sprout.*)

SPRUCE-BEER, *n. sprooce*-beer, a beer tinctured with the extract of spruce, obtained from a decoction of the green tops of the black spruce.

SPRUCELY, *ad. sprooce*-le, in a spruce manner.

SPRUCENESS, *n. sprooce*-ness, the quality of being spruce.

SPRUE, *n.* sproo, the ingate of a mould; the tool for making the ingate; the metal that solidifies in the ingate.

SPRUE, *n.* sproo, young asparagus.

SPRUIT, *n.* sproyt, a watercourse that is dry except after rain. (Dut.)

SPRUNG, sprung, *pp.* of spring.

SPRUNT, *n.* sprunt, a leap: *v.i.* to spring up; to sprout. **Sprunted. Sprunting. Sprunts.**

SPRY, *a.* spri, alert; active; vigorous. (Perhaps from Swed. *spryyg.*)

SPUD, *n.* spud, a narrow spade; a potato; any short thing, in contempt. (Dial. Eng.)

SPUME, *n.* spewm, froth; foam; scum: *v.i.* to froth; to foam. **Spumed. Spumes. Spuming.** (L. *spuma,* from *spuo,* spit out.)

SPUMESCENCE, *n.* spew-*mes*-sence, frothiness; state of foaming.

SPUMESCENT, *a.* spew-*mess*-ent, foaming.

SPUMIFEROUS, *a.* spew-*mif*-er-us, producing foam. (L. *spuma,* and *fero,* bring.)

SPUMINESS, *n. spew*-me-ness, the state of being spumy.

SPUMOUS, *a. spew*-mus, spumy.

SPUMY, *a. spew*-me, consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

SPUN, spun, *pp.* of spin.

SPUN-HAY, *n. spun*-hay, hay twisted for carriage or transportation.

SPUNK, *n.* spunk, touch-wood; amadou, tinder made from a fungus; pluck; mettle [Colloq.].

SPUNKY, *a. spunk*-e, spirited.

SPUN-OUT, *a.* spun-*out,* made lengthy.

SPUNYARN, *n. spun*-yarn, a line of two or three rope yarns twisted, but not laid; old rope yarns twisted by hand.

SPUR, *n.* spur, an appliance worn on a horseman's heel having a rowel with sharp points with which to prick the horse's side; incitement; stimulus; the hard projection on a cock's leg; that which projects; a small mountain range projecting laterally or at right angles from a larger; a projection like a cock's spur [Bot.]; a morbid excrescence on rye: *v.t.* to prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to put spurs on: *v.i.* to press forward. **Spurred. Spurring. Spurs.** (A.S. *spura.*)

SPUR-DOG, *n.* spur-*dog,* the shark *Acanthias vulgaris.*

SPURGALL, *n. spur*-gawl, a place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur: *v.t.* to gall or wound with a spur. **Spurgalled. Spurgalling. Spurgalls.**

SPURGE, *n.* spurj, a plant of the genus *Euphorbia.* **Spurge laurel,** the plant *Daphne aureola.* (L. *ex,* and *purgo,* purge.)

SPUR-GEARING, *n. spur*-gear-ing, gearing in which spur-wheels are used.

SPURIOUS, *a. spew*-re-us, not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or the source pretended; counterfeit; not legitimate; bastard. (L. *spurius,* illegitimate birth.)

SPURIOUSLY, *ad. spew*-re-us-le, in a spurious manner.

SPURIOUSNESS, *n. spew*-re-us-ness, the quality of being spurious; illegitimacy.

SPURLESS, *a. spur*-less, without spurs.

SPURLING, *n. spur*-ling, the smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*; the sparling.

SPURLING-LINE, *n. spurl*-ing-line, the line which forms the communication between the steering-wheel and the tell-tale in the cabin [Naut.].

SPURN, *n.* spurn, disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment: *v.t.* to kick; to drive back, or away as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt: *v.i.* to manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition; to kick or toss up the heels. **Spurned. Spurning. Spurns.** (A.S. *speornan.*)

SPURNER, *n. spurn*-er, one who spurns.

SPURRED, *a.* spurd, furnished with spurs; having shoots like spurs.

SPURRER, *n. spur*-er, one who uses spurs; incitement.

SPURRIER, *n. spur*-re-er, a spur-maker.

SPUR-ROYAL, *n.* spur-*roy*-al, a gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV, with a star on its reverse like the rowel of a spur, and worth 15s. in the reign of James I.

SPURREY, *n. spur*-re, a plant of the genus *Spergula.* (O.Fr. *spurrie.*)

SPURT, *n.* spurt, a sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube; a jet; a short sudden effort: *v.t.* to spirt; to throw out in sudden jets: *v.i.* to gush or issue out in jets; to make a brief sudden effort. **Spurted. Spurting. Spurts.** (A.S. *spryttan*, cf. also Ice. *spretta.*)

SPURTLE, *v.t. spur*-tl, to spurt in a scattering manner. **Spurtled. Spurtles. Spurtling.**

SPUR-WAY, *n. spur*-way, a horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road.

SPUR-WHEEL, *n. spur*-wheel, a wheel with cogs around the edge pointing from the centre.

SPUR-WINGED, *a. spur*-wingd, having a spur on the pinion [Ornith.].

SPUTCHEON, *n. sputch*-on, the part of the mouth of a scabbard that keeps the lining in place.

SPUTTER, *n. sput*-ter, moist matter thrown out in particles: *v.i.* to spit or to emit saliva from the mouth in small and scattered portions; to throw out moisture in scattered drops; to fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise; to utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva: *v.t.* to throw out with haste and noise; to utter indistinctly. **Sputtered. Sputtering. Sputters.** (*Spout.*)

SPUTTERER, *n. sput*-ter-er, one who sputters.

SPUTUM, *n. spew*-tum, spittle; that which is expectorated (Med.]. (L.)

SPY, *n.* spi, a secret agent; a person sent into an enemy's camp to watch and report what is going on; one set to watch or one who watches the conduct of others: *v.t.* to see; to discover at a distance or in a state of concealment; to examine secretly; to explore: *v.i.* to search narrowly; to scrutinize. **Spied. Spies. Spying.** (O.Fr. *espier.*)

SPY-BOAT, *n. spi*-boat, a boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

SPY-GLASS, *n. spi*-glahss, a small telescope.

SPYHOLE, *n. spi*-hole, a peep-hole.

SPYISM, *n. spi*-izm, the business of spying; employment of spies.

SPY-MONEY, *n. spi*-mun-e, payment for secret intelligence.

SQUAB, *a.* skwob, short and fat; plump; unfledged: *n.* a young pigeon; a short fat person; a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion: *ad.* striking at once; with a heavy fall: *v.i.* to fall plump; to strike at one dash or with a heavy sound; to stuff and sew through. **Squabbed. Squabbing. Squabs.** (Scand.)

SQUABBISH, *a. skwob*-bish, squabby.

SQUABBLE, *n. skwob*-bl, a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel: *v.i.* to quarrel in a small way; to wrangle: *v.t.* to throw into disorder, and out of regular line [Printing]. **Squabbled. Squabbles. Squabbling.** (Scand.)

SQUABBLER, *n. skwob*-bler, a noisy contentious person; a brawler. (Scand.)

SQUABBY, *a. skwob*-be, thick; fat; heavy.

SQUAB-PIE, *n. skwob*-pi, a pie made of young pigeons. (Dial. Eng.)

SQUACCO, *n. skwak*-o, the squacco heron, *Ardea ralloides.*

SQUAD, *n.* skwod, a small detachment [Mil.]; any small party: *v.t.* to arrange in squads. **Awkward squad,** a body of recruits not fit to take their place in the regiment. **Squadded. Squadding. Squads.** (O.Fr. *esquadre.*)

SQUADRON, *n. skwod*-ron, a division of a regiment of cavalry containing three or four troops; a fleet of warships; the unit of aeroplanes. (Fr. *esquadron.*)

SQUADRONED, *a. skwod*-rond, formed into squadrons or squares.

SQUAILS, *n.* squails, a game in which discs are flicked from the edge of a table. (Dial. Eng.)

SQUALID, *a. skwol*-id, poverty-stricken; filthy; extremely dirty. (L. *squalidus*, stiff with dirt.)

SQUALIDITY, *n.* skwo-*lid*-e-te, squalidness.

SQUALIDLY, *ad. skwol*-id-le, in a squalid manner.

SQUALIDNESS, *n. skwol*-id-ness, the state of being squalid.

SQUALL, *n.* skwawl, a loud scream; a harsh cry: *v.i.* to cry out violently. **Squalled. Squalling. Squalls.** (Swed. *skvala.*)

SQUALL, *n.* skwawl, a sudden, violent gust of wind. White squall, a tropical whirlwind heralded by a white line of foam. (Scand.)

SQUALLER, *n. skwawl*-er, a loud screamer.

SQUALLY, *a. skwawl*-e, abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.

SQUALOID, *a. skway*-loyd, resembling a shark. (L. *squalus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.).

SQUALOR, *n. skwol*-or, foulness; dirtiness; coarseness. (L. *squaleo.*)

SQUALUS, *n. skway*-lus, a shark. (L.)

SQUAMA, *n. skway*-ma: *pl.* **Squamæ,** a scale. (L.)

SQUAMATE, *a. skway*-mate, scaly.

SQUAMIFORM, *a. skwam*-e-form, having the form of scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS, *a.* skwa-*mij*-er-us, bearing scales. (L. *squama*, and *gero*, bear.)

SQUAMOID, *a. skway*-moyd, resembling a scale; covered with scales. (L. *squama*, and *eidos*, like.)

SQUAMOSAL, *n.* skwa-*mo*-sal, the scaly part of the temporal bone.

SQUAMOSE, *a. skway*-mose, squamous.

SQUAMOUS, *a. skway*-mus, scaly; covered with scales.

SQUANDER, *v.t. skwon*-der, to spend lavishly and wastefully; to dissipate. **Squandered. Squandering. Squanders.** (Scand.)

SQUANDERER, *n. skwon*-der-er, a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

SQUANDERINGLY, *ad. skwon*-der-ing-le, by squandering.

SQUARE, *a.* skware, having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a frame formed with straight lines; fair; just; exactly suitable; leaving no balance; at right angles with a vessel's keel [Naut.]. (O.Fr. *esquarre.*)

SQUARE, *n.* skware, a figure having four equal sides and four right angles [Geom.]; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; a mathematical instrument having one straight edge at right angles to another; rule; regularity; a square body of troops; a hundred square feet; the product of a number multiplied by itself [Arith.]; a quarffle [Astron.].

SQUARE, *v.t.* skware, to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square or to right angles; to adjust; to regulate; to make even; to bribe; to multiply a number by itself [Arith.]: *v.i.* to suit; to fit; to accord or agree. **On the square,** honestly; fairly. **Square the circle,** to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure. **Square the yards,** to place them at right angles with the mast and keel [Naut.]. **Squared. Squares. Squaring.**

SQUARELY, *ad. skware*-le, in a square form.

SQUARE-MEASURE, *n. skware*-mesj-ur, the square of a lineal measure.

SQUARENESS, *n. skware*-ness, the state of being square; fairness.

SQUARE-RIGGED, *a. skware*-rigd, having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards and suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs or boom.

SQUARE-ROOT, *n. skware*-root, that which, multiplied by itself, produces the quantity or number [Arith.].

SQUARE-SAIL, *n. skware*-sl, a four-sided sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle.

SQUARE-TOED, *a. skware*-tode, having the toes or ends square; precise; formal.

SQUARE-TOES, *n.* *skware*-toze, a precise old-fashioned person.

SQUARISH, *a.* *skware*-ish, nearly square.

SQUARROSE, *a.* *skwor*-rose, widely spreading horizontally [Bot.]. (L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.)

SQUARROUS, *a.* *skwor*-us, squarrose.

SQUARSON, *n.* *squar*-son, a parson who is also the squire. (*Squire* and *Parson.*)

SQUASH, *n.* skwosh, something soft and easily crushed; something unripe or soft; a sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies: *v.t.* to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. **Squashed. Squashes.** Squashing. (O.Fr. *esquacher.*)

SQUASH, *n.* skwosh, a species of gourd; a pumpkin. (Am. Ind. *asquash*, *pl.* of *asq*, green, raw.)

SQUASH, *n.* skwosh, a drink of aërated water with a squashed lemon or other juicy fruit in it. (O.Fr. *esquasher.*)

SQUASH-BUG, *n.* *skwosh*-bug, the hemipterous insect *Coreus tristis*, destructive to gourds.

SQUASH-RACKETS, *n.* *skwosh*-rak-kets, a game of rackets with a soft rubber ball.

SQUASHER, *n.* *skwosh*-er, one who squashes.

SQUASHY, *a.* *skwosh*-e, like a squash; muddy.

SQUAT, *a.* skwot, sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like an animal squatting: *n.* the posture of one who squats; a small separate vein of ore: *v.i.* to sit down upon the heels; to cower, as an animal; to settle on land without title. **Squatted. Squatting. Squats.** (O.Fr. *esquatir.*)

SQUATTER, *n.* *skwot*-ter, one who settles on land without a title; one who occupies land for sheep pasture under lease from government.

SQUATTINESS, *n.* *skwot*-e-ness, the state of being squatty.

SQUATTY, *a.* *skwot*-e, squat.

SQUAW, *n.* skwaw, the wife of an American Indian; an Indian woman.

SQUAWK, *n.* skwawk, a loud harsh squeak: *v.i.* to cry loudly and harshly. **Squawked. Squawking. Squawks.** [Local U.S.]

SQUAWMAN, *n.* *skwaw*-man, a white man with an Indian wife.

SQUEAK, *n.* skweek, a sharp shrill sound: *v.i.* to utter a short shrill cry; to break silence or secrecy; to speak. **Narrow squeak**, a narrow escape. **Squeaked. Squeaking. Squeaks.** (Sw. *sqväka.*)

SQUEAKER, *n.* *skweek*-er, one who utters a sharp shrill sound; a young bird.

SQUEAL, *n.* skweel, a long, shrill squeak: *v.i.* to cry with a sharp shrill voice; to sneak; to turn informer. **Squealed. Squealing. Squeals.** (Sw. Dial. *sqvăla.*)

SQUEAMISH, *a.* *skweem*-ish, nice to excess in taste; fastidious or over-nice; easily made sick; sickish; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous. (M.E. *squaimous.*)

SQUEAMISHLY, *ad.* *skweem*-ish-le, in a squeamish manner.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *n.* *skweem*-ish-ness, excessive niceness; fastidiousness.

SQUEASINESS, *n.* *skweez*-e-ness, squeamishness.

SQUEASY, *a.* *skweez*-e, squeamish; scrupulous.

SQUEEGEE, *n.* skwee-*jee*, a strip of rubber used as a broom on wet surfaces.

SQUEEZABLE, *a.* *skweez*-a-bl, that may be squeezed; amenable to pressure.

SQUEEZE, *n.* skweez, pressure; compression between bodies; a close hug; an impression taken by squeezing with the hand instead of with a press: *v.t.* to press or crush between two bodies; to embrace closely; to force by squeezing; to cause to pass: *v.i.* to force by pressing; to crowd; to pass by pressing. **Squeezed. Squeezes. Squeezing.** (A.S. *cwiesan*, to crush.)

SQUEEZER, *n.* *skweez*-er, one who or that which squeezes; a thin playing card with identification marks in the opposite corners so that the hand can be held almost closed.

SQUEEZING, *n.* *skweez*-ing, act of pressing; compression; that which is as if squeezed out.

SQUELCH, *n.* skwelch, a flat heavy fall: *v.t.* to crush with a weight or blow. **Squelched. Squelches.** Squelching. (From the sound.)

SQUIB, *n.* skwib, a paper tube filled with combustible matter which, when ignited, emits for a time a stream of sparks and then explodes with a bang; a head of asparagus; a lampoon; a skit: *v.t.* to throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute. **Squibbed. Squibbing. Squibs.** (Scand.)

SQUID, *n.* skwid, a cuttlefish; a calamary.

SQUIGGLE, *v.i.* *skwig*-gl, to shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with lips closed. **Squiggled. Squiggles. Squiggling.** (Dial. Eng.)

SQUILL, *n.* skwil, a bulbous plant, *Urginea scilla*, which yields a substance valuable in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant. (Fr. *squille.*)

SQUILL, *n.* skwil, the mantis shrimp.

SQUILLITIC, *a.* squil-*lit*-ik, pertaining to squills.

SQUINANCYWORT, *n.* *skwin*-an-se-wurt, the quinsywort, *Asperula cynanchica.*

SQUINCH, *n.* skwinch, an arch across the angle of a square tower to carry the side of an octagon; a sconce.

SQUINT, *n.* skwint, a hagioscope; an oblique opening.

SQUINT, *a.* skwint, looking obliquely; not having the optic axes coincident; looking with suspicion: *n.* strabismus; the act or habit of squinting; a glance: *v.i.* to take a glance at or through; to see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects; to deviate from the true line; to run obliquely: *v.t.* to turn the eye to an oblique position. **Squinted. Squinting. Squints.** (Scand.)

SQUINT-EYED, *a.* *skwint*-ide, having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; looking obliquely or with side glances.

SQUINTING, *n.* *skwint*-ing, the act or habit of looking asquint.

SQUINTINGLY, *ad.* *skwint*-ing-le, with a squint.

SQUIRE, *n.* skwire, a country gentleman; the chief landowner in a country parish; a knight's attendant; an esquire; a justice of the peace: *v.t.* to attend as a squire; to attend as a gallant [Colloq.]. **Squired. Squires. Squiring.** (*Esquire.*)

SQUIREARCHY, *n.* *skwire*-ar-ke, country gentlemen collectively, or their power in the state. (*Squire*, and Gr. *archo*, rule.)

SQUIREEN, *n.* skwi-*reen*, a petty squire.

SQUIREHOOD, *n.* *skwire*-hood, squireship.

SQUIRELY, *a.* *skwire*-le, befitting a squire.

SQUIRESHIP, *n.* *skwire*-ship, the rank and state of a squire.

SQUIRM, *n.* skwurm, the act of squirming: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to move like a worm or eel, with writhings or contortions; to clamber. **Squirmed. Squirming. Squirms.**

SQUIRREL, *n.* *skwir*-rel, a rodent of the genus *Sciurus*, of which there are over 50 species. **Ground squirrel**, a chipmunk of the genus *Tamias.* **Spiny squirrel**, a squirrel of the genus *Xerus.* (O.Fr. *escurel.*)

SQUIRREL-MONKEY, *n.* *skwir*-rel-*mungk*-e, a South American monkey of the genus *Chrysothrix*; a saimari.

SQUIRT, *n.* skwert, an instrument for squirting; a syringe; a small jet: *v.t.* to eject from a narrow orifice in a stream: *v.i.* to be ejected so. **Squirted. Squirting. Squirts.** (Low Ger. *swirtjen.*)

SQUIRTER, *n.* *skwert*-er, one who or that which squirts.

SQUIRTING-CUCUMBER, *n.* *skwert*-ing-*kew*-kum-ber, a cucumber, *Ecballium elaterium*, which falls from its stalk and bursts its capsules when ripe.

SRADDHA, *n.* *srad*-da, among the Hindus, funeral oblations for the souls of the dead. (Sans. *srăddha*, faith.)

SRUTI, *n.* *sroo*-te, the sacred and revealed tradition of the Hindus. (Sans. hearing.)

STAB, *n.* stab, the thrust of a pointed weapon, or the wound; an injury given in the dark: *v.t.* to pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally with a stab; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood: *v.i.* to give a stab; to give a mortal wound. **Stabbed. Stabbing. Stabs.** (Swed. *stabbe*, a stump.)

STABAT-MATER, *n.* *stah*-bat-*mah*-ter, an old hymn on the crucifixion beginning with these words. (L. the mother stood.)

STABBER, *n.* *stab*-ber, one who stabs; an awl; a marlinspike.

STABILIMENT, *n.* sta-*bil*-e-ment, act of making firm; firm support.

STABILITY, *n.* sta-*bil*-e-te, stableness; firmness; steadiness, both physical and moral; the dynamic

condition by which a body retains its position, shape or motion. (Fr. *stabilité.*)

STABILIZE, *v.t. stay*-bil-ize, to make stable. **Stabilized. Stabilizes. Stabilizing.**

STABILIZER, *n. stay*-bil-ize-er, a device for obtaining stability.

STABLE, *a. stay*-bl, firmly established; steady of purpose; fixed; firm; durable. (L. *sto,* stand.)

STABLE, *n. stay*-bl, a building for horses to lodge in: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or lodge in a stable. **Stabled. Stables. Stabling.** (O.Fr. *estable.*)

STABLEBOY, *n. stay*-bl-boy, a boy who works in a stable.

STABLEMAN, *n. stay*-bl-man, one who attends to the stable and the animals therein.

STABLENESS, *n. stay*-bl-ness, the state of being stable; stability.

STABLING, *n. stay*-bling, the act of putting into a stable; stable accommodation.

STABLISH, *v.t. stab*-lish, to establish. **Stablished. Stablishes. Stablishing.**

STABLY, *ad. stay*-ble, firmly.

STACCATO, *ad.* stak-*kah*-to, disconnectedly; each note distinctly sounded [Mus.]. (It. detached.)

STACK, *n.* stak, a large pile of hay, grain or straw, sometimes thatched; a conical pile; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; a funnel or chimney: *v.t.* to lay in a conical or other pile; to pile rifles. **Stacked. Stacking. Stacks.** (Scand. *stakkr.*)

STACK-STAND, *n. stak*-stand, a stage on which to pile a stack.

STACKYARD, *n. stak*-yard, a yard for stacks of hay.

STACTE, *n. stak*-te, an odoriferous liquid myrrh. (Gr. from *stazo,* drop.)

STACTOMETER, *n.* stak-*tom*-e-ter, a tube for measuring in drops.

STADDA, *n. stad*-dah, a double-bladed saw.

STADDLE, *n. stad*-dl, anything which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; a stack-stand; a small tree left standing: *v.t.* to leave staddles when a wood is cut. **Staddled. Staddles. Staddling.** (Dial. Eng.)

STADDLE-ROOF, *n. stad*-dl-roof, the roof or covering of a stack.

STADIUM, *n. stade*-e-um, a Greek measure of 606 ft. 9 in.; an oblong area or course for foot-races and other athletic contests; a running track. (Gr. *stadion.*)

STADTHOLDER, *n. stat*-hold-er, formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province. (Dut.)

STADTHOLDERATE, *n. stat*-hold-er-ate, the jurisdiction of a stadtholder.

STADTHOLDERSHIP, *n. stat*-hold-er-ship, the office of stadtholder.

STAFF, *n.* stahf: *pl.* **Staffs** or **Staves,** a stick carried in the hand for support or defence; a support; a club; a stick, pole or handle; the five lines and the spaces on which music is written; an ensign of authority; a pole for displaying a flag; the metal bar or ticket carried backwards and forwards between station and station on single railway lines, without which no engine is allowed to start, so that no two engines can be on the line at the same time; a body of skilled officers attached to an army, or its commander [Mil.]; a body of officials connected with a department; the group of persons engaged in the carrying on of any enterprise. (A.S. *staef.*)

STAFF-OFFICER, *n. stahf*-of-fis-er, an officer on a staff.

STAG, *n.* stag, the male red deer; the male of the hind: a colt or filly; a vendor of new securities quoted at a premium before allotment. (Ice. *steggr.*)

STAG-BEETLE, *n. stag*-bee-tl, the beetle *Lucanus cervus,* of which the male has mandibles like stag's horns.

STAGE, *n.* staje, an elevated floor or platform, as for the exhibition of something to public view; the floor of a theatre on which the actors perform; a temporary platform for workmen; the theatre; theatrical representations; the theatrical profession; place of action; a place of rest on a journey; the distance between such places of rest; a single step; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease; a stage-coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage. **Staged. Stages. Staging.** (Fr. *étage.*)

STAGE-COACH, *n. staje*-koach, a coach that runs at regular intervals and by stages for the conveyance of passengers.

STAGECRAFT, *n. staje*-krahft, practical knowledge of dramatic effect.

STAGEDRIVER, *n. staje*-drive-er, the driver of a stage-coach.

STAGEFRIGHT, *n. staje*-frite, nervousness at appearing before an audience.

STAGE-PLAY, *n. staje*-play, a theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, *n. staje*-er, one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of long experience; a horse used in a stage-coach.

STAGERY, *n. staje*-er-e, scenic exhibition; exhibition on the stage.

STAGESTRUCK, *a. staje*-struk, smitten with a desire to go on the stage.

STAG-EVIL, *n. stag*-e-vil, a disease in horses, a kind of paralysis in the jaws.

STAGE-WHISPER, *n.* staje-*whisp*-er, a whisper meant to be heard by the audience.

STAGGARD, *n. stag*-gard, a stag of four years of age.

STAGGER, *v.i. stag*-ger, to reel; to be unsteady in standing or walking; to begin to give way; to hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to reel; to make to hesitate; to shock. **Staggered. Staggering. Staggers.** (Ice. *stakra.*)

STAGGERBUSH, *n. stag*-ger-boosh, an American plant with large nodding flowers, growing near the sea.

STAGGERING, *n. stag*-ger-ing, act of reeling.

STAGGERINGLY, *ad. stag*-ger-ing-le, with staggering; with hesitation.

STAGGERS, *n.pl. stag*-gerz, a disease of horses and other animals, attended with giddiness and reeling.

STAGGERWORT, *n. stag*-ger-wurt, the ragwort, *Senecio jacobœa.*

STAGHORN, *n. stag*-horn, a large fern of the genus *Platycerium.*

STAGHOUND, *n. stag*-hound, the large and powerful dog formerly kept for stag-hunting; the buckhound.

STAGINESS, *n. staje*-e-ness, theatricality.

STAGING, *n. staje*-ing, a structure of posts and boards for support; putting on the stage.

STAGNANCY, *n. stag*-nan-se, the state of being stagnant.

STAGNANT, *a. stag*-nant, not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; impure, in consequence; dull; not brisk. (L. *stagnum,* a pool of standing water.)

STAGNANTLY, *ad. stag*-nant-le, in a stagnant manner.

STAGNATE, *v.i. stag*-nate, to cease to flow; to be motionless; to cease to move; to cease to be brisk and active; to become dull. **Stagnated. Stagnates. Stagnating.**

STAGNATION, *n.* stag-*nay*-shon, the act of stagnating; the state of being stagnant; the cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull.

STAGY, *a. staje*-e, conventionally theatrical.

STAGYRITE, *n. staj*-e-rite, an appellation given to Aristotle from his birth-place, Stagyra.

STAID, stade, *p.* and *pp.* of stay.

STAID, *a.* stade, grave; sober; steady.

STAIDLY, *ad. stade*-le, in a staid manner.

STAIDNESS, *n. stade*-ness, the quality of being staid.

STAIN, *n.* stane, discoloration; a spot of a colour different from the ground; taint of guilt; reproach; cause of reproach: *v.t.* to discolour or spot with foreign matter; to tinge; to impress with figures of a different colour from the ground; to soil; to mark with guilt or infamy. **Stained. Staining. Stains.** (*Distain.*)

STAINED, *a.* staned, discoloured; tarnished. **Stained glass,** glass coloured or stained by certain metallic pigments.

STAINER, *n. stane*-er, one who stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

STAINLESS, *a. stane*-less, that cannot be stained; free from stains; free from sin.

STAIR, *n.* stare, a step; a series of steps to ascend by. **Flight of stairs,** a series of steps from one landing to another. (A.S. *stigan,* to ascend.)

STAIRCARPET, *n. stare*-kar-pet, a carpet to cover a stair.

STAIRCASE, *n. stare*-kace, a flight of stairs with their framework.
STAIR-HEAD, *n. stare*-hed, the top of the staircase.
STAIR-ROD, *n. stare*-rod, a rod of metal or wood for keeping a staircarpet in its place.
STAIRWAY, *n. stare*-way, a staircase.
STAITHE, *n.* stathe, a stage for loading or unloading coals. (Dial. Eng. from A.S. *stæth.*)
STAKE, *n.* stake, a stick sharpened at one end and set, or to be set, in the ground; a palisade; the piece of timber to which a martyr was fastened when he was to be burned; martyrdom; an amount wagered for; a deposit held until the completion of a contract; a share; the state of being pledged as a wager; a race run for a money prize; a small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten, support or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to pierce with a stake. **Staked. Stakes. Staking.** (A.S. *staca,* stake.)
STAKE-BOAT, *n. stake*-bote, a mark boat.
STAKE-HEAD, *n. stake*-hed, a stake with wooden pins to keep the strands apart [Ropemaking].
STAKEHOLDER, *n. stake*-hohld-er, one who holds the stakes or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.
STAKE-NET, *n. stake*-net, a net stretched on stakes in estuaries.
STALACTIC, *a.* sta-*lak*-tik, of the nature or in the form of a stalactite.
STALACTIFORM, *a.* sta-*lak*-te-form, like stalactite.
STALACTITE, *n.* sta-*lak*-tite, a pendent cone of carbonate of lime, hanging, like an icicle, from the roof of a cavern, and formed by the dripping of water charged with carbonate of lime through the rock above. (Gr. *stalaktos,* dropping.)
STALACTITIC, *a. stal*-ak-*tit*-ik, of the form of a stalactite.
STALAGMITE, *n.* sta-*lag*-mite, an erect cone of carbonate of lime formed by water dropping on to the floors of caverns from a stalactite above. (Gr. *stalagmos,* dropping.)
STALAGMITIC, *a. stal*-ag-*mit*-ik, having the form of a stalagmite.
STALAGMITICALLY, *ad. stal*-ag-*mit*-e-kal-le, in the manner of a stalagmite.
STALDER, *n. stawld*-er, a wooden frame to set casks on.
STALE, *a.* stale, too long kept; vapid or tasteless from age; not new; having lost its spirit or vigour; worn out by use; trite: *v.t.* to make vapid or useless; to wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine as a horse. **Staled. Stales. Staling.** (Scand.)
STALELY, *ad. stale*-le, in a stale manner.
STALEMATE, *n. stale*-mate, in chess, the position of the king when unable to move without moving into check and there is no other move; a draw: *v.t.* to give stalemate to; to place one in a similar position. **Stalemated. Stalemates. Stalemating.** (*Stall,* and *mate.*)
STALENESS, *n. stale*-ness, the state of being stale; vapidness; triteness.
STALK, *n.* stawk, the stem or main axis of a plant; the peduncle of a flower; the stem of a quill; a tall chimney; anything similar to a stalk. (A.S. *stela.*)
STALK, *n.* stawk, a stately walk: *v.i.* to walk with stately steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse or behind a screen: *v.t.* to approach warily and under cover so as to kill, as deer. **Stalked. Stalking. Stalks.** (A.S. *stealcian.*)
STALKED, *a.* stawkt, having a stalk.
STALKER, *n. stawk*-er, one who stalks; a kind of fishing-net.
STALKING, *n. stawk*-ing, the act of stealing secretly upon the game, as in deerstalking.
STALKING-HORSE, *n. stawk*-ing-hawrse, a horse, real or factitious, behind which a sportsman conceals himself from the sight of the game which he intends to kill; a mask; a pretence.
STALKLESS, *a. stawk*-less, having no stalk.
STALKY, *a. stawk*-e, hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.
STALL, *n.* stawl, a stand or division of a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a stable; a place for cattle; a bench on which anything is exposed for sale; a business shed; a seat of the clergy or choristers in the choir of a cathedral or collegiate church; a canonry or prebend; a reserved seat in a theatre: *v.t.* to put into or keep in a stall; to instal; to fix, as in mire: *v.i.* to dwell; to kennel; to be fixed, as in mire; to be tired of eating, as cattle; to lose speed; to come to a standstill. **Stalled. Stalling. Stalls.** (A.S. *steall,* a standing-place.)
STALLAGE, *n. stawl*-aje, the right of erecting stalls in fairs; the rent exacted for the privilege.
STALL-FED, *a. stawl*-fed, fed in a stall on dry fodder.
STALLION, *n. stal*-yon, a male horse, not castrated. (*Stall.*)
STALWART, *a. stawl*-wart, brave; bold: redoubted; strong; sturdy: *n.* a stalwart person; a resolute partisan. (A.S. *stælwyrthe.*)
STALWARTLY, *ad. stawl*-wart-le, in a stalwart manner.
STALWARTNESS, *n. stawl*-wart-ness, the state of being stalwart.
STAMEN, *n. stay*-men, the male organ of a flowering plant; whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything. (L. the warp in an upright loom.)
STAMENED, *a. stay*-mend, furnished with stamens.
STAMIN, *n. stay*-min, a harsh woollen stuff frequently used for penitential shirts. (Fr. *étamine.*)
STAMINA, *n. stam*-e-na, innate vigour; strength; endurance.
STAMINAL, *a. stam*-e-nal, pertaining to or consisting of stamens or stamina.
STAMINATE, *a. stam*-e-nate, furnished with stamens: *v.t.* to endue with stamina. **Staminated. Staminates. Staminating.**
STAMINEAL, *a.* sta-*min*-e-al, stamineous.
STAMINEOUS, *a.* sta-*min*-e-us, consisting of stamens; attached to the stamen.
STAMINIFEROUS, *a. stam*-in-*if*-er-us, bearing stamens. (L. *stamen,* and *fero,* bear.)
STAMINODE, *n. stam*-in-ode, an aborted stamen.
STAMMEL, *n. stam*-mel, a kind of red colour; a kind of rough woollen cloth dyed red.
STAMMER, *n. stam*-mer, a stutter: *v.i.* to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking: *v.t.* to utter with hesitation. **Stammered. Stammering. Stammers.** (A.S. *stamor.*)
STAMMERER, *n. stam*-mer-er, one who stammers.
STAMMERING, *a. stam*-mer-ing, apt to stammer: *n.* the act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech.
STAMMERINGLY, *ad. stam*-mer-ing-le, with stops or hesitation in speaking.
STAMP, *v.t.* stamp, to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downward; to impress with some mark; to impress; to imprint; to fix a mark by impressing it; to coin; to crush ore; to form; to affix a stamp to; to pound: *v.i.* to strike the foot forcibly downward. **Stamp out,** to extirpate, as a disease in cattle, properly by the destruction of those affected with it. **Stamped. Stamping. Stamps.** (A.S. *stempan,* stamp.)
STAMP, *n.* stamp, act of stamping; any instrument for making impressions or cutting out a pattern; a mark imprinted; an impression; a thing stamped; a government mark on things that pay duty, showing that it is paid; a stamped label to pay the postage of a letter; current value; make; cast; form; character; a kind of pestle used for pounding or beating [Metal.]. (A.S. *stempan.*)
STAMP-COLLECTOR, *n. stamp*-kol-*lek*-tor, a collector or receiver of stamp duties; a collector of postage stamps, used or unused; a philatelist.
STAMP-DISTRIBUTOR, *n. stamp*-dis-*trib*-yew-tor, an official seller of stamps.
STAMP-DUTY, *n. stamp*-dew-te, a tax imposed on certain legal instruments to give them validity, the evidence of payment being a stamp on the document.
STAMPEDE, *n.* stam-*pede,* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals, under which they take flight; flight due to panic: *v.i.* to start off in a panic: *v.t.* to cause to start off in a panic. **Stampeded. Stampedes. Stampeding.** (Sp.)
STAMPER, *n. stamp*-er, one who stamps; an instrument for stamping.
STAMPING-MILL, *n. stamp*-ing-mil, a machine for crushing ore.
STANCE, *n.* stance, station; attitude in standing; position for striking.

STANCH, *a.* stahnch, staunch, strong and tight; sound; firm; firm in principle; steady; not to be broken: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood: *v.i.* to stop, as blood; to cease to flow. **Stanched. Stanches. Stanching.** (O.Fr. *estancher*, stanch.)

STANCHER, *n. stahnch*-er, one who or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STANCHION, *n. stahn*-shon, a prop or support of wood or metal. (L. *sto*, stand.)

STANCHLESS, *a. stahnch*-less, that cannot be stanched.

STANCHNESS, *n. stahnch*-ness, soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v.t.* stand, to be upon the feet; to be erect; not to be overthrown; to be situated; to remain upright; to become erect; to stop; to continue; to be fixed; to maintain a position; to be placed; to be; to contest; to hold a course at sea; to have a direction; to be a candidate; to persist; to abide; to stagnate. **Stand against,** to oppose. **Stand by,** to be present; to be a spectator; to defend; to support. **Stand fast,** to be fixed. **Stand for,** to offer as a candidate; to side with; to represent. **Stand off,** to keep at a distance; not to comply; to hold aloof; to direct the course from land [Naut.]. **Stand one in,** to cost. **Stand out,** to project; to continue to resist. **Stand to,** to persevere; to adhere; not to yield. **Stand under,** to undergo. **Stand up for,** to defend. **Stand upon,** to insist. **Standing. Stands. Stood.** (A.S. *standan.*)

STAND, *v.t.* stand, to endure; to sustain; to bear; to abide by; to pay for. **Stand fire,** to receive an enemy's fire without giving way. **Stand one's ground,** to maintain one's position. **Standing. Stands. Stood.**

STAND, *n.* stand, a point beyond which one does not proceed; a stop; a halt; a place or post where one stands; a station; a raised station for spectators; rank; post; the act of opposing; a frame on which articles are placed; a small table; a frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid; something on which a thing rests or is laid; a platform. **Be at a stand,** to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; to be perplexed; to hesitate what to determine or what to do. **Stand of arms,** a rifle with its usual appendages [Mil.]. **Stand to,** ready for orders.

STANDARD, *n. stand*-ard, that which is authoritatively established as a rule; that which is established by public opinion or custom; criterion; test; rule; grade of classification; a banner; a flag; the colours carried by the household cavalry, dragoon guards and dragoons; a staff with a flag; a measure by which the regulated height of recruits is ascertained [Mil.]; the proportion of weight of fine metal or alloy established by authority; a tree not supported or attached to a wall; an upright support; a plant trained to grow at the top of a tall stem; the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla; an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it [Ship-building]: *a.* fixed in value by some standard. **Royal Standard,** the personal banner of the sovereign. (O.Fr. *estendard.*)

STANDARD-BEARER, *n. stand*-ard-*bare*-er, the officer who bears the standard.

STANDARDIZE, *v.t. stand*-ard-ize, to make regular; to make conformable to a standard; to bring up to standard. **Standardized. Standardizes. Standardizing.**

STANDARD-LAMP, *n. stand*-ard-lamp, a lamp on a tall movable stand.

STANDEL, *n. stand*-el, a young store oak tree [Law].

STANDER, *n. stand*-er, one who stands.

STANDER-BY, *n. stand*-er-bi, one who stands near or is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

STANDING, *a. stand*-ing, established; permanent; not liable to fade or vanish; stagnant; fixed; not cut down: *n.* continuance; duration; possession of an office, character or place; station; power to stand; rank; condition in society. **Standing off,** sailing from the land [Naut.]. **Standing on,** sailing towards the land [Naut.]. **Standing orders,** permanent regulations. **Standing rigging,** the ropes and chains sustaining the masts and remaining fixed in position [Naut.].

STANDING-STONES, *n.pl. stand*-ing-stones, unhewn stones, standing singly or in groups in various parts of the world, and erected at remote periods.

STANDISH, *n. stand*-ish, a tray for pen and ink; an inkstand.

STAND-OFFISH, *a.* stand-*off*-ish, reserved; not companionable.

STANDPOINT, *n. stand*-poynt, point of view.

STANDSTILL, *n. stand*-stil, a stop; a standing without moving forward.

STAND-UP, *a. stand*-up, valiantly contested.

STANG, *n.* stang, a pole, rod or perch; a long bar. **Ride the stang,** to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision. (A.S. *steng.*)

STANHOPE, *n. stan*-hope, a light two-wheeled carriage without a top, built for the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, in 1815. **Stanhope lens,** a double-convex lens in which the curves differ. **Stanhope press,** a printing press. (Both invented by the third earl Stanhope.)

STANK, stank, *p.* of stink.

STANK-HEN, *n. stank*-hen, the moorhen.

STANMARCH, *n. stan*-mahrch, the plant alexanders, *Smyrnium olusatrum.*

STANNARY, *a. stan*-na-re, relating to tin mines or tin works: *n.* a tin mine; tin works. **Stannary courts,** courts established in Devon and Cornwall for the decision of all disputes respecting the tin mines. (L. *stannum*, tin.)

STANNATE, *n. stan*-nate, a salt of stannic acid.

STANNEL, *n. stan*-nel, the stanyel, a bird of prey, the kestrel.

STANNIC, *a. stan*-nik, pertaining to or procured from tin.

STANNIFEROUS, *a.* stan-*nif*-er-us, containing or affording tin. (L. *stannum*, and *fero*, bear.)

STANNINE, *n. stan*-in, a brittle metal composed of tin, sulphur, copper, and iron.

STANNOUS, *a. stan*-us, containing tin.

STANNUM, *n. stan*-num, tin; the metallic element St.

STANZA, *n. stan*-zah, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem; an apartment or division in a building [Arch.]. (It. *stanza.*)

STANZAIC, *a.* stan-*zay*-ik, consisting of stanzas.

STAPEDIAL, *a.* sta-*pee*-de-al, stirrup-shaped.

STAPES, *n. stay*-peez, the innermost of the bones of the ear, so called from its stirrup-like shape [Anat.]. (L. a stirrup.)

STAPHYLE, *n. staf*-e-le, the uvula [Anat.]. (Gr. a bunch of grapes.)

STAPHYLINE, *a. staf*-e-line, having the form of a bunch of grapes [Mus.]; pertaining to the uvula [Anat.]. (Gr. *staphyle.*)

STAPHYLOMA, *n. staf*-e-*lo*-ma, a protrusion on the anterior surface of the eyeball.

STAPHYLORAPHY, *n.* staf-e-*lor*-a-fe, a surgical suture of the palate. (Gr. *staphyle*, and *rapto*, sew.)

STAPLE, *n. stay*-pl, a settled mart or market; an emporium; a principal commodity or production of a country or district; the principal element or topic; raw material; the thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax; quality; a loop of iron to hold a hook, pin, or padlock: *a.* settled; established in commerce; regularly produced for market; chief: *v.t.* to sort the different staples of, as wool. **Staple of land,** the particular nature and quality of land. **Stapled. Staples. Stapling.** (A.S. *stapol.*)

STAPLED, *a. stay*-pld, having a staple or fibre.

STAPLER, *n. stay*-pler, a dealer in staple commodities.

STAR, *n.* star, a celestial body, specially one that is self-luminous and fixed; such a body as affecting one's destiny; the figure or anything with the figure of a star; a radiated mark in printing or writing; an asterisk; a badge of an order of knighthood; a person of brilliant abilities, specially in acting; a patch of white on a horse's forehead: *v.t.* to set or adorn with stars; to bespangle: *v.i.* to shine or attract attention, as a star; to take the leading part.

Star of the Garter.

Star of Bethlehem, a bulbous plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*. Star of Jerusalem, the plant *Tragopogon porrifolius*. Star of the sea, the plant *Aster tripolium*. Stars and Stripes, the national flag of the United States of North America. Star-spangled banner, the stars and stripes. Starred. Starring. Stars. (A.S. *steorra*, from Sans. sprinkle.)

STAR-ANISE, *n.* *star*-an-nis, the plant *Illicium anisatum*.)

STAR-APPLE, *n.* *star*-ap-pl, a West Indian fruit, *Chrysophyllum cainito*, which, when cut across, has a star-like appearance.

STAR-BLIND, *a.* *star*-blynd, partially blind.

STARBOARD, *n.* *star*-bord, the side of a ship or a boat on the right as one looks forward : *a.* pertaining to, being or lying on the right side. (*Steer*, and *board*, from its being the side on which the steersman formerly stood to steer with the oar.)

STARCH, *n.* starch, a carbohydrate occurring in grains in the cellular tissue of plants, and used to stiffen linen and other cloth : *v.t.* to stiffen with starch : *a.* stiff ; precise ; rigid. Starched. Starches. Starching. (A.S. *stearc*, strong.)

STAR-CHAMBER, *n.* *star*-chame-ber, a criminal court of jurisdiction abolished in the reign of Charles the First, notorious for its despotism and injustice, so called from the stars on the roof of the apartment in which it was held.

STARCHED, *pp.* starcht, stiffened with starch : *a.* stiff ; precise ; formal.

STARCHEDNESS, *n.* *starcht*-ness, stiffness in manners ; formality.

STARCHER, *n.* *starch*-er, one who starches, or whose occupation is to starch.

STARCH-HYACINTH, *n.* starch-*hi*-a-sinth, the grape-hyacinth *Muscari racemosum*.

STARCHINESS, *n.* *starch*-e-ness, the state of being starchy.

STARCHLY, *ad.* *starch*-le, in a starchy manner.

STARCHNESS, *n.* *starch*-ness, stiffness of manner.

STARCHY, *a.* *starch*-e, consisting of starch ; stiff ; precise.

STARE, *n.* stare, the starling. (A.S.)

STARE, *n.* stare, a fixed look with eyes wide open : *v.i.* to gaze ; to look with fixed eyes wide open, as in wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, eagerness or impudence ; to stand out ; to be prominent : *v.t.* to affect by staring. Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident. Stared. Stares. Staring. (A.S. *starian*.)

STARER, *n.* *stare*-er, one who stares or gazes.

STARFINCH, *n.* *star*-finch, the redstart.

STARFISH, *n.* *star*-fish, a flat echinoderm in the form of a star with five or more rays.

STARFORT, *n.* *star*-fort, a fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles.

STARGAZER, *n.* *star*-gaze-er, an astronomer.

STARGAZING, *n.* *star*-gaze-ing, the act or practice of observing the stars with attention ; astrology ; occupation with trifling interests to the neglect of serious and urgent ones.

STARING, *a.* *stare*-ing, looking with fixed eyes.

STARINGLY, *ad.* *stare*-ing-le, in a staring manner.

STAR-JELLY, *n.* *star*-jel-le, a cryptogamous plant, the alga *Nostoc commune*.

STARK, *a.* stark, stiff ; strong ; gross ; absolute ; naked : *ad.* wholly ; entirely ; absolutely. (A.S. *stearc*.)

STARKNESS, *n.* *stark*-ness, the state of being stark ; stiffness.

STARLESS, *a.* *star*-less, having no stars visible or no starlight.

STARLIGHT, *n.* *star*-lite, the light proceeding from the stars : *a.* lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

STARLIKE, *a.* *star*-like, resembling a star ; bright ; shining.

STARLING, *n.* *star*-ling, a passerine bird of the genus *Sturnus* ; a defence of piles driven round the piers of a bridge. (A.S. *stær*.)

STARLIT, *a.* *star*-lit, lighted by stars.

STAR-NOSE, *n.* *star*-noze, a North American insectivore of the genus *Condylura*, allied to the mole, with cartilaginous rays on the nose disposed like a star.

STARRED, *a.* stard, studded with stars ; influenced in rotfune by the stars.

STARRINESS, *n.* *star*-re-ness, the quality of being starry.

STARRY, *a.* *star*-re, abounding or adorned with stars ; consisting of stars ; shining like stars ; resembling stars.

STAR-SHELL, *n.* *star*-shel, a projectile bursting in flight and shedding a bright light around.

STARSTONE, *n.* *star*-stone, variety of sapphire and its allies which shows a six-rayed star.

START, *n.* start, a sudden motion or twitch from alarm ; a spring ; excitement ; a sally ; a sudden fit ; a quick spring ; a darting ; act of setting out : *v.i.* to move suddenly, as if by a twitch or an involuntary shrinking ; to move, as with a spring or leap ; to shrink ; to wince ; to move suddenly aside ; to move out of place ; to set out ; to commence : *v.t.* to alarm ; to startle ; to rouse suddenly from concealment ; to raise ; to invent ; to move suddenly from its place ; to empty. Get the start, to begin before another. Starting price, the last state of the odds before the race begins. Started. Starting. Starts. (M.E. *sterten*.)

STARTER, *n.* *start*-er, one who or that which starts ; a dog that rouses game.

STARTFUL, *a.* *start*-ful, apt to start ; skittish.

STARTFULNESS, *n.* *start*-ful-ness, a fitness to start.

STAR-THISTLE, *n.* *star*-this-sl, a plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

STARTING-POINT, *n.* *start*-ing-poynt, point of departure.

STARTING-POST, *n.* *start*-ing-pohst, a barrier or place from which competitors begin a race.

STARTISH, *a.* *start*-ish, apt to start ; skittish.

STARTLE, *n.* *start*-el, a sudden shock occasioned by unexpected alarm ; sudden impression of terror : *v.i.* to start ; to feel sudden alarm : *v.t.* to alarm ; to frighten ; to surprise. Startled. Startles. Startling.

STARTLING, *a.* *start*-ling, suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

STARTLINGLY, *ad.* *start*-ling-le, in a startling manner.

STARVATION, *n.* star-*vay*-shon, act of starving, or state of being starved.

STARVE, *v.i.* starv, to perish or die of cold or hunger ; to suffer extreme hunger or want : *v.t.* to kill with hunger or cold ; to subdue by famine ; to keep from food ; to destroy by want. Starved. Starves. Starving. (A.S. *steorfan*.)

STARVELING, *a.* *starv*-ling, hungry ; lean ; pining with want : *n.* an animal or plant thin and weak from want of nutriment.

STARWORT, *n.* *star*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Callitriche*.

STASIS, *n.* *stay*-sis, stagnation of the blood or other fluid [Med.]. (Gr. standing.)

STATABLE, *a.* *state*-a-bl, that can be stated.

STATANT, *a.* *stay*-tant, standing still with all the feet on the ground [Her.].

STATE, *a.* state, pertaining to the state ; ceremonial : *n.* condition ; rank ; quality ; pomp ; dignity ; grandeur ; a body politic ; the whole body of people united under one government ; civil community or government ; legislative body ; a stage in printing. (O.Fr. *estat*.)

STATE, *v.t.* state, to express the particulars of ; to set down in detail or in gross ; to narrate. Stated. States. Stating.

STATE-CARRIAGE, *n.* *state*-kar-rij, a carriage for occasions of state.

STATECRAFT, *n.* *state*-krahft, statesmanship ; the art of politics.

STATE-CRIMINAL, *n.* *state*-krim-e-nal, an offender against the state.

STATED, *a.* *state*-ed, settled ; established ; regular.

STATEDLY, *ad.* *state*-ed-le, at stated times.

STATE-HOUSE, *n.* *state*-house, the house of legislature of a state.

STATELESS, *a.* *state*-less, without pomp.

STATELINESS, *n.* *state*-le-ness, loftiness of mien or manner ; majestic appearance ; dignity.

STATELY, *a.* *state*-le, characterized by dignity and loftiness ; magnificent ; elevated in sentiment : *ad.* majestically.

STATEMENT, *n.* *state*-ment, the act of stating ; that which is stated ; an account, announcement or recital.

STATE-MONGER, *n.* *state*-mun-ger, one versed in politics, or one who dabbles in state affairs.

STATE-PAPER, *n. state*-pa-per, a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.
STATE-PRISON, *n. state*-priz-on, a public prison; a prison for state-criminals.
STATE-PRISONER, *n. state*-priz-on-er, one in confinement for political offences.
STATER, *n. state*-er, an ancient Greek coin in silver and gold.
STATE-ROOM, *n. state*-room, a magnificent room in a palace or great house; a cabin on board ship; an apartment in a railway sleeping car.
STATES-GENERAL, *n.pl.* states-*jen*-er-al, in France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three legislative orders of the kingdom.
STATESMAN, *n. states*-man, a man versed in the arts of government; one skilled in public affairs; a small landholder.
STATESMANLIKE, *a. states*-man-like, having the qualities of a statesman or good statesmanship.
STATESMANSHIP, *n. states*-man-ship, the qualification or employments of a statesman.
STATE-TRIAL, *n.* state-*tri*-al, a trial of persons for political offences.
STATIC, *a. stat*-ik, statical.
STATICAL, *a. stat*-e-kal, pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting with the effect of mere weight or pressure.
STATICALLY, *ad. stat*-ik-al-le, in a statical manner.
STATICE, *n. stat*-e-see, the genus of plants which comprises the sea-lavenders.
STATICS, *n. stat*-iks, that branch of mechanics which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest or in equilibrium. (Gr. *statike*, stopping.)
STATION, *n. stay*-shon, the spot or place where a person or thing stands; post assigned; office; situation; position; place assigned for the rendezvous of troops; employment; occupation; rank; condition of life; a railway depot; a district police office; an Australian stock-farm: *v.t.* to place; to appoint to the occupation of a place, post or office. **Stationed.** Stationing. Stations. (Fr. *station.*)
STATIONAL, *a. stay*-shon-al, pertaining to a station.
STATIONARINESS, *n. stay*-shon-a-re-ness, the state of being stationary.
STATIONARY, *a. stay*-shon-a-re, fixed; not moving, progressively or regressively; not appearing to move; not advancing; not improving. **Stationary engine,** a steam-engine in a fixed position.
STATION-BILL, *n. stay*-shon-bil, a list containing the appointed posts of a ship's company when navigating the ship [Naut.].
STATIONER, *n. stay*-shon-er, one who sells paper, pens and other articles for writing.
STATIONERY, *a. stay*-shon-er-e, belonging to a stationer: *n.* articles sold by stationers.
STATIONMASTER, *n. stay*-shon-*mahst*-er, a railway official in charge of a station.
STATISM, *n. state*-izm, policy; the art of government.
STATIST, *n. stat*-ist, one dealing with statistics.
STATISTIC, *a.* sta-*tist*-ik, statistical.
STATISTICAL, *a.* sta-*tist*-e-kal, pertaining to or containing statistics.
STATISTICALLY, *ad.* sta-*tist*-e-kal-le, by means of statistics.
STATISTICIAN, *n. stat*-is-*tish*-an, a person who is versed in statistics.
STATISTICS, *n.* sta-*tist*-iks, numerical facts respecting the state of a people, the domestic economy, health, longevity, wealth and other matters; the science which treats of these subjects.
STATIVE, *a. stat*-ive, pertaining to a fixed camp.
STATUARY, *a. stat*-yew-a-re, pertaining to statuary: *n.* the art of sculpture; statues collectively; a sculptor.
STATUE, *n. stat*-yew, an image carved, or cast in a mould: *v.t.* to place, as a statue; to form a statue of. **Statued. Statues. Statuing.** (L. from *statuo*, to set up.)
STATUED, *a. stat*-yewd, furnished with statues.
STATUESQUE, *a. stat*-yew-*esk*, in the style or manner of a statue.
STATUETTE, *n. stat*-yew-*et*, a small statue.
STATURE, *n. stat*-yewr, the natural height of the body.
STATURED, *a. stat*-yurd, arrived at full stature.
STATUS, *n. stay*-tus, standing; condition; relative position in society.
STATUTABLE, *a. stat*-yew-ta-bl, made or introduced by statute; conformable to statute
STATUTABLY, *ad. stat*-yew-tab-le, agreeably to statute.
STATUTE, *n. stat*-yute, an enactment by the legislature of a state; written law; an act of parliament; the act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. (Fr. *statut.*)
STATUTORY, *a. stat*-yu-to-re, enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.
STAUNCH, *a.* stahnch, stanch; firm; trustworthy: *v.t.* to stanch. **Staunched. Staunching. Staunches.**
STAUROLITE, *n. staw*-ro-lite, a mineral composed of silicate of aluminium, magnesium and iron, crystallized in prisms, often in the shape of a cross. (Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.)
STAUROTYPOUS, *a. staw*-ro-*ti*-pus, having spots in the form of a cross [Min.]. (Gr. *stauros*, and *type.*)
STAVE, *n.* stave, the side timbers of a cask; the rung of a ladder; a staff; part of a song; the five lines and spaces on which music is written [Mus.]: *v.t.* to break a hole in; to burst; to push, as with a staff; to delay; to pour out. **Staved. Staves. Staving. Stove.** (*Staff.*)
STAVES, *n.* staves, an old *pl.* of staff.
STAVESACRE, *n. staves*-ay-ker, the plant *Delphinium staphisagria*, the seeds of which are used to kill vermin. (Gr.)
STAY, *n.* stay, continuance in a place; abode for a time; stand; stop; obstruction; fixed state; support: *pl.* the fore-and-aft supports of the masts [Naut.]; a stiffened bodice; corsets: *v.i.* to remain; to persist without tiring; to continue in a place or a state; to wait; to stand still; to rest; to rely: *v.t.* to stop; to restrain; to delay; to obstruct; to abide; to keep from departure; to prop; to support; to last out. **Miss stays,** to fail in attempting to tack. **Staid. Stayed. Staying. Stays.** (O.Fr. *estayer.*)
STAYER, *n. stay*-er, one who or that which stays; one that stops or restrains; one that upholds or supports; that which props; one not easily tired out.
STAY-LACE, *n. stay*-lace, a thin cord for fastening corsets.
STAYMAKER, *n. stay*-make-er, one who makes stays.
STAYSAIL, *n. stay*-sl, any sail extended on a stay.
STAYTACKLE, *n. stay*-tak-kl, a large tackle attached to the mainstay by a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats and butts of water [Naut.].
STEAD, *n.* sted, place or room which another had or might have; the frame on which a bed is laid. **Stand in stead,** to be of use or advantage. (A.S. *stede*, a place.)
STEADFAST, *a. sted*-fast, firm; firmly fixed; constant; not fickle; steady. (A.S. *stedefæst*, firm in its place.)
STEADFASTLY, *ad. sted*-fast-le, in a steadfast manner.
STEADFASTNESS, *n. sted*-fast-ness, the quality of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; firmness of principle; constancy.
STEADILY, *ad. sted*-de-le, in a steady manner.
STEADINESS, *n. sted*-de-ness, the quality of being steady; firmness of purpose; constancy.
STEADING, *n. sted*-ing, the out-houses of a farm.
STEADY, *a. sted*-de, firm in standing or position; firm; fixed; constant in mind, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable or wavering; constant; uniform: *v.t.* to make or keep steady. **Steadied. Steadies. Steadying.**
STEAK, *n.* stake, a thick slice of meat or fish, broiled or fried. (Scand.)
STEAL, *v.t.* steel, to take or carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another; to withdraw or convey clandestinely; to gain or win by address or by gradual imperceptible means: *v.i.* to withdraw or pass privily; to abscond; to practise theft; to take feloniously. **Stealing. Steals. Stole. Stolen.** (A.S. *stelan.*)
STEALER, *n. steel*-er, one who steals; a thief.
STEALINGLY, *ad. steel*-ing-le, slily; privately.
STEALTH, *n.* stelth, clandestine or underhand procedure.
STEALTHILY, *ad. stelth*-e-le, in a stealthy manner.
STEALTHINESS, *n. stelth*-e-ness, the state or quality of being of a stealthy nature.
STEALTHY, *a. stelth*-e, done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived.
STEAM, *n.* steem, the invisible gas obtained by heating water to the boiling point; the mist formed by vapour

when condensing; any exhalation: *v.i.* to rise or pass off in steam; to send off visible vapour; to move by steam: *v.t.* to expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing or preparing. **Steamed. Steaming. Steams.** (A.S.)

STEAMBOAT, *n. steem*-bote, a vessel propelled through water by steam.

STEAM-BOILER, *n. steem*-boyl-er, a boiler in which water is converted into steam.

STEAM-CARRIAGE, *n. steem*-kar-rij, a road carriage impelled by steam.

STEAM-CHEST, *n. steem*-chest, the chamber from which steam is passed into the cylinder.

STEAM-CRANE, *n. stesm*-krane, a crane worked by steam.

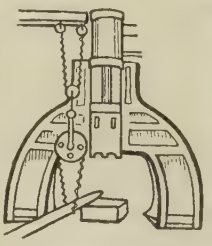
STEAM-ENGINE, *n. steem*-en-jin, an engine worked by steam.

STEAMER, *n. steem*-er, a vessel propelled by steam; a vessel in which articles are steamed; a fire-engine worked by steam. **Steamer Lane,** the track used by steamers in crossing the North Atlantic.

STEAM-GAUGE, *n. steem*-gaje, an apparatus attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of the steam.

STEAM-GUN, *n. steem*-gun, a gun in which the elastic force of steam was employed instead of gunpowder.

STEAM-HAMMER, *n. steem*-ham-mer, a forge hammer worked by steam.



Steam-hammer.

STEAMINESS, *n. steem*-e-ness, mistiness.

STEAM-LAUNCH, *n. steem*-lahnch, a launch driven by steam.

STEAM - NAVVY, *n. steem*-nav-ve, an excavating machine driven by steam.

STEAMPIPE, *n. steem*-pipe, the pipe communicating with the upper part of the boiler, through which the steam passes on its way to the cylinder.

STEAM-PLOUGH, *n. steem*-plou, a steam apparatus for ploughing.

STEAM-POWER, *n. steem*-pou-er, the power of steam as applied to machinery.

STEAMSHIP, *n. steem*-ship, a ship propelled by steam.

STEAM-TRAP, *n. steem*-trap, a contrivance for allowing the passage of water while stopping the escape of steam.

STEAM-TUG, *n. steem*-tug, a steam-vessel used in towing ships.

STEAM-VESSEL, *n. steem*-ves-sl, a vessel propelled by steam.

STEAM-WHISTLE, *n. steem*-whis-sl, a pipe attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, through which steam is discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle.

STEAMY, *a. steem*-e, full of vapour; misty.

STEAM-YACHT, *n. steem*-yot, a yacht propelled by steam.

STEANING, *n. steen*-ing, steening; the lining of a well or shaft.

STEARATE, *n. stee*-a-rate, a salt of stearic acid.

STEARIC, *a.* ste-*ar*-rik, pertaining to or from stearin.

STEARIN, *n. stee*-ar-in, the chief component of solid fats; stearic acid. (Gr. *stear*, fat.)

STEAROPTENE, *n. stee*-a-*rop*-tene, a crystalline substance obtained from camphor and other essential oils.

STEATITE, *n. stee*-a-tite, soapstone; amorphous talc; a compound of magnesium and silica of a very soapy feel. (Gr. *steatos*, of fat.)

STEATITIC, *a. stee*-a-*tit*-ik, pertaining to steatite or soapstone.

STEATOCELE, *n.* ste-*at*-o-sele, a tumour of the scrotum, containing fat. (Gr. *stear*, and *kele*, a tumour.)

STEATOMA, *n. stee*-a-*toh*-ma, a wen or encysted tumour containing matter like suet.

STEATOMOUS, *a.* ste-*at*-o-mus, of the nature of a steatoma.

STEATOPYGOUS, *a. stee*-a-*top*-e-gus, having large buttocks. (Gr. *steatos*, and *pyge*, rump.)

STEED, *n.* steed, a spirited horse for state or war. (A.S. *steda.*)

STEEL, *n.* steel, iron combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; a weapon of war; extreme hardness: *a.* made of steel; very strong or tight; like steel: *v.t.* to overlay, point or edge with steel; to sharpen on a steel; to harden; to make insensible or obdurate. **Steel engraving,** engraving on steel plates; an engraving on a steel-plate; an impression from such. **Steeled. Steeling. Steels.** (A.S. *stel.*)

STEEL-CLAD, *a. steel*-klad, clad in or armed with steel.

STEELINESS, *n. steel*-e-ness, great hardness or obduracy.

STEEL-PLATED, *a.* steel-*plate*-ed, plated with steel.

STEEL-TRAP, *n.* steel-*trap*, a trap with a steel spring.

STEELY, *a. steel*-e, made of steel; hard; firm; obdurate.

STEELYARD, *n. steel*-yard, a lever balance with arms of unequal length, for ascertaining weights, the weight being suspended from the long, and the thing to be weighed from the short, arm. (O.Fr. *astelier.*)

STEENING, *n. steen*-ing, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or shaft. (A.S. *staena.*)

STEEP, *a.* steep, ascending or descending at a high gradient; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place or ascent; a precipice. (A.S. *steap.*)

STEEP, *n.* steep, something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid for seeds: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; to imbue. **Steeped. Steeping. Steeps.** (Ice. *steypa*, pour out, as metal.)

STEEPEN, *v.t. steep*-en, to make steep: *v.i.* to become steep. **Steepened. Steepening. Steepens.**

STEEPER, *n. steep*-er, a vessel or vat in which things are steeped.

STEEPLE, *n. stee*-pl, a church tower with or without a spire; a spire. (A.S. *stypel.*)

STEEPLECHASE, *n. stee*-pl-chace, a horse race across country (originally towards a church steeple as a landmark).

STEEPLED, *a. stee*-pld, furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples; like a steeple.

STEEPLEJACK, *n. stee*-pl-jak, a man who works on steeples and tall chimneys.

STEEPLY, *ad. steep*-le, in a steep manner.

STEEPNESS, *n. steep*-ness, the state of being steep; precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, *a. steep*-e, having a steep declivity.

STEER, *n.* steer, a bullock up to four years old. (A.S. *steor.*)

STEER, *v.t.* steer, to direct the course of a ship or anything moving along; to direct; to guide: *v.i.* to direct and govern a ship in its course; to sail; to be governed; to conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way. **Steered. Steering. Steers.** (A.S. *steoran.*)

STEERABLE, *a. steer*-a-bl, that may be steered.

STEERAGE, *n. steer*-aje, the act of steering; the effect of a rudder on a ship [Naut.]; third class at sea; that part of a ship where the tiller traverses; regulation; management.

STEERAGE-WAY, *n. steer*-aje-way, sufficient speed for effective steering [Naut.].

STEERER, *n. steer*-er, one who steers; a pilot.

STEERING, *n. steer*-ing, the act of one who steers.

STEERLING, *n. steer*-ling, a young steer.

STEERSMAN, *n. steerz*-man, a helmsman.

STEERSMANSHIP, *n. steerz*-man-ship, skill in steering.

STEERSMATE, *n. steerz*-mate, one who steers; a pilot.

STEEVE, *n.* steeve, the outward slope of an outboard spar: *v.t.* to slope a spar upwards; to pack closely; to stow. **Steeved. Steeves. Steeving.**

STEEVING, *n. steev*-ing, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon [Naut.].

STEGANOGRAPHIST, *n. steg*-a-*nog*-ra-fist, one skilled in steganography.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *n. steg*-a-*nog*-ra-fe, the art of writing in cipher or secret characters; cryptography. (Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed, and *grapho*, write.)

STEGANOPODS, *n.pl.* ste-*gan*-o-podz, a family of birds, having four toes webbed. (Gr. *steganos*, and *pous, pedos*, the foot.)

STEGNOSIS, *n.* steg-*no*-sis, constipation [Med.]. (Gr. constriction.)

STEGNOTIC, *a.* steg-*not*-ik, tending to render costive: *n.* a medicine which does so; an astringent.
STEGOGNATHOUS, *a.* ste-*gog*-na-thus, with a jaw of imbricated plates.
STEINBOK, *n. stine*-bok, an African antelope of the genus *Nanotragus*; the Alpine ibex. (Dut. *steenbok*, stone-buck.)
STELA, *n. stee*-la, a small column without base or capital. (Gr. *stele*, a post.)
STELE, *n. stee*-le, an inscribed stela.
STELECHITE, *n. stel*-e-kite, a fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. (Gr.)
STELENE, *a. stel*-ene, columnar.
STELLAR, *a. stel*-lar, pertaining to stars; astral; starry; full of stars; set with stars. (L. *stella*, a star.)
STELLARIA, *n.* stel-*lare*-e-a, the genus of the stitchworts, the star-like flowers.
STELLARY, *a. stel*-la-re, stellar.
STELLATE, *a. stel*-late, resembling a star; radiated.
STELLATED, *a. stel*-late-ed, stellate.
STELLIFEROUS, *a.* stel-*lif*-er-us, abounding with stars. (L. *stella*, and *fero*, bear.)
STELLIFORM, *a. stel*-le-form, in the shape of a star; radiated.
STELLITE, *n. stel*-lite, a zeolitic mineral occurring in radiated acicular crystals.
STELLULAR, *a. stel*-yew-lar, resembling little stars. (L. *stellula*, a little star.)
STELLULATE, *a. stel*-yew-late, like a small star.
STELOCHITE, *n. stel*-o-kite, a name given to osteocolla.
STELOGRAPHY, *n.* ste-*log*-ra-fe, the art of inscribing characters on pillars. (Gr. *stele*, a pillar, and *grapho*, write.)
STEM, *n.* stem, the ascending axis of a plant; the peduncle of a flower; the stalk; the stock of a family; a branch of a family. (A.S. *stefn.*)
STEM, *n.* stem, the prow of a ship; the curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the cutwater: *v.t.* to oppose or resist; to stop; to check; to advance against difficulty. From stem to stern, from one end of the ship to the other; throughout. Stemmed. Stemming. Stems. (Ger. *stemmen.*)
STEM-HEAD, *n.* stem-*hed*, the top of the stem.
STEM-LEAF, *n. stem*-leef, a leaf growing from the stem.
STEMLESS, *a. stem*-less, having no stem.
STEMPLE, *n. stem*-pl, a cross-bar of wood in a mine-shaft. (Ger. *stempel.*)
STENCH, *n.* stench, an offensive odour. (A.S. *stenc.*)
STENCHY, *a. stench*-e, having an offensive smell.
STENCIL, *n. sten*-sil, a piece of thin metal or other substance: *v.t.* to decorate by the use of a stencil. Stencilled. Stencilling. Stencils. (Fr. *estance*, a support.)
STENCILLER, *n. sten*-sil-ler, one who stencils.
STENCILLING, *n. sten*-sil-ling, decorating with perforated patterns.
STENOCARDIA, *n. sten*-o-*kar*-de-a, constriction of the heart [Med.]. (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *kardia*, the heart.)
STENOCHROMY, *n. sten*-o-kro-me, the art of printing in several colours at the same time. (Gr. *stenos*, and *chrome*, colour.)
STENOGRAPH, *n. sten*-o-graf, a writing in shorthand: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to write in shorthand. Stenographed. Stenographing. Stenographs. (Gr. *stenos*, and *grapho*, write.)
STENOGRAPHER, *n.* ste-*nog*-ra-fer, a shorthand writer.
STENOGRAPHIC, *a. sten*-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to stenography; expressed in shorthand.
STENOGRAPHIST, *n.* ste-*nog*-ra-fist, a stenographer.
STENOGRAPHY, *n.* ste-*nog*-ra-fe, the art of writing in shorthand by using abbreviations.
STENOSIS, *n.* sten-*oh*-sis, the narrowing of an aperture. (Gr. *stenos.*)
STENOTYPY, *n. sten*-o-tipe-e, shorthand by means of abbreviations. (Gr. *stenos*, and *typos*, type.)
STENTOR, *n. sten*-tor, a person with a powerful voice. (Stentor, a herald of the Greeks in the Trojan war, whose voice, according to Homer, was as loud as that of fifty other men.)
STENTORIAN, *a.* sten-*tore*-e-an, extremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound.
STENTOROPHONIC, *a. sten*-to-ro-*fon*-ik, speaking or sounding very loud. (Gr. *Stentor*, and *phone*, a voice.)
STEP, *n.* step, a footfall; a pace; the space between the feet in walking or running; the tread of a stair; a small space; gradation; degree; progression; footstep; gait; proceeding; action; the round of a ladder; a foot-piece; that on which the foot of a mast rests [Naut.]: *v.i.* to advance or recede by a movement of the foot; to go; to walk gravely, slowly or resolutely: *v.t.* to set, as a foot; to put a mast in its place [Naut.]. Stepped. Stepping. Steps. (A.S. *stæpe.*)
STEP, *n.* step, a prefix to express the nominal relationship arising in a family by the second or subsequent marriage of one of its parents. Stepbrother, a brother by a previous marriage. Stepchild, a stepdaughter or stepson. Stepdaughter, a daughter by a previous marriage. Stepfather, the mother's second or subsequent husband. Stepmother, the father's second or subsequent wife. Stepsister, a sister by a previous marriage. Stepson, the son of husband or wife by a previous marriage.
STEPGIRL, *n. step*-girl, a girl who cleans doorsteps.
STEPHANITE, *n. stef*-an-ite, sulph-antimonite of silver.
STEPHANOTIS, *n. stef*-a-*noh*-tis, a tropical genus of 15 species cultivated for their scented flowers. (Gr. *stephanos*, a wreath.)
STEP-LADDER, *n. step*-lad-der, a ladder with flat treads and a hinged support for it to lean against.
STEPNEY, *n. step*-ne, a substitute wheel for a motor-car.
STEPPE, *n.* step, an expanse of uncultivated, semi-barren, treeless plains in the south-east of Europe and the south-west of Asia. (Russ.)
STEPPER, *n. step*-per, a horse with high action; he who or that which steps.
STEPPING-STONE, *n. step*-ping-stone, a stone to raise the feet above the water or dirt in walking; a means of progress.
STERCORACEOUS, *a. ster*-ko-*ray*-shus, pertaining to or of the nature of dung. (L. *stercus*, dung.)
STERCORAL, *a. ster*-ko-ral, pertaining to excrement.
STERCORARY, *n. ster*-ko-ra-re, a place secure from the weather for containing manure.
STERCORATION, *n. ster*-ko-*ray*-shon, act of manuring with dung.
STERE, *n.* stere, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre. (Fr. from Gr. *stereos*, solid.)
STEREO, *n. stere*-e-o, a stereotype. (Gr. *stereos*, hard.)
STEREOCHROMY, *n. stere*-e-*ok*-rom-e, a method of painting walls, in which the colours are preserved by being sprayed with fluoric acid. (Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *chroma*, colour.)
STEREOGRAPH, *n. stere*-e-o-graf, a stereographic picture or diagram. (Gr. *stereos*, and *grapho*, write.)
STEREOGRAPHIC, *a. stere*-e-o-*graf*-ik, made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.
STEREOGRAPHICALLY, *ad. stere*-e-o-*graf*-e-kal-e, in a stereographic manner.
STEREOGRAPHY, *n. stere*-e-*og*-ra-fe, the delineation of solid bodies on a plane.
STEREOMETER, *n. stere*-e-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies, also one used in stereometry. (Gr. *stereos*, and *metron.*)
STEREOMETRICAL, *a. stere*-e-o-*met*-re-kal, pertaining to or performed by stereometry.
STEREOMETRY, *n. stere*-e-*om*-et-re, the art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.
STEREOSCOPE, *n. stere*-e-o-skope, an optical instrument through which two pictures of the same object appear as one and cause it to stand out in solid form as in nature. (Gr. *stereos*, and *skopeo*, view.)
STEREOSCOPIC, *a. stere*-e-os-*kop*-ik, pertaining to the stereoscope.
STEREOSCOPIST, *n. stere*-e-*os*-ko-pist, one skilled in stereoscopy.
STEREOSCOPY, *n. stere*-e-*os*-ko-pe, the stereoscopic science or art.
STEREOTOMICAL, *a. stere*-e-o-*tom*-e-kal, pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.
STEREOTOMY, *n. stere*-e-*ot*-o-me, the art of cutting solids into thin sections. (Gr. *stereos*, and *tome*, cutting.)

STEREOTYPE, *n.* *stere*-e-o-tipe, a metallic plate cast from a mould taken from a page of movable types: *a.* pertaining to or done with stereotype: *v.t.* to cast in stereotype; to print with stereotype; to fix unchangeably. **Stereotyped. Stereotypes. Stereotyping.** (Gr. *stereos*, and *type*.)

STEREOTYPER, *n.* *stere*-e-o-*ti*-per, one who casts stereotype plates.

STEREOTYPIST, *n.* *ste*-re-o-*tipe*-ist, a stereotyper.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHER, *n.* *stere*-e-o-ti-*pog*-ra-fer, a stereotype printer.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* *stere*-e-o-ti-*pog*-ra-fe, art or practice of printing from stereotype.

STERILE, *a.* *ster*-rile, barren; unfruitful; producing little or no crop; producing no young; barren of ideas or sentiment; free from septic germs. (O.Fr.)

STERILITY, *n.* ste-*ril*-e-te, barrenness; unfruitfulness; barrenness of ideas or sentiments; want of fertility.

STERILIZE, *v.t.* *ster*-ril-ize, to make barren; to exhaust of fertility; to destroy bacteria: to spray or wash with an antiseptic. **Sterilized. Sterilizes. Sterilizing.**

STERLET, *n.* *ster*-let, a species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus*, found in the Caspian Sea and in Russian rivers, from whose roe the finest caviare is made. (Russ.)

STERLING, *a.* *ster*-ling, of standard worth; genuine; pure; of excellent quality. (Easterlings, the Hanse merchants doing business in England, whose money was invariably genuine.)

STERN, *a.* stern, severe in expression; austere; severe of manner; harsh; rigidly steadfast; immovable; unrelenting. (A.S. *styrne*.)

STERN, *n.* stern, the hind part of a ship; the hinder part. (Ice. *stjorn*, steering.)

STERNAGE, *n.* *stern*-aje, steerage or stern.

STERNAL, *a.* *stern*-al, pertaining to the sternum.

STERNALGIA, *n.* stern-*al*-je-a, pain in the breast. (Gr. *sternon*, breast, and *algos*, pain.)

STERNBERGITE, *n.* *stern*-berg-ite, a foliated ore of silver, so called after Count Sternberg.

STERNBOARD, *n.* *stern*-bord, the backward motion of a vessel: the loss of way in making a tack [Naut.].

STERNCHASER, *n.* *stern*-chace-er, a gun so mounted as to fire astern.

STERNFAST, *n.* *stern*-fast, a rope to moor the stern of a ship.

STERNFRAME, *n.* *stern*-frame, the several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.

STERNLY, *ad.* *stern*-le, in a stern manner.

STERNMOST, *a.* *stern*-mohst, furthest astern.

STERNNESS, *n.* *stern*-ness, the state of being stern.

STERNOCOSTAL, *a.* *stern*-o-*kos*-tal, connected with the sternum and ribs.

STERNPORT, *n.* *stern*-port, a port or opening in the stern of a ship.

STERNPOST, *n.* *stern*-pohst, the timber or casting on which the rudder hangs.

STERNSHEETS, *n.pl.* stern-*sheets*, that part of the boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers.

STERNUM, *n.* *stern*-um, the breast-bone, the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach. (L.)

STERNUTATION, *n.* ster-new-*tay*-shon, the act of sneezing. (L. *sternutatio*.)

STERNUTATIVE, *a.* ster-*new*-ta-tiv, provocative of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY, *a.* ster-*new*-ta-tur-e, provoking sneezing: *n.* a substance which has this quality.

STERNWAY, *n.* *stern*-way, the movement of a ship backward, or stern foremost.

STERN-WHEELER, *n.* *stern*-wheel-er, a steamer driven by a paddlewheel at the stern.

STERQUILINOUS, *a.* ster-*kwil*-e-nus, pertaining to a dung-hill; mean; dirty. (L. *stercus*, dung.)

STERTOROUS, *a.* *ster*-to-rus, snoring; loudly breathing. (L. *sterto*, snore.)

STET, *v.i.* stet, it may stand: *v.t.* let it stand, an expression written on the margin of a proof to intimate to the printer that something which has been deleted is to stand. (L.)

STETHOMETER, *n.* steth-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the movement of the walls of the chest in breathing. (Gr. *stethos*, the breast, and *metron*.)

STETHOSCOPE, *n.* *steth*-o-skope, an instrument for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body. (Gr. *stethos*, and *skopeo*, view.)

STETHOSCOPIC, *a.* steth-o-*skop*-ik, pertaining to the stethoscope.

STETHOSCOPIST, *n.* *steth*-o-skop-ist, one versed in stethoscopy.

STETHOSCOPY, *n.* ste-*thos*-ko-pe, stethoscopic examination.

STEVE, *v.t.* steev, to stow a ship's hold. **Steved. Steves. Steving.**

STEVEDORE, *n.* *stev*-e-dore, one whose occupation is to stow goods in a ship's hold; a loader or unloader of vessels. (Sp. *estivar*, from L. *stipo*, press together, cram.)

STEW, *n.* stew, a fishpond.

STEW, *n.* stew, meat stewed; a brothel; a state of agitation; *v.t.* stew, to boil raw meat or fruit slowly and gently with little moisture; to boil in heat: *v.i.* to be boiled in a slow gentle manner. **Stewed. Stewing. Stews.** (O.Fr. *estuve*.)

STEWARD, *n.* *stew*-ard, one who manages the concerns of a large estate or a great family, superintending the servants, collecting the rents, and keeping the accounts; an officer of state; an officer in a college who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen; the head of that department in a ship which supplies food or refreshment; a waiter on board ship. (A.S. *stiweard*.)

STEWARDESS, *n.* *stew*-ard-ess, a waitress on board ship.

STEWARDLY, *ad.* *stew*-ard-le, in the manner of a steward.

STEWARDSHIP, *n.* *stew*-ard-ship, the office of a steward; management.

STEWARTRY, *n.* *stew*-art-re, stewardship; a territorial district in Scotland under the jurisdiction of a steward appointed by the king and having the powers of a sheriff; the county of Kirkcudbright.

STEWISH, *a.* *stew*-ish, suiting a brothel.

STEW-PAN, *n.* *stew*-pan, a pan in which food is stewed.

STHENIC, *a.* *sthen*-ik, active; vigorous; attended with excess of organic action [Med.]. (Gr. *sthenos*, strength.)

STIACCIATO, *n.* stee-at-*chah*-to, very low relief. (It.)

STIBBLER, *n.* *stib*-ler, a cutter of stubble; a cleric doing temporary duty.

STIBIAL, *a.* *stib*-e-al, like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial. (L. *stibium*, antimony.)

STIBIATED, *a.* *stib*-e-ate-ed, impregnated with antimony.

STIBIC, *a.* *stib*-ik, antimonic.

STIBIUM, *n.* *stib*-e-um, antimony; the metallic element St. (L.)

STIBNITE, *n.* *stib*-nite, antimonite, a compound of sulphur and antimony.

STICA, *n.* *sti*-ka, a Saxon coin worth about half a farthing.

STICCADO, *n.* stik-*kah*-do, a musical instrument of bars of varying length played with a small mallet. (It.)

STICH, *n.* stik, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a row of trees. (Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse.)

STICHIC, *a.* *stik*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of lines and verses.

STICHOMANCY, *n.* *stik*-o-man-se, divination by lines or passages in a book, taken at random. (Gr. *stichos*, and *manteia*, divination.)

STICHOMETRY, *n.* ste-*kom*-e-tre, a list of books of Scripture with the number of verses each contains; the division of a writing into lines according to the sense. (Gr. *stichos*, and *metron*, measure.)

STICK, *n.* stik, a small shoot or branch cut off a tree; a long slender piece of wood or other material; a slender piece; a staff; a printer's tool for composing type with; a thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates the body; a stab. (A.S. *sticca*.)

STICK, *v.t.* stik, to pierce; to stab; to kill by piercing; to thrust in; to fasten; to set; to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on something pointed. **Sticking. Sticks. Stuck.** (A.S. *stician*.)

STICK, *v.i.* stik, to adhere; to cling fast to; to stop; to be impeded; to hesitate; to be stopped; to be embarrassed. **Stick out**, to project. **Stick to**, to adhere closely. **Stick upon**, to dwell upon. **Sticking. Sticks. Stuck.**

STICKER, *n. stik*-er, one who or that which sticks.
STICKINESS, *n. stik*-e-ness, adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness.
STICKLE, *n. stik*-kl, a rapid in a stream: *v.i.* to take part with one side or other; to insist on every trifle; to contend obstinately. **Stickled. Stickles. Stickling.** (*Stickler.*)
STICKLEBACK, *n. stik*-kl-bak, a small nest-building fish of the genus *Gasterosteus*, with spiny back.
STICKLER, *n. stik*-ler, a sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an obstinate contender about anything. (M.E. *stighlen*, settle a dispute.)
STICKLEWORT, *n. stikl*-wurt, the plant agrimony, *Agrimonia eupatoria.*
STICKLING, *n. stik*-ling, a stickleback.
STICKY, *a. stik*-e, adhesive; gluey; viscous.
STIDDY, *n. stid*-de, an anvil; a smith's shop.
STIFF, *a.* stif, not easily bent; rigid; not liquid or fluid; inspissated; strong; violent; stubborn; obstinate; constrained; formal; exorbitant. (A.S.)
STIFF-BIT, *n. stif*-bit, a horse's bit without a joint or branches.
STIFFEN, *v.t. stiff*-en, to make stiff; to make torpid; to inspissate: *v.i.* to become stiff; to become thicker; to become less yielding. **Stiffened. Stiffening. Stiffens.**
STIFFENER, *n. stiff*-en-er, that which stiffens.
STIFFENING, *n. stiff*-en-ing, something to stiffen a substance.
STIFF-HEARTED, *a. stif*-hart-ed, obstinate; stubborn, contumacious.
STIFFISH, *a. stif*-ish, rather stiff.
STIFFLY, *ad. stif*-le, in a stiff manner.
STIFF-NECK, *n. stif*-nek, a rheumatic affection of the neck in which a lateral movement of the head causes great pain.
STIFFNECKED, *a. stif*-nekt, stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious.
STIFF-NECKEDNESS, *n. stif*-nekt-ness, the quality of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.
STIFFNESS, *n. stif*-ness, the quality of being stiff.
STIFLE, *v.t. sti*-fl, to suffocate; to choke; to stop; to stop the breath temporarily; to extinguish; to deaden; to smother; to suppress. **Stifled. Stifles. Stifling.** (Ice. *stifla.*)
STIFLE, *n. sti*-fl, the joint in a horse's hind leg corresponding to a man's knee; a disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.
STIGMA, *n. stig*-ma, a mark made with a burning iron; a brand; any mark of infamy; moral spot on or imputation attaching to character; the receptive organ for the pollen grains placed at the top of a pistil [Bot.]. (Gr. a mark with a pointed instrument.)
STIGMARIA, *n.* stig-*mare*-e-a, the root of a sigillaria found fossil in the coal measures.
STIGMATA, *n.pl. stig*-ma-ta, the apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the tracheæ or air-vessels; marks alleged to have been supernaturally imprinted on the bodies of certain saints in imitation of the wounds of Christ.
STIGMATIC, *a.* stig-*mat*-ik, stigmatical: *n.* a notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded.
STIGMATICAL, *a.* stig-*mat*-e-kal, marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful.
STIGMATICALLY, *ad.* stig-*mat*-e-kal-le, with a mark of infamy or deformity.
STIGMATIZATION, *n. stig*-ma-ti-*zay*-shon, the alleged impression of the stigmata or wounds of Christ on certain saints.
STIGMATIZE, *v.t. stig*-ma-tize, to brand with a stigma; to hold up to disgrace; to disgrace with some mark of reproach or infamy. **Stigmatized. Stigmatizes. Stigmatizing.**
STIGMATOSIS, *n. stig*-ma-*toh*-sis, spotted inflammation of the skin.
STILAR, *a. sti*-lar, pertaining to the stile of a dial.
STILBITE, *n. stil*-bite, a mineral of the zeolite group, consisting of silica, alumina, lime and water; heulandite. (Gr. *stilbo*, shine.)
STILE, *n.* stile, the gnomon of a sundial. (Gr. *stylos.*)
STILE, *n.* stile, a step or a set of steps or any similar arrangement for ascending and descending over a fence or wall; an upright piece in framing or panelling [Arch.]. (A.S. *stigel*, a step.)

STILETTO, *n.* ste-*let*-to, a small dagger with a round blade; a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes: *v.t.* to stab with a stiletto. **Stilettoed. Stilettoes. Stilettoing.** (It. a little dagger.)
STILL, *a.* stil, silent; quiet; calm; motionless; not sparkling: *n.* calm; silence: *v.t.* to quiet; to silence; to render motionless; to appease. **Stilled. Stilling. Stills.** (A.S. *stille.*)
STILL, *n.* stil, an apparatus used in the distillation of liquors: *v.t.* to distil: *v.i.* to trickle down. **Stilled. Stilling. Stills.** (*Distil.*)
STILL, *ad.* stil, to this time; nevertheless; always; after that. (A.S. *stille*, fixed.)
STILLATITIOUS, *a. stil*-la-*tish*-us, falling in drops. (L. *stilla*, a drop.)
STILLATORY, *n. stil*-la-tor-e, an alembic; a laboratory.
STILL-BORN, *a. stil*-boarn, born lifeless; abortive.
STILL-BURN, *v.t. stil*-burn, to burn in distilling. **Still-burned. Still-burning. Still-burns. Still-burnt.**
STILLER, *n. stil*-ler, one who stills or quiets.
STILL-HUNTING, *n. stil*-hunt-ing, deerstalking.
STILLIFORM, *a. stil*-e-form, drop-shaped. (L. *stilla*, a drop, and *forma*, shape.)
STILLING, *n. stil*-ling, a stand for casks. (*Stillion.*)
STILLION, *n. stil*-yon, a stilling. (L. Ger. *stelling*, to set.)
STILL-LIFE, *n. stil*-life, a picture representing objects without life, as dead game or porcelain.
STILLNESS, *n. stil*-ness, the absence of movement; silence.
STILL-ROOM, *n. stil*-room, that department of a kitchen in which salads, breakfasts and teas are prepared; a housekeeper's room.
STILLY, *a. stil*-le, still; quiet; calm; without sound.
STILLY, *ad. stil*-le, silently; quietly; calmly.
STILT, *n.* stilt, a support of wood with a rest for the foot in walking over rough ground: *v.t.* to raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means. **Stilted. Stilting. Stilts.** (Dan. *stylte.*)
STILT, *n.* stilt, a long-legged plover of the genus *Himantopus*, allied to the avocets.
STILTED, *a. stil*-ted, pompous; bombastic.
STILTON, *n. stil*-ton, a variety of cheese deriving its name from Stilton in Huntingdonshire.
STIMULANT, *a. stim*-yew-lant, serving to stimulate; producing a transient increase of vital energy: *n.* a medicine which has this effect; an alcoholic drink.
STIMULATE, *v.t. stim*-yew-late, to excite to action or more vigorous exertion; to produce a sudden increase of vital energy in. **Stimulated. Stimulates. Stimulating.** (L. *stimulatus.*)
STIMULATION, *n. stim*-yew-*lay*-shon, the act of goading or exciting; a sudden increase of vital energy.
STIMULATIVE, *a. stim*-yew-late-iv, having the power of stimulating: *n.* that which stimulates.
STIMULATOR, *n. stim*-yew-late-or, one who stimulates.
STIMULUS, *n. stim*-yew-lus, something which stimulates; a stimulant; a goad. (L. a pricking instrument, a goad.)
STIMY, *n. sti*-me, a ball placed between another ball and the hole: *v.t.* to place a ball between the hole and another ball [Golf]. **Stimied. Stimies. Stimying.**
STING, *n.* sting, a sharp, poisonous organ with which certain animals are armed for their defence; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram; that which gives the principal pain or constitutes the chief terror: *v.t.* to pierce with a sting, like a wasp or scorpion: to pain acutely. **Stinging. Stings. Stung.** (A.S. *sting.*)
STINGAREE, *n. sting*-a-ree, the stingray.
STINGER, *n. sting*-er, he who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.
STING-FISH, *n. sting*-fish, a weever, a species of the genus *Trachinus*; the father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius.*
STINGILY, *ad. stin*-je-le, in a stingy manner.
STINGINESS, *n. stin*-je-ness, the quality of being stingy.
STINGLESS, *a. sting*-less, having no sting.
STINGO, *n. sting*-go, strong malt liquor.
STINGRAY, *n. sting*-ray, the sea-fish *Trygon pastinaca*, which has a long tail armed with spines.
STINGY, *a. sting*-e, able to sting.
STINGY, *a. stin*-je, extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly.

STINK, *n.* stink, a strong offensive smell: *v.i.* to emit a strong offensive smell. **Stank. Stinking. Stinks.** Stunk. (A.S. *stincan.*)

STINKARD, *n. stink*-ard, a mean, stinking, paltry fellow; the teledu, or stinking badger, *Mydaus meliceps*, found in Java and Sumatra which, like the skunk, emits a fetid odour when irritated.

STINKER, *n. stink*-er, something with an offensive smell.

STINKING, *a. stink*-ing, emitting an offensive smell.

STINKINGLY, *ad. stink*-ing-le, disgustingly.

STINKPOT, *n. stink*-pot, an earthern jar, charged with powder, grenades and other materials with an offensive and suffocating smell.

STINKSTONE, *n. stink*-stone, a variety of carbonate of lime which emits a fetid odour on being struck.

STINKTRAP, *n. stink*-trap, a contrivance to prevent effluvia returning from a drain.

STINT, *n.* stint, limit; restraint; quantity assigned; proportion allotted; a small bird of the sandpiper group, a species of *Tringa*: *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits; to reduce in quantity; to bound; to confine; to assign a certain task in labour, which being performed, the person is excused from further labour for the day or for a certain time [U.S.]. **Stinted. Stinting. Stints.** (A.S. *styntan.*)

STINTED, *a. stint*-ed, restrained to a certain quantity.

STINTEDNESS, *n. stint*-ed-ness, the quality of being stinted.

STINTER, *n. stint*-er, he who or that which stints.

STIPE, *n.* stipe, the base of a frond; the stem of a fungus [Bot.]. (Fr.)

STIPEL, *n. sti*-pel, a secondary stipule on a compound leaf.

STIPEND, *n. sti*-pend, an annual payment for services rendered; a salary, specially of a clergyman. (L. *stipendium.*)

STIPENDIARY, *a.* sti-*pen*-de-ar-e, receiving salary in return for services: *n.* one who receives a salary for his services. **Stipendiary magistrate,** a paid magistrate in the service of the crown.

STIPITATE, *a. stip*-e-tate, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe [Bot.].

STIPPLE, *v.t. stip*-pl, to paint or engrave by means of dots instead of lines. **Stippled. Stipples. Stippling.** (Dut.)

STIPPLING, *n. stip*-pling, engraving by means of dots instead of lines.

STIPTIC, *n. stip*-tik, a styptic.

STIPULA, *n. stip*-yu-la, an appendage at the base of petioles [Bot.].

STIPULACEOUS, *a. stip*-yu-*lay*-shus, stipular.

STIPULAR, *a. stip*-yu-lar, resembling or consisting of stipules; growing on stipules.

STIPULATE, *v.i. stip*-yu-late, to make an agreement; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain. **Stipulated. Stipulates. Stipulating.** (L. *stipulatus.*)

STIPULATE, *a. stip*-yu-late, having stipules on it [Bot.].

STIPULATED, *a. stip*-u-late-ed, agreed on.

STIPULATION, *n. stip*-yu-*lay*-shon, the act of stipulating; contract or bargain; the situation and structure of the stipules [Bot.].

STIPULATOR, *n. stip*-yu-late-or, one who stipulates, contracts or covenants.

STIPULE, *n. stip*-yewl, a stipula; a basal appendage of the leaf-stalk. (L. *stipula.*)

STIPULED, *a. stip*-yewld, furnished with stipules.

STIR, *v.t.* stir, to move; to agitate; to incite; to excite. **Stir up,** to instigate; to excite; to quicken; to disturb. **Stirred. Stirring. Stirs.** (A.S. *styrian.*)

STIR, *v.i.* stir, to move one's self; to go or be carried in any manner; to be in motion; to rise in the morning. **Stirred. Stirring. Stirs.**

STIR, *n.* stir, agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance; agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

STIRABOUT, *n. stir*-a-bout, oatmeal and water boiled and stirred about for a few minutes; hastily made oatmeal porridge.

STIRIATED, *a. stir*-e-a-ted, adorned with pendants like icicles. (L. *stiria*, an icicle.)

STIRK, *n.* stirk, a yearling bull or heifer. (A.S. *stirc.*)

STIRLESS, *a. stir*-less, still; without stirring.

STIRPS, *n.* stirps, a progenitor; the man from whom a family is descended. (L.)

STIRRER, *n. stir*-er, one who or that which stirs.

STIRRING, *a. stir*-ing, active; animating; rousing; thrilling.

STIRRUP, *n. stir*-rup, a hoop or ring suspended from a strap, for a horseman's foot, to enable him to mount or sit steadily on horseback. (A.S. *stigan*, mount, and *rap*, a rope.)

STIRRUP-CUP, *n. stir*-rup-kup, a parting cup on horseback.

STIRRUP-LEATHER, *n. stir*-rup-leth-er, a stirrup-strap.

STIRRUP-STRAP, *n. stir*-rup-strap, a strap of leather that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *n.* stitch, the complete action of a needle and thread when sewing; a link of yarn; a sharp local twinge of pain: *v.t.* to sew in a continuous line; to unite together by sewing; to form land into ridges: *v.i.* to practise needlework. **Stitched. Stitches. Stitching.** (A.S. *stycce*, a piece, and also *stica*, a prick or pricking sensation.)

STITCHEL, *n. stitch*-el, a kind of hairy wool.

STITCHER, *n. stitch*-er, one who stitches.

STITCHERY, *n. stitch*-er-e, needlework.

STITCHING, *n. stitch*-ing, the act of stitching; work done by sewing, to show a continuous line of stitches; the forming of land into ridges.

STITCHWORT, *n. stitch*-wurt, any of the 80 species of *Stellaria*, the genus which includes the chickweeds. (A.S. *sticwyrt.*)

STITHY, *n. stith*-e, an anvil; a smith's shop. (Scand. *stethi.*)

STIVE, *v.t.* stive, to stew: *v.i.* to be stewed. **Stived. Stives. Stiving.** (O.Fr. *estuver.*)

STIVER, *n. sti*-ver, a Dutch halfpenny; anything of little worth. (Dut. *stuiver.*)

STOA, *n. sto*-a, a porch; a colonnade; the Stoic philosophy. (Gr.)

STOAK, *v.t.* stoke, to stop; to choke [Naut.]. **Stoaked. Stoaking. Stoaks.**

STOAT, *n.* stote, the ermine, *Mustela erminea*, allied to the weasel. (M.E. *stot.*)

STOCCADO, *n.* stok-*kah*-do, a stab; a thrust with a rapier. (It.)

STOCK, *n.* stok, a plant of the genus *Matthiola.*

STOCK, *n.* stok, the stem of a tree or other plant; a post; a dull, stupid, senseless person; the frame of a rifle; a neck-tie; original progenitor; lineage; a family; a fund; capital; merchandise unsold; share of a public debt; goods on hand; the domestic animals or beasts belonging to a farm; the stock gilly-flower: *pl.* a frame in which the legs of criminals were confined by way of punishment; the frame on which a ship rests while building; the public funds: *a.* kept in stock: *v.i.* to store for sale or use; to supply; to fill; to lay up in store; to pack; to supply with domestic animals; to supply with seed. **Stocked. Stocking. Stocks.** (A.S. *stocc.*)

STOCKADE, *n.* stok-*kade*, a palisaded defence; a line of posts or stakes set as a fence or barrier [Fort.]; an enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground. **Stockaded. Stockades. Stockading.** (Sp. *estacada.*)

STOCKBROKER, *n. stok*-bro-ker, a broker who is a member of the Stock Exchange and deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares on behalf of his clients.

STOCK-DOVE, *n. stok*-duv, the wild pigeon, *Columba œnas.*

STOCK-EXCHANGE, *n. stok*-eks-chaynj, the place where stocks and other securities are bought and sold.

STOCK-FISH, *n. stok*-fish, fish, such as cod or ling, dried in the sun. (Dut. *stokvisch.*)

STOCKHOLDER, *n. stok*-hohld-er, a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or a public company.

STOCKINET, *n.* stok-in-*et*, a knitted fabric used for underwear.

STOCKING, *n. stok*-ing, a close-fitting knitted or woven covering for the leg and foot.

STOCKINGER, *n. stok*-ing-er, a stocking weaver.

STOCKING-FRAME, *n. stok*-ing-frame, a machine for weaving stockings or other hosiery.

STOCKINGLESS, *a. stok*-ing-less, without stockings.

STOCKISH, *a. stok*-ish, stupid; blockish.

STOCKIST, *n. stok*-ist, one who keeps goods in stock.

STOCKJOBBER, *n. stok*-job-ber, one who deals in stocks or shares; a speculator in special kinds of stocks and other securities.

STOCKJOBBING, *n. stok*-job-bing, dealing in stocks or shares.
STOCKJOBBERY, *n. stok*-job-er-e, stockjobbing.
STOCKLESS, *a. stok*-less, without a stock or shaft.
STOCK-LOCK, *n. stok*-lok, a lock fixed in a wooden case or frame.
STOCKMAN, *n. stok*-man, a herdsman.
STOCK-MARKET, *n. stok*-mahr-ket, the Stock Exchange; a market for cattle.
STOCKPOT, *n. stok*-pot, a pot in which the basis of soup is prepared.
STOCKRIDER, *n. stok*-ride-er, a mounted stockman.
STOCKSTILL, *a. stok*-stil, still as a fixed post; perfectly still.
STOCKTAKER, *n. stok*-take-er, one who makes a list of goods or properties on hand.
STOCKTAKING, *n. stok*-take-ing, making a list of the stock-in-trade.
STOCKWHIP, *n. stok*-whip, a short-handled whip with a thong of great length used in herding cattle.
STOCKY, *a. stok*-e, thick and firm; stumpy.
STOCKYARD, *n. stok*-yard, a yard in which cattle and sheep are kept.
STODGINESS, *n. stodj*-e-ness, the state of being stodgy. (Dial. Eng.)
STODGY, *a. stodj*-e, thick and badly mixed; indigestible.
STOEP, *n.* stoop, the verandah of a Dutch house.
STOIC, *n. stoh*-ik, a disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should subdue all passion, conform to reason, and accept the inevitable. (Gr. *Stoa*, the porch, where Zeno taught in Athens.)
STOICAL, *a. stoh*-e-kal, pertaining to the Stoics or their doctrines; not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure and pain.
STOICALLY, *ad. stoh*-e-kal-le, in a stoical manner.
STOICALNESS, *n. stoh*-e-kal-ness, the state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.
STOICHIOLOGY, *n. stoy*-ke-*ol*-o-je, the science or doctrine of elements. (Gr. *stoicheion*, an element, and *logos*, science.)
STOICHIOMETRY, *n. stoy*-ke-*om*-e-tre, the doctrine of chemical equivalents. (Gr. *stoicheion*, and *metron*, measure.)
STOICISM, *n. stoh*-e-sizm, the opinions and maxims of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain, real or pretended.
STOKE, *v.t.* stoke, to tend a fire, as a stoker. **Stoked. Stokes. Stoking.** (Dut. *stoken.*)
STOKEHOLD, *n. stoke*-hohld, the part of a ship's hold containing the boilers.
STOKEHOLE, *n. stoke*-hole, the hole through which the furnace is fed.
STOKER, *n. stoke*-er, one who manages a furnace.
STOLA, *n. sto*-la, a long garment worn by Roman ladies. (L.)
STOLE, stole, *p.* of steal.
STOLE, *n.* stole, a stola; a long strip or band of silk reaching from the neck to the foot worn over both shoulders by priests and bishops and over the left shoulder only by deacons. (Gr.)
STOLE, *n.* stole, a stolon.
STOLEN, stol-en, *pp.* of steal.
STOLID, *a. stol*-id, impassive; foolish; stupid. (L. *stolidus.*)
STOLIDITY, *n.* sto-*lid*-e-te, stolidness; dullness.
STOLIDLY, *ad. stol*-id-le, in a stolid manner.
STOLIDNESS, *n. stol*-id-ness, the state of being stolid.
STOLON, *n. sto*-lon, a trailing stem which roots at intervals. (L.)
STOLONIFEROUS, *a. sto*-lon-*if*-er-us, putting forth suckers. (L. *stolonis*, and *fero*, bear.)
STOLZITE, *n. stol*-zite, tungstate of lead. (After the discoverer, Stolz.)
STOMA, *n. sto*-ma; *pl.* **Stomata,** a breathing pore or orifice, specially in the epidermis of a leaf. (Gr. the mouth.)
STOMACH, *n. stum*-ak, a membranous receptacle below the liver and diaphragm, the principal organ of digestion in which the food is prepared for the nourishment of the body; the desire of food; appetite; inclination; liking; anger; sullenness; resentment; pride: *v.t.* to resent; to brook. **Stomached. Stomaching. Stomachs.** (Gr. *stomachos*, the gullet, from *stoma.*)
STOMACHAL, *a. stum*-ak-al, cordial; stomachic.
STOMACHER, *n. stum*-a-ker, a covering for the breast, often ornamented, part of women's 15th to 17th century dress.
STOMACHIC, *a.* sto-*mak*-ik, pertaining to the stomach; strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach: *n.* a medicine that strengthens the stomach and stimulates its action.
STOMACHLESS, *a. stum*-ak-less, being without a stomach or appetite.
STOMACH-PUMP, *n. stum*-ak-pump, a small pump or syringe, with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them.
STOMATA, *n. stom*-a-tah, *pl.* of stoma, a breathing pore.
STOMATIC, *a.* sto-*mat*-ik, relating to or like a stoma: *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.
STOMATITIS, *n.* stom-a-*ti*-tis, inflammation of the mouth [Med.]. (Gr. *stoma.*)
STOMATODE, *a. sto*-ma-tode, having a stoma.
STOMATO-GASTRIC, *a. stom*-a-to-*gas*-trik, pertaining to the mouth and stomach.
STOMATO-PLASTIC, *a. stom*-a-to-*plas*-tik, formative of a mouth [Surg.].
STOMATOSCOPE, *n.* sto-*mat*-o-skope, an instrument for examining the mouth.
STONE, *n.* stone, a fragment of rock; a gem or precious stone; anything made of stone; a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone-fruit; the weight of fourteen pounds; a weight varying in different trades; a monument; torpidness and insensibility: *a.* made of stone or like stone: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones. **Leave no stone unturned,** to spare no exertions. **Stone Age,** the period of stone implements antecedent to the use of bronze, and divided in Europe into the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Chellean and Mousterian stages of civilization. **Stoned. Stones. Stoning.** (A.S. *stan.*)
STONEBACK, *n. stone*-bak, the loach, a fish of the genus *Nemachilus.*
STONEBITER, *n. stone*-bite-er, the cat-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus.*
STONE-BLIND, *a. stone*-blynd, blind as a stone; perfectly blind.
STONE-BOW, *n. stone*-bo, a cross-bow for shooting stones.
STONEBRASH, *n. stone*-brash, a finely broken rock; a group of oolitic beds.
STONEBREAK, *n. stone*-brake, any of the 200 species of the genus *Saxifraga.*
STONEBREAKER, *n. stone*-brake-er, a machine for crushing stones.
STONEBUTTER, *n. stone*-but-ter, a species of alum.
STONECHAT, *n. stone*-chat, the small bird *Saxicola rubicola.*
STONE-COAL, *n. stone*-kole, coal as opposed to charcoal; anthracite.
STONE-CRAY, *n. stone*-kray, a distemper in hawks.
STONECROP, *n. stone*-krop, a succulent plant of the genus *Sedum.*
STONE-CURLEW, *n. stone*-kur-lew, the thicknee *Œdicnemus scolopax.*
STONECUTTER, *n. stone*-kut-ter, one whose occupation is to hew stones.
STONECUTTING, *n. stone*-kut-ting, the business of cutting or hewing stones.
STONE-DEAD, *a.* stone-*ded*, as lifeless as a stone.
STONE-DEAF, *a.* stone-*def*, deaf as a stone.
STONE-DRESSER, *n. stone*-dress-er, one who smoothes and shapes stones for building.
STONE-EATER, *n. stone*-eet-er, a mollusc that bores into stone.
STONE-FALCON, *n. stone*-faulk-on, the stone-hawk.
STONE-FLY, *n. stone*-fli, a neuropterous insect of the genus *Perla*, used as bait by trout fishers.
STONE-FRUIT, *n. stone*-froot, fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as in the genus *Prunus.*
STONE-HAMMER, *n. stone*-ham-mer, a hammer for breaking stones; a hammer with a stone head.
STONEHATCH, *n. stone*-hatch, the ringed plover.
STONE-HAWK, *n. stone*-hawk, the merlin, *Falco æsalon.*
STONE-HEARTED, *a. stone*-hart-ed, hard-hearted; unfeeling.
STONEHORSE, *n. stone*-horse, a stallion.

STONELESS, *a. stone*-less, without stones.
STONE-LILY, *n. stone*-lil-e, an encrinite.
STONEMASON, *n. stone*-mace-on, a mason who works in stone.
STONE-OCHRE, *n. stone*-oke-er, an oxide of iron, used in painting.
STONE-OIL, *n. stone*-oil, petroleum.
STONE-PINE, *n. stone*-pine, the coniferous tree, *Pinus pinea*.
STONEPIT, *n. stone*-pit, a pit or quarry where stones are dug.
STONE-PITCH, *n. stone*-pitch, hard inspissated pitch.
STONE-PLOVER, *n. stone*-pluv-er, the ringed plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula*; the stone curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax*.
STONER, *n. stone*-er, one who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.
STONE'S-CAST, *n. stonez*-kahst, the distance which a stone may be thrown by hand.
STONE'S-MICKLE, *n. stonez*-mik-kl, the stonechat.
STONE-SNIPE, *n. stone*-snipe, the long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*.
STONE-SQUARER, *n. stone*-skware-er, one who forms stones into squares; a stonecutter.
STONESTILL, *a. stone*-stil, still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.
STONEWALL, *n.* stone-*wawl*, an obstruction: *v.i.* to bat on the defensive: *v.t.* to block [Cricket]; to consume time by engaging in debate [Austral. pol. term]. **Stonewalled. Stonewalling. Stonewalls.**
STONEWARE, *n. stone*-ware, a species of potter's ware of a coarse kind.
STONEWORK, *n. stone*-wurk, work consisting of stone.
STONILY, *ad. stone*-e-le, in a stony manner.
STONINESS, *n. stone*-e-ness, the quality of being stony; hardness of heart.
STONY, *a. stone*-e, made of stone; consisting of stone; abounding with stones; petrifying; hard; obdurate; unrelenting. **Stony broke**, penniless; bankrupt [Slang].
STONY-HEARTED, *a. stone*-e-hart-ed, hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.
STOOD, stood, *p.* and *pp.* of stand.
STOOK, *n.* stook, twelve sheaves piled against each other: *v.t.* to set up sheaves of grain in stooks. **Stooked. Stooking. Stooks.** (A.S. *stoc*, as in Eng. stack.)
STOOL, *n.* stool, a seat without a back; a little form with three or four legs as a seat for one person; a seat used in evacuating the bowels; an evacuation; a sucker. **Stool of repentance**, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons formerly sat, during service, as a punishment for their sins. (A.S. *stol*.)
STOOL, *v.i.* stool, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers. **Stooled. Stooling. Stools.** (L. *stolo*, E. *stolon*.)
STOOL-BALL, *n. stool*-bawl, an early form of cricket in which the wicket was a stool and the bat used one-handed.
STOOM, *v.t.* stoom, to renew fermentation in wine by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it; to stum. **Stoomed. Stooming. Stooms.**
STOOP, *n.* stoop, act of stooping; condescension; swoop: *v.i.* to bend down or incline the body; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to be inferior; to swoop down; to alight; to sink to a lower place; *v.t.* to bow down; to cause to incline downward. **Stooped. Stooping. Stoops.** (A.S. *stupian*.)
STOOP, *n.* stoop, a flagon; a tankard. (O.Dut.)
STOOPER, *n. stoop*-er, one who stoops.
STOOPINGLY, *ad. stoop*-ing-le, in a stooping manner.
STOOR, *n.* stoor, dust flying about. (Scots.)
STOOTER, *n. stoot*-er, a small silver coin of Holland, value 2½ stivers.
STOP, *n.* stop, cessation of progressive motion; obstruction; repression; interruption; obstacle; a point or mark in writing for regulating the necessary pauses; that by which the sounds of musical instruments are regulated; a diaphragm in a camera; the act of applying the stops [Mus.]: *v.t.* to close by filling or obstructing; to obstruct; to check or arrest; to impede; to repress; to restrain; to intercept; to regulate sounds; to punctuate: *v.i.* to cease to go forward; to cease. **Stopped. Stopping. Stops.** (A.S. *stoppian*.)
STOP-COCK, *n. stop*-kok, a valve for regulating flow.
STOPE, *n.* stope, one of a series of ledges in which ore is excavated: *v.t.* to form stopes. **Stoped. Stopes. Stoping.** (M.E. *staye*, step.)
STOP-GAP, *n. stop*-gap, a temporary expedient; a substitute.
STOPING, *n. stope*-ing, a series of stopes.
STOPPAGE, *n. stop*-paj, the act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; the state of being stopped; deduction from pay [Mil.]. **Stoppage in transitu**, a right to stop goods in transit when the consignee has become bankrupt.
STOPPER, *n. stop*-per, one who or that which stops; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel; a short piece of rope used for making fast [Naut.]: *v.t.* to close or secure with a stopper. **Stoppered. Stoppering. Stoppers.**
STOPPING, *n. stop*-ping, something that stops; a filling.
STOPPLE, *n. stop*-pl, that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a cork; a plug: *v.t.* to close with a stopple. **Stoppled. Stoppling. Stopples.**
STOP-PRESS, *n. stop*-press, late news printed in a special space.
STOP-WATCH, *n. stop*-wotch, a chronograph; a watch that can be started or stopped at any moment.
STORAGE, *n. store*-aj, a placing in store; the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse; the price for keeping goods in a store; the system of storing electricity in cells of grids of lead superficially coated with oxide, which are immersed in dilute sulphuric acid and polarized by the passage of the current. **Cold storage**, keeping victuals in refrigerating chambers.
STORAX, *n. store*-aks, an odoriferous resin obtained from *Styrax officinalis*; a preparation from *Liquidambar orientalis*.
STORE, *n.* store, a stock laid up for supply; abundance; plenty; quantity accumulated; a warehouse; a shop: *pl.* arms, ammunition, provisions and clothing [Mil. and Naval]: *v.t.* to furnish; to supply; to hoard up; to warehouse. **In store**, in a state of readiness. **Stored. Stores. Storing.** (L. *instauro*, renew.)
STOREHOUSE, *n. store*-house, a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.
STOREKEEPER, *n. store*-keep-er, one who has the care of stores; a shopkeeper [U.S.].
STORER, *n. store*-er, one who lays up or forms a store.
STOREROOM, *n. store*-room, a room in which articles are stored.
STORES, *n.* stores, a shop with many departments.
STORESHIP, *n. store*-ship, a vessel employed to carry military or naval stores.
STOREY, *n. store*-e, story; a floor. (O.Fr. *estoré*, built.)
STORIED, *a. store*-eed, adorned with historical paintings; related or celebrated in story or history.
STORIED, *a. store*-eed, having stories or floors.
STORIOLOGIST, *n. store*-e-*ol*-o-jist, a student of folklore.
STORK, *n.* stork, a large bird of the genus *Ciconia*. (A.S. *storc*.)
STORKSBILL, *n. storks*-bil, a plant of the genus *Erodium*, the beak of the fruit of which is like a stork's bill.
STORM, *n.* storm, a violent commotion in the atmosphere, generally widespread and destructive; a tempest; assault on a fortified place; violent civil commotion; insurrection; clamour; tumult; distress; violence; tumultuous force: *v.t.* to assault; to take by storm: *v.i.* to raise a tempest; to blow with violence; to rage. **Stormed. Storming. Storms.** (A.S.)
STORMBEAT, *a. storm*-beet, beaten or impaired by storms.
STORMBIRD, *n. storm*-berd, the stormy petrel.
STORMCOCK, *n. storm*-kok, the missel thrush.
STORM-CONE, *n. storm*-kone, the cone of a storm-signal.
STORM-DRUM, *n. storm*-drum, the drum of a storm-signal.
STORMER, *n. storm*-er, one who storms.
STORMFUL, *a. storm*-ful, abounding with storms.
STORMFULNESS, *n. storm*-ful-ness, the state of being stormful.
STORMGLASS, *n. storm*-glahss, a weather glass.

STORMINESS, *n.* *storm*-e-ness, tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.
STORMING-PARTY, *n.* *storm*-ing-par-te, a party selected to lead an assault on a fortified place.
STORMSAIL, *n.* *storm*-sl, a small strong sail used in a storm.
STORM-SIGNAL, *n.* *storm*-sig-nal, a signal, being an arrangement of a hollow drum of canvas and a hollow cone of canvas, to intimate the approach of a storm, its expected direction, and its intensity.

Storm-signals.

STORM - TOSSED, *a.* *storm*-tost, beaten by storms; agitated by passion.
STORM-WIND, *n.* *storm*-wind, a gale.
STORMY, *a.* *storm*-e, tempestuous; accompanied or agitated with furious winds; boisterous; violent.
Stormy petrel, the small sea-bird Mother Carey's chicken, *Procellaria pelagica.*
STORTHING, *n.* *stawrth*-ing, the parliament of Norway. (Dan. *stor,* great, and *thing,* court.)
STORY, *n.* *store*-e, a verbal narration or written narrative of a series of facts or events; history; a petty tale; a trifling tale; a fiction; a falsehood: *v.t.* to tell in historical relation; to narrate. **Storied. Stories. Storying.** (*History.*)
STORY, *n.* *store*-e, a floor; the space between two floors; a set of rooms on the same floor: *v.t.* to range under one another. **Storied. Stories. Storying.** (*Store.*)
STORYBOOK, *n.* *store*-e-book, a book of stories or short tales.
STORY-POST, *n.* *store*-e-pohst, a vertical post used to support a floor.
STORYTELLER, *n.* *store*-e-tel-er, one who tells stories; a historian; one who tells fictitious stories; a liar.
STORYTELLING, *n.* *store*-e-tel-ing, the practice of telling stories.
STOT, *n.* stot, a young bullock or steer. (Scots.)
STOUP, *n.* stoop, a flagon; a basin for holy water; a measure for liquids. (O.Dut.)
STOUR, *n.* stoor, a river; dust flying about. (O.Fr. *estour,* tumult.)
STOUT, *a.* stout, strong; lusty; bold; intrepid; thickset; corpulent; proud; resolute; stubborn. (Dut.)
STOUT, *n.* stout, a dark brown beer stronger than porter.
STOUT-HEARTED, *a.* *stout*-hart-ed, brave.
STOUTLY, *ad.* *stout*-le, lustily; boldly; obstinately.
STOUTNESS, *n.* *stout*-ness, the quality or state of being stout; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.
STOVE, *n.* stove, a cooking grate or range; an apparatus enclosing a fire for heating or cooking; a small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet; a hothouse: *v.t.* to keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; to heat. **Stoved. Stoves. Stoving.** (A.S. *stofa,* a room for a warm bath.)
STOVE, stove, *p.* and *pp.* of stave.
STOVEPIPE, *n.* *stove*-pipe, a pipe to carry off the smoke of a stove.
STOVE-PLANT, *n.* *stove*-plahnt, a hothouse plant.
STOVE-PLATE, *n.* *stove*-plate, a plate for filling a hole on the top of a stove.
STOVER, *n.* *stove*-er, fodder for cattle. (Dial. Eng.)
STOW, *v.t.* sto, to place; to put in a suitable place or position; to lay up; to pack. **Stowed. Stowing. Stows.** (A.S. *stow,* a place.)
STOWAGE, *n.* *sto*-aj, the act of stowing; the state of being stowed; room for stowing things; money paid for stowing things.
STOWAWAY, *n.* *sto*-a-way, one hiding in a ship in order to secure a free passage.
STOWER, *n.* *sto*-er, one who stows.
STRABISMUS, *n.* stra-*biz*-mus, a non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes upon an object; squinting. (Gr. *strabos,* twisted, squinting.)
STRABOTOMY, *n.* stra-*bot*-o-me, the removal of strabismus by dividing the muscle or muscles which cause the obliquity. (Gr. *strabos,* and *tome,* cutting.)
STRADDLE, *n.* *strad*-dl, the act of straddling; distance between legs astraddle: *v.i.* to part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart: *v.t.* to bestride. **Straddled. Straddles. Straddling.** (*Stride.*)
STRAGGLE, *v.i.* *strag*-gl, to wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble; to shoot too far in growth; to be dispersed; to be apart from any main body. **Straggled. Straggles. Straggling.** (M.E. *straken,* to roam.)
STRAGGLER, *n.* *strag*-gler, one who straggles; a wanderer; a rover; a vagabond; something that grows beyond the rest or is left behind; something that stands by itself.
STRAGGLING, *a.* *strag*-gling, wandering; rambling; scattered.
STRAGGLINGLY, *ad.* *strag*-gling-le, in a straggling manner.
STRAHLSTEIN, *n.* *strahl*-stine, another name of actinolite. (Ger. *strahl,* a beam, and *stein,* a stone.)
STRAIGHT, *a.* strate, right; direct; not deviating or crooked; not deviating from truth or fairness: *ad.* immediately; directly. (A.S. *streht,* stretched.)
STRAIGHTAWAY, *a.* *strate*-a-way, straight forward.
STRAIGHT-EDGE, *n.* *strate*-edj, a small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight.
STRAIGHTEN, *v.t.* *strate*-en, to make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. **Straightened. Straightening. Straightens.**
STRAIGHTENER, *n.* *strate*-ner, he who or that which straightens.
STRAIGHTFORTH, *ad.* *strate*-forth, henceforth.
STRAIGHTFORWARD, *a.* strate-*for*-ward, proceeding in a straight course; upright; open.
STRAIGHTFORWARDLY, *ad.* strate-*for*-ward-le, in a straightforward manner.
STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS, *n.* strate-*for*-ward-ness, the quality of being straightforward.
STRAIGHTLY, *ad.* *strate*-le, in a right line.
STRAIGHTNESS, *n.* *strate*-ness, the state or quality of being straight.
STRAIGHT-OF-BREADTH, *n.* *strate*-of-*bredth*, that part of a ship's hull in which the cross sections are vertical at the sides.
STRAIGHTWAY, *ad.* *strate*-way, immediately; without delay.
STRAIKS, *n.pl.* straiks, strong plates of iron on the circumference of a wheel, over the joints of the fellies; strakes.
STRAIN, *n.* strane, a violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; drawing or stretching; tension; continued manner of speaking or writing; a song; a particular part of a tune; turn; tendency; manner of speech or action; race; rank; character: *v.t.* to stretch; to draw with force; to injure by stretching; to stretch violently; to put to the utmost strength; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; to make tighter; to force; to constrain: *v.i.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered. **Strained. Straining. Strains.** (L. *stringo,* draw tight.)
STRAINER, *n.* *strane*-er, an instrument for filtration; a sieve; a percolator.
STRAINING, *n.* *strane*-ing, act of stretching; act of filtering; filtration.
STRAIT, *a.* strate, narrow; strict; rigorous; difficult; distressful: *n.* a narrow pass or passage, in the ocean, between two portions of land; distress; difficulty; distressing necessity. (L. *strictus,* drawn together.)
STRAITEN, *v.t.* *strate*-en, to make narrow; to contract; to confine; to make tense or tight; to distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; to press by want of sufficient room. **Straitened. Straitening. Straitens.**
STRAIT-HANDED, *a.* strate-*hand*-ed, parsimonious.
STRAIT-HANDEDNESS, *n.* strate-*hand*-ed-ness, parsimony.
STRAIT-JACKET, *n.* strate-*jak*-et, a strait waistcoat.
STRAIT-LACED, *a.* *strate*-layst, griped with stays; constrained; strict in manners or morals.
STRAITLY, *ad.* *strate*-le, narrowly; closely.

STRAITNESS, *n.* *strate*-ness, narrowness; strictness; distress; want.
STRAIT-WAISTCOAT, *n.* strate-*waste*-koat, a garment to restrain the arms of a violent lunatic.
STRAKE, *n.* strake, the iron band of a wheel; a single breadth of plank or plating along a ship's side.
STRAMINEOUS, *a.* stra-*min*-e-us, strawy; consisting of straw; chaffy; like straw; light. (L. *stramen*, straw.)
STRAMONIUM, *n.* stra-*moh*-ne-um, the thornapple, *Datura stramonium*. (Fr.)
STRAND, *n.* strand, the shore or beach: *v.t.* to drive or run aground on a strand: *v.i.* to drift or be driven ashore; to run aground. Stranded. Stranding. Strands. (A.S.)
STRAND, *n.* strand, one of the twists of yarn of which a rope is composed: *v.t.* to break one of the strands of a rope. Stranded. Stranding. Strands. (Dut. *streen*, a skein.)
STRANDED, *a.* *strand*-ed, without resources.
STRANGE, *a.* straynj, foreign; belonging to others; not before known, heard or seen; wonderful; odd; unusual; reserved; unfamiliar. (O.Fr. *estrange*, from L. *extraneus*, external.)
STRANGELY, *ad.* *straynj*-le, in a strange manner; wonderfully.
STRANGENESS, *n.* *straynj*-ness, the state or quality of being strange.
STRANGER, *n.* *straynj*-er, one who belongs to another town or country; one unknown; one unacquainted; a guest; a visitor; one not party or privy to any act [Law].
STRANGLE, *v.t.* *strang*-gl, to destroy life by stopping respiration; to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress. Strangled. Strangles. Strangling. (O.Fr. *estrangler*.)
STRANGLER, *n.* *strang*-ler, one who or that which strangles.
STRANGLES, *n.* *strang*-glz, a contagious disorder peculiar to young horses, in which a tumour is formed under the jaw.
STRANGLEWEED, *n.* *strang*-gl-weed, the dodder; any species of *Cuscuta*.
STRANGULATED, *a.* *strang*-gew-late-ed, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression [Surg.]; irregularly contracted at intervals [Bot.].
STRANGULATION, *n.* *strang*-gew-*iay*-shon, the act of strangling; hysterical constriction of the throat; compression of the intestines in hernia.
STRANGURIOUS, *n.* strang-*gew*-re-us, labouring under strangury; pertaining to strangury.
STRANGURY, *n.* *strang*-gew-re, a frequent irrepressible desire to pass water, with a difficulty of discharging it attended with pain [Med.]. (L. *stranguria*.)
STRAP, *n.* strap, a long narrow strip of cloth or leather; a strop; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers; a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position [Naut.]; a military strip worn upon the shoulder: *v.t.* to beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap; to rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor. Strapped. Strapping. Straps. (A.S. *stropp*, L. *struppus*.)
STRAPHANGER, *n.* *strap*-hang-er, a standing passenger steadying himself by holding on to a strap.
STRAPPADO, *n.* strap-*pah*-do, an old torture or military punishment of drawing up a person to a height by a rope and letting him fall with a jerk to the length of the rope: *v.t.* to torture so. Strappadoed. Strappadoes. Strappadoing. (It.)
STRAPPING, *a.* *strap*-ping, tall, lusty and handsome: *n.* the material used as straps; diachylon plaster.
STRAP-SHAPED, *a.* *strap*-shaypt, shaped like a strap; ligulate [Bot.].
STRAPWORT, *n.* *strap*-wurt, a plant of the seashore, *Corrigiola littoralis*.
STRASCINO, *n.* stras-*see*-no, a grace note used only in slow passages, and confined to vocal music [Mus.]. (It.)
STRASS, *n.* strass, a variety of flint glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems; the waste of coloured silk during the winding into skeins. (Strass, the inventor.)
STRATA, *n.pl.* *stray*-ta, beds; layers. (L.)
STRATAGEM, *n.* *strat*-a-jem, an artifice, particularly in war; a plan, scheme or trick for deceiving an enemy or gaining any advantage. (Fr.)
STRATEGETIC, *a.* strat-e-*jet*-ik, strategic.
STRATEGIC, *a.* stra-*tej*-ik, pertaining to strategy; showing strategy; done by strategy.
STRATEGICAL, *a.* stra-*tej*-ik-al, strategic.
STRATEGICALLY, *ad.* stra-*tej*-e-kal-le, in a strategical manner.
STRATEGIST, *n.* *strat*-e-jist, one skilled in strategy.
STRATEGY, *n.* *strat*-e-je, generalship; the science or art of combining and employing military resources, or of manœuvring an army; direction of the operations of war. (Gr. *strategia*.)
STRATH, *n.* strath, an open valley through which a river runs. (Gael.)
STRATHSPEY, *n.* *strath*-spay, a lively Scottish dance; music adapted to it. (Strathspey, in Scotland.)
STRATICULATE, *a.* stra-*tik*-yew-late, deposited in thin layers.
STRATIFICATION, *n.* *strat*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the process or act of stratifying; the state of being stratified; the arrangement of strata.
STRATIFIED, *a.* *strat*-e-fide, ranged in strata or layers.
STRATIFORM, *a.* *strat*-e-fawrm, in the form of strata.
STRATIFY, *v.t.* *strat*-e-fi, to form into a layer or layers, as rocks in the earth; to lay in strata. Stratified. Stratifies. Stratifying. (L. *stratum*.)
STRATIGRAPHICAL, *a.* *strat*-e-*graf*-e-kal, pertaining to stratigraphy.
STRATIGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* *strat*-e-*graf*-e-kal-le, in a stratigraphical manner.
STRATIGRAPHY, *n.* stra-*tig*-ra-fe, the science of the geological arrangement of strata. (L. *stratum*, and Gr. *grapho*.)
STRATOCRACY, *n.* stra-*tok*-ra-se, a military government; government by military chiefs and an army. (Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *kratos*, dominion.)
STRATOGRAPHICAL, *a.* *strat*-o-*graf*-ik-al, relating to stratography.
STRATOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* *strat*-o-*graf*-e-kal-le, in a stratographical manner.
STRATOGRAPHY, *n.* stra-*tog*-ra-fe, description of armies, or what belongs to an army. (Gr. *stratos*, and *grapho*.)
STRATONIC, *a.* stra-*ton*-ik, pertaining to an army.
STRATOSPHERE, *n.* *stray*-to-sfere, the region of the air where the temperature ceases to fall as the distance from the earth increases.
STRATOTIC, *a.* stra-*tot*-ik, warlike; military.
STRATUM, *n.* *stray*-tum: *pl.* Strata, a bed or layer of rock as arranged in series in the crust of the earth; a bed or layer artificially made. (L.)
STRATUS, *n.* *stra*-tus, a cloud form, so-called from its being spread over the face of the sky in horizontal layers.
STRAUGHT, strawt, *pp.* of stretch.
STRAW, *n.* straw, the stalk or stem of certain species of grasses; a mass of such stalks after being cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless: *a.* made of straw. (A.S. *streaw*.)
STRAWBERRY, *n.* *straw*-ber-re, one of the eight species of the genus *Fragaria*; its fruit. (A.S. *streawberige*, from its spreading over the ground.)
STRAWBERRY-TREE, *n.* *straw*-ber-re-tree, an evergreen tree of the genus *Arbutus*.
STRAWBOARD, *n.* *straw*-bord, a thick paper made of straw.
STRAWBUILT, *a.* *straw*-bilt, constructed of straw.
STRAW-COLOURED, *a.* *straw*-kul-erd, of the colour of dry straw.
STRAWCUTTER, *n.* *straw*-kut-ter, an instrument to cut straw for fodder.
STRAW-PLAIT, *n.* *straw*-plat, plaited straw.
STRAW-ROPE, *n.* *straw*-rope, a rope of twisted straw.
STRAWY, *a.* *straw*-e, made or consisting of straw; like straw.
STRAY, *n.* stray, any domestic animal that has left an enclosure and wanders at large or is lost; a lost or forlorn child; a waif: *a.* gone astray: *v.i.* to wander, as from a direct course, from company, or from the proper limits; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to deviate; to roam; to run in a serpentine course. Strayed. Straying. Strays. (O.Fr. *estraier*.)
STRAYER, *n.* *stray*-er, one who strays.
STREAK, *n.* streek, a line or stripe of a different colour from the ground; a stripe; the mark on a mineral when streaked for identification: *v.t.* to form streaks in; to stripe; to variegate with

streaks. Streaked. Streaking. Streaks. (A.S. *strica*, from *strican*, stroke, rub.)

STREAKED, *a.* streekt, marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

STREAKINESS, *n. streek*-e-ness, the state of being streaked.

STREAKY, *a. streek*-e, having stripes; streaked.

STREAM, *n.* streem, a current of water or other fluid; a river, brook or rivulet; a current of air or of light; current; drift; the act of streaming: *v.i.* to flow; to move or run in a continuous current; to shed in a stream or current; to issue in a stream; to issue in streaks; to extend in a long line, as a pennant: *v.t.* to mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts. Streamed. Streaming. Streams. (A.S. *stream.*)

STREAMER, *n. streem*-er, a long narrow banner; a pennant; a beam or stream of light shooting up from the horizon.

STREAM-GOLD, *n. streem*-gohld, placer gold.

STREAMLESS, *a. streem*-less, without streams.

STREAMLET, *n. streem*-let, a small st eam; a rivulet.

STREAM-TIN, *n. streem*-tin, tin ore found in beds of streams or the adjoining alluvial ground.

STREAM-WORKS, *n.pl. streem*-wurks, among Cornish miners, alluvial deposits of tin ore, worked in the open air.

STREAMY, *a. streem*-e, abounding with running water; flowing in a stream or streak.

STREET, *n.* street, a paved road in a city or town, lined with and including houses; a Roman road. (A.S. *street.*)

STREET-ORDERLY, *n. street*-ore-der-le, a scavenger; a receptacle for street sweepings.

STREET-SWEEPER, *n. street*-sweep-er, he who or that which sweeps the streets.

STREETWALKER, *n. street*-waw-ker, a prostitute.

STREET-WARD, *n. street*-wawrd, formerly an official who had the care of the streets.

STRELITZ, *n. strel*-its, a soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia-guard. (Russ.)

STRENGTH, *n.* strength, quality of being strong; active power or vigour of an animal body; firmness; solidity or toughness; power or vigour of any kind; power of resisting attacks; support or stay; power of mind; intellectual force; robustness; intensity; spirit; animation; force of writing; nervous diction; vividness; physical virtue; legal force; natural force; force; amount of force, military or naval; vehemence. (A.S. *strengthu*, from *strang*, strong.)

STRENGTHEN, *v.t. strength*-en, to add strength to, either physical, legal or moral; to confirm; to animate; to cause to increase in power or security: *v.i.* to grow strong or stronger. Strengthened. Strengthening. Strengthens.

STRENGTHENER, *n. strength*-en-er, that which increases strength; strengthening medicine, or medicine that increases the action and energy of the vital powers.

STRENGTHENING, *a. strength*-en-ing, increasing strength.

STRENGTHLESS, *a. strength*-less, wanting in strength; destitute of power.

STRENUOSITY, *n. stren*-yu-*os*-e-te, strenuousness.

STRENUOUS, *a. stren*-yu-us, eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold and vigorous; needing effort; persistent. (L. *strenuus.*)

STRENUOUSLY, *ad. stren*-yu-us-le, in a strenuous manner.

STRENUOUSNESS, *n. stren*-yu-us-ness, the quality of being strenuous; eagerness; active zeal.

STREPENT, *a. strep*-ent, noisy; loud. (L. *strepens.*)

STREPEROUS, *a. strep*-er-us, loud; boisterous.

STREPITANT, *a. strep*-e-tant, loud; noisy.

STREPITOSO, *ad. strep*-e-*toh*-so, to be executed in a boisterous, impetuous style [Mus.]. (It.)

STRESS, *n.* stress, force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears most weight; violence; strain; emphasis; accent: *v.t.* to subject to a strain; to emphasize; to draw particular notice to. Stressed. Stresses. Stressing. (O.Fr. *estressier.*)

STRETCH, *n.* stretch, extension in length or breadth; reach; effort; strain; straining; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power; tack; course; direction: *v.t.* to draw out to greater length; to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand; to reach; to extend; to spread; to strain; to exaggerate: *v.i.* to be drawn out in length or in breadth; to be extended; to spread; to exaggerate; to sail [Naut.]. Straught. Stretched. Stretching. Stretches. (A.S. *streccan.*)

STRETCHER, *n. stretch*-er, he who or that which stretches; a brick or stone laid lengthwise in the surface of the wall; a piece of timber in building; a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rower to set his feet against; a frame or litter for carrying sick or wounded; one of the rods of an umbrella.

STRETCHING-COURSE, *n. stretch*-ing-korse, a course or row of stretchers [Masonry].

STRETCHY, *a. stretch*-e, apt to stretch.

STRETTO, *ad. stret*-to, quick and sharp [Mus.]. (It.)

STREW, *v.t.* stroo, to scatter; to spread by scattering; to cover by being scattered over; to scatter loosely. Strewed. Strewing. Strewn. Strews. (A.S. *streowian.*)

STREWING, *n. stroo*-ing, the act of scattering or spreading over; anything strewed or fit to be strewed.

STRIÆ, *n.pl. stri*-ee, small channels or thread-like lines; the fillets between the flutes of columns. (L. *stria*, a furrow.)

STRIATE, *a. stri*-ate, striated.

STRIATED, *a. stri*-ay-ted, marked with narrow lines or scratches; channelled; streaked.

STRIATION, *n.* stri-*ay*-shon, state of being striated.

STRIATURE, *n. stri*-ate-yur, disposition of striæ.

STRICK, *n.* strik, a handful of flax ready for slivering.

STRICKEN, *strik*-en, *pp.* of strike: *a.* fought; wearied by; afflicted.

STRICKLE, *n. strik*-kl, a strike; a straight-edge to strike grain to a level with the measure; a hone for whetting scythes. (*Strike.*)

STRICT, *a.* strikt, drawn close; rigorous; exact; accurate; definite; restricted. (L. *stringo, strictum*, draw tight.)

STRICTLY, *ad. strikt*-le, exactly; literally.

STRICTNESS, *n. strikt*-ness, the quality of being strict; rigorous accuracy; rigour; severity.

STRICTURE, *n. strikt*-yur, a critical remark; censure; animadversion; a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body [Med.]. (L.)

STRIDE, *n.* stride, a long step; a wide stretch of the legs: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; to straddle: *v.t.* to pass over at a step; to bestride. Stridden. Strides. Striding. Strode. (A.S. *stridan.*)

STRIDENT, *a. stride*-ent, harsh, grating or creaking; loud. (L. *stridens.*)

STRIDOR, *n. stri*-dor, a harsh, creaking or grinding noise. (L.)

STRIDULANT, *a. strid*-yu-lant, strident.

STRIDULATE, *v.i. strid*-yu-late, to make a harsh grating noise like a cricket. Stridulated. Stridulates. Stridulating.

STRIDULATION, *n. strid*-yu-*lay*-shon, the act of stridulating.

STRIDULATORY, *a. strid*-yu-lay-to-re, stridulous.

STRIDULOUS, *a. strid*-yu-lus, making a harsh creaking sound. (L. *stridulus.*)

STRIFE, *n.* strife, contention for superiority; contest of emulation; struggle for victory; discord.

STRIFEFUL, *a. strife*-ful, contentious; discordant.

STRIG, *n.* strig, a footstalk.

STRIGÆ, *n.pl. stri*-jee, little stiff hairs swollen at their roots [Bot.]. (L.)

STRIGIL, *n. stri*-il, a skinscraper; an instrument for scraping the skin at the bath. (L. *strigilis.*)

STRIGOSE, *a. stri*-gose, having stiff, lanceolate bristles [Bot.].

STRIGOUS, *a. stri*-gus, strigose.

STRIKE, *v.t.* strike, to touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to; to hook; to dash; to stamp; to coin; to thrust in; to punish; to cause to sound; to affect sensibly or strongly; to make and ratify; to affect suddenly; to lower, as to strike sail; to level a measure of grain, salt or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top; to find; to propagate by slips or scions. Strike off, to erase from an account; to print; to separate by a blow. Strike out, to produce by collision; to erase; to contrive. Stricken. Strikes. Striking. Struck. (A.S. *strican.*)

STRIKE, *v.i.* strike, to make a quick blow or thrust; to hit; to dash against; to sound by percussion;

to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be stranded; to dart; to lower a flag or colours in token of respect or surrender; to take root. **Strike in**, to enter suddenly; to disappear. **Strike in with**, to conform to. **Strike out**, to make a sudden excursion; to begin to sound; to begin to sing or play. **Strike work**, to quit work in a body or by combination in order to compel an employer to yield to a demand. **Stricken. Strikes. Striking. Struck.**

STRIKE, *n.* strike, an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain by scraping off what is above the level of the top; a strickle; the act of workmen combining in a refusal to work till the employer concedes what they demand; the direction of the outcrop of a stratum [Geol.].

STRIKE-BLOCK, *n. strike*-blok, a joiner's plane used for shooting a short joint.

STRIKER, *n. strike*-er, one who or that which strikes.

STRIKING, *a. strike*-ing, affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive.

STRIKINGLY, *ad. strike*-ing-le, in a striking manner.

STRIKINGNESS, *n. strike*-ing-ness, the quality of being striking, of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* string, a small rope, line or cord used for fastening or tying anything; a ribbon; a thread on which a thing is filed; a line of things; the gut or wire cord of a musical instrument, as of a harp; any wire; a fibre; a nerve or tendon; the line or cord of a bow; a series of things; among miners, a small filamentous ramification of a metallic vein: *v.t.* to furnish with strings; to put in tune a stringed instrument; to thread on a string; to file; to make tense; to strengthen. **Have two strings to the bow**, to have two expedients in store or objects in view. **Stringing. Strings. Strung.** (A.S. *strenge.*)

STRING-BAND, *n. string*-band, a band of stringed instruments.

STRING-BEANS, *n.pl. string*-beenz, French beans, so-called from the stringy substance stripped from the back of the pods in preparing them [U.S.].

STRING-BOARD, *n. string*-bord, a board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden staircase.

STRING-COURSE, *n. string*-korse, a projecting horizontal band or line of mouldings in a building.

STRINGED, *a.* stringd, having strings; produced by strings.

STRINGENCY, *n. strin*-jen-se, the state of being stringent; strictness.

STRINGENDO, *ad.* strin-*jen*-do, in accelerated time [Mus.]. (It.)

STRINGENT, *a. strin*-jent, strictly enforceable; strict; severe. (L. *stringo*, draw tight.)

STRINGENTLY, *ad. strin*-jent-le, in a stringent manner.

STRINGENTNESS, *n. strin*-jent-ness, stringency.

STRINGER, *n. string*-er, a maker of strings; a horizontal timber or bar serving as a tie.

STRINGHALT, *n. string*-hawlt, a sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hock.

STRINGINESS, *n. string*-e-ness, the state of being stringy.

STRINGLESS, *a. string*-less, having no strings.

STRINGY, *a. string*-e, consisting of strings or small threads; filamentous; ropy; viscid.

STRINGY-BARK, *n. string*-e-bahrk, a species of *Eucalyptus*, the bark of which was used by the Australian aborigines to make cordage.

STRIP, *n.* strip, a long, narrow piece; waste: *v.t.* to pull or tear off, as a covering; to deprive of covering; to skin; to deprive; to bereave; to divest; to pillage; to press out the milk of; to unrig: *v.i.* to undress. **Stripped. Stripping. Strips.** (A.S. *strypan.*)

STRIPE, *n.* strype, a line or long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the ground; a rank-mark; a strip attached to something of a different colour; a wale or mark of a lash; a stroke made with a lash or rod; affliction; punishment: *v.t.* to make stripes on; to form with lines of different colours; to strike. **Striped. Stripes. Striping.** (Old. Dut. *strijpe.*)

STRIPED, *a.* strypt, marked with stripes of different colours.

STRIPLING, *n. strip*-ling, a youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

STRIPPER, *n. strip*-per, one who strips.

STRIPY, *a. stripe*-e, striped; resembling a stripe.

STRIVE, *v.i.* strive, to make efforts; to endeavour with earnestness; to labour hard; to struggle; to vie. **Striven. Strives. Striving. Strove.** (O.Fr. *estriver.*)

STRIVER, *n. strive*-er, one who strives; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIVINGLY, *ad. strive*-ing-le, with earnest efforts; with struggles.

STROB, *n.* strob, the angular velocity of a radian per second. (Gr, *strobos*, a whirling.)

STROBILA, *n. stro*-be-la, a tape-worm.

STROBILE, *n. stro*-bile, a hardened catkin, the carpels of which are scale-like, as in the pines. (Gr. *strobilos.*)

STROBILIFORM, *a.* stro-*bil*-e-form, shaped like a strobile; cone-shaped.

STROBILINE, *a. strob*-e-line, strobiliform.

STROBOSCOPE, *n. strob*-o-skope, an instrument for noting velocity by the intermittent lighting of the rotating object. (Gr. *strobos*, a whirling, and *skopeo*, view.)

STROCAL, *n. stroke*-al, a shovel used by glass-makers.

STROKE, *n.* stroke, a blow; the striking of one body against another; a hostile blow or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; the sound of a clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch; a masterly effort; an effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced; series of operations; a dash in writing or printing; a line; the working length of a rod; the travel or throw of a valve; the stroke-oar; the sweep of an oar. (*Strike.*)

STROKE, *v.t.* stroke, to rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness; to soothe; to rub gently in one direction; to make smooth; to pull stroke-oar and so set the rate of rowing. **Stroked. Strokes. Stroking.**

STROKE-OAR, *n. stroke*-ore, the aftermost oar.

STROKER, *n. stroke*-er, one who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STROLL, *n.* strole, a saunter; a leisurely walk: *v.i.* to ramble idly or leisurely; to rove. **Strolled. Strolling. Strolls.** (Scand.)

STROLLER, *n. strole*-er, one who strolls; an itinerant actor; a vagrant.

STROLLING, *a. strole*-ing, itinerant.

STROMA, *n. stroh*-ma, the groundwork of a tissue or organ [Anat.]. (Gr.)

STROMATIC, *a.* stro-*mat*-ik, miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. (Gr. *stromateus*, a coverlet.)

STROMBULIFORM, *a.* strom-*bu*-le-form; like a top. (Gr. *strombos*, a top.)

STROMBUS, *n. strom*-bus, a genus of gastropods comprising the wing-shells.

STROMEYERITE, *n. stro*-mi-er-ite, a steel-grey ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver and copper. (Stromeyer.)

STRONG, *a.* strong, well; having physical power; vigorous; firm; having ability to bear or endure; fortified; powerful; resourceful; violent; forcible; hale; sound; cogent; zealous; of great strength; evil-smelling; affecting a sense forcibly; bright; full of spirit; intoxicating; having great force; having great force of mind, intellect or any faculty. (A.S. *strang.*)

STRONG-BOX, *n. strong*-boks, a safe for valuables; a cash-box.

STRONGHOLD, *n. strong*-hohld, a fastness; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONGLY, *ad. strong*-le, in a strong manner.

STRONG-MINDED, *a. strong*-mynd-ed, having a strong mind.

STRONG-ROOM, *n. strong*-room, a strong fire-proof room in which valuables are kept.

STRONG-SET, *a. strong*-set, firmly set or compacted.

STRONG-WATER, *n. strong*-waw-ter, distilled or ardent spirit.

STRONGYLE, *n. stron*-jile, a round nematoid intestinal worm. (Gr. round.)

STRONTIA, *n. stron*-sha, an oxide of strontium.

STRONTIAN, *a. stron*-shan, pertaining to or containing strontium.

STRONTIANITE, *n. stron*-shan-ite, carbonate of strontium.

STRONTITES, *n.* stron-*ti*-teez, strontium, so called as first discovered at Strontian, Argyllshire.
STRONTITIC, *a.* stron-*tit*-ik, pertaining to strontium.
STRONTIUM, *n. stron*-shum, the metallic element Sr.
STROP, *n.* strop, a strip of leather for sharpening razors on: *v.t.* to sharpen by means of a strop. Stropped. Stropping. Strops. (*Strap.*)
STROP, *n.* strop, a piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it by [Naut.].
STROPHE, *n. stro*-fe, in the Greek drama, the part sung by the chorus when moving to the left; in Greek poetry the first member of a poem; a stanza. (Gr. turning.)
STROPHIOLATE, *a. stro*-fe-o-late, strophiolated.
STROPHIOLATED, *a. stro*-fe-o-late-ed, furnished with a garland; having a caruncle near the hilum [Bot.]. (Gr.)
STROPHIOLE, *n. strof*-e-ole, a caruncle, an excrescence at the scar of a seed [Bot.]. (L. *strophiolum*, a chaplet.)
STROPHULUS, *n. strof*-yew-lus, tooth-rash or red-gum rash, a papular skin disease peculiar to infants and young children [Med.]. (Gr. *strophos*, a twisted cord.)
STROUDING, *n. stroud*-ing, a coarse kind of cloth.
STROVE, strove, *p.* of strive.
STRUCK, struk, *p.* and *pp.* of strike.
STRUCTURAL, *a. strukt*-yu-ral, pertaining to structure.
STRUCTURE, *n. strukt*-yur, manner of building; form; make; construction; a building of any kind, but chiefly one of some size or magnificence; an edifice; the arrangement of the elements or parts of anything; texture; manner of organization. (L. *structum.*)
STRUCTURED, *a. strukt*-yurd, having organic structure.
STRUCTURELESS, *a. strukt*-yur-less, without structure; without organization.
STRUGGLE, *n. strug*-gl, forcible effort to obtain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; contention; agony; contortions of extreme distress: *v.i.* to use great efforts with twistings or contortions of body; to strive; to contend; to labour in pain; to be in agony. Struggled. Struggles. Struggling. (O.Fr. *es*, prefixed to O.Dut. *truggelen.*)
STRUGGLER, *n. strug*-gler, one who struggles, strives or contends.
STRUM, *v.i.* strum, to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument. Strummed. Strumming. Strums. (From the sound.)
STRUMA, *n. stru*-ma, scrofula; goitre; a swelling at the root of a leaf [Bot.]. (L.)
STRUMITIS, *n.* stru-*mi*-tis, inflammation of the thyroid gland.
STRUMOSIS, *n.* stru-*mo*-sis, dilatation.
STRUMOUS, *a. stru*-mus, scrofulous; having strumæ.
STRUMOUSNESS, *n. stru*-mus-ness, the quality of being strumous.
STRUMPET, *n. strump*-et, a prostitute: *a.* like a strumpet; inconstant: *v.t.* to debauch. Strumpeted. Strumpeting. Strumpets. (O.Fr.)
STRUNG, strung, *p.* and *pp.* of string.
STRUT, *n.* strut, a lofty proud step or walk, with the head erect; affection of dignity in walking; a piece of timber obliquely placed to support a rafter; a support; a prop and brace [Carp.]: *v.i.* to walk with a proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity or pomposity. Strutted. Strutting. Struts. (Dan. *strutte.*)
STRUTHIO, *n. stru*-the-o, the genus of the ostriches. (L.)
STRUTHIOUS, *a. stru*-the-us, pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich family.
STRUTTER, *n. strut*-ter, one who struts.
STRUTTINGLY, *ad. strut*-ting-le, with a proud lofty step; boastingly.
STRYCHNIA, *n. strik*-ne-a, a poisonous alkaloid, valuable as a medicine, usually obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica.* (Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade.)
STRYCHNINE, *n. strik*-nine, strychnia.
STRYCHNIC, *a. strik*-nik, pertaining to strychnia.
STUB, *n.* stub, the stump of a tree after the tree has been cut down; a stub nail: *v.t.* to grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to rid of roots; to strike the toe against a stump or stone [U.S.]. Stubbed. Stubbing. Stubs. (A.S. *stybb.*)
STUBBED, *a.* stubd, short and thick; blunt; obtuse; hardy; not nice or delicate.
STUBBEDNESS, *n. stub*-bed-ness, bluntness; obtuseness.
STUBBINESS, *n. stub*-e-ness, the state of being stubby.
STUBBLE, *n. stub*-bl, the stumps of cereals left in the ground by the scythe or sickle. (*Stub.*)
STUBBLED, *a. stub*-bld, covered with stubble.
STUBBLE-FED, *a. stub*-bl-fed, fed on the grass that grows among the stubble.
STUBBLE-GOOSE, *n. stub*-bl-gooce, a goose fed among stubble; the greylag, *Anser cinereus.*
STUBBLE-RAKE, *n. stub*-bl-rake, a rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.
STUBBLY, *a. stub*-le, stubbled; like stubble.
STUBBORN, *a. stub*-born, unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; persevering; persisting; stiff; not flexible; hardy; refractory; not easily melted or worked; obstinately resisting command, the goad or the whip. (*Stub.*)
STUBBORNLY, *ad. stub*-born-le, in a stubborn manner.
STUBBORNNESS, *n. stub*-born-ness, the quality of being stubborn; contumacy; stiffness; refractoriness.
STUBBY, *a. stub*-be, abounding with stubs; short and thick; short and strong.
STUB-NAIL, *n. stub*-nale, a nail broken off; a short thick nail.
STUCCO, *n. stuk*-ko, a fine plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls or for internal decorations; work made of stucco: *v.t.* to plaster; to overlay with fine plaster. Stuccoed. Stuccoes. Stuccoing. (It. from O. Ger. *stucchi*, a crust.)
STUCCOED, *a. stuk*-kode, overlaid with stucco.
STUCK, stuk, *p.* and *pp.* of stick.
STUCKLE, *n. stuk*-kl, a number of sheaves set together in the field.
STUCK-UP, *a. stuk*-up, affecting an air of consequence.
STUD, *n.* stud, an ornamental knob; a double-headed shirt-button; a small piece of timber or joist to support the main timbers; an intermediate post in a partition: *v.t.* to adorn with shining studs or knobs; to set with detached ornaments or prominent objects. Studded. Studding. Studs. (A.S. *studu*, a post.)
STUD, *n.* stud, a number of horses, cattle, dogs or other animals kept for breeding or any special purpose. (A.S. *stod.*)
STUDBOLT, *n. stud*-bohlt, a bolt threaded at both ends.
STUD-BOOK, *n. stud*-book, a book of pedigrees of prize animals.
STUDDING-SAIL, *n. stun*-sl, a sail set alongside the leech of a squaresail; a scudding-sail [Naut.].
STUDDLE, *n. stud*-dl, a trestle.
STUDENT, *n. stew*-dent, a person engaged in study; a pupil at an advanced or technical school or college; a man devoted to books; one who studies or examines. (L. *studens.*)
STUDENTSHIP, *n. stew*-dent-ship, state of a student; a scholarship.
STUD-FARM, *n. stud*-farm, a breeding establishment for horses.
STUD-GROOM, *n. stud*-groom, a groom employed at a stud-farm.
STUD-HORSE, *n. stud*-horse, a horse kept for breeding purposes.
STUDIED, *pp. stud*-did, closely examined; diligently and attentively considered: *a.* well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; premeditated.
STUDIEDLY, *ad. stud*-did-le, in a studied manner.
STUDIER, *n. stud*-de-er, one who studies; a student.
STUDIO, *n. stew*-de-o, an artist's workroom; a microphone room. (It.)
STUDIOUS, *a. stew*-de-us, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; contemplative; diligent or eager to find or effect something; attentive to; planned with study; favourable to study. (L. *studiosus.*)
STUDIOUSLY, *ad. stew*-de-us-le, in a studious manner.
STUDIOUSNESS, *n. stew*-de-us-ness, the quality of being studious; the practice or habit of study.
STUDWORK, *n. stud*-wurk, brickwork between the intermediate posts of a partition.

STUDY, *n. stud*-de, application of mind to books or to any subject for the purpose of acquiring knowledge or skill in it; thoughtful attention; meditation; any branch of learning that is studied; subject of attention; an apartment devoted to study or literary employment; a work undertaken for improvement in an art; an artist's sketch for aid in the composition of a larger work: *v.i.* to fix the mind closely upon a subject; to apply the mind to books; to endeavour diligently: *v.t.* to apply the mind to, for the purpose of learning and understanding; to consider attentively; to con over. **Brown study,** a state of deep thoughtfulness; a reverie. **Studied. Studies. Studying.** (L. *studeo.*)

STUFA, *n. stoo*-fa, a jet of steam issuing from the earth. (It.)

STUFF, *n.* stuf, a mass of matter or collection of substances; the matter of which anything is formed; furniture; that which fills anything; elemental part; textile material; matter, particularly that which is worthless: *v.t.* to fill; to fill very full; to cram; to thrust in; to cause to bulge by filling; to fill meat with seasoning; to fill the skin of a dead animal for preserving its form; *v.i.* to feed gluttonously. **Stuffed. Stuffing. Stuffs.** (O.Fr. *estoffe.*)

STUFFER, *n. stuf*-fer, one who or that which stuffs.

STUFFINESS, *n. stuf*-fe-ness, the state of being stuffy.

STUFFING, *n. stuf*-fing, that which is used for filling anything; seasoning of savoury herbs used in cooking; taxidermy.

STUFFING-BOX, *n. stuf*-fing-boks, a box or compartment containing a packing through which the piston works in the top of a cylinder without losing steam; a contrivance for preventing leakage through the action of a moving part.

STUFFY, *a. stuf*-e, close; badly ventilated; angry, sulky or dull [Slang].

STULM, *n.* stulm, a shaft to draw water out of a mine. (Scand.)

STULTIFICATION, *n. stul*-te-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of stultifying.

STULTIFIER, *n. stul*-te-fy-er, one who befools another.

STULTIFY, *v.t. stul*-te-fi, to make foolish; to befool; to render worthless; to spoil what has been done; to allege or prove to be insane [Law]. **Stultify one's self,** to do or say something that would expose one to the charge of inconsistency. **Stultified. Stultifies. Stultifying.** (L. *stultifico*, make foolish.)

STULTILOQUENCE, *n.* stul-*til*-o-kwence, stultiloquy.

STULTILOQUY, *n.* stul-*til*-o-kwe, foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling.

STULTILOQUENT, *a.* stul-*til*-o-kwent, given to stultiloquence. (L. *stultus*, foolish, and *loquor*, speak.)

STUM, *n.* stum, must; grape juice unfermented; wine revived by new fermentation: *v.t.* to renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation. **Stummed. Stumming. Stums.** (Dut. *stom.*)

STUMBLE, *n. stum*-bl, a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure: *v.i.* to trip in walking; to strike the foot against something; to fall into crime or error; to light on by chance: *v.t.* to cause to trip or stop; to puzzle; to perplex. **Stumbled. Stumbles. Stumbling.** (Ice. *stumra.*)

STUMBLER, *n. stum*-bler, one who stumbles or blunders.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, *n. stum*-bling-blok, that which causes or tempts to err; any cause of stumbling.

STUMBLINGLY, *ad. stum*-bling-le, in a stumbling manner.

STUMMEL, *n. stum*-mel, the bowl and stem of a tobacco-pipe. (Ger.)

STUMP, *n.* stump, the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the trunk is cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is amputated or destroyed; a remnant; one of the upright sticks of a wicket [Cricket]; a roll of leather or paper used to smear a crayon or pencil drawing in order to produce a tint: *pl.* legs: *v.t.* to lop; to travel for election purposes; to put out by knocking down the wicket [Cricket]: *v.i.* to walk heavily or clumsily; to go about speechifying. **Stumped. Stumping. Stumps.** (Scand.)

STUMPER, *n. stump*-er, a wicketkeeper.

STUMP-ORATOR, *n.* stump-*or*-ra-tor, one who harangues a mob from any tree-stump or other place of vantage that offers; one who goes about appealing to the passions of the mob.

STUMP-ORATORY, *n.* stump-*or*-ra-tor-e, the art of the stump orator; mere talk, "without wisdom, without veracity, and without conviction" [Carlyle].

STUMP-SPEECH, *n. stump*-speech, speech, as from a stump; an electioneering speech; a rambling, incoherent harangue.

STUMPY, *a. stump*-e, full of stumps; short and thick.

STUN, *v.t.* stun, to make senseless by a blow; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing; to confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound; to amaze. **Stunned. Stunning. Stuns.** (A.S. *stunian.*)

STUNG, stung, *p.* and *pp.* of sting.

STUNK, stunk, *p.* and *pp.* of stink.

STUNNER, *n. stun*-ner, he who or that which stuns; an astonisher; he who or that which excels [Slang].

STUNNING, *a. stun*-ning, excellent; astonishing [Slang].

STUNSAIL, *n. stun*-sl, a studding-sail.

STUNT, *n.* stunt, a feat of skill; a performance; a newspaper sensation or agitation: *v.i.* to do a stunt: *v.t.* to stimulate a stunt. **Stunted. Stunting. Stunts.**

STUNT, *n.* stunt, a check in growth; anything stunted: *v.t.* to hinder from growth. **Stunted. Stunting. Stunts.** (A.S. obtuse.)

STUNTED, *a. stunt*-ed, hindered from growth; dwarfed.

STUNTEDNESS, *n. stunt*-ed-ness, the state of being stunted.

STUPA, *n. stew*-pah, filamentous matter. (L. tow.)

STUPA, *n. stew*-pah, a Buddhist monument or shrine; a dagoba. (Sans. a mound.)

STUPE, *n.* stupe, flannel or some other soft material dipped in hot water or medicaments and applied as a fomentation to a hurt or sore. (L. *stupa.*)

STUPEFACIENT, *a. stu*-pe-*fay*-she-ent, having a stultifying power: *n.* a narcotic. (L. *stupefaciens*, stupefying.)

STUPEFACTION, *n. stu*-pe-*fak*-shon, the act of rendering stupid; a stupefied state; dulness; stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, *a. stu*-pe-*fak*-tiv, deadening the feeling or understanding: *n.* a narcotic.

STUPEFIER, *n. stu*-pe-fi-er, that which stupefies.

STUPEFY, *v.t. stu*-pe-fi, to make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility. **Stupefied. Stupefies. Stupefying.** (L. *stupefacio.*)

STUPENDOUS, *a.* stu-*pen*-dus, striking dumb by magnitude; astonishing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation. (L. *stupendus.*)

STUPENDOUSLY, *ad.* stu-*pen*-dus-le, in a manner to excite astonishment.

STUPENDOUSNESS, *n.* stu-*pen*-dus-ness, the quality of being stupendous or astonishing.

STUPEOUS, *a. stupe*-e-us, having long loose scales [Entom.]. (L. *stupa.*)

STUPID, *a. stu*-pid, dull; senseless; wanting in understanding; slow in perception; foolish; heavy; formed without skill or genius. (L. *stupidus.*)

STUPIDITY, *n.* stu-*pid*-e-te, extreme dulness of perception or understanding.

STUPIDLY, *ad. stu*-pid-le, in a stupid manner.

STUPIDNESS, *n. stu*-pid-ness, stupidity.

STUPOR, *n. stu*-por, great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suspension of sense; numbness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity. (L.)

STUPOSE, *a. stu*-pose, full of matted filaments; having tufts of long hair. (L. *stupa*, tow.)

STUPRATE, *v.t. stu*-prate, to ravish; to debauch. **Stuprated. Stuprates. Stuprating.** (L. *stupratus*, dishonoured.)

STUPRATION, *n.* stu-*pray*-shon, rape; violation of chastity by force.

STURDILY, *ad. stur*-de-le, in a sturdy manner.

STURDINESS, *n. stur*-de-ness, the state of being sturdy; stoutness; hardiness.

STURDY, *a. stur*-de, hardy; stout; strong; lusty; robust; violent; laid on with strength; bold. (O.Fr. *estourdi*, amazed, stunned.)

STURDY, *n.* *stur*-de, a disease in sheep, due to the embryo of a tape-worm in the brain causing a staggering, stupid gait.

STURGEON, *n.* *stur*-jon, the ganoid fish *Acipenser sturio*, from the roe of which caviare is made, and the air bladder of which is made into isinglass. (O.Fr. *estourgeon.*)

STURIONIAN, *n.* *stu*-re-*o*-ne-an, one of a family of fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type. (L. *sturio*, sturgeon.)

STURNUS, *n.* *stur*-nus, the starling genus of birds. (L.)

STUTTER, *n.* *stut*-ter, hesitation in speech: *v.i.* to stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. Stuttered. Stuttering. Stutters. (M.E. *sloten.*)

STUTTERER, *n.* *stut*-ter-er, a stammerer.

STUTTERING, *n.* *stut*-ter-ing, hesitation in speaking.

STUTTERINGLY, *ad.* *stut*-ter-ing-le, with stammering.

STY, *n.* sti, a pen or enclosure for swine; a place of bestial debauchery: *v.t.* to shut up in a sty. Stied. Sties. Stying. (A.S. *stigu.*)

STY, *n.* sti, a hordeolum, an inflamed gland on the edge of the eyelid. (A.S. *stigend.*)

STYCA, *n.* *sti*-ka, an Old English copper coin worth half a farthing. (A.S.)

STYGIAN, *a.* *stij*-e-an, pertaining to the Styx; hellish; infernal.

STYLAGALMAIC, *a.* *sti*-la-gal-*may*-ik, applied to figures serving as columns: *n.* a figure serving as a column [Arch.]. (Gr. *stylos*, a pillar, and *agalma*, a statue.)

STYLAR, *a.* *stile*-ahr, pertaining to a style.

STYLE, *n.* stile, a pillar; a post; an upright member of a framed door. (Gr. *stylos*, a pillar.)

STYLE, *n.* stile, a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing on wax tablets; a pointed instrument of surgery; something with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; the support of the stigma [Bot.]; manner of writing, speaking, painting or musical composition; title; appellation; manner; fashion; form; practice; a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar: *v.t.* to entitle in addressing; to call, name or denominate. Styled. Styles. Styling. (Fr. from L. *stilus.*)

STYLET, *n.* *sti*-let, a small poniard or dagger; an instrument for examining wounds [Surg.].

STYLIFORM, *a.* *sti*-le-form, like a style, pin or pen.

STYLISH, *a.* *stile*-ish, being in fashionable form or in high style; showy.

STYLISHLY, *ad.* *stile*-ish-le, in a stylish manner.

STYLISHNESS, *n.* *stile*-ish-ness, the quality of being stylish.

STYLIST, *n.* *stile*-ist, a writer who devotes great attention to style.

STYLITE, *n.* *sti*-lite, one of a sect of solitaries who lived an extremely ascetic life on the tops of pillars, chiefly in Syria. (Gr. *stylites.*)

STYLOBATE, *n.* *sti*-lo-bate, a continuous base below a range of columns. (Gr. *stylos*, and *baino*, go.)

STYLOBATION, *n.* *sti*-lo-*bay*-shon, the pedestal of a column [Arch.].

STYLOGRAPH, *n.* *stile*-o-graf, a fountain pen with a needle instead of a nib.

STYLOGRAPHIC, *a.* *sti*-lo-*graf*-ik, pertaining to a stylograph or stylography.

STYLOGRAPHY, *n.* sti-*log*-ra-fe, a mode of tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument. (Gr. *stylos*, and *grapho*, write.)

STYLOID, *a.* *sti*-loyd, having some resemblance to a style or pen, as the temporal bone [Anat.]. (Gr. *stylos*, and *eidos*, like.)

STYLOLITE, *n.* *sti*-lo-lite, a striated columnar structure due to pressure found in certain limestone and calcareous shales. (Gr. *stylos*, and *lithos*, stone.)

STYMIE, *n.* *sti*-me, stimy [Golf].

STYPTIC, *a.* *stip*-tik, that stops bleeding: *n.* a local application to a bleeding part to stop the bleeding. (Gr. *styptikos*, astringent.)

STYPTICITY, *n.* stip-*tis*-e-te, the quality of being styptic.

STYRACINE, *n.* *sti*-ra-sin, a crystallizable substance from storax.

STYRAX, *n.* *sti*-raks, a genus of plants of 60 species comprising *S. officinale*, storax, and *S. benzoin*, gum-benjamin. (L. and Gr.)

STYTHE, *n.* stithe, choke damp [Mining]. (Dial. Eng.)

STYX, *n.* stiks, the principal river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead, and by the waters of which the gods pledged their word [Myth.]. (Gr.)

SUABILITY, *n.* sew-a-*bil*-e-te, liability to be sued at law.

SUABLE, *a.* *su*-a-bl, that may be sued at law; subject by law to be called to answer in a court.

SUASIBLE, *a.* *sway*-ze-bl, persuasible; easily persuaded.

SUASION, *n.* *sway*-sjon, act of persuading; persuasion. (O.Fr.)

SUASIVE, *a.* *swaze*-iv, having the power to persuade; agreeable; urbane.

SUASIVELY, *ad.* *swaze*-iv-le, persuasively.

SUASORY, *a.* *swaze*-o-re, tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing.

SUAVE, *a.* swave, pleasant; bland. (Fr.)

SUAVELY, *ad.* *swave*-le, in a suave manner.

SUAVITY, *n.* *swav*-e-te, sweetness; agreeableness; pleasantness; blandness.

SUB, sub, a Latin prefix signifying under, extensively used to express a subordinate degree or imperfect state of a quality.

SUB, *v.t.* sub, to work as a substitute for. Subbed. Subbing. Subs.

SUB, *n.* sub, a subordinate, of which it is a contraction.

SUBABDOMINAL, *a.* *sub*-ab-*dom*-in-al, in the lower region of the abdomen.

SUBACID, *a.* sub-*as*-id, moderately acid or sour: *n.* a substance moderately acid. (L. *subacidus.*)

SUBACRID, *a.* sub-*ak*-rid, moderately sharp, pungent or acrid.

SUBACTION, *n.* sub-*ak*-shon, the act of reducing to any state.

SUBACUTE, *a.* sub-a-*kewt*, acute in a moderate degree.

SUBAERIAL, *a.* *sub*-a-*ee*-re-al, under the sky or in the open air.

SUB-AGENCY, *n.* sub-*aje*-en-se, a subordinate agency.

SUB-AGENT, *n.* sub-*aje*-ent, the agent of an agent.

SUBAH, *n.* *soo*-ba, in India, a province or viceroyship. (Hind.)

SUBAHDAR, *n.* soo-ba-*dar*, in India, the governor of a large province; the chief native officer of a company in the Indian army. (Hind.)

SUBALPINE, *a.* sub-*al*-pine, lower than Alpine.

SUBALTERN, *a.* *sub*-al-tern, inferior; subordinate; differing in quantity, but not in quality [Logic].

SUBALTERN, *n.* *sub*-al-tern, a commissioned officer in the army under the rank of captain. (Fr. *subalterne.*)

SUBALTERNATE, *a.* *sub*-awl-*ter*-nate, successive; succeeding by turns; subaltern: *n.* the particular of a universal [Logic].

SUBALTERNATION, *n.* *sub*-awl-ter-*nay*-shon, state of inferiority or subjection; state of subaltern relation [Logic].

SUBANGULAR, *a.* sub-*ang*-gu-lar, slightly angular.

SUBAPENNINE, *a.* sub-*ap*-pen-nine, under or at the foot of the Apennines; applied to a series of tertiary strata of the Older Pliocene period [Geol.].

SUBAQUATIC, *a.* sub-a-*kwat*-ik, subaqueous.

SUBAQUEOUS, *a.* sub-*ake*-we-us, being under water; formed under water. (L.)

SUBARRATION, *n.* *sub*-ar-*ray*-shon, the ancient custom of betrothing by the gift of certain tokens of wifehood. (Late L. *subarro*, engage.)

SUBASTRAL, *a.* sub-*as*-tral, beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

SUBASTRINGENT, *a.* *sub*-as-*trinj*-ent, astringent in a small degree.

SUBAUDITION, *n.* *sub*-aw-*dish*-on, act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood. (L. *subauditio.*)

SUBAXILLARY, *a.* *sub*-ak-*zil*-a-re, placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch [Bot.]; under the armpit [Anat.].

SUB-BASS, *n.* *sub*-base, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ [Mus.].

SUB-BEADLE, *n.* *sub*-bee-dl, an inferior or underbeadle.

SUBCALCAREOUS, *a.* *sub*-kal-*kare*-e-us, rather calcareous.

SUBCAUDAL, *a.* sub-*kaw*-dal, beneath the tail. (L. *sub*, and *cauda*, the tail.)

SUBCELESTIAL, *a.* *sub*-se-*les*-te-al, beneath the heavens.
SUBCENTRAL, *a.* *sub*-sen-tral, being under the centre; somewhat central.
SUBCHANTER, *n.* *sub*-chahnt-er, an under-chanter.
SUBCLAVIAN, *a.* sub-*klay*-ve-an, situated under the collar-bone. (L. *sub*, and *clavis*, key.)
SUB-COMMITTEE, *n.* *sub*-kom-*mit*-te, an under-committee.
SUBCONICAL, *a.* sub-*kon*-e-kal, conical in a slight degree.
SUBCONSCIOUS, *a.* sub-*kon*-shus, hardly or not conscious; unconsciously perceptive.
SUBCONTIGUOUS, *a.* *sub*-kon-*tig*-yew-us, nearly touching.
SUBCONTINUOUS, *a.* *sub*-kon-*tin*-yew-us, nearly continuous.
SUBCONTRACT, *v.t.* sub-kon-*tract*, to contract under a contractor. **Subcontracted. Subcontracting. Subcontracts.**
SUB-CONTRACT, *n.* *sub*-kon-trakt, a contract under a contract.
SUBCONTRACTOR, *n.* *sub*-kon-*trakt*-or, one who works under a sub-contract.
SUB-CONTRARY, *a.* *sub*-kon-tra-re, contrary in an inferior degree; particular, but differing in quality [Logic]: *n.* a sub-contrary proposition [Logic].
SUBCORDATE, *a.* sub-*kor*-date, somewhat like a heart.
SUBCOSTAL, *a.* sub-*kos*-tal, situated between the ribs [Anat.]. (L. *sub*, and *costa*, rib.)
SUBCRYSTALLINE, *a.* sub-*kris*-tal-line, imperfectly crystallized.
SUBCULTURE, *n.* *sub*-kul-tewr, a culture from a previous culture as with bacteria.
SUBCUTANEOUS, *a.* *sub*-ku-*tay*-ne-us, situated under the skin.
SUBCUTICULAR, *a.* *sub*-ku-*tik*-yu-lar, under the cuticle or scarf-skin.
SUBDEACON, *n.* sub-*dee*-kon, an under-deacon, or deacon's assistant. (Late L. *subdiaconus.*)
SUBDEACONSHIP, *n.* sub-*dee*-kon-ship, the order and office of subdeacon in the Roman Catholic Church.
SUBDEAN, *n.* *sub*-deen, an under-dean; a dean's substitute. (Late L. *subdecanus.*)
SUBDEANERY, *n.* sub-*deen*-er-e, the office and rank of subdean.
SUBDECANAL, *a.* *sub*-de-*kane*-al, pertaining to a subdean.
SUBDECUPLE, *a.* sub-*dek*-yu-pl, containing one part of ten.
SUBDENTATE, *a.* sub-*dent*-ate, with teeth indistinct.
SUBDENTED, *a.* sub-*dent*-ed, indented beneath.
SUBDEPOSIT, *n.* *sub*-de-*poz*-it, that which is deposited beneath something else.
SUBDERIVATIVE, *a.* *sub*-de-*riv*-a-tiv, derived from a derivative.
SUBDIACONATE, *n.* *sub*-de-*ak*-o-nate, the office of subdeacon.
SUBDILATED, *a.* *sub*-di-*late*-ed, partially dilated.
SUBDIVERSIFY, *v.t.* *sub*-de-*ver*-se-fi, to diversify again what is already diversified. **Subdiversified. Subdiversifies. Subdiversifying.**
SUBDIVIDE, *v.t.* *sub*-de-*vide*, to divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions: *v.i.* to be subdivided. **Subdivided. Subdivides. Subdividing.** (L. *sub*, and *dividere*, divide.)
SUBDIVISIBLE, *a.* *sub*-de-*viz*-e-bl, susceptible of subdivision.
SUBDIVISION, *n.* *sub*-de-*vizh*-on, the act of subdividing; the part of a larger part.
SUBDOLOUS, *a.* *sub*-do-lus, sly; crafty; cunning. (L. *sub*, and *dolus*, fraud, deceit.)
SUBDOMINANT, *n.* sub-*dom*-e-nant, a tone below the tonic or key-note [Mus.].
SUBDUABLE, *a.* sub-*dew*-a-bl, that may be subdued.
SUBDUAL, *n.* sub-*dew*-al, the act of subduing.
SUBDUCT, *v.t.* sub-*dukt*, to withdraw; to take away; to subtract. **Subducted. Subducting. Subducts.** (L. *subductus*, removed.)
SUBDUCTION, *n.* sub-*duk*-shon, act of taking away or withdrawing; arithmetical subtraction.
SUBDUE, *v.t.* sub-*dew*, to conquer by force; to reduce under dominion; to overpower; to tame; to render submissive; to reduce to mildness; to conquer by persuasion or other mild means; to captivate; to soften; to overcome; to make mellow; to destroy. **Subdued. Subdues. Subduing.** (O.Fr. *souduire.*)
SUBDUED, *a.* sub-*dewd*, softened.
SUBDUER, *n.* sub-*dew*-er, one who or that which subdues; a tamer.
SUBDUING, *a.* sub-*dew*-ing, softening.
SUBDUPLE, *a.* sub-*dew*-pl, containing one part of two. (L. *sub*, and *duplus*, double.)
SUBDUPLICATE, *a.* sub-*dew*-pie-kate, having the ratio of the square roots [Math.].
SUB-EDITOR, *n.* sub-*ed*-it-or, an assistant editor.
SUBELONGATE, *a.* *sub*-e-*long*-gate, rather elongate.
SUB-EQUAL, *a.* *sub*-ee-kwal, nearly equal.
SUBERATE, *n.* *su*-ber-ate, salt of suberic acid.
SUBERIC, *a.* su-*ber*-rik, pertaining to cork, or extracted from it. (L. *suber*, cork.)
SUBERINE, *n.* *su*-ber-in, the cellular tissue of cork purified, constituting about seven-tenths of common cork.
SUBEROSE, *a.* *su*-ber-ose, having the appearance of being gnawed [Bot.]. (L. *sub*, and *erosus*, gnawed off.)
SUBEROUS, *a.* *su*-ber-us, corky; soft and elastic. (L. *suber.*)
SUBFAMILY, *n.* *sub*-fam-e-le, a division of a family of plants or animals consisting of one or more genera.
SUBFLUVIAL, *a.* sub-*floov*-e-al, under a stream.
SUBFOSSIL, *a.* sub-*fos*-sil, partially fossil.
SUBFUSC, *a.* *sub*-fusk, somewhat dusky in colour. (L. *subfuscus.*)
SUBGELATINOUS, *a.* sub-je-*lat*-in-us, imperfectly gelatinous.
SUBGENERIC, *a.* sub-je-*ner*-rik, pertaining to a subgenus.
SUBGENUS, *n.* sub-*jee*-nus, the subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.
SUBGLACIAL, *a.* sub-*glay*-shal, under a glacier.
SUBGLOBULAR, *a.* sub-*glob*-yu-lar, having a form approaching to globular.
SUBGLUMACEOUS, *a.* sub-glu-*may*-shus, somewhat glumaceous.
SUBGRANULAR, *a.* sub-*gran*-yu-lar, somewhat granular.
SUBGROUP, *n.* *sub*-groop, a subordinate group in any classification.
SUBHASTATION, *n.* sub-has-*tay*-shon, a sale by public auction. (L. *sub*, and *hasta*, a spear.)
SUBHUMAN, *a.* sub-*hew*-man, almost human.
SUBHYOID, *a.* sub-*hy*-oid, beneath the hyoid bone.
SUBINDICATION, *n.* sub-in-de-*kay*-shon, the act of indicating by signs.
SUBINFEUDATION, *n.* sub-in-few-*day*-shon, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown [Law]; under tenancy.
SUBINTRANT, *a.* sub-*in*-trant, nearly continuous. (Late L. *subintrans*, stealing into.)
SUBIRRIGATION, *n.* *sub*-ir-re-*gay*-shon, irrigation below the surface.
SUBITANEOUS, *a.* sub-e-*tay*-ne-us, sudden; hasty. (L. *subitus*, sudden.)
SUBITO, *ad.* *soo*-be-to, quickly [Mus.]. (It.)
SUBJACENT, *a.* sub-*jay*-sent, lying under or nearly under; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. (L. *subjacens*, underlying.)
SUBJECT, *a.* *sub*-jekt, subordinate; liable; being under the power and dominion of another; liable from extraneous or from inherent causes; prone; disposed; being that on which a thing operates; obedient: *n.* one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws; that on which any mental operation is performed; a matter written or spoken about; a theme; a topic; that which is treated or handled; that on which any physical operation is performed; that in which anything inheres or exists; the person who is treated of; the hero of a piece; that term of a proposition of which another is predicated [Gram. and Logic]; the principal melody or theme of a movement [Mus.]; that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express; a dead body for the purpose of dissection [Anat.]. (O.Fr. *suiect.*)
SUBJECT, *v.t.* sub-*jekt*, to bring under the power or dominion of; to put under; to enslave; to expose to; to submit; to cause to undergo. **Subjected. Subjecting. Subjects.**
SUBJECTION, *n.* sub-*jek*-shon, act of subduing; state of being under the power, control and government of another.

SUBJECTIVE, *a.* sub-*jek*-tiv, relating to the subject, as opposed to the object; arising in and from the mind itself instead of from the observation of external things; derived from inner consciousness; characterized by the individuality of the author. (L. *subjectivus.*)

SUBJECTIVELY, *ad.* sub-*jekt*-iv-le, in a subjective manner.

SUBJECTIVENESS, *n.* sub-*jekt*-iv-ness, the state of being subjective.

SUBJECTIVISM, *n.* sub-*jekt*-iv-izm, the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

SUBJECTIVITY, *n.* sub-jek-*tiv*-e-te, subjectiveness; that which is subjective.

SUBJECTLESS, *a.* *sub*-jekt-less, without subjects.

SUBJECT-MATTER, *n.* *sub*-jekt-*mat*-ter, the matter or thought presented for consideration.

SUBJOIN, *v.t.* sub-*joyn*, to add at the end; to affix or annex. **Subjoined. Subjoining. Subjoins.** (O.Fr. *subjoindre.*)

SUBJUGATE, *v.t.* *sub*-ju-gate, to subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force and compel to submit to the government of another. **Subjugated. Subjugates. Subjugating.** (L. *subjugatus.*)

SUBJUGATION, *n.* *sub*-ju-*gay*-shon, the act of subduing and bringing under the power of another.

SUBJUGATOR, *n.* *sub*-ju-*gate*-or, a conqueror.

SUBJUNCTION, *n.* sub-*junk*-shon, the act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

SUBJUNCTIVE, *a.* sub-*junk*-tiv, subjoined; dependent and expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency [Gram.]: *n.* the subjunctive mood. (L. *subjunctivus.*)

SUB-KINGDOM, *n.* *sub*-king-dum, a primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

SUBLAPSARIAN, *n.* *sub*-lap-*sare*-e-an, one who holds that the decree of election and reprobation was made by God in foresight of the fall and consequent lost estate of mankind, so that reprobation is only preterition or non-election [Theol.]. (L. *sub*, after, and *lapsus*, the fall.)

SUBLAPSARIANISM, *n.* *sub*-lap-*sare*-e-an-izm, the sublapsarian doctrine.

SUBLATE, *v.t.* sub-*late*, to take or carry away. **Sublated. Sublates. Sublating.** (L. *sublatus*, raised.)

SUBLET, *v.t.* sub-*let*, to underlet; to lease, as lessee, to another person. **Sublet. Sublets. Subletting.**

SUBLEVATION, *n.* *sub*-le-*vay*-shon, the act of raising on high. (*Sub*, and *levatus*, lifted.)

SUBLIEUTENANT, *n.* *sub*-lef-*ten*-ant, the naval rank between a midshipman and a lieutenant.

SUBLIGATION, *n.* *sub*-le-*gay*-shon, the act of binding underneath.

SUBLIMABLE, *a.* sub-*lime*-a-bl, that may be sublimated.

SUBLIMABLENESS, *n.* sub-*lime*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being sublimable.

SUBLIMATE, *n.* *sub*-le-mate, the product of a sublimation: *a.* sublimated: *v.t.* to raise a solid substance to the gaseous state by heat, so that it condenses as it cools; to refine and exalt; to elevate. **Blue sublimate,** a preparation of mercury with flowers of brimstone and sal-ammoniac. **Sublimated. Sublimates. Sublimating.** (L. *sublimatus.*)

SUBLIMATION, *n.* *sub*-le-*may*-shon, the operation of sublimating; the act of heightening and improving; what is refined to a high degree.

SUBLIME, *a.* sub-*lime*, high in place; exalted aloft; high in excellence; exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment; elevated in manner: *v.t.* to sublimate; to exalt; to heighten; to improve; to dignify: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation. **The sublime,** that which is sublime in nature or art, as suggestive of something great, lofty, or noble, and exciting a sense of awe or of elation; also the feeling it inspires. **Sublimed. Sublimes. Subliming.** (Fr.)

SUBLIMELY, *ad.* sub-*lime*-le, in a sublime manner.

SUBLIMENESS, *n.* sub-*lime*-ness, the quality of being sublime; sublimity.

SUBLIMINAL, *a.* sub-*lim*-in-al, latent; below the boundary of consciousness. (L. *sub*, and *limen*, threshold.)

SUBLIMITY, *n.* sub-*lim*-e-te, elevation; grandeur; height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style; the sense or feeling of the sublime.

SUBLINEATION, *n.* *sub*-lin-e-*ay*-shon, mark of a line or lines under a word or words in a sentence.

SUBLINGUAL, *a.* sub-*ling*-gwal, situated under the tongue. (L. *sub*, and *lingua*, tongue.)

SUBLITION, *n.* sub-*lish*-on, the laying of the ground colour under the perfect [Painting]. (L. *sublitus.*)

SUBLOBULAR, *a.* sub-*lob*-yu-lar, under a lobe.

SUBLUNAR, *a.* sub-*lu*-nar, beneath the moon. (L. *sub*, and *luna*, the moon.)

SUBLUNARY, *a.* sub-*lu*-na-re, terrestrial; pertaining to this world.

SUBLUXATION, *n.* *sub*-luks-*ay*-shon, an incomplete dislocation; a violent sprain [Surg.]. (L. *sub*, and *luxus*, loose.)

SUBMARINE, *a.* sub-ma-*reen*, being, acting, or growing under water: *n.* a submergible or submersible motor vessel.

SUBMAXILLARY, *a.* *sub*-mak-*zil*-la-re, situated under the jaw.

SUBMEDIAL, *a.* sub-*mee*-de-al, submedian.

SUBMEDIAN, *a.* sub-*mee*-de-an, lying under the middle.

SUBMEDIANT, *n.* sub-*mee*-de-ant, the middle note between the octave and subdominant [Mus.].

SUBMENTAL, *a.* sub-*ment*-al, beneath the chin. (L. *sub*, and *mentum*, the chin.)

SUBMERGE, *v.t.* sub-*merj*, to put completely under water; to plunge; to drown: *v.i.* to plunge under water; to sink under. **Submerged. Submerges. Submerging.** (Fr. *submerger.*)

SUBMERGENCE, *n.* sub-*mer*-jence, act of submerging; state of being submerged.

SUBMERGIBLE, *a.* sub-*mer*-je-bl, able to be submerged.

SUBMERSE, *v.t.* sub-*merse*, to put nearly under water. **Submersed. Submerses. Submersing.**

SUBMERSED, *a.* sub-*merst*, being or growing partly under water.

SUBMERSIBLE, *n.* sub-*ther*se-e-bl, a vessel that can be submersed: *a.* capable of being submersed.

SUBMERSION, *n.* sub-*mer*-shon, act of submerging; the state of being submerged.

SUBMINISTRANT, *a.* sub-*min*-is-trant, subservient.

SUBMISS, *a.* sub-*mis*, submissive; humble; low. (L. *submissus.*)

SUBMISSION, *n.* sub-*mish*-on, act of submitting or yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of error; obedience; resignation.

SUBMISSIVE, *a.* sub-*mis*-siv, yielding to the will or power of another; obedient; acknowledging one's inferiority; humble.

SUBMISSIVELY, *ad.* sub-*mis*-siv-le, in a submissive manner.

SUBMISSIVENESS, *n.* sub-*mis*-siv-ness, the quality of being submissive.

SUBMIT, *v.t.* sub-*mit*, to yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; to refer to the judgment of another: *v.i.* to yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to be subject; to be submissive. **Submits. Submitted. Submitting.** (L. *submitto.*)

SUBMITTER, *n.* sub-*mit*-ter, one who submits.

SUBMONTANE, *a.* sub-*mont*-ane, at the foot of mountains. (L. *sub*, and *montanus*, mountain.)

SUBMUCOUS, *a.* sub-*mew*-kus, under a mucous membrane.

SUBMULTIPLE, *n.* sub-*mul*-te-pl, a number or quantity contained in another an exact number of times, or an aliquot part of it.

SUBMUNDANE, *a.* sub-*mund*-ane, subterranean. (L. *sub*, and *mundanus*, earth.)

SUBMUSCULAR, *a.* sub-*mus*-ku-lar, under a muscle.

SUBNARCOTIC, *a.* *sub*-nar-*kot*-ik, moderately narcotic.

SUBNASAL, *a.* sub-*nay*-zal, under the nose.

SUB-NASCENT, *a.* sub-*nas*-sent, growing under. (L. *subnascens*, growing beneath.)

SUBNEURAL, *a.* sub-*new*-ral, under a nerve.

SUBNIVEAN, *a.* sub-ni-*vee*-an or sub-*niv*-e-an, under snow. (L. *sub*, and *nivis*, of snow.)

SUBNORMAL, *a.* sub-*nor*-mal, below normal: *n.* the part of the axis of a curved line intercepted between the ordinate and the normal [Geom.].

SUBNUDE, *a.* *sub*-newd, almost naked or bare of leaves [Bot.].

SUBOCCIPITAL, *a.* *sub*-ok-*sip*-e-tal, under the occiput.
SUBOCTAVE, *a.* sub-*ok*-tave, suboctuple.
SUBOCTUPLE, *a.* sub-*ok*-tu-pl, containing one part of eight.
SUBOCULAR, *a.* sub-*ok*-yu-lar, being under the eye.
SUBORBICULAR, *a.* *sub*-or-*bik*-yu-lar, almost orbicular; nearly circular.
SUBORBITAL, *a.* sub-*or*-bit-al, below the orbit of the eye.
SUB-ORDER, *n.* *sub*-ord-er, a subdivision of an order.
SUBORDINACY, *n.* sub-*ord*-in-a-se, state of being subordinate.
SUBORDINAL, *a.* sub-*ord*-in-al, relating to a sub-order.
SUBORDINARY, *n.* sub-*ord*-in-a-re, an armorial charge inferior in honour to an ordinary [Her.].
SUBORDINATE, *a.* sub-*or*-din-ate, inferior in order, dignity, power or importance; descending in a regular series: *n.* one who stands in order or rank below another: *v.t.* to place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject. **Subordinated. Subordinates. Subordinating.** (Late L. *subordinatus.*)
SUBORDINATELY, *ad.* sub-*or*-din-ate-le, in a subordinate manner.
SUBORDINATENESS, *n.* sub-*or*-din-ate-ness, the state of being subordinate.
SUBORDINATION, *n.* sub-*or*-din-*ay*-shon, the act of subordinating; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; a series regularly descending; place of rank among inferiors; subjection; state of being under control or government.
SUBORN, *v.t.* sub-*orn*, to induce to commit perjury; to procure secretly; to bribe. **Suborned. Suborning. Suborns.** (Fr. *suborner.*)
SUBORNATION, *n.* *sub*-or-*nay*-shon, the crime of procuring a person to take a false oath or do some criminal action.
SUBORNER, *n.* sub-*orn*-er, one who suborns.
SUBOVAL, *a.* sub-*oh*-val, subovate.
SUBOVATE, *a.* sub-*oh*-vate, almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.
SUBPANATION, *n.* *sub*-pa-*nay*-shon, the doctrine of the local and material presence of Christ in the bread and wine of the eucharist. (L. *sub,* and *panis,* bread.)
SUBPERITONEAL, *a.* *sub*-per-re-to-*nee*-al, under the peritoneum.
SUBPLINTH, *n.* *sub*-plinth, a second and lower plinth under the principal in columns and pedestals [Arch.].
SUBPŒNA, *n.* sub-*pee*-na, a writ commanding the attendance in court of a person as a witness under a penalty: *v.t.* to serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ. **Subpœnaed. Subpœnaing. Subpœnas.** (L. *sub,* and *pœna,* penalty.)
SUBPOLAR, *a.* sub-*pole*-ar, under or near the pole.
SUBPRIOR, *n.* sub-*pri*-or, the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.
SUBPROVINCE, *n.* *sub*-prov-ince, the primary division of a subregion.
SUBPURCHASER, *n.* sub-*pur*-chas-er, a purchaser who buys of a purchaser.
SUBQUADRATE, *a.* sub-*kwod*-rate, nearly square.
SUBQUADRUPLE, *a.* sub-*kwod*-ru-pl, containing one part in four.
SUBQUINTUPLE, *a.* sub-*kwin*-tu-pl, containing one part in five.
SUBRAMOUS, *a.* sub-*ray*-mus, having few branches [Bot.]. (L. *sub,* and *ramus,* a branch.)
SUB-RECTOR, *n.* *sub*-rek-tor, a rector's deputy or substitute.
SUBREGION, *n.* *sub*-ree-jon, the primary division of a region.
SUBRENT, *v.t.* *sub*-rent, to hold as a subtenant. **Subrented. Subrenting. Subrents.**
SUBREPTION, *n.* sub-*rep*-shon, act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair misrepresentation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. (L. *subreptio,* a carrying off by force.)
SUBREPTIVE, *a.* sub-*rep*-tiv, surreptitious.
SUBRETINAL, *a.* sub-*ret*-in-al, under the retina.
SUBRIGID, *a.* sub-*rij*-id, moderately stiff.
SUBROGATION, *n.* *sub*-ro-*gay*-shon, the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights; succession [Law]. (L. *subrogatio.*)
SUBROTUND, *a.* *sub*-ro-*tund*, almost round or orbicular.
SUBSALINE, *a.* sub-*say*-line, moderately saline or salt.
SUBSALT, *n.* *sub*-sawlt, a salt having an excess of base.
SUBSANNATION, *n.* *sub*-san-*nay*-shon, derision; scorn. (L.)
SUBSCAPULAR, *a.* sub-*skap*-yu-lar, beneath the scapula.
SUBSCRIBABLE, *a.* sub-*skri*-ba-bl, that may be subscribed.
SUBSCRIBE, *v.t.* sub-*skribe*, to sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name beneath; to promise to give by writing one's name: *v.i.* to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to assent. **Subscribed. Subscribes. Subscribing.** (L. *subscribo.*)
SUBSCRIBER, *n.* sub-*skribe*-er, one who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing; one who enters his name for a publication.
SUBSCRIPT, *a.* *sub*-skript, underwritten. (L. *subscriptus.*)
SUBSCRIPTION, *n.* sub-*skrip*-shon, the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature; consent by subscribing; promise by subscribing; sum subscribed; a periodical gift.
SUBSECTION, *n.* *sub*-sek-shon, division of a section; sub-division.
SUBSELLIUM, *n.* sub-*sel*-le-um, a shelving seat in a stall; a miserere [Eccles.]. (L. a low bench, from *sub,* and *sella,* a seat.)
SUBSEMITONE, *n.* sub-*sem*-e-tone, the leading note or sharp seventh of any key [Mus.].
SUBSEPTUPLE, *a.* sub-*sep*-tu-pl, containing one of seven parts.
SUBSEQUENCE, *n.* *sub*-se-kwence, the state of being subsequent.
SUBSEQUENT, *a.* *sub*-se-kwent, following or coming after in time; following in order; succeeding. (L. *subsequens,* following hard behind.)
SUBSEQUENTLY, *ad.* *sub*-se-kwent-le, after something else in time or order.
SUBSERVE, *v.t.* sub-*serv*, to serve in subordination; to serve; to promote. **Subserved. Subserves. Subserving.** (L. *subservio.*)
SUBSERVIENCE, *n.* sub-*ser*-ve-ence, the state of being subservient; use or operation that promotes some purpose.
SUBSERVIENCY, *n.* sub-*ser*-ve-en-se, subservience.
SUBSERVIENT, *a.* sub-*ser*-ve-ent, serving to promote some end; subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument; obsequious.
SUBSERVIENTLY, *ad.* sub-*ser*-ve-ent-le, in a subservient manner.
SUBSESQUI, sub-*ses*-kwe, a prefix denoting the combination of two equivalents of an electro-negative with three of an electro-positive component [Chem.]. (L. *sub,* and *sesqui,* one half more.)
SUBSESSILE, *a.* sub-*ses*-sile, having very short footstalks [Bot.].
SUBSEXTUPLE, *a.* sub-*seks*-tu-pl, containing one part in six.
SUBSIDE, *v.i.* sub-*side*, to sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to sink; to abate. **Subsided. Subsides. Subsiding.** (L. *subsido,* sit down.)
SUBSIDENCE, *n.* sub-*side*-ence, *or* *sub*-sid-ence, act or process of subsiding; the act of sinking or falling in.
SUBSIDENCY, *n.* *sub*-se-den-se, subsidence.
SUBSIDIARY, *a.* sub-*sid*-e-a-re, aiding; affording help; furnishing additional supplies; as regards a subsidy; of minor importance: *n.* he who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary. (L. *subsidiarius.*)
SUBSIDIZE, *v.t.* *sub*-se-dize, to assist with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of. **Subsidized. Subsidizes. Subsidizing.**
SUBSIDY, *n.* *sub*-se-de, a grant in aid of a private enterprise for the public benefit; supply given; a tax; a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another for assistance in war. (L. *subsidium,* reserve force.)
SUBSIGN, *v.t.* sub-*sine*, to sign under. **Subsigned. Subsigning. Subsigns.**
SUBSIST, *v.i.* sub-*sist*, to have existence; to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and

clothing; to inhere: *v.t.* to feed; to maintain. Subsisted. Subsisting. Subsists. (Fr. *subsister.*)

SUBSISTENCE, *n.* sub-*sist*-ence, the state of being subsistent; real being; means of supporting life; livelihood; inherence in something else. Subsistence money, a payment in advance on account of wages to meet pressing necessities. (Fr.)

SUBSISTENCY, *n.* sub-*sist*-en-se, subsistence.

SUBSISTENT, *a.* sub-*sist*-ent, existing; having real being; inherent.

SUBSOIL, *n. sub*-soyl, the soil which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

SUBSOLAR, *a.* sub-*so*-lar, under the sun.

SUB-SPECIES, *n. sub*-spe-sheez, a subordinate species; a division of a species; a variety.

SUBSPIRAL, *a.* sub-*spi*-ral, indistinctly spiral.

SUBSTANCE, *n. sub*-stance, a real thing with qualities; material body; substantiality; the essential part; goods; estate; means of living; the assumed substratum of qualities [Metaphysics]. (Fr.)

SUBSTAGE, *n. sub*-stage, an attachment below the stage of a microscope.

SUBSTANTIAL, *a.* sub-*stan*-shal, belonging to substance; actually existing; real; corporeal; material; strong; solid; firm; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy. (L. *substantialis.*)

SUBSTANTIALITY, *n.* sub-*stan*-she-*al*-e-te, state of real existence; corporeity; materiality.

SUBSTANTIALIZE, *v.t.* sub-*stan*-shal-ize, to render substantial. Substantialized. Substantializes. Substantializing.

SUBSTANTIALLY, *ad.* sub-*stan*-shal-le, in a substantial manner; in substance.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *n.* sub-*stan*-shal-ness, the quality of being substantial.

SUBSTANTIALS, *n.pl.* sub-*stan*-shals, essential parts.

SUBSTANTIATE, *v.t.* sub-*stan*-she-ate, to make to exist; to establish by evidence; to verify; to make good. Substantiated. Substantiates. Substantiating.

SUBSTANTIVAL, *a. sub*-stan-*tive*-al, serving as a substantive.

SUBSTANTIVE, *a. sub*-stan-tiv, expressing existence; independent; permanent: *n.* the name of something that exists, or is conceived to exist, either material or immaterial; a noun [Gram.]. (Fr. *substantif.*)

SUBSTANTIVELY, *ad. sub*-stan-tiv-le, in a substantive manner.

SUBSTERNAL, *a.* sub-*stern*-al, beneath the sternum.

SUBSTITUTE, *n. sub*-ste-tute, a person or thing put in the place of another: *v.t.* to replace. Substituted. Substitutes. Substituting. (Fr. *substitut.*)

SUBSTITUTION, *n. sub*-ste-*tu*-shon, the act of putting one person or thing in the place of another; replacement.

SUBSTITUTIONAL, *a. sub*-ste-*tu*-shon-al, substitutionary.

SUBSTITUTIONARY, *a. sub*-ste-*tu*-shon-ar-e, pertaining to substitution; supplying the place of another.

SUBSTRATE, *n. sub*-strate, a substratum.

SUBSTRATUM, *n.* sub-*stray*-tum, that which is laid or spread under; a stratum lying under another; the underlying basis and bond of qualities [Metaphysics]. (L.)

SUBSTRUCTION, *n. sub*-struk-shon, an under-building.

SUBSTRUCTURE, *n. sub*-strukt-yur, an understructure; a foundation.

SUBSTYLE, *n. sub*-stile, a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected [Dialling].

SUBSULPHATE, *n. sub*-sul-fate, a sulphate with an excess of the base.

SUBSULTIVE, *a.* sub-*sul*-tiv, subsultory.

SUBSULTORY, *a.* sub-*sul*-tor-e, bounding; leaping; moving by sudden starts or twitches.

SUBSULTUS, *n.* sub-*sul*-tus, a twitching or convulsive motion. (L.)

SUBSUME, *v.t.* sub-*sewm*, to include as comprehended or subordinate [Logic]. Subsumed. Subsumes. Subsuming. (L. *sub*, and *sumo*, take.)

SUBSUMPTION, *n.* sub-*sum*-shon, the act of subsuming; that which is subsumed.

SUBSURFACE, *a. sub*-surf-ace, below the surface.

SUBTANGENT, *n.* sub-*tan*-jent, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve [Geom.].

SUBTEMPERATE, *a.* sub-*temp*-er-ate, almost temperate.

SUBTENANT, *n. sub*-ten-ant, a tenant holding under a tenant.

SUBTEND, *v.t.* sub-*tend*, to extend under, or be opposite to [Geom.]. Subtended. Subtending. Subtends. (L. *sub*, and *tendo*, stretch.)

SUBTENSE, *n.* sub-*tense*, a line stretching across; the chord of an arc [Geom.].

SUBTEPID, *a.* sub-*tep*-id, moderately warm.

SUBTER, a Latin prefix, signifying under.

SUBTERETE, *a. sub*-te-*rete*, somewhat terete or tapering. (L. *sub*, and *teres*, rounded.)

SUBTERFLUENT, *a.* sub-*ter*-flu-ent, running under or beneath.

SUBTERFUGE, *n. sub*-ter-fuje, an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; evasion; elusion. (Fr.)

SUBTERNATURAL, *a. sub*-ter-*nat*-yu-ral, below the natural.

SUBTERPOSITION, *n. sub*-ter-po-*zish*-on, position beneath [Geol.].

SUBTERRANE, *n. sub*-ter-rane, a cave or room under ground. (L. *subterraneus.*)

SUBTERRANEAN, *a. sub*-ter-*ray*-ne-an, underground.

SUBTERRANEOUS, *a. sub*-ter-*ray*-ne-us, subterranean.

SUBTERRENE, *a.* sub-ter-*rene*, subterraneous.

SUBTHORACIC, *a. sub*-tho-*ras*-sik, below the thorax.

SUBTILE, *a. sub*-til, or *sut*-tl, subtle; thin; not dense or gross; nice; fine; delicate; sly; cunning; insinuating; planned with art; deceitful; refined; acute. (L. *subtilis*, woven fine.)

SUBTILELY, *ad. sub*-til-le, or *sut*-tl-le, in a subtile manner; finely; artfully.

SUBTILIZATION, *n. sub*-til-e-*zay*-shon, act of making subtile, fine or thin; operation of making so volatile as to rise in vapour; refining.

SUBTILIZE, *v.t. sub*-til-ize, to make thin or fine; to refine; to spin into niceties: *v.i.* to make very nice distinctions. Subtilized. Subtilizes. Subtilizing.

SUBTILTY, *n. sub*-til-te, subtlety.

SUB-TITLE, *n.* sub-*ti*-tl, the secondary title of a book.

SUBTLE, *a. sut*-tl, sly; artful; cunningly devised; subtile.

SUBTLENESS, *n. sut*-tl-ness, the quality of being subtle; subtilty.

SUBTLETY, *n. sut*-tl-te, thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness; slyness in design; cunning; artifice. (Fr. *subtilité.*)

SUBTLY, *ad. sut*-tle, slily; artfully; nicely.

SUBTONIC, *n. sub-ton*-ik, the semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale [Mus.].

SUBTORRID, *a.* sub-*tor*-rid, almost torrid.

SUBTRACT, *v.t.* sub-*trakt*, to withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct [Arith.]. Subtracted. Subtracting. Subtracts. (L. *subtractus*, taken away.)

SUBTRACTER, *n.* sub-*trakt*-er, he who subtracts.

SUBTRACTION, *n.* sub-*trak*-shon, the act or operation of taking a part from the rest; the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater [Arith.].

SUBTRACTIVE, *a.* sub-*trak*-tiv, tending or having power to subtract.

SUBTRAHEND, *n.* sub-tra-*hend*, the sum or number to be subtracted [Arith.]. (L. *subtrahendus.*)

SUBTRIPLE, *a.* sub-*trip*-pl, containing a third, or one part of three.

SUBTRIPLICATE, *a.* sub-*trip*-le-kate, in the ratio of the cube roots.

SUBTROPICAL, *a.* sub-*trop*-e-kal, belonging to the region near the tropics.

SUB-TUTOR, *n. sub*-tew-tor, an under-tutor.

SUBTYPE, *n. sub*-tipe, a subdivision of a type.

SUBULATE, *a. sub*-yu-late, awl-shaped; linear; narrow and tapering. (L. *subula*, an awl.)

SUBULICORN, *a. sub*-yu-le-korn, having awl-shaped antennæ. (L. *subula*, and *cornu*, a horn.)

SUBUMBONAL, *a. sub*-um-*bo*-nal, beneath the umbo.

SUBUNGUAL, *a.* sub-*ung*-gwal, under the nail. (L. *sub*, and *unguis*, a nail.)

SUBUNGULATE, *a.* sub-*ung*-gew-late, hoofed, but having digits.

SUBURB, *n. sub*-urb, a district lying without the walls, or in the outskirts of a city or town; the confines. (L. *suburbium.*)

SUBURBAN, *a.* sub-*urb*-an, inhabiting or being in the suburbs; pertaining to suburbs: *n.* one who resides in a suburb.

SUBURSINE, *a.* sub-*ur*-sine, almost bear-like. (L. *sub*, and *ursus*, a bear.)
SUBVARIETY, *n.* *sub*-va-*ri*-e-te, a subordinate variety, or division of a variety.
SUBVENE, *v.t.* sub-*vene*, to occur effectively. **Subvened. Subvenes. Subvening.** (Fr. *subvenir.*)
SUBVENTION, *n.* sub-*ven*-shon, the act of coming under; the act of coming to relief; support; a pecuniary grant from government. (Fr.)
SUBVERSION, *n.* sub-*ver*-shon, the act of subverting; entire overthrow; destruction; utter ruin. (L. *subversio.*)
SUBVERSIONARY, *a.* sub-*ver*-shon-a-re, tending to subvert.
SUBVERSIVE, *a.* sub-*ver*-siv, tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.
SUBVERT, *v.t.* sub-*vert*, to overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to corrupt; to pervert the mind. **Subverted. Subverting. Subverts.** (Fr. *subvertir.*)
SUBVERTANT, *a.* sub-*vert*-ant, upside down [Her.].
SUBVERTEBRAL, *a.* sub-*vert*-e-bral, beneath a vertebra.
SUBVERTER, *n.* sub-*vert*-er, one who subverts; an overthrower.
SUBVERTIBLE, *a.* sub-*vert*-e-bl, that may be subverted.
SUBVERTICAL, *a.* sub-*vert*-e-kal, nearly upright.
SUBVITREOUS, *a.* sub-*vit*-re-us, nearly vitreous.
SUBWAY, *n.* *sub*-way, an underground footway; an arched way underneath a street containing sewers, water-pipes, gas-pipes, telegraph wires, and electric mains, so that when these require repair, the street above need not be disturbed.
SUBWORKER, *n.* *sub*-wurk-er, a subordinate worker or helper.
SUCCADE, *n.* suk-*kade*, a sweetmeat or preserve in sugar; crystallized fruit. (Fr. from L. *succus*, juice.)
SUCCEDANEOUS, *a.* *suk*-se-*day*-ne-us, supplying the place of something else; acting as a substitute. (L. *succedaneus.*)
SUCCEDANEUM, *n.* *suk*-se-*day*-ne-um, that which is used for something else; a substitute.
SUCCEED, *v.t.* suk-*seed*, to follow in order; to take the place of; to come after; to make successful: *v.i.* to follow in order; to come in the place of one that has died, or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded; to obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted; to have a prosperous termination. **Succeeded. Succeeding. Succeeds.** (Fr. *succeder.*)
SUCCEEDANT, *a.* suk-*see*-dant, following one another [Her.].
SUCCEEDER, *n.* suk-*seed*-er, successor.
SUCCENTOR, *n.* suk-*sen*-tor, the leading bass in a choir. (Late L.)
SUCCESS, *n.* suk-*sess*, the prosperous termination of anything attempted. (L. *successus.*)
SUCCESSFUL, *a.* suk-*ses*-ful, terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; prosperous.
SUCCESSFULLY, *ad.* suk-*ses*-ful-le, in a successful manner.
SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* suk-*ses*-ful-ness, the quality of being successful.
SUCCESSION, *n.* suk-*sesh*-on, series of things following one another, either in time or place; the act or the right of succeeding or coming in the place of another; rotation; lineage; the successive notes in melody [Mus.]. **Apostolical succession,** the uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by a succession of bishops from the apostles [Theol.]. (Fr.)
SUCCESSIONAL, *a.* suk-*sesh*-on-al, in a regular order of succession.
SUCCESSIONALLY, *ad.* suk-*sesh*-on-al-le, by succession.
SUCCESSIVE, *a.* suk-*ses*-siv, following in order or uninterrupted course; coming by succession; consecutive. (Late L. *successivus.*)
SUCCESSIVELY, *ad.* suk-*ses*-siv-le, in successive order.
SUCCESSIVENESS, *n.* suk-*ses*-siv-ness, the state of being successive.
SUCCESSLESS, *a.* suk-*ses*-less, having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate.
SUCCESSLESSLY, *ad.* suk-*ses*-les-le, without success.
SUCCESSLESSNESS, *n.* suk-*ses*-les-ness, unprosperous conclusion.
SUCCESSOR, *n.* suk-*ses*-sor, one who succeeds, or takes the place which another has left. (L.)
SUCCIDUOUS, *a.* suk-*sid*-yu-us, ready to fall. (L. *sub*, and *cado*, fall.)
SUCCIFEROUS, *a.* suk-*sif*-er-us, producing or conveying sap. (L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, bring.)
SUCCIN, *n.* *suk*-sin, amber.
SUCCINATE, *n.* *suk*-se-nate, a salt of succinic acid. (L. *succinum*, amber.)
SUCCINATED, *a.* *suk*-se-nay-ted, combined with succinic acid.
SUCCINCT, *a.* suk-*sinkt*, compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise. (L. *succinctus*, girt up.)
SUCCINCTLY, *ad.* suk-*sinkt*-le, concisely.
SUCCINCTNESS, *n.* suk-*sinkt*-ness, conciseness.
SUCCINIC, *a.* suk-*sin*-ik, pertaining to or obtained from amber. **Succinic acid,** an acid which exists ready formed in amber, and in the resins of certain coniferæ. (L. *succinum*, amber.)
SUCCINITE, *n.* *suk*-se-nite, an insoluble resin of amber.
SUCCINOUS, *a.* *suk*-se-nus, pertaining to amber.
SUCCIVOROUS, *a.* suk-*siv*-o-rus, feeding on sap. (L. *succus*, and *voro*, devour.)
SUCCORY, *n.* *suk*-ko-re, chicory, *Cichorium intybus.*
SUCCOSE, *a.* *suk*-kose, sappy.
SUCCOTASH, *n.* *suk*-ko-tash, mixture of green maize and beans boiled. (Amer. Indian word.)
SUCCOUR, *n.* *suk*-kur, aid; assistance that relieves from difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings relief: *v.t.* to help when in difficulty, want, or distress. **Succoured. Succouring. Succours.** (Fr. *secours.*)
SUCCOURER, *n.* *suk*-kur-er, he who affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.
SUCCOURLESS, *a.* *suk*-kur-less, destitute of help or relief.
SUCCUBUS, *n.* *suk*-ku-bus, a demon of the night visiting men in their sleep. (L. *succuba*, a harlot.)
SUCCULA, *n.* *suk*-ku-la, an axis or cylinder with staves in it to move round, but without a drum [Mech.]. (L. *sucula*, a capstan.)
SUCCULENCE, *n.* *suk*-ku-lence, juiciness.
SUCCULENT, *a.* *suk*-ku-lent, full of juice; juicy. (L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.)
SUCCULENTLY, *ad.* *suk*-ku-lent-le, juicily.
SUCCUMB, *v.i.* suk-*kum*, to yield; to submit; to sink unresistently. **Succumbed. Succumbing. Succumbs.** (L. *succumbo.*)
SUCCURSAL, *a.* suk-*kur*-sal, annexed and assistant; subsidiary. (Fr. *succursale.*)
SUCCUSSATION, *n.* *suk*-kus-*say*-shon, a trot, or trotting; a shaking; succession.
SUCCUSSION, *n.* suk-*kush*-on, the act of shaking; a shake; an ague; a shaking of the nervous parts by powerful stimulants; diagnosis of the thorax by a slight shake. (L. *succussio.*)
SUCCUSSIVE, *a.* suk-*kus*-siv, shaking violently.
SUCH, *a.* sutch, of that or the like kind; the same that, or as referred to. **Such and such,** is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind. (A.S. *swylc.*)
SUCHLIKE, *a.* *sutch*-like, of such sort [Slang].
SUCK, *n.* suk, the act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth: *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in; to absorb; to inhale: *v.i.* to draw by exhausting the air; to draw the breast. **Suck in,** to draw into the mouth; to absorb. **Suck out,** to empty by suction. **Suck up,** to draw into the mouth. **Sucked. Sucking. Sucks.** (A.S. *sucan.*)
SUCKER, *n.* *suk*-er, he who or that which draws with the mouth; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower parts of the stem; a fish of the genus *Lepadogaster* and several species of other genera: *v.t.* to strip off shoots [U.S.]. **Suckered. Suckering. Suckers.**
SUCKET, *n.* *suk*-et, a sweetmeat which dissolves in the mouth.
SUCKING, *a.* *suk*-ing, at the breast or pap.
SUCKING-BOTTLE, *n.* *suk*-ing-bot-tl, a bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck, instead of the mother's breast.
SUCKLE, *v.t.* *suk*-kl, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast or udder. **Suckled. Suckles. Suckling.**
SUCKLER, *n.* *suk*-ler, a suckling.

SUCKLING, *n.* *suk*-ling, a young child or animal nursed at the breast; an unweaned infant.
SUCROSE, *n.* *su*-krose, cane-sugar, or sugar of the same composition.
SUCTION, *n.* *suk*-shon, the act of sucking or drawing a liquid into the mouth or a pipe. (O.Fr.)
SUCTION-PIPE, *n.* *suk*-shon-pipe, the lower pipe of a pump.
SUCTION-PUMP, *n.* *suk*-shon-pump, the common pump, in which a vacuum is produced and the water forced up by atmospheric pressure.

Suction-pump.

SUCTORIAL, *a.* suk-*tore*-e-al, sucking; adapted for sucking; capable of adhering by suction.
SUCTORIAN, *n.* suk-*tore*-e-an, an animal with a mouth adapted for suction.
SUDAK, *n.* *su*-dak, the pike-perch *Lucioperca sandra.*
SUDAMINA, *n.* su-*dam*-e-na, a vesicular eruption, accompanied with sweating; miliary fever. (L. *sudo*, sweat.)
SUDATION, *n.* su-*day*-shon, a sweating.
SUDATORIUM, *n.* *su*-da-*tore*-e-um, a sweating-bath. (L.)
SUDATORY, *n.* *su*-da-to-re, a hot-house; a sweating-bath: *a.* stimulating perspiration.
SUDD, *n.* sud, a floating mass of plant remains. (Ar.)
SUDDEN, *a.* *sud*-dn, happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; unexpected; abrupt. On a sudden, sooner than was expected; unexpectedly. (O.Fr. *sodain.*)
SUDDENLY, *ad.* *sud*-dn-le, in a sudden manner.
SUDDENNESS, *n.* *sud*-dn-ness, the quality or state of being sudden.
SUDORIFEROUS, *a.* *su*-dor-*if*-e-rus, producing perspiration; perspiring.
SUDORIFIC, *a.* *su*-do-*rif*-ik, causing sweat: *n.* a medicine that produces sweat. (L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, make.)
SUDORIPAROUS, *a.* *su*-do-*rip*-a-rus, sweat-secreting. (L. *sudor* and *pario*, produce.)
SUDRA, *n.* *soo*-drah, the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus. (Hind.)
SUDS, *n.pl.* sudz, water in a frothy state with soap. Be in the suds, to be in turmoil or difficulty. (A.S. *sud*, i.e. a thing sodden.)
SUE, *v.t.* su, to seek justice or right by legal process; to gain by legal process: *v.i.* to prosecute; to seek for in law; to seek by request; to petition; to beg; to make suit. Sue out, to petition for and take out. Sued. Sueing. Sues. (O.Fr. *sevre.*)
SUÈDE, *n.* swade, soft unglazed leather, originally kidskin. (Fr.)
SUET, *n.* *su*-et, the hard fat of an animal, particularly that about the loins and kidneys. (O.Fr. *suis.*)
SUETY, *a.* *su*-e-te, consisting of suet, or resembling it.
SUFFER, *v.t.* *suf*-fer, to feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing, either to the body or mind; to endure; to allow; to undergo; to be affected by: *v.i.* to feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to sustain loss or damage. Suffered. Suffering. Suffers. (O.Fr. *soffrir.*)
SUFFERABLE, *a.* *suf*-fer-a-bl, that may be tolerated or permitted; allowable; that may be endured or borne.
SUFFERABLENESS, *n.* *suf*-fer-a-bl-ness, tolerableness.
SUFFERABLY, *ad.* *suf*-fer-ab-le, tolerably; so as to be endured.
SUFFERANCE, *n.* *suf*-fer-ance, the bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; implied consent, by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; patience; moderation. Sufferance wharf, a wharf on which goods are allowed to be landed before payment of duty.
SUFFERER, *n.* *suf*-fer-er, one who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who permits or allows.
SUFFERING, *n.* *suf*-fer-ing, the bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred.
SUFFERINGLY, *ad.* *suf*-fer-ing-le, with suffering.
SUFFICE, *v.i.* suf-*fice*, to be enough or sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy; to content. Sufficed. Suffices. Sufficing. (Fr. *suffire.*)
SUFFICIENCY, *n.* suf-*fish*-en-se, the state of being sufficient; qualification for any purpose; competence; adequate supply; adequate power; conceit; self-confidence.
SUFFICIENT, *a.* suf-*fish*-ent, enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to need; qualified; competent. Sufficient reason, the principle that nothing exists without a reason why it should be so rather than otherwise. (L. *sufficiens*, affording.)
SUFFICIENTLY, *ad.* suf-*fish*-ent-le, in sufficient degree.
SUFFIX, *n.* *suf*-fiks, a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix.
SUFFIX, *v.t.* suf-*fiks*, to add a letter or syllable to a word. Suffixed. Suffixes. Suffixing. (L. *suffixus*, fixed beneath.)
SUFFIXION, *n.* suf-*fik*-shon, act of suffixing; state of being suffixed.
SUFFLATE, *v.t.* suf-*flate*, to inflate. Sufflated. Sufflates. Sufflating. (L. *sufflatus*, blown.)
SUFFOCATE, *a.* *suf*-fo-kate, suffocated: *v.t.* to choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to extinguish: *v.i.* to be suffocated. Suffocated. Suffocates. Suffocating. (L. *suffocatus*, choked.)
SUFFOCATINGLY, *ad.* *suf*-fo-kate-ing-le, enough to suffocate.
SUFFOCATION, *n.* *suf*-fo-*kay*-shon, the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated.
SUFFOCATIVE, *a.* *suf*-fo-ka-tiv, tending to suffocate.
SUFFOSION, *n.* suf-*fo*-shon, a digging under; an undermining. (L. *sub*, and *fodio*, dig.)
SUFFRAGAN, *a.* *suf*-fra-gan, said of a bishop, as assisting, or in relation to the archbishop or metropolitan of the province: *n.* a suffragan bishop. (Fr. *suffragant.*)
SUFFRAGANSHIP, *n.* *suf*-fra-gan-ship, the position of a suffragan.
SUFFRAGE, *n.* *suf*-fraje, a vote in deciding a question, or in the choice for an office; right to vote for a representative in parliament; united voice of persons in public prayer. (Fr.)
SUFFRAGETTE, *n.* *suf*-fra-*jet*, a woman who agitated for votes for women.
SUFFRAGINOUS, *a.* suf-*fraj*-in-us, pertaining to the kneejoint of a beast. (L. *suffrago*, the pastern.)
SUFFRAGIST, *n.* *suf*-fra-jist, a supporter of or believer in woman suffrage.
SUFFRUTESCENT, *a.* *suf*-fru-*tes*-sent, moderately frutescent; woody at the base. (L. *sub*, and *frutex*, bush.)
SUFFRUTICOSE, *a.* suf-*froo*-te-kose, under-shrubby, or part shrubby [Bot.]. (L. *sub*, and *frutex*, a shrub.)
SUFFUMIGATE, *v.t.* suf-*few*-me-gate, to apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body. Suffumigated. Suffumigates. Suffumigating. (L. *suffumigatus.*)
SUFFUMIGATION, *n.* suf-*few*-me-*gay*-shon, fumigation; the operation of applying fumes to the parts of the body.
SUFFUSE, *v.t.* suf-*fuze*, to overspread from within, as with a fluid or a colour. Suffused. Suffuses. Suffusing. (L. *suffusus*, poured.)
SUFFUSION, *n.* suf-*fu*-shon, the act of suffusing; the state of being suffused; that which is suffused. (Fr.)
SUFISM, *n.* *soo*-fizm, sofism; Moslem pantheism. (Ar. *suf*, wool, because of the woollen clothes worn by its devotees.)
SUG, *n.* sug, a kind of worm.
SUGAR, *n.* *shoo*-gar, a sweet granular substance, obtained from the sugar-cane, and also from beet, maple, and other plants: *a.* made of sugar: *v.t.* to impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar, or as with sugar; to sweeten. Sugar of lead, acetate of lead. Sugared. Sugaring. Sugars. (Fr. *sucre.*)
SUGAR-APPLE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*ap*-pl, the sweetsop, *Anona squamosa.*
SUGARBAKER, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*bake*-er, a sugar refiner.
SUGAR-BASIN, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*bay*-sin, a basin for sugar at table.
SUGAR-BEET, *n.* *shoo*-gar-beet, the plant *Beta vulgaris* from whose root sugar is obtained.
SUGAR-CANDY, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*kan*-de, sugar clarified and crystallized.

SUGARCANE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-kane, the grass from whose stem sugar is obtained, *Saccharum officinarum*.
SUGAR-FARMER, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*farm*-er, a cultivator of the sugar-beet.
SUGAR-HOUSE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-house, a building in which sugar is refined.
SUGARINESS, *n.* *shoo*-gar-e-ness, the state of being sugary; sweetness.
SUGAR-KETTLE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*ket*-tl, a kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made.
SUGARLESS, *a.* *shoo*-gar-less, free from sugar.
SUGAR-LOAF, *n.* *shoo*-gar-loaf, a conical mass of refined sugar; a high cone.
SUGAR-MAPLE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-*may*-pl, a species of maple, *Acer saccharum*, from whose sap sugar is made.
SUGAR-MILL, *n.* *shoo*-gar-mil, a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.
SUGAR-MITE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-mite, a wingless insect, *Lepisma saccharina*, found in raw sugar.
SUGAR-PINE, *n.* *shoo*-gar-pine, the coniferous tree *Pinus lambertiana*.
SUGARPLANTER, *n.* *shoo*-gar-plahnt-er, a cultivator of the sugarcane.
SUGARPLUM, *n.* *shoo*-gar-plum, a species of hard sweetmeat in small balls.
SUGAR-REFINER, *n.* *shoo*-gar-re-*fine*-er, one who refines sugar.
SUGAR-TONGS, *n.pl.* *shoo*-gar-tongs, pincers for lifting lumps of sugar.
SUGARY, *a.* *shoo*-gar-e, sweetened with sugar; like sugar; fond of sugar; containing sugar.
SUGESCENT, *a.* su-*jes*-sent, relating to, or adapted for, sucking. (L. *sugens*, sucking.)
SUGGEST, *v.t.* suj-*jest*, to offer or present to the mind; to hint; to indicate. **Suggested. Suggesting. Suggests.** (L. *suggestus*.)
SUGGESTER, *n.* suj-*jest*-er, one who suggests.
SUGGESTIBILITY, *n.* suj-*jest*-e-*bil*-e-te, appropriateness for suggestion.
SUGGESTIBLE, *a.* suj-*jest*-e-bl, suitable for suggestion.
SUGGESTION, *n.* suj-*jest*-yon, act of suggesting; that which is suggested; a hint; first intimation or proposal; presentation of an idea to the mind; secret incitement. (Fr.)
SUGGESTIVE, *a.* suj-*jest*-iv, containing a suggestion; full of suggestion; suggesting more than is apparent; suggesting what is improper or indecent.
SUGGESTIVELY, *ad.* suj-*jest*-iv-le, in a suggestive manner.
SUGGESTIVENESS, *n.* suj-*jest*-iv-ness, the quality of being suggestive.
SUGGESTOR, *n.* suj-*jest*-or, one who suggests.
SUGGILATION, *n.* *sug*-jil-*ay*-shon, a livid, or black and blue mark; a bruise; effused blood. (L.)
SUICIDAL, *a.* su-e-*si*-dal, partaking of the crime of suicide; of the nature of suicide.
SUICIDALLY, *ad.* su-e-*si*-dal-le, in a suicidal manner.
SUICIDE, *n.* *su*-e-side, self-murder; the act of wilfully destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; a felo de se. (L. *sui*, of one's self, and *cædo*, kill.)
SUICIDISM, *n.* *su*-e-si-dizm, state of being suicidal; a disposition to commit suicide.
SUILLINE, *a.* *su*-il-line, belonging to the swine family. (L. *suillus*, a swine.)
SUINT, *n.* *su*-int, the natural grease of wool. (Fr.)
SUIT, *n.* sute, a set; a number of things used together; a set of the same kind or stamp; a set of outer garments consisting of coat, vest and trousers; a set of cards; a petition; courtship; an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; pursuit; prosecution: *v.t.* to fit; to become; to dress; to please; to content: *v.i.* to agree; to accord; to correspond. **Suited. Suiting. Suits.** (Fr. *suite*.)
SUITABILITY, *n.* *sute*-a-*bil*-e-te, suitableness.
SUITABLE, *a.* *sute*-a-bl, fitting; according with; agreeable to; becoming; adequate.
SUITABLENESS, *n.* *sute*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being suitable; the state of being adapted.
SUITABLY, *ad.* *sute*-ab-le, in a suitable manner.
SUITE, *n.* sweet, retinue; company; a set, as of furniture or apartments; a series; a musical composition in a series of themes. (Fr.)
SUITING, *n.* *sute*-ing, cloth intended to be made into clothes.

SUITOR, *n.* *sute*-or, one who sues in law; a petitioner; an applicant; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer.
SUITRESS, *n.* *sute*-ress, a female supplicant.
SULCATE, *a.* *sul*-kate, sulcated.
SULCATED, *a.* *sul*-kay-ted, marked by longitudinal channels; furrowed; grooved. (L. *sulcatus*, ploughed.)
SULK, *v.i.* sulk, to be silently sullen. **Sulked. Sulking. Sulks.**
SULKILY, *ad.* *sul*-ke-le, in a sulky manner.
SULKINESS, *n.* *sul*-ke-ness, the state of being sulky.
SULKS, *n.pl.* sulks, a sulky mood, as to be in the sulks.
SULKY, *a.* *sul*-ke, sullen; sour; morose. (A.S. *solcen*, slothful.)
SULKY, *n.* *sul*-ke, a light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
SULLAGE, *n.* *sul*-lage, scum on molten metal.
SULLEN, *a.* *sul*-len, gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; in ill humour; mischievous; obstinate; intractable; dark; dull. (O.Fr. *solain*, lonely.)
SULLENLY, *ad.* *sul*-len-le, in a sullen manner.
SULLENNESS, *n.* *sul*-len-ness, the quality of being sullen; ill-nature with silence; silent moroseness.
SULLENS, *n.pl.* *sul*-lens, a morose temper; sulks.
SULLY, *n.* *sul*-le, soil; tarnish; spot: *v.t.* to soil; to dirt; to darken; to stain; to tarnish: *v.i.* to be soiled or tarnished. **Sullied. Sullies. Sullying.** (A.S. *sylian*.)
SULPHATE, *n.* *sul*-fate, a salt of sulphuric acid, containing four atoms of sulphur. **Sulphate of copper**, blue vitriol. **Sulphate of iron**, green vitriol. **Sulphate of magnesium**, Glauber's salts. (L. *sulphur*.)
SULPHATIC, *a.* sul-*fat*-ik, relating to a sulphate or to sulphates.
SULPHIDE, *n.* *sul*-fide, a metallic compound of sulphur.
SULPHITE, *n.* *sul*-fite, a salt of sulphurous acid, containing three atoms of sulphur.
SULPHO, *sul*-fo, a prefix to the name of a sulphur acid.
SULPHOCYANIC, *a.* *sul*-fo-si-*an*-ik, obtained from sulphur and cyanogen.
SULPHOCYANOGEN, *n.* *sul*-fo-si-*an*-o-jen, a compound of sulphur and cyanogen.
SULPHOSALT, *n.* *sul*-fo-sawlt, a salt containing sulphur in both the acid and the base.
SULPHOVINIC, *a.* sul-fo-*vin*-ik, formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol.
SULPHUR, *n.* *sul*-fur, the chemical element S., of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat; brimstone. (L.)
SULPHURATE, *v.t.* *sul*-fu-rate, to combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur. **Sulphurated. Sulphurates. Sulphurating.**
SULPHURATION, *n.* *sul*-fu-*ray*-shon, the exposure of a substance, such as wool or cotton, to the action of sulphur for the purpose of discolouring or bleaching; the act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.
SULPHUREOUS, *a.* sul-*few*-re-us, consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.
SULPHUREOUSLY, *ad.* sul-*few*-re-us-le, in a sulphureous manner.
SULPHUREOUSNESS, *n.* sul-*few*-re-us-ness, the state of being sulphureous.
SULPHURET, *n.* *sul*-fu-ret, a sulphide.
SULPHURETTED, *a.* *sul*-fu-*ret*-ed, having sulphur in combination. **Sulphuretted hydrogen**, a colourless gas composed of one equivalent of sulphur and two of hydrogen.
SULPHURIC, *a.* sul-*few*-rik, pertaining to or obtained from sulphur. **Sulphuric acid**, oil of vitriol.
SULPHURING, *n.* *sul*-fur-ing, sulphuration.
SULPHURIZE, *v.t.* *sul*-fur-ize, to combine with sulphur. **Sulphurized. Sulphurizes. Sulphurizing.**
SULPHUROUS, *a.* *sul*-fur-us, like sulphur; containing sulphur; pertaining to sulphur and having one atom of oxygen less than sulphuric.
SULPHUR-ROOT, *n.* *sul*-fur-root, sulphurweed.
SULPHUR-SALT, *n.* *sul*-fur-sawlt, a sulpho-salt.
SULPHURWEED, *n.* *sul*-fur-weed, the plant *Peucedanum officinale*, hog's fennel.
SULPHURWORT, *n.* *sul*-fur-wurt, the umbelliferous herb, *Œnanthe silaifolia*.
SULPHURY, *a.* *sul*-fur-e, partaking of or having the qualities of sulphur.

SULTAN, *n.* *sul*-tan, a Mohammedan sovereign, specially the sovereign of the Turkish or Ottoman empire. (Ar. a ruler.)
SULTANA, *n.* sul-*tah*-na, the queen of a sultan.
SULTANA, *n.* sul-*tah*-na, a West Indian marsh bird of the genus *Porphyrio*; a kind of stoneless raisin.
SULTANIC, *a.* sul-*tan*-ik, pertaining to a sultan.
SULTANRY, *n.* *sul*-tan-re, the dominions of a sultan.
SULTANSHIP, *n.* *sul*-tan-ship, the office or state of a sultan.
SULTRINESS, *n.* *sul*-tre-ness, the state of being sultry.
SULTRY, *a.* *sul*-tre, very hot, burning, and oppressive; very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant and unelastic, as air or the atmosphere. (A.S. *sweltan*, die.)
SUM, *n.* sum, the aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities or particulars; arithmetical calculation; a quantity of money or currency; amount; summary; substance; height; completion: *v.t.* to add into one whole; to cast up; to bring into a small compass or comprise in a few words. Summed. Summing. Sums. (L. *summa*, amount, from *summus*, highest.)
SUMACH, *n.* *su*-mak, a plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus*, the powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of some species of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine. (Ar. *summaq*.)
SUMERIAN, *a.* su-*meer*-e-an, pertaining to Sumer, the Shinar of the Bible: *n.* the language of the Babylonians prior to the Semitic conquest.
SUMLESS, *a.* *sum*-less, not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained.
SUMMARILY, *ad.* *sum*-ma-re-le, in a summary manner; concisely; in a short way or method; in a quick manner.
SUMMARIST, *n.* *sum*-mar-ist, one who summarizes.
SUMMARIZE, *v.t.* *sum*-ma-rize, to state concisely; to make a summary of. Summarized. Summarizes. Summarizing.
SUMMARY, *a.* *sum*-ma-re, reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; concise; compendious; done summarily: *n.* an abridged account; an abstract or compendium. (Fr. *sommaire*.)
SUMMATION, *n.* sum-*may*-shon, the act of forming a total amount; an aggregate.
SUMMER, *n.* *sum*-mer, one who casts up an account.
SUMMER, *n.* *sum*-mer, the warm season of the year, comprehended in the northern hemisphere within the months of June, July, and August, beginning astronomically on Midsummer day: *a.* as in summer: *v.i.* to pass the summer or warm season. Indian summer, in North America, a short summer season towards the latter end of autumn. St. Martin's summer, a brief return of summer after winter has set in. Summer time, the time fixed by statute for general purposes during certain summer months of the year, being one hour earlier than Greenwich mean time; Willett time. Summered. Summering. Summers. (A.S. *sumor*.)
SUMMER, *n.* *sum*-mer, a large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; a large timber supported on two strong piers or posts, or a strong beam laid as a central floor-timber [Arch.]. (Fr. *sommier*, a packhorse, a mattress.)
SUMMER-COLTS, *n.* *sum*-mer-kohlts, the undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.
SUMMER-CYPRESS, *n.* *sum*-mer-*si*-press, an annual plant of the genus *Kochia*.
SUMMER-DUCK, *n.* *sum*-mer-duk, the wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*.
SUMMER-FALLOW, *n.* *sum*-mer-*fal*-lo, a fallow made during the warm months to pulverize the soil and kill weeds: *v.t.* to plough and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop. Summer-fallowed. Summer-fallowing. Summer-fallows.
SUMMER-HOUSE, *n.* *sum*-mer-house, a house in a garden to be used in summer; a house for summer residence.
SUMMERING, *n.* *sum*-mer-ing, the bedding of stone used in the construction of a vault [Arch.].
SUMMERSAULT, *n.* *sum*-mer-sawlt, a somersault; a summerset.
SUMMER-SNIPE, *n.* *sum*-mer-snipe, the dunlin, the sandpiper or the green sandpiper.
SUMMER-TEAL, *n.* *sum*-mer-teel, the garganey, *Querquedula circia*.
SUMMER-WHEAT, *n.* *sum*-mer-wheet, spring wheat.
SUMMING-UP, *n.* *sum*-ming-*up*, the summary of the evidence made by the judge to the jury before they retire to consider their verdict.
SUMMIT, *n.* *sum*-mit, the top; the highest point; the highest degree or utmost elevation. (Fr. *sommet*.)
SUMMITLESS, *a.* *sum*-mit-less, having no summit.
SUMMIT-LEVEL, *n.* *sum*-mit-*lev*-el, the highest level of a canal or railroad in surmounting an ascent.
SUMMON, *v.t.* *sum*-mon, to call or cite by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty; to give notice to a person to appear in court; to call; to call up; to excite into action or exertion. Summoned. Summoning. Summons. (O.Fr. *somoner*.)
SUMMONER, *n.* *sum*-mon-er, one who summons or cites by authority.
SUMMONS, *n.* *sum*-monz, a call by authority or the command of a superior; a citation to appear in court; a writ to notify to a party to appear in court on a day mentioned therein [Law]. (O.Fr. *somons*.)
SUMP, *n.* sump, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion; a pond of water reserved for salt-works; a pit sunk below the general level of a mine. (Dut. *somp*, swamp.)
SUMPH, *n.* sumf, a dunce; a soft fellow. (Scots.)
SUMPIT, *n.* *sum*-pit, the poisoned dart of the sumpitan, the Bornean blow-tube.
SUMPTER, *n.* *sump*-ter, a horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; *a.* carrying a burden, as a sumpter. (Fr. *sommier*, a pack-horse.)
SUMPTUARY, *a.* *sumpt*-yu-a-re, relating to or limiting expense. Sumptuary laws, laws such as limit the expenses of citizens in apparel and food. (L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, cost.)
SUMPTUOSITY, *n.* *sumpt*-yu-*os*-e-te, expensiveness.
SUMPTUOUS, *a.* *sumpt*-yu-us, costly; splendid; magnificent. (Fr. *somptueux*.)
SUMPTUOUSLY, *ad.* *sumpt*-yu-us-le, in a sumptuous manner.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* *sumpt*-yu-us-ness, the quality of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness.
SUN, *n.* sun, the centre of the solar system; any similar centre of a system of planets; a sunny place; anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is a centre of light or honour: *v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun. Sunned. Sunning. Suns. (A.S. *sunne*.)
SUN-BATH, *n.* *sun*-bahth, an exposure of the bare skin in sunshine.
SUNBEAM, *n.* *sun*-beem, a ray of the sun.
SUNBEAT, *a.* *sun*-beet, struck by the sun's rays.
SUNBIRD, *n.* *sun*-berd, a small Asiatic and African tropical bird of the family Nectariniidæ, resembling the humming-bird.
SUN-BITTERN, *n.* *sun*-bit-tern, the aberrant crane-like bird of South America, *Eurypyga helias*.
SUNBONNET, *n.* *sun*-bon-net, a bonnet protecting the face from the sun.
SUNBOW, *n.* *sun*-bo, a bow like a rainbow in the spray of a cataract.
SUNBRIGHT, *a.* *sun*-brite, like the sun in brightness.
SUNBURN, *n.* *sun*-burn, browning of the skin caused by the sun.
SUNBURNT, *a.* *sun*-burnt, discoloured by the heat of the sun; scorched by the sun's rays.
SUNBURST, *n.* *sun*-burst, a burst of sunshine; a green flag with the sun in splendour for its centre, said to have been the flag of Pagan Ireland.
SUNCLAD, *a.* *sun*-klad, clad in radiance or brightness.
SUNDAY, *n.* *sun*-day, the first day of the week, so-called because it was anciently devoted to the worship of the sun. (A.S. *sunnan dæg*.)
SUNDAY-SCHOOL, *n.* *sun*-day-skool, a school held on Sunday.
SUNDER, *n.* *sun*-der, separation into two: *v.t.* to part; to separate; to divide. Sundered. Sundering. Sunders. (A.S. *sundrian*.)
SUNDEW, *n.* *sun*-dew, a plant of the genus *Drosera*.

SUNDIAL, *n.* *sun*-di-al, an instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style or gnomon on a plate.

Sundial.

SUNDOG, *n.* *sun*-dog, a luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun; a mock sun.

SUNDOWN, *n.* *sun*-doun, sunset.

SUN-DRIED, *a.* *sun*-dride, dried in the rays of the sun.

SUNDRIES, *n.pl.* *sun*-dreez, miscellaneous articles.

SUNDRY, *a.* *sun*-dre, more than one or two; several; various. (A.S. *sundrig.*)

SUNFISH, *n.* *sun*-fish, a species of the genus *Orthagoriscus*; the opah, *Lampris luna*; the basking shark, *Selache maxima.*

SUNFLOWER, *n.* *sun*-flou-er, a plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from the form and colour of its flower.

SUNG, sung, *p.* and *pp.* of sing.

SUN-GOD, *n.* *sun*-god, the sun as a deity.

SUN-HAT, *n.* *sun*-hat, a hat protecting the face from the sun.

SUNK, sunk, *pp.* of sink.

SUNKEN, *a.* *sunk*-en, lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

SUNLESS, *a.* *sun*-less, destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

SUNLESSNESS, *n.* *sun*-less-ness, the state of being sunless.

SUN-LIGHT, *n.* *sun*-lite, the light of the sun.

SUNLIT, *a.* *sun*-lit, lighted by the sun.

SUNN, *n.* sun, the Indian fibre obtained from *Crotalaria juncea*, and used as hemp.

SUNNA, *n.* *soon*-na, a body of Mohammedan traditions professedly handed down from Mohammed and his immediate disciples, of great account in the history of Mohammedanism. (Ar. *sunna*, tradition.)

SUNNITES, *n.pl.* *soon*-nites, the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran.

SUNNY, *a.* *sun*-ne, like the sun; bright; proceeding from the sun; exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; coloured with the sun.

SUNPROOF, *a.* *sun*-proof, impervious to the rays of the sun.

SUNRISE, *n.* *sun*-rize, the first appearance of the sun above the horizon; the moment when the centre of the sun's disc cuts the horizon; the east.

SUNRISING, *n.* *sun*-rize-ing, sunrise.

SUNROSE, *n.* *sun*-rose, any species of *Helianthemum.*

SUNSET, *n.* *sun*-set, the descent of the sun below the horizon; the moment when the centre of the sun's disc cuts the horizon; the west.

SUNSETTING, *n.* *sun*-set-ting, sunset.

SUNSHADE, *n.* *sun*-shade, a parasol; a small umbrella.

SUNSHINE, *n.* *sun*-shine, the light of the sun, or the place where it shines; a place warm and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

SUNSHINY, *a.* *sun*-shi-ne, bright with the rays of the sun; bright like the sun.

SUNSPOT, *n.* *sun*-spot, a spot on the sun.

SUN-SPURGE, *n.* *sun*-spurj, the plant *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

SUNSTRICKEN, *a.* *sun*-strik-en, suffering from sunstroke.

SUNSTROKE, *n.* *sun*-stroke, any effect on the body produced by the sun.

SUN-UP, *n.* *sun*-up, sunrise.

SUNWISE, *a.* and *ad.* *sun*-wise, round in the same direction as clock-hands go.

SUP, *n.* sup, a small mouthful, as of a liquid; a little taken with the lips; a sip: *v.t.* to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip: *v.i.* to eat the evening meal. **Supped. Supping. Sups.** (A.S. *supan.*)

SUPER, a Latin prefix signifying over, above, beyond.

SUPER, *n.* *su*-per, a supernumerary.

SUPERABLE, *a.* *su*-per-a-bl, that may be overcome or conquered.

SUPERABLENESS, *n.* *su*-per-a-bl-ness, the quality of being superable.

SUPERABLY, *ad.* *su*-per-ab-le, so as may be overcome.

SUPERABOUND, *v.i.* *su*-per-a-*bound*, to be very abundant; to be more than enough. **Superabounded. Superabounding. Superabounds.**

SUPERABUNDANCE, *n.* *su*-per-a-*bun*-dance, more than enough; excessive abundance.

SUPERABUNDANT, *a.* *su*-per-a-*bun*-dant, abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, *ad.* *su*-per-a-*bun*-dant-le, more than sufficiently.

SUPERACIDULATED, *a.* *su*-per-a-*sid*-yu-la-ted, acidulated to excess.

SUPERADD, *v.t.* *su*-per-*ad*, to add over and above. **Superadded. Superadding. Superadds.**

SUPERADDITION, *n.* *su*-per-ad-*dish*-on, act of superadding; that which is superadded.

SUPERADVENIENT, *a.* *su*-per-ad-*vee*-ne-ent, coming upon; coming to increase or assist.

SUPERALTAR, *n.* *su*-per-*awl*-tar, a portable altar placed on the top of a table or other support.

SUPERANGELIC, *a.* *su*-per-an-*jel*-ik, more than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels.

SUPERANNUATE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*an*-nu-ate, to impair or disqualify by old age; to pension off on account of old age. **Superannuated. Superannuates. Superannuating.** (Late L. *superannatus.*)

SUPERANNUATION, *n.* *su*-per-*an*-nu-*ay*-shon, state of being superannuated; retiring allowance in consequence.

SUPERB, *a.* su-*perb*, characterized by grandeur magnificence, pomp, splendour or richness. (Fr. *superbe*, from L. *superbus*, haughty, proud, from *super.*)

SUPERBLY, *ad.* su-*perb*-le, in a superb manner.

SUPERBNESS, *n.* su-*perb*-ness, the quality of being superb.

SUPERCANOPY, *n.* *su*-per-*kan*-o-pe, a canopy placed over another.

SUPERCARGO, *n.* *su*-per-kar-go, an officer in a merchant ship whose business was to manage the sales and superintend the commercial concerns of the voyage. (L. *super*, and Sp. *cargo*, a loading or freight.)

SUPERCELESTIAL, *a.* *su*-per-se-*lest*-yal, situated above the firmament.

SUPERCHARGE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*charj*, to place one bearing on another [Her.]. **Supercharged. Supercharges. Supercharging.**

SUPERCILIARY, *a.* *su*-per-*sil*-ya-re, situated or being above the eyebrow.

SUPERCILIOUS, *a.* *su*-per-*sil*-yus, haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; arrogant; contemptuously nonchalant.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, *ad.* *su*-per-*sil*-yus-le, in a supercilious manner.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, *n.* *su*-per-*sil*-yus-ness, the quality of being supercilious.

SUPERCILIUM, *n.* *su*-per-*sil*-e-um, the eyebrow [Anat.]. (L. an eyebrow.)

SUPERCONCEPTION, *n.* *su*-per-kon-*sep*-shon, superfetation.

SUPERCOOL, *v.t.* *su*-per-*kool*, to cool below freezing point without solidifying. **Supercooled. Supercooling. Supercools.**

SUPERCRESCENCE, *n.* *su*-per-*kres*-sense, that which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPERCRESCENT, *a.* *su*-per-*kres*-sent, growing on some other growing thing.

SUPERCRETACEOUS, *a.* *su*-per-kre-*tay*-shus, lying above the chalk.

SUPERDOMINANT, *n.* *su*-per-*dom*-in-ant, the sixth of the key, in the ascending scale [Mus.].

SUPEREMINENCE, *n.* *su*-per-*em*-in-ence, eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, *a.* *su*-per-*em*-in-ent, eminent in a superior degree; surpassingly excellent.

SUPEREMINENTLY, *ad.* *su*-per-*em*-in-ent-le, in a supereminent degree.

SUPEREROGANT, *a.* *su*-per-*er*-ro-gant, supererogatory.

SUPEREROGATE, *v.i.* *su*-per-*er*-ro-gate, to do more than duty requires. **Supererogated. Supererogates.** Supererogating.

SUPEREROGATION, *n.* *su*-per-*er*-ro-*gay*-shon, performance of more than duty requires. **Works of supererogation,** those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, over and above what is required for their own salvation, and the merit of which is held to be transferable to others in need of indulgence [Roman Catholic theol.]. (L. *supererogatus*, paid out.)

SUPEREROGATORY, *a.* *su*-per-e-*rog*-a-tor-e, performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required by duty.

SUPERESSENTIAL, *a.* *su*-per-es-*sen*-shal, essential above others or above the constitution of a thing.

SUPEREXALT, *v.t.* *su*-per-eg-*zawlt*, to exalt to a superior degree. **Superexalted. Superexalting. Superexalts.**

SUPEREXALTATION, *n.* *su*-per-eg-zawl-*tay*-shon, elevation above the common degree.

SUPEREXCELLENCE, *n.* *su*-per-*ek*-sel-lence, superior excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT, *a.* *su*-per-*ek*-sel-lent, excellent in an uncommon degree.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, *n.* *su*-per-eks-*kres*-sence, something superfluously growing.

SUPERFECUNDITY, *n.* *su*-per-fe-*kun*-de-te, superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

SUPERFICIAL, *a.* *su*-per-*fish*-al, being on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; shallow; not deep or profound; reaching and comprehending only what is obvious and apparent. (Fr. *superficiel.*)

SUPERFICIALIST, *n.* *su*-per-*fish*-al-ist, one whose knowledge is superficial.

SUPERFICIALITY, *n.* *su*-per-*fish*-e-*al*-e-te, superficialness; one who is superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, *ad.* *su*-per-*fish*-al-le, in a superficial manner.

SUPERFICIALNESS, *n.* *su*-per-*fish*-al-ness, the quality of being superficial; shallowness; slight knowledge.

SUPERFICIES, *n.* *su*-per-*fish*-e-eez, the surface; the exterior part of a thing. (L. the face.)

SUPERFINE, *a.* *su*-per-fine, surpassing others in fineness; over fine; very fine.

SUPERFINENESS, *n.* *su*-per-*fine*-ness, the quality of being superfine.

SUPERFLUENCE, *n.* su-*per*-flu-ence, superfluity.

SUPERFLUITY, *n.* *su*-per-*flu*-e-te, a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; something beyond what is wanted; what is not a necessary. (Fr. *superfluité.*)

SUPERFLUOUS, *a.* su-*per*-flu-us, more than is wanted; more than enough; unnecessary; useless. (L. *superfluus*, overflowing.)

SUPERFLUOUSLY, *ad.* su-*per*-flu-us-le, in a superfluous degree.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, *n.* su-*per*-flu-us-ness, the quality of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, *n.* *su*-per-fluks, that which is more than is wanted.

SUPERFŒTATE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*fee*-tate, to conceive after a prior conception. **Superfœtated. Superfœtates. Superfœtating.** (L. *super*, and *fetus.*)

SUPERFŒTATION, *n.* *su*-per-fe-*tay*-shon, a second conception before the birth of the first.

SUPERFRONTAL, *n.* *su*-per-*frunt*-al, an altar cover that hangs down all round.

SUPERHEAT, *v.t.* *su*-per-heet, to heat to a very high temperature; to heat steam when it is away from water. **Superheated. Superheating. Superheats.**

SUPERHEATER, *n.* *su*-per-*heet*-er, an apparatus for superheating steam.

SUPERHUMAN, *a.* *su*-per-*hu*-man, above or beyond what is human; divine.

SUPERHUMERAL, *a.* *su*-per-*hume*-er-al, borne on the shoulders. (L. *super*, and *humerus*, shoulder.)

SUPERIMPOSE, *v.t.* *su*-per-im-*poze*, to lay or impose on something else. **Superimposed. Superimposes. Superimposing.**

SUPERIMPOSITION, *n.* *su*-per-im-po-*zish*-on, act of laying, or the state of being placed on something else.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, *n.* *su*-per-im-preg-*nay*-shon, the act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, *a.* *su*-per-in-*kum*-bent, lying or resting on something else.

SUPERINDUCE, *v.t.* *su*-per-in-*duce*, to bring in or upon as an addition to something. **Superinduced. Superinduces. Superinducing.**

SUPERINDUCTION, *n.* *su*-per-in-*duk*-shon, act of superinducing.

SUPERINFUSE, *v.t.* *su*-per-in-*fuze*, to infuse over. **Superinfused. Superinfuses. Superinfusing.**

SUPERINJECTION, *n.* *su*-per-in-*jek*-shon, an injection succeeding another.

SUPERINSPECT, *v.t.* *su*-per-in-*spekt*, to superintend. **Superinspected. Superinspecting. Superinspects.**

SUPERINSTITUTION, *n.* *su*-per-in-ste-*tu*-shon, one institution to a benefice upon another.

SUPERINTELLECTUAL, *a.* *su*-per-in-tel-*lekt*-yu-al, being above intellect.

SUPERINTEND, *v.t.* *su*-per-in-*tend*, to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to supervise. **Superintended. Superintending. Superintends.**

SUPERINTENDENCE, *n.* *su*-per-in-*ten*-dence, act of superintending; oversight; management. (O.Fr. *superintendance.*)

SUPERINTENDENCY, *n.* *su*-per-in-*ten*-den-se, superintendence.

SUPERINTENDENT, *n.* *su*-per-in-*ten*-dent, one who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; an overseer: *a.* superintending. (O.Fr. *superintendant.*)

SUPERINTENDER, *n.* *su*-per-in-*ten*-der, a superintendent.

SUPERIOR, *a.* su-*pere*-e-or, higher or above in place, rank, dignity, or excellence; surpassing others; being beyond the power or influence of: *n.* one superior to others; the chief of a monastery, convent or abbey. (Fr. *supérieur*, from L. *superior.*)

SUPERIORESS, *n.* su-*pere*-e-or-ess, the head of a nunnery or convent.

SUPERIORITY, *n.* *su*-pere-e-*or*-re-te, the state or quality of being superior; pre-eminence. (Fr. *supériorité.*)

SUPERJACENT, *a.* *su*-per-*jay*-sent, lying upon.

SUPERLATIVE, *a.* su-*per*-la-tiv, highest in degree; most eminent; supreme; expressing the highest degree [Gram.]: *n.* the superlative degree [Gram.]. (Fr. *superlatif.*)

SUPERLATIVELY, *ad.* su-*per*-la-tiv-le, to a superlative degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, *n.* su-*per*-la-tiv-ness, the state of being superlative. (Fr. *superlatif.*)

SUPERLUNAR, *a.* *su*-per-*lu*-nar, being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. (L. *super*, and *lunar.*)

SUPERLUNARY, *a.* *su*-per-*lu*-na-re, superlunar.

SUPERMAN, *n.* *su*-per-man, a man of a type above that of ordinary humanity.

SUPERMEDIAL, *a.* *su*-per-*me*-de-al, lying or being above the middle.

SUPERMOLECULE, *n.* *su*-per-*mol*-e-kule, a compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

SUPERMUNDANE, *a.* *su*-per-*mun*-dane, above the world.

SUPERNACULAR, *a.* *su*-per-*nak*-yu-lar, first-rate; most excellent.

SUPERNACULUM, *n.* *su*-per-*nak*-yu-lum, good liquor, of which one does not leave enough to wet one's nail, so called from the ancient custom of emptying the glass or cup, and then pouring the last drop upon the person's nail, to show that he had drunk up the contents. (L. *super*, and Ger. *nagel*, a nail.)

SUPERNAL, *a.* su-*per*-nal, being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial. (O.Fr. *supernel.*)

SUPERNATANT, *a.* *su*-per-*na*-tant, floating on the surface. (L. *super*, and *natans*, swimming.)

SUPERNATATION, *n.* *su*-per-na-*tay*-shon, the act of floating on the surface of a fluid.

SUPERNATIONAL, *a.* *su*-per-*nash*-on-al, more than national; cosmopolitan.

SUPERNATURAL, *a.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral, being beyond or exceeding the known power of laws of nature; effected by agents, agencies, or in ways which transcend the ordinary; miraculous. **The Supernatural,** the unseen, mysterious spiritual force or power that everywhere underlies and works in nature. (O.Fr. *supernaturel.*)

SUPERNATURALISM, *n.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral-izm, state of being supernatural; the doctrine of a special supernatural divine agency, working miracles in connection with revelation; belief in a special supernatural; that mode of thought which refers everything that appears to a great unseen and invisible spiritual power pervading the universe, and has been called natural supernaturalism.

SUPERNATURALIST, *n.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral-ist, one who believes in supernaturalism.

SUPERNATURALISTIC, *a.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral-*ist*-ik, agreeable to supernaturalism.

SUPERNATURALITY, *n.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-*ral*-e-te, supernaturalness.

SUPERNATURALIZE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral-ize, to raise to the supernatural. Supernaturalized. Supernaturalizes. Supernaturalizing.

SUPERNATURALLY, *ad.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral-le, in a supernatural manner.

SUPERNATURALNESS, *n.* *su*-per-*nat*-yu-ral-ness, the quality of being supernatural.

SUPERNUMERARY, *a.* *su*-per-*new*-mer-a-re, exceeding the number allowed; exceeding a necessary or usual number; *n.* a person or thing beyond the stated number, or beyond what is necessary. (Fr. *supernumeraire.*)

SUPERNUTRITION, *n.* *su*-per-nu-*trish*-on, overfeeding.

SUPERORDINARY, *a.* *su*-per-*ord*-in-a-re, above the ordinary.

SUPERORGANIC, *a.* *su*-per-or-*gan*-ik, above the organic; spiritual.

SUPEROXIDE, *n.* *su*-per-*oks*-ide, peroxide.

SUPERPARASITIC, *a.* *su*-per-*par*-ra-*sit*-ik, parasitic on a parasite.

SUPERPHYSICAL, *a.* *su*-per-*fiz*-ze-kal, psychical.

SUPERPHOSPHATE, *n.* *su*-per-*fos*-fate, a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

SUPERPOSE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*poze*, to lay upon, as one kind of rock on another. Superposed. Superposes. Superposing. (L. *super*, and *pono*, place.)

SUPERPOSITION, *n.* *su*-per-po-*zish*-on, a placing or lying above; that which is above something.

SUPERPRAISE, *v.t.* *su*-per-praze, to praise to excess. Superpraised. Superpraises. Superpraising.

SUPERPROPORTION, *n.* *su*-per-pro-*por*-shon, overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, *n.* *su*-per-pur-*gay*-shon, more purgation than is sufficient.

SUPERREFLECTION, *n.* *su*-per-re-*flek*-shon, the reflection of an image reflected.

SUPER-REWARD, *v.t.* *su*-per-re-*ward*, to reward to excess. Super-rewarded. Super-rewarding. Super-rewards.

SUPER-ROYAL, *a.* *su*-per-*roy*-al, larger than royal; denoting a size of printing paper measuring 27½ in. by 20½ in.

SUPERSALIENT, *a.* *su*-per-*say*-le-ent, leaping upon. (L. *super*, and *salio*, leap.)

SUPERSALT, *n.* *su*-per-sawlt, a salt with more of the acid than of the base.

SUPERSATURATE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*sat*-yu-rate, to saturate to excess. Supersaturated. Supersaturates. Supersaturating.

SUPERSATURATION, *n.* *su*-per-*sat*-yu-*ray*-shon, operation of supersaturating; the state of being supersaturated.

SUPERSCRIBE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*skribe*, to engrave or write on the top, outside, or surface; to write a name or address on the cover of. Superscribed. Superscribes. Superscribing. (L. *super*, and *scribo*, write.)

SUPERSCRIPTION, *n.* *su*-per-*skrip*-shon, the act of superscribing; that which is superscribed; address; an impression of letters on coins. (Fr.)

SUPERSECULAR, *a.* *su*-per-*sek*-yu-lar, above secular things.

SUPERSEDE, *v.t.* *su*-per-*sede*, to make useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to come in the place of; to displace or render unnecessary; to suspend. Superseded. Supersedes. Superseding. (Fr. *supersēder.*)

SUPERSEDEAS, *n.* *su*-per-*see*-de-as, a writ to suspend the power of an officer, or to stay law proceedings [Law]. (L. *suspend.*)

SUPERSEDURE, *n.* *su*-per-*see*-dure, the act of supersedin

SUPERSENSIBLE, *a.* *su*-per-*sens*-e-bl, beyond the reach of the senses.

SUPERSENSITIVE, *a.* *su*-per-*sen*-se-tive, excessively sensitive.

SUPERSENSITIVENESS, *n.* *su*-per-*sen*-se-tiv-ness, excessive sensitiveness.

SUPERSENSUAL, *a.* *su*-per-*sens*-yu-al, supersensible.

SUPERSESSION, *n.* *su*-per-*sesh*-on, supersedure.

SUPERSTITION, *n.* *su*-per-*stish*-on, a false, misdirected belief based on ignorance; a system or a practice founded on it; anxious religious credulity which manifests itself in faith in certain charms or a fear of certain omens. (Fr.)

SUPERSTITIOUS, *a.* *su*-per-*stish*-us, addicted to superstition; proceeding from or manifesting superstition. Superstitious uses, trusts for the purpose of propagating a religion not tolerated by law.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, *ad.* *su*-per-*stish*-us-le, in a superstitious manner.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, *n.* *su*-per-*stish*-us-ness, the quality of being superstitious.

SUPERSTRATUM, *n.* *su*-per-*stra*-tum, a stratum or layer above another.

SUPERSTRUCT, *v.t.* *su*-per-*strukt*, to build upon; to erect. Superstructed. Superstructing. Superstructs. (L. *superstructus*, built.)

SUPERSTRUCTION, *n.* *su*-per-*struk*-shon, superstructure.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, *a.* *su*-per-*struk*-tiv, built or erected on something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *n.* *su*-per-*strukt*-yur, any structure or edifice built on something else, particularly, a building raised on a foundation; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* *su*-per-sub-*stan*-shal, more than substantial; being more than substance.

SUPERSUBTLE, *a.* *su*-per-*sut*-tl, over-subtle.

SUPERTAX, *n.* *su*-per-tax, an additional income tax for large incomes.

SUPERTERRENE, *a.* *su*-per-ter-*reen*, being above ground or above the earth.

SUPERTERRESTRIAL, *a.* *su*-per-ter-*res*-tre-al, being above the earth or above what belongs to it.

SUPERTONIC, *n.* *su*-per-*ton*-ik, the note next above the key-note [Mus.].

SUPERTRAGICAL, *a.* *su*-per-*traj*-e-kal, tragical to excess.

SUPERVENE, *v.i.* *su*-per-*vene*, to come upon as something extraneous; to occur as a change from something else; to follow closely. Supervened. Supervenes. Supervening. (L. *supervenio*, occur, or come upon.)

SUPERVENIENT, *a.* *su*-per-*vee*-ne-ent, coming upon as something additional or extraneous.

SUPERVENTION, *n.* *su*-per-*ven*-shon, the act of supervening.

SUPERVISAL, *n.* *su*-per-*vi*-zal, supervision.

SUPERVISE, *v.t.* su-per-*vize*, to oversee; to inspect; to manage. Supervised. Supervises. Supervising. (L. *super*, and *viso*, look at.)

SUPERVISION, *n.* *su*-per-*vizh*-on, act of supervising; superintendence.

SUPERVISOR, *n.* *su*-per-*vi*-zor, an overseer; an inspector.

SUPERVISORY, *a.* *su*-per-*vi*-zo-re, pertaining to or having supervision.

SUPINATION, *n.* *su*-pin-*ay*-shon, state of being laid with the face upwards; the act of turning the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPINATOR, *n.* *su*-pin-*ate*-or, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward [Anat.].

SUPINE, *n.* *su*-pine, a modification of the Latin verb ending in *um* or *u*. (L. *supinus*, bent backward.)

SUPINE, *a.* *su*-pine, lying on the back or with the face upward; leaning backward; sloping; negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless.

SUPINELY, *ad.* su-*pine*-le, in a supine manner.

SUPINENESS, *n.* su-*pine*-ness, the quality of being supine; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

SUPPEDANEUM, *n.* *sup*-pe-*dane*-e-um, the footrest on a crucifix. (L.)

SUPPER *n.* *sup*-per, the last meal of the day. (O.Fr. *soper.*)

SUPPERLESS, *a.* *sup*-per-less, being without supper; wanting supper.

SUPPLANT, *v.t.* sup-*plahnt*, to displace by intrigue; to displace and take the place of; to displace; to

undermine. **Supplanted. Supplanting. Supplants.** (Fr. *supplanter.*)

SUPPLANTATION, *n.* *sup*-plan-*tay*-shon, the act of supplanting.

SUPPLANTER, *n.* sup-*plahnt*-er, one who supplants.

SUPPLE, *a.* *sup*-pl, pliant; easily bent; yielding; bending to the humour of others; obsequious: *v.t.* to make soft and pliant; to render compliant: *v.i.* to become soft and pliant. **Suppled. Supples. Suppling.** (Fr. *souple.*)

SUPPLEJACK, *n.* *sup*-pl-jak, a walking-stick made of the twining stem of a species of *Paullinia.*

SUPPLENESS, *n.* *sup*-pl-ness, quality of being supple; pliancy; a being easily bent; readiness of compliance.

SUPPLEMENT, *n.* *sup*-le-ment, an addition to anything, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more complete; an appendix; the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180° or a semicircle: *v.t.* to add to; to fill up. **Supplemented. Supplementing. Supplements.** (Fr.)

SUPPLEMENTAL, *a.* *sup*-le-*ment*-al, supplementary.

SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* *sup*-le-*ment*-a-re, additional; added to supply what is wanted.

SUPPLETORY, *a.* *sup*-ple-tor-e, supplying deficiencies: *n.* that which is to supply what is wanted.

SUPPLIAL, *n.* sup-*pli*-al, the act of supplying.

SUPPLIANCE, *n.* *sup*-ple-ance, supplication.

SUPPLIANT, *a.* *sup*-ple-ant, asking earnestly and submissively; expressive of humble supplication; entreating: *n.* a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. (Fr.)

SUPPLIANTLY, *ad.* *sup*-ple-ant-le, in a suppliant manner.

SUPPLICANCY, *n.* *sup*-ple-kan-se, supplication.

SUPPLICANT, *a.* *sup*-ple-kant, entreating; asking submissively: *n.* one who entreats; a petitioner.

SUPPLICATE, *v.t.* *sup*-ple-kate, to seek by prayer; to entreat for; to address in prayer: *v.i.* to petition with earnestness and submission; to implore. **Supplicated. Supplicates. Supplicating.** (L. *supplicatus,* entreated.)

SUPPLICATINGLY, *ad.* *sup*-ple-kate-ing-le, by way of supplication.

SUPPLICATION, *n.* *sup*-ple-*kay*-shon, humble and earnest prayer; entreaty; petition; in ancient Rome, a religious ceremony in consequence of some military success.

SUPPLICATORY, *a.* *sup*-ple-kay-tor-e, containing supplication; humble; submissive.

SUPPLIER, *n.* sup-*pli*-er, one who supplies.

SUPPLY, *n.* sup-*pli,* the act of supplying; sufficiency of things for use or want; the necessary stores and provisions: *pl.* moneys granted by the British Parliament for public expenditure: *v.t.* to fill up as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to serve instead of; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room or a vacancy. **Supplied. Supplies. Supplying.** (Fr. *suppléer.*)

SUPPORT, *n.* sup-*port,* the act of upholding or sustaining; that which upholds; that which maintains life; maintenance; subsistence; assistance: *v.t.* to bear or hold up; to uphold; to sustain; to nourish; to bear; to endure; to substantiate; to vindicate; to maintain. **Supported. Supporting. Supports.** (Fr. *supporter.*)

SUPPORTABLE, *a.* sup-*port*-a-bl, that may be upheld; that may be borne or endured; tolerable; that can be maintained.

SUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* sup-*port*-a-bl-ness, the state of being supportable or tolerable.

SUPPORTABLY, *ad.* sup-*port*-ab-le, in a supportable manner.

SUPPORTER, *n.* sup-*port*-er, one who or that which supports or maintains; a sustainer; a maintainer; a defender; a vindicator; an adherent; a knee placed under the cat-head [Ship-building]: *pl.* figures that support the shield of arms [Her.].

SUPPORTLESS, *a.* sup-*port*-less, having no support.

SUPPORTMENT, *n.* sup-*port*-ment, support.

SUPPOSABLE, *a.* sup-*poze*-a-bl, that may be supposed or imagined to exist.

SUPPOSAL, *n.* sup-*poze*-al, supposition.

SUPPOSE, *n.* sup-*poze,* supposition: *v.t.* to assume as real or true, though not known to be so; to receive as true; to think; to imagine; to require to exist or be true. **Supposed. Supposes. Supposing.** (Fr. *supposer.*)

SUPPOSER, *n.* sup-*poze*-er, one who supposes.

SUPPOSITION, *n.* sup-po-*zish*-on, act of supposing; that which is supposed; hypothesis; imagination; conjecture. (Fr.)

SUPPOSITIONAL, *a.* sup-po-*zish*-on-al, grounded on supposition or hypothesis; hypothetical.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, *a.* sup-*poz*-e-*tish*-us, put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; spurious; imaginary. (L. *suppositicius.*)

SUPPOSITITIOUSLY, *ad.* sup-*poz*-e-*tish*-us-le, in a supposititious manner.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, *n.* sup-*poz*-e-*tish*-us-ness, the quality of being supposititious.

SUPPOSITIVE, *a.* sup-*poz*-e-tiv, supposed; implying supposition: *n.* a word implying or denoting supposition.

SUPPOSITIVELY, *ad.* sup-*poz*-e-tiv-le, with, by or upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, *n.* sup-*poz*-e-to-re, a body introduced into the rectum to procure an evacuation or act as an anodyne.

SUPPRESS, *v.t.* sup-*press,* to overpower and crush; to keep down; to retain without disclosure; to retain without making public; to hinder from circulation; to restrain; to stop. **Suppressed. Suppresses. Suppressing.** (L. *suppressus,* pressed.)

SUPPRESSER, *n.* sup-*pres*-ser, one who suppresses.

SUPPRESSIBLE, *a.* sup-*press*-e-bl, that can be suppressed.

SUPPRESSION, *n.* sup-*presh*-on, act of suppressing; concealment; the retaining of anything from publication; stoppage or morbid retention of discharges [Med.]; omission [Gram.]. (Fr.)

SUPPRESSIONIST, *n.* sup-*presh*-on-ist, an advocate of suppression.

SUPPRESSIVE, *a.* sup-*pres*-siv, tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

SUPPURATE, *v.i.* *sup*-pu-rate, to generate pus. **Suppurated. Suppurates. Suppurating.** (L. *suppuratus.*)

SUPPURATION, *n.* *sup*-pu-*ray*-shon, the production of pus in inflamed tissues.

SUPPURATIVE, *a.* *sup*-pu-ra-tiv, tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration: *n.* a medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPPUTATION, *n.* *sup*-pu-*tay*-shon, reckoning; account.

SUPRA, *su*-pra, a Latin prefix signifying above, over or beyond.

SUPRA-AXILLARY, *a.* *su*-pra-aks-*il*-la-re, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil [Bot.].

SUPRACILIARY, *a.* *su*-pra-*sil*-yar-e, situated above the eyebrow. (L. *supra,* and *cilium,* the eyelid.)

SUPRACLAVICULAR, *a.* *su*-pra-kla-*vik*-yu-lar, above the collarbone.

SUPRACOSTAL, *a.* *su*-pra-*kost*-al, on or above the ribs.

SUPRACRETACEOUS, *a.* *su*-pra-kre-*tay*-shus, applied to rocks which lie above the chalk [Geol.].

SUPRADECOMPOUND, *a.* *su*-pra-de-*kom*-pound, more than decompound; thrice compound.

SUPRAFOLIACEOUS, *a.* *su*-pra-*fo*-le-*ay*-shus, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole [Bot.].

SUPRALAPSARIAN, *n.* *su*-pra-lap-*sare*-e-an, one who maintains that the decree of election as regards the eternal salvation of some and the eternal reprobation of others was a part of the original plan, and that the fall of Adam was predestinated from all eternity: *a.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Supralapsarians. (L. *supra,* beyond, and *lapsus,* the fall.)

SUPRALAPSARIANISM, *n.* *su*-pra-lap-*sare*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of the Supralapsarians.

SUPRALATERAL, *a.* *su*-pra-*lat*-er-al, at the top of the side.

SUPRAMAXILLARY, *a.* *su*-pra-maks-*il*-la-re, pertaining to the upper jaw: *n.* the upper jawbone.

SUPRAMUNDANE, *a.* *su*-pra-*mun*-dane, above the world.

SUPRANATURALISM, *n.* *su*-pra-*nat*-yu-ral-izm, supernaturalism.

SUPRA-ORBITAL, *a.* *su*-pra-*or*-be-tal, above the orbit of the eye.

SUPRAPROTEST, *n.* *su*-pra-*pro*-test, acceptance or payment by one not a party to a bill of exchange after it has been protested.

SUPRARENAL, *a.* *su*-pra-*re*-nal, situated above the kidneys.

SUPRASCAPULARY, *a.* *su*-pra-*skap*-yu-la-re, being above the scapula.

SUPREMACY, *n.* su-*prem*-a-se, state of being the supreme; highest authority or power. Oath of supremacy, an oath maintaining the royal prerogative, and denying the supremacy of the pope. (Fr. *suprématie.*)

SUPREME, *a.* su-*preem*, highest in power or authority; greatest or most excellent; sometimes used in a reproachful sense, as supreme contempt. Supreme Court, the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. (Fr. *suprême.*)

SUPREMELY, *ad.* su-*preem*-le, to a supreme degree.

SUR, sur, a prefix, being a French contraction of super or supra, signifying over, above, beyond, upon.

SURA, *n.* *soo*-rah, a chapter; a chapter of the Koran. (Ar. a step.)

SURADANNI, *n.* soo-ra-*dan*-ni, a Demerara wood.

SURAH, *n.* *soo*-rah, an Indian silk material.

SURAL, *a.* *su*-ral, being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg. (L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.)

SURBASE, *n.* *sur*-base, a cornice or series of mouldings at the top of the base of a pedestal [Arch.]; moulding above the base [Arch.].

Surbase.

SURBASED, *a.* *sur*-bayst, having a surbase or moulding above the base [Arch.].

SURBASEMENT, *n.* sur-*base*-ment, the part of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

SURBATE, *v.t.* sur-*bate*, to bruise or batter the feet by travel; to harass; to fatigue. Surbated. Surbates. Surbating. (*Sole*, and *beat.*)

SURBED, *v.t.* sur-*bed*, to set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry. Surbedded. Surbedding. Surbeds.

SURCEASE, *n.* sur-*seece*, cessation: *v.i.* to stop; to leave off. Surceased. Surceases. Surceasing. (O.Fr. *surseoir*; *pp. sursise.*)

SURCHARGE, *n.* sur-*charj*, an excessive load or burden; overcharge beyond what is just; the words or figures printed over a postage-stamp: *v.t.* to overload; to overburden; to overstock; specially to put more cattle on to a common than the person has a right to do; to annul a claim for illegal expenditure, that must be repaid by the persons responsible for it; to impose a penalty for a false return of taxable property; to supply an omission in an account; to print over a postage-stamp. Surcharged. Surcharges. Surcharging. (Fr. *sur*, and *charge*, load.)

SURCHARGER, *n.* sur-*charj*-er, one who surcharges.

SURCINGLE, *n.* *sur*-sing-gl, a belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle or over anything on a horse's back to fasten it; the girdle of a cassock. (O.Fr. *sursangle.*)

SURCLE, *n.* *sur*-kl, a little shoot; a twig; a sucker. (L. *surculus.*)

SURCOAT, *n.* *sur*-kote, the coat worn over chain mail; a short coat or robe worn over the other clothes. (O.Fr. *surcote.*)

SURCULOSE, *a.* *surk*-yu-lose, producing suckers [Bot.].

SURD, *n.* surd, an irrational quantity, that is, a quantity or a number whose root cannot be exactly obtained, or cannot be expressed in rational numbers, such as 2, because there is no number which multiplied into itself will exactly produce it [Math.]: *a.* not expressible in rational numbers [Math.]. (L. *surdus*, deaf.)

SURDIMUTE, *n.* *surd*-e-mute, one who is deaf and dumb.

SURE, *a.* shure, certainly knowing; perfectly confident; certain; secure; firm; not liable to fail; certain of obtaining: *ad.* certainly. Make sure, to make certain. (Fr. *sûr.*)

SURE-FOOTED, *a.* *shure*-foot-ed, not liable to stumble or fall.

SURELY, *ad.* *shure*-le, certainly.

SURENESS, *n.* *shure*-ness, the state of being sure; certainty.

SURETY, *n.* *shure*-te, certainty; security; safety; foundation of stability; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one who is bound with and for another [Law]; a bail; a hostage. (Fr. *sûreté.*)

SURETYSHIP, *n.* *shure*-te-ship, state of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for another.

SURF, *n.* surf, the waves between the rocks and the shore, those on the outer side of the rocks being the breakers. (M.E. *swough*, a rushing noise.)

SURFACE, *n.* *sur*-face, the external part of anything that has length and breadth; a superficies; a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness: *a.* outside; on the surface merely: *v.t.* to put a surface on. Surfaced. Surfaces. Surfacing. (Fr. from *sur*, and *face.*)

SURFACEMAN, *n.* *sur*-face-man, a workman on a railway whose business it is to see that the line is in order; an open-air miner.

SURFBOAT, *n.* *surf*-bote, a boat for landing through surf.

SURF-DUCK, *n.* *surf*-duk, the scoter, *Œdemia nigra.*

SURFEIT, *n.* *sur*-fit, fulness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking; excess in eating and drinking: *v.t.* to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness; to cloy: *v.i.* to be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues. Surfeited. Surfeiting. Surfeits. (O.Fr. *sorfait*, excess.)

SURFEITER, *n.* *sur*-fit-er, a glutton.

SURFEITING, *n.* *sur*-fit-ing, act of feeding to excess; gluttony.

SURFEIT-WATER, *n.* *sur*-fit-*waw*-ter, water for the cure of surfeits.

SURFMAN, *n.* *surf*-man, a man who manages a surf-boat.

SURF-SCOTER, *n.* *surf*-sko-ter, the sea-duck *Œdemia perspicillata.*

SURFY, *a.* *surf*-e, covered with surf.

SURGE, *n.* surj, a large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; a swelling undulation: *v.t.* to let go a portion of a rope suddenly [Naut.]: *v.i.* to swell; to rise high and roll; to slip back, as a cable [Naut.]. Surged. Surges. Surging. (Fr. *surgir.*)

SURGELESS, *a.* *surj*-less, free from surges; smooth.

SURGEON, *n.* *sur*-jon, one who heals by surgery. (Fr. *chirurgien.*)

SURGEONCY, *n.* *sur*-jon-se, the office or post of surgeon in the navy, army, or air-force.

SURGEON-DENTIST, *n.* *sur*-jon-*dent*-ist, a dental surgeon.

SURGERY, *n.* *sur*-jer-e, the act or art of healing diseases and injuries mainly by manual operation; the place where a surgeon operates or where a country doctor is consulted by patients. (Fr. *chirurgie.*)

SURGICAL, *a.* *sur*-je-kal, pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SURGY, *a.* *sur*-je, rising in surges; full of surges.

SURICATE, *n.* *su*-re-kate, the meerkat, a South African mungoose, *Suricata tetradactyla.*

SURLILY, *ad.* *sur*-le-le, in a surly manner.

SURLINESS, *n.* *sur*-le-ness, the quality or state of being surly.

SURLOIN, *n.* *sur*-loin, the sirloin.

SURLY, *a.* *sur*-le, gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; rough. (A.S. *sūr*, sour.)

SURMASTER, *n.* *sur*-mahst-er, a second master.

SURMISAL, *n.* sur-*mize*-al, surmise.

SURMISE, *n.* *sur*-mize, the thought that something may be of which there is no certain evidence; conjecture; supposition.

SURMISE, *v.t.* sur-*mize*, to imagine conjecturally, and without certain knowledge or adequate evidence. Surmised. Surmises. Surmising. (O.Fr. *surmise*, put upon.)

SURMISER, *n.* sur-*mize*-er, one who surmises.

SURMOUNT, *v.t.* sur-*mount*, to rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass. Surmounted. Surmounting. Surmounts. (Fr. *surmonter.*)

SURMOUNTABLE, *a.* sur-*mount*-a-bl, that may be surmounted; superable.

SURMOUNTABLENESS, *n.* sur-*mount*-a-bl-ness, the state of being surmountable.

SURMOUNTED, *a.* and *pp.* sur-*mount*-ed, overcome; surpassed; descriptive of an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle [Arch.]; indicative of one charge placed over another of a different colour or metal [Her.]; a term used when one figure is laid over another.

SURMOUNTER, *n.* sur-*mount*-er, one who surmounts.

SURMULLET, *n. sur*-mul-let, a sea-fish, the striped mullet, *Mullus surmulletus.*

SURMULOT, *n. sur*-mu-lot, the brown or Norway rat. (Fr. *saure*, red, and *mulet*, field mouse.)

SURNAME, *n. sur*-name, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name; the family name; an appellation added to the original name: *v.t.* to name or call by surname. Surnamed. Surnames. Surnaming. (Fr. *surnom.*)

SURNOMINAL, *a.* sur-*nom*-e-nal, pertaining to surnames. (L. *sur*, and *nomen*, a name.)

SURPASS, *v.t.* sur-*pahss*, to go beyond in anything, good or bad; to exceed; to excel. Surpassed. Surpasses. Surpassing. (Fr. *surpasser.*)

SURPASSABLE, *a.* sur-*pahs*-sa-bl, that may be surpassed or exceeded.

SURPASSING, *a.* sur-*pahss*-ing, exceeding; excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

SURPASSINGLY, *ad.* sur-*pahss*-ing-le, in a degree surpassing others.

SURPASSINGNESS, *n.* sur-*pahss*-ing-ness, surpassing excellence.

SURPLICE, *n. sur*-plis, a white linen vestment worn over their other dress by the clergy of the Episcopal Church during service, and by all who ministerially take part in it. Surplice fee, a fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as in connection with marriages or deaths. (Fr. *surplis*, L. *super* and *pellicium*, garment of skin, from *pellis*, a skin.)

SURPLUS, *n. sur*-plus, balance to the good; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid [Law]. (Fr. *sur*, over, above; and Fr. and L. *plus*, more.)

SURPLUSAGE, *n. sur*-plus-aje, surplus; something in the pleadings or proceedings which is not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected [Law].

SURPRISAL, *n.* sur-*pri*-zal, the act of surprising; the state of being surprised.

SURPRISE, *n.* sur-*prize*, the act of surprising; the state of being surprised; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; *v.t.* to come upon or take suddenly or unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or unusual; to throw the mind into disorder by something sudden. Surprised. Surprises. Surprising. (Fr. *sur*, and *pris*, taken.)

SURPRISING, *a.* sur-*prize*-ing, exciting surprise; of a nature to excite surprise; extraordinary.

SURPRISINGLY, *ad.* sur-*prize*-ing-le, in a manner to surprise.

SURPRISINGNESS, *n.* sur-*prize*-ing-ness, the state of causing surprise.

SURREBUT, *v.i. sur*-re-*but*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter [Law]. Surrebuts. Surrebutted. Surrebutting.

SURREBUTTER, *n. sur*-re-*but*-ter, the plaintiff's reply in pleading.

SURREJOIN, *v.i. sur*-re-*joyn*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder [Law]. Surrejoined. Surrejoining. Surrejoins.

SURREJOINDER, *n. sur*-re-*joyn*-der, the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURRENDER, *n.* sur-*ren*-der, the act of yielding into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand; to resign in favour of another; to give up; to yield an estate [Law]; to yield to any influence, passion, or power: *v.i.* to yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. Surrendered. Surrendering. Surrenders. (O.Fr. *surrendre.*)

SURRENDEREE, *n.* sur-*ren*-der-*ee*, one to whom a thing is surrendered; a person to whom the lord grants surrendered lands [Law].

SURRENDEROR, *n.* sur-*ren*-der-or, the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord [Law].

SURRENDRY, *n.* sur-*ren*-dre, a surrender.

SURREPTION, *n.* sur-*rep*-shon, the act of obtaining surreptitiously.

SURREPTITIOUS, *a. sur*-rep-*tish*-us, done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently. (L.)

SURREPTITIOUSLY, *ad. sur*-rep-*tish*-us-le, in a surreptitious manner.

SURROGATE, *n. sur*-ro-gate, the deputy of a bishop for granting marriage licences: *v.t.* to put in the place of another. Surrogated. Surrogates. Surrogating. (L. *surrogatus.*)

SURROUND, *v.t.* sur-*round*, to enclose on all sides; to encompass; to lie or be on all sides of. Surrounded. Surrounding. Surrounds.

SURROUNDING, *n.* sur-*round*-ing, an encompassing: *pl.* environment; circumstances.

SURSOLID, *n.* sur-*sol*-id, the fifth power of a number [Math.]: *a.* denoting the fifth power [Math.].

SURTAX, *n. sur*-tax, an additional tax or an addition to a tax.

SURTOUT, *n.* sur-*too*, a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; a tight-fitting broad-skirted outer coat. (Fr. *sur*, over, *tout*, all.)

SURTURBRAND, *n. sur*-tur-brand, fibrous brown coal or lignite. (Ice.)

SURVEILLANCE, *n.* sur-*vale*-yance, watch; inspection; superintendence. (Fr. *surveiller*, superintend.)

SURVEY, *v.t.* sur-*vay*, to inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a height; to examine; to measure, as land; to examine and ascertain particularly. Surveyed. Surveying. Surveys. (L. *super*, and *video*, see.)

SURVEY, *n. sur*-vay, a careful view; a particular view and examination of anything; surveying; a district for the collection of the customs [U.S.]. Trigonometrical survey, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles. (O.Fr. *surveoir.*)

SURVEYAL, *n.* sur-*vay*-al, survey; a viewing.

SURVEYING, *n.* sur-*vay*-ing, the art or business of measuring land.

SURVEYOR, *n.* sur-*vay*-or, one appointed to superintend others; one who views and examines to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of a thing; one who measures land.

SURVEYORSHIP, *n.* sur-*vay*-or-ship, the office of a surveyor.

SURVIVAL, *n.* sur-*vi*-val, a living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; an outliving; that which survives from a much earlier stage of life or civilization.

SURVIVE, *v.t.* sur-*vive*, to outlive; to live beyond the life of: *v.i.* to remain alive. Survived. Survives. Surviving. (Fr. *survivre.*)

SURVIVENCY, *n.* sur-*vi*-ven-se, a surviving; survivorship.

SURVIVING, *a.* sur-*vi*-ving, remaining alive; yet living.

SURVIVOR, *n.* sur-*vi*-vor, one who outlives another; the longer liver of two joint tenants or holders [Law].

SURVIVORSHIP, *n.* sur-*vi*-vor-ship, the state of surviving; right as survivor.

SUSANNITE, *n.* su-*san*-nite, a mineral found at Leadhills, a compound of sulphate and carbonate of lead.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* sus-*sep*-te-*bil*-e-te, state of being easily affected by impressions; susceptibleness; sensibility.

SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* sus-*sep*-te-bl, capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection or influence; impressible; having nice sensibility. (Fr.)

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, *n.* sus-*sep*-te-bl-ness, the quality of being susceptible.

SUSCEPTIBLY, *ad.* sus-*sep*-teb-le, in a susceptible manner.

SUSCEPTIVE, *a.* sus-*sep*-tiv, capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible; impressionable; prone to emotion; amorous.

SUSCEPTIVITY, *n. sus*-sep-*tiv*-e-te, capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

SUSCEPTOR, *n.* sus-*sep*-tor, one who undertakes; a godfather. (L.)

SUSCIPIENCY, *n.* sus-*sip*-e-en-se, reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT, *a.* sus-*sip*-e-ent, receiving; admitting: *n.* one who admits or receives.

SUSCITATE, *v.t.* *sus*-se-tate, to rouse; to excite; to call into life and action. **Suscitated. Suscitates. Suscitating.**

SUSLIK, *n.* *sus*-lik, a sisel or gopher, a rodent of the genus *Spermophilus*.

SUSPECT, *a.* sus-*pekt*, doubtful: *n.* one who is suspected: *v.t.* to imagine that something exists, but without proof; to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty; to doubt: *v.i.* to imagine guilt. **Suspected. Suspecting. Suspects.** (Fr. *suspecter.*)

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* sus-*pekt*-a-bl, that may be suspected.

SUSPECTED, *a.* sus-*pek*-ted, imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUSPECTEDLY, *ad.* sus-*pek*-ted-le, so as to be suspected.

SUSPECTEDNESS, *n.* sus-*pek*-ted-ness, the state of being suspected.

SUSPECTER, *n.* sus-*pek*-ter, one who suspects.

SUSPECTFUL, *a.* sus-*pekt*-ful, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECTLESS, *a.* sus-*pekt*-less, having no suspicion; not suspected.

SUSPEND, *v.t.* *sus*-pend, to hang; to attach to something above; to make to depend on; to interrupt; to stop for a time; to cause to cease for a time; to deprive of office for a time. **Suspended. Suspending. Suspends.** (Fr. *suspendre.*)

SUSPENDER, *n.* sus-*pend*-er, one who suspends: *pl.* straps worn for holding up trousers, socks or stockings; braces.

SUSPENSE, *n.* sus-*pense*, a state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; cessation for a time; suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right [Law]. (Fr. *suspens.*)

SUSPENSIBILITY, *n.* sus-*pen*-se-*bil*-e-te, capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

SUSPENSIBLE, *a.* sus-*pen*-se-bl, capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

SUSPENSION, *n.* sus-*pen*-shon, act of suspending; delay; forbearance of determination; interruption; intermission; temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights; every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another [Mus.]; a keeping in suspense [Rhet.]. **Points of suspension**, the points in the axis or beam of a balance where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. **Suspension of arms**, a short truce agreed upon by contending parties. (Fr.)

SUSPENSIVE, *a.* sus-*pen*-siv, doubtful.

SUSPENSOR, *n.* sus-*pen*-sor, something which suspends.

SUSPENSORY, *a.* sus-*pen*-sor-e, that suspends; suspending: *n.* that which suspends or holds up.

SUSPICION, *n.* sus-*pish*-on, act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something on slight or no proof; mistrust. **Above suspicion**, too good to be suspected. (Fr.)

SUSPICIONLESS, *a.* sus-*pish*-on-less, having no suspicion.

SUSPICIOUS, *a.* sus-*pish*-us, inclined to suspect; adapted to raise suspicion; entertaining suspicion; mistrustful. (Fr. *suspicieux.*)

SUSPICIOUSLY, *ad.* sus-*pish*-us-le, in a suspicious manner.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* sus-*pish*-us-ness, the state or quality of being suspicious.

SUSPIRAL, *n.* sus-*pi*-ral, a breathing-hole; a vent.

SUSPIRATION, *n.* *sus*-pi-*ray*-shon, act of sighing or fetching a long, deep breath. (L. *sub*, and *spiro*, breathe.)

SUSPIRE, *v.i.* sus-*pire*, to sigh. **Suspired. Suspires. Suspiring.**

SUSTAIN, *v.t.* sus-*tane*, to bear; to uphold; to hold; to keep from falling; to support; to maintain; to keep alive; to assist or relieve. **Sustained. Sustaining. Sustains.** (O.Fr. *sustenir.*)

SUSTAINABLE, *a.* sus-*tane*-a-bl, that may be sustained.

SUSTAINED, *a.* sus-*taynd*, kept up.

SUSTAINER, *n.* sus-*tane*-er, he who or that which sustains.

SUSTAINMENT, *n.* sus-*tane*-ment, support; the act of sustaining.

SUSTENANCE, *n.* *sus*-te-nance, support; maintenance; that which supports life; food.

SUSTENTACULAR, *a.* *sus*-ten-*tak*-yu-lar, serving as a support.

SUSTENTATION, *n.* *sus*-ten-*tay*-shon, support; maintenance; support of life; food as distinct from drink.

SUSURRANT, *a.* su-*sur*-rant, whispering; softly murmuring.

SUSURRATION, *n.* *su*-sur-*ray*-shon, a whispering; a soft murmur. (L. *susurro*, whisper.)

SUSURROUS, *a.* su-*sur*-rus, susurrant.

SUTHSEXIAN, *n.* suth-*sex*-e-an, a native of Sussex: *a.* pertaining to Sussex.

SUTILE, *a.* *su*-til, done by stitching. (L. *suo*, sew.)

SUTLER, *n.* *sut*-ler, a person who followed an army and sold to the troops provisions and liquors. (Dut.)

SUTLING, *a.* *sut*-ling, belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTOR, *n.* *su*-tor, a cobbler.

SUTRA, *n.* *soo*-tra, a rule regulative of Brahminical ritual or religious observances; a collection of aphorisms. (Sans. a thread or string.)

SUTTEE, *n.* *sut*-te, sati, a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband; the self-immolation itself. (Sans. *sati*, a virtuous wife.)

SUTTEEISM, *n.* sut-*tee*-izm, the practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindustan.

SUTTLE, *a.* *sut*-tl, neat; applied to the weight of commodities when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be [Comm.].

SUTURAL, *a.* su-*tu*-ral, relating to a suture or seam; taking place at a suture [Bot.].

SUTURE, *n.* *su*-tewr, a sewing; a seam; the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull by serrated or teethed margins [Anat.]; the stitch uniting the edges of wounds by sewing [Surg.]; the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant [Bot.]; the line of junction in the whorls of spiral shells, or the parts where the teethed edges of shells fit into each other [Malac.]. (Fr.)

SUTURED, *a.* *su*-tewrd, having sutures; knit together.

SUZERAIN, *n.* *su*-ze-rane, a feudal lord or superior; a paramount ruler. (Fr.)

SUZERAINTY, *n.* *su*-ze-rane-te, the dominion of a suzerain; paramount authority or command.

SVASTIKA, *n.* *svas*-te-ka, the swastika.

SVELTE, *a.* svelt, lithesome; supple of figure; slender.

SWAB, *n.* swob, a mop for cleaning floors or decks; an absorbent pad used in surgery: *v.t.* to clean with a swab; to take up moisture with a swab; to wipe when wet or after washing. **Swabbed. Swabbing. Swabs.** (Dut. *swabberen*, swab, do dirty work.)

SWABBER, *n.* *swob*-ber, one who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck. (Dut. *swabber*, the drudge of a ship.)

SWAD, *n.* swod, a pod; a short fat person. (Dial. Eng.)

SWADDLE, *n.* *swod*-dl, cloth bound tight round the body: *v.t.* to swathe; to wrap up close and warm, as a baby; to bind tight, as with a bandage. **Swaddled. Swaddles. Swaddling.** (A.S. *swethel*, from *swethian*, bind.)

SWADDLING, *a.* *swod*-dling, swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWADDLING-CLOTHES, *n.pl.* *swod*-dling-klohthz, bands or clothes wrapped closely round a baby or new-born infant.

SWADESHI, *n.* swa-*desh*-e, an Indian boycott of British goods.

SWAG, *n.* swag, a bundle containing clothes and provisions carried in place of a knapsack; plunder: *v.i.* to sink down by its weight; to lean; to sag; to hang heavy. **Swagged. Swagging. Swags.** (Nor. *svagga*, sway.)

SWAG-BELLIED, *a.* *swag*-bel-leed, having a prominent overhanging belly.

SWAGE, *v.t.* swaje, to ease; to soften; to mitigate. **Swaged. Swages. Swaging.** (*Assuage.*)

SWAGE, *n.* swaje, a tool used for making patterns upon iron with a mould of similar shape: *v.t.* to fashion a piece of iron by striking it into a groove or mould having the required shape. **Swaged. Swages. Swaging.** (Fr. *suage*, from *suer*, perspire.)

SWAGGER, *a.* *swag*-ger, swaggering; smart; showy: *n.* boastfulness of manner; dashing talk or behaviour: *v.i.* to bluster; to bully; to brag noisily; to strut haughtily. **Swaggered. Swaggering. Swaggers.** (Norweg. *svagga*, to sway.)

SWAGGER-CANE, *n.* *swag*-ger-kane, a soldier's walking-stick which is generally of regimental pattern.

SWAGGERER, *n.* *swag*-ger-er, a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.
SWAGGY, *a.* *swag*-e, sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight.
SWAIN, *n.* swane, a young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a lover in pastoral poetry. (A.S. *swein.*)
SWAINISH, *a.* *swane*-ish, rustic.
SWAINMOTE, *n.* *swane*-moat, an ancient rural court for adjudging matters of the forest, held before the verderers of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court. (*Swain*, and *mote.*)
SWALE, *n.* swale, a shade; a vale; a tract of low land: *v.i.* to waste; to consume; to blaze away. Swaled. Swales. Swaling.
SWALLET, *n.* *swol*-let, a swallow-hole in a river-bed down which the water disappears.
SWALLOW, *n.* *swol*-lo, a passerine bird of any species of *Hirundo*, *Chelidon*, or *Cotile.*
SWALLOW, *n.* *swol*-lo, the gullet or œsophagus; the throat; voracity; as much as is swallowed at once: *v.t.* to receive through the gullet into the stomach; to absorb; to engulf; to receive implicitly; to appropriate; to engross; to occupy; to seize and waste; to consume. Swallowed. Swallowing. Swallows. (A.S. *swelgan.*)
SWALLOWER, *n.* *swol*-lo-er, one who swallows; a glutton.
SWALLOW-FISH, *n.* *swol*-lo-fish, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo.*
SWALLOW'S-TAIL, *n.* *swal*-loz-tale, a dovetail; an outwork [Fort.].
SWALLOW-TAIL, *n.* *swal*-lo-tale, a dress coat; a butterfly of the Papilionidæ.
SWALLOW-TAILED, *a.* *swol*-lo-tayld, ending in two points; forked; dove-tailed. Swallow-tailed kite, the bird of prey *Elanoides furcatus.*
SWALLOW-WORT, *n.* *swol*-lo-wurt, the plant *Chelidonium majus.*
SWAM, swam, *p.* of swim.
SWAMP, *n.* swomp, wet spongy land; low ground filled with water: *v.t.* to plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; to overset or sink in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties. Swamped. Swamping. Swamps. (Swed. *svamp*, sponge.)
SWAMP-ORE, *n.* *swomp*-ore, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; bog-ore.
SWAMPY, *a.* *swomp*-e, consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spongy.
SWAN, *n.* swon, a large long-necked aquatic bird of the genus *Cygnus*, of which there are six species, all white, on the British list, or of *Chenopis* (the black swan of Australia) or of *Coscoroba* (the black and white swan of South America). (A.S.)
SWANG, *n.* swang, a piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. (Prov. Eng.)
SWANG, swang, old *past tense* of swing.
SWANHERD, *n.* *swon*-herd, a tender of swans.
SWANK, *n.* swank, brag; swagger: *v.i.* to show off. Swanked. Swanking. Swanks.
SWAN-NECK, *a.* *swon*-nek, curved like a swan's neck.
SWANNERY, *n.* *swon*-ner-e, a place where swans are kept.
SWAN'S-DOWN, *n.* *swonz*-doun, a fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton; the down of a swan used for trimming.
SWAN-SKIN, *n.* *swon*-skin, a species of flannel of a soft texture.
SWAN-UPPING, *n.* *swon*-up-ping, the marking of swans on their beaks.
SWAP, *n.* swop, a blow; a stroke; a thing for exchange: *v.t.* to exchange; to barter: *ad.* hastily; at a blow. Swapped. Swapping. Swaps. (Dial. Eng.)
SWAPE, *n.* swape, a pole supported by a fulcrum, used for raising water from a well; a sweep.
SWARD, *n.* swawrd, the grassy surface of land; turf; the skin of bacon: *v.t.* to cover with sward. Swarded. Swarding. Swards. (A.S. *sweard.*)
SWARDED, *a.* *swawrd*-ed, covered with sward.
SWARDY, *a.* *swawr*-de, swarded.
SWARE, sware, *old p.* of swear.
SWARM, *n.* swawrm, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive in a body, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen, or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive; a multitude of people, particularly when in motion: *v.i.* to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude; to be crowded; to breed multitudes. Swarmed. Swarming. Swarms. (A.S. *swearm.*)
SWARM, *v.i.* swawrm, to climb, as up a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs and scrambling up. Swarmed. Swarming. Swarms.
SWARMING, *n.* *swawrm*-ing, going off in swarms, as bees.
SWART, *a.* swawrt, swarth.
SWARTH, *a.* swawrth, being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny. (A.S.)
SWARTH, *n.* swawrth, an apparition of a dying person.
SWARTHILY, *ad.* *swawrth*-e-le, with a tawny hue.
SWARTHINESS, *n.* *swawrth*-e-ness, the quality of being swarthy.
SWARTHNESS, *n.* *swawrth*-ness, swarthiness.
SWARTHY, *a.* *swawrth*-e, being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny.
SWARTINESS, *n.* *swawrt*-e-ness, swarthiness; a tawny hue.
SWARTISH, *a.* *swawrt*-ish, somewhat dark or tawny.
SWASH, *n.* swosh, brag; a blustering noise; impulse of water flowing with violence; a dash or splash of water; wash; hogwash: *v.i.* to bluster; to brag; to make a great noise; to splash water about; to strike with violence. Swashed. Swashes. Swashing. (Swed. Dial. *svasska.*)
SWASH, *a.* swosh, soft, like fruit too ripe [Dial.].
SWASHBUCKLER, *n.* *swosh*-buk-ler, a bully or braggadocio.
SWASHER, *n.* *swosh*-er, one who makes a blustering show of valour or force of arms.
SWASHING, *a.* *swash*-ing, violent, as a swashing blow.
SWASHY, *a.* *swosh*-e, swash.
SWASH-PLATE, *n.* *swosh*-plate, a circular plate revolving on the slant so as to give vertical motion to a rod resting on it.
SWASHWORK, *n.* *swosh*-wurk, lathework with the tooling inclined to the axis of rotation.
SWASTIKA, *n.* *swos*-te-ka, a religious symbol, also known as the fylfot, being a right-angled cross with equal arms, each arm bent back at a right-angle at half its length.
SWAT, *n.* swot, a flexible bat for killing flies with: *v.t.* to strike sharply with the hand; to kill with a swat. Swats. Swatted. Swatting.
SWATH, *n.* swawth, a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing; a band or fillet. (A.S. *swæthe.*)
SWATHE, *n.* swathe, a bandage; a swath: *v.t.* to bind with a band, bandage or roller; to bind or wrap. Swathed. Swathes. Swathing. (A.S. *swathian*, enwrap.)
SWATHING, *a.* *swathe*-ing, binding or wrapping. Swathing-clothes, swaddling-clothes.
SWAY, *n.* sway, the swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk and power; preponderation; rule; dominion; control; weight or authority that inclines to one side: *v.t.* to wield with the hand; to cause to lean or incline to one side; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; to swing or wave: *v.i.* to be drawn to one side by weight; to lean; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern. Swayed. Swaying. Sways. (Scand.)
SWAYING, *n.* *sway*-ing, the act of wielding or governing. Swaying of the back, among beasts, a kind of lumbago, caused by being overloaded, or a fall.
SWEAL, *v.i.* sweel, to melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame; to blaze away; to singe. Swealed. Swealing. Sweals. (A.S. *swelan.*)
SWEAR, *v.i.* sware, to affirm or utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of it; to promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to practise profaneness: *v.t.* to utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to cause to take an oath; to declare or charge upon oath. Swear in, to instal under oath. Swear the peace against one, to make oath against him before the proper officer, as endangering the life or

person of him who makes it. **Swearing.** **Swears.** **Swore.** **Sworn.** (A.S. *swerian.*)

SWEARER, *n.* *sware*-er, one who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration; a profane person.

SWEARING, *n.* *sware*-ing, the act of affirming on oath; profaneness.

SWEAT, *n.* swet, perspiration; the sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; labour; toil; drudgery; moisture exuded from any substance: *v.i.* to excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to toil; to drudge; to emit moisture: *v.t.* to emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude; to wear down by friction; to employ at starvation wages; to extort money from. **Sweated.** **Sweating.** **Sweats.** (A.S. *swat.*)

SWEATER, *n.* *swet*-ter, one who or that which causes to sweat; an employer at starvation wages.

SWEATER, *n.* *swet*-ter, a knitted pull-over; a jersey.

SWEATILY, *ad.* *swet*-e-le, so as to be moist with sweat.

SWEATINESS, *n.* *swet*-e-ness, the state of being sweaty.

SWEATING-BATH, *n.* *swet*-ing-bahth, a sudatory; a bath for exciting sweat.

SWEATING-HOUSE, *n.* *swet*-ing-house, a house for sweating persons in sickness.

SWEATING-IRON, *n.* *swet*-ing-i-urn, a kind of knife or a piece of a scythe used to scrape off sweat from horses; a strigil.

SWEATING-ROOM, *n.* *swet*-ing-room, a room for sweating persons in sickness; a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

SWEATING-SICKNESS, *n.* *swet*-ing-*sik*-ness, a febrile epidemic disease of an extremely fatal nature, which ravaged Europe, and especially England, in the 15th and 16th centuries, and which was characterized by profuse sweating.

SWEATING-SYSTEM, *n.* *swet*-ing-*sis*-tem, the system of employing people at their own homes for very low wages.

SWEATY, *a.* *swet*-e, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious.

SWEDE, *n.* swede, a native of Sweden; the Swedish turnip, *Brassica rutabaga.* (L.)

SWEDENBORGIAN, *a.* *swee*-den-*bawr*-je-an, relating to Swedenborg or his doctrines: *n.* a member of the New Jerusalem Church and a follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, a mystic, who claimed to have immediate intercourse with the world of spirits, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone was God, on the ground that in human nature alone we find the true essence of the divine.

SWEEP, *n.* sweep, the act of sweeping; the compass of a stroke; the compass of anything turning, flowing or brushing; violent and general destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear; a pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum; a large oar, used in small vessels to impel them in a calm; a curved carriage-drive; a chimney-sweeper; the refuse of precious metals when used in the arts: *v.t.* to brush or rub over with a broom; to clean by brushing; to carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry off with celerity and violence; to strike with a long stroke; to draw or drag over: *v.i.* to pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything; to enfilade; to pass over with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach. **Sweeping.** **Sweeps.** **Swept.** (A.S. *swapan.*)

SWEEP, *n.* sweep, a sweepstake. (Abbrev.)

SWEEPER, *n.* *sweep*-er, one who or that which sweeps.

SWEEPING, *a.* *sweep*-ing, comprehending a great deal or a great many: *n.pl.* things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

SWEEPINGLY, *ad.* *sweep*-ing-le, in a sweeping manner.

SWEEPINGNESS, *n.* *sweep*-ing-ness, being of a sweeping nature.

SWEEP-NET, *n.* *sweep*-net, a large net for drawing over an extensive area.

SWEEPSTAKE, *n.* *sweep*-stake, a game of cards in which one wins all; a racing venture in which equal shares are taken, the distribution of the horses or competitors settled by lot, and the total divided as prizes.

SWEEPSTAKES, *n.pl.* *sweep*-stakes, a pool of equal stakes; a prize or prizes of all the money staked.

SWEEP-WASHER, *n.* *sweep*-wosh-er, the person who extracts from the shop-sweepings of gold and silver the small residuum of precious metal.

SWEEPY, *a.* *sweep*-e, passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; strutting; wavy.

SWEET, *a.* sweet, agreeable or grateful to the taste; pleasing to the smell, the ear, or the eye; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; fresh; not salt; not sour; not stale; not putrid; mild; soft; gentle; kind; obliging: *n.* a substance sweet to the taste or smell; a word of endearment; something pleasing or grateful to the mind: *pl.* sugar confectionery; pastry; molasses, or other sweet vegetable substances. (A.S. *swete.*)

SWEET-BAY, *n.* *sweet*-bay, the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis.*

SWEETBREAD, *n.* *sweet*-bred, the pancreas.

SWEETBRIAR, *n.* *sweet*-bri-ar, sweetbrier.

SWEETBRIER, *n.* *sweet*-bri-er, the shrubby plant *Rosa rubiginosa,* having a delicate fragrance.

SWEET-CALABASH, *n.* sweet-*kal*-a-bash, the West Indian passion flower, *Passiflora maliformis.*

SWEET-CICELY, *n.* sweet-*sis*-e-le, a plant of the genus *Myrrhis.*

SWEET-CORN, *n.* *sweet*-korn, a variety of maize of a sweet taste.

SWEETEN, *v.t.* *sweet*-en, to make sweet; to make pleasing, or mild, or kind, or less painful, or pure, or warm and fertile; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to soften; to make delicate; to restore to purity: *v.i.* to become sweet. **Sweetened.** **Sweetening.** **Sweetens.**

SWEETENER, *n.* *sweet*-en-er, he who or that which sweetens.

SWEETENING, *n.* *sweet*-ten-ing, the act of making sweet; that which sweetens.

SWEET-FLAG, *n.* *sweet*-flag, the aromatic plant *Acorus calamus.*

SWEET-GUM, *n.* *sweet*-gum, a tree of the genus *Liquidambar.*

SWEETHEART, *n.* *sweet*-hart, a lover.

SWEETING, *n.* *sweet*-ing, a sweet apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, *a.* *sweet*-ish, somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

SWEETISHNESS, *n.* *sweet*-ish-ness, the quality of being sweetish.

SWEET-JOHN, *n.* *sweet*-jon, a plant, a narrow-leaved species of *Dianthus.*

SWEETLY, *ad.* *sweet*-le, in a sweet manner.

SWEET-MARJORAM, *n.* sweet-*mar*-jo-ram, a very fragrant plant, *Origanum majorana.*

SWEET-MAUDLIN, *n.* sweet-*mawd*-lin, a species of *Achillea.*

SWEETMEAT, *n.* *sweet*-meet, a confection of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, *n.* *sweet*-ness, the quality of being sweet; fragrance; mildness; obliging civility; amiableness.

SWEET-OIL, *n.* *sweet*-oyl, salad oil; nut oil; olive oil.

SWEET-PEA, *n.* *sweet*-pee, the annual leguminous plant, *Lathyrus odoratus.*

SWEET-POTATO, *n.* *sweet*-po-*tay*-to, the plant *Ipomœa batatas.*

SWEET-ROOT, *n.* *sweet*-root, liquorice.

SWEET-RUSH, *n.* *sweet*-rush, the sweet-flag.

SWEET-SCENTED, *a.* *sweet*-sent-ed, having a sweet smell.

SWEET-SOP, *n.* *sweet*-sop, the evergreen shrub, *Anona squamosa.*

SWEETSTUFF, *n.* *sweet*-stuff, sugar confectionery.

SWEET-WILLIAM, *n.* sweet-*wil*-yam, the plant *Dianthus barbatus.*

SWEETWORT, *n.* *sweet*-wurt, any plant of a sweet taste.

SWELL, *n.* swel, extension of bulk; increase of sound; a gradual ascent or elevation of land; a wave or billow, or rather a succession of waves; in an organ, a certain number of pipes enclosed in a box, which being uncovered produces a swell of sound; an important personage; a showily dressed person or fop: *v.i.* to grow larger; to dilate or extend; to increase in size or extent; to heave; to be puffed up; to be bloated; to be inflated; to bulge out; to rise into arrogance; to grow more violent; to become larger; to become louder; to strut; to

rise in altitude: *v.t.* to increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to heighten; to raise to arrogance; to enlarge; to augment, as the sound of a note [Mus.]. **Swelled. Swelling. Swells. Swollen.** (A.S. *swellan.*)

SWELLDOM, *n. swel*-dum, high society [Slang].

SWELLET, *n. swel*-let, in tin mines, a rush of water breaking in upon the works.

SWELLISH, *a. swel*-lish, foppish; characteristic of a swell; rather important.

SWELLING, *a. swel*-ing, tumid; turgid; bombastic: *n.* a tumour or any morbid enlargement; protuberance; prominence; a rising or enlargement by passion.

SWELL-MOB, *n. swel*-mob, a class of well-dressed thieves, who frequent crowds with a view to pick pockets.

SWELL-MOBSMAN, *n.* swel-*mobz*-man, a well-dressed pickpocket.

SWELTER, *v.i. swel*-ter, to be overcome and faint with heat; to perspire freely. **Sweltered. Sweltering. Swelters.** (A.S. *sweltan,* to die.)

SWELTRY, *a. swelt*-re, suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

SWEPT, swept, *p.* and *pp.* of sweep.

SWERVE, *n.* swerv, a sudden deviation: *v.i.* to turn aside; to deviate from any line prescribed or rule of duty; to incline or bend; to climb or move forward by winding. **Swerved. Swerves. Swerving.** (A.S. *sweorfan.*)

SWERVELESS, *a. swerve*-less, unswerving.

SWERVING, *n. swerv*-ing, deviation from any rule or standard.

SWIFT, *a.* swift, moving with celerity or velocity; rapid; ready; prompt; speedy; expeditious. (A.S. *swifan,* move quickly.)

SWIFT, *n.* swift, a bird of the genus *Cypselus,* almost constantly on the wing; a moth of the genus *Hepialus*; a reel for winding yarn; the current of a stream.

SWIFTER, *n. swift*-er, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, or to strengthen and defend from external injury the sides of a boat; also applied to the foremost shroud, that to which the cat-harpings do not extend [Naut.]: *v.t.* to stretch, as shrouds by tackles [Naut.]. **Swiftered. Swiftering. Swifters.**

SWIFTLET, *n. swift*-let, a newt; a bird of the genus *Collocalia* whose nests the Chinese make into soup.

SWIFTLY, *ad. swift*-le, in a swift manner.

SWIFTNESS, *n. swift*-ness, speed; rapid motion; quickness.

SWIG, *n.* swig, a large draught; a pulley with ropes which are not parallel [Naut.]: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to drink in large draughts; to suck greedily. **Swigged. Swigging. Swigs.** (*Swill.*)

SWILL, *n.* swil, drink taken in excessive quantities; a cleaning with much water; a rinse; the wash given to swine, called swillings: *v.t.* to drink grossly or greedily; to wash; to drench; to inebriate. **Swilled. Swilling. Swills.** (A.S. *swilian,* wash.)

SWILLER, *n. swil*-ler, one who drinks voraciously.

SWILLINGS, *n.pl. swil*-lingz, pigs' wash.

SWIM, *n.* swim, act of swimming; a swimming movement; the air-bladder of a fish; an angling pitch: *v.i.* to be supported on water or other fluid; to float; to move in water by hands and feet, or by fins; to glide smoothly; to be flooded; to be dizzy; to overflow; to abound: *v.t.* to cause to swim; to pass or move on; to immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim. **Swam. Swimming. Swims. Swum.** (A.S. *swimman.*)

SWIMMER, *n. swim*-mer, one who swims; a protuberance on the leg of a horse; a bird that swims, as the duck and goose; a water-spider.

SWIMMERET, *n.* swim-mer-*et,* one of the swimming limbs of a crustacean.

SWIMMING, *n. swim*-ming, the art of moving in water by means of the limbs; dizziness.

SWIMMING-BATH, *n. swim*-ming-baht, a bath to swim in.

SWIMMING-BELL, *n. swim*-ming-bel, the nectocalyx, or disc of a jelly-fish, by means of which it is propelled.

SWIMMINGLY, *ad. swim*-ming-le, smoothly; without obstruction.

SWINDLE, *n. swin*-dl, a gross fraud: *v.t.* to cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice. **Swindled. Swindles. Swindling.** (Ger. *schwinden,* vanish.)

SWINDLER, *n. swin*-dler, a cheat; a rogue; one who makes a practice of defrauding or swindling others. (Ger. *schwindler.*)

SWINDLERY, *n. swin*-dler-e, the arts of the swindler.

SWINDLING, *n. swin*-dling, the act of defrauding or cheating by artifice.

SWINE, *n.* swine, a pig; pigs. (A.S. *swin.*)

SWINEBREAD, *n. swine*-bred, a truffle, a fungus of the genus *Tuber.*

SWINECOTE, *n. swine*-kote, a pen for swine.

SWINE-FEVER, *n. swine*-fee-ver, a fever affecting pigs.

SWINE-GRASS, *n. swine*-grahss, the plant *Polygonum aviculare.*

SWINEHERD, *n. swine*-herd, a herd or keeper of pigs.

SWINE-OAT, *n. swine*-oat, a kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs.

SWINEPIPE, *n. swine*-pipe, the redwing thrush.

SWINEPOX, *n. swine*-poks, a variety of the chicken-pox with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid.

SWINERY, *n. swine*-er-e, a piggery; a pig farm.

SWINE'S-CRESS, *n. swinez*-kress, a species of cress of the genus *Coronopus.*

SWINE'S-FEATHER, *n.* swinez-*feth*-ther, the small spear fitting into the muzzle of a fire-arm from which the bayonet was developed.

SWINESTONE, *n. swine*-stone, a variety of limestone, also called stinkstone.

SWINE-STY, *n. swine*-sti, a pen for swine.

SWINE-THISTLE, *n. swine*-this-sl, the sow-thistle, a plant of the genus *Sonchus.*

SWING, *n.* swing, a waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; a rope or other thing suspended to swing on; influence of a body in motion; unrestrained liberty or licence; the sweep of a moving body: *v.i.* to move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air with unrestrained tendency to vibrate; to practise swinging; to turn round an anchor, as a ship; to be hanged: *v.t.* to make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; to move to and fro; to brandish. **Swinging. Swings. Swung.** (A.S. *swingan.*)

SWING-BOAT, *n. swing*-bote, a boat-shaped seat for a pleasure swing.

SWING-BRIDGE, *n. swing*-brij, a bridge that may be moved by swinging.

SWINGE, *v.t.* swinj, to beat soundly; to chastise. **Swinged. Swingeing. Swinges.**

SWINGE-BUCKLER, *n. swinj*-buk-ler, one who pretends to feats of arms; a bully.

SWINGEL, *n. swing*-gl, that part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing.

SWINGER, *n. swing*-er, one who swings.

SWINGING, *a. swing*-ing, very large.

SWINGINGLY, *ad. swing*-ing-le, vastly; hugely.

SWINGING-POST, *n. swing*-ing-pohst, the post on which a door or gate is hung.

SWINGLE, *n. swing*-gl, a wooden instrument used in swingling; a swingle-knife; the loose end of a flail: *v.t.* to clean flax by beating it. **Swingled. Swingles. Swingling.**

SWINGLE, *v.i. swing*-gl, to dangle; to wave hanging. **Swingled. Swingles. Swingling.**

SWINGLE-TREE, *n. swing*-gl-tree, the cross-bar to which a horse's traces are attached.

SWINGLING-KNIFE, *n. swing*-gling-nife, a wooden instrument for cleaning flax.

SWINGLING-TOW, *n. swing*-gling-toh, the coarse part of flax separated by swingling and hatchelling.

SWING-PLOUGH, *n. swing*-plou, a plough without a forewheel under the beam.

SWING-TREE, *n. swing*-tree, a swingle-tree.

SWING-WHEEL, *n. swing*-wheel, in a timepiece, the wheel that drives the pendulum.

SWINISH, *a. swine*-ish, befitting or like swine; gross; hoggish.

SWINISHLY, *ad. swine*-ish-le, in a swinish manner.

SWINISHNESS, *n. swine*-ish-ness, the quality of being swinish.

SWINK, *n.* swink, labour; drudgery: *v.t.* or *v.i.* to labour; to drudge. **Swinked. Swinking. Swinks.** (A.S. *swincan.*)

SWIPE, *n.* swipe, a swape or sweep; a hard blow: *v.t.* to hit hard with a swing of the arms; to slog [Cricket]. **Swiped. Swipes. Swiping.** (A.S.)

SWIPES, *n.pl.* swipes, small beer; washy beer.
SWIRE, *n.* swire, a hollow between two hills; the upper slope of a hill.
SWIRL, *n.* swerl, a whirling or eddying motion: *v.t.* to move in swirls. **Swirled. Swirling. Swirls.** (Nor. *svirla*, swing, whirl.)
SWISH, *n.* swish, a stroke with a cane or whip: *v.t.* to flog; to strike at so quickly as to make a whistling sound. **Swished. Swishes. Swishing.**
SWISS, *n.* swis, a native of Switzerland: *a.* pertaining to the Swiss or Switzerland.
SWITCH, *n.* switch, a small flexible twig, or rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway train or car from one line to another; an instrument for making or breaking electrical contact: *v.t.* to strike with a switch; to transfer by a switch; to shunt: *v.i.* to walk with a jerk. **Switched. Switches. Switching.** (Mid. Dut. *swick*, from *swichen*, wag.)
SWITCHBACK, *n. switch*-bak, a railway over a series of hills and dales, each hill being a little lower than the last.
SWITCHBOARD, *n. switch*-bord, a board or plate with electric switches.
SWITCHMAN, *n. switch*-man, a pointsman.
SWIVEL, *n. swiv*-el, that which turns upon a staple; a link revolving freely in a socket or ring; a small piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot: *v.i.* to turn on a staple or pivot. **Swivelled. Swivelling. Swivels.** (A.S. *swifan*, revolve.)

Swivel.

SWIVEL-EYE, *n. swiv*-el-i, a squint eye.
SWIVEL-HOOK, *n. swiv*-el-hook, a hook that turns in the end of a block-strap, for taking the turns out of a tackle.
SWOLLEN, *swole*-en, *pp.* of swell; dilated.
SWOLN, *swole*-en, old form of swollen.
SWOON, *n.* swoon, a fainting fit; syncope: *v.i.* to faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers. **Swooned. Swooning. Swoons.** (A.S. *swogan*, move or sweep noisily, sigh.)
SWOONING, *n. swoon*-ing, the act of fainting; syncope.
SWOOP, *n.* swoop, the act of swooping; a falling on and seizing: *v.t.* to fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; to seize; to catch up: *v.i.* to pass with pomp; to descend with a sweep. **Swooped. Swooping. Swoops.** (A.S. *swapan*, move quickly.)
SWOP, *n.* swop, an exchange: *v.t.* to swap; to exchange; to barter. **Swopped. Swopping. Swops.**
SWORD, *n.* sord, a keen-edged weapon used either for thrusting or cutting; destruction by war; an emblem of vengeance or justice, authority and power; war; dissension; an emblem of triumph and protection. (A.S. *sweord.*)
SWORDARM, *n. sord*-arm, the right arm.
SWORDBAYONET, *n. sord*-bay-o-net, a bayonet somewhat like a sword.
SWORDBEARER, *n. sord*-bare-er, an officer in the city of London who carries the sword, as an emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor.
SWORDBELT, *n. sord*-belt, a belt by which a sword is suspended by the side.
SWORDBILL, *n. sord*-bil, the humming-bird, *Docimastes ensiferus.*
SWORD-BLADE, *n. sord*-blade, the blade or cutting part of a sword.
SWORD-CANE, *n. sord*-kane, a walking-stick containing a sword.
SWORD-DANCE, *n. sord*-dahnce, a Highland dance over two swords, laid cross-wise, without touching them.
SWORD-FIGHT, *n. sord*-fite, fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.
SWORDFISH, *n. sord*-fish, a large sea-fish of the genus *Xiphias* or the genus *Histiophorus*, so named from the prolongation of the upper jaw, which is sharp like a sword.
SWORDGRASS, *n. sord*-grahss, a sedge grass.
SWORD-GUARD, *n. sord*-gard, the part of the hilt protecting the swordsman's hand.
SWORD-HILT, *n. sord*-hilt, the handle of the sword.
SWORDKNOT, *n. sord*-not, a tassel or ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
SWORD-LAW, *n. sord*-law, violence; government by force.
SWORDLESS, *a. sord*-less, destitute of a sword.
SWORD-LILY, *n. sord*-lil-e, any species of *Gladiolus.*
SWORD-PLAYER, *n. sord*-play-er, a fencer; a gladiator.
SWORDSHAPED, *a. sord*-shaypt, shaped like a sword; ensiform.
SWORDSMAN, *n. sordz*-man, a soldier; a fighting man.
SWORDSMANSHIP, *n. sordz*-man-ship, skill in the use of the sword.
SWORDSTICK, *n. sord*-stik, a thin sword sheathed in a stick.
SWORE, swore, *p.* of swear.
SWORN, sworn, *pp.* of swear. **Sworn enemies**, determined or irreconcilable enemies. **Sworn friends**, close or intimate friends.
SWOT, *n.* swot, an earnest student: *v.i.* to study hard. **Swots. Swotted. Swotting.** [Slang, from *sweat.*]
SWOUND, *v.i.* swound, to swoon. **Swounded. Swounding. Swounds.**
SWUM, swum, *pp.* of swim.
SWUNG, swung, *p.* and *pp.* of swing.
SYBARITE, *n. sib*-a-rite, one devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary. (Sybaris, an ancient city of Italy, the inhabitants of which were given up to luxurious indulgence.)
SYBARITIC, *a. sib*-a-*rit*-ik, luxurious; wanton.
SYBARITISM, *n. sib*-a-rite-izm, effeminacy and luxuriousness.
SYCAMINE, *n. sik*-a-mine, the mulberry tree, *Morus nigra.*
SYCAMORE, *n. sik*-a-more, a species of maple, *Acer pseudo-platanus.*
SYCAMORE-MOTH, *n. sik*-a-more-moth, a large moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of the sycamore.
SYCE, *n.* sice, a native groom in India.
SYCEE, *n.* si-*see*, silver in small ingots the shape of a Chinese native shoe.
SYCHNOCARPOUS, *a. sik*-no-*kar*-pus, bearing fruit many times without perishing [Bot.]. (Gr. *sychnos*, frequent, and *karpos*, fruit.)
SYCITE, *n. sik*-ite, fig-stone. (Gr. *sykon*, a fig.)
SYCOMA, *n.* se-*ko*-ma, a tumour shaped like a fig [Med.].
SYCOMORE, *n. sik*-o-more, a species of fig, *Ficus sycomorus.* (Gr. *sykon*, a fig, and *moron*, a mulberry.)
SYCONIUM, *n.* sy-*kone*-e-um, a hollow receptacle developing into a fruit like that of the fig.
SYCOPHANCY, *n. sik*-o-fan-se, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.
SYCOPHANT, *n. sik*-o-fant, a parasite; a mean flatterer, especially a flatterer of princes and great men; an obsequious flatterer or parasite; a blackmailer. (Gr. *sykophantes.*)
SYCOPHANTIC, *a. sik*-o-*fant*-ik, like a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favour by mean adulation.
SYCOPHANTISH, *a. sik*-o-fant-ish, sycophantic.
SYCOPHANTRY, *n. sik*-o-fant-re, mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.
SYCOSIS, *n.* si-*koh*-sis, barber's itch; an eruption upon the scalp or bearded part of the face [Med.].
SYENITE, *n. si*-en-ite, a granite rock in which quartz is replaced by hornblende. (Syene, in Egypt, where it abounds.)
SYENITIC, *a. si*-en-*it*-ik, like or containing syenite.
SYKE, *n.* sike, a small brook or rill.
SYLLABARY, *n. sil*-a-ba-re, a list of symbols representing syllables.
SYLLABIC, *a.* sil-*lab*-ik, pertaining to a syllable or syllables; consisting of a syllable or syllables.
SYLLABICALLY, *ad.* sil-*lab*-e-kal-le, in a syllabic manner.
SYLLABICATE, *v.t.* sil-*lab*-e-kate, to form into syllables. **Syllabicated. Syllabicates. Syllabicating.**
SYLLABICATION, *n.* sil-*lab*-e-*kay*-shon, act of forming syllables.
SYLLABIFICATION, *n.* sil-*lab*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, syllabication.
SYLLABIFY, *v.t.* sil-*lab*-e-fi, to form into syllables. **Syllabified. Syllabifies. Syllabifying.** (*Syllable*, and L. *facio*, make.)

SYLLABLE, *n.* *sil*-a-bl, a letter or combination of letters uttered together by a single impulsion of the voice; a small part of a sentence; a particle: *v.t.* to utter distinctly; to articulate. Syllabled. Syllables. Syllabling. (O.Fr. *syllabe.*)

SYLLABUB, *n.* *sil*-a-bub, a compound drink, made of wine and milk; sillabub.

SYLLABUS, *n.* *sil*-a-bus, an abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse or the subjects of a course of lectures; a catalogue of heretical doctrines in the Roman church. (Late L.)

SYLLEPSIS, *n.* sil-*lep*-sis, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author [Gram.]; an agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns to which it equally applies [Gram.].

SYLLEPTICAL, *a.* sil-*lep*-tik-al, relating to or implying syllepsis.

SYLLOGISM, *n.* *sil*-lo-jism, a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which necessarily follows from them, the conclusion. (Fr. *syllogisme.*)

SYLLOGISTIC, *a.* *sil*-lo-*jis*-tik, pertaining to or consisting of a syllogism, or in the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, *ad.* *sil*-lo-*jis*-tik-al-le, in a syllogistic manner.

SYLLOGIZATION, *n.* *sil*-lo-ji-*zay*-shon, a reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLLOGIZE, *v.i.* *sil*-lo-jize, to reason by syllogisms. Syllogized. Syllogizes. Syllogizing.

SYLLOGIZER, *n.* *sil*-lo-jize-er, one who syllogizes.

SYLPH, *n.* silf, an imaginary being inhabiting the air and belonging to a class intermediate between those who have and those who have not a bodily frame, of an airy substance and a movement light and nimble; a graceful woman. (Fr. *sylphe.*)

SYLPH-LIKE, *a.* *silf*-like, resembling a sylph.

SYLPHID, *n.* *silf*-id, a diminutive of sylph.

SYLVA, *n.* *sil*-va, a collection of poetical pieces, of various kinds: a work containing a botanical description of forest-trees; the forest-trees themselves. (L. *silva,* a wood.)

SYLVAN, *a.* *sil*-van, pertaining to trees; rustic; wooded: *n.* a fabled deity of the woods; a faun; a satyr; sometimes, a rustic.

SYLVANITE, *n.* *sil*-van-ite, a telluride of silver and gold.

SYLVICULTURE, *n.* *sil*-ve-*kult*-yewr, forestry.

SYLVITE, *n.* *sil*-vite, sylvin; potassium chloride.

SYMBIOSIS, *n.* *sim*-be-*oh*-sis, the union of organisms dependent for existence on each other.

SYMBIOTIC, *a.* *sim*-be-*ot*-ik, living in symbiosis; living together for mutual benefit.

SYMBOL, *n.* *sim*-bol, the sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things; an emblem or representation of something else; a letter or character which is significant; in medals, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing; an abstract or compendium; a creed. (Fr. *symbole.*)

SYMBOLIC, *a.* sim-*bol*-ik, symbolical.

SYMBOLICAL, *a.* sim-*bol*-ik-al, serving as a symbol; representative; figurative; relative. Symbolical book, a confession of faith.

SYMBOLICALLY, *ad.* sim-*bol*-ik-al-le, by symbols or signs.

SYMBOLICALNESS, *n.* sim-*bol*-ik-al-ness, the quality of being symbolical.

SYMBOLICS, *n.* sim-*bol*-iks, the science of symbols; the science of creeds.

SYMBOLISM, *n.* *sym*-bol-izm, the impartation of a symbolic meaning to an object or an action; representation by symbols; a system of symbols; the science of symbols or creeds.

SYMBOLIST, *n.* *sim*-bol-ist, one who uses symbols.

SYMBOLISTIC, *a.* *sim*-bol-*ist*-ik, employing symbols.

SYMBOLIZATION, *n.* *sim*-bol-i-*zay*-shon, act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.

SYMBOLIZE, *v.i.* to have a typical resemblance; to agree: *v.t.* to represent by a symbol; to make representative of. Symbolized. Symbolizes. Symbolizing.

SYMBOLOGY, *n.* sim-*bol*-o-je, the art of expressing by symbols.

SYMMETRAL, *a.* *sim*-me-tral, commensurable; symmetrical.

SYMMETRIAN, *n.* sim-*met*-re-an, a symmetrist.

SYMMETRIC, *a.* sim-*met*-rik, symmetrical.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* sim-*met*-re-kal, having symmetry; proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions.

SYMMETRICALLY, *ad.* sim-*met*-re-kal-le, in a symmetrical manner.

SYMMETRICALNESS, *n.* sim-*met*-re-kal-ness, the quality of being symmetrical.

SYMMETRIST, *n.* *sim*-me-trist, one eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

SYMMETRIZE, *v.t.* *sim*-me-trize, to make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. Symmetrized. Symmetrizes. Symmetrizing.

SYMMETRY, *n.* *sim*-me-tre, a due proportion of the several parts of the body to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; harmony. (Fr. *symétrie.*)

SYMPATHETIC, *a.* *sim*-pa-*thet*-ik, pertaining to or expressing sympathy; having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another; produced by sympathy; inducing sympathy. Sympathetic ink, an ink which makes no mark upon the paper until it is heated.

SYMPATHETICALLY, *ad.* *sim*-pa-*thet*-ik-al-le, in a sympathetic manner; with or in consequence of sympathy.

SYMPATHIST, *n.* *sim*-pa-thist, one who sympathizes.

SYMPATHIZE, *v.i.* *sim*-pa-thize, to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel with another; to express sympathy. Sympathized. Sympathizes. Sympathizing.

SYMPATHIZER, *n.* *sim*-pa-thize-er, one who sympathizes.

SYMPATHY, *n.* *sim*-pa-the, fellow-feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another with correspondent feelings; compassion; an agreement of affections or inclinations; a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections [Med.]; a propensity of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. (L. *sympathia.*)

SYMPETALOUS, *a.* sim-*pet*-al-us, with united petals.

SYMPHONIC, *a.* sim-*fon*-ik, resembling a symphony; symphonious.

SYMPHONIOUS, *a.* sim-*foh*-ne-us, agreeing in sound; harmonious; symphonic.

SYMPHONIST, *n.* *sim*-fo-nist, a composer of symphonies.

SYMPHONIZE, *v.i.* *sim*-fo-nize, to be in unison with. Symphonized. Symphonizes. Symphonizing.

SYMPHONY, *n.* *sim*-fo-ne, a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; an instrumental introduction and termination to a vocal composition; a musical composition in several movements for a full band of instruments. (Fr. *symphonie.*)

SYMPHYSIS, *n.* *sim*-fe-sis, the union of bones by cartilage [Anat.]; a coalescence of a natural passage [Surg.]; a point of union between two parts; insertion. (L.)

SYMPIESOMETER, *n.* *sim*-pe-*zom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere by means of oil and hydrogen. (Gr. *syn,* with, *piezo,* press, and *metron,* measure.)

SYMPLOCE, *n.* *sim*-plo-se, a figure according to which several successive clauses have the same beginning and ending [Rhet.]. (Gr. *syn,* and *ploke,* knitting.)

SYMPOSIAC, *a.* sim-*poh*-ze-ak, pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening at a convivial meeting: *n.* a conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

SYMPOSIARCH, *n.* sim-*poze*-e-ark, the president of the feast; a toastmaster.

SYMPOSIAST, *n.* sim-*poze*-e-ast, a participator in a symposium.

SYMPOSIUM, *n.* sim-*po*-ze-um, a drinking together; a merry feast; a banquet with philosophic discussion; a collection of opinions. (L.)

SYMPTOM, *n.* *simp*-tom, a token or sign; that which indicates the existence of something else; that which indicates disease [Med.]. (Fr. *symptôme.*)

SYMPTOMATIC, *a.* *simp*-to-*mat*-ik, pertaining to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body [Med.]; according to symptoms.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, *ad.* *simp*-to-*mat*-ik-al-le, by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, *n.* *simp*-to-ma-*tol*-o-je, the science of the symptoms of diseases. (*Symptom*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

SYMPTOSIS, *n.* simp-*toh*-sis, a concourse of vowels; a hiatus [Gram.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *ptosis*, falling.)

SYN, sin, a Greek prefix signifying with or together.

SYNACMY, *a.* sin-*ak*-me, with anthers and stigma ripe together: *n.* homogamy.

SYNÆRESIS, *n.* sin-*eer*-e-sis, the contraction of two syllables or vowels into one [Gram.]. (Gr. *sunairesis*.)

SYNAGOGICAL, *a.* sin-a-*goj*-e-kal, pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, *n.* *sin*-a-gog, a congregation of Jews for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship. The Great Synagogue, a council of Jews concerned in remodelling the Jewish worship after the Captivity. (Gr. *syn*, and *ago*, lead.)

SYNALEPHA, *n.* *sin*-a-*lee*-fa, the contraction of two syllables into one by suppressing a vowel at the end of a word before another vowel [Gram.]. (Gr. *sunaloiphe*.)

SYNALLAGMATIC, *a.* *sin*-al-lag-*mat*-ik, mutually or reciprocally binding. (Gr. *syn*, and *allasso*, change.)

SYNAPTE, *n.* sin-*ap*-te, a litany in the Greek church.

SYNARCHY, *n.* *sin*-ar-ke, joint rule or sovereignty. (Gr. *syn*, and *archo*, rule.)

SYNARTHROSIS, *n.* *sin*-ar-*thro*-sis, union of bones without motion; close union, as in sutures. (Gr. *syn*, and *arthron*, a joint.)

SYNAXIS, *n.* sin-*aks*-is, a congregation. (Gr. *syn*, and *ago*, lead.)

SYNCARPOUS, *a.* sin-*kar*-pus, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united [Bot.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

SYNCATEGOREMATIC, *a.* sin-*kat*-e-gor-e-*mat*-ik, that may be combined with, but cannot by itself constitute, a term [Logic]: *n.* a word of this description. (Gr. *syn*, and *categorematic*.)

SYNCHONDROSIS, *n.* *sin*-kon-*dro*-sis, the connection of bones by means of cartilage. (Gr. *syn*, and *chondros*, cartilage.)

SYNCHORESIS, *n.* *sin*-ko-*ree*-sis, concession for the purpose of retort [Rhet.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *choresis*, admission.)

SYNCHRONAL, *a.* *sin*-kro-nal, happening at the same time; simultaneous: *n.* that which is simultaneous. (Gr. *syn*, and *chronos*, time.)

SYNCHRONISM, *n.* *sin*-kron-izm, concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness; tabular arrangement of history according to dates; representation on the same picture of successive incidents in life.

SYNCHRONISTIC, *a.* *sin*-kron-*ist*-ik, as regards synchronism.

SYNCHRONIZATION, *n.* *sin*-kro-ni-*zay*-shon, concurrence of events in time.

SYNCHRONIZE, *v.i.* *sin*-kro-nize, to agree in time; to happen simultaneously: *v.t.* to cause to agree in time. Synchronized. Synchronizes. Synchronizing.

SYNCHRONOUS, *a.* *sin*-kro-nus, happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONOUSLY, *ad.* *sin*-kro-nus-le, at the same time.

SYNCHYSIS, *n.* *sin*-ke-sis, derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; confusion of humours of the eye. (Gr. *syn*, and *cheo*, pour.)

SYNCLASTIC, *a.* sin-*klast*-ik, curved on all sides towards one side.

SYNCLINAL, *a.* sin-*kli*-nal, inclined downward from opposite directions; inclining to a common plane [Geol.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *klino*, bend.)

SYNCLINE, *n.* *sin*-kline, an area in which the strata dip towards an axis and form a trough or basin.

SYNCOPAL, *a.* *sin*-ko-pal, pertaining to syncope.

SYNCOPATE, *v.t.* *sin*-ko-pate, to contract, by omitting letters or syllables in a word; to slur the last note of one bar into the first note of the next [Mus.]. Syncopated. Syncopates. Syncopating.

SYNCOPATION, *n.* *sin*-ko-*pay*-shon, the act of syncopating.

SYNCOPE, *n.* *sin*-ko-pe, syncopation; the elision of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word [Gram.]; a fainting or swooning [Med.]; suspension. (Gr.)

SYNCOPIST, *n.* *sin*-ko-pist, one who contracts words.

SYNCOPIZE, *v.t.* *sin*-ko-pize, to contract by the omission of a letter or syllable. Syncopized. Syncopizes. Syncopizing.

SYNCRETIC, *a.* sin-*kret*-ik, blending different speculative or religious systems into one; one who does so; a syncretist.

SYNCRETISM, *n.* *sin*-kre-tizm, an attempted blending of different, more or less antagonistic, speculative or religious systems into one. (Gr. *synkretismos*.)

SYNCRETIST, *n.* *sin*-kre-tist, one who attempts to reconcile opposing systems or sects.

SYNCRETISTIC, *a.* *sin*-kre-*tist*-ik, pertaining to the syncretists or syncretism.

SYNCRISIS, *n.* *sin*-kre-sis, a comparison of opposite persons or things. (Gr. *syn*, and *krino*, distinguish.)

SYNDACTYLIC, *a.* *sin*-dak-*til*-ik, with webbed digits.

SYNDAW, *n.* *sin*-daw, the plant *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

SYNDESMOGRAPHY, *n.* *sin*-des-*mog*-ra-fe, a description of the ligaments. (Gr. *syndesmos*, a ligament, and *grapho*, write.)

SYNDESMOLOGY, *n.* *sin*-des-*mol*-o-je, a treatise on the ligaments. (Gr. *syndesmos*, and *logos*, account.)

SYNDESMOSIS, *n.* *sin*-des-*mo*-sis, the union of one bone with another by ligaments [Anat.].

SYNDESMOTOMY, *n.* *sin*-des-*mot*-o-me, the dissection of the ligaments. (Gr. *syndesmos*, and *tome*, cutting.)

SYNDIC, *n.* *sin*-dik, an officer invested with different powers in different countries; a municipal or other officer; a chief magistrate; one chosen to transact business for others; at Cambridge University, a member of the senate chosen to transact special business. (L. *syndicus*, patron, advocate.)

SYNDICALISM, *n.* *sin*-dik-al-izm, ownership by separate trade unions.

SYNDICATE, *n.* *sin*-de-kate, a council; body of syndics; the office of a syndic; a specially superintending or managing body; a few persons associated for the purpose of a commercial speculation or promoting a limited company.

SYNDROME, *n.* *sin*-dro-me, concurrence; the combination of symptoms in disease [Med.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *dromos*, running.)

SYNECDOCHE, *n.* sin-*ek*-do-ke, a figure or trope by which a whole is put for a part or a part for the whole [Rhet.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *dechomai*, receive.)

SYNECDOCHICAL, *a.* *sin*-ek-*dok*-e-kal, expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNECHIA, *n.* *sin*-e-*ky*-a, a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the crystalline lens. (Gr. *syn*, and *echo*, have.)

SYNECPHONESIS, *n.* si-*nek*-fo-*nee*-sis, a contraction of two syllables into one. (Gr. *syn*, *ek*, out, and *phone*, sound.)

SYNEPY, *n.* *sin*-e-pe, an interjunction of words in uttering clauses [Rhet.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *epos*, a word.)

SYNERGETIC, *a.* *sin*-er-*jet*-ik, co-operating.

SYNERGISM, *n.* *sin*-er-jizm, the doctrine of the Synergists.

SYNERGIST, *n.* sin-*er*-jist, in the Lutheran Church, one who held that divine grace required a correspondent action of the will to make it effectual.

SYNERGY, *n.* *sin*-er-je, co-operation [Med.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *ergon*, a work.)

SYNGENESIOUS, *a.* *sin*-je-*nee*-shus, united in a ring as the anthers of the composite plants. (Gr. *syn*, and *genesis*.)

SYNGRAPH, *n.* *sin*-graf, a deed signed by all the parties concerned [Law]. (Gr. *syn*, and *grapho*, write.)

SYNIZESIS, *n.* *sin*-e-*zee*-sis, an obliteration of the pupil of the eye [Med.]; synecphonesis [Gram.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *hizo*, seat.)

SYNNEUROSIS, *n.* *sin*-new-*ro*-sis, the connection of parts by means of ligaments [Anat.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *neuron*, a sinew.)

SYNOCHUS, *n.* *sin*-o-kus, continuous fever. (Gr. *sunoche*, holding together.)

SYNOD, *n.* *sin*-od, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; in Scotland, such a council consisting of several adjoining presbyteries; a meeting, convention, or council; a conjunction of two or more planets or stars. (Fr. *synode*.)

SYNODAL, *a.* *sin*-od-al, pertaining to or occasioned by a synod: *n.* a pecuniary rent, formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon at his Easter visitation.

SYNODIC, *a.* sin-*od*-ik, synodical.
SYNODICAL, *a.* sin-*od*-e-kal, pertaining to or transacted in a synod; pertaining to a conjunction [Astron.]. **Synodical month,** the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.
SYNODICALLY, *ad.* sin-*od*-e-kal-le, by the authority of a synod.
SYNŒCIOUS, *a.* sin-*eesh*-us, with male and female flowers in one head.
SYNOMOSY, *n.* si-*nom*-o-se, sworn brotherhood. (Gr. *syn*, and *omnymi*, swear.)
SYNONYM, *n.* *sin*-o-nim, a word having the same signification as another. (Fr. *synonyme*.)
SYNONYME, *n.* *sin*-o-nim, a synonym.
SYNONYMIC, *a.* *sin*-o-*nim*-ik, of similar meaning.
SYNONYMIST, *n.* sin-*on*-e-mist, one who collects and explains synonymous words.
SYNONYMITY, *n.* *sin*-o-*nim*-et-e, the state of being synonymous.
SYNONYMIZE, *v.t.* sin-*on*-e-mize, to express the same meaning in different words. **Synonymized. Synonymizes. Synonymizing.**
SYNONYMOUS, *a.* sin-*on*-e-mus, expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.
SYNONYMOUSLY, *ad.* sin-*on*-e-mus-le, in a synonymous manner.
SYNONYMY, *n.* sin-*on*-e-me, the quality of expressing the same meaning by different words; amplification by synonyms.
SYNOPSIS, *n.* sin-*op*-sis, a general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole of the principal parts in a general view. (L.)
SYNOPTIC, *n.* sin-*op*-tik, one of the authors of the synoptical gospels.
SYNOPTICAL, *a.* sin-*op*-te-kal, affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing. **Synoptical Gospels,** the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, so called as giving a synoptical view of the same transactions and events.
SYNOPTICALLY, *ad.* sin-*op*-te-kal-le, in a synoptical manner.
SYNOPTIST, *n.* sin-*op*-tist, a synoptic.
SYNOSTEOLOGY, *n.* sin-*os*-te-*ol*-o-je, a treatise on joints. (Gr. *syn*, *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, account.)
SYNOSTEOSIS, *n.* sin-*os*-te-*oh*-sis, union by means of bone.
SYNOVIA, *n.* sin-*oh*-ve-a, a fluid, like the white of egg, secreted into the cavities of joints, to lubricate them [Anat.]. (Gr. *syn*, and L. *ovum*, an egg.)
SYNOVIAL, *a.* sin-*oh*-ve-al, relating to the synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid. **Synovial membrane,** the delicate membrane that covers the bones at their joints and lessens the friction.
SYNOVITIS, *n.* *sin*-o-*vite*-is, inflammation of the synovial membrane.
SYNTACTICAL, *a.* sin-*tak*-te-kal, pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax.
SYNTACTICALLY, *ad.* sin-*tak*-te-kal-le, in conformity to syntax.
SYNTAX, *n.* *sin*-taks, the due arrangement of words in sentences according to established usage [Gram.]. (L.)
SYNTAXIS, *n.* sin-*tak*-sis, syntax.
SYNTECTIC, *a.* sin-*tekt*-ik, wasting with consumption.
SYNTENOSIS, *n.* sin-te-*no*-sis, the connection of bones by tendons.
SYNTERESIS, *n.* *sin*-te-*ree*-sis, preventive or preservative treatment [Med.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *tereo*, guard.)
SYNTERETIC, *a.* *sin*-te-*ret*-ik, preserving health.
SYNTEXIS, *n.* sin-*tek*-sis, wasting of the tissues. (Gr. *syn*, and *teko*, melt.)
SYNTHERMAL, *a.* sin-*therm*-al, of the same temperature.
SYNTHESIS, *n.* *sin*-the-sis, composition, or the putting of two or more things together; the process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones [Logic]; the operation by which divided parts are reunited [Surg.]; the uniting of elements into a compound [Chem.]; the reverse of analysis. (Gr. *syn*, and *thesis*, putting.)
SYNTHESIST, *n.* *sin*-the-sist, one who works synthetically.
SYNTHESIZE, *v.t.* *sin*-the-size, to put things together; to produce imitations of natural products by chemical means. **Synthesized. Synthesizes. Synthesizing.**

SYNTHETIC, *a.* sin-*thet*-ik, pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition.
SYNTHETICAL, *a.* sin-*thet*-e-kal, synthetic.
SYNTHETICALLY, *ad.* sin-*thet*-e-kal-le, in a synthetic manner.
SYNTONIC, *a.* sin-*ton*-ik, sharp; intense [Mus.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *tonic*.)
SYNTONIN, *n.* *sin*-to-nin, muscle fibrin, being the basis and chief constituent of the contractile animal tissues; the intermediate product of the digestion of albuminates or proteids; acid albumin. (Gr. *syn*, and *teino*, stretch.)
SYNTONIZE, *v.t.* *sin*-ton-ize, to tune a wireless set. **Syntonized. Syntonizes. Syntonizing.**
SYNTONY, *n.* *sin*-to-ne, the tuning of a wireless set.
SYNTROPIC, *a.* sin-*trop*-ik, turning in the same direction.
SYPHER, *v.t.* *si*-fer, to join up flush with overlapping joints. **Syphered. Syphering. Syphers.**
SYPHILIS, *n.* *sif*-e-lis, a venereal disease.
SYPHILITIC, *a.* *sif*-e-*lit*-ik, pertaining to or infected with syphilis.
SYPHILIZATION, *n.* *sif*-il-i-*zay*-shon, a condition of body under which the syphilitic virus becomes innocuous, produced by successive inoculations with the poison.
SYPHILOID, *a.* *sif*-e-loyd, resembling syphilis. (*Syphilis*, and *eidos*, like.)
SYPHON, *n.* *si*-fon, a siphon.
SYREN, *n.* *si*-ren, a siren.
SYRIAC, *a.* *sir*-re-ak, pertaining to Syria or its language: *n.* the language of Syria, especially the ancient; a western dialect of Aramaic.
SYRIGMUS, *n.* se-*rig*-mus, a ringing of the ears [Med.]. (Gr.)
SYRINGA, *n.* se-*ring*-ga, a genus of plants comprising the lilacs. (Gr. *syringx*.)
SYRINGA, *n.* se-*ring*-ga, a popular and erroneous name for the plant genus *Philadelphus*.
SYRINGE, *n.* *sir*-rinj, a squirt; a pipe furnished with a piston, by which liquids can be drawn and then forcibly ejected in a thin stream, much used in surgery and gardening: *v.t.* to inject, spray or cleanse by means of a syringe. **Syringed. Syringes. Syringing.** (Fr. *syringue*.)
SYRINGOTOMY, *n.* sir-rin-*got*-o-me, the operation of cutting for the fistula. (Gr. *syringx*, and *tome*, cutting.)
SYRINX, *n.* *sir*-rinks, a fistula [Med.]; Pan's pipes. (Gr. a pipe.)
SYRTIS, *n.* *sir*-tis, a quicksand. (Gr.)
SYRUP, *n.* *sir*-rup, a saturated solution of sugar; a vegetable juice or liquid saturated with sugar. (O.Fr. *syrop*.)
SYRUPY, *a.* *sir*-rup-e, like syrup.
SYSSARCOSIS, *n.* *sis*-ar-*koh*-sis, the union of bones by intervening muscle; the curing of wounds by promoting the growth of new flesh.
SYSTALTIC, *a.* sis-*tal*-tik, capable of alternately contracting and dilating. (Gr. *syn*, and *stello*, place.)
SYSTASIS, *n.* *sis*-ta-sis, a political constitution; political union. (Gr. *syn*, and *stasis*, standing.)
SYSTEM, *n.* *sis*-tem, an assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; a connected body of principles in science or art; a regular method or order; an arranged scheme; a group of strata. (L. *systema*.)
SYSTEMATIC, *a.* *sis*-te-*mat*-ik, pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; proceeding or formed according to system or regular method.
SYSTEMATICALLY, *ad.* *sis*-te-*mat*-e-kal-le, in a systematic manner.
SYSTEMATIST, *n.* *sis*-tem-a-tist, one who reduces to system.
SYSTEMATIZATION, *n.* *sis*-tem-at-i-*zay*-shon, systemization.
SYSTEMATIZE, *v.t.* *sis*-tem-a-tize, to reduce to system or regular method. **Systematized. Systematizes. Systematizing.**
SYSTEMATIZER, *n.* *sis*-tem-a-*ti*-zer, a systematist.
SYSTEMIC, *a.* sis-*tem*-ik, pertaining to the system [Astron.]; belonging to the system as a whole [Physiol.].
SYSTEMIZATION, *n.* *sis*-tem-i-*zay*-shon, reduction of things to system or method.
SYSTEMIZE, *v.t.* *sis*-tem-ize, to systematize. **Systemized. Systemizes. Systemizing.**

SYSTEMLESS, *a.* *sis*-tem-less, without system.
SYSTEM-MAKER, *n.* *sis*-tem-*make*-er, one who forms a system.
SYSTEM-MONGER, *n.* *sis*-tem-*mung*-ger, one given to the forming of systems.
SYSTOLE, *n.* *sis*-to-le, the shortening of a long syllable [Gram.]; the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation [Anat.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *stello*, place.)
SYSTOLIC, *a.* sis-*tol*-ik, pertaining to systole or contraction.

SYSTYLE, *n.* *sis*-tile, the manner of placing columns where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters [Arch.]. (Gr. *syn*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)
SYSTYLOUS, *a.* *sis*-te-lus, with united styles [Bot.].
SYZYGY, *n.* *siz*-e-je, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies; the period of new or full moon, when the sun, moon, and earth are in one line. (Gr. *syn*, and *zygon*, a yoke.)

T

T is the twentieth letter of the alphabet. When followed by an *h*, the combination stands for the old letter *thorn*, which was so similar in shape to *y* that it was omitted from our printing types and *y* used for it. This *y* appears in old books and inscriptions where, for example, *ye* is really *thorn* and *e* and is pronounced *the*—so that "ye plough" is not pronounced "*ye* plough" but "*the* plough."

TA, *n.* tah, a childish word for thank you.

TAAL, *n.* tahl, an old dialect of Dutch spoken in South Africa.

TAB, *n.* tab, the latchet of a shoe; the end of a lace; a tag; a flap; a strip sewn on as a distinctive mark.

TABARD, *n. tab*-ard, a military tunic or mantle reaching below the loins, but open at the sides; a herald's coat. (O.Fr.)

TABARDER, *n. tab*-ar-der, one who wears a tabard; a foundation scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, which was founded in 1341 when the tabard was an ordinary article of dress.

TABARET, *n. tab*-a-ret, a stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

TABASHEER, *n. tab*-a-sheer, a substance found in the stems of bamboos, and other grasses, consisting of silica, and sometimes potash, mixed with a little lime and vegetable matter; tabashir. (Ar.)

TABBINET, *n. tab*-be-net, a fabric of silk and wool, resembling fine damask, and used chiefly for window curtains.

TABBY, *a. tab*-be, having a wavy, variegated appearance; brindled; diversified in colour: *n.* a kind of waved silk, or other stuff, usually watered; a brindled cat; a female cat; a mixture of lime with shells, gravel or stones, which becomes hard as rock: *v.t.* to water or cause to look wavy. Tabbied. Tabbies. Tabbying. (Ar. *utabi*, a rich watered silk.)

TABBYING, *n. tab*-be-ing, the passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance; watered fabrics.

TABEFACTION, *n.* tab-e-*fak*-shon, a wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease. (L. *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facio*, make.)

TABELLA, *n.* ta-*bel*-la, a small medicinal lozenge.

TABELLION, *n.* ta-*bel*-yon, a notary; a scrivener.

TABERNACLE, *n. tab*-er-nak-kl, a tent; a temporary habitation; a movable building, of the nature of a temple, erected by the Israelites for worship during their wanderings in the wilderness; a place of worship; a sacred place; in the Roman Church, a chest placed on the altar as a receptacle for the consecrated elements in the eucharist; the human body as a place of temporary sojourn; a trunk in which a movable mast is stepped: *v.i.* to dwell; to reside for a time. Tabernacled. Tabernacles. Tabernacling. (L. *taberna*, a hut or shed constructed of boards.)

TABERNACULAR, *a.* tab-er-*nak*-yu-lar, formed with delicate tracery; latticed.

TABES, *n. tay*-beez, a wasting away of the body; atrophy; emaciation [Med.]. (L. from *tabeo*, melt away.)

TABETIC, *a.* ta-*bet*-ik, tabid; affected with tabes.

TABID, *a. tab*-id, wasted by disease; consumptive.

TABIDNESS, *n. tab*-id-ness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABINET, *n. tab*-e-net, tabbinet.

TABITUDE, *n. tab*-e-tewd, the state of one affected with tabes.

TABLATURE, *n. tab*-la-tewr, a painting on a wall or a ceiling; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design; a division or parting of the skull into two tables; the musical notation used for the lute.

TABLE, *n. tay*-bl, a flat surface of some extent; an article of furniture consisting of a flat surface raised on legs; a board or flat surface on which a game is played; the persons sitting at a table or partaking of entertainment; fare or entertainment of provisions; a tablet; the altar of burnt-offering; a smooth, simple member or ornament, usually rectangular [Arch.]; a division of the skull [Anat.]; an index, or collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found; a synopsis; small pieces of wood shifted on squares; a system of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations [Math.]; a division of the ten commandments; a list or catalogue. **Astronomical tables,** computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies. **Round table,** the knighthood instituted by King Arthur. **Serve tables,** to distribute alms to the poor. **Turn the tables,** to change the condition or fortune of contending parties. **Twelve tables,** the laws of the Romans. (O.Fr. *tabler*.)

TABLE, *v.i. tay*-bl, to board; to diet or live at the table of another: *v.t.* to form into a table or catalogue; to board; to lay on the table; to let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle [Carp.]. Tabled. Tables. Tabling.

TABLEAU, *n. tab*-lo, a picture; a group arranged as in a picture. **Tableau vivant,** a living picture, consisting of a group of persons, in appropriate dresses, representing some interesting scene. (Fr.)

TABLE-BEER, *n. tay*-bl-beer, beer for the table; small beer.

TABLE-BELL, *n. tay*-bl-bel, a small bell used for calling servants.

TABLE-BOOK, *n. tay*-bl-book, a book containing arithmetical tables; a book on which anything is traced or written without ink; a book to lie on a table.

TABLECLOTH, *n. tay*-bl-kloth, a cloth for covering a table, particularly at meals.

TABLECOVER, *n. tay*-bl-*kuv*-ver, a cloth for covering a table, particularly not at meals.

TABLE-D'HÔTE, *n. tah*-bl-*dote*, a term for a kind of complete meal arranged for guests at a restaurant or hotel; an ordinary. (Fr. table of the host or landlord, who usually presided.)

TABLELAND, *n. tay*-bl-land, an extent of elevated flat land.

TABLE-LINEN, *n. tay*-bl-lin-en, linen for the table.

TABLE-MONEY, *n. tay*-bl-mun-ne, an allowance to general and flag officers, in addition to their pay, for enabling them to furnish their tables; a fixed charge for the use of table-napkin and condiments at a club.

TABLER, *n. tay*-bler, one who boards.

TABLES, *n.pl. tay*-blz, backgammon.

TABLE-SHORE, *n. tay*-bl-shore, a low, level shore.

TABLESPOON, *n. tay*-bl-spoon, a large spoon for the table.

TABLE-SPOONFUL, *n. tay*-bl-*spoon*-ful, half a fluid ounce.

TABLET, *n. tab*-let, a flat monument fixed to a wall; something flat on which to write; a note pad; a medicine or sweetmeat in a flat form.

TABLE-TALK, *n. tay*-bl-tawk, conversation at or as at table or meals.

TABLE-TURNING, *n. tay*-bl-turn-ing, a movement in tables and other bodies ascribed by some to involuntary muscular action on the part of those touching them and by others to spiritual agency.

TABLING, *n. tay*-bling, boards and trestles for forming into tables; a setting down in order; the letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections [Carp.].

TABLOID, *n. tab*-loid, a small round medicinal lozenge.

TABOO, *n.* ta-*boo*, tapu; prohibition or interdict by religious consecration or the reverse, of great force among the Polynesians; a prohibition by general consent: *v.t.* to forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use. Tabooed. Tabooing. Taboos. (Maori *tapu*.)

TABOR, *n. tay*-bor, a camp defended by a ring of waggons.

TABOR, *n. tay*-bor, a small drum played with one stick, and used to accompany a pipe or fife: *v.i.* to play on a tabor; to strike lightly and frequently. Tabored. Taboring. Tabors. (O.Fr. *tabour.*)

TABORER, *n. tay*-bor-er, one who beats the tabor.

TABORET, *n. tab*-or-et, a taborine.

TABORINE, *n. tab*-or-een, a small tabor, or shallow drum. (Fr. dim. of O.Fr. *tabour.*)

TABOURET, *n. tab*-oo-ret, a small four-legged seat without arms or back. (Fr.)

TABULAR, *a. tab*-yu-lar, in the form of a table; having a flat surface; having the form of laminæ or plates; set down in a table; computed from a table. Tabular crystal, one in which the prism is very short. Tabular spar, a mineral consisting of silica and lime.

TABULARIZE, *v.t. tab*-u-lar-ize, to tabulate. Tabularized. Tabularizes. Tabularizing.

TABULARLY, *ad. tab*-yew-lar-le, in a tabular manner.

TABULATE, *a. tab*-yu-late, shaped like a table: *v.t.* to reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface. Tabulated. Tabulates. Tabulating.

TACAHOUT, *n. tak*-a-hoot, a gall found on the leaves of *Tamarix indica.*

TACAMAHAC, *n tak*-a-ma-hak, a resin yielded by the tropical tree *Calophyllum tacamahaka.*

TACCA, *n. tak*-ka, a genus of tropical plants, some species of which yield a tuber used as food.

TACE, *tay*-se, a term directing to be silent [Mus.]. (It. from L. be silent.)

TACET, *tay*-set, a term used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. (L.)

TACHE, *n.* tash, something used for holding; a catch; a loop; a button.

TACHOMETER, *n.* ta-*kom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring velocity. (Gr. *tachys,* swift, and *metron,* measure.)

TACHYDRITE, *n.* tak-*hi*-drite, a deliquescent salt composed of the chlorides of magnesium and lime.

TACHYGRAPHIC, *a.* tak-e-*graf*-ik, written in shorthand.

TACHYGRAPHY, *n.* ta-*kig*-raf-e, shorthand; stenography. (Gr. *tachys,* and *grapho,* write.)

TACHYLITE, *n. tak*-e-lite, rapidly cooled basalt; a kind of isopyre.

TACHYMETER, *n.* tak-*im*-e-ter, a surveying instrument for relative location.

Tachometer.

TACIT, *a. tas*-it, implied but not expressed; silent. Tacit consent, consent by silence. (L. *taceo,* am silent.)

TACITLY, *ad. tas*-it-le, by implication.

TACITURN, *a. tas*-e-turn, habitually silent; not talkative; of few words. (Fr. *taciturne.*)

TACITURNITY, *n. tas*-e-*tur*-ne-te, habitual silence or reserve in speaking. (Fr. *taciturnité.*)

TACITURNLY, *ad. tas*-e-turn-le, in a taciturn manner.

TACK, *n.* tak, a small nail with a broad head; the term of a lease; food; a rope used to fasten the fore lower corners of the sails when the wind is oblique [Naut.]; the part of a sail to which the rope is usually fastened [Naut.]; the side on which the wind blows [Naut.]; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails [Naut.]: *v.t.* to fasten; to attach; to fasten slightly with long stitches; to fasten with tacks: *v.i.* to put a ship about by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other [Naut.]; to beat to windward [Naut.]. Hold tack, to last or hold out. Tacked. Tacking. Tacks. (O.Fr. *taque.*)

TACKER, *n. tak*-er, one who tacks or makes an addition.

TACKET, *n. tak*-et, a small nail with a large thick head. (Scots.)

TACKING, *ppr. tak*-ing, changing a ship's course.

TACKLE, *n. tak*-kl, a machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of ropes and pulleys; instruments of action; weapons; implements; the rigging and apparatus of a ship; the seizing of an opponent [Football]: *v.t.* to harness; to seize; to deal with; to lay hold of. Tackled. Tackles. Tackling. (Dan. *takkel,* tackle.)

TACKLING, *n. tak*-ling, furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, such as cordage and sails [Naut.]; instruments of action; harness.

TACKSMAN, *n. taks*-man, a lessee. (Scots.)

TACKY, *a. tak*-e, slightly adhesive, as half-dry varnish; sticky.

TACT, *n.* takt, touch; feeling; peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception, specially in seeing exactly what to say and do in given circumstances. (L. *tango, tactum,* touch.)

TACTFUL, *a. takt*-ful, gifted with tact.

TACTIC, *n. tak*-tik, mode of operation.

TACTICAL, *a. tak*-te-kal, pertaining to tactics.

TACTICIAN, *n.* tak-*tish*-an, one skilled in tactics.

TACTICS, *n.pl. tak*-tiks, the science and art of disposing naval or military forces in order for battle, and performing evolutions in the presence of an enemy; modes of action. (Gr. *taktika,* military tactics.)

TACTILE, *a. tak*-til, tangible; pertaining to touch.

TACTILITY, *n.* tak-*til*-e-te, tangibleness; perceptibility to touch.

TACTION, *n. tak*-shon, act of touching; touch.

TACTLESS, *a. takt*-less, destitute of tact.

TACTUAL, *a. takt*-yu-al, pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

TADORNA, *n.* ta-*dor*-na, a genus of birds including the sheld-ducks.

TADPOLE, *n. tad*-pole, a frog in its first state after leaving the egg. (A.S. *tadie,* toad, and *poll.*)

TADPOLE-FISH, *n. tad*-pole-fish, the lesser forkbeard, *Raniceps raninus.*

TAEL, *n.* tale, the Chinese dollar worth about half-a crown, its value varying with the price of silver; a weight of 1⅓oz.

TA'EN, tane, the poetical contraction of taken.

TÆNIA, *n. tee*-ne-a, the tape-worm; the band over the architrave in Doric architecture. (L. a band, fillet.)

TAFFETA, *n. taf*-fe-ta, a fine smooth stuff of silk, wool, or cotton, having usually a wavy lustre, imparted by pressure and heat. (Fr. *taffetas.*)

TAFFRAIL, *n. taf*-rale, the upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat at the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; a rail round a vessel's stern. (Dut. *tafel,* a table.)

TAFFY, *n. taf*-fe, toffy; a Welshman.

TAFIA, *n. taf*-e-a, a variety of rum, distilled from molasses.

TAG, *n.* tag, a metallic point put to the end of a string; anything tacked on; something mean and paltry; the catchword of an actor's speech; a young sheep of the first year; a game in which the person gains who tags, that is touches another: *v.t.* to fit with a point or tag; to fit one thing to another; to join or fasten; to touch. Tag after one, to follow closely, as an appendage. Tagged. Tagging. Tags. (Swed. *tagg,* point.)

TAGILITE, *n. taj*-e-lite, phosphate of copper.

TAGLIA, *n. tal*-ya, a particular combination of pulleys for hoisting [Mech.]. (It. a pulley.)

TAGLIACOTIAN, *a. tal*-ya-*ko*-she-an, rhinoplastic; applied to the surgical operation for restoring the nose. (Tagliacozzi, an anatomist.)

TAG-RAG, *n. tag*-rag, the lowest class of people.

TAG-SORE, *n. tag*-sore, a disease under the tail of a sheep.

TAG-TAIL, *n. tag*-tale, a worm which has its tail of another colour.

TAGUAN, *n. tahg*-wan, the Malayan flying squirrel *Pteromys petaurista.*

TAHR, *n.* tar, the Himalayan goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus.*

TAIGLE, *v.t. tay*-gl, to entangle: *v.i.* to tarry; to delay. Taigled. Taigles. Taigling.

TAIL, *n.* tale, the end of the backbone; the lower part as inferior; the hinder part of anything; an appendage; anything long and hanging like a tail, as a catkin; the part of a note running upward or downward [Mus.]: *v.t.* to cut off at the lower end; to lengthen out as a tail. Tail of a comet, a luminous train extending from the nucleus. Tail of the trenches, the post where the besiegers of a fort begin to break ground [Mil.]. Turn tail, to run away. Tailed. Tailing. Tails. (A.S. *tægel.*)

TAIL, *n.* tale, limitation. Estate in tail, an estate limited to certain heirs [Law]. (Fr. *tailler,* cut.)

TAILBOARD, *n. tale*-bord, the movable board at the back of a cart.

TAILED, *a.* tayld, having a tail.
TAIL-END, *n. tale*-end, the extreme end.
TAILFLOWER, *n. tale*-flou-er, the flamingo plant, *Anthurium scherzerianum.*
TAILING, *n. tale*-ing, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall [Arch.].
TAILINGS, *n.pl. tale*-ingz, the lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing; the crushed ore from which the metal has been extracted; refuse.
TAILLESS, *a. tale*-less, having no tail.
TAILOR, *n. tale*-or, one whose occupation is to cut out and make outer garments: *v.i.* to make outer garments. **Tailored.** **Tailoring.** **Tailors.** (Fr. *tailler*, cut.)
TAILOR-BIRD, *n. tale*-or-berd, an Asiatic warbler, *Orthotomus sutorius*, so called from its habit of sewing together the leaves of its nest with silk and fibres by means of its bill.
TAILORESS, *n. tale*-or-ess, a woman who makes garments for men.
TAILORING, *n. tale*-or-ing, the business of a tailor.
TAILPIECE, *n. tale*-peece, an ornamental engraving at the end of a book or chapter; a piece of ebony at the end of an instrument, as a violin, to which the strings are fastened.
TAILRACE, *n. tale*-race, the stream of water which runs from a mill after it has served to turn the wheel.
TAILROPE, *n. tale*-rope, the rope attached to the bottom of the skip by which the empties are drawn down as the laden skips are drawn up [Mining]; any rope attached behind.
TAILZIE, *n. tale*-ye, a deed creating an entailed estate. (Scots.)
TAIN, *n.* tane, tinfoil for looking-glasses; thin tinplate.
TAINT, *n.* taynt, tincture; stain; infection; corruption; depravation; a stain; a blemish on reputation; a kind of spider: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; to infect; to poison; to corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; to stain; to tarnish: *v.i.* to be affected with incipient putrefaction. **Tainted.** **Tainting.** **Taints.** (O.Fr. *teint.*)
TAINTLESS, *a. taynt*-less, free from taint or infection.
TAINTLESSLY, *ad. taynt*-less-le, without taint.
TAJ, *n.* tahj, the conical cap of a dervish; a crown.
TAJAÇU, *n.* ta-*jah*-soo, the collared peccary, *Dicotyles tajacu*, ranging from Arkansas to Patagonia.
TAKE, *v.t.* take, to get hold or gain possession of; to receive what is offered; to lay hold of; to receive; to catch; to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate; to entrap; to understand; to employ; to agree to; to swallow; to choose; to endure; to assume; to allow; to rent or hire; to copy. **Take a course,** to resort to. **Take advantage of,** to catch by surprise. **Take away,** to deprive of. **Take breath,** to rest. **Take care,** to be solicitous for; to be cautious. **Take care of,** to have the charge of. **Take down,** to bring lower; to pull down; to write. **Take from,** to deprive of; to subtract; to detract. **Take heed,** to be careful. **Take hold,** to fix on. **Take in,** to inclose; to comprise; to furl; to cheat or deceive; to admit. **Take in hand,** to undertake. **Take in vain,** to mention profanely. **Take leave,** to bid adieu. **Take notice,** to observe; to make remark upon. **Take oath,** to swear with solemnity. **Take off,** to jump from. **Take off,** to remove; to cut off; to destroy; to withdraw; to swallow; to copy; to imitate; to mimic. **Take out,** to remove. **Take part,** to share; to side. **Take place,** to come to pass. **Take root,** to live and grow, as a plant. **Take the field,** to enter on a campaign. **Take to heart,** to be sensibly affected by; to be impressed by. **Take up,** to raise; to buy or borrow; to engross; to occupy; to arrest; to adopt; to collect. **Take up arms,** to begin war. **Take upon,** to assume. **Taken.** **Takes.** **Taking.** **Took.** (A.S. *tacan.*)
TAKE, *v.i.* take, to move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to please; to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect. **Take after,** to learn to follow; to resemble someone. **Take for,** to mistake. **Take in with,** to resort to. **Take on,** to be violently affected. **Take to,** to be fond of; to resort to. **Take up with,** to be contented to receive; to become friendly with. **Take with,** to please. **Taken.** **Takes.** **Taking.** **Took.**
TAKE, *n.* take, amount received or caught.
TAKEN, taken, *pp.* of take.
TAKER, *n. take*-er, one who takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends; one who subdues and causes to surrender.
TAKING, *a. take*-ing, alluring; attracting; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; apprehension; agitation; distress of mind.
TAKINGLY, *ad. take*-ing-le, in a taking manner.
TAKINGNESS, *n. take*-ing-ness, the quality of pleasing.
TALAPOIN, *n. tal*-o-poyn, a priest of Siam and Pegu, a kind of mendicant monk; also a species of African monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin.*
TALARIA, *n.pl.* ta-*lare*-e-a, the wings or winged sandals attached to the ankles of Mercury.
TALBOT, *n. tawl*-bot, a sort of hound, noted for its quick scent and eager pursuit of game.
TALBOTYPE, *n. tawl*-bo-tipe, the process, invented by Fox Talbot, of producing a photographic image on the surface of paper chemically prepared. (*Talbot*, and *type.*)
TALC, *n.* talk, a hydrated silicate of magnesium, soft and unctuous to the touch; laminated steatite; mica. (Fr. from Ar. *talq.*)
TALCITE, *n. tal*-kite, a species of talc, nacrite.
TALCOSE, *a. tal*-kose, pertaining to, containing or composed of talc.
TALCOUS, *a. tal*-kus, talcose.
TALE, *n.* tale, a story; a narrative; a fictitious narrative; a legend; an anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned; information; disclosure of anything secret. (A.S *talu*, number, narrative.)
TALEBEARER, *n. tale*-bare-er, a person who tells tales and makes mischief thereby.
TALEBEARING, *n. tale*-bare-ing, the practice of telling tales with mischievous intent.
TALEFUL, *a. tale*-ful, abounding with stories.
TALEGALLUS, *n. tal*-le-*gal*-lus, a genus of mound birds, natives of Australia; a brush turkey, *Catheturus lathami.*
TALENT, *n. tal*-ent, anciently, a standard weight and a denomination of money of value, varying at different periods and among different nations, the Attic weight being equal to about 57 lb., and money to £243 15s.
TALENT, *n. tal*-ent, faculty; natural gift or endowment; eminent abilities; superior genius; particular faculty; skill; quality; disposition. (Fr. from L. *talentum.*)
TALENTED, *a. tal*-en-ted, furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents.
TALENTLESS, *a. tal*-ent-less, without talent.
TALES, *n.pl. tay*-leez, persons of a like reputation [Law]; persons in court from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are empanelled but may not appear or be challenged [Law]. (L. of such kind.)
TALESMAN, *n. taylz*-man, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders at court [Law].
TALETELLER, *n. tale*-tel-ler, one who tells tales or stories.
TALION, *n. tay*-le-on, the law of retaliation. (L. *talio.*)
TALIPES, *n. tal*-e-peez, club-foot. (L. *talus*, the ankle, and *pes*, the foot.)
TALIPOT, *n. tal*-e-pot, the great fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera.*
TALISMAN, *n. tal*-iz-man, an amulet; a charm; something that produces extraordinary effects. (Ar. and Gr.)
TALISMANIC, *a.* tal-iz-*man*-ik, having the properties of a talisman or preservation against evils by secret influence; magical.
TALK, *v.i.* tawk, to speak or converse familiarly; to prate; to speak impertinently: *v.t.* to speak; to utter; to persuade. **Talk of,** to relate; to speak; to reason. **Talk to,** to advise or exhort. **Talked.** **Talking.** **Talks.** (A.S. *talian*, speak.)
TALK, *n.* tawk, familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; among the American Indians, a public conference.
TALKATIVE, *a. tawk*-a-tiv, given to much talking.
TALKATIVELY, *ad. tawk*-a-tiv-le, in a talkative manner.

TALKATIVENESS, *n.* *tawk*-a-tiv-ness, the quality of being talkative.
TALKER, *n.* *tawk*-er, one who talks a loquacious person; a boaster.
TALKING, *a.* *tawk*-ing, able to talk; given to talking; loquacious: *n.* the act of conversing familiarly.
TALL, *a.* tawl, high in stature; long in height; big; almost incredible. (W. *tal*, high.)
TALLAGE, *n.* *tal*-age, a tax or subsidy imposed on towns and demesne lands under the crown, abolished in 1340.
TALLBOY, *n.* *tawl*-boy, a long zinc chimney-pot; a high chest of drawers.
TALLIER, *n.* *tal*-le-er, one who keeps a tally.
TALLISH, *a.* *tawl*-ish, rather tall.
TALLNESS, *n.* *tawl*-ness, the state of being tall.
TALLOW, *n.* *tal*-lo, animal fat melted down: *v.t.* to grease with tallow; to fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow. **Tallow tree**, the tropical African tree *Pentadesma butyracea*; the Chinese tree, *Excœcaria sebifera*. **Tallowed. Tallowing. Tallows.** (A.S. *tælg.*)
TALLOW-CHANDLER, *n.* *tal*-lo-*chahnd*-ler, one whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.
TALLOW-FACED, *a.* *tal*-lo-fayst, having a sickly complexion.
TALLOWING, *n.* *tal*-lo-ing, the art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally.
TALLOWISH, *a.* *tal*-lo-ish, having the properties of tallow; greasy.
TALLOWY, *a.* *tal*-lo-e, tallowish.
TALLY, *n.* *tal*-le, one of two pieces of wood on which corresponding notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number; one thing made to suit another: *v.t.* to score with corresponding notches; to fit; to suit: *v.i.* to be fitted; to correspond. **Tallied. Tallies. Tallying.** (Fr. *tailler*, cut.)
TALLY-HO, *n.* and *int.* tal-le-*hoh*, one of the huntsman's calls to his hounds.
TALLYMAN, *n.* *tal*-le-man, a pedlar who carried his pack on a stick notched like a tally; one who sells for weekly or monthly payments; the tallier.
TALLYSHOP, *n.* *tal*-le-shop, a shop at which goods are sold to be paid for by instalments. **Tally system**, the system of giving and receiving goods on credit to be paid for by regular instalments.
TALMA, *n.* *tal*-mah, a long cape. (Named after the French tragedian.)
TALMUD, *n.* *tal*-mud, the fundamental code of the Jewish civil and canonical law, consisting of the Mishna, or text, and the Gemara, or commentary. (Heb.)
TALMUDIC, *a.* tal-*mud*-ik, pertaining to or contained in the Talmud.
TALMUDIST, *n.* *tal*-mud-ist, one versed in the Talmud.
TALMUDISTIC, *a.* tal-mud-*ist*-ik, relating to or resembling the Talmud.
TALON, *n.* *tal*-on, the claw of a bird of prey; a kind of moulding concave at the bottom and convex at the top; an ogee [Arch.]. (Fr.)
TALONED, *a.* *tal*-ond, furnished with talons.
TALPA, *n.* *tal*-pa, the genus which includes the mole; a wen [Med.]. (L.)
TALUK, *n.* ta-*look*, in India, a district inferior to a zemindary.
TALUKDAR, *n.* ta-*look*-dar, the holder of a taluk, or the head of a revenue department.
TALUS, *n.* *tay*-lus, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg [Anat.]; a slope or the inclination of any work [Arch.]; the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet [Fort.]; a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of a cliff [Geol.]. (L. the ankle.)
TAMABILITY, *n.* tame-a-*bil*-e-te, tamableness.
TAMABLE, *a.* *tame*-a-bl, that may be tamed or subdued.
TAMABLENESS, *n.* *tame*-a-bl-ness, quality of being tamable.
TAMANDUA, *n.* ta-*man*-dwa, the caguari or four-toed anteater, *Tamandua tetradactyla*.
TAMANOA, *n.* *tam*-a-*noh*-ah, the yurumi or great anteater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*.
TAMARA, *n.* *tam*-a-ra, a condiment consisting of a mixture of powdered cinnamon, coriander seeds, and cloves with fennel seed and aniseed.
TAMARACK, *n.* *tam*-a-rak, the American larch *Larix americana*.
TAMARIN, *n.* *tam*-a-rin, the species of small South American monkey of the genus *Midas* with fine silky hair and a tail like a squirrel.
TAMARIND, *n.* *tam*-a-rind, the tropical leguminous tree *Tamarindus indica*.
TAMARINDS, *n.pl.* *tam*-a-rindz, the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind tree, abounding with an acid pulp.
TAMARISK, *n.* *tam*-a-risk, the ornamental evergreen tree or shrub *Tamarix gallica*; any of the 64 species of *Tamarix*.
TAMBAC, *n.* *tam*-bak, an alloy of copper and zinc; agallochum or aloes-wood.
TAMBOUR, *n.* *tam*-boor, a small sieve-like drum, with tinkling bells attached to the rim, and used as an accompaniment to some musical instrument; the vase or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capitals [Arch.]; a round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar not so high as a diameter [Arch.]; a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves and flowers; also, a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked; a work formed of palisades or long pieces of wood planted close together, and driven two or three feet into the ground [Fort.]: *v.t.* to embroider by means of a tambour. **Tamboured. Tambouring. Tambours.** (Fr.)
TAMBOURINE, *n.* tam-boo-*reen*, a small shallow single-headed drum with jingles round it; a lively French dance.
TAME, *a.* tame, that has lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated; depressed; spiritless; insipid; dull: *v.t.* to reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; to civilize; to subdue. **Tamed. Tames. Taming.** (A.S. *tam.*)
TAMELESS, *a.* *tame*-less, wild; untamable.
TAMELY, *ad.* *tame*-le, in a tame manner.
TAMENESS, *n.* *tame*-ness, the quality of being tame; unresisting submission; want of spirit.
TAMER, *n.* *tame*-er, one who tames or subdues; one who reclaims from wildness.
TAMIL, *n.* *tam*-il, a Dravidian tongue spoken in Southern India and Northern Ceylon.
TAMINE, *n.* *tam*-in, a strainer or bolter of hair; taminy.
TAMINY, *n.* *tam*-e-ne, a sort of woollen stuff; tammy.
TAMIS, *n.* *tam*-e, a worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces; a strainer made of tammy; tammy. (Fr.)
TAMISE, *n.* ta-*meez*, tammy.
TAMKIN, *n.* *tam*-kin, a cannon stopper; a tampion.
TAMMANY, *n.* *tam*-ma-ne, a political organization of New York Democrats now a by-word for political corruption, but originally a fraternal and benevolent society, founded in 1789. (Tammany, an Indian chief.)
TAMMY, *n.* *tam*-me, a thin worsted stuff for straining sauces; sometimes highly glazed and used for curtains, etc.; tamis; a tam-o-shanter.
TAM-O-SHANTER, *n.* *tam*-o-*shan*-ter, a broad flat cap or bonnet of knitted wool, named after "Tam o' Shanter" of the poem by Robert Burns.
TAMP, *v.t.* tamp, to stop up a hole bored in a rock for blasting; to obstruct explosion by way of this hole. **Tamped. Tamping. Tamps.**
TAMPAN, *n.* *tam*-pan, a South African tick with a poisonous bite.
TAMPER, *v.i.* *tamp*-er, to meddle; to try little experiments; to adulterate; to practise secretly (used with *with*). **Tampered. Tampering. Tampers.**
TAMPING, *n.* *tamp*-ing, the filling up of a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting it.
TAMPION, *n.* *tam*-pe-un, tompion; a wooden cylinder for stopping up the mouth of a cannon or other piece of ordnance.
TAMPOE, *n.* *tam*-po, an Indian fruit, somewhat resembling an apple.
TAMPON, *n.* *tamp*-on, a tompion; a plug for stopping bleeding.
TAM-TAM, *n.* *tam*-tam, a large flat drum used by the Hindus; a tom-tom.
TAMUS, *n.* *tay*-mus, the genus of the black bryony, *Tamus communis*. (L.)
TAN, *a.* tăn, as if tanned; brown: *n.* bark bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides; tan refuse laid down as a soft riding or driving surface: *v.t.* to convert into leather by means of tannin; to

make brown, specially by exposure to the rays of the sun: *v.t.* to become tanned or brown. Tanned. Tanning. Tans. (Bret. *tann*, an oak.)

TANA, *n. tah*-na, an Indian police station.

TANAGER, *n. tan*-a-jer, an American bird of beautiful plumage, allied to the finches. (Corruption of native name *tangara*.)

TAN-BED, *n. tan*-bed, a bed made of tan; a bark bed [Hort.].

TANDEM, *ad. tan*-dem, with two horses, one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with the horses so harnessed. (L. at length.)

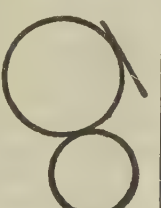
TANG, *n.* tang, a strong taste, particularly of something extraneous to the thing itself; a smack or flavour; something that leaves a sting or pain behind; sound: *v.t.* to sound loudly. Tanged. Tanging. Tangs.

TANG, *n.* tang, the tapering part of a knife or tool, which fits into the handle; the upper part of the plug or breech-pin in a gun. (*Tongue.*)

TANG, *n.* tang, a kind of sea-weed; a tangle. (Scand.)

TANGENCY, *n. tan*-jen-se, the state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

TANGENT, *n. tan*-jent, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it [Geom.]. Tangent of an arc, a right line drawn touching one extremity of the arc, and limited by a secant or line drawn through the centre and the other extremity [Trig.]. (Fr.)



Tangent.

TANGENTIAL, *a.* tan-*jen*-shal, pertaining to or in the direction of a tangent.

TANGENTIALLY, *ad.* tan-*jen*-shal-le, in the direction of a tangent.

TANGERINE, *n. tanj*-er-een, a small scented orange of a flattened shape; a native of Tangiers. (Tangiers.)

TANGHIN, *n. tang*-in, a Madagascar tree, the kernel of the fruit of which yields a deadly poison formerly used in trial by ordeal.

TANGIBILITY, *n.* tan-je-*bil*-e-te, tangibleness.

TANGIBLE, *a. tan*-je-bl, perceptible by the touch; tactile; that may be possessed or realized. (Fr. from L. *tangibilis*.)

TANGIBLENESS, *n. tan*-je-bl-ness, the quality of being tangible.

TANGIBLY, *ad. tan*-jib-le, in a tangible manner.

TANGLE, *n. tang*-gl, a knot of threads or other things united confusedly, and not easily disengaged; a kind of seaweed: *v.t.* to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave; to ensnare; to embarrass: *v.i.* to be entangled. Tangled. Tangles. Tangling. (Scand.)

TANGLE-PICKER, *n. tang*-gl-pik-er, a shore bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*.

TANGLINGLY, *ad. tang*-gling-le, united in a tangling manner.

TANGLY, *a. tang*-gle, covered with tangle; tangled.

TANGO, *n. tang*-go, a French version of an Argentine dance.

TAN-HOUSE, *n. tan*-house, a building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TANIST, *n. tan*-ist, in Ireland, the lord or proprietor of a tract of land.

TANISTRY, *n. tan*-ist-re, in Ireland, a tenure of lands only for life, the successor being appointed from the family by election.

TANK, *n.* tank, a large basin or cistern; a reservoir; a locomotive fort; an enclosed armoured car. Tank engine, a locomotive carrying its coals and water and requiring no tender.

TANKAGE, *n. tank*-age, storage in tanks.

TANKARD, *n. tank*-ard, a large vessel for liquors; a drinking vessel with a lid; a metal drinking-cup with a handle. (O.Fr. *tanquard*.)

TANKER, *n. tank*-er, a ship built for carrying petroleum in bulk.

TANLING, *n. tan*-ling, one tanned by the heat of the sun.

TANNABLE, *a. tan*-a-bl, that may be tanned.

TANNAGE, *n. tan*-aje, the materials used in tanning.

TANNATE, *n. tan*-nate, a salt of tannic acid.

TANNENITE, *n. tan*-nen-ite, a sulphide of bismuth and copper.

TANNER, *n. tan*-ner, one whose occupation is to tan hides.

TANNER, *n. tan*-ner, sixpence. (Gipsy, *tano*, little.)

TANNERY, *n. tan*-ner-re, an establishment used for tanning; the process of tanning.

TANNIC, *a. tan*-nik, pertaining to or derived from tannin.

TANNIN, *n. tan*-nin, tannic acid.

TANNING, *n. tan*-ning, the art of converting raw hides into leather by the use of tan.

TANPIT, *n. tan*-pit, a bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

TANSPUD, *n. tan*-spud, a tool for peeling the bark from oak and other trees.

TAN-STOVE, *n. tan*-stove, a hot-house with a bark-bed.

TANSY, *n. tan*-ze, a bitter aromatic plant of the genus *Tanacetum*; a cake or a dish flavoured with tansy. (O.Fr. *tanasie*.)

TANT, *n.* tant, a small field spider of scarlet colour.

TANTALISM, *n. tan*-ta-lizm, the act of tantalizing; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or proximity of good which is not attainable.

TANTALITE, *n. tan*-ta-lite, a mineral composed of tantalic acid, tin, iron, and a little magnesium.

TANTALIZATION, *n. tan*-ta-li-*zay*-shon, the act of tantalizing.

TANTALIZE, *v.t. tan*-ta-lize, to torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectation by withholding it; to tease. Tantalized. Tantalizes. Tantalizing. (*Tantalus.*)

TANTALIZER, *n. tan*-ta-li-zer, one who tantalizes.

TANTALIZING, *ppr.* or *a. tan*-ta-li-zing, teasing or tormenting.

TANTALIZINGLY, *ad. tan*-ta-li-zing-le, so as to tantalize.

TANTALUM, *n. tan*-ta-lum, the metallic element Ta.

TANTALUS, *n. tan*-ta-lus, a spirit-stand in which the decanters are visible but cannot be opened owing to a locked bar across their stoppers.

TANTALUS, *n. tan*-ta-lus, the father of Pelops, who, being admitted to the banquet of the gods, incurred their displeasure by betraying their secrets, and was condemned in consequence to suffer the constant pangs of hunger and thirst, though he stood up to the chin in water and had ever before him the offer of the choicest fruits, both of which receded from him as he attempted to reach them, while a huge rock hung over him, ever threatening to fall and crush him with its weight [Myth.]; the genus of the wood-storks. Tantalus cup, a philosophical toy which amusingly exhibits the principle of the siphon.

TANTAMOUNT, *a. tan*-ta-mount, equivalent to in value or signification. (L. *tantus*, so great, and *amount*.)

TANTICLE, *n. tan*-tik-kl, a stickleback.

TANTIVY, *ad.* tan-*tiv*-e, with great speed, as to ride tantivy, said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.

TANTONY, *n. tant*-o-ne, the smallest pig in a litter.

TANTRUM, *n. tan*-trum, a fit or burst of ill-temper.

TANTY, *n. tan*-te, the Hindu loom. (Hind. *tant*.)

TAN-VAT, *n. tan*-vat, a vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

TANYARD, *n. tan*-yard, an enclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TAOISM, *n. tay*-o-izm, one of the three religions of China, that founded by Lao-tsze.

TAP, *n.* tap, a gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing: *v.t.* to strike with something small; to touch gently: *v.i.* to strike a gentle blow. Tapped. Tapping. Taps. (Fr. *taper*.)

TAP, *n.* tap, a tool for cutting a screw in a drilled hole; a spile or short pipe for drawing liquor from a cask; an apartment in a tavern or a small house near a brewery in which beer is retailed: *v.t.* to pierce or broach a cask; to open a cask and draw liquor; to pierce for letting out fluid; to bore into. Tapped. Tapping. Taps. (A.S.)

TAPA, *n. tahp*-a, a Polynesian cloth made from the inner bark of a species of *Broussonetia*.

TAPBOLT, *n. tap*-bolt, a headed screw bolt used without a nut.

TAPCINDER, *n. tap*-sind-er, the slag produced during the puddling of iron.

TAPE, *n.* tape, a narrow band of woven cloth, used for strings and the like; a narrow flexible band or strip; narrow paper used by the roll: *v.t.* to bind, strengthen or tie up with tape. **Taped. Tapes. Taping.** (A.S. *tæppe.*)

TAPE-LINE, *n. tape*-line, a tape marked with inches, used in measuring. **Tape measure**, a tape-line.

TAPER, *n. tay*-per, a thin wax-candle; a small light. (A.S.)

TAPER, *a. tay*-per, slenderly conical; long and becoming gradually thinner towards one end: *v.i.* to become gradually thinner towards one end: *v.t.* to make gradually smaller in diameter. **Tapered. Tapering. Tapers.**

TAPERING, *a. tay*-per-ing, becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.

TAPERINGLY, *ad. tay*-per-ing-le, in a tapering manner.

TAPERNESS, *n. tay*-per-ness, the state of being taper.

TAPESTRY, *n. tap*-es-tre, a hand-woven pictorial fabric of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures and landscapes; a machine-made ornamental textile: *v.t.* to adorn with tapestry. **Tapestried. Tapestries. Tapestrying.** (Fr. *tapis.*)

TAPETI, *n. tap*-e-te, the Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis.*

TAPEWORM, *n. tape*-wurm, a worm parasitic in man.

TAPIOCA, *n.* tap-e-*oh*-ka, a form of cassava from a species of *Manihot.*

TAPIR, *n. tay*-pir, a family of ungulates allied to the rhinoceros, of which one species *Tapirus indicus* is Malayan and the four others are South American.

TAPIROID, *a. tay*-pir-oid, resembling or characteristic of the tapirs.

TAPIS, *n. tap*-ee, a carpet; tapestry, once the cover of a council table. **Upon the tapis**, under consideration or on the table. (Fr.)

TAPPET, *n. tap*-pet, a projection or small lever on a moving shaft working some other part of the machine by striking it at regular intervals; a small lever connected with the valves of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

TAPPING, *n. tap*-ing, the operation of drawing fluid accumulated in the body.

TAPPIT, *a. tap*-pit, crested.

TAP-ROOM, *n. tap*-room, a room in a public-house in which drinks are served.

TAP-ROOT, *n. tap*-root, the main root of a plant which penetrates deep into the ground.

TAPSTER, *n. tap*-ster, one whose business is to draw ale or other liquor; a barman. (A.S. *taeppestre*, properly a woman at a tap.)

TAR, *n.* tahr, a viscous substance obtained by destructive distillation from wood or coal; a seaman in the Royal Navy, so called from the *tarpaulin*, or *tarred pauling*, a cover of tarred canvas used on ship-board: *v.t.* to smear with tar. **Mineral tar**, a soft native bitumen. **Tarred. Tarring. Tars.** (A.S. *teru.*)

TARA-FERN, *n. tah*-ra-fern, the New Zealand name for *Pteris aquilina*, the common bracken.

TARANTASS, *n.* tar-ran-*tass*, a four-wheeled Russian carriage without springs drawn by three horses.

TARANTELLA, *n. tar*-ran-*tel*-la, a Neapolitan dance; the music adapted to it.

TARANTISM, *n. tar*-ran-tizm, a dancing mania ascribed to the bite of the tarantula.

TARANTULA, *n.* ta-*ran*-tew-la, a spider of the genus *Lycosa*, whose bite was much dreaded on account of its supposed effects, so named from Taranto, in Italy, where it abounded.

TARAXACINE, *n.* ta-*rak*-sa-sin, a substance extracted from the dandelion, on which its active properties depend.

TARAXACUM, *n.* ta-*rak*-sa-kum, a genus of 25 species of composite plants including the dandelion, *T. officinale.* (Gr.)

TARBOOSH, *n. tahr*-boosh, a fez; the inner part of the turban.

TARDIGRADE, *a. tahr*-de-grade, moving or stepping slowly; pertaining to the sloths. (L. *tardus*, slow, and *gradus*, a step.)

TARDILY, *ad. tahr*-de-le, in a tardy manner.

TARDINESS, *n. tahr*-de-ness, slowness; unwillingness; lateness. (Fr. *tardif.*)

TARDO, *ad. tahr*-do, slowly [Mus.]. (It.)

TARDY, *a. tahr*-de, slow; late; dilatory; out of season; reluctant. (Fr. *tard.*)

TARE, *n.* tare, a weed that grows amongst corn; the plant *Vicia hirsuta.*

TARE, *n.* tare, an allowance or abatement from the gross weight of goods, in consideration of the weight of the cask, bag or package which contains them [Comm.]: *v.t.* to ascertain or mark the amount of tare. **Tared. Tares. Taring.** (Fr. *tare.*)

TARGE, *n.* tarj, a target. (O.Fr.)

TARGET, *n. tahr*-get, a shield or buckler of a small kind; a mark to fire at. (O.Fr. *targe.*)

TARGETED, *a. tahr*-get-ed, furnished or armed with a target.

TARGETEER, *n.* tahr-get-*eer*, a targetier.

TARGETIER, *n.* tahr-get-*eer*, one armed with a target.

TARGUM, *n. tahr*-gum, a version or paraphrase of the Old Testament in Aramaic.

TARGUMIST, *n. tahr*-gum-ist, the writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

TARIFF, *n. tar*-rif, a list or table of goods with the duties to be paid on importation or exportation; a list of charges or prices: *v.t.* to make a list of duties on goods. **Tarified. Tariffing. Tariffs.** (Fr. *tariffe*, from Ar. *ta'rif*, information.)

TARIN, *n. tahr*-in, the siskin, *Carduelis spinus.* (Fr.)

TARLATAN, *n. tahr*-la-tan, a kind of muslin. (Fr.)

TARMAC, *n. tahr*-mak, a road material of tar and macadam.

TARN, *n* tahrn, a marsh; a small mountain lake. (Ice. *tjörn.*)

TARNATION, *n.* or *int.* tahr-*nay*-shon, a colloquial form of damnation.

TARNISH, *v.t. tahr*-nish, to sully; to diminish or destroy the lustre or purity of: *v.i.* to lose lustre; to become dull. **Tarnished. Tarnishes. Tarnishing.** (Fr. *se ternir*, render dim.)

TARNOWITZITE, *n. tahr*-no-*vits*-ite, a variety of aragonite.

TARO, *n. tahr*-ro, kalo; the tropical plant *Colocasia antiquorum*, cultivated for its rhizomes.

TAROC, *n. tahr*-ok, tarot.

TAROT, *n. tahr*-ro, an early kind of playing card of which there were 78 in a pack; the game played with them.

TARPAN, *n. tahr*-pan, the wild horse of Central Asia.

TARPAULIN, *n.* tahr-*paw*-lin, canvas covered with tar to render it waterproof; a sailor.

TARPAULING, *n.* tahr-*paw*-ling, tarpaulin.

TARPON, *n. tahr*-pon, the jew-fish, *Megalops atlanticus.*

TARRACE, *n. tahr*-race, a volcanic earth resembling puzzolana used as cement.

TARRADIDDLE, *n. tar*-ra-did-dl, a fib; a lie. (Dial. Eng.)

TARRAGON, *n. tar*-ra-gon, the savoury herb, *Artemisia dracunculus.* **Tarragon vinegar**, vinegar flavoured with tarragon.

TARRIER, *n. tar*-re-er, one who tarries; a terrier [Law].

TARROCK, *n. tar*-ruk, the young kittiwake; the arctic tern, *Sterna macrura.*

TARRY, *v.i. tar*-re, to stay; to stay behind; to wait; to delay: *v.t.* to wait for. **Tarried. Tarries. Tarrying.** (A.S. *tergan.*)

TARRY, *a. tahr*-e, consisting of, smeared with or like tar.

TARSAL, *a. tahr*-sal, pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSALGIA, *n.* tarce-*al*-je-a, pain in the foot.

TARSE, *n.* tarce, the tarsus.

TARSEL, *n. tahr*-sel, a tiercel.

TARSI, *n.pl. tahr*-si, the feet of insects, which are articulated and formed of joints. (L. *tarsus.*)

TARSIA, *n. tahr*-se-a, a beautiful kind of marquetry or mosaic wood-work made in Italy in the 15th century. (It.)

TARSIER, *n. tahr*-se-er, one of the lemurs, *Tarsius spectrum.*

TARSUS, *n. tahr*-sus, that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the ankle, heel and instep; the foot in insects. (Gr. *tarsos.*)

TART, *a.* tart, acid; sharp to the taste; sharp; severe. (A.S. *teart*, from *tearan*, tear.)

TART, *n.* tart, a pie, open or closed, containing fruit; an open pie of fruit or jam with the twists of pastry on top from which the word is derived. (Fr. *tourte*, from *tortus*, twisted.)

TARTAN, *n. tahr*-tan, a checkered woollen fabric of various patterns and colours, worn in the Scottish Highlands, each pattern being distinctive of a particular clan: *a.* consisting of tartan. (Fr.)

TARTAN, *n. tahr*-tan, a small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast and a lateen sail.

TARTAR, *n. tahr*-tar, an acid concrete salt, being a tartrate of potassium, formed from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of casks in the form of a hard crust; cream of tartar; the concretion which incrusts the teeth. Tartar emetic, a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassium, and oxide of antimony. (Fr. *tartre.*)

TARTAR, *n. tahr*-tar, a native of Tartary; a person of a keen, irritable temper. Catch a tartar, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

TARTAREAN, *a.* tar-*tare*-e-an, pertaining to Tartarus, the infernal regions.

TARTAREOUS, *a.* tar-*tare*-e-us, consisting of or resembling tartar.

TARTARIAN, *a.* tar-*tare*-e-an, pertaining to Tartary. Tartarian lamb, barometz, the rhizome of a species of *Dicksonia.*

TARTARIC, *a.* tar-*tar*-rik, obtained from tartar.

TARTARIN, *n. tahr*-ta-rin, potash.

TARTARINATED, *a. tahr*-tar-rin-ate-ed, combined with tartarin.

TARTARIZATION, *n. tahr*-tar-e-*zay*-shon, the act of forming tartar.

TARTARIZE, *v.t. tahr*-tar-ize, to impregnate with tartar; to refine by the salt of tartar. Tartarized. Tartarizes. Tartarizing.

TARTAROUS, *a. tahr*-tar-us, consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

TARTARUM, *n. tahr*-tar-um, a preparation of tartar, called petrified tartar.

TARTARUS, *n. tahr*-tar-us, a void sunless waste in the depths of the earth; the infernal regions, specially the place of punishment. (L.)

TARTISH, *a. tart*-ish, somewhat tart.

TARTLET, *n. tart*-let, a small open tart.

TARTLY, *ad. tart*-le, sharply; severely.

TARTNESS, *n. tart*-ness, sharpness to the taste; sharpness of language or manner.

TARTRATE, *n. tahr*-trate, a salt of tartaric acid.

TARTUFFE, *n.* tar-*toof*, a hypocritical pretender to religion. (Fr.)

TARTUFFISH, *a.* tar-*toof*-ish, precise; hypocritical.

TAR-WATER, *n. tahr*-waw-ter, a cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine.

TASEOMETER, *n. tas*-e-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring strains in structures.

TASH, *n.* tash, a silk fabric having gold or silver threads. (Hind.)

TASIMETER, *n.* ta-*zim*-e-ter, an instrument for determining variation in temperature by variations in pressure. (Gr. *tasis,* tension, and *metron,* measure.)

TASK, *n.* tahsk, business or study imposed by another; a lesson to be learned; specific work; business; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task on; to burden with some employment; to require to perform. Tasked. Tasking. Tasks. (O.Fr. *tasque.*)

TASKER, *n. tahsk*-er, one who imposes a task; one who undertakes a task.

TASKMASTER, *n. tahsk*-mahst-er, one who imposes a task; one whose office is to assign tasks.

TASKWORK, *n. tahsk*-wurk, work done as a task; piece-work.

TASLET, *n. tas*-let, a small tasse.

TASS, *n.* tas, a small drinking-cup; a small drink.

TASSE, *n.* tas, armour for the thighs, being a covering of steel attached to the ancient corslet. (Fr.)

TASSEL, *n. tas*-sel, a pendent ornament; a small ribbon of silk sewn to a book. Tassel grass, tassel pondweed: *Ruppia maritima.* (O.Fr. a fastening, clasp.)

TASSELLED, *a. tas*-seld, furnished or adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, *a. tayst*-a-bl, that may be tasted; savoury.

TASTE, *n.* tayst, the act of tasting; the sensation produced by tasting; the sense by which we taste; relish; intellectual relish; judgment; discernment; style; manner; a small portion given as a specimen; a little piece tasted or eaten: *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; to try the relish of; to try by eating a little; to eat a little; to essay first; to have pleasure from; to experience; to relish intellectually; to enjoy: *v.i.* to try by the mouth; to eat or drink a little; to have a smack; to try the relish of anything; to have a perception; to enjoy sparingly. Tasted. Tastes. Tasting. (O.Fr. *taster,* handle.)

TASTEFUL, *a. tayst*-ful, having a high relish; savoury; possessed of good taste; showing good taste.

TASTEFULLY, *ad. tayst*-ful-le, in a tasteful manner.

TASTEFULNESS, *n. tayst*-ful-ness, the quality of being tasteful.

TASTELESS, *a. tayst*-less, having no taste; having no power of giving pleasure; showing no taste.

TASTELESSLY, *ad. tayst*-less-le, in a tasteless manner.

TASTELESSNESS, *n. tayst*-less-ness, the quality of being tasteless; want of taste.

TASTER, *n. tayst*-er, one who first tastes food or liquor; one who judges by the taste; that by or in which a thing is tasted.

TASTILY, *ad. tayst*-e-le, with good taste.

TASTY, *a. tayst*-e, having a good taste or nice perception of excellence; in conformity with good taste; savoury.

TAT, *n.* tat, a native-bred Indian pony.

TAT, *v.t.* tat, to make a sort of lace with a hand shuttle. Tats. Tatted. Tatting.

TA-TA, *int.* ta-*tah*, tat-ta.

TATLER, *n. tat*-ler, a tattler.

TATLER, *n. tat*-ler, the sandpiper, *Totanus hypoleucus.*

TATOUAY, *n. tat*-oo-ay, the Peba armadillo *Tatusia novemcincta.*

TATTA, *n. tat*-ta, in India, a bamboo frame or trellis over which water is suffered to trickle with the view of cooling the air as it enters an apartment by door or window.

TAT-TA, *int. tat*-tah, goodbye.

TATTER, *n.* a rag, or a part torn and hanging: *v.t.* to rend or tear into rags. Tattered. Tattering. Tatters. (Ice. *töturr.*)

TATTERDEMALION, *n. tat*-ter-de-*male*-yon, a ragged fellow. (*Tatter,* and O.Fr. *desmaillier,* unlink.)

TATTERED, *a. tat*-terd, torn; hanging in rags; ragged.

TATTIE, *n. tat*-ti, a tatta.

TATTING, *n. tat*-ting, lace for edging woven by a smal hand-shuttle; the act of weaving it.

TATTLE, *n. tat*-tl, idle talk or chat; trifling talk: *v.i.* to prate; to talk idly; to tell tales or secrets. Tattled. Tattles. Tattling. (L. Ger. *tateln,* tattle.)

TATTLER, *n. tat*-ler, an idle talker; one who tells tales.

TATTLERY, *n. tat*-ler-e, idle talk or chat.

TATTLING, *a. tat*-ling, given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TATTLINGLY, *ad. tat*-ling-le, in a tattling way.

TATTOO, *n.* tat-*too*, a pageant performed by soldiers; a military pageant at night; a beat of drum or bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters, originally giving notice to the tavernkeepers to shut the tap to and keep the soldiers out, hence the old form of taptoo.

TATTOO, *n.* tat-*too*, figures on the body made by punctures and stains: *v.t.* to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a coloured fluid. Tattooed. Tattooes. Tattooing. (Tahitian *tatau,* tattoo marks; from *ta,* a mark.)

TAU, *n.* taw, species of beetle; also of moth, and of fly. Tau cross, a cross shaped like a T. (Gr. the letter T.)

TAUBE, *n. tou*-be, a type of German aeroplane.

TAUGHT, *a.* tawt, stretched; not slack; taut.

TAUGHT, tawt, *p.* and *pp.* of teach.

TAUNT, *a.* tawnt, tall; towering.

TAUNT, *n.* tawnt, upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with severe or insulting words, to revile; to wound with sarcasm. Taunted. Taunting. Taunts. (Fr. *tenter,* try.)

TAUNTER, *n. tawnt*-er, one who reproaches or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections; one who wounds with sarcasm.

TAUNTING, *a. tawnt*-ing, treating with severe reflections; wounding with sarcasm; upbraiding.

TAUNTINGLY, *ad. tawnt*-ing-le, with bitter and sarcastic words.

TAUPIE, *n. taw*-pe, a thoughtless girl. (Ice. *topi.*)

TAURIAN, *a. taw*-re-an, pertaining to a bull. (L. *taurus,* a bull.)

TAURICORNOUS, *a.* *taw*-re-*kor*-nus, having horns like a bull. (L. *taurus*, and *cornu*, a horn.)
TAURIFORM, *a.* *taw*-re-form, having the form of a bull. (L. *taurus*, and *form*.)
TAURINE, *n.* *taw*-rin, a substance first discovered in the bile of the ox though occurring in other animal products and tissues.
TAURINE, *a.* *taw*-rine, relating to a bull.
TAUROCOL, *n.* *taw*-ro-kol, a gluey substance made from a bull's hide. (Gr. *tauros*, and *kolla*, glue.)
TAUROMACHY, *n.* taw-*rom*-a-ke, a bull-fight. (Gr. *tauros*, and *mache*, a fight.)
TAURUS, *n.* *taw*-rus, the Bull, the second sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about April 20th. (L.)
TAUT, *a.* tawt, tight; secure. (M.E. *toght*, firm.)
TAUTEN, *v.t.* *tawt*-en, to make taut. Tautened. Tautening. Tautens.
TAUTNESS, *n.* *tawt*-ness, the state of being taut.
TAUTOCHRONE, *n.* *taw*-to-krone, a curved line of such a property that a heavy body descending along it will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time from whatever point it may start [Math.]. (Gr. *tauto*, the same, and *chronos*, time.)
TAUTOG, *n.* taw-*tog*, the North American black-fish *Tautoga onitis*.
TAUTOLITE, *n.* *taw*-to-lite, a velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic feldspathic rocks.
TAUTOLOGICAL, *a.* *taw*-to-*loj*-e-kal, repeating the same thing; having the same signification.
TAUTOLOGICALLY, *ad.* *taw*-to-*loj*-e-kal-le, in a tautological manner.
TAUTOLOGIST, *n.* taw-*tol*-o-jist, one who uses tautology.
TAUTOLOGIZE, *v.i.* taw-*tol*-o-jize, to repeat the same things in different words. Tautologized. Tautologizes. Tautologizing.
TAUTOLOGOUS, *a.* taw-*tol*-o-gus, tautological.
TAUTOLOGY, *n.* taw-*tol*-o-je, a repetition of the same meaning in different words, especially the use of words unnecessary to the sense. (L. and Gr. *tautologia*.)
TAUTOPHONICAL, *a.* taw-to-*fon*-e-kal, repeating the same sound.
TAUTOPHONY, *n.* taw-*tof*-o-ne, a repetition of the same sound. (Gr. *tauto*, and *phone*, voice.)
TAVERN, *n.* *tav*-ern, a house licensed to sell liquors to be drunk on the spot, with accommodation and entertainment for travellers. (Fr. *taverne*.)
TAVERNER, *n.* *tav*-er-ner, one who keeps a tavern.
TAVERNING, *n.* *tav*-er-ning, a feasting at taverns.
TAW, *v.t.* taw, to dress white leather by imbuing skins with alum, salt, and other matters. Tawed. Tawing. Taws. (A.S. *tawian*, prepare.)
TAW, *n.* taw, a marble to be played with; a game at marbles.
TAWDRILY, *ad.* *taw*-dre-le, in a tawdry manner.
TAWDRINESS, *n.* *taw*-dre-ness, the quality of being tawdry; cheap showy finery.
TAWDRY, *a.* *taw*-dre, gaudy; cheaply showy in colour, without taste or elegance; having an excess of cheap showy ornaments without grace. (St. Audrey, otherwise St. Etheldreda, at whose fair showy ornaments were sold.)
TAWER, *n.* *taw*-er, a dresser of white leather.
TAWERY, *n.* *taw*-er-e, a place where skins are tawed.
TAWNINESS, *n.* *taw*-ne-ness, the quality of being tawny.
TAWNY, *a.* *taw*-ne, of a yellowish-brown colour, like things tanned or persons who are sunburnt; lion-coloured. (Fr. *tanné*.)
TAWSE, *n.* tawz, a thick leather strap, slit at the end into fingers, once common in Scotland for chastising school-boys.
TAWTOG, *n.* taw-*tog*, a tautog.
TAX, *n.* taks, a rate or sum of money assessed on person or property for the benefit of the state; impost; tribute: *v.t.* to lay, impose or assess upon the people a certain sum for the public benefit; to load with a burden or burdens; to disallow items in a solicitor's bill of costs; to charge; to censure; to accuse. Taxed. Taxes. Taxing. (Fr. *taxe*.)
TAXABILITY, *n.* *taks*-a-*bil*-e-te, state of being taxable.
TAXABLE, *a.* *taks*-a-bl, that may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes.
TAXABLENESS, *n.* *taks*-a-bl-ness, state of being taxable.
TAXABLY, *ad.* *taks*-ab-le, in a taxable manner.
TAXATION, *n.* taks-*ay*-shon, the act of taxing; the sum imposed; charge; the act of officially disallowing items in a bill of costs [Law].
TAXCART, *n.* *taks*-kahrt, a light two-wheeled spring-cart used by farmers and free from taxation.
TAXEL, *n.* *taks*-el, a North American badger.
TAXER, *n.* *taks*-er, one who taxes; an inspector of weights and measures.
TAX-GATHERER, *n.* *taks*-gath-er-er, a collector of taxes.
TAXI, *n.* *taks*-e, a taxicab.
TAXICAB, *n.* *taks*-e-kab, a motor cab fitted with a taximeter.
TAXIDERMIC, *a.* taks-e-*der*-mik, belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.
TAXIDERMIST, *n.* *taks*-e-der-mist, one skilled in taxidermy.
TAXIDERMY, *n.* *taks*-e-der-me, the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals for collections, so as to represent their natural appearance. (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, the skin.)
TAXIMETER, *n.* taks-*im*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring distance and recording fare.
TAXIN, *n.* *taks*-in, a substance obtained from the leaves of the yew. (L. *taxus*, yew.)
TAXIS, *n.* *taks*-is, a surgical operation by which parts that have become displaced are replaced by manipulation.
TAXODIUM, *n.* taks-*oh*-de-um, a North American swamp-cypress. (L. *taxus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
TAXONOMIST, *n.* taks-*on*-o-mist, a student of taxonomy.
TAXONOMY, *n.* taks-*on*-o-me, the classification of animals or plants. (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *nomos*, law.)
TAXUS, *n.* *taks*-us, a plant genus of eight species including *T. baccata*, the yew. (L.)
TAZZA, *n.* *tat*-za, a saucer-shaped vessel or vase mounted on a foot.
TEA, *n.* tee, the dried leaves of a species of *Thea*; a decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water; the afternoon repast: *v.i.* to take or drink tea. Paraguay tea, maté, *Ilex paraguensis*. Teaed. Teaing. Teas. (Chinese.)
TEA-BOARD, *n.* *tee*-bord, a tea-tray.
TEA-CADDY, *n.* *tee*-kad-e, a box for holding tea for the tea-pot.
TEA-CAKE, *n.* *tee*-kake, a light cake for tea.
TEA-CANISTER, *n.* *tee*-kan-nist-ter, a box in which tea is kept.
TEACH, *v.t.* teetch, to instruct; to inform; to deliver any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction; to give intelligence; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind; to make familiar; to admonish; to suggest; to counsel: *v.i.* to practise giving instruction. Taught. Teaches. Teaching. (A.S. *tæcan*, show how to do anything.)
TEACH, *n.* teetch, in sugar works, the last boiler.
TEACHABLE, *a.* *teetch*-a-bl, that may be taught; apt to learn; docile.
TEACHABLENESS, *n.* *teetch*-a-bl-ness, quality of being teachable; docility; aptness to learn.
TEACHER, *n.* *teetch*-er, one who teaches or instructs; an instructor; a preceptor.
TEA-CHEST, *n.* *tee*-chest, a chest lined with sheet lead in which tea is imported.
TEACHING, *n.* *teetch*-ing, the act or business of instructing; instruction.
TEACHLESS, *a.* *teetch*-less, unteachable; indocile.
TEA-CLOTH, *n.* *tee*-kloth, an ornamental small table-cloth used at teatime.
TEA-CLIPPER, *n.* *tee*-klip-per, a fast sailing ship carrying a cargo of tea.
TEACUP, *n.* *tee*-kup, a small china cup used in drinking tea.
TEADEALER, *n.* *tee*-dee-ler, a merchant who sells teas.
TEADRINKER, *n.* *tee*-drink-er, one who drinks much tea.
TEAGUE, *n.* teeg, an Irishman, in contempt. (A faithful servitor in Sir Robert Howard's "The Committee.")
TEAK, *n.* teek, a hardwood tree of the genus *Tectona*.
TEAL, *n.* teel, the small duck *Nettion crecca*. (Dut.)
TEAM, *n.* teem, two or more horses, oxen or other beasts harnessed together for draught purposes;

a side at cricket or other games, or the side including the players in reserve; any group assembled for any particular purpose; a company: *v.t.* to join together in a team; to work with a team. **Teamed. Teaming. Teams.** (A.S. offspring.)

TEAMSTER, *n. teem*-ster, one who drives a team.

TEAM-WORK, *n. teem*-wurk, work done by a team.

TEAPOT, *n. tee*-pot, a vessel with a spout, in which tea is made.

TEAPOY, *n. tee*-poy, a low stand for a tea-tray.

TEAR, *n.* teer, a drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from the eyes; something like a tear. (A.S.)

TEAR, *v.t.* tare, to separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; to shatter; to pull with violence; to remove by violence. **Tear from,** to separate and take away by force. **Tear off,** to pull off by violence. **Tear up,** to rip up. **Tearing. Tears. Tore. Torn.** (A.S. *teran.*)

TEAR, *n.* tare, a rent or fissure: *v.i.* to be rent; to rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with violence. **Tearing. Tears. Tore. Torn.**

TEARER, *n. tare*-er, one who tears or rends anything; one who rages with violence.

TEARFUL, *a. teer*-ful, weeping; shedding tears.

TEARLESS, *a. teer*-less, shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

TEARPIT, *n. teer*-pit, the slight depression below the eye in the skull of horses and other ungulates.

TEASE, *v.t.* teez, to comb or card, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing; to vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass; to annoy. **Teased. Teases. Teasing.** (A.S. *tæsan,* pluck.)

TEASEL, *n. tee*-zl, a plant of the genus *Dipsacus*; the species, *D. fullonum,* the fuller's teasel with the scales of the receptacle hooked at the end, which was used in fulling woollen cloth: *v.t.* to raise a nap with a teasel. **Teaselled. Teaselling. Teasels.** (A.S. *taesl,* literally an instrument to tease with.)

TEASELLER, *n. tee*-zel-er, one who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

TEASER, *n. teez*-er, a bird of any species of *Mejalestris*; a skua.

TEASER, *n. teez*-er, one who teases or vexes.

TEASPOON, *n. tee*-spoon, a small spoon used for stirring tea and coffee.

TEA-SPOONFUL, *n. tee*-spoon-ful, the eighth of a fluid ounce.

TEAT, *n.* teet, the projecting part of udder or breast; the nipple. (A.S. *tit.*)

TEATHE, *n.* teethe, the soil or fertility left on lands by pasturing sheep or cattle: *v.t.* to manure land by live stock. **Teathed. Teathes. Teathing.** (Dial. Eng.)

TEA-THINGS, *n.pl. tee*-things, the apparatus for serving tea; a tea-service; a tea-set.

TEA-TREE, *n. tee*-tree, the plant which produces tea, *Thea Sinensis.*

TEA-URN, *n. tee*-urn, a vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying boiling water for tea.

TEBETH, *n. tee*-beth, the tenth month (December) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

TECHILY, *ad. tetch*-e-le, peevishly; fretfully.

TECHINESS, *n. tetch*-e-ness, peevishness; fretfulness.

TECHNIC, *n. tek*-nik, technical art or skill; technique. (Fr. *technique.*)

TECHNICAL, *a. tek*-ne-kal, pertaining to science or the mechanical arts; accurately descriptive.

TECHNICALITY, *n. tek*-ne-*kal*-e-te, technicalness; anything peculiar to an art or a department of study.

TECHNICALLY, *ad. tek*-ne-kal-le, in a technical manner.

TECHNICALNESS, *n. tek*-ne-kal-ness, quality or state of being technical.

TECHNICS, *n. tek*-niks, the doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; matters pertaining to the practice of an art.

TECHNIQUE, *n.* tek-*neek,* method; execution; mechanical art or skill. (Fr.)

TECHNOLOGICAL, *a. tek*-no-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to technology, or to the arts.

TECHNOLOGIST, *n.* tek-*nol*-o-jist, one skilled in technology.

TECHNOLOGY, *n.* tek-*nol*-o-je, the science of the industrial arts. (Gr. *techne,* art, and *logos,* science.)

TECHY, *a. tetch*-e, peevish; fretful; irritable. (M.E. *teche,* a whim.)

TECTIBRANCHIATE, *a. tek*-te-*brank*-e-ate, having the branchiæ or gills covered more or less by the mantle. (L. *tego, tectum,* cover, and *branchiæ.*)

TECTONIC, *a.* tek-*ton*-ik, pertaining to building: *n.pl.* the science of certain constructive arts. (Gr. *tecton,* a constructor.)

TECTRICES, *n.pl. tek*-tre-seez, the wing-coverts or tail-coverts of a bird. (L. *tectum,* cover.)

TED, *v.t.* ted, to spread, as new-mown grass, for drying and converting into hay. **Tedded. Tedding. Teds.** (Scand.)

TEDDER, *n. ted*-der, tether. (Dial. Eng.)

TEDDER, *n. ted*-der, one who teds; a machine for tedding grass.

TE DEUM, *n.* tee-*dee*-um, a hymn sung on occasions of joy, so called from its first words. (L. Thee, O God.)

TEDIOUS, *a. tee*-de-us, wearisome; tiresome from prolixity; slow. (L.)

TEDIOUSLY, *ad. tee*-de-us-le, so as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, *n. tee*-de-us-ness, the quality of being tedious.

TEDIUM, *n. tee*-de-um, irksomeness; wearisomeness. (L.)

TEE, *a.* tee, shaped like the letter T.

TEE, *n.* tee, the little mound of sand from which a golf-ball is played at the beginning of each hole; a mark at quoits and other games: *v.t.* to place a golf-ball on the tee. **Teed. Teeing. Tees.**

TEEM, *v.i.* teem, to bring forth, as young; to be pregnant; to be full to overflowing; to be prolific; to produce in abundance; to rain heavily: *v.t.* to produce; to bring forth. **Teemed. Teeming. Teems.** (A.S. *tyman,* produce.)

TEEMER, *n. teem*-er, one who brings forth young.

TEEMFUL, *a. teem*-ful, pregnant; prolific; brimful.

TEEMING, *a. teem*-ing, producing young; fruitful; pouring with rain.

TEEMLESS, *a. teem*-less, not fruitful or prolific; barren.

TEEN, *n.* teen, grief; sorrow: *v.t.* to trouble; to excite; to provoke. **Teened. Teening. Teens.** (A.S.)

TEENS, *n.pl.* teenz, the years of one's age beginning with thirteen, and ending with nineteen.

TEENY, *a. teen*-e, tiny.

TEETH, *n.* teeth: *pl.* of tooth. **In the teeth,** in direct opposition.

TEETHING, *n. teethe*-ing, the process by which the teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

TEETOTAL, *a.* tee-*toh*-tal, pertaining to teetotalers. (From *Total,* by reduplication of the initial *t* on the part, it is alleged, of an advocate of total abstinence.)

TEETOTALISM, *n.* tee-*toh*-tal-izm, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

TEETOTALLER, *n.* tee-*toh*-tal-er, one pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

TEETOTUM, *n.* tee-*toh*-tum, a small top with numbered sides, twirled by the fingers, originally with four sides on one of which was a T for *totum,* the whole of the stakes.

TEG, *n.* teg, a young sheep older than a lamb.

TEGMEN, *n. teg*-men, the inner coat of the testa.

TEGULAR, *a. teg*-yu-lar, pertaining to or resembling a tile; consisting of tiles. (L. *tegula,* a tile.)

TEGULARLY, *ad. teg*-yu-lar-le, in the manner of tiles on a roof.

TEGULATED, *a. teg*-yu-late-ed, overlapping.

TEGUMENT, *n. teg*-yu-ment, a natural covering; the skin; integument. (L. *tegumentum.*)

TEGUMENTARY, *a.* teg-yu-*men*-ta-re, pertaining to or consisting of teguments.

TEHEE, *n.* te-*hee,* a sound made in laughing: *v.i.* to laugh; to titter. **Teheed. Teheeing. Tehees.**

TEIL, *n.* teel, the lime-tree. (L. *tilia.*)

TEINDS, *n.pl.* teendz, in Scotland, tithes paid from the produce of land or cattle. (*Ten.*)

TEINOSCOPE, *n. ti*-no-skope, an optical instrument formed by combining prisms for the correction of chromatic aberration. (Gr. *teino,* extend, and *skopeo,* see.)

TEINT, *n.* tint, colour; tinge; tint.

TEKNONYMY, *n.* tek-*non*-e-me, the naming of the parent from the child.

TELAMONES, *n.pl.* tel-a-*moh*-neez, figures of men supporting entablatures; male caryatides. (Gr. supporters.)

TELARY, *a. tel*-a-re, pertaining to a web. (L. *tela*, a web.)

TELAUTOGRAPH, *n.* tel-*aw*-to-graf, an instrument for transmitting manuscript or sketches by electricity.

TELEDU, *n. tel*-e-doo, the Malayan badger, *Mydaus meliceps.*

TELEGRAM, *n. tel*-e-gram, a telegraphic message. (Gr. *tele*, afar, and *gramma*, what is written, from *grapho*, write.)

TELEGRAMMIC, *a.* tel-e-*gram*-ik, pertaining to telegrams; concise.

TELEGRAPH, *n. tel*-e-graf, an apparatus for communicating between distant points, formerly effected by semaphore signals, but now done by electricity; a board or apparatus on which the score is shown at cricket and other sports: *v.t.* to send a message by telegraph. **Telegraph cable,** a cable of wires for transmitting telegrams. **Telegraph plant,** *Desmodium gyrans*, in which the movements of the lateral leaflets in sunshine resemble those of a semaphore when signalling. **Telegraphed. Telegraphing. Telegraphs.** (Gr. *tele*, and *grapho*, write.)

TELEGRAPHIC, *a.* tel-e-*graf*-ik, pertaining to the telegraph; communicated by telegraph.

TELEGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* tel-e-*graf*-ik-al-le, by telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIST, *n.* te-*leg*-ra-fist, a telegraph operator.

TELEGRAPHY, *n.* te-*leg*-ra-fe, distance signalling; the art of constructing and working telegraphs or of communicating intelligence by telegraph.

TELEMETER, *n.* te-*lem*-e-ter, an instrument for determining distances; a rangefinder.

TELEMETRY, *n.* te-*lem*-e-tre, rangefinding.

TELEOLOGICAL, *a.* te-le-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to teleology.

TELEOLOGICALLY, *ad.* te-le-o-*loj*-e-kal-le, in a teleological manner.

TELEOLOGIST, *n.* te-le-*ol*-o-jist, one who advocates the doctrine of final causes, or the discoverability of these in the works of nature.

TELEOLOGY, *n.* te-le-*ol*-o-je, the doctrine of the final causes of things or of the discoverability of divine purpose by the study of means and ends; the doctrine of design. (Gr. *telos*, end, and *logos*, science.)

TELEPATHIST, *n.* te-*lep*-a-thist, a believer in telepathy.

TELEPATHY, *n.* te-*lep*-a-the, thought transference. (Gr. *tele*, afar, and *pathos*, feeling.)

TELEPHONE, *n. tel*-e-fone, an apparatus for transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* to transmit by telephone. **Telephoned. Telephones. Telephoning.** (Gr. *tele*, and *phone*, sound.)

TELEPHONIC, *a.* tel-e-*fon*-ik, by telephone; relating to the telephone.

TELEPHONICALLY, *ad. tel-e-fon*-ik-al-le, by means of the telephone.

TELEPHONIST, *n.* te-*lef*-o-nist, one skilled in telephony; one who works the telephone.

TELEPHONOGRAPH, *n. tel-e-fone*-o-graf, an instrument for recording a telephone message.

TELEPHONY, *n.* te-*lef*-o-ne, the art of constructing and working telephones.

TELEPHOTE, *n. tel*-e-fote, an instrument for transmitting pictures by electrical means.

TELEPHOTOGRAPH, *n. tel*-e-*fote*-o-graf, a picture received by means of the telephote.

TELESCOPE, *n. tel*-e-skope, an optical instrument for viewing distant objects: *v.t.* and *v.i* to shut up like a telescope. **Telescoped. Telescopes. Telescoping.** (Gr. *tele*, and *skopeo*, view.)

TELESCOPIC, *a.* tel-e-*skop*-ik, pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; seen only by means of a telescope; like a telescope; far-seeing.

TELESCOPICALLY, *ad.* tel-e-*skop*-e-kal-le, by means of the telescope.

TELESCOPIST, *n. tel*-es-kop-ist, one skilled in the use of the telescope.

TELESEME, *n. tel*-e-seem, an electric police alarm, or other special signal.

TELESIA, *n.* te-*lee*-sje-a, the sapphire. (Fr. from Gr.)

TELESM, *n. tel*-ezm, a kind of amulet or magical charm. (Gr.)

TELESMATIC, *a. tel*-ez-*mat*-ik, pertaining to telesms; magical; talismanic.

TELESTIC, *a.* te-*lest*-ik, pertaining to the end. (Gr. *tele.*)

TELESTICH, *n. tel*-e-stik, a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name. (Gr. *telos*, and *stichos*, a verse.)

TELEVISION, *n.* tel-e-*visj*-n, the vision of a distant object or scene electrically reproduced by an apparatus.

TELIC, *a. tel*-ik, denoting the end or purpose. (Gr. *telos*, end.)

TELL, *v.t.* tel, to make known; to make known by speech; to communicate; to relate particulars; to inform; to disclose; to count; to number; to confess or acknowledge; to give an account; to make report; to produce effect; to publish; to discern. **Tell off,** to count off; to select for special duty; to reprimand. **Telling. Tells. Told.** (A.S. *tellan*, count.)

TELLER, *n. tel*-ler, one who tells, relates, or communicates the knowledge of something; one who numbers; a clerk in a bank who receives or pays out money; a cashier. **Teller of the Exchequer,** one whose business was to receive all moneys due to the crown.

TELLERSHIP, *n. tel*-ler-ship, the office or employment of a teller.

TELLING, *a. tel*-ling, having a great effect: *n.* the act of telling; blabbing.

TELLINGLY, *ad. tel*-ling-le, effectively.

TELLTALE, *a. tel*-tale, telling tales; blabbing: *n.* one who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; an index of various kinds; an automatic indicator; the dial plate at the wheel, showing the position of the tiller [Naut.]; a movable piece of ivory or lead attached to an organ, to apprise the performer to what degree the wind is exhausted [Mus.].

TELLURAL, *a.* tel-*lu*-ral, pertaining to the earth. (L. *telluris*, of the earth.)

TELLURATE, *n. tel*-lu-rate, a salt of telluric acid.

TELLURETTED, *a. tel*-lu-ret-ted, combined with tellurium. **Telluretted hydrogen,** hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form.

TELLURIC, *a.* tel-*lu*-rik, pertaining to the earth or to tellurium. **Telluric acid,** an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TELLURIDE, *n. tel*-lu-ride, a compound of tellurium and a metal.

TELLURION, *n.* tel-*lu*-re-on, an instrument for showing the obliquity of the earth's axis, and the causes which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons. (L. *tellus*, the earth.)

TELLURITE, *n. tel*-lu-rite, telluric ochre.

TELLURIUM, *n.* tel-*lu*-re-um, the metallic element Te.

TELLUROUS, *a. tel*-lu-rus, obtained from tellurium. Tellurous acid, an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and two of oxygen.

TELOTYPE, *n. tee*-lo-tipe, a printing electric telegraph. (Gr. *tele*, far off, and *type.*)

TELPHERAGE, *n. tel*-fer-aje, electrical transport by carriages or trucks hanging beneath a rail instead of running on the top of it; a ropeway.

TELSON, *n. tel*-son, the last segment of certain crustaceans.

TELUGU, *n.* te-*loo*-goo, a language of Southern and Central India.

TEMENOS, *n. tem*-e-nos, a temple precinct. (Gr.)

TEMERARIOUS, *a.* tem-e-*rare*-e-us, rash; headstrong; careless; done at random. (L. *temere*, by chance.)

TEMERARIOUSLY, *ad. tem-e-rare*-e-us-le, rashly; with excess of boldness.

TEMERITY, *n.* te-*mer*-re-te, extreme boldness; rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger. (L. *temeritas.*)

TEMEROUS, *a. tem*-e-rus, rash.

TEMEROUSLY, *ad. tem*-e-rus-le, rashly.

TEMPEAN, *a.* tem-*pee*-an, delightful, like Tempe, a vale in Thessaly, much praised by the classic poets.

TEMPER, *n. tem*-per, due mixture of different qualities or ingredients, or the resulting state of the compound; temperament; disposition or state of mind as regards passions and feelings; moderation; heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; the state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness: *v.t.* to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to modify by mixture; to mix in due proportion; to unite in due proportion; to accommodate; to soften or mollify; to harden or toughen metal by re-heating and cooling. **Tempered. Tempering. Tempers.** (Fr. *tempérer*, to proportion or mingle duly.)

TEMPERA, *n. tem*-pe-ra, a painting medium in which no oil is used; distemper.

TEMPERAMENT, *n. tem*-per-a-ment, constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of different qualities, or the result; physical and mental character peculiar to an individual; compromise; adjustment. (Fr. *tempérament.*)

TEMPERAMENTAL, *a. tem*-per-a-*ment*-al, constitutional; pertaining to temperament.

TEMPERANCE, *n. tem*-per-ance, moderation, specially in regard to the indulgence of the appetites and passions; patience; calmness; sobriety; often used erroneously as a synonym for total abstinence.

TEMPERATE, *a. tem*-per-ate, moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of appetites and passions; abstemious; calm; proceeding from temperance; free from ardent passion. **Temperate zone,** the part of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles.

TEMPERATELY, *ad. tem*-per-ate-le, in a temperate manner; moderately.

TEMPERATENESS, *n. tem*-per-ate-ness, the state or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness.

TEMPERATIVE, *a. tem*-per-a-tiv, having the power or quality of tempering.

TEMPERATURE, *n. tem*-per-a-tewr, the heat of the air; the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer [Physics].

TEMPERED, *a. tem*-perd, constitutionally disposed.

TEMPEST, *n. tem*-pest, a wind rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence; a violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation. (O.Fr. *tempeste.*)

TEMPEST-BEATEN, *a. tem*-pest-beet-en, beaten or shattered with storms.

TEMPESTIVE, *a.* tem-*pes*-tiv, seasonable.

TEMPEST-TOST, *a. tem*-pest-tost, tossed about by tempests.

TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* tem-*pest*-yu-us, very stormy; turbulent; blowing with violence.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, *ad.* tem-*pest*-yu-us-le, with great violence of wind or great commotion.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, *n.* tem-*pest*-yu-us-ness, storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds.

TEMPLAR, *n. tem*-plar, a student of the law, or a barrister belonging to the Inner or Middle Temple, London; one of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem, in favour of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land; a Knight Templar; a member of a teetotal society known as Good Templars.

TEMPLATE, *n. tem*-plate, a pattern used by bricklayers and others in cutting or setting out their work; the exact shape of any contemplated piece of work; a short support under a girder or other beam.

TEMPLE, *n. tem*-pl, an edifice erected for religious services in honour of some deity, and generally considered as inhabited by the deity; a place of public worship; in London, two inns of court, chiefly inhabited by lawyers, and so called because they were anciently the property of the Templars. (A.S. *templ.*)

TEMPLE, *n. tem*-pl, the space between ear and forehead; the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles [Anat.]. (L. *tempora.*)

TEMPLED, *a. tem*-pld, enclosed in a temple.

TEMPLET, *n. tem*-plet, a template.

TEMPO, *n. tem*-po, time or rate of movement [Mus.]. **Tempo giusto,** exact time. (It.)

TEMPORAL, *a. tem*-po-ral, pertaining to this life or this world; secular; measured or limited by time; having limited existence; pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; relating to a tense, as a temporal augment [Gram.]: *n.* a temporality; the bone forming the temple. **Lords Temporal,** the members of the House of Lords other than the bishops. (L. *tempus, temporis,* time.)

TEMPORALITY, *n.* tem-po-*ral*-e-te, secular possession; church revenue from land or tithe.

TEMPORALLY, *ad. tem*-po-ral-le, with respect to time or this life only.

TEMPORALNESS, *n. tem*-po-ral-ness, worldliness.

TEMPORALTY, *n. tem*-po-ral-te, the laity; a secular possession.

TEMPORARILY, *ad. tem*-po-rar-e-le, for a time only.

TEMPORARINESS, *n. tem*-po-rar-e-ness, the state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, *a. tem*-po-rar-e, lasting for a time only; continuing for a limited time; transient.

TEMPORIZATION, *n.* tem-po-ri-*zay*-shon, the act of temporizing.

TEMPORIZE, *v.i. tem*-po-rize, to comply with the time or occasion; to hesitate in deciding; to trim; to gain time by disguising one's intentions. **Temporized. Temporizes. Temporizing.** (Fr. *temporiser.*)

TEMPORIZER, *n. tem*-po-rize-er, one who yields to the time, or complies with prevailing opinions or fashions; a trimmer; one who gains time by disguising his intentions.

TEMPORIZING, *a. tem*-po-rize-ing, complying with the time, or with prevailing humours and opinions; gaining time by disguising intentions.

TEMPORIZINGLY, *ad. tem*-po-rize-ing-le, in a temporizing manner.

TEMPT, *v.t.* tempt, to incite to wrong; to entice; to solicit. **Tempted. Tempting. Tempts.** (O.Fr. *tempter.*)

TEMPTABLE, *a. temp*-ta-bl, liable to be tempted.

TEMPTATION, *n.* temp-*tay*-shon, the act of tempting; enticement to evil; state of being tempted; inducement.

TEMPTER, *n. temp*-ter, one who solicits or entices to evil; the great adversary of man; the devil.

TEMPTING, *a. temp*-ting, adapted to entice or allure; attractive.

TEMPTINGLY, *ad. temp*-ting-le, so as to entice or allure.

TEMPTINGNESS, *n. temp*-ting-ness, the quality of being tempting.

TEMPTRESS, *n. temp*-tress, a woman who tempts.

TEMSE, *n.* tems, a sieve. (A.S. *temes.*)

TEMSE-BREAD, *n. tems*-bred, bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

TEMULENCE, *n. tem*-yu-lence, drunkenness; intoxication.

TEMULENT, *a. tem*-yu-lent, drunken; intoxicated (L.)

TEN, *a.* ten, twice five: *n.* the number twice five, or a figure denoting it. (A.S.)

TENABILITY, *n.* ten-a-*bil*-e-te, tenableness.

TENABLE, *a. ten*-a-bl, that may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant or against attempts to take it.

TENABLENESS, *n. ten*-a-bl-ness, the state of being tenable. (Fr. from *tenir,* hold.)

TENACE, *n. ten*-ace, the holding of the first and third best cards in a suit. **Minor tenace,** the holding of the second and fourth best cards in a suit [Whist].

TENACIOUS, *a.* te-*nay*-shus, holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive.

TENACIOUSLY, *ad.* te-*nay*-shus-le, in a tenacious manner.

TENACIOUSNESS, *n.* te-*nay*-shus-ness, the quality of being tenacious.

TENACITY, *n.* te-*nas*-e-te, adhesiveness; glutinousness; stickiness; that property which keeps bodies from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness. (Fr. *ténacité.*)

TENACULUM, *n.* te-*nak*-yu-lum, a surgical instrument by which bleeding arteries are drawn out to be tied.

TENAILLE, *n.* te-*nale,* a rampart raised in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions [Fort.]. (Fr.)

TENAILLON, *n.* te-*nale*-yon, a work constructed on each side of the ravelins to increase their strength [Fort.]. (Fr.)

TENANCY, *n. ten*-an-se, a holding; a possession of lands or tenements; tenure [Law].

TENANT, *n. ten*-ant, a person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; one who holds possession of any place; a dweller: *v.t.* to hold or possess as a tenant. **Tenant in capite** or tenant in chief, one who holds, by feudal tenure, immediately of the sovereign. **Tenanted. Tenanting. Tenants.** (L. *teneo,* hold.)

TENANTABLE, *a. ten*-ant-a-bl, fit to be tenanted; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TENANTED, *pp.* and *a. ten*-ant-ed, held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, *a. ten*-ant-less, having no tenant; unoccupied.

TENANTRY, *n. ten*-ant-re, the body of tenants.

TENCH, *n.* tench, a freshwater fish of the genus *Tinca*. (Fr. *tanche*.)

TEND, *v.t.* tend, to watch; to guard; to accompany as assistant or protector; to take care of; to be attentive to; to cause a vessel to swing, at single anchor, so as not to foul [Naut.]: *v.i.* to move in a certain direction; to be directed to an end or purpose; to aim at; to contribute. **Tended. Tending. Tends.** (Fr. *tendre*.)

TENDANCE, *n.* *ten*-dance, attendance; act of tending.

TENDENCY, *n.* *ten*-den-se, drift; direction or course towards any place, object, effect or result; inclination.

TENDENTIOUS, *a.* ten-*den*-shus, with a tendency or bias.

TENDER, *n.* *ten*-der, one who attends or takes care of; a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions and other stores; a truck attached to a locomotive to supply water and fuel.

TENDER, *n.* *ten*-der, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; any offer for acceptance; the thing offered; an estimate for a piece of work: *v.t.* to offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, to save a penalty or forfeiture. **Tendered. Tendering. Tenders.** (Fr. *tendre*.)

TENDER, *a.* *ten*-der, easily impressed, broken, bruised or injured; not firm or hard; very sensible to impression and pain; delicate; effeminate; weak; feeble; young and carefully educated; susceptible of the softer passions; compassionate; easily excited to pity; expressive of softer passions; careful; gentle; mild; apt to give pain; pathetic. (Fr. *tendre*.)

TENDERFOOT, *n.* *ten*-der-foot, a novice in an unsettled country.

TENDER-HEARTED, *a.* *ten*-der-hart-ed, having great sensibility; very susceptible of the softer passions.

TENDER-HEARTEDLY, *ad.* *ten*-der-*hart*-ed-le, in a tender-hearted manner.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* *ten*-der-*hart*-ed-ness, susceptibility of the softer passions.

TENDERLING, *n.* *ten*-der-ling, a fondling; one made tender by too much kindness; one of the first horns of a deer.

TENDERLOIN, *n.* *ten*-der-loyn, a tender part of flesh in the hind-quarter of beef or pork; the sirloin undercut.

TENDERLY, *ad.* *ten*-der-le, in a tender manner.

TENDERNESS, *n.* *ten*-der-ness, the state of being tender; sensibility; kind attention; scrupulousness; care not to injure.

TENDING, *n.* *ten*-ding, the act of attending; a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor [Naut.].

TENDINOUS, *a.* *ten*-de-nus, pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons; full of tendons; sinewy. (Fr. *tendineux*.)

TENDON, *n.* *ten*-don, a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone, or that which it is intended to move. (L. *tendo*, stretch.)

TENDRIL, *n.* *ten*-dril, a slender twining shoot, by which a plant attaches itself to something for support; *a.* clasping; climbing, as a tendril. (Fr. *tendrille*.)

TENDSOME, *a.* *tend*-sum, requiring much attendance.

TENEBRIFIC, *a.* *ten*-e-*brif*-ik, causing darkness. (L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, make.)

TENEBROSE, *a.* *ten*-e-brose, dark; gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, *n.* *ten*-e-*bros*-e-te, tenebrousness; darkness; gloom.

TENEBROUS, *a.* *ten*-e-brus, tenebrose.

TENEBROUSNESS, *n.* *ten*-e-brus-ness, the quality of being tenebrous.

TENEMENT, *n.* *ten*-e-ment, a house; a building for habitation, or a part of it used by one family; any species of permanent property, as land or houses; a flat; a room or suite of rooms in a group of dwellings. (Fr.)

TENEMENTAL, *a.* ten-e-*men*-tal, pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

TENEMENTARY, *a.* ten-e-*men*-ta-re, that is or may be leased; held by tenants.

TENESMUS, *n.* te-*nez*-mus, a straining and painful ineffectual effort to relieve the bowels [Med.]. (Gr. from *teino*, strain.)

TENET, *n.* *ten*-et, any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine held to be true. (L. he holds.)

TENFOLD, *a.* or *ad.* *ten*-fohld, ten times more.

TENIOID, *a.* *tee*-ne-oyd, pertaining to or resembling tapeworms. (L. *tænia*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

TENNANTITE, *n.* *ten*-nan-tite, a blackish, lead-grey ore of copper, consisting of copper, sulphur, arsenic and iron. (Tennant, the mineralogist.)

TENNIS, *n.* *ten*-nis, a game, in which a ball is hit backwards and forwards over a net by rackets in a court specially built for the purpose. **Lawn tennis**, an outdoor game in which the ball is hit backwards and forwards over a net stretched across a grass or a hard court. **Tennis court**, a court for playing the game of tennis. (O.Fr. *tenetz*.)

TENON, *n.* *ten*-on, the end of a piece of timber, so formed as to be fitted into a mortise: *v.t.* to fit with tenons. **Tenoned. Tenoning. Tenons.** (Fr. *tenir*, hold.)

Tenon.

TENON-SAW, *n.* *ten*-on-saw, a saw, with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.

TENOR, *n.* *ten*-or, continued run or currency; whole course or strain; stamp; character; purport; general drift; a man's voice between alto and baritone; the part of a tune adapted to this pitch of voice; the person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. **Tenor bass voice**, the second species of the male voice, reckoning from the bass, or deepest. **Tenor clef**, the C clef, when placed on the fourth line of the stave. (Fr. *teneur*.)

TENOTOMY, *n.* te-*not*-o-me, the operation of dividing a tendon. (Gr. *tenon*, a tendon, and *tome*, cutting.)

TENREC, *n.* *ten*-rek, a species of insectivore, *Centetes ecaudatus*, found in Madagascar and the neighbouring islands.

TENSE, *a.* tense, stretched; strained to stiffness. (L. *tendo*, *tensum*, stretch.)

TENSE, *n.* tense, an inflection in verbs to distinguish the time of the action. (O.Fr. *tens*.)

TENSELY, *ad.* *tense*-le, in a tense manner.

TENSENESS, *n.* *tense*-ness, the state of being tense.

TENSIBILITY, *n.* *ten*-se-*bil*-e-te, the state that admits of tension.

TENSIBLE, *a.* *ten*-se-bl, tensile.

TENSILE, *a.* *ten*-sile, capable of being extended; pertaining to tension; ductile.

TENSION, *n.* *ten*-shon, the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; intense effort; intensity. (L. *tensio*.)

TENSITY, *n.* *tense*-e-te, tenseness; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness.

TENSIVE, *a.* *ten*-siv, giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

TENSOR, *n.* *ten*-sor, a muscle that stretches or tightens a part [Anat.].

TENT, *n.* tent, a pavilion or portable habitation consisting generally of canvas, stretched and sustained by poles: *v.i.* to lodge, as in a tent. **Tented. Tenting. Tents.** (Fr. *tente*.)

TENT, *n.* tent, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh [Surg.]: *v.t.* to probe; to search, as with a tent; to keep open with a tent. **Tented. Tenting. Tents.** (Fr. *tenter*.)

TENT, *n.* tent, a kind of Spanish wine of a deep-red colour generally used for sacramental purposes. (Sp. *tinto*, deep-coloured.)

TENTACLE, *n.* *ten*-ta-kl, an organ for feeling, holding or moving, round the mouth or on the bodies of various invertebrate animals. (L. *tento*, feel.)

TENTACULA, *n.pl.* ten-*tak*-yu-la, tentacles. (L.)

TENTACULAR, *a.* ten-*tak*-yu-lar, pertaining to tentacles.

TENTACULATED, *a.* ten-*tak*-yu-late-ed, having tentacles.

TENTACULIFEROUS, *a.* ten-tak-yu-*lif*-er-us, having tentacula or tentacles. (L. *tentacula*, and *fero*, bear.)

TENTATION, *n.* ten-*tay*-shon, temptation.

TENTATIVE, *a.* *ten*-tay-tive, making trial or experiment; *n.* an essay; trial. (L. *tentativus*.)

TENT-BED, *n. tent*-bed, a bedstead with the curtains hanging from a canopy.
TENTED, *a. tent*-ed, covered or furnished with tents.
TENTER, *n. ten*-ter, a machine for stretching cloth by means of hooks : *v.t.* to hang or stretch on, or as on, tenters : *v.i.* to admit extension. **On the tenters,** on the stretch ; in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. **Tentered. Tentering. Tenters.** (Fr. *tenture,* hangings.)
TENTER, *n. ten*-ter, one in charge of a machine in a textile factory.
TENTER-GROUND, *n. ten*-ter-ground, ground on which tenters are erected.
TENTERHOOK, *n. ten*-ter-hook, a sharp hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on the tenter. **On tenter-hooks,** be in suspense or uncertainty.
TENTH, *a.* tenth, the ordinal of ten ; the first after the ninth : *n.* the tenth part ; tithe ; the tenth part of annual produce ; the octave of the third [Mus.].
TENTHLY, *ad. tenth*-le, in the tenth place.
TENTORIUM, *n.* tent-*tore*-e-um, the membranous partition which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. (L. a tent.)
TENTORY, *n. tent*-or-e, the awning of a tent.
TENT-PEGGING, *n. tent*-peg-ging, a sport in which a horseman endeavours to strike and carry off a tent-peg on his lance.
TENT-WORT, *n. tent*-wurt, the fern *Asplenium ruta-muraria.*
TENUIFOLIOUS, *a. ten*-yu-e-*fo*-le-us, having thin or narrow leaves [Bot.]. (L. *tenuis,* thin, and *folium,* a leaf.)
TENUIOUS, *a* ten-*yu*-e-us, tenuous.
TENUIROSTRAL, *a. ten*-yu-e-*ros*-tral, slender-billed. (L. *tenuis,* and *rostrum,* a beak.)
TENUITY, *n.* te-*nu*-e-te, thinness ; smallness in diameter ; rarity. (Fr. *tenuité.*)
TENUOUS, *a. ten*-yu-us, thin ; light ; subtle ; not dense. (L. *tenuis.*)
TENURE, *n. ten*-yur, a holding or manner of holding, specially real estate ; the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his superior for the use of his land ; manner of holding in general.
TENUTO, *ad.* te-*noo*-to, signifying that the notes are to be sustained or held on [Mus.]. (It.)
TEOCALLI, *n.* te-o-*kal*-le, a four-sided pyramidal structure, built of earth, and surmounted by a temple, erected by one of the early races of Central America and Mexico. (House of a god.)
TEPAL, *n. tep*-al, any one of the leaves of a perianth when they are of one kind only.
TEPEE, *n.* te-*pee,* an American Indian wigwam.
TEPEFACTION, *n.* tep-e-*fak*-shon, act or operation of warming or making tepid.
TEPEFY, *v.t. tep*-e-fi, to make moderately warm : *v.i.* to become moderately warm. **Tepefied. Tepefies. Tepefying.** (L. *tepeo,* be warm, and *facio,* make.)
TEPHRITE, *n. tef*-rite, a variety of andesite.
TEPHROITE, *n. tef*-ro-ite, a silicate of manganese.
TEPHROMANCY, *n. tef*-ro-man-se, divination from the ashes of burnt offerings.
TEPID, *a. tep*-id, moderately warm ; lukewarm.
TEPIDARIUM, *n. tep*-e-*dare*-e-um, the warm room in a Roman bath ; the boiler in a Roman bath.
TEPIDITY, *n.* te-*pid*-e-te, tepidness.
TEPIDNESS, *n. tep*-id-ness, moderate warmth ; lukewarmness.
TEPOR, *n. tee*-por, gentle heat ; moderate warmth. (L.)
TERAMORPHOUS, *a. ter*-ra-*mor*-fus, monstrous.
TERAPHIM, *n.pl. ter*-a-fim, household deities or idols consulted as oracles among the Hebrews. (Heb.)
TERATOGENY, *n. ter*-a-*toj*-e-ne, the formation of monsters. (Gr. *teras,* a prodigy, and *gennao,* produce.)
TERATOLITE, *n.* te-*rat*-o-lite, a mineral consisting chiefly of silica, alumina and iron, being the Terra Miraculosa Saxoniæ, formerly valued for its supposed medicinal properties.
TERATOLOGICAL, *a. ter*-a-to-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to teratology.
TERATOLOGIST, *n. ter*-ra-*tol*-o-jist, a student of teratology ; a miracle-monger.
TERATOLOGY, *n. ter*-a-*tol*-o-je, that part of physiology which treats of antenatal malformations and monstrosities ; the study of monstrosities [Bot.] ; bombast in language. (Gr. *teras,* and *logos,* science.)
TERBIUM, *n. ter*-be-um, the chemical element Tb.
TERCE, *n.* ters, tierce, the third part of a pipe, or about 42 gallons. (Fr. *tierce,* a third.)
TERCE, *n.* terce, the right of a widow to a third of the income from her husband's property when no special provision has been made for her. (Scots.)
TERCEL, *n. ter*-sel, tiercel, a hawking term for a male falcon.
TERCE-MAJOR, *n. terse*-may-jor, a sequence of the three best cards.
TERCENTENARY, *a.* ter-sen-*ten*-a-re, or ter-sen-*teen*-a-re, comprising three hundred years : *n.* commemoration of something that happened three hundred years before. (Gr. *ter,* thrice, and *centum,* a hundred.)
TERCET, *n. terse*-et, a third [Mus.] ; a triplet.
TEREBENE, *n. ter*-re-been, isomeric oil of turpentine ; oil of turpentine treated with sulphuric acid.
TEREBINTH, *n. ter*-re-binth, the Chian turpentine, *Pistacia terebinthus* ; the silver fir, *Abies pectinata.* (Gr.)
TEREBINTHINE, *a.* ter-re-*bin*-thin, pertaining to or consisting of turpentine.
TEREBRA, *n.* ter-*reeb*-ra, an ovipositor.
TEREBRATE, *v.t. ter*-re-brate, to bore. **Terebrated. Terebrates. Terebrating.**
TEREBRATION, *n.* ter-re-*bray*-shon, act of boring. (L. *terebratio.*)
TEREBRATULA, *n.* ter-re-*brat*-yu-lah, a genus of brachiopods.
TEREDO, *n.* te-*ree*-do, the shipworm, a mollusc with a pair of valves at one end and a pair of pallets at the other, which bores in submerged wood. (Gr. *tereo,* bore.)
TERETE, *a.* te-*reet,* long and round. (L. *teres.*)
TERGAL, *a. terg*-al, dorsal.
TERGEMINAL, *a. ter-jem*-e-nal, tergeminate.
TERGEMINATE, *a. ter-jem*-e-nate, thrice double, applied to leaves [Bot.]. (L. *ter,* thrice, and *gemini,* twins.)
TERGIFEROUS, *a. ter-jif*-e-rus, carrying on the back, as fern leaves do their seeds [Bot.]. (L. *tergum,* the back, and *fero,* bear.)
TERGIVERSATE, *v.i. ter*-jiv-er-sate, to practise evasion. **Tergiversated. Tergiversates. Tergiversating.**
TERGIVERSATION, *n. ter*-je-ver-*say*-shon, a shifting ; subterfuge ; evasive conduct ; fickleness of conduct. (L. *tergum,* and *verso,* turn.)
TERGUM, *n. ter*-gum, the upper surface of the abdomen in insects. (L.)
TERM, *n.* term, a limit, bound, or boundary ; the time for which a thing lasts ; a limited time ; the limitation of an estate, or rather the whole time or duration of an estate [Law] ; the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes, called Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas, from the festivals near which they begin ; a day on which rent is paid ; in universities and colleges, the period during which instruction is given to students ; a word or expression with a determinate meaning ; the subject or predicate of a proposition [Logic] ; a kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with a figure [Arch.] ; a member of a compound quantity [Alg.] : *pl.* price ; conditions ; stipulations ; the menses [Med.] : *v.t.* to name ; to denominate. **Termed. Terming. Terms.** (Fr. *terme.*)
TERMAGANCY, *n. ter*-ma-gan-se, turbulence ; tumultuousness.
TERMAGANT, *a. ter*-ma-gant, boisterous ; turbulent ; quarrelsome : *n.* a boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. (A heathen god that figured in the old morality plays.)
TERMAGANTLY, *ad. ter*-ma-gant-le, like a termagant.
TERMER, *n. term*-er, one who travels to attend a court term ; one who has an estate for a term.
TERMES, *n. ter*-meez, a genus of orthopterous insects including the white ants. (L. a wood-worm.)
TERM-FEE, *n. term*-fee, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court [Law].
TERMINABLE, *a. ter*-min-a-bl, that may terminate ; limitable.
TERMINABLENESS, *n. ter*-min-a-bl-ness, the quality of being terminable.
TERMINAL, *a. ter*-me-nal, pertaining to a terminus ; relating to or growing at the end : *n.* the extremity

or end; a binding screw. (Late L. *terminalis*, boundary.)

TERMINATE, *v.t.* *term*-in-ate, to limit; to bound; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; to put an end to; to complete; to finish: *v.i.* to be limited; to end. Terminated. Terminates. Terminating. (L. *terminatum*.)

TERMINATION, *n.* *term*-in-*ay*-shon, the act of ending; bound; limit in space or extent; end in time or existence; the end or ending of a word [Gram.]; conclusion; result. (L. *terminationem*.)

TERMINATIONAL, *a.* *term*-in-*ay*-shon-al, pertaining to or forming the end.

TERMINATIVE, *a.* *term*-in-ay-tiv, serving to terminate and determine.

TERMINATIVELY, *ad.* *term*-in-ay-tiv-le, absolutely; so as not to respect anything else.

TERMINATOR, *n.* *term*-in-ay-tor, the dividing line between the light and dark side of the moon [Astron.].

TERMINER, *n.* *term*-in-ur, a determining, as in oyer and terminer [Law].

TERMINIST, *n.* *term*-in-ist, one who maintains that God has assigned to every individual a term of repentance [Theol.].

TERMINOLOGICAL, *a.* *term*-in-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to terminology; technical. Terminological inexactitude, a political term for a deliberate falsehood used for election purposes.

TERMINOLOGY, *n.* *term*-in-*ol*-o-je, technical terms; a system of terms peculiar to a particular science or art. (L. *terminus*, and Gr. *logos*, science.)

TERMINTHUS, *n.* ter-*min*-thus, a sort of carbuncle [Med.]. (Gr.)

TERMINUS, *n.* *term*-in-us: *pl.* Termini, a boundary; a boundary-mark; the Roman god of boundaries, or a statued pillar representing him; the point or station where a railway, tramway, or other route ends; the end of a line. (L.)

TERMITARY, *n.* *ter*-me-ta-re, the nest of the white ants.

TERMITE, *n.* *ter*-mite, an orthopterous insect of the family Terminidæ; a white ant. (L. *termes*.)

TERMLESS, *a.* *term*-less, unlimited; boundless.

TERMLY, *a.* *term*-le, occurring every term: *ad.* term by term; every term.

TERN, *n.* tern, a long-winged, fork-tailed sea-bird allied to the gulls. (Scand.)

TERN, *a.* tern, three-fold; consisting of three. (L. *terni*, three each.)

TERNARY, *a.* *ter*-na-re, proceeding by threes; consisting of three: *n.* the number three.

TERNATE, *a.* *ter*-nate, applied to a leaf that has three leaflets on a petiole [Bot.].

TERNEPLATE, *n.* *tern*-plate, thin steel plate coated with an alloy of tin and lead.

TERNION, *n.* *ter*-ne-on, a ternary.

TERPSICHOREAN, *a.* *terp*-sik-o-*ree*-an, relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over the lyre and dancing.

TERRA, *n.* *ter*-rah, the earth; earth. (L.)

TERRA-ALBA, *n.* *ter*-ra-*al*-bah, pipe-clay.

TERRACE, *n.* *ter*-race, a raised level space or platform of earth, with sloping sides, and usually laid with turf; a street along the top of a terrace slope; a balcony or open gallery; a row of similar houses in one block; a level shelf of land; a raised beach; the flat roof of a house as in the East: *v.t.* to form into a terrace; to open to the air and light. Terraced. Terraces. Terracing. (L. *terra*, earth.)

TERRA-COTTA, *n.* *ter*-ra-*kot*-ta, a model or cast in a paste made of fine clay and a fine colourless sand, and afterwards baked to a stony hardness and used for decorative ware. (It. baked earth or clay, from L. *terra*, earth, and *coctus*, cooked.)

TERRACULTURE, *n.* *ter*-ra-*kul*-tewr, cultivation of the earth. (L. *terra*, and *culture*.)

TERRAIN, *n.* *ter*-rane, a tract of land.

TERRAMARA, *n.* *ter*-ra-*mah*-rah, a kitchen-midden. (L. *terra*, earth, and *amara*, bitter.)

TERRANEAN, *a.* ter-*rane*-e-an, pertaining to the land.

TERRANEOUS, *a.* ter-*rane*-e-us, growing on land.

TERRAPIN, *n.* *ter*-ra-pin, the popular name of many species of tortoises living on land or in fresh or tidal waters.

TERRAQUEOUS, *a.* ter-*ray*-kwe-us, consisting of land and water, as the globe. (L. *terra*, and *aqua*, water.)

TERRA-SIENNA, *n.* *ter*-ra-se-*en*-na, a brown bole or ochre from Sienna, in Italy, used as a pigment.

TERRE-BLUE, *n.* *tare*-bloo, a kind of earth. (Fr. blue earth.)

TERREL, *n.* *ter*-rel, a spherical magnet, placed so that its poles exactly correspond to those of the earth.

TERRENE, *a.* ter-*reen*, pertaining to the earth; earthy; terrestrial.

TERREPLEIN, *n.* *tare*-plane, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the guns are placed [Fort.]. (Fr. level earth, from L. *terra*, and *planus*, level.)

TERRESTRIAL, *a.* ter-*res*-tre-al, pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; consisting of earth or land; pertaining to this world; sublunary. (L. *terrestris*, of the earth.)

TERRESTRIALLY, *ad.* ter-*res*-tre-al-le, after an earthly manner.

TERRESTRIALNESS, *n.* ter-*res*-tre-al-ness, the state of being terrestrial.

TERRET, *n.* *ter*-ret, the ring through which the rein passes on the way to the driver's hand.

TERRE-TENANT, *n.* tare-*ten*-ant, one who has the actual possession of land [Law]. (Fr. land-holding.)

TERRE-VERTE, *n.* tare-*vayrt*, a species of olive-green earth or chlorite, used by painters. (Fr. green earth.)

TERRIBLE, *a.* *ter*-re-bl, tending to excite terror; dreadful; formidable; inspiring awe. (Fr.)

TERRIBLENESS, *n.* *ter*-re-bl-ness, dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, *ad.* *ter*-re-ble, dreadfully; violently.

TERRICOLOUS, *a.* ter-*rik*-o-lus, living on the earth.

TERRIER, *n.* *ter*-re-er, a territorial soldier [Coll.].

TERRIER, *n.* *ter*-re-er, a small dog of several varieties, originally a small dog used for hunting vermin in their earths or burrows. (Fr.)

TERRIER, *n.* *ter*-re-er, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described. (Fr.)

TERRIFIC, *a.* ter-*rif*-ik, dreadful; causing terror; fitted to inspire terror. (L. *terrificus*.)

TERRIFY, *v.t.* *ter*-re-fi, to frighten; to alarm. Terrified. Terrifies. Terrifying. (L. *terreo*, frighten, and *facio*, make.)

TERRIGENOUS, *a.* ter-*rij*-e-nus, earth-born; produced by the earth. (L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth.)

TERRINE, *n.* ter-*reen*, an earthenware utensil used in cookery.

TERRITORIAL, *a.* ter-re-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to territory or land; limited to a certain district. Territorial Force, a branch of the British army, established by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, including the old militia, yeomanry and volunteers, furnished by the different districts into which the country is divided for military purposes. Territorial Waters, the marginal waters round the coast over which authority is claimed.

TERRITORIALLY, *ad.* ter-re-*tore*-e-al-le, as regards territory.

TERRITORIED, *a.* *ter*-re-tor-reed, possessed of lands.

TERRITORY, *n.* *ter*-re-tor-re, the extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body; a large tract of land, specially a tract belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country; a district that has been settled but is not organized into one of the United States. (O.Fr. *territoire*.)

TERROR, *n.* *ter*-ror, extreme fear; violent fear that agitates the body and mind; that which may excite dread. King of terrors, death. Reign of terror, the bloodiest period of the French Revolution, from April 1793 to July 1794. (Fr. *terreur*.)

TERRORISM, *n.* *ter*-ror-izm, a state of terror; government or coercion by terror.

TERRORIST, *n.* *ter*-ror-ist, one who rules or would rule by terrorism, specially one of the revolutionary party in France during the Reign of Terror.

TERRORIZE, *v.t.* *ter*-ror-ize, to coerce by terror. Terrorized. Terrorizes. Terrorizing.

TERRORLESS, *a.* *ter*-ror-less, free from terror.

TERROR-SMITTEN, *a.* *ter*-ror-*smit*-ten, overwhelmed by terror.

TERSE, *a.* terce, cleanly or neatly concise. (L. *tersum*, polished.)

TERSELY, *ad.* *terce*-le, in a terse manner.

TERSENESS, *n.* *terce*-ness, the quality of being terse.
TERTIAL, *a.* *ter*-shal, a term applied to the flight feathers growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing : *n.* one of these. (L. *tertius*, third.)
TERTIAN, *a.* *ter*-shan, occurring every other day : *n.* a fever whose paroxysms return every other day. (Fr. *tertiane.*)
TERTIARY, *a.* *ter*-shar-e, of the third order or degree : *n.* an associate of a monkish fraternity under vow to observe the rules of the order but not leading a monastic life. **Tertiary formation**, a series of strata beginning immediately above the Cretaceous rocks ; the Cainozoic.
TERTIATE, *v.t.* *ter*-she-ate, to do for the third time ; to examine the thickness, and ascertain the strength of ordnance. **Tertiated. Tertiates. Tertiating.**
TERTIUS, *a.* *ter*-shus, third. (L.)
TERZA-RIMA, *n.* *tert*-za-*ree*-ma, the system of versification used in Dante's Divina Commedia and other Italian poems. (It. triple rhyme.)
TERZETTO, *n.* tert-*set*-to, a composition in three parts [Mus.]. (It.)
TESSELITE, *n.* *tes*-se-lite, a cubic variety of apophyllite.
TESSELLAR, *a.* *tes*-sel-lar, formed in squares. (L. *tessella*, diminutive of *tessera*, a little cube.)
TESSELLATED, *a.* *tes*-sel-late-ed, formed in little squares or mosaic work.
TESSELLATION, *n.* *tes*-sel-*lay*-shon, mosaic work, or the operation of making it.
TESSERA, *n.* *tes*-se-ra : *pl.* **Tesseræ**, a six-sided die, like modern dice ; a square piece. (L.)
TESSERAIC, *a.* *tes*-se-*ray*-ik, diversified by squares ; tessellated.
TESSERAL, *a.* *tes*-se-ral, pertaining to or containing tesseræ.
TESSULAR, *a.* *tes*-sew-lar, relating to tesseræ ; having equal axes like the cube.
TEST, *n.* test, a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement [Metal.] ; examination by the cupel ; any critical trial and examination ; trial ; means of trial ; a standard ; judgment ; distinction ; a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound [Chem.] : *v.t.* to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment ; to try ; to refine gold or silver by certain processes. **Test paper**, litmus paper. **Test tube**, a finger-shaped vessel of thin glass used in chemistry. **Test types**, printed letters of assorted sizes used as a test for eyesight. **Tested. Testing. Tests.** (L. *testum*, an earthen pot.)
TEST, *v.t.* test, to attest and date. **Tested. Testing. Tests.** (L. *testis*, a witness.)
TESTA, *n.* *tes*-ta, a shelly covering ; the integument of a seed.
TESTABLE, *a.* *tes*-ta-bl, that may be devised or given by will.
TESTACEA, *n.pl.* tes-*tay*-sha, animals with shells, crustacean or otherwise.
TESTACEAN, *a.* tes-*tay*-shan, having a shell, being of the nature of a shell, or pertaining to a shell-bearer. (L. *testaceum*, from *testaceus*, literally, covered with tiles.)
TESTACEL, *n.* *tes*-ta-sel, a little shell.
TESTACEOUS, *a.* tes-*tay*-shus, pertaining to shells ; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard continuous shell.
TESTACY, *n.* *test*-a-se, the state of being testate [Law].
TESTAMENT, *n.* *tes*-ta-ment, an instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death ; a will. **Old** and **New Testaments**, the two great collections of the canonical books of the Scriptures. (O.Fr.)
TESTAMENTARY, *a.* *tes*-ta-*men*-ta-re, pertaining to a will or wills ; bequeathed by will ; given by testament ; done by testament or will.
TESTAMENTATION, *n.* *tes*-ta-men-*tay*-shon, the act or power of giving by will.
TESTAMUR, *n.* tes-*tay*-mur, a certificate of having passed an examination. (L. we testify.)
TESTATE, *a.* *tes*-tate, having made and left a will : *n.* one who has done so. (L. *testatus.*)
TESTATION, *n.* tes-*tay*-shon, a witnessing or witness.
TESTATOR, *n.* tes-*tay*-tor, a man who makes a will.
TESTATRIX, *n.* tes-*tay*-triks, a woman who makes a will.

TESTER, *n.* *test*-er, a flat canopy over a bed, pulpit or tomb. (O.Fr. *teste*, the head.)
TESTER, *n.* *test*-er, one who tests.
TESTER, *n.* *test*-er, a shilling of Henry VIII ; a testoon.
TESTES, *n.pl.* *tes*-teez, the testicles [Anat.]. (L.)
TESTICLE, *n.* *tes*-te-kl, one of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males. (L. *testiculus.*)
TESTICULATE, *a.* tes-*tik*-yew-late, shaped like a testicle [Bot.].
TESTIFICATION, *n.* *tes*-te-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence.
TESTIFICATOR, *n.* *tes*-te-fe-kay-tor, one who testifies.
TESTIFIER, *n.* *tes*-te-fi-er, one who gives testimony or bears witness.
TESTIFY, *v.i.* *tes*-te-fi, to make a solemn declaration, to certify or establish some fact ; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal ; to protest ; to declare against : *v.t.* to affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact ; to bear witness to ; to affirm or declare under oath [Law] ; to publish and declare freely. **Testified. Testifies. Testifying.** (L. *testis*, a witness, and *facio*, make.)
TESTILY, *ad.* *tes*-te-le, fretfully ; peevishly.
TESTIMONIAL, *n.* *tes*-te-*mo*-ne-al, a writing or certificate in favour of one's character and qualifications ; something subscribed for and given as a token of respect : *a.* relating to or containing testimony.
TESTIMONY, *n.* *tes*-te-mo-ne, a solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact ; evidence ; affirmation ; declaration ; the decalogue. (L. *testimonium.*)
TESTINESS, *n.* *tes*-te-ness, fretfulness ; peevishness ; petulance.
TESTING, *n.* *tes*-ting, the act of trying for proof ; the operation of refining gold or silver.
TESTOON, *n.* tes-*toon*, a silver coin in Italy and Portugal ; the shilling first issued in England by Henry the Eighth ; the tester.
TESTUDINAL, *a.* tes-*tu*-de-nal, pertaining to or resembling tortoises. (L. *testudo.*)
TESTUDINATE, *a.* tes-*tu*-de-nate, shaped like the back of a tortoise ; arched.
TESTUDINATED, *a.* tes-*tu*-de-nate-ed, testudinate.
TESTUDINEOUS, *a.* *tes*-tu-*din*-e-us, resembling the shell of a tortoise.
TESTUDO, *n.* tes-*tu*-do, a tortoise ; among the Romans, a covering formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads as a protection against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place ; a broad, soft tumour, between the skull and the skin [Med.]. (L. a tortoise.)
TESTY, *a.* *tes*-te, fretful ; peevish ; petulant ; easily irritated. (O.Fr. *testu*, headstrong.)
TETANIC, *a.* te-*tan*-ik, pertaining to or denoting tetanus : *n.* a medicine acting on the muscles through the nerves.
TETANUS, *n.* *tet*-a-nus, lockjaw ; a long-continued contraction or spasm of certain muscles, the muscles of the jaws and throat being first affected. (Gr. from *teino*, stretch or strain.)
TETCHILY, *ad.* *tetch*-e-le, in a tetchy manner.
TETCHINESS, *n.* *tetch*-e-ness, the state of being tetchy.
TETCHY, *a.* *tetch*-e, testy.
TETE, *n.* tate, a wig or cap of false hair. (Fr. the head.)
TETHER, *n.* *teth*-ther, a rope or chain by which an animal is confined for feeding within certain limits : *v.t.* to limit with a tether. **Tethered. Tethering. Tethers.** (M.E. *tedir.*)
TETRABRANCHIATE, *a.* *tet*-ra-*brank*-e-ate, having four gills.
TETRACHORD, *n.* *tet*-ra-kord, a series of four sounds, of which the extremes are a fourth apart [Mus.]. (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *chord.*)
TETRACHOTOMOUS, *a.* *tet*-ra-*kot*-o-mus, ramifying in fours. (Gr. *tetrachos*, fourfoldly, and *temno*, cut.)
TETRA-COLON, *n.* *tet*-ra-*ko*-lon, a stanza of four verses. (Gr. *tetra*, and *kolon*, a limb.)
TETRACYCLIC, *a.* *tet*-ra-*sike*-lik, having four whorls [Bot.].
TETRAD, *n.* *tet*-rad, the number of four ; a group of four.
TETRADACTYLOUS, *a.* *tet*-ra-*dak*-til-us, having four fingers or toes. (Gr. *tetra*, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.)
TETRADELPHOUS, *a.* *tet*-ra-*del*-fus, in four bundles.

TETRADECAPOD, *a.* *tet*-ra-*dek*-a-pod, having fourteen feet.

TETRADIAPASON, *n.* *tet*-ra-di-a-*pay*-zon, a quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eight or twenty-ninth [Music].

TETRADRACHM, *n.* *tet*-ra-dram, an ancient silver coin worth four drachmas.

TETRADYMITE, *n.* te-*trad*-e-mite, sulphotelluride of bismuth.

TETRADYNAMOUS, *a.* *tet*-ra-*din*-a-mus, having four stamens longer than the rest [Bot].

TETRAGON, *n.* *tet*-ra-gon, a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle [Geom.]. (Fr. *tetragone.*)

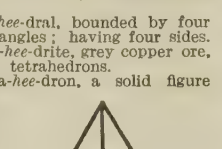
TETRAGONAL, *a.* te-*trag*-on-al, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles; having four sides with a prominent ridge at each corner; having three rectangular axes of which two are equal.

TETRAGYNIAN, *a.* *tet*-ra-*jin*-e-an, having four pistils [Bot].

TETRAHEDRAL, *a.* *tet*-ra-*hee*-dral, bounded by four equal and equilateral triangles; having four sides.

TETRAHEDRITE, *n.* *tet*-ra-*hee*-drite, grey copper ore, occurring crystallized in tetrahedrons.

TETRAHEDRON, *n.* *tet*-ra-*hee*-dron, a solid figure enclosed by four equilateral and equal triangles [Geom.]. (Gr. *tetra*, and *hedra*, a side.)



Tetrahedron.

TETRAHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* *tet*-ra-heks-a-*hee*-dral, in the form of a tetrahexahedron. (L.)

TETRAHEXAHEDRON, *n.* *tet*-ra-heks-a-*hee*-dron, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. (Gr. *tetra*, and hexahedron.)

TETRALOGY, *n.* te-*tral*-o-je, a group of four dramatic compositions treating of related subjects.

TETRAMETER, *n.* te-*tram*-e-ter, a verse consisting of four measures, or four feet [Pros.]. (Gr. *tetra*, and *meter.*)

TETRANDRIAN, *a.* te-*tran*-dre-an, having four stamens [Bot.]. (Gr. *tetra*, and *aner*, a male.)

TETRAO, *n.* *tet*-ra-o, a genus of gamebirds which includes the capercaillie, *T. urogallus.* (L.)

TETRAPETALOUS, *a.* tet-ra-*pet*-a-lus, containing four distinct petals. (Gr. *tetra*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)

TETRAPHARMACON, *n.* *tet*-ra-*far*-ma-kon, a combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment. (Gr. *tetra*, and *pharmakon*, a drug.)

TETRAPHYLLOUS, *a.* tet-ra-*fil*-us, having four leaves or leaflets. (Gr. *tetra*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

TETRAPLA, *n.* *tet*-ra-pla, a Bible in four different versions, arranged in columns, specially that of Origen. (Gr. *tetraplos*, fourfold.)

TETRAPOD, *n.* *tet*-ra-pod, an insect having only four perfect feet. (Gr. *tetra*, and *pous*, a foot.)

TETRAPTERAN, *n.* te-*trap*-ter-an, an insect with four wings. (Gr. *tetra*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

TETRAPTEROUS, *a.* te-*trap*-te-rus, having four wings.

TETRARCH, *n.* *tet*-rark, a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty prince. (Gr. *tetra*, and *archo*, rule.)

TETRARCHATE, *n.* *tet*-rark-ate, the part of a province under a tetrarch; the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRARCHICAL, *a.* tet-*rahrk*-ik-al, pertaining to a tetrarch or a tetrarchy.

TETRARCHY, *n.* *tet*-rar-ke, tetrarchate.

TETRASPASTON, *n.* *tet*-ra-*spas*-ton, a tackle in which four pulleys act together. (Gr. *tetra*, and *spao*, draw.)

TETRASPERMOUS, *a.* tet-ra-*sper*-mus, having four seeds [Bot.]. (Gr. *tetra*, and *sperma*, seed.)

TETRASTICH, *n.* te-*tras*-tik, a stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses. (Gr. *tetra*, and *stichos*, a verse.)

TETRASTYLE, *n.* *tet*-ra-stile, a building or portico with four columns in front [Arch.]. (Gr. *tetra*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)

TETRASYLLABIC, *a.* *tet*-ra-sil-*lab*-ik, consisting of four syllables.

TETRASYLLABLE, *n.* *tet*-ra-*sil*-la-bl, a word of four syllables. (Gr. *tetra*, and *syllable.*)

TETTER, *n.* *tet*-ter, a vague name of several cutaneous diseases: *v.t.* to affect with the disease so called. Tettered. Tettering. Tetters. (A.S. *teter.*)

TETTERWORT, *n.* *tet*-ter-wurt, the celandine, *Chelidonium majus.*

TEUTON, *n.* *tew*-ton, one of the Teutonic race, which embraces the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the English.

TEUTONIC, *a.* tew-*ton*-ik, pertaining to the Teutons or to their language: *n.* the language of the Teutons. Teutonic cross, a cross potent distinctive of the Teutonic Knights. Teutonic Knights, a military and religious order, originating in connection with the Crusades, and founded in 1190. (L. *teutonicus.*)

TEUTONICISM, *n.* tew-*ton*-e-sizm, a Teutonic or German idiom.

TEW, *n.* tew, materials for anything; an iron chain for towing with. (*Tow.*)

TEWEL, *n.* *tew*-el, a pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. (Fr. *tuyau.*)

TEXT, *n.* tekst, that on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author; the letterpress of a book; a verse or passage of Scripture selected as the subject of a discourse; a large style of handwriting. (Fr. *texte.*)

TEXT-BOOK, *n.* *tekst*-book, a book containing the leading points of a science, or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students and forming the basis of lectures and other oral instruction.

TEXTILE, *a.* *teks*-tile, formed by weaving, or capable of being woven: *n.* that which is or may be woven. (L. *textilis.*)

TEXTMAN, *n.* *tekst*-man, a man ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTORIAL, *a.* teks-*tore*-al, textrine.

TEXTRINE, *a.* *tekst*-rin, pertaining to weaving.

TEXTUAL, *a.* *tekst*-yu-al, connected with, contained in, or serving for texts.

TEXTUALIST, *n.* *tekst*-yu-al-ist, a textuarist.

TEXTUALLY, *ad.* *tekst*-yu-al-le, in accordance with a text; verbatim.

TEXTUARIST, *n.* *tekst*-yu-a-rist, one well versed in the Scriptures, and ready at quotation; one who adheres to the text.

TEXTUARY, *a.* *tekst*-yu-a-re, textual; contained in the text; serving as a text; authoritative.

TEXTUIST, *n.* *tekst*-yu-ist, one ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTURE, *n.* *tekst*-yur, a web; that which is woven; the disposition or connection of threads, filaments or fibres interwoven; the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; tissue; physical character or structure. (Fr.)

THALAMIUM, *n.* tha-*lame*-e-um, the disk of reproductive cells in lichens; the spore-case in the algæ.

THALAMUS, *n.* *thal*-a-mus, the receptacle of a flower; the place where a nerve originates, or is supposed to do so; an inner room; the women's apartment in ancient Greek houses. (Gr. a bed-chamber.)

THALASSIC, *a.* tha-*las*-sik, pertaining to seas; pelagic. (Gr. *thalassa*, the sea.)

THALASSOGRAPHY, *n.* tha-las-*sog*-ra-fe, the science that deals with the sea; oceanography.

THALASSOMETER, *n.* tha-las-*som*-e-ter, a tide-gauge.

THALER, *n.* *tah*-ler, the German dollar, superseded as the standard by the mark in 1871.

THALIA, *n.* tha-*li*-a, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry [Myth.].

THALIAN, *a.* tha-*i*-an, relating to Thalia; comic.

THALLIC, *a.* *thal*-lik, containing thallium.

THALLIUM, *n.* *thal*-e-um, the metallic element Tl. (Gr. *thallos*, a green shoot.)

THALLOGEN, *n.* *thal*-lo-jen, a thallophyte. (Gr. *thallos*, and *gennao*, produce.)

THALLOPHYTES, *n.pl.* *thal*-lo-fites, the division of cryptogams including the algæ, fungi, and lichens (Gr. *thallos*, and *phytos*, a plant.)

THALLUS, *n.* *thal*-lus, a form of vegetation showing little or no differentiation into leaf, stem and root. (Gr.)

THALWEG, *n.* *tahl*-vayg, a line following the bottom of a valley. (Ger.)

THAMMÜZ, *n. tham*-muz, the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to a part of June and a part of July; the name under which the Phœnicians worshipped Osiris; Adonis [Myth.].

THAN, *conj.* than, denoting comparison, and generally placed after a comparative adjective or adverb. (A.S.)

THANAGE, *n. thane*-aje, the rank or land of a thane.

THANATOGNOMONIC, *a. than*-a-to-no-*mon*-ik, indicating death.

THANATOID, *a. than*-a-toyd, like death; as if dead. (Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, like.)

THANATOLOGY, *n. than*-a-*tol*-o-je, the study of death. (Gr. *thanatos*, and *logos*, account.)

THANATOSIS, *n. than*-a-*to*-sis, gangrene.

THANE, *n.* thane, an old English title of dignity, ranking next below that of earl. (A.S. *thegn*, a servant.)

THANEDOM, *n. thane*-dom, the jurisdiction or office of a thane.

THANE-LANDS, *n.pl. thane*-lands, lands granted to thanes.

THANESHIP, *n. thane*-ship, rank or office of a thane.

THANK, *v.t.* thank, to express gratitude; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed; sometimes used ironically: *n.pl.* expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment for favour or kindness received. Thanked. Thanking. Thanks. (A.S. *thanc*, thought.)

THANKFUL, *a. thank*-ful, grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.

THANKFULLY, *ad. thank*-ful-le, gratefully.

THANKFULNESS, *n. thank*-ful-ness, the state of being thankful.

THANKLESS, *a. thank*-less, unthankful; ungrateful.

THANKLESSLY, *ad. thank*-less-le, in a thankless manner.

THANKLESSNESS, *n. thank*-less-ness, the state of being thankless.

THANKOFFERING, *n. thank*-of-fer-ing, an offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVER, *n. thanks*-giv-er, one who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

THANKSGIVING, *n. thanks*-giv-ing, the act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies; a public celebration of Divine goodness.

THANKWORTHINESS, *n. thank*-wur-the-ness, the state of being thankworthy.

THANKWORTHY, *a. thank*-wur-the, deserving thanks.

THARANDITE, *n.* ta-*rand*-ite, a greenish variety of pearl spar occurring in twin crystals. (Tharand, near Dresden.)

THARM, *n.* tharm, intestines twisted into a cord; twisted gut; a musical string. (Ger. *darm*, gut.)

THAT, *a.* that, not this, but the other: *pron. rel.* who or which, relating to an antecedent: *conj.* because. (A.S. *thæt*.)

THATCH, *n.* thatch, straw or reed or other plant used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain: *v.t.* to cover with straw, or some similar substance. Thatched. Thatches. Thatching. (A.S. *thæc*.)

THATCHER, *n. thatch*-er, one whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCHING, *n. thatch*-ing, the act or art of covering with thatch; the materials used for the purpose.

THAUMATROPE, *n. thaw*-ma-trope, an optical instrument to illustrate the persistence of an impression upon the retina after the object is withdrawn, an early form of moving picture show. (Gr. *thauma*, a wonder, and *trepo*, turn.)

THAUMATURGIC, *a. thaw*-ma-*tur*-jik, exciting wonder; wonder-working; pertaining to thaumaturgy.

THAUMATURGICAL, *a. thaw*-ma-*tur*-je-kal, thaumaturgic.

THAUMATURGICS, *n. thaw*-ma-*tur*-jiks, feats of magic.

THAUMATURGIST, *n. thaw*-ma-tur-jist, one who deals in wonders or believes in them.

THAUMATURGUS, *n. thaw*-ma-tur-gus, a miracle-worker; a title given by Roman Catholics to some of their saints.

THAUMATURGY, *n. thaw*-ma-tur-je, the act of performing something wonderful. (Gr. *thauma*, and *ergon*, a work.)

THAW, *n.* thaw, the melting of ice or snow; a change in the temperature that will melt ice: *v.i.* to melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice: *v.t.* to melt; to dissolve. Thawed. Thawing. Thaws. (A.S. *thawian*.)

THAWY, *a. thaw*-e, inclined to thaw.

THE, *def. art.* or *demonst. pron.* the, denoting a certain person or thing, and used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree. (A.S.)

THEA, *n. the*-a, the genus of the tea-plants.

THEANDRIC, *a.* the-*an*-drik, indicating the co-operation of the divine and human. (Gr. *theos*, God, and *aner*, a man.)

THEANTHROPIC, *a.* the-an-*throp*-ik, being both divine and human. (Gr. *theos*, God, and *anthropos*, man.)

THEANTHROPISM, *n.* the-*an*-thro-pizm, a state of being God and man.

THEARCHY, *n. thee*-ar-ke, theocracy; the council of gods. (Gr. *theos*, God, and *archo*, rule.)

THEATINES, *n.pl. thee*-a-tins, an order of Italian monks established in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation. (Theate, that is Chieti, of which the bishop, afterwards Paul IV, was one of the founders.)

THEATRE, *n. thee*-a-ter, an edifice for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse; a place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre; a place of action or exhibition; a building for lectures; a room for anatomical demonstrations. (Fr. *theatre*.)

THEATRICAL, *a.* the-*at*-re-kal, pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; suited to the stage; sensational.

THEATRICALITY, *n.* the-*at*-re-*kal*-e-te, the quality of being theatrical; a mere play-actor.

THEATRICALLY, *ad.* the-*at*-re-kal-le, in a manner suiting the stage.

THEATRICALS, *n.pl.* the-*at*-re-kals, dramatic performances.

THEATROPHONE, *n.* the-*at*-ro-fone, a telephone transmitting an entertainment.

THEAVE, *n.* theev, a ewe of the first year. (W.)

THEBAIN, *n.* the-*bay*-in, an alkaloid obtained from opium, which has a sharp metallic taste, and forms colourless crystals.

THEBAN, *a. thee*-ban, of or belonging to Thebes: *n.* a native of Thebes. Theban year, the Egyptian year of 365 days 6 hours.

THECA, *n. thee*-ka, a sheath or case; a sporangium; the spore-case of a fern. (Gr.)

THECAPHORE, *n. thee*-ka-fore, that which bears a theca; the pedicel of an ovary [Bot.]. (Gr. *theka*, and *phoreo*, bear.)

THECODONTS, *n.pl. thee*-ko-donts, a group of extinct saurians, with teeth inserted in distinct sockets. (Gr. *theka*, and *odous*, a tooth.)

THEE, *pron.* thee, *obj. case* of thou.

THEETSEE, *n. theet*-se, the black varnish yielded by the Malayan tree *Melanorrhœa usitata*.

THEFT, *n.* theft, act of stealing; private felonious taking of another's goods [Law]; the thing stolen.

THEFT-BOTE, *n. theft*-bote, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or compensation for them, by way of composition and to prevent the prosecution of the thief [Law].

THEGN, *n.* thane, thane.

THEIC, *n. thee*-ik, an excessive tea drinker.

THEIFORM, *a. thee*-e-form, having the form of tea.

THEINE, *n. thee*-in, an alkaloid obtained from tea, identical with caffein.

THEIR, *pron.* thare, of or belonging to them.

THEIRS, *pron.* tharez, possessive case of their.

THEISM, *n. thee*-izm, belief in the existence of God.

THEIST, *n. thee*-ist, a believer in the existence of God.

THEISTICAL, *a.* thee-*is*-te-kal, pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM, *pron.* them, *obj. case* of they.

THEMATIC, *a.* the-*mat*-ik, pertaining to themes.

THEME, *n.* theem, a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation composed by a student; a verb or noun in its primary state, not modified by inflections [Gram.]; a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition [Mus.]. (Gr. *thema*, something placed, from *tithemi*, place.)

THEMIS, *n. thee*-mis, the goddess of law and order, primarily as established by Zeus [Myth.]. (Gr.)
THEMSELVES, *pron.* them-*selvz*, the reciprocal form of *they* and *them*, and added by way of emphasis.
THEN, *ad.* then, at that time; soon afterwards or immediately; in that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason; at another time; that time.
THENADAYS, *ad. then*-a-dayz, in those days.
THENAL, *a. thee*-nal, pertaining to the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.
THENAR, *n. thee*-nar, the palm of the hand; the sole of the foot. **Thenar prominence,** the ball of the thumb. (Gr.)
THENARDITE, *n.* te-*nard*-ite, anhydrous sulphate of soda. (Thenard, a French chemist.)
THENCE, *ad.* thence, from that place or time; for that reason.
THENCEFORTH, *ad. thence*-forth, from that time.
THENCEFORWARD, *ad.* thence-*for*-ward, from that time onward.
THEOBROMA, *n.* the-o-*bro*-ma, a genus of twelve species of tropical American trees, one of which, *T. cacao*, yields cocoa or chocolate. (Gr. *theos*, god, and *broma*, food.)
THEOBROMINE, *n.* the-o-*bro*-min, the alkaloid in chocolate.
THEOCHRISTIC, *a.* the-o-*kris*-tik, anointing by God. (Gr. *theos*, and *chrio*, anoint.)
THEOCRACY, *n.* the-*ok*-ra-se, a constitution in which the Deity is regarded as monarch and the priesthood as His ministers; the state thus governed. (Gr. *theos*, and *krateo*, rule.)
THEOCRASY, *n.* the-*ok*-ra-se, a mystic union of the soul with God in contemplation; polytheistic worship. (Gr. *theos*, and *krasis*, mixture.)
THEOCRATIC, *a.* the-o-*krat*-ik, pertaining to a theocracy.
THEOCRITEAN, *a.* the-*ok*-re-*tee*-an, in the style of Theocritus; idyllic.
THEODICY, *n.* the-*od*-e-se, a theory which seeks to reconcile the order of the world with divine justice and other moral perfections. (Gr. *theos*, and *dike*, justice.)
THEODOLITE, *n.* the-*od*-o-lite, an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, or heights and distances, in land-surveying.
THEODOLITIC, *a.* the-*od*-o-*lit*-ik, pertaining to or made by a theodolite.
THEOGONIC, *a.* the-o-*gon*-ik, pertaining to theogony.
THEOGONIST, *n.* the-*og*-o-nist, one who is versed in the mythology of the gods.
THEOGONY, *n.* the-*og*-o-ne, that branch of mythology which deals with the genesis of the gods. (Gr. *theogonia*.)
THEOLOGIAN, *n.* the-o-*lo*-je-an, one versed in theology; a professor of divinity.
THEOLOGICAL, *a.* the-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to theology.
THEOLOGICALLY, *ad.* the-o-*loj*-e-kal-le, according to the principles of theology.
THEOLOGIST, *n.* the-*ol*-o-jist, a theologian.
THEOLOGIZE, *v.t.* the-*ol*-o-jize, to render theological: *v.i.* to frame a system of theology. Theologized. Theologizes. Theologizing.
THEOLOGIZER, *n.* the-*ol*-o-jize-er, one who theologizes.
THEOLOGY, *n.* the-*ol*-o-je, the study of religion; divinity. (Gr. *theos*, God, and *logos*, discourse.)
THEOMACHIST, *n.* the-*om*-a-kist, one who fights against the gods.
THEOMACHY, *n.* the-*om*-a-ke, a fighting against the gods. (Gr. *theos*, and *mache*, combat.)
THEOMANCY, *n. thee*-o-man-se, divination drawn from the responses of oracles. (Gr. *theos*, and *manteia*, divination.)
THEOPATHETIC, *a. thee*-o-pa-*thet*-ik, in sympathetic relation with God.
THEOPATHY, *n.* the-*op*-a-the, a state of feeling which arises from meditation concerning God; suffering for the subjugation of sinful propensities. (Gr. *theos*, and *pathos*, suffering.)

Theodolite.

THEOPHANIC, *a.* the-o-*fan*-ik, relating to or appearing in theophany.
THEOPHANY, *n.* the-*of*-a-ne, a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance. (Gr. *theophaineia*.)
THEOPHILANTHROPISM, *n. thee*-o-fil-*an*-thro-pizm, love of God and man; a deistical system of religion originated in France in 1796 to take the place of Christianity. (Gr. *theos*, God, and *philanthropism*.)
THEOPNEUSTIC, *a.* the-op-*news*-tik, given by inspiration.
THEOPNEUSTY, *n.* the-op-*news*-te, divine inspiration. (Gr. *theos*, and *pneo*, *pneuso*, breathe.)
THEORBO, *n.* the-*or*-bo, a large lute with two necks and eleven strings. (It.)
THEOREM, *n. thee*-o-rem, a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. (Gr. *theorema*.)
THEOREMATIC, *a. thee*-o-re-*mat*-ik, pertaining to or comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems.
THEORETICAL, *a.* the-o-*ret*-e-kal, pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory; not practical.
THEORETICALLY, *ad.* the-o-*ret*-e-kal-le, in or by theory; speculatively; not practically.
THEORIST, *n. thee*-o-rist, one who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; one who is not practical.
THEORIZE, *v.i. thee*-o-rize, to form a theory or theories; to speculate. Theorized. Theorizes. Theorizing.
THEORIZER, *n. thee*-o-rize-er, a theorist.
THEORY, *n. thee*-o-re, speculation; a doctrine or scheme which terminates in mere speculation; an exposition of the general principles of anything; the science distinguished from the art of a thing; the philosophical or scientific explanation of phenomena. (Fr. *théorie*.)
THEOSOPHIC, *a.* the-o-*sof*-ik, pertaining to theosophy or theosophists; divinely wise.
THEOSOPHISM, *n.* the-*os*-o-fizm, pretension to divine illumination.
THEOSOPHIST, *n.* the-*os*-o-fist, one who pretends to derive his knowledge or wisdom direct from God.
THEOSOPHIZE, *v.i.* the-*os*-o-fize, to practise theosophy. Theosophized. Theosophizes. Theosophizing.
THEOSOPHY, *n.* the-*os*-o-fe, the more intimate knowledge of divine things from a more intimate relation of the soul with the deity; a system which professes to have gained superhuman knowledge by subduing the physical body until it has become subservient to a spiritual intelligence. (Gr. *theos*, and *sophia*, wisdom.)
THEOTOKOS, *n.* the-*ot*-o-kos, Mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary. (Gr. giving birth to God.)
THERAPEUTÆ, *n.pl. ther*-a-*pew*-tee, a sect of Jewish monks who in the first century practised celibacy and gave themselves up to a life of pious meditation and prayer. (Gr. *therapeutes*, a servant.)
THERAPEUTIC, *a. ther*-a-*pew*-tik, curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. (Fr. *thérapeutique*, healing.)
THERAPEUTICS, *n. ther*-a-*pew*-tiks, that branch of medicine which treats of remedies and their action in the cure of diseases and the maintenance of health. (Gr. *therapeuo*, heal.)
THERAPEUTIST, *n. ther*-a-*pew*-tist, one versed in therapeutics.
THERE, *ad.* thare, in that place. **Here and there,** in one place and another. (A.S. *thær*.)
THEREABOUT, *ad. thare*-a-*bowt*, thereabouts.
THEREABOUTS, *ad. thare*-a-*bouts*, near that place near that number, degree, or quantity.
THEREAFTER, *ad.* thare-*ahf*-ter, accordingly; after that.
THEREANENT, *ad.* thare-a-*nent*, concerning that.
THEREAT, *ad.* thare-*at*, at that place; on that account.
THEREAWAY, *ad. thare*-a-way, in that direction.
THEREBY, *ad.* thare-*bi*, by that means; in consequence of that.
THEREFOR, *ad.* thare-*for*, for that purpose.
THEREFORE, *ad. thare*-fore, for that; for that reason; consequently.
THEREFROM, *ad.* thare-*from*, from that place.
THEREIN, *ad.* thare-*in*, in that place, time, or thing.
THEREINAFTER, *ad. thare*-in-*ahft*-er, further on in the same statement.
THEREINTO, *ad.* thare-*in*-too, into that.

THEREOF, *ad.* thare-*of*, of that.
THEREOLOGY, *n. theer*-e-*ol*-o-je, the art of healing.
THEREON, *ad.* thare-*on*, on that.
THEREOUT, *ad.* thare-*out*, out of that.
THERETHROUGH, *ad.* thare-*throo*, by that means.
THERETO, *ad.* thare-*too*, to that.
THERETOFORE, *ad. thare*-to-fore, previously.
THEREUNTO, *ad.* thare-*un*-too, to that.
THEREUNDER, *ad.* thare-*un*-der, under that.
THEREUPON, *ad. thare*-up-*on*, upon that; in consequence of that; immediately.
THEREWITH, *ad.* thare-*with*, with that.
THEREWITHAL, *ad. thare*-with-*awl*, over and above; at the same time; with that.
THERIAC, *a. theer*-e-ak, medicinal: *n.* a compound medicine presumed to be efficacious against the poison of animals' bites. (Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast.)
THERIACA, *n.* the-*ri*-a-kah, a preparation of opium; a theriac.
THERIACAL, *a.* the-*ri*-a-kal, medicinal.
THERIANTHROPISM, *n. theer*-e-*an*-thro-pizm, the worship of deities represented in some combination of man and beast.
THERIOTOMY, *n. theer*-e-*ot*-o-me, zootomy. (Gr. *thērion*, and *tome*, cutting.)
THERM, *n.* therm, the British Thermal Unit of heat (B.T.U.) being the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit (from 60° to 61°) and being equal to 251.9 calories; the gas measure of 100,000 thermal units.
THERMAL, *a. therm*-al, pertaining to heat; warm. Thermal waters, warm mineral waters or springs. (Gr. *thermos*, hot.)
THERMATOLOGY, *n. therm*-a-*tol*-o-je, medical treatment by means of hot springs.
THERMIC, *a. therm*-ik, thermal.
THERMIDOR, *n. ther*-me-dor, the 11th month of the French republican year, from 20th July to 18th August.
THERMIONIC, *a. therm*-e-*on*-ik, emitting a current of electricity by the agency of heat.
THERMIT, *n. therm*-it, a mixture of aluminium and magnetic iron oxide which gives intense heat.
THERMOCHEMISTRY, *n. ther*-mo-*kem*-is-tre, that branch of chemistry which treats of the development of heat by chemical action.
THERMO-CURRENT, *n. ther*-mo-*kur*-rent, an electric current developed by heat.
THERMODYNAMICS, *n. ther*-mo-di-*nam*-iks, the science of the relation between mechanical force and heat.
THERMO-ELECTRIC, *a. ther*-mo-e-*lek*-trik, of the nature of thermo-electricity.
THERMO-ELECTRICITY, *n. ther*-mo-e-lek-*tris*-e-te, electricity as developed by heat.
THERMO-ELECTROMETER, *n. ther*-mo-e-lek-*trom*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current.
THERMOGENE, *n. therm*-o-jene, a curative wadding of cotton wool impregnated with paprika to generate heat in the affected part.
THERMOGRAM, *n. therm*-o-gram, the register made by a thermograph.
THERMOGRAPH, *n. therm*-o-graf, an automatic registering thermometer.
THERMOMETER, *n.* ther-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring variations of temperature. **Maximum thermometer**, one in which a register remains at the greatest height attained until it is re-set. **Minimum thermometer**, one in which the register remains at the lowest point attained until it is re-set. (Gr. *thermos*, and *metron*, measure.)
THERMOMETRICAL, *a.* ther-mo-*met*-re-kal, pertaining to a thermometer; made by a thermometer.
THERMOMETRICALLY, *ad.* ther-mo-*met*-re-kal-le, by means of a thermometer.
THERMONATRITE, *n.* ther-mo-*nay*-trite, hydrous carbonate of sodium.
THERMOPHYLLITE, *n. ther*-mo-*fil*-ite, a mineral resembling chlorite.
THERMOPILE, *n. ther*-mo-pyle, an electrical measure for heat.
THERMOS, *n. ther*-mos, a thermos flask; a vacuum flask for keeping liquids from the loss of heat.
THERMOSCOPE, *n. ther*-mo-skope, an instrument for measuring minute differences of temperature. (Gr. *thermos*, and *skopeo*, view.)
THERMOSCOPIC, *a. ther*-mo-*skop*-ik, pertaining to a thermoscope; made by a thermoscope.
THERMOSTAT, *n. ther*-mo-stat, a self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature. (Gr. *thermos*, and *statos*, standing.)
THERMOTIC, *a.* ther-*mot*-ik, relating to heat.
THERMOTICS, *n.* ther-*mot*-iks, the science of heat.
THEROID, *a. theer*-oyd, resembling animals.
THESAURUS, *n.* the-*saw*-rus, a treasury; a lexicon or encyclopædia. (Gr.)
THESE, *pron.* theze, *pl.* of this.
THESIS, *n. thee*-sis, a position or proposition which is advanced or is maintained by argument; a theme; a dissertation on a set subject; a proposition as containing the thing affirmed or denied, as distinct from the hypothesis. (Gr. placing.)
THESMOTHETE, *n. thez*-mo-theet, a lawgiver; a legislator. (Gr. *thesmothetes*.)
THESPIAN, *a. thes*-pe-an, relating to dramatic acting. (Thespis, a Greek tragic poet.)
THETA, *n. thee*-ta, the *th* of the Greek alphabet.
THEURGIC, *a.* the-*ur*-jik, pertaining to theurgy.
THEURGIST, *n.* the-*ur*-jist, one who is addicted to theurgy.
THEURGY, *n. thee*-ur-je, the pretended art of magic or power of effecting supernatural or magical results by the help of supernatural agencies. (Gr. *theos*, god, and *ergon*, work.)
THEW, *n.* thu, muscle; sinew; strength. (A.S. *theaw*.)
THEY, *pron. pl.* thay, denoting persons or things; also indefinitely used.
THIBLE, *n. thib*-bl, a pot-stick; a dibble.
THICK, *a.* thik, dense; close; compact; inspissated; turbid; muddy; having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; crowded close; following close or fast; not distinctly articulate; dull: *n.* the thickest part: *ad.* frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth.
THICK-AND-THIN, *a.* thik-and-*thin*, ready to go through whatever is in the way. (A.S. *thicce*.)
THICKBACK, *n. thik*-bak, the flatfish, *Solea variegata*.
THICKEN, *v.t. thik*-en, to make thick or dense; to make close or more close; to fill up interstices; to make concrete; to inspissate; to make frequent or more frequent: *v.i.* to become thick or more thick; to become dark or obscure; to concrete; to be crowded; to become close or more numerous; to become quick and animated. Thickened. Thickening. Thickens.
THICKENING, *n. thik*-en-ing, something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.
THICKET, *n. thik*-et, a plantation; a mass of underwood.
THICK-HEADED, *a. thik*-hed-ed, having a thick skull; stupid.
THICKISH, *a. thik*-ish, somewhat thick.
THICKLY, *ad. thik*-le, deeply; closely; in quick succession.
THICKNEE, *n. thik*-nee, the stone curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax*.
THICKNESS, *n. thik*-ness, the state of being thick, or concrete or close, or crowded, or dull.
THICKSET, *a. thik*-set, close-planted; having a short, thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.
THICK-SKIN, *n. thik*-skin, a coarse, gross person; an insensitive person; a blockhead.
THICK-SKINNED, *a. thik*-skind, having a thick skin; not sensitive; insensible to taunts or ridicule.
THICK-SKULL, *n. thik*-skul, a blockhead.
THICK-SKULLED, *a. thik*-skuld, dull; heavy; stupid.
THIEF, *n.* theef: *pl.* **Thieves**, theevz, a person guilty of theft; one who secretly and feloniously takes the goods of another; an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. (A.S. *theof*.)
THIEFCATCHER, *n. theef*-katch-er, one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice; a detective.
THIEVE, *v.i.* theeve, to steal; to practise theft. Thieved. Thieves. Thieving.
THIEVERY, *n. theev*-er-e, the practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.
THIEVISH, *a. theev*-ish, given to stealing; partaking of the nature of theft; sly; acting by stealth.
THIEVISHLY, *ad. theev*-ish-le, in a thievish manner.

THIEVISHNESS, *n.* *theev*-ish-ness, the quality of being thievish.
THIG, *v.t.* thig, to beg; to live by begging. **Thigged. Thigging. Thigs.**
THIGGER, *n.* *thig*-er, a beggar; a person who obtains alms by means of threats.
THIGH, *n.* thi, the thick muscular portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk. (A.S. *theoh.*)
THIGHBONE, *n.* *thi*-bone, the bone of the thigh.
THILK, *pron.* thilk, the same. (Dial. Eng.)
THILL, *n.* thil, the shaft of a vehicle. (A.S. *thille*, a plank, pole.)
THILLER, *n.* *thil*-ler, the horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them; in a team, the last horse.
THIMBLE, *n.* *thim*-bl, a kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used in sewing for driving the needle; anything in the form of a thimble; an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it [Naut.]. (A.S. *thymel*, from *thūma*, thumb.)
THIMBLEFUL, *n.* *thim*-bl-ful, a very little; as much as a thimble will hold.
THIMBLERIG, *n.* *thim*-bl-rig, a sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a pea: *v.t.* to cheat by this trick. **Thimblerigged. Thimblerigging. Thimblerigs.** (*Thimble*, and *rig*, trick.)
THIN, *a.* thin, having little thickness; rare; not dense; not close or crowded; lean; slim; slender; slight; not thick; meagre and scanty: *ad.* not thickly or closely: *v.t.* to make thin; to make less close; to attenuate; to rarefy: *v.i.* to grow thin. **Thin out**, to diminish gradually in thickness until the strata disappear [Geol.]. **Thinned. Thinning. Thins.** (A.S. *thynne*, literally, extended.)
THINE, *pron. a.* thine, belonging to or relating to thee; being thy property.
THING, *n.* thing, any substance; any particular article or commodity; an animal; an act or event spoken of; a portion or part: *pl.* clothes; luggage. (A.S.)
THINGAMY, *n.* *thing*-a-me, a thingumabob.
THINGUMABOB, *n.* *thing*-um-a-bob, a term used as a name of anything or anybody when the real name is not remembered at the moment [Colloq.].
THINGUMAJIG, *n.* *thing*-um-a-jig, a thingamy.
THINK, *v.i.* think, to have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to judge; to conclude; to intend; to fancy or suppose; to meditate; to reflect; to consider; to deliberate; to presume. **Think much**, to grudge. **Think much or well of**, to hold in esteem. **Think of**, to have ideas come into the mind. **Think on**, to meditate on; to light on by meditation; to remember. **Thinking. Thinks. Thought.** (A.S. *thencan.*)
THINK, *v.t.* think, to conceive; to imagine; to believe; to consider; to scan. **Thinking. Thinks. Thought.**
THINKABLE, *a.* *think*-a-bl, that can be thought.
THINKER, *n.* *think*-er, one who thinks; one who thinks in a particular manner.
THINKING, *a.* *think*-ing, having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas: *n.* cogitation; imagination.
THINKINGLY, *ad.* *think*-ing-le, with thought.
THINLY, *ad.* *thin*-le, in a loose, scattered manner; not thickly.
THINNESS, *n.* *thin*-ness, the state of being thin; tenuity; rareness; exility; paucity.
THINNISH, *a.* *thin*-ish, rather thin.
THIN-SKINNED, *a.* *thin*-skind, having a thin skin; unduly sensitive.
THIRD, *a.* thurd, next after the second; being one of three equal parts; the ordinal of three: *n.* one of three equal parts; the third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time; an interval containing three diatonic sounds and two degrees or intervals [Mus.]. **Third man**, a fielder between point and the slips [Cricket]. (M.E. *thridde.*)
THIRD-BOROUGH, *n.* *thurd*-bur-ra, an under-constable.
THIRDINGS, *n.pl.* *thurd*-ings, the third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot.
THIRDLY, *ad.* *thurd*-le, in the third place.
THIRDS, *n.pl.* thurdz, the widow's third part of the estate of a deceased husband.

THIRL, *n.* thurl, an opening; a communication between two adits or headings [Mining].
THIRLAGE, *n.* *thurl*-aje, the right which the owner of a mill possesses to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding [Scots Law].
THIRST, *n.* thurst, a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink; desire for drink; eager desire for anything; dryness; drought: *v.i.* to experience a painful sensation for want of drink; to have a vehement desire for anything. **Thirsted. Thirsting. Thirsts.** (A.S. *thyrst.*)
THIRSTILY, *ad.* *thurst*-e-le, in a thirsty manner.
THIRSTINESS, *n.* *thurst*-e-ness, the state of being thirsty.
THIRSTY, *a.* *thurst*-e, feeling or suffering from thirst; very dry; parched; having a vehement desire for anything.
THIRTEEN, *a.* thur-*teen*, ten and three: *n.* the number of ten and three. (A.S. *threōtyne.*)
THIRTEENTH, *a.* thur-*teenth*, the ordinal of thirteen; being one of thirteen equal parts: *n.* one of thirteen equal parts; an interval forming the octave of the sixth [Mus.].
THIRTIETH, *a.* *thur*-te-eth, the ordinal of thirty, being one of thirty equal parts: *n.* one of thirty equal parts.
THIRTY, *a.* *thur*-te, thrice ten: *n.* the number of thrice ten. (A.S. *threo*, and *tig*, ten.)
THIS, *pron. adj.* this; *pl.* **these**; that which is near or present; just referred to or about to be. (A.S.)
THISTLE, *n.* *this*-sl, the popular name of many species of composite plants with tubular florets, the style thickened below its branches and having spiny leaves. **Scotch thistle**, the plant *Onopordon acanthium*, which is the national emblem of Scotland. (A.S. *thistel.*)
THISTLEDOWN, *n.* *this*-sl-doun, the bristles on the seed of thistles.
THISTLY, *a.* *this*-sle, overgrown with thistles.
THITHER, *ad.* *thith*-er, to that place; to that end or point. (A.S. *thider.*)
THITHERWARD, *ad.* *thith*-er-wawrd, toward that place. (A.S. *thiderweard.*)
THLINKITS, *n.pl.* *thlink*-its, an early American race still living on the Pacific coast between the river Atna and the Queen Charlotte Archipelago.
THLIPSIS, *n.* *thlip*-sis, compression or constriction, especially external [Med.]. (Gr.)
THO', tho, a contraction of though.
THOLE, *n.* thole, a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to form the rowlock; the pin or handle of a scythe-snathe. (A.S. *thol.*)
THOLE, *v.t.* thole, to endure; to yield: *v.i.* to be patient. **Tholed. Tholes. Tholing.** (Dial. Eng. and Scots.)
THOLOBATE, *n.* *thol*-o-bate, the substructure on which a dome rests [Arch.]. (Gr. *tholos*, a dome, and *basis*, a base.)
THOMEANS, *n.pl.* to-*mee*-ans, a sect of Christians said to have been established by St. Thomas on the Malabar coast of India.
THOMISM, *n.* *tom*-izm, the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas.
THOMIST, *n.* *tom*-ist, a follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to a Scotist.
THOMSONITE, *n.* *tom*-son-ite, a mineral of the zeolite group, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water.
THONG, *n.* thong, a strip of leather used for fastening anything. (A.S. *thwang.*)
THOR, *n.* thor, the Scandinavian god of thunder, conceived of as the ally and helper of both gods and men. (Ice. *Thorr*, thunder.)
THORACIC, *a.* tho-*ras*-sik, pertaining to the thorax or breast.
THORACICS, *n.pl.* tho-*ras*-siks, bony fishes, with the ventral fins under the thorax.
THORAL, *a.* *thore*-al, pertaining to a bed. (L. *thorus*, a couch.)
THORAX, *n.* *thore*-aks, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest [Anat.]; the cavity of the chest; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen in insects; a breastplate, cuirass, or corselet. (Gr.)
THORITE, *n.* *thore*-ite, a massive silicate of thorium found in Norway.

THORIUM, *n. thore*-e-um, the metallic element Th.
THORN, *n.* thorn, the Old English letter for *th*; the same letter in modern Icelandic.
THORN, *n.* thorn, a spine or prickle on a plant; a tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp woody shoots; anything troublesome; impediment; worldly care. Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* Hawthorn, *Cratægus oxyacantha.* Kaffir thorn, *Lycium afrum.* Kangaroo thorn, *Acacia armata.* Whitethorn, the hawthorn. (A.S.)
THORNAPPLE, *n. thorn*-ap-pl, the *Datura stramonium.*
THORNBACK, *n. thorn*-bak, a species of skate, *Raia clavata*, having its back covered with crooked spines.
THORNBROOM, *n. thorn*-broom, the gorse, *Ulex europœus.*
THORN-BUSH, *n. thorn*-boosh, a shrub that produces thorns.
THORNBUT, *n. thorn*-but, a turbot.
THORN-HEDGE, *n. thorn*-hedj, a hedge consisting of thorn-bushes.
THORNLESS, *a. thorn*-less, destitute of thorns.
THORNSET, *a. thorn*-set, set with thorns.
THORNY, *a. thorn*-e, full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; sharp; pricking; troublesome; vexatious; perplexing.
THOROUGH, *a. thur*-ro, passing through or to the end; complete; perfect: *n.* an interfurrow between two ridges. (A.S. *thurh*, through.)
THOROUGH-BASS, *n. thur*-ro-base, an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of numerals [Mus.].
THOROUGHBRACE, *n. thur*-ro-brace, the strap between the C-springs of a carriage on which the body rests.
THOROUGHBRED, *a. thur*-ro-bred, bred from the best blood; of unmixed breed; with the qualities of one thoroughbred: *n.* an animal, specially a horse, that is of pure breed.
THOROUGHFARE, *n. thur*-ro-fare, a way through; a right of way; an open road or street; an unobstructed way.
THOROUGHGOING, *a. thur*-ro-go-ing, going all lengths; uncompromising.
THOROUGHLIGHTED, *a. thur*-ro-lite-ed, a term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides.
THOROUGHLY, *ad. thur*-ro-le, fully; entirely.
THOROUGHNESS, *n. thur*-ro-ness, completeness; perfectness.
THOROUGHPACED, *a. thur*-ro-payst, complete; going all lengths.
THOROUGHPIN, *n. thur*-ro-pin, a disease in horses, similar to bog-spavin.
THOROUGH-WAX, *n. thur*-ro-waks, the umbelliferous plant *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*
THOROUGHWORT, *n. thur*-ro-wurt, the American plant *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*
THORP, *n.* thorp, a thorpe.
THORPE, *n.* thorp, a homestead, or the locality of a hamlet. (Scand.)
THOSE, *pron.* thoze: *pl.* of that.
THOTH, *n.* thoth, the Egyptian god of the arts and sciences, and especially of letters, represented as having the head of an ibis and carrying a tau.
THOU, *pron. second person sing.* thou: *v.t.* to treat with familiarity: *v.i.* to use *thou* and *thee* in discourse. Thoued. Thouing. Thous. (A.S. *thu.*)
THOUGH, *conj.* tho, granting; admitting; even if; notwithstanding; that. (A.S. *theah*, from *that.*)
THOUGHT, thawt, *pret.* and *pp.* of think.
THOUGHT, *n.* thawt, act of thinking; the mind; that which thinks; that which the mind thinks; idea; conception; fancy; conceit; opinion; judgment; meditation; design; solicitude; a small degree. Take thought, to be solicitous. (A.S. *ge-thoht*, that which is thought of.)
THOUGHTFUL, *a. thawt*-ful, full of thought; meditative; attentive; having the mind directed to an object; anxious; considerate.
THOUGHTFULLY, *ad. thawt*-ful-le, with thought, consideration, or solicitude.
THOUGHTFULNESS, *n. thawt*-ful-ness, serious consideration or concern.
THOUGHTLESS, *a. thawt*-less, heedless; careless; stupid.
THOUGHTLESSLY, *ad. thawt*-less-le, without thought; inconsiderately.
THOUGHTLESSNESS, *n. thawt*-less-ness, want of thought; heedlessness; inconsideration.
THOUGHT-READER, *n. thawt*-reed-er, one who divines another's thoughts.
THOUGHT-SICK, *a. thawt*-sik, uneasy with reflection.
THOUSAND, *a.* and *n. thou*-zand, the number of ten hundred; a large number indefinitely. (A.S. *thusend.*)
THOUSANDFOLD, *a. thou*-zand-fohld, multiplied by a thousand.
THOUSANDTH, *a. thou*-zandth, the ordinal of thousand: *n.* one of a thousand equal parts.
THOWL, *n.* thole, thole.
THOWLESS, *a. thou*-less, lazy.
THRALDOM, *n. thrawl*-dom, slavery; bondage.
THRALL, *n.* thrawl, a slave; slavery. (A.S.)
THRANITE, *n. thray*-nite, one of the rowers on the top bench of a trireme who worked the longest oars and did most work. (Gr. *thranitos.*)
THRAPPLE, *n. thrap*-pl, the windpipe of an animal.
THRASH, *v.t.* thrash, to beat out grain from the husk; to thresh; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub: *v.i.* to perform the business of thrashing; to drudge. Thrashed. Thrashes. Thrashing. (M.E. *threshen.*)
THRASHER, *n. thrash*-er, a thresher; one who thrashes grain; the fox-shark, *Alopecia vulpes*; the sandy mocking-bird or American brown thrush, *Harporhynchus rufus.*
THRASHING, *n. thrash*-ing, threshing; the operation of beating out grain from the husk; a sound drubbing.
THRASHING-FLOOR, *n. thrash*-ing-flore, a threshing-floor; a floor or area on which grain is beaten out.
THRASHING-MACHINE, *n. thrash*-ing-ma-sheen, a threshing-machine; a machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw.
THRASONICAL, *a.* thra-*son*-e-kal, given to bragging; boastful. (*Thraso*, in Terence's "Eunuchus.")
THRASONICALLY, *ad.* thra-*son*-e-kal-le, in a bragging manner.
THRAVE, *n.* thrave, twenty-four sheaves of grain forming two stooks. (Ice.)
THREAD, *n.* thred, a thin line used for sewing; a twisted filament of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance; any fine filament; something continued in a long course; tenor; the spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass a thread through the eye, as a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel. Air threads, the fine white filaments seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders. Threaded. Threading. Threads. (A.S. *thræd*, from *thrawan*, twist.)
THREADBARE, *a. thred*-bare, worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost all novelty or interest.
THREADBARENESS, *n. thred*-bare-ness, the state of being threadbare.
THREADEN, *a. thred*-en, made of thread.
THREADER, *n. thred*-er, one who or that which threads.
THREADINESS, *n. thred*-e-ness, a thready state.
THREADWORM, *n. thred*-wurm, one of the nematode worms.
THREADY, *a. thred*-e, like thread or filaments; containing thread.
THREAP, *v.t.* threep, to assert pertinaciously. Threaped. Threaping. Threaps. (Dial. Eng. and Scots.)
THREAT, *n.* thret, a menace; declaration of an intention to punish or to harm; intimidation. (A.S. *thréat*, a crowd, a calamity, trouble, pressure.)
THREATEN, *v.t. thret*-en, to menace; to attempt to terrify with threats; to charge with threats; to charge strictly; to exhibit the appearance of something unpleasant approaching. Threatened. Threatening. Threatens. (A.S. *threatian.*)
THREATENER, *n. thret*-en-er, one who threatens.
THREATENING, *a. thret*-en-ing, indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending: *n.* the act of menacing.
THREATENINGLY, *ad. thret*-en-ing-le, in a threatening manner; with a threat.
THREATFUL, *a. thret*-ful, full of threats.
THREE, *a.* three, two and one: *n.* the number three. (A.S. *thri.*)
THREE-CORNERED, *a.* three-*korn*-erd, having three corners.

THREE-DECKER, *n.* three-*dek*-er, a warship with guns on three decks; an old form of pulpit.
THREEFOLD, *a. three*-fohld, consisting of three; thrice repeated.
THREE-MASTER, *n.* three-*mahst*-er, a ship with three masts.
THREEPENCE, *n. threp*-ence, three pennies; a silver coin worth three pennies.
THREEPENNY, *a. threp*-en-ne, of the value of threepence; of little value: *n.* a threepenny-bit.
THREEPENNY-BIT, *n. threp*-en-e-*bit*, a silver coin worth threepence.
THREE-PLY, *a. three*-pli, three-fold.
THREESCORE, *a. three*-skore, sixty.
THREESOME, *a. three*-sum, triple: *n.* game for three.
THREMMATOLOGY, *n. threm*-a-*tol*-o-je, the science of breeding domestic animals and crossing plants. (Gr. *thremma*, nurse, and *logos*, science.)
THRENETIC, *a.* thre-*net*-ik, sorrowful; mournful.
THRENODIAL, *a.* thre-*no*-de-al, pertaining to a threnody.
THRENODIST, *n. three*-no-dist, a writer of threnodies.
THRENODY, *n. three*-no-de, a dirge; a song of lamentation, specially one composed on the occasion of a distinguished person's funeral. (Gr. *thrēnos*, a wailing, and *ode*, a song.)
THREPSOLOGY, *n.* threp-*sol*-o-je, the science of nutrition. (Gr. *threpsis*, nourish, and *logos*.)
THRESH, *v.i.* and *v.t.* thresh, to thrash. **Threshed.** Threshes. Threshing.
THRESHEL, *n. thrash*-el, a flail.
THRESHOLD, *n. thresh*-ohld, the door-sill; entrance; place or point of entering or beginning. (A.S. *therscold, therscwald*, lit. the piece of wood which is beaten—by persons entering.)
THREW, throo, *pret.* of throw.
THRICE, *ad.* thrice, three times; very.
THRICE-FAVOURED, *a. thrice*-fay-verd, highly favoured. (M.E. *thries*.)
THRID, *v.t.* thrid, to thread; to slip through. **Thridded.** Thridding. Thrids. (Dial. Eng.)
THRIFT, *n.* thrift, the sea pink, *Armeria maritima*. (The old name for the sweet william transferred to this plant in error.)
THRIFT, *n.* thrift, frugality; good husbandry; economical management; saving money. (Scand.)
THRIFTILY, *ad. thrift*-e-le, with thrift.
THRIFTINESS, *n. thrift*-e-ness, frugality; good husbandry.
THRIFTLESS, *a. thrift*-less, having no frugality or good management; extravagant.
THRIFTLESSLY, *ad. thrift*-less-le, without thrift.
THRIFTLESSNESS, *n. thrift*-less-ness, the quality of being thriftless.
THRIFTY, *a. thrift*-e, frugal; economical; thriving.
THRILL, *n.* thril, a thrilling sensation: *v.t.* to pierce or penetrate, as with something sharp; to affect with a tingling sensation: *v.i.* to pierce as something sharp; to pass with a tingling sensation through the system; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation pass through the body; to throb with excitement. **Thrilled.** Thrilling. Thrills. (A.S. *thyrlian*, to pierce through.)
THRILLER, *n. thril*-ler, that which thrills; a highly exciting story.
THRILLING, *a. thril*-ling, feeling, or causing to feel, a tingling or a shivering sensation through the system.
THRILLINGLY, *ad. thril*-ling-le, with a thrill.
THRILLINGNESS, *n. thril*-ling-ness, the quality of being thrilling.
THRIPS, *n.* thrips, a genus of small insects, injurious to plants, and especially cereals. (Gr. a worm that lives on wood.)
THRIVE, *v.i.* thrive, to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; to prosper in any business; to grow; to flourish. **Thriven. Thrives. Thriving. Throve.** (Ice. *thrifa*.)
THRIVER, *n. thri*-ver, one who prospers.
THRIVING, *a. thri*-ving, being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; growing.
THRIVINGLY, *ad. thri*-ving-le, in a prosperous way.
THRIVINGNESS, *n. thri*-ving-ness, prosperity; increase.
THRO', *prep.* throo, a contraction of through.
THROAT, *n.* throte, the anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe; the fauces; an entrance, particularly a narrow one; the end of a gaff which is next the mast [Naut.]. (A.S. *throte*.)
THROATBAND, *n. throte*-band, a band round a throat.
THROATINESS, *n. throte*-e-ness, singing from the throat instead of from the chest.
THROAT-LATCH, *n. throte*-latch, a strap of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat.
THROATPIPE, *n. throte*-pipe, the windpipe or trachea.
THROATWORT, *n. throte*-wurt, the plant *Campanula latifolia*.
THROATY, *a. throte*-e, guttural.
THROB, *n.* throb, a beat or strong pulsation: *v.i.* to beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate. **Throbbed.** Throbbing. Throbs. (L. *trepidus*, alarmed.)
THROE, *n.* throh, extreme pain; violent pang; agony; anguish, especially in parturition: *v.i.* to struggle in extreme pain. **Throed. Throes. Throing.** (A.S. *thrawan*, afflict severely.)
THROMBOLITE, *n. throm*-bo-lite, phosphate of copper.
THROMBOSIS, *n.* throm-*boh*-sis, the closure, more or less complete, of a vessel in the body by a clot due to some morbid process [Med.]. (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot of blood.)
THROMBUS, *n. throm*-bus, the clot of blood which obstructs a vessel [Med.]. (Gr.)
THRONE, *n.* throne, a royal seat raised above the level of the floor and generally covered with a canopy; a chair of state; the seat of a bishop; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to place in an elevated position; to exalt. **Throned. Thrones. Throning.** (L. *thronum*.)
THRONELESS, *a. throne*-less, having no throne.
THRONG, *n.* throng, a crowd; a multitude of persons pressing or pressed into a close body; a great multitude: *v.i.* to crowd together; to come in multitudes: *v.t.* to oppress or annoy with a crowd. **Thronged. Thronging. Throngs.** (A.S. *thringan*, crowd.)
THROPPLE, *n. throp*-pl, the windpipe of a horse; the windpipe; the thrapple.
THROSTLE, *n. thros*-sl, the missel thrush; the song thrush or mavis; a machine, so called from the noise it makes, being a drawing frame used in cotton-spinning, which has a continuous action, whereas the mule has an alternating action. (A.S.)
THROSTLING, *n. thros*-ling, a disease of cattle, occasioned by a swelling under the throat, which is apt to choke them.
THROTTLE, *n. throt*-tl, the windpipe: *v.t.* to choke; to suffocate. **Throttled. Throttles. Throttling.** (*Throat.*)
THROTTLE-VALVE, *n. throtl*-valv, in engines, a valve for regulating the supply to the cylinder.
THROUGH, *prep.* throo, from end to end, or from side to side; noting passage; by transmission; by means of; by the agency of; by reason of; over the whole surface of; by passing among or in the midst of: *ad.* from one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the ultimate purpose. **Carry through**, to accomplish. **Go through**, to prosecute a scheme to the end; to undergo. **Through bolt**, a bolt that passes through. **Through ticket**, a ticket for the whole journey. **Through traffic**, traffic that passes direct between any two places. **Through train**, a train from terminus to terminus. (A.S. *thurh*.)
THROUGHLY, *ad. throo*-le, thoroughly.
THROUGHOUT, *prep.* throo-*out*, quite through; in every part of: *ad.* in every part.
THROVE, throve, *p.* of thrive.
THROW, *v.t.* throh, to fling or cast in any manner; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine; to shape on a potter's lathe; to wind; to venture at dice; to shed or put off; to put on; to prostrate in wrestling; to overturn; to drive by violence or dash. **Throw away**, to lose by neglect or folly; to waste; to reject. **Throw by**, to lay aside. **Throw down**, to overthrow. **Throw in**, to inject; to put in. **Throw off**, to expel; to discard. **Throw on**, to cast on. **Throw one's self on**, to resign one's self to the clemency of another. **Throw out**, to cast out; to reject; to utter. **Throw silk**, to twist singles into a cord. **Throw up**, to resign. **Threw. Throwing. Thrown. Throws.** (A.S. *thrawan*, twist, hurl.)

THROW, *n.* throh, act of throwing; a cast of dice; venture or hazard; a stroke; the distance to which a missile may be thrown.

THROWER, *n. throh*-er, one who throws; one who twists or winds silk.

THROWING-STICK, *n. throh*-ing-stik, the stick by which the Australian natives throw their spears.

THROWN, throhn, *pp.* of throw.

THROWN-SILK, *n. throhn*-silk, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope in a contrary direction to the twist of the singles.

THROWSTER, *n. throh*-ster, one who throws silk; a gambler.

THROWSTICK, *n. throh*-stik, a loaded stick thrown by the hand.

THRUM, *n.* thrum, the ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn; anything like a thrum: *v.t.* to fringe with threads or thrums*: to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a piece of canvas [Naut.]. (Ice.)

THRUM, *v.i.* thrum, to play badly on an instrument with the fingers; to strum. Thrummed. Thrumming. Thrums. (*Drum.*)

THRUSH, *n.* thrush, a bird of the genus *Turdus*; any one of several foreign species of other genera. (*Throstle.*)

THRUSH, *n.* thrush, minute ulcers in the mouth, due to *Oidium albicans*, a parasitic fungus, occurring chiefly in early infancy; a disease in a horse's foot.

THRUST, *n.* thrust, a violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; assault; a force against a resisting or supporting force [Mech.]; a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments [Arch.]: *v.t.* to push or drive with force; to force; to impel: *v.i.* to make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze in; to intrude; to push forward. Thrusted. Thrusting. Thrusts. (Ice. *thrysta.*)

THRUST-BLOCK, *n. thrust*-blok, the block that receives the push of the propeller in marine engines.

THRUSTER, *n. thrust*-er, one who thrusts or stabs.

THRUSTING, *n. thrust*-ing, act of pushing with force; the act of squeezing curd of milk with the hand to expel the whey: *n.pl.* that which is last pressed out of the curd of milk by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.

THRUSTING-SCREW, *n. thrust*-ing-skroo, a screw for pressing curd in cheese-making.

THRY-FALLOW, *v.t. thri*-fal-lo, to give the third ploughing in summer. Thry-fallowed. Thry-fallowing. Thry-fallows.

THUD, *n.* thud, a dull sound from a heavy stroke or fall. (A.S. *thyddan*, beat.)

THUG, *n.* thug, one of a fraternity formerly prevalent in India, dedicated to the goddess Kali, and living by murder and the subsequent plunder of their victims. (Hind. a cheat.)

THUGGEE, *n. thug*-ee, thuggery.

THUGGERY, *n. thug*-er-e, the profession and practices of the thugs in India.

THULITE, *n. thoo*-lite, a mineral of a peach blossom colour, found in Norway. (Thule, the most northern part of Europe according to the ancients.)

THULIUM, *n. thew*-le-um, the chemical element Tm.

THUMB, *n.* thum, the short, thick digit of the human hand; the corresponding member of other animals; power or influence: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on with the fingers. Rule of thumb, practice regardless of theory. Under the thumb, under the influence of. Thumbed. Thumbing. Thumbs. (A.S. *thuma.*)

THUMB-BAND, *n. thum*-band, a twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

THUMBED, *a.* thumbd, having thumbs; marked by the thumb.

THUMBKINS, *n.pl. thum*-kins, thumbscrews, formerly employed in Scotland to extort confession.

THUMBMARK, *n. thum*-mark, the mark made by a thumb.

THUMBPOT, *n. thum*-pot, a flowerpot less than three inches in diameter at the top.

THUMBRING, *n. thum*-ring, a ring worn on the thumb.

THUMB-SCREW, *n. thum*-skroo, a screw to turn with finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb; a thumbkin.

THUMBSTALL, *n. thum*-stawl, a kind of thimble, or ferrule of iron or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails.

THUMERSTONE, *n. too*-mer-stone, the mineral axinite. (Thum, in Saxony, where it was first found.)

THUMMIM, *n.pl. thum*-mim, a mysterious symbol denoting perfection. Urim and Thummim were worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest before the captivity, but what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained. (Heb.)

THUMP, *n.* thump, a heavy blow given with anything that is thick, as with a club or the fist; the resulting sound: *v.t.* to beat with something thick and heavy; *v.i.* to fall with a thump. Thumped. Thumping. Thumps. (From the sound.)

THUMPER, *n. thump*-er, the person or thing that thumps; anything great.

THUMPING, *a. thump*-ing, big.

THUNDER, *n. thun*-der, the noise accompanying lightning; any loud noise; denunciation published: *v.i.* to sound as thunder: *v.t.* to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat. Thundered. Thundering. Thunders. (A.S.)

THUNDERBOLT, *n. thun*-der-boalt, a single brilliant flash of forked lightning followed by thunder; a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

THUNDERCLAP, *n. thun*-der-klap, a peal of thunder.

THUNDERCLOUD, *n. thun*-der-kloud, a cloud from which come lightning and thunder.

THUNDERER, *n. thun*-der-er, he who or the power that thunders.

THUNDERING, *a. thun*-der-ing, uttering a loud, prolonged sound, like thunder.

THUNDEROUS, *a. thun*-der-us, producing thunder; sounding like thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, *n. thun*-der-shou-er, a shower accompanied by thunder.

THUNDERSTORM, *n. thun*-der-stawrm, a storm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

THUNDERSTRUCK, *a. thun*-der-struk, amazed; struck dumb by the sudden appearance of something surprising or terrible.

THUNDERY, *a. thun*-der-e, accompanied by thunder.

THURIBLE, *n. thu*-re-bl, a censer of metal for burning incense. (L. *thuribulum.*)

THURIFER, *n. thu*-re-fer, the incense-bearer at divine service. (L. *thus, thuris*, incense, and *fero*, carry.)

THURIFEROUS, *a.* thu-*rif*-er-us, producing or bearing incense.

THURIFICATION, *n. thu*-re-fe-*kay*-shon, act of fuming with incense or burning incense. (L. *thus, thuris*, incense, and *facio*, make.)

THURINGITE, *n.* tu-*rin*-jite, a massive mineral consisting mainly of silicate of iron. (Thuringia, where it was first found.)

THURL, *n.* thurl, a thirl; a short communication between headings or adits in mines. (*Drill.*)

THURSDAY, *n. thurz*-day, the fifth day of the week. Maundy Thursday, the one before Good Friday. (Ice. *thorsdagr*, from *Thor*, and *dagr*, day.)

THUS, *ad.* thus, in this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent; so.

THWACK, *n.* thwak, a heavy blow with something flat or heavy: *v.t.* to strike with something flat or heavy; to thump or belabour. Thwacked. Thwacking. Thwacks. (A.S. *thaccian*, stroke.)

THWAITE, *n.* thwate, a parcel of ground, reclaimed to tillage. (Ice.)

THWART, *a.* thwawrt, transverse; across something else: *n.* the seat on which an oarsman sits, placed athwart the boat: *v.t.* to cross; to oppose; to contravene; to frustrate: *v.i.* to be in opposition. Thwarted. Thwarting. Thwarts. (A.S. *thweorh*, perverse, transverse.)

THWARTER, *n. thwawrt*-er, he who or that which thwarts; a disease in sheep, indicated by shaking or convulsive motions.

THWARTING, *n. thwawrt*-ing, act of frustrating.

THWARTINGLY, *ad. thwawrt*-ing-le, so as to thwart; in a cross direction; in opposition.

THWARTNESS, *n. thwawrt*-ness, untowardness; perverseness.

THWART-SHIPS, *ad. thwawrt*-ships, across the ship [Naut.].

THY, *a.* thi, of or belonging to thee. (*Thine.*)

THYITE, *n.* *thi*-ite, a kind of indurated heavy clay, of a shining surface and pale green colour.

THYLACINE, *n.* *thi*-la-sin, the Tasmanian wolf, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a carnivorous marsupial. (Gr. *thulakos*, a bag, and *kyon*, a dog.)

THYME, *n.* time, any one of the 80 species of the labiate genus *Thymus*; the aromatic plant used in cookery, *T. vulgaris*. (Fr. *thym.*)

THYMOL, *n.* *ti*-mol, a distillate of oil of thyme used as a powerful antiseptic.

THYMUS, *n.* *thi*-mus, a gland situated in front of the pericardium and the large vessels arising from the base of the heart, so called by Galen from its resemblance to the flower of thyme [Anat.]. (Gr. *thumos*, wart, gland, resembling thyme buds.)

THYMY, *a.* *ti*-my, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYROID, *a.* *thi*-royd, resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near it, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. (Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, like.)

THYRSE, *n.* therce, a species of inflorescence; a panicle, contracted into an ovate form [Bot.].

THYRSOID, *a.* *ther*-soyd, resembling a thyrse or thyrsus. (Gr. *thyrsos*, and *eidos*, like.)

THYRSUS, *n.* *ther*-sus, a compact pyramidal panicle [Bot.].

THYRSUS, *n.* *ther*-sus, a staff entwined with ivy and vine leaves, and carried at the festivals of Bacchus (Gr.)

THYSELF, *pron.* thi-*self*, used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis.

TIARA, *n.* te-*ah*-ra, a circlet; a jewelled head-dress; an ornament with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban; the Jewish high-priest's mitre; the Pope's triple crown. (Fr. *tiare.*)

Papal tiara.

TIARAED, *a.* te-*ahr*-ahd, wearing a tiara.

TIBIA, *n.* *tib*-e-a, the shin-bone. (L. the shin-bone, a flute.)

TIBIAL, *a.* *tib*-e-al, pertaining to the tibia; pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIC, *n.* tik, a convulsive muscular motion chiefly of the face.

TIC-DOLOUREUX, *n.* tik-*doo*-lo-roo, neuralgia in the face. (Fr. *tic*, and *douloureux*, painful.)

TICE, *n.* tice, a lob ball at cricket.

TICE, *v.t.* tice, to entice. **Ticed. Tices. Ticing.**

TICHORINE, *a.* *ti*-ko-rine, having separated nostrils; pertaining to the woolly rhinoceros. (Gr. *teichos*, a wall, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.)

TICK, *n.* tik, credit; trust: *v.t.* to run up a score; to give or get tick. **On tick**, on credit. **Ticked. Ticking. Ticks.** (*Ticket.*)

TICK, *n.* tik, a small acarine animal allied to the mites, infesting dogs and sheep. (A.S. *ticia.*)

TICK, *n.* tik, the cover or case of a bed, containing feathers, wool, or other materials. (Gr. *theke*, a case.)

TICK, *v.i.* tik, to beat; to pat; to make a small noise, by beating or otherwise, as a watch. **Ticked. Ticking. Ticks.** (From the sound.)

TICK, *n.* tik, a small mark: *v.t.* to mark with a tick. **Ticked. Ticking. Ticks.**

TICKBEAN, *n.* *tik*-been, a small bean used in feeding horses and other animals; a horse bean.

TICKEN, *n.* *tik*-en, cloth for bedticks; ticking.

TICKER, *n.* *tik*-ker, that which ticks; a watch.

TICKET, *n.* *tik*-et, a piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder some specific right; a certificate that something is due to the holder; a price mark; a tradesman's bill: *v.t.* to distinguish by a ticket. **Season ticket**, a periodical ticket; a ticket holding good for a certain period instead of for one occasion only. **Ticket of leave**, a document setting a convict free before the expiry of the term of his sentence in consideration of his industry or good conduct. **Ticketed. Ticketing. Tickets.** (Fr. *étiquette*, label.)

TICKET-DAY, *n.* *tik*-et-day, the day before pay-day on the Stock Exchange, when the names of purchasers are given by one stockbroker to another.

TICKET-PORTER, *n.* *tik*-et-por-ter, a licensed porter wearing a badge or ticket, by which he may be identified.

TICKING, *n.* *tik*-ing, a closely woven cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of bedding.

TICKLE, *v.t.* *tik*-kl, to touch lightly, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation that causes laughter; to please by slight gratification: *v.i.* to feel titillation or tickling. **Tickled. Tickles. Tickling.** (M.E. *tikelen*, tickle; *tikel*, ticklish.)

TICKLER, *n.* *tik*-ler, one who or that which tickles; that which puzzles.

TICKLING, *n.* *tik*-ling, the act of affecting with titillation; sensation of titillation.

TICKLISH, *a.* *tik*-lish, sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; difficult; critical; risky.

TICKLISHLY, *ad.* *tik*-lish-le, in a ticklish manner.

TICKLISHNESS, *n.* *tik*-lish-ness, the state of being ticklish; criticalness of condition or state.

TICKLY, *a.* *tik*-le, ticklish.

TICK-SEED, *n.* *tik*-seed, a plant of either the genus *Corispermum* or the genus *Coreopsis.*

TICK-TACK, *n.* *tik*-tak, a sound as of a clock or watch beating.

TIDAL, *a.* *ti*-dal, pertaining to tides; periodically flowing and ebbing; where the water ebbs and flows with the tide.

TID-BIT, *n.* *tid*-bit, a delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a tit-bit.

TIDDLER, *n.* *tid*-dler, titler, a stickleback of any species; a small young fish.

TIDDLYWINKS, *n.* *tid*-le-winks, a game in which counters are snipped from off a table into a cup.

TIDE, *n.* tide, time; season; the rising and falling of the sea and the waters connected therewith; stream; course; current; a period of twelve hours [Mining]: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide. **Spring tide**, full tide at its maximum, the result of the attractive force of the sun and moon when they act in a straight line, either in conjunction or opposition. **Neap tide**, full tide at its minimum, which happens when the sun and moon act at right angles to each other. **Tided. Tides. Tiding.** (A.S. *tid*, time.)

TIDEGATE, *n.* *tide*-gate, a gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

TIDEGAUGE, *n.* *tide*-gaje, a contrivance for ascertaining and sometimes for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time.

TIDELESS, *a.* *tide*-less, having no tide.

TIDE-LOCK, *n.* *tide*-lok, the entrance lock to docks on a tidal river.

TIDEMARK, *n.* *tide*-mark, the point reached by the tide at high water, or the lowest point to which the ebb retires; high-water-mark or low-water-mark.

TIDEMILL, *n.* *tide*-mil, a mill that is moved by tide-water.

TIDERIP, *n.* *tide*-rip, rough water caused by opposing tides; the rippling from eddies as the tide passes.

TIDESMAN, *n.* *tidez*-man, a custom-house officer who superintends the discharge of a vessel.

TIDE-TABLE, *n.* *tide*-tay-bl, a table showing the tides at different places.

TIDE-WAITER, *n.* *tide*-wayte-er, an officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE-WATER, *n.* *tide*-waw-ter, water affected by the action of the sun and moon.

TIDEWAY, *n.* *tide*-way, the channel in which the tide acts.

TIDILY, *ad.* *ti*-de-le, neatly.

TIDINESS, *n.* *ti*-de-ness, neat simplicity; neatness.

TIDINGLESS, *a.* *ti*-ding-less, having no tidings.

TIDINGS, *n.pl.* *ti*-dingz, news; intelligence; account of what has taken place. (A.S. *tidan*, happen; from *tid*, time.)

TIDY, *a.* *ti*-de, neat; clean; dressed with neat simplicity; being in good order: *n.* any little device for keeping things orderly: *v.t.* to make neat; to put in good order. **Tidied. Tidies. Tidying.** (*Tide.*)

TIE, *n.* ti, a knot; fastening; bond; something which ties, or is used to tie; obligation; a knot of hair; an equality in numbers, as of votes or scores; a dead heat; a piece of timber or metal for binding two bodies together [Arch.]; a character to connect syncopated notes, also a thick line which unites the tails of notes and shows their values [Mus.]: *v.t.* to bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot; to make fast; to knit; to complicate; to confine; to unite notes, as by a curved line drawn over them [Mus.]. **Tied. Ties. Tying.** (A.S. *tigōn*, tie, from *teon*, draw.)

TIE-BEAM, *n. ti*-beem, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters.

TIER, *n.* teer, a row; a rank; especially when two or three rows are placed one above another. (O.Fr. *tire*, course.)

TIERCE, *n.* teerce, a cask whose content is one-third of a pipe or 42 gallons; also the measure; the interval of a third [Mus.]; a sequence of three cards of the same colour [Card-playing]; a thrust in fencing; a field divided into three parts [Her.]. (Fr. from L. *tertius*, a third.)

TIERCEL, *n. teer*-sel, a male hawk, as a third less in size than a female.

TIERCET, *n. teer*-set, a triplet or three lines of verse rhyming.

TIERS-ETAT, *n. teer*-zay-*tah*, the third estate or commonalty as represented in the French legislative assembly prior to the Revolution. (Fr.)

TIFF, *n.* tif, a pet or a fit of peevishness; a slight quarrel; a small draught of liquor. (Ice. *tefr*, smell, sniff, taste.)

TIFFANY, *n. tif*-fa-ne, a species of gauze or very thin silk. (O.Fr. *tiffanie*, from material used for costumes at festivities on Epiphany.)

TIFFIN, *n. tif*-fin, luncheon; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner. (Anglo-Indian.)

TIG, *n.* tig, touch; a game among children in which the one who is touched must give chase to the rest till he touches another.

TIGE, *n.* teej, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital [Arch.]. (Fr. a stalk.)

TIGELLUM, *n.* ti-*jel*-lum, the plumule [Bot.].

TIGER, *n. ti*-gur, the Asiatic carnivore *Felis tigris*; a boy or servant in livery. (Fr. *tigre*.)

TIGER-BEETLE, *n. ti*-gur-*bee*-tl, a carnivorous beetle of any genus of the *Cicindelidæ*.

TIGER-BITTERN, *n. ti*-gur-*bit*-tern, a South American bird of the genus *Tigrisoma*.

TIGER-CAT, *n. ti*-gur-kat, the South American margay, *Felis tigrina*.

TIGER-FLOWER, *n. ti*-gur-flou-er, a tropical American plant of the iris family, *Tigridia pavonia*.

TIGER-FOOTED, *a. ti*-gur-foot-ed, hastening to devour; furious.

TIGERISH, *a. ti*-gur-ish, like a tiger.

TIGER-LILY, *n. ti*-gur-lil-le, the orange lily, *Lilium tigrinum*.

TIGER-MOTH, *n. ti*-gur-moth, any species of *Callimorpha*, *Arctia* or *Phragmatobia*.

TIGER-SHARK, *n. ti*-gur-shark, the zebra shark, *Stegostoma tigrinum*.

TIGER-SHELL, *n. ti*-gur-shel, a species of cowry, *Cyprœa tigris*.

TIGERWOOD, *n. ti*-gur-wood, the heart of the tropical American tree *Machœrium schomburgki*, that grows in Guiana.

TIGHT, *a.* tite, close; compact; not loose or open; taut; fitting close to the body, as clothes; tense; parsimonious; saving; tipsy: *n.pl.* close-fitting pantaloons. (Scand.)

TIGHTEN, *v.t.* titen, to draw tighter. **Tightened.** Tightening. Tightens.

TIGHTLY, *ad. tite*-le, in a tight manner.

TIGHTNESS, *n. tite*-ness, the state of being tight.

TIGHT-ROPE, *n. tite*-rope, the stretched rope on which acrobats perform.

TIGLINE, *n. tig*-lin, the acrid principle of the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

TIGRESS, *n. ti*-gress, the female of the tiger.

TIGRINE, *a. ti*-grin, like a tiger; tigrish.

TIGRISH, *a. ti*-grish, resembling a tiger; fierce.

TIKE, *n.* tike, a countryman; a Yorkshireman.

TIKE, *n.* tike, a tyke; a dog; a cur. (Ice.)

TIKUL, *n.* tik-*ool*, one of the 150 species of *Garcinia*; the Indian tree, *G. pedunculata*.

TILBURY, *n. til*-ber-re, a two-wheeled carriage, without a top, so called from the inventor.

TILDE, *n. til*-da, the symbol placed over a Spanish *n*, converting it into *ny*.

TILE, *n.* tile, a top-hat [Colloq.].

TILE, *n.* tile, a thin plate of baked clay used for covering the roofs of houses, or for forming drains; a small, flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused [Metal.]: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, tiles. **Tiled. Tiles. Tiling.** (A.S. from L. *tegula*, from *tego*, cover.)

TILED, *pp.* or *a.* tiled, covered with tiles.

TILE-DRAIN, *n. tile*-drane, a drain constructed of tiles.

TILE-KILN, *n. tile*-kiln, a kiln in which tiles are burnt.

TILE-ORE, *n. tile*-ore, red copper ore, an earthy variety of chalcotrichite.

TILER, *n. ti*-ler, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

TILER, *n. ti*-ler, tyler, the doorkeeper of a masonic lodge. (Fr.)

TILERY, *n. tile*-e-re, a tilefield, a place where tiles are made.

TILESTONE, *n. tile*-stone, the uppermost group of Silurian rocks.

TILIA, *n. til*-e-a, the genus of ten species comprising the lime trees. (L.)

TILING, *n. ti*-ling, a roof of tiles; tiles in general.

TILKA, *n. til*-kah, the mark on a Hindu's forehead indicating the caste.

TILL, *n.* til, boulder clay.

TILL, *n.* til, a money-box in a shop; a drawer for cash. (A.S. *tyllan*, draw.)

TILL, *prep.* til, to the time or time of. **Till now**, to the present time. **Till then**, to that time. (A.S.)

TILL, *conj.* til, to the time when; to the degree that.

TILL, *v.t.* til, to plough and prepare for seed; to cultivate. **Tilled. Tilling. Tills.** (A.S. *tilian*.)

TILLABLE, *a. til*-la-bl, capable of being tilled; arable.

TILLAGE, *n. til*-laje, the operation, practice, or art of tilling; cultivation; farming.

TILLER, *n. til*-ler, one who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator.

TILLER, *n. til*-ler, the helm, the lever that works the rudder. (Dut. *tillen*, lift.)

TILLER, *n. til*-ler, a small drawer; a till.

TILLER, *n. til*-ler, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root of the original stalk: *v.i.* to put forth new shoots from the original stalk. **Tillered. Tillering. Tillers.** (A.S.)

TILLING, *n. til*-ling, the operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILMUS, *n. til*-mus, floccillation, picking at the bedclothes by the sick owing to cerebral excitement. (Gr. *tillo*, pluck.)

TILSEED, *n. til*-seed, the seed of *Sesamum indicum*.

TILT, *n.* tilt, a tent; a covering; the covering of a cart or wagon; a hood; the cover of a boat or stern awning: *v.t.* to cover with a tilt. **Tilted. Tilting. Tilts.** (A.S. *teldan*, cover.)

TILT, *n.* tilt, a thrust; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attack each other with lances; inclination forward: *v.t.* to incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; to point or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss; to lean; to fall, as on one side. **Tilted. Tilting. Tilts.** (A.S. *tealt*, unsteady.)

TILT-BOAT, *n. tilt*-bote, a boat covered with a canvas or other roof.

TILTER, *n. tilt*-er, one who tilts.

TILTH, *n.* tilth, cultivation; the state of being tilled or prepared for a crop; a crop; that which is tilled; tillage ground. (A.S. *tilth*.)

TILT-HAMMER, *n. tilt*-ham-mer, a heavy hammer, used in iron works, which is lifted by projections on the axis of a wheel.

TILTING, *n. tilt*-ing, the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile.

TIMBAL, *n. tim*-bal, a kettle-drum.

TIMBER, *n. tim*-ber, wood; the body or stem of a tree; the materials; a single piece of wood for building, or already framed; a rib or curving piece of wood in a ship, branching outward vertically

from the keel: *v.t.* to cover with wood. **Timbered.** Timbering. Timbers. (A.S. building material.)

TIMBERED, *a. tim*-berd, covered with wood; showing the constructional timbers.

TIMBER-HEAD, *n. tim*-ber-hed, the top end of a frame, rising above the gunwale [Naut.].

TIMBERLINE, *n. tim*-ber-line, the limit beyond which trees do not grow on mountains or in cold climates.

TIMBERLODE, *n. tim*-ber-lode, a feudal service by which the tenants were obliged to carry timber to the lord's mansion.

TIMBERMAN, *n. tim*-ber-man, a man employed in felling timber; one in charge of the pit props in a mine.

TIMBERTOES, *n. tim*-ber-toze, a man with a wooden leg.

TIMBER-YARD, *n. tim*-ber-yard, a yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIMBRE, *n. tim*-ber, a crest on a coat-of-arms; legal quantity of skins.

TIMBRE, *n. tam*-br, the sonorous quality of a voice or instrument, as exemplified in the rendering of a given tone; the quality of the sound. (Fr. a clock bell, L. *tympanum.*)

TIMBREL, *n. tim*-brel, an ancient musical instrument resembling a tambourine in shape. (O.Fr. *tymbre.*)

TIMBROLOGY, *n.* tim-*brol*-o-je, philately; the study of postage stamps. (Fr. *timbre*, stamp; Gr. *logos*, science.)

TIME, *n.* time, the measure of duration; any period of eternity; moment; period; a proper time; a season; duration; measured portion of duration; life; age; distinct part of duration, repetition; the measure of sounds in regard to their continuance or duration [Mus.]; the state of things at a particular period; the present life; a tense [Gram.]: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; to do at the proper season; to regulate as to time; to measure, as regards the time. **Apparent time,** true solar time. **At times,** at distinct intervals. **In time,** in good season; sufficiently early. **Keep time,** to be punctual; to keep step. **Lose time,** to delay. **Mark time,** to remain in the same place though moving the feet in time to the music; not to advance. **Mean time,** an average of apparent time; Greenwich time. Sidereal time, the duration of a complete rotation of the earth with reference to the stars. Standard time, local time as fixed by meridians differing by multiples of fifteen degrees round the earth; thus time in Fiji is 12 hrs. in advance of Greenwich, in New Zealand 11½, in Eastern Australia 10, in Western Australia 8, in Malaya 7, in Ceylon 5½, and in South Africa 2, while Canadian time ranges from 4 hours behind in Nova Scotia to 8 in British Columbia. **Summer time,** an hour in advance of Greenwich time, between the third Saturday in April and the first Saturday in October. **Time being,** present time. **Time enough,** early enough. **Time meridians,** the meridians used in fixing standard time. **Timed. Times. Timing.** (A.S. *tima.*)

TIME-BALL, *n. time*-baul, a ball sliding on an upright staff connected with an observatory, arranged to drop every day at the same time.

TIME-BARGAIN, *n. time*-bar-gan, an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

TIME-BILL, *n. time*-bil, a time-table giving the times of starting and arriving of conveyances.

TIME-BOOK, *n. time*-book, a book recording the time worked by those employed.

TIME-CARD, *n. time*-kard, a card on which is recorded the time worked; a pocket time-table.

TIMEFUL, *a. time*-ful, seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

TIME-HONOURED, *a. time*-on-urd, honoured for a long time.

TIMEKEEPER, *n. time*-keep-er, a clock, watch, or other chronometer; a person who takes note of the times at races and on other occasions; one employed to record the times worked by others.

TIMELESS, *a. time*-less, unseasonable; done at an improper time; untimely.

TIMELINESS, *n. time*-le-ness, seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIMELY, *a. time*-le, seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early: *ad.* early; soon.

TIMEOUS, *a. time*-us, timely.

TIMEOUSLY, *ad. time*-us-le, timely; in good time.

TIMEPIECE, *n. time*-peece, a clock driven by a spring and not by a weight; a watch; a chronometer.

TIMEPLEASER, *n. time*-pleez-er, one who complies with the prevailing opinions.

TIMESERVER, *n. time*-serv-er, one who adapts his opinions and manners to the times, or obsequiously complies with the ruling powers.

TIMESERVING, *n. time*-ser-ving, a mean obsequious compliance with the humours of men in power.

TIME-TABLE, *n. time*-tay-bl, a tabular representation of the different notes, and their relative lengths [Mus.]; a table of times of starting and arrival; a table showing the times allotted for certain occupations or entertainments.

TIMEWORK, *n. time*-wurk, work paid for by the hour instead of by the piece.

TIMEWORN, *a. time*-worn, worn away by time; decayed.

TIMID, *a. tim*-id, wanting courage to meet danger; fearful; timorous. (Fr. *timide.*)

TIMIDITY, *n.* te-*mid*-e-te, fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. (Fr. *timidité.*)

TIMIDLY, *ad. tim*-id-le, in a timid manner.

TIMIDNESS, *n. tim*-id-ness, the quality of being timid.

TIMIST, *n. time*-ist, a musician who keeps in time.

TIMOCRACY, *n.* ti-*mok*-ra-se, government by men of property or honourable position. (Gr. *time*, honour, and *krateo*, rule.)

TIMONEER, *n. tim*-o-neer, a helmsman: *v.i.* and *v.t.* to steer with a tiller. **Timoneered. Timoneering. Timoneers.** (L. *temo*, a pole.)

TIMOROSO, *ad.* tim-o-*ro*-zo, in a style expressive of awe or fear [Mus.]. (It.)

TIMOROUS, *a. tim*-or-us, fearful of danger; timid; indicating fear; full of scruples.

TIMOROUSLY, *ad. tim*-or-us-le, timidly; with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, *n. tim*-or-us-ness, timidity.

TIMOTHY, *n. tim*-o-the, the cat's-tail grass, *Phleum pratense.*

TIMPANI, *n.pl. tim*-pa-ne, kettledrums; the drums in an orchestra. (L.)

TIN, *n.* tin, the metallic element stannum, Sn.; a silvery-white metal, with a slight tinge of yellowish blue, and very malleable; a thin plate of iron covered with tin; a can; a canister: *v.t.* to cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil; to preserve in tins; to can. **Tinned. Tinning. Tins.** (A.S.)

TINAMOU, *n. tin*-a-moo, any species of a group of seven genera of Mexican and South American birds allied in structure to the game-birds and the ostriches. (Fr.)

TINCAL, *n. tin*-kal, crude borax, as imported from the East.

TINCHEL, *n. tin*-chel, a circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer within a narrow compass. (Celt.)

TINCTORIAL, *a.* tingk-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to colour; used for dyeing. (L. *tinctorius.*)

TINCTURE, *n. tingkt*-yur, a tinge or shade of colour; a slight superadded taste or quality; the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; a solution in alcohol; a term applied to metals, colours and tints used for the field of an emblazoned shield: *v.t.* to tinge; to impregnate with something foreign; to imbue. **Tinctured. Tinctures. Tincturing.** (L. *tinctura.*)

TINDAL, *n. tind*-al, a lascar boatswain's mate.

TINDER, *n. tin*-der, anything inflammable used for catching fire from a spark. (A.S. *tynder.*)

TINDERBOX, *n. tin*-der-boks, a box in which tinder and the materials for striking a light are kept.

TINDER-LIKE, *a. tin*-der-like, very inflammable.

TINDERY, *a. tin*-der-e, like tinder.

TINE, *n.* tine, the tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; the tooth of a harrow; a branch of an antler. (A.S. *tind.*)

TINEA, *n. tin*-e-a, a contagious skin disease of several varieties, including ring-worm, due to the presence of minute parasite plants; a genus of clothes moths. (L. a gnawing worm, a moth.)

TINED, *a.* tynd, furnished with tines or prongs.

TINE-TARE, *n. tine*-tare, the vetch, *Vicia hirsuta.*

TINEWALD, *n. tine*-wawld, the parliament of the Isle of Man. (A.S. *thing*, meeting, and *wald*, wood.)

TINFOIL, *n. tin*-foyl, an alloy of lead and tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING, *v.i.* and *v.t.* ting, to tinkle; to ring. **Tinged. Tinging. Tings.**

TINGE, *n.* tinj, a slight degree of some colour, taste or quality: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to colour or stain; to modify slightly the colour, taste or character by something superadded. **Tinged. Tingeing. Tinges.** (L. *tingere, tinctum*, dye, stain.)

TINGI, *n.* *ting*-e, a Brazilian tree, of the genus *Magonia*, from the seeds of which a kind of soap is obtained.

TINGLE, *n.* *ting*-gl, a kind of thrill: *v.i.* to feel a kind of thrilling sound; to feel a sharp thrilling pain; to feel a thrilling or sharp, slight penetrating sensation. **Tingled. Tingles. Tingling.** (M.E. *tinglen.*)

TINGLING, *n.* *ting*-gling, a thrilling sensation.

TINK, *n.* tingk, a shrill noise: *v.i.* to make a shrill noise; to tinkle. **Tinked. Tinking. Tinks.**

TINKER, *n.* *tingk*-er, the nine-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus pungitius.*

TINKER, *n.* *tingk*-er, a mender of pots and pans and other household utensils; an unskilful repairer; a bungler: *v.t.* to mend like a tinker: *v.i.* to work at tinkering. **Tinkered. Tinkering. Tinkers.** (M.E. *tinkere*, from *tinken*, ring, tinkle.)

TINKERLY, *ad.* *tingk*-er-le, in the manner of a tinker.

TINKERSHIRE, *n.* *tingk*-er-sher, the guillemot.

TINKLE, *n.* *tingk*-kl, a small sharp clinking sound: *v.i.* to make small, sharp metallic sounds; to hear a small, sharp sound: *v.t.* to cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds. **Tinkled. Tinkles. Tinkling.** (M.E. *tinken.*)

TINMAN, *n.* *tin*-man, a maker of tinplate vessels; a dealer in tinware.

TINNED, *a.* tind, covered with tin; preserved in tinned cans or boxes.

TINNER, *n.* *tin*-ner, one who works in tin mines or at tin dredging.

TINNING, *n.* *tin*-ning, the art of covering or lining anything with melted tin or with tinfoil; the art of preserving food and packing it in canisters.

TINNITUS, *n.* tin-*ni*-tus, a ringing in the ears. (L. *tinnio*, ring.)

TINNOCK, *n.* *tin*-nok, the blue tit.

TINNY, *a.* *tin*-ne, abounding with tin; similar to tin.

TINPLATE, *n.* *tin*-plate, thin sheet steel coated with tin.

TINSEL, *n.* *tin*-sel, something very, but merely, shining and gaudy; thin, shiny metal for theatrical use: *a.* gaudy; showy to excess; specious: *v.t.* to adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value. **Tinselled. Tinselling. Tinsels.** (Fr. *étincelle*, from L. *scintilla*, a spark.)

TINSELLY, *a.* *tin*-sel-e, like tinsel.

TINSMITH, *n.* *tin*-smith, a worker in tin.

TINSTONE, *n.* *tin*-stone, native oxide of tin; cassiterite.

TINSTUFF, *n.* *tin*-stuff, tin ore.

TINT, *n.* tint, a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a shade: *v.t.* to tinge; to give a slight colouring to. **Tinted. Tinting. Tints.** (From L. *tinctum*, dye.)

TINTAGE, *n.* *tint*-aje, colouring or shading.

TINTAMAR, *n.* tin-ta-*mahr*, a hideous or confused noise. (Fr.)

TINTER, *n.* *tint*-er, one who tints; a map-colourer.

TINTINNABULARY, *a.* *tin*-tin-*nab*-yu-la-re, relating to bells; making the sound of a bell.

TINTINNABULATION, *n.* *tin*-tin-*ab*-yu-*lay*-shon, a tinkling, as of bells. (L. *tintinnabulum*, bell.)

TINWARE, *n.* *tin*-ware, utensils made of tinplate.

TINY, *a.* *ti*-ne, very small; puny. (*Thin.*)

TIP, *n.* tip, the small pointed extremity of anything; a gentle hit; a hint or suggestion; an item of information; a small present; an anther [Bot.]: *v.t.* to form a point to; to cover the tip, top or end of; to tap; to lower one end; to cant; to hit gently; to hint; to tell; to give a gratuity to: *v.i.* to fall headlong. **Tip the wink**, to wink to another as a sign. **Tipped. Tipping. Tips.** (M.E.)

TIP-AND-A-RUN, *n.* *tip*-and-a-*run*, a form of cricket in which a run must be attempted for every hit.

TIP-CART, *n.* *tip*-kahrt, a cart the body of which can be tilted up from the frame so as to empty out a load behind.

TIPCAT, *n.* *tip*-kat, a game in which a spindle-shaped piece of wood is hit away with a stick.

TIPPET, *n.* *tip*-pet, a narrow covering for the shoulders, fastened round the neck; a small cape. (M.E. *tippet.*)

TIPPING, *n.* *tip*-ping, a distinct articulation given to the flute by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth [Mus.].

TIPPLE, *n.* *tip*-pl, drink; liquor taken in tippling: *v.i.* to drink spirituous liquors frequently and in small quantities: *v.t.* to drink, as strong liquors, in excess. **Tippled. Tipples. Tippling.** (*To tip*, as a vessel.)

TIPPLED, *a.* *tip*-pld, intoxicated: inebriated.

TIPPLER, *n.* *tip*-pler, one who habitually indulges in spirituous liquors short of absolute drunkenness.

TIPPLING-HOUSE, *n.* *tip*-pling-house, a house in which liquors are sold in small quantities; a public house.

TIPSILY, *ad.* *tip*-se-le, in a tipsy manner.

TIPSINESS, *n.* *tip*-se-ness, the state of being tipsy.

TIPSTAFF, *n.* *tip*-stahf, a staff tipped with metal; an officer who takes into custody any person committed to prison by the High Court.

TIPSTER, *n.* *tip*-ster, a man who gives tips and private information in racing and other sports; a racing prophet.

TIPSY, *a.* *tip*-se, nearly drunk; intoxicated. (From *Tip*, as *tipple.*)

TIPSY-CAKE, *n.* *tip*-se-kake, a sponge cake soaked in sherry, with custard, cream and blanched almonds.

TIPTOE, *ad.* *tip*-to, on the toes only: *n.* the end of the toe. **On tip-toe**, with strained attention or expectation.

TIP-TOP, *n.* tip-*top*, the highest or utmost degree: *a.* excellent in the highest degree.

TIPULA, *n.* *tip*-yu-la, the genus which includes the crane-flies; the daddy-longlegs. (L.)

TIPULARY, *a.* *tip*-yu-lar-e, pertaining to insects of the genus *Tipula.*

TIR, *n.* teer, a shooting competition; a place for shooting. (Fr. *tirer*, shoot.)

TIRADE, *n.* te-*rade*, a declamatory speech of invective or abuse; the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes [Mus.]. (Fr. from *tirer*, draw.)

TIRAILLEUR, *n.* te-*rale*-yur, a French rifleman. (Fr.)

TIRE, *n.* tire, a head-dress: *v.t.* to dress the head. **Tired. Tires. Tiring.**

TIRE, *n.* tire, attire; furniture; apparatus: *v.t.* to attire; to adorn. **Tired. Tires. Tiring.** (O.Fr. *attirer*, adjust, decorate.)

TIRE, *n.* tire, a band or hoop, usually of iron, to bind the fellies of wooden wheels; the rubber or other material which encircles the rim of a metal wheel; a tyre. (*Tie.*)

TIRE, *v.t.* tire, to exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to weary or fatigue; to exhaust the attention or patience of with dulness and tediousness: *v.i.* to become weary; to be fatigued. **Tired. Tires. Tiring.** (M.E. *teorian.*)

TIREDNESS, *n.* *tyrd*-ness, the state of being tired.

TIRESOME, *a.* *tire*-sum, exhausting the strength; wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the patience; tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, *n.* *tire*-sum-ness, the quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, *n.* *tire*-woo-man, a female head-dresser or dresser in general.

TIRING-ROOM, *n.* *ti*-ring-room, the place where players dress for the stage.

TIRL, *n.* tirl, a twirl: *v.t.* to twist: *v.i.* to quiver. **Tirled. Tirling. Tirls.**

TIRO, *n.* *ty*-ro, a tyro; a novice. (L. a recruit.)

T-IRON, *n.* *tee*-i-urn, a right-angled iron bar with the web along the middle.

TIRONIAN, *a.* ti-*ro*-ne-an, pertaining to the ancient Roman shorthand. (Tiro, Cicero's amanuensis.)

TIRRET, *n.* *tir*-ret, a manacle or handcuff [Her.].

TIRWIT, *n.* *tir*-wit, the lapwing. (From its cry.)

'TIS, tiz, a contraction of it is.

TISRI, *n.* *tiz*-ri, the first Hebrew month of the civil year and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to part of September and part of October. (Heb.)

TISSUE, *n.* *tish*-yew, a structure formed of cells and cell products; a fabric interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; a connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue; to interweave; to variegate. **Tissued. Tissues. Tissuing.** (Fr. *tissu.*)

TISSUE-PAPER, *n.* *tish*-yew-pay-per, very thin gauze-like paper.

TIT, *n.* tit, a small horse; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse, a small bird of the genus *Parus*. **Tit for tat**, an equivalent in return. (Ice. *titt*, originally anything small.)

TITAN, *n.* *ti*-tan, the largest of Saturn's ten satellites.

TITAN, *n.* *ti*-tan, one of a race of gigantic beings, representing the primitive powers of nature, as with seeming reluctance submissive to the world-order which established itself in the hands of Zeus, one of their own progeny; a strong nature vainly battling with fate: *a.* titanic [Greek Myth.].

TITANIA, *n.* ti-*tay*-ne-a, the queen of the fairies.

TITANIC, *a.* ti-*tan*-ik, pertaining to the Titans; gigantic; pertaining to or containing titanium.

TITANIFEROUS, *a.* ti-tan-*if*-er-us, producing titanium. (*Titanium*, and *fero*, bear.)

TITANITE, *n.* *ti*-tan-ite, sphene, a compound of titanium.

TITANIUM, *n.* ti-*tay*-ne-um, the metallic element Ti.

TIT-BIT, *n.* *tit*-bit, a tid-bit; a dainty little piece; a short piquant clipping from some publication.

TITHABLE, *a.* *ti*-tha-bl, subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, *n.* tithe, the tenth part of anything; the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy; a small part: *v.t.* to tax to a tenth: *v.i.* to pay tithes. **Tithed. Tithes. Tithing.** (A.S. *teotha*, tenth.)

TITHING, *n.* *ti*-thing, a tithe; an old Saxon territorial division, which consisted of ten householders, who were sureties or free pledges to each other; a township.

TITHING-MAN, *n.* *ti*-thing-man, the chief man of a tithing; a peace officer or under-constable.

TITHONIC, *a.* ti-*thon*-ik, actinic; pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects. (Tithonos, the husband of Aurora.)

TITHONICITY, *n.* ti-tho-*nis*-se-te, actinism.

TITILLATE, *v.t.* *tit*-il-late, to tickle. **Titillated. Titillates. Titillating.** (L. *titillo.*)

TITILLATION, *n.* tit-il-*lay*-shon, the act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

TITIVATE, *v.t.* *tit*-te-vate, to bedeck; to make attractive. **Titivated. Titivates. Titivating.**

TITLARK, *n.* *tit*-lark, the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

TITLE, *n.* *ti*-tl, the inscription put over anything, specially one in the beginning of a book, denoting the subject of the work; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence; a name; an appellation; right; that which constitutes a just right to exclusive possession; the instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed; that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice [Eccles. Law]: *v.t.* to name; to call; to entitle. **Titled. Titles. Titling.** (O.Fr. from L. *titulus.*)

TITLED, *pp.* or *a.* *ti*-tld, having a title.

TITLE-DEED, *n.* *ti*-tl-deed, a writing in evidence of ownership of real property.

TITLE-PAGE, *n.* *ti*-tl-paje, the page at the beginning of a book giving the subject and the author's name.

TITLER, *n.* *tit*-ler, a stickleback.

TITLING, *n.* *tite*-ling, the title and other preliminary pages of a book.

TITLING, *n.* *tit*-ling, the hedge-sparrow. (*Tit.*)

TITMOUSE, *n.* *tit*-mouse: *pl.* **Titmice**, a tit, a small active perching bird of the genus *Parus*.

TITRATION, *n.* ti-*tray*-shon, volumetric analysis [Chem.].

TI-TREE, *n.* *tee*-tree, the manuka, a species of *Leptospermum*.

TITTER, *n.* *tit*-ter, a restrained laugh: *v.i.* to laugh slightly; to giggle. **Tittered. Tittering. Titters.** (M.E. *titeren*, chatter.)

TITTEREL, *n.* *tit*-er-el, the whimbrel, *Numenius phœopus*. (From its call.)

TITTLE, *n.* *tit*-tl, a small particle; an iota. (Fr. *titre.*)

TITTLE-BAT, *n.* *tit*-tl-bat, a titler; the young of several fishes.

TITTLE-TATTLE, *n.* *tit*-tl-*tat*-tl, idle trifling talk; empty prattle; an idle trifling talker: *v.i.* to talk idly; to prate. **Tittle-tattled. Tittle-tattles. Tittle-tattling.**

TITTUPY, *a.* *tit*-up-e, frisky.

TITTY, *n.* *tit*-e, a teat; a breast.

TITUBATION, *n.* *tit*-yew-*bay*-shon, the act of stumbling; a restless fidgety state [Med.]. (L. *titubatio.*)

TITULAR, *a.* *tit*-yu-lar, nominal; having or conferring the title only: *n.* a person invested with a title of an office without possessing the power or performing the duties attached to it. (Fr. *titulaire.*)

TITULARITY, *n.* tit-yu-*lar*-re-te, state of being titular.

TITULARLY, *ad.* *tit*-yu-lar-le, nominally; by title only.

TITULARY, *a.* *tit*-yu-la-re, consisting in or pertaining to a title: *n.* a titular.

TIVER, *n.* *tiv*-er, a kind of ochre used in marking sheep: *v.t.* to mark sheep with tiver. **Tivered. Tivering. Tivers.**

TIVY, *ad.* *tiv*-e, with great speed, a huntsman's word.

TIZZY, *n.* *tiz*-ze, a sixpence; a tester [Slang].

TMESIS, *n.* *tmee*-sis, a figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words [Rhet.]. (Gr. from *temno*, cut.)

TO, *prep.* too, noting motion towards a place or direction toward an object, purpose, or thing; opposed to from; it precedes the radical verb as a sign of the infinitive; noting extent, degree or end. **To and fro**, backwards and forwards. **To the face**, in presence of. (A.S.)

TOAD, *n.* tode, an amphibian of the genus *Bufo*, resembling the frog in form, but thicker and clumsier, and with a warty skin. **Sea toad**, a fish, the father lasher, *Cottus scorpius*. (M.E. *tode.*)

TOADEATER, *n.* *tode*-ee-ter, a fawning obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TOADEATING, *n.* *tode*-ee-ting, sycophancy: *a.* sycophantish.

TOADFISH, *n.* *tode*-fish, a North American fish of the genus *Batrachus*.

TOADFLAX, *n.* *tode*-flaks, a plant of the genus *Linaria*.

TOADPIPE, *n.* *tode*-pipe, a horsetail, a plant of the genus *Equisetum*.

TOAD-SPITTLE, *n.* *tode*-spit-tl, cuckoo-spit.

TOAD-STONE, *n.* *tode*-stone, a variety of dolerite.

TOADSTOOL, *n.* *tode*-stool, a poisonous fungus somewhat resembling a mushroom.

TOADY, *n.* *tode*-e, a toadeater; a sycophant: *v.i.* to fawn upon as a toady. **Toadied. Toadies. Toadying.**

TOADYISH, *a.* *tode*-e-ish, resembling or pertaining to a toady.

TOADYISM, *n.* *tode*-e-izm, mean sycophancy.

TOAST, *n.* tohst, bread browned before the fire; a woman whose health is drunk in honour or respect; he who or that which is named in honour in drinking: *v.t.* to dry and scorch by the heat of the fire; to warm thoroughly; to drink to the health, success, or honour of. **Toasted. Toasting. Toasts.** (O.Fr. *tostée*, a toast of bread.)

TOASTER, *n.* *tohst*-er, one who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TOASTING-FORK, *n.* *tohst*-ing-fork, the fork that holds the bread when toasting.

TOASTMASTER, *n.* *tohst*-mahst-er, the announcer of the toasts at a dinner.

TOASTRACK, *n.* *tohst*-rak, a stand for holding slices of toast.

TOBACCANALIAN, *n.* to-*bak*-ka-*nale*-e-an, a smoker of tobacco.

TOBACCO, *n.* to-*bak*-ko, any of the 40 species of the genus *Nicotiana*, the leaves of which are used for smoking and chewing and in snuff. (Sp. *tabaco*, originally the name of the pipe in which the Indian smoked the plant.)

TOBACCONIST, *n.* to-*bak*-ko-nist, a dealer in or manufacturer of tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE, *n.* to-*bak*-ko-pipe, a pipe used for smoking tobacco.

TOBACCO-POUCH, *n.* to-*bak*-ko-poutch, a pouch for holding tobacco.

TOBACCO-STOPPER, *n.* to-*bak*-ko-stop-per, a plug for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

TOBAS, *n.pl.* *toh*-bahs, an early South American race still living in Paraguay and Argentina.

TOBINE, *n.* *toh*-bin, a stout twilled silk, used for dresses.

TOBOGGAN, *n.* to-*bog*-an, a small sledge for sliding down a snow-clad slope: *v.i.* to ride on a toboggan. **Tobogganned. Tobogganning. Toboggans.** (Corruption of American-Indian *udabagan*, a sled.)

TOBY, *n.* *toh*-be, a mug in the shape of an old man wearing a three-cornered hat; the name of the dog in a punch-and-judy show. **The High Toby**, high road [Slang].

TOBYMAN, *n.* *toh*-be-man, a highwayman.

TOCCATA, *n.* tok-*kah*-ta, a prelude designed to display the executant's touch [Mus.]. (It.)

TOCHER, *n.* *tokh*-er, a portion brought by a wife on her marriage; a dowry. (Scots.)

TOCOLOGY, *n.* to-*kol*-o-je, obstetrics. (Gr. *tokos*, childbirth, and *logos*, science.)

TOCSIN, *n.* *tok*-sin, an alarm-bell or the ringing of it for alarm. (O.Fr. *toquesin*, an alarm-bell.)

TOD, *n.* tod, a quantity of wool of 28 lb.; a bush or thick shrub; a fox. (Ice.)

TO-DAY, *n.* and *ad.* to-*day*, the present day. (A.S. *to daege*, on this day.)

TODDLE, *n.* *tod*-dl, a toddler; a saunter: *v.i.* to walk with short tottering steps, as a small child. **Toddled. Toddles. Toddling.** (*Totter.*)

TODDLER, *n.* *tod*-dler, one who toddles; a toddling child.

TODDY, *n.* *tod*-de, a juice drawn from a palm-tree; a mixture of whisky with hot water and sugar. (Hind. *tadi.*)

TODDY-BIRD, *n.* *tod*-de-burd, a wood-swallow of the genus *Artamus*.

TO-DO, *n.* to-*doo*, ado; stir.

TODY, *n.* *toh*-de, a West Indian picarian bird of the genus *Todus*.

TOE, *n.* toh, a digit of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore-part of the hoof of a horse, or of any other hoofed animal; any prolongation of the foot like a toe. (A.S. *ta.*)

TOECAP, *n.* *toh*-kap, an extra piece over the toe of a boot.

TOENAIL, *n.* *toh*-nale, a nail growing on a toe.

TOFF, *n.* toff, a well-dressed man; a fop; a swell [Slang].

TOFFEE, *n.* *tof*-e, a sweetmeat of boiled sugar and butter.

TOFT, *n.* toft, a grove of trees; a messuage with right of common; a place where a messuage once stood [Law]. (Scand.)

TOFTMAN, *n.* *toft*-man, the owner of a toft.

TOGA, *n.* *toh*-ga, the outer garment of a Roman citizen in peace, long, broad and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff. **Toga prætexta**, a toga with a broad purple border worn by children, certain magistrates and priests. **Toga virilis**, the manly gown assumed by boys at sixteen. (L.)

TOGATED, *a.* *toh*-ga-ted, dressed in or wearing a toga. (L. *togatus.*)

TOGETHER, *ad.* to-*geth*-ther, in company; in or into union; in the same place or time; in concert. **Together with**, in union with. (A.S. *togaedere.*)

TOGGERY, *n.* *tog*-ger-e, clothes; garments [Slang].

TOGGLE, *n.* *tog*-gl, a small wooden pin tapering at both ends [Naut.].

TOGGLE-IRON, *n.* *tog*-gl-*i*-urn, a whaler's harpoon having a blade instead of flukes.

TOGGLE-JOINT, *n.* *tog*-gl-joynt, an elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars that may be brought into a straight line.

TOIL, *n.* toyl, labour with oppressive pain and fatigue; drudgery: *v.i.* to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body and mind, particularly of body, in prolonged effort; to labour; to work. **Toiled. Toiling. Toils.** (M.E. probably from O.Fr. *touiller*, mix, make.)

TOILER, *n.* *toyl*-er, one who toils or labours with pain.

TOILET, *n.* *toyl*-et, the operation or mode of dressing. **Make one's toilet**, to dress. (Fr. from *toile*, cloth.)

TOILET-COVER, *n.* *toyl*-et-*kuv*-ver, a cover for the dressing-table.

TOILET-GLASS, *n.* *toyl*-et-glahss, a mirror for the dressing-table.

TOILET-TABLE, *n.* *toyl*-et-*tay*-bl, a dressing-table.

TOILETTE, *n.* *toy*-let, toilet; a particular dress, usually for ceremonial wear. (Fr.)

TOILINETTE, *n.* *toy*-le-net, a cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk. (Fr.)

TOILS, *n.pl.* toylz, a net or snare; any thread, web or string spread for taking prey. (Fr. from *tela*, a web.)

TOILSOME, *a.* *toyl*-sum, laborious; wearisome.

TOILSOMELY, *ad.* *toyl*-sum-le, in a toilsome manner.

TOILSOMENESS, *n.* *toyl*-sum-ness, state of being toilsome.

TOILWORN, *a.* *toyl*-wawrn, worn out with toiling.

TOISE, *n.* toyz, a French measure of length, about six and a third feet English. (Fr.)

TOISON, *n.* *toy*-son, a fleece. **Toison d'or**, a golden fleece; a Spanish order of knighthood.

TOKAY, *n.* to-*kay*, a rich, aromatic wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary.

TOKEN, *n.* *toke*-en, something intended to represent another thing or event; a sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship; a piece of money not coined by authority, but current by sufferance; 10½ quires of paper. (A.S. *tacen.*)

TOKENED, *a.* *toke*-end, having marks; with spots.

TOL, *v.t.* tole, to take away. **Toled. Toling. Tols.**

TOLA, *n.* *toh*-la, in India, a weight for gold and silver equal to 180 grains troy.

TOLBOOTH, *n.* *tole*-booth, a toll-booth.

TOLD, told, *p.* and *pp.* of tell.

TOLEDO, *n.* to-*lee*-do, a sword-blade of the finest temper. (Toledo, in Spain, famous for such.)

TOLERABLE, *a.* *tol*-er-a-bl, that may be endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; moderately good. (Fr.)

TOLERABLENESS, *n.* *tol*-er-a-bl-ness, the quality of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, *ad.* *tol*-er-ab-le, to a tolerable extent.

TOLERANCE, *n.* *tol*-er-ance, the power or the art of tolerating; a disposition to tolerate. (Fr.)

TOLERANT, *a.* *tol*-er-ant, disposed to tolerate; enduring of; favouring toleration; broad-minded.

TOLERANTLY, *ad.* *tol*-er-ant-le, with toleration.

TOLERATE, *v.t.* *tol*-er-ate, to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing. **Tolerated. Tolerates. Tolerating.** (L. *tolero*, bear, from *tollo*, raise up.)

TOLERATION, *n.* *tol*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not approved of; the practical recognition by a state, and its concession to its citizens, of the rights of conscience, specially in matters of religion. (Fr.)

TOLL, *n.* tole, the telephone call for places within a moderate distance of the metropolitan area which are worked from what are called toll exchanges.

TOLL, *n.* tole, a tax for some liberty or privilege, particularly that of travelling over a road or bridge, or of vending goods in a fair or market; a portion of grain taken by a miller as compensation for grinding corn. (A.S. from Gr. *telos*, a tax.)

TOLL, *n.* tole, the solemn sound of a bell slowly rung: *v.i.* to sound, as a bell: *v.t.* to cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly repeated. **Tolled. Tolling. Tolls.** (From the sound.)

TOLL, *v.t.* tole, to take away; to vacate [Law]. **Tolled. Tolling. Tolls.**

TOLLBAR, *n.* *tole*-bar, a bar, beam or gate used for stopping boats on a canal, or on a road for stopping passengers, till toll is paid.

TOLL-BOOTH, *n.* *tole*-booth, a place where goods were weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison.

TOLL-BRIDGE, *n.* *tole*-brij, a bridge where toll is paid for passing over it.

TOLL-COLLECTOR, *n.* *tole*-kol-*lekt*-er, a toll-gatherer.

TOLL-DISH, *n.* *tole*-dish, a dish for measuring toll in mills.

TOLLER, *n.* *tole*-er, a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.

TOLL-GATE, *n.* *tole*-gate, a gate where toll is taken.

TOLL-GATHERER, *n.* *tole*-gath-ther-er, one who takes tolls.

TOL-LOL, *a.* tol-*lol*, rather good [Slang].

TOLSEY, *n.* *tol*-se, a toll-booth; a kind of market or exchange.

TOLTEC, *a.* *tol*-tek, belonging to the Mexican race that preceded the Aztecs: *n.* a member of this race.

TOLU, *n.* to-*lew*, a resin or oleo-resin produced by a species of *Myroxylon*, a South American tree.

TOLUENE, *n.* *tol*-yew-een, methyl benzene.

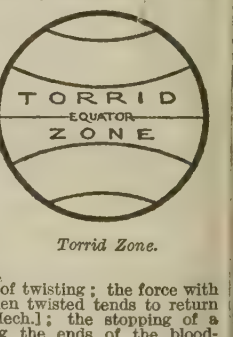
TOMAHAWK, *n.* *tom*-a-hawk, a light Indian war hatchet: *v.t.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk. **Tomahawked. Tomahawking. Tomahawks.**

TOMALLY, *n.* to-*mal*-le, the part of lobster flesh that boiling turns green.
TOMAND, *n.* to-*mahnd*, a grain measure of about 188 lb. used at Mocha in Arabia.
TOMATO, *n.* to-*mah*-to, a South American plant, *Lycopersicum esculentum*, the fruit of which is a popular vegetable; a love-apple. (Sp. *tomate.*)
TOMAUN, *n.* *toh*-maun, a Persian gold coin worth about seven shillings.
TOMB, *n.* toom, a grave; a sepulchre; a monument erected over a grave in memory of the dead. (O.Fr. *tumbe.*)
TOMBAC, *n.* *tom*-bak, an alloy of copper and zinc.
TOMBED, *a.* toomd, deposited in a tomb.
TOMBLESS, *a.* *toom*-less, destitute of a tomb.
TOMBOLA, *n.* *tom*-bo-lah, a kind of lottery. (It.)
TOMBOY, *n.* *tom*-boy, a romping girl.
TOMBSTONE, *n.* *toom*-stone, a stone erected over a grave; a monument.
TOM-CAT, *n.* *tom*-kat, a full-grown male cat.
TOMCOD, *n.* tom-*kod*, a small North American fish *Gadus tomcodus.*
TOME, *n.* tome, a book; a large volume. (Gr. *tomos*, a section, a part of a book, from Gr. *temno*, cut.)
TOMENTOSE, *a.* *toh*-men-*toze*, downy; nappy; cottony or flocky [Bot.].
TOMENTUM, *n.* to-*men*-tum, one of the small vessels on the surface of the brain [Anat.]; a species of soft pubescence [Bot.]. (L. *tomentum*, stuffing of wool.)
TOMFOOL, *n.* tom-*fool*, a great fool; a trifler.
TOMFOOLERY, *n.* tom-*fool*-er-e, foolish trifling; nonsense.
TOMIN, *n.* *toh*-min, a jeweller's weight equal to 12 grains.
TOMMY, *n.* *tom*-me, a private soldier in the British army, so called from Thomas Atkins, the name given as an example in filling up his papers on enlistment.
TOMMY-ROT, *n.* *tom*-me-rot, silly nonsense [Slang].
TOMNODDY, *n.* tom-*nod*-de, the puffin; a dolt.
TO-MORROW, *n.* and *ad.* to-*mor*-ro, the day after the present.
TOMPION, *n.* *tom*-pe-on, the stopper of a gun; the iron bottom to which grape-shot were fixed; the inking-pad used in lithography.
TOMPOT, *n.* *tom*-pot, the small fish frequently caught in lobster-pots, *Blennius gattorugine.*
TOMTIT, *n.* *tom*-tit, a titmouse; the blue tit, *Parus cæruleus.*
TOMTOM, *n.* *tom*-tom, a native drum used by the Hindus; the drum of the African races.
TON, *n.* tun, a weight of 20 cwt. or 2,240 lb. **Metric ton,** 2204·6 lb. **Short ton,** 2,000 lb.
TON, *n.* ton, the prevailing fashion; the fashion. (Fr.)
TONALITY, *n.* to-*nal*-e-te, tones collectively; correctness of pitch [Mus.].
TONE, *n.* tone, sound, or a modification of sound; accent, or rather a particular inflexion of the voice adapted to express emotion or passion; a whine, a mournful strain of voice; affected sound in speaking; an interval of sound [Mus.]; peculiar sound of an instrument with regard to softness, &c.; that state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy [Med.]; the harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade: *v.t.* to utter with an affected tone; to intone **Toned. Tones. Toning.** (Fr. *ton*, from L. *tonus*, a sound.)
TONED, *a.* tohnd, having a tone.
TONELESS, *a.* *tone*-less, having no tone; unmusical.
TONE-SYLLABLE, *n.* *tone*-sil-la-bl, an accented syllable.
TONG, *n.* tong, the catch of a buckle; a metal tongue.
TONGS, *n.pl.* tongz, two bars joined by a pivot or united by a spring, used for handling and lifting, particularly burning fuel and hot metals. (A.S. *tange.*)
TONGUE, *n.* tung, the organ of taste in animals, and more especially of speech in man; speech; power of utterance; fluency of speech; mode of speaking a language; word or words; a people or nation; a point, as of a buckle; a projecting point of land; a projection along an edge to fit into a groove; the taper part of anything: *v.t.* to chide; to scold; to modify, as sound of a flute, with the tongue: *v.i.* to talk; to prate; to use the tongue in modifying sounds. **Give tongue,** to bark as a hound. **Hold the tongue,** to be silent. **Tongued. Tongues. Tonguing.** (A.S. *tunge.*)
TONGUED, *a.* tungd, having a tongue.
TONGUE-GRAFTING, *n.* *tung*-grahft-ing, inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.
TONGUELESS, *a.* *tung*-less, having no tongue; speechless.
TONGUE-TIED, *a.* *tung*-tide, having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely; silent.
TONIC, *a.* *ton*-ik, increasing strength, specially tone in the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions: *n.* a medicine that gives tone and vigour of nerve and muscle, especially to the system; the key-note [Mus.]; the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension [Mus.]. **Tonic sol-fa,** a style of notation in music, which, dispensing with the staff, its lines and spaces, indicates the notes by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons. **Tonic spasm,** a continuous spasmodic contraction. (Gr. *tonikos*, stretching.)
TONICITY, *n.* to-*nis*-e-te, elasticity or contractility of the muscular fibres.
TO-NIGHT, *n.* and *ad.* to-*nite*, the present night; the coming night; the night after the present day.
TONITE, *n.* *ton*-ite, an explosive from gun-cotton pulp and barium nitrate. (L. *tonare*, thunder.)
TONKA-BEAN, *n.* *tong*-ka-been, the fruit of the tropical American plant *Dipteryx odorata*, also known as the Tonquin bean.
TONNAGE, *n.* *tun*-naje, the nominal capacity of a ship; the cubical content or burden which a ship can carry in tons; a duty or impost on ships, estimated originally per ton, now according to bulk.
TONSIL, *n.* *ton*-sil, one of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces [Anat.]. (Fr. *tonsille.*)
TONSILE, *a.* *ton*-sile, that may be clipped. (L. *tonsum*, clipped.)
TONSILITIC, *a.* *ton*-sil-*lit*-ik, pertaining to the tonsils.
TONSILITIS, *n.* *ton*-sil-*li*-tis, inflammation of the tonsils.
TONSORIAL, *a.* ton-*sore*-e-al, pertaining to a barber or to shaving. (L. *tonsor*, a barber.)
TONSURE, *n.* *ton*-sher, the act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn, as a sign of dedication to the ministry or initiation into holy orders; a shaven bald part on the head of a priest or monk. (Fr. from L. *tonsura.*)
TONSURED, *a.* *ton*-sherd, wearing a tonsure; clerical.
TONTINE, *n.* *ton*-teen, a loan on which annuities were paid instead of interest, each annuity increasing as the subscribers died, until the last to survive received as much as all of them had at first shared amongst them. (Tonti, a Neapolitan.)
TONY, *n.* *toh*-ne, a simpleton.
TOO, *ad.* too, over; more than enough; likewise.
TOOK, took, *p.* of take.
TOOL, *n.* tool, an implement or instrument for effecting or facilitating mechanical operations; a person used as a mere instrument by another: *v.t.* to shape or mark with a tool: *v.i.* to drive. **Tooled. Tooling. Tools.** (A.S. *tol.*)
TOOLING, *n.* *tool*-ing, workmanship performed with a tool.
TOOM, *a.* toom, empty. (Scand.)
TOONWOOD, *n.* *toon*-wood, a wood of a reddish-brown colour, obtained from *Cedrela toona*, a large Indian tree.
TOOT, *v.i.* toot, to make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner: *v.t.* to sound, as a horn, or sound on a horn. **Tooted. Tooting. Toots.** (From the sound.)
TOOTER, *n.* *toot*-er, one who plays upon a pipe or horn.
TOOTH, *n.* tooth: *pl.* **Teeth,** a hard substance growing on the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication; taste; palate; one of a series of projections resembling teeth: *v.t.* to furnish with teeth; to indent; to lock into each other. **Cast in the teeth,** to retort reproachfully. **In spite of the teeth,** in defiance of opposition. **Show the teeth,** to threaten. **Tooth and nail,** by all possible means. **To the teeth,** in open opposition; directly to one's face. **Toothed. Toothes. Toothing.** (A.S. *toth.*)

TOOTHACHE, *n. tooth*-ake, pain in the teeth.
TOOTHACHE-TREE, *n. tooth*-ake-tree, the prickly ash, *Zanthoxylum fraxineum.*
TOOTHBRUSH, *n. tooth*-brush, a brush to clean the teeth with.
TOOHTDRAWER, *n. tooth*-draw-er, a dentist.
TOOTH-DRAWING, *n. tooth*-draw-ing, the act of extracting a tooth.
TOOTHED, *a.* toothd, having teeth or jags; dentate [Bot.].
TOOTH-EDGE, *n. tooth*-ed], a sensation excited by grating sounds and by the touch of certain substances.
TOOTHFUL, *a. tooth*-ful, palatable: *n.* a small quantity.
TOOTH-KEY, *n. tooth*-kee, an instrument for drawing teeth.
TOOTHLESS, *a. tooth*-less, having no teeth.
TOOTHLETED, *a. tooth*-let-ed, denticulate [Bot.].
TOOTH-ORNAMENT, *n. tooth*-or-na-ment, a decoration peculiar to early English architecture, consisting of a close succession of small four-leafed flowers, which project forward to a central point.
TOOTHPICK, *n. tooth*-pik, an instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.
TOOTHPOWDER, *n. tooth*-pou-der, a powder to clean the teeth.
TOOTHSOME, *a. tooth*-sum, palatable; grateful to the taste.
TOOTHSOMENESS, *n. tooth*-sum-ness, the quality of being toothsome.
TOOTHWORT, *n. tooth*-wurt, a species of *Lathræa* (from its flowers); a species of *Dentaria* (from its root).
TOOTHY, *a. tooth*-e, toothed; having teeth.
TOOTLE, *vi.* and *vt. too*-tl, to toot gently; to play the flute or flageolet. **Tootled. Tootles. Tootling.**
TOP, *n.* top, the highest part of anything; summit; surface; upper side; the highest place, or person, or degree, or rank; the hair on the crown of the head; the head of a plant; the uppermost division of a fishing-rod; a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides, serving to extend the shrouds, and for the convenience of the men [Naut.]: *v.i.* to rise aloft; to be eminent; to predominate; to excel: *v.t.* to cover on the top; to cap; to raise above; to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of. **Topped. Topping. Tops.** (A.S.)
TOP, *n.* top, a toy in the shape of an inverted conoid which children play with by spinning it on its point.
TOPARCH, *n. top*-ark, the principal man in a place or country. (Gr. *topos*, a place, and *archo*, rule.)
TOPARCHY, *n. top*-ark-e, a petty country governed by a toparch; a little state consisting of a few towns.
TOPAU, *n. toh*-pou, the horned Indian rhinoceros bird.
TOPAZ, *n. toh*-paz, one of the gems, generally yellowish, occurring in rhombic prisms, and being a silicate of aluminium with fluorine. (Fr. *topase.*)
TOPAZOLITE, *n. to-paz*-o-lite, a variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour. (Gr. *topaz*, and *lithos*, stone.)
TOP-BOOTS, *n.pl.* top-*boots*, boots extending nearly to the knee with a broad top of light-coloured leather representing the lining which used to be shown when the upper part of the boot was turned down.
TOP-COAT, *n.* top-*kote*, an overcoat.
TOP-DRAINING, *n. top*-drane-ing, a draining of the surface of land.
TOP-DRESSING, *n. top*-dress-ing, a dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.
TOPE, *n.* tope, the small species of shark, *Galeus vulgaris*, otherwise known as the penny dog.
TOPE, *n.* tope, in India, a grove or clump of trees.
TOPE, *n.* tope, a mound or cupola-shaped Buddhist relic or commemorative monument, originally surmounted by a roof in the shape of an extended parasol. (Hind. *top.*)
TOPE, *v.i.* tope, to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess. **Toped. Topes. Toping.** (*Tip.*)
TOPEE, *n.* to-*pee*, a pith helmet.
TOPER, *n. tope*-er, one who drinks to excess; a drunkard.
TOPET, *n. top*-et, a small bird, the crested titmouse.
TOPFUL, *a. top*-full, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, *a.* top-*gal*-lant, above the top or second mast [Naut.]; highest; elevated; splendid.
TOPGALLANTMAST, *n.* top-*gal*-lant-mahst, the mast next above the topmast.
TOPGALLANTSAIL, *n.* top-*gal*-lant-sl, the sail above the topsail often replaced by the upper and lower topgallantsails.
TOPHACEOUS, *a.* to-*fay*-shus, gritty; sandy; of the nature of tophus.
TOP-HEAVY, *a.* top-*hev*-e, having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.
TOPHET, *n. toh*-fet, hell, or the place of torment; primarily a place south-east of Jerusalem which, in consequence of its having been the site of the revolting Moloch worship, had been allowed to be used as a place for burning the city's refuse, so that smoke was constantly rising from it. (Heb.)
TOP-HOLE, *a. top*-hole, first rate; tip-top [Slang].
TOPHUS, *n. toh*-fus, a calcareous concretion about the joints in gout. (L. *tufa.*)
TOPIARY, *a. toh*-pe-a-re, shaped by cutting or clipping. Topiary work, the giving of fanciful shapes to trees and hedges, as also to their grouping. (L. *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening, from Gr. *topos*, a place.)
TOPIC, *n. top*-ik, the subject of discourse, argument or treatise; a subject of popular interest at the moment; a general statement applicable to a variety of circumstances; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body [Med.]: *pl.* the art of discovering arguments. (Fr. *topique.*)
TOPICAL, *a. top*-e-kal, pertaining to a place; local; pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse; pertaining to topics.
TOPICALLY, *ad. top*-e-kal-le, locally, with application to a particular part [Med.].
TOPKNOT, *n. top*-not, a flatfish of the genus *Zeugopterus.*
TOPKNOT, *n. top*-not, a knot or crest on the top of the head.
TOPLESS, *a. top*-less, having no top.
TOPLOFTY, *a.* top-*loft*-e, pompous; condescending.
TOPMAN, *n. top*-man, the man who stands above in sawing; a man stationed in the top [Naut.].
TOPMAST, *n. top*-mahst, the mast next above that which rises from the deck.
TOPMASTHEAD, *n. top*-mahst-hed, the part of the topmast above the crosstrees, or, in fore-and-aft vessels, the part above the topsail-halliard block.
TOPMOST, *a. top*-most, highest; uppermost.
TOPOGRAPHER, *n.* to-*pog*-ra-fer, one who describes a particular place; a mapmaker.
TOPOGRAPHIC, *a. top*-o-*graf*-ik, topographical.
TOPOGRAPHICAL, *a.* top-o-*graf*-e-kal, pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.
TOPOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* top-o-*graf*-ik-al-le, in a topographical manner.
TOPOGRAPHY, *n.* to-*pog*-ra-fe, the description or detailed account of a particular place. (Fr. *topographie.*)
TOPPER, *n. top*-per, a tall silk hat [Slang].
TOPOLOGY, *n.* to-*pol*-o-je, the association of things with places as an aid to memory.
TOPPING, *a. top*-ping, lofty; pre-eminent; fine [Slang]; gallant: *n.* the cutting off of the top; the top cut off; the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other [Naut.].
TOPPLE, *v.i. top*-pl, to fall forward; to pitch or tumble down: *v.t.* to throw down. **Toppled. Topples. Toppling.** (*Top.*)
TOPSAIL, *n. top*-sl, a sail carried on the topmast which in square-rigged vessels is generally divided into the upper and lower topsails.
TOP-SHELL, *n. top*-shell, a gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Trochus* and its allies.
TOPSIDE, *n. top*-side, the upper part; that part of a vessel's hull above the waterline.
TOPSMAN, *n. tops*-man, a head drover; the public hangman [Slang].
TOP-SOILING, *n. top*-soyl-ing, taking off the top soil of land before a cutting is begun.
TOP-STONE, *n. top*-stone, a stone which forms the top.
TOPSYTURVY, *ad. top*-se-*tur*-ve, upside down. (Dial. Eng. from A.S. *teorfian*, roll over.)
TOQUE, *n.* toke, a kind of bonnet or head-dress for women. (Fr.)

TOR, *n.* tawr, a high pointed hill or rock. (W.)
TORAH, *n. toh*-rah, the Mosaic law; the Pentateuch. (Heb.)
TORAN, *n. tor*-ahn, the gateway of a Buddhist temple built like a cromlech of two pillars and a lintel.
TORBANITE, *n. tor*-ban-ite, paraffin shale. (Torbane Hill, Bathgate, near Edinburgh.)
TORCH, *n.* torch, a woolly plant, the mullein, *Verbascum thapsus.*
TORCH, *n.* torch, a flambeau or light carried in the hand; a lighted stick or piece of rope. (Fr. *torche.*)
TORCHBEARER, *n. torch*-bare-er, one whose office is to carry a torch.
TORCH-DANCE, *n. torch*-dahnce, a dance in which each dancer carries a torch.
TORCHLIGHT, *n. torch*-lite, the light of torches: *a.* lighted by torches.
TORCHON, *n. tor*-shon, bobbin lace of geometrical pattern. (Fr.)
TORCH-THISTLE, *n. torch*-this-sl, the cactus *Cereus strigosus*, used by the American Indians for torches.
TORE, tore, *p.* of tear.
TORE, *n.* tore, the dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.
TORE, *n.* tore, a torus.
TOREADOR, *n. tor*-re-a-*dor*, a mounted bullfighter; a bullfighter. (Sp.)
TORERO, *n.* tor-*air*-o, a bullfighter on foot. (Sp.)
TOREUMATOGRAPHY, *n. toh*-roo-ma-*tog*-ra-fe, a description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos. (Gr. *toreuma*, embossed work, and *grapho*, write.)
TOREUMATOLOGY, *n. toh*-roo-ma-*tol*-o-je, the science or art of sculpture and bas-relief. (Gr. *toreuma*, and *logos*, science.)
TOREUTIC, *a.* to-*roo*-tik, pertaining to formative art, but specially to metal work, cast, chased or embossed. (Gr. *toreuo*, work on ivory.)
TORGOCH, *n. torg*-okh, a species of char, *Salmo perisii.*)
TORMENT, *n. tor*-ment, extreme pain or anguish, bodily or mental; that which gives pain or misery. (O.Fr.)
TORMENT, *v.t.* tor-*ment*, to put to extreme pain or anguish, bodily or mental; to distress; to harass. **Tormented.** **Tormenting.** **Torments.** (Fr. *tourmenter.*)
TORMENTIL, *n. tor*-men-til, a plant of the genus *Potentilla*, whose root is used as an astringent. (Fr. *tormentille.*)
TORMENTING, *a.* tor-*ment*-ing, causing torment or annoyance: *n.* an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing [Agr.].
TORMENTINGLY, *ad.* tor-*ment*-ing-le, in a tormenting manner.
TORMENTOR, *n.* tor-*ment*-or, he who or that which torments; one who inflicts penal torture; an instrument for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow [Agr.].
TORMINA, *n. tor*-me-na, a severe griping [Med.]. (L.)
TORMINOUS, *a. tor*-min-us, severely griping [Med.].
TORMODONT, *a. tor*-mo-dont, having socketed teeth.
TORN, torn, *pp.* of tear.
TORNADO, *n.* tor-*na*-do, a local tropical whirlwind; a hurricane; a whirling tempest. (Sp. *tornada*, return.)
TOROSE, *a. tor*-ose, protuberant; swelling in knobs.
TOROUS, *a. tor*-us, torose.
TOR-OUZEL, *n.* tor-*oo*-zel, the ring-ouzel.
TORPEDINOUS, *a.* tor-*pee*-de-nus, pertaining to the torpedo-fish; affecting with numbness.
TORPEDO, *n.* tor-*pee*-do, the cramp-fish, an electric ray of the genus *Torpedo.*
TORPEDO, *n.* tor-*pee*-do, a self-driven submarine weapon charged with an explosive, designed for blowing up shipping: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo. **Torpedo boat**, a small swift boat armed with torpedoes. **Torpedo boat destroyer**, a small warship of high speed designed for catching torpedo boats, and other naval purposes, known generally as a T.B.D. **Torpedo net**, a net hung round a ship as a protection against torpedoes. **Torpedoed.** **Torpedoes.** **Torpedoing.** (L. *torpeo*, be numb.)
TORPEDOIST, *n.* tor-*pee*-do-ist, one skilled in the science and management of torpedoes.
TORPENT, *a. tor*-pent, benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity: *n.* that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions [Med.].
TORPESCENCE, *n.* tor-*pes*-sence, a state of insensibility; torpidness.
TORPESCENT, *a.* tor-*pes*-sent, becoming torpid or numb.
TORPID, *n. tor*-pid, a clinker-built eight-oared boat used in the Lent term races at Oxford.
TORPID, *a. tor*-pid, having lost the power of exertion; benumbed; destitute of sensibility; inactive; dull. (L. *torpeo*, be stiff or numb.)
TORPIDITY, *n.* tor-*pid*-e-te, torpidness; insensibility; inactivity or stupidity.
TORPIDLY, *ad. tor*-pid-le, in a torpid manner.
TORPIDNESS, *n. tor*-pid-ness, the state of being torpid.
TORPIFY, *v.t. tor*-pe-fi, to make torpid. **Torpified.** **Torpifies.** **Torpifying.** (L. *torpeo*, and *facio*, make.)
TORPOR, *n. tor*-por, numbness; inactivity; loss of motion or the power of motion; dulness; laziness; sluggishness. (L.)
TORPORIFIC, *a.* tor-por-*if*-ik, tending to produce torpor. (L. *torpor*, and *facio*, make.)
TORQUATED, *a. tor*-kwate-ed, having a collar or ring round the neck.
TORQUE, *n.* tork, a collar of twisted gold wires much worn by the Persians and the ancient barbaric nations of Europe, from whom the Romans often took them, bestowing them upon soldiers who had distinguished themselves in conflict; a necklace of metal rings. (L.)
TORQUED, *a.* torkt, wreathed [Her.].
TORREFACTION, *n. tor*-re-*fak*-shon, the operation of torrefying [Metal.].
TORREFY, *v.t. tor*-re-fi, to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch, as metals [Metal.]; to dry or parch, as drugs [Pharm.]. **Torrefied.** **Torrefies.** **Torrefying.** (L. *torreo*, dry, and *facio*, make.)
TORRENT, *n. tor*-rent, a violent rushing stream; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as of lava; a strong current. (Fr.)
TORRENTIAL, *a.* tor-*ren*-shal, causing or caused by torrents.
TORRICELLIAN, *a. tor*-re-*chel*-le-an, pertaining to Torricelli, who discovered the principle of the barometer. **Torricellian tube**, a glass tube of 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other. **Torricellian vacuum**, the vacuum produced by filling a tube with mercury and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the atmosphere.
TORRID, *a. tor*-rid, parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching. **Torrid zone**, the zone of the earth between the tropics, over every part of which the sun is vertical twice a year, and where the heat is very great [Geog.]. (Fr. *torride.*)



Torrid Zone.

TORRIDNESS, *n. tor*-rid-ness, state of being very hot.
TORSE, *n.* torse, a wreath [Her.]. (O.Fr. from L. *tortus*, twisted.)
TORSEL, *n. tor*-sel, anything in a twisted form.
TORSION, *n. tor*-shon, act of twisting; the force with which a wire or rod when twisted tends to return to its original state [Mech.]; the stopping of a hæmorrhage by twisting the ends of the blood-vessels [Surg.]. **Torsion balance**, an instrument for estimating very minute forces, by the action of a twisted thread or wire. (Fr.)
TORSIONAL, *a. tor*-shon-al, pertaining to torsion.
TORSIVE, *a. tor*-siv, spirally twisted.
TORSK, *n.* torsk, the tusk, a fish of the cod family, *Brosmius brosme.*
TORSO, *n. tor*-so, the trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs. (It.)
TORSTEN, *n. tor*-sten, an iron ore of a bluish-black colour.
TORT, *n.* tort, a wrong or injury to person or property remediable by an action for damages [Law]. (Fr. *tort*, wrong.)
TORTEAU, *n. tort*-to, a red roundel [Her.]. (Fr.)

TORTILLA, *n.* tor-*till*-la, a flat cake made of soaked maize. (Sp.)
TORTFEASOR, *n.* *tort*-fee-zor, a wrongdoer [Law]. (Fr.)
TORTICOLLIS, *n.* *tor*-te-*kol*-lis, wry neck [Med.]. (L. *tortus*, and *collum*, the neck.)
TORTILE, *a.* *tor*-tile, twisted; wreathed; coiled.
TORTIOUS, *a.* *tor*-shus, injurious [Law].
TORTIVE, *a.* *tor*-tiv, twisted; wreathed.
TORTOISE, *n.* *tor*-tus, or *tor*-toiz, a land or freshwater chelonian reptile from the shell of which protrude the head and tail and the twisted legs from which it gets its name; a defence formed by bucklers held over the heads of the soldiers [Mil.]. (Fr. *tortue*.)
TORTOISESHELL, *n.* *tor*-tus-shel, the shell, or horny plates of the hawksbill turtle; a butterfly of the genus *Vanessa*.
TORTULOUS, *a.* *tor*-tu-lus, bulged out at intervals like a cord having knots.
TORTUOSITY, *n.* *tort*-yu-*os*-e-te, tortuousness; wreathing; flexure.
TORTUOUS, *a.* *tort*-yu-us, twisted; wreathed; winding; crooked; not straightforward. (Fr. *tortueux*.)
TORTUOUSLY, *ad.* *tor*-tu-us-le, in a tortuous manner.
TORTUOUSNESS, *n.* *tor*-tu-us-ness, the state of being tortuous.
TORTURE, *n.* *tor*-tyure, extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment; severe pain inflicted judicially, often for the sake of extorting confession: *v.t.* to torment; to punish with torture; to put to the rack; to harass. **Tortured. Tortures. Torturing.** (Fr.)
TORTURER, *n.* *tor*-tyur-er, one who tortures; a tormentor.
TORTURINGLY, *ad.* *tor*-tyur-ing-le, so as to torture.
TORTUROUS, *a.* *tor*-tyur-us, causing torture.
TORULA, *n.* *tor*-ru-lah, a small torus; the so-called yeast plant.
TORULIFORM, *a.* to-*rule*-e-form, shaped like a small torus.
TORULOID, *a.* *tor*-ru-loyd, somewhat torulose.
TORULOSE, *a.* *tor*-ru-lose, cylindrical, with slight contractions [Bot.]. (Dim. from L. *torus*, swelling.)
TORULOUS, *a.* *tor*-ru-lus, torulose.
TORUS, *n.* *tor*-us, a large moulding used in the bases of columns [Arch.]; the floral receptacle, the thalamus, the growing point of the pistil [Bot.]. (L. a round, swelling or bulging place.)
TORVOUS, *a.* *tor*-vus, of a severe or grim countenance. (L. *torvus*.)
TORY, *n.* *tore*-e, a Conservative in English politics: *a.* pertaining to the Tories. (Ir. *toiridhe*, pursuer, robber.)
TORYISM, *n.* *tore*-e-izm, the principles of the Tories.
TOSH, *n.* tosh, bosh; piffle [Slang].
TOSS, *v.t.* tos, to throw with the hand; to throw upward; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to cause to rise and fall, or to move to and fro; to agitate. **Toss oars**, to hold them with their blades upright, as a salute. **Tossed. Tosses. Tossing. Tost.** (Norse, *tossa*, strew.)
TOSS, *v.i.* tos, to fling; to roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed. **Toss up**, to spin a coin into the air and guess on which side it will fall. **Tossed. Tosses. Tossing. Tost.**
TOSS, *n.* tos, a throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.
TOSSER, *n.* *tos*-ser, one who tosses.
TOSSILY, *ad.* *tos*-e-le, pertly.
TOSSING, *n.* *tos*-sing, act of throwing upward; a rolling and tumbling.
TOSSPOT, *n.* *tos*-pot, a toper; one habitually given to strong drink.
TOSS-UP, *n.* *tos*-up, an even chance.
TOSSY, *a.* *tos*-e, pert; contemptuous.
TOST, tost, *p.* and *pp.* of toss.
TOT, *n.* tot, anything very small; a term of endearment. (Ice. *tottr*, dwarf.)
TOT, *n.* tot, a sum in addition: *v.i.* to add up. **Tots. Totted. Totting.**
TOT, *n.* tot, a small drinking-cup.
TOTAL, *a.* *toh*-tal, whole; complete; entire: *n.* the whole; the whole amount. (L. *totus*, the whole.)
TOTALISATOR, *n.* *to*-tal-ize-*ate*-or, an automatic betting machine.
TOTALITY, *n.* to-*tal*-e-te, the whole sum or amount.
TOTALIZE, *v.t.* *toh*-tal-ize, to add up. **Totalized.** Totalizes. Totalizing.
TOTALLY, *ad.* *toh*-tal-le, wholly; completely.
TOTALNESS, *n.* *toh*-tal-ness, entireness.
TOTEM, *n.* *toh*-tem, an animal or other figure used as a symbol of relationship; the hereditary emblem of primitive peoples giving its name to the tribe. (Algonquin *dodaim*.)
TOTEMIC, *a.* to-*tem*-ik, pertaining to totems.
TOTEMISM, *n.* *toh*-tem-izm, the principles and observances regarding totems.
TOTEMISTIC, *a.* *toh*-tem-*is*-tik, pertaining to totemism.
T'OTHER, *a.* *tuth*-er, a contracted form of the other.
TOTIPALMATE, *a.* *toh*-te-*pal*-mate, having all four toes connected with webs.
TOTITIVE, *n.* *tot*-e-tiv, a number having no common divisor with a greater number.
TOTE, *v.t.* tote, to carry. **Toted. Totes. Toting.** [Coll. U.S.]
TOTE, *n.* tote, the handle of a carpenter's plane.
TOTTER, *n.* *tot*-ter, a reckoner.
TOTTER, *v.i.* *tot*-ter, to shake so as to threaten to fall; to stagger. **Tottered. Tottering. Totters.** (A.S. *tealt*, unsteady.)
TOTTERINGLY, *ad.* *tot*-ter-ing-le, in a tottering manner.
TOTTERY, *a.* *tot*-ter-e, shaky; unsteady.
TOUCAN, *n.* too-*kahn*, a family of picarian birds of tropical America, remarkable for the size of their bills. (Fr.)
TOUCH, *v.t.* tutch, to come in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come to; to reach; to try; to concern; to handle slightly; to meddle with; to affect; to impress; to move; to soften; to delineate slightly; to strike; to be in contact with. **Touch up**, to repair; to put finishing touches to, as a painting; to enhance the colour of the complexion artificially; to wound a person's feelings by sarcasm. **Touch on**, to treat of slightly in discourse. **Touched. Touches. Touching.** (Fr. *toucher*.)
TOUCH, *v.i.* tutch, to be in contact; to be in a state of junction. **Touched. Touches. Touching.**
TOUCH, *n.* tutch, contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface so that there is no space between them; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; test; tried qualities; the single act of a pencil or brush; feature; act of the hand on a musical instrument; an affection; a stroke; the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers [Mus.]; the ground beyond the side lines and between the extended goal lines [Football and Hockey].
TOUCHABLE, *a.* *tutch*-a-bl, that may be touched; tangible.
TOUCHABLENESS, *n.* *tutch*-a-bl-ness, the state or quality of being touchable.
TOUCH-AND-GO, *n.* *tutch*-and-go, the merest chance.
TOUCHER, *n.* *tutch*-er, the merest touch.
TOUCH-HOLE, *n.* *tutch*-hole, the vent of a cannon or other fire-arm by which the powder was ignited.
TOUCHILY, *ad.* *tutch*-e-le, in a touchy manner.
TOUCHINESS, *n.* *tutch*-e-ness, peevishness; irritability; extreme sensitiveness.
TOUCHING, *prep.* *tutch*-ing, concerning; as regards.
TOUCHING, *a.* *tutch*-ing, affecting; pathetic: *n.* touch; the sense of feeling.
TOUCHINGLY, *ad.* *tutch*-ing-le, in a manner to affect one.
TOUCH-ME-NOT, *n.* *tutch*-me-not, a plant of the genus *Impatiens*.
TOUCH-NEEDLES, *n.pl.* *tutch*-nee-dlz, small bars of gold and silver, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark which they leave upon it.
TOUCHPAN, *n.* *tutch*-pan, the pan of a gun which holds the priming.
TOUCHPAPER, *n.* *tutch*-pay-per, paper steeped in saltpetre, which ignites slowly.
TOUCHSTONE, *n.* *tutch*-stone, Lydian stone, a black variety of flinty slate used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak traced on it; any test or criterion.
TOUCHWOOD, *n.* *tutch*-wood, wood tinder; decayed wood, used like a match for catching up fire from a spark.
TOUCHY, *a.* *tutch*-e, peevish; irritable; apt to fire up.

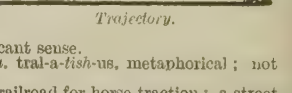
TOUGH, *a.* tuf, flexible without being brittle; yielding to force without breaking; firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; viscous; tenacious: *n.* a rough, brutal man; a rough. (A.S. *toh.*)
TOUGHEN, *v.i. tuf*-en, to grow tough: *v.t.* to make tough. Toughened. Toughening. Toughens.
TOUGHISH, *a. tuf*-ish, tough to a slight degree.
TOUGHLY, *ad. tuf*-le, in a tough manner.
TOUGHNESS, *n. tuf*-ness, the quality of being tough.
TOUPEE, *n. too*-pay, a little tuft; a front of false hair; a curl or false lock of hair. (Fr.)
TOUR, *n.* toor, a journey in a circuit; a turn of duty in the tropics; a journey from place to place for pleasure or business; a ramble. (Fr.)
TOURACO, *n.* too-*rah*-ko, the turaco.
TOURBILLON, *n.* toor-*bil*-yon, an ornamental revolving firework. (Fr.)
TOURELLE, *n.* too-*rel*, a slender tower; a staircase tower.
TOURIST, *n. toor*-ist, one who makes a tour; an excursionist; a tripper.
TOURMALINE, *n. toor*-ma-lin, a mineral occurring in prisms, varying in chemical composition, used in polarizing light, the finer sorts being much valued by jewellers. (Tourmali, in Ceylon.)
TOURNAMENT, *n. toorn*-a-ment, a military contest in the use of arms; a competition in skill. (Fr. *tourner*, turn.)
TOURNEY, *n. turn*-e, a tournament: *v.i.* to tilt; to perform tournaments. Tourneyed. Tourneying. Tourneys.
TOURNIQUET, *n. toorn*-ne-ket, a surgical instrument or bandage, which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hæmorrhages. (Fr.)
TOURNURE, *n.* toor-*noor*, turn; contour; shape; a bustle. (Fr.)
TOUSE, *v.t.* touz, to pull; to haul; to tear; to tousle. Toused. Touses. Tousing. (*Tease.*)
TOUSLE, *v.t. tou*-zl, to put into disorder. Tousled. Tousles. Tousling. (*Touse.*)
TOUS-LES-MOIS, *n.* too-lay-*mwav*, a starch from the root of a species of *Canna*, used as a substitute for arrowroot. (Fr. every month.)
TOUSY, *a. tou*-ze, tousled.
TOUT, *n.* tout, a touter; the sound of a horn: *v.i.* to ply or seek for customers; to spy on racehorses in training. Touted. Touting. Touts.
TOUTER, *n. tou*-ter, one who touts.
TOW, *v.t.* toh, to drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towed. Towing. Tows. (A.S. *teon.*)
TOW, *n.* toh, the coarse part of flax or hemp.
TOWAGE, *n. toh*-aje, the act of towing, or the price paid for it.
TOWARD, *prep.* tawrd, or to-*wawrd*, towards.
TOWARD, *a. toh*-ard, ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable.
TOWARDLINESS, *n. toh*-ard-le-ness, the quality of being toward or towardly.
TOWARDLY, *a. toh*-ard-le, toward.
TOWARDS, *prep.* tawrdz, or to-*wawrdz*, in the direction of; with respect to; with a tendency to; nearly: *ad.* near at hand; in a state of preparation. (A.S. *toweard.*)
TOWBOAT, *n. toh*-bote, a boat which tows or is towed.
TOWEL, *n. tou*-el, a cloth used for wiping with. (Fr. *touaille.*)
TOWEL-HORSE, *n. tou*-el-horse, a stand for hanging towels on.
TOWELLING, *n. tou*-el-ing, cloth for towels; a thrashing.
TOWER, *n. tou*-er, a building, either square or circular, of considerable elevation, and generally flat on the top; a citadel; a fortress; a high head-dress; high flight; elevation: *v.i.* to rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty. Towered. Towering. Towers. (O.Fr. *tur.*)
TOWERED, *a. tou*-erd, adorned or defended by towers.
TOWERING, *a. tou*-er-ing, very high; violent.
TOWER-MUSTARD, *n. tou*-er-*must*-ard, the plant *Arabis perfoliata.*
TOWERY, *a. tou*-er-e, adorned or defended by towers.
TOWHEE, *n. toh*-ee, the American marsh robin, a bunting of the genus *Pipilo.*
TOWING-PATH, *n. toh*-ing-path, a path used by men or horses in towing boats.
TOWLINE, *n. toh*-line, a towrope.

TOWN, *n.* toun, originally a fortified place; a collection, of indefinite extent, of houses larger than a village, specially one with a regular market and inferior to a city; a city; the inhabitants of a town or city; the metropolis or its inhabitants; the west end of London. (A.S. *tun*, a fence or fenced place.)
TOWN-CLERK, *n.* toun-*klark*, an official who keeps the records of a municipal borough.
TOWN-COUNCIL, *n.* toun-*koun*-sil, the governing body of a town.
TOWN-COUNCILLOR, *n.* toun-*koun*-sil-or, a member of a town-council.
TOWN-CRIER, *n.* toun-*kri*-er, a town functionary whose duty it is to proclaim official and other notices by word of mouth.
TOWN-HALL, *n.* toun-*hawl*, a public building for the business of a town and other purposes.
TOWN-HOUSE, *n. toun*-house, a house in town, as distinct from a house in the country.
TOWNISH, *a. toun*-ish, pertaining to townsfolk; characteristic of towns.
TOWNLAND, *n. toun*-land, a township.
TOWNLESS, *a. toun*-less, having no town.
TOWN-MAJOR, *n. toun*-may-jor, an officer assisting the commander of a garrison.
TOWNSFOLK, *n.pl. tounz*-fohk, people of a town.
TOWNSHIP, *n. toun*-ship, a district with municipal privileges.
TOWNSMAN, *n. tounz*-man, an inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.
TOWN-TALK, *n. toun*-tawk, the subject of common conversation.
TOWPATH, *n. toh*-paht*h*, the road used by horses when towing barges.
TOWROPE, *n. toh*-rope, a rope used in towing.
TOWSER, *n. tou*-zer, a name given a dog. (Dial. Eng.)
TOWY, *a. toh*-e, containing or like tow.
TOXIC, *a. toks*-ik, poisonous.
TOXICAL, *a. toks*-e-kal, like poison. (Gr. *toxikon*, poison, originally arrow-poison, from *toxon*, a bow.)
TOXICODENDRON, *n. toks*-e-ko-*den*-dron, the poison oak, a species of *Toxicodendrum.* (Gr. *toxikon*, and *dendron*, a tree.)
TOXICOLOGICAL, *a. toks*-e-ko-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to toxicology.
TOXICOLOGICALLY, *ad. toks*-e-ko-*loj*-e-kal-le, in a toxicological manner.
TOXICOLOGIST, *n. toks*-e-*kol*-o-jist, one versed in toxicology.
TOXICOLOGY, *n. toks*-e-*kol*-o-je, the science of poisons, their nature, action, and antidotes. (Gr. *toxikon*, and *logos*, science.)
TOXIN, *n. toks*-in, an organic poisonous substance.
TOXODON, *n. toks*-o-don, an extinct ungulate of the size of a large rhinoceros which had long curved crowns to its molar teeth. (Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *odous*, a tooth.)
TOXOPHILITE, *n.* toks-*of*-e-lite, a lover of archery: *a.* pertaining to archery. (Gr. *toxon*, and *philos*, fond of.)
TOY, *n.* toy, a plaything for children; a thing of little value; a trifle; folly; amorous dalliance; a silly tale; odd conceit: *v.i.* to dally amorously; to trifle; to play. Toyed. Toying. Toys. (Dut.)
TOY-DOG, *n. toy*-dog, a lapdog.
TOYER, *n. toy*-er, one who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.
TOYFUL, *a. toy*-ful, full of trifling play.
TOYISH, *a. toy*-ish, trifling; wanton.
TOYISHLY, *ad. toy*-ish-le, in a toyish manner.
TOYISHNESS, *n. toy*-ish-ness, disposition to dalliance or trifling.
TOYMAN, *n. toy*-man, one who deals in toys.
TOYSHOP, *n. toy*-shop, a shop where toys are sold.
TOYSOME, *a. toy*-sum, disposed to toy.
TOYWORT, *n. toy*-wurt, the plant shepherd's purse, *Capsella bursa pastoris.*
TRABEA, *n. tray*-be-a, a toga striped with purple.
TRABEATED, *a. tray*-be-ate-ed, having an entablature.
TRABEATION, *n. tray*-be-*ay*-shon, an entablature [Arch.]. (L. *trabs*, a beam.)
TRABECULA, *n.* tra-*bek*-yu-la, a little beam; a strand of tissue; the name of some very different processes of a small size in certain plants and animals, such as one of the fleshy columns in the ventricle of the heart. (L.)

TRABECULAR, *a.* tra-*bek*-yew-lar, pertaining to a trabecula.
TRABECULATE, *a.* tra-*bek*-yew-late, having a trabecula.
TRACE, *n.* trace, a strap or chain by which a horse draws a vehicle. (M.E. *traice*, from O.Fr. *trays*, old *pl.* of *trait*.)
TRACE, *n.* trace, a mark left by anything passing; a footprint; a track; a vestige; remains; a small quantity: *v.t.* to draw or delineate with marks; to copy through transparent paper or film; to follow by footsteps or tracks; to follow with exactness; to walk over. Traced. Traces. Tracing. (F. *tracer*.)
TRACEABLE, *a. trace*-a-bl, that may be traced.
TRACEABLENESS, *n. trace*-a-bl-ness, the state of being traceable.
TRACEABLY, *ad. trace*-ab-le, in a traceable manner.
TRACE-HORSE, *n. trace*-horse, a draught horse working in front of another between the shafts.
TRACER, *n. trace*-er, one who traces or follows by marks.
TRACER-BULLET, *n. trace*-er-*bool*-et, a bullet that leaves a trail of smoke.
TRACERY, *n. trace*-er-e, the ornamental stonework in a Gothic window [Arch.].
TRACHEA, *n. tray*-ke-ah or tra-*kee*-ah: *pl.* Tracheæ, the windpipe [Anat.]; one of the spiral vessels of leaves [Bot.]; the air vessel of an insect [Zool.]. (Gr. *trachys*, rough.)
TRACHEAL, *a. tray*-ke-al, pertaining to the trachea or windpipe.
TRACHEAN, *a. tray*-ke-an, having tracheæ.
TRACHEARY, *a. tray*-ke-ar-e, breathing by tracheæ; pertaining to the trachea.
TRACHELIPOD, *n.* tra-*kel*-e-pod, a univalve mollusc with a spiral shell. (Gr. *trachelos*, the neck, and *pous*, the foot.)
TRACHEOBRONCHIAL, *a. trak*-e-o-*bronk*-e-al, pertaining to tracheæ and bronchi.
TRACHEOCELE, *n. trak*-e-o-sele, an enlargement of the thyroid gland. (Gr. *trachea*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
TRACHEOSCOPY, *n. trak*-e-*os*-ko-pe, visual examination of the trachea.
TRACHEOTOMIST, *n. trak*-e-*ot*-o-mist, a specialist in tracheotomy.
TRACHEOTOMY, *n. trak*-e-*ot*-o-me, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe. (Gr. *trachea*, and *tome*, cutting.)
TRACHITIS, *n.* tra-*ki*-tis, inflammation of the windpipe.
TRACHOMA, *n.* tra-*koh*-ma, a granular condition of the mucous lining of the eyelids. (Gr. *trachys*, rough.)
TRACHYTE, *n. trak*-ite, a rough nearly compact volcanic rock. (Gr. *trachys*.)
TRACHYTIC, *a.* tra-*kit*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of trachyte.
TRACING, *n. trace*-ing, course; regular track or path; act of tracing a copy of some drawing through a transparency.
TRACING-PAPER, *n. trace*-ing-pa-per, a thin transparent paper for tracing drawings and engravings.
TRACK, *n.* trak, a mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot; a road; a beaten path; a running course: *v.t.* to follow when guided by a trace or footsteps; to tow. Make tracks, to hurry off. Tracked. Tracking. Tracks. (O.Fr. *trac*, a beaten way.)
TRACKAGE, *n. trak*-age, a towing, as of a boat.
TRACKBOAT, *n. trak*-bote, a boat towed by a line from the shore.
TRACKER, *n. trak*-er, one who follows a trail.
TRACKLESS, *a. trak*-less, having no track; marked by no footstep; untrodden.
TRACKLESSLY, *ad. trak*-less-le, without leaving a track.
TRACKLESSNESS, *n. trak*-less-ness, the state of being trackless.
TRACKMAN, *n. trak*-man, one having charge of a section of railroad.
TRACKRAIL, *n. trak*-rale, a flangeless rail for the tread of a flanged wheel.
TRACKROAD, *n. trak*-rode, a towing path.
TRACKWAY, *n. trak*-way, an open road across a down or heath.

TRACT, *n.* trakt, something drawn out or extended; a region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; a short treatise, generally religious. (L. *tractum*, drawn.)
TRACTABILITY, *n.* trakt-a-*bil*-e-te, tractableness.
TRACTABLE, *a. trakt*-a-bl, that may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable.
TRACTABLENESS, *n. trakt*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being tractable.
TRACTABLY, *ad. trakt*-ab-le, in a tractable manner.
TRACTARIANISM, *n.* trak-*tare*-e-an-izm, the system of principles advocated in Tracts for the Times, published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, the chief doctrine of which was that the church, through its sacraments in the hands of a regularly ordained clergy, was the sole divinely appointed channel of the grace of Christ; ritualism.
TRACTATE, *n. trak*-tate, a treatise; a tract.
TRACTATRIX, *n.* trak-*tay*-triks, a tractrix [Geom.].
TRACTILE, *a. trak*-tile, capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.
TRACTILITY, *n.* trak-*til*-e-te, the quality of being tractile; ductility.
TRACTION, *n. trak*-shon, act of drawing or state of being drawn, specially along a plane against friction; attraction. Traction engine, a locomotive for drawing anything heavy along the highway.
TRACTIVE, *a. trak*-tiv, having the power necessary to drag anything along any surface; pulling.
TRACTOR, *n. trak*-tor, that which draws, or is used for traction; a motor plough.
TRACTORY, *n. trak*-tor-e, a tractrix.
TRACTRIX, *n. trak*-triks, a curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line [Math.].
TRADE, *n.* trade, the act or business of exchanging commodities; buying and selling; commerce; traffic; the business which a person has learned; occupation, particularly manual or mercantile employment; men engaged in the same occupation; custom; standing practice: *a.* connected with trade or a trade: *v.i.* to buy and sell; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce. Traded. Trades. Trading. (A.S. *tredan*, tread.)
TRADE-MARK, *n. trade*-mahrk, an exclusive device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods as a mark that they are made by him.
TRADE-NAME, *n. trade*-name, a name used for trade purposes.
TRADE-PRICE, *n. trade*-price, the price of an article as charged to the retailer.
TRADER, *n. trade*-er, one engaged in trade or commerce; a vessel employed in trading.
TRADE-SALE, *n. trade*-sale, an auction by and for a special trade.
TRADESFOLK, *n.pl. tradez*-fohk, people employed in trade.
TRADESMAN, *n. tradez*-man, a shopkeeper; a craftsman.
TRADES-UNION, *n.* tradez-*yune*-yon, a trade-union.
TRADESWOMAN, *n. tradez*-woom-an, a woman shopkeeper or mechanic.
TRADE-UNION, *n.* trade-*yune*-yon, a combination of the workmen in a particular trade for mutual support and the defence of their interests as workmen.
TRADE-UNIONISM, *n.* trade-*yune*-yon-izm, the system of a trade-union.
TRADE-UNIONIST, *n.* trade-*yune*-yon-ist, a member of a trade-union; a supporter of trade-unionism.
TRADE-WIND, *n. trade*-wind, a wind blowing throughout the year from the N.E. between 7° and 29° north of the equator, or from the S.E. between 3° and 20° south of the equator.
TRADING, *a. trade*-ing, carrying on commerce; acting on merely commercial principles.
TRADITION, *n.* tra-*dish*-on, oral communication from age to age. (Fr.)
TRADITIONAL, *a.* tra-*dish*-on-al, traditionary.
TRADITIONALISM, *n.* tra-*dish*-on-al-izm, undue deference to the authority of tradition.
TRADITIONALLY, *ad.* tra-*dish*-on-al-le, in a traditional or traditionary manner.
TRADITIONARILY, *ad.* tra-*dish*-on-a-re-le, traditionally.
TRADITIONARY, *a.* tra-*dish*-on-a-re, delivered orally from father to son; transmitted from age to age without writing.

TRADITIONIST, *n.* tra-*dish*-on-ist, one who adheres to tradition.
TRADITIVE, *a.* *trad*-e-tiv, transmitted by tradition.
TRADITOR, *n.* *trad*-e-tor, a deliverer; a traitor; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of their Church to their persecutors to save their lives. (L.)
TRADUCE, *v.t.* tra-*dewce*, wilfully to misrepresent and abuse; to calumniate; to defame. **Traduced. Traduces. Traducing.** (L. *traduco.*)
TRADUCER, *n.* tra-*dewce*-er, one who traduces; a calumniator.
TRADUCIANISM, *n.* tra-*dewce*-e-an-izm, the doctrine (1) that the soul is generated by the souls as the body by the bodies of the parents; (2) that original sin is transmitted from the parents to the child.
TRADUCIBLE, *a.* tra-*dewce*-e-bl, that may be traduced.
TRADUCINGLY, *ad.* tra-*dewce*-ing-le, slanderously.
TRADUCTION, *n.* tra-*duk*-shon, art of transferring; the legitimate derivation of a singular conclusion from two singular premises [Logic]. (Fr.)
TRADUCTIVE, *a.* tra-*duk*-tiv, derivable; that may be deduced.
TRAFFIC, *n.* *traf*-fik, passing to and fro; commerce; trade; amount of traffic; intercourse.
TRAFFIC, *v.i.* *traf*-fik, to trade; to buy and sell wares; *v.t.* to exchange in traffic. **Trafficked. Trafficking. Trafficks.** (Fr. *trafiquer.*)
TRAFFICKER, *n.* *traf*-fik-er, one who carries on commerce; a trader.
TRAFFICLESS, *a.* *traf*-fik-less, destitute of trade.
TRAGACANTH, *n.* *trag*-a-kanth, gum dragon, a kind of adhesive gum, obtained from ten different species of *Astragalus.* (Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and *akantha*, a thorn.)
TRAGACANTHINE, *n.* trag-a-*kan*-thin, bassorine.
TRAGALISM, *n.* *trag*-a-lizm, sensuality; lust from high feeding. (Gr. *tragos*, a goat.)
TRAGEDIAN, *n.* tra-*jee*-de-an, a writer or an actor of tragedy.
TRAGEDIENNE, *n.* tra-*jee*-de-*en*, a tragic actress.
TRAGEDY, *n.* *traj*-e-de, a serious drama in which the end is melancholy; a fatal and mournful event. (Fr. *tragédie.*)
TRAGIC, *a.* *traj*-ik, tragical.
TRAGICAL, *a.* *traj*-e-kal, of the nature or character of tragedy; calamitous; expressive of tragedy or sorrow; mournful. (L. *tragicus.*)
TRAGICALLY, *ad.* *traj*-e-kal-le, in a tragic manner.
TRAGICALNESS, *n.* *traj*-e-kal-ness, the quality of being tragical.
TRAGICOMEDY, *n.* *traj*-e-*kom*-e-de, a drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended.
TRAGICOMIC, *a.* *traj*-e-*kom*-ik, partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.
TRAGICOMICALLY, *ad.* *traj*-e-*kom*-e-kal-le, in a tragi-comic manner.
TRAGOPAN, *n.* *trag*-o-pan, the horned pheasant, a beautiful Eastern game-bird of the genus *Ceriornis.* (Gr. the Goat-Pan, a fabulous bird of Æthiopia.)
TRAGULINE, *a.* *trag*-yu-lin, goat-like. (Gr. *tragos*, a goat.)
TRAGUS, *n.* *tray*-gus, the prominence at the entrance of the external ear. (Gr. *tragos.*)
TRAIL, *n.* trale, the track followed by the hunter; the scent or spoor left by the animal pursued; anything drawn to length; a trawl; the entrails of a bird; the end of a travelling carriage, upon which the carriage slides when unlimbered [Artil.]; *v.t.* to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to carry, as arms, in a horizontal position, muzzles foremost [Mil.]; to tread down grass by walking through it; to lay flat: *v.i.* to be drawn out in length; to run along or climb. **Trailed. Trailing. Trails.** (L. *traho*, draw.)
TRAILER, *n.* *trale*-er, one who trails; a vehicle towed behind another; a selection of advance pictures of films [Cinemat.].
TRAIL-NET, *n.* *trale*-net, a drag-net; a trawl.
TRAIN, *v.t.* trane, to draw along; to entice; to allure; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; to educate; to form to a wall or espalier [Hort.]; to lop and prune [Hort.]; to carry by train; to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head: *v.i.* to practise for. **Train a gun,** to point it at some object. **Train up,** to educate; to teach. **Trained. Training. Trains.**
TRAIN, *n.* trane, artifice; stratagem of enticement; something drawn along behind; a trailing extension of a dress; the tail of a bird; a retinue; a series; process; a procession; a line of gunpowder to lead fire to a charge; a line of vehicles on a railroad; all the apparatus and implements of war. **Train of artillery,** any number of guns accompanying an army. (Fr. *trainer*, from L. *traho*, draw.)
TRAINABLE, *a.* *trane*-a-bl, that may be trained.
TRAINBAND, *n.* *trane*-band, a band or company of the nature of a militia, instituted by James I.
TRAINBEARER, *n.* *trane*-bare-er, one who holds up a train.
TRAINED, *a.* traned, educated; instructed.
TRAINER, *n.* *trane*-er, one who trains; an instructor.
TRAIN-FERRY, *n.* *trane*-fer-re, a ferry steamer that carries a complete railway train across from shore to shore. (L. *traho*, draw, and A.S. *faran*, go.)
TRAINING, *a.* *trane*-ing, teaching by practice: *n.* the act of drawing or educating; the preparing men for athletic exercises; the disciplining of troops; the operation or art of growing young trees against a wall or otherwise [Hort.].
TRAINING-SHIP, *n.* *trane*-ing-ship, a ship in which boys are trained for the sea.
TRAIN-MILE, *n.* *trane*-mile, a mile run by a train, the unit of railway calculations.
TRAIN-OIL, *n.* *trane*-oyl, the oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.
TRAIN-ROAD, *n.* *trane*-rode, in mines, a slight railway for small wagons.
TRAIN-TACKLE, *n.* *trane*-tak-kl, a tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place.
TRAIPSE, *v.i.* traipes, to walk about; to tramp. **Traipsed. Traipses. Traipsing.** (Ger. *trapsen*, tread noisily.)
TRAIT, *n.* tray, a stroke; a touch; a distinguishing feature. (Fr. from L. *traho*, draw.)
TRAITOR, *n.* *tray*-tor, one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to her enemy; one who betrays his trust. (O.Fr.)
TRAITORISM, *n.* *tray*-tor-izm, treason; deceit; betrayal.
TRAITOROUS, *a.* *tray*-tor-us, guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; partaking of treason.
TRAITOROUSLY, *ad.* *tray*-tor-us-le, in a traitorous manner.
TRAITOROUSNESS, *n.* *tray*-tor-us-ness, the quality of being traitorous.
TRAITRESS, *n.* *tray*-tress, a female traitor.
TRAJECT, *v.t.* tra-*jekt*, to throw or cast through. **Trajected. Trajecting. Trajects.** (L. *trajecto*, pierce through.)
TRAJECT, *n.* *traj*-ect, a ferry.
TRAJECTION, *n.* tra-*jek*-shon, a crossing; a casting or darting through; transposition.
TRAJECTORY, *n.* tra-*jek*-tor-e, the flight curve of a projectile. (L. *trajectorium*, a funnel.)


Trajectory.

TRALATION, *n.* tra-*lay*-shon, a change in the use of a word, or the use of one in a less proper but more significant sense.
TRALATITIOUS, *a.* tral-a-*tish*-us, metaphorical; not literal.
TRAM, *n.* tram, a railroad for horse-traction; a street railroad for any traction; a car used on a tramway.
TRAM, *n.* tram, a beam carrying the rail on which a wagon or car runs; a sleeper. (Scand. *tram*, a wooden doorstep.)
TRAMBLING, *n.* *tram*-bling, the process of washing tin ore very clean with a suitable frame and shovel [Metal.].
TRAMCAR, *n.* *tram*-kar, a car used on a street tramway.
TRAMMEL, *n.* *tram*-mel, a long net for catching birds or fishes; shackles for a horse; that which trammels; an iron hook to hang vessels over a fire; a carpenter's instrument for drawing ellipses; a beam-compass: *v.t.* to catch; to intercept; to hamper; to shackle. **Trammelled. Trammelling. Trammels.** (O.Fr. *tramail*, a net.)

TRAMMEL-NET, *n.* *tran*-mel-net, an anchored net, supported by corks and kept close to the ground by weights.
TRAMONTANA, *n.* tra-mon-*tah*-na, a north wind in the Mediterranean.
TRAMONTANE, *a.* tra-*mon*-tane, lying beyond the mountains from Rome; transalpine; foreign; barbarous: *n.* one living beyond the mountains; a stranger. (L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, a mountain.)
TRAMP, *n.* tramp, a cargo vessel.
TRAMP, *n.* tramp, the sound of tramping; a foot-journey; a vagrant: *v.t.* to tread heavily: *v.i.* to travel; to wander or stroll. **Tramped. Tramping. Tramps.** (M.E. *trampen*.)
TRAMPER, *n.* *tramp*-er, a stroller; a vagrant.
TRAMPLE, *n.* *tram*-pl, the act of treading under foot with contempt: *v.t.* to tread under foot, specially in pride, contempt, triumph or scorn; to prostrate by treading; to tread with pride, contempt and insult: *v.i.* to tread in contempt; to tread with force and rapidity. **Trampled. Tramples. Trampling.** (*Tramp.*)
TRAMPLER, *n.* *tram*-pler, one who tramples or treads down.
TRAMPOT, *n.* *tram*-pot, a socket for an upright spindle.
TRAMROAD, *n.* *tram*-rode, a road laid with narrow tracts of wood or iron for wagons; a tramway.
TRAMWAY, *n.* *tram*-way, a line of rails for tramcars; a light railway.
TRANCE, *n.* trahnce, morbid sleep; a long sleep; catalepsy [Med.]: *v.t.* to entrance or place in a state of trance. **Tranced. Trances. Trancing.** (Fr. *transe*, fright.)
TRANCED, *a.* trahnst, lying in a trance.
TRANCEDLY, *ad.* *trahnce*-ed-le, as in a trance.
TRANECT, *n.* tra-*nekt*, a ferry. (L. *trans*, and *necto*, join.)
TRANK, *n.* trank, the piece of skin from which the shape of the glove is cut in the press.
TRANNEL, *n.* *tran*-nel, a trenail.
TRANQUIL, *a.* *tran*-kwil, quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful. (L. *tranquillus*.)
TRANQUILLITY, *n.* tran-*kwil*-le-te, calmness; a quiet state; freedom from disturbance or agitation.
TRANQUILLIZATION, *n.* *tran*-kwil-li-*zay*-shon, act of tranquillizing; state of being tranquillized.
TRANQUILLIZE, *v.t.* *tran*-quil-lize, to allay when agitated; to quiet. **Tranquillized. Tranquillizes. Tranquillizing.**
TRANQUILLIZER, *n.* *tran*-kwil-li-zer, one who or that which tranquillizes.
TRANQUILLIZINGLY, *ad.* *tran*-kwil-li-zing-le, so as to quiet.
TRANQUILLY, *ad.* *tran*-kwil-le, in a tranquil manner.
TRANQUILNESS, *n.* *tran*-kwil-ness, the state of being tranquil.
TRANS, trans, a Latin prefix, signifying over or beyond, or denoting a complete change.
TRANSACT, *v.t.* trans-*akt*, to do; to perform; to manage: *v.i.* to conduct matters; to negotiate. **Transacted. Transacting. Transacts.** (L. *transigo*, do thoroughly.)
TRANSACTION, *n.* trans-*ak*-shon, the doing or performing of any business; management of an affair; that which is done; an affair; an adjustment of a dispute [Law.]: *pl.* reports of the proceedings of a learned society.
TRANSACTOR, *n.* trans-*ak*-tor, one who performs or conducts any business.
TRANSALPINE, *a.* trans-*alp*-ine, beyond the Alps from Rome. (L. *transalpinus*.)
TRANSANDINE, *a.* trans-*and*-ine, beyond the Andes.
TRANSATLANTIC, *a.* *trans*-at-*lan*-tik, beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.
TRANSCALENT, *a.* trans-*kay*-lent, permitting heat to pass. (L. *trans*, and *caleo*, be hot.)
TRANSCEND, *v.t.* tran-*send*, to rise above; to pass over; to go beyond; to surpass; to excel. **Transcended. Transcending. Transcends.** (L. *transcendo*, surmount.)
TRANSCENDENCE, *n.* tran-*send*-ence, superior excellence; supereminence.
TRANSCENDENCY, *n.* tran-*send*-en-se, transcendence.
TRANSCENDENT, *a.* tran-*sen*-dent, very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; transcendental.
TRANSCENDENTAL, *a.* *tran*-sen-*dent*-al, transcending; regulative and constitutive, or treating of that which is regulative and consecutive, of what is given in experience, under categories which are of purely *a priori* derivation, and precede, *i.e.* transcend, experience [Kantian]; transcending the ordinary range of perception or conception; applied to any quantity which cannot be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms [Math.].
TRANSCENDENTALISM, *n.* *tran*-sen-*dent*-al-izm, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining the fundamental principles that are regulative and constitutive of the form of perception and thought.
TRANSCENDENTALIST, *n.* *tran*-sen-*dent*-al-ist, a believer in transcendentalism.
TRANSCENDENTALLY, *ad.* *tran*-sen-*dent*-al-le, in a transcendental manner.
TRANSCENDENTLY, *ad.* tran-*sen*-dent-le, in a transcendent manner.
TRANSCENDENTNESS, *n.* tran-*sen*-dent-ness, the quality of being transcendent.
TRANSCOLATE, *v.t.* *trans*-ko-late, to strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander. **Transcolated. Transcolates. Transcolating.** (L. *trans*, and *colo*, strain.)
TRANSCONTINENTAL, *a.* *trans*-kon-te-*nent*-al, crossing a continent.
TRANSCRIBE, *v.t.* tran-*skribe*, to copy; to write over again; to reproduce from hieroglyphics or another language. **Transcribed. Transcribes. Transcribing.** (L. *transcribo*, transfer.)
TRANSCRIBER, *n.* tran-*skri*-ber, a copyist.
TRANSCRIPT, *n.* *tran*-skript, a copy of any kind. (L. *transcriptum*.)
TRANSCRIPTION, *n.* tran-*skrip*-shon, the act of copying; a copy.
TRANSCRIPTIONAL, *a.* tran-*skrip*-shon-al, pertaining to transcription.
TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *ad.* tran-*skript*-iv-le, in the manner of a copy.
TRANSEPT, *n.* *tran*-sept, the transverse portion of a cruciform church. (L. *trans*, and *septum*, an enclosure.)
TRANSFER, *v.t.* trans-*fer*, to convey or remove from one place or person to another; to make over; to convey, as a right; to produce by impression. **Transferred. Transferring. Transfers.** (L. *transfero*, bring over.)
TRANSFER, *n.* *trans*-fer, the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; conveyance of a right or title; that which is transferred; a soldier transferred from one company to another [Mil.].
TRANSFERABLE, *a.* trans-*fer*-a-bl, that may be conveyed from one place or person to another; negotiable.
TRANSFEREE, *n.* trans-fer-*ree*, the person to whom a transfer is made.
TRANSFERENCE, *n.* *trans*-fer-ence, act of transferring.
TRANSFER-PAPER, *n.* *trans*-fer-*pay*-per, a paper for transferring drawings or printed matter to a printing surface.
TRANSFERRER, *n.* trans-*fer*-rer, one who makes a transfer.
TRANSFIGURATION, *n.* trans-*fig*-yu-*ray*-shon, change of form; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the Mount; a feast on the 6th August in commemoration of it.
TRANSFIGURE, *v.t.* trans-*fig*-ure, to change the outward form or appearance so as to glorify it. **Transfigured. Transfigures. Transfiguring.** (Fr. *transfigurer*.)
TRANSFIX, *v.t.* trans-*fiks*, to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon. **Transfixed. Transfixes. Transfixing.** (L. *transfigo*, pierce through.)
TRANSFLUENT, *a.* *trans*-flu-ent, flowing through; applied to water passing through a bridge [Her.]. (L. *transfluo*, flow through.)
TRANSFLUX, *n.* *trans*-fluks, a flowing through. (L. *transfluo*.)
TRANSFORATION, *n.* *trans*-fo-*ray*-shon, a boring through. (L. *trans*, and *foro*, bore.)
TRANSFORM, *v.t.* trans-*form*, to change the form, shape, or appearance of; to change substantially; to change the nature of spiritually; to change an

equation into another of a different form, but of equal value [Alg.]: *v.i.* to be changed in form. Transformed. Transforming. Transforms. (L. *trans*, and *forma*, shape.)

TRANSFORMABILITY, *n.* trans-*form*-a-*bil*-e-te, the capacity for transformation.

TRANSFORMABLE, *a.* trans-*form*-a-bl, that may be transformed.

TRANSFORMATION, *n.* trans-for-*may*-shon, the act or operation of transforming; metamorphosis; transmutation; a change of heart in man; an arrangement of false hair; a partial wig. Transformation scene, an elaborate set of scenery on the stage in which changes take place in view of the audience.

TRANSFORMATIVE, *a.* trans-*form*-a-tive, having power or a tendency to transform.

TRANSFORMER, *n.* trans-*form*-er, that which transforms; an electrical instru ent which changes one form of current into another; the instrument that changes one wave-length into another in wireless.

TRANSFORMING, *a.* trans-*form*-ing, effecting or able to effect a change of form.

TRANSFUSE, *v.t.* trans-*fuze*, to pour out of one vessel into another; to transfer, as blood, from one animal to another; to cause to be instilled. Transfused. Transfuses. Transfusing. (L. *transfusus*, poured out.)

TRANSFUSER, *n.* trans-*fuze*-er, one who or that which transfuses.

TRANSFUSIBLE, *a.* trans-*fu*-ze-bl, that may be transfused.

TRANSFUSION, *n.* trans-*fu*-sjon, act of transfusing; the act of transferring the blood of one animal into another.

TRANSFUSIVE, *a.* trans-*fuze*-iv, capable of transfusing.

TRANSGRESS, *v.t.* trans-*gress*, to pass beyond any limit; to break or violate a law: *v.i.* to offend by violating a law. Transgressed. Transgresses. Transgressing. (L. *transgressus*, passed over.)

TRANSGRESSION, *n.* trans-*gresh*-on, act of transgressing; the violation of a law; offence; crime.

TRANSGRESSIONAL, *a.* trans-*gresh*-on-al, that violates a law.

TRANSGRESSIVE, *a.* trans-*gres*-siv, apt to transgress.

TRANSGRESSIVELY, *ad.* trans-*gres*-siv-le, in a transgressive manner.

TRANSGRESSOR, *n.* trans-*gres*-sor, one who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.

TRANSHIP, *v.t.* tran-*ship*, to shift from one ship to another; to shift from one means of conveyance to another. Transhipped. Transhipping. Transhipps.

TRANSHIPMENT, *n.* tran-*ship*-ment, transhipping.

TRANSHUMAN, *a.* trans-*hu*-man, more than human.

TRANSIENCE, *n.* *tran*-se-ence *or* *tran*-ze-ence, transientness.

TRANSIENT, *a.* *tran*-se-ent *or* *tran*-ze-ent, passing; of short duration; not lasting. (L. *transiens*, going across.)

TRANSIENTLY, *ad.* *tran*-se-ent-le *or* *tran*-ze-ent-le, in a transient manner.

TRANSIENTNESS, *n.* *tran*-se-ent-ness *or* *tran*-ze-ent-ness, the quality of being transient.

TRANSILIENCE, *n.* tran-*sil*-e-ence, a leap across; a leap from one thing to another. (L. *transiliens*, leaping across.)

TRANSILIENCY, *n.* tran-*sil*-e-en-se, transilience.

TRANSILIENT, *a.* tran-*sil*-yent, leaping across. (L. *transiliens*.)

TRANSIRE, *n.* tran-*si*-re, a custom-house warrant for permitting goods to pass [Law]. (L. go through.)

TRANSISTHMIAN, *a.* trans-*isth*-me-an, across an isthmus.

TRANSIT, *n.* *tran*-sit, a passing over or through; conveyance; the passing of an inferior planet across the sun's disk [Astron.]; the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place [Astron.]. (L. *transitus*.)

TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT, *n.* *tran*-sit-*in*-stru-ment, a mounted telescope for observing transits.

TRANSITION, *n.* tran-*sish* (*or sisj*-)-on, passage from one place or state to another; change; a passing from one subject to another; the passing from Norman to Early English architecture.

TRANSITIONAL, *a.* tran-*sish* (*or sizh*-)-on-al, containing or denoting transition.

TRANSITIVE, *a.* *tran*-se-tiv, having the power of passing; expressive of an action passing from a subject to an object [Gram.].

TRANSITIVELY, *ad.* *tran*-se-tiv-le, in a transitive manner.

TRANSITIVENESS, *n.* *tran*-se-tiv-ness, the quality of being transitive.

TRANSITORILY, *ad.* *trans*-e-tor-e-le, with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, *n.* *trans*-e-tor-e-ness, the state of being transitory.

TRANSITORY, *a.* *trans*-e-tor-e, passing without continuance; lasting a short time. (L. *transitorius*, able to pass through.)

TRANSLATABLE, *a.* trans-*lay*-ta-bl, capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, *v.t.* trans-*late*, to transfer; to convey to heaven without death; to cause to remove from one part of the body to another [Med.]; to explain; to render into another language. Translated. Translates. Translating. (L. *translatus*, brought over.)

TRANSLATION, *n.* trans-*lay*-shon, the act of translating; the act of translating into another language; interpretation; version; motion free from rotation.

TRANSLATOR, *n.* trans-*lay*-tor, one who translates.

TRANSLATORY, *a.* trans-*lay*-tor-e, transferring; serving to translate.

TRANSLATRESS, *n.* trans-*lay*-tress, a female translator.

TRANSLEITHAN, *a.* trans-*li*-tan, across the Leitha, the river between Austria and Hungary.

TRANSLITERATE, *v.t.* trans-*lit*-er-ate, to write the words of one language in the characters of another. Transliterated. Transliterates. Transliterating. (L. *trans*, and *litera*, a letter.)

TRANSLITERATION, *n.* trans-*lit*-er-*ay*-shon, the act of transliterating.

TRANSLOCATION, *n.* trans-lo-*kay*-shon, removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; substitution of one thing for another. (L. *trans*, and *locus*, a place.)

TRANSLUCENCE, *n.* trans-*loo*-sence, the property of transmitting rays of light; transparency.

TRANSLUCENCY, *n.* trans-*loo*-sen-se, translucence.

TRANSLUCENT, *a.* trans-*loo*-sent, transmitting rays of light, but not so that objects can be seen through it [Min.]; nearly transparent. (L. *translucens*, shining through.)

TRANSLUCID, *a.* trans-*loo*-sid, transparent. (L. *translucidus*.)

TRANSLUNAR, *a.* trans-*lu*-nar, beyond the moon. (L. *trans*, and *luna*, the moon.)

TRANSMARINE, *a.* trans-ma-*reen*, beyond the sea. (L. *trans*, and *mare*, the sea.)

TRANSMEABLE, *a.* *trans*-mee-a-bl, capable of being crossed.

TRANSMIGRANT, *a.* *trans*-me-grant, migrating or transmigrating: *n.* one who migrates or transmigrates.

TRANSMIGRATE, *v.i.* trans-*mi*-grate or *trans*-me-grate, to migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction through another; to pass from one body into another. Transmigrated. Transmigrates. Transmigrating. (L. *transmigratus*, migrated.)

TRANSMIGRATION, *n.* trans-me-*gray*-shon, the act of migrating; the passing of a thing into another state; the passing of the soul after death into another body.

TRANSMIGRATOR, *n.* trans-*mi*-gra-tor or *trans*-me-gray-tor, one who transmigrates.

TRANSMIGRATORY, *a.* trans-*mi*-gra-tor-e, passing from one place, body, or state to another.

TRANSMISSIBILITY, *n.* trans-*mis*-se-*bil*-le-te, the quality of being transmissible.

TRANSMISSIBLE, *a.* trans-*mis*-se-bl, that may be transmitted.

TRANSMISSION, *n.* trans-*mish*-on, the act of transmitting; the passing of a substance through any body as light through glass. (L. *transmissus*, sent across.)

TRANSMISSIVE, *a.* trans-*mis*-siv, transmitted; derived from one to another.

TRANSMIT, *v.t.* trans-*mit*, to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through. Transmits. Transmitted. Transmitting. (L. *transmitto*, send across.)

TRANSMITTABLE, *a.* trans-*mit*-ta-bl, transmissible.

TRANSMITTAL, *n.* trans-*mit*-tal, transmission.
TRANSMITTER, *n.* trans-*mit*-ter, one who or that which transmits.
TRANSMOGRIFICATION, *n.* trans-*mog*-re-fe-*kay*-shon, change [Colloq.].
TRANSMOGRIFY, *v.t.* trans-*mog*-re-fy, to change into. Transmogrified. Transmogrifies. Transmogrifying.
TRANSMONTANE, *a.* trans-*mont*-ane, across the mountains.
TRANSMORPHISM, *n.* trans-*morf*-izm, a change of form. (L. *trans*, and Gr. *morphe*, form.)
TRANSMUTABILITY, *n.* trans-*mew*-ta-*bil*-e-te, susceptibility of change into another substance.
TRANSMUTABLE, *a.* trans-*mew*-ta-bl, capable of being changed into a different substance, or something of a different nature.
TRANSMUTABLENESS, *n.* trans-*mew*-ta-bl-ness, transmutability.
TRANSMUTABLY, *ad.* trans-*mew*-tab-le, with the capacity of being transmuted.
TRANSMUTATION, *n.* trans-mew-*tay*-shon, the act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted, as the baser metals into gold, according to the alchemists; the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form [Geom.].
TRANSMUTATIONIST, *n.* trans-mew-*tay*-shon-ist, one who believes in transmutation.
TRANSMUTE, *v.t.* trans-*mewt*, to change from one nature, substance, or form into another. Transmuted. Transmutes. Transmuting. (L. *transmuto*, change.)
TRANSMUTER, *n.* trans-*mew*-ter, one who transmutes.
TRANSOCEANIC, *a.* *trans*-o-she-*an*-ik, across the ocean.
TRANSOM, *n.* *tran*-som, a beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the after part and give it due form; a crossbar; a horizontal mullion or crossbar, in a window, or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff: *pl.* pieces of wood which joined the cheeks of gun-carriages. (L. *transtrum*, a cross-beam.)
TRANSOM-WINDOW, *n.* *tran*-sum-win-do, a window divided into two by a transom.
TRANSPACIFIC, *a.* *trans*-pa-*sif*-ik, across the Pacific.
TRANSPADANE, *a.* *trans*-pa-*dane*, across the river Po. (L. *Padus*.)
TRANSPARENCY, *n.* trans-*pare*-en-se, the quality of being transparent; a picture on a semi-transparent material seen by light passing through it from behind.
TRANSPARENT, *a.* trans-*pare*-ent, having the property of transmitting rays of light so as not to hide the view of objects behind; pervious to light; clear. (L. *trans*, and *parens*, appearing.)
TRANSPARENTLY, *ad.* trans-*pare*-ent-le, so as to be seen through.
TRANSPARENTNESS, *n.* trans-*pare*-ent-ness, the quality of being transparent.
TRANSPICUOUS, *a.* trans-*pik*-yu-us, transparent. (L. *transpicio*, see through.)
TRANSPIERCE, *v.t.* trans-*peerce*, to pierce through. Transpierced. Transpierces. Transpiercing.
TRANSPIRABLE, *a.* trans-*pi*-ra-bl, capable of emitting or being emitted through pores.
TRANSPIRATION, *n.* trans-pi-*ray*-shon, act or process of transpiring; cutaneous exhalation.
TRANSPIRE, *v.t.* trans-*pire*, to emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour: *v.i.* to be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to become public; to happen. Transpired. Transpires. Transpiring. (Fr. *transpirer*, exhale.)
TRANSPIRY, *n.* trans-*pi*-re, the act of transpiring.
TRANSPLANT, *v.t.* trans-*plahnt*, to remove and plant or settle in another place; to remove. Transplanted. Transplanting. Transplants. (Fr. *transplanter*.)
TRANSPLANTATION, *n.* trans-plan-*tay*-shon, act of transplanting; conveyance from one to another [Med.].
TRANSPLANTER, *n.* trans-*plahnt*-er, one who transplants; a machine for transplanting trees.
TRANSPLENDENCY, *n.* trans-*plen*-den-se, supereminent splendour.
TRANSPLENDENT, *a.* trans-*plen*-dent, highly resplendent.
TRANSPLENDENTLY, *ad.* trans-*plen*-dent-le, with eminent splendour.
TRANSPONTINE, *a.* trans-*pont*-ine, across the bridge; on the Surrey side of London.
TRANSPORT, *v.t.* trans-*port*, to carry or convey from one place to another; to banish as a criminal; to carry away by violence of passion; to ravish with pleasure. Transported. Transporting. Transports. (L. *transporto*, carry across.)
TRANSPORT, *n.* *trans*-port, transportation; conveyance; a ship employed for transporting troops and munitions of war; the conveyances required by an army; rapture; ecstacy.
TRANSPORTABLE, *a.* trans-*port*-a-bl, that may be transported.
TRANSPORTATION, *n.* trans-por-*tay*-shon, the act of transporting; transmission; conveyance to another place; banishment for crime.
TRANSPORTEDLY, *ad.* trans-*port*-ed-le, in a state of rapture.
TRANSPORTEDNESS, *n.* trans-*port*-ed-ness, a state of rapture.
TRANSPORTER, *n.* trans-*port*-er, one who or that which transports; a travelling crane.
TRANSPORTING, *a.* trans-*port*-ing, ravishing with delight; ecstatic.
TRANSPORTINGLY, *ad.* trans-*port*-ing-le, ravishingly.
TRANSPOSAL, *n.* trans-*poze*-al, the act of transposing; change of place or order.
TRANSPOSE, *v.t.* trans-*poze*, to change the place or order of things, by putting each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to bring, as a term of an equation, over to the other side [Alg.]; to change the natural order of words [Gram.]; to change the key [Mus.]. Transposed. Transposes. Transposing. (Fr. *transposer*.)
TRANSPOSITION, *n.* trans-po-*zish*-on, the act of transposing; the state of being transposed.
TRANSPOSITIONAL, *a.* trans-po-*zish*-on-al, pertaining to transposition.
TRANSPOSITIVE, *a.* trans-*poz*-e-tiv, made by transposing; consisting in transposition.
TRANSUBSTANTIATE, *v.t.* tran-sub-*stan*-she-ate, to change to another substance. Transubstantiated. Transubstantiates. Transubstantiating. (L. *trans*, and *substantia*, material.)
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* *tran*-sub-*stan*-she-*ay*-shon, change of substance, specially the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.
TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, *n.* *tran*-sub-*stan*-she-ay-tor, a believer in the doctrine of transubstantiation.
TRANSUDATION, *n.* tran-su-*day*-shon, the act or process of passing through the pores of a substance.
TRANSUDATORY, *a.* tran-*su*-da-tor-e, passing by transudation.
TRANSUDE, *v.i.* trans-*yude*, to pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid. Transuded. Transudes. Transuding. (L. *trans*, and *sudo*, sweat.)
TRANSUMPT, *n.* tran-*sumpt*, a copy or exemplification of a record. (L. *transumo*, assume.)
TRANSUMPTION, *n.* tran-*sump*-shon, the act of taking from one place to another. (L. *transumptio*, a taking of one thing for another.)
TRANSUMPTIVE, *a.* tran-*sump*-tiv, taking or transferred from one to another.
TRANSVECTION, *n.* trans-*vek*-shon, act of conveying or carrying over. (L. *transvectio*, a carrying across.)
TRANSVERSAL, *a.* trans-*ver*-sal, running or lying across: *n.* a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines [Geom.].
TRANSVERSALLY, *ad.* trans-*ver*-sal-le, in a direction crosswise.
TRANSVERSE, *a.* *trans*-verse, lying or being across or in a cross direction; in a pericarp, at right angles with the valves [Bot.]. (L. *transversus*, crosswise.)
TRANSVERSE, *n.* *trans*-verse, the longer axis of an ellipse.
TRANSVERSELY, *ad.* trans-*verse*-le, in a cross direction.
TRANTER, *n.* *trant*-er, a pedlar.
TRAP, *n.* trap, a light carriage or cart for one horse.
TRAP, *n.* trap, a contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for snaring animals; an ambush:

a stratagem; a little machine used for playing knurr-and-spell, otherwise trap-and-ball; a contrivance to prevent foul air escaping from a drain: *v.t.* to catch in a trap; to ensnare; to take by stratagem: *v.i.* to set traps for game. Trapped. Trapping. Traps. (A.S. *treppe*, a snare.)

TRAP, *n.* trap, metamorphic rock, so called from the step-like appearance it often presents [Geol.]. (Sw. *trappa*, stairs.)

TRAP, *v.t.* trap, to adorn; to dress with ornaments. Trapped. Trapping. Traps. (Fr. *drap*, cloth.)

TRAPA, *n.* *trap*-a, the water-chestnut, a floating water-plant with edible seeds.

TRAPAN, *n.* tra-*pan*, a snare; a stratagem: *v.t.* to ensnare; to catch by stratagem. Trapanned. Trapanning. Trapans. (*Trap*, a snare.)

TRAPANNER, *n.* tra-*pan*-ner, one who ensnares.

TRAPDOOR, *n.* *trap*-dore, a door in a floor opening and shutting like a valve.

TRAPES, *n.* trayps, a slattern; an idle sluttish woman: *v.i.* to tramp about noisily or idly. Trapesed. Trapes. Trapesing. [Colloq.]

TRAPEZE, *n.* tra-*peez*, a trapezium; a swinging horizontal bar for the exhibition of feats in gymnastics.

TRAPEZIAN, *a.* tra-*peez*-e-an, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases [Crystal.].

TRAPEZIFORM, *a.* tra-*peez*-e-form, having the form of a trapezium.

TRAPEZIUM, *n.* tra-*peez*-e-um: *pl.* Trapezia or Trapeziums; a plane figure contained within four right lines, which are not parallel [Geom.]; a bone of the carpus [Anat.]. (Gr. *trapeza*, a table, from *tetra*, four, and *poza*, foot.)

Trapezium.

TRAPEZOHEDRON, *n.* tra-*peez*-o-*heed*-ron, a solid, bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums. (Gr. *trapezion*, and *hedra*, a side.)

TRAPEZOID, *n.* *trap*-e-zoyd, a plane figure of four unequal sides of which two are parallel.

TRAPEZOIDAL, *a.* trap-e-*zoyd*-al, having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAP-FLOWER, *n.* *trap*-flou-er, a flower in which insects are entrapped.

TRAPPEAN, *a.* *trap*-pe-an, pertaining to or denoting trap-rock.

TRAPPER, *n.* *trap*-per, one whose occupation it is to entrap wild animals, usually for furs.

TRAPPINGS, *n.pl.* *trap*-pingz, ornaments for horses; ornaments; dress; external decorations. (*Trap*, adorn.)

TRAPPIST, *n.* *trap*-pist, a monk of a Cistercian religious order, founded in the valley of La Trappe by Rotrou, Count de Perche, in the eleventh century.

TRAPPISTINE, *n.* *trap*-is-teen, a nun of the order of La Trappe; a liqueur made at the Trappist monasteries.

TRAPPOUS, *a.* *trap*-pus, pertaining to or resembling trap [Geol.].

TRAPPY, *a.* *trap*-e, resembling a trap; treacherous.

TRAPS, *n.pl.* traps, luggage.

TRAP-SHOOTING, *n.* *trap*-shoot-ing, shooting at pigeons released from boxes or clay disks thrown from a catapult.

TRAPSTICK, *n.* *trap*-stik, a tripstick, a stick used at the game of knurr-and-spell.

TRAP-TUFA, *n.* trap-*tu*-fa, a kind of sandstone from trap-rocks.

TRASH, *n.* trash, any waste or worthless matter; nonsense; a worthless person: *v.t.* to lop; to crop; to strip off leaves; to crush; to humble; to hinder. Trashed. Trashes. Trashing. (Ice. *tros*, rubbish.)

TRASHERY, *n.* *trash*-e-re, rubbish; trash.

TRASHILY, *ad.* *trash*-e-le, in a trashy manner.

TRASHINESS, *n.* *trash*-e-ness, the quality of being trashy.

TRASHY, *a.* *trash*-e, like trash; worthless.

TRASLING, *n.* *tras*-ling, the freshwater fish perch, *Perca fluviatilis*.

TRASS, *n.* tras, a pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic earth, used as a cement.

TRAUMA, *n.* *traw*-ma, any injury due to violence. (Gr.)

TRAUMATIC, *a.* traw-*mat*-ik, pertaining to wounds; vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds: *n.* a medicine useful in curing wounds. (Gr. *trauma*, a wound.)

TRAVAIL, *n.* *trav*-ayl, labour with pain; severe toil; labour in childbirth: *v.i.* to labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. Travailed. Travailing. Travails. (O.Fr.)

TRAVE, *n.* trave, a wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is shoeing him; a beam. (L. *trabs*, a beam.)

TRAVEL, *n.* *trav*-el, a passing on foot; journey, specially to a distant country: *pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey: *v.i.* to walk; to go or march on foot; to journey; to go to a distant country; to pass; to move: *v.t.* to pass; to journey over. Travelled. Travelling. Travels. (*Travail.*)

TRAVELLED, *a.* *trav*-eld, having made journeys; experienced.

TRAVELLER, *n.* *trav*-el-er, one who travels; one who visits foreign countries; one who travels for a mercantile house to procure orders or collect accounts.

TRAVELLER, *n.* *trav*-el-er, a ring sliding on a spar or rope [Naut.].

TRAVELLER'S-JOY, *n.* *trav*-el-erz-joy, the old man's beard or virgin's bower, *Clematis vitalba*, a climbing plant with white flowers.

TRAVELLER'S-TREE, *n.* *trav*-el-erz-tree, the tree which holds water in its leaf-bases, *Ravenala madagascariensis*.

TRAVELLING, *a.* *trav*-el-ing, pertaining to, adapted for, or incurred by travel.

TRAVERSABLE, *a.* *trav*-erse-a-bl, that may be traversed, crossed or denied.

TRAVERSE, *ad.* *trav*-erse, athwart; cross-wise: *a.* lying across: *n.* anything laid or built across; something that thwarts, crosses or obstructs; a turning; a trick; a parapet made across the covert-way to prevent its being enfiladed; a gallery or loft of communication in any large building; a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings [Law]; a tack in beating to windward [Naut.]. Traverse sailing, the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses to one larger course [Naut.]. (L. *transversus*, crosswise.)

TRAVERSE, *v.t.* *trav*-erse, to lay in a cross direction; to thwart; to obstruct; to travel over; to survey carefully; to turn and point in any direction; to plane across the grain; to deny what the opposite party has alleged [Law]: *v.i.* to turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel; to cut the tread cross-wise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other [Man.]; to use the posture or motions of opposition [Fencing]. Traversed. Traverses. Traversing.

TRAVERSER, *n.* *trav*-er-ser, one who traverses or opposes a plea [Law].

TRAVERSE-TABLE, *n.* *trav*-erse-*tay*-bl, a travelling platform for shifting railway vehicles from one set of rails to another alongside it; a table of difference of latitude and departure [Naut.].

TRAVERTINE, *n.* *trav*-er-tin, a calc-sinter, formed by springs holding lime in solution. (It.)

TRAVESTY, *a.* *trav*-es-te, disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous: *n.* the representation of a serious work in a burlesque style; a parody: *v.t.* to represent, as a serious work, in a burlesque style. Travestied. Travesties. Travestying. (Fr. *travestir*, disguise, from L. *trans*, and *vestio*, clothe.)

TRAVIS, *n.* *trav*-is, a hanging board separating one horse from another in a stable; a partition dividing a stable into stalls.

TRAWL, *n.* trawl, a drag-net with a beam for fishing on the bottom; a long buoyed fishing line from which short lines hang: *v.i.* to fish by dragging a net along the bottom. Trawled. Trawling. Trawls. (Fr. *trôler*, drag about.)

TRAWLER, *n.* *trawl*-er, one who trawls; a fishing-vessel which drags a net behind it.

TRAWLING, *n.* *trawl*-ing, fishing with a trawl-net.

TRAY, *a.* tray, trez; third.

TRAY, *n.* tray, a shallow trough, used for domestic or culinary purposes; a metal plate or board with a rim; a waiter or salver. (A.S. *trog.*)

TRAY-TRIP, *n. tray*-trip, a kind of game at draughts.

TREACHEROUS, *a. tretch*-er-us, violating allegiance or plighted faith; traitorous to the state or sovereign; faithless; deceptive.

TREACHEROUSLY, *ad. tretch*-er-us-le, faithlessly; perfidiously.

TREACHEROUSNESS, *n. tretch*-er-us-ness, the quality of being treacherous.

TREACHERY, *n. tretch*-er-e, violation of allegiance; perfidy. (*Trick.*)

TREACLE, *n. tree*-kl, molasses; a viscid syrup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds; a saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables: *v.t.* to smear with treacle. Treacled. Treacles. Treacling. (O.Fr. *triacle.*)

TREACLE-MUSTARD, *n. tree*-kl-mus-tard, a cruciferous plant of the genus *Erysimum.*

TREACLE-WATER, *n. tree*-kl-waw-ter, a compound cordial, containing treacle.

TREAD, *v.i.* tred, to set the foot; to step on; to walk or go; to walk with form or state; to copulate, as fowls. Treading. Treads. Trod. Trodden. (A.S. *tredan.*)

TREAD, *n.* tred, the part of a stair on which the feet step; that which is stepped upon; the part of the foot or boot which touches the ground; the manner of stepping; the germinating point on the yolk of an egg.

TREAD, *v.t.* tred, to step or walk on; to press under the feet; to beat with the feet; to walk over with a stately step; to trample in contempt. Treading. Treads. Trod. Trodden.

TREADER, *n. tred*-er, one who treads.

TREADLE, *n. tred*-dl, the part of a machine which is moved by the foot. (*Tread.*)

TREADMILL, *n. tred*-mil, a mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wheel.

TREADWHEEL, *n. tred*-wheel, a vertical wheel worked by men or animals walking within its periphery.

TREASON, *n. tree*-zon, the offence of attempting to betray the state or to subvert the government of the state to which the offender belongs. High treason immediately affects the monarch. Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of treason. Petty treason involves a breach of fidelity to an individual, as the murder of a master by a servant. Treason felony, high treason treated as a felony instead of as a capital crime. (Fr. *trahison.*)

TREASONABLE, *a. tree*-zon-a-bl, pertaining to, consisting of or involving treason; treacherous.

TREASONABLENESS, *n. tree*-zon-a-bl-ness, the quality of being treasonable.

TREASONABLY, *ad. tree*-zon-ab-le, in a treasonable manner.

TREASURE, *n. tresj*-ur, wealth accumulated: a great quantity of anything collected; something much valued; great abundance: *v.t.* to hoard up; to collect money or other things for future use. Treasured. Treasures. Treasuring. (Fr. *trésor*, from Gr. *thesauros.*)

TREASURE-HOUSE, *n. tresj*-ur-house, a house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

TREASURER, *n. tresj*-ur-er, one who has the care of treasure or a treasury; an officer who receives and takes charge of the money of the public, or of private companies, corporations or societies.

TREASURERSHIP, *n. tresj*-ur-er-ship, the office of treasurer.

TREASURESS, *n. tresj*-ur-ess, a woman who has charge of treasure.

TREASURE-TROVE, *n. tresj*-ur-trove, any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. (*Treasure*, and Fr. *trouvé*, found.)

TREASURY, *n. tresj*-ur-e, the department of government that has charge of the finances; a repository; a small encyclopædia. Treasury bench, the first row of seats on the Speaker's right in the House of Commons, occupied by cabinet ministers.

TREAT, *n.* treet, an entertainment given; something given for entertainment; a rich entertainment: *v.t.* to behave or act towards; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner; to entertain with food or drink; to negotiate; to manage by the application of remedies: *v.i.* to discourse; to come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment. Treated. Treating. Treats. (L. *tracto*, handle.)

TREATABLE, *a. treet*-a-bl, moderate; easily persuaded.

TREATER, *n. treet*-er, one who handles or discourses on a subject; one who entertains.

TREATISE, *n. treet*-is, a written discourse in which a particular subject is discussed. (Fr. *traité.*)

TREATMENT, *n. treet*-ment, the act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; good or bad behaviour toward; manner of applying remedies; mode of dealing with a disease [Med.].

TREATY, *n. treet*-e, act of treating to adjust differences and come to an agreement; a formal agreement, league or contract between states. (Fr.)

TREBLE, *a. treb*-bl, threefold; triple; acute; sharp [Mus.]; that plays or sings the treble: *n.* the highest of the parts in singing or playing; the one who plays or sings the treble: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold. Trebled. Trebles. Trebling. (O.Fr.)

TREBLENESS, *n. treb*-bl-ness, the state of being treble.

TREBLY, *ad. treb*-le, in a threefold manner.

TREBUCHET, *n. treb*-oo-shet, a military engine for slinging large stones; a small sensitive balance; a trap for small birds. (Fr.)

TREDDLE, *n. tred*-dl, a treadle.

TREE, *n.* tree, a plant with a trunk and branches, which are woody and perennial; anything like a tree, consisting of a stem and branches; a piece of wood; a cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree: *v.i.* to take to a tree for refuge. Treed. Trees. Treeing. (A.S. *treow.*)

TREE-CRAB, *n. tree*-krab, a land crab of the genus *Birgus*, which lives on coconuts.

TREE-CREEPER, *n. tree*-kreep-er, the small bird *Certhia familiaris.*

TREE-FERN, *n. tree*-fern, a tropical fern with a stem like a tree.

TREE-FROG, *n. tree*-frog, a frog of a family of fourteen genera that live in trees.

TREELESS, *a. tree*-less, destitute of trees.

TREE-MALLOW, *n. tree*-mal-lo, the plant *Lavatera arborea.*

TREE-NAIL, *n. tree*-nayl, a trenail; a long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a wooden ship to the timbers and railway chairs to the sleepers.

TREE-PIPIT, *n. tree*-pip-it, the bird *Anthus trivialis.*

TREE-SPARROW, *n. tree*-spar-row, the bird *Passer montanus.*

TREFLE, *n. tref*-el, a lodgment of a trefoil shape [Fort.].

TREFOIL, *n. tref*-oyl, a plant of the genus *Trifolium* with leaves of three leaflets, such as clover; an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover [Arch.]. (L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.)

TREILLAGE, *n. trel*-laje, a sort of railwork, consisting of light posts and rails, for supporting espaliers and sometimes wall-trees [Hort.]. (Fr.)

TREK, *n.* trek, a journey by ox-waggon; a journey: *v.i.* to travel by ox-waggon; to drag a vehicle; to migrate. Trek ox, an ox used for draught. Trekked. Trekking. Treks. (Dutch.)

TRELLIS, *n. trel*-lis, a structure or frame of cross-barred or lattice work for supporting plants. (Fr. *treillis*, lattice-work.)

TRELLISED, *a. trel*-list, having trellises.

TRELLIS-WORK, *n. trel*-lis-wurk, small bars nailed together, and crossing each other, as used for verandahs and summer-houses.

TREMANDO, *ad.* tre-*man*-do, to be performed with a general shake of the whole chord [Mus.]. (It. trembling.)

TREMATODE, *n. trem*-a-tode, a fluke-worm. (Gr. *trēmatōdēs*, porous.)

TREMATOID, *a. trem*-a-toid, resembling a trematode.

TREMBLE, *n. trem*-bl, state of trembling: *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to shake; to quiver; to shake, as sound. Trembled. Trembles. Trembling. (L. *tremo*, shake.)

TREMBLEMENT, *n. trem*-bl-ment, a trill or shake [Mus.]. (Fr.)

TREMBLER, *n. trem*-bler, one who trembles.

TREMBLING, *n. tremb*-ling, the act or state of shaking involuntarily.

TREMBLINGLY, *ad.* *tremb*-ling-le, in a trembling manner or state.
TREMELLA, *n.* tre-*mel*-la, a genus of jelly-like fungi.
TREMENDOUS, *a.* tre-*men*-dus, such as to excite fear or terror; dreadful; such as to astonish by its force and violence; violent. (L. *tremendus*, formidable.)
TREMENDOUSLY, *ad.* tre-*men*-dus-le, in a manner to terrify or astonish.
TREMENDOUSNESS, *n.* tre-*men*-dus-ness, the state of being tremendous.
TREMLE, *n.* *trem*-ml, an apparatus for depositing concrete under water. (Fr.)
TREMOLITE, *n.* *trem*-o-lite, a variety of hornblende. (Val Tremola in the Alps.)
TREMOLO, *n.* *trem*-o-lo, vibration of the voice; tremulous delivery. (it.)
TREMOR, *n.* *trem*-or, a trembling, shivering, or quivering. (L.)
TREMULANT, *a.* *trem*-yu-lant, tremulous; quivering.
TREMULOUS, *a.* *trem*-yu-lus, trembling; affected with fear or timidity; shaking; shivering; quivering. (L. *tremulus*.)
TREMULOUSLY, *ad.* *trem*-yu-lus-le, with trembling or quivering.
TREMULOUSNESS, *n.* *trem*-yu-lus-ness, the state of being tremulous.
TRENAIL, *n.* *tren*-nel, a tree-nail; a wooden nail.
TRENCH, *n.* trench, a long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; a deep ditch cut for defence [Fort.]: *pl.* deep cuttings made by besiegers to enable them to approach the place attacked with more security: *v.t.* to cut or dig a channel for water; to fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart; to furrow: *v.i.* to encroach. **Open the trenches**, to begin to dig or form the lines of approach. **Trenched.** **Trenches.** **Trenching.** (O.Fr. *trencher*, cut.)
TRENCHANCY, *n.* *trench*-an-se, sharpness; causticity.
TRENCHANT, *a.* *trench*-ant, cutting; sharp; severe.
TRENCHER, *n.* *trench*-er, a wooden plate to cut meat on at table; a bread-platter; food; pleasures of the table; a trencher-cap.
TRENCHER-CAP, *n.* *trench*-er-kap, a college cap.
TRENCHER-FLY, *n.* *trench*-er-fli, one who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.
TRENCHER-FRIEND, *n.* *trench*-er-frend, one who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.
TRENCHERMAN, *n.* *trench*-er-man, an eater; a glutton.
TRENCHER-MATE, *n.* *trench*-er-mate, a table companion; a parasite.
TRENCHING, *n.* *trench*-ing, digging deep and exposing the soil with the trench-plough.
TRENCH-MORTAR, *n.* trench-*mort*-ar, a short-range mortar for trench work.
TRENCH-PLOUGH, *n.* *trench*-plou, a kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.
TREND, *n.* trend, inclination in a particular direction: *v.i.* to run, stretch, or tend in a particular direction. **Trended.** **Trending.** **Trends.** (A.S. *trendan*.)
TRENDLE, *n.* *tren*-dl, anything round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel. (*Trundle*.)
TRENTAL, *n.* *tren*-tal, in the Roman Catholic service, an office for the dead, consisting of thirty masses, rehearsed for thirty days successively after the person's death. (Fr. *trente*, thirty.)
TREPAN, *n.* tre-*pan*, a circular saw for perforating the skull [Surg.]: *v.t.* to perforate the skull and take out a piece to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation [Surg.]. **Trepanned.** **Trepanning.** **Trepans.** (Gr. *trepanon*, an auger.)
TREPAN, *n.* tre-*pan*, a snare; a cheat: *v.t.* to ensnare; to entrap. **Trepanned.** **Trepanning.** **Trepans.**
TREPANG, *n.* tre-*pang*, the sea-cucumber; bêche-de-mer.
TREPANNER, *n.* tre-*pan*-ner, one who trepans.
TREPANNING, *n.* tre-*pan*-ning, the operation of making an opening in the skull to relieve the brain.
TREPHINE, *n.* tre-*feen*, an improved trepan with a centre-pin, by which it is adjusted and set to work: *v.t.* to perforate with a trephine. **Trephined.** **Trephines.** **Trephining.** (Fr. *tréphine*.)
TREPID, *a.* *trep*-id, trembling; quaking. (L. *trepidus*.)
TREPIDATION, *n.* *trep*-e-*day*-shon, an involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; a state of terror; a trembling of the limbs; hurry; confused haste.
TRESPASS, *n.* *tres*-pas, an act of trespassing; transgression; sin; any injury done to the person or property of another [Law]: *v.i.* to pass beyond; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to do any act that injures or annoys another [Law]; to intrude; to violate any known rule of duty; to sin. **Trespassed.** **Trespasses.** **Trespassing.** (L. *trans*, and *pass*.)
TRESPASSER, *n.* *tres*-pas-ser, one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights; a transgressor.
TRESS, *n.* tress, a long plait or curl of hair; a ringlet. (Gr. *tricha*, threefold.)
TRESSED, *a.* trest, having tresses; curled.
TRESSURE, *n.* *tresh*-ure, a border running parallel with the sides of the shield [Her.]. (Fr. from *tresser*, plait.)
TRESTLE, *n.* *tres*-sl, the frame of a temporary table; a movable frame for supporting anything. (O.Fr. *trestel*.)
TRESTLETREE, *n.* *tres*-sl-tree, the bar supporting a crosstree.
TRET, *n.* tret, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter [Comm.]. (L. *traho*, draw.)
TREVET, *n.* *trev*-et, a stool or stand that is supported by three legs; a trivet. (*Trivet*.)
TREWS, *n.pl.* trooz, trousers; trousers made of tartan.
TREY, *n.* tray, the three at cards. (Fr.)
TREZ, *a.* tray, third: *n.* the trez-tine, the third tine of an antler.
TRI, tri, a Greek and Latin prefix signifying three.
TRIABLE, *a.* *tri*-a-bl, that may be subjected to trial or judicial examination, or the cognizance of a court.
TRIABLENESS, *n.* *tri*-a-bl-ness, the being triable.
TRIACONTAHEDRAL, *a.* *tri*-a-*kon*-ta-*hee*-dral, having thirty sides; bounded by thirty rhombs. (Gr. *triakonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, a side.)
TRIAD, *n.* *tri*-ad, the union of three; three united in or constituting one; a trinity; an element, each atom of which, in combining, is equal to three atoms of hydrogen [Chem.]; the common chord, consisting of a note sounded along with its third and fifth [Mus.]. (Gr.)
TRIADELPHOUS, *a.* *tri*-a-*del*-fus, with the stamens in three bundles [Bot.].
TRIAL, *n.* *tri*-al, any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect; examination by a test; experiment; experience; suffering that tests virtue; temptation; the state of being tried; the judicial examination of a cause between parties [Law]. **On trial**, on approbation. **Trial at bar**, a species of trial in difficult cases, which took place before all the judges at the bar of the court. (O.Fr.)
TRIALISM, *n.* *tri*-al-izm, the doctrine of the existence of body, soul and spirit.
TRIALOGUE, *n.* *tri*-a-log, a conversation between three persons.
TRIANDROUS, *a.* tri-*an*-drus, having three stamens [Bot.].
TRIANGLE, *n.* *tri*-ang-gl, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles [Geom.]; a steel instrument of percussion in music, bent into the form of an open triangle: three halberts or poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when flogged. (L. *triangulus*, three-cornered.)
TRIANGLED, *a.* tri-*ang*-gld, having three angles.
TRIANGULAR, *a.* tri-*ang*-gu-lar, having three angles; in the form of a triangle. **Triangular compasses**, compasses with three legs, used in the construction of maps and charts. **Triangular numbers**, the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1.
TRIANGULARLY, *ad.* tri-*ang*-gu-lar-le, after the form of a triangle.
TRIANGULATE, *v.t.* tri-*ang*-gew-late, to divide up into triangles; to measure by triangles. **Triangulated.** **Triangulates.** **Triangulating.**
TRIANGULATION, *n.* tri-*ang*-gu-*lay*-shon, use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey.
TRIANGULOID, *a.* tri-*ang*-gu-loid, somewhat in the shape of a triangle.

TRIAPSIDAL, *a.* tri-*ap*-se-dal, having three apses [Arch.].
TRIARCHY, *n.* *tri*-ar-ke, government by three persons. (Gr. *tri*, and *archē*, rule.)
TRIARIAN, *n.* tri-*air*-e-an, occupying the third post. (L. *triarii*, the Roman veterans who occupied the third line in order of battle.)
TRIAS, *n.* *tri*-as, the lowest group of Secondary rocks, the series of beds between the Jurassic and the Permian; New Red Sandstone [Geol.].
TRIASSIC, *a.* tri-*as*-sik, pertaining to the Trias.
TRIATIC, *n.* tri-*at*-ik, the stay from the foremast-head to the mainmasthead in schooner rig; the jumper stay [Naut.].
TRIATOMIC, *a.* tri-a-*tom*-ik, trivalent; consisting of three atoms.
TRIAXIAL, *a.* tri-*aks*-e-al, having three axes.
TRIBAL, *a.* *tri*-bal, belonging to a tribe.
TRIBALISM, *n.* *tri*-bal-izm, tribal government.
TRIBASIC, *a.* tri-*base*-ik, containing three equivalents of base to one of acid [Chem.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *basic*.)
TRIBE, *n.* tribe, a race or clan, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct; a division or distinct class of a people; a number of plants or animals having qualities in common; a division; a nation of savages; a number of persons of any character or profession, in contempt. (L. *tribus*, a third part of the Roman people.)
TRIBELET, *n.* *tribe*-let, a small tribe.
TRIBESMAN, *n.* *tribez*-man, a member of a tribe.
TRIBLET, *n.* *trib*-let, a goldsmith's mandril for making rings; a cylinder for making tubes. (O.Fr.)
TRIBOMETER, *n.* tri-*bom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the force of friction [Mech.]. (Gr. *tribo*, rub, and *metron*, measure.)
TRIBRACH, *n.* *tri*-brak, a poetic foot of three short syllables. (Gr. *tri*, and *brachys*, short.)
TRIBRACTEATE, *a.* tri-*brak*-te-ate, having three bracts [Bot.].
TRIBULATION, *n.* trib-yu-*lay*-shon, severe affliction; distress; vexation. (L. *tribulatio*, distress.)
TRIBUNAL, *n.* tri-*bew*-nal, a court of justice; the bench on which the judges are seated. (L.)
TRIBUNARY, *a.* *trib*-yu-na-re, pertaining to tribunes.
TRIBUNATE, *n.* *trib*-yu-nate, tribuneship.
TRIBUNE, *n.* *trib*-yune, an ancient Roman official selected by the people to defend their liberties; an elevated place from which speeches are delivered. (L.)
TRIBUNESHIP, *n.* *trib*-yune-ship, the office of tribune.
TRIBUNICIAN, *a.* *trib*-yune-*ish*-e-an, tribunitial.
TRIBUNITIAL, *a.* *trib*-yu-*nish*-al, pertaining to tribunes or the tribune.
TRIBUNITIAN, *a.* *trib*-yu-*nish*-an, tribunitial.
TRIBUTARILY, *ad.* *trib*-u-ta-re-le, in a tributary manner.
TRIBUTARINESS, *n.* *trib*-u-ta-re-ness, the quality of being tributary.
TRIBUTARY, *a.* *trib*-u-ta-re, paying tribute; subordinate; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything: *n.* one who pays tribute; a stream contributing water to another. (L. *tributarius*.)
TRIBUTE, *n.* *trib*-yute, a periodical sum paid by one nation to another; obligation to contribute; a personal contribution: *v.t.* to pay as tribute. Tributed. Tributes. Tributing. (L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, give.)
TRIBUTER, *n.* *trib*-yu-ter, a miner paid by shares.
TRICAPSULAR, *a.* tri-*kap*-su-lar, three-capsuled [Bot.].
TRICAR, *n.* *tri*-kar, a three-wheeled motorcar.
TRICARPELLARY, *a.* *tri*-kar-*pel*-la-re, having three carpels [Bot.].
TRICE, *v.t.* trice, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope [Naut.]. Triced. Trices. Tricing.
TRICE, *n.* trice, a very short time; an instant. (Sp.)
TRICENNIAL, *a.* tri-*sen*-ne-al, pertaining to thirty years; occurring every thirty years. (L. *tricennium*, thirty years.)
TRICENTENARY, *a.* and *n.* tri-*sen*-te-na-re, or tri-sen-*teen*-na-re, tercentenary.
TRICEPHALOUS, *a.* tri-*sef*-a-lus, having three heads. (L. *tri*, and Gr. *kephale*, head.)
TRICEPS, *n.* *tri*-seps, a three-headed muscle; the extensor muscle of the forearm. (L. *tri*, and *caput*, the head.)

TRICHIASIS, *n.* tri-*ki*-a-sis, introversion of the eyelashes; an affection of the kidneys [Med.]. (Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.)
TRICHINA, *n.* tri-*ki*-na, a nematoid parasitic worm infesting swine and other animals. (Gr. *trichos*, hair.)
TRICHINIASIS, *n.* trik-e-*ni*-a-sis, a disease in man due to the presence in the muscles of larvæ of *Trichina spiralis*.
TRICHINOSIS, *n.* trik-e-*no*-sis, trichiniasis; a disease produced by a parasite in swine.
TRICHOCEPHALUS, *n.* trik-o-*sef*-a-lus, a worm which infests the human intestinal canal. (Gr. *trichos*, hair, and *kephale*, the head.)
TRICHOGENOUS, *a.* tri-*koj*-e-nus, stimulating the growth of hair.
TRICHOLOGY, *n.* tri-*kol*-o-je, the study of the hair.
TRICHOMA, *n.* tri-*ko*-ma, introversion of the eyelid.
TRICHOPTERA, *n.pl.* tre-*kop*-te-ra, the sub-order of insects containing the caddis flies. (Gr. *thrix*, and *pteron*, a wing.)
TRICHORD, *a.* *tri*-koard, having three strings: *n.* a three-stringed lyre; a pianoforte with three strings to the key. (Gr.)
TRICHOSIS, *n.* tri-*ko*-sis, disease of the hair.
TRICHOTOMOUS, *a.* tre-*kot*-o-mus, forking into three.
TRICHOTOMY, *n.* tre-*kot*-o-me, division into three parts. (Gr. *tricha*, thrice, and *tome*, cutting.)
TRICHROISM, *n.* *tri*-kro-izm, quality of presenting three different colours. (Gr. *treis*, and *chroas*, tint.)
TRICHROMATIC, *a.* *tri*-kro-*mat*-ik, pertaining to three colours. (Gr. *treis*, three, and *chroma*, colour.)
TRICK, *n.* trik, an artifice for the purpose of deception; a fraudulent contrivance; deception; a dextrous artifice; a vicious practice; legerdemain; a round of cards; a particular habit; a steersman's spell of duty: *v.t.* to deceive; to cheat: *v.i.* to live by deception and fraud. Tricked. Tricking. Tricks. (O.Fr.)
TRICK, *v.t.* trik, to dress; to decorate; to adorn fantastically; to delineate a coat of arms. Tricked. Tricking. Tricks. (Celt.)
TRICKER, *n.* *trik*-er, a trickster.
TRICKERY, *n.* *trik*-er-e, cheating; artifice.
TRICKILY, *ad.* *trik*-e-le, in a tricky manner.
TRICKINESS, *n.* *trik*-e-ness, the state of being tricky; artfulness; intricacy.
TRICKING, *n.* *trik*-ing, dress; ornament.
TRICKISH, *a.* *trik*-ish, given to tricks; artful; deceptive; knavish
TRICKISHLY, *ad.* *trik*-ish-le, in a trickish manner.
TRICKISHNESS, *n.* *trik*-ish-ness, the quality of being trickish.
TRICKLE, *v.i.* *trik*-kl, to flow in a small, gentle stream, or down in drops. Trickled. Trickles. Trickling. (A.S. *strican*, move along.)
TRICKLY, *a.* *trik*-le, trickling.
TRICKSOME, *a.* *trik*-sum, given to tricks.
TRICKSTER, *n.* *trik*-ster, one who tricks; a cheat.
TRICKSY, *a.* *trik*-se, full of tricks; artful; pretty.
TRICK-TRACK, *n.* *trik*-trak, a game resembling backgammon. (Fr. *tric trac*.)
TRICKY, *a.* *trik*-e, inclined to tricks; shifty; difficult; dodgy.
TRICLINATE, *a.* *tri*-kle-nate, with the three axes unequal and obliquely inclined to one another [Crystal.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *klino*, bend.)
TRICLINIARY, *a.* tri-*klin*-e-ar-e, pertaining to a triclinium.
TRICLINIC, *a.* tri-*klin*-ik, with three unequal angles; scalene.
TRICLINIUM, *n.* tri-*klin*-e-um, a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, each division usually for three persons; a Roman dining-hall. (Gr. *triklinion*.)
TRICOCCOUS, *a.* tri-*kok*-kus, having a three-grained capsule swelling out in three protuberances [Bot.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *kokkus*, a berry.)
TRICOLOUR, *n.* *tri*-kul-lur, a national flag of three colours, as that of Holland since the seventeenth century of blue, white and red horizontal, or that of France between 1790 and 1794 of red, white and blue vertical, or since 1794 of blue, white and red. (Fr. *tricolore*.)
TRICOLOURED, *a.* *tri*-kul-lurd, having three colours.
TRICONSONANTAL, *a.* *tri*-kon-so-*nant*-al, with three consonants.

TRICORN, *a.* *tri*-korn, with three horns, points or corners.
TRICORNIGEROUS, *a.* *tri*-kor-*nij*-er-us, having three horns. (L. *tri*, *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, bear.)
TRICORNUTE, *a.* tri-*kor*-nute, having three horns.
TRICORPORAL, *a.* tri-*kor*-por-al, having three bodies. (L. *tri*, and *corpus*, a body.)
TRICORPORATE, *a.* tri-*kor*-po-rate, tricorporal. (L. *corpus*, a body.)
TRICOSTATE, *a.* tri-*kos*-tate, having three ribs. (L. *costa*, a rib.)
TRICOT, *n.* *tree*-ko, knitting; a special style of knitting. (Fr.)
TRICROTIC, *a.* tri-*krot*-ik, having three beats. (Gr. *tri*, and *krotos*, a sound made by striking.)
TRICUSPID, *a.* tri-*kus*-pid, having three points or cusps. (L. *cuspis*, a point.)
TRICUSPIDATE, *a.* tri-*kus*-pe-date, three-pointed.
TRICYCLE, *n.* *tri*-se-kl, a cycle with three wheels. (Gr. *tri*, and *kyklos*, circle.)
TRIDACNA, *n.* tri-*dak*-na, a genus of bivalve molluscs, with a beautiful shell, which in one species, *T. gigas*, is so large as to be used for fountains and holy-water basins and weighs 500 lb. (Gr. *tridaknos*, eaten at three bites.)
TRIDACTYLOUS, *a.* tri-*dak*-til-us, having three toes or fingers. (Gr. *tri*, and *dactylos*, a finger or toe.)
TRIDE, *a.* tride, short and fleet, used of hunters. (Fr.)
TRIDENT, *n.* *tri*-dent, a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs represented in the hands of Neptune, as god of the sea, and used as a symbol of a maritime power: *a.* having three teeth or prongs. (L. *tridens*, three-pronged.)

Trident.

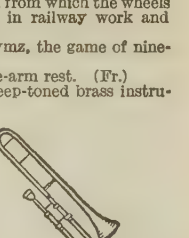
TRIDENTATE, *a.* tri-*den*-tate, having three teeth.
TRIDENTINE, *a.* tri-*den*-tin, pertaining to the Council of Trent. (*Tridentum*, Trent.)
TRIDIAPASON, *n.* *tri*-di-a-*pay*-zon, a triple octave [Mus.].
TRIDIGITATE, *a.* tri-*dij*-e-tate, having three fingers or toes.
TRIDIMENSIONAL, *a.* *tri*-di-*men*-shon-al, having three dimensions.
TRIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* *tri*-do-dek-a-*hee*-dral, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces [Crystal.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *dodecahedral*.)
TRIDUAN, *a.* *trid*-yu-an, lasting three days; happening every third day. (L. *triduum*, three days.)
TRIDUUM, *n.* *trid*-yu-um, a period of three days; a religious service extending over three days. (L.)
TRIDYMITE, *n.* *trid*-im-ite, a form of silica crystallizing in the anorthic system.
TRIENNIAL, *a.* tri-*en*-ne-al, continuing three years; happening every three years. (L. *triennium*, three years.)
TRIENNIALLY, *ad.* tri-*en*-ne-al-le, every three years.
TRIENNIUM, *n.* tri-*en*-ne-um, a period of three years. (L.)
TRIER, *n.* *tri*-er, one who tries or makes experiments; a judge who tries a person or cause; a test.
TRIERARCH, *n.* *tri*-er-ark, the captain of a Greek trireme. (Gr.)
TRIERARCHY, *n.* *tri*-er-*ark*-e, the office of trierarch; the Athenian system of compelling wealthy citizens to contribute triremes to the fleet.
TRIFACIAL, *n.* tri-*faysh*-al, the trigeminal nerve.
TRIFALLOW, *v.t.* *tri*-fal-lo, to plough land the third time before sowing. Trifallowed. Trifallowing. Trifallows.
TRIFARIOUS, *a.* tri-*fare*-e-us, facing three ways. (L. *trifarius*.)
TRIFID, *a.* *tri*-fid, three-cleft [Bot.]. (L. *tri*, and *findo*, cleave.)
TRIFLE, *n.* *tri*-fl, a thing of very little value or importance; sponge cake soaked in custard: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements; to waste time. Trifle with, to play the fool with; to spend in vanity. Trifled. Trifles. Trifling. (O.Fr.)
TRIFLING, *a.* *tri*-fling, of small value or importance.
TRIFLINGLY, *ad.* *tri*-fling-le, in a trifling manner.
TRIFLINGNESS, *n.* *tri*-fling-ness, the state of being trifling.
TRIFLER, *n.* *tri*-fler, one who trifles or acts with levity.
TRIFLOROUS, *a.* tri-*flore*-us, bearing three flowers. (L. *tri*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.)
TRIFOLIATE, *a.* tri-*fo*-le-ate, having three leaves; ternate. (L. *tri*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
TRIFOLIOLATE, *a.* tri-*fo*-le-o-late, having three folioles.
TRIFOLIUM, *n.* tri-*fo*-le-um, trefoil; clover. (L.)
TRIFORIUM, *n.* tri-*fore*-e-um, an arcaded gallery below a clerestory. (L. *tri*, and *fores*, a door.)
TRIFORM, *a.* *tri*-form, having a triple form.
TRIFURCATED, *a.* tri-*fur*-kay-ted, having three branches or forks. (L. *trifurcus*, three-forked.)
TRIG, *n.* trig, a sprag for a wheel: *v.t.* to stop with a sprag. Trigged. Trigging. Trigs. (W.)
TRIG, *a.* trig, trim; neat. (Scand.)
TRIGAMIST, *n.* *trig*-a-mist, one thrice married; one married to three at once. (L. *trigamus*, a thrice-married man.)
TRIGAMOUS, *a.* *trig*-a-mus, having three sorts of flowers in the same head [Bot.]; pertaining to trigamy.
TRIGAMY, *n.* *trig*-a-me, state of having three husbands or wives at the same time. (Gr. *tri*, and *gamos*, marriage.)
TRIGEMINAL, *a.* tri-*jem*-e-nal, triple.
TRIGGER, *n.* *trig*-ger, a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; the catch of a fire-arm, which, when pulled, looses the lock. Trigger fish, *Balistes maculatus*, a fish so called from the longest spine of the three which form its first dorsal fin. (Dut.)
TRIGINTALS, *n.pl.* tri-*jin*-talz, trentals.
TRIGLOT, *a.* *tri*-glot, in three languages. (Gr. *tri*, and *glōtta*, tongue.)
TRIGLYPH, *n.* *trig*-lif, the three-grooved ornament in the Doric frieze, repeated at equal intervals. (Gr. *tri*, and *glypho*, hollow, carve.)
TRIGLYPHIC, *a.* trig-*lif*-ik, pertaining to or consisting of triglyphs.
TRIGON, *n.* *tri*-gon, a triangle; a division of the zodiac into groups of three signs each [Astrol.]; a trine [Astrol.]; an ancient triangular lyre or harp. (Gr. *tri*, and *gonia*, an angle.)
TRIGONAL, *a.* *tri*-gon-al, triangular.
TRIGONEUTIC, *a.* tri-go-*newt*-ik, producing three broods in a year. (Gr.)
TRIGONIC, *a.* tri-*gon*-ik, pertaining to a trigon.
TRIGONOMETRIC, *a.* *trig*-o-no-*met*-rik, trigonometrical.
TRIGONOMETRICAL, *a.* *trig*-o-no-*met*-re-kal, pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.
TRIGONOMETRICALLY, *ad.* *trig*-o-no-*met*-re-kal-le, by or according to trigonometry.
TRIGONOMETRY, *n.* *trig*-o-*nom*-e-tre, the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given. (Gr. *trigonon*, a triangle, and *metron*, measure.)
TRIGONOUS, *a.* *tri*-gon-us, three-angled.
TRIGRAM, *n.* *tri*-gram, three letters sounded as one; a triphthong.
TRIGRAMMATIC, *a.* *tri*-gram-*mat*-ik, containing three sets of letters. (Gr. *tri*, and *gramma*, a letter.)
TRIGRAMMIC, *a.* tri-*gram*-mik, consisting of three letters.
TRIGRAPH, *n.* *tri*-graf, a triphthong. (Gr. *tri*, and *grapho*, write.)
TRIGYNIAN, *a.* tri-*jin*-e-an, having three pistils [Bot.].
TRIHEDRAL, *a.* tri-*hee*-dral, having three equal sides.
TRIHEDRON, *n.* tri-*hee*-dron, a figure having three equal sides. (Gr. *tri*, and *hedra*, a side.)
TRIJUGATE, *a.* *tri*-ju-gate, trijugous.
TRIJUGOUS, *a.* *tri*-ju-gus, having three pairs of leaflets [Bot.]. (L. *tri*, and *jugum*, a yoke.)
TRILABE, *n.* *tri*-lab, a three-pronged surgical instrument.
TRILABEATE, *a.* tri-*lay*-be-ate, having three lips.
TRILATERAL, *a.* tri-*lat*-er-al, having three sides. (L. *tri*, and *latus*, a side.)
TRILATERALLY, *ad.* tri-*lat*-er-al-le, with three sides.
TRILBY, *n.* *tril*-be, a certain shape of soft felt hat.
TRILEMMA, *n.* tri-*lem*-ma, a choice between three alternatives.
TRILINEAR, *a.* tri-*lin*-e-ar, having three lines.
TRILINGUAL, *a.* tri-*ling*-gwal, consisting of three languages. (L. *trilinguis*, triple-tongued.)

TRILITERAL, *a.* tri-*lit*-er-al, consisting of three letters: *n.* a word consisting of three letters. (L. *tri*, and *litera*, a letter.)
TRILITH, *n. tri*-lith, a trilithon.
TRILITHON, *n. tri*-le-thon, a monument of three large stones placed like door-posts and a lintel. (Gr. *tri*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
TRILL, *n.* tril, a quaver; a shake of the voice in singing or playing: *v.t.* to utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing: *v.i.* to flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle; to shake or quaver. **Trilled. Trilling. Trills.** (From the sound.)
TRILLANDO, *ad.* tril-*lan*-do, with shakes or quavers [Mus.]. (It.)
TRILLION, *n. tril*-yon, the product of a million involved to the third power, and expressed by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; in America and France a million times a million, that is, a unit with 12 ciphers. (It.)
TRILOBATE, *a.* tri-*lo*-bate, having three lobes. (Gr. *tri*, and *lobos*, a lobe.)
TRILOBED, *a. tri*-lohbd, trilobate.
TRILOBITE, *n. tri*-lo-bite, a Palæozoic crustacean with three shields.
TRILOCULAR, *a.* tri-*lok*-yu-lar, three-celled [Bot.]. (L. *loculus*, a little place.)
TRILOGY, *n. tril*-o-je, a series of three dramas, bearing relation to each other, as parts of one historical picture. (Gr. *tri*, and *logos*, word.)
TRILUMINAR, *a.* tri-*lu*-me-nar, having three lights. (L. *tres*, and *lumen*, light.)
TRILUMINOUS, *a.* tri-*lu*-me-nus, triluminar.
TRIM, *a.* trim, firm; compact; tight; being in good order: *n.* dress; gear; ornaments; order; the state of a vessel or her cargo, so that she is prepared to sail; best sailing order: *v.t.* to put in due order; to dress; to decorate; to clip; to shave; to lop; to make neat; to adjust; to rebuke or reprove sharply; to adjust the load of a boat or ship; to set suitable sails in an efficient way; to dress or make smooth [Carp.]: *v.i.* to fluctuate between parties, so as to seem to favour each. **Trim in,** to fit [Carp.]. **Trim up,** to dress; to put in order. **Trimmed. Trimming. Trims.** (A.S. *trymian*, set firm or in order.)
TRIMBLEBERRY, *n. trim*-bl-ber-re, the American black-cap raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*.
TRIMENSUAL, *a.* tri-*men*-su-al, every three months; quarterly.
TRIMEROUS, *a. tri*-mer-us, having three pieces; having three joints in the tarsus as in a group of the beetles. (Gr. *tri*, and *meros*, a part.)
TRIMESTER, *n.* tri-*mes*-ter, a term or period of three months. (L. *tri*, and *mensis*, a month.)
TRIMESTRIAL, *a.* tri-*mes*-tre-al, trimensual.
TRIMETER, *n. trim*-e-ter, a poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. (Gr. *tri*, and *metron*, measure.)
TRIMETRIC, *a.* tri-*met*-rik, with three unequal axes intersecting at right angles [Crystal.].
TRIMETRICAL, *a.* tri-*met*-re-kal, consisting of three measures.
TRIMLY, *ad. trim*-le, nicely; neatly; in good order.
TRIMMER, *n. trim*-mer, one who trims; an independent politician; a time-server.
TRIMMER, *n. trim*-mer, a cross joist; a flat fishing float.
TRIMMING, *n. trim*-ming, a fluctuating between parties; ornamental appendages to a garment.
TRIMNESS, *n. trim*-ness, neatness; state of being in good order.
TRIMORPHIC, *a.* tri-*mor*-fik, existing in three forms.
TRIMORPHISM, *n.* tri-*mor*-fizm, the property of crystallizing or of existing in three distinct forms. (Gr. *tri*, and *morphe*, shape.)
TRIMURTI, *n.* tri-*mur*-te, the Hindu trinity of Brahma, creator, Vishnu, preserver, and Siva, destroyer; also the representation of it by a body with three heads, as an expression of the Hindu belief that the creating, the preserving, and the destroying principles are essentially one, and the worship of one the worship of the others. (Hindu, *tri*, three, and *murti*, form.)
TRINACRITE, *n.* tri-*nak*-rite, a brown micaceous mineral found in Sicily. (Trinacria, an old name of Sicily.)
TRINAL, *a. tri*-nal, three-fold. (L. *trinus*.)
TRINARY, *a. trine*-a-re, ternary. (L. *trinus*.)
TRINCOMALEE, *n. trin*-kom-a-*lee*, the wood of *Berrya ammonilla*.
TRINDLE, *v.t.* and *v.i. trin*-dl, to trundle; to trickle. **Trindled. Trindles. Trindling.**
TRINE, *n.* trine, the aspect of planets distant from each other a third of a circle, that is, 120 degrees: *v.i.* to put in the aspect of a trine. **Trined. Trines. Trining.**
TRINERVATE, *a.* tri-*ner*-vate, having three unbranched nerves extending from the base to the apex of a leaf [Bot.].
TRINERVED, *a. tri*-nervd, trinervate.
TRINGA, *n. trin*-ga, a genus of sandpipers including the stint and the dunlin.
TRINGLE, *n. tring*-gl, a curtain rod; a little square member or ornament [Arch.].
TRINITARIAN, *a. trin*-e-*tare*-e-an, pertaining to the Trinity or Trinitarianism: *n.* a believer in the Trinity.
TRINITARIANISM, *n.* trin-e-*tare*-e-an-izm, the doctrine of the Trinity.
TRINITROTOLUOL, *n. tri*-nite-ro-*tol*-yu-ol, the high explosive T.N.T. obtained by the action of nitric acid on toluene.
TRINITY, *n. trin*-e-te, the union of three persons in one Godhead—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit [Theol.]; a symbolic representation of the Trinity; a threeness in the unity of being or operation. **Trinity House,** an association in charge of the lighthouses, lightships and buoys round the coast and the licensing of pilots. **Trinity Sunday,** the Sunday next after Whit-Sunday. (L. *trinus*, threefold.)
TRINKET, *n. trink*-et, a small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or bracelet; a thing of little value. (O.Fr.)
TRINKETER, *n. trink*-et-er, an intriguer; a petty dealer.
TRINKETRY, *n. trink*-et-re, ornaments of dress; trinkets.
TRINOCTIAL, *a.* tri-*nok*-shal, lasting three nights.
TRINODAL, *a.* tri-*node*-al, having three joints.
TRINOMIAL, *a.* tri-*no*-me-al, having three names or terms; consisting of three terms connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*: *n.* a trinomial quantity [Math.]. (L. *tri*, and *nomen*, a name.)
TRIO, *n. tre*-o, three united; a composition for three or in three parts [Mus.]. (It.)
TRIOCTAHEDRAL, *a. tri*-ok-ta-*hee*-dral, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces [Crystal.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *octahedral*.)
TRIOCTILE, *n.* tri-*ok*-til, an aspect of two planets when three-eighths of a circle distant from each other [Astrol.]. (L. *tri*, and *octile*.)
TRIODE, *n. tri*-ode, a three-electrode valve [Wireless].
TRIOLET, *n. tre*-o-let, a stanza of eight lines on two rhymes, one of which is used in the second, sixth and eighth lines and the other in the rest. (*Trio*.)
TRIOR, *n. tri*-or, a person appointed to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors is valid [Law]. (*Try*.)
TRIP, *n.* trip, a light short step; a brief journey or voyage; an excursion; a stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist; a false step; a stumble; a mistake; a slight error arising from haste; a single board in plying to windward [Naut.]: *v.i.* to run or step lightly; to stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to stumble and fall; to err; to fail: *v.t.* to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; to overthrow; to catch; to detect. **Tripped. Tripping. Trips.** (*Trap*.)
TRIPARTIENT, *a.* tri-*par*-she-ent, dividing into three equals.
TRIPARTITE, *a. trip*-ar-tite, divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts; pertaining to three parties. (L. *tripartitus*, three-fold.)
TRIPARTITION, *n.* trip-ar-*tish*-on, a division by three or into three.
TRIPE, *n.* tripe, entrails; the paunch and smaller reticulum of cattle or sheep, prepared for food. (Fr.)
TRIPEDAL, *a.* tri-*pee*-dal, having three feet. (L. *tripedalis*, of three feet.)
TRIPE-DE-ROCHE, *n. treep*-de-roshe, an arctic lichen, *Gyrophora cylindrica*, used as food. (Fr. rock-tripe.)
TRIPEMAN, *n. tripe*-man, a tripeseller.

TRIPENNATE, *a.* tri-*pen*-nate, tripinnate. (L. *penna*, a wing.)
TRIPERSONAL, *a.* tri-*per*-so-nal, consisting of three persons in one.
TRIPERSONALITY, *n.* tri-*per*-so-*nal*-e-te, the state of being tripersonal.
TRIPETALOUS, *a.* tri-*pet*-a-lus, having three petals [Bot.].
TRIP-HAMMER, *n. trip*-ham-mer, a tilt-hammer.
TRIPHANE, *n. tri*-fane, the mineral spodumene.
TRIPHTHONG, *n. trif*-thong, a group of three vowels in one compound sound, as ieu in adieu. (Gr. *tri*, and *phthongos*, sound.)
TRIPHTHONGAL, *a.* trif-*thong*-gal, pertaining to or consisting of a triphthong.
TRIPHYLINE, *n. trif*-e-lene, a mineral composed of three phosphates, those of lithia, manganese, and iron.
TRIPHYLLOUS, *a.* tri-*fil*-us, three-leaved [Bot.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
TRIPINNATE, *a.* tri-*pin*-nate, having a petiole which has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it [Bot.].
TRIPLANE, *n. tri*-plane, an aeroplane with three main planes.
TRIPLE, *a. trip*-pl, three-fold, consisting of three united; treble: *v.t.* to treble. **Triple salt,** a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid [Chem.]. **Triple time,** a species of time so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts [Mus.]. **Tripled. Triples. Tripling.** (Fr.)
TRIPLE-CROWNED, *a. trip*-pl-kround, having three crowns.
TRIPLE-HEADED, *a. trip*-pl-hed-ed, having three heads.
TRIPLET, *n. trip*-let, three united; one of three at a birth; three verses rhyming together; three notes sung or played in the time of two [Mus.].
TRIPLICATE, *a. trip*-le-kate, made thrice as much; three-fold: *n.* a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind: *v.t.* to make three copies. **Triplicate ratio,** the ratio of cubes to each other [Math.]. **Triplicated. Triplicates. Triplicating.**
TRIPLICATION, *n.* trip-le-*kay*-shon, the act of trebling or making three-fold; sur-rejoinder [Law].
TRIPLICITY, *n.* tri-*plis*-e-te, the state of being three-fold.
TRIPLITE, *n. trip*-lite, a crystalline phosphate of the oxides of manganese and iron, cleavable in three directions perpendicular to each other.
TRIPOD, *n. tri*-pod, anything supported on three legs; specially, the seat over the altar on which the priestess of Apollo and the sibyls in ancient times were placed to deliver oracles. (Gr. *tri*, and *pous*, the foot.)
TRIPOLI, *n. trip*-o-le, diatomite; infusorial earth; kieselguhr, used in polishing. Originally brought from Tripoli.
TRIPOLY, *n. trip*-o-le, the michaelmas daisy, *Aster tripolium*.
TRIPOS, *n. tri*-pos, a tripod; at Cambridge, the final university examination for honours. (Gr. *tripous*.)
TRIPPANT, *a. trip*-pant, walking or trotting [Her.].
TRIPPER, *n. trip*-per, one who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly; an excursionist.
TRIPPING, *a. trip*-ping, quick; nimble: *n.* the act of tripping; a light dance.
TRIPPINGLY, *ad. trip*-ping-le, in a tripping manner.
TRIPSIS, *n. trip*-sis, shampooing; reducing to powder. (Gr. friction.)
TRIPSTICK, *n. trip*-stik, a trapstick.
TRIPTOTE, *n. trip*-tote, a noun having three cases only [Gram.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *ptosis*, a case.)
TRIPTYCH, *n. trip*-tik, a set of three tablets, hinged together, and capable of being folded, each painted with a distinct subject, as seen in altar-pieces; a writing tablet in three parts. (Gr. *triptychos*, three-fold.)
TRIPUDIARY, *a.* tri-*pu*-de-a-re, pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.
TRIPUDIATION, *n.* tri-*pu*-de-*ay*-shon, act of dancing. (L. *tripudio*, beat the ground with the feet.)
TRIQUETROUS, *a.* tri-*ket*-rus, three-sided; three-cornered; having three edges with hollow faces. (L. *tres*, three.)
TRIRADIATED, *a.* tri-*ray*-de-ay-ted, having three rays.

TRIREME, *n. tri*-reme, a galley with three tiers of oars. (L. *triremis*, having three banks of oars.)
TRIRHOMBOIDAL, *a. tri*-rom-*boyd*-al, having three rhombic faces or sides.
TRISACRAMENTARIAN, *n.* tri-*sak*-ra-men-*tare*-e-an, one who admits of three sacraments, and no more.
TRISAGION, *n.* tri-*say*-e-on, in the Greek Church, a hymn in which the word holy is repeated three times; the tersanctus. (Gr. *trisagios*, thrice holy.)
TRISECT, *v.t.* tri-*sekt*, to cut or divide into three equal parts. **Trisected. Trisecting. Trisects.** (L. *tri*, and *seco*, cut.)
TRISECTION, *n.* tri-*sek*-shon, division into three equal parts.
TRISEPALOUS, *a.* tri-*sep*-a-lus, having three sepals. (L. *tri*, and *sepal*.)
TRISKELE, *n. tris*-kel, the swastika. (Gr. *triskelēs*, of three legs.)
TRISMEGISTUS, *n. tris*-me-*gist*-us, the Greek name of Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, regarded as the fountain of mysticism and magic. (Gr. thrice-greatest.)
TRISMUS, *n. tris*-mus, a kind of lockjaw. (Gr. *trizo*, gnash with the teeth.)
TRISOCTAHEDRON, *n. tris*-ok-ta-*hee*-dron, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces. (Gr. *tri*, and *octahedron*.)
TRISPASTON, *n.* tris-*pas*-ton, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights [Mech.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *spao*, draw.)
TRISPERMOUS, *a.* tri-*sper*-mus, three-seeded [Bot.]. (Gr. *tri*, and *sperma*, seed.)
TRISPLANCHNIC, *a.* tri-*splank*-nik, pertaining to the three splanchnic nerves.
TRISTE, *a.* treest, sad; not happy. (Fr.)
TRISTESSE, *n.* tris-*tess*, sadness.
TRISTFUL, *a. trist*-ful, sorrowful.
TRISTFULLY, *ad. trist*-ful-le, sadly.
TRISTICHOUS, *a. trist*-e-kus, in three ranks. (Gr. *tristichos*.)
TRISULCATE, *a.* tri-*sul*-kate, having three forks. (L. *trisulcus*, having three furrows.)
TRISYLLABLE, *n.* tri-*sil*-a-bl, *or* tris-*sil*-a-bl, a word of three syllables.
TRISYLLABIC, *a.* tri-sil-*lab*-ik, *or* tris-sil-*lab*-ik, consisting of three syllables.
TRITE, *a.* trite, hackneyed; used too much; common; so common as to have lost all its novelty and interest. (L. *tero*, *tritum*, rub.)
TRITELY, *ad. trite*-le, in a trite manner.
TRITENESS, *n. trite*-ness, the quality of being trite.
TRITERNATE, *a.* tri-*ter*-nate, three times ternate, applied to a trebly divided leaf.
TRITHEISM, *n. tri*-thee-izm, the doctrine of the Trinity as construed into a belief in three separate persons. (Gr. *tri*, and *theos*, God.)
TRITHEIST, *n. tri*-the-ist, one who, as accepting the Trinity, is considered as believing in three Gods.
TRITHEISTIC, *a. tri*-the-*ist*-ik, pertaining to tritheism.
TRITHIONATE, *n. tri*-the-on-ate, a salt of trithionic acid.
TRITHIONIC, *a.* tri-the-*on*-ik, containing three atoms of sulphur.
TRITICUM, *n. trit*-e-kum, the genus of fifteen species of grasses including wheat. (L.)
TRITOMA, *n.* tri-*tome*-a, the torch lily or red-hot poker, *Kniphofia uvaria*.
TRITON, *n. tri*-ton, a sea demi-god, the son and trumpeter of Neptune, half man, half fish, often represented as blowing a large spiral shell [Greek Myth.]; a genus of molluscs including the species used as a trumpet by Triton; the genus of amphibians which includes the newts. (Gr.)
TRITONE, *n. tri*-tone, a dissonant interval [Mus.].
TRITRATNA, *n.* tre-*trat*-na, the Buddhist Trinity, Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha.
TRITUBERCULAR, *a. tri*-tu-*berk*-yu-lar, having three tubercles.
TRITURABLE, *a. trit*-yu-ra-bl, capable of being reduced to a fine powder or rubbed through a sieve or colander.
TRITURATE, *v.t. trit*-yu-rate, to rub or grind to a very fine powder; to press vegetables into fine particles. **Triturated. Triturates. Triturating.** (L. *trituratus*, thrashed.)
TRITURATION, *n.* trit-yu-*ray*-shon, act of reducing to a fine powder or paste.

TRITURIUM, *n.* tri-*tew*-re-um, a vessel for separating liquors of different densities.
TRIUMPH, *n.* *tri*-umf, in ancient Rome, the entry in state into that city of a general who had gained an important victory; state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success: *v.i.* to celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to exult boastfully upon an advantage gained; to flourish. Triumphed. Triumphing. Triumphs. (L. *triumphus*, from Gr. *thriambos*, a procession in honour of Bacchus.)
TRIUMPHAL, *a.* tri-*umf*-al, pertaining to triumph; used in or commemorative of a triumph.
TRIUMPHANT, *a.* tri-*umf*-ant, celebrating victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious; graced with conquest; exulting in success.
TRIUMPHANTLY, *ad.* tri-*umf*-ant-le, in a triumphal manner.
TRIUMPHER, *n.* *tri*-um-fer, one who triumphs or enjoys a triumph; victory.
TRIUMVIR, *n.* tri-*um*-vir: *pl.* Triumviri *or* Triumvirs, one of three men united in office, or of three united in power. (L. literally, man of three.)
TRIUMVIRAL, *a.* tri-*um*-ve-ral, pertaining to a triumvir.
TRIUMVIRATE, *n.* tri-*um*-ve-rate, government by three men in coalition.
TRIUNE, *a.* *tri*-yune, three in one. (L. *tri*, and *unus*, one.)
TRIUNITY, *n.* tri-*yu*-ne-te, trinity.
TRIVALENCE, *n.* *tri*-val-ence or *triv*-al-ence, the state of being trivalent.
TRIVALENT, *a.* *tri*-vay-lent or *triv*-al-ent, equivalent to three monad atoms.
TRIVALVULAR, *a.* tri-*valv*-yu-lar, three-valved.
TRIVERBIAL, *a.* tri-*ver*-be-al, pertaining to juridical or court days among the ancient Romans. (L. *tri*, and *verbum*, a word.)
TRIVET, *n.* *triv*-et, a three-legged support; a movable bracket hung on a grate for cooking in front of the fire. (L. *tripes*, having three feet.)
TRIVIAL, *a.* *triv*-e-al, such as may be found everywhere; common; trifling; of little worth or importance; specific; popular (as applied to names). (L *trivialis*, commonplace.)
TRIVIALISM, *n.* *triv*-e-al-izm, anything trivial.
TRIVIALITY, *n.* triv-e-*al*-e-te, trivialness; a trifling matter; a trifling person.
TRIVIALIZE, *v.t.* *triv*-e-al-ize, to render trivial. Trivialized. Trivializes. Trivializing.
TRIVIALLY, *ad.* *triv*-e-al-le, in a trivial or trifling manner.
TRIVIALNESS, *n.* *triv*-e-al-ness, the state of being trivial.
TRIVIUM, *n.* *triv*-e-um, the first three of the terrestrial sciences of the Middle Ages, grammar, logic, and rhetoric. (L. a place where three roads meet, from *trivium*, a cross-road.)
TRI-WEEKLY, *a.* tri-*week*-le, thrice a week; every three weeks.
TROAT, *v.i.* trote, to cry, as a buck in rutting time. Troated. Troating. Troats. (From the sound.)
TROCAR, *n.* *troh*-kar, a surgical instrument for removing fluid from the body [Med.]. (Fr.)
TROCHAIC, *a.* tro-*kay*-ik, consisting of trochees.
TROCHANTER, *n.* tro-*kan*-ter, one of the processes at the upper end of the thighbone [Anat.]. (Gr. a runner.)
TROCHE, *n.* trohsh, a small lozenge generally composed of sugar and mucilage; a tabloid or tabella. (Gr. *trochos*, a wheel or ball.)
TROCHEE, *n.* *tro*-kee, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short [Pros.]. (Gr. *trochaios*, running, tripping.)
TROCHILIC, *a.* tro-*kil*-ik, having power to turn round.
TROCHILICS, *n.* tro-*kil*-iks, the science of rotary motion.
TROCHILUS, *n.* *trok*-e-lus, a genus of humming birds; a hollow ring round the base of a column [Arch.]. (Gr. from *trecho*, run.)
TROCHINGS, *n.pl.* *tro*-kingz, the small branches on a deer's horn.
TROCHITE, *n.* *tro*-kite, the joint of an encrinite.
TROCHLEA, *n.* *trok*-le-a, a pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes. (L. pulley.)
TROCHLEAR, *a.* *trok*-le-ar, pulley-shaped.
TROCHLEARY, *a.* *trok*-le-ar-e, pertaining to the trochlea.
TROCHOID, *n.* *tro*-koyd, a cycloid; a species of movable connexion of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another [Anat.]. (Gr. *trochos*, and *eidos*, like.)
TROCHUS, *n.* *tro*-kus, a genus of gastropods comprising the top-shells. (Gr.)
TROCO, *n.* *tro*-ko, an old English game played on a lawn with wooden balls and cues and said by some to have suggested billiards.
TROCTOLITE, *n.* *trok*-to-lite, white anorthite with dark green olivine speckled like the side of a trout.
TROD, trod, *p.* of tread.
TRODDEN, *trod*-den, *pp.* of tread.
TROGLODYTE, *n.* *trog*-lo-dite, a primitive cave-dweller, applied originally by the Greeks to African tribes of this class. (Gr. *trogle*, a cavern, and *dyo*, enter.)
TROGLODYTISM, *n.* *trog*-lo-dite-izm, savage life in caves.
TROGON, *n.* *tro*-gon, a small picarian bird of brilliant plumage, with the first and second toes turned backwards, inhabiting the forests of Central America, and living on insects. (Gr. *trogon*, gnaw.)
TROJAN, *a.* *tro*-jan, pertaining to Troy: *n.* an inhabitant of Troy; a brave man. (L. *Troja*, Troy.)
TROLL, *n.* trole, a supernatural being in Norse mythology; a pigmy cave-dweller.
TROLL, *n.* trole, a song of which the parts are sung in succession: *v.t.* to move circularly; to move volubly; to turn; to sing or take up in succession, as a catch; to fish for or in: *v.i.* to roll; to run about; to fish with a spinning bait. Trolled. Trolling. Trolls. (Celt.)
TROLLEY, *n.* *trol*-le, a low truck; a travelling pulley-wheel, used in overhead electric traction. (O.Fr.)
TROLL-FLOWER, *n.* *trole*-flou-er, the plant *Trollius europæus*.
TROLLOP, *n.* *trol*-lop, a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. (Scand.)
TROLLOPY, *a.* *trol*-o-pe, like a trollop; slatternly.
TROLLY, *n.* *trol*-le, a small truck, from which the wheels can be easily removed, used in railway work and driven by the feet or hands.
TROLMYDAMES, *n.* *trol*-me-daymz, the game of nine-holes. (Fr.)
TROMBLON, *n.* *trom*-blon, a fire-arm rest. (Fr.)
TROMBONE, *n.* *trom*-bone, a deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of two sliding tubes. (It. *tromba*, a trumpet.)


Trombone.

TROMMEL, *n.* *trom*-el, a mechanical sieve used in mining. (Ger.)
TROMOMETER, *n.* tro-*mom*-e-ter, a seismometer. (Gr. *tromos*, a trembling, and *metron*, measure.)
TROMP, *n.* tromp, a blowing machine used in Catalan furnaces. (Fr. *trompe*, a tube.)
TROMPIL, *n.* *trom*-pil, an aperture in a tromp.
TRON, *n.* tron, an ancient Scottish system of weighing by means of a beam. (O.Fr. *tronel*.)
TRONA, *n.* *tro*-na, a native sesquicarbonate of sodium.
TRONE, *n.* trone, a small drain; a steelyard.
TROOP, *n.* troop, a collection of people; a company; a number; a company of stage-players; a body of soldiers; a company of cavalry: *pl.* soldiers in general: *v.i.* to collect in numbers; to march in a body; to march in haste. Trooped. Trooping. Troops. (Fr. *troupe*, probably from L. *turba*, a crowd.)
TROOPER, *n.* *troop*-er, a private cavalry soldier; a troopship.
TROOPIAL, *n.* *troop*-e-al, an American bird, allied to the starling, with a shining black plumage, except at the head and neck.
TROOPSHIP, *n.* *troop*-ship, a ship for carrying soldiers; a transport.

TROPÆOLUM, *n.* tro-*pee*-o-lum, a genus of 35 species of American plants, including those popularly known as nasturtiums.
TROPE, *n.* trope, a word or expression used in a different sense from the literal [Rhet.]. (Gr. *tropos*, a turn.)
TROPHESIAL, *a.* tro-*feez*-e-al, trophic.
TROPHESY, *n.* *trof*-e-se, deranged nutrition. (Gr. *trophē*, nourishment.)
TROPHI, *n.pl.* *tro*-fi, the parts of the mouth employed in feeding [Entom.]. (Gr. *trepho*, feed.)
TROPHIC, *a.* *trof*-ik, pertaining to nutrition.
TROPHONIAN, *a.* tro-*fo*-ne-an, pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his architecture.
TROPHOSPERM, *n.* *trof*-o-sperm, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise [Bot.]. (Gr. *trepho*, feed, and *sperma*, seed.)
TROPHY, *n.* *tro*-fe, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; the representation of such a pile in marble, on a medal, or the like; anything taken or preserved as a memorial of victory; something that is evidence of victory; an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged with arms and military weapons [Arch.]. (Fr. *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy.)
TROPHY-MONEY, *n.* *tro*-fe-*mun*-ne, a duty formerly paid by householders toward providing military accoutrements for the militia.
TROPICAL, *a.* *trop*-e-kal, figurative.
TROPICAL, *a.* *trop*-e-kal, pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incidental to the tropics.
TROPICALLY, *ad.* *trop*-e-kal-le, in a tropical or figurative manner.
TROPIC-BIRD, *n.* *trop*-ik-berd, a long-tailed oceanic bird of the genus *Phaëthon*, allied to the gannet; the boatswain-bird.
TROPICS, *n.pl.* *trop*-iks, the latitude at which the sun returns in its course towards the equator, being 23° 28′ north and south; the space forming the torrid zone. (Gr. *tropikos*, turning.)
TROPIST, *n.* *tro*-pist, one who deals in tropes; one who interprets the Scriptures figuratively. (Gr. *trope*, turn.)
TROPOLOGICAL, *a.* trop-o-*loj*-e-kal, varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.
TROPOLOGY, *n.* tro-*pol*-o-je, a rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word. (Gr. *tropos*, and *logos*, word.)
TROPOPHYTE, *n.* *tro*-po-fite, a plant vegetating during the wet season and dying down or dropping its leaves during the dry season.
TROT, *n.* trot, the pace of a horse when it trots; an old woman: *v.i.* to move faster than in walking, as a horse, by lifting the fore-foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; to walk or move fast; to run. **Trots. Trotted. Trotting.** (Fr. *trotter*.)
TROTH, *n.* troth, belief; faith; fidelity; truth; veracity. (A.S. *treowth*, truth.)
TROTHPLIGHT, *n.* *troth*-plite, the act of betrothing or plighting faith.
TROTHPLIGHTED, *a.* *troth*-plite-ed, having fidelity pledged.
TROTTER, *n.* *trot*-ter, a trotting horse; the foot of a sheep or pig.
TROTTOIR, *n.* *trot*-wawr, a side-walk for pedestrians. (Fr.)
TROUBADOUR, *n.* *troo*-ba-door, a class of poets belonging to the South of France, who, in mediæval times, led a sort of minstrel life, wandering from castle to castle, and singing in courtly style the praises of chivalry and love. (Fr.)
TROUBLE, *n.* *trub*-bl, disturbance of mind; commotion of spirits; perplexity; affliction; misfortune; annoyance; vexation: *v.t.* to agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion; to perplex; to afflict; to busy; to vex; to give occasion for labour; to sue for a debt. **Troubled. Troubles. Troubling.** (L. *turbula*, a little mob.)
TROUBLER, *n.* *trub*-bler, one who disturbs; a disturber.
TROUBLESOME, *a.* *trub*-bl-sum, giving trouble or inconvenience; uneasy; vexatious; annoying; tiresome; importunate.
TROUBLESOMELY, *ad.* *trub*-bl-sum-le, in a troublesome manner.
TROUBLESOMENESS, *n.* *trub*-bl-sum-ness, the quality of being troublesome.
TROUBLOUS, *a.* *trub*-blus, agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion; full of trouble.
TROUGH, *n.* trof, a long hollow vessel for water and food; a water channel; anything hollowed out; a tray; a canoe. **Trough of the sea**, the space between two high waves. (A.S. *trog*.)
TROUNCE, *v.t.* trounce, to punish or beat severely. **Trounced. Trounces. Trouncing.** (O.Fr. *troncer*, cut.)
TROUNCING, *n.* *trounce*-ing, a severe beating.
TROUPE, *n.* troop, a company of players or performers. (Fr.)
TROUPIAL, *n.* *troop*-yal, a crow-blackbird, a North American songbird of the genus *Quiscalus*.
TROUS-DE-LOUP, *n.* *troo*-de-loo, funnel-shaped holes with stakes at the bottom used as a means of defence. (Fr. wolf-holes.)
TROUSERED, *a.* *trou*-zerd, wearing trousers.
TROUSERING, *n.* *trou*-zer-ing, cloth for trousers.
TROUSERS, *n.pl.* *trou*-zerz, a garment, extending from the waist to the ankles, loosely covering the legs. (Fr. *trousses*.)
TROUSSE, *n.* trooce, a set of surgical or other instruments in a small case. (Fr.)
TROUSSEAU, *n.* troo-*so*, the outfit of a bride. (Fr.)
TROUT, *n.* trout, a freshwater fish of the genus *Salmo*, especially *S. fario*, the river trout, and *S. trutta*, the sea trout. **Bull trout**, *S. eriox*. **Gillaroo trout**, *S. stomachicus*. **Grey trout**, *S. orcadensis*. **Hog-backed trout**, *S. nigripennis*. **Lake trout**, *S. ferox*. (A.S. from Gr. *troktes*, from *trogo*, nibble.)
TROUT-COLOURED, *a.* *trout*-kul-erd, white, with variegated spots.
TROUTING, *n.* *trout*-ing, fishing for trout.
TROUT-STREAM, *n.* *trout*-streem, a stream in which trout breed.
TROUVÈRE, *n.* *troo*-vare, a class of poets of the North of France, who, in the middle ages, frequented the courts of the princes, and whose themes were more epic and less lyric than those of the troubadours.
TROVER, *n.* *tro*-ver, the gaining possession of any goods by finding or other means; an action for goods found and not delivered on demand [Law]. (Fr. *trouver*, find.)
TROW, *v.i.* trou, to believe; to trust; to suppose. **Trowed. Trowing. Trows.** (A.S. *treowian*.)
TROWEL, *n.* *trou*-el, a tool used in spreading mortar; a tool used by gardeners. (Fr. from L. *trua*, a ladle.)
TROWELLED, *a.* *trou*-eld, dressed with a trowel.
TROWSERS, *n.pl.* *trou*-zers, trousers.
TROY-WEIGHT, *n.* *troy*-wate, a weight of 5,760 grains to the ounce by which gold, silver, and precious stones are weighed. (From Troyes in France.)
TRUANCY, *n.* *troo*-an-se, the act of playing truant.
TRUANT, *n.* *troo*-ant, an idler; one who idly shirks his duty; a boy who, without leave, absents himself from school: *a.* idling away from one's post or duty. (O.Fr. *truand*.)
TRUANTLY, *ad.* *troo*-ant-le, like a truant.
TRUANTSHIP, *n.* *troo*-ant-ship, neglect of duty.
TRUCE, *n.* trooce, a suspension or temporary cessation of hostilities by mutual consent [Mil.]; a temporary cessation. **Flag of truce**, a white flag displayed as a sign that communication is desired with the enemy. (*True*.)
TRUCEBREAKER, *n.* *trooce*-brake-er, one who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement.
TRUCIDATION, *n.* *troo*-se-*day*-shon, act of killing. (L. *trucido*, kill.)
TRUCK, *n.* truk, exchange of commodities; barter: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; to barter: *v.t.* to exchange; to give in exchange. **Truck system**, the payment of wages in goods instead of money. **Trucked. Trucking. Trucks.** (Fr. *troquer*, barter.)
TRUCK, *n.* truk, a small wheel; a low vehicle for carrying goods; a railway wagon for heavy goods; a frame on wheels. (Gr. *trochos*, a wheel.)
TRUCK, *n.* truk, a small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or mast [Naut.].
TRUCKAGE, *n.* *truk*-aje, practice of bartering goods.
TRUCKAGE, *n.* *truk*-aje, charge for the conveyance of goods by truck.
TRUCKER, *n.* *truk*-er, one who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCKLE, *n. truk*-kl, a small wheel or caster; a truckle-bed: *v.t.* to trundle. **Truckled. Truckles. Truckling.** (*Truck,* a wheel.)

TRUCKLE, *v.i. truk*-kl, to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit. **Truckled. Truckles. Truckling.** (*Truck,* exchange.)

TRUCKLE-BED, *n. truk*-kl-bed, a bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

TRUCKLING, *a. truk*-ling, cringing; servile.

TRUCULENCE, *n. truk*-yu-lence, savageness or aggressiveness of manners; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

TRUCULENT, *a. truk*-yu-lent, fierce; savage; of a ferocious aspect; cruel; destructive. (L. *truculentus,* harsh.)

TRUCULENTLY, *ad. truk*-yu-lent-le, in a truculent manner.

TRUDGE, *v.i.* trudj, to travel on foot; to travel or move along with labour. **Trudged. Trudges. Trudging.** (Probably Low Ger. *truggelen* and Dut. *troggelen,* to beg or wheedle.)

TRUDGEN, *n. trudj*-en, a style of swimming in which the strokes are made overhead instead of as in the breast-stroke. (From G. Trudgen who first made the stroke popular.)

TRUE, *a.* troo, conformable to fact; genuine; not counterfeit; faithful or loyal; adhering to truth; sincere; honest; accurate; straight; real; rightful: *v.t.* to make true. **True bill,** a bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury when they are of opinion that there is sufficient cause for putting the accused on trial. **Trued. Trues. Truing.** (A.S. *treowe.*)

TRUE-BLUE, *a. troo*-bloo, of inflexible honesty and steadfastness.

TRUE-BORN, *a. troo*-born, of genuine birth.

TRUE-BRED, *a. troo*-bred, of a genuine or right breed; of genuine breeding or education.

TRUE-HEARTED, *a.* troo-*hart*-ed, being of a faithful heart; sincere.

TRUELOVE, *n. troo*-luv, one really beloved; the plant, *Paris quadrifolia.* **Truelove knot,** a knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

TRUEPENNY, *n. troo*-pen-ne, an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, *n. troof*-fl or *truf*-fl, a fleshy underground fungus, much esteemed in cookery. (Fr.)

TRUG, *n.* trug, a hod for mortar; a wooden tray.

TRUISM, *n. troo*-izm, an undoubted or self-evident truth.

TRULL, *n.* trul, a loose woman. (Ger. *trolle.*)

TRULLAN, *a. trul*-lan, pertaining to a dome. **Trullan Council,** the Quintisextine Council of the Eastern Church in 691, also the Sixth Œcumenical Council which met in 680, both so called from meeting under a dome. (L. *trullus,* a dome.)

TRULLISATION, *n. trul*-le-*zay*-shon, the laying of layers of plaster with a trowel. (L.)

TRULY, *ad. troo*-le, in fact; in reality; according to truth; sincerely; honestly; faithfully.

TRUMP, *n.* trump, a trumpet.

TRUMP, *n.* trump, a winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits; a good fellow; a helper in time of trouble. (*Triumph.*)

TRUMP, *v.t.* trump, to take a trick with a card of a suit agreed on: *v.i.* to play a trump card. **Trump up,** to devise. **Trumped. Trumping. Trumps.**

TRUMPERY, *a. trump*-er-e, worthless; cheap and nasty: *n.* worthless finery; useless matter; things worn out and cast aside. (Fr. *tromperie,* deceit.)

TRUMPET, *n. trump*-et, a clear-sounding wind instrument, used in military music; one who praises or propagates praise: *v.t.* to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. **Ear trumpet,** an instrument for aiding the deaf. **Speaking trumpet,** a megaphone. **Trumpeted. Trumpeting. Trumpets.** (Fr. *trompe.*)

TRUMPETER, *n. trum*-pet-er, one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a South American bird of the genus *Psophia*; the American swan *Cygnus buccinator.*

TRUMPETER-FISH, *n. trum*-pet-er-fish, the Australasian fish, *Latris hecateia.*

TRUMPET-FISH, *n. trum*-pet-fish, a sea-fish so named from its tubular muzzle, *Centriscus scolopax.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *n. trum*-pet-flou-er, a flower so called from its shape, *Tecoma radicans.*

TRUMPET-SHELL, *n. trum*-pet-shel, a shell of the genus *Triton.*

TRUMPET-TONGUED, *a. trum*-pet-tungd, having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

TRUMPET-TREE, *n. trum*-pet-tree, the tropical American tree, *Cecropia peltata.*

TRUNCAL, *a. trunk*-al, pertaining to the trunk or body. (L. *truncus,* the trunk.)

TRUNCATE, *a. trunk*-ate, appearing as if cut off at the end [Bot.]. (L. *truncatus,* cut short.)

TRUNCATE, *v.t.* trun-*kate,* to cut off; to lop; to maim. **Truncated. Truncates. Truncating.**

TRUNCATED, *a. trunk*-ate-ed, truncate; cut off short.

TRUNCATION, *n.* trun-*kay*-shon, the state of being truncated.

TRUNCHEON, *n. trun*-shon, a short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton or staff of command: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. **Truncheoned. Truncheoning. Truncheons.** (Fr. *tronçon,* dim. of *tronc,* trunk.)

TRUNCHEONEER, *n. trun*-shon-eer, a person armed with a truncheon.

TRUNDLE, *n. trun*-dl, a round body; a little wheel; a low cart: *v.i.* to roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop or a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a thing on little wheels. **Trundled. Trundles. Trundling.** (A.S. *trendel,* a wheel.)

TRUNDLE-BED, *n. trun*-dl-bed, a truckle-bed.

TRUNDLE-HEAD, *n. trun*-dl-hed, the wheel that turns a millstone.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, *n. trun*-dl-tale, a curled tail; a dog, so called from his tail.

TRUNK, *a.* trunk, main, as trunk line, the main line of a railway from which branches are given off: *n.* the stem or body of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of anything; the snout or proboscis of an elephant; the proboscis of an insect; the shaft of a column; a box or chest for clothes; a box covered with leather. **Trunk call,** a telephone call for an address beyond the local or toll areas. (Fr. *tronc.*)

TRUNK-HOSE, *n.pl. trunk*-hoze, short, wide breeches, formerly worn, that were gathered in above or just below the knee.

TRUNNION, *n. trun*-yon, the lateral projection by which a gun rests on its carriage. (Fr. *trognon,* a stump.)

TRUNNION-RING, *n. trun*-yon-ring, a ring on a gun next before the trunnions.

TRUSS, *n.* trus, a bundle; a bundle of hay weighing from 56 to 60 lb.; a bundle of straw weighing 36 lb.; a bandage or appliance used in cases of rupture; a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants; the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast; a framed assemblage of timbers or girders for fastening or binding a beam or supporting a roof or bridge: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; to seize and carry off; to skewer; to make fast. **Truss up,** to make close or tight. **Trussed. Trusses. Trussing.** (O.Fr. *trousser,* to pack up, from L. *torqueo,* twist.)

TRUSSED, *a.* trust, supported by a truss. **Trussed roof,** one so constituted as to support the principal rafters and tie-beams to given points [Arch.].

TRUSSING, *n. trus*-sing, the timbers or girders forming a truss.

TRUST, *n.* trust, confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another; the ground of confidence; charge received in confidence; that which is entrusted; credit; special reliance on supposed honesty; care; management; an estate held for the use of another [Law]: *a.* held in trust: *v.t.* to place confidence in; to believe; to entrust; to sell to upon credit: *v.i.* to be confident of something, present or future; to be credulous. **Trusted. Trusting. Trusts.** (Ice. *traust,* protection.)

TRUST, *n.* trust, a combination of several firms for business purposes.

TRUSTEE, *n.* trus-*tee,* a person to whom the management of a property is committed in trust for the good of others.

TRUSTEESHIP, *n.* trus-*tee*-ship, the office of trustee.

TRUSTER, *n. trust*-er, one who trusts or gives credit.
TRUSTFUL, *a. trust*-ful, full of trust; trusting; faithful.
TRUSTFULLY, *ad. trust*-ful-le, in a trustful manner.
TRUSTFULNESS, *n. trust*-ful-ness, the quality of being trustful.
TRUSTILY, *ad. trust*-e-le, in a trusty manner.
TRUSTINESS, *n. trust*-e-ness, fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.
TRUSTINGLY, *ad. trust*-ing-le, with trust or implicit confidence.
TRUSTLESS, *a. trust*-less, not worthy of trust; unfaithful.
TRUSTLESSNESS, *n. trust*-less-ness, unworthiness of trust.
TRUSTWORTHINESS, *n. trust*-wur-the-ness, quality of being trustworthy.
TRUSTWORTHY, *a. trust*-wur-the, worthy of trust or confidence.
TRUSTY, *a. trust*-e, that may be safely trusted; faithful.
TRUTH, *n.* trooth, conformity to fact or reality; true state of facts or things; conformity of words to thoughts; veracity; fidelity; constancy; honesty; virtue; a real fact; sincerity. **In truth,** in reality; in fact. **Of a truth,** in reality; certainly.
TRUTHFUL, *a. trooth*-ful, full of truth; according to truth.
TRUTHFULLY, *ad. trooth*-ful-le, in a truthful manner.
TRUTHFULNESS, *n. trooth*-ful-ness, the state of being truthful.
TRUTHLESS, *a. trooth*-less, wanting truth; faithless.
TRUTHLESSNESS, *n. trooth*-less-ness, the state of being truthless.
TRUTH-TELLER, *n. trooth*-tel-ler, one who tells the truth.
TRUTTACEOUS, *a.* trut-*tay*-shus, pertaining to or belonging to trout. (L. *trutta*, trout.)
TRY, *n.* tri, a trial: *v.i.* to endeavour; to make an effort; to show: *v.t.* to examine; to prove by experiment; to experience; to prove by or act upon as a test; to examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; to attempt; to purify; to refine; to use as means; to strain. **Try back,** to go back and try in a different direction. **Try on,** to fit on an article of dress; to attempt. **Try out,** to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained. **Tried. Tries. Trying.** (L. *tero, tritum*, rub.)
TRY, *n.* tri, when the ball in Rugby Football is grounded within the goal line and brought out for a place kick.
TRYGON, *n. tri*-gon, a genus of fishes including the sting-ray, *T. pastinaca.* (Gr.)
TRYING, *a. tri*-ing, adapted to try; putting to severe trial; wearisome.
TRYPANOSOME, *n. trip*-an-o-*sohm*, a parasitic protozoan that causes sleeping sickness.
TRYPOGRAPHIC, *a. tri*-po-*graf*-ik, pertaining to trypography.
TRYPOGRAPHY, *n.* tri-*pog*-ra-fe, printing by means of stencils; a method of producing copies of manuscript by using stencilled paper. (Gr.)
TRYPSIN, *n. trip*-sin, a ferment secreted by the pancreas. (Gr. *tripsis.*)
TRYPTIC, *a. trip*-tik, pertaining to trypsin.
TRYPTONE, *n. trip*-tone, a substance formed by trypsin.
TRYSAIL, *n. tri*-sl, in fore-and-aft vessels a substitute for the mainsail; in square-rig, a fore-and-aft stormsail on a gaff, but having no boom.
TRYST, *n.* tryst, an appointed meeting; a rendezvous: *v.i.* to arrange to meet as appointed. **Trysted. Trysting. Trysts.** (*Trust.*)
TRYSTING, *a. tryst*-ing, appointed to meet on or in.
TSAR, *n.* tsar, the title of the Emperor of Russia; the czar.
TSETSE, *n. tset*-se, the small African fly, *Glossina morsitans*, whose bite is generally fatal to the horse, the ox, and the dog.
T-SQUARE, *n. tee*-skware, a ruler shaped like a T.
TUATERA, *n.* tu-a-*tare*-ah, the New Zealand lizard, *Sphenodon punctatus.*
TUB, *n.* tub, an open wooden vessel formed with staves and hoops; anything like a tub; a small cask; a rowing boat; a portable sponge bath: *v.t.* to plant or set in a tub; to give a bath: *v.i.* to take a bath. **Tubbed. Tubbing. Tubs.** (Ger.)
TUBA, *n. tew*-ba, a brass wind instrument of very low pitch. (L. a trumpet.)
TUBBING, *n. tub*-ing, material for tubs; the lining of a mine shaft; bathing in a portable bath.
TUBBY, *a. tub*-e, shaped like a tub; sounding like an empty tub; round like a tub; fat.
TUBE, *n.* tewb, an underground electric railway through a steel tube tunnel.
TUBE, *n.* tewb, a pipe; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; a vessel in a plant or animal for conveying fluids; a pipe for aiding respiration: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube. **Tubed. Tubes. Tubing.** (L. *tubus.*)
TUBE-FLOWER, *n. tewb*-flou-er, Turk's turban, the Indian shrub *Clerodendron siphonanthus.*
TUBE-FORM, *a. tewb*-form, in the form of a tube.
TUBER, *n. tew*-ber, a swollen part of a plant in which reserves are stored; a thickened portion of an underground stem, as in that of a potato. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.)
TUBERCLE, *n. tew*-ber-kl, a small swelling or tumour; a little knob, like a pimple on plants; consumption, the disease due to *Bacillus tuberculosis.* (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.)
TUBERCLED, *a. tew*-ber-kld, having tubercles.
TUBERCULAR, *a.* tew-*ber*-ku-lar, full of knobs or tubercles; affected with tubercles.
TUBERCULATE, *a.* tew-*ber*-ku-late, tubercular; having small knobs or tubercles.
TUBERCULIN, *n.* tew-*berk*-yu-lin, a solution of a cultivation of the tubercle bacillus.
TUBERCULOUS, *a.* tew-*ber*-ku-lus, pertaining to phthisis; consumptive.
TUBERCULOSE, *a.* tew-*ber*-ku-lose, tuberculous.
TUBERCULOSIS, *n.* tew-*berk*-yu-*lo*-sis, a disease in which tubercles are developed; phthisis; consumption; decline.
TUBERIFEROUS, *a. tew*-ber-*if*-er-us, producing or bearing tubers. (*Tuber*, and *fero*, bear.)
TUBEROSE, *a. tew*-ber-ose, tuberous: *n.* a Mexican plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower, *Polianthes tuberosa.*
TUBEROSITY, *n. tew*-ber-*os*-se-te, the state of being tuberous; anything swollen out.
TUBEROUS, *a. tew*-ber-us, knobbed; consisting of roundish, fleshy tubers [Bot.].
TUB-FISH, *n. tub*-fish, the sapphirine gurnard *Trigla hirundo.*
TUBICOLÆ, *n.pl.* tew-*bik*-o-lee, a family of worms with a tubular shell. (L. *tubus*, and *colo*, dwell.)
TUBIFORM, *a. tewb*-e-form, in the shape of a tube.
TUBINARIAL, *a.* tew-be-*nare*-e-al, pertaining to the petrels.
TUBING, *n. tewb*-ing, materials for tubes; tubes collectively.
TUBIPORE, *n. tew*-be-pore, one of a genus of corals; organ-pipe coral, *Tubipora musica.* (L. *tuber*, and *porus*, a pore.)
TUBTHUMPER, *n. tub*-thump-er, a ranting orator [Slang].
TUBULAR, *a. tew*-bu-lar, in the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.)
TUBULATED, *a. tew*-bu-late-ed, tubular; furnished with a tube.
TUBULE, *n. tew*-bewl, a small pipe or fistular body.
TUBULIFORM, *a.* tew-*bew*-le-form, having the form of a tube.
TUBULOUS, *a. tew*-bu-lus, longitudinally hollow; containing tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.
TUB-WHEEL, *n. tub*-wheel, a horizontal water-wheel with a series of spiral floats.
TUCK, *n.* tuk, a long narrow sword; a rapier.
TUCK, *n.* tuk, a kind of net; a horizontal fold made in a garment; a pull; a tug: *v.t.* to thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to gather up; to enclose by tucking close around. **Tuck pointing,** marking the joints of brickwork with a thin white line of plasterer's putty edged with blue. **Tucked. Tucking. Tucks.** (Low Ger. *tukken*, draw up.)
TUCK, *n.* tuk, beat of a drum. (Fr. *toucher.*)
TUCKAHOE, *n. tuk*-a-ho, the so-called Indian bread, an edible fungus, *Pachyma cocos*, growing at the roots of North American trees.
TUCKER, *n. tuk*-er, a small piece of muslin or other cloth for the breast; a frilled, falling collar of linen or lace worn by women.

TUCKET, *n.* *tuk*-et, a trumpet flourish. (It.)
TUCKSHOP, *n.* *tuk*-shop, a sweetstuff and pastry shop at a school.
TUCOTUCO, *n.* *too*-ko-*too*-ko, a small South American burrowing rodent of the genus *Ctenomys*.
TUCUM, *n.* *too*-kum, the South American palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare*, valuable for its fibre.
TUDOR, *a.* *tew*-dor, pertaining to the English dynasty from Henry the Seventh to Elizabeth; pertaining to a style of architecture prevailing during that period. **Tudor rose**, a red and white rose. (W. for *Theodore*.)

Tudor style.

TUEFALL, *n.* *tew*-fall, a pent-house. (*To-fall*.)
TUESDAY, *n.* *tuze*-day, the third day of the week. (A.S. *Tiwes dæg*, day of Tiw, the Northern god of war.)
TUESITE, *n.* tu-*ee*-site, a white variety of lithomarge used for slate pencils. (*Tuesa*, the river Tweed.)
TUFA, *n.* *tew*-fa, a light porous rock of volcanic ashes cemented together; any similar rock. (It.)
TUFACEOUS, *a.* tew-*fay*-shus, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tufa.
TUFF, *n.* tuf, tufa.
TUFT, *n.* tuft, a cluster of soft things; things in a knot or bunch; a clump; a head of flowers on a partial stalk forming a dense roundish mass [Bot.]; a nobleman's son at a university, distinguished by a tuft or tassel on his cap: *v.t.* to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts. **Tufted.** **Tufting.** **Tufts.** (Fr. *touffe*, a lock of hair.)
TUFTED, *pp.* or *a.* *tuf*-ted, adorned with a tuft; growing in clusters. **Tufted duck**, the sea duck *Fuligula cristata*.
TUFTER, *n.* *tuft*-er, a hound used for driving a stag out of cover.
TUFTHUNTER, *n.* *tuft*-hunt-er; a hanger-on to persons of quality; formerly referring to titled undergraduates.
TUFTY, *a.* *tuft*-e, abounding with tufts; growing in clusters.
TUG, *n.* tug, a pull with great effort; a sort of carriage; a small powerful vessel for towing ships; the trace of a harness: *v.t.* to pull or draw with effort; to haul along; to pull; to tow: *v.i.* to pull with great effort; to labour. **Tugged.** **Tugging.** **Tugs.** (A.S. *teohan*, pull.)
TUGGER, *n.* *tug*-ger, one who tugs or pulls with effort.
TUGGINGLY, *ad.* *tug*-ging-le, with laborious pulling.
TUG-OF-WAR, *n.* *tug*-of-wawr, a pastime in which half the players seize one end of a rope and the other half the other and then try to pull each other over a line on the ground or floor.
TUI, *n.* *too*-ee, the New Zealand parson-bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zealandiæ*.
TUITION, *n.* tew-*ish*-on, superintending care, specially over a young person; instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. (L. from *tueor*, *tuitus*, see or look to.)
TUITIONARY, *a.* tew-*ish*-on-ar-e, pertaining to tuition.
TUKU-TUKU, *n.* *too*-koo-*too*-koo, the tucotuco.
TULA-METAL, *n.* *too*-la-met-al, an alloy of silver with copper and lead. (Tula, in Russia.)
TULCHAN, *n.* *tulch*-an, a calf's skin stuffed to induce the cow to give milk. (Scots.)
TULIP, *n.* *tew*-lip, a liliaceous plant of the genus *Tulipa*. **Tulip tree**, a North American tree of the magnolia family, *Liriodendron tulipifera*.
TULIPOMANIA, *n.* *tew*-lip-o-*may*-ne-a, a passion for the cultivation and acquisition of tulips, which was the rage of the 17th century.
TULLE, *n.* tool, a kind of fine silk net or muslin. (Fr.)
TULWAR, *n.* *tool*-war, a sword used by the Sikhs and other natives of Northern India; an Indian cavalry sword.
TUMBLE, *n.* *tum*-bl, a fall; a somersault: *v.i.* to lose footing; to roll about; to fall; to come down suddenly and violently; to play mountebank tricks: *v.t.* to turn over; to disturb; to rumple. **Tumble to**, to understand [Slang]. **Tumbled.** **Tumbles.** **Tumbling.** (A.S. *tumbian*.)
TUMBLEDOWN, *a.* *tum*-bl-doun, dilapidated.
TUMBLE-HOME, *n.* *tum*-bl-home, the inward curve from the waterline upwards shown in ships having a rounded midship section.
TUMBLER, *n.* *tum*-bler, one who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank; a large drinking glass, originally so shaped that it tumbled when set down; a tumblerful; a variety of domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of tumbling over in its flight; a sort of dog; a catch which falls and locks the mechanism.
TUMBLERFUL, *n.* *tum*-bler-ful, as much as a tumbler holds; half a pint or thereabouts.
TUMBLING, *n.* *tum*-bling, acrobatic performances.
TUMBLY, *a.* *tum*-ble, appearing as if it would tumble; uneven.
TUMBREL, *n.* *tum*-brel, a cart or carriage which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying ammunition and tools; any cart used for rubbish. (Fr. *tombereau*, a rubbish cart, which was emptied by tumbling it up.)
TUMBRIL, *n.* *tum*-bril, a cage of osiers; a tumbrel; a two-wheeled cart.
TUMEFACTION, *n.* *tew*-me-*fak*-shon, act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; a swelling. (L. *tumefactus*.)
TUMEFY, *v.t.* *tew*-me-fi, to cause to swell: *v.i.* to swell; to rise in a tumour. **Tumefied.** **Tumefies.** **Tumefying.** (L. *tumefacio*, cause to swell.)
TUMESCENCE, *n.* tew-*mes*-ence, tumefaction.
TUMESCENT, *a.* tew-*mes*-sent, tumefying.
TUMID, *a.* *tew*-mid, swollen, enlarged or distended; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; falsely sublime; bombastic. (L. *tumidus*, swollen.)
TUMIDITY, *n.* tew-*mid*-e-te, tumidness.
TUMIDLY, *ad.* *tew*-mid-le, in a tumid manner.
TUMIDNESS, *n.* *tew*-mid-ness, the state of being tumid.
TUMMY, *n.* *tum*-me, the stomach [Colloq. and Nursery].
TUMOUR, *n.* *tew*-mur, morbid enlargement or swelling of or in any part of the body [Surg.].
TUMOURED, *a.* *tew*-murd, distended; swollen.
TUMOUROUS, *a.* *tew*-mur-us, swelling; protuberant; bombastic.
TUMP, *n.* tump, a little hillock: *v.t.* to form a mass of mould or a hillock round a plant [Hort.]. **Tumped.** **Tumping.** **Tumps.**
TUMP-LINE, *n.* *tump*-lin, a strap across the forehead or breast for carrying burdens.
TUMPY, *a.* *tump*-e, uneven.
TUM-TUM, *n.* *tum*-tum, a West Indian dish of boiled plantains.
TUMULAR, *a.* *tew*-mu-lar, consisting in a heap; formed in a heap. (L. *tumulus*, a mound, from *tumeo*, swell.)
TUMULOSE, *a.* *tew*-mu-lose, full of mounds or hills.
TUMULOUS, *a.* *tew*-mu-lus, tumulose.
TUMULT, *n.* *tew*-mult, violent commotion, disturbance or agitation, specially of a multitude, with confusion of sounds; agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; ferment. (L. an uproar, from *tumeo*, swell.)
TUMULTUARILY, *ad.* tew-*mult*-yu-ar-il-e, in a disorderly manner.
TUMULTUARINESS, *n.* tew-*mult*-yu-a-re-ness, the state of being tumultuary.
TUMULTUARY, *a.* tew-*mult*-yu-a-re, disorderly; confused; restless; agitated; unquiet.
TUMULTUATION, *n.* tew-*mult*-yu-*ay*-shon, commotion: irregular or disorderly movement.
TUMULTUOUS, *a.* tew-*mult*-yu-us, greatly agitated; full of tumult and disorder; confused and noisy; turbulent; violent.
TUMULTUOUSLY, *ad.* tew-*mult*-yu-us-le, in a tumultuous manner.
TUMULTUOUSNESS, *n.* tew-*mult*-yu-us-ness, the state of being tumultuous.
TUMULUS, *n.* *tew*-mu-lus, an artificial burial mound. (L.)
TUN, *n.* tun, a large cask; a certain measure for liquids, for wine of 252 gallons, for beer of three puncheons or 216 gallons, for sweet oil of 236 gallons; a ton weight of 2,240 lbs.; a certain quantity of timber; a large quantity: *v.t.* to put into casks. **Tunned.** **Tunning.** **Tuns.** (A.S. *tunne*.)

TUNABLE, *a. tew*-na-bl, that may be put in tune; harmonious; musical; melodious.
TUNABLENESS, *n. tew*-na-bl-ness, the state of being tunable.
TUNABLY, *ad. tew*-nab-le, in a tunable manner.
TUN-BELLIED, *a. tun*-bel-leed, having a large, protuberant belly.
TUN-DISH, *n. tun*-dish, a funnel.
TUNDRA, *n. tun*-dra, a vast swampy expanse of land, covered with bog moss, reindeer-moss and lichen, in the arctic region of Russia and Siberia, and only traversable in winter, when it is all frozen over. (Russ.)
TUNDUN, *n. tun*-dun, a toy so designed as to produce a roaring sound when whirled in the air; a bull-roarer.
TUNE, *n.* tewn, a series of musical notes in some particular measure, and of a given length; melody; harmony; concert of parts; the state of giving the proper sounds; right disposition; fit temper or humour: *v.t.* to put into a state to produce the proper sounds; to sing with melody or harmony; to attune; to syntonize: *v.i.* to form one sound to another; to utter inarticulate harmony with the voice. **Tuned. Tunes. Tuning.** (*Tone.*)
TUNEFUL, *a. tewn*-ful, harmonious; melodious.
TUNEFULLY, *ad. tewn*-ful-le, in a tuneful manner.
TUNELESS, *a. tewn*-less, unmusical; unharmonious; not employed in making music; silent.
TUNER, *n. tewn*-er, one who tunes musical instruments; an arrangement of oscillatory circuits for the reception of desired signals [Wireless].
TUNGSTATE, *n. tung*-state, a salt of tungstic acid.
TUNGSTEN, *n. tung*-sten, the metallic element W, at one time known as wolfram. (Swed. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.)
TUNGSTENIC, *a.* tung-*sten*-ik, of or from tungsten.
TUNGSTIC, *a. tung*-stik, obtained from tungsten.
TUNGUS, *n. tun*-goose, a group of the Turanian family, partly in Siberia and partly in China, partly nomad and partly settled.
TUNIC, *n. tew*-nik, a loose garment; an under garment worn by both sexes in the East; a long under-garment worn by the Romish clergy; a soldier's coat; a natural covering; an integument. (L. *tunica.*)
TUNICARY, *n. tew*-ne-ka-re, an ascidian or sea-squirt.
TUNICATE, *a. tew*-ne-kate, tunicated.
TUNICATED, *a. tew*-ne-kate-ed, covered with a tunic or membrane.
TUNICLE, *n. tew*-ne-kl, a small tunic or integument.
TUNING, *n. tewn*-ing, the act of putting an instrument into tune.
TUNING-FORK, *n. tewn*-ing-fork, a steel instrument in the form of a fork by which the musical note is given from which other instruments are tuned.
TUNING-HAMMER, *n. tewn*-ing-*ham*-mer, an instrument for tuning pianofortes.
TUNNAGE, *n. tun*-nage, an old tax on imported wines.
TUNNEL, *n. tun*-nel, the opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a funnel; a subterranean artificial passage through a hill or other high ground for a road, railway, or canal: *v.t.* to form a tunnel under or through; to form like a tunnel; to catch in a tunnel-net. **Tunnelled. Tunnelling. Tunnels.** (Fr. *tonnelle.*)
TUNNEL-NET, *n. tun*-nel-net, a net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.
TUNNEL-PIT, *n. tun*-nel-pit, a shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.
TUNNERY, *n. tun*-ne-re, the area of water enclosed between the nets and the shore into which tunnies are driven to be caught.
TUNNY, *n. tun*-ne, a very large fish *Thunnus thynnus*, allied to the mackerel, sometimes weighing 1,000 lbs. (Gr. *thynnos*, from *thyno*, rush.)
TUP, *n.* tup, a ram: *v.t.* to butt, as a ram; to cover, as a ram. **Tupped. Tupping. Tups.** (*Top.*)
TUPAIA, *n.* tew-*pi*-a, a genus of thirteen species of tree-shrews of the Eastern Archipelago.
TUPELO, *n. tew*-pe-lo, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa.*
TURACO, *n.* too-*rah*-ko, the touraco, a species of *Turacus* or its allied genera, an African bird of the plantain-eater family.
TURANIAN, *a.* tew-*rane*-e-an, applied to the polysynthetic languages of Europe and Asia, all excepting the Aryan, Semitic, and Chinese.
TURBAN, *n. tur*-ban, a sash wound round a cap; a head-dress worn by the Orientals; a head-dress worn by ladies; the whorls of a shell [Malac.]. (Pers.)
TURBANED, *a. tur*-band, wearing a turban.
TURBAN-TOP, *n. tur*-ban-top, a kind of mushroom.
TURBARY, *n. tur*-ba-re, a right of digging turf on another's land; the place where turf is dug [Law]. (*Turf.*)
TURBID, *a. tur*-bid, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; properly, having the lees disturbed. (L. *turbidus*, disordered.)
TURBIDLY, *ad. tur*-bid-le, in a turbid manner.
TURBIDNESS, *n. tur*-bid-ness, the state of being turbid.
TURBILLION, *n.* tur-*bil*-yon, a whirl; a vortex. (Fr. *tourbillon*, from L. *turbo*, a whirl or whirling.)
TURBINACEOUS, *a. turb*-e-*nay*-shus, peaty.
TURBINATE, *a. tur*-bin-ate, shaped like a top or cone inverted [Bot.]; whirling.
TURBINATED, *a. tur*-bin-ate-ed, turbinate.
TURBINATION, *n. tur*-bin-*ay*-shon, act of spinning or whirling.
TURBINE, *n. tur*-bine, *or tur*-bin, a horizontal water-wheel; a rotary engine driven by water or steam.
TURBIT, *n. tur*-bit, a variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; the turbot.
TURBOT, *n. tur*-bot, the flat-fish *Rhombus maximus*, with a body nearly circular, much prized for food. (L. *turbo*, a top.)
TURBULENCE, *n. tur*-bu-lence, the state of being turbulent, in confusion, disorder, agitation or insubordination.
TURBULENCY, *n. tur*-bu-len-se, turbulence.
TURBULENT, *a. tur*-bu-lent, disturbed; agitated; being in violent commotion; unquiet; disorderly; disposed to insubordination; tumultuous. (L. *turba*, a crowd.)
TURBULENTLY, *ad. tur*-bu-lent-le, in a turbulent manner.
TURCISM, *n. turk*-izm, the religion and customs of the Turks.
TURCO, *n. tur*-ko, an Algerian soldier.
TURCOPHILE, *n. tur*-ko-file, an admirer of the Turks. (Gr. *phileō*, love.)
TURCOPHOBE, *n. tur*-ko-fobe, a hater of the Turks. (Gr. *phobeō*, fear.)
TURDUS, *n. tur*-dus, the genus of birds which comprises the thrushes. (L.)
TUREEN, *n.* tu-*reen*, a deep dish for holding soup. (Fr. *terrine*, an earthen vessel.)
TURF, *n.* turf, that upper stratum of earth and vegetable mould which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; a sod; peat, a peculiar kind of dark-brown, fibrous, vegetable earthy substance used as fuel; race-ground, or horse-racing: *v.t.* to cover with turf or sod. **Turfed. Turfing. Turfs.** (A.S.)
TURF-CLAD, *a. turf*-klad, covered with turf.
TURF-DRAIN, *n. turf*-drane, a drain made with bent sods.
TURFEN, *a. turf*-en, made of turf; covered with turf.
TURF-HOUSE, *n. turf*-house, a house or shed formed of turf.
TURFINESS, *n. turf*-e-ness, the quality of being turfy.
TURFING, *n. turf*-ing, operation of laying down or covering with turf.
TURFING-IRON, *n. turf*-ing-i-urn, an implement for paring off turf.
TURFING-SPADE, *n. turf*-ing-spade, a tool for undercutting turf when marked out by the plough.
TURFITE, *n. turf*-ite, one interested in horse-racing.
TURF-MOSS, *n. turf*-moss, a tract of turfy, mossy or boggy land.
TURF-SPADE, *n. turf*-spade, a spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.
TURFY, *a. turf*-e, abounding with turf; having the qualities of turf; connected with the turf.
TURGENT, *a. tur*-jent, swelling; tumid. (L. *turgens*, swelling.)
TURGESCENCE, *n.* tur-*jes*-sence, the act of swelling; state of being swollen; empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.
TURGESCENCY, *n.* tur-*jes*-sen-se, turgescence.
TURGESCENT, *a.* tur-*jes*-sent, swelling; growing big,

TURGID, *a. tur*-jid, swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal force; tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic. (L. *turgidus*, swollen.)

TURGIDITY, *n.* tur-*jid*-e-te, turgidness.

TURGIDLY, *ad. tur*-jid-le, in a turgid manner.

TURGIDNESS, *n. tur*-jid-ness, the state of being turgid.

TURGITE, *n. turg*-ite, an ore of iron, of the same composition as hæmatite, with five per cent of water.

TURION, *n. tew*-re-on, an underground shoot growing into a new stem [Bot.]. (L.)

TURIONIFEROUS, *a. tew*-re-o-*nif*-er-us, producing turions. (L. *turio*, and *fero*, bear.)

TURK, *n.* turk, a native of Turkey. **Turk's cap,** the melon cactus, *Melocactus communis*; the martagon lily. **Turk's head,** a knot with which the end of a rope is finished.

TURKEY, *n. tur*-ke, a large American game-bird of the genus *Meleagris*, with head and neck naked and wattled and an erectile fleshy process on the forehead, of which there are three species, the Mexican, *M. gallopavo*, from which the domestic breed is derived, the American, *M. americana*, and the Honduras, *M. ocellata*, which has a blue head and neck. (So called from the erroneous notion that it was a native of Turkey.)

TURKEY-BUZZARD, *n. tur*-ke-*buzz*-ard, an American vulture of the genus *Rhinogryphus*, or of the genus *Catharista*, one species of which, *C. atratus*, ranging from Argentina to Carolina is also known as the carrion crow.

TURKEY-OAK, *n. turk*-e-oke, the cerris oak, *Quercus cerris*.

TURKEY-RED, *n. tur*-ke-red, a fine, durable red dye.

TURKEYSTONE, *n. tur*-ke-stone, an oil-stone from Turkey.

TURKEY-WHEAT, *n. tur*-ke-wheet, Indian corn.

TURKIS, *n. tur*-kis, turquoise.

TURKISH, *a. turk*-ish, pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.

TURKISH-BATH, *n. turk*-ish-bahth, a hot-air sweating bath.

TURKISH-DELIGHT, *n. turk*-ish-de-*lite*, a sweetmeat made of gelatine and sugar, originally Turkish.

TURKOIS, *n. tur*-koyz, turquoise.

TURKOMAN, *n. turk*-o-man, a branch of the Turki race inhabiting Central Asia between the Caspian Sea and Northern Persia; Turkmenians.

TURLOUGH, *n. tur*-loh, a shallow pool that dries up in summer. (Ir.)

TURLUPINS, *n.pl. tur*-lu-pinz, a nickname for the sectaries, precursors of the Reformation. (O.Fr.)

TURMERIC, *n. tur*-mer-ik, the root of the East Indian plant *Curcuma longa*, which affords a yellow powder used as a dye. **Turmeric paper,** paper stained with turmeric, used by chemists as a test for alkalies. (Fr. *terre-merite*.)

TURMOIL, *n. tur*-moyl, disturbance; tumult; harassing labour: *v.t.* to be harassed with commotion; to disquiet: *v.i.* to be disquieted; to be in commotion. **Turmoiled. Turmoiling. Turmoils.** (Probably *turn*, and *moil*.)

TURN, *v.t.* turn, to cause to move upon a centre; to change or shift sides; to change or transform; to metamorphose; to put upside down; to alter position, as the posture of the body; to shape on a lathe; to translate; to transfer; to cause to nauseate; to make giddy; to infatuate; to direct; to revolve; to move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate; to reverse; to make acid; to sour, as wines; to dissuade from a purpose or cause to change sides. **Turn aside,** to avert. **Turn away,** to dismiss; to avert. **Turn down,** to fold or double down. **Turn in,** to fold or double. **Turn off,** to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect. **Turn out,** to expel; to put forth. **Turn over,** to change sides; to transfer; to overset. **Turn to,** to have recourse to. **Turn the back,** to flee. **Turn the back upon,** to quit with contempt; to forsake. **Turn the die,** to change fortune. **Turn upon,** to retort. **Turned. Turning. Turns.** (A.S. *tyrnan*.)

TURN, *v.i.* turn, to move round; to have a circular motion; to be directed; to move the body round; to move; to revolve; to deviate; to be changed; to change; to curdle; to become giddy; to change a course of life; to repent. **Turn about,** to move the face to another quarter. **Turn away,** to deviate. **Turn in,** to bend inward; to go to bed. **Turn off,** to deviate from a course. **Turn on,** to reply or retort. **Turn out,** to move from its place; to rise from bed; to prove in the result. **Turn over,** to turn from side to side; to tumble; to change sides. **Turn to,** to be directed. **Turn under,** to bend or be folded downward. **Turn up,** to bend or be doubled upward. **Turned. Turning. Turns.**

TURN, *n.* turn, the act of turning; a revolution; a winding; a bend or bending; a walk to and fro; change; change of direction; chance; hap; incidental opportunity; performance; innings; spell of work; form, shape, or manner; act of kindness or malice; new position of things; a pit sunk in some part of a drift [Mining]. **By turns,** alternately. **Take turns,** to take each other's places alternately.

TURNCAP, *n. turn*-kap, a chimney-top which turns round with the wind.

TURNCOAT, *n. turn*-kote, one who forsakes his party or principles.

TURNCOCK, *n. turn*-kok, one who turns water off or on from a main.

TURNDOWN, *a. turn*-doun, folded down.

TURNER, *n. turn*-er, one who turns anything on a lathe; a variety of pigeon; one who practises gymnastic exercises; a gymnast.

TURNERY, *n. turn*-er-e, articles made by a turner, or turned in a lathe; the act of shaping in a lathe.

TURNING, *n. turn*-ing, the art of shaping in curved or circular form; a bending course; flexure; a winding deviation from the proper course; the corner of a road.

TURNING-POINT, *n. turn*-ing-poynt, the point on which a matter turns or which decides a case.

TURNIP, *n. tur*-nip, a biennial plant, the *Brassica rapa*, the upper part of the root of which is of great value for food. (L. *napus*, a kind of turnip, with Fr. *tour*, implying something round, prefixed.)

TURNIP-FLY, *n. tur*-nip-fli, a fly destructive to turnips.

TURNKEY, *n. turn*-kee, a prison warder; an old-fashioned dentist's instrument.

TURN-OUT, *n.* turn-*out*, a quitting of employment, specially of workmen for an advance of wages; a railway siding; a large party; an equipage.

TURNOVER, *n. turn*-o-ver, overturn; a semi-circular pasty made by turning over the crust; a piece of white linen cloth, formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks; an apprentice turned over from one master to another; money taken in business in a given time. **Turnover table,** a table which can be turned upwards when out of use.

TURNPIKE, *n. turn*-pike, originally, a horizontal cross turning on a post; a gate set across a road to stop travellers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair; a turnpike road. (*Turn*, and A.S. *pic*.)

TURNPIKE-ROAD, *n. turn*-pike-road, a road on which turnpikes or tollgates were established by law.

TURN-SERVING, *n. turn*-serv-ing, the practice of serving one's own turn.

TURN-SICK, *a. turn*-sik, giddy: *n.* the gid, a disease affecting sheep, otherwise known as the sturdy.

TURNSOLE, *n. turn*-sol, one of several plants so called because its flowers are said to turn towards the sun. (*Turn*, and L. *sol*, the sun.)

TURNSPIT, *n. turn*-spit, a person who turned a spit; a breed of dog, so called from having been employed to turn the spit.

TURNSTILE, *n. turn*-stile, a small turnpike stopping the passage of cattle and vehicles but allowing pedestrians to pass.

TURNSTONE, *n. turn*-stone, a bird of the genus *Strepsilas*, allied to the lapwing.

TURNTABLE, *n. turn*-tay-bl, a large revolving platform, for turning locomotives in a different direction.

TURPENTINE, *n. tur*-pen-tine, a transparent, resinous substance from several species of coniferous trees; spirits or oil of turpentine. (Gr. *terebinthos*, turpentine tree.)

TURPENTINE-TREE, *n. tur*-pen-tine-tree, a tree of the genus *Pistacia*, which yields Chian turpentine; the terebinth.

TURPETH, *n. tur*-peth, the root of an Indian plant *Ipomœa turpethum*, which has cathartic properties.

Turpeth mineral, a sulphate of mercury, composed of two equivalents of oxide of mercury and one equivalent of sulphuric acid.

TURPITUDE, *n.* *tur*-pe-tewd, inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the heart; extreme depravity; baseness of conduct; shameful wickedness. (L. *turpitudo*, baseness.)

TURPS, *n.* turps, turpentine.

TURQUOISE, *n.* *tur*-kwahz or *tur*-koyz, a gem of a greenish-blue colour, being a hydrated phosphate of aluminium; calaite. (Fr.)

TURR, *n.* tur, a Burmese violin with three strings.

TURREL, *n.* *tur*-rel, a tool used by coopers.

TURRET, *n.* *tur*-ret, a little tower attached to a building and rising above it. (L. *turris*, a tower.)

TURRETED, *a.* *tur*-ret-ed, formed like a tower: furnished with turrets; rising by gradations like a turret.

TURRET-SHIP, *n.* *tur*-ret-ship, an armoured warship carrying turret-batteries.

TURRICULATE, *a.* tur-*rik*-yu-late, like a turret.

TURTLE, *n.* *tur*-tl, a marine tortoise; any species of the Chelonidæ, especially *Chelone mydas*, the green turtle largely used for soup at banquets. (A.S.)

TURTLE-DOVE, *n.* *tur*-tl-duv, the pigeon *Turtur communis*, celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and its tender plaintive note.

TURTLESHELL, *n.* *tur*-tl-shel; tortoiseshell.

TURVES, turvz, *n.pl.* of turf.

TUSCAN, *a.* *tus*-kan, pertaining to Tuscany. Tuscan order, the simplest of the five classic orders of architecture.

TUSH, *n.* tush, a tusk: *int.* indicating impatience or contempt.

TUSK, *n.* tusk, the torsk, *Brosmius brosme*, a sea fish of the cod family.

TUSK, *n.* tusk, a long, pointed tooth. (A.S. *tusc.*)

TUSKAR, *tusk*-ar, a tool used for cutting peat. (Ice.)

TUSKED, *a.* tuskt, furnished with tusks.

TUSKER, *n.* *tusk*-er, an elephant having tusks.

TUSKY, *a.* *tus*-ke, tusked.

TUSSER, *n.* *tus*-ser, a coarse silk from the cocoons of the wild Bengal silkworm. (Hind. *tassar*, a shuttle.)

TUSSICULAR, *a.* tus-*sik*-yu-lar, pertaining to a cough.

TUSSIS, *n.* *tus*-sis, a cough. (L.)

TUSSLE, *n.* *tus*-sl, a struggle; a conflict. (*Tousle.*)

TUSSOCK, *n.* *tus*-sok, a tuft of grass or twigs. (Dan. *tusk*, tuft.)

TUSSOCK-MOTH, *n.* *tus*-sok-moth, the hop-dog, *Dasychira pudibunda*, a moth the caterpillar of which is destructive to hop plantations.

TUSSOCKY, *a.* *tus*-sok-e, abounding in tussocks.

TUSSORE, *n.* *tus*-sor, tusser.

TUT! *int.* tut, an exclamation of impatience or contempt.

TUTELAGE, *n.* *tew*-te-laje, guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian. (L. *tutela*, protection.)

TUTELAR, *a.* *tew*-te-lar, tutelary.

TUTELARY, *a.* *tew*-te-lar-e, having the guardianship of a person or things; protective.

TUTENAG, *n.* *tew*-te-nag, Chinese alloy of copper, zinc and nickel.

TUTOR, *n.* *tew*-tor, one who has the charge of instructing another in various branches of learning; an academic teacher; a guardian: *v.t.* to teach; to instruct; to discipline; to correct. Tutored. Tutoring. Tutors. (L.)

TUTORAGE, *n.* *tew*-tor-aje, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate [Law].

TUTORESS, *n.* *tew*-tor-ess, a female tutor.

TUTORIAL, *a.* tew-*tore*-e-al, pertaining to a tutor. (L. *tutorius.*)

TUTORING, *n.* *tew*-tor-ing, the act of instructing; education.

TUTORSHIP, *n.* *tew*-tor-ship, office of a tutor.

TUTRIX, *n.* *tew*-triks, a female guardian. (L.)

TUTSAN, *n.* *tut*-san, the plant *Hypericum androsæmum.*

TUTTI, *n.* *toot*-te, a direction for all to play in full concert [Mus.]. (It. from L. *totus*, all.)

TUTTI-FRUTTI, *n.* *toot*-ti-*froot*-ti, a confection made of different kinds of fruit.

TUTTY, *n.* *tut*-te, an impure oxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

TUTWORK, *n.* *tut*-wurk, dead work in metal mining.

TUYERE, *n.* *twee*-yare, twyer, a blast-pipe in blast furnaces. (Fr. a pipe.)

TWADDLE, *n.* *twod*-dl, silly, empty, or insignificant talk; verbiage: *v.i.* to talk in a silly manner. Twaddled. Twaddles. Twaddling. (*Twattle.*)

TWADDLER, *n.* *twod*-dler, one who talks in an imbecile manner.

TWAIN, *n.* twane, two; a pair. (A.S. *twegen.*)

TWAIT, *n.* twate, a species of shad, *Clupea finta.*

TWAITE, *n.* twate, woodland converted into arable land; thwaite.

TWANG, *n.* twang, a sharp, quick sound, as of a bow-string; a kind of nasal sound; an unpleasant after-taste: *v.i.* to sound with a twang: *v.t.* to make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. Twanged. Twanging. Twangs. (From the sound.)

TWANGING, *a.* *twang*-ing, making a sharp sound; contemptibly noisy.

TWANGLE, *v.i.* *twang*-gl, to twang. Twangled. Twangles. Twangling. (From the sound.)

TWANK, *n.* twank, a corruption of twang.

TWANKAY, *n.* *twank*-kay, a sort of green tea. (Chinese.)

'TWAS, twoz, a contraction of it was.

TWATTLE, *n.* *twat*-tl, idle talk: *v.i.* to prate; to gabble: *v.t.* to pet. Twattled. Twattles. Twattling. (From the sound.)

TWAY-BLADE, *n.* *tway*-blade, the British orchid, *Listera ovata.*

TWEAK, *n.* tweek, a twitch: *v.t.* to twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist. Tweaked. Tweaking. Tweaks. (A.S. *twiccian*, twitch.)

TWEED, *n.* tweed, a twilled woollen cloth. (*Tweel.*)

TWEEDLE, *n.* *twee*-dl, the sound such as a fiddle makes: *v.t.* to handle lightly; to fiddle awkwardly with. Tweedled. Tweedles. Tweedling.

TWEEL, *v.t.* tweel, to twill. Tweeled. Tweeling. Tweels.

TWEEN, *prep.* tween, between. Tween decks, the deck below the gun-deck; the mess deck.

TWEENY, *n.* *tween*-e, a between-maid.

TWEER, *n.* tweer, a tuyere.

TWEEZERS, *n.pl.* *twee*-zers, small forceps used for plucking out hairs. (Fr. *étui*, a case.)

TWELFTH, *a.* twelfth, the ordinal of twelve: *n.* one of twelve equal parts. (A.S. *twelfta.*)

TWELFTH-CAKE, *n.* *twelfth*-kake, a cake divided among friends on twelfth-night.

TWELFTH-DAY, *n.* *twelfth*-day, Epiphany, which is twelve days after Christmas.

TWELFTH-NIGHT, *n.* *twelfth*-nite, Epiphany-eve.

TWELFTH-TIDE, *n.* *twelfth*-tide, Epiphany.

TWELVE, *a.* and *n.* twelv, the sum of two and ten. (A.S. *twelfe.*)

TWELVEMONTH, *n.* *twelv*-munth, a year.

TWENTIETH, *a.* *twen*-te-eth, the ordinal of twenty: *n.* one of twenty equal parts.

TWENTY, *a.* *twen*-te, twice ten: *n.* the number twenty. (A.S. *twen.* twain, and *tig*, ten.)

'TWERE, tware, contraction of it were.

TWIBILL, *n.* *twi*-bil, a kind of halbert; a mattock. (A.S. *twibill*, *twi*, two and *bill*, an axe.)

TWICE, *ad.* twice, two times; double.

TWICER, *n.* *twice*-er, a printer who works at both case and machine.

TWIDDLE, *v.t.* *twid*-dl, to twist with the fingers. Twiddled. Twiddles. Twiddling.

TWIFALLOW, *v.t.* *twi*-fal-lo, to plough a second time land that is fallowed. Twifallowed. Twifallowing. Twifallows. (*Two* and *fallow.*)

TWIG, *v.i.* twig, to understand: *v.t.* to see at a glance. Twigged. Twigging. Twigs.

TWIG, *n.* twig, a small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant. (A.S.)

TWIGGEN, *a.* *twig*-gn, made of twigs; wicker.

TWIGGY, *a.* *twig*-ge, full of twigs; abounding with shoots; like a twig.

TWILIGHT, *n.* *twi*-lite, the faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; a dubious or uncertain view: *a.* obscure; imperfectly illuminated; seen or done by twilight. (Literally between light.)

'TWILL, twill, contraction of it will.

TWILL, *n.* twill, a woven fabric, in which the warp is raised one and depressed two or more for the passage

of the weft threads: *v.t.* to weave in diagonal lines. **Twilled. Twilling. Twills.** (A.S. *twa*, two.)

TWIN, *n.* twin, one of two at a birth; one very like another; a crystal united to another or two halves of a crystal united reversely. **Twin flower,** the plant *Linnæa borealis.* **Twin screw,** a vessel with two propellers. **Twins,** *pl.* a sign of the zodiac; Gemini. (A.S. *twin*, double, from *twa*, two.)

TWIN, *a.* twin, noting one of two born at a birth; very much resembling; swelling out into two protuberances (Bot.).

TWIN-BORN, *a. twin*-born, born at the same birth.

TWINE, *n.* twine, a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; string; a twist; convolution; the art of winding round: *v.t.* to twist; to wind; to unite closely; to make turns; to turn round. **Twined. Twines. Twining.** (A.S. *twinan*, from *twi*, two.)

TWINER, *n. twine*-er, a plant that climbs by twining.

TWINGE, *n.* twinj, a sudden sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; a sharp rebuke of conscience; a pinch; a tweak: *v.t.* to affect with a sharp sudden pain; to pinch or tweak; to pull with a jerk: *v.i.* to suffer a sudden sharp local pain; to suffer a keen, darting or shooting pain. **Twinged. Twinges. Twingeing.** (A.S. *twengan.*)

TWINING, *a. twi*-ning, twisting; winding round spirally upward.

TWINKLE, *n.* twinkle, a shining with intermitted light; a sparkle, as of the eye; a quick motion of the eye: *v.t.* to sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a broken quivering light; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly. **Twinkled. Twinkles. Twinkling.** (A.S.)

TWINKLING, *n. twink*-ling, a moment; an instant.

TWIN-LIKENESS, *n. twin*-like-ness, near resemblance.

TWINLING, *n. twin*-ling, a twin lamb.

TWINNED, *a.* twinnd, produced at one birth, like twins; like twins.

TWINTER, *n. twin*-ter, a beast two winters old.

TWIRL, *n.* twurl, a rapid circular motion; quick rotation; twist; convolution: *v.t.* to move or turn rapidly round; to whirl round: *v.i.* to revolve with velocity; to be whirled round. **Twirled. Twirling. Twirls.** (A.S. *tweran*, turn.)

TWIST, *n.* twist, a cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other; a cord; a string; a contortion; a little roll of tobacco; manner of twisting: *v.t.* to wind spirally; to unite by winding one thread, strand or other flexible substance round another; to form into a thread from many fine filaments; to contort; to writhe; to wreathe; to encircle; to unite by intertexture of parts; to enter by winding; to pervert; to turn from a straight line: *v.i.* to writhe: to be contorted or united by winding round each other. **Twisted. Twisting. Twists.** (A.S. *twist*, a cord, from *twa*, two.)

TWISTABLE, *a. twist*-a-bl, that can be twisted.

TWISTER, *n. twis*-ter, one who twists; the instrument of twisting.

TWIT, *v.t.* twit, to rally; to reproach; to upbraid, as for some previous act. **Twits. Twitted. Twitting.** (A.S. *ætwitan*, reproach.)

TWITCH, *n.* twitch, a pull with a jerk; a short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles: *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch. **Twitched. Twitches. Twitching.** (A.S. *twiccian*, pluck.)

TWITCHER, *n. twitch*-er, one who twitches.

TWITCH-GRASS, *n. twitch*-grahss, couch-grass, a species of grass difficult to exterminate, *Agropyrum repens.*

TWITCHING, *n. twitch*-ing, act of pulling with a jerk; act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWITE, *n.* twite, the mountain linnet, *Linota flavirostris.* (From its cry.)

TWITTEN, *n. twit*-en, a narrow lane connecting two roads.

TWITTER, *n. twit*-ter, a small intermitted noise like the song of the swallow: a slight trembling of the nerves: *v.i.* to make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; to move or beat tremulously. **Twittered. Twittering. Twitters.** (From the sound.)

TWITTER, *n. twit*-ter, one who twits or reproaches.

TWITTERBONE, *n. twit*-er-bone, an excrescence on a horse's hoof.

TWITTERING, *n. twit*-ter-ing, the act of uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds.

TWITTINGLY, *ad. twit*-ting-le, with upbraiding.

TWITTLE-TWATTLE, *n. twit*-tl-*twot*-tl, tattle; gabble.

'TWIXT, twikst, a contraction of betwixt.

TWO, *a.* too, one and one: *n.* the number two. In two, into two parts. (A.S. *twa.*)

TWO-EDGED, *a. too*-edged, having both edges sharp.

TWO-FACED, *a. too*-fayst, having two faces; double-dealing.

TWOFOLD, *a. too*-fohld, double: *ad.* in a double degree.

TWO-HANDED, *a. too*-hand-ed, having two hands; powerful; wielded with both hands; handy.

TWO-MASTED, *a. too*-mahst-ed, having two masts.

TWONESS, *n. too*-ness, doubleness.

TWO-PENCE, *n. tup*-pence, a small coin, worth two pennies.

TWOPENNY, *a. tup*-pen-ne, of little worth.

TWOPENNY-HALFPENNY, *a. tup*-pen-e-*hay*-pen-ne, nearly worthless.

TWO-PLY, *a. too*-pli, consisting of two thicknesses.

TWOSOME, *a. too*-sum, twofold.

TWO-STEP, *n. too*-step, a waltz with two steps to the bar.

TWO-TONGUED, *a. too*-tungd, double-tongued; deceitful.

'TWOULD, *a.* twood, contraction of it would.

TWYER, *n. twy*-er, a tube through which the blast is driven in a smelting furnace.

TYCOON, *n. ty*-koon, the shogun, a Japanese generalissimo whom Europeans were led to suppose was the emperor. (Jap. *tai-kun* a great ruler.)

TYE, *n.* ty, a narrow buddle for washing ore. (A.S.)

TYKE, *n.* tike, a dog; a mongrel.

TYLER, *n. ti*-ler, a tiler; the doorkeeper of a masonic lodge.

TYMBAL, *n. tim*-bal, a kind of kettledrum. (Fr. *timbale.*)

TYMP, timp, *n.* the crown of the opening in front of a blast-furnace hearth.

TYMPAN, *n. tim*-pan, a frame on which the sheets are laid for printing. (L. *tympanum*, a drum.)

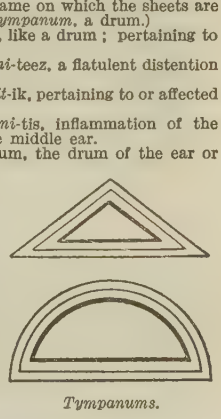
TYMPANIC, *a.* tim-*pan*-ik, like a drum; pertaining to the tympanum.

TYMPANITES, *n. tim*-pa-*ni*-teez, a flatulent distention of the abdomen.

TYMPANITIC, *a. tim*-pa-*nit*-ik, pertaining to or affected by tympanitis.

TYMPANITIS, *n. tim*-pa-*ni*-tis, inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.

TYMPANUM, *n. tim*-pa-num, the drum of the ear or middle ear; a drum-shaped wheel placed round an axis for raising weights; the area of a pediment; the panel of a door; a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch; the space between an arch and the top of the door. (Gr. *tympanon*, from *typto*, strike.)



Tympanums.

TYMPANY, *n. tim*-pa-ne, a flatulent distension of the abdomen.

TYPE, *n.* tipe, an emblem; that which represents something else; a sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; stamp or general structure or character; model; ideal; a letter in metal or other hard material to print from: *v.t.* to put into type; to use a typewriter. **Typed. Types. Typing.** (Gr. *typos*, an impression, from *typto*, strike.)

TYPEFOUNDER, *n. tipe*-founder, one who casts types.

TYPEFOUNDRY, *n. tipe*-found-re, the place where types are cast.

TYPEMETAL, *n. tipe*-met-al, a metal compound of lead and antimony, with a small proportion of tin, used in making types.

TYPESETTER, *n. tipe*-set-ter, one who or a machine that sets up type.

TYPEWRITER, *n.* *tipe*-ri-ter, a machine for writing by means of type.
TYPHLITIS, *n.* tif-*lite*-is, inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix.
TYPHLOPS, *n.* *tif*-lops, a genus of about a hundred species of burrowing snakes, in shape like an earthworm, with a scarcely visible eye. (Gr. *typhlos*, blind.)
TYPHOID, *a.* *ti*-foyd, resembling typhus. **Typhoid fever,** enteric fever. (*Typhus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)
TYPHOMANIA, *n.* *ti*-fo-*may*-ne-a, a complication of delirium with typhus fever. (*Typhus*, and *mania*.)
TYPHON, *n.* *ti*-fon, the evil genius in Egyptian mythology.
TYPHONIC, *a.* ti-*fon*-ik, pertaining to a typhoon.
TYPHOON, *n.* ti-*foon*, a cyclone in the China Sea; a hurricane. (Chinese, *tai-fong*, great wind—influenced by Gr.)
TYPHOUS, *a.* *ti*-fus, relating to typhus.
TYPHUS, *n.* *ti*-fus, gaol fever with purple eruptions; a contagious, infectious, low fever, occurring epidemically, the accompaniment of destitution and overcrowded, ill-ventilated dwellings. (Gr. *typhos*, smoke, lethargy, stupor.)
TYPIC, *a.* *tip*-ik, typical.
TYPICAL, *a.* *tip*-e-kal, emblematic; figurative; exhibiting prominently the characteristics of a group. (L. *typicus*.)
TYPICALLY, *ad.* *tip*-e-kal-le, in a typical manner.
TYPICALNESS, *n.* *tip*-e-kal-ness, the fact of being typical.
TYPIFY, *vt.* *tip*-e-fi, to represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. **Typified. Typifies. Typifying.** (L. *typus*, a figure.)
TYPIST, *n.* *tipe*-ist, one who works a typewriter.
TYPOGRAPHER, *n.* ti-*pog*-ra-fer, a printer.
TYPOGRAPHIC, *a.* ti-po-*graf*-ik, typographical.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, *a.* ti-po-*graf*-e-kal, pertaining to printing; emblematic.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* ti-po-*graf*-e-kal-le, by means of types.
TYPOGRAPHY, *n.* ti-*pog*-ra-fe, the art of printing with type; emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. (Gr. *typos*, and *grapho*, write.)
TYPOLOGY, *n.* ti-*pol*-o-je, the doctrine of or a treatise on Scriptural types. (Gr. *typos*, and *logos*, science.)
TYPOSCRIPT, *n.* *ti*-po-script, the printing done by a typewriter.
TYPTOLOGY, *n.* tip-*tol*-o-je, spirit-rapping. (Gr. *typtō*, beat, and *logos*.)
TYR, *n.* tir, the name of a war god in Norse mythology, a son of Odin. (Ice.)

TYRANNICAL, *a.* ti-*ran*-ne-kal, pertaining to a tyrant; beseeming a tyrant; arbitrary; imperious; despotic; cruel. (L. *tyrannicus*, tyrannous.)
TYRANNICALLY, *ad.* ti-*ran*-ne-kal-le, in a tyrannical manner.
TYRANNICALNESS, *n.* ti-*ran*-e-kal-ness, the quality of being tyrannical.
TYRANNICIDE, *n.* ti-*ran*-ne-side, the act of killing a tyrant; one who kills him. (L. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædo*, kill.)
TYRANNIZE, *v.i.* *tir*-ran-nize, to act the tyrant; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity. **Tyrannized. Tyrannizes. Tyrannizing.**
TYRANNOUS, *a.* *tir*-ran-nus, tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe.
TYRANNY, *n.* *tir*-ran-ne, arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel government or discipline; absolute monarchy that is cruelly administered; severity; rigour.
TYRANT, *n.* *ti*-rant, a monarch or ruler who oppresses his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor. (Gr. *tyrannos*, an absolute ruler.)
TYRE, *n.* tire, tire; the ring round the rim of a wheel to strengthen it or prevent jarring.
TYRIAN, *a.* *tir*-re-an, obtained at Tyre; being of a purple colour.
TYRITE, *n.* *tir*-rite, a mineral allied to fergusonite.
TYRO, *n.* *ti*-ro, a beginner in learning; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject; tiro. (L. *tiro*, a raw recruit.)
TYROLITE, *n.* ti-*role*-ite, a greenish or bluish translucent mineral containing arsenic, copper oxide and lime carbonate, so called from its being found in the Tyrol.
TYROTOXICON, *n.* *ti*-ro-*toks*-e-kon, a ptomaine in milk and cheese.
TYRRHENIAN, *a.* tir-*reen*-e-an, Etruscan.
TYRTÆAN, *a.* tir-*tee*-an, pertaining to warlike verse. (*Tyrtæus*, the Greek poet.)
TYSTIE, *n.* *tist*-e, a sea-bird, the black guillemot. *Uria grylle*.
TZAR, *n.* zar, the title of the Emperor of Russia.
TZAREVITCH, *n.* *zar*-e-vitch, the title of the son of the Emperor of Russia.
TZAREVNA, *n.* zar-*ev*-na, the title of the Empress of Russia.
TZARINA, *n.* zar-*ee*-na, the title of the Empress of Russia.
TZARITSA, *n.* zar-*it*-sa, the title of the Empress of Russia.
TZETZE, *n.* *tzet*-ze, an Abyssinian guitar having a gourd for its body and only one string.
TZIGANE, *n.* tze-*gahn*, a Hungarian gipsy.

U

U is the fifth vowel and the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. It has four distinct vocal sounds: the first is short and acute, as in *hut*; the second a little longer, as in *truth*; the third long and close, as in *mute*; and the fourth short and obscure, as in *fur, ful*, &c. In many words it takes the sound of *yu*, as in *unison*; and sometimes it retains its original sound of *oo*.

UAKARI, *n.* oo-a-*kah*-re, any of the three species of *Uacaria*, the South American monkeys with short tails.

UBERTY, *n.* *yu*-ber-te, abundance; fruitfulness. (L. *uber*, fruitful.)

UBICATION, *n.* *yu*-be-*kay*-shon, ubiety.

UBIETY, *n.* yu-*bi*-e-te, the state of being in a place; local relation. (L. *ubi*, where.)

UBIQUITARY, *a.* yu-*bik*-we-tar-re, existing everywhere: *n.* one who exists everywhere.

UBIQUITOUS, *a.* yu-*bik*-we-tus, existing everywhere.

UBIQUITY, *n.* yu-*bik*-we-te, the state of being ubiquitous; omnipresence. (L. *ubique*, everywhere.)

U-BOAT, *n.* *yu*-boat, a German submarine.

UDAL, *a.* *yu*-dal, allodial [Law]: *n.* a freehold estate. (Ice.)

UDDER, *n.* *ud*-der, the organ for the secretion of milk in cows and other mammals. (A.S. *uder*.)

UDDERED, *a.* *ud*-derd, furnished with udders.

UDOMETER, *n.* yu-*dom*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the rainfall. (L. *udus*, wet, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

UGH, *int.* ooh, an exclamation of disgust.

UGLIFY, *v.t.* *ug*-le-*fy*, to make ugly. Uglified. Uglifies. Uglifying.

UGLILY, *ad.* *ug*-le-le, in an ugly manner.

UGLINESS, *n.* *ug*-le-ness, total want of beauty; deformity of person; repulsiveness.

UGLY, *a.* *ug*-le, disagreeable in aspect; plain; deformed; hateful. (Ice.)

UGSOME, *a.* *ug*-sum, hideous.

UGSOMENESS, *n.* *ug*-sum-ness, hideousness.

UHLAN, *n.* *oo*-lan, a Tartar light horseman; a German lancer. (Polish *ula*, a lance.)

UIGITE, *w.* *yew*-ig-ite, a silicate of aluminium, lime and soda found near Uig, in Skye.

UKASE, *n.* yu-*kase*, a Russian decree.

UKULELE, *n.* oo-koo-*lay*-le, a Hawaiian banjo of four strings.

ULARBURONG, *n.* yu-*lahr*-bu-rong, the Malayan tree snake, *Dipsas dendrophila*.

ULCER, *n.* *ul*-ser, a sore, attended with a secretion of pus or some other discharge. (L. *ulcus, ulceris*.)

ULCERATE, *v.i.* *ul*-ser-ate, to form into an ulcer; to become ulcerous: *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers. Ulcerated. Ulcerates. Ulcerating.

ULCERATION, *n.* ul-ser-*ay*-shon, process of forming into an ulcer; an ulcer.

ULCERED, *a.* *ul*-serd, having become an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, *a.* *ul*-ser-us, having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

ULCEROUSLY, *ad.* *ul*-ser-us-le, in an ulcerous manner.

ULCEROUSNESS, *n.* *ul*-ser-us-ness, the state of being ulcerous.

ULCUSCLE, *n.* *ul*-kus-sl, a little ulcer. (L. *ulcusculum*.)

ULE, *n.* yule, an elastic gum, the milky juice of the tropical American tree *Castilloa elastica*.

ULEMA, *n.* *oo*-le-ma, the Turkish hierarchy, doctors of law, and cadis. (Ar. *alim*, wise.)

ULEX, *n.* *yew*-leks, a genus of twenty species of leguminous plants which includes the furze or gorse. (L.)

ULIGINOUS, *a.* yu-*lij*-e-nus, growing in swamps; muddy; oozy; slimy. (L. *uliginosus*, full of moisture.)

ULLAGE, *n.* *ul*-laje, what a cask or bottle wants of being full [Comm.]: *v.t.* to find the amount of liquor in a cask from which some has been drawn. Ullaged. Ullages. Ullaging. (O.Fr.)

ULLALOO, *int.* ul-la-*loo*, one of the vocal deplorations of the Irish over the dead.

ULLA-LULLA, *int.* ul-la-*loo*-la, ullaloo. (Ir.)

ULLMANNITE, *n.* *ool*-man-ite, a mineral containing antimony, nickel, arsenic and sulphur, named after J. C. Ullmann, who discovered it.

ULMACEOUS, *a.* ul-*may*-shus, pertaining to the elms. (L. *ulmus*.)

ULMIC, *a.* *ul*-mik, produced by decaying vegetable matter.

ULMIN, *n.* *ul*-min, humus; a brown pigment; a brown gummy substance exuding from trees and vegetable matter.

ULMUS, *n.* *ul*-mus, the genus of plants which includes the elms. (L.)

ULNA, *n.* *ul*-na, the larger of the two bones of the forearm, which forms the point of the elbow. (L.)

ULNAR, *a.* *ul*-nar, pertaining to the ulna.

ULODENDRON, *n.* yu-lo-*den*-dron, a genus of fossil plants from the coal formation. (Gr. *oule*, a scar, and *dendron*, a tree.)

ULOTRICHI, *n.pl.* yu-*lot*-re-ki, the woolly-haired races. (Gr. *oulotrichos*, curly-haired.)

ULOTRICHOUS, *a.* yu-*lot*-re-kus, having woolly hair.

ULSTER, *n.* *ul*-ster, a long overcoat, originally made of frieze manufactured in Ulster.

ULT., *a.* ult, last; a contraction for ultimo.

ULTERIOR, *a.* ul-*teer*-e-or, further; on the farther side of any line or boundary; more distant or remote. (L. comparative of *ulter*, beyond.)

ULTIMATE, *a.* *ul*-te-mate, furthest; most remote; most extreme; final; last in a train of consequences; at the furthest point; the last into which a substance can be resolved. (L. *ultimus*, superlative of *ulter*.)

ULTIMATELY, *ad.* *ul*-te-mate-le, in the end.

ULTIMATUM, *n.* ul-te-*may*-tum: *pl.* Ultimata, a final proposition or condition offered, as the basis of a treaty, the rejection of which will put an end to further negotiation; any final proposition or condition. (L.)

ULTIMITY, *n.* ul-*tim*-e-te, the last stage or consequence.

ULTIMO, *a.* *ul*-te-mo, last, applied to the month preceding the present.

ULTIMO-GENITURE, *n.* *ult*-e-mo-*jen*-e-ture, the custom in which the heir is the youngest son instead of the eldest; borough-english.

ULTRA, *ul*-tra, a prefix, signifying beyond, extreme. (L.)

ULTRA, *a.* *ul*-tra, extreme: *n.* an ultraist. Ultravires, beyond legal powers or authority.

ULTRAISM, *n.* *ul*-tra-izm, the advocacy of extreme views or measures.

ULTRAIST, *n.* *ul*-tra-ist, one who advocates extreme views or measures.

ULTRAMARINE, *a.* *ul*-tra-ma-*reen*, situated or being beyond the sea: *n.* a beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, originally prepared from pulverized lapis lazuli; azure-stone. (L. *ultra*, and *mare*, sea.)

ULTRAMONTANE, *a.* *ul*-tra-*mon*-tane, being beyond the mountains, specially the Alps, originally on the North side, now on the South; advocating the Pope's rights and supremacy: *n.* a foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains; a supporter of papal infallibility. (L. *ultra*, and *mons*, a mountain.)

ULTRAMONTANISM, *n.* *ul*-tra-*mon*-tan-izm, extreme views of papal rights and supremacy.

ULTRAMONTANIST, *n.* *ul*-tra-*mon*-tan-ist, one who holds ultramontane views.

ULTRAMUNDANE, *a.* *ul*-tra-*mun*-dane, being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system. (L. *ultra*, and *mundus*, the world.)

ULTRONEOUS, *a.* ul-*tro*-ne-us, spontaneous; voluntary. (L. *ultro*, of one's own accord, unasked.)

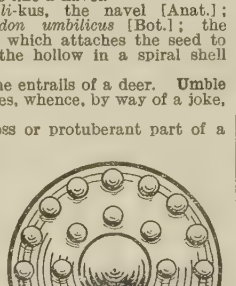
ULTRONEOUSLY, *ad.* ul-*tro*-ne-us-le, in an ultroneous manner.

ULTRONEOUSNESS, *n.* ul-*tro*-ne-us-ness, spontaneity.

ULULATE, *v.i.* *ul*-yu-late, or *yewl*-yu-late, to howl, as a dog or wolf. Ululated. Ululates. Ululating. (L. *ululo*, howl.)

ULULATION, *n.* *ul*-yu-*lay*-shon, *or* *yewl*-yu-*lay*-shon, the act of howling.

UMBEL, *n.* *um*-bel, a particular mode of inflorescence, in which equal pedicels proceed from one centre [Bot.]. (L. *umbella*, a little shade.)
UMBELLAR, *a.* um-*bel*-lar, pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.
UMBELLATE, *a.* *um*-bel-late, bearing umbels; umbel-shaped.
UMBELLIFEROUS, *a.* *um*-bel-*lif*-er-us, bearing umbels. (*Umbel*, and L. *fero*, bear.)
UMBELLULE, *n.* um-*bel*-yewl, a secondary umbel; a further subdivision of an umbel.
UMBER, *n.* *um*-ber, an earthy ferruginous mineral of a dark brown colour, used as a pigment: *v.t.* to colour with umber: to shade or darken. **Umbered.** **Umbering.** **Umbers.** (Umbria, in Italy.)
UMBER, *n.* *um*-ber, a fish, the grayling *Thymallus vulgaris*; the umbre.
UMBERED, *a.* *um*-berd, tinged with umber.
UMBERY, *a.* *um*-ber-e, of the colour of umber.
UMBILICAL, *a.* um-*bil*-e-kal, *or* um-be-*li*-kal, pertaining to the navel. **Umbilical cord**, the navel string that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta. **Umbilical hernia**, hernia of the bowels at the navel. **Umbilical region**, the part of the abdominal parietes about two inches round the navel. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.)
UMBILICATE, *a.* um-*bil*-e-kate, navel-shaped; depressed in the middle like a navel.
UMBILICUS, *n.* um-be-*li*-kus, the navel [Anat.]; the navelwort, *Cotyledon umbilicus* [Bot.]; the small cord-like process which attaches the seed to the placenta [Bot.]; the hollow in a spiral shell [Malac.]. (L.)
UMBLES, *n.pl.* *um*-blz, the entrails of a deer. **Umble pie**, a pie made of umbles, whence, by way of a joke, humble pie. (Fr.)
UMBO, *n.* *um*-bo, the boss or protuberant part of a shield; the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge [Malac.]. (L.)


Umbo.

UMBONAL, *a.* um-*boh*-nal, umbonate; protuberant.
UMBONATE, *a.* *um*-bo-nate, umbonated.
UMBONATED, *a.* *um*-bo-nate-ed, having a boss or elevated point in the middle.
UMBRA, *n.* *um*-bra, a shadow; the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun [Astron.]; the dark centre of a sun-spot. (L. a shadow.)
UMBRACULIFORM, *a.* um-*brak*-yu-le-form, having the form of an umbrella. (L. *umbraculum*, an umbrella.)
UMBRAGE, *n.* *um*-braje, a shade; shadow; suspicion of injury; offence. (Fr. *ombrage*, shade or suspicion.)
UMBRAGEOUS, *a.* um-*braje*-us, forming a shade; shady.
UMBRAGEOUSLY, *ad.* um-*braje*-us-le, in the manner of shade.
UMBRAGEOUSNESS, *n.* um-*braje*-us-ness, shadiness.
UMBRAL, *a.* *um*-bral, pertaining to an umbra; shady.
UMBRATIC, *a.* um-*brat*-ik, shadowy; typical; keeping in the shade.
UMBRATILE, *a.* um-*bray*-til, in the shade; unreal.
UMBRE, *n.* *um*-ber, the umbrette; a freshwater fish, the grayling.
UMBRELLA, *n.* um-*brel*-la, a circular screen folding from its centre, carried in the hand as a shelter from the rain or sun. (L. *umbraculum*.)
UMBRELLA-BIRD, *n.* um-*brel*-la-berd, a South American bird of the chatterer group, *Cephalopterus ornatus*.
UMBRELLA-FIR, *n.* um-*brel*-la-fer, the parasol-pine, *Sciadopitys verticillata*.
UMBRETTE, *n.* um-*bret*, an African heron-like bird, the hammer-head, *Scopus umbretta*, remarkable for its large domed nest of sticks.
UMBRIAN, *a.* *um*-bre-an, pertaining to Umbria, a district of Central Italy.
UMBRIERE, *n.* um-*breer*, the vizor of a helmet.
UMBRIFEROUS, *a.* um-*brif*-er-us, casting or making a shade. (L. *umbrifer*, shade-bringing.)
UMBRIL, *n.* *um*-bril, an umbriere.
UMBROSE, *a.* *um*-brose, shady.
UMBROSITY, *n.* um-*bros*-se-te, shadiness.
UMIAK, *n.* *oo*-me-ak, an Eskimo boat of large size, managed by women.
UMLAUT, *n.* *oom*-lout, the modification of a vowel through the influence of another [Gram.]; the sign by which this is shown, as *ü* for *ue* in German. (Ger. *um*, about, and *laut*, sound.)
UMPIRAGE, *n.* *um*-pi-rage, the power or right of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.
UMPIRE, *n.* *um*-pire, a person to whose sole decision a controversy or question arising or likely to arise between parties is by mutual election or consent referred; a third person called in to decide a controversy; a referee at certain games whose duty is to enforce the strict observance of the laws: *v.t.* to act as umpire. **Umpired.** **Umpires.** **Umpiring.** (Originally *numpire*, from O.Fr. *nompver*.)
UMPIRESHIP, *n.* *um*-pire-ship, the post of umpire.
UMPTEEN, *n.* *ump*-teen, an indefinite number [Slang].
UMQUHILE, *ad.* *um*-whil, formerly. (Scots.)
UN, un, an Anglo-Saxon prefix before nouns or adjectives signifying not, and the reversal of the action or its undoing before verbs.
UNA, *n.* *yu*-na, a cat-boat; a centreboard boat with a single sail set on a mast close to the bow [Naut.]. (From Una, the name of the first boat of this kind, brought to England from America in 1852.)
UNABASED, *a.* *un*-a-*bayst*, not abased; not humbled.
UNABASHED, *a.* *un*-a-*basht*, not abashed; not confused with shame or from modesty.
UNABATED, *a.* *un*-a-*bay*-ted, not abated; not diminished in strength or violence.
UNABLE, *a.* un-*ay*-bl, not able; not having sufficient ability or means; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill.
UNABOLISHABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*bol*-ish-a-bl, that cannot be abolished.
UNABOLISHED, *a.* *un*-a-*bol*-isht, not abolished; remaining in force.
UNABRADED, *a.* *un*-ab-*ray*-ded, not worn by friction.
UNABRIDGED, *a.* un-a-*bridjd*, not abridged.
UNABROGATED, *a.* un-*ab*-ro-gay-ted, not annulled.
UNABSOLVED, *a.* *un*-ab-*solvd*, not acquitted or forgiven.
UNABSORBED, *a.* *un*-ab-*sorbd*, not absorbed.
UNACCELERATED, *a.* *un*-ak-*sel*-er-ay-ted, not accelerated.
UNACCENTED, *a.* *un*-ak-*sent*-ed, having no accent.
UNACCEPTABLE, *a.* *un*-ak-*sep*-ta-bl, not acceptable; not such as will be received with pleasure.
UNACCLIMATED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kli*-ma-ted, not inured to the climate.
UNACCLIMATIZED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kli*-ma-tized, not acclimatized.
UNACCOMMODATED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kom*-o-day-ted, not fitted or adapted.
UNACCOMMODATING, *a.* *un*-ak-*kom*-o-day-ting, not ready to oblige; uncompliant.
UNACCOMPANIED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kum*-pa-need, not attended; having no attendants, companions or followers; without accompaniment.
UNACCOMPLISHED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kom*-plisht, not finished; incomplete; not furnished with accomplishments.
UNACCORDANT, *a.* *un*-ak-*kord*-ant, not accordant or harmonious.
UNACCOUNTABILITY, *n.* *un*-ak-kount-a-*bil*-e-te, state of being unaccountable; anything unaccountable.
UNACCOUNTABLE, *a.* *un*-ak-*kount*-a-bl, not to be accounted for; not explicable; not responsible.
UNACCOUNTABLENESS, *n.* *un*-ak-*kount*-a-bl-ness, the state of being inexplicable or irresponsible.
UNACCOUNTABLY, *ad.* *un*-ak-*kount*-ab-le, in an unaccountable manner.
UNACCREDITED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kred*-e-ted, not accredited; not authorized.
UNACCUSED, *a.* un-a-*kewzd*, not accused.
UNACCUSTOMED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kus*-tumd, not accustomed; not habituated; unusual.
UNACHIEVABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*cheev*-a-bl, that cannot be done.

UNACHIEVED, *a.* *un*-a-*cheevd*, not accomplished or performed.
UNACHING, *a.* un-*ake*-ing, not aching; not giving pain.
UNACKNOWLEDGED, *a.* *un*-ak-*nol*-edjd, not recognized; not owned.
UNACQUAINTANCE, *n.* un-ak-*kwaynt*-ance, want of acquaintance or knowledge.
UNACQUAINTED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kwayn*-ted, unusual; not having familiar knowledge.
UNACQUAINTEDNESS, *n.* un-ak-*kwayn*-ted-ness, want of acquaintance.
UNACQUIRABLE, *a.* un-ak-*kwire*-a-bl, not acquirable.
UNACQUIRED, *a.* un-ak-*kwired*, not gained.
UNACQUITTED, *a.* *un*-ak-*kwit*-ted, not declared innocent.
UNACTABLE, *a.* un-*akt*-a-bl, not suited for stage performance.
UNACTED, *a.* un-*ak*-ted, not performed.
UNACTUATED, *a.* un-*akt*-yu-ay-ted, not moved.
UNADAPTED, *a.* *un*-a-*dapt*-ed, not suited.
UNADDICTED, *a.* *un*-ad-*dikt*-ed, not given or devoted.
UNADDRESSED, *a.* *un*-ad-*drest*, not directed.
UNADJUDGED, *a.* *un*-ad-*judjd*, not judicially decided.
UNADJUSTED, *a.* *un*-ad-*just*-ed, not settled; not liquidated.
UNADMINISTERED, *a.* *un*-ad-*min*-is-terd, not administered.
UNADMIRED, *a.* *un*-ad-*mired*, not regarded with affection or respect.
UNADMONISHED, *a.* *un*-ad-*mon*-isht, not cautioned.
UNADOPTABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*dopt*-a-bl, that cannot be adopted.
UNADOPTED, *a.* *un*-a-*dopt*-ed, not received as one's own.
UNADORED, *a.* *un*-a-*dored*, not worshipped.
UNADORNED, *a.* un-a-*dornd*, not decorated; plain.
UNADULTERATED, *a.* *un*-a-*dul*-ter-ay-ted, genuine; pure.
UNADULTEROUS, *a.* *un*-a-*dul*-ter-us, not guilty of adultery.
UNADVENTUROUS, *a.* *un*-ad-*vent*-yu-rus, not bold.
UNADVISABLE, *a.* *un*-ad-*vi*-za-bl, not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient.
UNADVISED, *a.* *un*-ad-*vized*, not prudent; not discreet; done without due consideration.
UNADVISEDLY, *ad.* *un*-ad-*vize*-ed-le, imprudently; without due consideration.
UNADVISEDNESS, *n.* *un*-ad-*vize*-ed-ness, imprudence; rashness.
UNAFFABLE, *a.* un-*af*-fa-bl, not free to converse; reserved.
UNAFFECTED, *a.* *un*-af-*fek*-ted, not affected; plain; natural; real; not hypocritical.
UNAFFECTEDLY, *ad.* *un*-af-*fek*-ted-le, really; sincerely.
UNAFFECTEDNESS, *n.* *un*-af-*fek*-ted-ness, state of being unaffected.
UNAFFECTIONATE, *a.* *un*-af-*fek*-shon-ate, wanting affection.
UNAFFLICTED, *a.* *un*-af-*flik*-ted, free from trouble.
UNAFFRIGHTED, *a.* *un*-af-*fri*-ted, not frightened.
UNAFRAID, *a.* *un*-a-*fraid*, without fear.
UNAGITATED, *a.* un-*aj*-e-tay-ted, calm.
UNAGREEABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*gree*-a-bl, not consistent; unsuitable.
UNAIDED, *a.* un-*aid*-ed, not assisted.
UNAIMING, *a.* un-*aim*-ing, having no particular aim or direction.
UNAIRED, *a.* un-*ayrd*, not aired.
UNALARMED, *a.* *un*-a-*larmd*, not disturbed with fear.
UNALARMING, *a.* *un*-a-*larm*-ing, not alarming.
UNALIENABLE, *a.* un-*ale*-yen-a-bl, that cannot be alienated.
UNALIENABLY, *ad.* un-*ale*-yen-ab-le, in a manner that does not admit of alienation.
UNALIENATED, *a.* un-*ale*-yen-ay-ted, not transferred.
UNALIST, *n.* *yu*-nal-ist, the holder of only one benefice.
UNALLAYED, *a.* un-a-*layd*, not appeased.
UNALLEVIATED, *a.* un-al-*lee*-ve-ay-ted, not mitigated.
UNALLIABLE, *a.* un-al-*li*-a-bl, that cannot be allied or connected in amity.
UNALLIED, *a.* *un*-al-*lide*, having no alliance or connection; having no powerful relation.
UNALLOWABLE, *a.* *un*-al-*lou*-a-bl, that may not be allowed.
UNALLOWED, *a.* *un*-al-*loud*, not permitted.

UNALLOYED, *a.* *un*-al-*loyd*, not alloyed or reduced by admixture.
UNALLURING, *a.* *un*-al-*lu*-ring, not tempting.
UNALTERABILITY, *n.* un-*awl*-ter-a-*bil*-e-te, immutability.
UNALTERABLE, *a.* un-*awl*-ter-a-bl, unchangeable.
UNALTERABLENESS, *n.* un-*awl*-ter-a-bl-ness, unchangeableness.
UNALTERABLY, *ad.* un-*awl*-ter-ab-le, unchangeably.
UNALTERED, *a.* un-*awl*-terd, not altered or changed.
UNAMAZED, *a.* *un*-a-*mazed*, free from astonishment.
UNAMBIGUOUS, *a.* *un*-am-*big*-yu-us, not of doubtful meaning.
UNAMBIGUOUSLY, *ad.* *un*-am-*big*-yu-us-le, clearly and explicitly.
UNAMBIGUOUSNESS, *n.* *un*-am-*big*-yu-us-ness, clearness; explicitness.
UNAMBITIOUS, *a.* *un*-am-*bish*-us, free from ambition; quiet; not affecting show.
UNAMBITIOUSLY, *ad.* *un*-am-*bish*-us-le, without ambitiousness.
UNAMBITIOUSNESS, *n.* *un*-am-*bish*-us-ness, the quality of being unambitious.
UNAMENABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*mee*-na-bl, not amenable.
UNAMENDABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*mend*-a-bl, not capable of being improved.
UNAMENDED, *a.* *un*-a-*mend*-ed, not amended.
UNAMIABLE, *a.* un-*aim*-e-a-bl, not conciliating; not adapted to gain affection.
UNAMIABLENESS, *n.* un-*aim*-e-a-bl-ness, want of amiableness.
UNAMUSED, *a.* *un*-a-*mewzd*, not entertained.
UNAMUSING, *a.* *un*-a-*mewz*-ing, not affording entertainment.
UNAMUSIVE, *a.* *un*-a-*mew*-ziv, not affording amusement.
UNANALOGICAL, *a.* *un*-an-a-*loj*-e-kal, not analogical.
UNANALOGOUS, *a.* un-an-*al*-o-gus, not analogous.
UNANALYZABLE, *a.* *un*-an-a-*lize*-a-bl, incapable of analysis.
UNANALYZED, *a.* un-*an*-a-lized, not resolved into simple parts.
UNANCHORED, *a.* un-*ank*-ord, not moored.
UNANELED, *a.* *un*-a-*neeld*, not having received extreme unction.
UNANGULAR, *a.* un-*ang*-gu-lar, having no angles.
UNANIMALIZED, *a.* un-*an*-e-mal-ised, not formed into animal matter.
UNANIMATED, *a.* un-*an*-e-may-ted, not possessed of life; not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.
UNANIMATING, *a.* un-*an*-e-may-ting, not animating; dull.
UNANIMITY, *n.* yu-na-*nim*-e-te, agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
UNANIMOUS, *a.* yu-*nan*-e-mus, being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed by unanimity.
UNANIMOUSLY, *ad.* yu-*nan*-e-mus-le, with entire agreement of opinion.
UNANIMOUSNESS, *n.* yu-*nan*-e-mus-ness, state of being unanimous.
UNANNEALED, *a.* *un*-a-*neeld*, not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
UNANNEXED, *a.* *un*-an-*nekst*, not annexed or joined.
UNANNOUNCED, *a.* *un*-an-*nounst*, not announced or proclaimed.
UNANNOYED, *a.* *un*-a-*noyd*, not annoyed.
UNANOINTED, *a.* *un*-a-*noyn*-ted, not anointed; not having received extreme unction.
UNANSWERABILITY, *n.* un-*ahn*-ser-a-*bil*-e-te, unanswerableness.
UNANSWERABLE, *a.* un-*ahn*-ser-a-bl, not capable of refutation; not answerable.
UNANSWERABLENESS, *n.* un-*ahn*-ser-a-bl-ness, the state of being unanswerable.
UNANSWERABLY, *ad.* un-*ahn*-ser-ab-le, beyond refutation.
UNANSWERED, *a.* un-*ahn*-serd, not answered; unopposed by a reply; not refuted.
UNANTICIPATED, *a.* *un*-an-*tis*-e-pay-ted, not anticipated.
UNANXIOUS, *a.* un-*ank*-shus, not anxious.
UNAPOSTOLIC, *a.* *un*-ap-os-*tol*-ik, not in accordance with apostolic authority.
UNAPPALLED, *a.* *un*-ap-*pawld*, not daunted.
UNAPPARELLED, *a.* *un*-ap-*par*-eld, not apparelled or clothed.

UNAPPARENT, *a.* *un*-ap-*par*-rent, not apparent; obscure.
UNAPPEALABLE, *a.* *un*-ap-*peel*-a-bl, admitting no appeal.
UNAPPEASABLE, *a.* *un*-ap-*peez*-a-bl, not to be pacified.
UNAPPEASED, *a.* *un*-ap-*peezd*, not pacified.
UNAPPLAUDED, *a.* *un*-ap-*plawd*-ed, not applauded.
UNAPPLAUSIVE, *a.* *un*-ap-*plaw*-ziv, not applauding.
UNAPPLIABLE, *a.* *un*-ap-*pli*-a-bl, inapplicable.
UNAPPLIED, *a.* *un*-ap-*plide*, not used according to the intention.
UNAPPRECIATED, *a.* *un*-ap-*pree*-she-ay-ted, not duly estimated or valued.
UNAPPREHENDED, *a.* un-*ap*-pre-*hend*-ed, not apprehended; not understood.
UNAPPREHENSIBLE, *a.* un-*ap*-pre-*hen*-se-bl, not capable of being understood.
UNAPPREHENSIVE, *a.* un-*ap*-pre-*hen*-siv, not afraid or suspecting; not intelligent.
UNAPPREHENSIVENESS, *n.* un-*ap*-pre-*hen*-siv-ness, state of being unapprehensive.
UNAPPRISED, *a.* *un*-ap-*prized*, not previously informed.
UNAPPROACHABLE, *a.* *un*-ap-*proach*-a-bl, that cannot be approached; inaccessible.
UNAPPROACHABLENESS, *n.* *un*-ap-*proach*-a-bl-ness, state of being unapproachable.
UNAPPROACHABLY, *ad.* *un*-ap-*proach*-ab-le, inaccessibly.
UNAPPROACHED, *a.* *un*-ap-*proacht*, not to be approached.
UNAPPROPRIATED, *a.* *un*-ap-*proh*-pre-ay-ted, not applied to any specific object; not granted to any person or corporation.
UNAPPROVED, *a.* *un*-ap-*proovd*, not approved; not having received approbation.
UNAPPROVING, *a.* *un*-ap-*proov*-ing, not approving.
UNAPT, *a.* un-*apt*, not ready or inclined, specially to learn; unfit; not qualified; not disposed.
UNAPTLY, *ad.* un-*apt*-le, unfitly; improperly.
UNAPTNESS, *n.* un-*apt*-ness, state of being unapt.
UNARGUED, *a.* un-*ar*-gewd, not debated or disputed.
UNARMED, *a.* un-*armd*, disarmed; not having arms; not equipped; not furnished with scales or prickles.
UNARMOURED, *a.* un-*arm*-erd, not protected with armour.
UNARRAIGNED, *a.* *un*-ar-*raynd*, not brought to trial.
UNARRANGED, *a.* *un*-ar-*raynjd*, not disposed in order.
UNARRAYED, *a.* *un*-ar-rayd, not arrayed; not disposed in order.
UNARRESTED, *a.* *un*-ar-*res*-ted, not arrested.
UNARTFUL, *a.* un-*art*-ful, artless; wanting skill.
UNARTFULLY, *ad.* un-*art*-ful-le, artlessly.
UNARTICULATED, *a.* *un*-ar-*tik*-yu-late-ed, not articulated.
UNARTIFICIAL, *a.* *un*-ar-te-*fish*-al, not formed by art; not artificial.
UNARTIFICIALLY, *ad.* *un*-ar-te-*fish*-al-le, not with art.
UNARTISTIC, *a.* *un*-ar-*tist*-ik, not like an artist; inartistic.
UNASCERTAINABLE, *a.* *un*-as-ser-*tane*-a-bl, that cannot be certainly known.
UNASCERTAINED, *a.* *un*-as-ser-*taynd*, not known with certainty.
UNASHAMED, *a.* *un*-a-*shaymd*, not ashamed.
UNASKED, *a.* un-*askt*, unsolicited; not sought by entreaty.
UNASPIRATED, *a.* un-*as*-pir-rate-ed, not aspirated.
UNASPIRING, *a.* un-as-*pire*-ing, not aspiring or ambitious.
UNASSAILABLE, *a.* *un*-as-*sale*-a-bl, not assailable; incontestable.
UNASSAYED, *a.* *un*-as-*sade*, not tested, as applied to metals.
UNASSERTED, *a.* *un*-as-*sert*-ed, not affirmed.
UNASSESSED, *a.* *un*-as-*sest*, not assessed or rated.
UNASSIGNABLE, *a.* *un*-as-*si*-na-bl, that cannot be transferred by assignment.
UNASSIGNED, *a.* *un*-as-*sined*, not transferred.
UNASSIMILATED, *a.* *un*-as-*sim*-il-ate-ed, not assimilated; not made to resemble; not converted into a fluid or solid of the body.
UNASSIMILATING, *a.* *un*-as-*sim*-il-ate-ing, not assimilating.
UNASSISTED, *a.* *un*-as-*sist*-ed, not aided or helped.

UNASSOCIATED, *a.* *un*-as-*soh*-she-ate-ed, not associated; not united with a society.
UNASSORTED, *a.* *un*-as-*sort*-ed, not distributed into sorts.
UNASSUAGED, *a.* *un*-a-*swayjd*, not appeased.
UNASSUMING, *a.* *un*-as-*sewm*-ing, not forward or arrogant; modest.
UNASSURED, *a.* *un*-a-*shoord*, not assured; not confident; not insured.
UNATONABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*tone*-a-bl, not to be expiated.
UNATONED, *a.* *un*-a-*tohnd*, not expiated.
UNATTACHED, *a.* *un*-at-*tacht*, not arrested; not attached to a regiment; non-collegiate, that is not living within a college, but in private lodgings licensed by the university.
UNATTACKABLE, *a.* *un*-at-*tak*-a-bl, not attackable.
UNATTAINABILITY, *n.* un-at-*tane*-a-*bil*-e-te, unattainableness.
UNATTAINABLE, *a.* *un*-at-*tane*-a-bl, not to be obtained.
UNATTAINABLENESS, *n.* un-at-*tane*-a-bl-ness, the state of being unattainable.
UNATTAINTED, *a.* *un*-at-*tane*-ted, not attainted; not corrupted.
UNATTEMPERED, *a.* *un*-at-*tem*-perd, not tempered by mixture.
UNATTEMPTED, *a.* *un*-at-*tempt*-ed, not tried or essayed.
UNATTENDED, *a.* *un*-at-*ten*-ded, not accompanied: having no retinue; not medically attended to.
UNATTENDING, *a.* *un*-at-*tend*-ing, not being attentive.
UNATTENTIVE, *a.* *un*-at-*ten*-tiv, inattentive.
UNATTENUATED, *a.* *un*-at-*ten*-yu-ate-ed, not attenuated.
UNATTESTED, *a.* *un*-at-*tes*-ted, having no attestation.
UNATTIRED, *a.* *un*-at-*tired*, disrobed.
UNATTRACTIVE, *a.* *un*-at-*trak*-tiv, not attractive.
UNATTRACTIVELY, *ad.* un-at-*trak*-tiv-le, not attractively.
UNATTRACTIVENESS, *n.* un-at-*trak*-tiv-ness, want of attraction.
UNAU, *n.* yu-*naw*, a two-toed sloth, a South American edentate of the genus *Choloepus*. (Native name.)
UNAUDITED, *a.* un-*awd*-it-ed, not audited or adjusted.
UNAUTHENTIC, *a.* *un*-aw-*then*-tik, not authentic; apocryphal.
UNAUTHENTICATED, *a.* *un*-aw-*then*-te-kate-ed, not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
UNAUTHORITATIVE, *a.* *un*-aw-*thor*-re-tate-iv, not authoritative.
UNAUTHORIZED, *a.* un-*aw*-thor-ized, not warranted by proper authority.
UNAVAILABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*vale*-a-bl, not available; not effectual; vain; useless.
UNAVAILABLENESS, *n.* *un*-a-*vale*-a-bl-ness, state of being unavailable.
UNAVAILING, *a.* *un*-a-*vale*-ing, ineffectual; useless; vain.
UNAVENGED, *a.* *un*-a-*venjd*, not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; not punished.
UNAVERTED, *a.* *un*-a-*vert*-ed, not turned away.
UNAVOIDABLE, *a.* *un*-a-*voyd*-a-bl, that cannot be made null or void; inevitable.
UNAVOIDABLENESS, *n.* *un*-a-*voyd*-a-bl-ness, state of being unavoidable.
UNAVOIDABLY, *ad.* *un*-a-*voyd*-ab-le, in a way that could not be avoided.
UNAVOIDED, *a.* *un*-a-*voyd*-ed, not avoided or shunned.
UNAVOWED, *a.* *un*-a-*voud*, not confessed.
UNAWAKENED, *a.* *un*-a-*wake*-end, not roused from sleep; not roused from spiritual sleep.
UNAWARE, *a.* *un*-a-*wayr*, without thought; inattentive.
UNAWARE, *ad.* *un*-a-*wayr*, unawares.
UNAWARES, *ad.* *un*-a-*wayrz*, without being or making aware; suddenly; unexpectedly; unintentionally.
UNAWED, *a.* un-*awd*, not restrained by fear.
UNBACKED, *a.* un-*bakt*, not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unsupported.
UNBAFFLED, *a.* un-*baf*-fld, not defeated or confounded.
UNBAGGED, *a.* un-*bagd*, let out of a bag; not bagged.
UNBAILABLE, *a.* un-*bale*-a-bl, not bailable.
UNBAKED, *a.* un-*baykt*, not baked.
UNBALANCED, *a.* un-*bal*-anst, unsteady, not poised; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; not restrained by equal power.

UNBALLAST, *v.t.* un-*bal*-ast, to free from ballast. Unballasted. Unballasting. Unballasts.
UNBALLASTED, *a.* un-*bal*-as-ted, not furnished with ballast; unsteady; without enough ballast.
UNBANDAGED, *a.* un-*ban*-dajd, not bandaged.
UNBANDED, *a.* un-*ban*-ded, stripped of a band; having no band.
UNBANNERED, *a.* un-*ban*-nerd, having no banner.
UNBAPTIZED, *a.* *un*-bap-*tized*, not baptized.
UNBAR, *v.t.* un-*bar*, to remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open. Unbarred. Unbarring. Unbars.
UNBARBED, *a.* un-*barbd*, unshaven; with hair uncut; without barbs.
UNBARKED, *a.* un-*barkt*, stripped of the bark.
UNBASHFUL, *a.* un-*bash*-ful, not bashful; forward.
UNBATED, *a.* un-*bate*-ed, not repressed; not blunted.
UNBATHED, *a.* un-*bahthd* or un-*baythed*, not bathed; not wet.
UNBATTERED, *a.* un-*bat*-terd, not battered or bruised.
UNBAY, *v.t.* un-*bay*, to open up; to free from restraint. Unbayed. Unbaying. Unbays.
UNBEAR, *v.t.* un-*bare*, to unharness. Unbearing. Unbears. Unborne.
UNBEARABLE, *a.* un-*bare*-a-bl, not to be borne or endured.
UNBEARDED, *a.* un-*beerd*-ed, having no beard.
UNBEARING, *a.* un-*bare*-ing, bearing or producing no fruit.
UNBEATEN, *a.* un-*beet*-en, not beaten; unsurpassed; not treated with blows; untrod.
UNBEAUTEOUS, *a.* un-*bew*-te-us; unbeautiful.
UNBEAUTIFIED, *a.* un-*bew*-te-fide, not beautified.
UNBEAUTIFUL, *a.* un-*bew*-te-ful, having no beauty.
UNBECOMING, *a.* *un*-be-*kum*-ing, not suitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous.
UNBECOMINGLY, *ad.* *un*-be-*kum*-ing-le, in an unbecoming manner.
UNBECOMINGNESS, *n.* *un*-be-*kum*-ing-ness, impropriety.
UNBED, *v.t.* un-*bed*, to raise or rouse from bed. Unbedded. Unbedding. Unbeds.
UNBEFITTING, *a.* *un*-be-*fit*-ting, unsuitable; unbecoming.
UNBEFRIENDED, *a.* *un*-be-*frend*-ed, not supported by friends; having no friends.
UNBEGOTTEN, *a.* *un*-be-*got*-ten, not begotten or generated; eternal; not yet begotten.
UNBEGUILE, *v.t.* *un*-be-*gile*, to undeceive. Unbeguiled. Unbeguiles. Unbeguiling.
UNBEGUN, *a.* *un*-be-*gun*, not yet begun.
UNBEHELD, *a.* *un*-be-*held*, not beheld; not visible.
UNBEHOLDEN, *a.* *un*-be-*hohld*-en, under no obligation; not bound in gratitude.
UNBEKNOWN, *a.* *un*-be-*nohhn*, unknown.
UNBEKNOWNST, *a.* *un*-be-*nohnst*, unbeknown [Slang].
UNBELIEF, *n.* un-be-*leef*, incredulity; infidelity; scepticism.
UNBELIEVABILITY, *n.* *un*-be-*leev*-a-*bil*-e-te, incapability of being believed.
UNBELIEVABLE, *a.* *un*-be-*leev*-a-bl, that cannot be believed.
UNBELIEVED, *a.* *un*-be-*leevd*, discredited.
UNBELIEVER, *n.* un-be-*leev*-er, an incredulous person; an infidel; one who discredits revelation.
UNBELIEVING, *a.* *un*-be-*leev*-ing, incredulous; infidel.
UNBELOVED, *a.* *un*-be-*luvd*, not loved.
UNBEND, *v.t.* un-*bend*, to free from flexure; to make straight; to relax; to remove the sails from their supports [Naut.]; to untie one rope from another [Naut.]; to cast loose, as a cable [Naut.]. Unbending. Unbends. Unbent.
UNBENDING, *a.* un-*bend*-ing, not suffering flexure; unyielding; resolute; inflexible.
UNBENDINGLY, *ad.* un-*bend*-ing-le, without bending or yielding.
UNBENDINGNESS, *n.* un-*bend*-ing-ness, inflexibility.
UNBENEFICED, *a.* un-*ben*-e-fist, not holding a benefice.
UNBENEFICIAL, *a.* *un*-ben-e-*fish*-al, not advantageous.
UNBENEFITED, *a.* un-*ben*-e-fit-ted, not having received benefit.
UNBENIGHTED, *a.* *un*-be-*nite*-ed, not visited by darkness.
UNBENIGN, *a.* *un*-be-*nine*, not benign; malignant.
UNBENT, un-*bent*, *p.* and *pp.* of unbend: *a.* relaxed; not strained; unstrung; not subdued; removed from the spars [Naut.]; loosened off [Naut.].
UNBEQUEATHED, *a.* *un*-be-*kweethed*, not given by legacy.
UNBEREFT, *a.* un-be-*reft*, not bereaved.
UNBESEEMING, *a.* *un*-be-*seem*-ing, unbecoming; not befitting.
UNBESEEMINGLY, *ad.* *un*-be-*seem*-ing-le, in an unbeseeming manner.
UNBESEEMINGNESS, *n.* *un*-be-*seem*-ing-ness, state of being unbeseeming.
UNBESOUGHT, *a.* *un*-be-*sawt*, not sought by petition or entreaty.
UNBESPOKEN, *a.* *un*-be-*spoke*-en, not bespoken or ordered beforehand.
UNBESTARRED, *a.* *un*-be-*stard*, not adorned with stars.
UNBESTOWED, *a.* *un*-be-*stode*, not given; not disposed of.
UNBETRAYED, *a.* *un*-be-*trade*, not betrayed.
UNBEWAILED, *a.* *un*-be-*wayld*, not bewailed; not lamented.
UNBEWITCH, *v.t.* *un*-be-*witch*, to free from fascination. Unbewitched. Unbewitches. Unbewitching.
UNBIASED, *pp.* un-*bi*-ast, freed from prejudice or bias: *a.* impartial; unprejudiced.
UNBIASEDLY, *ad.* un-*bi*-ast-le, without bias.
UNBIASEDNESS, *n.* un-*bi*-ast-ness, impartiality.
UNBIDDEN, *a.* un-*bid*-den, not bidden; not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited.
UNBIGOTED, *a.* un-*big*-ot-ed, free from bigotry.
UNBIND, *v.t.* un-*bined*, to untie; to unfasten; to set free. Unbinding. Unbinds. Unbound.
UNBIT, *a.* un-*bit*, not bitten.
UNBITT, *v.t.* un-*bit*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bitts [Naut.]. Unbitted. Unbitting. Unbitts.
UNBLAMABLE, *a.* un-*blay*-ma-bl, not culpable; faultless.
UNBLAMABLENESS, *n.* un-*blay*-ma-bl-ness, state of being unblamable.
UNBLAMABLY, *ad.* un-*blay*-mab-le, without incurring blame.
UNBLAMED, *a.* un-*blaymd*, free from censure.
UNBLASTED, *a.* un-*blahst*-ed, not blasted; not made to wither.
UNBLEACHED, *a.* un-*bleecht*, not bleached.
UNBLEEDING, *a.* un-*bleed*-ing, not suffering loss of blood.
UNBLEMISHABLE, *a.* un-*blem*-ish-a-bl, not capable of being blemished.
UNBLEMISHED, *a.* un-*blem*-isht, not blemished; free from turpitude or reproach; free from deformity; blameless; spotless; irreproachable.
UNBLENCHED, *a.* un-*blencht*, not disgraced; not injured by stain or soil.
UNBLENCHING, *a.* un-*blench*-ing, not flinching.
UNBLENDED, *a.* un-*blend*-ed, not blended; not mingled.
UNBLEST, *a.* un-*blest*, excluded from benediction; unhappy.
UNBLIGHTED, *a.* un-*bli*-ted, not blighted; not blasted.
UNBLOCK, *v.t.* un-*blok*, to remove an obstacle. Unblocked. Unblocking. Unblocks.
UNBLOODED, *a.* un-*blud*-ded, not stained with blood.
UNBLOODY, *a.* un-*blud*-de, not stained with blood; not cruel.
UNBLOSSOMING, *a.* un-*blos*-som-ing, not producing blossoms.
UNBLOTTED, *a.* un-*blot*-ted, not blotted; not erased.
UNBLOWN, *a.* un-*blone*, not blown; not having the bud expanded; not inflated with wind.
UNBLUNTED, *a.* un-*blunt*-ed, not made obtuse or dull.
UNBLUSHING, *a.* un-*blush*-ing, destitute of shame; impudent.
UNBLUSHINGLY, *ad.* un-*blush*-ing-le, without blushing.
UNBOASTFUL, *a.* un-*boast*-ful, unassuming; modest.
UNBODIED, *a.* un-*bod*-eed, having no material body; incorporeal; freed from the body.
UNBODING, *a.* un-*boh*-ding, not expecting.
UNBOILED, *a.* un-*boyld*, not boiled.
UNBOLT, *v.t.* un-*bohlt*, to slide a bolt back; to unfasten. Unbolted. Unbolting. Unbolts.
UNBOLTED, *a.* un-*bohlt*-ed, freed from fastening by bolts; not bolted or sifted; not having the bran separated.

UNBONNETED, *a.* un-*bon*-net-ed, having no bonnet on.
UNBOOKISH, *a.* un-*book*-ish, not addicted to books or reading; not cultivated by erudition.
UNBOOTED, *a.* un-*boot*-ed, stripped of boots; not having boots on.
UNBORN, *a.* un-*born*, not born; not yet born.
UNBORROWED, *a.* un-*bor*-rode, not borrowed; genuine; one's own.
UNBOSOM, *v.t.* un-*boo*-zom, to disclose, as one's secret feelings: *v.i.* to reveal in confidence. **Unbosomed. Unbosoming. Unbosoms.**
UNBOTTOMED, *a.* un-*bot*-tomd, having no bottom; bottomless; having no solid foundation.
UNBOUGHT, *a.* un-*bawt*, obtained without money or purchase.
UNBOUND, *a.* un-*bound*, not bound; loose; wanting a cover; not bound by obligation.
UNBOUND, un-*bound*, *p.* and *pp.* of unbind.
UNBOUNDED, *a.* un-*bound*-ed, having no bound or limit; boundless; infinite; having no check or control.
UNBOUNDEDLY, *ad.* un-*bound*-ed-le, without bounds.
UNBOUNDEDNESS, *n.* un-*bound*-ed-ness, state of being unbound.
UNBOUNTEOUS, *a.* un-*boun*-te-us, not bounteous; not liberal.
UNBOWED, *a.* un-*boud*, not bent; not arched; hence, unsubdued.
UNBOYISH, *a.* un-*boy*-ish, not like a boy.
UNBRACE, *v.t.* un-*brace*, to loose; to relax; to free from tension. **Unbraced. Unbraces. Unbracing.**
UNBRAID, *v.t.* un-*brade*, to separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle. **Unbraided. Unbraiding. Unbraids.**
UNBRANCHED, *a.* un-*brahncht*, not shooting into branches.
UNBRANCHING, *a.* un-*brahnch*-ing, not dividing into branches.
UNBREATHABLE, *a.* un-*breethe*-a-bl, not breathable.
UNBREATHED, *a.* un-*breethed*, not breathed; not exercised.
UNBREATHING, *a.* un-*breeth*-ing, unanimated.
UNBRED, *a.* un-*bred*, not well bred; not taught.
UNBREECH, *v.t.* un-*breetch*, to remove the breeches of; to free the breech of, as a gun. **Unbreeched. Unbreeches. Unbreeching.**
UNBREECHED, *a.* un-*breecht*, having no breeches on.
UNBREWED, *a.* un-*brood*, not mixed; pure; genuine.
UNBRIBABLE, *a.* un-*bribe*-a-bl, impossible to bribe.
UNBRIBED, *a.* un-*bribed*, not corrupted by money.
UNBRIDGED, *a.* un-*bridjd*, not crossed by a bridge.
UNBRIDLE, *v.t.* un-*bri*-dl, to free from the bridle; to set free. **Unbridled. Unbridles. Unbridling.**
UNBRIDLED, *a.* un-*bri*-dld, unrestrained; licentious.
UNBROKEN, *a.* un-*broke*-en, not broken; not violated; not subdued; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke.
UNBROTHERLINESS, *n.* un-*bruth*-ther-le-ness, conduct not expected of a brother.
UNBROTHERLY, *a.* un-*bruth*-ther-le, not befitting a brother; unkind.
UNBRUISED, *a.* un-*broozd*, not bruised; not crushed or hurt.
UNBUCKLE, *v.t.* un-*bukl*-kl, to loose from buckles; to unfasten. **Unbuckled. Unbuckles. Unbuckling.**
UNBUDDED, *a.* un-*bud*-ded, not budded.
UNBUILT, *a.* un-*bilt*, not yet built; not erected.
UNBUNDLED, *a.* un-*bun*-dld, unpacked.
UNBUOYED, *a.* un-*boyd*, not buoyed or borne up.
UNBURDENED, *a.* un-*berd*-end, not burdened.
UNBURDENSOME, *a.* un-*ber*-den-sum, not oppressive.
UNBURIABLE, *a.* un-*ber*-re-a-bl, unfit for burial.
UNBURIED, *a.* un-*ber*-reed, not buried; not interred.
UNBURNING, *a.* un-*burn*-ing, not consuming away by fire.
UNBURNT, *a.* un-*burnt*, not consumed or injured by fire; not baked.
UNBURROW, *v.t.* un-*bur*-ro, to chase out of a burrow. **Unburrowed. Unburrowing. Unburrows.**
UNBURDEN, *v.t.* un-*berd*-en, to rid of a load; to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind by disclosure. **Unburdened. Unburdening. Unburdens.**
UNBURTHEN, *v.t.* un-*bur*-then, to unburden. **Unburthened. Unburthening. Unburthens.**
UNBUSIED, *a.* un-*biz*-zeed, not employed; idle.
UNBUSINESSLIKE, *a.* un-*biz*-ness-like, not business-like.
UNBUTTON, *v.t.* un-*but*-tn, to unfasten a button; to loose by unfastening buttons. **Unbuttoned. Unbuttoning. Unbuttons.**
UNCAGE, *v.t.* un-*kaje*, to loose from confinement. **Uncaged. Uncages. Uncaging.**
UNCALCULATED, *a.* un-*kalk*-yu-late-ed, not adapted.
UNCALLED, *a.* un-*kawld*, not summoned or invited. **Uncalled for,** not required; anything but necessary; obtrusively superfluous.
UNCANCELLABLE, *a.* un-*kan*-sel-a-bl, that cannot be cancelled.
UNCANCELLED, *a.* un-*kan*-seld, not cancelled; not erased.
UNCANDID, *a.* un-*kan*-did, not candid; not frank or sincere.
UNCANNILY, *ad.* un-*kan*-ne-le, weirdly.
UNCANNINESS, *n.* un-*kan*-ne-ness, weirdness.
UNCANNY, *a.* un-*kan*-ne, weird; mysterious; menacing.
UNCANONIC, *a.* un-ka-*non*-ik, uncanonical.
UNCANONICAL, *a.* un-ka-*non*-e-kal, not canonical; not acknowledged as authentic.
UNCANONICALLY, *ad.* un-ka-*non*-e-kal-le, without canonicalness.
UNCANONICALNESS, *n.* un-ka-*non*-e-kal-ness, state of being uncanonical.
UNCANONIZE, *v.t.* un-*kan*-on-ize, to deprive of canonical authority; to deprive of canonization. **Uncanonized. Uncanonizes. Uncanonizing.**
UNCANOPIED, *a.* un-*kan*-o-peed, not covered by a canopy.
UNCANVASSED, *a.* un-*kan*-vast, not canvassed.
UNCAP, *v.t.* un-*kap*, to remove a cap or cover; to open. **Uncapped. Uncapping. Uncaps.**
UNCARED, *a.* un-*kayrd*, not regarded; not heeded.
UNCARESSED, *a.* un-ka-*rest*, not caressed.
UNCARPETED, *a.* un-*kar*-pet-ed, not covered with a carpet.
UNCARTED, *a.* un-*kart*-ed, set free from a cart; unloaded from a cart; not carted.
UNCASE, *v.t.* un-*kase*, to disengage from a covering; to take off or out; to display the colours of a regiment [Mil.]. **Uncased. Uncases. Uncasing.**
UNCATE, *a.* *unk*-ate, hooked.
UNCATECHIZED, *a.* un-*kat*-e-kized, untaught; not questioned; not taken to task.
UNCAUGHT, *a.* un-*kawt*, not caught or taken.
UNCAUSED, *a.* un-*kawzd*, having no precedent cause.
UNCEASING, *a.* un-*seece*-ing, not ceasing; continual; uninterrupted.
UNCEASINGLY, *ad.* un-*seece*-ing-le, without ceasing.
UNCEDED, *a.* un-*seed*-ed, not ceded; not granted or transferred.
UNCELEBRATED, *a.* un-*sel*-e-bray-ted, not celebrated or solemnized.
UNCELESTIAL, *a.* un-se-*lest*-yal, not heavenly.
UNCEMENTED, *a.* un-se-*ment*-ed, not cemented.
UNCENSORED, *a.* un-*sen*-sord, not censored; not altered by the censor.
UNCENSURABLE, *a.* un-*sen*-shur-a-bl, not worthy of censure; that cannot be censured.
UNCENSURED, *a.* un-*sen*-shurd, not censured; exempt from blame.
UNCENTRICAL, *a.* un-*sen*-tre-kal, not central.
UNCEREMONIOUS, *a.* un-*ser*-re-*moh*-ne-us, without ceremony.
UNCEREMONIOUSLY, *ad.* un-*ter*-re-*moh*-ne-us-le, without ceremony.
UNCERTAIN, *a.* un-*ser*-tan, not certain; doubtful; not sure; not reliable; unsettled; fickle; precarious.
UNCERTAINLY, *ad.* un-*ser*-tan-le, not surely; not confidently.
UNCERTAINTY, *n.* un-*ser*-tan-te, doubtfulness; dubiousness; want of certainty or precision; contingency.
UNCHAIN, *v.t.* un-*chayn*, to free from chains or slavery; to set free. **Unchained. Unchaining. Unchains.**
UNCHALLENGEABLE, *a.* un-*chal*-lenj-a-bl, that cannot be challenged.
UNCHALLENGEABLY, *ad.* un-*chal*-lenj-ab-le, beyond challenge.
UNCHALLENGED, *a.* un-*chal*-lenjd, not challenged; not objected to.
UNCHANCY, *a.* un-*chahnce*-e, dangerous to have to do with.

UNCHANGEABLE, *a.* un-*chaynj*-a-bl, immutable; not capable of change.
UNCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* un-*chaynj*-a-bl-ness, the state of being unchangeable.
UNCHANGEABLY, *ad.* un-*chaynj*-ab-le, without change.
UNCHANGED, *a.* un-*chaynjd*, not altered; not alterable.
UNCHANGING, *a.* un-*chaynj*-ing, suffering no alteration.
UNCHANGINGLY, *ad.* un-*chaynj*-ing-le, without changing.
UNCHARACTERISTIC, *a.* un-*kar*-rak-ter-*is*-tik, unsuited to or not exhibiting the character of.
UNCHARGED, *a.* un-*charjd*, not charged; not loaded.
UNCHARITABLE, *a.* un-*char*-re-ta-bl, contrary to charity or Christian love; censorious.
UNCHARITABLENESS, *n.* un-*char*-re-ta-bl-ness, want of charity.
UNCHARITABLY, *ad.* un-*char*-re-tab-le, in an uncharitable manner.
UNCHARM, *v.t.* un-*charm*, to release from some charm. Uncharmed. Uncharming. Uncharms.
UNCHARMED, *a.* un-*charmd*, not fascinated.
UNCHARMING, *a.* un-*charm*-ing, not charming.
UNCHARTED, *a.* un-*chart*-ed, not shown on a chart.
UNCHARTERED, *a.* un-*chart*-erd, having no charter; unrestricted.
UNCHARY, *a.* un-*chare*-e, not wary; not frugal.
UNCHASTE, *a.* un-*chayst*, not chaste; libidinous; lewd.
UNCHASTELY, *ad.* un-*chayst*-le, in an unchaste manner.
UNCHASTISABLE, *a.* un-chas-*tize*-a-bl, that cannot be chastised.
UNCHASTISED, *a.* un-chas-*tized*, not punished or corrected.
UNCHASTITY, *n.* un-*chas*-te-te, incontinence; lewdness.
UNCHECKED, *a.* un-*chekt*, not restrained or hindered.
UNCHECKERED, *a.* un-*chek*-erd, not diversified.
UNCHEERED, *a.* un-*cheerd*, not cheered.
UNCHEERFUL, *a.* un-*cheer*-ful, not cheerful; sad.
UNCHEERFULNESS, *n.* un-*cheer*-ful-ness, want of cheerfulness.
UNCHEERY, *a.* un-*cheer*-e, dull; not enlivening.
UNCHEWED, *a.* un-*chood*, not masticated.
UNCHIDED, *a.* un-*chi*-ded, not rebuked.
UNCHILLED, *a.* un-*chilld*, not chilled.
UNCHIVALROUS, *a.* un-*shiv*-al-rus, not according to chivalry.
UNCHIVALROUSLY, *ad.* un-*shiv*-al-rus-le, in an unchivalrous manner.
UNCHRISTENED, *a.* un-*kris*-send, not baptized.
UNCHRISTIAN, *a.* un-*krist*-yan, contrary to the spirit of Christianity; not converted to Christianity.
UNCHRISTIANIZE, *v.t.* un-*krist*-yan-ize, to turn from the Christian faith; to make unchristian. Unchristianized. Unchristianizes. Unchristianizing.
UNCHRISTIANLY, *ad.* un-*krist*-yan-le, in an unchristian manner.
UNCHRISTIANNESS, *n.* un-*krist*-yan-ness, unchristian character.
UNCHRONICLED, *a.* un-*kron*-e-kld, not recorded in a chronicle.
UNCHURCH, *v.t.* un-*church*, to expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. Unchurched. Unchurches. Unchurching.
UNCIAL, *a.* *un*-she-al, applied to large, round characters, or letters, used in ancient manuscripts: *n.* an uncial character. (L. *uncia*, the twelfth of a foot.)
UNCIATIM, *ad.* *un*-se-*ay*-tim, ounce by ounce. (L.)
UNCIFEROUS, *a.* un-*sif*-e-rus, bearing hooks.
UNCIFORM, *a.* *un*-se-form, hook-shaped; having the form of a hook. (L. *uncus*, a hook, and form.)
UNCINAL, *a.* *un*-se-nal, uncinate.
UNCINATE, *a.* *un*-se-nate, hooked at the end [Bot.].
UNCINCTURED, *a.* un-*sink*-tewrd, without a cincture.
UNCIRCUMCISED, *a.* un-*ser*-kum-sized, not circumcised.
UNCIRCUMCISION, *n.* *un*-ser-kum-*sisj*-on, absence of circumcision; the state of being uncircumcised.
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *a.* un-*ser*-kum-skribed, not bounded or limited.
UNCIRCUMSPECT, *a.* un-*ser*-kum-spekt, not circumspect or cautious.
UNCIRCUMSPECTLY, *ad.* un-*ser*-kum-spekt-le, not circumspectly.
UNCIROSTRATE, *a.* *un*-se-*rost*-rate, having a hooked beak.
UNCIVIL, *a.* un-*siv*-il, not complaisant or courteous in manners; not polite.
UNCIVILIZATION, *n.* un-*siv*-il-i-*zay*-shon, a state of savageness.
UNCIVILIZED, *a.* un-*siv*-il-ized, not reclaimed from savage life; barbarous.
UNCIVILLY, *ad.* un-*siv*-il-le, in an uncivil manner.
UNCLAD, *a.* un-*klad*, not clothed.
UNCLAIMED, *a.* un-*klaymd*, not claimed or demanded.
UNCLARIFIED, *a.* un-*klar*-re-fide, not purified by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.
UNCLASP, *v.t.* un-*klahsp*, to loosen the clasp of; to open what is fastened as or with a clasp. Unclasped. Unclasping. Unclasps.
UNCLASSABLE, *a.* un-*klahs*-sa-bl, impossible to classify.
UNCLASSICAL, *a.* un-*klas*-se-kal, not classical; not according to the best models.
UNCLE, *n.* *un*-kl, the brother of a father or mother. Uncle Sam, a humorous impersonation of the government or the people of the United States, being a rendering of the initial letters U.S. (Fr. *oncle*.)
UNCLEAN, *a.* un-*kleen*, not clean; foul; dirty.
UNCLEANABLE, *a.* un-*kleen*-a-bl, that cannot be cleansed.
UNCLEANLINESS, *n.* un-*klen*-le-ness, want of cleanliness.
UNCLEANLY, *a.* un-*klen*-le, foul; dirty; indecent.
UNCLEANNESS, *n.* un-*kleen*-ness, foulness; filthiness; ceremonial or moral impurity; lewdness.
UNCLEANSED, *a.* un-*klenzd*, not purified.
UNCLEARED, *a.* un-*kleerd*, not cleared.
UNCLENCH, *v.t.* un-*klench*, to unclinch. Unclenched. Unclenches. Unclenching.
UNCLERICAL, *a.* un-*kler*-re-kal, not clerical.
UNCLEW, *v.t.* un-*klu*, to unloose; to unwind [Naut.]. Unclewed. Unclewing. Unclews.
UNCLINCH, *v.t.* un-*klintch*, to open; to open the closed hand. Unclinched. Unclinches. Unclinching.
UNCLIPPED, *a.* un-*klipt*, not diminished or shortened by clipping.
UNCLOAK, *v.t.* and *v.i.* un-*kloak*, to take off a cloak. Uncloaked. Uncloaking. Uncloaks.
UNCLOAKED, *a.* un-*kloakt*, not covered or disguised.
UNCLOG, *v.t.* un-*klog*, to disencumber of obstructions; to free from anything that retards motion. Unclogged. Unclogging. Unclogs.
UNCLOISTER, *v.t.* un-*kloy*-ster, to release from a cloister or from confinement. Uncloistered. Uncloistering. Uncloisters.
UNCLOSE, *v.t.* un-*kloze*, to break the seal of; to disclose or lay open. Unclosed. Uncloses. Unclosing.
UNCLOSED, *a.* un-*klozed*, not separated by enclosures; unenclosed; open; not finished; not concluded; not closed.
UNCLOTHE, *v.t.* un-*klothe*, to strip of clothes; to make naked. Unclothed. Unclothes. Unclothing.
UNCLOUD, *v.t.* un-*kloud*, to clear from clouds or obscurity. Unclouded. Unclouding. Unclouds.
UNCLOUDED, a. un-*kloud*-ed, free from clouds, gloom, or sorrow; not obscured.
UNCLOUDEDNESS, *n.* un-*kloud*-ed-ness, state of being unclouded, or free from gloom or sorrow.
UNCLOUDY, *a.* un-*kloud*-e, not cloudy; free from clouds.
UNCLUTCH, *v.t.* un-*klutch*, to open something closely shut. Unclutched. Unclutches. Unclutching.
UNCO, *a.* *un*-ko, uncommon: *ad.* very; uncommonly. (Scots.)
UNCOAGULABLE, *a.* *un*-ko-*ag*-yu-la-bl, that cannot be coagulated.
UNCOAGULATED, *a.* *un*-ko-*ag*-yu-late-ed, not coagulated.
UNCOATED, *a.* un-*kote*-ed, not covered with a coat.
UNCOCKED, *a.* un-*kokt*, not cocked, as a gun; not made into cocks, as hay; not set up, as the brim of a hat.
UNCOFFINED, *a.* un-*kof*-ind, not furnished with a coffin; removed from a coffin.
UNCOGITABLE, *a.* un-*koj*-e-ta-bl, unthinkable.
UNCOIF, *v.t.* un-*koyf*, to pull off the cap of. Uncoifed. Uncoifing. Uncoifs.
UNCOIFED, *a.* un-*koyft*, not wearing a coif.

UNCOIL, *v.t.* un-*koyl*, to unwind or open, as the turns of a rope. **Uncoiled. Uncoiling. Uncoils.**

UNCOINED, *a.* un-*koynd*, not coined; withdrawn from currency as a coin.

UNCOLLECTED, *a. un*-kol-*lek*-ted, not collected or received; not recovered from confusion or wandering.

UNCOLLECTEDNESS, *n. un*-kol-*lek*-ted-ness, state of being uncollected.

UNCOLLECTIBLE, *a. un*-kol-*lek*-te-bl, that cannot be collected or levied.

UNCOLOURED, *a.* un-*kul*-lurd, not stained or dyed; not heightened in description.

UNCOMBED, *a.* un-*kohmd*, not dressed with a comb; unkempt.

UNCOMBINABLE, *a.* un-kom-*bi*-na-bl, not capable of combining or being combined.

UNCOMBINED, *a.* un-kom-*bined*, not combined; simple.

UN-COME-AT-ABLE, *a. un*-kum-*at*-a-bl, inaccessible.

UNCOMELINESS, *n.* un-*kum*-le-ness, want of beauty or grace.

UNCOMELY, *a.* un-*kum*-le, wanting grace; unseemly.

UNCOMFORTABLE, *a.* un-*kum*-furt-a-bl, affording no comfort; gloomy; giving uneasiness; uneasy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, *n.* un-*kum*-furt-a-bl-ness, state of being uncomfortable.

UNCOMFORTABLY, *ad.* un-*kum*-furt-ab-le, in an uncomfortable manner or state.

UNCOMFORTED, *a.* un-*kum*-furt-ed, not comforted.

UNCOMMANDED, *a. un*-kom-*mahnd*-ed, not required by precept, order or law.

UNCOMMEMORATED, *a. un*-kom-*mem*-o-ray-ted, not commemorated.

UNCOMMENDABLE, *a. un*-kom-*men*-da-bl, not worthy of commendation.

UNCOMMENDED, *a. un*-kom-*men*-ded, not praised.

UNCOMMERCIABLE, *a. un*-kom-*mersh*-a-bl, unsuitable as an article of trade.

UNCOMMERCIAL, *a. un*-kom-*mer*-shal, not commercial; not carrying on commerce.

UNCOMMISERATED, *a. un*-kom-*miz*-er-ay-ted, not pitied.

UNCOMMISSIONED, *a. un*-kom-*mish*-ond, not having a commission.

UNCOMMITTED, *a. un*-kom-*mit*-ted, not committed; not referred to a committee; not pledged by anything said or done.

UNCOMMON, *a.* un-*kom*-mon, unusual; not frequent; rare; singular.

UNCOMMONLY, *ad.* un-*kom*-mon-le, rarely; to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS, *n.* un-*kom*-mon-ness, state of being uncommon.

UNCOMMUNICATED, *a. un*-kom-*mew*-ne-kay-ted, not disclosed or imparted to others.

UNCOMMUNICATIVE, *a. un*-kom-*mew*-ne-ka-tiv, reserved.

UNCOMMUNICATIVENESS, *n.* un-kom-*mew*-ne-ka-tiv-ness, taciturnity; cautious reserve.

UNCOMPACT, *a. un*-kom-*pakt*, not of close texture.

UNCOMPACTED, *a. un*-kom-*pakt*-ed, not compact or firm.

UNCOMPANIED, *a.* un-*kum*-pa-need, having no companion.

UNCOMPANIONABLE, *a. un*-kum-*pan*-yun-a-bl, not sociable.

UNCOMPASSIONATE, *a. un*-kom-*pash*-on-ate, having no pity.

UNCOMPASSIONED, *a. un*-kom-*pash*-ond, unpitied.

UNCOMPELLABLE, *a. un*-kom-*pel*-a-bl, that cannot be forced or compelled.

UNCOMPELLED, *a. un*-kom-*peld*, not forced.

UNCOMPENSATED, *a.* un-*kom*-pen-say-ted, unrewarded; not compensated.

UNCOMPLAINING, *a. un*-kom-*play*-ning, not disposed to murmur.

UNCOMPLAISANT, *a. un*-kom-*play*-zant, not civil or courteous.

UNCOMPLAISANTLY, *ad.* un-kom-*play*-zant-le, uncivilly; discourteously.

UNCOMPLETED, *a. un*-kom-*pleet*-ed, not complete; not finished.

UNCOMPLIABLE, *a.* un-kom-*ply*-a-bl, not complying.

UNCOMPLICATED, *a.* un-*kom*-ple-kay-ted, not complicated; simple.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY, *a. un*-*kom*-ple-*ment*-a-re, not complimentary.

UNCOMPLYING, *a. un*-kom-*pli*-ing, not yielding to request or command; unbending.

UNCOMPOSABLE, *a. un*-kom-*poze*-a-bl, not to be allayed; not composable.

UNCOMPOSED, *a.* un-kom-*pozed*, not composed.

UNCOMPOUNDED, *a. un*-kom-*pound*-ed, not mixed; simple.

UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, *n.* un-kom-*pound*-ed-ness, simplicity of substance.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, *a. un*-kom-pre-*hen*-siv, not comprehensive; unable to comprehend.

UNCOMPRESSED, *a. un*-kom-*prest*, not compressed.

UNCOMPROMISING, *a.* un-*kom*-pro-mi-zing, not admitting of compromise; not yielding; inflexible.

UNCONCEALED, *a. un*-kon-*seeld*, not concealed.

UNCONCEIVED, *a. un*-kon-*seevd*, not thought or imagined.

UNCONCERN, *n. un*-kon-*sern*, want of concern; absence of anxiety.

UNCONCERNED, *a. un*-kon-*sernd*, not anxious; having no interest; indifferent.

UNCONCERNEDLY, *ad. un*-kon-*sernd*-le, without concern or anxiety.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, *n. un*-kon-*sernd*-ness, freedom from concern.

UNCONCERTED, *a. un*-kon-*sert*-ed, not concerted.

UNCONCILIATED, *a. un*-kon-*sil*-e-ay-ted, not reconciled.

UNCONCILIATORY, *a. un*-kon-*sil*-e-ay-to-re, not tending to conciliate.

UNCONCLUSIVE, *a.* un-kon-*kloo*-siv, not conclusive.

UNCONCOCTED, *a. un*-kon-*kok*-ted, not digested.

UNCONDEMNED, *a. un*-kon-*demd*, not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

UNCONDENSABLE, *a. un*-kon-*den*-sa-bl, that cannot be condensed.

UNCONDENSED, *a. un*-kon-*denst*, not condensed.

UNCONDITIONAL, *a. un*-kon-*dish*-on-al, absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions.

UNCONDITIONALLY, *ad. un*-kon-*dish*-on-al-le, without conditions.

UNCONDITIONED, *a. un*-kon-*dish*-ond, unconditional; having no limiting principle, and therefore unthinkable [Met.]; *n.* that which is unconditioned.

UNCONDUCTED, *a. un*-kon-*duk*-ted, not led; not guided.

UNCONFESSED, *a. un*-con-*fest*, not acknowledged.

UNCONFINABLE, *a. un*-kon-*fi*-na-bl, that cannot be confined or restrained.

UNCONFINED, *a. un*-kon-*fined*, free from restraint or control; having no limits.

UNCONFINEDLY, *ad. un*-kon-*fine*-ed-le, without confinement or limitation.

UNCONFIRMED, *a. un*-kon-*fermd*, not confirmed by additional testimony; not fortified by resolution; weak; not confirmed according to ritual.

UNCONFORMABLE, *a. un*-kon-*form*-a-bl, not consistent; not conforming; not parallel, as when a series of rocks rests on the upturned edges of another series.

UNCONFORMABLY, *ad. un*-kom-*form*-ab-le, not conformably.

UNCONFORMITY, *n. un*-kon-*form*-e-te, incongruity; inconsistency; the state of being unconformable.

UNCONFOUNDED, *a. un*-kon-*found*-ed, not confounded.

UNCONFUSED, *a. un*-kon-*fewzd*, not embarrassed.

UNCONFUSEDLY, *ad. un*-kon-*fewz*-ed-le, without confusion or embarrassment.

UNCONFUTABLE, *a. un*-kon-*few*-ta-bl, not to be refuted or overthrown.

UNCONGEALABLE, *a. un*-kon-*jeel*-a-bl, not capable of being congealed.

UNCONGEALED, *a. un*-kon-*jeeld*, not frozen or congealed.

UNCONGENIAL, *a. un*-kon-*jee*-ne-al, not congenial.

UNCONJUGAL, *a.* un-*kon*-ju-gal, not befitting a husband or wife.

UNCONJUNCTIVE, *a. un*-kon-*junk*-tiv, that cannot be joined.

UNCONNECTED, *a. un*-kon-*nek*-ted, not united; separate; not coherent; loose; desultory.

UNCONNIVING, *a. un*-kon-*ni*-ving, not overlooking or winking at.

UNCONQUERABLE, *a.* un-*konk*-er-a-bl, that cannot be overcome in contest; invincible; insuperable.

UNCONQUERABLY, *ad.* un-*konk*-er-ab-le, invincibly; insuperably.
UNCONQUERED, *a.* un-*konk*-erd, not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued.
UNCONSCIENTIOUS, *a.* *un*-kon-she-*en*-shus, not regulated or restrained by conscience.
UNCONSCIONABLE, *a.* un-*kon*-shon-a-bl, unreasonable; forming unreasonable expectations; not influenced by conscience; enormous.
UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *n.* un-*kon*-shon-a-bl-ness, unreasonableness of hope or claim.
UNCONSCIONABLY, *ad.* un-*kon*-shon-ab-le, unreasonably.
UNCONSCIOUS, *a.* un-*kon*-shus, not conscious; having no mental perception; not perceiving.
UNCONSCIOUSLY, *ad.* un-*kon*-shus-le, without perception or being aware.
UNCONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* un-*kon*-shus-ness, the state of being unconscious.
UNCONSECRATED, *a.* un-*kon*-se-kray-ted, not set apart for sacred use.
UNCONSECRATEDNESS, *n.* un-*kon*-se-kray-ted-ness, state of being unconsecrated.
UNCONSENTING, *a.* un-kon-*sent*-ing, not yielding consent.
UNCONSIDERED, *a.* *un*-kon-*sid*-erd, not considered or attended to.
UNCONSOLED, *a.* *un*-kon-*sohld*, not consoled or comforted.
UNCONSOLIDATED, *a.* *un*-kon-*sol*-e-day-ted, not made solid.
UNCONSOLING, *a.* *un*-kon-*sole*-ing, affording no comfort.
UNCONSTITUTIONAL, *a.* un-*kon*-ste-*tew*-shon-al, not authorized by the constitution, or contrary to its principles.
UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, *n.* un-*kon*-ste-*tew*-shon-*al*-e-te, contrariety to the constitution.
UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, *ad.* un-*kon*-ste-*tew*-shon-al-le, in a manner contrary to the constitution.
UNCONSTRAINED, *a.* *un*-kon-*straned*, free from constraint; voluntary.
UNCONSTRAINEDLY, *ad.* un-kon-*strane*-ed-le, without constraint; voluntarily.
UNCONSTRAINT, *n.* *un*-kon-*straynt*, freedom from restraint; ease.
UNCONSULTED, *a.* *un*-kon-*sult*-ed, not asked or consulted.
UNCONSULTING, *a.* *un*-kon-*sult*-ing, taking no advice; imprudent.
UNCONSUMED, *a.* *un*-kon-*sewmd*, not consumed, wasted, or dissipated.
UNCONTEMNED, *a.* *un*-kon-*temd*, not despised.
UNCONTEMPLATED, *a.* un-*kon*-tem-play-ted, not contemplated.
UNCONTENDED, *a.* *un*-kon-*tend*-ed, not disputed for.
UNCONTENTED, *a.* *un*-kon-*tent*-ed, discontented.
UNCONTESTED, *a.* *un*-kon-*test*-ed, not contested; not disputed.
UNCONTRADICTABLE, *a.* un-*kon*-tra-*dikt*-a-bl, that cannot be contradicted.
UNCONTRADICTED, *a.* un-*kon*-tra-*dikt*-ed, not denied.
UNCONTRITE, *a.* un-*kon*-trite, not penitent.
UNCONTRIVED, *a.* *un*-kon-*trived*, not formed by design.
UNCONTRIVING, *a.* *un*-kon-*trive*-ing, improvident; not contriving.
UNCONTROLLABLE, *a.* *un*-kon-*trole*-a-bl, that cannot be controlled.
UNCONTROLLABLY, *ad.* *un*-kon-*trole*-ab-le, without possibility of control.
UNCONTROLLED, *a.* *un*-kon-*troled*, free from control.
UNCONTROLLEDLY, *ad.* *un*-kon-*trol*-ed-le, without control.
UNCONTROVERTED, *a.* un-*kon*-tro-vert-ed, not disputed or called in question.
UNCONVERSABLE, *a.* *un*-kon-*ver*-sa-bl, not free in conversation; unsocial.
UNCONVERSANT, *a.* un-*kon*-ver-sant, not familiarly acquainted with.
UNCONVERTED, *a.* *un*-kon-*vert*-ed, not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another; not Christianized; not renewed; not regenerated.
UNCONVERTIBLE, *a.* *un*-kon-*vert*-e-bl, that cannot be changed in form.
UNCONVINCED, *a.* *un*-kon-*vinst*, not convinced.
UNCONVINCING, *a.* *un*-kon-*vince*-ing, not sufficient to convince.
UNCONVULSED, *a.* *un*-kon-*vulst*, not convulsed.
UNCOOP, *v.t.* un-*koop*, to let loose from a coop; to set free. **Uncooped. Uncooping. Uncoops.**
UNCORD, *v.t.* un-*kord*, to unfasten or unbind. **Uncorded. Uncording. Uncords.**
UNCORDIAL, *a.* un-*kord*-e-al, not cordial; not hearty.
UNCORK, *v.t.* un-*kork*, to draw the cork from. **Uncorked. Uncorking. Uncorks.**
UNCORONETED, *a.* un-*kor*-ro-net-ed, not honoured with a coronet.
UNCORRECTED, *a.* *un*-kor-*rekt*-ed, not corrected; not revised; not reformed; not amended.
UNCORROBORATED, *a.* *un*-kor-*rob*-o-ray-ted, not confirmed.
UNCORRUPT, *a.* *un*-kor-*rupt*, not corrupt; not depraved or perverted.
UNCORRUPTED, *a.* *un*-kor-*rupt*-ed, not vitiated.
UNCORRUPTEDNESS, *n.* *un*-kor-*rupt*-ed-ness, state of being uncorrupted.
UNCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* *un*-kor-*rupt*-e-bl, that cannot be corrupted.
UNCORRUPTNESS, *n.* *un*-kor-*rupt*-ness, integrity; uprightness.
UNCOUNSELLABLE, *a.* un-*koun*-sel-a-bl, not to be advised.
UNCOUNSELLED, *a.* un-*koun*-seld, not having advice.
UNCOUNTABLE, *a.* un-*kount*-a-bl, that cannot be counted.
UNCOUNTED, *a.* un-*kount*-ed, not numbered.
UNCOUNTENANCED, *a.* un-*koun*-te-nanst, not encouraged.
UNCOUNTERFEIT, *a.* un-*koun*-ter-fit, not spurious; genuine.
UNCOUPLE, *v.t.* un-*kup*-pl, to loose; to disconnect. **Uncoupled. Uncouples. Uncoupling.**
UNCOURTEOUS, *a.* un-*kurt*-e-us, uncivil; rude.
UNCOURTEOUSLY, *ad.* un-*kurt*-e-us-le, uncivilly; impolitely.
UNCOURTEOUSNESS, *n.* un-*kurt*-e-us-ness, incivility.
UNCOURTLINESS, *n.* un-*kort*-le-ness, unsuitableness of manners to a court.
UNCOURTLY, *a.* un-*kort*-le, inelegant in manners; not befitting a court; impolite; rude; not versed in the manners of a court.
UNCOUTH, *a.* un-*kooth*, odd, strange; awkward; clumsy. (A.S. *uncuth*, unknown.)
UNCOUTHLY, *ad.* un-*kooth*-le, in an uncouth manner.
UNCOUTHNESS, *n.* un-*kooth*-ness, oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.
UNCOVENANTED, *a.* un-*kuv*-e-nant-ed, not promised by covenant; not under an agreement.
UNCOVER, *v.t.* un-*kuv*-er, to divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to strip; to unroof; to take off the hat or cap; to strip off a veil; to disclose to view. **Uncovered. Uncovering. Uncovers.**
UNCOWL, *v.t.* un-*koul*, to deprive of a cowl. **Uncowled. Uncowling. Uncowls.**
UNCRAMPED, *a.* un-*krampt*, not confined or fettered.
UNCREATED, *pp.* *un*-kre-*ay*-ted, reduced to nothing: *a.* not yet created; not produced by creation.
UNCREDITED, *a.* un-*kred*-e-ted, not believed; not credited to an account.
UNCRIPPLED, *a.* un-*krip*-pld, not crippled, lamed or maimed.
UNCRITICAL, *a.* un-*krit*-e-kal, not critical, or according to the just rules of criticism.
UNCROPPED, *a.* un-*kropt*, not cropped or gathered.
UNCROSSED, *a.* un-*krost*, not crossed or cancelled; not thwarted.
UNCROWDED, *a.* un-*kroud*-ed, not crowded or compressed.
UNCROWN, *v.t.* un-*kroun*, to deprive of a crown; to dethrone; to pull off the crown. **Uncrowned. Uncrowning. Uncrowns.**
UNCRUSHED, *a.* un-*krusht*, not crushed.
UNCRYSTALLINE, *a.* un-*kris*-tal-line, not having the character of a crystal.
UNCRYSTALLIZABLE, *a.* un-*kris*-tal-*li*-za-bl, not susceptible of crystallization.
UNCRYSTALLIZED, *a.* un-*kris*-tal-lized, not crystallized.
UNCTION, *n.* *unk*-shon, the act of anointing symbolically for consecration, or medically for healing; unguent; ointment; anything soothing or lenitive;

warmth and persuasiveness of address; affected emotion or enthusiasm; divine or sanctifying grace; fervour. (L. *ungo*, *unctum*, anoint.)

UNCTUOSITY, *n.* unkt-yu-*os*-se-te, unctuousness.

UNCTUOUS, *a. unkt*-yu-us, oily; greasy; having a resemblance to oil.

UNCTUOUSNESS, *n. unkt*-yu-us-ness, the quality of being unctuous.

UNCULLED, *a.* un-*kuld*, not gathered; not selected.

UNCULPABLE, *a.* un-*kul*-pa-bl, not blamable or faulty.

UNCULTIVABLE, *a.* un-*kul*-te-va-bl, not capable of being cultivated.

UNCULTIVATED, *a.* un-*kul*-te-vay-ted, not tilled; not instructed; uncivilized; rough in manners; neglected.

UNCULTURED, *a.* un-*kult*-yurd, without culture.

UNCUMBERED, *a.* un-*kum*-berd, not burdened; not embarrassed.

UNCURBED, *a.* un-*kurbd*, not restrained; licentious.

UNCURL, *v.t.* un-*kurl*, to loose from ringlets: *v.i.* to fall from curls; to become straight. Uncuried. Uncurling. Uncurls.

UNCURRENT, *a.* un-*kur*-rent, not passing in common payment.

UNCURSED, *a.* un-*kurst*, not cursed; not execrated.

UNCURTAILED, *a.* un-kur-*tayld*, not shortened.

UNCUSTOMABLE, *a.* un-*kus*-tom-a-bl, not subject to duty.

UNCUSTOMARY, *a.* un-*kus*-tom-a-re, not customary; not usual.

UNCUSTOMED, *a.* un-*kus*-tumd, not subject to customs duty; that has not paid customs duty or been charged with it.

UNCUT, *a.* un-*kut*, not cut; having the edges uncut.

UNDAMAGED, *a.* un-*dam*-ajd, not made worse; unhurt.

UNDAMPED, *a.* un-*dampt*, not damped; not depressed.

UNDARKENED, *a.* un-*dark*-end, not darkened or obscured.

UNDATED, *a. und*-ay-ted, waved; rising and falling in waves. (L. *unda*, a wave.)

UNDATED, *a.* un-*date*-ed, having no date.

UNDAUNTABLE, *a.* un-*dawnt*-a-bl, not to be daunted.

UNDAUNTED, *a.* un-*dawnt*-ed, not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; courageous.

UNDAUNTEDLY, *ad.* un-*dawnt*-ed-le, boldly; intrepidly.

UNDAUNTEDNESS, *n.* un-*dawnt*-ed-ness, boldness; intrepidity.

UNDAWNING, *a.* un-*dawn*-ing, not yet growing light.

UNDAZZLED, *a.* un-*daz*-zld, not confused by splendour.

UNDEBARRED, *a. un*-de-*bard*, not debarred.

UNDEBASED, *a. un*-de-*bayst*, not adulterated.

UNDEBAUCHED, *a. un*-de-*bawcht*, not corrupted; pure.

UNDECAGON, *n.* un-*dek*-a-gon, a figure of eleven angles and eleven sides. (L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle.)

UNDECAYED, *a. un*-de-*kade*, not impaired by age or accident.

UNDECAYING, *a. un*-de-*kay*-ing, not suffering diminution or decline; immortal.

UNDECEITFUL, *a. un*-de-*seet*-ful, not deceitful.

UNDECEIVABLE, *a. un*-de-*seev*-a-bl, not subject to deception.

UNDECEIVE, *v.t. un*-de-*seev*, to free from deception or mistake. Undeceived. Undeceives. Undeceiving.

UNDECENARY, *a.* un-de-*sen*-a-re, eleventh; occurring once in eleven years. (L. *undecim*, eleven.)

UNDECEPTIVE, *a. un*-de-*sep*-tiv, not deceptive.

UNDECIDABLE, *a. un*-de-*side*-a-bl, that cannot be decided.

UNDECIDED, *a. un*-de-*side*-ed, not decided; vacillating.

UNDECIDEDLY, *ad. un*-de-*side*-ed-le, irresolutely; in an undecided manner.

UNDECIPHERABLE, *a. un*-de-*si*-fer-a-bl, that cannot be deciphered.

UNDECIPHERED, *a. un*-de-*si*-ferd, not deciphered or explained.

UNDECISIVE, *a. un*-de-*si*-siv, not decisive; not conclusive.

UNDECK, *v.t.* un-*dek*, to divest of ornaments; to remove the deck. Undecked. Undecking. Undecks.

UNDECKED, *a.* un-*dekt*, not decked; without a deck.

UNDECLARED, *a. un*-de-*klayrd*, not declared; not avowed.

UNDECLINABLE, *a. un*-de-*kli*-na-bl, that cannot be declined.

UNDECLINED, *a. un*-de-*klined*, not deviating; not varied in termination or inflection [Gram.].

UNDECOMPOSABLE, *a.* un-*de*-kom-*poze*-a-bl, not admitting decomposition.

UNDECOMPOSED, *a.* un-*de*-kom-*pozed*, not decomposed.

UNDECOMPOUNDED, *a.* un-*de*-kom-*pound*-ed, not decompounded.

UNDECORATED, *a.* un-*dek*-o-ray-ted, not adorned or embellished.

UNDEDICATED, *a.* un-*ded*-e-kay-ted, not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, *a.* un-*deed*-ed, not transferred by deed [Law].

UNDEFACEABLE, *a. un*-de-*face*-a-bl, that cannot be defaced.

UNDEFACED, *a. un*-de-*fayst*, not deprived of its form or disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, *a. un*-de-*feez*-e-bl, not defeasible.

UNDEFECATED, *a.* un-*def*-e-kay-ted, unrefined; not cleaned from impurities.

UNDEFENDED, *a. un*-de-*fend*-ed, not protected; not vindicated; open to assault.

UNDEFIED, *a. un*-de-*fide*, not set at defiance or challenged.

UNDEFILED, *a. un*-de-*filed*, not defiled or polluted.

UNDEFINABLE, *a. un*-de-*fine*-a-bl, not capable of being defined; unsusceptible of definition [Logic].

UNDEFINABLENESS, *n. un*-de-*fine*-a-bl-ness, the state of being undefinable.

UNDEFINED, *a. un*-de-*fined*, not defined.

UNDEFORMED, *a. un*-de-*formd*, not deformed or disfigured.

UNDEFRAUDED, *a. un*-de-*frawd*-ed, not defrauded.

UNDEFRAYED, *a. un*-de-*frayd*, not defrayed or paid.

UNDEGRADED, *a. un*-de-*gray*-ded, not degraded.

UNDEIFY, *v.t.* un-*dee*-e-fi, to reduce from the state of deity. Undeified. Undeifies. Undeifying.

UNDELAYED, *a. un*-de-*layd*, not delayed.

UNDELAYING, *a. un*-de-*lay*-ing, not making delay.

UNDELECTABLE, *a. un*-de-*lekt*-a-bl, unpleasant.

UNDELEGATED, *a.* un-*del*-e-gay-ted, not deputed.

UNDELIBERATE, *a. un*-de-*lib*-er-ate, not deliberate.

UNDELIBERATED, *a. un*-de-*lib*-er-ay-ted, not carefully considered.

UNDELIGHTED, *a. un*-de-*li*-ted, not delighted or well pleased.

UNDELIGHTFUL, *a. un*-de-*lite*-ful, not giving great pleasure.

UNDELIVERABLE, *a. un*-de-*liv*-er-a-bl, incapable of release; incapable of being delivered.

UNDELIVERED, *a. un*-de-*liv*-erd, not delivered.

UNDEMANDED, *a. un*-de-*mahnd*-ed, not demanded; not required.

UNDEMOCRATIC, *a. un*-dem-o-*krat*-ik, not democratic.

UNDEMOCRATIZE, *v.t. un*-de-*mok*-rat-ize, to make undemocratic. Undemocratized. Undemocratizes. Undemocratizing.

UNDEMOLISHED, *a. un*-de-*mol*-isht, not pulled down or destroyed.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, *a.* un-*dem*-on-stra-bl, not capable of being demonstrated.

UNDEMONSTRATED, *a.* un-*dem*-on-stray-ted, not proved by demonstration.

UNDEMONSTRATIVE, *a. un*-de-*mon*-stra-tiv, not given to a display of feeling.

UNDENIABLE, *a. un*-de-*ni*-a-bl, that cannot be denied; indubitable; indisputable.

UNDENIABLY, *ad. un*-de-*ni*-ab-le, beyond denial.

UNDENOMINATIONAL, *a. un*-de-*nom*-in-*aysh*-on-al, unsectarian.

UNDEPENDING, *a. un*-de-*pend*-ing, not dependent.

UNDEPLORED, *a. un*-de-*plored*, not lamented.

UNDEPOSABLE, *a. un*-de-*poh*-za-bl, that cannot be deposed from office.

UNDEPRAVED, *a. un*-de-*praved*, not corrupted or vitiated.

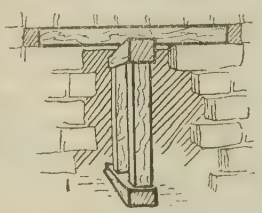
UNDEPRECATED, *a.* un-*dep*-re-kay-ted, not deprecated.

UNDEPRECIATED, *a. un*-de-*pree*-shc-ay-ted, not depreciated.

UNDEPRESSED, *a.* *un*-de-*prest*, not depressed; not dejected.
UNDEPRIVED, *a.* *un*-de-*prived*, not divested of any possession or right.
UNDER, *prep.* *un*-der, beneath; below; in a state of pupilage or subjection to; less than; for less than; in a degree inferior to; with the pretence of; in a state of oppression; during the time of; attested or signed by; in subordination to: *a.* lower in degree; subordinate. **Keep under**, to hold in subjection. **Under way**, beginning to move after the anchor is started [Naut.]. (A.S. *under.*)
UNDERACT, *v.t.* *un*-der-*act*, to perform feebly in a stage play. **Underacted. Underacting. Underacts.**
UNDERACTION, *n.* *un*-der-*ak*-shon, subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
UNDERAID, *v.t.* *un*-der-*ade*, to help secretly. **Underaided. Underaiding. Underaids.**
UNDERANGED, *a.* *un*-de-*raynjd*, not deranged.
UNDERARM, *a.* *un*-der-ahrm, with the hand below the knee (as in bowling at cricket).
UNDERARM, *v.t.* un-der-*ahrm*, to arm insufficiently. **Underarmed. Underarming. Underarms.**
UNDERBEAR, *v.t.* *un*-der-*bayr*, to support; to endure. **Underbearing. Underbears. Underborne.**
UNDERBEARER, *n.* *un*-der-*bayr*-er, in funerals, one who supports the coffin.
UNDERBID, *v.t.* *un*-der-*bid*, to bid or offer less than another, as in auctions. **Underbid. Underbidden. Underbidding. Underbids.**
UNDERBITTEN, *a.* *un*-der-*bit*-ten, not bitten in enough by an acid.
UNDERBOARD, *ad.* *un*-der-bord, secretly.
UNDERBRED, *a.* *un*-der-bred, of ill breeding or manners.
UNDERBRUSH, *n.* *un*-der-brush, shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.
UNDERCHARGE, *n.* *un*-der-charj, a charge that is too little: *v.t.* to load insufficiently; to charge too little. **Undercharged. Undercharges. Undercharging.**
UNDERCLAY, *n.* *un*-der-klay, a bed of clay underlying coal [Geol.].
UNDERCLOTHES, *n.pl.* *un*-der-klothez, underwear.
UNDERCLIFF, *n.* *un*-der-klif, a lower range of cliffs.
UNDERCLOTHING, *n.* *un*-der-*klothe*-ing, underclothes.
UNDERCROFT, *n.* *un*-der-*kroft*, a crypt; a vault under the choir or chancel of a church; a secret walk under ground. (*Under*, and *croft*, a corruption of crypt.)
UNDERCURRENT, *n.* *un*-der-*kur*-rent, a current below the surface of water; an unseen influence: *a.* unseen.
UNDERCUT, *n.* *un*-der-kut, a cut upwards; the under part of ribs of beef; the tenderloin: *v.t.* to cut away the under surface. **Undercut. Undercuts. Undercutting.**
UNDERDITCH, *v.t.* *un*-der-*ditch*, to form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land. **Underditched. Underditches. Underditching.**
UNDERDO, *v.i.* *un*-der-*doo*, to act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite. **Underdid. Underdoes. Underdoing. Underdone.**
UNDERDONE, *a.* *un*-der-*dun*, done less than is requisite; not cooked enough.
UNDERDOSE, *n.* *un*-der-doce, a quantity less than a dose.
UNDERDRAIN, *n.* *un*-der-drayn, a drain or trench below the surface of the ground: *v.t.* to drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface. **Underdrained. Underdraining. Underdrains.**
UNDERESTIMATE, *v.t.* *un*-der-*est*-e-mate, to estimate too low. **Underestimated. Underestimates. Underestimating.**
UNDERFACTION, *n.* *un*-der-*fak*-shon, a subordinate faction.
UNDERFEED, *v.t.* *un*-der-feed, to provide too little food. **Underfed. Underfeeding. Underfeeds.**
UNDERFIRED, *a.* *un*-der-*fired*, not baked enough.
UNDERFOOT, *ad.* *un*-der-*foot*, beneath: *a.* low; base; abject; trodden down.
UNDERFURNISH, *v.t.* *un*-der-*fur*-nish, to supply with less than enough. **Underfurnished. Underfurnishes. Underfurnishing.**
UNDERFURROW, *ad.* *un*-der-*fur*-ro, under the furrow.
UNDERGARMENT, *n.* *un*-der-*gar*-ment, any article of underwear.

UNDERGIRD, *v.t.* *un*-der-*gurd*, to bind below; to gird round the bottom. **Undergirded. Undergirding. Undergirds. Undergirt.**
UNDERGLAZE, *a.* un-der-*glaze*, suitable for underglaze painting.
UNDERGO, *v.t.* *un*-der-*go*, to suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or mind; to pass through; to sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking. **Undergoes. Undergoing. Undergone. Underwent.**
UNDERGOING, *pp.* and *a.* *un*-der-*go*-ing, suffering; enduring; patient.
UNDERGRADE, *a.* *un*-der-grade, a term used in bridge-building to mean having a truss below the roadway.
UNDERGRADUATE, *n.* *un*-der-*grad*-yu-ate, a student or member of a university who has not taken a degree.
UNDERGRADUATESHIP, *n.* *un*-der-*grad*-yu-ate-ship, the status of an undergraduate.
UNDERGROUND, *n.* *un*-der-ground, a place or space beneath the surface of the ground: *a.* and *ad.* beneath the surface.
UNDERGROWTH, *n.* *un*-der-grohth, that which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
UNDERHAND, *ad.* *un*-der-hand, by secret means; by fraud: *a.* secret; clandestine, usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.
UNDERHANDED, *a.* *un*-der-*hand*-ed, underhand; clandestine.
UNDERHEWN, *a.* *un*-der-*hewn*, hewn so that the timber is not fairly squared; cut under so as to fall forward.
UNDERHOLD, *n.* *un*-der-hohld, a grip under the arms in wrestling.
UNDERHUNG, *a.* *un*-der-*hung*, protruding from beneath.
UNDERIVED, *a.* *un*-de-*ryved*, not derived; not borrowed.
UNDERLAID, *a.* *un*-der-*lade*, having something lying or laid beneath.
UNDERLAP, *v.t.* *un*-der-*lap*, to extend beneath and beyond. **Underlapped. Underlapping. Underlaps.**
UNDERLAY, *n.* *un*-der-lay, paper arranged to increase pressure in printing.
UNDERLAY, *v.t.* *un*-der-*lay*, to lay beneath; to support by something laid under. **Underlaid. Underlaying. Underlays.**
UNDERLET, *v.t.* *un*-der-*let*, to let below the value; to let under a lease; to sublet. **Underlet. Underlets. Underletting.**
UNDERLETTER, *n.* *un*-der-*let*-ter, a tenant who leases.
UNDERLETTING, *n.* *un*-der-*let*-ting, practice of letting lands by leases.
UNDERLIE, *v.i.* *un*-der-*li*, to lie under or beneath; to constitute the groundwork of. **Underlain. Underlay. Underlies. Underlying.**
UNDERLINE, *v.t.* *un*-der-*line*, to mark with a line below the words. **Underlined. Underlines. Underlining.**
UNDERLINEN, *n.* *un*-der-lin-en, underwear.
UNDERLING, *n.* *un*-der-ling, an inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.
UNDERLOCK, *n.* *un*-der-lok, a lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.
UNDERMAN, *v.t.* *un*-der-*man*, to provide with insufficient men. **Undermanned. Undermanning. Undermans.**
UNDERMASTED, *a.* *un*-der-*mahst*-ed, denoting vessels with masts under the usual dimensions.
UNDERMEAL, *n.* *un*-der-meel, a repast taken before dinner.
UNDERMENTIONED, *a.* *un*-der-*men*-shond, mentioned further on.
UNDERMINE, *v.t.* *un*-der-*mine*, to sap; to excavate the earth beneath; to remove the foundation or support of anything by clandestine means. **Undermined. Undermines. Undermining.**
UNDERMINER, *n.* *un*-der-*mine*-er, one who undermines; one who secretly overthrows.
UNDERMOST, *a.* *un*-der-mohst, lowest in place, state or degree beneath others.
UNDERNEATH, *ad.* or *prep.* *un*-der-*neeth*, beneath; under; below.
UNDERNOTE, *n.* *un*-der-note, an undertone [Mus.].

UNDERNOTE, *v.t.* un-der-*note*, to note further on. Undernoted. Undernotes. Undernoting.
UNDEROGATORY, *a. un*-de-*rog*-ga-to-re, not derogatory.
UNDERPART, *n. un*-der-part, a subordinate part.
UNDERPAY, *v.t. un*-der-*pay*, to pay inadequately. Underpaid. Underpaying. Underpays.
UNDERPAYMENT, *n. un*-der-pay-ment, insufficient pay.
UNDERPEOPLED, *a. un*-der-*pee*-pld, not having people enough.
UNDERPIN, *v.t. un*-der-*pin*, to build underneath as a further support for an existing wall; to support from underneath. Underpinned. Underpinning. Underpins.
UNDERPINNING, *n. un*-der-*pin*-ning, act of laying supports under the foundation on which a building immediately rests.



Underpinning.

UNDERPLOT, *n. un*-der-plot, a series of events in a story or play, proceeding collaterally with the main story; a clandestine scheme.
UNDERPRAISE, *v.t. un*-der-*praze*, to praise less than is due. Underpraised. Underpraises. Underpraising.
UNDERPRIZE, *v.t. un*-der-*prize*, to undervalue. Underprized. Underprizes. Underprizing.
UNDERPROOF, *a. un*-der-proof, having less strength than proof spirit.
UNDERPROP, *v.t. un*-der-*prop*, to support; to uphold. Underpropped. Underpropping. Underprops.
UNDERPROPPED, *a. un*-der-propt, having props underneath.
UNDERRATE, *n. un*-der-rate, a price less than the value.
UNDERRATE, *v.t. un*-der-*rate*, to rate too low; to undervalue. Underrated. Underrates. Underrating.
UNDERRUN, *v.t. un*-der-*run*, to pass along under. Underran. Underrun. Underrunning. Underruns.
UNDERSCORE, *v.t.* un-der-*skore*, to underline. Underscored. Underscores. Underscoring.
UNDERSELL, *v.t. un*-der-*sel*, to sell at a lower price than another. Underselling. Undersells. Undersold.
UNDERSET, *n. un*-der-set, a contrary current of water below the surface.
UNDERSET, *v.t. un*-der-*set*, to prop; to support. Underset. Undersets. Undersetting.
UNDERSHIRT, *n. un*-der-shirt, a short shirt worn next to the skin.
UNDERSHOT, *a. un*-der-shot, moved by water passing under the wheel.
UNDERSHRUB, *n. un*-der-shrub, a low shrub, permanent at the base.
UNDERSIGN, *v.t. un*-der-*sine*, to write one's name at the foot or end of. Undersigned. Undersigning. Undersigns.
UNDERSIGNED, *n. un*-der-*sined*, one who undersigns.
UNDERSIZED, *a. un*-der-sized, being of a size less than common.
UNDERSKIRT, *n. un*-der-skirt, a petticoat.
UNDERSLEEVE, *n. un*-der-sleeve, a sleeve worn beneath another one, and usually longer.
UNDERSOIL, *n. un*-der-*soyl*, soil beneath the surface; subsoil.
UNDERSTAND, *v.t. un*-der-*stand*, to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; to apprehend; to know the meaning of; to suppose to mean; to interpret; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to learn; to be informed: *v.i.* to have intelligence; to be informed; to learn. Understanding. Understands. Understood. (A.S.)
UNDERSTANDABLE, *a.* un-der-*stand*-a-bl, capable of being understood.
UNDERSTANDING, *a. un*-der-*stand*-ing, knowing; skilful.
UNDERSTANDING, *n. un*-der-*stand*-ing, the faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it or the representation made to it; the act of comprehending or apprehending; power to understand; discernment; knowledge; exact comprehension; intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds.
UNDERSTANDINGLY, *ad. un*-der-*stand*-ing-le, with full intelligence or comprehension.
UNDERSTATE, *v.t. un*-der-*state*, to represent less strongly than the truth will bear. Understated. Understates. Understating.
UNDERSTATEMENT, *n. un*-der-*state*-ment, statement under the truth.
UNDERSTOOD, *un*-der-*stood*, *p.* and *pp.* of understand.
UNDERSTRAPPER, *n. un*-der-strap-per, an inferior agent.
UNDERSTUDY, *n. un*-der-stud-de, one prepared to act in another's place; one who has studied an actor's part with a view to taking his place when required.
UNDERSTUDY, *v.t. un*-der-*stud*-de, to prepare oneself to act in another's place; to learn a stage part so as to take the performer's place in case of illness or otherwise. Understudied. Understudies. Understudying.
UNDERTAKE, *v.t. un*-der-*take*, to take in hand; to begin to perform; to contract to do; to attempt: *v.i.* to take upon one's self or assume any business or province; to venture; to promise; to be bound. Undertaken. Undertakes. Undertaking. Undertook.
UNDERTAKER, *n. un*-der-*take*-er, one who undertakes any project or business; one who manages funerals.
UNDERTAKING, *n. un*-der-*take*-ing, any business or project which a person undertakes; an enterprise.
UNDERTAXED, *a. un*-der-*takst*, not taxed enough.
UNDERTENANT, *n. un*-der-*ten*-ant, a sub-tenant; a tenant under a tenant.
UNDERTONE, *n. un*-der-tone, a low tone.
UNDERTOOK, *un*-der-*took*, *p.* of undertake.
UNDERTOW, *n. un*-der-toh, an undercurrent flowing in the opposite direction to the one above it.
UNDERVALUATION, *n. un*-der-*val*-yu-ay-shon, act of undervaluing.
UNDERVALUE, *n. un*-der-*val*-yu, a price less than the real worth: *v.t.* to value below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise. Undervalued. Undervalues. Undervaluing.
UNDERVALUER, *n. un*-der-*val*-yu-er, one who undervalues.
UNDERVEST, *n. un*-der-vest, an undershirt.
UNDERVIEWER, *n. un*-der-*vyu*-er, the man in charge of underground mine-workings.
UNDERWEAR, *n. un*-der-ware, underclothing; clothing worn next to the body.
UNDERWENT, *un*-der-*went*, *p.* of undergo.
UNDERWING, *n. un*-der-wing, a moth of the genus *Catocala*.
UNDERWOOD, *n. un*-der-wood, undergrowth; small trees and shrubs that grow among large ones; coppice or brush-wood.
UNDERWORK, *n. un*-der-work, subordinate work; petty affairs.
UNDERWORK, *v.t. un*-der-wurk, to destroy by clandestine measures; to put less than the proper work on; to work at a less price than others. Underworked. Underworking. Underworks.
UNDERWORLD, *n. un*-der-wurld, this world; the nether world or world of the dead; the inferior portion of mankind; the world of crime.
UNDERWRITE, *v.t. un*-der-*rite*, to write under something else: *v.i.* to practise insuring; to guarantee; to subscribe as a sharer in a risk. Underwrites. Underwriting. Underwritten. Underwrote.
UNDERWRITER, *n. un*-der-ri-ter, one who insures; a marine insurer, who underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
UNDERWRITING, *n. un*-der-rite-ing, the act or practice of insuring by several persons.
UNDESCENDIBLE, *a. un*-de-*send*-e-bl, not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.
UNDESCRIBABLE, *a. un*-de-*skri*-ba-bl, that cannot be described.
UNDESCRIBED, *a. un*-de-*skribed*, not described.
UNDESCRIED, *a. un*-de-*skride*, not descried; not discovered.

UNDESERVED, *a.* *un*-de-*zervd*, not merited.
UNDESERVEDLY, *ad.* *un*-de-*zerv*-ed-le, without desert, either good or ill.
UNDESERVEDNESS, *n.* *un*-de-*zerv*-ed-ness, want of desert.
UNDESERVING, *a.* *un*-de-*zerv*-ing, not deserving; not having merit; not meriting.
UNDESERVINGLY, *ad.* *un*-de-*zerv*-ing-le, without meriting any particular advantage or harm.
UNDESIGNATED, *a.* un-*des*-ig-na-ted, not designated.
UNDESIGNED, *a.* *un*-de-*zined*, not designed or intended.
UNDESIGNEDLY, *ad.* *un*-de-*zinc*-ed-le, unintentionally.
UNDESIGNEDNESS, *n.* *un*-de-*zinc*-ed-ness, absence of design.
UNDESIGNING, *a.* *un*-de-*zine*-ing, not acting with set purpose; sincere; upright; having no evil purpose.
UNDESIRABLE, *a.* *un*-de-*zire*-a-bl, not to be wished: *n.* a person expelled from a country as likely to be troublesome; a criminal or person of ill repute.
UNDESIRED, *a.* *un*-de-*zired*, not desired, or not solicited.
UNDESIRING, *a.* *un*-de-*zi*-ring, not desiring or wishing.
UNDESIROUS, *a.* *un*-de-*zi*-rus, not desirous.
UNDESPAIRING, *a.* *un*-de-*spayr*-ing, not yielding to despair.
UNDESPOILED, *a.* *un*-de-*spoyld*, not despoiled.
UNDESTINED, *a.* un-*des*-tind, not destined.
UNDETACHED, *a.* *un*-de-*tatcht*, not separated.
UNDETECTED, *a.* *un*-de-*tekt*-ed, not discovered.
UNDETERMINABLE, *a.* *un*-de-*ter*-min-a-bl, that cannot be determined.
UNDETERMINED, *a.* *un*-de-*term*-ind, not determined; not settled; not defined; indeterminate.
UNDETERRED, *a.* *un*-de-*terd*, not restrained by fear.
UNDEVELOPED, *a.* *un*-de-*vel*-opt, not developed.
UNDEVIATING, *a.* un-*dee*-ve-a-ting, not departing from the way, principle, rule, or purpose; steady; regular.
UNDEVIATINGLY, *ad.* un-*dee*-ve-ate-ing-le, without deviating.
UNDEVOTED, *a.* *un*-de-*vote*-ed, not devoted.
UNDEVOUT, *a.* *un*-de-*vout*, not devout; having no devotion.
UNDEXTROUS, *a.* un-*deks*-trus, not dextrous; clumsy.
UNDIADEMED, *a.* un-*di*-a-demd, not adorned with a diadem.
UNDIAPHANOUS, *a.* *un*-di-*af*-a-nus, not transparent.
UNDID, un-*did*, *p.* of undo.
UNDIFFERENTIATED, *a.* *un*-dif-fer-*en*-she-ay-ted, not differentiated; not become different by specialization.
UNDIFFUSED, *a.* *un*-dif-*fewzd*, not diffused.
UNDIGENOUS, *a.* un-*dij*-e-nus, generated by water. (L. *unda*, a wave, and *gigno*, to produce.)
UNDIGESTED, *a.* *un*-de-*jest*-ed, not digested; crude.
UNDIGNIFIED, *a.* un-*dig*-ne-fide, not dignified; wanting in dignity.
UNDILUTED, *a.* *un*-di-*lute*-ed, not diluted; neat.
UNDIMINISHABLE, *a.* *un*-de-*min*-ish-a-bl, not capable of diminution.
UNDIMINISHED, *a.* *un*-de-*min*-isht, not diminished.
UNDIMMED, *a.* un-*dimd*, not dimmed.
UNDINE, *n.* un-*deen*, a water nymph without, but in certain cases capable of, a human soul. (L. *unda*, a wave.)
UNDINTED, *a.* un-*dint*-ed, not dented by a blow.
UNDIPLOMATIC, *a.* un-*dip*-lo-*mat*-ik, not according to diplomatic rules.
UNDIPPED, *a.* un-*dipt*, not dipped or plunged.
UNDIRECTED, *a.* *un*-di-*rekt*-ed, not directed; not superscribed.
UNDISBANDED, *a.* *un*-dis-*band*-ed, continuing as part of the army.
UNDISCERNED, *a.* *un*-diz-*ernd*, not seen; not observed.
UNDISCERNIBLE, *a.* *un*-diz-*zern*-e-bl, that cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible.
UNDISCERNIBLENESS, *n.* *un*-diz-*zern*-e-bl-ness, state of being undiscernible.
UNDISCERNIBLY, *ad.* *un*-diz-*zern*-ib-le, invisibly.
UNDISCERNING, *a.* *un*-diz-*zern*-ing, not discerning; wanting discernment.
UNDISCHARGED, *a.* *un*-dis-*charjd*, not discharged.
UNDISCIPLINED, *a.* un-*dis*-se-plind, not duly exercised and taught; raw; not instructed; untaught.
UNDISCLOSED, *a.* *un*-dis-*klozed*, not disclosed; not revealed.
UNDISCOMFITED, *a.* *un*-dis-*kum*-fit-ed, not discomfited.
UNDISCOURAGED, *a.* *un*-dis-*kur*-ajd, not disheartened.
UNDISCOURSED, *a.* *un*-dis-*korst*, undiscussed.
UNDISCOVERABLE, *a.* *un*-dis-*kuv*-er-a-bl, that cannot be discovered.
UNDISCOVERABLY, *ad.* *un*-dis-*kuv*-er-ab-le, so as not to be discovered.
UNDISCOVERED, *a.* *un*-dis-*kuv*-erd, not discovered; not seen.
UNDISCRIMINATING, *a.* *un*-dis-*krim*-e-na-ting, not discriminating.
UNDISCUSSED, *a.* *un*-dis-*kust*, not discussed.
UNDISGRACED, *a.* *un*-dis-*grayst*, not disgraced or dishonoured.
UNDISGUISABLE, *a.* *un*-dis-*guize*-a-bl, that cannot be disguised.
UNDISGUISED, *a.* *un*-dis-*guized*, not disguised; open; frank; candid; plain; artless.
UNDISHEARTENED, *a.* un-dis-*hart*-nd, not discouraged.
UNDISHONOURED, *a.* *un*-dis-*on*-urd, not dishonoured.
UNDISMAYABLE, *a.* *un*-dis-*may*-a-bl, that cannot be dismayed.
UNDISMAYED, *a.* *un*-dis-*mayd*, not disheartened by fear.
UNDISORDERED, *a.* *un*-dis-*or*-derd, not disturbed.
UNDISPENSED, *a.* *un*-dis-*penst*, not dispensed; not freed from obligation.
UNDISPENSING, *a.* *un*-dis-*pen*-sing, not allowing to be dispensed with.
UNDISPERSED, *a.* *un*-dis-*perst*, not scattered.
UNDISPLAYED, *a.* *un*-dis-*playd*, not unfolded; not displayed.
UNDISPOSED, *a.* *un*-dis-*pozed*, not disposed; not bestowed.
UNDISPUTABLE, *a.* *un*-dis-*pewt*-a-bl, not disputable.
UNDISPUTED, *a.* *un*-dis-*pewt*-ed, not called in question; not contested.
UNDISQUIETED, *a.* *un*-dis-*kwi*-et-ed, not disturbed.
UNDISSEMBLED, *a.* *un*-dis-*sem*-bld, undisguised; unfeigned.
UNDISSEMBLING, *a.* *un*-dis-*sem*-bling, not exhibiting a false appearance; truthful.
UNDISSIPATED, *a.* un-*dis*-se-pa-ted, not scattered.
UNDISSOLVABLE, *a.* *un*-diz-*zolv*-a-bl, that cannot be dissolved or melted; indissoluble.
UNDISSOLVED, *a.* *un*-diz-*zolvd*, not dissolved or melted.
UNDISTEMPERED, *a.* *un*-dis-*tem*-perd, not diseased; free from malady; free from distemper.
UNDISTENDED, *a.* *un*-dis-*ten*-ded, not enlarged.
UNDISTILLED, *a.* *un*-dis-*tild*, not distilled.
UNDISTINCTIVE, *a.* *un*-dis-*tinct*-iv, without distinction.
UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* *un*-dis-*ting*-gwish-a-bl, indistinguishable; not to be distinguished by the eye or by the intellect.
UNDISTINGUISHABLY, *ad.* *un*-dis-*ting*-gwish-ab-le, indistinguishably; so as not to be distinguished.
UNDISTINGUISHED, *a.* *un*-dis-*ting*-gwisht, not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly discriminated; not separately seen or described; not plainly discerned; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect; not distinguished by any particular eminence.
UNDISTINGUISHING, *a.* *un*-dis-*ting*-gwish-ing, making no difference; not discriminating.
UNDISTORTED, *a.* *un*-dis-*tort*-ed, not perverted.
UNDISTRACTED, *a.* *un*-dis-*trakt*-ed, not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires or cares.
UNDISTRACTEDLY, *ad.* *un*-dis-*trakt*-ed-le, without distraction.
UNDISTRACTEDNESS, *n.* *un*-dis-*trakt*-ed-ness, state of being undistracted.
UNDISTRIBUTED, *a.* *un*-dis-*trib*-yew-ted, not distributed or allotted; not used in its widest sense, said of a term in a proposition [Logic].
UNDISTURBED, *a.* *un*-dis-*turbd*, free from interruption; not molested or hindered; free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; serene; not agitated or stirred.
UNDISTURBEDLY, *ad.* *un*-dis-*turb*-ed-le, calmly; peacefully.

UNDISTURBEDNESS, *n.* *un*-dis-*turb*-ed-ness, state of being undisturbed.
UNDISTURBING, *a.* *un*-dis-*turb*-ing, not disturbing.
UNDIVERSIFIED, *a.* *un*-de-*ver*-se-fide, not varied; uniform.
UNDIVERTED, *a.* *un*-de-*vert*-ed, not turned aside; not amused.
UNDIVIDABLE, *a.* *un*-de-*vide*-a-bl, that cannot be divided; not separable.
UNDIVIDED, *a.* *un*-de-*vide*-ed, not separated or disunited; unbroken; not limited; not lobed, cleft or branched [Bot.].
UNDIVIDEDLY, *ad.* *un*-de-*vide*-ed-le, so as not to be divided.
UNDIVINE, *a.* un-de-*vine*, not divine.
UNDIVORCED, *a.* *un*-de-*vorst*, not divorced or separated.
UNDIVULGED, *a.* *un*-de-*vulj*d, not revealed or disclosed.
UNDO, *v.t.* un-*doo*, to reverse what has been done; to annul; to loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to untie; to ruin; to bring to poverty; to ruin morally; to ruin in reputation. **Undid. Undoes. Undoing. Undone.**
UNDOCK, *v.t.* un-*dok*, to take out of dock. **Undocked. Undocking. Undocks.**
UNDOER, *n.* un-*doo*-er, one who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.
UNDOING, *n.* un-*doo*-ing, the reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.
UNDOMESTIC, *a.* *un*-do-*mes*-tik, not domestic.
UNDOMESTICATED, *a.* *un*-do-*mes*-te-kay-ted, not accustomed to a family life; not tamed.
UNDONE, un-*dun*, *pp.* of undo.
UNDONE, *a.* un-*dun*, not done; not performed; not executed.
UNDOUBTED, *a.* un-*dout*-ed, not called in question; indubitable.
UNDOUBTEDLY, *ad.* un-*dout*-ed-le, without doubt.
UNDOUBTFUL, *a.* un-*dout*-ful, not doubtful; plain; evident.
UNDOUBTING, *a.* un-*dout*-ing, not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating.
UNDOUBTINGLY, *ad.* un-*dout*-ing-le, without doubting.
UNDOWERED, *a.* un-*dou*-erd, without a dower.
UNDRAINED, *a.* un-*draned*, not freed from water.
UNDRAMATIC, *a.* *un*-dra-*mat*-ik, not dramatic; not according to the rules of the drama.
UNDRAPED, *a.* un-*drayp*t, not covered with drapery; nude.
UNDRAWN, *a.* un-*drawn*, not drawn; not pulled; not allured.
UNDREADED, *a.* un-*dred*-ed, not feared.
UNDREAMED, *a.* un-*dreemd*, not thought of.
UNDREAMT, *a.* un-*dremt*, undreamed.
UNDRESS, *v.t.* and *v.i.* un-*dress*, to divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe. **Undressed. Undresses. Undressing.**
UNDRESS, *n.* *un*-dress, a loose, negligent dress; usual uniform, not full dress.
UNDRESSED, *a.* un-*drest*, not dressed; not attired; not prepared; not trimmed; not put in order.
UNDRIED, *a.* un-*dride*, not dried; wet; green.
UNDRILLED, *a.* un-*drild*, not drilled.
UNDRINKABLE, *a.* un-*drink*-a-bl, not drinkable.
UNDRIVEN, *a.* un-*driv*-en, not driven; not impelled.
UNDROOPING, *a.* un-*droop*-ing, not drooping; not despairing.
UNDROSSY, *a.* un-*dros*-se, free from dross or impurity.
UNDROWNED, *a.* un-*drownd*, not drowned.
UNDUE, *a.* un-*dew*, not due; not yet demandable of right; not right or legal; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive.
UNDULANT, *a.* *un*-du-lant, undulatory. **Undulant fever**, Maltese fever.
UNDULATE, *v.t.* *un*-du-late, to move like waves; to cause to vibrate: *v.i.* to wave; to vibrate. **Undulated. Undulates. Undulating.** (L. *undula*, a little wave.)
UNDULATE, *a.* *un*-du-late, undulated.
UNDULATED, *a.* *un*-du-lay-ted, wavy; of a wavy character.
UNDULATING, *a.* *un*-du-lay-ting, waving; rising and falling; wavy.
UNDULATINGLY, *ad.* *un*-du-lay-ting-le, in the form or manner of waves.
UNDULATION, *n.* *un*-du-*lay*-shon, a waving motion or vibration; a motion like that of waves; a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart [Med.]; a rattling or jarring of sounds [Mus.]; a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed [Surg.].
UNDULATORY, *a.* *un*-du-lay-tor-e, moving in the manner of waves.
UNDULY, *ad.* un-*dew*-le, not according to duty or propriety; excessively.
UNDUTEOUS, *a.* un-*dew*-te-us, not obedient; not performing duty to parents and superiors.
UNDUTIFUL, *a.* un-*dew*-te-ful, not obedient; not performing duty.
UNDUTIFULLY, *ad.* un-*dew*-te-ful-le, in an undutiful manner.
UNDUTIFULNESS, *n.* un-*dew*-te-ful-ness, the quality of being undutiful.
UNDYING, *a.* un-*di*-ing, not dying or perishing; immortal.
UNEARNED, *a.* un-*ernd*, not gained by labour. **Unearned increment**, increase in the value of property without labour or expenditure on the part of the owner.
UNEARTH, *v.t.* un-*erth*, to drive out of the earth; to uncover. **Unearthed. Unearthing. Unearths.**
UNEARTHLY, *a.* un-*erth*-le, not earthly or of the earth.
UNEASILY, *ad.* un-*eez*-e-le, with uneasiness or pain.
UNEASINESS, *n.* un-*eez*-e-ness, a moderate degree of pain; restlessness; disquietude.
UNEASY, *a.* un-*eez*-e, feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet; somewhat anxious; constrained; not graceful; causing pain; cramping; disagreeable.
UNEATABLE, *a.* un-*eet*-a-bl, not fit to be eaten.
UNEATEN, *a.* un-*eet*-en, not eaten.
UNECLIPSED, *a.* *un*-e-*klipst*, not eclipsed; not obscured.
UNEDIFYING, *a.* un-*ed*-e-fi-ing, not improving to the mind.
UNEDUCATED, *a.* un-*ed*-yew-kay-ted, not educated; illiterate.
UNEFFACED, *a.* un-ef-*fayst*, not obliterated.
UNEFFECTED, *a.* *un*-ef-*fek*-ted, not effected or performed.
UNEFFECTUAL, *a.* *un*-ef-*fekt*-yu-al, ineffectual.
UNELABORATE, *a.* *un*-e-*lab*-o-rate, finished with little labour or study; simple.
UNELASTIC, *a.* *un*-e-*las*-tik, not having the property of recovering its original state when bent or stretched.
UNELATED, *a.* *un*-e-*lay*-ted, not elated; not puffed up.
UNELECTED, *a.* *un*-e-*lek*-ted, not elected; not preferred.
UNELIGIBLE, *a.* un-*el*-e-je-bl, ineligible.
UNEMANCIPATED, *a.* *un*-e-*man*-se-pay-ted, not emancipated.
UNEMBALMED, *a.* *un*-em-*bahmd*, not embalmed.
UNEMBARRASSED, *a.* *un*-em-*bar*-rast, not perplexed in mind; not confused; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; free from perplexing connection.
UNEMBITTERED, *a.* *un*-em-*bit*-terd, not embittered.
UNEMBODIED, *a.* *un*-em-*bod*-eed, free from a corporeal body; not embodied.
UNEMBROIDERED, *a.* *un*-em-*broy*-derd, not embroidered.
UNEMOTIONAL, *a.* *un*-e-*mo*-shon-al, without emotion or feeling.
UNEMPHATIC, *a.* *un*-em-*fat*-ik, having no emphasis.
UNEMPHATICALLY, *ad.* *un*-em-*fat*-ik-al-le, without emphasis.
UNEMPLOYABLE, *a.* *un*-em-*ploy*-a-bl, unfit for employment.
UNEMPLOYED, *a.* *un*-em-*ployd*, not occupied; at leisure; not being in use: *n.* a person out of work.
UNEMPOWERED, *a.* *un*-em-*pou*-erd, not empowered or authorized.
UNEMPTIABLE, *a.* un-*empt*-e-a-bl, that cannot be emptied.
UNEMULATING, *a.* un-*em*-yew-lay-ting, not striving to excel.
UNENCHANTED, *a.* *un*-en-*chahnt*-ed, not enchanted.
UNENCLOSED, *a.* *un*-en-*klohzd*, not enclosed; not hedged or fenced.

UNENCOUNTERED, *a.* *un*-en-*kount*-erd, not encountered.
UNENCUMBERED, *a.* *un*-em-*kum*-berd, not encumbered; not burdened; free from mortgage or any such charge or claim.
UNENDEARED, *a.* *un*-en-*deerd*, not attended with endearment.
UNENDEAVOURING, *a.* *un*-en-*dev*-or-ing, making no effort.
UNENDING, *a.* un-*end*-ing, not ending; everlasting.
UNENDOWED, *a.* *un*-en-*doud*, not endowed; not furnished with funds.
UNENDURABLE, *a.* *un*-en-*dew*-ra-bl, not to be endured; intolerable.
UNENDURING, *a.* *un*-en-*dew*-ring, of temporary duration.
UNENERVATED, *a.* un-*en*-er-vay-ted, not weakened.
UNENFEEBLED, *a.* *un*-en-*fee*-bld, not enfeebled.
UNENFRANCHISED, *a.* *un*-en-*fran*-chised, not having a vote.
UNENGAGED, *a.* *un*-en-*gayjd*, not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; free from attachment that binds; unemployed; unoccupied; not appropriated.
UNENGAGING, *a.* *un*-en-*gay*-jing, not adapted to win the attention or affections.
UNENGLISH, *a.* un-*ing*-glish, not English, specially in spirit, conduct, or proceeding.
UNENJOYED, *a.* *un*-en-*joyd*, not obtained.
UNENJOYING, *a.* *un*-en-*joy*-ing, having no fruition.
UNENLARGED, *a.* *un*-en-*larjd*, not enlarged; narrow.
UNENLIGHTENED, *a.* *un*-en-*lite*-end, not enlightened; not illuminated.
UNENLIVENED, *a.* *un*-en-*live*-end, not enlivened.
UNENSLAVED, *a.* *un*-en-*slayvd*, not enslaved; free.
UNENTANGLE, *v.t.* *un*-en-*tang*-gl, to disentangle. Unentangled. Unentangles. Unentangling.
UNENTANGLED, *pp.* *un*-en-*tang*-gld, disentangled: *a.* not entangled or complicated.
UNENTERPRISING, *a.* un-*en*-ter-pri-zing, not enterprising; not adventurous.
UNENTERTAINING, *a.* un-*en*-ter-*tane*-ing, not entertaining or amusing.
UNENTERTAININGNESS, *n.* un-*en*-ter-*tane*-ing-ness, the quality of being unentertaining or dull.
UNENTHRALLED, *a.* *un*-en-*thrawld*, not enslaved or reduced to thraldom.
UNENTOMBED, *a.* *un*-en-*toomd*, not buried or interred.
UNENVIABLE, *a.* un-*en*-ve-a-bl, not to be envied.
UNENVIED, *a.* un-*en*-veed, not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
UNENVIOUS, *a.* un-*en*-ve-us, not envious.
UNEQUABLE, *a.* un-*eek*-wa-bl, different at different times; not uniform.
UNEQUAL, *a.* un-*ee*-kwal, not even; not of the same size; inferior; inadequate; unjust; disproportioned; ill-matched; not regular; not uniform.
UNEQUALLED, *a.* un-*ee*-kwald, unparalleled; unrivalled.
UNEQUALLY, *ad.* un-*ee*-kwal-le, not equally.
UNEQUALNESS, *n.* un-*ee*-kwal-ness, the state of being unequal; inequality.
UNEQUIPPED, *a.* *un*-e-*kwipt*, not equipped.
UNEQUIVOCAL, *a.* *un*-e-*kwiv*-o-kal, not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous.
UNEQUIVOCALLY, *ad.* *un*-e-*kwiv*-o-kal-le, without doubt; without ambiguity.
UNEQUIVOCALNESS, *n.* *un*-e-*kwiv*-o-kal-ness, the state of being unequivocal.
UNERRING, *a.* un-*er*-ing, committing no mistake; certain; incapable of error.
UNERRINGLY, *ad.* un-*er*-ing-le, without erring.
UNESCAPABLE, *a.* *un*-es-*kape*-a-bl, that cannot be escaped.
UNESPIED, *a.* *un*-es-*pide*, not espied; not seen.
UNESSAYED, *a.* *un*-es-*sade*, unattempted.
UNESSENTIAL, *a.* *un*-es-*sen*-shal, not absolutely necessary; void of real being: *n.* something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity.
UNEVANGELICAL, *a.* *un*-e-van-*jel*-e-kal, not evangelical; not according to the gospel.
UNEVEN, *a.* un-*ee*-ven, not level; not equal; not uniform; not smooth; odd.
UNEVENLY, *ad.* un-*ee*-ven-le, in an uneven manner.
UNEVENNESS, *n.* un-*ee*-ven-ness, state of being uneven.
UNEVENTFUL, *a.* *un*-e-*vent*-ful, not eventful.
UNEXACT, *a.* *un*-egz-*akt*, not exact.
UNEXACTED, *a.* un-egz-*akt*-ed, not taken by force; not insisted upon.
UNEXAGGERATED, *a.* *un*-egz-*aj*-jer-ay-ted, not exaggerated.
UNEXAMINABLE, *a.* *un*-egz-*am*-in-a-bl, incapable of being examined.
UNEXAMINED, *a.* *un*-egz-*am*-ind, not interrogated; not inquired into or investigated.
UNEXAMPLED, *a.* *un*-egz-*ahm*-pld, having no example or similar case; unprecedented.
UNEXCELLED, *a.* un-ek-*seld*, not excelled.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* *un*-ek-*sep*-shon-a-bl, not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.
UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, *n.* *un*-ek-*sep*-shon-a-bl-ness, the quality of being unexceptionable.
UNEXCEPTIONABLY, *ad.* *un*-ek-*sep*-shon-ab-le, in an unexceptionable manner.
UNEXCEPTIONAL, *a.* *un*-ek-*sep*-shon-al, unexceptionable.
UNEXCISED, *a.* *un*-ek-*sized*, not charged with duty of excise.
UNEXCITED, *a.* *un*-ek-*site*-ed, not roused.
UNEXCLUDED, *a.* *un*-eks-*kloo*-ded, not excluded.
UNEXCLUSIVE, *a.* *un*-eks-*kloo*-siv, not exclusive.
UNEXCOMMUNICATED, *a.* *un*-eks-kom-*mew*-ne-kay-ted, not excommunicated.
UNEXECUTED, *a.* un-*eks*-e-ku-ted, not performed; not done; not properly attested.
UNEXEMPLARY, *a.* *un*-eg-*zem*-pla-re, not exemplary; not according to example.
UNEXEMPLIFIED, *a.* *un*-eg-*zem*-ple-fide, not exemplified; not illustrated by example.
UNEXEMPT, *a.* *un*-eg-*zemt*, not exempt; not free by privilege.
UNEXERCISED, *a.* un-*eks*-er-sized, not exercised; not disciplined.
UNEXERTED, *a.* *un*-eg-*zert*-ed, not called into action; not exerted.
UNEXHAUSTED, *a.* *un*-eg-*zawst*-ed, not exhausted; not drained; not spent.
UNEXISTENT, *a.* *un*-eg-*zist*-ent, not existing.
UNEXORCISED, *a.* un-*eks*-or-sized, not cast out by exorcism.
UNEXPANDED, *a.* *un*-eks-*pand*-ed, not spread out.
UNEXPECTANT, *a.* *un*-eks-*pekt*-ant, not expecting.
UNEXPECTED, *a.* *un*-eks-*pek*-ted, not looked for; sudden.
UNEXPECTEDLY, *ad.* *un*-eks-*pek*-ted-le, in an unexpected manner.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, *n.* *un*-eks-*pek*-ted-ness, state of being unexpected.
UNEXPENDED, *a.* *un*-eks-*pend*-ed, not expended; not laid out.
UNEXPENSIVE, *a.* *un*-eks-*pen*-siv, not costly.
UNEXPERIMENTAL, *a.* *un*-eks-per-re-*ment*-al, not experimental.
UNEXPERT, *a.* *un*-eks-*pert*, inexpert; wanting skill; not ready or dexterous in performance.
UNEXPIRED, *a.* *un*-eks-*pired*, not expired; not ended.
UNEXPLORED, *a.* *un*-eks-*plored*, not searched or examined; unknown.
UNEXPLOSIVE, *a.* *un*-eks-*ploh*-siv, not explosive.
UNEXPORTED, *a.* *un*-eks-*port*-ed, not exported.
UNEXPOSED, *a.* *un*-eks-*pozed*, not laid open to view; not laid open to censure; sheltered.
UNEXPOUNDED, *a.* *un*-eks-*pound*-ed, not explained.
UNEXPRESSED, *a.* *un*-eks-*prest*, not expressed; not mentioned or named.
UNEXPRESSIVE, *a.* *un*-eks-*pres*-siv, not having the power of expressing; unutterable.
UNEXPUNGED, *a.* *un*-eks-*punjd*, not expunged.
UNEXPURGATED, *a.* un-*eks*-pur-gay-ted, not expurgated.
UNEXTENDED, *a.* *un*-eks-*tend*-ed, not extended; occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
UNEXTINCT, *a.* *un*-eks-*tinkt*, not extinct.
UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* *un*-eks-*ting*-gwish-a-bl, that cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
UNEXTINGUISHED, *a.* *un*-eks-*ting*-gwisht, not quenched; not entirely suppressed.
UNEXTIRPATED, *a.* un-*eks*-ter-pay-ted, not rooted out.
UNEXTORTED, *a.* *un*-eks-*tort*-ed, not extorted.
UNEXTRACTED, *a.* *un*-eks-*trakt*-ed, not drawn out.
UNFABLED, *a.* un-*fay*-bld, real; true.

UNFADABLE, *a.* un-*fade*-a-bl, that cannot fade.
UNFADED, *a.* un-*fade*-ed, not faded; unwithered.
UNFADING, *a.* un-*fade*-ing, not liable to fade; not liable to wither.
UNFADINGLY, *ad.* un-*fade*-ing-le, without fading.
UNFADINGNESS, *n.* un-*fade*-ing-ness, the quality of being unfading.
UNFAILING, *a.* un-*fale*-ing, not liable to fail; that does not fail; certain.
UNFAILINGLY, *ad.* un-*fale*-ing-le, without failing.
UNFAILINGNESS, *n.* un-*fale*-ling-ness, the state of not failing.
UNFAINTING, *a.* un-*fane*-ting, not sinking; not failing under toil.
UNFAIR, *a.* un-*fare*, not honest; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; not just; proceeding from trick or dishonesty.
UNFAIRLY, *ad.* un-*fare*-le, in an unfair way.
UNFAIRNESS, *n.* un-*fare*-ness, dishonesty; injustice.
UNFAITHFUL, *a.* un-*fayth*-ful, not observant of promises, allegiance or duty; treacherous; adulterous; not performing the proper duty; unbelieving.
UNFAITHFULLY, *ad.* un-*fayth*-ful-le, in an unfaithful manner.
UNFAITHFULNESS, *n.* un-*fayth*-ful-ness, the quality of being unfaithful.
UNFALCATED, *a.* un-*fal*-cay-ted, not falcated.
UNFALLEN, *a.* un-*fawl*-en, not fallen.
UNFALLOWED, *a.* un-*fal*-lode, not fallowed.
UNFALTERING, *a.* un-*fawl*-ter-ing, unhesitating.
UNFALTERINGLY, *ad.* un-*fawl*-ter-ing-le, unhesitatingly.
UNFAMILIAR, *a.* *un*-fa-*mil*-yar, not familiar.
UNFAMILIARITY, *n.* *un*-fa-*mil*-e-*ar*-re-te, want of familiarity.
UNFASHIONABLE, *a.* un-*fash*-on-a-bl, not according to the prevailing mode; not conforming in dress and manners to the reigning custom.
UNFASHIONABLY, *ad.* un-*fash*-on-ab-le, not according to the fashion.
UNFASHIONED, *a.* un-*fash*-ond, not modified by art; shapeless.
UNFAST, *a.* un-*fahst*, not safe or secure.
UNFASTEN, *v.t.* un-*fah*-sen, to loose; to unfix. **Unfastened. Unfastening. Unfastens.**
UNFATHERED, *a.* un-*fah*-thurd, fatherless; without acknowledged father.
UNFATHERLY, *a.* and *ad.* un-*fah*-ther-le, not in the manner of a father; unkind.
UNFATHOMABLE, *a.* un-*fath*-om-a-bl, that cannot be sounded by a line; too deep for fathoming.
UNFATHOMABLENESS, *n.* un-*fath*-om-a-bl-ness, the state of being unfathomable.
UNFATHOMABLY, *ad.* un-*fath*-om-ab-le, beyond fathoming.
UNFATHOMED, *a.* un-*fath*-omd, not sounded; not to be sounded.
UNFATIGUED, *a.* un-fa-*teegd*, not wearied.
UNFAULTY, *a.* un-*fawl*-te, free from fault.
UNFAVOURABLE, *a.* un-*fay*-vor-a-bl, not favourable or propitious; not kind or obliging; discouraging.
UNFAVOURABLENESS, *n.* un-*fay*-vor-a-bl-ness, state of being unfavourable.
UNFAVOURABLY, *ad.* un-*fay*-vor-ab-le, in an unfavourable manner.
UNFAVOURED, *a.* un-*fay*-vurd, not favoured; not assisted.
UNFEARED, *a.* un-*feerd*, not feared or dreaded.
UNFEARFUL, *a.* un-*feer*-ful, not fearful; courageous.
UNFEARING, *a.* un-*feer*-ing, not fearing.
UNFEASIBLE, *a.* un-*feez*-e-bl, impracticable.
UNFEATHERED, *a.* un-*feth*-erd, having no feathers; unfledged.
UNFEATURED, *a.* un-*feet*-yurd, wanting regular features; deformed.
UNFED, *a.* un-*fed*, not fed; not supplied with food.
UNFEED, *a.* un-*feed*, not retained by a fee.
UNFEELING, *a.* un-*feel*-ing, insensible; void of sensibility; callous.
UNFEELINGLY, *ad.* un-*feel*-ing-le, in an unfeeling manner.
UNFEELINGNESS, *n.* un-*feel*-ing-ness, insensibility; callousness.
UNFEIGNED, *a.* un-*faymd*, not counterfeit or hypocritical; sincere.
UNFEIGNEDLY, *ad.* un-*fayn*-ed-le, sincerely.
UNFELLOWED, *a.* un-*fel*-lode, not matched.
UNFELT, *a.* un-*felt*, not felt; not perceived.
UNFEMININE, *a.* un-*fem*-e-nin, not according to the female character.
UNFENCE, *v.t.* un-*fence*, to strip or remove a fence from. **Unfenced. Unfences. Unfencing.**
UNFENCED, *a.* un-*fenst*, not enclosed; defenceless.
UNFERMENTED, *a.* *un*-fer-*ment*-ed, not having undergone the process of fermentation; not leavened.
UNFERTILE, *a.* un-*fer*-tile, not fertile; barren; unfruitful.
UNFETTER, *v.t.* un-*fet*-ter, to loose from fetters; to unchain; to free from restraint, or set at liberty. **Unfettered. Unfettering. Unfetters.**
UNFEUDALIZE, *v.t.* un-*few*-da-lize, to free from feudalism. **Unfeudalized. Unfeudalizes. Unfeudalizing.**
UNFIGURED, *a.* un-*fig*-urd, not figured; devoid of figures; representing no animal form; literal.
UNFILIAL, *a.* un-*fil*-yal, undutiful for a child.
UNFILIALLY, *ad.* un-*fil*-yal-le, in an unfilial manner.
UNFILLED, *a.* un-*fild*, not filled; not fully supplied.
UNFILMED, *a.* un-*filmd*, not covered with a film; not prepared for screen production.
UNFINISHED, *a.* un-*fin*-isht, not complete; imperfect.
UNFIRM, *a.* un-*ferm*, weak; feeble; unstable.
UNFIRMNESS, *n.* un-*ferm*-ness, a weak state; instability.
UNFIT, *a.* un-*fit*, not fit; improper; unsuitable; unqualified; incompetent: *v.t.* to disable; to make unsuitable; to disqualify. **Unfits. Unfitted. Unfitting.**
UNFITLY, *ad.* un-*fit*-le, not properly; unsuitably.
UNFITNESS, *n.* un-*fit*-ness, want of suitable powers or qualifications; want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.
UNFITTING, *a.* un-*fit*-ing, improper; not suitable.
UNFIX, *v.t.* un-*fiks*, to loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything; to unsettle; to unhinge; to dissolve. **Unfixed. Unfixes. Unfixing.**
UNFIXED, *a.* un-*fikst*, wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled view or object of pursuit.
UNFIXEDNESS, *n.* un-*fiks*-ed-ness, state of being unfixed.
UNFLAGGING, *a.* un-*flag*-ging, not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.
UNFLATTERED, *a.* un-*flat*-terd, not flattered.
UNFLATTERING, *a.* un-*flat*-ter-ing, not colouring the truth to please; not affording a favourable prospect.
UNFLATTERINGLY, *ad.* un-*flat*-ter-ing-le, in an unflattering manner.
UNFLAWED, *a.* un-*flawd*, having no flaw.
UNFLEDGED, *a.* un-*flejd*, not yet furnished with feathers; immature.
UNFLESHED, *a.* un-*flesht*, not seasoned to blood; raw.
UNFLINCHING, *a.* un-*flinch*-ing, not flinching; not shrinking.
UNFLOWERING, *a.* un-*flow*-er-ing, not flowering.
UNFOILED, *a.* un-*foyld*, not baffled.
UNFOLD, *v.i.* un-*fohld*, to open out: *v.t.* to expand; to spread out; to disclose; to display; to declare; to release from a fold or pen. **Unfolded. Unfolding. Unfolds.**
UNFOLLOWED, *a.* un-*fol*-lode, not followed.
UNFORBEARING, *a.* *un*-for-*bare*-ing, not forbearing.
UNFORBIDDEN, *a.* *un*-for-*bid*-den, not prohibited; allowed.
UNFORCED, *a.* un-*forst*, not compelled; not constrained; not urged; not feigned; not violent; easy; natural.
UNFORCIBLE, *a.* un-*force*-e-bl, wanting force or strength.
UNFORDABLE, *a.* un-*ford*-a-bl, that cannot be forded or passed by wading.
UNFOREBODING, *a.* *un*-fore-*bode*-ing, giving no omen.
UNFOREKNOWN, *a.* *un*-fore-*nohn*, not previously foreseen.
UNFORESEEN, *a.* *un*-fore-*seen*, not foreseen; not expected.
UNFORETOLD, *a.* *un*-fore-*tohld*, not predicted.
UNFOREWARNED, *a.* *un*-fore-*wawrnd*, not previously warned.
UNFORFEITED, *a.* un-*fore*-fit-ed, not forfeited.
UNFORGIVABLE, *a.* *un*-for-*giv*-a-bl, not to be forgiven.
UNFORGIVEN, *a.* *un*-for-*giv*-en, not forgiven; not pardoned.
UNFORGIVING, *a.* *un*-for-*giv*-ing, not disposed to overlook or pardon offences.

UNFORGOTTEN, *a.* *un*-for-*got*-ten, not lost to memory; not neglected.
UNFORMAL, *a.* un-*form*-al, not formal.
UNFORMED, *a.* un-*formd*, not moulded into regular shape.
UNFORSAKEN, *a.* *un*-for-*sake*-en, not deserted; not entirely neglected.
UNFORTIFIED, *a.* un-*fawrt*-e-fide, not secured from attack; not fortified; defenceless.
UNFORTUNATE, *a.* un-*fore*-tew-nate, not successful; unprosperous.
UNFORTUNATELY, *ad.* un-*fore*-tew-nate-le, unhappily.
UNFOSSILIZED, *a.* un-*fos*-sil-ized, not fossilized.
UNFOSTERED, *a.* un-*fos*-terd, not nourished; not patronized.
UNFOUGHT, *a.* un-*fawt*, not fought.
UNFOULED, *a.* un-*fould*, not polluted; not soiled.
UNFOUND, *a.* un-*found*, not found; not met with.
UNFOUNDED, *a.* un-*found*-ed, not founded; having no foundation; vain; idle.
UNFRAGRANT, *a.* un-*fray*-grant, not fragrant.
UNFRAMED, *a.* un-*fraymd*, not framed; not formed.
UNFRATERNAL, *a.* *un*-fra-*ter*-nal, not brotherly.
UNFREE, *a.* un-*free*, not free.
UNFREQUENCY, *n.* un-*free*-kwen-se, the state of being unfrequent.
UNFREQUENT, *a.* un-*free*-kwent, not frequent; not common.
UNFREQUENTED, *a.* *un*-fre-*kwent*-ed, rarely visited.
UNFREQUENTLY, *ad.* un-*free*-kwent-le, not often; infrequently.
UNFRETTED, *a.* un-*fret*-ted, unrubbed.
UNFRIABLE, *a.* un-*fri*-a-bl, not easily crumbled.
UNFRIEND, *n.* *un*-frend, an enemy.
UNFRIENDED, *a.* un-*frend*-ed, wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.
UNFRIENDLINESS, *n.* un-*frend*-le-ness, want of kindness.
UNFRIENDLY, *a.* un-*frend*-le, hostile; not kind or benevolent; not favourable.
UNFROCK, *v.t.* un-*frok*, to expel from clerical or monastic service. **Unfrocked. Unfrocking. Unfrocks.**
UNFROZEN, *a.* un-*froze*-en, not congealed.
UNFRUGAL, *a.* un-*froo*-gal, not saving or economical.
UNFRUITFUL, *a.* un-*froot*-ful, not producing fruit; barren; unproductive; unproductive of good.
UNFRUITFULLY, *ad.* un-*froot*-ful-le, fruitlessly.
UNFRUITFULNESS, *n.* un-*froot*-ful-ness, barrenness; unproductiveness.
UNFRUSTRABLE, *a.* un-*frus*-tra-bl, that cannot be frustrated.
UNFUELLED, *a.* un-*few*-eld, without fuel.
UNFULFILLED, *a.* *un*-ful-*fild*, not accomplished.
UNFUMED, *a.* un-*fewmd*, not fumigated.
UNFUNDED, *a.* un-*fund*-ed, not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; floating.
UNFURL, *v.t.* un-*furl*, to loose and unfold; to expand. **Unfurled. Unfurling. Unfurls.**
UNFURNISH, *v.t.* un-*fur*-nish, to strip of furniture; to divest. **Unfurnished. Unfurnishes. Unfurnishing.**
UNFURNISHED, *a.* un-*fur*-nisht, not supplied with furniture or necessaries; empty.
UNFURROWED, *a.* un-*fur*-rode, not furrowed; unruffled.
UNFUSED, *a.* un-*fewzd*, not melted.
UNGAINFUL, *a.* un-*gane*-ful, unprofitable.
UNGAINLINESS, *n.* un-*gane*-le-ness, clumsiness; awkwardness.
UNGAINLY, *a.* un-*gane*-le, clumsy; awkwardly built; uncouth. (A.S. *un*, and Ice. *gegn*, ready, serviceable.)
UNGALLANT, *a.* *un*-gal-*lant*, not courteous to ladies.
UNGALLED, *a.* un-*gawld*, unhurt; not galled.
UNGARLANDED, *a.* un-*gar*-land-ed, not crowned with a garland.
UNGARNISHED, *a.* un-*gar*-nisht, not furnished; unadorned.
UNGARRISONED, *a.* un-*gar*-ris-sond, not furnished with troops for defence.
UNGARTERED, *a.* un-*gar*-terd, without garters.
UNGATHERED, *a.* un-*gath*-therd, not gathered; not cropped.

UNGEAR, *v.t.* un-*geer*, to unharness; to strip of gear; to throw out of gear. **Ungeared. Ungearing. Ungears.**
UNGENERATED, *a.* un-*jen*-er-ay-ted, having no beginning; unbegotten.
UNGENERATIVE, *a.* un-*jen*-er-a-tiv, begetting nothing.
UNGENEROUS, *a.* un-*jen*-er-us, not generous; not liberal; not noble; dishonourable.
UNGENEROUSLY, *ad.* un-*jen*-er-us-le, not generously.
UNGENIAL, *a.* un-*jeen*-yal, not favourable to nature or to natural growth; uncongenial.
UNGENTEEL, *a.* *un*-jen-*teel*, not consistent with polite manners.
UNGENTEELLY, *ad.* *un*-jen-*teel*-le, impolitely.
UNGENTLE, *a.* un-*gen*-tl, rough; rude.
UNGENTLEMANLINESS, *n.* un-*jen*-tl-man-le-ness, quality of being ungentlemanlike.
UNGENTLEMANLIKE, *a.* un-*jen*-tl-man-like, not like a gentleman.
UNGENTLEMANLY, *a.* un-*jen*-tl-man-le, unworthy of a gentleman.
UNGENTLENESS, *n.* un-*jen*-tl-ness, harshness; rudeness; unkindness.
UNGENTLY, *ad.* un-*jent*-le, harshly; rudely.
UNGEOMETRICAL, *a.* *un*-je-o-*met*-re-kal, not agreeable to the rules of geometry.
UNGIFTED, *a.* un-*gift*-ed, not endowed with special faculties.
UNGILD, *v.t.* un-*gild*, to take off the gilding. **Ungilded. Ungilding. Ungilds. Ungilt.**
UNGILDED, *a.* un-*gild*-ed, not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
UNGILL, *v.t.* un-*gil*, to remove from a drift-net in which fish are caught by their gills. **Ungilled. Ungilling. Ungills.**
UNGILT, *a.* un-*gilt*, not gilded.
UNGIRD, *v.t.* un-*gerd*, to loose from a girdle or band. **Ungirded. Ungirding. Ungirds. Ungirt.**
UNGIRT, *pp.* or *a.* un-*gert*, unbound; loosely dressed.
UNGIVEN, *a.* un-*giv*-en, not given or bestowed.
UNGIVING, *a.* un-*giv*-ing, not bringing gifts.
UNGLADDENED, *a.* un-*glad*-end, not gladdened.
UNGLAZE, *v.t.* un-*glaze*, to remove the glass, as from windows. **Unglazed. Unglazes. Unglazing.**
UNGLAZED, *a.* un-*glazed*, not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter.
UNGLORIFIED, *a.* un-*glore*-e-fide, not honoured with praise or adoration.
UNGLOVE, *v.t.* un-*gluv*, to take off the gloves. **Ungloved. Ungloves. Ungloving.**
UNGLOVED, *a.* un-*gluvd*, without glove or gloves.
UNGLUE, *v.t.* un-*gloo*, to separate anything that is glued. **Unglued. Unglues. Unguing.**
UNGOADED, *a.* un-*gode*-ed, not goaded.
UNGODLILY, *ad.* un-*god*-le-le, in an ungodly manner.
UNGODLINESS, *n.* un-*god*-le-ness, the quality of being ungodly.
UNGODLY, *a.* un-*god*-le, wicked; impious; without the fear of God.
UNGORED, *a.* un-*gawrd*, not gored; not wounded with a horn.
UNGORGED, *a.* un-*gorjd*, not gorged; not sated.
UNGOTTEN, *a.* un-*got*-en, not gained; not begotten.
UNGOVERNABLE, *a.* un-*guv*-ern-a-bl, that cannot be governed; unruly; refractory.
UNGOVERNABLY, *ad.* un-*guv*-ern-ab-le, so as not to be governed.
UNGOVERNED, *a.* un-*guv*-ernd, not subjected to laws or principles; unbridled; licentious.
UNGOWN, *v.t.* un-*goun*, to strip of a gown, as a clergyman. **Ungowned. Ungowning. Ungowns.**
UNGOWNED, *a.* un-*gound*, not having, or not wearing a gown.
UNGRACED, *a.* un-*grayst*, not graced.
UNGRACEFUL, *a.* un-*grace*-ful, wanting ease and elegance; awkward.
UNGRACEFULLY, *ad.* un-*grace*-ful-le, awkwardly; inelegantly.
UNGRACEFULNESS, *n.* un-*grace*-ful-ness, want of gracefulness.
UNGRACIOUS, *a.* un-*gray*-shus, wicked; odious; hateful; offensive; unpleasing; uncourteous.
UNGRACIOUSLY, *ad.* un-*gray*-shus-le, in an ungracious manner.
UNGRACIOUSNESS, *n.* un-*gray*-shus-ness, uncourteousness.

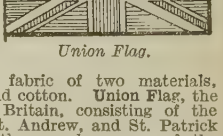
UNGRAMMATICAL, *a.* *un*-gram-*mat*-e-kal, not according to the rules of grammar.
UNGRAMMATICALLY, *ad.* *un*-gram-*mat*-e-kal-e, in a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
UNGRANTED, *a.* un-*grahnt*-ed, not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; not conceded.
UNGRATEFUL, *a.* un-*grate*-ful, not feeling thankful for favours; showing little or no gratitude; making no returns for culture; unpleasing; unacceptable.
UNGRATEFULLY, *ad.* un-*grate*-ful-le, with ingratitude.
UNGRATEFULNESS, *n.* un-*grate*-ful-ness, ingratitude.
UNGRATIFIED, *a.* un-*grat*-e-fide, not gratified; not indulged.
UNGRAVELY, *ad.* un-*grave*-le, without gravity.
UNGREGARIOUS, *a.* un-gre-*gare*-e-us, not gregarious.
UNGROUND, *a.* un-*ground*, not ground; not passed through a mill.
UNGROUNDED, *a.* un-*ground*-ed, having no foundation or support.
UNGROUNDEDLY, *ad.* un-*ground*-ed-le, without ground or reason.
UNGROUNDEDNESS, *n.* un-*ground*-ed-ness, want of foundation.
UNGRUDGED, *a.* un-*grudjd*, not grudged.
UNGRUDGING, *a.* un-*grudj*-ing, freely giving; sparing no expense.
UNGRUDGINGLY, *ad.* un-*grudj*-ing-le, cheerfully.
UNGUAL, *a.* *un*-gwal, having nails, claws, or hoofs. (L. *unguis*, a nail.)
UNGUARDED, *a.* un-*gard*-ed, not watched or defended; careless; negligent; not done or spoken with caution.
UNGUARDEDLY, *ad.* un-*gard*-ed-le, in an unguarded manner.
UNGUENT, *n.* *un*-gwent, ointment; a soft composition used as a remedy for sores. (L. *unguens*, anointing.)
UNGUENTARY, *a.* *un*-gwent-a-re, like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.
UNGUENTOUS, *a.* un-*gwen*-tus, unguentary.
UNGUESSED, *a.* un-*gest*, not obtained by conjecture.
UNGUICAL, *a.* *un*-gwe-kal, pertaining to or like a claw.
UNGUICULATE, *a.* un-*gwik*-yu-late, clawed; having nails or claws.
UNGUICULATED, *a.* un-*gwik*-yu-lay-ted, unguiculate.
UNGUIDED, *a.* un-*gide*-ed, not led or conducted; not regulated.
UNGUIFORM, *a.* *un*-gwe-form, shaped like a claw. (L. *unguis*, a claw, and *forma*, shape.)
UNGUILTILY, *ad.* un-*gilt*-e-le, without guilt.
UNGUILTY, *a.* un-*gilt*-e, not stained with crime; innocent.
UNGUINOUS, *a.* *un*-gwin-us, unctuous; consisting of fat or oil. (L. *ungo*, anoint.)
UNGUIROSTRAL, *a.* *un*-gwe-*rost*-ral, with a nail at the end of the beak.
UNGULA, *n.* *ung*-yu-la, a section or part of a cylinder or cone, cut off by a plane oblique to the base [Geom.]; a hooked surgical instrument. (L. a hoof.)

Ungula.

UNGULATE, *a.* *ung*-yu-late, shaped like a hoof; having hoofs: *n.* a mammal with hoofed feet such as the cattle, deer, swine and horses.
UNGUM, *v.t.* un-*gum*, to unstick; to remove gum from. **Ungummed. Ungumming. Ungums.**
UNHABITUATED, *a.* *un*-ha-*bit*-yu-ay-ted, not accustomed.
UNHACKED, *a.* un-*hakt*, not cut, notched, or mangled.
UNHACKNEYED, *a.* un-*hak*-need, not worn out by frequent use.
UNHAIR, *v.t.* un-*hare*, to remove hair from hides. **Unhaired. Unhairing. Unhairs.**
UNHALLOW, *v.t.* un-*hal*-lo, to profane; to desecrate. **Unhallowed. Unhallowing. Unhallows.**
UNHALLOWED, *a.* un-*hal*-lode, not consecrated; deprived of its sacred character; profane; unholy; wicked.
UNHAND, *v.t.* un-*hand*, to loose the hands off; to let go. **Unhanded. Unhanding. Unhands.**
UNHANDILY, *ad.* un-*hand*-e-le, awkwardly; clumsily.
UNHANDINESS, *n.* un-*hand*-e-ness, want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UNHANDLED, *a.* un-*hand*-ld, not handled; not treated; not trained.
UNHANDSOME, *a.* un-*han*-som, not handsome or well-shaped; unfair; illiberal; uncivil.
UNHANDSOMELY, *ad.* un-*han*-som-le, in an unhandsome manner.
UNHANDSOMENESS, *n.* un-*han*-som-ness, want of handsomeness; unfairness.
UNHANDY, *a.* un-*hand*-e, not dexterous or skilful; awkward.
UNHANG, *v.t.* un-*hang*, to divest of hangings, as a room; to take from hooks or hinges. **Unhanged. Unhanging. Unhangs. Unhung.**
UNHANGED, *a.* un-*hangd*, not hung upon a gallows; not punished by hanging.
UNHAPPILY, *ad.* un-*hap*-pe-le, by ill hap; unfortunately; miserably.
UNHAPPINESS, *n.* un-*hap*-pe-ness, misfortune; ill-luck; misery.
UNHAPPY, *a.* un-*hap*-pe, unfortunate; unlucky; not happy; miserable.
UNHARASSED, *a.* un-*har*-rast, not harassed; not vexed.
UNHARBOUR, *v.t.* un-*har*-bur, to drive from harbour or shelter. **Unharboured. Unharbouring. Unharbours.**
UNHARBOURED, *a.* un-*har*-burd, not sheltered.
UNHARDENED, *a.* un-*hard*-end, not indurated, as metal; not made obdurate.
UNHARDY, *a.* un-*har*-de, feeble; not able to endure cold; without fortitude; timorous.
UNHARMED, *a.* un-*harmd*, uninjured; unimpaired.
UNHARMFUL, *a.* un-*harm*-ful, not doing harm; harmless.
UNHARMONIOUS, *a.* *un*-har-*mo*-ne-us, not having symmetry or congruity; discordant.
UNHARNESS, *v.t.* un-*har*-ness, to strip off harness; to divest of armour. **Unharnessed. Unharnesses. Unharnessing.**
UNHASP, *v.t.* un-*hahsp*, to undo the hasp of. **Unhasped. Unhasping. Unhasps.**
UNHATCHED, *a.* un-*hatcht*, not having left the egg; not matured and brought to light.
UNHAZARDED, *a.* un-*haz*-ard-ed, not exposed to risk or hazard.
UNHAZARDOUS, *a.* un-*haz*-ard-us, not hazardous.
UNHEAD, *v.t.* un-*hed*, to take out the head of; to take the head from. **Unheaded. Unheading. Unheads.**
UNHEALTHFUL, *a.* un-*helth*-ful, injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome.
UNHEALTHFULNESS, *n.* un-*helth*-ful-ness, state of being unhealthy.
UNHEALTHILY, *ad.* un-*helth*-e-le, in an unhealthy manner.
UNHEALTHINESS, *n.* un-*helth*-e-ness, want of health; unsoundness; unwholesomeness.
UNHEALTHY, *a.* un-*helth*-e, wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; sickly; unfavourable to health; unwholesome.
UNHEARD, *a.* un-*herd*, not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience; not known to fame. **Unheard of**, unprecedented.
UNHEATED, *a.* un-*heet*-ed, not made hot.
UNHEAVENLY, *a.* un-*hev*-en-le, not heavenly.
UNHEDGED, *a.* un-*hejd*, not surrounded by a hedge.
UNHEEDED, *a.* un-*heed*-ed, disregarded; neglected.
UNHEEDEDLY, *ad.* un-*heed*-ed-le, without being heeded.
UNHEEDFUL, *a.* un-*heed*-ful, inattentive; careless.
UNHEEDFULLY, *ad.* un-*heed*-ful-le, carelessly.
UNHEEDING, *a.* un-*heed*-ing, careless; negligent.
UNHEEDY, *a.* un-*heed*-e, careless; precipitate; sudden.
UNHELM, *v.t.* un-*helm*, to deprive of a helm or helmet. **Unhelmed. Unhelming. Unhelms.**
UNHELMED, *pp.* or *a.* un-*helmd*, having no helmet.
UNHELMET, *v.t.* un-*hel*-met, to deprive of a helmet. **Unhelmeted. Unhelmeting. Unhelmets.**
UNHELPED, *a.* un-*helpt*, unassisted; unsupported.
UNHELPFUL, *a.* un-*help*-ful, affording no aid; helpless.
UNHEROIC, *a.* *un*-he-*ro*-ik, not heroic or brave.
UNHESITATING, *a.* un-*hez*-e-tate-ing, not remaining in doubt; prompt.
UNHESITATINGLY, *ad.* un-*hez*-e-tate-ing-le, without hesitation.
UNHEWN, *a.* un-*hewn*, not hewn; rough.

UNHINDERED, *a.* un-*hin*-derd, not opposed; not impeded.
UNHINGE, *v.t.* un-*hinj*, to take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix; to unsettle. **Unhinged. Unhinges. Unhinging.**
UNHINGEMENT, *n.* un-*hinj*-ment, unsettlement.
UNHIRED, *a.* un-*hired*, not hired.
UNHISTORIC, *a.* un-his-*tor*-ik, not historical.
UNHITCH, *v.t.* un-*hitch*, to loosen as a rope; to unfasten. **Unhitched. Unhitches. Unhitching.**
UNHIVE, *v.t.* un-*hive*, to drive from a hive; to deprive of habitation. **Unhived. Unhives. Unhiving.**
UNHOARD, *v.t.* un-*hord*, to steal from a hoard; to scatter. **Unhoarded. Unhoarding. Unhoards.**
UNHOLINESS, *n.* un-*hole*-le-ness, want of holiness; impiety; profaneness.
UNHOLY, *a.* un-*ho*-le, not holy; profane: not hallowed; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified.
UNHONOURED, *a.* un-*on*-urd, not honoured; not celebrated.
UNHOODED, *a.* un-*hood*-ed, without a hood.
UNHOOK, *v.t.* un-*hook*, to loose from a hook. **Unhooked. Unhooking. Unhooks.**
UNHOOP, *v.t.* un-*hoop*, to strip of hoops. **Unhooped. Unhooping. Unhoops.**
UNHOPED, *a.* un-*hohpt*, not so probable as to excite hope.
UNHOPEFUL, *a.* un-*hope*-ful, leaving no room for hope; hopeless.
UNHORNED, *a.* un-*hornd*, having no horns.
UNHORSE, *v.t.* un-*horse*, to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount; to take the horse from. **Unhorsed. Unhorses. Unhorsing.**
UNHOSTILE, *a.* un-*hos*-tile, not belonging to an enemy.
UNHOUSE, *v.t.* un-*houz*, to drive from house or habitation; to dislodge; to deprive of shelter. **Unhoused. Unhouses. Unhousing.**
UNHOUSED, *a.* un-*houzd*, wanting a house; homeless; destitute of shelter.
UNHUMANIZE, *v.t.* un-*hu*-man-ize, to divest of what is properly human. **Unhumanized. Unhumanizes. Unhumanizing.**
UNHUMBLED, *a.* un-*hum*-bld, not humbled or subdued.
UNHUNG, *a.* un-*hung*, not hanged.
UNHUNTED, *a.* un-*hunt*-ed, not hunted.
UNHURT, *a.* un-*hurt*, not harmed; free from injury.
UNHURTFUL, *a.* un-*hurt*-ful, harmless; innoxious.
UNHURTFULLY, *ad.* un-*hurt*-ful-le, without harm.
UNHUSBANDED, *a.* un-*huz*-band-ed, without or deprived of a husband; not managed with frugality.
UNHUSKED, *a.* un-*huskt*, not being stripped of husks.
UNIAT, *n.* *yu*-ne-at, an Eastern Christian acknowledging papal supremacy.
UNIAXAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*ak*-sal, uniaxial.
UNIAXIAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*ak*-se-al, having but one optical axis [Crystal.]. (L. *unus*, one, and *axis*.)
UNIBRANCHIATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*brank*-e-ate, having but one gill.
UNICAMERATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*kam*-e-rate, unilocular.
UNICAMERAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*kam*-er-al, having but one chamber of legislation. (L. *unus*, and *camera*, a vault, a chamber.)
UNICAPSULAR, *a.* *yu*-ne-*kap*-su-lar, having one capsule to each flower [Bot.].
UNICARINATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*kar*-rin-ate, having a single keel.
UNICELLULAR, *a.* *yu*-ne-*sel*-yu-lar, composed of but one cell.
UNICORN, *n.* *yu*-ne-korn, an animal with one horn; a fabulous animal represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn [Her.]; a team of three horses, two abreast and one in front; a long-horned beetle. **Sea unicorn,** the narwhal, which has a long spiral incisor tooth. (L. *unus*, and *cornu*, a horn.)
UNICORNOUS, *a.* *yu*-ne-*korn*-us, having only one horn.
UNICYCLE, *n.* *yu*-ne-*sy*-kl, an acrobat's cycle having one wheel.
UNIDEAL, *a.* *un*-i-*dee*-al, not ideal; real.
UNIDENTATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*dent*-ate, having but one tooth.
UNIDENTICULATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-den-*tik*-yu-late, having but one denticle.
UNIDENTIFIED, *a.* *un*-i-*dent*-e-fide, not identified.
UNIFACIAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*fay*-shal, having only one face or front surface.
UNIFARIOUS, *a.* *yu*-ne-*fare*-e-us, arranged in one rank.
UNIFICATION, *n.* *yu*-ne-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of uniting.
UNIFLOROUS, *a.* *yu*-ne-*flore*-us, bearing one flower only [Bot.].
UNIFOLIATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*fo*-le-ate, having but one leaf [Bot.]. (L. *unus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
UNIFORM, *a.* *yu*-ne-form, having always the same form and manner; not variable; consistent with itself; not different; of the same form with others; equable; regular: *n.* a dress of the same kind to distinguish persons who belong to the same body; the regulation dress of those in the service of the state. (L. *unus*, and *forma*, shape.)
UNIFORMITARIAN, *n.* *yu*-ne-*form*-it-*ayr*-e-an, one who considers that the geological agencies of the present are the same as those of the past in kind if not in degree.
UNIFORMITY, *n.* *yu*-ne-*form*-e-te, resemblance to itself at all times or all through; consistency; sameness; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; similitude between parts; unvaried sameness. **Act of Uniformity,** an Act which regulates the form of public prayers and rites to be observed in the churches.
UNIFORMLY, *ad.* *yu*-ne-form-le, in a uniform manner; invariably.
UNIFY, *v.t.* *yu*-ne-fi, to make into one; to make uniform. **Unified. Unifies. Unifying.** (L. *unus*, and *facio*, make.)
UNIGENITURE, *n.* *yu*-ne-*jen*-e-tyur, state of being the only begotten.
UNIGENOUS, *a.* yu-*nij*-e-nus, of one kind; of the same genus. (L. *unus*, and *gigno*, beget.)
UNILABIATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*lay*-be-ate, having one lip only [Bot.]. (L. *unus*, and *labium*, a lip.)
UNILATERAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*lat*-er-al, being on one side; having one side. (L. *unus*, and *latus*, a side.)
UNILITERAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*lit*-er-al, consisting of one letter.
UNILLUMINATED, *a.* *un*-il-*lew*-min-ate-ed, not enlightened; dark; ignorant.
UNILLUMINED, *a.* *un*-il-*lew*-mind, not illumined.
UNILLUSTRATED, *a.* un-*il*-lus-tray-ted, not illustrated.
UNILLUSTRATIVE, *a.* un-il-*lus*-tra-tiv, not illustrative.
UNILOCULAR, *a.* *yu*-ne-*lok*-yu-lar, with one cavity only; with a single-chambered ovary [Bot.]. (L. *unus*, and *locus*, a place.)
UNIMAGINABLE, *a.* *un*-im-*aj*-in-a-bl, not to be conceived.
UNIMAGINABLY, *ad.* *un*-im-*aj*-in-ab-le, inconceivably.
UNIMAGINATIVE, *a.* *un*-im-*aj*-in-a-tiv, not imaginative.
UNIMAGINED, *a.* *un*-im-*aj*-ind, not conceived.
UNIMBUED, *a.* *un*-im-*bewd*, not saturated.
UNIMITATED, *a.* un-*im*-e-tay-ted, not imitated.
UNIMPAIRABLE, *a.* *un*-im-*pare*-a-bl, not liable to waste or diminution.
UNIMPAIRED, *a.* *un*-im-*payrd*, not impaired; not diminished.
UNIMPASSIONATE, *a.* *un*-im-*pash*-on-ate, not impassionate.
UNIMPASSIONED, *a.* *un*-im-*pash*-ond, not actuated or dictated by passion; calm.
UNIMPEACHABLE, *a.* *un*-im-*peech*-a-bl, that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault; that cannot be called in question.
UNIMPEACHABLENESS, *n.* *un*-im-*peech*-a-bl-ness, the quality of being unimpeachable.
UNIMPEACHED, *a.* *un*-im-*peecht*, not charged or accused; not called in question.
UNIMPEDED, *a.* *un*-im-*peed*-ed, not hindered.
UNIMPLICATED, *a.* un-*im*-ple-kay-ted, not involved.
UNIMPLIED, *a.* *un*-im-*plide*, not included by fair inference.
UNIMPLORED, *a.* *un*-im-*plored*, not solicited.
UNIMPORTANCE, *n.* *un*-im-*port*-ance, want of importance.
UNIMPORTANT, *a.* *un*-im-*port*-ant, not of great moment; insignificant; immaterial.
UNIMPORTUNED, *a.* *un*-im-por-*tewnd*, not solicited.
UNIMPOSING, *a.* *un*-im-*poze*-ing, not commanding respect; not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.
UNIMPREGNATED. *a.* *un*-im-*preg*-nay-ted, not impregnated.

UNIMPRESSED, *a.* un-im-*prest*, not impressed; uninterested.
UNIMPRESSIBLE, *a. un*-im-*pres*-se-bl, not impressible.
UNIMPRESSIVE, *a. un*-im-*pres*-siv, not impressive.
UNIMPRESSIVELY, *ad. un*-im-*pres*-siv-le, without impressiveness.
UNIMPRISONED, *a. un*-im-*priz*-ond, not confined to prison.
UNIMPROPRIATED, *a. un*-im-*pro*-pre-ate-ed, not put into the hands of a layman.
UNIMPROVABLE, *a. un*-im-*proov*-a-bl, not capable of improvement, culture or tillage.
UNIMPROVABLENESS, *n. un*-im-*proov*-a-bl-ness, the state of being unimprovable.
UNIMPROVED, *a.* un-im-*proovd*, not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manner or excellence; not used well; not employed; not cultivated.
UNIMPROVING, *a. un*-im-*proov*-ing, not tending to advance or instruct.
UNIMPUGNABLE, *a. un*-im-*pewn*-a-bl, that cannot be impugned.
UNIMUSCULAR, *a. yu*-ne-*mus*-ku-lar, having one muscle only, as some bivalve molluscs.
UNINCLOSED, *a. un*-in-*klozed*, not inclosed.
UNINDEBTED, *a. un*-in-*det*-ted, not indebted.
UNINDORSED, *a. un*-in-dorst, not indorsed or assigned.
UNINDUCED, *a. un*-in-*dewst*, not induced.
UNINDUSTRIOUS, *a. un*-in-*dus*-tre-us, not diligent in labour or study.
UNINFECTED, *a. un*-in-*fek*-ted, not contaminated; not corrupted.
UNINFECTIOUS, *a. un*-in-*fek*-shus, not capable of communicating disease.
UNINFESTED, *a. un*-in-*fest*-ed, not infested.
UNINFLAMED, *a. un*-in-*flaymd*, not inflamed.
UNINFLAMMABLE, *a. un*-in-*flam*-ma-bl, not inflammable.
UNINFLUENCED, *a.* un-*in*-flu-enst, not persuaded or moved by others or foreign considerations; acting freely.
UNINFLUENTIAL, *a. un*-in-flu-*en*-shal, not having influence.
UNINFORMED, *a. un*-in-*formd*, not instructed; untaught; ignorant.
UNINGENIOUS, *a. un*-in-*jeen*-e-us, not ingenious; dull.
UNINGENUOUS, *a. un*-in-*jen*-yu-us, not frank or candid; disingenuous.
UNINGENUOUSNESS, *n. un*-in-*jen*-yu-us-ness, disingenuousness.
UNINHABITABLE, *a. un*-in-*hab*-e-ta-bl, not habitable.
UNINHABITABLENESS, *n. un*-in-*hab*-e-ta-bl-ness, state of being not habitable.
UNINHABITED, *a. un*-in-*hab*-it-ed, having no inhabitants.
UNINITIATED, *a. un*-in-*ish*-e-ay-ted, not initiated.
UNINJURED, *a.* un-*in*-jurd, not hurt; suffering no harm.
UNINJURIOUS, *a. un*-in-*jew*-re-us, not injurious.
UNINQUIRING, *a. un*-in-*kwire*-ing, not disposed to inquire.
UNINQUISITIVE, *a. un*-in-*kwiz*-e-tiv, not curious to search and inquire.
UNINSCRIBED, *a. un*-in-*skribed*, having no inscription.
UNINSPIRED, *a. un*-in-*spired*, not having received supernatural instruction or illumination; not written under inspiration; not official.
UNINSTRUCTED, *a. un*-in-*struk*-ted, not educated; not furnished with instructions.
UNINSTRUCTIVE, *a. un*-in-*struk*-tiv, not serving to instruct or edify.
UNINSTRUCTIVELY, *ad. un*-in-*struk*-tiv-le, without edification.
UNINSULATED, *a.* un-*in*-su-late-ed, not insulated.
UNINSURED, *a. un*-in-*shoord*, not insured against loss.
UNINTEGRATED, *a.* un-*in*-te-grate-ed, not integrated.
UNINTELLECTUAL, *a. un*-in-tel-*lek*-tew-al, not intellectual.
UNINTELLIGENT, *a. un*-in-*tel*-le-jent, not possessing understanding; not knowing; not skilful; dull.
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n. un*-in-*tel*-le-ge-*bil*-e-te, unintelligibleness.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, *a. un*-in-*tel*-le-je-bl, that cannot be understood.
UNINTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. un*-in-*tel*-le-je-bl-ness, the quality of not being intelligible.
UNINTELLIGIBLY, *ad. un*-in-*tel*-le-je-ble, in a manner not to be understood.
UNINTENDED, *a. un*-in-*ten*-ded, not designed.
UNINTENTIONAL, *a. un*-in-*ten*-shon-al, done or happening without intention.
UNINTENTIONALLY, *ad. un*-in-*ten*-shon-al-le, without design or purpose.
UNINTERESTED, *a.* un-*in*-ter-est-ed, not having any interest, property, or stake in; not interested.
UNINTERESTING, *a.* un-*in*-ter-est-ing, not capable of exciting interest.
UNINTERESTINGLY, *ad.* un-*in*-ter-est-ing-le, in a way not exciting interest.
UNINTERMISSION, *n. un*-in-ter-*mish*-on, failure of intermission.
UNINTERMITTED, *a. un*-in-ter-*mit*-ted, not interrupted; continued.
UNINTERMITTING, *a. un*-in-ter-*mit*-ting, not ceasing for a time; continuing.
UNINTERMIXED, *a. un*-in-ter-*mikst*, not mingled.
UNINTERPOLATED, *a. un*-in-*ter*-po-lay-ted, not inserted subsequently to the original writing.
UNINTERPRETED, *a. un*-in-*ter*-pre-ted, not explained.
UNINTERRED, *a. un*-in-*terd*, not buried.
UNINTERRUPTED, *a. un*-in-ter-*rup*-ted, not interrupted; continuous.
UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *ad. un*-in-ter-*rup*-ted-le, without interruption.
UNINTOXICATING, *a. un*-in-*toks*-e-kay-ting, not intoxicating.
UNINTRENCHED, *a. un*-in-*trencht*, not defended by intrenchments.
UNINTRODUCED, *a. un*-in-tro-*dewst*, not introduced; obtrusive.
UNINUCLEAR, *a. yu*-ne-*new*-kle-ahr, having one nucleus.
UNINURED, *a. un*-in-*yewrd*, not hardened by use or practice.
UNINVENTED, *a. un*-in-*vent*-ed, not found out.
UNINVENTIVE, *a. un*-in-*vent*-iv, not inventive.
UNINVESTED, *a. un*-in-*vest*-ed, not invested; not converted into real property.
UNINVESTIGABLE, *a. un*-in-*ves*-te-ga-bl, that cannot be investigated or searched out.
UNINVIDIOUS, *a. un*-in-*vid*-e-us, not invidious.
UNINVITED, *a. un*-in-*vite*-ed, not requested.
UNINVITING, *a. un*-in-*vite*-ing, not attractive.
UNINVOKED, *a. un*-in-*vohkt*, not invoked.
UNIO, *n. yu*-ne-o, a genus of freshwater mussels. (L.)
UNION, *n. yune*-yon, the act of joining two or more things into one; the junction or coalition of things thus united; combination, as of parishes, for the support of the poor; a combination of workmen; a trades-union; a workhouse; concord; symmetry or harmony; alliance; coalition; confederacy; a mixed fabric of two materials, originally one of wool and cotton. **Union Flag,** the national flag of Great Britain, consisting of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick united. **Union Jack,** the popular name of the Union Flag, due to a small union being flown at the bows of British warships on a jack or small spar. Before the accession of James the First, the flag so flown and called the St. George's Jack, was the red cross of St. George: the jack flown on Scottish vessels in the same way being St. Andrew's Jack, the white cross of St. Andrew. (L. *unio*, oneness, from *unus*, one.)


Union Flag.

UNIONISM, *n. yune*-yon-izm, the support of the union between Great Britain and Ireland; the system of combination, specially among workmen in their own interest.
UNIONIST, *n. yune*-yon-ist, one who upholds the union of Great Britain and Ireland; a member of a union.
UNIONITE, *n. yune*-yon-ite, a white lime epidote found at Unionville in Pennsylvania.
UNIPAROUS, *a.* yu-*nip*-a-rus, producing one at a birth. (L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, produce.)

UNIPARTITE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*part*-ite, undivided into parts.
UNIPED, *a.* *yune*-e-ped, one-footed.
UNIPERSONAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*per*-son-al, of only one person; employed only in the third person singular, or impersonal [Gram.].
UNIPOLAR, *a.* *yu*-ne-pole-ar, with single polarity.
UNIQUE, *a.* yu-*neek*, without a like or an equal in kind or quality. (Fr. from L. *unicus*, one and no more.)
UNIQUELY, *ad.* yu-*neek*-le, in a unique manner.
UNIQUENESS, *n.* yu-*neek*-ness, state of being unique.
UNIRADIATED, *a.* *yu*-ne-*ray*-de-ay-ted, having one ray.
UNIRRITATED, *a.* un-*ir*-re-tate-ed, not fretted; not provoked or angered.
UNIRRITATING, *a.* un-*ir*-re-tate-ing, not provoking.
UNISEPTATE, *a.* *yu*-ne-*sept*-ate, having but one partition.
UNISEXUAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*seks*-su-al, of one sex only [Bot.].
UNISON, *n.* *yu*-ne-son, an accordance or coincidence of sounds, proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body; a single unvaried note; accordance; agreement: *a.* sounding alone; agreeing in pitch. **In unison,** in harmony. (L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.)
UNISONANCE, *n.* yu-*nis*-o-nance, accordance of sounds.
UNISONANT, *a.* yu-*nis*-o-nant, being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.
UNISONOUS, *a.* yu-*nis*-o-nus, unisonant.
UNIT, *n.* *yu*-nit, one; a single thing or person; the least whole number; a body of men, such as a regiment, treated as one for administrative purposes; a quantity in the terms of which measurements are expressed [Math. and Physics].
UNITARIAN, *n.* yu-ne-*tare*-e-an, one who believes in the undivided unity of the divine nature: *a.* pertaining to Unitarians.
UNITARIANISM, *n.* yu-ne-*tare*-e-an-izm, the principles of the Unitarians.
UNITARY, *a.* *yu*-ne-ta-re, relating to a unit.
UNITE, *v.t.* yu-*nite*, to put together; to join two or more things into one; to join; to connect; to make to agree; to cause to adhere; to join in interest or in affection; to tie or splice: *v.i.* to join in an act; to concur; to coalesce; to grow together; to be mixed. **United. Unites. Uniting.**
UNITED, *a.* yu-*nite*-ed, joined; made to agree in harmony.
UNITEDLY, *ad.* yu-*nite*-ed-le, with union or joint efforts.
UNITER, *n.* yu-*nite*-er, the person or thing that unites.
UNITIVE, *a.* *yu*-ne-tiv, having the power of uniting.
UNITIZE, *v.t.* *yu*-nit-ize, to treat as a unit. **Unitized. Unitizes. Unitizing.**
UNITY, *n.* *yu*-ne-te, the state of being one; oneness; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; oneness of sentiment, affection, or behaviour; an abstract expression for any unit whatever [Math.]; the principle by which, in a literary composition, a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved; such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character [Mus.]; a joint possession of two rights by several titles [Law]. **Three unities,** action, time, and place.
UNIVALENT, *a.* yu-*niv*-a-lent, having a valency of one; monatomic.
UNIVALVE, *a.* *yu*-ne-valv, having one valve only: *n.* a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece; a gastropod.
UNIVALVULAR, *a.* *yu*-ne-*val*-vu-lar, having one valve only.
UNIVERSAL, *a.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal, all; general; comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; total; whole; comprising all. **Universal joint,** a contrivance for giving motion in all directions to certain instruments. **Universal prime-meridian,** the meridian of Greenwich. **Universal proposition,** one which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject [Logic].
UNIVERSAL, *n.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal, a general notion; a universal proposition.
UNIVERSALISM, *n.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal-izm, the doctrine that all men will be eventually saved.
UNIVERSALIST, *n.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal-ist, a believer in universalism: *a.* pertaining to universalism.
UNIVERSALITY, *n.* *yu*-ne-ver-*sal*-e-te, state of being universal or extending to the whole.
UNIVERSALIZE, *v.t.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal-ize, to make universal. **Universalized. Universalizes. Universalizing.**
UNIVERSALLY, *ad.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal-le, with extension to the whole; without exception.
UNIVERSALNESS, *n.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-sal-ness, universality.
UNIVERSE, *n.* *yu*-ne-verse, the whole system of nature; everything in existence. (L. *universus*, turned or combined into one whole, from *unus*, one, and *versus*, turned.)
UNIVERSITY, *n.* *yu*-ne-*ver*-se-te, an assemblage of colleges, or a corporation for teaching the higher branches of learning, and conferring degrees. (L. *universitas*, a corporation.)
UNIVOCAL, *a.* yu-*niv*-o-kal, having one meaning only; having unison of sounds; certain.
UNIVOCALLY, *ad.* yu-*niv*-ok-al-le, in one sense only.
UNIVOCATION, *n.* *yu*-niv-o-*kay*-shon, agreement of name and meaning.
UNJAUNDICED, *a.* un-*jaun*-dist, impartial; unprejudiced.
UNJEALOUS, *a.* un-*jel*-us, not jealous.
UNJOINED, *a.* un-*joynd*, not joined.
UNJOINT, *v.t.* un-*joynt*, to disjoint; to take apart. **Unjointed. Unjointing. Unjoints.**
UNJOINTED, *a.* un-*joynt*-ed, having no joints; disjointed.
UNJOYOUS, *a.* un-*joy*-us, not joyous or cheerful.
UNJUDGED, *a.* un-*judjd*, not judged; not judicially determined.
UNJUST, *a.* un-*just*, contrary to justice and right; wrongful.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* un-*jus*-te-*fi*-a-bl, that cannot be proved to be right; indefensible.
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, *n.* un-*jus*-te-*fi*-a-bl-ness, state of being unjustifiable.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, *ad.* un-*jus*-te-*fi*-ab-le, in a manner that cannot be justified.
UNJUSTIFIED, *a.* un-*just*-e-fide, not justified; not pardoned.
UNJUSTLY, *ad.* un-*just*-le, with injustice.
UNKEMPT, *a.* un-*kempt*, uncombed; slovenly. (*Un*, and A.S. *cemban*, comb.)
UNKENNED, *a.* un-*kend*, unknown.
UNKENNEL, *v.t.* un-*ken*-nel, to drive from a hole; to rouse from secrecy or retreat; to release from a kennel. **Unkennelled. Unkennelling. Unkennels.**
UNKEPT, *a.* un-*kept*, not retained or preserved.
UNKERCHIEFED, *a.* un-*ker*-chift, not wearing a kerchief.
UNKERNELLED, *a.* un-*kern*-eld, destitute of a kernel.
UNKIND, *a.* un-*kined*, not kind; harsh.
UNKINDLINESS, *n.* un-*kined*-le-ness, the state of being unkindly.
UNKINDLY, *a.* un-*kined*-le, unkind; unfavourable; malignant: *ad.* without kindness or affection.
UNKINDNESS, *n.* un-*kined*-ness, want of kindness; an unkind act.
UNKING, *v.t.* un-*king*, to deprive of royal authority. **Unkinged. Unkinging. Unkings.**
UNKINGLY, *a.* and *ad.* un-*king*-le, unworthy of a king.
UNKNIGHTLY, *a.* and *ad.* un-*nite*-le, unworthy of a knight.
UNKNIT, *v.t.* un-*nit*, to separate threads that are knit; to open. **Unknits. Unknitted. Unknitting.**
UNKNOT, *v.t.* un-*not*, to free from knots; to untie. **Unknots. Unknotted. Unknotting.**
UNKNOWABLE, *a.* un-*noh*-a-bl, that cannot be known.
UNKNOWING, *a.* un-*noh*-ing, not knowing; ignorant.
UNKNOWINGLY, *ad.* un-*noh*-ing-le, without knowledge or design.
UNKNOWN, *a.* un-*nohn*, not known; incalculable.
UNLABORIOUS, *a.* un-la-*bore*-e-us, not difficult to be done.
UNLABOURED, *a.* un-*lay*-burd, not produced or cultivated by labour; not tilled; spontaneous; voluntary; natural; easy.
UNLACE, *v.t.* un-*lace*, to loose from lacing; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments. **Unlaced. Unlaces. Unlacing.**
UNLADE, *v.t.* un-*lade*, to unload; to take out a cargo. **Unladed. Unladen. Unlades. Unlading.**

UNLADEN, un-*lade*-en, *pp.* of unlade.
UNLAID, *a.* un-*lade*, not placed or fixed; not allayed.
UNLAMENTED, *a. un*-la-*ment*-ed, not deplored.
UNLAP, *v.t.* un-*lap*, to unfold. **Unlapped. Unlapping. Unlaps.**
UNLARDED, *a.* un-*lard*-ed, not dressed with lard; without inserted strips of bacon fat; not intermixed.
UNLASH, *v.t.* un-*lash*, to unfasten. **Unlashed. Unlashes. Unlashing.**
UNLATCH, *v.i.* un-*latch*, to open or loose by lifting the latch. **Unlatched. Unlatches. Unlatching.**
UNLAURELLED, *a.* un-*lor*-reld, not crowned with laurel; not honoured.
UNLAVISH, *a.* un-*lav*-ish, not lavish or profuse.
UNLAWFUL, *a.* un-*law*-ful, contrary to the law; illegal.
UNLAWFULLY, *ad.* un-*law*-ful-le, in violation of law; illegitimately.
UNLAWFULNESS, *n.* un-*law*-ful-ness, contrariety to law.
UNLAY, *v.t.* un-*lay*, to untwist. **Unlaid. Unlaying. Unlays.**
UNLEARN, *v.t.* un-*lern*, to forget, lose, or unschool one's self of what has been learned. **Unlearned. Unlearning. Unlearns. Unlearnt.**
UNLEARNED, *a.* un-*lern*-ed, not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not suitable to a learned man.
UNLEARNED, *a.* un-*lernd*, not learned.
UNLEARNEDLY, *ad.* un-*lern*-ed-le, ignorantly.
UNLEARNEDNESS, *n.* un-*lern*-ed-ness, want of learning; illiterateness.
UNLEASHED, *a.* un-*leesht*, set free from the leash.
UNLEAVENED, *a.* un-*lev*-end, made without leaven or yeast.
UNLECTURED, *a.* un-*lek*-tewrd, not taught by lecture; not lectured to.
UNLED, *a.* un-*led*, not led or conducted.
UNLENT, *a.* un-*lent*, not lent.
UNLESS, *conj.* un-*less*, except; if not; supposing that not. (*Un*, on, and *less*.)
UNLESSONED, *a.* un-*les*-sond, not taught; not instructed.
UNLETTERED, *a.* un-*let*-terd, unlearned; untaught.
UNLEVELLED, *a.* un-*lev*-eld, not levelled; not laid even.
UNLICENSED, *a.* un-*li*-senst, not licensed; not having permission by authority; done without licence.
UNLICKED, *a.* un-*likt*, shapeless; not formed to smoothness.
UNLIGHTED, *a.* un-*lite*-ed, not illuminated; not kindled or set on fire.
UNLIKE, *a.* un-*like*, dissimilar; having no resemblance; unlikely.
UNLIKELIHOOD, *n.* un-*like*-le-hood, improbability.
UNLIKELINESS, *n.* un-*like*-le-ness, improbability.
UNLIKELY, *a.* un-*like*-le, improbable; not promising success: *ad.* improbably.
UNLIKENESS, *n.* un-*like*-ness, want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
UNLIMBER, *a.* un-*lim*-ber, not flexible; not yielding.
UNLIMBER, *v.t.* un-*lim*-ber, to unhook the gun from the limber [Mil.]. **Unlimbered. Unlimbering. Unlimbers.**
UNLIMED, *a.* un-*limed*, having the lime removed.
UNLIMITABLE, *a.* un-*lim*-it-a-bl, admitting no limits; boundless.
UNLIMITED, *a.* un-*lim*-it-ed, not limited; having no bounds; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.
UNLIMITEDLY, *ad.* un-*lim*-it-ed-le, without bounds.
UNLIMITEDNESS, *n.* un-*lim*-it-ed-ness, state of being unlimited.
UNLINE, *v.t.* un-*line*, to remove the lining from; to empty. **Unlined. Unlines. Unlining.**
UNLINEAL, *a.* un-*lin*-e-al, not coming in the order of succession.
UNLINK, *v.t.* un-*link*, to separate the links of; to unfasten; to untwist. **Unlinked. Unlinking. Unlinks.**
UNLIQUEFIED, *a.* un-*lik*-we-fide, unmelted; not dissolved.
UNLIQUIDATED, *a.* un-*lik*-we-day-ted, not settled; unpaid; unadjusted.
UNLIQUORED, *a.* un-*lik*-urd, not moistened; not treated with liquor; not filled or drunk with liquor.
UNLISTENING, *a.* un-*lis*-sen-ing, not hearing or regarding.
UNLIVELINESS, *n.* un-*live*-le-ness, want of animation; dulness.
UNLIVELY, *a.* un-*live*-le, not lively; dull.
UNLOAD, *v.t.* un-*lode*, to take the load from; to disburden; to discharge. **Unloaded. Unloading. Unloads.**
UNLOCATED, *a. un*-lo-*kay*-ted, not fixed in place; not surveyed and designated [U.S.].
UNLOCK, *v.t.* un-*lok*, to unfasten what is locked; to open. **Unlocked, Unlocking. Unlocks.**
UNLOCKED, *a.* un-*lokt*, not made fast with a lock.
UNLOOKED-FOR, *a.* un-*lookd*-for, not expected; not foreseen.
UNLOOSE, *v.t.* un-*looce*, to loose: *v.i.* to fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. **Unloosed. Unlooses. Unloosing.**
UNLOOSEN, *v.t.* un-*looce*-en, to unloose. **Unloosened. Unloosening. Unloosens.**
UNLOSABLE, *a.* un-*looz*-a-bl, that cannot be lost.
UNLOVELINESS, *n.* un-*luv*-le-ness, state of being unlovely.
UNLOVELY, *a.* un-*luv*-le, not lovely; not amiable; not attractive.
UNLOVING, *a.* un-*luv*-ing, not loving; not fond.
UNLOVINGLY, *ad.* un-*luv*-ing-le, in an unloving manner.
UNLUBRICATED, *a.* un-*lu*-bre-kay-ted, not lubricated.
UNLUCKILY, *ad.* un-*luk*-e-le, in an unlucky manner.
UNLUCKINESS, *n.* un-*luk*-e-ness, state of being unlucky.
UNLUCKY, *a.* un-*luk*-e, unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; ill-omened; inauspicious.
UNLUSTROUS, *a.* un-*lus*-trus, wanting lustre; not shining.
UNLUSTY, *a.* un-*lus*-te, not healthy; weak.
UNLUTE, *v.t.* un-*lewt*, to separate things cemented or luted. **Unluted. Unlutes. Unluting.**
UNMADE, *a.* un-*made*, not made; not yet formed; omitted to be made.
UNMAGNETIC, *a. un*-mag-*net*-ik, not having magnetic properties.
UNMAIDENLY, *a.* un-*maid*-en-le, not maidenly.
UNMAILABLE, *a.* un-*male*-a-bl, that cannot be sent by post.
UNMAIMED, *a.* un-*maymd*, not disabled in any limb; sound; entire.
UNMAKABLE, *a.* un-*make*-a-bl, not possible to be made.
UNMAKE, *v.t.* un-*make*, to destroy the constitutive qualities and form of; to deprive of qualities before possessed. **Unmade. Unmakes. Unmaking.**
UNMALLEABILITY, *n.* un-*mal*-le-a-*bil*-e-te, state of being unmalleable.
UNMALLEABLE, *a.* un-*mal*-le-a-bl, not malleable; not capable of being extended by beating.
UNMAN, *v.t.* un-*man*, to deprive of the qualities of a man; to emasculate; to deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten; to deprive of men; to dispeople. **Unmanned. Unmanning. Unmans.**
UNMANACLED, *a.* un-*man*-a-kld, free from manacles; free.
UNMANAGEABLE, *a.* un-*man*-aj-a-bl, not easily restrained, governed or directed; not controllable.
UNMANAGED, *a.* un-*man*-ajd, not tutored; not educated; not broken in.
UNMANLIKE, *a.* un-*man*-like, unlike or unbecoming a man.
UNMANLINESS, *n.* un-*man*-le-ness, the quality of being unmanly.
UNMANLY, *a.* un-*man*-le, not like a man; effeminate; not worthy of a man; cowardly.
UNMANNED, *a.* un-*mand*, deprived of the qualities of a man; not supplied with men.
UNMANNERED, *a.* un-*man*-nerd, uncivil; rude.
UNMANNERLINESS, *n.* un-*man*-ner-le-ness, want of good manners; incivility; rudeness.
UNMANNERLY, *a.* and *ad.* un-*man*-ner-le, ill-bred; uncivil; rude; not according to good manners.
UNMANTLED, *a.* un-*man*-tld, not provided with a mantle.
UNMANUFACTURED, *a. un*-man-yu-*fak*-tewrd, not wrought into form for use.
UNMANURED, *a. un*-ma-*newrd*, not manured; uncultivated.
UNMARKED, *a.* un-*markt*, having no mark; unobserved; undistinguished.
UNMARKETABLE, *a.* un-*mar*-ket-a-bl, not saleable.

UNMARRED, *a.* un-*mard*, not injured or spoiled.
UNMARRIAGEABLE, *a.* un-*mar*-rij-a-bl, too young to be married.
UNMARRIAGEABLENESS, *n.* un-*mar*-rij-a-bl-ness, state of being unmarriageable.
UNMARRIED, *a.* un-*mar*-reed, having no husband or no wife.
UNMARRY, *v.t.* un-*mar*-re, to divorce. Unmarried. Unmarries. Unmarrying.
UNMARSHALLED, *a.* un-*mar*-shald, not disposed or arranged in order.
UNMASCULINE, *a.* un-*mas*-kew-lin, not manly; effeminate.
UNMASK, *v.t.* un-*mahsk*, to strip of any disguise; *v.i.* to put off a mask. Unmasked. Unmasking. Unmasks.
UNMASKED, *a.* un-*mahskt*, open; exposed to view.
UNMASTERED, *a.* un-*mahst*-erd, not conquered.
UNMASTICABLE, *a.* un-*mas*-te-ka-bl, not capable of being chewed.
UNMATCHABLE, *a.* un-*match*-a-bl, that cannot be equalled; unparalleled.
UNMATCHED, *a.* un-*matcht*, matchless; having no equal.
UNMEANING, *a.* un-*meen*-ing, having no signification; not expressive.
UNMEANINGLY, *ad.* un-*meen*-ing-le, without meaning.
UNMEANINGNESS, *n.* un-*meen*-ing-ness, state of being unmeaning.
UNMEANT, *a.* un-*ment*, not meant; not intended.
UNMEASURABLE, *a.* un-*mesj*-ur-a-bl, that cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless.
UNMEASURABLY, *ad.* un-*mesj*-ur-ab-le, to an unmeasurable extent.
UNMEASURED, *a.* un-*mesj*-urd, plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite; not according to any measure.
UNMECHANICAL, *a.* *un*-me-*kan*-e-kal, not according to the principles of mechanics.
UNMECHANICALLY, *ad.* *un*-me-*kan*-e-kal-le, not according to mechanics.
UNMECHANIZED, *a.* un-*mek*-an-ized, not formed by mechanism.
UNMEDDLING, *a.* un-*med*-dling, not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious.
UNMEDITATED, *a.* un-*med*-e-tay-ted, not prepared by previous thought.
UNMEET, *a.* un-*meet*, not fit or worthy.
UNMEETLY, *ad.* un-*meet*-le, not fitly or properly.
UNMEETNESS, *n.* un-*meet*-ness, state of being unmeet.
UNMELLOWED, *a.* un-*mel*-lode, not fully matured.
UNMELODIOUS, *a.* *un*-me-*loh*-de-us, not melodious; wanting melody.
UNMELODIOUSLY, *ad.* *un*-me-*loh*-de-us-le, without melodiousness.
UNMELTED, *a.* un-*melt*-ed, undissolved; not softened.
UNMENTIONABLE, *a.* un-*men*-shon-a-bl, that may not be mentioned: *n.pl.* trousers [Colloq.].
UNMENTIONED, *a.* un-*men*-shond, not named.
UNMERCANTILE, *a.* un-*mer*-kan-tile, not according to commercial custom.
UNMERCENARY, *a.* un-*merse*-en-a-re, not mercenary.
UNMERCHANTABLE, *a.* un-*mer*-chant-a-bl, not fit for market.
UNMERCIFUL, *a.* un-*mer*-se-ful, inhuman; cruel; hard-hearted; exorbitant.
UNMERCIFULLY, *ad.* un-*mer*-se-ful-le, without mercy.
UNMERCIFULNESS, *n.* un-*mer*-se-ful-ness, the quality of being unmerciful.
UNMERITED, *a.* un-*mer*-rit-ed, not deserved; unjust.
UNMETALLIC, *a.* *un*-me-*tal*-ik, not having the properties of metal.
UNMEWED, *a.* un-*mewd*, set free.
UNMILITARY, *a.* un-*mil*-e-ta-re, not according to military rules.
UNMILKED, *a.* un-*milkt*, not milked.
UNMILLED, *a.* un-*milld*, not milled; not indented or grained; having a smooth edge like a copper coin.
UNMINDED, *a.* un-*mined*-ed, not heeded.
UNMINDFUL, *a.* un-*mined*-ful, not heedful; regardless.
UNMINDFULLY, *ad.* un-*mined*-ful-le, carelessly; heedlessly.
UNMINDFULNESS, *n.* un-*mined*-ful-ness, heedlessness; inattentiveness.
UNMINGLED, *a.* un-*ming*-gld, not mixed; pure.
UNMINISTERIAL, *a.* *un*-min-is-*teer*-e-al, not ministerial.

UNMISSED, *a.* un-*mist*, not perceived to be gone or lost.
UNMISTAKABLE, *a.* *un*-mis-*take*-a-bl, that cannot be mistaken.
UNMISTAKEN, *a.* *un*-mis-*take*-en, not mistaken; sure.
UNMISTRUSTING, *a.* *un*-mis-*trust*-ing, unsuspicious.
UNMITIGABLE, *a.* un-*mit*-e-ga-bl, not capable of being mitigated, softened or lessened.
UNMITIGATED, *a.* un-*mit*-e-gay-ted, not softened in severity or harshness; thorough; downright.
UNMIXED, *a.* un-*mikst*, not mingled; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.
UNMOANED, *a.* un-*mohnd*, not lamented.
UNMODERNIZED, *a.* un-*mod*-ern-ized, not modernized.
UNMODIFIABLE, *a.* un-*mod*-e-*fi*-a-bl, that cannot be altered in form.
UNMODIFIABLENESS, *n.* un-*mod*-e-*fi*-a-bl-ness, the state of being unmodifiable.
UNMODIFIED, *a.* un-*mod*-e-fide, not altered in form.
UNMODISH, *a.* un-*mode*-ish, old-fashioned in appearance.
UNMODULATED, *a.* un-*mod*-yu-lay-ted, not modulated.
UNMOIST, *a.* un-*moyst*, not humid; dry.
UNMOISTENED, *a.* un-*moys*-end, not made moist or humid.
UNMOLESTED, *a.* *un*-mo-*lest*-ed, not disturbed.
UNMOOR, *v.t.* un-*moor*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor after having been moored by two or more cables [Naut.]; to cast off from moorings. Unmoored. Unmooring. Unmoors.
UNMORALIZED, *a.* un-*mor*-al-ized, untutored by morality.
UNMORTGAGED, *a.* un-*mor*-gajed, not mortgaged or pledged.
UNMORTIFIED, *a.* un-*mor*-te-fide, not shamed; not subdued by sorrow.
UNMOTHERLY, *a.* un-*muth*-ther-le, unworthy of a mother.
UNMOULD, *v.t.* un-*mohld*, to change the form of. Unmoulded. Unmoulding. Unmoulds.
UNMOULDED, *a.* un-*mohld*-ed, not shaped or formed.
UNMOUNTED, *a.* un-*mount*-ed, not mounted.
UNMOURNED, *a.* un-*mornd*, not lamented.
UNMOVABLE, *a.* un-*moov*-a-bl, that cannot be moved; firm; immovable.
UNMOVABLY, *ad.* un-*moov*-ab-le, immovably.
UNMOVED, *a.* un-*moovd*, not transferred from one place to another; not changed in purpose; unshaken; not affected; calm.
UNMOVING, *a.* un-*moov*-ing, not exciting emotion.
UNMUFFLE, *v.t.* un-*muf*-fl, to take a covering from the face; to remove the muffling of a drum. Unmuffled. Unmuffles. Unmuffling.
UNMURMURED, *a.* un-*mur*-murd, not murmured.
UNMURMURING, *a.* un-*mur*-mur-ing, not complaining.
UNMUSICAL, *a.* un-*mew*-se-kal, not harmonious; harsh; not sensitive to musical sounds.
UNMUTILATED, *a.* un-*mew*-te-lay-ted, not deprived of a member or part; entire.
UNMUZZLE, *v.t.* un-*muz*-zl, to loose from a muzzle; to allow freedom of speech. Unmuzzled. Unmuzzles. Unmuzzling.
UNNAMABLE, *a.* un-*naym*-a-bl, that cannot be named.
UNNAMED, *a.* un-*naymd*, not named; not mentioned.
UNNATURAL, *a.* un-*nat*-yu-ral, not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to natural feeling; acting without natural affection; not in conformity to nature.
UNNATURALLY, *ad.* un-*nat*-yu-ral-le, in an unnatural manner.
UNNATURALNESS, *n.* un-*nat*-yu-ral-ness, contrariety to nature.
UNNATURALIZE, *v.t.* un-*nat*-yu-ral-ize, to divest of natural feelings. Unnaturalized. Unnaturalizes. Unnaturalizing.
UNNATURALIZED, *a.* un-*nat*-yu-ral-ized, not naturalized.
UNNAVIGABLE, *a.* un-*nav*-e-ga-bl, not navigable.
UNNAVIGATED, *a.* un-*nav*-e-gay-ted, not navigated.
UNNECESSARILY, *ad.* un-*nes*-es-sa-re-le, without necessity; needlessly.
UNNECESSARINESS, *n.* un-*nes*-es-sa-re-ness, the state of being unnecessary.
UNNECESSARY, *a.* un-*nes*-es-sa-re, not necessary; needless; useless.

UNNECESSITATED, *a.* *un*-ne-*ses*-se-tay-ted, not required by necessity.
UNNEEDED, *a.* un-*need*-ed, not needed.
UNNEEDFUL, *a.* un-*need*-ful, not needful; not wanted.
UNNEGOTIABLE, *a.* *un*-ne-*go*-sha-bl, not negotiable.
UNNEIGHBOURLY, *a.* un-*nay*-bur-le, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.
UNNERVE, *v.t.* un-*nerv*, to deprive of nerve; to weaken; to enfeeble. **Unnerved. Unnerves. Unnerving.**
UNNERVED, *a.* un-*nervd*, weak; feeble.
UNNETTED, *a.* un-*net*-ted, not netted.
UNNOBLE, *a.* un-*no*-bl, ignoble; mean.
UNNOTED, *a.* un-*note*-ed, not observed; not distinguished; not regarded.
UNNOTICED, *a.* un-*note*-ist, not taken notice of; not hospitably entertained.
UNNUMBERED, *a.* un-*num*-berd, innumerable; not numbered.
UNNURTURED, *a.* un-*nur*-tyurd, not nurtured or educated.
UNNUTRITIOUS, *a.* *un*-nu-*trish*-us, not affording nourishment.
UNOBJECTED, *a.* *un*-ob-*jek*-ted, not charged as a fault.
UNOBJECTIONABLE, *a.* *un*-ob-*jek*-shon-a-bl, not liable to objection.
UNOBJECTIONABLY, *ad.* *un*-ob-*jek*-shon-ab-le, in a manner not liable to objection.
UNOBLIGING, *a.* *un*-o-*bli*-jing, not disposed to oblige.
UNOBSCURED, *a.* *un*-ob-*skewrd*, not darkened.
UNOBSERVABLE, *a.* *un*-ob-*zer*-va-bl, not discoverable.
UNOBSERVANCE, *n.* *un*-ob-*zer*-vance, inattention; regardlessness.
UNOBSERVANT, *a.* *un*-ob-*zer*-vant, not taking notice; heedless.
UNOBSERVED, *a.* *un*-ob-*zervd*, not noticed; not regarded.
UNOBSERVING, *a.* *un*-ob-*zer*-ving, inattentive; heedless.
UNOBSTRUCTED, *a.* *un*-ob-*struk*-ted, not filled with impediments; not hindered.
UNOBSTRUCTIVE, *a.* *un*-ob-*struk*-tiv, not presenting any obstacle.
UNOBTAINABLE, *a.* *un*-ob-*tane*-a-bl, not within reach or power.
UNOBTAINED, *a.* *un*-ob-*taynd*, not obtained; not required.
UNOBTRUSIVE, *a.* *un*-ob-*troo*-siv, not obtrusive; modest.
UNOBTRUSIVELY, *ad.* *un*-ob-*troo*-siv-le, without obtrusiveness.
UNOBTRUSIVENESS, *n.* *un*-ob-*troo*-siv-ness, freedom from self-assertion; unaggressiveness.
UNOBVIOUS, *a.* un-*ob*-ve-us, not readily occurring to the understanding.
UNOCCUPIED, *a.* un-*ok*-yu-pide, not possessed; not occupied in business.
UNOFFENDED, *a.* *un*-of-*fend*-ed, not having taken offence.
UNOFFENSIVE, *a.* *un*-of-*fen*-siv, not giving offence; harmless; free from sin.
UNOFFERED, *a.* un-*of*-ferd, not proposed for acceptance.
UNOFFICIAL, *a.* *un*-of-*fish*-al, not official; not authorized; not pertaining to office.
UNOFFICIOUS, *a.* *un*-of-*fish*-us, not forward or intermeddling.
UNOPENED, *a.* un-*ope*-end, not opened.
UNOPERATIVE, *a.* un-*op*-er-a-tiv, producing no effect.
UNOPERCULATED, *a.* *un*-o-*per*-kew-lay-ted, having no cover or operculum.
UNOPPOSED, *a.* *un*-op-*pozed*, not resisted.
UNOPPRESSIVE, *a.* *un*-op-*pres*-siv, not oppressive.
UNORDERED, *a.* un-*or*-derd, not ordered.
UNORDERLY, *a.* un-*or*-der-le, disorderly; irregular.
UNORGANIZED, *a.* un-*or*-gan-ized, not organized; without organic structure.
UNORIGINAL, *a.* *un*-o-*rij*-e-nal, derived; ungenerated.
UNORIGINATED, *a.* *un*-o-*rij*-e-nay-ted, having no birth or creation.
UNORNAMENTAL, *a.* *un*-or-na-*ment*-al, plain; undecorated.
UNORNAMENTED, *a.* un-*or*-na-ment-ed, not adorned.
UNORTHODOX, *a.* un-*or*-tho-doks, not orthodox.
UNORTHODOXY, *n.* un-*or*-tho-doks-e, state of being unorthodox.
UNOSTENTATIOUS, *a.* *un*-os-ten-*tay*-shus, not boastful; modest; not showy.
UNOSTENTATIOUSLY, *ad.* *un*-os-ten-*tay*-shus-le, in an unostentatious manner.
UNOWED, *a.* un-*ode*, not due.
UNOWNED, *a.* un-*ohnd*, not owned; having no known owner; not confessed.
UNOXIDIZED, *a.* un-*oks*-e-dized, not combined with oxygen.
UNOXYGENATED, *a.* un-*oks*-e-jen-ate-ed, not having oxygen in combination.
UNOXYGENIZED, *a.* un-*oks*-e-jen-ized, unoxygenated.
UNPACIFIC, *a.* *un*-pa-*sif*-ik, not disposed to peace.
UNPACIFIED, *a.* un-*pas*-se-fide, not appeased.
UNPACK, *v.t.* un-*pak*, to remove the contents; to disburden. **Unpacked. Unpacking. Unpacks.**
UNPACKED, *a.* un-*pakt*, not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices.
UNPAID, *a.* un-*pade*, not discharged, as a debt; not having received what is due.
UNPAINED, *a.* un-*paynd*, suffering no pain.
UNPAINFUL, *a.* un-*payn*-ful, giving no pain.
UNPAINTED, *a.* un-*paynt*-ed, not painted.
UNPAIRED, *a.* un-*paird*, not paired (as the third eye of the tuatera).
UNPALATABLE, *a.* un-*pal*-a-ta-bl, not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.
UNPANOPLIED, *a.* un-*pan*-o-pleed, destitute of panoply.
UNPARAGONED, *a.* un-*par*-ra-gond, unequalled; unmatched.
UNPARALLEL, *a.* un-*par*-ra-lel, not parallel.
UNPARALLELED, *a.* un-*par*-ral-leld, unique; having no parallel; unequalled; unmatched.
UNPARDONABLE, *a.* un-*pahr*-don-a-bl, not to be forgiven.
UNPARDONED, *a.* un-*pahr*-dond, not forgiven; not having received a legal pardon.
UNPARDONING, *a.* un-*pahr*-don-ing, not disposed to pardon.
UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, *n.* *un*-par-le-*ment*-a-reness, state of being unparliamentary.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, *a.* *un*-par-le-*ment*-a-re, contrary to the rules of proceeding in parliament, or to the usages of legislative bodies.
UNPARTED, *a.* un-*pahrt*-ed, not parted; not divided.
UNPASSIONATE, *a.* un-*pash*-on-ate, dispassionated; impartial.
UNPASSIONED, *a.* un-*pash*-ond, dispassioned.
UNPASTORAL, *a.* un-*pahst*-o-ral, not suitable to pastoral manners.
UNPATENTED, *a.* un-*pat*-ent-ed, or un-*pate*-en-ted, not granted by patent.
UNPATHED, *a.* un-*pahthd*, unmarked by passage; not trodden.
UNPATHETIC, *a.* *un*-pa-*thet*-ik, not evoking pathos.
UNPATRIOTIC, *a.* *un*-pay-tre-*ot*-ik, or *un*-pat-re-*ot*-ik, not patriotic.
UNPATRONIZED, *a.* un-*pat*-ron-ized, not supported by friends.
UNPATTERNED, *a.* un-*pat*-ternd, having no pattern or equal.
UNPAVED, *a.* un-*payvd*, not paved.
UNPAWNED, *a.* un-*pawnd*, not pledged.
UNPEACEABLE, *a.* un-*peece*-a-bl, not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; quarrelsome.
UNPEACEFUL, *a.* un-*peece*-ful, unpeaceable.
UNPEDIGREED, *a.* un-*ped*-e-greed, not having a pedigree.
UNPEELED, *a.* un-*peeld*, not peeled.
UNPEG, *v.t.* un-*peg*, to loose from pegs; to open; to pull out the peg from. **Unpegged. Unpegging. Unpegs.**
UNPEN, *v.t.* un-*pen*, to let out or suffer to escape. **Unpenned. Unpenning. Unpens.**
UNPENAL, *a.* un-*pee*-nal, not subject to a penalty.
UNPENETRABLE, *a.* un-*pen*-e-tra-bl, not to be penetrated.
UNPENETRATED, *a.* un-*pen*-e-tray-ted, not entered; pierced.
UNPENSIONED, *a.* un-*pen*-shond, not rewarded by a pension; not held in dependence by a pension.
UNPEOPLE, *v.t.* un-*pee*-pl, to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate. **Unpeopled. Unpeoples. Unpeopling.**

UNPEPPERED, *a.* un-*pep*-perd, unseasoned with pepper.
UNPERCEIVABLE, *a.* *un*-per-*seev*-a-bl, not perceptible.
UNPERCEIVED, *a.* *un*-per-*seevd*, not observed or noticed.
UNPERFORATED, *a.* un-*per*-fo-ray-ted, not penetrated by openings.
UNPERFORMED, *a.* *un*-per-*formd*, not done; not fulfilled.
UNPERJURED, *a.* un-*per*-jurd, free from the crime of perjury.
UNPERMANENT, *a.* un-*per*-ma-nent, not permanent.
UNPERMITTED, *a.* *un*-per-*mit*-ted, not permitted.
UNPERPLEXED, *a.* un-per-*plexd*, not perplexed.
UNPERSECUTED, *a.* un-*per*-se-kewt-ed, free from persecution.
UNPERSUADABLE, *a.* *un*-per-*sway*-da-bl, that cannot be persuaded or influenced.
UNPERTURBED, *a.* *un*-per-*turbd*, not disturbed.
UNPERUSED, *a.* *un*-per-*ewzd*, not read.
UNPERVERTED, *a.* *un*-per-*vert*-ed, not wrested or turned to a wrong use.
UNPETRIFIED, *a.* un-*pet*-re-fide, not converted into stone.
UNPHILOSOPHIC, *a.* *un*-fil-o-*sof*-ik, unphilosophical.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* *un*-fil-o-*sof*-e-kal, contrary to the principles or methods of philosophy.
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, *ad.* *un*-fil-o-*sof*-e-kal-le, in an unphilosophic manner.
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, *n.* *un*-fil-o-*sof*-e-kal-ness, the quality of being unphilosophical.
UNPICK, *v.t.* un-*pik*, to pick out the stitches. **Unpicked. Unpicking. Unpicks.**
UNPIERCEABLE, *a.* un-*peerce*-a-bl, that cannot be pierced.
UNPIERCED, *a.* un-*peerst*, not penetrated.
UNPILLARED, *a.* un-*pil*-lard, deprived of pillars.
UNPILLOWED, *a.* un-*pil*-lode, having no pillow.
UNPILOTED, *a.* un-*py*-lot-ed, without a pilot; having no guide.
UNPIN, *v.t.* un-*pin*, to unfasten what is held together by pins. **Unpinned. Unpinning. Unpins.**
UNPINIONED, *a.* un-*pin*-yond, freed from restraint.
UNPINKED, *a.* un-*pinkt*, not pinked; not marked with eyelet holes; not pierced.
UNPITEOUS, *a.* un-*pit*-e-us, pitiless; cruel.
UNPITEOUSLY, *ad.* un-*pit*-e-us-le, without pity.
UNPITIED, *a.* un-*pit*-eed, not compassionated.
UNPITIFUL, *a.* un-*pit*-e-ful, having no pity; showing no compassion.
UNPITYING, *a.* un-*pit*-e-ing, unpitiful.
UNPLACED, *a.* un-*playst*, not in its proper place; having no office or employment under government; not among the three first in a race.
UNPLAGUED, *a.* un-*playgd*, not harassed.
UNPLAIT, *v.t.* un-*plat*, to undo a plait. **Unplaited. Unplaiting. Unplaits.**
UNPLANTED, *a.* un-*plahnt*-ed, not planted.
UNPLAUSIBLE, *a.* un-*plaw*-ze-bl, not plausible; not having a fair or plausible appearance.
UNPLAYABLE, *a.* un-*play*-a-bl, impossible to play.
UNPLEADABLE, *a.* un-*pleed*-a-bl, that cannot be pleaded.
UNPLEADED, *a.* un-*pleed*-ed, not pleaded.
UNPLEASABLE, *a.* un-*pleez*-a-bl, impossible to please.
UNPLEASANT, *a.* un-*plez*-ant, not affording pleasure; disagreeable.
UNPLEASANTLY, *ad.* un-*plez*-ant-le, in an unpleasant manner.
UNPLEASANTNESS, *n.* un-*plez*-ant-ness, the quality of being unpleasant.
UNPLEASED, *a.* un-*pleezd*, displeased.
UNPLEASING, *a.* un-*pleez*-ing, offensive; disgusting.
UNPLEDGED, *a.* un-*plejd*, not mortgaged.
UNPLIABLE, *a.* un-*pli*-a-bl, not easily bent; stiff; not readily yielding.
UNPLIANT, *a.* un-*pli*-ant, unpliable.
UNPLOUGHED, *a.* un-*plowd*, not ploughed.
UNPLUGGED, *a.* un-*plugd*, not plugged.
UNPLUMBED, *a.* un-*plumd*, unmeasured by plumb-line.
UNPLUME, *v.t.* un-*ploom*, to strip of plumes; to degrade. **Unplumed. Unplumes. Unpluming.**
UNPLUNDERED, *a.* un-*plun*-derd, not plundered or stripped.
UNPOETIC, *a.* *un*-po-*et*-ik, unpoetical.
UNPOETICAL, *a.* *un*-po-*et*-e-kal, not poetical; not befitting a poet.
UNPOETICALLY, *ad.* *un*-po-*et*-e-kal-le, in an unpoetic manner.
UNPOINTED, *a.* un-*poynt*-ed, having no point or sting; without point; without cement along the brickwork joints; not having the marks of punctuation.
UNPOISED, *a.* un-*poyzd*, not balanced.
UNPOLARIZED, *a.* un-*pole*-ar-ized, not having polarity.
UNPOLICIED, *a.* un-*pol*-e-seed, not having civil polity or a regular form of government; impolitic.
UNPOLISHED, *a.* un-*pol*-isht, not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude.
UNPOLITE, *a.* *un*-po-*lite*, not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; unmannerly.
UNPOLITELY, *ad.* *un*-po-*lite*-le, in an unpolite manner.
UNPOLITENESS, *n.* *un*-po-*lite*-ness, want of politeness; rudeness.
UNPOLLED, *a.* un-*poled*, not voted; having horns.
UNPOLLUTED, *a.* *un*-pol-*lew*-ted, not defiled or corrupted.
UNPOPULAR, *a.* un-*pop*-yu-lar, not popular; not pleasing the people.
UNPOPULARITY, *n.* *un*-pop-yu-*lar*-e-te, the state of being unpopular.
UNPOPULARLY, *ad.* un-*pop*-yu-lar-le, not popularly.
UNPORTABLE, *a.* un-*port*-a-bl, not capable of being carried.
UNPORTIONED, *a.* un-*pore*-shond, not furnished with a portion or fortune.
UNPOSSESSED, *a.* un-poz-*zest*, not held; not occupied.
UNPOSSESSING, *a.* *un*-poz-*zes*-sing, having no possessions.
UNPOSTED, *a.* un-*pohst*-ed, not posted; not posted up.
UNPOTABLE, *a.* un-*poh*-ta-bl, not drinkable.
UNPRACTICAL, *a.* un-*prak*-te-kal, regardless of practical matters.
UNPRACTISED, *a.* un-*prak*-tist, not skilled; not having experience; raw.
UNPRAISED, *a.* un-*prayzd*, not celebrated.
UNPRECARIOUS, *a.* *un*-pre-*kare*-e-us, not precarious.
UNPRECEDED, *a.* *un*-pre-*seed*-ed, not preceded.
UNPRECEDENTED, *a.* un-*pres*-e-dent-ed, having no precedent or example.
UNPRECEDENTEDLY, *ad.* un-*pres*-e-dent-ed-le, without precedent.
UNPRECISE, *a.* *un*-pre-*sice*, not precise; not exact.
UNPREDESTINED, *a.* *un*-pre-*des*-tind, not previously determined.
UNPREJUDICED, *a.* un-*prej*-yu-dist, not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not warped by prejudice.
UNPRELATICAL, *a.* *un*-pre-*lat*-e-kal, unsuitable to a prelate.
UNPREMEDITATED, *a.* *un*-pre-*med*-e-tate-ed, not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design.
UNPREMEDITATEDLY, *ad.* *un*-pre-*med*-e-*tate*-ed-le, without premeditation or design.
UNPREPARED, *a.* *un*-pre-*payrd*, not prepared; specifically, not prepared for death and eternity.
UNPREPAREDNESS, *n.* *un*-pre-*payrd*-ness, the state of being unprepared.
UNPREPOSSESSED, *a.* *un*-pre-po-*zest*, not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinion.
UNPREPOSSESSING, *a.* *un*-pre-po-*zes*-sing, not having a pleasing appearance; unattractive.
UNPRESENTABLE, *a.* *un*-pre-*zent*-a-bl, not presentable.
UNPRESERVABLE, *a.* *un*-pre-*zerv*-a-bl, that cannot be preserved.
UNPRESSED, *a.* *un*-*prest*, not pressed; not enforced.
UNPRESUMING, *a.* un-pre-*zewm*-ing, not presuming; unpretentious.
UNPRESUMPTUOUS, *a.* *un*-pre-*zum*-tew-us, not presumptuous; modest; submissive.
UNPRETENDING, *a.* *un*-pre-*tend*-ing, not claiming distinction; modest; unobtrusive.
UNPRETENTIOUS, *a.* *un*-pre-*ten*-shus, not presuming.
UNPREVAILING, *a.* *un*-pre-*vale*-ing, unavailing.
UNPREVALENT, *a.* un-*prev*-a-lent, not prevalent.
UNPREVENTABLE, *a.* *un*-pre-*vent*-a-bl, not preventable.
UNPREVENTED, *a.* *un*-pre-*vent*-ed, not hindered.
UNPRIESTLY, *a.* un-*preest*-le, unsuitable to a priest.
UNPRINCELY, *a.* un-*prince*-le, not worthy of a prince; *ad.* in an unprincelike manner.

UNPRINCIPLED, *a.* un-*prin*-se-pld, having no settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.
UNPRINTABLE, *a.* un-*print*-a-ble, not fit to be printed.
UNPRINTED, *a.* un-*print*-ed, not printed, as a literary work; not stamped with figures; white.
UNPRISED, *a.* un-*prized*, not valued.
UNPRISONED, *a.* un-*priz*-ond, set free from confinement.
UNPRIVILEGED, *a.* un-*priv*-e-lejd, not enjoying a particular privilege or immunity.
UNPROCLAIMED, *a.* *un*-pro-*klaymd*, not notified by public declaration.
UNPRODUCTIVE, *a.* *un*-pro-*duk*-tiv, not productive; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not efficient.
UNPRODUCTIVELY, *ad.* *un*-pro-*duk*-tiv-le, not productively.
UNPRODUCTIVENESS, *n.* *un*-pro-*duk*-tiv-ness, the state of being unproductive.
UNPROFANED, *a.* *un*-pro-*faynd*, not profaned or violated.
UNPROFESSIONAL, *a.* *un*-pro-*fesh*-on-al, not pertaining to, or according to the usages of, one's profession; not belonging to a profession.
UNPROFICIENCY, *n.* *un*-pro-*fish*-en-se, want of proficiency or improvement.
UNPROFITABLE, *a.* un-*prof*-e-ta-bl, bringing no profit; producing no improvement or advantage; serving no purpose; useless.
UNPROFITABLENESS, *n.* un-*prof*-e-ta-bl-ness, the state of producing no profit or good.
UNPROFITABLY, *ad.* un-*prof*-e-tab-le, without profit; to no good purpose.
UNPROFITED, *a.* un-*prof*-it-ed, not having profit or gain.
UNPROGRESSIVE, *a.* *un*-pro-*gres*-siv, not progressive; unenterprising.
UNPROHIBITED, *a.* *un*-pro-*hib*-it-ed, lawful; permissible.
UNPROJECTED, *a.* *un*-pro-*jek*-ted, not planned.
UNPROLIFIC, *a.* *un*-pro-*lif*-ik, not prolific; barren; not producing fruit; not producing in abundance.
UNPROMISING, *a.* un-*prom*-is-ing, not affording a favourable prospect of success.
UNPROMPTED, *a.* un-*promp*-ted, not dictated or instigated.
UNPRONOUNCEABLE, *a.* *un*-pro-*nounce*-a-bl, that cannot be pronounced; unfit to be pronounced.
UNPRONOUNCED, *a.* *un*-pro-*nounst*, not pronounced; not uttered.
UNPROP, *v.t.* un-*prop*, to deprive of support. **Unpropped. Unpropping. Unprops.**
UNPROPHETIC, *a.* *un*-pro-*fet*-ik, not foreseeing future events.
UNPROPITIOUS, *a.* *un*-pro-*pish*-us, not favourable; inauspicious.
UNPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* *un*-pro-*por*-shon-a-bl, unproportionate.
UNPROPORTIONATE, *a.* *un*-pro-*por*-shon-ate, wanting due proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
UNPROPORTIONED, *a.* *un*-pro-*por*-shond, not proportioned or suitable.
UNPROPOSED, *a.* *un*-pro-*pozed*, not proposed; not offered.
UNPROPPED, *a.* un-*propt*, not supported.
UNPROSELYTED, *a.* un-*pros*-e-li-ted, not made a convert.
UNPROSPEROUS, *a.* un-*pros*-per-us, not attended with success.
UNPROSPEROUSLY, *ad.* un-*pros*-per-us-le, not successfully.
UNPROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* un-*pros*-per-us-ness, want of success.
UNPROSTITUTED, *a.* un-*pros*-te-tew-ted, not debased.
UNPROTECTED, *a.* *un*-pro-*tek*-ted, not defended; not supported.
UNPROTECTING, *a.* *un*-pro-*tekt*-ing, not defending.
UNPROTESTANTIZE, *v.t.* un-*prot*-es-tant-ize, to take away the protestant character of. **Unprotestantized. Unprotestantizes. Unprotestantizing.**
UNPROTRACTED, *a.* *un*-pro-*trak*-ted, not drawn out in length.
UNPROVED, *a.* un-*proovd*, not known by trial; not established as true.
UNPROVIDED, *a.* *un*-pro-*vide*-ed, not provided; unfurnished.
UNPROVOKED, *a.* *un*-pro-vohkt, not incited; not proceeding from provocation.
UNPROVOKING, *a.* *un*-pro-*voke*-ing, giving no offence.
UNPRUNED, *a.* un-*proond*, not pruned or lopped.
UNPUBLISHED, *a.* un-*pub*-lisht, not made public; secret; private; not published, as a book.
UNPUCKERED, *a.* un-*puk*-erd, smoothed; having the creases or wrinkles removed.
UNPUNCTUAL, *a.* un-*punk*-tew-al, not exact in time.
UNPUNCTUATED, *a.* un-*punk*-tew-ate-ed, not punctuated; not pointed.
UNPUNISHABLE, *a.* un-*pun*-ish-a-bl, that may not be punished.
UNPUNISHED, *a.* un-*pun*-isht, suffered to pass with impunity.
UNPURCHASABLE, *a.* un-*pur*-chas-a-bl, that cannot be bought.
UNPURCHASED, *a.* un-*pur*-chast, not bought.
UNPURGED, *a.* un-*purjd*, unpurified.
UNPURIFIED, *a.* un-*pew*-re-fide, not freed from foul matter; unsanctified.
UNPURPOSED, *a.* un-*pur*-post, not intended; not designed.
UNPURSUED, *a.* *un*-per-*sewd*, not followed; not prosecuted.
UNPUTREFIED, *a.* un-*pew*-tre-fide, not corrupted.
UNQUAFFED, *a.* un-*kwahft*, not quaffed; not drunk.
UNQUAILING, *a.* un-*kwale*-ing, not shaking; firm.
UNQUAKING, *a.* un-*kwake*-ing, not shaking or trembling.
UNQUALIFIED, *a.* un-*kwol*-e-fide, not having the requisite talents, abilities or certificates; not legally qualified; not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.
UNQUEEN, *v.t.* un-*kween*, to divest of the dignity of queen. **Unqueened. Unqueening. Unqueens.**
UNQUELLABLE, *a.* un-*kwel*-la-bl, that cannot be quelled.
UNQUELLED, *a.* un-*kweld*, not quelled or subdued.
UNQUENCHABLE, *a.* un-*kwench*-a-bl, that cannot be quenched; inextinguishable.
UNQUENCHABLENESS, *n.* un-*kwench*-a-bl-ness, the state of being unquenchable.
UNQUENCHED, *a.* un-*kwencht*, not extinguished.
UNQUESTIONABLE, *a.* un-*kwest*-yon-a-bl, not to be questioned or doubted.
UNQUESTIONABLY, *ad.* un-*kwest*-yon-ab-le, beyond question.
UNQUESTIONED, *a.* un-*kwest*-yond, not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated; not examined; indisputable.
UNQUESTIONING, *a.* un-*kwest*-yon-ing, not calling in question; not doubting.
UNQUICKENED, *a.* un-*kwik*-end, not matured to vitality.
UNQUIET, *a.* un-*kwi*-et, not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; turbulent.
UNQUIETLY, *ad.* un-*kwi*-et-le, without rest.
UNQUIETNESS, *n.* un-*kwi*-et-ness, the state of being unquiet.
UNQUIETUDE, *n.* un-*kwi*-e-tewd, restlessness.
UNRACKED, *a.* un-*rakt*, not poured from the lees.
UNRAISED, *a.* un-*razed*, not elevated or raised.
UNRAKED, *a.* un-*raykt*, not raked; not raked together; not raked up, as fire.
UNRANGED, *a.* un-*raynjd*, not reduced to rank or order.
UNRANSACKED, *a.* un-*ran*-sakt, not searched; not plundered.
UNRANSOMED, *a.* un-*ran*-somd, not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment.
UNRAVAGED, *a.* un-*rav*-ajd, not wasted or destroyed.
UNRAVEL, *v.t.* un-*rav*-el, to disentangle or extricate; to free from complication or difficulty: to unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play: *v.i.* to be unfolded; to be disentangled. **Unravelled. Unravelling. Unravels.**
UNRAVELMENT, *n.* un-*rav*-el-ment, the act of unravelling.
UNRAZORED, *a.* un-*ray*-zord, unshaven.
UNREACHED, *a.* un-*reecht*, not attained to.
UNREAD, *a.* un-*red*, not perused; untaught; not learned in books.

UNREADABLE, *a.* un-*reed*-a-bl, not legible; not fit to be read; not capable of being read.
UNREADY, *a.* un-*red*-e, not prepared; not fit; awkward; ungainly.
UNREAL, *a.* un-*ree*-al, not real; not substantial; having appearance only.
UNREALITY, *n.* un-re-*al*-e-te, want of reality or real existence; an unreal thing.
UNREALIZED, *a.* un-*ree*-al-ized, idealized; not converted into money.
UNREAPED, *a.* un-*reept*, not reaped.
UNREASON, *n.* un-*ree*-zon, absence of reason; nonsense.
UNREASONABLE, *a.* un-*ree*-zon-a-bl, not agreeable to reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; irrational.
UNREASONABLENESS, *n.* un-*ree*-zon-a-bl-ness, the quality or state of being inconsistent with or in excess of reason.
UNREASONABLY, *ad.* un-*ree*-zon-ab-le, in contrariety to reason; excessively.
UNREASONED, *a.* un-*ree*-zond, not derived from reasoning; not argued.
UNREASONING, *a.* un-*reez*-on-ing, not having reasoning faculties; devoid of reason.
UNREBUKABLE, *a.* un-re-*bew*-ka-bl, not deserving rebuke; not open to censure.
UNREBUKED, *a.* un-re-*bewkt*, not rebuked.
UNRECANTED, *a.* un-re-*kant*-ed, not retracted.
UNRECEIVED, *a.* un-re-*seevd*, not received; not come into possession.
UNRECKONED, *a.* un-*rek*-ond, not reckoned.
UNRECLAIMABLE, *a.* un-re-*klame*-a-bl, that cannot be reclaimed.
UNRECLAIMED, *a.* un-re-*klaymd*, not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not reformed.
UNRECOGNIZABLE, *a.* un-rek-og-*ni*-za-bl, that cannot be recognized.
UNRECOGNIZED, *a.* un-*rek*-og-nized, not acknowledged or known.
UNRECOMPENSED, *a.* un-*rek*-om-penst, not rewarded.
UNRECONCILABLE, *a.* un-rek-on-*si*-la-bl, irreconcilable.
UNRECONCILED, *a.* un-*rek*-on-siled, not reconciled; not made consistent; not appeased; not having laid aside opposition and enmity.
UNRECORDED, *a.* un-re-*kord*-ed, not registered; not kept in remembrance.
UNRECOUNTED, *a.* un-re-*kount*-ed, not told; not related or recited.
UNRECOVERABLE, *a.* un-re-*kuv*-er-a-bl, that cannot be recovered; past recovery.
UNRECOVERED, *a.* un-re-*kuv*-erd, not recalled into possession; not regained.
UNRECTIFIED, *a.* un-*rek*-te-fide, not corrected; not distilled again.
UNRECURRING, *a.* un-re-*kur*-ring, not recurring.
UNREDEEMABLE, *a.* un-re-*deem*-a-bl, that cannot be redeemed.
UNREDEEMED, *a.* un-re-*deemd*, not ransomed; not paid; not taken out of pawn; without a redeeming quality.
UNREDRESSED, *a.* un-re-*drest*, not relieved from injustice; not reformed.
UNREDUCED, *a.* un-re-*dewst*, not lessened in size or amount.
UNREDUCIBLE, *a.* un-re-*duce*-e-bl, not capable of reduction.
UNREELED, *a.* un-*reeld*, not reeled or wound from cocoons.
UNREEVE, *v.t.* un-*reeve*, to withdraw a rope from any block through which it has passed. **Unreeves. Unreeving. Unrove.**
UNREFINED, *a.* un-re-*fined*, not refined or purified; not polished in manners.
UNREFORMABLE, *a.* un-re-*form*-a-bl, that cannot be reformed or amended.
UNREFORMED, *a.* un-re-*formd*, not reclaimed from vice; not amended; not freed from error.
UNREFRACTED, *a.* un-re-*frak*-ted, not refracted, as rays of light.
UNREFRESHED, *a.* un-re-*fresht*, not relieved from fatigue.
UNREFRESHFUL, *a.* un-re-*fresh*-ful, not adapted to refresh.
UNREFRESHING, *a.* un-re-*fresh*-ing, not invigorating; not cooling.
UNREFUTED, *a.* un-re-*few*-ted, not proved to be false.
UNREGARDED, *a.* un-re-*gard*-ed, not heeded; neglected.
UNREGARDFUL, *a.* un-re-*gard*-ful, not giving attention; heedless.
UNREGENERACY, *n.* un-re-*jen*-er-a-se, the state of being unregenerate.
UNREGENERATE, *a.* un-re-*jen*-er-ate, not regenerated; not renewed in heart.
UNREGISTERED, *a.* un-*rej*-is-terd, not registered; not recorded.
UNREGRETFUL, *a.* un-re-*gret*-ful, without regret.
UNREGRETTED, *a.* un-re-*gret*-ted, not lamented.
UNREGULATED, *a.* un-*reg*-yew-late-ed, not reduced to order.
UNREHEARSED, *a.* un-re-*herst*, not recited or repeated; not rehearsed.
UNREINED, *a.* un-*raned*, unrestrained; unbridled.
UNREJOICING, *a.* un-re-*joy*-sing, unjoyous; gloomy; sad.
UNRELATED, *a.* un-re-*lay*-ted, not related by blood or affinity; not connected with.
UNRELAXED, *a.* un-re-*lakst*, not relaxed.
UNRELAXING, *a.* un-re-*laks*-ing, not abating in severity or attention.
UNRELENTING, *a.* un-re-*lent*-ing, not relenting; not yielding to; inflexibly rigid.
UNRELIABLE, *a.* un-re-*ly*-a-bl, untrustworthy.
UNRELIEVABLE, *a.* un-re-*leev*-a-bl, admitting of no relief.
UNRELIEVED, *a.* un-re-*leevd*, not eased or delivered from pain; not succoured; not delivered from confinement or distress; not released from duty.
UNREMARKABLE, *a.* un-re-*mark*-a-bl, not worthy of particular notice; not observable.
UNREMARKED, *a.* un-re-*markt*, unobserved.
UNREMEDIABLE, *a.* un-re-*mee*-de-a-bl, that cannot be cured; admitting no remedy.
UNREMEDIED, *a.* un-*rem*-e-deed, not cured; not remedied.
UNREMEMBERED, *a.* un-re-*mem*-berd, not retained in the mind.
UNREMITTED, *a.* un-re-*mit*-ted, not remitted; not forgiven; not relaxed; not sent.
UNREMITTING, *a.* un-re-*mit*-ting, not remitting; incessant.
UNREMITTINGLY, *ad.* un-re-*mit*-ting-le, continuously.
UNREMORSEFUL, *a.* un-re-*morce*-ful, remorseless.
UNREMOVABLE, *a.* un-re-*moov*-a-bl, that cannot be removed; fixed.
UNREMOVABLENESS, *n.* un-re-*moov*-a-bl-ness, the state of being unremovable.
UNREMOVED, *a.* un-re-*moovd*, not taken away; not capable of being removed.
UNREMUNERATIVE, *a.* un-re-*mewn*-er-ate-iv, not profitable.
UNRENEWED, *a.* un-re-*newd*, not done again; not made anew; not regenerated.
UNRENOWNED, *a.* un-re-*nound*, not celebrated or eminent.
UNREPAID, *a.* un-re-*pade*, not repaid; not requited.
UNREPAIRED, *a.* un-re-*payrd*, not repaired or mended.
UNREPEALED, *a.* un-re-*peeld*, not revoked or abrogated.
UNREPENTANT, *a.* un-re-*pent*-ant, unrepenting.
UNREPENTING, *a.* un-re-*pent*-ing, not penitent; not contrite.
UNREPENTED, *a.* un-re-*pent*-ed, not repented of.
UNREPINING, *a.* un-re-*pine*-ing, not repining or complaining.
UNREPLENISHED, *a.* un-re-*plen*-isht, not filled or adequately supplied.
UNREPORTED, *a.* un-re-*port*-ed, not reported.
UNREPRESENTED, *a.* un-rep-re-*zent*-ed, not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
UNREPRESSED, *a.* un-re-*prest*, not crushed, or not subdued.
UNREPRESSIBLE, *a.* un-re-*pres*-se-bl, that cannot be repressed.
UNREPRIEVABLE, *a.* un-re-*preev*-a-bl, that cannot be reprieved from death.
UNREPRIEVED, *a.* un-re-*preevd*, not reprieved.
UNREPROACHABLE, *a.* un-re-*prohch*-a-bl, irreproachable.
UNREPROACHED, *a.* un-re-*prohcht*, not upbraided.

UNREPROVABLE, *a.* *un*-re-*prov*-a-bl, not deserving reproof.
UNREPROVED, *a.* *un*-re-*proovd*, not reproved; not censured; not liable to reproof or blame.
UNREPUGNANT, *a.* *un*-re-*pug*-nant, not repugnant; not contradictory.
UNREPUTABLE, *a.* un-*rep*-yu-ta-bl, not reputable.
UNREQUESTED, *a.* *un*-re-*kwest*-ed, not asked.
UNREQUIRED, *a.* *un*-re-*kwired*, not demanded.
UNREQUITABLE, *a.* *un*-re-*kwi*-ta-bl, not to be requited.
UNREQUITED, *a.* *un*-re-*kwite*-ed, not recompensed.
UNRESCUED, *a.* un-*res*-kewd, not delivered.
UNRESENTED, *a.* *un*-re-*zent*-ed, not regarded with anger.
UNRESENTING, *a.* *un*-re-*zent*-ing, not regarding with anger.
UNRESERVE, *n.* *un*-re-*zerv*, absence of reserve; frankness.
UNRESERVED, *a.* *un*-re-*zervd*, not retained when a part is granted; not reserved; open; frank; free.
UNRESERVEDLY, *ad.* *un*-re-*zerv*-ed-le, without reserve.
UNRESERVEDNESS, *n.* *un*-re-*zerv*-ed-ness, the quality of being unreserved.
UNRESISTED, *a.* *un*-re-*zist*-ed, not opposed; resistless.
UNRESISTING, *a.* *un*-re-*zist*-ing, not making resistance; submissive; humble.
UNRESOLVABLE, *a.* *un*-re-*zolv*-a-bl, that cannot be solved.
UNRESOLVED, *a.* *un*-re-*zolvd*, not resolved; not determined; not solved.
UNRESOLVING, *a.* *un*-re-*zolv*-ing, undetermined.
UNRESPECTED, *a.* *un*-re-*spek*-ted, not regarded with respect.
UNRESPIRABLE, *a.* un-*res*-pir-a-bl, or *un*-re-*spire*-a-bl, that cannot be breathed.
UNRESPITED, *a.* un-*res*-pit-ed, not respited; admitting no intermission.
UNREST, *n.* un-*rest*, disquiet, specially of mind; unrestfulness.
UNRESTFUL, *a.* un-*rest*-ful, not at rest.
UNRESTFULNESS, *n.* un-*rest*-ful-ness, state of being unrestful or ill at ease.
UNRESTING, *a.* un-*rest*-ing, continually in motion; never at rest.
UNRESTINGLY, *ad.* un-*rest*-ing-le, without resting.
UNRESTORED, *a.* *un*-re-*stord*, not restored to a former state or condition.
UNRESTRAINABLE, *a.* *un*-re-*strane*-a-bl, that cannot be restrained.
UNRESTRAINED, *a.* *un*-re-*straynd*, not restrained or controlled.
UNRESTRAINT, *n.* *un*-re-*straynt*, freedom from restraint.
UNRESTRICTED, *a.* *un*-re-*strik*-ted, not restricted or limited.
UNRETENTIVE, *a.* *un*-re-*ten*-tiv, not retentive.
UNRETRACTED, *a.* *un*-re-*trak*-ted, not retracted or recalled.
UNRETURNABLE, *a.* *un*-re-*turn*-a-bl, not returnable; without allowance if returned.
UNREVEALED, *a.* *un*-re-*veeld*, not revealed.
UNREVENGED, *a.* *un*-re-*venjd*, not revenged.
UNREVENGEFUL, *a.* *un*-re-*venj*-ful, not disposed to revenge.
UNREVERED, *a.* *un*-re-*veerd*, not revered.
UNREVERSED, *a.* *un*-re-*verst*, not annulled by a counter decision.
UNREVERTED, *a.* *un*-re-*vert*-ed, not reversed or turned back.
UNREVISED, *a.* *un*-re-*vized*, not corrected.
UNREVIVED, *a.* *un*-re-*vived*, not recalled into life.
UNREVOKED, *a.* *un*-re-*vohkt*, not recalled or annulled.
UNREWARDED, *a.* *un*-re-*wawrd*-ed, not rewarded.
UNRHYTHMICAL, *a.* un-*rith*-mik-al, without rhythm.
UNRIDDLE, *v.t.* un-*rid*-dl, to solve or explain. **Unriddled. Unriddles. Unriddling.**
UNRIFLED, *a.* un-*ri*-fld, not rifled; not robbed or stripped.
UNRIG, *v.t.* un-*rig*, to remove rigging. **Unrigged. Unrigging. Unrigs.**
UNRIGHTEOUS, *a.* un-*ri*-tyus, not righteous; not just; evil; wicked; contrary to the law and equity.
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, *ad.* un-*ri*-tyus-le, unjustly; wickedly.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* un-*ri*-tyus-ness, injustice; wickedness.
UNRIP, *v.t.* un-*rip*, to rip up. **Unripped. Unripping. Unrips.**
UNRIPE, *a.* un-*ripe*, not ripe or mature; not matured; not seasonable.
UNRIPENED, *a.* un-*ripe*-end, not matured.
UNRIPENESS, *n.* un-*ripe*-ness, want of ripeness; immaturity.
UNRIVALLED, *a.* un-*ri*-vald, having no rival; having no equal; incomparable.
UNRIVET, *v.t.* un-*riv*-et, to loose from rivets; to unfasten. **Unrivets. Unrivetted. Unrivetting.**
UNROBE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* un-*robe*, to strip off a robe; to undress. **Unrobed. Unrobes. Unrobing.**
UNROLL, *v.t.* un-*role*, to open what is rolled; to display. **Unrolled. Unrolling. Unrolls.**
UNROMANTIC, *a.* *un*-ro-*man*-tik, not romantic or fanciful.
UNROOF, *v.t.* un-*roof*, to strip off the roof of a house. **Unroofed. Unroofing. Unroofs.**
UNROOSTED, *a.* un-*roost*-ed, driven from the roost.
UNROOT, *v.t.* un-*root*, to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: *v.i.* to be torn up by the roots. **Unrooted. Unrooting. Unroots.**
UNROUNDED, *a.* un-*round*-ed, not made round.
UNROUTED, *a.* un-*rout*-ed, not thrown into disorder.
UNROYAL, *a.* un-*roy*-al, not royal; unworthy of a king or prince.
UNROYALLY, *ad.* un-*roy*-al-le, not like a king.
UNRUFFLE, *v.i.* un-*ruf*-fl, to cease from being ruffled or agitated. **Unruffled. Unruffles. Unruffling.**
UNRUFFLED, *a.* un-*ruf*-fld, calm; not agitated.
UNRULED, *a.* un-*roold*, not governed; not directed by superior power.
UNRULINESS, *n.* un-*roo*-le-ness, the state of being unruly.
UNRULY, *a.* un-*roo*-le, disregarding restraint; ungovernable; refractory.
UNRUMINATED, *a.* un-*roo*-min-ate-ed, not well digested.
UNRUMPLED, *a.* un-*rum*-pld, not rumpled; smoothed from rumples.
UNSADDLE, *v.t.* un-*sad*-dl, to take off the saddle. **Unsaddled. Unsaddles. Unsaddling.**
UNSAFE, *a.* un-*safe*, not free from danger; exposed to harm; hazardous.
UNSAFELY, *ad.* un-*safe*-le, not without danger.
UNSAFENESS, *n.* un-*safe*-ness, state of being unsafe.
UNSAFETY, *n.* un-*safe*-te, unsafeness.
UNSAID, *pp.* or *a.* un-*sed*, not spoken or uttered.
UNSAILABLE, *a.* un-*sale*-a-bl, not navigable.
UNSAINT, *v.t.* un-*saynt*, to deprive of saintship. **Unsainted. Unsainting. Unsaints.**
UNSALABLE, *a.* un-*sale*-a-bl, unsaleable.
UNSALABLENESS, *n.* un-*sale*-a-bl-ness, unfitness for selling.
UNSALARIED, *a.* un-*sal*-ar-eed, receiving no salary.
UNSALEABLE, *a.* un-*sale*-a-bl, not saleable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale.
UNSALTED, *a.* un-*sawlt*-ed, not salted; not pickled; fresh.
UNSALUTED, *a.* un-sa-*lu*-ted, not saluted; not greeted.
UNSANCTIFIED, *a.* un-*sank*-te-fide, not sanctified; unholy; not consecrated.
UNSANCTIONED, *a.* un-*sank*-shond, not ratified or approved.
UNSANGUINE, *a.* un-*sang*-gwin, not sanguine.
UNSANITARY, *a.* un-*san*-e-ta-re, unhealthy; insanitary.
UNSATED, *a.* un-*sate*-ed, not satisfied or satiated.
UNSATIABLE, *a.* un-*say*-sha-bl, that cannot be satisfied.
UNSATING, *a.* un-*sate*-ing, not sating or filling.
UNSATISFACTORILY, *ad.* *un*-sat-is-*fak*-tor-e-le, so as not to give satisfaction.
UNSATISFACTORINESS, *n.* *un*-sat-is-*fak*-tor-e-ness, the state of being unsatisfactory.
UNSATISFACTORY, *a.* *un*-sat-is-*fak*-tor-e, not giving satisfaction; not convincing; not giving content.
UNSATISFIABLE, *a.* *un*-sat-is-*fi*-a-bl, that cannot be satisfied.

UNSATISFIED, *a.* un-*sat*-is-fide, not satisfied; not gratified to the full; not content; not settled in opinion; not convinced; not fully paid.
UNSATISFIEDNESS, *n.* un-*sat*-is-fide-ness, the state of being unsatisfied.
UNSATISFYING, *a.* un-*sat*-is-fi-ing, not according full gratification; not convincing; not giving content.
UNSATURATED, *a.* un-*sat*-yu-rate-ed, not saturated. Unsaturated compounds, chemical combinations in which the power of attaching atoms is more than their valency requires.
UNSAVOURINESS, *n.* un-*say*-vor-e-ness, the quality of being unsavoury.
UNSAVOURY, *a.* un-*say*-vor-e, tasteless; having a bad taste; unpleasing; disgusting.
UNSAY, *v.t.* un-*say*, to recant or recall what has been said; to retract. Unsaid. Unsaying. Unsays.
UNSCALABLE, *a.* un-*skale*-a-bl, that cannot be scaled.
UNSCALY, *a.* un-*skay*-le, having no scales.
UNSCANNED, *a.* un-*skand*, not scanned; not computed.
UNSCARED, *a.* un-*skayrd*, not frightened away.
UNSCARRED, *a.* un-*skard*, not marked with scars or wounds.
UNSCATHED, *a.* un-*skaythd*, uninjured.
UNSCATTERED, *a.* un-*skat*-terd, not dispersed or thrown into confusion.
UNSCEPTRED, *a.* un-*sep*-terd, having no sceptre or royal authority.
UNSCHOLARLY, *a.* un-*skol*-ar-le, not like a scholar.
UNSCHOLASTIC, *a.* un-sko-*las*-tik, not scholastic; not bred to literature.
UNSCHOOLED, *a.* un-*skoold*, not taught; not educated; illiterate.
UNSCIENTIFIC, *a.* un-si-en-*tif*-ik, not scientific.
UNSCIENTIFICALLY, *ad.* un-si-en-*tif*-ik-al-le, not scientifically.
UNSCORCHED, *a.* un-*skorcht*, not affected by fire.
UNSCORIFIED, *a.* un-*skore*-e-fide, not converted into dross.
UNSCOURED, *a.* un-*skourd*, not cleaned by rubbing.
UNSCRATCHED, *a.* un-*skratcht*, not scratched or torn.
UNSCREENED, *a.* un-*skreend*, not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.
UNSCREW, *v.t.* un-*skroo*, to withdraw the screws; to unfasten. Unscrewed. Unscrewing. Unscrews.
UNSCRIPTURAL, *a.* un-*skrip*-tew-ral, not agreeable to the Scriptures.
UNSCRIPTURALLY, *ad.* un-*skrip*-tew-ral-le, not agreeably to Scripture.
UNSCRUPULOUS, *a.* un-*skroo*-pew-lus, having no scruples.
UNSCRUPULOUSLY, *ad.* un-*skroo*-pew-lus-le, without scruple.
UNSCRUPULOUSNESS, *n.* un-*skroo*-pew-lus-ness, want of scrupulousness.
UNSCULPTURED, *a.* un-*skulp*-tewrd, not sculptured; not inscribed.
UNSCUTCHEONED, *a.* un-*skutch*-ond, deprived of, or not honoured with, a coat of arms.
UNSEAL, *v.t.* un-*seel*, to break or remove the seal of. Unsealed. Unsealing. Unseals.
UNSEALED, *a.* un-*seeld*, not sealed; having no seal.
UNSEAM, *v.t.* un-*seem*, to rip; to cut open; to undo needlework. Unseamed. Unseaming. Unseams.
UNSEARCHABLE, *a.* un-*serch*-a-bl, that cannot be searched out, or found out by searching; inscrutable.
UNSEARCHABLENESS, *n.* un-*serch*-a-bl-ness, state of being unsearchable.
UNSEARCHED, *a.* un-*sercht*, not explored; not critically examined.
UNSEARCHING, *a.* un-*serch*-ing, not penetrating.
UNSEARED, *a.* un-*seerd*, not hardened.
UNSEASONABLE, *a.* un-*see*-zon-a-bl, not at the right season or time; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year.
UNSEASONABLENESS, *n.* un-*see*-zon-a-bl-ness, state of being unseasonable.
UNSEASONABLY, *ad.* un-*see*-zon-ab-le, not seasonably.
UNSEASONED, *a.* un-*see*-zond, not seasoned, or prepared, as wood, for use; not inured; not accustomed; not qualified by use or experience; not salted or seasoned, as meat.
UNSEAT, *v.t.* un-*seet*, to remove from a seat. Unseated. Unseating. Unseats.

UNSEATED, *pp. or a.* un-*seet*-ed, not seated; not settled with inhabitants.
UNSEAWORTHINESS, *n.* un-*see*-wur-the-ness, unfitness for going to sea.
UNSEAWORTHY, *a.* un-*see*-wur-the, unfit to go to sea.
UNSECONDED, *a.* un-*sek*-und-ed, not seconded or supported.
UNSECONDED, *a.* un-se-*kon*-ded, retained on regimental list though employed on special duty [Mil.].
UNSECRET, *a.* un-*see*-kret, not secret; not trusty.
UNSECTARIAN, *a.* *un*-sek-*tare*-e-an, not sectarian.
UNSECULAR, *a.* un-*sek*-yu-lar, not secular or worldly.
UNSECULARIZE, *v.t.* un-*sek*-yu-lar-ize, to detach from secular things, or alienate from the world. Unsecularized. Unsecularizes. Unsecularizing.
UNSECURE, *a.* *un*-se-*kewr*, not secure; insecure.
UNSEDENTARY, *a.* un-*sed*-en-ta-re, not accustomed to sit much.
UNSEDUCED, *a.* *un*-se-*dewst*, not seduced.
UNSEEDED, *a.* un-*seed*-ed, not seeded; not sown.
UNSEEING, *a.* un-*see*-ing, wanting the power of vision; not seeing.
UNSEEMLINESS, *n.* un-*seem*-le-ness, the state of being unseemly.
UNSEEMLY, *ad.* un-*seem*-le, not fit or becoming; indecent.
UNSEEN, *a.* un-*seen*, not discovered; invisible.
UNSEIZED, *a.* un-*seezd*, not apprehended; not put in possession.
UNSELFISH, *a.* un-*sel*-fish, not selfish.
UNSELFISHLY, *ad.* un-*sel*-fish-le, in an unselfish spirit.
UNSENSUALIZED, *a.* un-*sen*-su-al-ized, not sensualized.
UNSENT, *a.* un-*sent*, not sent; not dispatched.
UNSENTENCED, *a.* un-*sent*-enst, not having received sentence.
UNSEPARATED, *a.* un-*sep*-a-ray-ted, not separated or parted.
UNSEPULCHERED, *a.* un-*sep*-ul-kerd, having no grave; unburied.
UNSEQUESTERED, *a.* *un*-se-*kwest*-erd, not sequestered.
UNSERVED, *a.* un-*servd*, not served.
UNSERVICEABLE, *a.* un-*ser*-vis-a-bl, not serviceable; not of service; useless.
UNSERVICEABLENESS, *n.* un-*ser*-vis-a-bl-ness, state of being unserviceable.
UNSERVICEABLY, *ad.* un-*ser*-vis-ab-le, without being of use.
UNSET, *a.* un-*set*, not placed; not sunk below the horizon.
UNSETTLE, *v.t.* un-*set*-tl, to unfix; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to move from a place: *v.i.* to become unfixed, uncertain or unhinged. Unsettled. Unsetties. Unsettling.
UNSETTLED, *a.* un-*set*-tld, not settled; not fixed; not determined; unsteady or wavering; unhinged; unequal; changeable; not having a legal settlement in a parish; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.
UNSETTLEMENT, *n.* un-*set*-tl-ment, unsettled state.
UNSEVERED, *a.* un-*sev*-erd, not parted or divided.
UNSEWN, *a.* un-*sohn*, unstitched.
UNSEX, *v.t.* un-*seks*, to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; especially to deprive of womanly feelings. Unsexed. Unsexes. Unsexing.
UNSHACKLE, *v.t.* un-*shak*-kl, to unfetter; to set free. Unshackled. Unshackles. Unshackling.
UNSHADED, *a.* un-*shade*-ed, not overspread with shade or darkness; not having the light shaded.
UNSHADOWED, *a.* un-*shad*-ode, not clouded; not darkened; not kept under observation.
UNSHAKABLE, *a.* un-*shake*-a-bl, not to be shaken.
UNSHAKEN, *a.* un-*shake*-en, not agitated; firm; fixed; not moved in resolution.
UNSHAMED, *a.* un-*shaymd*, not ashamed; not abashed.
UNSHAMEFACED, *a.* un-*shame*-fayst, wanting modesty; impudent.
UNSHAPABLE, *a.* un-*shape*-a-bl, that cannot be shaped.
UNSHAPELY, *a.* un-*shape*-le, not shapely.
UNSHAPEN, *a.* un-*shapen*, shapeless; deformed; ugly.
UNSHARED, *a.* un-*shayrd*, not enjoyed in common.
UNSHAVEN, *a.* un-*shave*-en, not shaven.

UNSHEATHE, *v.t.* un-*sheethe*, to draw from the sheath or scabbard. **Unsheathed. Unsheathes. Unsheathing.**

UNSHED, *a.* un-*shed*, not shed; not spilt.

UNSHEETED, *a.* un-*sheet*-ed, not furnished with sheets.

UNSHELTERED, *a.* un-*shelt*-erd, not sheltered; not screened.

UNSHELTERING, *a.* un-*shelt*-er-ing, not protecting.

UNSHIELDED, *a.* un-*sheeld*-ed, not protected; exposed.

UNSHIFTING, *a.* un-*shift*-ing, not changing place or expedients.

UNSHINGLED, *a.* un-*shin*-gld, not covered with shingles; with the hair left long.

UNSHIP, *v.t.* un-*ship*, to take out of a ship or other conveyance on water or land; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted [Naut.]. **Unshipped. Unshipping. Unships.**

UNSHOCKED, *a.* un-*shokt*, not shocked or disgusted.

UNSHOD, *a.* un-*shod*, wearing no shoes.

UNSHORN, *a.* un-*shorn*, not shorn, sheared or clipped.

UNSHOT, *a.* un-*shot*, not hit by shot; not discharged: *v.t.* to take the ball or shot out of a gun. **Unshots. Unshotted. Unshotting.**

UNSHOWERED, *a.* un-*shou*-erd, not watered or sprinkled by showers.

UNSHRINED, *a.* un-*shrined*, not deposited in a shrine.

UNSHRINKING, *a.* un-*shrink*-ing, not shrinking or recoiling.

UNSHRIVEN, *a.* un-*shriv*-en, not shriven.

UNSHRUNK, *a.* un-*shrunk*, not contracted.

UNSHUNNED, *a.* un-*shund*, not avoided.

UNSHUT, *a.* un-*shut*, not shut; open; unclosed.

UNSIFTED, *a.* un-*sift*-ed, not separated by a sieve; untried; not examined, as evidence.

UNSIGHTLINESS, *n.* un-*site*-le-ness, state of being unsightly.

UNSIGHTLY, *a.* un-*site*-le, disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

UNSIGNALIZED, *a.* un-*sig*-nal-ized, not signalized or distinguished.

UNSILVERED, *a.* un-*sil*-verd, not covered with quicksilver; having no white hairs.

UNSINEWED, *a.* un-*sin*-yewd, deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless.

UNSINGED, *a.* un-*sinjd*, not singed; not scorched.

UNSINGLED, *a.* un-*sing*-gld, not separated.

UNSINKING, *a.* un-*sink*-ing, not sinking or falling.

UNSINNING, *a.* un-*sin*-ning, committing no sin; untainted with sin.

UNSISTERLY, *a.* un-*sis*-ter-le, unbecoming a sister.

UNSIZABLE, *a.* un-*size*-a-bl, not being of the proper size or bulk.

UNSIZED, *a.* un-*sized*, not sized or stiffened.

UNSKILFUL, *a.* un-*skil*-ful, wanting skill and dexterity.

UNSKILFULLY, *ad.* un-*skil*-ful-le, without skill; clumsily.

UNSKILFULNESS, *n.* un-*skil*-ful-ness, want of skill or dexterity.

UNSKILLED, *a.* un-*skild*, wanting skill or dexterity; destitute of practical knowledge.

UNSLACKED, *a.* un-*slakt*, not saturated with water.

UNSLACKENED, *a.* un-*slak*-end, not made slack.

UNSLAKED, *a.* un-*slaykt*, not slaked; unquenched.

UNSLUMBERING, *a.* un-*slum*-ber-ing, never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant.

UNSLUNG, *a.* un-*slung*, removed from slings; not hoisted in slings.

UNSMIRCHED, *a.* un-*smurcht*, not soiled or blacked.

UNSMOKED, *a.* un-*smohkt*, not smoked; not dried in smoke.

UNSMOOTH, *a.* un-*smoothe*, not smooth; rough.

UNSMOOTHENED, *a.* un-*smoothe*-end, left rough; unsmooth.

UNSOAPED, *a.* un-*soapt*, unwashed; not soaped.

UNSOCIABLE, *a.* un-*soh*-sha-bl, not fond of society; unsocial; reserved.

UNSOCIABLENESS, *n.* un-*soh*-sha-bl-ness, the quality of being unsociable.

UNSOCIABLY, *ad.* un-*soh*-shab-le, in an unsociable manner.

UNSOCIAL, *a.* un-*soh*-shal, not social; not suitable for society.

UNSOCKET, *v.t.* un-*sok*-et, to take from a socket. **Unsockets. Unsocketed. Unsocketting.**

UNSOILED, *a.* un-*soyld*, not stained; unpolluted.

UNSOLD, *a.* un-*sohld*, not sold.

UNSOLDER, *v.t.* un-*sol*-der or un-*sod*-der, to sunder what has been soldered. **Unsoldered. Unsoldering. Unsolders.**

UNSOLDIERLIKE, *a.* un-*sole*-jer-like, unsoldierly.

UNSOLDIERLY, *a.* un-*sole*-jer-le, unbecoming a soldier.

UNSOLICITED, *a.* un-so-*lis*-it-ed, not requested; unasked.

UNSOLICITOUS, *a.* un-so-*lis*-e-tus, not solicitous; not anxious.

UNSOLID, *a.* un-*sol*-id, not solid; fluid; not firm; not substantial.

UNSOLVABLE, *a.* un-*solv*-a-bl, inexplicable.

UNSOLVED, *a.* un-*solvd*, not explained.

UNSOPHISTICATED, *a.* un-so-*fis*-te-kay-ted, not adulterated; not corrupted; not spoiled; inexperienced.

UNSORROWED, *a.* un-*sor*-rode, not lamented; not bewailed.

UNSORTED, *a.* un-*sort*-ed, not separated into sorts.

UNSOUGHT, *a.* un-*sawt*, not searched for; found without searching.

UNSOULED, *a.* un-*sohld*, without soul.

UNSOUND, *a.* un-*sound*, not sound: defective; infirm; sickly; erroneous; not honest; not to be trusted; not solid; not real; not compact.

UNSOUNDABLE, *a.* un-*sound*-a-bl, not capable of being sounded or fathomed.

UNSOUNDED, *a.* un-*sound*-ed, not tried with the lead; unfathomed.

UNSOUNDLY, *ad.* un-*sound*-le, not with soundness.

UNSOUNDNESS, *n.* un-*sound*-ness, state of being unsound.

UNSOURED, *a.* un-*sourd*, not made sour; not made morose.

UNSOWN, *a.* un-*sone*, not sown; not scattered on land for seed; not propagated by seed.

UNSPARING, *a.* un-*spare*-ing, not parsimonious; liberal; not merciful or forgiving.

UNSPARINGNESS, *n.* un-*spare*-ing-ness, the quality of being unsparing.

UNSPEAKABLE, *a.* un-*speek*-a-bl, that cannot be uttered or expressed; unutterable; extremely bad.

UNSPEAKABLY, *ad.* un-*speek*-ab-le, inexpressibly.

UNSPECIALIZED, *a.* un-*spesh*-al-ized, not specialized.

UNSPECIFIED, *a.* un-*spes*-se-fide, not particularly mentioned; not mentioned in detail.

UNSPECIOUS, *a.* un-*spee*-shus, not plausible.

UNSPECULATIVE, *a.* un-*spek*-yu-la-tiv, not theoretical.

UNSPENT, *a.* un-*spent*, not used or wasted; not exhausted; not having lost its force or impulse.

UNSPHERE, *v.t.* un-*sfeer*, to remove from its sphere. **Unspheres. Unsphering.**

UNSPIED, *a.* un-*spide*, unseen; not discovered.

UNSPIKE, *v.i.* un-*spike*, to extract the spike from the touch-hole of a spiked gun: to remove spikes from railway chairs. **Unspiked. Unspikes. Unspiking.**

UNSPILT, *a.* un-*spilt*, not spilt; not shed.

UNSPIRITUAL, *a.* un-*spir*-rit-yew-al, not spiritual; worldly.

UNSPIRITUALIZE, *v.t.* un-*spir*-rit-yew-al-ize, to deprive of spirituality. **Unspiritualized. Unspiritualizes. Unspiritualizing.**

UNSPLIT, *a.* un-*split*, not split.

UNSPOILED, *a.* un-*spoyld*, not corrupted; not rendered useless; not plundered.

UNSPOILT, *a.* un-*spoylt*, unspoiled.

UNSPOKEN, *a.* un-*spoke*-en, not spoken or uttered.

UNSPORTING, *a.* un-*sport*-ing, unsportsmanlike.

UNSPORTSMANLIKE, *a.* un-*sports*-man-like, not like a sportsman; unfair.

UNSPOTTED, *a.* un-*spot*-ted, free from spot; free from moral stain; unblemished; immaculate.

UNSPOTTEDNESS, *n.* un-*spot*-ted-ness, the state of being unspotted.

UNSQUARED, *a.* un-*skwayrd*, not made square; not regular; not formed.

UNSTABLE, *a.* un-*stay*-bl, not fixed or steady; inconstant; changeable; irresolute.

UNSTABLENESS, *n.* un-*stay*-bl-ness, the state of being unstable.

UNSTAID, *a.* un-*stade*, not steady; volatile; fickle.

UNSTAIDNESS, *n.* un-*stade*-ness, the state of being unstaid.

UNSTAINED, *a.* un-*staynd*, not dyed; not polluted; not tarnished or dishonoured.

UNSTAMPED, *a.* un-*stampt*, not stamped.

UNSTANCHED, *a.* un-*stahnchi*, not stanched.
UNSTARCHED, *a.* un-*starcht*, not starched; having the starch removed.
UNSTATESMANLIKE, *a.* un-*stayts*-man-like, not worthy of a statesman.
UNSTATUTABLE, *a.* un-*stat*-yu-ta-bl, contrary to statute; not warranted by statute.
UNSTEADFAST, *a.* un-*sted*-fast, not fixed; not standing firm; not adhering firmly to a purpose.
UNSTEADFASTLY, *ad.* un-*sted*-fast-le, without steadfastness.
UNSTEADFASTNESS, *n.* un-*sted*-fast-ness, want of steadfastness.
UNSTEADIED, *a.* un-*sted*-eed, not supported; not kept from shaking.
UNSTEADILY, *ad.* un-*sted*-e-le, not with steadiness.
UNSTEADINESS, *n.* un-*sted*-e-ness, instability; inconstancy; vacillation.
UNSTEADY, *a.* un-*sted*-e, not steady; not constant; irresolute; changeable; variable.
UNSTEEPED, *a.* un-*steept*, not steeped; not soaked.
UNSTEP, *v.t.* un-*step*, to remove a mast from its step. Unstepped. Unstepping. Unsteps.
UNSTICK, *v.t.* un-*stik*, to remove what has stuck. Unsticking. Unsticks. Unstuck.
UNSTIMULATED, *a.* un-*stim*-yu-late-ed, not stimulated; not excited.
UNSTINTED, *a.* un-*stint*-ed, not stinted; not limited.
UNSTIRRED, *a.* un-*sturd*, not stirred; not agitated.
UNSTITCH, *v.t.* un-*stitch*, to open by picking out stitches. Unstitched. Unstitches. Unstitching.
UNSTOCKINGED, *a.* un-*stok*-ingd, without stockings.
UNSTOOPING, *a.* un-*stoop*-ing, unbending; unyielding.
UNSTOP, *v.t.* un-*stop*, to free from any obstruction; to open. Unstopped. Unstopping. Unstops.
UNSTOPPERED, *a.* un-*stop*-perd, with the stopper removed.
UNSTORED, *a.* un-*stord*, not laid up in store; not warehoused.
UNSTORIED, *a.* un-*stor*-eed, not related in story.
UNSTORMED, *a.* un-*stormd*, not assaulted; not taken by assault.
UNSTRAINED, *a.* un-*straynd*, not strained; easy; not forced; natural.
UNSTRAITENED, *a.* un-*strate*-end, not straitened; not contracted.
UNSTRAPPED, *a.* un-*strapt*, having the straps removed.
UNSTRATIFIED, *a.* un-*strat*-e-fide, not formed in strata.
UNSTRENGTHENED, *a.* un-*strength*-end, not strengthened; not supported.
UNSTRESSED, *a.* un-*strest*, unemphasized.
UNSTRING, *v.t.* un-*string*, to relax the tension of; to loosen; to deprive of string; to take from a string. Unstringing. Unstrings. Unstrung.
UNSTRIPED, *a.* un-*strypt*, without stripes.
UNSTRUCK, *a.* un-*struk*, not struck; not impressed.
UNSTRUNG, *a.* un-*strung*, relaxed in nervous force; relaxed in tension; loosed; deprived of strings.
UNSTUDIED, *a.* un-*stud*-eed, not studied or premeditated; not laboured; easy; natural; unskilled.
UNSTUDIOUS, *a.* un-*stew*-de-ous, not diligent in study.
UNSTUFFED, *a.* un-*stuft*, not stuffed; not crowded.
UNSTUNG, *a.* un-*stung*, not stung.
UNSUBDUABLE, *a.* *un*-sub-*dew*-a-bl, not capable of being subdued.
UNSUBDUED, *a.* un-sub-*dewd*, not brought into subjection.
UNSUBMISSIVE, *a.* *un*-sub-*mis*-siv, not submissive; disobedient.
UNSUBMISSIVELY, *ad.* *un*-sub-*mis*-siv-le, without submissiveness.
UNSUBORDINATED, *a.* *un*-sub-*or*-din-ate-ed, not subordinated.
UNSUBORNED, *a.* *un*-sub-*ornd*, not procured by secret collusion.
UNSUBSIDIZED, *a.* un-*sub*-se-dized, not engaged in another's service by subsidies.
UNSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* *un*-sub-*stan*-shal, not solid; not real.
UNSUBSTANTIATED, *a.* un-sub-*stansh*-e-ate-ed, unconfirmed; not proved.
UNSUBVERTED, *a.* un-sub-*vert*-ed, not overthrown.
UNSUCCESSFUL, *a.* *un*-suk-*sess*-ful, not successful; not producing the desired result; not fortunate.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, *ad.* *un*-suk-*sess*-ful-e, without success.
UNSUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* *un*-suk-*sess*-ful-ness, state of being unsuccessful.
UNSUCCESSIVE, *a.* *un*-suk-*ses*-siv, not proceeding by regular succession.
UNSUCKED, *a.* un-*sukt*, not having the breasts drawn; not sucked.
UNSUFFERABLE, *a.* un-*suf*-fer-a-bl, insufferable.
UNSUGARED, *a.* un-*shoog*-ard, not sweetened with sugar.
UNSUITABILITY, *n.* un-*sute*-a-*bil*-e-te, unsuitableness.
UNSUITABLE, *a.* un-*sute*-a-bl, unfit; not adapted; not suitable.
UNSUITABLENESS, *n.* un-*sute*-a-bl-ness, unfitness.
UNSUITABLY, *ad.* un-*sute*-ab-le, not suitably.
UNSUITED, *a.* un-*sute*-ed, not suited; not adapted.
UNSUITING, *a.* un-*sute*-ing, not fitting; not befitting.
UNSULLIED, *a.* un-*sul*-leed, not stained or tarnished; not disgraced.
UNSUNG, *a.* un-*sung*, not sung; not celebrated in verse.
UNSUNNED, *a.* un-*sund*, not having been exposed to the sun.
UNSUPPLANTED, *a.* *un*-sup-*plahnt*-ed, not supplanted; not overthrown by stratagem.
UNSUPPLIABLE, *a.* *un*-sup-*pli*-a-bl, not to be supplied.
UNSUPPLIED, *a.* *un*-sup-*plide*, not supplied; not furnished with things necessary.
UNSUPPORTED, *a.* *un*-sup-*port*-ed, not supported; not upheld; not countenanced.
UNSUPPRESSED, *a.* un-sup-*prest*, not suppressed.
UNSURE, *a.* un-*shure*, not fixed; not certain.
UNSURGICAL, *a.* un-*sur*-je-kal, not in a surgical manner.
UNSURMOUNTABLE, *a.* *un*-sur-*mount*-a-bl, insuperable.
UNSURPASSABLE, *a.* *un*-sur-*pahss*-a-bl, not to be surpassed.
UNSURPASSED, *a.* *un*-sur-*pahsst*, not exceeded.
UNSURRENDERED, *a.* *un*-sur-*ren*-derd, not yielded up to others.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* *un*-sus-*sep*-te-bl, not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.
UNSUSPECTED, *a.* *un*-sus-*pek*-ted, not considered as likely to have done an evil act; unguessed; unforeseen.
UNSUSPECTING, *a.* *un*-sus-*pek*-ting, not imagining any evil design; free from suspicion.
UNSUSPECTINGLY, *ad.* *un*-sus-*pek*-ting-le, without suspicion.
UNSUSPENDED, *a.* *un*-sus-*pen*-ded, not hung up; not delayed.
UNSUSPICIOUS, *a.* *un*-sus-*pish*-us, having no suspicion; not suspecting.
UNSUSPICIOUSLY, *ad.* *un*-sus-*pish*-us-le, without suspicion.
UNSUSTAINABLE, *a.* *un*-sus-*tane*-a-bl, that cannot be sustained or maintained.
UNSUSTAINED, *a.* *un*-sus-*taned*, not supported; not sustained.
UNSUSTAINING, *a.* *un*-sus-*tane*-ing, not sustaining.
UNSWATHE, *v.t.* un-*swaythe*, to relieve from a bandage. Unswathed. Unswathes. Unswathing.
UNSWAYABLE, *a.* un-*sway*-a-bl, that cannot be influenced by another.
UNSWAYED, *a.* un-*swade*, not swayed or wielded; not influenced.
UNSWEETENED, *a.* un-*sweet*-end, without sweetening.
UNSWEPT, *a.* un-*swept*, not cleaned with a broom; not swept.
UNSWERVING, *a.* un-*swerv*-ing, not deviating from a certain standard or course.
UNSWERVINGLY, *ad.* un-*swerv*-ing-le, without swerving.
UNSWORN, *a.* un-*sworn*, not bound by an oath; not uttered in an oath.
UNSYMMETRICAL, *a.* *un*-sim-*met*-re-kal, wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
UNSYMPATHETIC, *a.* un-*simp*-pa-*thet*-ik, having no sympathy.
UNSYSTEMATIC, *a.* un-*sis*-te-*mat*-ik, not having regular order, distribution or arrangement of parts; disorderly.
UNSYSTEMATIZED, *a.* un-*sis*-tem-a-tized, not reduced to a system.
UNTACK, *v.t.* un-*tak*, to separate what is tacked; to disjoin. Untacked. Untacking. Untacks.

UNTAINTED, *a.* un-*tane*-ted, not rendered impure by admixture; not sullied or stained; unblemished; not rendered unsavoury by putrescence; not charged with a crime.
UNTAKEN, *a.* un-*take*-en, not seized or apprehended; not swallowed.
UNTAMABLE, *a.* un-*tame*-a-bl, that cannot be tamed, controlled or domesticated; not to be broken in.
UNTAMED, *a.* un-*tamed*, not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control; not softened or rendered mild by culture.
UNTANGLE, *v.t.* un-*tang-gl*, to disentangle. **Untangled.** Untangles. **Untangling.**
UNTARNISHED, *a.* un-*tar*-nisht, not soiled or tarnished; unblemished.
UNTASKED, *a.* un-*tahskt*, not tasked.
UNTASTED, *a.* un-*tayst*-ed, not tried by the taste or tongue; not enjoyed.
UNTASTEFUL, *a.* un-*tayst*-ful, having no taste; being without taste.
UNTAUGHT, *a.* un-*tawt*, not taught or educated; illiterate; unskilled.
UNTAXED, *a.* un-*takst*, not charged with taxes; not accused.
UNTEACHABLE, *a.* un-*teech*-a-bl, that cannot be taught or instructed; indocile.
UNTEACHABLENESS, *n.* un-*teech*-a-bl-ness, state of being unteachable.
UNTEMPERED, *a.* un-*tem*-perd, not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not properly hardened; not moderated.
UNTEMPTED, *a.* un-*temp*-ted, not tried by enticements.
UNTEMPTING, *a.* un-*temp*-ting, not adapted to tempt or allure.
UNTENABLE, *a.* un-*ten*-a-bl, that cannot be held in possession; that cannot be maintained; not defensible.
UNTENANTABLE, *a.* un-*ten*-ant-a-bl, not in a suitable state for occupation.
UNTENANTED, *a.* un-*ten*-ant-ed, not occupied by a tenant; uninhabited.
UNTENDED, *a.* un-*tend*-ed, not having any attendant; neglected.
UNTENDER, *a.* un-*tend*-er, not tender; wanting sensibility or affection.
UNTENDERED, *a.* un-*tend*-erd, not offered.
UNTENDERLY, *ad.* un-*tend*-er-le, without tenderness.
UNTERMINATED, *a.* un-*term*-in-ay-ted, not terminated.
UNTERRIFIED, *a.* un-*ter*-re-fide, not affrighted or daunted.
UNTESTED, *a.* un-*test*-ed, not tried by a standard.
UNTETHER, *v.t.* un-*teth*-ther, to release from a tether. **Untethered.** **Untethering.** **Untethers.**
UNTHANKED, *a.* un-*thankt*, not repaid with acknowledgments.
UNTHANKFUL, *a.* un-*thank*-ful, ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
UNTHANKFULLY, *ad.* un-*thank*-ful-le, without thanks.
UNTHANKFULNESS, *n.* un-*thank*-ful-ness, state of being unthankful.
UNTHAWED, *a.* un-*thawd*, not melted or dissolved.
UNTHINKABLE, *a.* un-*think*-a-bl, that cannot be entertained or thought; specifically, unthinkably bad.
UNTHINKING, *a.* un-*think*-ing, not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; not indicating thought.
UNTHINKINGLY, *ad.* un-*think*-ing-le, without thinking.
UNTHORNY, *a.* un-*thorn*-e, free from thorns.
UNTHOUGHTFUL, *a.* un-*thawt*-ful, thoughtless; heedless.
UNTHREAD, *v.t.* un-*thred*, to draw a thread from; to loose; to disentangle. **Unthreaded.** **Unthreading.** **Unthreads.**
UNTHREATENED, *a.* un-*thret*-end, not menaced.
UNTHRIFT, *n.* *un*-thrift, one who wastes his estate by extravagance.
UNTHRIFTY, *a.* un-*thrift*-e, prodigal; lavish; profuse; not thriving.
UNTHRIVING, *a.* un-*thrive*-ing, not prospering.
UNTHRONE, *v.t.* un-*throne*, to dethrone. **Unthroned.** Unthrones. **Unthroning.**
UNTHROWN, *a.* un-*throne*, not thrown.
UNTIDILY, *ad.* un-*ti*-de-le, in an untidy manner.

UNTIDINESS, *n.* un-*ti*-de-ness, the state of being untidy.
UNTIDY, *a.* un-*ti*-de, not neatly dressed; slovenly; not in good order.
UNTIE, *v.t.* un-*ti*, to loosen; to disengage the parts that form a knot; to unbind; to unfold. **Untied.** Unties. **Untying.**
UNTIED, *a.* un-*tide*, separated; not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.
UNTIL, *prep.* and *conj.* un-*til*, till; to the time that; to the point or the degree that.
UNTILE, *v.t.* un-*tile*, to uncover by removing tiles. Untiled. Untiles. Untiling.
UNTILED, *a.* un-*tiled*, stripped of tiles.
UNTILLED, *a.* un-*tild*, not tilled or cultivated.
UNTIMBERED, *a.* un-*tim*-berd, not furnished with timber; not covered with timber trees.
UNTIMELY, *a.* un-*time*-le, happening before the usual or the natural time; premature; inopportune: *ad.* before the natural time.
UNTINCTURED, *a.* un-*tink*-tyurd, not tinged; not stained; not discoloured.
UNTINGED, *a.* un-*tinjd*, untinctured.
UNTIRABLE, *a.* un-*tire*-a-bl, indefatigable; unwearied.
UNTIRED, *a.* un-*tired*, not exhausted by labour.
UNTIRING, *a.* un-*tire*-ing, not becoming exhausted.
UNTIRINGLY, *ad.* un-*tire*-ing-le, without tiring.
UNTITHED, *a.* un-*tithed*, not subjected to tithes.
UNTITLED, *a.* un-*ti*-tld, having no title.
UNTO, *prep.* *un*-too, to. (*Un*, and *to*.)
UNTOLD, *a.* un-*tohld*, not related; not revealed; not numbered or counted; impossible to be numbered or counted.
UNTOMB, *v.t.* un-*toom*, to disinter. **Untombed.** Untombing. Untombs.
UNTOUCHABLE, *a.* un-*tutch*-a-bl, not to be touched.
UNTOUCHED, *a.* un-*tutcht*, not reached; not hit; not moved; not affected.
UNTOWARD, *a.* un-*toh*-ard, froward; perverse; refractory; awkward; inconvenient; troublesome.
UNTOWARDLINESS, *n.* un-*toh*-ard-le-ness, frowardness.
UNTOWARDLY, *a.* un-*toh*-ard-le, awkward; perverse; froward: *ad.* in an untoward manner.
UNTOWARDNESS, *n.* un-*toh*-ard-ness, state of being untoward.
UNTRACEABLE, *a.* un-*trace*-a-bl, that cannot be traced.
UNTRACED, *a.* un-*trayst*, not traced; not marked by footsteps; not marked out.
UNTRACKED, *a.* un-*trakt*, not marked by footsteps; not followed by the tracks.
UNTRACTABLE, *a.* un-*trak*-ta-bl, intractable; unmanageable; unworkable.
UNTRADING, *a.* un-*trade*-ing, not trading.
UNTRAINED, *a.* un-*traned*, not trained or disciplined; not educated; irregular; ungovernable.
UNTRAMMELLED, *a.* un-*tram*-mld, not shackled.
UNTRAMPLED, *a.* un-*tram*-pld, not trodden on.
UNTRANSFERABLE, *a.* *un*-trans-*fer*-a-bl, not to be transferred or passed to another.
UNTRANSFERRED, *a.* *un*-trans-*ferd*, not transferred.
UNTRANSLATABLE, *a.* *un*-trans-*late*-a-bl, not capable of being translated.
UNTRANSLATED, *a.* *un*-trans-*late*-ed, not rendered into another language; not transferred from office as a bishop from one see to another.
UNTRANSPARENT, *a.* *un*-trans-*pare*-ent, not transparent; opaque.
UNTRAVELLED, *a.* un-*trav*-eld, not trodden by passengers; not having seen foreign countries.
UNTRAVERSED, *a.* un-*trav*-erst, not passed over.
UNTREASURED, *a.* un-*trezj*-urd, not laid up; not reposited; not treasured.
UNTREMBLING, *a.* un-*trem*-bling, not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.
UNTRIED, *a.* un-*tride*, not attempted; not yet experienced; not put to the proof; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law.
UNTRIMMED, *a.* un-*trimd*, not pruned or dressed; not put in order.
UNTRITURATED, *a.* un-*trit*-yewr-ate-ed, not reduced to powder.
UNTROD, *a.* un-*trod*, untrodden.
UNTRODDEN, *a.* un-*trod*-den, not having been trod; not passed over.

UNTROUBLED, *a.* un-*trub*-ld, not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; not moved; not disturbed; not foul or turbid.
UNTRUE, *a.* un-*troo*, not true; contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; false; disloyal; inconstant, as a lover.
UNTRULY, *ad.* un-*troo*-le, not truly.
UNTRUSS, *v.t.* un-*truss*, to untie; to loose from a truss. Untrussed. Untrusses. Untrussing.
UNTRUSSED, *a.* un-*trust*, not trussed; not tied up.
UNTRUSTINESS, *n.* un-*trust*-e-ness, unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust; the fact of being untrustworthy.
UNTRUSTWORTHY, *a.* un-*trust*-wur-the, not deserving of confidence.
UNTRUSTY, *a.* un-*trust*-e, not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UNTRUTH, *n.* un-*trooth*, falsehood; want of veracity; a false assertion.
UNTRUTHFUL, *a.* un-*trooth*-ful, wanting in veracity.
UNTRUTHFULLY, *ad.* un-*trooth*-ful-le, without veracity.
UNTRUTHFULNESS, *n.* un-*trooth*-ful-ness, want of veracity.
UNTUCK, *v.t.* un-*tuk*, to unfold or undo a tuck; to draw out what has been tucked in. Untucked. Untucking. Untucks.
UNTUCKERED, *a.* un-*tuk*-erd, having no tucker.
UNTUMBLED, *a.* un-*tum*-bld, not rolled; not rumpled.
UNTUNABLE, *a.* un-*tewn*-a-bl, not musical; not capable of making music; not capable of being tuned.
UNTUNABLENESS, *n.* un-*tewn*-a-bl-ness, state of being untunable.
UNTUNE, *v.t.* un-*tewn*, to make incapable of harmony; to disorder. Untuned. Untunes. Untuning.
UNTURBANED, *a.* un-*turb*-and, not wearing a turban.
UNTURNED, *a.* un-*turnd*, not turned.
UNTUTORED, *a.* un-*tew*-turd, uninstructed; untaught.
UNTWINE, *v.t.* un-*twine*, to untwist; to disentangle; to separate. Untwined. Untwines. Untwining.
UNTWIST, *v.t.* un-*twist*, to separate and open; to turn back that which is twisted; to disentangle. Untwisted. Untwisting. Untwists.
UNURGED, *a.* un-*urjd*, not pressed with solicitation.
UNUSED, *a.* un-*yewzd*, not put to use; that has never been used; not accustomed.
UNUSEFUL, *a.* un-*yuse*-ful, useless; serving no good purpose.
UNUSUAL, *a.* un-*yu*-sju-al, not usual; not common.
UNUSUALLY, *ad.* un-*yu*-sju-al-le, to an unusual degree.
UNUSUALNESS, *n.* un-*yu*-sju-al-ness, uncommonness.
UNUTTERABLE, *a.* un-*ut*-ter-a-bl, ineffable; inexpressible.
UNUTTERABLY, *ad.* un-*ut*-ter-ab-le, beyond expression.
UNVACATED, *a.* un-va-*kay*-ted, not made vacant.
UNVACCINATED, *a.* un-*vaks*-e-nay-ted, not vaccinated.
UNVALUABLE, *a.* un-*val*-yu-a-bl, of great value; of no value.
UNVALUED, *a.* un-*val*-yude, not valued; not prized; inestimable; not estimated.
UNVANQUISHABLE, *a.* un-*van*-kwish-a-bl, that cannot be conquered.
UNVANQUISHED, *a.* un-*van*-kwisht, not conquered.
UNVARIABLE, *a.* un-*vare*-e-a-bl, not variable.
UNVARIED, *a.* un-*vare*-eed, not altered or diversified.
UNVARIEGATED, *a.* un-*vare*-e-gay-ted, not variegated.
UNVARNISHED, *a.* un-*var*-nisht, not overlaid with varnish; not artfully embellished; plain.
UNVARYING, *a.* un-*vare*-e-ing, not liable to change; uniform.
UNVEIL, *v.t.* un-*vale*, to uncover; to divest of a veil. Unveiled. Unveiling. Unveils.
UNVENERABLE, *a.* un-*ven*-er-a-bl, not venerable; unworthy of veneration.
UNVENTILATED, *a.* un-*ven*-te-lay-ted, not purified by a free current of air; not made public as opinions.
UNVERACIOUS, *a.* un-ver-*ay*-shus, not veracious.
UNVERACITY, *n.* un-ver-*as*-se-te, want of truthfulness.
UNVERDANT, *a.* un-*ver*-dant, not green.
UNVERSED, *a.* un-*verst*, not skilled; unacquainted.
UNVEXED, *a.* un-*vekst*, not troubled or disturbed.
UNVINDICATED, *a.* un-*vin*-de-kay-ted, not cleared of imputations; not established in truth.
UNVIOLATED, *a.* un-*vi*-o-lay-ted, not injured; not broken.
UNVISITED, *a.* un-*viz*-it-ed, not resorted to; not visited.
UNVITIATED, *a.* un-*vish*-e-ay-ted, not corrupted; clean.
UNVITRIFIED, *a.* un-*vit*-re-fide, not converted into glass.
UNVOICED, *a.* un-*voyst*, not spoken; without someone speaking of it.
UNVOLATILIZED, *a.* *un*-vo-*lat*-il-ized, not volatilized.
UNVOUCHED, *a.* *un*-voucht, not fully tested; not guaranteed.
UNVOWED, *a.* un-*voud*, not consecrated by promise; not vowed.
UNVOYAGEABLE, *a.* un-*voy*-aje-a-bl, not to be navigated.
UNVULNERABLE, *a.* un-*vul*-ner-a-bl, not vulnerable.
UNWAKENED, *a.* un-*wake*-end, not roused from sleep.
UNWALLED, *a.* un-*wawld*, not surrounded by a wall.
UNWARILY, *ad.* un-*ware*-e-le, incautiously.
UNWARINESS, *n.* un-*ware*-e-ness, want of vigilance or caution.
UNWARLIKE, *a.* un-*wawr*-like, not used to war; not military.
UNWARMED, *a.* un-*wawrmd*, not warmed or excited.
UNWARNED, *a.* un-*wawrnd*, not cautioned.
UNWARP, *v.t.* un-*wawrp*, to release what is warped; to unhitch the warps [Naut.]. Unwarped. Unwarping. Unwarps.
UNWARPED, *a.* un-*wawrpt*, not warped; impartial.
UNWARPING, *a.* un-*wawrp*-ing, unyielding; not deviating.
UNWARRANTABLE, *a.* un-*wor*-rant-a-bl, not defensible; illegal.
UNWARRANTABLENESS, *n.* un-*wor*-rant-a-bl-ness, state of being unwarrantable.
UNWARRANTABLY, *ad.* un-*wor*-rant-ab-le, in a manner that cannot be justified.
UNWARRANTED, *a.* un-*wor*-rant-ed, not authorized; not assured or certain; not guaranteed.
UNWARY, *a.* un-*ware*-e, not vigilant or cautious; unguarded.
UNWASHED, *a.* un-*wosht*, not washed; not cleansed by water.
UNWASTED, *a.* un-*wayst*-ed, not lost by extravagance or negligence; not dissipated; not consumed by time or violence; not lost by exhaustion, evaporation or other means.
UNWASTING, *a.* un-*wayst*-ing, not growing less; not decaying.
UNWATCHED, *a.* un-*wotcht*, not guarded with vigilance.
UNWATCHFUL, *a.* un-*wotch*-ful, not vigilant.
UNWATCHFULNESS, *n.* un-*wotch*-ful-ness, want of vigilance.
UNWATERED, *a.* un-*waw*-terd, not watered; dry.
UNWAVERING, *a.* un-*wave*-er-ing, not wavering; firm.
UNWEAKENED, *a.* un-*week*-end, not enfeebled.
UNWEANED, *a.* un-*weend*, not weaned.
UNWEAPONED, *a.* un-*wep*-ond, not furnished with weapons.
UNWEARIABLE, *a.* un-*weer*-e-a-bl, indefatigable.
UNWEARIED, *a.* un-*weer*-id, not tired; indefatigable.
UNWEARIEDLY, *ad.* un-*weer*-id-le, without wearying.
UNWEARIEDNESS, *n.* un-*weer*-id-ness, state of being unwearied.
UNWEARY, *a.* un-*weer*-e, not tired.
UNWEAVE, *v.t.* un-*weeve*, to undo what has been woven. Unweaves. Unweaving. Unwove. Unwoven.
UNWED, *a.* un-*wed*, unmarried; remaining single.
UNWEDDED, *a.* un-*wed*-ded, unwed.
UNWEEDED, *a.* un-*weed*-ed, not cleared of weeds.
UNWEIGHED, *a.* un-*wade*, not having the weight ascertained; not deliberately considered and examined; not considerate.
UNWEIGHING, *a.* un-*way*-ing, inconsiderate; thoughtless.
UNWELCOME, *a.* un-*wel*-kum, not welcome; not well received.
UNWELL, *a.* un-*wel*, not well; ill.
UNWEPT, *a.* un-*wept*, not lamented; not mourned.
UNWHIPT, *a.* un-*whipt*, not corrected with the rod.
UNWHISPERED, *a.* un-*whis*-perd, not whispered.
UNWHOLESOME, *a.* un-*hole*-som, unfavourable to health; insalubrious; not sound; harmful.

UNWHOLESOMENESS, *n.* un-*hole*-som-ness, state of being unwholesome.
UNWIELDILY, *ad.* un-*weeld*-e-le, in an unwieldy manner.
UNWIELDINESS, *n.* un-*weeld*-e-ness, state of being unwieldy.
UNWIELDY, *a.* un-*weeld*-e, that is wielded with difficulty; unmanageable; ponderous.
UNWILLED, *a.* un-*willd*, not produced by the will.
UNWILLING, *a.* un-*wil*-ling, not willing; averse; reluctant.
UNWILLINGLY, *ad.* un-*wil*-ling-le, with unwillingness.
UNWILLINGNESS, *n.* un-*wil*-ling-ness, state of being unwilling.
UNWILY, *a.* un-*wi*-le, not wily.
UNWIND, *v.t.* un-*wined*, to wind off; to loose or separate what is wound; to disentangle: *v.i.* to admit of being unwound; to become unwound. **Unwinding. Unwinds. Unwound.**
UNWINKING, *a.* un-*wink*-ing, not winking.
UNWISDOM, *n.* un-*wiz*-dum, want of wisdom.
UNWISE, *a.* un-*wize*, not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious.
UNWISELY, *ad.* un-*wize*-le, not wisely; imprudently.
UNWITHDRAWING, *a. un*-with-*draw*-ing, not withdrawing; continually liberal.
UNWITHERED, *a.* un-*with*-erd, not withered or faded.
UNWITHERING, *a.* un-*with*-er-ing, not liable to wither.
UNWITHSTOOD, *a. un*-with-*stood*, not opposed.
UNWITNESSED, *a.* un-*wit*-nest, not attested by witnesses.
UNWITTILY, *ad.* un-*wit*-te-le, without wit.
UNWITTINGLY, *ad.* un-*wit*-ting-le, without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.
UNWITTY, *a.* un-*wit*-te, destitute of wit.
UNWOMANLY, *a.* un-*woom*-an-le, unbecoming a woman.
UNWONTED, *a.* un-*wohnt*-ed, unaccustomed; unused; uncommon; unusual.
UNWONTEDLY, *ad.* un-*whont*-ed-le, in an unaccustomed manner.
UNWONTEDNESS, *n.* un-*wohnt*-ed-ness, uncommonness.
UNWOODED, *a.* un-*wood*-ed, destitute of trees, timber, or wood.
UNWOOED, *a.* un-*wooed*, not courted.
UNWORKMANLIKE, *a.* un-*wurk*-man-like, unskilful.
UNWORLDLINESS, *n.* un-*wurld*-le-ness, state of being unworldly.
UNWORLDLY, *a.* un-*wurld*-le, not worldly.
UNWORN, *a.* un-*worn*, not worn or impaired.
UNWORRIED, *a.* un-*wur*-rid, not worried.
UNWORSHIPPED, *a.* un-*wur*-shipt, not worshipped or adored.
UNWORTHILY, *ad.* un-*wur*-the-le, in an unworthy manner.
UNWORTHINESS, *n.* un-*wur*-the-ness, state of being unworthy.
UNWORTHY, *a.* un-*wur*-the, not deserving; wanting merit; unbecoming; vile; base; not suitable.
UNWOUND, *a.* un-*wound*, untwisted.
UNWOUNDED, *a.* un-*woond*-ed, not wounded; not hurt or injured.
UNWOVEN, *a.* un-*wove*-en, not woven.
UNWRAP, *v.t.* un-*rap*, to open what is folded. **Unwrapped. Unwrapping. Unwraps.**
UNWREATHE, *v.t.* un-*wreethe*, to untwist or untwine. **Unwreathed. Unwreathes. Unwreathing.**
UNWRECKED, *a.* un-*rekt*, not wrecked.
UNWRENCHED, *a.* un-*rencht*, not strained or distorted.
UNWRINKLED, *a.* un-*rin*-kld, not wrinkled.
UNWRITTEN, *a.* un-*rit*-ten, not reduced to writing; verbal; blank; containing no writing. **Unwritten law**, that which is not contained in statutes; the common law.
UNWROUGHT, *a.* un-*rawt*, not laboured; not manufactured.
UNWRUNG, *a.* un-*rung*, not wrung.
UNYIELDED, *a.* un-*yeeld*-ed, not conceded.
UNYIELDING, *a.* un-*yeeld*-ing, unbending; unpliant; obstinate.
UNYOKE, *v.t.* un-*yoke*, to loose or free from a yoke; to disjoin. **Unyoked. Unyokes. Unyoking.**
UNYOKED, *pp.* un-*yohkt*, freed from the yoke: *a.* not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.
UNZONED, *a.* un-*zohnd*, not bound with a girdle.
UP, *ad.* up, aloft; on high; out of bed; having risen from a seat; above the horizon; to a state of excitement; to a state of advance or proficiency; towards the chief station on a railway; in a state of elevation, of climbing or ascending, of insurrection, of being increased, or of approach; in order; from younger years. **All up**, all over; finished. **Up and down**, from one place to another; backwards and forwards. **Up line**, the line of rails on which trains run towards the chief station. **Ups and downs**, changes of fortune. **Upside down**, in complete disorder; with the lower part turned above the higher. **Up to**, to an equal height with; to a degree or point adequate; incumbent on. **Up with**, raise; lit. (A.S.)
UP, *prep*, up, from a lower to a higher place.
UPANISHAD, *n.* oo-*pan*-e-shad, the name given to a set of treatises connected with Brahminism, constituting the chief source of our knowledge of the early metaphysical speculations and ethical doctrines of the Hindus. (Sans. instruction.)
UPAS, *n. yu*-pas, the Javanese poisonous tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*. (Malay, poison.)
UPBEAR, *v.t.* up-*bare*, to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain aloft; to sustain. **Upbearing. Upbears. Upbore. Upborne.**
UPBIND, *v.t.* up-*bined*, to bind up. **Upbinding. Upbinds. Upbound.**
UPBRAID, *v.t.* up-*brade*, to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to reprove with severity. **Upbraided. Upbraiding. Upbraids.** (A.S. *up*, on, and *bregdan*, weave, seize.)
UPBRAIDING, *n.* up-*brade*-ing, a charging with something wrong or disgraceful; act of reproaching; reproaches of conscience.
UPBRAIDINGLY, *ad.* up-*brade*-ing-le, with upbraiding.
UPBRINGING, *n. up*-bring-ing, training; early education.
UPCAST, *a.* up-*kahst*, cast up; thrown upwards.
UPCAST, *n. up*-kahst, a ventilating shaft for the upward passage of air; the upward current of air.
UPCOILED, *a.* up-*koyld*, made into a coil.
UPCURL, *v.i.* up-*kurl*, to curl upwards. **Upcurled. Upcurling. Upcurls.**
UPHAND, *a. up*-hand, lifted by the hand.
UPHEAVAL, *n.* up-*heeve*-al, the act of upheaving; the lifting up of part of the crust of the earth from beneath [Geol.].
UPHEAVE, *v.t.* up-*heev*, to heave or lift up. **Upheaved. Upheaves. Upheaving. Uphove.**
UPHELD, *a.* up-*held*, sustained.
UPHILL, *a. up*-hil, going up a hill; difficult, like ascending a hill.
UPHOLD, *v.t.* up-*hohld*, to lift on high; to elevate; to sustain; to support. **Upheld. Upholding. Upholds.**
UPHOLDER, *n.* up-*hole*-der, a supporter; a defender.
UPHOLSTER, *v.t.* up-*hole*-ster, to fit bedding, curtains, hangings, cushions and coverings for furniture. **Upholstered. Upholstering. Upholsters.** (*Up*, and *hold*.)
UPHOLSTERER, *n.* up-*hole*-ster-er, one who upholsters.
UPHOLSTERY, *n.* up-*hole*-ster-e, furnishing needlework; furnishings supplied by upholsterers; the business of an upholsterer.
UPKEEP, *n. up*-keep, maintenance; means of support.
UPLAND, *n. up*-land, high land; ground elevated above the meadows; hill slopes: *a.* higher in situation; being on upland; pertaining to uplands.
UPLANDISH, *a.* up-*land*-ish, dwelling on high lands or mountains; rustic.
UPLIFT, *v.t.* up-*lift*, to raise aloft; to raise; to upheave. **Uplifted. Uplifting. Uplifts.**
UPLIFT, *n. up*-lift, upheaval; elevation.
UPMOST, *a. up*-mohst, highest; topmost.
UPON, *prep*, up-*on*, on; not under; resting or being on the surface or top; relating to. **Take upon**, to assume. (*Up*, and *on*.)
UPPER, *a. up*-per, higher in place; superior in rank or dignity: *n.* the upper part of a boot or shoe.
UPPERHAND, *n. up*-per-hand, ascendency; superiority.
UPPER-LEATHER, *n. up*-per-leth-er, the leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.
UPPERMOST, *a. superl. up*-per-mohst, highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant.
UPPER-TEN, *n. up*-per-*ten*, the aristocracy or upper classes. (Contraction for upper ten thousand.)

UPPER-WORKS, *n.pl.* *up*-per-wurks, the parts above the water when the ship is in trim [Naut.].
UPPISH, *a.* *up*-pish, proud; arrogant; assuming; assertive.
UPPISHNESS, *n.* *up*-pish-ness, an uppish disposition.
UPRIGHT, *a.* *up*-rite, erect; perpendicular; erected; pricked up; just; adhering to rectitude; conformable to moral rectitude: *n.* something erect or perpendicular; a representation of the front of a building [Arch.].
UPRIGHTLY, *ad.* *up*-rite-ly, in an upright manner.
UPRIGHTNESS, *n.* *up*-rite-ness, the quality of being upright.
UPRISE, *v.i.* up-*rize*, to rise up; to ascend. **Uprisen.** **Uprises.** **Uprising.** **Uprose.**
UPRISING, *n.* up-*rize*-ing, act of rising; a rising up; an insurrection.
UPROAR, *n.* *up*-rore, great tumult; violent disturbance and noise.
UPROARIOUS, *a.* up-*rore*-e-us, making or attended by great uproar.
UPROARIOUSLY, *ad.* up-*rore*-e-us-le, in an uproarious manner.
UPROARIOUSNESS, *n.* up-*rore*-e-us-ness, the state of being uproarious.
UPROOT, *v.t.* up-*root*, to tear up by the roots. **Uprooted.** **Uprooting.** **Uproots.**
UPSET, *a.* *up*-set, said of the price at which anything is set up for sale: *n.* an overturn.
UPSET, *v.t.* up-*set*, to overturn; to overthrow; to put out of sorts. **Upset.** **Upsets.** **Upsetting.**
UPSHOT, *n.* *up*-shot, final issue; conclusion; end.
UPSIDE, *n.* *up*-side, the upper side. **Upside down**, the upper part undermost; in complete disorder.
UPSTAIRS, *n.* *up*-stayrz, the upper part of a house.
UPSTART, *n.* *up*-start, the meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*.
UPSTART, *a.* *up*-start, suddenly raised to importance: *n.* one who suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power, or honour.
UPSTAY, *v.t.* up-*stay*, to sustain; to support. **Upstayed.** **Upstaying.** **Upstays.**
UPSTREAM, *a.* and *ad.* up-*streem*, towards the source of the stream.
UPSTROKE, *n.* *up*-stroke, the upward line in writing.
UPTAKE, *n.* *up*-take, a pipe up which anything is taken; perception.
UPTURN, *v.t.* up-*turn*, to turn up; to overturn. **Upturned.** **Upturning.** **Upturns.**
UPUPA, *n.* yu-*poo*-pa, the genus of birds including the hoopoe, *U. epops*. (L.)
UPWARD, *a.* *up*-ward, directed to a higher place.
UPWARD, *ad.* *up*-ward, upwards.
UPWARDS, *ad.* *up*-wardz, towards a higher place; towards heaven; with respect to the higher part; more than; towards the source.
URÆMIA, *n.* yu-*re*-me-a, an accumulation of urea in the blood, due to its not being eliminated by the kidneys [Med.]. (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood.)
URALITE, *n.* *yu*-ral-ite, a pseudomorphous mineral with the cleavage and composition of hornblende and the external form of augite.
URALORTHITE, *n.* *yu*-ral-*orth*-ite, a variety of orthite with associated crystals of zircon.
URANIA, *n.* yu-*rane*-e-a, the muse of astronomy [Myth.]. (Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.)
URANIC, *a.* yu-*ran*-ik, obtained from uranium; relating to the heavens. (Gr. *ouranos*.)
URANITE, *n.* *yu*-ran-ite, an ore of uranium of a bright yellow-green colour.
URANITIC, *a.* *yu*-ran-*it*-ik, pertaining to uranium or uranite.
URANIUM, *n.* yu-*rane*-e-um, the metallic element U.
URANOGRAPHIC, *a.* *yu*-ran-o-*graf*-ik, pertaining to uranography.
URANOGRAPHY, *n.* *yu*-ran-*og*-ra-fe, a description of the heavens. (Gr. *ouranos*, and *grapho*, write.)
URANOLOGY, *n.* *yu*-ran-*ol*-o-je, the science of astronomy. (Gr. *ouranos*, and *logos*, science.)
URANOMETRIA, *n.* *yu*-ra-no-*met*-re-a, a catalogue of stars.
URANOSCOPY, *n.* *yu*-ran-*os*-ko-pe, contemplation of the heavenly bodies. (Gr. *ouranos*, and *skopeo*, view.)
URANUS, *n.* *yu*-ra-nus, the father of Saturn or Kronos and the grandfather of Zeus [Myth.]; a primary planet, discovered by Herschel, having four moons.
URATE, *n.* *yu*-rate, a salt of uric acid.
URBAN, *a.* *ur*-ban, belonging to a city or town. (L. *urbs*, a city.)
URBANE, *a.* ur-*bane*, civil; courteous in manners; bland. (L. *urbanus*, of a city.)
URBANITY, *n.* ur-*ban*-e-te, civility or courtesy of manners; politeness; affability.
URCEOLATE, *a.* *ur*-se-o-late, shaped like an urn [Bot.]. (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher.)
URCHIN, *n.* *urt*-chin, the hedgehog; a child, employed jocosely. (Fr. *hérisson*.)
URDU, *n.* *oor*-doo, Hindustani as spoken by Indian Mohammedans. (Hind.)

Urceolate.

UREA, *n.* *yu*-re-a, a substance obtained from urine, and its distinguishing constituent. (*Urine*.)
URETER, *n.* yu-*ree*-ter, the excretory duct which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. (L.)
URETERITIS, *n.* *yu*-re-ter-*i*-tis, inflammation of the ureter [Med.].
URETHRA, *n.* yu-*ree*-thra, the canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.
URETHRAL, *a.* yu-*ree*-thral, pertaining to the urethra.
URETHRITIS, *n.* *yu*-re-*thri*-tis, inflammation of the urethra [Med.].
URETIC, *n.* yu-*ret*-ik, a medicine which increases the secretory action of the kidneys: *a.* pertaining to or promoting the flow of urine.
URGE, *v.t.* urj, to press; to impel; to apply force to; to press earnestly; to provoke; to follow close; to importune; to incite or encourage: *v.i.* to press forward. **Urged.** **Urges.** **Urging.** (L. *urgeo*, press.)
URGENCY, *n.* *ur*-jen-se, importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.
URGENT, *a.* *ur*-jent, pressing with importunity; pressing with necessity; calling for instant action.
URGENTLY, *ad.* *ur*-jent-le, pressingly; with pressing importunity.
URGER, *n.* *ur*-jer, one who urges or importunes.
URGING, *a.* *urj*-ing, pressing with solicitations; importunate.
URIAL, *n.* *oo*-re-al, the wild sheep of Asia, *Ovis vignei*.
URIC, *a.* *yu*-rik, pertaining to urea.
URIM, *n.* *yu*-rim, a mysterious ornament worn by the Jewish high priest before the captivity, which is represented as, along with the Thummim, giving oracular responses. (Heb. lights.)
URINAL, *n.* *yu*-rin-al, a vessel for urine; a convenience in which to pass urine.
URINARY, *a.* *yu*-rin-a-re, pertaining to urine: *n.* a place for the reception of manure; a urinal.
URINATIVE, *a.* *yu*-rin-ate-iv, provoking urine.
URINATOR, *n.* *yu*-rin-ate-or, a diver. (L. *urinor*, dive.)
URINE, *n.* *yu*-rin, an animal fluid, secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and discharged through the urethra. (L. *urina*, from Gr. *ouron*.)
URINIFEROUS, *a.* *yu*-rin-*if*-er-us, conveying the urine. (L. *urina*, and *fero*, bear.)
URINOMETER, *n.* *yu*-rin-*om*-e-ter, an instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of the urine. (Gr. *ouron*, and *metron*, measure.)
URINOUS, *a.* *yu*-rin-us, pertaining to urine, or partaking of the qualities of urine.
URN, *n.* urn, a rounded or angular vase; a vessel for containing hot water, particularly at the table; a vessel for the ashes of the dead: *v.t.* to enclose in an urn. **Urned.** **Urning.** **Urns.** (Fr. *urne*.)
UROCHORD, *n.* *yu*-ro-kord, the caudal chord of an ascidian.
UROSCOPY, *n.* yu-*ros*-ko-pe, judgment of diseases by inspection of urine. (Gr. *ouron*, and *skopeo*, view.)
UROTOXIC, *a.* *yu*-ro-*tox*-ik, pertaining to poisons eliminated in the urine. (Gr.)
URRY, *n.* *ur*-re, a sort of blue clay lying near a vein of coal. (Celt.)
URSA, *n.* *ur*-sa, one of the northern constellations. **Ursa Major**, the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the constellations, situated near the

pole. **Ursa Minor**, the Little Bear, the constellation containing the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail. (L. a she-bear.)

URSIFORM, *a.* *ur*-se-form, in the shape of a bear. (L. *ursus*, and *forma*, shape.)

URSINE, *a.* *ur*-sin, pertaining to or resembling bears.

URSON, *n.* *ur*-son, the Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*.

URSULINE, *a.* *ur*-su-lin, belonging to an order of nuns, so called from St. Ursula, who devote themselves to the purposes of charity and education: *n.* a nun of the order.

URSUS, *n.* *ur*-sus, the genus of mammals comprising the bears. (L.)

URTICA, *n.* *ur*-te-ka, the nettle genus of plants. (L.)

URTICARIA, *n.* *ur*-te-*kare*-e-a, nettle-rash.

URTICATION, *n.* *ur*-te-*kay*-shon, stinging or flagellation with nettles, sometimes applied to paralysis.

URUBU, *n.* *oo*-roo-boo, the American vulture known as the turkey-buzzard, *Catharista atrata*. (Braz.)

URUS, *n.* *yu*-rus, the European wild ox, *Bos taurus*. (L.)

US, *pron.* us, objective case of we.

USABLE, *a.* *yu*-za-bl, that may be used.

USAGE, *n.* *yu*-zaje, treatment; long-continued use; custom; practice; the customary application of a word. (Fr.)

USANCE, *n.* *yu*-zance, use; proper employment; usury; interest paid for money; a determinate time fixed for payment of a bill of exchange [Comm.]. (Fr.)

USE, *n.* yuce, purpose; employment; application of anything to a purpose, good or bad; utility; occasion to employ; continued practice; premium paid for borrowed money; the benefit or profit of lands and tenements [Law]. **In use**, in employment; in customary practice or observance. (L. *utor*, *usus*, use.)

USE, *v.t.* yuze, to make use of or employ; to waste or exhaust by employment; to accustom; to habituate; to treat; to practise systematically: *v.i.* to be accustomed to; to practise customarily; to be wont; to frequent; to inhabit. **Used. Uses. Using.**

USEFUL, *a.* *yuce*-ful, producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful.

USEFULLY, *ad.* *yuce*-ful-le, serviceably.

USEFULNESS, *n.* *yuce*-ful-ness, conduciveness to some end.

USELESS, *a.* *yuce*-less, having no use; unserviceable; answering no good purpose.

USELESSLY, *ad.* *yuce*-les-le, in a useless manner.

USELESSNESS, *n.* *yuce*-les-ness, unserviceableness.

USER, *n.* *yu*-zer, one who uses, treats, or occupies; the continued use of anything as of right and not as owner.

USHAS, *n.* *oo*-shas, the Hindu aurora.

USHER, *n.* *ush*-er, an official whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant in a school: *v.t.* to introduce; to forerun. **Ushered. Ushering. Ushers.** (L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper.)

USHERSHIP, *n.* *ush*-er-ship, office of an usher.

USQUEBAUGH, *n.* *us*-kwe-baw, whiskey. (Gael. water of life.)

USTION, *n.* *ust*-yon, act of burning; state of being burned. (L. *ustum*, burnt.)

USTORIOUS, *a.* us-*tore*-e-us, having the quality of burning.

USTULATE, *a.* *us*-tu-late, blackened, as if burnt [Bot.]. (L. *ustulatus*, scorched.)

USTULATION, *n.* us-tu-*lay*-shon, the act of burning or searing; the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat [Metal.]; the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; the burning of wine.

USUAL, *a.* *yu*-sju-al, customary; common; frequent.

USUALLY, *ad.* *yu*-sju-al-le, ordinarily.

USUALNESS, *n.* *yu*-sju-al-ness, the state of being usual.

USUCAPTION, *n.* *yu*-zu-*kap*-shon, the acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a certain period [Law]. (L. *usucapio*, acquire by long use.)

USUFRUCT, *n.* *yu*-zu-frukt, the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements which belong to another [Law]. (L. *usus*, and *fructus*, enjoyment.)

USUFRUCTUARY, *n.* *yu*-zu-*fruk*-tu-a-re, a person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title.

USURER, *n.* *yu*-sju-rer, formerly, one who lent money and took interest for it; one who lends money at an illegal rate of interest.

USURIOUS, *a.* yu-*sju*-re-us, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; partaking of or containing usury.

USURIOUSLY, *ad.* yu-*sju*-re-us-le, in a usurious manner.

USURIOUSNESS, *n.* yu-*sju*-re-us-ness, the quality of being usurious.

USURP, *v.t.* yu-*zurp*, to seize and hold possession without right. **Usurped. Usurping. Usurps.** (Fr. *usurper*.)

USURPATION, *n.* *yu*-zur-*pay*-shon, act of seizing or occupying power or property without right. (L. *usurpatio*.)

USURPATORY, *a.* yu-*zurp*-a-tor-e, usurping; marked by usurpation.

USURPER, *n.* yu-*zurp*-er, one who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.

USURPING, *a.* yu-*zurp*-ing, seizing or occupying power or property without right.

USURPINGLY, *ad.* yu-*zurp*-ing-le, by usurpation.

USURY, *n.* *yu*-sju-re, a premium for the use of money; interest of money beyond the rate established by law; the practice of taking interest. (L. *usura*, using.)

UT, *n.* ut, the first of the notes in the musical scale of Guido [Mus.].

UTENSIL, *n.* *yu*-*ten*-sil, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming work. (L. *utensilis*, fit for use.)

UTERINE, *a.* *yu*-ter-in, pertaining to the womb. **Uterine brother or sister**, one born of the same mother by a different father. (L. *uterus*.)

UTEROGESTATION, *n.* *yu*-te-ro-jes-*tay*-shon, gestation in the womb from conception to birth. (L. *uterus*, and *gestation*.)

UTERUS, *n.* *yu*-ter-us, the womb. (L.)

UTILITARIAN, *a.* *yu*-til-e-*tare*-e-an, consisting in or pertaining to utility or utilitarianism: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

UTILITARIANISM, *n.* *yu*-til-e-*tare*-e-an-izm, the doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; the doctrine that the test of the rightness or wrongness of an action is its conduciveness to the production of happiness or the reverse.

UTILITY, *n.* yu-*til*-e-te, usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end. (L. *utilis*, useful.)

UTILIZATION, *n.* *yu*-til-e-*zay*-shon, the act of utilizing.

UTILIZE, *v.t.* *yu*-til-ize, to make useful; to turn to profitable account. **Utilized. Utilizes. Utilizing.**

UTMOST, *a.* *ut*-mohst, extreme; at the furthest extremity; in the highest degree: *n.* the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort. (A.S. *ut*, out, and *most*.)

UTOPIA, *n.* yu-*to*-pe-a, an imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More, represented as possessing a perfect political organization; a social state of ideal perfection. (Gr. nowhere, from *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place.)

UTOPIAN, *a.* yu-*to*-pe-an, purely imaginary; chimerical; fanciful: *n.* a denizen of Utopia; a visionary in politics.

UTOPIANISM, *n.* yu-*to*-pe-an-izm, a perfectionist theory of society.

UTRICLE, *n.* *yu*-tre-kl, a little bag or bladder; a cell; a thin capsule of one cell, containing a single seed. (Fr. *utricule*.)

UTRICULAR, *a.* yu-*trik*-yu-lar, containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants; like a utricle.

UTRICULATE, *a.* yu-*trik*-yew-late, bearing utricles.

UTRIFORM, *a.* *yu*-tre-form, shaped like a leather bottle.

UTTER, *a.* *ut*-ter, situated on the outside, or remote from the centre; outside any place; complete; total; final; peremptory; absolute; perfect; quite. **Utter Barrister**, a barrister who has not taken silk and is therefore not permitted to plead within the bar. (A.S. *ut*, out.)

UTTER, *v.t.* *ut*-ter, to speak; to pronounce; to express; to disclose; to divulge; to sell; to vend [Law]; to put or send into circulation; to palm off as currency. **Uttered. Uttering. Utters.**

UTTERABLE, *a.* *ut*-ter-a-bl, that may be uttered or expressed.

UTTERANCE, *n.* *ut*-ter-ance, act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression.

UTTERER, *n.* *ut*-ter-er, one who utters or pronounces; one who puts into circulation.

UTTERLY, *ad.* *ut*-ter-le, to the full extent; totally.

UTTERMOST, *a.* *ut*-ter-mohst, extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the greatest. **To the uttermost,** in the utmost degree; fully.

UVEA, *n.* *yu*-ve-a, the posterior lamina of the iris of the eye. (L. *uva*, a bunch of grapes.)

UVEOUS, *a.* *yu*-ve-us, resembling a grape; pertaining to the uvea.

UVULA, *n.* *yu*-vu-la, a prolongation of the soft palate over the root of the tongue. (L. from *uva*.)

UVULAR, *a.* *yu*-vu-lar, pertaining to the uvula.

UWAROWITE, *n.* yu-*vahr*-o-vite, a lime-chrome garnet, emerald green in colour, named after the Russian Uwarrow.

UXORIAL, *a.* uks-*ore*-e-al, pertaining to a wife.

UXORICIDE, *n.* uks-*ore*-e-side, the murder or the murderer of a wife. (L. *uxor*, a wife, and *cædo*, kill.)

UXORIOUS, *a.* uks-*ore*-e-us, unusually fond of one's wife.

UXORIOUSLY, *ad.* uks-*ore*-e-us-le, with excessive fondness for a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, *n.* uks-*ore*-e-us-ness, fondness for a wife.

V

V is the twenty-second letter of our alphabet. It did not exist in Old English, where its sound was represented by F, the traces of which are still shown in such plurals as *wolf, wolves*. It was formerly the same letter as U (U being the uncial form and V the capital form), and they were combined in all alphabetical lists, as in the catalogue of the British Museum library.

VA, *v.i.* va, go on [Mus.]. (It.)

VACANCY, *n.* *vay*-kan-se, emptiness; empty space; void space between two bodies; time of leisure; intermission of business; listlessness; a place or office not occupied; the period during which a place or office is unoccupied.

VACANT, *a.* *vay*-kant, empty; exhausted of air; unengaged with business or care; not occupied by an incumbent or possessor; unoccupied with business; empty of thought; not occupied with study; indicating mental vacancy. (L. *vacans*, empty.)

VACATE, *v.t.* va-*kate*, to annul; to make void; to make vacant; to quit possession of. **Vacated.** Vacates. **Vacating.**

VACATION, *n.* va-*kay*-shon, act of making void; intermission of a stated employment; intermission of judicial proceedings; the recess between one term and another; the intermission of regular studies and exercises at a college or school; the time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant; leisure.

VACATIONIST, *n.* va-*kay*-shon-ist, one on a holiday.

VACCIGENOUS, *a.* vak-*sij*-e-nus, producing vaccine.

VACCINATE, *v.t.* *vak*-sin-ate, to inoculate with vaccine, as a protection against small-pox. **Vaccinated.** Vaccinates. Vaccinating.

VACCINATION, *n.* *vak*-sin-*ay*-shon, the operation for the prevention of smallpox.

VACCINATOR, *n.* *vak*-sin-ate-or, one who vaccinates.

VACCINE, *a.* *vak*-seen, pertaining to cows; derived from cows. (L. *vacca*, a cow.)

VACCINE, *n.* *vak*-sin, lymph from vesicles produced by vaccination or cowpox.

VACCINIA, *n.* vak-*sin*-e-a, an eruptive disease occurring in cattle.

VACHER, *n.* *vash*-er, a cattle-keeper. (Fr. *vache*, a cow.)

VACHERY, *n.* *vash*-er-e, a pen or enclosure for cows.

VACILLANCY, *n.* *vas*-il-lan-se, vacillation.

VACILLANT, *a.* *vas*-il-lant, vacillating; unsteady.

VACILLATE, *v.i.* *vas*-il-late, to sway to and fro; to waver; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be inconstant. **Vacillated. Vacillates. Vacillating.** (L. *vacillo*.)

VACILLATING, *a.* *vas*-il-lay-ting, unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VACILLATINGLY, *ad.* *vas*-il-lay-ting-le, unsteadily.

VACILLATION, *n.* *vas*-il-*lay*-shon, the act of vacillating; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.

VACILLATORY, *a.* *vas*-sil-lay-to-re, wavering.

VACUATION, *n.* *vak*-yu-*ay*-shon, evacuation. (L. *vacuus*, empty.)

VACUIST, *n.* *vak*-yu-ist, one who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature.

VACUITY, *n.* va-*kew*-e-te, emptiness; a state of being empty; empty space; a void; a vacant state of mind; a vacant expression; inanity; want of reality. (Fr. *vacuité*.)

VACUOLE, *n.* *vak*-yu-ole, a minute cavity in organic tissue.

VACUOUS, *a.* *vak*-yu-us, empty; unfilled; void.

VACUOUSNESS, *n.* *vak*-yu-us-ness, state of being vacuous.

VACUUM, *n.* *vak*-yu-um, space empty or devoid of all matter or body. **Torricellian vacuum,** the empty space at the top of a barometric tube. **Vacuum brake,** a brake in which the power is obtained by exhausting the air. **Vacuum cleaner,** an apparatus for sucking in dust and dirt by means of an air pump. (L.)

VADE-MECUM, *n.* *va*-de-*me*-kum, a manual or handbook for ready reference. (L. go with me.)

VAFROUS, *a.* *vay*-frus, crafty; cunning. (L. *vafer*.)

VAGABOND, *a.* *vag*-a-bond, wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; driven to and fro: *n.* a vagrant; one who wanders about without any certain dwelling or visible means of honest living; an idle, worthless fellow. (L. *vagus*, wandering.)

VAGABONDAGE, *n.* *vag*-a-bond-aje, the state of being a vagabond.

VAGABONDISM, *n.* *vag*-a-bond-izm, living as a vagabond.

VAGABONDIZE, *v.i.* *vag*-a-bond-ize, to wander about in idleness like a vagabond. **Vagabondized.** Vagabondizes. Vagabondizing.

VAGARIOUS, *a.* va-*gare*-e-us, having vagaries.

VAGARY, *n.* va-*gare*-e, a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim.

VAGINA, *n.* va-*ji*-na, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus [Anat.]; the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem; a sheath [Bot.]. (L. a sheath.)

VAGINAL, *a.* va-*ji*-nal, pertaining to or resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina [Anat.].

VAGINANT, *a.* va-*ji*-nant, sheathing [Bot.].

VAGINATE, *a.* *vaj*-e-nate, sheathed [Bot.].

VAGINATED, *a.* *vaj*-e-nate-ed, furnished with a sheath [Bot.].

VAGINIPENNATE, *a.* va-*ji*-ne-*pen*-nate, having the wings covered with a hard sheath; sheath-winged [Entom.]. (L. *vagina*, and *penna*, a wing.)

VAGITUS, *n.* va-*ji*-tus, the cry of a new-born child. (L. *vagire*, cry.)

VAGRANCY, *n.* *vay*-gran-se, state of being or living as a vagrant.

VAGRANT, *a.* *vay*-grant, wandering about without any settled habitation; unsettled; moving without any certain direction: *n.* an idle wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. (L. *vagans*, wandering.)

VAGUE, *a.* vaig, not settled; not definite or precise; uncertain. (L. *vagus*, wandering.)

VAGUELY, *ad.* *vaig*-le, in a vague manner.

VAGUENESS, *n.* *vaig*-ness, state of being vague.

VAIL, *n.* vale, a gratuity to a servant: *v.t.* to submit. Vailed. Vailing. Vails.

VAILS, *n.pl.* vailz, money given to servants. (*Avail*.)

VAIN, *a.* vane, empty; worthless; having no substance, value or importance; fruitless; ineffectual; proud of trifling attainments; conceited; unreal; ostentatious; inconstant; unsatisfying; deceitful; having no efficacy. **In vain,** to no purpose; with levity or profaneness. (L. *vanus*, empty.)

VAINGLORIOUS, *a.* vane-*glore*-e-us, vain to excess of one's achievements; elated beyond due measure; proceeding from vanity.

VAINGLORIOUSLY, *ad.* vane-*glore*-e-us-le, with vainglory.

VAINGLORY, *n.* vane-*glore*-e, ostentatious vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

VAINLY, *ad.* *vane*-le, in vain; proudly; foolishly.

VAINNESS, *n.* *vane*-ness, inefficacy; vanity.

VAIR, *n.* vare, a kind of fur represented by little bell-shaped pieces, alternately of two colours [Her.]. (Fr. from *varius*, spotted.)

VAISHNAVA, *n.* *vaish*-nah-va, one of a Brahminical sect among the Hindus, who in their creed and worship assign the first place to Vishnu in the Trinity. (Sans.)

VAKASS, *n.* va-*kass*, an Armenian clerical vestment.

VAKEEL, *n.* va-*keel*, in India, a native attorney or agent.

VALANCE, *n.* *val*-ance, a piece of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed, or window-curtains, &c.: *v.t.* to decorate with hanging fringes. Valanced. Valances. Valancing. (Valence, where the silk was made.)

VALE, *n.* vale, a tract of low ground between hills; a valley; a little trough or canal. (L. *vallis*, a valley.)

VALE, *v.t.* vale, to let fall : *to* lower : *v.i.* to yield or recede ; to give place. Valed. Vales. Valing. (L. *vallis.*)

VALEDICTION, *n.* *val*-e-*dik*-shon, a farewell ; a bidding farewell. (L. *valedico,* say farewell.)

VALEDICTORY, *a.* *val*-e-*dik*-tor-e, bidding farewell : *n.* a farewell address.

VALENCE, *n.* *vay*-lence, the combining power of a chemical element. (L.)

VALENCIANITE, *n.* va-*lensh*-an-ite, a variety of adularia named from the Valenciana mine in which it was found.

VALENCIENNES, *n.* *val*-len-*seenz,* a kind of lace made at Valenciennes in France.

VALENCY, *n.* *vay*-len-se, valence.

VALENTIA, *n.* va-*len*-sha, a stuff of worsted, cotton and silk. (Valence, Fr.)

VALENTINE, *n.* *val*-en-tine, a sweetheart chosen on February 14th, St. Valentine's day ; a love letter or other token, or a caricature, sent on that day.

VALENTINITE, *n.* va-*len*-tin-ite, oxide of antimony. (After Basil Valentine, the alchemist.)

VALERIAN, *n.* va-*leer*-e-an, a species of *Valeriana* or *Centranthus,* one of which *V. officinalis* is medicinal.

VALERIC, *a.* va-*ler*-rik, derived from valerian.

VALET, *n.* *val*-ay *or* *val*-et, a man's body-servant : *v.t.* to perform the duties of a valet for. Valeted. Valeting. Valets. (Fr.)

VALETUDINARIAN, *a.* *val*-e-*tu*-de-*nare*-e-an, sickly ; seeking to recover health : *n.* a person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution. (L. *valetudinarius,* sickly.)

VALETUDINARIANISM, *n.* *val*-e-*tu*-de-*nare*-e-an-izm, a weak state of health.

VALETUDINARY, *a.* *val*-e-*tu*-de-na-re, valetudinarian.

VALHALLA, *n.* val-*hal*-la, the hall of heroes who are slain in battle ; the place containing their graves or monuments. (Ice.)

VALIANCE, *n.* *val*-yance, bravery ; valour.

VALIANCY, *n.* *val*-yan-see, valiantness.

VALIANT, *a.* *val*-yant, brave ; courageous ; heroic ; intrepid in danger ; performed with valour. (Fr. *vaillant.*)

VALIANTLY, *ad.* *val*-yant-le, bravely.

VALIANTNESS, *n.* *val*-yant-ness, valour.

VALID, *a.* *val*-id, having sufficient strength or force ; founded in truth ; sound ; having legal strength or force ; executed with the proper formalities. (L. *validus,* from *valeo,* be strong.)

VALIDLY, *ad.* *val*-id-le, in a valid manner.

VALIDNESS, *n.* *val*-id-ness, state of being valid.

VALIDATE, *v.t.* *val*-e-date, to give validity to. Validated. Validates. Validating.

VALIDATION, *n.* *val*-id-*ay*-shon, act of giving validity to.

VALIDITY, *n.* va-*lid*-e-te, validness ; strength or force to convince ; justness ; soundness ; legal strength or force.

VALINCH, *n.* va-*linsh,* a tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole. (Fr. *avaler,* let down.)

VALISE, *n.* va-*leece,* a bag or roll for clothes or sundries ; a portmanteau. (Fr.)

VALKYR, *n.* *val*-keer, one of the Valkyrie, the handmaids of Odin, who rode through air and water to choose those in battle who were worthy to be slain and led to Valhalla [Scand. Myth.]. (Ice. a chooser of the slain.)

VALKYREAN, *a.* val-*keer*-e-an, pertaining to the Valkyrie.

VALLANCY, *n.* *val*-lan-se, a large wig that shades the face.

VALLAR, *a.* *val*-lar, pertaining to a rampart. (L. *vallum,* a wall.)

VALLARY, *a.* *val*-la-re, vallar.

VALLATION, *n.* val-*laysh*-on, a rampart or entrenchment.

VALLECULA, *n.* val-*lek*-yu-la, a groove or furrow.

VALLEY, *n.* *val*-le : *pl.* Valleys, a hollow or low tract of land between hills ; a low extended plain washed by a river ; the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof [Arch.]. (Fr. *vallée.*)

VALLEYBOARD, *n.* *val*-le-bord, the board fixed on the valley rafter for the gutter to rest on.

VALLUM, *n.* *val*-lum, a rampart. (L.)

VALONIA, *n.* va-*lo*-ne-a, the acorn cup of *Quercus ægilops* of the Levant, used by tanners on account of the quantity of tannin it contains. (It. *vallonia.*)

VALOROUS, *a.* *val*-ur-us, brave ; courageous ; intrepid.

VALOROUSLY, *ad.* *val*-ur-us-le, in a valorous manner.

VALOUR, *n.* *val*-ur, strength of mind in regard to danger ; bravery ; courage ; intrepidity. (L.)

VALUABLE, *a.* *val*-yu-a-bl, having value or worth ; having qualities that are valued ; worthy ; deserving esteem ; estimable : *n.pl.* articles, specially personal property, of value.

VALUABLENESS, *n.* *val*-yu-a-bl-ness, the quality of being valuable.

VALUATION, *n.* *val*-yu-*ay*-shon, estimating value ; appraisement ; the value set upon a thing.

VALUATOR, *n.* *val*-yu-ate-or, one who sets a value ; an appraiser.

VALUE, *n.* *val*-yu, the quality that makes wealth ; price ; worth ; high rate ; importance ; efficacy in producing effects ; import ; precise signification : *v.t.* to estimate the worth of ; to rate at a high price ; to have in high esteem ; to esteem ; to take account of ; to reckon at. Valued. Values. Valuing. (L. *valeo,* be strong.)

VALUED, *a.* *val*-yude, estimated ; of value.

VALUELESS, *a.* *val*-yu-less, of no value ; worthless.

VALUER, *n.* *val*-yu-er, one who values ; an appraiser.

VALVATE, *a.* *val*-vate, having or resembling a valve ; valvular.

VALVE, *n.* valv, the leaf of a folding-door ; a lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and close it in the other ; the instrument in a wireless set consisting of a vacuum tube or bulb containing a filament, grid and plate, that impresses variations in an alternating current acting on the grid on a direct current flowing in the anode circuit ; one of the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts [Bot.] ; one of the divisions of a bivalve shell [Malac.]. (L. *valva,* a folding-door.)

VALVED, *a.* valvd, having or composed of valves.

VALVLET, *n.* *valv*-let, a little valve ; one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp [Bot.].

VALVULE, *n.* *valv*-yule, a valvlet.

VALVULAR, *a.* *valv*-yu-lar, containing valves.

VAMBRACE, *n.* *vam*-brace, in plate armour, the piece which protected the arm below the elbow. (Fr. *avant,* before, and *bras,* the arm.)

VAMOOSE, *v.i.* va-*mooce,* to be off ; to decamp. Vamoosed. Vamooses. Vamoosing. [Slang from Sp.]

VAMP, *n.* vamp, the upper leather of a boot or shoe ; a patch on an old thing to make it look new : *v.t.* to piece an old thing with a new part ; to repair with a vamp ; to patch ; to improvise in music or acting. Vamped. Vamping. Vamps. (Fr. *avant,* before, and *pied,* the foot.)

VAMPER, *n.* *vamp*-er, one who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMPIRE, *n.* *vam*-pire, the ghost of a dead person who was believed to issue out of the grave by night and suck the blood of the living as they slept ; one who preys upon others ; a bloodsucker. Great vampire, the fruit-eating bat *Vampirus spectrum,* which does not suck blood. Vampire bat, either of the two South American bats, *Desmodus rufus* or *Diphylla ecaudata.* (Slavonic.)

VAMPIRISM, *n.* *vam*-pire-izm, blood-sucking ; a preying upon others.

VAMPLATE, *n.* *vam*-plate, a round plate of iron on a tilting spear, to protect the hand. (Fr. *avant,* before, and *plate.*)

VAMPLET, *n.* *vamp*-let, a vamplate.

VAMPS, *n.pl.* vamps, a sort of stocking or hose formerly used, which came up only to the ankles.

VAN, *n.* van, the front of an army, or the foremost division of a fleet ; those in front of any movement ; the leaders. (Fr. *avant,* before.)

VAN, *n.* van, a fan for winnowing grain. (L. *vannus.*)

VAN, *n.* van, a four-wheeled, generally covered, wagon, for transporting goods ; a railway carriage or compartment for the guard, brake and luggage. (*Caravan.*)

VANADIATE, *n.* va-*nay*-de-ate, a salt of vanadic acid.

VANADIC, *a.* va-*nad*-ik, obtained from vanadium.

VANADINITE, *n.* va-*nad*-in-ite, a mineral, vanadiate of lead.

VANADIUM, *n.* va-*nay*-de-um, the metallic element V. (Vanadis, a surname of the goddess Freyja.)

VAN-COURIER, *n.* van-*koo*-re-er, an avant-courier; a precursor.

VANDAL, *n. van*-dal, one of a fierce northern nation that, among other conquests extending from Gaul to Northern Africa, invaded Rome in the 5th century, mutilating and destroying the works of art collected in the city; any one who in a like spirit destroys or would destroy the monuments of art or literature.

VANDALIC, *a.* van-*dal*-ik, pertaining to the Vandals; rude; barbarous.

VANDALISM, *n. van*-dal-izm, the spirit that disregards and would destroy the productions of art and the monuments of refinement.

VANDYKE, *n.* van-*dike*, one of the points forming a border in lace or ribbon; a covering for the neck, with indentations and points: *a.* after Vandyke: *v.t.* to ornament by forming indentations. Vandyked. Vandykes. Vandyking. (Vandyke, the artist.)

VANE, *n.* vane, an arrow or other decorative device on a spindle at the top of a spire or mast, for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows; the blade of a windmill or propeller; the part of a feather on the sides of the shaft. (A.S. *fan.*)

VAN-FOSS, *n. van*-fos, a ditch on the outside of the counter-scarp [Fort.]. (Fr. *avant*, and L. *fossa*, a ditch.)

VANG, *n.* vang, a guy rope for the peak of a gaff [Naut.].

VANGUARD, *n. van*-gard, the troops who march in front of an army.

VANILLA, *n.* va-*nil*-la, a genus of orchids of tropical America, the capsule of one species of which *V. planifolia*, is remarkable for its fragrant odour and is used as a confection and in cookery. (Sp.)

VANISH, *v.i. van*-ish, to disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state, or beyond the limit of vision; to pass away. Vanished. Vanishes. Vanishing. (L. *vanus*, empty.)

VANISHING, *a. van*-ish-ing, disappearing; passing from the sight. Vanishing fraction, a fraction resolvable into a particular value of the variable which enters it. Vanishing line, the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture [Perspective]. Vanishing point, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation [Perspective].

VANITY, *n. van*-e-te, that which vanishes; emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; inanity; fruitless desire or endeavour; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; ostentation; empty pride from over-weening self-conceit. Vanity bag, a small bag of articles for the toilet.

VANNER, *n. van*-ner, a horse that works in a van; an ore separator.

VANNING, *n. van*-ning, in mining, a rocking motion given to a shovel containing the ore.

VANQUISH, *v.t. van*-kwish, to subdue in battle, as an enemy; to defeat in any contest; to refute in argument; to overpower. Vanquished. Vanquishes. Vanquishing. (Fr. *vaincre*, from L. *vinco*, conquer.)

VANQUISHABLE, *a. van*-kwish-a-bl, that may be vanquished.

VANQUISHER, *n. van*-kwish-er, a conqueror; a victor.

VANSIRE, *n. van*-sire, a mungoose, inhabiting Madagascar and Bourbon.

VANTAGE, *n. vahn*-tage, state in which one has better means of action or defence than another; advantage; the first point after deuce in tennis or lawn tennis. (Fr. *avantage.*)

VANTAGE-GROUND, *n. vahn*-tage-ground, the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VAPID, *a. vap*-id, having lost its life and spirit; dead; flat; spiritless. (L. *vapidus*, insipid.)

VAPIDITY, *n.* va-*pid*-e-te, vapidness.

VAPIDLY, *ad. vap*-id-le, in a vapid manner.

VAPIDNESS, *n. vap*-id-ness, state of being vapid; want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

VAPORABILITY, *n. vay*-po-ra-*bil*-e-te, capacity of being converted into vapour.

VAPORABLE, *a. vay*-po-ra-bl, capable of being converted into vapour.

VAPORIFIC, *a. vay*-po-*rif*-ik, forming into vapour; converted into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids. (L. *vapor*, and *facio*, make.)

VAPORIMETER, *n. vay*-pur-*im*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapour.

VAPORIZABLE, *a. vay*-po-*ri*-za-bl, capable of being converted into vapour.

VAPORIZATION, *n. vay*-po-ri-*zay*-shon, the process of vaporizing; artificial formation of vapour.

VAPORIZE, *v.t. vay*-por-ize, to convert into vapour by the application of heat: *v.i.* to pass off in vapour. Vaporized. Vaporizes. Vaporizing.

VAPOROUS, *a. vay*-pur-us, like vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; vain; unreal; windy; flatulent.

VAPOROUSNESS, *n. vay*-pur-us-ness, quality of being vaporous.

VAPOUR, *n. vay*-pur, the state into which solids and liquids are converted by heat; water floating in the atmosphere as mist, cloud, or fog, and impairing its transparency; mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy; something unsubstantial and transitory: *pl.* nervous debility, when a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; depression; dejection: *v.i.* to pass off in fumes; to evaporate; to bully; to vaunt; to brag. Vapoured. Vapouring. Vapours. (L. *vapor.*)

VAPOUR-BATH, *n. vay*-pur-bahth, the application of vapour to the body in a close place; an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

VAPOURED, *a. vay*-purd, splenetic; peevish.

VAPOURER, *n. vay*-pur-er, the moth *Orgyia antiqua.*

VAPOURER, *n. vay*-pur-er, a boaster; a braggart.

VAPOURING, *a.* and *n. vay*-pur-ing, boasting.

VAPOURINGLY, *ad. vay*-pur-ing-le, in a boasting manner.

VAPOURISH, *a. vay*-pur-ish, full of vapours; hypochondriac; splenetic.

VAPOURY, *a. vay*-pur-e, full of vapours; hypochondriac.

VAPULATION, *n. vap*-yew-*lay*-shon, flogging. (L.)

VAQUERO, *n.* va-*kare*-o, a herdsman. (Sp.)

VARANGIAN, *n.* va-*ranj*-e-an, one of the band of Norsemen who founded the Russian empire; one of the Scandinavian guard of the emperors of Constantinople.

VARANUS, *n.* va-*ray*-nus, a monitor lizard.

VARE, *n.* vare, a wand or staff of authority. (Sp.)

VAREC, *n. var*-rek, a sea-weed on the French coasts; impure sodium carbonate; kelp. (Fr. *varech.*)

VARI, *n. vah*-re, a species of lemur found in Madagascar.

VARIABILITY, *n. vare*-e-a-*bil*-e-te, variableness.

VARIABLE, *a. vare*-e-a-bl, that may vary or alter; changeable; susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; subject to continual increase or decrease [Math.]: *n.* that which is variable, specially a quantity. (L. *varius.*)

VARIABLENESS, *n. vare*-e-a-bl-ness, susceptibility to change; inconstancy.

VARIABLY, *ad. vare*-e-ab-le, changeably.

VARIAMENTO, *ad. vahr*-e-a-*men*-to, to be played in a free and varied manner [Mus.]. (It.)

VARIANCE, *n. vare*-e-ance, difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; discord; a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded [Law]. At variance, in disagreement; in a state of dissension or of enmity.

VARIANT, *a. vare*-e-ant, different; diverse; varying: *n.* different version; a varying quantity.

VARIATE, *v.t. vare*-e-ate, to make different; to vary. Variated. Variates. Variating.

VARIATION, *n.* vare-e-*ay*-tion, a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; difference; change from one to another; the extent to which a thing varies; inflection [Gram.]; deviation; an inequality of the moon's motion depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun [Astron.]; the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point, or its declination [Geog. and Navigation]; elaboration and alteration in the development of a melody [Mus.].

VARICELLA, *n. var*-e-*sel*-la, chicken-pox [Med.]. (*Variola.*)

VARICOCELE, *n. var*-e-ko-sele, a varicose enlargement of certain veins. (L. *varix*, and Gr. *kele*, a tumour.)

VARICOSE, *a. var*-e-kose, preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated, as a vein. (L. *varicosus.*)

VARICOSITY, *n. var*-e-*kos*-e-te, state of being varicose.

VARIED, *a. vare*-eed, altered; partially changed; various; diverse.

VARIEGATE, *v.t. vare*-e-gate, to diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colours. Variegated. Variegates. Variegating. (L. *varius*, and *agere*, make.)

VARIEGATION, *n. vare-e-gay*-shon, act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colours.

VARIETAL, *a.* va-*ri*-e-tal, pertaining to a variety as distinguished from a species.

VARIETY, *n.* va-*ri*-e-te, a difference; dissimilitude; diversity; many and different kinds; a group subordinate to a species, differing from the rest of the species in certain minor features, due to particular causes, but less permanent than those that are specific; a different sort; an entertainment embracing several different turns of music, dancing, conjuring, or acrobatics. (Fr. *variété*.)

VARIFORM, *a. vare*-e-form, having different shapes or forms.

VARIFORMED, *a. vare*-e-formd, formed with different shapes.

VARIOLA, *n.* va-*ri*-o-la, smallpox [Med.]. (Fr. from L. *varius*.)

VARIOLAR, *a.* va-*ri*-o-lar, variolous; state of being varied or various.

VARIOLITE, *n.* va-*ri*-o-lite, a dark green variety of felspar with disseminated spherules of a paler colour. (L. *varius*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

VARIOLOID, *n.* va-*ri*-o-loyd, smallpox modified by vaccination. (L. *varius*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

VARIOLOUS, *a.* va-*ri*-o-lus, pertaining to or designating the smallpox.

VARIOMETER, *n. vare*-e-*om*-e-ter, an instrument for varying inductance and thereby tuning an aerial to different wave-lengths.

VARIORUM, *n.* and *a. vare*-e-ore-um, a term applied to those editions of the classics which contain the notes of various commentators. (L. of various persons.)

VARIOUS, *a. vare*-e-us, different; manifold; diverse; changeable; uncertain; unlike each other; diversified.

VARIOUSLY, *ad. vare*-e-us-le, in different ways.

VARISCITE, *n.* va-*ris*-site, a green hydrated phosphate of aluminium, so named from Variscia (Voigtland), where it was first found.

VARIX, *n. vare*-iks, an uneven dilation of a vein; a rib on a shell; any dilation. (L.)

VARLET, *n. var*-let, anciently, a page; a knight's, or a gentleman's attendant; a servant; now, a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal. (Fr.)

VARLETRY, *n. var*-let-re, the rabble; the crowd.

VARNISH, *n. var*-nish, a transparent resinous liquid laid on work by painters and others, to give a smooth, hard, and glossy surface; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; gloss: *v.t.* to cover with a varnish; to give a fair external appearance to; to gloss; to palliate. Varnished. Varnishes. Varnishing. (Fr. from L. *vitrum*, glass.)

VARNISHER, *n. vahr*-nish-er, one whose occupation is to varnish; one who disguises or palliates.

VARNISHING, *n. vahr*-nish-ing, the act of laying on varnish. Varnishing day, the day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which artists give their works the final touches.

VARSOVIENNE, *n.* var-*so*-ve-*en*, an imitation of the Polish mazurka or a piece of music suitable for such dance. (Fr. *Varsovie*, Warsaw.)

VARUNA, *n.* var-*oo*-na, the serene unchangeable deity of the all-embracing heavens, viewed as, like Zeus in Homer, concentrating in himself the power and majesty of all the other gods, and as the primary source of all life and blessing; the Hindu Ouranos, or heaven deity; the god of the waters [Hind. Myth.]. (Sans. *vri*, to surround or cover.)

VARVELS, *n.pl. var*-velz, silver rings about the legs of a hawk. (Fr. *vervelles*.)

VARVICITE, *n. vahr*-ve-site, an oxide of manganese found in Warwickshire.

VARY, *v.t. vare*-e, to alter in form, appearance, substance or position; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify; to variegate: *v.i.* to alter or be altered in any manner; to differ; to become different; to deviate; to change in succession; to disagree; to be at variance. Varied. Varies. Varying. (L. *varius*, diverse, different.)

VASCULAR, *a. vas*-ku-lar, pertaining to the functional, and specially the circulatory, vessels of animals or plants. (L. *vas*, a vessel.)

VASCULARITY, *n. vas*-ku-*lar*-re-te, state or being vascular.

VASCULIFEROUS, *a. vas*-ku-*lif*-er-us, having seed-vessels divided into cells [Bot.]. (L. *vas*, and *fero*, bear.)

VASCULUM, *n. vas*-ku-lum, a botanist's collecting box; a pouch.

VASE, *n.* vahz, a vessel for use or ornament; an ancient vessel kept as a curiosity; an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots and flower-pots. (L. *vasum*, or *vas*.)

VASELINE, *n. vas*-se-leen, a jelly obtained from petroleum. (Ger. *wasser*, water, and Gr. *elaion*, oil.)

VASSAL, *n. vas*-sal, a feudatory; one who holds lands of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a retainer; a bondman; a political slave. (Fr. from Celt. *gwas*, a servant.)

VASSALAGE, *n. vas*-sal-aje, state of being a vassal; political servitude or subjection.

VASSALED, *a. vas*-sald, subjected to absolute power.

VASSALRY, *n. vas*-sal-re, vassals collectively.

VAST, *a.* vahst, being of great extent; very spacious or large; huge in bulk and extent; very great in numbers or amount; very great in force; very great in importance. (L. *vastus*, unoccupied, waste.)

VASTITUDE, *n. vahst*-e-tewd, vastness.

VASTLY, *ad. vahst*-le, to a great extent.

VASTNESS, *n. vahst*-ness, immensity; immense bulk, magnitude, amount, or importance.

VASTY, *a. vahst*-e, of a great extent; very spacious.

VAT, *n.* vat, a tub, tank or cistern for holding liquors; a square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan; a square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry [Metal.]. (A.S. and Ger. *fass*, a cask.)

VATIC, *a. vat*-ik, prophetic. (L. *vates*, a prophet.)

VATICAN, *n. vat*-e-kan, in Rome, a group of buildings including the palace of the Pope on the Vatican Hill; the papal power.

VATICANISM, *n. vat*-e-kan-izm, ultramontism.

VATICANIST, *n. vat*-e-kan-ist, an ultramontist.

VATICIDE, *n. vat*-e-side, the murder or murderer of a prophet. (L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, kill.)

VATICINAL, *a.* va-*tis*-e-nal, containing prophecy.

VATICINATE, *v.i.* and *v.t.* va-*tis*-e-nate, to prophesy; to foretell. Vaticinated. Vaticinates. Vaticinating. (L. *vates*, and *cano*, sing.)

VATICINATION, *n.* va-*tis*-e-*nay*-shon, prediction; prophecy.

VATICINATOR, *n.* va-*tis*-e-nay-tor, a prophet.

VAUDEVILLE, *n. vode*-vil, in French poetry, a species of light song, generally of a comic or satirical nature; a dramatic piece, whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs; a light variety entertainment. (Fr. *Vau* (Val) *de Vire*, in Normandy, where it originated.)

VAULT, *n.* vawlt, an arched roof of a circular, elliptical, or Gothic form; a chamber, specially underground, with an arched roof; a cellar; a cave or cavern; a repository for the dead: *v.t.* to arch; to form or cover with a vault. Vaulting shaft, a pillar from which the ribs of a Gothic vault spring [Arch.]. Vaulted. Vaulting. Vaults.

VAULT, *n.* vawlt, a leap made by resting the hands or hand on the object jumped over: *v.i.* to leap; to bound; to spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping. Vaulting horse, a wooden horse used for vaulting on or over. Vaulted. Vaulting. Vaults. (Fr. *volte*, from L. *volutum*, roll.)

VAULTAGE, *n. vawlt*-aje, vaulted work; an arched cellar.

VAULTED, *a. vawlt*-ed, arched; concave; covered with a vault; arched like the roof of the mouth [Bot.].

VAULTER, *n. vawlt*-er, one who vaults; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULTY, *a. vawlt*-e, arched; concave.

VAUNT, *n.* vawnt, boast; a vain display of what one is, has or has done; ostentation from vanity; *v.i.* to boast; to make a vain display; to brag: *v.t.* to boast or make a vain display of. Vaunted. Vaunting. Vaunts. (Fr. *vanter*, from L. *vanus*, vain.)

VAUNTER, *n.* *vawnt*-er, a vain conceited boaster; a braggart.
VAUNTFUL, *a.* *vawnt*-ful, boastful; vainly ostentatious.
VAUNTING, *n.* *vawnt*-ing, vainglorious boasting.
VAUNTINGLY, *ad.* *vawnt*-ing-le, boastfully.
VAUNTLAY, *n.* *vawnt*-lay, hounds suddenly turned off to precede the rest of the kennel.
VAUNT-MURE, *n.* *vahnt*-mure, a work raised in front of the main wall [Fort.]. (Fr. *avant*, before, and L. *murus*, a wall.)
VAUQUELINITE, *n.* *voke*-lin-ite, chromate of copper and lead, of various shades of green. (Fr.)
VAVASOR, *n.* *vav*-a-sur, a holder of lands from one of the higher nobility; a title next in dignity to a baron. (*Vassal.*)
VAVASORY, *n.* *vav*-a-so-re, the tenure of the fee, or the lands held by a vavasor.
VEADAR, *n.* ve-*ay*-dar, the thirteenth or triennial intercalary month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the extra Adar, that being the Jewish month after which it was placed.
VEAL, *n.* veel, the flesh of a calf killed for the table. (O.Fr. *veël*, a calf.)
VECTION, *n.* *vek*-shon, the act of carrying, or state of being carried. (L. *vectum*, carry.)
VECTITATION, *n.* *vek*-te-*taysh*-on, vection.
VECTOR, *n.* *vek*-tor, a line drawn from any point to the centre of a circle or focus of an ellipse. (L.)
VEDA, *n.* *vay*-dah, an ancient collection of religious writings in five groups constituting the sacred literature of Brahminism and the basis of the Brahminical faith. (Sans. *vid*, know.)
VEDANGA, *n.* vay-*dan*-ga, one of six commentaries on the Vedas. (Sans. limb of the Veda.)
VEDANTA, *n.* vay-*dant*-a, the system of Hindu philosophy based on the Vedas.
VEDDAH, *n.* *ved*-dah, a survivor of the earliest race known in Ceylon.
VEDETTE, *n.* ve-*det*, a sentinel on horseback, employed to reconnoitre at the outposts of an army or encampment. (L. *videre*, see.)
VEDIC, *a.* *vayd*-ik, in the vedas.
VEER, *v.i.* veer, to turn; to change direction: *v.t.* to turn; to direct to a course away from the wind; to wear or gybe; to move in the same direction as the sun; to pay out chain [Naut.]. **Veer and haul**, to pull tight and slacken alternately [Naut.]. **Veer away**, to slacken and let run [Naut.]. **Veer out**, to suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length [Naut.]. **Veered. Veering. Veers.** (Fr. *virer*, turn about.)
VEERING, *a.* *veer*-ing, moving with the sun; shifting: *n.* a changing about or shifting.
VEERINGLY, *ad.* *veer*-ing-le, changingly; shiftingly.
VEGA, *n.* *vay*-ga, a Cuban tobacco field.
VEGETABILITY, *n.* *vej*-e-ta-*bil*-e-te, vegetable nature; the quality of being vegetable.
VEGETABLE, *n.* *vej*-e-ta-bl, a plant; a plant or any part of a plant, and occasionally the fruit alone, used in cookery, or for feeding cattle and sheep: *a.* belonging to plants; consisting of plants; having the nature of plants. **Vegetable ivory**, a close-grained and hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory, which is the product of several species of palms. **Vegetable kingdom**, the plants. **Vegetable marrow**, the fruit of a species of pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo ovifera*, used for culinary purposes. **Vegetable sheep**, an Australasian woolly plant of the genus *Raoulia* which at a distance looks like a sheep. (Low L. *vegetabilis*, full of life.)
VEGETAL, *a.* *vej*-e-tal, pertaining to vegetables; of a vegetable nature: *n.* a plant; a vegetable.
VEGETALINE, *n.* *vej*-e-ta-lene, vegetable ivory.
VEGETALITY, *n.* *vej*-e-*tal*-e-te, vegetable life.
VEGETARIAN, *a.* *vej*-e-*tare*-e-an, pertaining to vegetarianism: *n.* one who regulates his diet on the principles of vegetarianism.
VEGETARIANISM, *n.* *vej*-e-*tare*-e-an-izm, the theory and practice of living solely on food that has not been prepared by slaughter and consequently consists mainly of vegetables.
VEGETATE, *v.i.* *vej*-e-tate, to grow, as plants; to live a do-nothing life. **Vegetated. Vegetates. Vegetating.** (L. *vegeo*, be lively.)
VEGETATION, *n.* *vej*-e-*tay*-shon, vegetable growth.
VEGETATIVE, *a.* *vej*-e-tate-iv, growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants.
VEGETATIVENESS, *n.* *vej*-e-tate-iv-ness, the quality of being vegetative.
VEHEMENCE, *n.* *ve*-e-mence, the quality of being vehement; violence; great force; violent ardour; animated fervour. (L. *vehemens*.)
VEHEMENCY, *n.* *ve*-e-men-se, vehemence.
VEHEMENT, *a.* *ve*-e-ment, acting with great force or violence; impetuous; very eager or urgent. (L. *veho*, to carry.)
VEHEMENTLY, *ad.* *ve*-e-ment-le, with vehemence.
VEHICLE, *n.* *vee*-he-kl, a conveyance moving on wheels or runners; a substance in which medicine is taken; a medium or liquid with which pigments are applied [Painting]. (L. *vehiculum*, from *vehere*, carry.)
VEHICULAR, *a.* ve-*hik*-yu-lar, pertaining to a vehicle.
VEHICULATORY, *a.* ve-*hik*-yu-la-to-re, vehicular.
VEHMGERICHT, *n.* *fame*-ge-richt, a German tribunal in connection with a secret organization for the enforcement of justice, originating at a period when the states were too weak to uphold the laws. (Ger. *vehm*, punishment, and *gericht*, court.)
VEHMIC, *a.* *fame*-ik, pertaining to the Vehmgericht.
VEIL, *n.* vale, something to intercept the view and hide an object; a curtain; a network covering used to cover the face; a cover; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a veil; to conceal; to hide. **Take the veil**, to become a nun. **Veiled. Veiling. Veils.** (L. *velum*, a covering.)
VEILING, *n.* *vale*-ing, material for making veils.
VEILLESS, *a.* *vale*-less, without a veil.
VEILLEUSE, *n.* *vale*-yerz, a shaded nightlight.
VEIN, *n.* vane, a vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extremities of the arteries, and returns it to the heart; a rib in an insect's wing; a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves [Bot.]; a seam of any substance intersecting a rock [Geol.]; a streak or wave of different colour, appearing in wood or in marble, and other stones; variegation; a cavity or fissure in the earth or other substance; tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; humour; particular temper; strain: *v.t.* to fill or cover with veins. **Veined. Veining. Veins.** (L. *vena*, a blood vessel.)
VEINAGE, *n.* *vane*-aje, the assemblage of veins.
VEINED, *a.* vaind, full of veins; streaked; having vessels branching over the surface of leaves [Bot.].
VEINING, *n.* *vane*-ing, the forming of veins; ramification, as of veins; a kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern; in weaving, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp; tendency or turn of mind.
VEINLESS, *a.* *vane*-less, having no veins [Bot.].
VEINLET, *n.* *vane*-let, a small vein, connected with a larger one.
VEINOUS, *a.* *vane*-us, pertaining to veins.
VEINSTONE, *n.* *vane*-stone, the rock or mineral material which accompanies or encloses ores in veins.
VEINULE, *n.* *vane*-yule, a minute vein.
VEINY, *a.* *vane*-e, full of veins.
VELARIUM, *n.* ve-*lare*-e-um, an awning; a sheet stretched under a roof to prevent an echo.
VELDT, *n.* velt, a South African term for open country, equivalent to prairie or pampas. (Dut.)
VELIFEROUS, *a.* ve-*lif*-er-us, bearing or carrying sails. (L. *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, carry.)
VELIFEROUS, *a.* ve-*lij*-er-us, bearing a velum.
VELIGEROUS, *a.* ve-*lij*-er-us, veliferous.
VELITE, *n.* *vee*-lite, a lightly armed Roman soldier.
VELIVOLENT, *a.* ve-*liv*-o-lent, passing under full sail. (L. *velum*, and *volo*, fly.)
VELL, *n.* vel, a rennet bag: *v.t.* to cut off the turf. **Velled. Velling. Vells.**
VELLEITY, *n.* vel-*lee*-e-te, the lowest degree of desire without energy to qualify it; inclination. (Fr. *velléité*, from L. *velle*, be willing.)
VELLICATE, *v.t.* *vel*-le-kate, to twitch; to cause to twitch convulsively: *v.i.* to twitch convulsively. **Vellicated. Vellicates. Vellicating.** (L. *vellicatum*, pluck, pull.)
VELLICATION, *n.* vel-le-*kay*-shon, the act of twitching or of causing to twitch; a twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

VELLICATIVE, *a.* *vel*-le-kate-iv, having the power of vellicating or twitching.
VELLON, *n.* *vel*-lon, a money in which accounts were kept in many parts of Spain. (Sp.)
VELLOPED, *a.* *vel*-lopt, having pendent wattles [Her.].
VELLUM, *n.* *vel*-lum, a fine kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing. (Fr. *vélin*, from L. *vitulus*, a calf.)
VELLUMY, *a.* *vel*-lum-e, resembling vellum.
VELOCE, *ad.* ve-*lo*-che, very quickly [Mus.]. (It.)
VELOCIMAN, *n.* ve-*los*-se-man, a cycle worked by hand.
VELOCIMETER, *n.* ve-lo-*sim*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring speed.
VELOCIPEDE, *n.* ve-*los*-se-pede, a sort of carriage with two wheels, one before the other, connected by a beam, on which the rider sat astride, and propelled the vehicle by his feet touching the ground or by a treadle on the axis of the front wheel; a bicycle; a cycle; any swift car or boat. (L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.)
VELOCIPEDIST, *n.* ve-*los*-se-pede-ist, a rider on a velocipede.
VELOCITY, *n.* ve-*los*-se-te, speed; swiftness; rapidity; rate of motion. Accelerated velocity is when the space passed over goes on increasing. Uniform velocity is when a body passes over equal spaces in equal times.
VELOUR, *n.* vel-*oor*, velure.
VELUM, *n.* *vee*-lum, a veil; a partition; the soft palate.
VELURE, *n.* vel-*oor*, velvet; a pad for smoothing silk hats.
VELUTINOUS, *a.* ve-*lu*-te-nus, velvety. (It. *veluto*.)
VELVET, *n.* *vel*-vet, a rich silk stuff, covered with a close, short, fine soft nap: *a.* made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet. Cotton velvet, an imitation of velvet. Velvet pile, a kind of carpet, with a long soft nap. Velvet scoter, the seabird *Œdemia fusca*. Velvet tamarind, the fruit of the tropical African tree *Dialium guineense*. (L. *villus*, shaggy hair.)
VELVETED, *a.* *vel*-vet-ed, of the nature of velvet; like velvet.
VELVETEEN, *n.* vel-ve-*teen*, imitation velvet in cotton.
VELVETY, *a.* *vel*-vet-e, made of or like velvet; soft; smooth.
VENA, *n.* *vee*-na, a vein [Anat.]. (L.)
VENAL, *a.* *vee*-nal, pertaining to or contained in the veins.
VENAL, *a.* *vee*-nal, mercenary; that may be bought or obtained for money; that may be sold or set to sale. (L. *venalis*, for sale.)
VENALITY, *n.* ve-*nal*-e-te, mercenariness; state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward.
VENATIC, *a.* ve-*nat*-ik, used in hunting.
VENATICAL, *a.* ve-*nat*-e-kal, venatic. (L. *venaticus*, hunting.)
VENATION, *n.* ve-*nay*-shon, act or practice of hunting; state of being hunted.
VENATION, *n.* ve-*nay*-shon, the manner in which veins are arranged [Bot. and Entomol.]. (L. *vena*.)
VEND, *v.t.* vend, to sell; to offer for sale, as applied to wares or merchandise. Vended. Vending. Vends. (L. *vendo*.)
VENDACE, *n.* *ven*-dace, a fish of the salmon family, *Coregonus vandesius*, found in a few English lakes, and the Castle Loch at Lochmaben, in Scotland.
VENDEE, *n.* ven-*dee*, the person to whom a thing is sold.
VENDER, *n.* *ven*-der, a vendor.
VENDETTA, *n.* ven-*det*-ta, the practice in Corsica of taking private vengeance on one who slays a relation; a blood feud. (It. vengeance.)
VENDIBILITY, *n.* *ven*-de-*bil*-e-te, vendibleness.
VENDIBLE, *a.* *ven*-de-bl, saleable; that may be sold: *n.* something to be sold or offered for sale.
VENDIBLENESS, *n.* *ven*-de-bl-ness, the state of being vendible.
VENDIBLY, *ad.* *ven*-dib-le, in a saleable manner.
VENDITION, *n.* ven-*dish*-on, the act of selling; sale.
VENDOR, *n.* *ven*-dor, one who sells.
VENDUE, *n.* *ven*-dew, a public sale of anything by an auctioneer.

VENEER, *n.* ve-*neer*, a thin slice of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood: *v.t.* to inlay thin slices of a fine or superior wood over a coarse or inferior wood; to gild over; to cover with a thin coating. Veneered. Veneering. Veneers. (Ger. *furniren*.)
VENEERING, *n.* ve-*neer*-ing, art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin sections of superior wood.
VENEFICAL, *a.* ve-*nef*-e-kal, poisonous.
VENEFICIAL, *a.* ven-e-*fish*-al, acting by poison; bewitching. (L. *venenum*, poison, and *facio*, make.)
VENEFICIOUS, *a.* ven-e-*fish*-us, veneficial.
VENENATE, *a.* *ven*-e-nate, infected with poison.
VENENATION, *n.* *ven*-e-*nay*-shon, act of poisoning; poison.
VENERABILITY, *n.* *ven*-er-a-*bil*-e-te, venerableness; a venerable person.
VENERABLE, *a.* *ven*-er-a-bl, worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour; rendered sacred by religious associations.
VENERABLENESS, *n.* *ven*-er-a-bl-ness, the state or quality of being venerable.
VENERABLY, *ad.* *ven*-er-ab-le, in a manner to excite reverence.
VENERATE, *v.t.* *ven*-er-ate, to regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere. Venerated. Venerates. Venerating. (L. *veneratus*, reverenced.)
VENERATED, *a.* *ven*-er-ate-ed, treated with honour and respect.
VENERATION, *n.* *ven*-er-*ay*-shon, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.
VENERATOR, *n.* *ven*-er-ate-or, one who reverences.
VENEREAL, *a.* ve-*neer*-e-al, pertaining to sexual intercourse; proceeding from sexual intercourse; adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. (L. *venereus*, of or belonging to Venus.)
VENEREAN, *a.* ve-*neer*-e-an, venereal.
VENEREOUS, *a.* ve-*neer*-e-us, lustful; libidinous.
VENERY, *n.* *ven*-er-e, sexual intercourse.
VENERY, *n.* *ven*-er-e, the act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase. (L. *venari*, hunt.)
VENESECTION, *n.* *ven*-e-*sek*-shon, the act of opening a vein; blood-letting; phlebotomy. (L. *vena*, a vein, and *seco*, cut.)
VENETIAN, *a.* ve-*neesh*-an, belonging to or produced in Venice. Venetian blind, a blind made of thin laths. Venetian chalk, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth. Venetian door, a door having long, narrow windows on the sides. Venetian red, a bright red ore, usually prepared from sulphate of iron. Venetian window, one consisting of a main window with a narrow window on each side.
VENEY, *n.* *ven*-e, a thrust; an assault in fencing.
VENGEANCE, *n.* *venj*-ance, the infliction of pain in return for injury or offence. With a vengeance, with great violence or vehemence. (Fr. from L. *vindico*, avenge.)
VENGEFUL, *a.* *venj*-ful, vindictive; retributive; revengeful.
VENGEFULLY, *ad.* *venj*-ful-le, in a vengeful spirit.
VENIABLE, *a.* *vee*-ne-a-bl, venial; pardonable.
VENIAL, *a.* *vee*-ne-al, that may be forgiven: pardonable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure.
VENIALITY, *n.* *vee*-ne-*al*-e-te, venialness.
VENIALLY, *ad.* *vee*-ne-al-le, pardonably.
VENIALNESS, *n.* *vee*-ne-al-ness, the state of being venial. (L. *venia*, pardon.)
VENIRE FACIAS, *n.* ve-*ni*-re-*fay*-she-as, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon jurors in a particular case [Law]. (L. cause to come.)
VENISON, *n.* *ven*-zn, the flesh of deer or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase. (O.Fr. *veneisun*.)
VENITE, *n.* ve-*ni*-te, the 95th Psalm, beginning "Come," as said or sung in the church service at Morning Prayer. (L.)
VENNEL, *n.* *ven*-nel, a narrow street or alley.
VENOM, *n.* *ven*-om, matter fatal or injurious to life, specially such as is injected from bites and stings; poison; spite; malice: *v.t.* to infect with venom; to poison. Venomed. Venoming. Venoms. (L. *venenum*, poison.)
VENOMOUS, *a.* *ven*-om-us, poisonous; noxious to animal life; noxious; mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

VENOMOUSLY, *ad.* *ven*-om-us-le, in a venomous manner.
VENOMOUSNESS, *n.* *ven*-om-us-ness, the state of being venomous.
VENOSE, *a.* *vee*-nose, distinctly veined.
VENOSITY, *n.* ve-*nos*-se-te, the state of being venous; unusual abundance of venous blood.
VENOUS, *a.* *vee*-nus, pertaining to or contained in veins; veined.
VENT, *n.* vent, a small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; a flue; the opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery through which the fire was communicated to the powder; passage from secrecy to notice; publication; emission; passage; escape from confinement; discharge or means of discharge; a gimlet used in sampling liquids from a cask: *v.t.* to let out at a small aperture; to suffer to escape; to pour forth; to utter. **Give vent to**, to let out; to pour forth. **Vented. Venting. Vents.** (L. *ventus*, wind.)
VENT, *n.* vent, sale; opportunity to sell; demand. (Fr. *vente*, sale.)
VENTAGE, *n.* *vent*-aje, a small hole.
VENTAIL, *n.* *ven*-tale, the visor of a helmet, so called as provided with apertures for breathing through. (Fr. from L. *ventus*.)
VENTER, *n.* *vent*-er, the abdomen [Anat.]; mother [Law]; the belly of a muscle; the womb [Anat.]. (L.)
VENTIDUCT, *n.* *ven*-te-dukt, a passage for wind or air [Arch.]. (L. *ventus*, wind, and *duco*, lead.)
VENTIL, *n.* *vent*-il, a valve in a musical instrument.
VENTILATE, *v.t.* *ven*-te-late, to open to the free passage of air; to cause the air to pass through; to winnow; to fan; to discuss fully and freely. **Ventilated. Ventilates. Ventilating.** (L. *ventilo*, fan, from *ventus*.)
VENTILATION, *n.* *ven*-te-*lay*-shon, act of ventilating; the act of winnowing for the purpose of separating chaff and dust; free and open discussion.
VENTILATOR, *n.* *ven*-te-late-or, a contrivance for drawing off or expelling stagnant air from any close place or apartment.
VENTOSE, *a.* *vent*-ose, windy: *n.* the sixth month of the French Revolutionary calendar running from February 19th to March 20th.
VENTOSITY, *n.* ven-*tos*-e-te, windiness; flatulence; empty pride.
VENT-PEG, *n.* *vent*-peg, a spile; a plug for stopping the vent of a cask.
VENTRAL, *a.* *ven*-tral, belonging to the belly; belonging to the anterior part.
VENTRICLE, *n.* *ven*-tre-kl, a small cavity in an animal body, applied particularly to two cavities in the heart. (Fr. *ventricule*.)
VENTRICOSE, *a.* *ven*-tre-kose, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle [Bot. and Malac.].
VENTRICOUS, *a.* *ven*-tre-kus, ventricose.
VENTRICULAR, *a.* ven-*trik*-yu-lar, pertaining to a ventricle; ventricose.
VENTRICULITE, *n.* ven-*trik*-yu-lite, a fossil sponge of cretaceous age.
VENTRICULOUS, *a.* ven-*trik*-yu-lus, somewhat distended in the middle.
VENTRILOCUTION, *n.* *ven*-tril-o-*ku*-shon, speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.
VENTRILOQUIAL, *a.* *ven*-tre-*lo*-kwe-al, pertaining to ventriloquism.
VENTRILOQUISM, *n.* ven-*tril*-o-kwizm, the act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from a distance or from someone else. (L. *venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, speak.)
VENTRILOQUIST, *n.* ven-*tril*-o-kwist, one who practises ventriloquism.
VENTRILOQUIZE, *v.i.* ven-*tril*-o-kwize, to practise ventriloquism. **Ventriloquized. Ventriloquizes. Ventriloquizing.**
VENTRILOQUOUS, *a.* ven-*tril*-o-kwus, speaking like a ventriloquist.
VENTRIPOTENCE, *n.* ven-*trip*-o-tence, ability to eat enormously.
VENTRIPOTENT, *a.* ven-*trip*-o-tent, able to eat enormously.
VENTURE, *n.* *vent*-yur, a hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; chance; contingency; anything put to hazard; commercial speculation. **At a venture**, without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue. (*Adventure.*)
VENTURE, *v.i.* *vent*-yur, to dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say; to run a hazard or risk: *v.t.* to expose; to hazard; to risk; to risk as a speculation. **Venture at**, to dare to engage in. **Ventured. Ventures. Venturing.**
VENTURER, *n.* *vent*-yur-er, one who ventures; one who joins in an ordinary commercial speculation or takes shares in a public company of doubtful prospects.
VENTURESOME, *a.* *vent*-yur-sum, daring; intrepid.
VENTURESOMELY, *ad.* *vent*-yur-sum-le, in a bold, daring manner.
VENTURESOMENESS, *n.* *vent*-yur-sum-ness, the quality of being venturesome.
VENTURINE, *n.* *vent*-yu-rin, a powder made of fine gold, which is sprinkled upon the first layer of varnish in japanning.
VENTURING, *n.* *vent*-yur-ing, act of putting to risk.
VENTUROUS, *a.* *vent*-yur-us, daring; bold; fearless; intrepid.
VENTUROUSLY, *ad.* *vent*-yur-us-le, in a venturous manner.
VENTUROUSNESS, *n.* *vent*-yur-us-ness, the quality of being venturous.
VENUE, *n.* *ven*-yew, a thrust [Fencing]. (Fr. *venir*, *come*.)
VENUE, *n.* *ven*-yew, the place where an action is laid [Law]. (Fr. a coming.)
VENUS, *n.* *ve*-nus, the goddess of love and beauty, who is fabled to have first emerged into being out of the foam of the sea [Myth.]; one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the Earth and Mercury [Astron.]; a name given to copper [Old Chem.]; a genus of bivalve molluscs. **Venus de Medici**, one of the most celebrated and beautiful sculptures of Greek art, preserved in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. **Venus's comb**, a plant of the genus *Scandix*. **Venus's fan**, the flexible coral *Gorgonia flabellum*. **Venus's flower-basket**, a delicate siliceous sponge of the genus *Euplectella*. **Venus's fly-trap**, the plant *Dionœa muscipula*. **Venus's looking-glass**, the plant *Specularia speculum*.
VERACIOUS, *a.* ve-*ray*-shus, observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; true; reflecting truth. (L. *verax*, speaking truly, from *verus*, true.)
VERACIOUSLY, *ad.* ve-*ray*-shus-le, in a veracious manner.
VERACITY, *n.* ve-*ras*-se-te, truthfulness; habitual observance of truth; truth.
VERANDAH, *n.* ve-*ran*-dah, a kind of open portico, extending along the main building; a covered balcony. (Port. *veranda*.)
VERATRIC, *a.* ve-*ray*-trik, obtained from veratrum.
VERATRINE, *n.* ve-*ray*-trin, a vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the seeds of a species of *Schœnocaulon*.
VERATRUM, *n.* ve-*ray*-trum, a genus of poisonous plants, including *V. album*, the white hellebore. (L.)
VERB, *n.* verb, the part of speech that asserts something of something else, or what a thing is, does, or *has* done to it, and is used interrogatively and imperatively as well as indicatively. (L. *verbum*, a word.)
VERBAL, *a.* *verb*-al, spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral; consisting in mere words; respecting words only; attending to words only; literal, or word for word; derived from a verb [Gram.]: *n.* a noun derived from a verb [Gram.].
VERBALIST, *n.* *verb*-al-ist, a wordmonger; a word-expert; a word-artist; a critic of mere words.
VERBALITY, *n.* ver-*bal*-e-te, mere words; bare literal expressions.
VERBALIZATION, *n.* *ver*-bal-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of verbalizing.
VERBALIZE, *v.t.* *ver*-bal-ize, to convert into a verb; *v.i.* to be verbose. **Verbalized. Verbalizes. Verbalizing.**
VERBALLY, *ad.* *verb*-al-le, orally; word for word.
VERBARIAN, *n.* ver-*bare*-e-an, a coiner of words.
VERBASCUM, *n.* ver-*bas*-kum, the genus of plants which comprises the mulleins.
VERBATIM, *ad.* ver-*bay*-tim, word for word. (L.)
VERBENA, *n.* ver-*bee*-na, a genus of plants which includes the vervain. (L. *verbenæ*, sacred boughs.)

VERBENATE, *v.t.* *ver*-be-nate, to strew with vervain. Verbenated. Verbenates. Verbenating.
VERBERATION, *n.* *ver*-ber-*ay*-shon, a beating or striking; blows; the impulse of a body which causes sound. (L. *verberatus*, scourged.)
VERBIAGE, *n.* *ver*-be-aje, verbosity; use of many words without necessity. (Fr.)
VERBOSE, *a.* ver-*boce*, abounding in words; using or containing more words than necessary; prolix; tedious from multiplicity of words. (L. *verbosus*, wordy.)
VERBOSELY, *ad.* ver-*boce*-le, with verbosity.
VERBOSENESS, *n.* ver-*boce*-ness, the quality of being verbose.
VERBOSITY, *n.* ver-*bos*-se-te, verboseness.
VERDANCY, *n.* *ver*-dan-se, greenness; rawness.
VERDANT, *a.* *ver*-dant, green; fresh; covered with growing plants and grass; flourishing. (Fr. *verdoyant*, green.)
VERD-ANTIQUE, *n.* verd-an-*teek*, a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper; a mottled-green serpentine marble; a green porphyry used as marble. (Fr. *verd*, green, and *antique*.)
VERDANTLY, *ad.* *ver*-dant-le, in a verdant manner.
VERDERER, *n.* *ver*-der-er, a forest-keeper.
VERDICT, *n.* *ver*-dikt, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or military, committed to their trial and examination; decision; judgment; opinion pronounced. (L. *vere*, truly, and *dico*, say.)
VERDIGRIS, *n.* *ver*-de-gris, rust of copper, used as a green pigment, and for several purposes in the arts and medicine. (O.Fr. *verd-de-gris*, probably *verd de Grèce*, green of Greece.)
VERDITER, *n.* *ver*-de-ter, a blue or green pigment formed from a sulphate or nitrate of copper. (Fr. *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *terre*, earth.)
VERDITURE, *n.* *ver*-de-tewr, the faintest and palest green.
VERDUN, *n.* ver-*dun*, a 16th century rapier. (From the French town Verdun.)
VERDURE, *n.* *verd*-yur, greenness of vegetation.
VERDUROUS, *a.* *verd*-yur-us, covered with green; clothed with the fresh colour of vegetation.
VERGE, *n.* verj, a rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a church functionary; a small shaft; the compass or extent of the king's court [Law]; compass; range; spindle in a watch. (Fr. a rod.)
VERGE, *n.* verj, brink; border; margin; grass edging of a walk: *v.i.* to tend downward; to bend; to slope; to incline; to approach. Verged. Verges. Verging. (L. *vergo*, incline.)
VERGEE, *n.* *ver*-jee, a land measure equivalent to four-ninths of an acre.
VERGER, *n.* *ver*-jer, he who carries the mace before a bishop or other high dignitary; an officer who carries a white wand before the judges; a church-keeper or pew-opener. (L. *virga*, a rod.)
VERIDICAL, *a.* ve-*rid*-e-kal, telling truth. (L. *veridicus*, truth-telling.)
VERIFIABILITY, *n.* *ver*-e-fi-a-*bil*-e-te, the capability of being verified.
VERIFIABLE, *a.* *ver*-e-*fi*-a-bl, that may be verified or confirmed.
VERIFICATION, *n.* *ver*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, the act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or authenticating; the state of being verified, confirmed, or authenticated.
VERIFIER, *n.* *ver*-e-fi-er, one who or that which makes appear to be true.
VERIFY, *v.t.* *ver*-e-fi, to prove or show to be true; to fulfil; to confirm the truth of, the truthfulness of, or the genuineness of. Verified. Verifies. Verifying. (Fr. *vérifier*.)
VERILY, *ad.* *ver*-e-le, in truth; in fact; certainly; really; truly.
VERISIMILAR, *a.* *ver*-e-*sim*-e-lar, having the appearance of truth; likely. (L. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.)
VERISIMILITUDE, *n.* *ver*-e-se-*mil*-e-tewd, the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood. (L. *verisimilitudo*.)
VERITABLE, *a.* *ver*-re-ta-bl, true; agreeable to fact.
VERITABLY, *ad.* *ver*-re-tab-le, truly.
VERITAS, *n.* *ver*-re-tass, the Bureau Veritas, the French register of shipping.

VERITY, *n.* *ver*-re-te, truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other matter to fact; a true assertion or tenet. (Fr. *vérité*.)
VERJUICE, *n.* *ver*-jooce, a liquor expressed from crab apples, and other sour fruit, used in sauces and the like. (O.Fr. *verjus*, from *vert*, green, and L. *jus*, broth.)
VERMEIL, *n.* and *a.* *ver*-mil, a glaze for gilded work; a jeweller's term for crimson garnet.
VERMEOLOGY, *n.* *ver*-me-*ol*-o-je, helminthology. (L. *vermis*, a worm, and Gr. *logos*, science.)
VERMES, *n.pl.* *ver*-meez, worms. (L.)
VERMICELLI, *n.* *ver*-me-*chel*-e, thin macaroni. (It. little worms; worms, from L. *vermis*.)
VERMICEOUS, *a.* ver-*mish*-e-us, pertaining to worms.
VERMICIDE, *n.* *ver*-me-side, an anthelmintic; a worm-killer. (L. *vermis*, and *cædo*, kill.)
VERMICULAR, *a.* ver-*mik*-yu-lar, pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm, specially the motion or track of a worm; vermiculated.
VERMICULATE, *v.t.* ver-*mik*-yu-late, to form work by an inlaying, which resembles the tracks of worms. Vermiculated. Vermiculates. Vermiculating. (L. *vermiculatus*, wormy.)
VERMICULATED, *a.* ver-*mik*-yu-la-ted, formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.
VERMICULATION, *n.* ver-*mik*-yu-*lay*-shon, the act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; a state as if eaten with worms; a checkering in mason work, giving the appearance of being worm-eaten.
VERMICULE, *n.* *ver*-me-kule, a little worm or grub.
VERMICULITE, *n.* ver-*mik*-yu-lite, a mineral resembling talc in appearance that exfoliates when heated.
VERMICULOSE, *a.* ver-*mik*-yu-lose, vermiculous.
VERMICULOUS, *a.* ver-*mik*-yu-lus, full of worms or grubs; having the resemblance of worms.
VERMIFORM, *a.* *ver*-me-form, having the form or shape of a worm.
VERMIFUGAL, *a.* ver-*mif*-yu-gal, tending to expel worms.
VERMIFUGE, *n.* *ver*-me-fuje, a medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic. (L. *vermis*, and *fugo*, put to flight.)
VERMIL, *n.* *ver*-mil, vermilion.
VERMILION, *n.* ver-*mil*-yun, a bright red sulphide of mercury, used as a pigment; any beautiful red colour; the cochineal: *v.t.* to dye vermilion; to cover with a delicate red. Vermilioned. Vermilioning. Vermilions. (Fr. *vermillon*, a little worm.)
VERMILIONED, *a.* ver-*mil*-yund, dyed or tinged with a bright red.
VERMIN, *n.* *ver*-min, a noxious animal; animals destructive to game; animals injurious to crops and other possessions; noxious persons, in contempt. (Fr. from L. *vermis*, a worm.)
VERMINATION, *n.* *ver*-min-*ay*-shon, the breeding of vermin; a griping of the bowels.
VERMINLY, *a.* *ver*-min-le, of the nature of vermin.
VERMINOUS, *a.* *ver*-min-us, tending to breed vermin; due to vermin; afflicted with vermin.
VERMIPAROUS, *a.* ver-*mip*-a-rus, producing worms. (L. *vermis*, and *pario*, produce.)
VERMIVOROUS, *a.* ver-*miv*-o-rus, devouring worms; feeding on worms. (L. *vermis*, and *voro*, devour.)
VERMOUTH, *n.* *vare*-moot, a cordial flavoured with wormwood and other herbs.
VERNACULAR, *a.* ver-*nak*-yu-lar, native; belonging to the country of one's birth; endemic: *n.* the language of the common people. (L. *vernaculus*, of or belonging to a home-born slave.)
VERNACULARISM, *n.* ver-*nak*-yu-lar-izm, vernacular idiom.
VERNACULARLY, *ad.* ver-*nak*-yu-lar-le, in a vernacular manner.
VERNAL, *a.* *ver*-nal, belonging to the spring; appearing in spring. Vernal equinox, the spring equinox in March. Vernal signs, the signs in which the sun appears in spring. (L. *vernalis*, pertaining to spring.)
VERNANT, *a.* *ver*-nant, flourishing, as in spring.
VERNATION, *n.* ver-*nay*-shon, the arrangement of the leaves within the bud [Bot.].
VERNICLE, *n.* *ver*-ne-kl, a copy of the miraculous impression of the face of Christ on His way to Calvary left on the veil of St. Veronica.
VERNICOSE, *a.* *ver*-ne-kose, looking as if varnished.

VERNIER, *n.* *ver*-ne-er, a graduated sliding scale which subdivides the smallest divisions of the scale against which it slides. (Pierre Vernier, the inventor.)

VERNILITY, *n.* ver-*nil*-e-te, servility ; fawning behaviour. (L. *verna*, a slave.)

VERONAL, *n.* *ver*-ro-nal, a hypnotic drug.

VERONESE, *n.* ver-o-*neez*, of or belonging to the town of Verona in Italy.

VERONICA, *n.* ve-*ron*-e-ka, a genus of plants of 200 species which includes the speedwells.

VERONICA, *n.* ve-*ron*-e-ka, a portrait or representation of the face of Christ left on the veil of St. Veronica.

VERRUCA, *n.* ver-*ru*-ka, a wart. (L.)

VERRUCOSE, *a.* *ver*-ru-kose, having little knobs or warts on the surface ; warty.

VERRUCOUS, *a.* *ver*-ru-kus, verrucose.

VERRUCULOSE, *a.* ver-*ru*-ku-lose, verrucose.

VERSABILITY, *n.* *ver*-sa-*bil*-e-te, versableness.

VERSABLE, *a.* *ver*-sa-bl, that may be turned.

VERSABLENESS, *n.* *ver*-sa-bl-ness, aptness to be turned round.

VERSANT, *a.* *ver*-sant, familiar ; conversant : *n.* the general slope of a watershed or other elevated ground. (L. *versor*, turn, occupy one's self.)

VERSATILE, *a.* *ver*-sa-tile, that may be turned round ; liable to be turned in opinion ; changeable ; variable ; unsteady ; turning with ease from one thing, subject, task, or pursuit to another ; fixed by its side and freely movable. (L. *versatilis*, revolving.)

VERSATILELY, *ad.* *ver*-sa-tile-le, in a versatile manner.

VERSATILENESS, *n.* *ver*-sa-tile-ness, the quality of being versatile.

VERSATILITY, *n.* ver-sa-*til*-e-te, the quality of being versatile ; faculty or facility of turning one's mind to other subjects or tasks.

VERSE, *n.* verse, a line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to certain rules ; poetry ; metrical language ; a short division of any composition ; a piece of poetry ; a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part ; a stanza. **Blank verse,** verse without rhyme. **Heroic verse,** a dignified kind of versification devoted to the celebration of heroic deeds, usually in iambics of ten syllables, or five feet, as in Milton's "Paradise Lost." (L. *versus*, from *verto*, *versum*, turn.)

VERSED, *a.* verst, acquainted with or skilled in.

VERSELET, *n.* *verse*-let, a short verse ; a versicle.

VERSEMONGER, *n.* *verse*-mung-ger, a writer of verses.

VERSER, *n.* *ver*-ser, a maker of verses ; a versifier.

VERSET, *n.* *ver*-set, a very short organ interlude or prelude [Mus.].

VERSICLE, *n.* *ver*-se-kl, a verselet. (L. *versiculus*, a little verse.)

VERSICOLOURED, *a.* *ver*-se-*kul*-lurd, having various colours ; changeable in colour. (L. *versicolor*, of various colours.)

VERSICULAR, *a.* ver-*sik*-yu-lar, pertaining to verses ; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VERSIFICATION, *n.* *ver*-se-fe-*kay*-shon, the act, art, or practice of composing verse.

VERSIFICATOR, *n.* *ver*-se-fe-kate-or, a versifier.

VERSIFIER, *n.* *ver*-se-fi-er, one who makes verses ; one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose.

VERSIFORM, *a.* *ver*-se-form, varying in form. (L. *versiformis*, changeable.)

VERSIFY, *v.i.* *ver*-se-fi, to make verses : *v.t.* to relate or describe in verse ; to turn into verse. **Versified. Versifies. Versifying.** (L. *versus*, and *facio*, make.)

VERSION, *n.* *ver*-shon, act of translating or rendering from one language into another ; translation ; that which is rendered from another language ; a statement or account. (Fr.)

VERSIONIST, *n.* *ver*-shon-ist, a translator.

VERSO, *n.* *ver*-so, the left-hand page ; the tail side of a coin.

VERST, *n.* verst, a Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 feet.

VERSUS, *prep.* *ver*-sus, against. (L.)

VERSUTE, *a.* ver-*sewt*, crafty ; wily. (L. *versutus*.)

VERT, *n.* vert, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest [Forest Laws] ; a green colour [Her.]. (Fr. green.)

VERTEBRA, *n.* *ver*-te-bra : *pl.* Vertebræ, a joint of the backbone of an animal. (L. *vertebra*, a joint.)

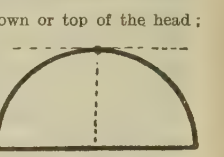
VERTEBRAL, *a.* *ver*-te-bral, vertebrate.

VERTEBRATA, *n.pl.* ver-te-*brate*-ah, animals with a backbone, comprising the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

VERTEBRATE, *a.* *ver*-te-brate, pertaining to the vertebræ ; having a backbone : *n.* an animal with a backbone.

VERTEBRATED, *a.* *ver*-te-brate-ed, having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.

VERTEX, *n.* *ver*-teks, the crown or top of the head ; the top ; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle, or figure ; the zenith or point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head [Astron.]. **Vertex of a curve,** the extremity of the axis or diameter, or the point where the diameter meets the curve [Math.]. (L. that which turns.)



Vertex of curve.

VERTICAL, *a.* *ver*-te-kal, pertaining to the vertex ; placed or being in the zenith ; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon ; immediately overhead. **Prime vertical,** that vertical circle which passes through the east and west points. **Vertical circle,** a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir [Astron.]. **Vertical plane,** a plane passing through the vertex and axis of a cone [Conic Sections].

VERTICALLY, *ad.* *ver*-te-kal-le, in a vertical position.

VERTICALNESS, *n.* *ver*-te-kal-ness, the state of being vertical.

VERTICIL, *n.* *ver*-te-sil, a whorl, a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring [Bot.].

VERTICILLATE, *a.* ver-*tis*-se-late, whorled ; growing in rings or whorls [Bot.].

VERTICITY, *n.* ver-*tis*-e-te, the power of turning ; revolution ; rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, *a.* ver-*tij*-in-us, turning round ; whirling ; rotatory ; affected with vertigo ; giddy.

VERTIGINOUSLY, *ad.* ver-*tij*-in-us-le, whirlingly ; giddily.

VERTIGINOUSNESS, *n.* ver-*tij*-in-us-ness, giddiness.

VERTIGO, *n.* ver-*ti*-go, *or* *ver*-te-go, giddiness ; dizziness or swimming of the head. (L. a turning round.)

VERTU, *n.* *ver*-too, excellence and rarity in art. (It.)

VERVAIN, *n.* *ver*-vane, the plant *Verbena officinalis*, regarded at one time as possessed of both a medicinal and a magical virtue.

VERVAIN-MALLOW, *n.* *ver*-vane-*mal*-lo, the plant *Malva alcea*.

VERVE, *n.* verv, warmth of imagination inspiring the poet, orator or artist ; artistic enthusiasm or rapture ; spirit ; go. (Fr.)

VERVELS, *n.pl.* *ver*-velz, the rings through which is passed the leash of a hawk.

VERVET, *n.* *ver*-vet, the South African monkey *Cercopithecus lalandi*.

VERY, *a.* *ver*-re, real ; true : *ad.* in a great, eminent, or high degree, but not generally the highest. (L. *verus*, true.)

VESICAL, *a.* *ves*-ik-al, pertaining to the bladder [Anat.]. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.)

VESICANT, *n.* *ves*-e-kant, a blistering application.

VESICATE, *v.t.* *ves*-e-kate, to raise little bladders or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin ; to blister. **Vesicated. Vesicates. Vesicating.** (L. *vesica*.)

VESICATION, *n.* ves-e-*kay*-shon, the process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VESICATORY, *n.* *ves*-e-kay-to-re, a blistering application or plaster : *a.* raising blisters.

VESICLE, *n.* *ves*-e-kl, a little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin ; any small membranous cavity or cell in animals or plants. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.)

VESICULAR, *a.* ve-*sik*-yu-lar, vesiculous.

VESICULATE, *a.* ve-*sik*-yu-late, bladdery ; full of bladders or vesicles.

VESICULOUS, *a.* ve-*sik*-yu-lus, pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles ; full of interstices ; having little bladders or glands on the surface.

VESPA, *n. ves*-pa, the genus of insects comprising the wasps. (L.)

VESPER, *n. ves*-per, the evening star, Venus; the evening: *n.pl.* the evening service in the Roman Catholic Church; the time of the service: *a.* pertaining to the evening or to vespers. (L. the evening, from Gr. *hesperos.*)

VESPERTILIO, *n.* ves-per-*til*-e-o, a genus of 45 species of bats.

VESPERTINE, *a. ves*-per-tine, pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VESPIARY, *n. ves*-pe-a-re, a wasps' nest. (L. *vespa.*)

VESSEL, *n. ves*-sel, a cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things; a ship or boat of any kind; any tube in which the blood or other fluid is contained or circulated; a tube in which the sap of plants is contained [Bot.]; a recipient, instrument or agent. (L. *vas.*)

VESSIGNON, *n. ves*-sig-non, a soft swelling on a horse's leg, sometimes called a windgall. (Fr.)

VEST, *n.* vest, a waistcoat or body garment with or without sleeves, worn under the coat: *v.t.* to clothe; to cover, surround or encompass closely; to dress; to clothe with a long garment; to invest; to convert into another species of property; to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment [Law]: *v.i.* to come or descend to; to take effect. **Vest in,** to put in possession of. **Vest with,** to furnish or invest with. **Vested. Vesting. Vests.** (L. *vestis,* a garment.)

VESTA, *n. ves*-ta, the virgin goddess of the hearth in whose temple the sacred fire was kept burning, worshipped in Rome as the guardian divinity of the state viewed as a family [Myth.]; a wax-light; one of the asteroids discovered in 1807 [Astron.]. (L. Gr. *hestia,* hearth.)

VESTAL, *a. ves*-tal, pertaining to the goddess Vesta; pure; chaste: *n.* one of originally four, ultimately six, virgins, consecrated as such to Vesta for the guardianship of the sacred fire, which they tended day and night, and never suffered to go out; a chaste woman; one devoted religiously to a life of chastity. (L. *vestalis.*)

VESTED, *a. vest*-ed, clothed; fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension. **Vested legacy,** a bequest which does not depend on contingencies or become lapsed by death of the testator [Law].

VESTIARY, *n. ves*-te-a-re, a wardrobe: *a.* affecting costume.

VESTIBULAR, *a.* ves-*tib*-yu-lar, pertaining to or like a vestibule.

VESTIBULE, *n. ves*-te-bule, the porch or entrance into a house; a little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment; a hall or lobby; a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear [Anat.]. (L. *vestibulum,* a forecourt.)

VESTIGE, *n. ves*-tij, a footprint or the mark of the foot left on the earth in walking; the trace or remains of something. (L. *vestigium,* footstep.)

VESTIGIAL, *a.* ves-*tij*-e-al, of the nature of a trace or mark.

VESTING, *n. vest*-ing, cloth for vests.

VESTMENT, *n. vest*-ment, a covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress, specially of outer clothing; dress worn by a priest or clergyman when officiating. (L. *vestis.*)

VESTRY, *n. ves*-tre, a room appendant to a church, in which the clerical vestments are kept; an assembly for conducting the affairs of a parish, so called because its meetings were formerly held in the vestry. (L. *vestis.*)

VESTRYDOM, *n. ves*-tre-dom, government by vestries; vestries collectively.

VESTRYMAN, *n. ves*-tre-man, a member of a vestry.

VESTUARY, *n. ves*-tu-a-re, a wardrobe.

VESTURAL, *a. vest*-yu-ral, for clothing.

VESTURE, *n. vest*-yur, a garment; dress; garments in general; clothing; covering.

VESTURER, *n. vest*-yur-er, an official in charge of vestments.

VESUVIAN, *a.* ve-*sew*-ve-an, pertaining to Vesuvius, the volcano: *n.* a kind of match that cannot be blown out by the wind.

VET, *n.* vet, a veterinary surgeon [Colloq.].

VETCH, *n.* vetch, the leguminous forage plant *Vicia sativa*; any of the 120 species of *Vicia.* **Kidney vetch,** the lady's fingers, *Anthyllis vulneraria.* **Milk vetch,** a plant of the genus *Astragalus* of which there are 1200 species.

VETCHLING, *n. vetch*-ling, a leguminous plant of the genus *Lathyrus.*

VETCHY, *a. vetch*-e, consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.

VETERAN, *a. vet*-er-an, long practised or experienced: *n.* one who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience. (L. *vetus, veteris,* old or of long standing.)

VETERINARIAN, *n. vet*-er-e-*nare*-e-an, one skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. (L. *veterinarius,* pertaining to beasts of burden.)

VETERINARY, *a. vet*-er-e-na-re, pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals. (L. *veterinus,* contracted from *veheterinus,* pertaining to carrying or drawing burdens, from *veho,* carry.)

VETIVER, *n. vet*-e-ver, the fragrant grass *Andropogon muricatus.*

VETO, *n. vee*-to, the power possessed by the executive to negative a bill which has passed the legislature; any authoritative prohibition; power of rejection: *v.t.* to withhold assent to; to forbid. **Vetoed. Vetoes. Vetoing.** (L. I forbid.)

VETTURA, *n.* vet-*too*-ra, an Italian four-wheeled carriage. (It.)

VETTURINO, *n.* vet-too-*ree*-no, the driver or owner of a vettura.

VETUST, *a.* ve-*tust,* old; ancient. (L.)

VEX, *v.t.* veks, to make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to torment; to harass; to disquiet; to trouble; to persecute: *v.i.* to be teased or irritated; to fret. **Vexed. Vexes. Vexing.** (L. *vexo,* shake in carrying, from *veho,* carry.)

VEXATION, *n.* veks-*ay*-shon, act of vexing, irritating or disquieting; state of being vexed, irritated or disturbed in mind; disquiet; great uneasiness; affliction; a harassing by law.

VEXATIOUS, *a.* veks-*ay*-shus, irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; distressing; full of trouble; teasing; provoking. **Vexatious suit,** a suit at law instituted maliciously merely to annoy [Law].

VEXATIOUSLY, *ad.* veks-*ay*-shus-le, so as to vex.

VEXATIOUSNESS, *n.* veks-*ay*-shus-ness, the quality of being vexatious.

VEXED, *a.* vekst, much discussed or contested, but not settled.

VEXER, *n. veks*-er, one who vexes or troubles.

VEXIL, *n. veks*-il, a flag or standard. (L. *vexillum.*)

VEXILLAR, *a.* veks-*il*-lar, vexillary.

VEXILLARY, *n.* veks-*il*-la-re, a standard-bearer: *a.* pertaining to a standard.

VEXILLATION, *n. veks*-il-*lay*-shon, a company of soldiers under one standard.

VEXILLUM, *n.* veks-*il*-lum, a standard used in the Roman army; the troop serving under it; a processional banner; the large petal of a papilionaceous flower; the vane of a feather. (L.)

VEXING, *a. veks*-ing, provoking; irritating.

VEXINGLY, *ad. veks*-ing-le, so as to vex.

VIA, *n. vi*-a, a way: *prep.* by way of. (L.)

VIABILITY, *n. vi*-a-*bil*-e-te, state of being viable.

VIABLE, *a. vi*-a-bl, capable of living, as an infant. (Fr. *vie,* from L. *vita,* life.)

VIADUCT, *n. vi*-a-dukt, a long overbridge; a structure for conveying a road or railway over low ground, either by raising mounds or a series of arched supports. (L. *via,* a way, and *duco,* lead.)

VIAL, *n. vi*-al, a phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used by druggists. (*Phial.*)

VIAMETER, *n.* vi-*am*-e-ter, an odometer. (L. *via,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.)

VIANDS, *n.pl. vi*-andz, cooked meat; food. (Fr. *viande,* from L. *vivenda,* things to be lived on.)

VIARIAN, *a.* vi-*air*-e-an, pertaining to roads, or travelling by public ways.

VIATIC, *a.* vi-*at*-ik, pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

VIATICUM, *n.* vi-*at*-e-kum, provisions for a journey; in the Roman Church, the communion or eucharist given to a dying person. (L. *via,* a way.)

VIATOR, *n.* vi-*ay*-tor, a wayfarer.

VIBICES, *n.pl.* vi-*bi*-seez, bright patches on the skin in fevers, due to certain diseased states of the blood. (L. *pl.* of *vibex*, a weal.)

VIBRANT, *a.* *vi*-brant, vibrating; resonant.

VIBRATE, *v.i.* vi-*brate*, to swing; to oscillate; to quiver; to pass from one state to another: *v.t.* to move to and fro; to cause to quiver; to measure by oscillating. **Vibrated. Vibrates. Vibrating.** (L. *vibro.*)

VIBRATILE, *a.* *vi*-bra-tile, having or adapted to have vibratory motion.

VIBRATILITY, *n.* vi-bra-*til*-e-te, the quality of being vibratile.

VIBRATION, *n.* vi-*bray*-shon, the act of vibrating or oscillating; a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; oscillation [Mech.]; alternate or reciprocal motion [Physics]; the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced [Mus.].

VIBRATIUNCLE, *n.* vi-*bray*-te-un-kl, a small vibration.

VIBRATIVE, *a.* *vi*-bra-tiv, that vibrates.

VIBRATO, *n.* vib-*rah*-to, a vibrating effect in singing; tremolo. (It.)

VIBRATORY, *a.* *vi*-bra-tor-e, vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing to vibrate.

VIBRIO, *n.* *vi*-bre-o, a nematoid worm moving in a quivering way; a spiral bacillus.

VIBRISSA, *n.* vi-*bris*-sa, a bristle; a whisker. (L.)

VIBURNUM, *n.* vi-*bur*-num, a genus of 100 species of shrubs including the guelder-rose.

VICAR, *n.* *vik*-ar, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office; the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary [Canon. Law]; a perpetual curate. **Vicar apostolic**, one with jurisdiction over a district under authority from the Pope. **Vicar general**, an officer to oversee the affairs of the Church, whose duties are now united in the chancellor of the diocese. (L. *vicarius*, a substitute.)

VICARAGE, *n.* *vik*-ar-aj, the benefice of a vicar; the official residence of a vicar.

VICARIAL, *a.* vi-*kare*-e-al, pertaining to a vicar; small.

VICARIATE, *a.* vi-*kare*-e-ate, having delegated power as a vicar: *n.* a delegated office or power.

VICARIOUS, *a.* vi-*kare*-e-us, deputed; delegated; acting for or filling the place of another; substituted in the place of another.

VICARIOUSLY, *ad.* vi-*kare*-e-us-le, in place of another.

VICARSHIP, *n.* *vik*-ar-ship, the office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* vice, a defect, fault, blemish, or imperfection; any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude; depravity of manners; a fault or bad trick in a horse. (L. *vitium*, a fault.)

VICE, *n.* vice, a two-jawed tool with a screw, for holding fast. (L. *vitis*, a vine, as winding.)

VICE, vice, a Latin prefix signifying second in rank.

VICE, *prep.* *vy*-se, in place of. (L.)

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *n.* vice-*chahn*-sel-lor, one next in rank to a chancellor; an officer in English universities, who is elected to manage affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

VICE-CONSUL, *n.* vice-*kon*-sul, one who acts in the place of a consul; a consul in a subordinate district.

VICEGERENCY, *n.* vice-*jeer*-en-se, the office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power.

VICEGERENT, *n.* vice-*jeer*-ent, an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the power of another: *a.* having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution. (L. *vice*, and *gero*, carry on.)

VICENARY, *a.* *vis*-en-a-re, belonging to twenty. (L. *vicenarius*, pertaining to the number twenty.)

VICENNIAL, *a.* vi-*sen*-ne-al, pertaining to twenty years.

VICEREGAL, *a.* vice-*re*-gal, pertaining to a viceroy.

VICEREINE, *n.* *vice*-rain, the wife of a viceroy.

VICEROY, *n.* *vice*-roy, the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules as the substitute of the sovereign. (L. *vice*, and Fr. *roi*, a king.)

VICEROYALTY, *n.* vice-*roy*-al-te, viceroyship.

VICEROYSHIP, *n.* *vice*-roy-ship, the dignity or office of a viceroy.

VICINAGE, *n.* *vis*-en-aje, the place or places adjoining or near; neighbourhood. (Fr. *voisinage.*)

VICINAL, *a.* *vis*-sin-al, near; neighbouring.

VICINITY, *n.* vis-*in*-ne-te, nearness in place; neighbourhood. (L. *vicinus*, near.)

VICIOSITY, *n.* *vish*-e-*os*-e-te, depravity; corruption of manners.

VICIOUS, *a.* *vish*-us, defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; contrary to moral principles or rectitude; foul; impure; not genuine or pure; unruly; refractory; given to bad tricks. (L. *vitium*, fault.)

VICIOUSLY, *ad.* *vish*-us-le, corruptly; faultily.

VICIOUSNESS, *n.* *vish*-us-ness, the quality of being vicious.

VICISSITUDE, *n.* vis-*sis*-se-tewd, change or succession; variation; revolution, as in human affairs. (L. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, change, alternation.)

VICISSITUDINARY, *a.* vis-*sis*-e-*tew*-de-na-re, changing in succession.

VICISSITUDINOUS, *a.* vis-*sis*-e-*tew*-din-us, changeful.

VICONTIEL, *a.* vi-*kon*-te-el, pertaining to the sheriff [Law]. **Vicontiel rents**, certain rents for which the sheriff paid a rent to the king. (M.E. *vicounte.*)

VICTIM, *n.* *vik*-tim, a living animal sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; one who suffers injury. (L. *victima*, a beast for sacrifice.)

VICTIMIZE, *v.t.* *vik*-tim-ize, to make a victim of; to cheat injuriously. **Victimized. Victimizes. Victimizing.**

VICTIMIZER, *n.* *vik*-tim-ize-er, one who swindles or cheats.

VICTOR, *n.* *vik*-tor, one who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; one who gains the advantage. (L.)

VICTORESS, *n.* *vik*-tor-ess, a woman who vanquishes.

VICTORIA, *n.* vik-*tore*-e-a, a genus of two species of tropical American plants of which one, *V. regia*, is the giant water-lily of the Amazon.

VICTORIA, *n.* vik-*tore*-e-a, a light, low, four-wheeled carriage seated for two facing the horses, with the driver's seat in front. **Victoria Cross**, a bronze cross given for valour. (Queen Victoria.)

VICTORIAN, *a.* vik-*tore*-e-an, pertaining to the reign of Victoria, 1837 to 1901; pertaining to the state of Victoria in Australia; pertaining to the city of Victoria in Canada. **Royal Victorian Order**, an order of chivalry founded by Queen Victoria in 1896 for distinguished services to the sovereign.

VICTORINE, *n.* vik-to-*reen*, a kind of fur tippet worn by women; a kind of peach.

VICTORIOUS, *a.* vik-*tore*-e-us, having conquered in battle or contest; conquering; vanquishing; that produces conquest; emblematic of conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, *ad.* vik-*tore*-e-us-le, in a victorious manner.

VICTORIOUSNESS, *n.* vik-*tore*-e-us-ness, the quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, *n.* *vik*-tor-e, the defeat of an enemy in battle or an antagonist in contest; a battle gained; the advantage or superiority gained in spiritual conflicts. (L. *victoria.*)

VICTRESS, *n.* *vik*-tress, a woman who conquers.

VICTRIX, *n.* *vik*-triks, a victress. (L.)

VICTUAL, *v.t.* *vit*-tl, to supply with provisions for subsistence; to store with provisions. **Victualled. Victualling. Victuals.**

VICTUALLER, *n.* *vit*-tler, one who furnishes provisions; one who keeps a house of entertainment; a provision-ship. **Licensed victualler**, an innkeeper.

VICTUALS, *n.pl.* *vit*-tlz, food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions. (O.Fr. *vitaille*, from L. *victualia*, provisions.)

VICUGNA, *or* **Vicuna**, *n.* vi-*koon*-ya, the wild llama.

VIDE, *v.t.* *vi*-de, see; look at. (L.)

VIDELICET, *ad.* vi-*del*-e-set, to wit; namely; abbreviated *viz.* (L. you may see.)

VIDIMUS, *n.* *vi*-de-mus, inspection; summary. (L. we have seen.)

VIDUAGE, *n.* *vid*-yu-aje, widowhood; widows. (L. *vidua*, a widow.)

VIDUAL, *a. vid*-yu-al, relating to widowhood.
VIE, *v.i.* vi, to strive for superiority; to contend. Vied. Vies. Vying. (O.Fr. *envier*, to invite.)
VIEW, *n.* vew, prospect; reach of the eye; the whole extent seen; sight; power of seeing or limit of sight; intellectual or mental sight; act of seeing; eye; survey; intellectual survey; mental examination; appearance; display; prospect of interest; intention; purpose; design; opinion; manner of understanding: *v.t.* to survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention; to perceive by the eye; to survey intellectually; to consider. **Point of view,** the direction in which a thing is seen; standpoint. **Viewed. Viewing. Views.** (Fr. *vue*, from L. *video*, see.)
VIEWER, *n. vew*-er, one who views, surveys or examines; an overseer.
VIEWING, *n. vew*-ing, the act of beholding or surveying.
VIEWLESS, *a. vew*-less, that cannot be seen; invisible.
VIEWLY, *a. vew*-le, sightly; striking to the view.
VIEW-POINT, *n. vew*-poynt, point of view.
VIEWY, *a. vew*-e, faddish.
VIGESIMAL, *a.* vi-*jes*-e-mal, twentieth.
VIGESIMATION, *n.* vi-*jes*-e-*may*-shon, the putting to death of every twentieth man. (L. *vigesimus*, twentieth.)
VIGIL, *n. vij*-il, watching; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep; the eve or evening before any feast; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. (L. *vigil*, awake, on the watch.)
VIGILANCE, *n. vij*-e-lance, state of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake; watchfulness.
VIGILANT, *a. vij*-e-lant, watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger.
VIGILANTLY, *ad. vij*-e-lant-le, with vigilance.
VIGINTIVIRATE, *n. vi*-jin-*tiv*-e-rate, a government consisting of twenty men. (L. *viginti*, and *vir*, a man.)
VIGNERON, *n. veen*-ye-rong, a vine-grower. (Fr.)
VIGNETTE, *n.* vin-*yet*, a small engraved embellishment at the beginning of a book; a flourish, as of vine-leaves and tendrils; a picture in which the edges fade into the background. (Fr. *vigne*, a vine.)
VIGONIA, *n.* ve-*go*-ne-a, a dress material consisting mainly of vicugna wool.
VIGOROSO, *ad.* vig-o-*roh*-so, with energy. [Mus.]. (It.)
VIGOROUS, *a. vig*-ur-us, full of physical strength or active force; lusty; energetic; powerful; strong.
VIGOROUSLY, *ad. vig*-ur-us-le, with vigour.
VIGOROUSNESS, *n. vig*-ur-us-ness, state of being vigorous.
VIGOUR, *n. vig*-ur, active strength or force in animals or plants; physical force; strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. (L. *vigor*.)
VIHARA, *n.* vi-*hah*-ra, a Buddhist temple or monastic establishment.
VIKING, *n. vik*-ing, *or vike*-ing, a Norse seaman of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. (Ice. *vikingr*, one who frequents bays and fiords.)
VILAYET, *n.* ve-lay-*et*, a Turkish province.
VILE, *n.* vile, worthless; base; mean; despicable; morally base; depraved; wicked. (L. *vilis*, worthless.)
VILELY, *ad. vile*-le, basely.
VILENESS, *n. vile*-ness, the quality of being vile; baseness.
VILIFICATION, *n. vil*-e-fe-*kay*-shon, act of vilifying or defaming.
VILIFIER, *n. vil*-e-fi-er, one who defames or traduces.
VILIFY, *v.t. vil*-e-fi, to make vile; to debase; to defame; to traduce. Vilified. Vilifies. Vilifying. (L. *vilis*, and *facio*, make.)
VILIPEND, *v.t. vil*-e-pend, to depreciate; to vilify. Vilipended. Vilipending. Vilipends. (L. *vilipendo*, despise.)
VILL, *n.* vil, a village; a small collection of houses.
VILLA, *n. vil*-la, a country seat; a suburban residence. (L. a country house.)
VILLADOM, *n. vil*-la-dom, the world of villas; villas and their residents collectively.
VILLAGE, *n. vil*-laj, a smaller assemblage of houses than a town: *a.* belonging to a village. (L. *villa*.)
VILLAGER, *n. vil*-laj-er, an inhabitant of a village.
VILLAGERY, *n. vil*-la-jer-e, a district of villages.
VILLAIN, *n. vil*-lan, a vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes; one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure [Feudal Law]. (L. *villanus*, a farm slave, from *villa*.)
VILLAINOUS, *a. vil*-lan-us, base; wicked; extremely depraved; proceeding from extreme depravity; sorry; vile; mischievous.
VILLAINOUSLY, *ad. vil*-lan-us-le, in a villainous manner.
VILLAINOUSNESS, *n. vil*-lan-us-ness, the quality of being villainous.
VILLAINY, *n. vil*-lan-e, extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; a crime; an action of deep depravity.
VILLANAGE, *n. vil*-lan-aje, the state of a villain; base servitude; a tenure of lands by the meanest services.
VILLANELLE, *n.* vil-an-*el*, a French metrical form of nineteen lines with double rhymes.
VILLARSIA, *n.* vil-*lahr*-se-a, the popular name of the aquatic plant, *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*; a genus of the gentian order of plants consisting of ten species of which nine are Australian and one South African.
VILLARSITE, *n. vil-lar*-site, hydrated olivine, a pseudomorphic mineral after chrysolite.
VILLATIC, *a.* vil-*lat*-ik, pertaining to a village.
VILLEGIATURA, *n.* vil-*lej*-e-a-*too*-ra, a stay at a country house or village. (It.)
VILLEIN, *n. vil*-len, villain in its original meaning.
VILLENAGE, *n. vil*-len-aje, a tenure of lands and tenements by base services; villanage.
VILLI, *n.pl. vil*-li, fine small fibres [Anat.]; fine hairs on plants [Bot.]. (L. *villus*, shaggy hair.)
VILLOSE, *a. vil*-lose, villous.
VILLOUS, *a. vil*-lus, covered with long fine hairs; nappy; shaggy; rough.
VIM, *n.* vim, energy. (L. *acc.* of *vis*, strength.)
VIMINAL, *a. vim*-e-nal, pertaining to, consisting of, or producing twigs. (L. *vimen*, a pliant twig.)
VIMINEOUS, *a.* vi-*min*-e-us, made of twigs or shoots.
VINACEOUS, *a.* vi-*nay*-shus, belonging to grapes; of the colour of wine. (L. *vinaceus*, a grape-stone.)
VINAIGRETTE, *n.* vin-a-*gret*, a small gold or silver box for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used as a smelling-bottle. (Fr.)
VINCENTIAL, *a.* vin-*sen*-shal, pertaining to St. Vincent de Paul.
VINCIBILITY, *n. vin*-se-*bil*-e-te, vincibleness.
VINCIBLE, *a. vin*-se-bl, conquerable; that may be overcome or reduced to submission. (L. *vincibilis*, from *vinco*.)
VINCIBLENESS, *n. vin*-se-bl-ness, the state of being vincible.
VINCULUM, *n. vin*-ku-lum, a bond of union; a straight mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation [Math.]. (L. from *vincio*, *vinctum*, bind.)
VINDEMIAL, *a.* vin-*dee*-me-al, belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. (L. *vindemia*, grape-gathering, from L. *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, take away.)
VINDEMIATE, *v.i.* vin-*dee*-me-ate, to gather the vintage. Vindemiated. Vindemiates. Vindemiating.
VINDEMIATION, *n.* vin-*dee*-me-*ay*-shon, the operation of gathering grapes.
VINDICABILITY, *n. vin*-de-ka-*bil*-e-te, state of being vindicable.
VINDICABLE, *a. vin*-de-ka-bl, that may be vindicated, justified, or supported.
VINDICATE, *v.t. vin*-de-kate, to defend; to justify; to assert; to defend with success; to prove to be just or valid; to defend with arms or otherwise. Vindicated. Vindicates. Vindicating. (L. *vindico*, lay claim to.)
VINDICATION, *n. vin*-de-*kay*-shon, the act of vindicating; justification; the act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just; defence by force or otherwise. (L. *vindicatio*.)
VINDICATIVE, *a. vin*-de-ka-tiv, tending to vindicate.
VINDICATOR, *n. vin*-de-kate-or, one who vindicates or who justifies or maintains; one who defends.
VINDICATORY, *a. vin*-de-kate-ore, tending to vindicate; justificatory; inflicting punishment.
VINDICTIVE, *a.* vin-*dik*-tiv, given to revenge; revengeful.
VINDICTIVELY, *ad.* vin-*dik*-tiv-le, revengefully; by way of revenge.

VINDICTIVENESS, *n.* vin-*dik*-tiv-ness, a revengeful temper.

VINE, *n.* vine, the climbing plant *Vitis vinifera* of which the grape is the fruit; the long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object. (L. *vinea.*)

VINE-CLAD, *a. vine*-klad, clad or covered with vines.

VINED, *a.* vined, having leaves like those of the vine.

VINEDRESSER, *n. vine*-dres-ser, one who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

VINE-FRETTER, *n. vine*-fret-ter, a small insect that infests vines; the puceron *Aphis vitis.*

VINEGAR, *n. vin*-e-gar, an acid liquor used as a condiment; acetic acid. **Vinegar plant**, a fungus, generally *Mycoderma aceti*, of a leathery texture, found in fluids in a state of acetous fermentation. (Fr. *vinaigre.*)

VINE-GRUB, *n. vine*-grub, a little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron.

VINERY, *n. vi*-ner-e, a greenhouse for growing vines.

VINEYARD, *n. vin*-yahrd, an enclosure for grape vines; a plantation of vines for producing grapes.

VINGT-UN, *n. vant*-oon, a game of cards. (Fr. *vingt-et-un*, twenty-one.)

VINIC, *a. vine*-lk, obtained from alcohol.

VINICULTURE, *n. vin*-e-kult-yur, the culture of vines.

VINICULTURIST, *n. vin*-e-*kult*-yur-ist, a cultivator of vines.

VINOMETER, *n.* vin-*om*-et-er, an instrument for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.

VIN-ORDINAIRE, *n.* van-*or*-de-nare, a cheap claret for drinking with water. (Fr. common wine.)

VINOSE, *a. vine*-ose, vinous.

VINOSITY, *n.* vi-*nos*-e-te, state or quality of being vinous.

VINOUS, *a. vi*-nus, having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine. (L. *vinosus*, full of wine.)

VINT, *n.* vint, a game of cards, an early form of bridge as played in Russia.

VINTAGE, *n. vin*-tage, the produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering the crop of grapes; the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season. (Fr. *vendange.*)

VINTAGER, *n. vin*-ta-jer, one who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, *n. vint*-ner, one who deals in wines; a wine-seller.

VINTRY, *n. vin*-tre, a place where wine is kept or sold.

VINY, *a. vi*-ne, belonging to vines; producing grapes; abounding in vines.

VIOL, *n. vi*-ol, a stringed musical instrument, played with a bow, of the same form as the violin, but larger. **Bass viol**, the predecessor of the violoncello. (It. *viola.*)

VIOLA, *n.* ve-o-la, a tenor violin. (It.)

VIOLA, *n. vi*-o-la, a genus of 200 species of plants including *V. tricolor*, the pansy or heartsease, and the other violets. (L.)

VIOLABLE, *a. vi*-o-la-bl, that may be violated or injured.

VIOLACEOUS, *a. vi*-o-*lay*-shus, the colour of the violet.

VIOLAN, *n. vi*-o-lan, a violet-blue mineral resembling glaucophane.

VIOLATE, *v.t. vi*-o-late, to break in upon in a violent manner; to disturb; to break; to trangress; to injure; to do violence to; to treat with irreverence; to ravish; to deflower. **Violated. Violates. Violating.** (L. *violo*, treat with violence, from *vis*, force.)

VIOLATION, *n.* vi-o-*lay*-shon, the act of violating; infringement; transgression; act of irreverence; profanation, or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; rape. **Do violence to**, to attack; to outrage; to injure.

VIOLENT, *a. vi*-o-lent, acting with physical force; impetuous; fierce; vehement; characterized by great force or violence; outrageous; produced by or acting by violence. (L. *vis*, force.)

VIOLENTLY, *ad. vi*-o-lent-le, in a violent manner.

VIOLESCENT, *a. vi*-o-*les*-sent, tending to a violet colour.

VIOLET, *n. vi*-o-let, a plant of the genus *Viola*, a colour produced by mixing blue and red: *a.* dark blue, inclining to red. **Water violet**, the plant *Hottonia palustris.* (L. *viola.*)

VIOLIN, *n.* vi-o-*lin*, a musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. (It. *violino.*)

VIOLINE, *n. vi*-o-lin, a poisonous principle obtained from the sweet violet.

VIOLINIST, *n.* ve-o-*lin*-ist, a person skilled in playing on a violin.

VIOLIST, *n.* ve-o-list, a player on the viola.

VIOLONCELLIST, *n. ve*-o-lon-*chel*-ist, one who plays on a violoncello; a cellist.

VIOLONCELLO, *n. ve*-o-lon-*chel*-lo, a bass violin of four strings, an octave lower than the tenor violin; a cello. (It.)

VIOLONE, *n.* ve-o-*loh*-nay, a double bass tuned an octave lower than the violoncello. (It.)

VIPER, *n. vi*-per, a venomous snake; an adder; a person or thing mischievous or malignant. **Viper's bugloss**, the plant *Echium vulgare.* **Viper's grass**, the plant *Scorzonera hispanica.* (L. *vipera*, from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, bring forth.)

VIPERINE, *a. vi*-per-in, pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VIPEROUS, *a. vi*-per-us, having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

VIRAGINIAN, *a.* vir-a-*jin*-e-an, having the qualities of a virago.

VIRAGINITY, *n.* vir-ra-*jin*-e-te, the qualities of a virago.

VIRAGO, *n.* ve-*ray*-go, a female who has the physique and masculine mind of a man; a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant. (L. a man-like woman, from *vir*, a man.)

VIRE, *n.* vere, a crossbow bolt.

VIRELAY, *n. vir*-re-lay, a kind of roundelay. (Fr. from *virer*, turn.)

VIRENT, *a. vi*-rent, green; verdant; fresh. (L. *vireo*, be green.)

VIREO, *n. vir*-re-o, an American genus of birds comprising the greenlets. (L.)

VIRESCENCE, *n.* vi-*res*-sence, greenness.

VIRESCENT, *a.* vi-*res*-sent, slightly green; beginning to be green. (L. *virescens*, growing green.)

VIRGATE, *a. ver*-gate, having the shape of a rod or wand [Bot.]: *n.* a fourth of a hide of land. (L. *virga*, a rod.)

VIRGILIAN, *a.* ver-*jil*-e-an, pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.

VIRGIN, *n. ver*-jin, a woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a person of either sex who has had no sexual intercourse; the sign Virgo: *a.* befitting a virgin; maidenly; modest; chaste; pure. **Virgin's bower**, the plant *Clematis vitalba.* (L. *virginis*, gen. of *virgo*, a maiden.)

VIRGINAL, *a. ver*-jin-al, pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: *n.* a keyed instrument resembling a spinet, now fallen into disuse.

VIRGINHOOD, *n. ver*-jin-hood, virginity.

VIRGINIA, *n.* ver-*jin*-e-a, a kind of American tobacco. **Virginian creeper**, a plant of the genus *Vitis.* **Virginian deer**, the North American deer *Cariacus virginianus.* **Virginian quail**, the bob-white *Ortyx virginianus.* **Virginia stock**, the plant *Malcomia maritima.*

VIRGINITY, *n.* ver-*jin*-e-te, maidenhood.

VIRGO, *n. ver*-go, the Virgin, a sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22nd of August.

VIRGULE, *n. ver*-gule, a small rod; a comma. (L. *virgula.*)

VIRID, *a. vir*-rid, green.

VIRIDESCENCE, *n. vir*-re-*des*-sence, the state of being viridescent.

VIRIDESCENT, *a. vir*-re-*des*-sent, turning green; greenish.

VIRIDITY, *n.* ve-*rid*-e-te, greenness; verdure. (L. *viridis*, green.)

VIRILE, *a. vir*-ile, pertaining to a man; belonging to the male sex; masculine; not puerile or feminine. (L. *vir*, a man.)

VIRILESCENCE, *n. vir*-re-*less*-ence, the assumption of male characteristics by an old female.

VIRILITY, *n.* ve-*ril*-e-te, manhood; the state of having arrived at the maturity and strength of a

man; full-grown male power; the power of procreation.

VIROLE, *n. vi*-role, a ferrule. (O.Fr.)

VIROSE, *a. vi*-rose, poisonous; smelling strongly. (L. *virus*, poison.)

VIRTU, *n. ver*-too, a love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities; vertu. (Fr.)

VIRTUAL, *a. vert*-yu-al, potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part; being in essence or effect, not in fact. **Virtual focus,** the point from which rays appear to issue [Optics]. **Virtual velocity,** the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed [Mech.]. (Fr. *virtuel.*)

VIRTUALITY, *n.* vert-yu-*al*-e-te, the quality of being virtual.

VIRTUALLY, *ad. vert*-yu-al-le, in efficacy or effect.

VIRTUE, *n. vert*-yu, moral goodness; the habitual practice of moral duties; a particular moral excellence; chastity; operative power; something efficacious; secret agency; that which constitutes value and merit; efficacy or power; legal efficacy or power; authority; that substance or quality of physical bodies by which they act and produce effects on other bodies; bravery; valour. **In virtue,** in consequence; by the efficacy or authority. (L. *virtus*, manly excellence, from *vir*, a man.)

VIRTUELESS, *a. vert*-yu-less, destitute of virtue, of excellence, or of efficacy.

VIRTUOSITY, *n. vert*-yu-*os*-set-te, the body of those who affect a taste for and a critical knowledge of the fine arts.

VIRTUOSO, *n. vert*-yu-*oh*-so, one skilled critically in the fine arts; a skilled performer on a musical instrument. (It.)

VIRTUOSOSHIP, *n. vert*-yu-*oh*-so-ship, the character or occupation of a virtuoso.

VIRTUOUS, *a. vert*-yu-us, morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; being in conformity to the moral law; chaste.

VIRTUOUSLY, *ad. vert*-yu-us-le, in a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, *n. vert*-yu-us-ness, the quality of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, *n. vir*-ru-lence, that quality of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity. (L. *virulentus*, poisonous.)

VIRULENCY, *n. vir*-ru-len-se, virulence.

VIRULENT, *a. vir*-ru-lent, extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous; bitter in enmity; malignant. (L. *virus.*)

VIRULENTLY, *ad. vir*-ru-lent-le, with virulence.

VIRUS, *n. vi*-rus, poisonous or contagious matter. (L. a slimy liquid.)

VIS, *n.* vis, force; power. **Vis inertiæ,** the resistance in a body to change either its state of rest or state of motion; inert state or unwillingness to change a habit. **Vis mortua,** dead force, or force doing no work. **Vis viva,** living force, or kinetic energy. (L.)

VISA, *n. vee*-za, the endorsement on a passport that it has been officially examined.

VISAGE, *n. viz*-aje, the face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animals. (Fr.)

VISAGED, *a. viz*-ajed, having a visage or countenance.

VIS-A-VIS, *a.* or *ad.* viz-a-*vee*, face to face: *n.* a carriage in which two persons sit face to face; the opposite party in quadrille dancing. (Fr.)

VISCACHA, *n.* vis-*kah*-cha, the pampas hare, a South American rodent of the genus *Lagostomus.*

VISCACHERA, *n. vis*-ka-*chare*-a, a colony of viscachas.

VISCERA, *n.pl. vis*-se-ra, the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium, specially the two former; the intestines. (L.)

VISCERAL, *a. vis*-se-ral, pertaining to the viscera; feeling; having sensibility.

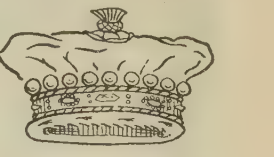
VISCERATE, *v.t. vis*-se-rate, to deprive of the entrails or viscera. Viscerated. Viscerates. Viscerating.

VISCID, *a. vis*-sid, glutinous; sticky; tenacious. (L. *viscum*, birdlime.)

VISCIDITY, *n.* vis-*sid*-e-te, glutinousness; stickiness.

VISCOSITY, *n.* vis-*kos*-se-te, viscousness; viscidity.

VISCOUNT, *n. vi*-kount, a degree or title of nobility next in rank above a baron and below an earl; the courtesy title of the eldest surviving son of an earl; originally the deputy of a count and the sheriff of a county. (L. *vice*, in place of, and *count.*)



Viscount's coronet.

VISCOUNTESS, *n. vi*-kount-ess, the wife of a viscount.

VISCOUNTSHIP, *n. vi*-kount-ship, a viscounty.

VISCOUNTY, *n. vi*-kount-e, the rank and office of a viscount.

VISCOUS, *a. vis*-kus, glutinous; clammy; adhesive; having a sticky surface. (L. *viscum*, birdlime.)

VISCOUSNESS, *n. vis*-kus-ness, the state of being viscous.

VISCUM, *n. vis*-kum, a genus of twenty species of parasitic plants including *V. album*, the mistletoe. (L.)

VISCUS, *n. vis*-kus, an entrail; one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen. (L.)

VISÉ, *n. vee*-zay, a visa. (Fr.)

VISHNU, *n. vish*-noo, the Preserver, the second member of the Hindu Trinity or Trimurti, represented as appearing from time to time in an incarnate form, or avatar, to restore an order of things which has been disturbed. (Sans. *vish*, penetrate or pervade.)

VISIBILITY, *n. viz*-e-*bil*-e-te, visibleness; conspicuousness; extent of vision.

VISIBLE, *a. viz*-e-bl, perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; open to observation; apparent; open; conspicuous.

VISIBLENESS, *n. viz*-e-bl-ness, the state of being visible.

VISIBLY, *ad. viz*-ib-le, perceptibly to the eye.

VISIGOTHS, *n.pl. viz*-e-goths, the western Goths who settled in France and Spain.

VISION, *n. visj*-on, the act of seeing external objects; actual sight; the faculty of seeing; sight; an object of sight; something seen in imagination only. (L. *video*, *visum*, see.)

VISIONAL, *a. visj*-on-al, pertaining to a vision.

VISIONARINESS, *n. visj*-on-a-re-ness, the quality of being visionary.

VISIONARY, *a. visj*-on-a-re, affected by phantoms; disposed to receive fanciful impressions as realities; imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real: *n.* one who is visionary; one who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of the success of an idle project.

VISIONIST, *n. visj*-on-ist, a visionary; a believer in visions.

VISIONLESS, *a. visj*-on-less, destitute of visions.

VISIT, *n. viz*-it, the act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a brief stay; the act of going to see, attend on, or inspect: *v.t.* to go or come to see; to go or come to; to go or come to see for inspection, examination or correction of abuses; to overtake; to chastise; to comfort: *v.i.* to keep up a friendly intercourse; to practise going to see others. Visited. Visiting. Visits. (Fr. *visite.*)

VISITABLE, *a. viz*-it-a-bl, liable or subject to be visited.

VISITANT, *n. viz*-e-tant, one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

VISITATION, *n. viz*-e-*tay*-shon, the act of visiting; an official inspection by a superior or superintending officer to a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted [Law]; the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins.

VISITATORIAL, *a. viz*-e-ta-*tore*-e-al, visitorial.

VISITING, *a. viz*-it-ing, authorized to visit and inspect: *n.* the act of going to see or of attending; visitation. Visiting card, a card with one's name, to be left in paying a visit.

VISITOR, *n. viz*-e-tor, one who visits; a person authorized to visit any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed.

VISITORIAL, *a.* viz-e-*tore*-e-al, belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.
VISIVE, *a. viz*-iv, pertaining to the power of seeing.
VISON, *n. vee*-son, the American mink, *Mustela vison*.
VISOR, *n. viz*-or, a perforated front of a helmet, which is raised and lowered at will; a head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise. (Fr. *visière*.)
VISORED, *a. viz*-urd, wearing a visor; masked; disguised.
VISTA, *n. vis*-ta, a view or prospect down an avenue or as between rows of trees; the trees or other things that form the avenue. (It. a view, from L. *video*, see.)
VISTOMENTE, *ad.* vis-to-*men*-tay, very quickly [Mus.]. (It.)
VISUAL, *a. viz*-yu-al, pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing. **Visual angle**, the angle under which an object is seen [Optics]. **Visual point**, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite [Persp.]. **Visual ray**, a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object to the eye. (L. *visum*, see.)
VISUALIZE, *v.t. viz*-yu-al-ize, to see in imagination. **Visualized. Visualizes. Visualizing.**
VITAL, *a. vi*-tal, pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing or necessary to life; containing life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; highly important; essential. (L. *vita*, life.)
VITALISM, *n. vi*-tal-izm, the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, principle.
VITALIST, *n. vite*-al-ist, a believer in vitalism.
VITALITY, *n.* vi-*tal*-e-te, vital power; the principle of animation or of life.
VITALIZATION, *n. vi*-tal-ize-*ay*-shon, the act or process of infusing the vital principle.
VITALIZE, *v.t. vi*-tal-ize, to give life to. **Vitalized. Vitalizes. Vitalizing.**
VITALLY, *ad. vi*-tal-le, in such a manner as to give life; essentially.
VITALS, *n.pl. vi*-talz, parts of an animal body or other organization essential to its life.
VITAMIN, *n. vi*-ta-min, an essential constituent of the food of plants and animals. (L. *vita*.)
VITASCOPE, *n. vi*-ta-skope, a cinematograph; a bioscope. (L. *vita*, life, and Gr. *skopeo*, see.)
VITELLARY, *n. vit*-el-la-re, the place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.)
VITELLICLE, *n.* vi-*tel*-le-kl, a yolk-sac.
VITELLIN, *n.* vi-*tel*-lin, the protein in the yolk of an egg.
VITELLUS, *n.* vi-*tel*-us, the yolk of an egg. (L.)
VITIATE, *v.t. vish*-e-ate, to injure the substance or qualities of, so as to impair or spoil; to render defective; to destroy, as the validity or binding force. **Vitiated. Vitiates. Vitiating.** (L. *vitium*, a fault.)
VITIATION, *n. vish*-e-*ay*-shon, the act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; a rendering invalid.
VITICIDE, *n. vit*-e-side, a vine pest.
VITICULTURE, *n. vit*-e-*kult*-yur, the culture of the vine.
VITIOSITY, *n. vish*-e-*os*-se-te, a corrupted state; depravation.
VITIS, *n. vi*-tis, a genus of 350 species of plants including *Vitis vinifera*, the cultivated grape. (L.)
VITRAIN, *n. vit*-rane, coal of glassy lustre, conchoidal and semi-conchoidal in fracture, and not laminated.
VITREOSITY, *n. vit*-re-*os*-se-te, vitreousness.
VITREOUS, *a. vit*-re-us, obtained from glass; pertaining to glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass. (L. *vitreus*, glassy.)
VITREOUSNESS, *n. vit*-re-us-ness, the quality or state of being vitreous.
VITRESCENCE, *n.* ve-*tres*-sence, the quality of being vitrescent.
VITRESCENT, *a.* ve-*tres*-sent, capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.
VITRESCIBLE, *a.* ve-*tres*-se-bl, that can be vitrified.
VITRICS, *n. vit*-riks, the history of the manufacture of glass.
VITRIFACTION, *n. vit*-re-*fak*-shon, the act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat.
VITRIFIABLE, *a. vit*-re-*fi*-a-bl, capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.
VITRIFICATION, *n. vit*-re-fe-*kay*-shon, vitrifaction.
VITRIFIED, *a. vit*-re-fide, converted into glass. **Vitrified fort**, an ancient enclosure on various hill-crests in Scotland, the walls of which are more or less completely vitrified.
VITRIFORM, *a. vit*-re-form, having the form of or resemblance to glass.
VITRIFY, *v.t. vit*-re-fi, to convert into glass by fusion: *v.i.* to become glass by fusion. **Vitrified. Vitrifies. Vitrifying.** (L. *vitrum*, and *facio*, make.)
VITRINA, *n. vit-ri*-na, a genus of gastropodous molluscs, comprising the glass-snails.
VITRIOL, *n. vit*-re-ol, sulphuric acid; a name given to certain combinations of sulphur and oxygen, or of these with the metals. **Blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper. **Cobalt vitriol**, a sulphate of cobalt. **Green vitriol**, copperas or green sulphate of iron. **Oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid. **Red vitriol**, a red sulphate of iron. **White vitriol**, a white sulphate of zinc. (Fr. from L. *vitrum*.)
VITRIOLATE, *v.t. vit*-re-o-late, to convert into a vitriol or sulphate. **Vitriolated. Vitriolates. Vitriolating.**
VITRIOLATION, *n. vit*-re-o-*lay*-shon, act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.
VITRIOLIC, *a. vit*-re-*ol*-ik, pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol: obtained from vitriol. **Vitriolic acid**, sulphuric acid.
VITRIOLITE, *n. vit*-re-o-lite, sulphate of protoxide of iron with sulphate of copper.
VITRIOLIZABLE, *a. vit*-re-o-*li*-za-bl, capable of being converted into vitriol or a sulphate.
VITRIOLIZED, *a. vit*-re-o-lized, vitriolated.
VITTA, *n. vit*-ta, an oil cavity in the fruit of umbelliferous plants; a headband. (L. *vietus*, plaited.)
VITULINE, *a. vit*-yu-lin, belonging to a calf, or to veal. (L. *vitulinus*, of a calf.)
VITUPERABLE, *a.* vi-*tew*-per-a-bl, blameworthy; censurable.
VITUPERATE, *v.t.* vi-*tew*-per-ate, to blame abusively; to censure. **Vituperated. Vituperates. Vituperating.** (L. *vituperatus*, from *vitupero*, blame.)
VITUPERATION, *n.* vi-*tew*-per-*ay*-shon, blame; censure; abuse.
VITUPERATIVE, *a.* vi-*tew*-per-ate-iv, uttering or containing censure or abuse.
VITUPERATIVELY, *ad.* vi-*tew*-per-ate-iv-le, with vituperation.
VITUPERATOR, *n.* vi-*tew*-per-ate-or, one who vituperates.
VIVA, *n. vee*-vah, a shout of applause. (It.)
VIVACE, *ad.* ve-*vah*-chay, briskly, in a lively manner [Mus.]. (It.)
VIVACIOUS, *a.* vi-*vay*-shus, having great liveliness; lively; sprightly in spirit, temper or conduct; having great vitality. (L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, live.)
VIVACIOUSLY, *ad.* vi-*vay*-shus-le, with spirit.
VIVACIOUSNESS, *n.* vi-*vay*-shus-ness, the quality of being vivacious.
VIVACISSIMO, *ad.* ve-va-*chis*-e-mo, with extreme vivacity [Mus.]. (It.)
VIVACITY, *n.* vi-*vas*-se-te, liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; air of life; life; animation; spirits.
VIVANDIÈRE, *n.* ve-*vahnd*-e-air, a woman sutler attached to a French regiment. (Fr.)
VIVARIUM, *n.* vi-*vare*-e-um, a place for keeping living animals. (L.)
VIVE, *int.* veev, long live! success to! (Fr.)
VIVENCY, *n. vi*-ven-se, manner of supporting life or vegetation.
VIVERRA, *n.* vi-*ver*-ra, the genus of carnivores comprising the six species of true civets.
VIVERRINE, *a.* vi-*ver*-rine, pertaining to the civets.
VIVERS, *n.pl. vee*-vers, eatables. (Scots.)
VIVES, *n.* vivez, a disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumour is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration. (O.Fr.)
VIVIANITE, *n. viv*-e-an-ite, phosphate of iron of various shades of blue and green. (Vivian, a mineralogist.)
VIVID, *a. viv*-id, bright: intense; glowing; lifelike; forming brilliant images; painting in lively colours. (L. *vividus*, animated, true to the life, from *vivo*, live.)
VIVIDITY, *n.* viv-*id*-e-te, vividness.

VIVIDLY, *ad. viv*-id-le, in a vivid manner; with life; in bright or glowing colours.
VIVIDNESS, *n. viv*-id-ness, the quality of being vivid.
VIVIFIC, *a.* vi-*vif*-ik, vivifical.
VIVIFICAL, *a.* vi-*vif*-e-kal, giving life; reviving; enlivening. (L. *vivus*, living, and *facio*, make.)
VIVIFICATE, *v.t.* vi-*vif*-e-kate, to give life to; to animate; to restore to the native or metallic state [Chem.]. Vivificated. Vivificates. Vivificating.
VIVIFICATION, *n.* viv-e-fe-*kay*-shon, act of vivifying, reviving, or restoring; revival; restoration.
VIVIFICATIVE, *a.* vi-*vif*-e-kate-iv, able to animate or give life.
VIVIFY, *v.t. viv*-e-fi, to endue with life; to animate; to quicken. Vivified. Vivifies. Vivifying. (Fr. *vivifier*.)
VIVIPARITY, *n.* viv-e-*par*-re-te, viviparousness.
VIVIPAROUS, *a.* vi-*vip*-a-rus, producing young in a living state; opposed to oviparous. (L. *viviparus*, bringing forth its young alive.)
VIVIPAROUSLY, *ad.* vi-*vip*-a-rus-le, in a viviparous manner.
VIVIPAROUSNESS, *n.* vi-*vip*-a-rus-ness, state of being viviparous.
VIVISECT, *v.t. viv*-e-sect, to practise vivisection on. Vivisected. Vivisecting. Vivisects.
VIVISECTION, *n. viv*-e-*sek*-shon, experimenting on living animals for the purpose of physiological discovery. (L. *vivus*, and *sectio*, cutting.)
VIVISECTIONIST, *n. viv*-e-*sek*-shon-ist, one who practises, or recognizes the necessity of, vivisection.
VIVISECTOR, *n. viv*-e-*sekt*-or, one who vivisects.
VIVO, *ad. vee*-vo, with life and animation [Mus.]. (It.)
VIXEN, *n. viks*-en, a female fox; a froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant. (A.S. feminine of *fox*.)
VIXENISH, *a. viks*-en-ish, like a vixen.
VIXENLY, *a. viks*-en-le, having the qualities of a vixen; snappish.
VIZ., viz, a contraction of videlicet, to wit; that is; namely.
VIZARD, *n. viz*-ard, a mask.
VIZIER, *n.* viz-*eer*, a councillor of state in the Turkish Empire or other Mohammedan country. Grand Vizier, the prime minister of Turkey. (Ar. one who bears a burden.)
VIZIERATE, *n.* viz-*eer*-ate, the office of vizier.
VIZOR, *n. viz*-or, a visor.
VLACH, *a.* vlak, Wallachian: *n.* a native of Wallachia.
VLEI, *n.* vli or fli, a hollow or pool frequently dried up. (South African Dutch.)
VOCABLE, *n. vo*-ka-bl, a word; a term; a name. (L. *vocabulum*, from *vox*, the voice.)
VOCABULARY, *n.* vo-*kab*-yu-la-re, a list or collection of the words of a language, or technical terms, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; the collection of words at one's command.
VOCABULIST, *n.* vo-*kab*-yu-list, the compiler of a vocabulary.
VOCAL, *a. vo*-kal, pertaining to voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice: *n.* a vowel. Vocal music, music made by the voice, or composed to be sung, in distinction from instrumental music. (L. *vox*, the voice.)
VOCALIST, *n. vo*-kal-ist, a singer.
VOCALITY, *n.* vo-*kal*-e-te, quality of being utterable by the voice; having the force of a vowel.
VOCALIZATION, *n. vo*-kal-ize-*ay*-shon, the act of vocalizing.
VOCALIZE, *v.t. vo*-kal-ize, to form into voice; to make vocal; to sing vowel sounds. Vocalized. Vocalizes. Vocalizing.
VOCALLY, *ad. vo*-kal-le, with the voice; in words.
VOCALNESS, *n. vo*-kal-ness, the quality of being vocal.
VOCATION, *n.* vo-*kay*-shon, designation or destination to a particular state or profession; a calling by the will of God; summons; call; inducement; employment; calling; occupation; trade.
VOCATIVE, *a. vok*-a-tiv, relating to calling; applied to that case of the noun in which the person denoted is addressed [Gram.]: *n.* the case, in any language, of the word applied to the person addressed [Gram.].
VOCE, *n. vo*-chay, the voice [Mus.], as *voce di petto*, the natural voice; *voce solo*, a solo voice; *voce di testa*, a falsetto or feigned voice. (It.)
VOCIFERANCE, *n.* vo-*sif*-er-ance, clamour.
VOCIFERANT, *a.* vo-*sif*-er-ant, clamorous.
VOCIFERATE, *v.i.* vo-*sif*-er-ate, to cry out with vehemence; to exclaim, bawl, or clamour: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice. Vociferated. Vociferates. Vociferating. (L. *vociferatus*, a loud cry.)
VOCIFERATION, *n.* vo-*sif*-er-*ay*-shon, a violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice; exclamation; clamour.
VOCIFERATOR, *n.* vo-*sif*-er-ate-or, one who vociferates.
VOCIFEROUS, *a.* vo-*sif*-er-us, making a loud outcry; clamorous; turbulent or noisy. (L. *vox*, and *fero*, bear.)
VOCIFEROUSLY, *ad.* vo-*sif*-er-us-le, in a vociferous manner.
VOCIFEROUSNESS, *n.* vo-*sif*-er-us-ness, the quality of being vociferous.
VOCULE, *n. vok*-yewl, a feeble vocal utterance.
VODKA, *n. vod*-ka, a Russian substitute for brandy distilled from rye or potatoes.
VOE, *n.* vo, a creek or inlet of the sea. (Ice.)
VOGLE, *n. voh*-gl, a cavity in a mineral vein.
VOGLITE, *n. vohg*-lite, a green carbonate of uranium with lime and copper.
VOGUE, *n.* vohg, fashion prevailing at any particular time. (Fr.)
VOICE, *n.* voyce, sound uttered by the mouth; intonated utterance; power of speech; any sound made by the breath; vote; language; words; expression; a speaker; command; precept; a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs, according as the subject is the agent or object of the action [Gram.]: *v.t.* to fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; to act as the mouthpiece of; to put into words. Voice a pipe, to bring it to its intended tone and power. Voiced. Voices. Voicing. (Fr. *voix*, from L. *vox*.)
VOICED, *a.* voyst, furnished with a voice.
VOICELESS, *a. voyce*-less, having no voice or vote.
VOICING, *n. voyce*-ing, act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.
VOID, *a.* voyd, not occupied with any visible matter; empty; vacant; without inhabitants or furniture; having no legal or binding force; null; free; clear; destitute; having no incumbent; unsubstantial; vain. Make void, to render useless, or of no effect. Void space, a vacuum [Physics]. (L. *vidurs*, bereft.)
VOID, *n.* voyd, an empty space; a vacuum.
VOID, *v.t.* voyd, to quit; to leave; to evacuate; to render of no validity or effect; to make or leave vacant: *v.i.* to be emitted or evacuated. Voided. Voiding. Voids.
VOIDABLE, *a. voyd*-a-bl, that may be annulled or made void; that may be evacuated.
VOIDANCE, *n. voyd*-ance, act of emptying; act of ejecting from a benefice; vacancy; evasion.
VOIDED, *a. voyd*-ed, an epithet for any ordinary which seems to be cut in the middle, and only the outside strips left [Her.].
VOIDER, *n. voyd*-er, one who or that which voids; a basket in which broken meat is carried from the table; one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch [Her.]; a kind of shallow basket of open work [Agr.].
VOIDING, *n. voyd*-ing, the act of voiding; what is voided.
VOIDNESS, *n. voyd*-ness, the state of being void; emptiness; nullity; want of substantiality.
VOIGTITE, *n. voigt*-ite, a mineral resembling biotite.
VOIVODE, *n. voi*-vode, the old title of the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, afterwards called Hospodars; a Polish administrator; a Turkish local official. (Serb. *vojooda*, Pol. *wojewoda*, a general.)
VOLA, *n. vo*-la, a rapid flight of notes [Mus.]. (It.)
VOLANT, *a. vo*-lant, flying; passing through the air; nimble; active; represented as flying [Her.]. (Fr. from L. *volo*, fly.)
VOLAPUK, *n. vol*-a-pook, the so-called universal language devised by J. M. Schleyer in 1879.
VOLATA, *n.* vo-*lah*-ta, a rapid flight of notes [Mus.].
VOLATILE, *a. vol*-a-tile, having the power to fly; capable of wasting away; easily passing into the aeriform state; evaporating readily; lively; gay; full of spirit; fickle; apt to change. Volatile alkali, ammonia. Volatile salt, sal volatile (*sal* vo-*lat*-e-le),

carbonate of ammonia dissolved in alcohol. (Fr. *volatil*, airy.)

VOLATILENESS, *n.* vol-a-tile-ness, the quality of being volatile; disposition to evaporate.

VOLATILITY, *n.* vol-a-*til*-e-te, volatileness; great sprightliness; levity; mutability of mind: fickleness.

VOLATILIZABLE, *a.* vol-a-til-*li*-za-bl, that may be volatilized.

VOLATILIZATION, *n.* vol-a-til-li-*zay*-shon, the act or process of rendering volatile.

VOLATILIZE, *v.t.* vol-a-til-ize, to render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate. Volatilized. Volatilizes. Volatilizing.

VOLBORTHITE, *n.* vol-bort-ite, vanadiate of copper.

VOLCANIC, *a.* vol-*kan*-ik, pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOLCANICITY, *n.* vol-ka-*nis*-se-te, state of being volcanic; volcanic power.

VOLCANIST, *n.* vol-ka-nist, one versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

VOLCANITY, *n.* vol-*kan*-e-te, the state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

VOLCANIZE, *v.t.* vol-kan-ize, to subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat; to be affected by its action. Volcanized. Volcanizes. Volcanizing.

VOLCANO, *n.* vol-*kay*-no, a conical hill of erupted materials ejecting vapours, ashes, and streams of molten rock. (It. from *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.)

VOLE, *n.* vole, a deal at cards in which all the tricks are won by one party; a grand slam. (Fr. from L. *volo*, fly.)

VOLE, *n.* vole, a short-tailed rodent of the genus *Microtus*. (*Wold*, field.)

VOLEE, *n.* vo-*lay*, a rapid flight of notes in music. (Fr.)

VOLERY, *n.* *voh*-ler-e, a flight of birds; a large bird-cage in which the birds have room to fly.

VOLET, *n.* *vol*-ay, the wing of a picture formed as a triptych. (Fr.)

VOLITANT, *a.* *vol*-e-tant, able to fly. (L. *volitans*, flying to and fro.)

VOLITATION, *n.* *vo*-le-*tay*-shon, act of flying; flight.

VOLITION, *n.* vo-*lish*-on, act of willing, of determining choice, or of forming a purpose; power of willing or determining. (L. *volo*, wish.)

VOLITIVE, *a.* *vol*-e-tiv, having the power to will; expressing volition.

VOLKSLIED, *n.* *folks*-leed, a folk song. (Ger.)

VOLKSRAAD, *n.* *folks*-rahd, a legislative assembly. (Dut.)

VOLLEY, *n.* *vol*-le, a simultaneous discharge of projectiles or missiles; a return of a ball before it bounces; a burst or emission of many things: *v.t.* to discharge with a volley; to hit back a ball before it bounces: *v.i.* to throw out or discharge at once; to sound as a volley. Volleyed. Volleying. Volleys. (Fr. *volée*, flight.)

VOLPLANE, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *vol*-plane, to glide down without engine power. Volplaned. Volplanes. Volplaning.

VOLSUNG, *n.* *vol*-sung, one of the race of heroes descended from Volsung the grandson of Odin. (Scand.)

VOLT, *n.* volt, the unit of electro-motive force.

VOLT, *n.* volt, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre [Man.]; a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust [Fencing]. (Fr. *volte*.)

VOLTA, *ad.* *vol*-ta, signifies that the part is to be repeated [Mus.].

VOLTAGE, *n.* *volt*-age, measurement in volts.

VOLTAIC, *a.* vol-*tay*-ik, pertaining to Alessandro Volta, the discoverer of voltaism.

VOLTAIRIANISM, *n.* vol-*tare*-e-an-izm, irreverent scepticism.

VOLTAISM, *n.* *vol*-ta-izm, that branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals immersed in liquids; galvanism.

VOLTAMETER, *n.* vol-*tam*-e-ter, an instrument for measuring electric current. (*Volt*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.)

VOLTATYPE, *n.* *vol*-ta-tipe, electrotype.

VOLTI, *ad.* *vol*-te, turn over; *volti subito*, turn over quickly [Mus.]. (It.)

VOLTIGEUR, *n.* *vol*-te-sjur, a French light infantryman. (Fr.)

VOLTMETER, *n.* *voll*-meet-er, an instrument for measuring electro-motive force or pressure.

VOLTZITE, *n.* *volt*-zite, a sulphide of zinc and its oxides.

VOLUBILATE, *a.* vo-*lu*-be-late, climbing by winding round another body [Bot.].

VOLUBILITY, *n.* *vol*-yu-*bil*-e-te, volubleness; fluency of speech. (L. *volubilis*, revolving.)

VOLUBLE, *a.* *vol*-yu-bl, formed so as to roll with ease; apt to roll; having quick motion; nimble; active; fluent; having fluency of speech.

VOLUBLENESS, *n.* *vol*-yu-bl-ness, the quality of being voluble.

VOLUBLY, *ad.* *vol*-yu-ble, in a voluble manner.

VOLUCRINE, *a.* *vol*-yu-krin, pertaining to birds.

VOLULITE, *n.* *vol*-yu-lite, a petrified shell of the genus *Voluta*.

VOLUME, *n.* *vol*-yum, primarily, a scroll, as of parchment, written on and rolled up; a roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; dimensions; compass; space occupied; a swelling or spherical body; a wreath; a book; a covered or bound collection of sheets of printed or written paper; compass, tone or power of voice [Mus.]. (L. *volumen*, a roll of writing.)

VOLUMED, *a.* *vol*-yumd, having the form of a volume or roll.

VOLUMETRIC, *a.* *vol*-yu-*met*-rik, pertaining to measurement by means of standard solutions. (*Volume*, and *metric*.)

VOLUMINOUS, *a.* vo-*lu*-min-us, consisting of many coils or convolutions; consisting of many volumes or books; having written many volumes; copious; diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, *ad.* vo-*lu*-min-us-le, in many volumes; copiously.

VOLUMINOUSNESS, *n.* vo-*lu*-min-us-ness, state of being voluminous.

VOLUMIST, *n.* *vol*-yu-mist, an author, or one who writes a volume.

VOLUNTARY, *a.* *vol*-un-ta-re, acting by choice, without being influenced or impelled by another; free, or not being under restraint; proceeding from choice or free will; acting with willingness; done with design; done freely; spontaneous; subject to the will; pertaining to voluntaryism: *n.* one who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer; an advocate of disestablishment, that is, one who maintains that the Church should be independent of the State and of State control and be supported solely by the free-will offerings of its people; a piece played extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy [Mus.]. Voluntary conveyance, the transfer of property without any adequate consideration [Law]. (Fr.)

VOLUNTARILY, *ad.* *vol*-un-ta-re-le, in a voluntary manner.

VOLUNTARINESS, *n.* *vol*-un-ta-re-ness, the quality of being voluntary.

VOLUNTARYISM, *n.* *vol*-un-ta-re-izm, the doctrine that the Church should be independent of the State.

VOLUNTEER, *n.* vol-un-*teer*, a person who enters into military or other service of his own free will: *a.* voluntarily entering into service; composed of volunteers: *v.t.* to offer voluntarily: *v.i.* to enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. Volunteered. Volunteering. Volunteers. (Fr. *volontaire*.)

VOLUPTUARY, *n.* vo-*lupt*-yu-a-re, one addicted to luxury, or the gratification of appetite and other sensual pleasures; an epicure; a sensualist: *a.* voluptuous. (L. *voluptas*, pleasure.)

VOLUPTUOUS, *a.* vo-*lupt*-yu-us, sensual; given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensuality; spent in sensuality; ministering luxuriously to sensual pleasures.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, *ad.* vo-*lupt*-yu-us-le, in a voluptuous manner; luxuriously.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *n.* vo-*lupt*-yu-us-ness, the state of being voluptuous.

VOLUTE, *n.* vo-*lute*, a spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, the number of volutes in the Ionic order being four, and that in the Composite as many as eight; a mollusc of the genus *Voluta*. (L. *voluta*, a spiral scroll.)

VOLUTED, *a.* vo-*lu*-ted, having a volute or spiral scroll.

VOLUTION, *n.* vo-*lu*-shon, a spiral turn or wreath; a convolution. (L. *volvo, volutum*, roll.)

VOLVOX, *n. vol*-voks, a genus of minute globular organisms, found slowly moving or revolving in stagnant water. (L. *volvo.*)

VOLVULUS, *n. vol*-vu-lus, an obstructive twisting of the intestines [Med.].

VOMER, *n. vo*-mer, a thin flat bone, which constitutes the inferior posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ [Anat.]; a ploughshare. (L.)

VOMICA, *n. vom*-e-ka, an abscess in the lungs.

VOMIT, *n. vom*-it, the matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic: *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to discharge from the stomach; to eject with violence from any hollow place. **Black vomit,** a dark-coloured matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of yellow fever or other malignant disease; the disease, or yellow fever, itself. **Vomited. Vomiting. Vomits.** (L. *vomo.*)

VOMITING, *n. vom*-it-ing, act of ejecting the contents of the stomach; the act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VOMITION, *n.* vo-*mish*-on, the act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, *a. vom*-e-tiv, vomitory.

VOMITO, *n.* vo-*mee*-to, yellow fever in its worst form. (Sp.)

VOMITORY, *a. vom*-e-tor-e, causing the ejection of matter from the stomach.

VOMITORY, *n. vom*-e-tor-e, an emetic; the principal entrance and exit of a large building [Arch.].

VOMITURITION, *n. vom*-e-tu-*rish*-on, an unavailing effort to relieve the stomach by vomiting; vomiting of little; vomiting with little effort. (L.)

VOODOO, *n.* voo-*doo*, a low form of religion or witchcraft common among the negroes of Hayti and elsewhere in the West Indies and America.

VOODOOISM, *n.* voo-*doo*-izm, voodoo beliefs and rites.

VORACIOUS, *a.* vo-*ray*-shus, greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; rapacious; eager to devour or swallow up. (L. *voro*, devour.)

VORACIOUSLY, *ad.* vo-*ray*-shus-le, with greedy appetite; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, *n.* vo-*ray*-shus-ness, greediness of appetite; eagerness to devour.

VORACITY, *n.* vo-*ras*-se-te, voraciousness.

VORAGINOUS, *a.* vor-*raj*-in-us, abounding in whirlpools; full of abysses. (L. *vorago*, an abyss, a gulf.)

VORANT, *a. vo*-rant, an epithet applied to the representation of a fish devouring any live animal [Her.].

VORTEX, *n. vor*-teks: *pl.* **Vortices** *or* **Vortexes,** a whirling or circular motion of water; a whirling of the air; a whirlwind. (L. from *verto*, to turn.)

VORTICAL, *a. vor*-te-kal, whirling; turning.

VORTICALLY, *ad. vor*-te-kal-le, in a vortical manner.

VORTICELLA, *n. vor*-te-*sel*-la, a genus of bell-shaped, stalk-supported infusoria which, by the rapid rotary motion of the cilia round the mouth, create a vortex in the water to obtain their food.

VORTICOSE, *a. vor*-te-kose, vortical.

VORTIGINOUS, *a.* vor-*tij*-e-nus, vortical.

VOTARESS, *n. vo*-ta-ress, a woman devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

VOTARIST, *n. vo*-ta-rist, a votary. (L. *votum.*)

VOTARY, *a. vo*-ta-re, devoted; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow: *n.* one devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; more generally one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

VOTE, *n.* vote, suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to an office or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like; a ballot, a ticket, &c., as expressive of preference; expression of will by a majority: *v.i.* to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing men to office, or in passing laws: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; to enact or establish by vote; to grant by vote. **Voted. Votes. Voting.** (Fr. *voter.*)

VOTER, *n. vote*-er, one who has a legal right to vote.

VOTING, *n. vote*-ing, act of expressing the mind, will, or preference by vote or suffrage. **Voting paper,** a paper on which an elector gives his vote.

VOTIVE, *a. vo*-tiv, given by or as the result of some vow; devoted. **Votive medal,** one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event. **Votive offering,** a tablet or other gift, dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper.

VOTIVELY, *ad. vo*-tiv-le, by way of vow.

VOUCH, *v.t.* vouch, to call upon solemnly to witness; to declare; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to establish proof; to call into court to warrant and defend [Law]: *v.i.* to bear witness; to give testimony: *n.* warrant; attestation. **Vouched. Vouches. Vouching.** (L. *voco*, call.)

VOUCHEE, *n.* vouch-*ee*, the person who is called into court to support or make good his warranty of title [Law].

VOUCHER, *n. vouch*-er, one who gives witness or full attestation to anything; the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title [Law]; a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or confirm and establish facts; a receipt.

VOUCHMENT, *n. vouch*-ment, a solemn declaration.

VOUCHSAFE, *v.t.* vouch-*safe*, to permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant: *v.i.* to condescend. **Vouchsafed. Vouchsafes. Vouchsafing.** (Lit. o warrant safe.)

VOUCHSAFEMENT, *n.* vouch-*safe*-ment, grant in condescension.

VOUSSOIR, *n. voos*-war, one of the truncated wedge-like stones forming part of an arch [Arch.]. (Fr. *voussure*, curving of an arch.)

VOW, *n.* vou, a solemn promise made to God or to some deity; a solemn promise or pledge: *v.t.* to give, consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn promise; to devote: *v.i.* to make vows or solemn promises. **Vowed. Vowing. Vows.** (L. *voveo*, vow.)

VOWEL, *n. vou*-el, a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs, as the sound of *a, e, o*; the letter or character that can be sounded without any other letter: *a.* pertaining to a vowel; vocal. (Fr. *voyelle.*)

VOWELLED, *a. vou*-eld, furnished with vowels.

VOWER, *n. vou*-er, one who makes a vow.

VOYA, *n. voy*-a, a large rope used in weighing the anchor [Naut.].

VOYAGE, *n. voy*-aje, a passage, originally by land or water, now by water only, from one place or country to another, usually at a distance: *v.i.* to sail or pass by water: *v.t.* to travel; to pass over. **Voyaged. Voyages. Voyaging.** (Fr.)

VOYAGER, *n. voy*-a-jer, one who sails or passes by sea or water.

VOYAGEUR, *n.* vwaw-ya-*zjur*, a Canadian boatman; an employee of fur-trading companies who transports goods by land and across streams between remote stations; hence, a traveller. (Fr.)

VRAISEMBLANCE, *n.* vray-*som*-blahnce, verisimilitude; appearance of truth. (Fr. *vrai*, true, and *semblance*, seeming.)

VULCAN, *n. vul*-kan, the god of fire, who presided over the working of metals [Myth.].

VULCANIAN, *a.* vul-*kane*-yan, pertaining to Vulcan, or to work in iron; volcanic; pertaining to the vulcanists; plutonian.

VULCANIC, *a.* vul-*kan*-ik, pertaining to Vulcan; volcanic.

VULCANISM, *n. vul*-kan-izm, the action of heat in the production of certain natural phenomena.

VULCANIST, *n. vul*-kan-ist, a supporter of the Huttonian theory of the igneous origin of certain rocks.

VULCANITE, *n. vul*-kan-ite, vulcanized rubber; rubber combined with a large proportion of sulphur.

VULCANIZATION, *n. vul*-kan-ize-*ay*-shon, the process of vulcanizing.

VULCANIZE, *v.i. vul*-kan-ize, to change the properties of rubber by combining it with sulphur, white lead and other substances. **Vulcanized. Vulcanizes. Vulcanizing.**

VULGAR, *a. vul*-gar, pertaining to the common people; used or practised by common people; vernacular; national; common; used by all classes; public; plebeian; low; boorish; rude; unrefined: *n.* the common people. (L. *vulgus*, the mass, the people.)

VULGARIAN, *n.* vul-*gare*-e-an, a well-to-do person vulgar in manners or speech.

VULGARISM, *n.* *vul*-gar-izm, grossness of manners; vulgarity of expression.
VULGARITY, *n.* vul-*gar*-re-te, mean condition in life; grossness or clownishness of manners or language.
VULGARIZE, *v.t.* *vul*-gar-ize, to make vulgar. Vulgarized. Vulgarizes. Vulgarizing.
VULGARLY, *ad.* *vul*-gar-le, in a vulgar manner.
VULGARNESS, *n.* *vul*-gar-ness, the quality of being vulgar; vulgarity.
VULGATE, *n.* *vul*-gate, a Latin version of the Scriptures dating from the 4th century, and the only one which the Roman Church admits to be authentic, so called as having been the one in common use: *a.* pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures. (L. *vulgatus*, from *vulgo*, make common.)
VULNERABILITY, *n.* *vul*-ner-a-*bil*-e-te, vulnerableness.
VULNERABLE, *a.* *vul*-ner-a-bl, that may be wounded; susceptible of wounds; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously. (L. *vulnus*, a wound.)
VULNERABLENESS, *n.* *vul*-ner-a-bl-ness, state of being vulnerable.
VULNERARY, *a.* *vul*-ner-a-re, useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: *n.* any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.
VULNERATE, *v.t.* *vul*-ner-ate, to wound; to hurt. Vulnerated. Vulnerates. Vulnerating.
VULNERATION, *n.* *vul*-ner-*ay*-shon, act of wounding.
VULNEROSE, *a.* *vul*-ner-ose, full of wounds; wounded.
VULPICIDE, *n.* *vul*-pe-side, the killing of a fox.
VULPINE, *a.* *vul*-pine, pertaining to foxes; cunning; crafty. (L. *vulpinus*, pertaining to a fox, from *vulpes*, a fox.)
VULPINISM, *n.* *vul*-pin-izm, cunning.
VULPINITE, *n.* *vul*-pin-ite, a siliceous variety of anhydrite.
VULSELLA, *n.* vul-*sel*-la, a forceps with clawed points. (L. *vulsus*, plucked.)
VULTURE, *n.* *vult*-yur, a carrion-eating bird of prey with great powers of flight and generally bare of feathers on the head and neck. (L. *vultur*.)
VULTURINE, *a.* *vult*-yur-in, belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; rapacious.
VULTURISH, *a.* *vult*-yur-ish, like a vulture; rapacious.
VULTURISM, *n.* *vult*-yur-izm, vulture rapacity.
VULTUROUS, *a.* *vult*-yur-us, vulturish.
VULVIFORM, *a.* *vul*-ve-form, like a cleft with projecting edges [Bot.]. (L. *vulva*, a wrapper, and *form*.)
VYING, *vi*-ing, *ppr.* of vie: *a.* and *n.* competing.

W

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, and takes its name from the doubling of the Latin letter V which was a form of U distinguished from it only in shape. W is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs; as in *well, want, will, dwell,* pronounced *ooell, ooànt, ooill, dooell.* At the end of words, after *a* and *o* W is often silent, as in *law,* and *low.*

WAAC, *n.* wak, one serving in the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps [Colloq.].

WABBLE, *v.i. wob*-bl, to wobble. **Wabbled. Wabbles. Wabbling.** (Ger. *wabbeln,* move to and fro.)

WABBLY, *a. wob*-le, wobbly.

WAD, *n.* wod, a little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay or tow; a ball or disk of any soft material rammed into a gun to keep the charge down: *v.t.* to form into a wad: to stuff with a wad. (Scand.) **Wadded. Wadding. Wads.**

WAD, *n.* wod, an earthy oxide of manganese [Min.].

WADABLE, *a. wade*-a-bl, fordable.

WADD, *n.* wod, wad.

WADDED, *a. wod*-ded, formed into a wad or mass.

WADDING, *n. wod*-ding, a wad; the materials for wads; a kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.

WADDLE, *v.t. wod*-dl, to move in walking with short steps and from side to side, as in rocking; to walk like a duck. **Waddled. Waddles. Waddling.** (*Wade.*)

WADDLER, *n. wod*-dler, one who waddles.

WADDLING, *a. wod*-dling, moving with a short-stepping, rocking gait.

WADDLINGLY, *ad. wod*-dling-le, with a waddling gait.

WADDY, *n. wod*-de, the wooden war-club of the Australian natives.

WADE, *v.i.* wade, to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water; to move or pass with difficulty or labour; to progress slowly through hindrances and embarrassments: *v.t.* to pass, as a river, by walking on the bottom; to ford. **Waded. Wades. Wading.** (A.S. *wadan,* L. *vado,* go.)

WADER, *n. wade*-er, one who wades; an angler's long waterproof boot.

WAD-HOOK, *n. wod*-hook, a strong iron screw to draw out the wads or cartridges remaining in guns.

WADI, *n. wod*-e, the channel of a water-course, which is dry except in the rainy season; a river; a river-course. (Ar.)

WADING, *a. wade*-ing, worn to wade in.

WADMAL, *n. wod*-mal, a thick woollen cloth. (Ice.)

WADSET, *n. wod*-set, a kind of pledge or mortgage as a satisfaction for debt or obligation [Scots Law]. (A.S. *wed,* a pledge.)

WADSETTER, *n. wod*-set-ter, one who holds by wadset.

WAE, *n.* way, woe: *a.* very sad. (Scots.)

WAFER, *n. way*-fer, a thin small sweet cake; a thin circular piece of unleavened bread used in the administration of the eucharist in the Roman Church, and frequently impressed with some symbol; a thin disk of dried paste, sometimes coloured, used in sealing letters: *v.t.* to seal or close with a wafer. **Wafered. Wafering. Wafers.** (O.Fr. *waufre.*)

WAFERY, *a. way*-fer-e, like a wafer.

WAFFLE, *n. wof*-fl, a batter cake baked in the fire in an iron mould; a gauffre. (Dut. *wafel.*)

WAFFLE-IRONS, *n.pl. wof*-fl-*i*-urnz, a mould for baking waffles.

WAFT, *n.* wahft, a floating body; a flag tied in the middle as a sign of mourning; a wheft: *v.t.* to bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; to convey, as ships; to buoy; to beckon: *v.i.* to drift through the air; to float. **Wafted. Wafting. Wafts.** (*Wave.*)

WAFTAGE, *n. wahft*-age, conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

WAFTER, *n. wahft*-er, he who or that which wafts; a passage-boat.

WAFTING, *n. wahft*-ing, a bearing or floating in a fluid.

WAFTURE, *n. wahft*-yur, the act of waving.

WAG, *n.* wag, a wit; a man full of low sport and humour; one fond of jokes.

WAG, *v.t.* wag, to move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way and then turn the other way, as to wag the head: *v.i.* to vibrate; to be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir; to pack off; to be moved one way and the other. **Wagged. Wagging. Wags.** (O.Sw. *wagga,* akin to A.S. *wegan,* move.)

WAGE, *v.t.* waje, to bet; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest; to venture; to make; to undertake; to carry on, as to wage war. **Waged. Wages. Waging.** (O.Fr.)

WAGE-EARNER, *n. waje*-er-ner, one who earns wages.

WAGELESS, *a. waje*-less, receiving no wages.

WAGER, *n. waje*-er, something deposited, laid or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; a subject on which bets are laid; an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness [Law]; the act of making oath along with others to fortify the defendant's oath [Law]: *v.i.* to offer a wager. Wager of battle, an ancient law by which disputes were to be settled by personal contest. **Wagered. Wagering. Wagers.** (O.Fr. *wageure.*)

WAGERER, *n. waje*-er-er, one who wagers or lays a bet.

WAGES, *n.pl. waje*-ez, hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services, chiefly of a mechanical character.

WAGE-WORK, *n. waje*-wurk, work done for wages.

WAGGERY, *n. wag*-er-e, mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gaiety; sarcasm in good humour.

WAGGISH, *a. wag*-ish, humorous; roguish in merriment; done, made or laid in waggery; frolicsome.

WAGGISHLY, *ad. wag*-ish-le, in a waggish manner.

WAGGISHNESS, *n. wag*-ish-ness, the quality of being waggish; roguish sport.

WAGGLE, *v.i. wag*-gl, to wag; to move from side to side: *v.t.* to sway about. **Waggled. Waggles. Waggling.** (*Wag.*)

WAGGON, *n. wag*-on, a wagon.

WAGGONAGE, *n. wag*-on-aje, wagonage.

WAGGONER, *n. wag*-on-er, a wagoner.

WAGGONET, *n.* wag-on-*et,* a wagonette.

WAGNERIAN, *a.* vahg-*neer*-e-an, in the style of Wilhelm Richard Wagner, the musical composer.

WAGNERIST, *n. vahg*-ner-ist, an admirer of Wagner.

WAGNERITE, *n. wag*-ner-ite, a phosphate and fluoride of magnesium. (After Andreas Johann Wagner, the Bavarian Director of Mines.)

WAGON, *n. wag*-on, a heavy vehicle on four wheels used for the transport of heavy commodities: *v.t.* to transport in a wagon. **Wagoned. Wagoning. Wagons.** (Dut. *wagen.*)

WAGONAGE, *n. wag*-on-aje, money paid for carriage in a wagon; a body of wagons.

WAGONER, *n. wag*-gon-er, one who drives a wagon.

WAGONETTE, *n.* wag-on-*et,* an open four-wheeled carriage with the back seats facing each other.

WAGON-LIT, *n.* vah-gon-*lee,* a sleeping-car. (Fr.)

WAGTAIL, *n. wag*-tale, a small bird, belonging to the genus *Motacilla,* named from the frequent vertical wagging of its long tail.

WAGWANT, *n. wag*-wont, the quaking grass, *Briza media.*

WAHABI, *n.* wa-*hah*-bee, a follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760, whose doctrines, which are of a puritanically reforming type, prevail in a large part of Arabia.

WAIF, *n.* wafe, goods found, of which the owner is not known; anything found without an owner; stolen goods thrown away by a thief in his flight [Law]; one who wanders about and has no home; a poor neglected child. (Scand.)

WAIL, *n.* wale, loud weeping; violent lamentation: *v.t.* to lament; to bewail: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly; to weep loudly. **Wailed. Wailing. Wails.** (Ice.)

WAILER, *n. wale*-er, one who wails.

WAILFUL, *a. wale*-ful, sorrowful; mournful.

WAILING, *n. wale*-ing, loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

WAILINGLY, *ad. wale*-ing-le, with wailing.

WAILMENT, *n. wale*-ment, lamentation.

WAIN, *n.* wane, a wagon; a carriage for the transport of goods on wheels; the constellation of the Great Bear, otherwise known as Charles's Wain. (A.S. *wægen*, a wagon.)

WAINAGE, *n. wane*-aje, wagons required for transport.

WAINBOTE, *n. wane*-bote, timber allowed to be felled for wagons or carts.

WAINHOUSE, *n. wane*-house, a shed for wagons and carts.

WAINROPE, *n. wane*-rope, a rope for securing a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.

WAINSCOT, *n. wane*-skot, a wooden lining or boarding of walls, made in panels; broad wooden skirting: *v.t.* to line with boards; to line with different materials. **Wainscoted. Wainscoting. Wainscots.** (Dut. *wagenschot.*)

WAINSCOTING, *n. wane*-skot-ing, material for wainscot.

WAINWRIGHT, *n. wane*-rite, a wagon-maker.

WAIR, *n.* ware, a piece of plank two yards long and one foot broad [Carp.].

WAIST, *n.* wayst, the narrowest part of the body; the widest part of a ship. (A.S. growth, from *weaxan*, grow.)

WAISTBAND, *n. wayst*-band, the band, or upper part of trousers or skirts, which encompasses the waist.

WAISTBELT, *n. wayst*-belt, a belt for the waist.

WAISTCLOTH, *n. wayst*-kloth, a loin-cloth; a strip of cloth worn round the waist and upper part of the legs.

WAISTCLOTHS, *n.pl. wayst*-kloths, coverings of canvas or tarpaulin for the hammocks stowed on the gangways, between the quarterdeck and forecastle [Naut.].

WAISTCOAT, *n. wayst*-kote, a short sleeveless undercoat extending to the waist and covering the chest; a vest.

WAIST-DEEP, *a.* wayst-*deep*, reaching up to the waist.

WAISTER, *n. wayst*-er, a man stationed in the waist of a ship; an old sailor who has never been promoted; a sailor new to the whale-fishery.

WAIT, *v.i.* wate, to stay in expectation; to remain quiet. **Wait at**, to perform service at. **Wait for**, to watch, as an enemy. **Wait on or upon**, to attend, as a servant; to attend upon; to pay servile attendance to; to follow. **Waited. Waiting. Waits.** (O.Fr. *waiter*, watch.)

WAIT, *n.* wate, ambush; the act of waiting: *v.t.* to stay for, or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of; to attend; to accompany with submission. **Lie in wait**, to lie in ambush. **Waited. Waiting. Waits.** (O.Fr. *waite*, a watchman.)

WAIT-A-BIT, *n. wate*-a-bit, the African grapple-plant *Uncaria procumbens.*

WAITER, *n. wate*-er, one who waits; a servant in attendance in a place of public entertainment, as an inn; a salver; a customs officer.

WAITING, *a. wate*-ing, serving; attending: *n.* act of staying; attendance.

WAITINGLY, *ad. wate*-ing-le, by waiting.

WAITING-MAID, *n. wate*-ing-made, an upper servant who attends on a lady.

WAITING-WOMAN, *n. wate*-ing-woo-man, a waiting-maid.

WAITRESS, *n. wate*-ress, a woman acting as a waiter in a hotel or restaurant.

WAITS, *n.pl.* wates, itinerant musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas by their nocturnal performances out-of-doors.

WAIVE, *n.* wave, a woman put out of the protection of the law [Law].

WAIVE, *v.t.* wave, to put off; to relinquish; not to insist on or claim. **Waived. Waives. Waiving.** (Scand.)

WAIVER, *n. wave*-er, the act of waiving or not insisting on some right [Law].

WAKE, *n.* wake, the annual commemoration of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night; a vigil; a state of forbearing sleep; the sitting up of persons with a dead body prior to burial; a lichwake: *v.i.* to be or continue awake; to cease to sleep; to awake; to be alive or active; to be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; to arouse; to put in motion or action; to revive. **Waked. Wakes. Waking. Woke.** (A.S. *wacan*, arise.)

WAKE, *n.* wake, the track which a ship leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water behind. **In the wake of**, following immediately after. (Ice. a track through ice.)

WAKE-AT-NOON, *n. wake*-at-noon, the plant *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, otherwise known as the star-of-Bethlehem.

WAKEFUL, *a. wake*-ful, not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

WAKEFULLY, *ad. wake*-ful-le, with watching or sleeplessness.

WAKEFULNESS, *n. wake*-ful-ness, indisposition to sleep.

WAKEN, *v.i.* wake-en, to wake; to cease to sleep: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; to excite to action or motion. **Wakened. Wakening. Wakens.**

WAKENER, *n. wake*-ner, one who rouses from sleep.

WAKERIFE, *a. wake*-rif, wakeful [Scots].

WAKE-ROBIN, *n. wake*-rob-in, the plant *Arum maculatum*, also known as lords-and-ladies and the cuckoo-pint.

WAKER, *n. wake*-er, one who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

WAKING, *a. wake*-ing, being awake; exciting into motion or action: *n.* the period of being awake. **Waking hours**, the hours when one is awake.

WALDENSES, *n.pl.* wal-*den*-seez, a body of Christians, who reside in the valleys of Piedmont, and who rose in the 12th century, under the leadership of Peter Waldo, in antagonism to the clerical corruption of the Church of Rome.

WALE, *n.* wale, a ridge or streak in cloth, rising above the rest; a streak or stripe; a plank along the outside of a ship's timbers; the mark of a rod or whip on flesh, a weal: *v.t.* to mark with stripes. **Waled. Wales. Waling.** (A.S. *walu*, the mark of a stripe.)

WALED, *a.* wayld, marked with stripes.

WALER, *n. wale*-er, a horse bred in New South Wales.

WALHALLA, *n.* wal-*hal*-la, valhalla; the palace of immortality inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, and chosen to be slain, as the elect of the Scandinavian imagination [Norse Myth.]; an architectural monument specially that near Ratisbon, consecrated to the memory of illustrious men of Germany. (Ice. *valr*, slain, and *höll*, hall.)

WALK, *v.i.* wawk, to step along; to go, move, or travel on foot; to step; to be stirring; to move off; to depart; in the Bible, to live and act relatively to some principle of conduct. **Walk over**, to gain a victory without a contest. **Walked. Walking. Walks.** (A.S. *wealcan*, roll, ramble.)

WALK, *n.* wawk, the act of walking; manner of walking; gait; step; carriage; the distance one walks; a place for walking; an avenue set with trees; way; road; range; place of wandering; course of life or pursuit; the slowest pace of a horse; *v.t.* to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; to train young hounds. **Sheep walk**, high land where sheep pasture. **Walked. Walking. Walks.**

WALKABLE, *a. wawk*-a-bl, fit to be walked on.

WALKER, *n. wawk*-er, one who walks; a fuller; a forester; one who walks or trains young hounds.

WALKING, *n. wawk*-ing, act of moving on the feet at a slow pace; pedestrianism; the process of fulling cloth.

WALKING-FAN, *n. wawk*-ing-fan, a fan used as a sunshade.

WALKING-STAFF, *n. waw*-king-stahf, a walking-stick.

WALKING-STICK, *n. waw*-king-stik, a staff or stick carried in the hand for support or pleasure in walking; an insect such as *Lonchodes nematodes*, with a long slender body like a piece of stick.

WALK-MILL, *n. wawk*-mil, a fulling mill.

WALK-OVER, *n. wawk*-o-ver, an easy victory.

WALKYR, *n. wal*-kir, a valkyr.

WALL, *n.* wawl, a structure of stone, brick, or other material marking a division or intended for defence or secrecy; the side of a building or apartment; a defence or means of security: *pl.* fortifications in general: *v.t.* to enclose with or defend by a wall. Walled. Walling. Walls. (A.S. *weall.*)

WALLABA, *n.* *wal*-la-ba, a leguminous tree of Guiana, valuable for its timber, *Eperua falcata.*

WALLABY, *n.* *wol*-la-bee, a marsupial allied to the kangaroo.

WALLACHIAN, *n.* wol-*ay*-ke-an, an inhabitant of, or one belonging to, Wallachia, a Danubian Principality, forming with Moldavia the kingdom of Rumania. (Slav. *Woloch.*)

WALLAH, *n.* *wol*-lar, an Anglo-Indian term for a person employed in some capacity or concerned in something, as *punkah-wallah*, punkah-worker.

WALL-BARLEY, *n.* *wawl*-bar-le, a wild barley, *Hordeum murinum*, really the mouse-barley (the *murinum* coming from *mus*, a mouse, and not from *murus*, a wall).

WALL-CREEPER, *n.* *wawl*-kreep-er, a small bird, *Tichodroma muraria*, allied to the tree-creeper, which frequents rocks and walls, climbing up their faces.

WALLCRESS, *n.* *wawl*-kress, a plant growing in dry stony places, or on walls; the thalecress, *Arabis thaliana.*

WALLED, *a.* wawld, enclosed or fortified with a wall.

WALLER, *n.* *wawl*-er, one who builds walls.

WALLET, *n.* *wol*-let, a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack; anything protuberant and swagging; a bag-like purse; a pocket-book; a note-case. (A.S., probably a corruption of *watel*, a bag.)

WALL-EYE, *n.* *wawl*-i, glaucoma; an eye in which the iris is of a very light grey or whitish colour.

WALLFLOWER, *n.* *wawl*-flou-er, the cruciferous plant *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

WALL-FRUIT, *n.* *wawl*-frute, fruit grown against a wall.

WALLING, *n.* *wawl*-ing, walls in general; materials for walls.

WALL-KNOT, *n.* *wawl*-not, wale-knot; a knot formed at the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them [Naut.].

WALL-MOSS, *n.* *wawl*-mos, a species of lichen growing on walls; the stonecrop, *Sedum acre.*

WALLOON, *n.* wal-*loon*, a descendant of the old Celtic Belgæ in Flanders; their language. (O.Fr.)

WALLOP, *v.i.* *wol*-lop, to boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise: *v.t.* to beat soundly; to thrash [Colloq.]. Walloped. Walloping. Wallops. (O.Fr. *galoper*, boil.)

WALLOPING, *a.* *wol*-lop-ing, big; bouncing [Slang].

WALLOW, *n.* *wol*-lo, a kind of rolling walk: *v.i.* to roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substances; to tumble and roll; to move heavily and clumsily; to live in filth or gross vice: *v.t.* to roll one's body. Wallowed. Wallowing. Wallows. (A.S. *wealwian.*)

WALLOWER, *n.* *wol*-lo-er, one who rolls in mire; a wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

WALLPAPER, *n.* *wawl*-pay-per, paperhangings.

WALL-PELLITORY, *n.* wawl-*pel*-e-tor-e, a plant, growing on old walls and in stony places, *Parietaria officinalis.*

WALL-PENNYWORT, *n.* wawl-*pen*-ne-wurt, the plant *Cotyledon umbilicus.*

WALL-PEPPER, *n.* wawl-*pep*-per, stonecrop.

WALL-PLATE, *n.* *wawl*-plate, a piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which joists rest.

WALL-RUE, *n.* *wawl*-roo, the fern *Asplenium ruta-muraria.*

WALLSEND, *n.* *wawlz*-end, superior house coal (so called from a colliery of the name on the Tyne which was worked out many years ago).

WALL-SIDED, *a.* wawl-*side*-ed, having sides nearly perpendicular.

WALL-SPRING, *n.* *wawl*-spring, a spring of water issuing from exposed stratified rocks.

WALL-TREE, *n.* *wawl*-tree, a tree trained on a wall for warmth, protection, and exposure to the sun.

WALLWASHER, *n.* *wawl*-wosh-er, a round iron plate or S at the end of a tie-rod to keep a wall from bulging.

WALL-WORT, *n.* *wawl*-wurt, the dwarf-elder, or danewort, *Sambucus ebulus.*

WALNUT, *n.* *wawl*-nut, a tree and its fruit, *Juglans regia*, the timber being used for cabinet-work. (A.S. *wealh*, foreign, and *nut.*)

WALPURGIS, *n.* val-*poor*-gis, the eve of the 1st of May when the old pagan witch-world was supposed to hold high revelry under its chief on certain high places, the Brocken especially, in Germany. (St. Walpurga, a female saint concerned in the introduction of Christianity to Germany.)

WALRUS, *n.* *wawl*-rus, the morse, *Trichechus rosmarus*, a large, tusked, pinniped carnivore of the Arctic seas. (*Whale*, and Ger. *ross*, horse.)

WALT, *a.* wawlt, crank; tottering.

WALTZ, *n.* wawltz, valse, a German national dance, originally introduced from Bohemia in 1813, danced by two persons round a room with a whirling motion; the triple-time music by which it is accompanied: *v.i.* to dance a waltz: *v.t.* to dance a person round. Waltzed. Waltzes. Waltzing. (Ger. *walzen*, roll.)

WALTZER, *n.* *wawlt*-zer, a person who waltzes or is skilled in waltzing.

WALTZING, *n.* *wawlt*-zing, the act of dancing a waltz.

WAMBLE, *v.i.* *wom*-bl, to be disturbed with nausea. Wambled. Wambles. Wambling. (Dan. *vamle*, nauseate.)

WAMBLE-CROPPED, *a.* *wom*-bl-kropt, sick at the stomach.

WAMPEE, *n.* *wom*-pee, the fruit of the Chinese tree, *Cookia punctata.*

WAMPUM, *n.* *wom*-pum, strings of beads made from coloured shells, used by the American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, as an ornament. (Amer. Ind., white.)

WAN, *a.* won, pallid; having a sickly hue; languid of look. (A.S. *wann*, dark.)

WANCHANCY, *a.* won-*chahn*-se, unlucky; wicked.

WAND, *n.* wond, a small stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers; a conductor's baton. (Scand.)

WANDER, *v.i.* *wond*-er, to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to leave home; to depart; to migrate; to depart from the line of discussion; to depart from duty or rectitude; to be delirious; to be not under the guidance of reason: *v.t.* to travel over without a certain course. Wandered. Wandering. Wanders. (A.S. *wandrian.*)

WANDERER, *n.* *wond*-er-er, a rambler; one who roves; one who deviates from duty.

WANDERING, *a.* *wond*-er-ing, roving; rambling: *n.* peregrination; aberration; deviation from rectitude; roving of the mind in discussion, in a dream, in delirium; uncertainty. Wandering Jew, a Jew, of mediæval legend, doomed by Christ to wander over the earth till His return, in consequence of an indignity he did to Christ as He was being led to crucifixion.

WANDERINGLY, *ad.* *wond*-er-ing-le, in a wandering manner.

WANDEROO, *n.* *wond*-er-oo, a langur monkey of Ceylon, a species of *Semnopithecus*; the lion-tailed macaque monkey, *Macacus silenus.*

WANDER-PLUG, *n.* *wond*-er-plug, the terminal plug of a flexible wire making connection with any of the sockets in a high-tension dry battery [Wireless].

WANDY, *a.* *wond*-e, long and flexible, like a wand.

WANE, *n.* wane, decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; decline; diminution: *v.i.* to be diminished; to decrease, applied particularly to the illuminated part of the moon; to decline. Waned. Wanes. Waning. (A.S. *wanian*, diminish.)

WANG, *n.* wang, the jaw or cheek-bone; the latchet of a shoe. (A.S.)

WANGHEE, *n.* wong-*hee*, a whanghee; a tough, flexible bamboo, *Phyllostachys nigra*, used for walking sticks, imported from China.

WANGLE, *v.i.* *wang*-gl, to manage astutely; to dodge [Slang]. Wangled. Wangles. Wangling.

WANG-TOOTH, *n.* *wang*-tooth, a jaw tooth.

WANHOPE, *n.* *won*-hope, want of hope. (*Want* and *hope.*)

WANHORN, *n.* *won*-horn, a plant of the genus *Kaempferia.*

WANKLE, *a.* *won*-kl, weak; unstable; changeable. (A.S.)
WANLY, *ad.* *won*-le, in a pale manner.
WANNED, *a.* wond, made wan or pale.
WANNESS, *n.* *won*-ness, pallor; paleness; sickliness.
WANNISH, *a.* *won*-ish, slightly wan.
WANT, *n.* want, the mole, *Talpa europœa*.
WANT, *n.* wont, deficiency; defect; need; necessity; poverty; penury; indigence; the state of not having; what is not possessed, but is desired: *v.t.* to be destitute of; to be deficient in; not to have; to fall short of; to be without; to need; to have occasion for; to wish for; to desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; to fail; to be lacking; to fall short. Wanted. Wanting. Wants. (Ice. *vant*, lacking.)
WANTAGE, *n.* *wont*-aje, deficiency; that which is wanting.
WANTING, *a.* *wont*-ing, absent; deficient.
WANTLESS, *a.* *wont*-less, having no want; abundant.
WANTON, *a.* *wont*-on, wandering or roving in gaiety or sport; sportive; frolicsome; playing in the wind; wandering from rectitude; licentious; unchaste; lascivious; loose; unrestrained; luxuriant; extravagant: *n.* a lewd person; a lascivious man or woman; a trifler; an insignificant flutterer; a word of slight endearment: *v.i.* to rove and ramble without restraint; to revel; to play loosely; to play lasciviously; to move briskly and irregularly. Wantoned. Wantoning. Wantons. (A.S. *wan*, lacking, not, and *togen*, educated.)
WANTONLY, *ad.* *wont*-on-le, in a wanton manner.
WANTONNESS, *n.* *wont*-on-ness, negligence of restraint; lasciviousness; levity; sportiveness.
WANTWIT, *n.* *wont*-wit, one destitute of wit and sense.
WANTY, *n.* *wont*-e, a broad strap of leather, for binding a load on the back of a beast.
WAPACUT, *n.* *wop*-a-kut, the snowy owl of Hudson Bay, *Nyctea nivea*.
WAPENSHAW, *n.* *wop*-in-shaw, a periodical gathering in the districts of Scotland for the inspection of arms; a military volunteer gathering. (A.S. *wœpen*, weapon, and *shaw*.)
WAPENTAKE, *n.* *wop*-en-take, a division or district, as in Yorkshire, answering to the hundred in other counties. (A.S. *wœpen*, arms, and *tac*, touch.)
WAPITI, *n.* *wop*-e-te, the American stag *Cervus canadensis*.
WAPP, *n.* wop, the rope with which the shrouds are set taut in wall-knots [Naut.].
WAPPER, *n.* *wap*-per, a name given to the gudgeon, *Gobio fluviatilis*: *v.t.* to move quickly and tremulously; to totter; to blink. Wappered. Wappering. Wappers.
WAR, *n.* wawr, a contest between nations or states, or parties in the same state, carried on by force of arms; instruments of war; forces; arms; the profession of arms; art of war; hostility; state of opposition or contest; enmity; disposition to contention: *v.i.* to make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive violently: *v.t.* to carry on a contest. Holy war, a religious war; a crusade. Man-of-war, a warship. Warred. Warring. Wars. (A.S. *werre*.)
WARATAH, *n.* wah-ra-*tah*, the Australian plant *Telopea speciosissima*.
WARBLE, *n.* *wawr*-bl, a quavering modulation of the voice, as in birds; a song: *v.t.* to quaver the voice; to modulate with turns or variations; to cause to quaver; to be modulated: *v.i.* to be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously; to sing. Warbled. Warbles. Warbling. (O.Fr. *werbler*.)
WARBLER, *n.* *wawr*-bler, a songster; a small songbird of a sub-family of the thrushes.
WARBLES, *n.pl.* *wawr*-blz, small, hard tumours on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle or the uneasiness of its situation; small tumours on the bodies of cattle, caused by parasitic larvæ. (Dut. *var*, ox, and *bol*, ball.)
WARBLING, *a.* *wawr*-bling, quavering the voice; singing; filled with musical notes, as a grove: *n.* the act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.
WARBLINGLY, *ad.* *wawr*-bling-le, in a warbling manner.
WAR-CRY, *n.* *wawr*-kri, a shout for mutual encouragement in charging an enemy; a slogan.
WARD, *n.* wawrd, guard made by a weapon in fencing; a fortress; a stronghold; one whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; a division of a borough; custody; confinement under guard; a minor or person under the care of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship; right over orphans; a division of a hospital; the part of a lock which hinders the action of any key but the proper one; act of guarding; watch troops to defend a fort: *v.t.* to fend off; to repel; to turn aside anything mischievous that approaches; originally to guard; to defend: *v.i.* to act on the defensive with a weapon. Warded off, fended off; repelled; turned aside from injuring. Warded. Warding. Wards. (A.S. *weardian*, guard.)
WARDAGE, *n.* *wawr*-daje, a certain tax paid for watch and ward.
WAR-DANCE, *n.* *wawr*-dahnce, a dance performed by savage tribes before proceeding to battle.
WARDCORN, *n.* *wawrd*-korn, in feudal times, the duty of watching and warding a castle, by blowing a horn on occasions of surprise. (*Ward*, and L. *cornu*, a horn.)
WARDEN, *n.* *wawr*-dn, a keeper; a guardian. Warden of a college, the master or president. Warden of the Cinque ports, the governor of the Cinque Ports, who has the authority of an admiral and formerly possessed jurisdiction in local law and equity. Warden of the Marches, the high official who guarded the frontiers or marches of Scotland or Wales.
WARDENSHIP, *n.* *wawr*-den-ship, the office or jurisdiction of a warden.
WARDER, *n.* *wawr*-der, a keeper; a guard; a turnkey; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight, or made other signals.
WARD-HOLDING, *n.* *wawrd*-hohld-ing, a tenure of land in Scotland in return for service in war when called for.
WARDIAN, *a.* *wawr*-de-an, applied to a close glass case for plants, so called from the botanist Dr. N. B. Ward, who invented it.
WARDMOTE, *n.* *wawrd*-mote, a court or assembly held in each ward of a city or town, especially in London. (*Ward*, and *mote*.)
WARD-PENNY, *n.* *wawrd*-pen-ne, money paid for watch and ward.
WARDROBE, *n.* *wawrd*-robe, a room where clothes are kept; a cupboard for clothes; wearing apparel in general.
WARD-ROOM, *n.* *wawrd*-room, the mess-room of the senior officers of a warship.
WARDSHIP, *n.* *wawrd*-ship, guardianship; care and protection of a ward; pupilage; state of being under a guardian.
WARD-STAFF, *n.* *wawrd*-stahf, a constable's or watchman's staff.
WARD-WIT, *n.* *wawrd*-wit, a quittance of payment for the keeping of wards.
WARE, *a.* ware, provided against; wary; aware.
WARE, *n.* ware, sea-weed. (A.S. *war*.)
WARE, *n.* ware, an article of merchandise; articles of a specified manufacture viewed collectively, as earthenware: *pl.* Wares, goods; commodities; merchandise. (A.S. *waru*.)
WARE, *v.imp.* ware, beware! look out!
WAREFUL, *a.* *ware*-ful, wary; watchful; cautious.
WAREFULNESS, *n.* *ware*-ful-ness, wariness; cautiousness.
WARE-GOOSE, *n.* *ware*-goose, the brent goose, *Bernicla brenta*.
WAREHOUSE, *n.* *ware*-house, a storehouse for goods; a building for storing goods till duty is paid; an oilshop: *v.t.* to deposit or secure in a warehouse or custom-house store. Warehoused. Warehouses. Warehousing.
WAREHOUSEMAN, *n.* *ware*-house-man, one who keeps or is employed in a warehouse.
WAREHOUSING, *n.* ware-*house*-ing, the act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store. Warehousing system, an arrangement for keeping imported articles in custom-house stores, known as bonded warehouses, without payment of duties until they are taken out for home consumption.
WARELESS, *a.* *ware*-less, unwary; incautious; suffered unawares.
WARELY, *ad.* *ware*-le, cautiously.
WARE-ROOM, *n.* *ware*-room, a show-room.

WARFARE, *n. wawr*-fare, military service; military life; war; contest; struggle with spiritual enemies. (*War* and *fare.*)
WARFARER, *n. wawr*-fare-er, one engaged in warfare.
WARFARING, *a. wawr*-fare-ing, carrying on war.
WAR-FIELD, *n. wawr*-feeld, field of battle; theatre of war.
WARHOOP, *n. wawr*-hoop, a war-whoop.
WAR-HORSE, *n. wawr*-horse, a trooper's horse; a charger.
WARILY, *ad. ware*-e-le, in a wary manner; cautiously.
WARINESS, *n. ware*-e-ness, prudent care to foresee and guard against evil; caution.
WAR-INSURANCE, *n. wawr*-in-*shoor*-ance, insurance on vessels in time of war.
WARK, *n.* wawrk, work; a building, as bulwark.
WARLIKE, *a. wawr*-like, fit for war; disposed for war; pertaining to war; having the appearance of war; martial; soldierly.
WARLIKENESS, *n. wawr*-like-ness, a warlike disposition or character.
WARLOCK, *n. wawr*-lok, a male witch: a wizard. (A.S. *wærloga.*)
WARM, *a.* wawrm, having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; having prevalence of heat; zealous; ardent; habitually ardent; irritable; keen; animated; busy or heated in action; fanciful; enthusiastic; vigorous; sprightly: *v.t.* to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to interest; to engage; to excite ardour or zeal in; to set aglow: *v.i.* to become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated. **Warm colours,** those which have yellow or yellow-red for their basis. **Warmed. Warming. Warms.** (A.S. *wearm.*)
WARM-BLOODED, *a. wawrm*-blud-ed, having warm blood, as mammals and birds.
WARMER, *n. wawrm*-er, one who or that which warms.
WARM-HEARTED, *a. wawrm*-hart-ed, having or showing warmth of affection, zeal, or interest; cordial; sincere.
WARM-HEARTEDNESS, *n. wawrm*-hart-ed-ness, the quality of being warm-hearted.
WARMING, *a. wawrm*-ing, making moderately hot.
WARMING-PAN, *n. wawrm*-ing-pan, a covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.

Warming-pan.

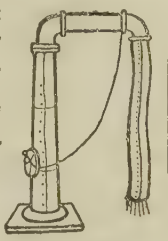
WARMLY, *ad. wawrm*-le, with gentle heat; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.
WARMNESS, *n. wawrm*-ness, the state of being warm; warmth.
WARMTH, *n.* wawrmth, warmness; gentle heat; a warm or kindly feeling; a state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardour; earnestness; excitement; fancifulness; enthusiasm; that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours [Painting].
WARN, *v.t.* wawrn, to give notice of probable danger or evil that may be avoided; to caution: to admonish of any duty; to notify beforehand; to notify by authority; to summon. **Warned. Warning. Warns.** (A.S. *warnian.*)
WARNER, *n. wawrn*-er, one who warns; an admonisher.
WARNING, *n. wawrn*-ing, caution against danger; previous notice; notice to leave or go.
WARNINGLY, *ad. wawrn*-ing-le, so as to warn.
WARP, *n.* wawrp, in weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing line [Naut.]; a slimy substance deposited on land by the tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed [Agri.]; a premature casting of young. (A.S. *wearp,* throw.)
WARP, *v.i.* wawrp, to turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; to deviate; to swerve; to fly with a bending or waving motion; to cast the young prematurely, as cows: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert; to tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys or other objects [Naut.]; to let in the tide for the purpose of fertilizing the ground; to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred [Rope-making]. **Warped. Warping. Warps.** (A.S. *weorpan,* cast, throw.)
WARPAINT, *n. wawr*-paynt, paint on the face and other parts of the body on going to war, a practice among certain savage nations.
WARPATH, *n. wawr*-pahth, among American Indians, the route followed on a hostile expedition; a hostile expedition.
WARPED, *a.* wawrpt, twisted; distorted.
WARPER, *n. wawrp*-er, one who forms the threads into the warp [Weaving].
WARPING, *n. wawrp*-ing, the preparing of the warp; fertilization of land by flooding it with water; hauling with a warp [Naut.].
WARPING-BANK, *n. wawrp*-ing-bangk, a mound round a field to retain water let in for fertilizing the land.
WARPING-HOOK, *n. wawrp*-ing-hook, a hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.
WARPING-POST, *n. wawrp*-ing-pohst, a strong post used in warping rope-yarn.
WAR-PLUME, *n. wawr*-ploom, a plume worn in war.
WARPROOF, *a. wawr*-proof, proof against attack: *n.* valour tried by war.
WARRAGAL, *n. war*-ra-gal, the dingo, the native dog of Australia, *Canis dingo,* more usually, warrigal.
WARRANT, *n. wor*-rant, an act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; a writ of arrest; authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act; a commission giving authority; a voucher; that which attests or proves; right; a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing; a writ of authority inferior to a commission [Mil.]. **Dividend warrant,** a document for the payment of a dividend. **Dock warrant,** a document authorizing the delivery of goods out of bond. **Warrant of attorney,** a written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him.
WARRANT, *v.t. wor*-rant, to authorize; to maintain; to support by authority or proof; to justify; to secure; to pledge one's self for; to declare with assurance; to secure to a grantee an estate granted [Law]; to secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold [Law]. **Warranted. Warranting. Warrants.** (O.Fr. *warantir.*)
WARRANTABLE, *a. wor*-rant-a-bl, authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable. **Warrantable stag,** a stag when six years old.
WARRANTABLENESS, *n. wor*-rant-a-bl-ness, the quality of being justifiable.
WARRANTABLY, *ad. wor*-rant-ab-le, justifiably.
WARRANTED, *a. wor*-ran-ted, authorized: justified; vouched.
WARRANTEE, *n. wor*-ran-tee, the person to whom land or anything else is warranted.
WARRANTER, *n. wor*-ran-ter, one who gives authority or legally empowers; one who assures or engages to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality.
WARRANTING, *a. wor*-rant-ing, authorizing: assuring.
WARRANT-OFFICER, *n. wor*-rant-*of*-fis-er, an officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant, as a gunner in the navy or a regimental sergeant-major in the army.
WARRANTOR, *n. wor*-rant-or, one who warrants, the correlative of warrantee.
WARRANTY, *n. wor*-ran-te, a promise or deed made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs to secure the bargainee and his heirs in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted; authority; justificatory mandate or precept; security; a guarantee: *v.t.* to warrant; to guarantee. **Warrantied. Warranties. Warrantying.**
WARREN, *n. wor*-ren, a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits; a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the Crown for keeping hares, rabbits, partridges, or pheasants [Law]; a place for keeping fish in a river. (O.Fr. *warenne.*)
WARRENER, *n. wor*-ren-er, the keeper of a warren.
WARRIOR, *n. wor*-re-or, a soldier; a man engaged in military life; a brave man; a good soldier.
WARRIORESS, *n. wor*-e-or-ess, a female soldier.
WARRI-WARRI, *n. wor*-re-*wor*-re, a fan made of the leaves of the tropical American acuruyu palm *Astrocaryum aculeatum.*

WAR-SCOT, *n.* *wawr*-skot, a contribution formerly made towards the supply of armour and the material of war.
WARSHIP, *n.* *wawr*-ship, a man-of-war; a naval vessel.
WARSONG, *n.* *wawr*-song, a song inciting to war; a song accompanying the war-dance.
WART, *n.* wawrt, a verruca; a firm, hard excrescence, found chiefly on the hands; spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns of a horse; a sessile gland or protuberance on trees. (A.S. *wearte.*)
WART-CRESS, *n.* *wort*-kress, a plant of the genus *Coronopus.*
WARTED, *a.* *wawrt*-ed, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose [Bot.].
WARTH, *n.* wawrth, a customary payment in the Middle Ages for castle guard.
WART-HOG, *n.* *wawrt*-hog, an African ungulate of the genus *Phacocœrus*, allied to the swine.
WARTLESS, *a.* *wawrt*-less, having no warts.
WARTWORT, *n.* *wawrt*-wurt, a plant used for curing warts with, generally *Euphorbia helioscopia*, the sun spurge.
WARTY, *a.* *wawrt*-e, covered with hard prominences; full of warts; overgrown with warts; of the nature of warts.
WARWASTED, *a.* *wawr*-wayst-ed, wasted by war.
WARWHOOP, *n.* *wawr*-hoop, among savage tribes, a yell raised in charging an enemy; a war-cry.
WARWICKITE, *n.* *wor*-rik-ite, boro-titanate of magnesium and iron found at Warwick in New York State, U.S.A.
WARWORN, *a.* *wawr*-worn, worn with military service.
WARY, *a.* *ware*-e, cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; careful; circumspect. (A.S. *wær.*)
WAS, woz, the first and third person singular of the past tense of the verb be.
WASE, *n.* waze, a pad of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens.
WASH, *n.* wosh, alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; a bog; a marsh; a cosmetic; a lotion; a superficial stain or colour; kitchen waste liquor; act of washing the clothes of a family; the clothes to be washed; the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted; the shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; the blade of an oar, or the thin part which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved; the rough water caused by a moving ship or boat; the break of the waves on a shore; a colour spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture [Painting]; a substance laid on boards or other work, for beauty or preservation; a thin coat of metal.
WASH, *v.t.* wosh, to cleanse by ablution or by rubbing in water; to wet; to overflow; to dash against; to cover with water; to scrub in water; to separate extraneous matter from; to rub over with some liquid substance; to squeeze and cleanse in water; to cleanse by a current of water; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to purify from the pollution of sin; to spread or float colours thinly over broad masses of spaces of a picture; *v.i.* to perform the act of ablution; to do washing; to stand washing; to stand the test. Washed. Washes. Washing. (A.S. *wescan.*)
WASHABLE, *a.* *wosh*-a-bl, that can be washed.
WASHAWAY, *n.* *wosh*-a-way, a breach caused by a flood.
WASHBALL, *n.* *wosh*-bawl, a ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face.
WASHBOARD, *n.* *wosh*-bord, a ribbed board for washing clothes on; a broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port for the same purpose; a board round a room next to the floor.
WASHBOTTLE, *n.* *wosh*-bot-tl, a bottle used for washing chemical apparatus.
WASHER, *n.* *wosh*-er, one who or that which washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linchpin; a piece of iron, leather, or rubber at the base of a screw or nut to tighten up with; a washing-machine.
WASHERMAN, *n.* *wosh*-er-man, a man who washes clothes; a laundryman.
WASHERWOMAN, *n.* *wosh*-er-woo-man, a woman who washes clothes for others or for hire; a laundress.
WASHHAND-BASIN, *n.* *wosh*-hand-*bay*-sin, the bowl on a washstand in which to wash the hands and face.
WASH-HOUSE, *n.* *wosh*-house, a house or room in which clothes are washed; a scullery.
WASHINESS, *n.* *wosh*-e-ness, the quality of being washy or weak.
WASHING, *n.* *wosh*-ing, act of cleansing with water; ablution: a wash; the clothes sent to be washed at one time.
WASHING-MACHINE, *n.* *wosh*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine used in washing clothes.
WASHINGTONITE, *n.* *wosh*-ing-ton-ite, titaniferous iron.
WASHLEATHER, *n.* *wosh*-leth-er, split sheepskin dressed in imitation of chamois for cleaning household articles; buff leather for belts.
WASHOUT, *n.* *wosh*-out, a failure; a deception; damage by flood.
WASHPOT, *n.* *wosh*-pot, a vessel in which anything is washed.
WASHSTAND, *n.* *wosh*-stand, a small table or frame on which toilet requisites are placed to be used in washing the hands or face.
WASHTUB, *n.* *wosh*-tub, a tub in which clothes are washed.
WASHY, *a.* *wosh*-e, watery; damp; soft; weak; not solid; not firm or hardy.
WASP, *n.* wasp, a hymenopterous insect of the genus *Vespa*; a waspish person. (A.S. *wæps.*)
WASP-BITE, *n.* *wosp*-bite, the bite of a wasp.
WASP-FLOWER, *n.* *wosp*-flou-er, a flower fertilized by wasps.
WASP-FLY, *n.* *wosp*-fli, a species of fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.
WASPISH, *a.* *wosp*-ish, having a very slender waist, like a wasp; quick to resent any trifling affront; short-tempered; snappish; petulant; irascible.
WASPISHLY, *ad.* *wosp*-ish-le, in a waspish manner.
WASPISHNESS, *n.* *wosp*-ish-ness, petulance; irascibility; snappishness.
WASSAIL, *n.* *wos*-sel, a festive occasion; health-drinking; a drinking bout; a spiced liquor made of roasted apples, sugar and ale, formerly much in use on such occasions; a merry song; *v.i.* to hold a merry drinking meeting. Wassailed. Wassailing. Wassails. (A.S. *wes*, be, and *hæl*, well or whole.)
WASSAIL-BOWL, *n.* *wos*-sel-bole, a vessel containing wassail for the use of a festive company.
WASSAILER, *n.* *wos*-sel-er, one who assists at a wassail; a reveller; a toper: a drunkard.
WAST, *v.i.* wost, *p.* and *sec. pers. sing.* of be.
WASTAGE, *n.* *wayst*-aje, loss by waste.
WASTE, *a.* wayst, destroyed; ruined; desolate; uncultivated; destitute; stripped; superfluous; worthless; of no value; untilled. **Laid waste**, desolated; ruined.
WASTE, *n.* wayst, the act of squandering; dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, or negligence; useless expenditure; prodigality or dissipation; a desolate or uncultivated country; land untilled, though capable of tillage; a region ruined and deserted; mischief; destruction; spoil, destruction or injury done to the prejudice of the heir [Law].
WASTE, *v.t.* wayst, to diminish by gradual dissipation or loss; to scatter and destroy; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence; to destroy in enmity; to desolate; to destroy by violence; to impair strength gradually; to wear out; to spend; to consume; to damage, impair or injure, as an estate, by suffering the buildings and fences to go to decay [Law]; to exhaust; *v.i.* to lose bulk or substance gradually; to be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption or evaporation. Wasted. Wastes. Wasting. (O.Fr. *waster*, lay waste.)
WASTE-BASKET, *n.* *wayst*-bahs-ket, a basket to hold waste paper.
WASTE-BOOK, *n.* *wayst*-book, a book in which entries of transactions are made as they occur.

WASTEFUL, *a.* *wayst*-ful, causing waste; expending that which is valuable without necessity or use; lavish; prodigal; destructive; ruinous.
WASTEFULLY, *ad.* *wayst*-ful-le, in a wasteful way.
WASTEFULNESS, *n.* *wayst*-ful-ness, lavishness; expenditure without necessity or use.
WASTE-GATE, *n.* *wayst*-gate, a gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.
WASTEL, *n.* *wos*-tel, a fine sort of bread.
WASTENESS, *n.* *wayst*-ness, a desolate state; solitude.
WASTE-PIPE, *n.* *wayst*-pipe, a pipe for conveying off waste water or other liquid.
WASTER, *n.* *wayst*-er, one who squanders property or consumes extravagantly; something causing a candle to waste; a kind of a cudgel; an article damaged in the making.
WASTETHRIFT, *n.* *wayst*-thrift, a spendthrift.
WASTE-WEIR, *n.* *wayst*-weer, an overfall or weir for the superfluous water of a canal.
WASTING, *a.* *wayst*-ing, diminishing by dissipation of substance and strength; reducing weight.
WASTREL, *n.* *wayst*-rel, a state of waste; a ne'er-do-well; a deserted child; anything cast away as bad.
WATCH, *n.* wotch, forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention; close observation; guard; a watchman or watchmen set for a guard; the place where guard is kept; post or office of a watchman; a certain period of the night in which one person or a set of persons stand as sentinels; a small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person; a turn of duty; the period during which a division of the crew is on duty on deck [Naut.]. **Be on the watch**, to be looking steadily for some event. (A.S. *wæcce.*)
WATCH, *v.i.* wotch, to be or keep awake; to be attentive; to look with expectation; to keep guard; to act as sentinel; to be vigilant; to be assiduously attentive; to attend on the sick during the night: *v.t.* to guard; to have in keeping; to lie in wait for; to tend; to note carefully. **Watch over**, to be cautiously observant of. **Watched. Watches. Watching.**
WATCH-BILL, *n.* *wotch*-bill, the list of a ship's officers and crew showing their watches and stations.
WATCHBOX, *n.* *wotch*-boks, a sentry-box.
WATCHCASE, *n.* *wotch*-kace, the outer case of a watch.
WATCHDOG, *n.* *wotch*-dog, a dog kept to guard premises.
WATCHER, *n.* *wotch*-er, one who sits up or continues awake; one who attends upon the sick during the night.
WATCHET, *a.* and *n.* *wotch*-et, pale or light blue.
WATCHFIRE, *n.* *wotch*-fire, a fire at night for the use of the guard.
WATCHFUL, *a.* *wotch*-ful, careful to observe; guarding with caution; vigilant; attentive.
WATCHFULLY, *ad.* *wotch*-ful-le, vigilantly.
WATCHFULNESS, *n.* *wotch*-ful-ness, vigilance; wakefulness.
WATCH-GLASS, *n.* *wotch*-glahss, a concavo-convex glass for covering the dial-plate of a watch; a half-hour sand glass, for measuring the time of a watch on deck [Naut.].
WATCHGUARD, *n.* *wotch*-gahrd, a chain or strap attached to a watch.
WATCHHOUSE, *n.* *wotch*-house, a house in which a watch or guard is placed; a lock-up for the night.
WATCHING, *n.* *wotch*-ing, wakefulness; inability to sleep.
WATCH-KEY, *n.* *wotch*-kee, a key for winding up a watch.
WATCHLIGHT, *n.* *wotch*-lite, a light to watch by during the night; a candle with a rush wick.
WATCHMAKER, *n.* *wotch*-make-er, one whose occupation is to make or repair watches.
WATCHMAKING, *n.* *wotch*-make-ing, the art of making watches, chronometers, or other time-pieces.
WATCHMAN, *n.* *wotch*-man, a sentinel; a guard; a night policeman. **Watchman's rattle**, an instrument which produces a loud rattling sound on being whirled round.
WATCHNIGHT, *n.* *wotch*-nite, a religious service towards midnight on the last night of the year.
WATCHTOWER, *n.* *wotch*-tou-er, a tower to watch from.

WATCHWORD, *n.* *wotch*-wurd, the word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to pass the guard, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a password; motto.
WATER, *n.* *waw*-ter, a compound of two parts of hydrogen to one part of oxygen by volume; the liquid that falls as rain and forms the sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone, as a diamond of the first water, that is, perfectly pure and transparent; the serum, or any liquid humour in animal bodies, as dropsy. **Hold water**, to be sound, tight, or correct. **Of the first water**, of the highest excellence. **Water of crystallization**, the water which enters into combination with a salt when crystallizing. (A.S. *wæter.*)
WATER, *v.t.* *waw*-ter, to irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; to supply with water; to supply with water to drink; to give a wavy appearance to; to increase the nominal capital for financial purposes: *v.i.* to shed water or liquid matter; to get or take in water; to have a longing desire. **Watered. Watering. Waters.**
WATERAGE, *n.* *waw*-ter-aje, money paid for transportation by water.
WATER-AVENS, *n.* *waw*-ter-*ay*-venz, the plant *Geum rivale.*
WATER-BAILIFF, *n.* *waw*-ter-*bay*-lif, an officer of the customs for searching ships; a river-constable in charge of a fish-preserve.
WATER-BATH, *n.* *waw*-ter-bahth, an arrangement such as the gluepot for heating substances up to boiling point and no further, the substance being in an inner vessel surrounded by water in a larger one to which the heat is applied.
WATERBEARER, *n.* *waw*-ter-bare-er, the constellation Aquarius.
WATER-BED, *n.* *waw*-ter-bed, a waterproof bed containing water so as to distribute the patient's weight over a large surface.
WATER-BEETLE, *n.* *waw*-ter-bee-tl, an aquatic beetle, such as the species of *Gyrinus, Dytiscus, Hydrophilus, Hydrobius* or *Donacia.*
WATER-BELLOWS, *n.* *waw*-ter-*bel*-loze, a machine for blowing air into a furnace by means of a column of water.
WATERBIRD, *n.* *waw*-ter-berd, an aquatic bird.
WATERBLOB, *n.* *waw*-ter-blob, the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris.*
WATER-BOATMAN, *n.* *waw*-ter-*bote*-man, an aquatic insect of the genus *Notonecta.*
WATERBORNE, *a.* *waw*-ter-born, borne by the water; floated.
WATERBRASH, *n.* *waw*-ter-brash, pyrosis; a hot sensation in the stomach with acrid eructations.
WATERBUCK, *n.* *waw*-ter-buk, an antelope of the genus *Cobus.*
WATERBUG, *n.* *waw*-ter-bug, an insect living in water.
WATERBUTT, *n.* *waw*-ter-but, a large cask for collecting rain water.
WATER-CALTROPS, *n.* *waw*-ter-*kal*-trops, the plant *Trapa natans.*
WATERCAN, *n.* *waw*-ter-kan, the yellow waterlily, *Nuphar lutea.*
WATER-CARRIAGE, *n.* *waw*-ter-*kar*-ridj, transportation or conveyance by water.
WATERCART, *n.* *waw*-ter-kart, a cart bearing a tank of water for watering the roads.
WATER-CEMENT, *n.* *waw*-ter-se-*ment*, hydraulic cement which hardens under water.
WATER-CHESTNUT, *n.* *waw*-ter-*chess*-nut, the water-caltrops.
WATER-CHUTE, *n.* *waw*-ter-shoot, a shallow slope of boards along which water flows for toboggans to slip down on.
WATER-CLOCK, *n.* *waw*-ter-klok, the clepsydra, a machine to measure time by the flow or discharge of water.
WATER-CLOSET, *n.* *waw*-ter-*kloz*-et, a closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water.
WATER-COLOUR, *n.* *waw*-ter-*kul*-ur, colour mixed with gum-water, instead of oil; *a.* painted in water colour.
WATER-COLOURIST, *n.* *waw*-ter-*kul*-ur-ist, one who paints in water colours.

WATERCOURSE, *n.* *waw*-ter-korse, a stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water.
WATERCRAFT, *n.* *waw*-ter-krahft, vessels and boats plying on water; watermanship.
WATER-CRANE, *n.* *waw*-ter-krane, a contrivance for supplying water to locomotives.
WATERCRESS, *n.* *waw*-ter-kress, a small creeping plant growing in watery places, the *Nasturtium officinale*.
WATER-CROW, *n.* *waw*-ter-kro, the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*.
WATER-CROWFOOT, *n.* *waw*-ter-*kro*-foot, the plant *Ranunculus aquatilis*.
WATER-CURE, *n.* *waw*-ter-kewr, hydropathy.
WATER-DECK, *n.* *waw*-ter-dek, a painted piece of canvas made sufficiently large to cover the saddle, bridle and girths of a dragoon's horse.
WATER-DEER, *n.* *waw*-ter-deer, the Chinese deer, *Hydropotes inermis*.


Water-crane.

WATER-DOCTOR, *n.* *waw*-ter-*dok*-tor, a hydropathist.
WATER-DOG, *n.* *waw*-ter-dog, a dog used to the water; a dog with aquatic habits; a water spaniel: *pl.* small clouds, indicative of rain.
WATERDROP, *n.* *waw*-ter-drop, a drop of water; a tear.
WATER-DROPWORT, *n.* *waw*-ter-*drop*-wurt, a plant of the genus *Œnanthe*.
WATERED, *a.* *waw*-terd, sprinkled; supplied with water; made to look wavy and shiny.
WATER-ENGINE, *n.* *waw*-ter-*en*-jin, an engine to raise water.
WATERER, *n.* *waw*-ter-er, one who waters.
WATERFALL, *n.* *waw*-ter-fawl, a perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.
WATER-FERN, *n.* *waw*-ter-fern, the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.
WATER-FLAG, *n.* *waw*-ter-flag, the yellow flag, *Iris pseudacorus*.
WATERFLEA, *n.* *waw*-ter-flee, an aquatic free-swimming crustacean that comes to the surface in the mornings and evenings, and swims with short leaps.
WATER-FLOOD, *n.* *waw*-ter-flud, an inundation.
WATERFLY, *n.* *waw*-ter-fli, an insect that is seen on the water.
WATERFOWL, *n.* *waw*-ter-foul, a bird that frequents the water; an aquatic bird.
WATER-FOX, *n.* *waw*-ter-foks, a name given to the carp on account of its cunning.
WATER-FURROW, *n.* *waw*-ter-*fur*-ro, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground; an open drain.
WATER-GALL, *n.* *waw*-ter-gawl, an appearance in the sky indicative of rain; a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.
WATER-GAS, *n.* *waw*-ter-gas, an illuminating gas generated by making steam pass over burning carbon.
WATER-GAUGE, *n.* *waw*-ter-gaje, an instrument for measuring the depth or quantity of water, as in a boiler.
WATER-GILDER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*gild*-er, one who practises water-gilding.
WATER-GILDING, *n.* *waw*-ter-*gild*-ing, the gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.
WATERGLASS, *n.* *waw*-ter-glahss, soluble glass; a silicate of soda or potash soluble in hot water and impervious to the air.
WATER-GOD, *n.* *waw*-ter-god, a deity with dominion over the water.
WATER-GRUEL, *n.* *waw*-ter-*groo*-el, a liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal.
WATER-HAMMER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*ham*-mer, a vessel containing a column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of it with a sound like a hammer.
WATER-HEMLOCK, *n.* *waw*-ter-*hem*-lok, the cowbane *Cicuta virosa*.
WATERHEN, *n.* *waw*-ter-hen, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*.
WATER-HOLE, *n.* *waw*-ter-hole, a reservoir for water; a waterpool.
WATER-HYACINTH, *n.* *waw*-ter-*hy*-a-sinth, the South American plant *Eichhornia crassipes*.
WATERINESS, *n.* *waw*-ter-e-ness, the state of being watery; humidity.
WATERING, *n.* *waw*-ter-ing, act of overflowing or sprinkling or supplying with water; the place where water is supplied; the process of giving a wavy appearance to a fabric.
WATERING-CALL, *n.* *waw*-ter-ing-kawl, a trumpet call on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses [Mil.].
WATERING-PLACE, *n.* *waw*-ter-ing-place, a place where water can be obtained; a place to which people resort to drink mineral water or to bathe in sea-water.
WATERING-POT, *n.* *waw*-ter-ing-pot, a pot to water plants with.
WATERING-TROUGH, *n.* *waw*-ter-ing-trof, a trough at which cattle and horses drink.
WATERISH, *a.* *waw*-ter-ish, resembling water; thin, as a liquor; insipid; somewhat watery; moist.
WATERISHNESS, *n.* *waw*-ter-ish-ness, the state of being waterish.
WATER-JACKET, *n.* *waw*-ter-*jak*-et, a casing containing water for keeping machinery cool.
WATERLAID, *a.* *waw*-ter-laid, cable-laid.
WATER-LEMON, *n.* *waw*-ter-*lem*-on, the climbing plant *Passiflora laurifolia*.
WATERLESS, *a.* *waw*-ter-less, destitute of water.
WATER-LEVEL, *n.* *waw*-ter-*lev*-el, the level formed by the surface of still water; a levelling instrument in which water is employed.
WATERLILY, *n.* *waw*-ter-lil-e, the common name of the aquatic plants of the genera *Nymphœa* and *Nuphar*, with floating leaves and large flowers.
WATERLINE, *n* *waw*-ter-line, a horizontal line, supposed to be drawn about a ship's hull, at the surface of the water; the line to which the ship is designed to float.
WATERLOGGED, *a.* *waw*-ter-logd, lying like a log on the water, in consequence of the hold being flooded by leakage [Naut.].
WATERMAN, *n.* *waw*-ter-man, a man who manages watercraft; a boatman; a ferryman.
WATERMANSHIP, *n.* *waw*-ter-man-ship, the art of managing a rowing-boat; oarsmanship.
WATERMARK, *n.* *waw*-ter-mahrk, the mark or limit of the rise of a flood; a mark to show the extent of the rise and fall of the tide; a distinguishing mark given to paper during manufacture.
WATER-MEADOW, *n.* *waw*-ter-*med*-o, a meadow that may be irrigated from an adjoining stream.
WATER-MEASURE, *n.* *waw*-ter-*mesj*-ur, a measure for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c.
WATER-MELON, *n.* *waw*-ter-*mel*-on, the plant and fruit, *Citrullus vulgaris*.
WATER-METER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*mee*-ter, an instrument for measuring the water that passes or is consumed.
WATER-MILFOIL, *n.* *waw*-ter-*mil*-foil, the plant *Myriophyllum spicatum*.
WATERMILL, *n.* *waw*-ter-mil, a mill worked by water.
WATER-ORDEAL, *n.* *waw*-ter-or-*dee*-al, ordeal bywater.
WATER-OUZEL, *n.* *waw*-ter-*oo*-zl, the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*.
WATER-PARSNIP, *n.* *waw*-ter-*pars*-nip, an umbelliferous aquatic plant of the genus *Sium*.
WATER-PARTING, *n.* *waw*-ter-*part*-ing, a watershed.
WATER-PEPPER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*pep*-per, the pipewort *Elatine hydropiper*.
WATER-PIPIT, *n.* *waw*-ter-*pip*-it, the bird *Anthus spipoletta*.
WATER-PITCHER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*pitch*-er, a pitcher for water; a North American marsh plant, with pitcher-shaped leaves.
WATERPLANE, *n.* *waw*-ter-plane, an aeroplane fitted with floats instead of wheels.
WATER-PLANT, *n.* *waw*-ter-plahnt, a plant that grows in water.
WATER-PLANTAIN, *n.* *waw*-ter-*plan*-tane, a plant of the genus *Alisma*.
WATER-POA, *n.* *waw*-ter-*po*-a, a valuable species of grass.

WATER-POISE, *n.* *waw*-ter-poyz, a hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.
WATER-POLO, *n.* *waw*-ter-po-lo, a swimming sport in which there are goals ten feet wide at the ends of the bath with a cross-bar a yard high between the goal posts, and a ball like a football.
WATERPOOL, *n.* *waw*-ter-pool, a water-hole; a small pond.
WATERPOT, *n.* *waw*-ter-pot, a vessel for holding or conveying water; a metal pot for sprinkling water.
WATER-POWER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*pou*-er, the mechanical power or action of water.
WATERPOX, *n.* *waw*-ter-poks, varicella; a variety of chicken-pox.
WATERPROOF, *a.* *waw*-ter-proof, impervious to water: *n.* cloth or a coat that is so: *v.t.* to render impervious to water. Waterproofed. Waterproofing. Waterproofs.
WATER-RAIL, *n.* *waw*-ter-rale, the bird *Rallus aquaticus*.
WATER-RAM, *n.* *waw*-ter-ram, a machine by which water is raised much above its level by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised; a hydraulic ram.
WATER-RAT, *n.* *waw*-ter-rat, a species of vole which frequents the banks of rivers and ponds.
WATER-RATE, *n.* *waw*-ter-rate, a charge for the supply of water.
WATER-ROT, *v.t.* *waw*-ter-rot, to rot in water. Water-rots. Water-rotted. Water-rotting.
WATERSAIL, *n.* *waw*-ter-sale, a small sail used under a lower studding-sail.
WATER-SAPPHIRE, *n.* *waw*-ter-*saf*-fire, iolite, a kind of blue precious stone.
WATERSHED, *n.* *waw*-ter-shed, a ridge separating river basins. (Ger. *wasser*, water, and *scheiden*, divide.)
WATER-SHREW, *n.* *waw*-ter-shroo, the insectivore *Crossopus fodiens*.
WATERSIDE, *n.* *waw*-ter-side, land by the edge of water.
WATER-SNAKE, *n.* *waw*-ter-snake, a snake that lives in water; a sea-snake.
WATER-SOLDIER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*sole*-jer, an aquatic plant *Stratiotes aloides* with long sword-like leaves.
WATER-SPANIEL, *n.* *waw*-ter-*span*-yel, a water dog so called.
WATER-SPARROW, *n.* *waw*-ter-*spar*-ro, the reed warbler, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; the reed bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*.
WATER-SPIDER, *n.* *waw*-ter-*spi*-der, the spider *Argyoneta aquatica*.
WATERSPOUT, *n.* *waw*-ter-spout, a whirling hollow column of water reaching from a cloud to the sea or lake.
WATER-TABLE, *n.* *waw*-ter-*tay*-bl, a string-course moulding, or other projection in the wall of a building, to throw off the water [Arch.].
WATER-TANK, *n.* *waw*-ter-tank, a cistern or small reservoir for holding water.
WATER-TATH, *n.* *waw*-ter-tath, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds.
WATER-THERMOMETER, *n.* *waw*-ter-ther-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed.
WATERTIGHT, *a.* *waw*-ter-tite, not leaky; so tight as to retain or not to admit water.
WATER-TOWER, *n.* *waw*-ter-tou-er, a tower supporting a tank of water to obtain pressure for a water-supply.
WATER-TUBE, *a.* *waw*-ter-tube, having tubes through the boiler fire in which the water passes instead of the fire passing through the tubes.
WATER-VIOLET, *n.* *waw*-ter-*vi*-o-let, an aquatic plant of the genus *Hottonia*.
WATER-VOLE, *n.* *waw*-ter-vole, the vole frequently called the water-rat.
WATER-WAGTAIL, *n.* *waw*-ter-*wag*-tale, the pied wagtail *Motacilla lugubris*.
WATERWAY, *n.* *waw*-ter-way, a navigable river; a canal; a piece of timber, forming a channel for water to the scuppers [Naut.].
WATERWEED, *n.* *waw*-ter-weed, the American water plant, *Elodea canadensis*.

WATER-WHEEL, *n.* *waw*-ter-wheel, a wheel moved by water; an engine for raising water in large quantities.
WATER-WINGS, *n.pl.* *waw*-ter-wingz, walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current.
WATERWITCH, *n.* *waw*-ter-witch, the dipper, a bird of the genus *Cinclus*.
WATERWORKS, *n.pl.* *waw*-ter-wurks, the headquarters of a water-supply where the water is pumped to a sufficient height for distribution through all the pipes of the system.
WATERWORN, *a.* *waw*-ter-worn, worn by the action of water.
WATERWORT, *n.* *waw*-ter-wurt, an aquatic plant of the genus *Elatine*.
WATERY, *a.* *waw*-ter-e, pertaining to water; resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; tasteless; insipid; vapid; abounding with water; consisting of water.
WATT, *n.* wot, an electrical unit of power obtained by multiplying the ampères by the voltage. (After James Watt.)
WATTLE, *n.* *wot*-tl, a flexible rod; a hurdle made by weaving twigs together; the fleshy lobe under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch; any one of several species of *Acacia* which grow abundantly in Australia, the bark of which is used in tanning: *v.t.* to bind with twigs; to twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plait. Wattled. Wattles. Wattling. (A.S. *watel*, a hurdle.)
WATTLE-BARK, *n.* *wot*-tl-bark, the bark of the wattle.
WATTLE-BIRD, *n.* *wot*-tl-berd, the Australian honey-eater, *Anthochœra carunculata*.
WATTLED, *a.* *wot*-tld, bound or interwoven with twigs; having processes like the wattles of a cock [Bot.].
WATT-HOUR, *n.* *wot*-our, the work done by one watt in one hour, the thousandth of a Board of Trade unit.
WATTMETER, *n.* *wot*-meet-er, an electrical instrument for measuring the power in a circuit.
WAUCHT, *n.* wawcht, a long, hearty draught. (Scots.)
WAUL, *v.i.* wawl, to cry, as a cat. Wauled. Wauling. Wauls.
WAVE, *n.* wave, an undulation; a state of vibration; a moving swell on the surface of the water of the sea or a river caused by the wind; motion in a fluid substance like that of a wave in which one set of particles acts on the adjoining set with little or no permanent displacement; a movement in the ether produced by electrical oscillations in a conductor; unevenness; inequality of surface; the wavy line or streak of lustre on cloth, watered and calendered: *v.i.* to play loosely; to move like a wave one way and the other; to float; to undulate; to be moved, as a signal: *v.t.* to raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to waft; to beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion. Waved. Waves. Waving. (A.S. *wafian*, waver, and *waeg*, a wave.)
WAVE, *v.t.* wave, to cast away; to reject; to quit; to depart from; to put off; to relinquish, as a right or privilege; to waive. Waved. Waves. Waving.
WAVED, *a.* wayvd, variegated in lustre; having on the margin a succession of arched segments or incisions [Entom.]; wavily indented [Her.].
WAVE-LENGTH, *n.* *wave*-length, the distance between the crests of two successive waves.
WAVELESS, *a.* *wave*-less, free from waves; undisturbed.
WAVELET, *n.* *wave*-let, a little wave; a ripple.
WAVELIKE, *a.* *wave*-like, resembling a wave: undulating.
WAVE-LINE, *n.* *wave*-line, the path of a wave; the line made by the wave on the shore.
WAVELLITE, *n.* *way*-vel-ite, a hydrated phosphate of aluminium, so called from its discoverer, Dr. Wavell.
WAVE-LOAF, *n.* *wave*-loaf, a loaf for a wave-offering.
WAVEMETER, *n.* *wave*-meet-er, an apparatus for measuring electrical wave-length.
WAVE-OFFERING, *n.* *wave*-of-fer-ing, an offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points.

WAVER, *v.i.* *wave*-er, to play or move to and fro; to fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to hesitate; to totter. **Wavered. Wavering. Wavers.** (*Wave.*)
WAVER, *n.* *wave*-er, a sapling or young timber-tree.
WAVERER, *n.* *wave*-er-er, one who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.
WAVERING, *a.* *wave*-er-ing, fluctuating; being in doubt.
WAVERINGLY, *ad.* *wave*-er-ing-le, in a wavering manner.
WAVERINGNESS, *n.* *wave*-er-ing-ness, state of being unsettled.
WAVESON, *n.* *wave*-sun, a name given to goods which after shipwreck appear floating on the sea.
WAVEWORN, *a.* *wave*-worn, worn by the waves.
WAVINESS, *n.* *wave*-e-ness, the state of being wavy.
WAVING, *a.* *wave*-ing, moving as a wave; playing to and fro.
WAVURE, *n.* *wave*-yur, the act of waving or putting off.
WAVY, *a.* *wave*-y, rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; playing to and fro; undulating; undulating on the border or surface [Bot.].
WAWL, *v.i.* wawl, to cry; to howl. **Wawled. Wawling. Wawls.**
WAX, *n.* waks, a thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees, and employed in the construction of their cells; a thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear; a substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit; a solid fat without glycerine; a substance used in sealing letters, called sealing-wax; a thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread: *v.t.* to smear or rub with wax. **Waxed. Waxes. Waxing.** (A.S. *weax.*)
WAX, *v.i.* waks, to increase in size; to grow; to become larger; to pass from one state to another; to become. **Waxed. Waxes. Waxing.** (A.S. *weaxan*, grow.)
WAXBILL, *n.* *waks*-bil, a bird of the genus *Estrelda.*
WAX-CANDLE, *n.* waks-*kan*-dl, a candle made of wax.
WAX-CHANDLER, *n.* waks-*chahn*-dler, a maker of or dealer in wax-candles.
WAXCLOTH, *n.* *waks*-kloth, floor-cloth.
WAXEN, *a.* *waks*-en, made of wax; resembling wax.
WAX-END, *n.* *waks*-end, waxed end; a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemakers' wax.
WAX-FLOWER, *n.* *waks*-flou-er, any one of the 70 species of *Hoya*; the orchid *Angræcum sesquipedale.*
WAXING, *n.* *waks*-ing, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing [Chem.].
WAX-INSECT, *n.* *waks*-in-sekt, the insect *Coccus sinensis*, which secretes wax.
WAXLIGHT, *n.* *waks*-lite, a taper made of wax.
WAX-MOTH, *n.* *waks*-moth, the bee-moth *Galleria mellonella.*
WAX-MYRTLE, *n.* *waks*-mer-tl, the candleberry, *Myrica cerifera*, a shrub from whose berries a substance resembling wax is obtained.
WAX-PALM, *n.* *waks*-pahm, a large South American palm *Ceroxylon andicolum*, whose stem is covered with a thick coating of resin and wax; the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera.*
WAX-PLANT, *n.* *waks*-plahnt, honeywort, *Cerinthe major.*
WAX-TREE, *n.* *waks*-tree, the American gamboge tree, *Vismia guianensis.*
WAXWING, *n.* *waks*-wing, a bird of the genus *Ampelis.*
WAXWORK, *n.* *waks*-wurk, figures formed of wax, in imitation of life; modellings in wax: *pl.* a collection of figures in wax-work.
WAXWORKER, *n.* *waks*-wurk-er, one who works in wax; a bee, as producing wax.
WAXY, *a.* *waks*-e, resembling wax; soft like wax; viscid; adhesive; consisting of wax; angry [Slang].
WAY, *n.* way, a passage; the place of passing: hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle or other animals; length of space; course; route; passage; room for passing; manner or means of doing anything; method: scheme of management; manner of thinking or acting; manner of practice; mode; particular turn of opinion; method or plan of life and conduct; right method of knowing or acting; general scheme of acting; progress [Naut.]: *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched. **Be under way**, to be in motion [Naut.]. **By-the-way**, incidentally. **Give way**, to recede, to make room or to yield. **Go one's way**, or **come one's way**, to go or come along. **In the way**, opposing advance. **Make one's way**, to advance in life by efforts. **Make way**, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy. **Milky Way**, the galaxy [Astron.]. **Right of way**, right of passing across another's ground. **Ways and means**, in legislation, means for raising money. (A.S. *weg.*)
WAY-BAGGAGE, *n.* *way*-bag-aje, the baggage or luggage of a passenger.
WAY-BENNET, *n.* *way*-ben-net, the mouse barley, *Hordeum murinum.*
WAY-BILL, *n.* *way*-bil, a list of passengers or goods.
WAYBREAD, *n.* *way*-bred, the herb plantain.
WAYFARER, *n.* *way*-fa-rer, a traveller on foot.
WAYFARING, *a.* *way*-fare-ing, travelling; being on a journey.
WAYFARING-TREE, *n.* *way*-fa-ring-tree, the small tree *Viburnum lantana*; the American hobble bush, *V. lantanoides.*
WAYGOING, *a.* *way*-go-ing, taken (as a crop) from the land by a tenant the year he leaves a farm.
WAYGONE, *a.* *way*-gon, tired out by travelling.
WAYLAY, *v.t.* way-*lay*, to watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush. **Waylaid. Waylaying. Waylays.**
WAYLAYER, *n.* way-*lay*-er, one who waits for another in ambush with hostile intentions.
WAYLEAVE, *n.* *way*-leave, a right of way granted by lease.
WAYLESS, *a.* *way*-less, having no road or path; pathless; trackless.
WAYMAKER, *n.* *way*-ma-ker, one who makes a way; a precursor.
WAYMARK, *n.* *way*-mark, a guide-post.
WAY-PASSENGER, *n.* *way*-pas-sen-jer, passenger taken up or set down by the way.
WAY-SHAFT, *n.* *way*-shahft, the shaft in an engine that works the slide-valve from the eccentric.
WAYSIDE, *n.* *way*-side, the edge of a road; the roadside.
WAY-STATION, *n.* *way*-stay-shon, an intermediate station.
WAY-THISTLE, *n.* *way*-this-sl, the Canada thistle *Carduus arvensis.*
WAYTHORN, *n.* *way*-thorn, the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus.*
WAY-TRAFFIC, *n.* *way*-traf-fik, local traffic.
WAYWARD, *a.* *way*-werd, froward; perverse; wilful. (*Away*, and *ward.*)
WAYWARDEN, *n.* *way*-ward-en, a road surveyor.
WAYWARDLY, *ad.* *way*-werd-le, frowardly: perversely.
WAYWARDNESS, *n.* *way*-werd-ness, frowardness; perverseness.
WAYWISE, *a.* *way*-wize, skilled in finding and keeping the way.
WAYWISER, *n.* *way*-wize-er, an instrument for measuring the distance one has travelled on the road.
WAYWODE, *n.* *way*-wode, a name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns or provinces; voivode. (Pol. *wojewoda*, the leader of an army.)
WAYWODESHIP, *n.* *way*-wode-ship, the office or jurisdiction of a waywode.
WAYWORN, *a.* *way*-worn, wearied by the journey.
WAYZGOOSE, *n.* *wayz*-goose, a printer's beanfeast.
WAZIR, *n.* wah-*zeer*, a vizier.
WE, *pron.* we; the *first pers. pl.* of I, denoting the person speaking, and another or others with him; men in general; everybody. (A.S.)
WEAK, *a.* week, having little physical strength; feeble; infirm; not healthy; not able to bear a great weight; not strong; not able to resist attack; frail; irresolute; wanting spirit; wanting in strengthening ingredients; not politically powerful; not having force of authority; not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by argument; unfortified; accessible; not having full conviction. (A.S. *wac.*)
WEAKEN, *v.t.* *week*-en, to lessen the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate: to reduce in strength or spirit: *v.i.* to grow weaker. **Weakened. Weakening. Weakens.** (A.S. *wæcan.*)

WEAKENER, *n.* *week*-ner, he who or that which weakens.
WEAK-EYED, *a.* *week*-ide, having weak eyes.
WEAK-HEADED, *a.* *week*-hed-ed, having a weak intellect.
WEAK-HEARTED, *a.* *week*-hahrt-ed, having little courage.
WEAK-KNEED, *a.* *week*-need, weak in the knees; weak in will.
WEAKLING, *n.* *week*-ling, a feeble creature.
WEAKLY, *a.* *week*-le, not strong of constitution; infirm: *ad.* with little physical strength; feebly.
WEAK-MINDED, *a.* week-*mined*-ed, mentally deficient.
WEAKNESS, *n.* *week*-ness, want of physical strength; want of sprightliness; unhealthiness; want of moral force; want of judgment; feebleness of mind; defect; failing.
WEAK-SIGHTED, *a.* *week*-site-ed, having weak sight.
WEAK-SPIRITED, *a.* *week*-spir-re-ted, timid; having low spirits.
WEAL, *n.* weel, a sound state of a person or thing; happiness; welfare; a state; republic; public interest. (A.S. *wela.*)
WEAL, *n.* weel, the mark of a stripe; a wale.
WEALD, *n.* weeld, a wooded region; woodland; an open tract of country. (A.S.)
WEALDEN, *a.* *weel*-den, pertaining to the weald of Kent and Sussex; a term applied to certain strata of Neocomian age [Geol.].
WEALSMAN, *n.* *weelz*-man, a name given sneeringly to a politician.
WEALTH, *n.* welth, prosperity; riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land; abundance of worldly estate exceeding that of the greater part of the community; affluence; that which possesses exchangeable value. (*Weal.*)
WEALTHILY, *ad.* *welth*-e-le, richly.
WEALTHINESS, *n.* *welth*-e-ness, the state of being wealthy.
WEALTHY, *a.* *welth*-e, rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent.
WEAN, *n.* ween, an infant: *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of anything. **Weaned. Weaning. Weans.** (A.S. *wenian*, accustom.)
WEANLING, *n.* *ween*-ling, a child or other mammal newly weaned: *a.* just weaned.
WEAPON, *n.* *wep*-on, any instrument of offence or defence, or for combating enemies: *pl.* thorns, prickles, and stings [Bot.]. (A.S. *wæpen.*)
WEAPONED, *a.* *wep*-ond, armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.
WEAPONLESS, *a.* *wep*-on-less, unarmed; having no weapon.
WEAPON-SALVE, *n.* *wep*-on-sahv, a salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.
WEAR, *v.t.* ware, to waste or impair by attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments; to carry as covering; to carry appendant to the body; to have or exhibit; to affect by degrees: *v.i.* to be wasted; to be diminished by attrition; to be spent tediously; to be consumed by slow degrees; to advance by slow degrees. **Wear away,** to consume or diminish. **Wear off,** to diminish by attrition. **Wear out,** to render useless by attrition or decay; to consume tediously; to waste the strength of; to harass. **Wearing. Wears. Wore. Worn.** (A.S. *werian.*)
WEAR, *n.* ware, the act of wearing; diminution by friction; the thing worn; a dam in a river. **Wear and tear,** the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use.
WEAR, *v.t.* ware, to put a ship to windward by turning her off from the wind and so round on to the other tack; to veer [Naut.]. **Wearing. Wears. Wore.** (*Veer.*)
WEARABLE, *a.* *ware*-a-bl, that can be worn.
WEARD, *n.* weerd, a warden, used in the composition of names, and signifying watchfulness or care.

WEARER, *n.* *ware*-er, one who wears; that which wastes or diminishes.
WEARIED, *a.* *weer*-eed, tired; fatigued.
WEARIFUL, *a.* *weer*-e-ful, wearisome.
WEARILESS, *a.* *weer*-e-less, continual.
WEARILY, *ad.* *weer*-e-le, in a tired or weary manner.
WEARINESS, *n.* *weer*-e-ness, the state of being weary or tired.
WEARING, *a.* *ware*-ing, denoting what is worn: *n.* clothes; garments.
WEARISH, *a.* *weer*-ish, watery; weak; washy.
WEARISOME, *a.* *weer*-e-sum, causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.
WEARISOMELY, *ad.* *weer*-e-sum-le, tediously; so as to cause weariness.
WEARISOMENESS, *n.* *weer*-e-sum-ness, the quality of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness.
WEARY, *a.* *weer*-e, having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement; causing weariness; tiresome: *v.t.* to reduce or exhaust the physical strength; to tire; to fatigue; to make impatient of continuance; to harass by anything irksome. **Weary out,** to subdue or exhaust by fatigue. **Wearied. Wearies. Wearying.** (A.S. *werig*, perhaps from *wor*, a swampy place.)
WEASAND, *n.* *wee*-zand, the windpipe or trachea, the tube through which the air passes to and from the lungs. (A.S. *wæsend.*)
WEASEL, *n.* *weze*-el, the small carnivore, *Mustela vulgaris*, with a long body and short legs. (A.S. *wesle.*)
WEASEL-FACED, *a.* *weze*-el-fayst, having a thin sharp face like a weasel.
WEASEL-SNOUT, *n.* *weze*-el-snout, the yellow dead-nettle *Lamium galeobdolon.*
WEATHER, *n.* *weth*-er, the state of the atmosphere; change of the state of the air; change: *a.* towards the wind; windward: as, weather-bow. **Stress of weather,** violent winds; force of tempests. **Weather Office,** the Meteorological Office. (A.S. *weder.*)
WEATHER, *v.t.* *weth*-er, to expose to the air; to disintegrate by exposure to the air; to sail to windward of; to bear up against; to clear. **Weathered. Weathering. Weathers.**
WEATHER-ANCHOR, *n.* *weth*-ther-*an*-kor, the anchor lying to windward.
WEATHER-BEATEN, *a.* *weth*-er-beet-en, beaten, harassed, seasoned, or browned by the weather.
WEATHER-BOARD, *n.* *weth*-er-bord, that side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side: *pl.* pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary [Naut.]; a board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath.
WEATHERBOARDING, *n.* *weth*-er-*bord*-ing, boards nailed so as to lap over one another.
WEATHERBOUND, *a.* *weth*-er-bound, delayed by bad weather.
WEATHER-BOW, *n.* *weth*-er-bou, that side of a ship's bow that is to windward [Naut.].
WEATHERCLOTHS, *n.pl.* *weth*-ther-kloths, long pieces of canvas or tarpaulin used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray [Naut.].
WEATHERCOCK, *n.* *weth*-er-kok, a vane, often in the shape of a cock, to show the direction of the wind; any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.
WEATHERDRIVEN, *a.* *weth*-er-*driv*-en, driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.
WEATHERED, *a.* *weth*-erd, applied to rocks when the surface is altered in colour, texture, or composition, or their edges are rounded off by exposure to the elements [Geol.]; sloped to throw off the wet [Arch.].
WEATHER-FISH, *n.* *weth*-ther-fish, the largest of European loaches, *Misgurnus fossilis.*
WEATHER-GAGE, *n.* *weth*-er-*gaje*, situation of a ship when to the windward of another [Naut.]; advantage of position.

WEATHERGLASS, *n.* *weth*-er-glahss, an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a barometer.

Weatherglass.

WEATHER-HELM, *n.* *weth*-er-helm, applied to a ship when she is inclined to come too near the wind.

WEATHERING, *n.* *weth*-er-ing, the action of the elements in altering the surfaces of rocks; the giving of inclination to a surface to throw off wet [Arch.].

WEATHERLY, *a.* *weth*-er-le, making little leeway.

WEATHERMOST, *a.* *weth*-er-mohst, furthest to windward.

WEATHER-MOULDING, *n.* *weth*-ther-*mole*-ding, an outside moulding over doors and windows to divert the rain; a dripstone.

WEATHERPROOF, *a.* *weth*-er-proof, proof against rough weather.

WEATHER-PROPHET, *n.* *weth*-ther-*prof*-et, one who foretells weather.

WEATHER-ROLL, *n.* *weth*-er-rol, the roll of a ship to windward.

WEATHER-THISTLE, *n.* *weth*-ther-*this*-sl, the composite plant, *Carlina acaulis*.

WEATHER-TIDE, *n.* *weth*-er-*tide*, the tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to windward.

WEATHER-STRIP, *n.* *weth*-er-strip, a draught-excluder.

WEATHERVANE, *n.* *weth*-ther-vane, a device for indicating the direction of the wind.

WEATHERWISE, *a.* *weth*-er-wize, skilful in forecasting the changes or state of the weather.

WEAVE, *n.* weev, the texture of any woven material: *v.t.* to interlace threads in a loom; to entwine anything flexible; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to interpose; to insert: *v.i.* to practise weaving; to work with a loom. **Weaves.** **Weaving.** **Wove.** **Woven.** (A.S. *wefan.*)

WEAVER, *n.* *weev*-er, one whose occupation is to weave.

WEAVERBIRD, *n.* *weev*-er-berd, any species of the family Plocidæ.

WEAVER-FISH, *n.* *weev*-er-fish, a weever, a species of *Trachinus*.

WEAVING, *n.* *weev*-ing, the act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the intertexture of threads.

WEAZEN, *a.* *wee*-zen, thin; sharp; wizened.

WEB, *n.* web, texture of threads; plexus; anything woven; anything like a web; the plexus of delicate threads spun and woven by the spider; a reel of paper, such as newspapers are printed from; a dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion; the blade of a sword; the thin plate joining the upper and lower flanges of a girder; the thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of an iron sheave [Shipbuilding]; the membrane which unites the toes of many aquatic birds [Ornith.]. (*Weave.*)

WEBBED, *a.* webd, having the toes united by a membrane or web.

WEBBING, *n.* *web*-bing, a strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed furniture.

WEB-EYE, *n.* *web*-i, a disease in which a film or speck forms in the cornea.

WEB-FINGERED, *a.* *web*-fing-gerd, having webbed fingers.

WEB-FOOT, *n.* *web*-foot, a webbed foot.

WEB-FOOTED, *a.* web-*foot*-ed, having webbed feet.

WEBSTER, *n.* *web*-ster, a weaver.

WEBSTERITE, *n.* *web*-ster-ite, aluminite.

WED, *v.i.* wed, to marry; to contract matrimony: *v.t.* to marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to unite generally; to attach firmly; to espouse. **Wedded.** **Wedding.** **Weds.** (A.S. *weddiah*, pledge.)

WEDDED, *a.* *wed*-ded, married; closely attached.

WEDDING, *n.* *wed*-ding, marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; wedding festivities: *a.* pertaining to a wedding. **Diamond wedding**, the sixtieth anniversary of a wedding. **Golden wedding**, the fiftieth anniversary of a wedding. **Silver wedding**, the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding.

WEDDING-CAKE, *n.* *wed*-ding-kake, cake distributed among friends at and in connection with a wedding.

WEDDING-CARD, *n.* *wed*-ding-kard, a card bearing the names and address of a newly married couple, sent to friends to inform them of the marriage; a card announcing an approaching marriage.

WEDDING-DAY, *n.* *wed*-ding-day, the marriage day or its anniversary.

WEDDING-FAVOUR, *n.* *wed*-ding-*fay*-vur, a white rosette worn by men at a wedding.

WEDDING-FEAST, *n.* *wed*-ding-*feest*, an entertainment provided for the guests at a wedding.

WEDDING-RING, *n.* *wed*-ding-*ring*, a ring given at the marriage ceremony by the bridegroom to the bride, in token of wedlock.

WEDGE, *n.* wej, a piece of metal or wood, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, being one of the mechanical powers; a solid of five sides, viz., a rectangular base, two rhomboidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends [Geom.]; something in the form of a wedge; a mass of metal: *v.t.* to cleave with a wedge; to drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to force, as a wedge forces its way; to fasten with a wedge or wedges; to fix in the manner of a wedge. **Wedged.** **Wedges.** **Wedging.** (A.S. *wecg.*)

WEDGE-SHAPED, *a.* *wej*-shaypt, having the shape of a wedge; cuneate.

WEDGE-TAILED, *a.* *wej*-taild, having a regularly graduated tail. **Wedge-tailed eagle**, the Australian eagle, *Uroaëtus audax*. **Wedge-tailed gull**, Ross's gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*.

WEDGEWISE, *ad.* *wej*-wise, as a wedge works.

WEDGING, *n.* *wej*-ing, a method for joining timbers.

WEDGWOOD-WARE, *n.* *wej*-wood-ware, a kind of semi-vitrified pottery, capable of receiving all kinds of colours by means of metallic oxides and ochres. (Josiah Wedgwood, the inventor.)

WEDLOCK, *n.* *wed*-lok, marriage; matrimony.

WEDLOCKED, *a.* *wed*-lokt, united in marriage.

WEDNESDAY, *n.* *wed*-nz-day or *wenz*-day, the fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday. (*Woden's, i.e.* Odin's, *day.*)

WEE, *a.* wee, small; tiny: *n.* a little while.

WEED, *n.* weed, a plant growing wild in cultivated ground; anything useless or troublesome, specially when mingled with things that are useful or of value; a cigar; tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or from anything hurtful or offensive; to root out. **Weeded.** **Weeding.** **Weeds.** (A.S. *weod.*)

WEED, *n.* weed, a garment; a mourning dress, generally *pl.*, as worn specially by a widow. (A.S. *wœd*, a garment.)

WEEDER, *n.* *weed*-er, one who weeds or frees from anything noxious.

WEEDERY, *n.* *weed*-er-e, weeds; a place full of weeds.

WEED-GROWN, *a.* *weed*-grone, overgrown with weeds.

WEED-HOOK, *n.* *weed*-hook, a hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.

WEEDING, *n.* *weed*-ing, operation of freeing from weeds or anything noxious. **Weeding chisel**, a tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. **Weeding forceps**, an instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding. **Weeding fork**, a strong, three-pronged fork, used in clearing the ground of weeds. **Weeding hook**, a weed-hook. **Weeding shim**, an implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows. **Weeding tongs**, weeding forceps.

WEEDLESS, *a.* *weed*-less, free from weeds or noxious matter.

WEEDY, *a.* *weed*-e, consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds; lanky and weak.

WEEK, *n.* week, the space of seven days. **Feast of weeks**, a Jewish feast of seven weeks after the Passover, corresponding to Pentecost. **Holy week**, Passion week. **Prophetic week**, a week of seven years [Scripture]. **Week about**, in alternate weeks. **Week of Sundays**, seven weeks. (A.S. *wice.*)

WEEKDAY, *n. week*-day, any day of the week except Sunday.
WEEK-END, *n. week*-end, from Friday night to Monday morning, or Saturday and Sunday: *a.* during the week end.
WEEKLY, *a. week*-le, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary: *ad.* once a week: *n.* a periodical published weekly.
WEEL, *n.* weel, a kind of wicker trap or snare for fish.
WEELY, *n. weel*-e, a weel.
WEEM, *n.* weem, an underground dwelling.
WEEN, *v.i.* ween, to think; to imagine. **Weened. Weening. Weens.** (A.S. *wenan.*)
WEEP, *v.i.* weep, originally, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; now, to manifest and express grief by shedding tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament; to complain: *v.t.* to lament; to bemoan; to shed, as tears; to shed tears over; to spend in weeping; to exude. **Weeping. Weeps. Wept.** (A.S. *wepan.*)
WEEPER, *n. weep*-er, one who weeps or sheds tears; a long crape hatband; a South American monkey of the sapajou group.
WEEPING, *a. weep*-ing, drooping; having drooping branches: *n.* lamentation; grief.
WEEPINGLY, *ad. weep*-ing-le, with weeping; in tears.
WEEPING-ROCK, *n. weep*-ing-rok, a porous rock from which water gradually issues.
WEEPING-SPRING, *n. weep*-ing-spring, a spring that slowly discharges water.
WEEPING-TREE, *n. weep*-ing-tree, a tree with pendulous branchlets.
WEETLESS, *a. weet*-less, unknowing; unsuspected. (*Wit.*)
WEEVER, *n. wee*-ver, a fish of the genus *Trachinus*, one species of which *T. draco*, is the greater weever, and another *T. vipera*, the viper weever, both having a long spine with which they defend themselves; the sting-fishes. (*Viper.*)
WEEVIL, *n. weev*-il, a long-snouted plant-eating beetle of the family Curculionidæ of which there are over 20,000 species. (A.S. *wifel.*)
WEEVILLED, *a. weev*-ld, infested with weevils.
WEEVILY, *a. weev*-e-le, weevilled.
WEFT, *n.* weft, the threads that cross the warp from selvedge to selvedge; a web; a thing woven. (*Weave.*)
WEFT, *n.* weft, a thing waived or cast away; a wafture.
WEFTAGE, *n. weft*-aje, texture.
WEIGH, *n.* way, a certain quantity by weight.
WEIGH, *v.t.* way, to examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of; to be equivalent in weight to; to raise; to lift, as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of coming to a conclusion; to compare by the scales; to consider as worthy of notice: *v.i.* to have weight; to be considered as important; to bear heavily; to press hard. **Weighed. Weighing. Weighs.** (A.S. *wegan*, carry, lift.)
WEIGHABLE, *a. way*-a-bl, that may be weighed.
WEIGHAGE, *n. way*-ij, a duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.
WEIGH-BRIDGE, *n. way*-brij, a machine for weighing laden vehicles.
WEIGHER, *n. way*-er, one who weighs; an officer whose duty is to weigh commodities to ascertain if the weights are just.
WEIGH-HOUSE, *n. way*-house, a weighing house.
WEIGHING, *n. way*-ing, act of ascertaining weight; as much as is weighed at once.
WEIGHING-CAGE, *n. way*-ing-kaje, a cage in which living animals may be conveniently weighed.
WEIGHING-HOUSE, *n. way*-ing-house, a building furnished with conveniences for weighing commodities.
WEIGHING-MACHINE, *n. way*-ing-ma-*sheen*, a machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages, cattle, &c.
WEIGHT, *n.* wate, the quantity of a body or its heaviness, ascertained by the balance; gravity, or the amount of the force with which a body is attracted to the centre of the earth; a mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; a standard of weight; the body moved as distinct from the moving force [Mech.]; a ponderous mass; something heavy; that which weighs down; pressure; burden; sensation of pressure; importance; power; influence; moment: *v.t.* to press down with a weight; to load with a weight; to make heavier. **Weighted. Weighting. Weights.** (A.S. *wight.*)
WEIGHTILY, *ad. wate*-il-le, in a weighty manner; heavily; with impressiveness.
WEIGHTINESS, *n. wate*-e-ness, heaviness; force; importance.
WEIGHTLESS, *a. wate*-less, having no weight; light.
WEIGHTY, *a. wate*-e, having great weight; heavy; ponderous; important; forcible; grave; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince.
WEIR, *n.* weer, a dam in a river to raise the level of the water; a fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for taking fish. (A.S. *wer*, from *werian*, defend.)
WEIRD, *n.* weerd, fate; destiny; a spell or charm: *a.* acquainted with fate; skilled in and using witchcraft; suggestive of something unearthly; eerie; queer. (A.S. *wyrd*, fate, or that which takes place.)
WEIRDNESS, *n. weerd*-ness, the state of being weird.
WEISMANNISM, *n. vice*-man-izm, the theory that the individual does not inherit acquired characters but that individuality is due to the action of natural selection on germinal variations. (August Weismann.)
WEISSITE, *n. vice*-ite, a form of iolite, an ash-grey mineral found in Sweden, so called in honour of Prof. Weiss, of Berlin.
WELCOME, *a. wel*-kum, received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company; grateful; agreeable; producing gladness in its reception; free to have or enjoy gratuitously. **Bid welcome,** to receive with professions of kindness. (A.S. *wilcuma.*)
WELCOME, *n. wel*-kum, salutation to or kind reception of a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute a newcomer with kindness; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully. **Welcomed. Welcomes. Welcoming.**
WELCOMELY, *ad. wel*-kum-le, in a welcome manner.
WELCOMENESS, *n. wel*-kum-ness, gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.
WELCOMER, *n. wel*-kum-er, one who salutes or receives kindly.
WELD, *n.* weld, a plant, *Reseda luteola*, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called dyer's weed.
WELD, *n.* weld, union by welding: *v.t.* to force; to join metal in permanent union by hammering or pressure when heated; to unite closely and firmly **Welded. Welding. Welds.** (Swed.)
WELDABILITY, *n.* weld-a-*bil*-e-te, capacity for being welded.
WELDABLE, *a. wel*-da-bl, that may be welded.
WELDER, *n. weld*-er, one who welds.
WELDER, *n. weld*-er, in Ireland, an occupant holding land under a middleman; a sub-tenant.
WELDING-HEAT, *n. weld*-ing-heet, the heat necessary for welding.
WELFARE, *n. wel*-fare, exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; well-being; applied to states, the ordinary blessings of society and civil government. **Welfare work,** endeavours by employers to improve the conditions of those they employ.
WELKIN, *n. wel*-kin, the sky. **Welkin eye,** a blue eye, or a rolling languishing eye. (A.S. *wolcen*, a cloud.)
WELL, *n.* wel, a spring; a fountain; water issuing from the earth; a pit sunk perpendicularly into the earth to reach a supply of water; an enclosure round the pumps in the middle of a ship's hold [Naut.]; an apartment in a fishing boat to preserve fresh fish while they are transported to market; a hole or excavation in the earth, from which run branches or galleries [Mil. and Mining]; a source: *v.i.* to spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth: *v.t.* to pour forth. **Welled. Welling. Wells.** (A.S.)
WELL, *a.* wel, being in health; having a sound body, with all the organs in healthy action; fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy: *ad.* in a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; skilfully; with due art; sufficiently; abundantly;

to a degree that gives pleasure; favourably; with praise; conveniently; suitably; advantageously; perfectly; thoroughly; fully; adequately. As well as, together with; one as much as the other. Well enough, in a moderate degree. (A.S. *wel.*)

WELL, wel, an English prefix expressing what is right, laudable or complete.

WELLADAY, *int.* *wel*-a-day, alas; alackaday.

WELL-APPOINTED, *a.* *wel*-ap-*poynt*-ed, fully furnished or equipped.

WELL-AUTHENTICATED, *a.* *wel*-aw-*then*-te-kate-ed, supported by good authority.

WELLAWAY, *int.* *wel*-a-way, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow; welladay.

WELL-BEHAVED, *a.* *wel*-be-hayvd, of good conduct; polite.

WELLBEING, *n.* *wel*-bee-ing, welfare; prosperity.

WELL-BOAT, *n.* *wel*-bote, a fishing-boat having a well in its hold for the reception of fish.

WELLBORING, *n.* *wel*-bore-ing, sinking wells by means of drills.

WELL-BORN, *a.* *wel*-born, of good birth.

WELL-BRED, *a.* *wel*-bred, of good breeding; of a good stock.

WELLCURB, *n.* *wel*-kurb, the ring of masonry or brickwork round the mouth of a well.

WELL-DECKER, *n.* *wel*-dek-ker, a steamship with the forecastle, bridge-house and quarter-deck raised above the main-deck.

WELLDOING, *n.* *wel*-doo-ing, upright conduct.

WELL-DRAIN, *n.* *wel*-drane, a drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land: *v.t.* to drain, as land, by means of a well-drain. Well-drained. Well-draining. Well-drains.

WELL-FAVOURED, *a.* *wel*-fay-vurd, pleasing to the eye; handsome.

WELL-FOUNDED, *a.* *wel*-found-ed, grounded on good reasons.

WELL-HEAD, *n.* *wel*-hed, the source of a spring.

WELL-HOLE, *n.* *wel*-hole, in a flight of stairs, the open space in the middle beyond the end of the stairs.

WELL-HOUSE, *n.* *wel*-house, a shed or room built over a well.

WELLINGTON, *n.* *wel*-ing-ton, a long-legged boot. (Duke of Wellington.)

WELLINGTONIA, *n.* *wel*-ing-*toh*-ne-a, a large coniferous tree of the genus *Sequoia.*

WELL-KNIT, *a.* *wel*-nit, compact in build.

WELL-MEANING, *a.* *wel*-meen-ing, of good intentions.

WELL-MEANT, *a.* *wel*-ment, kindly.

WELL-MET, *int.* wel-*met*, a term of brotherly salutation.

WELLNIGH, *ad.* *wel*-ni, almost; nearly.

WELL-READ, *a.* *wel*-red, having read a good deal.

WELL-ROOM, *n.* *wel*-room, a place in the bottom of a boat where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop; a room connected with a well, where the waters are drunk.

WELL-SET, *a.* wel-*set*, firmly set; handsome.

WELL-SPOKEN, *a.* wel-*spoke*-en, speaking well; spoken properly.

WELL-SPRING, *n.* *wel*-spring, a source of continual supply.

WELL-TEMPERED, *a.* wel-*tem*-perd, tuned in equal temperament [Mus.].

WELL-TIMED, *a.* *wel*-timed, opportune.

WELL-TO-DO, *a.* wel-to-*doo*, well off; in easy circumstances.

WELL-WATER, *n.* *wel*-waw-ter, the water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELLWISHER, *n.* *wel*-wish-er, one who wishes well to another.

WELL-WORN, *a.* *wel*-worn, threadbare.

WELSH, *a.* welsh, pertaining to the Welsh nation: *n.* the language of Wales or of the Welsh; the general name of the inhabitants of Wales. Welsh harp, a harp with three rows of strings. Welsh hook, a weapon with a cutting blade and a hook at the back. Welsh lumps, a kind of fire-brick, made in Wales, similar to Windsor bricks. Welsh onion, a plant grown chiefly as a spring salad, *Allium fistulosum.* Welsh poppy, a poppy of the genus *Meconopsis.* Welsh rags, a kind of slate. Welsh rarebit or Welsh rabbit, cheese melted into a mass and spread over slices of toasted bread. (A.S. *welisc,* foreign.)

WELSH, *v.i.* welsh, to swindle anyone out of a bet. Welshed. Welshes. Welshing.

WELSHER, *n.* *welsh*-er, a decamping bookmaker.

WELT, *n.* welt, a border; a kind of hem or edging; a small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a narrow strip of leather by which the sole of a boot or shoe is attached to the uppers: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt. Welted. Welting. Welts. (Probably from W. *gwald,* a hem.)

WELTED, *a.* *welt*-ed, furnished with a welt.

WELTER, *a.* *welt*-er, heavy: *n.* water or mud through which one welters: *v.i.* to roll, as the body of an animal; to roll or wallow in some foul matter: *v.t.* to go through weltering. Weltered. Weltering. Welters. (A.S. *wealtan,* roll.)

WELTERING, *a.* *welt*-ter-ing, wallowing, as in mire or other filthy matter.

WELTER-WEIGHT, *n.* *welt*-er-wate, in boxing, a weight of 147 lb.; in racing, any extra heavy weight.

WELTING, *n.* *welt*-ing, the act of putting on a welt; the welt put on.

WELWITSCHIA, *n.* vel-*vitch*-e-ah, a remarkable plant with long linear leaves discovered by Welwitsch in Damaraland.

WEN, *n.* wen, an encysted tumour, which is movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch; a wart. (A.S. *wenn.*)

WENCH, *n.* wensh, a young woman; a maidservant; a woman of ill fame. (A.S. *wencel,* orphan.)

WENCHER, *n.* *wensh*-er, a lewd man.

WEND, *v.i.* wend, to go; to pass to or from; to wander. Wended. Wending. Wends. Went. (A.S. *wendan,* turn.)

WEND, *n.* wend, one of a Slavic race that occupied the north and east of Germany.

WENDISH, *a.* *wend*-ish, belonging to the Wends.

WENNISH, *a.* *wen*-nish, wenny.

WENNY, *a.* *wen*-ne, having the nature of a wen.

WENT, went, *p.* of wend and go: *n.* way; course; path.

WENTLETRAP, *n.* *went*-el-trap, a mollusc of the genus *Scalaria.* (Ger. *wendeltreppe.*)

WEPT, wept, *p.* and *pp.* of weep.

WERE, ware, *imperfect pl.* of be, and *first* and *third person sing.* of the subjunctive mood.

WEREGILD, *n.* *weer*-gild, among the Teutonic peoples, the price of homicide, a compensation, varying in amount, paid partly to the king and partly to the next of kin. (A.S. *wer,* a man, and *geld,* compensation, satisfaction.)

WEREWOLF, *n.* *weer*-woolf, a person transformed into a wolf, or a wolfish nature with wolfish appetites. (A.S. *wer,* and *wolf.*)

WERNERIAN, *a.* wer-*neer*-e-an, pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that all the rocks were formed by deposition from water.

WERNERITE, *n.* *wer*-ner-ite, a mineral, a variety of scapolite.

WERT, wert, *second person singular* of the imperfect subjunctive of be.

WERTHERIAN, *a.* ver-*tere*-e-an, morbidly sentimental. (Werther, an early hero of Goethe.)

WERTHERISM, *n.* *ver*-ter-izm, morbid sentimentality.

WESLEYAN, *a.* *wes*-le-an, pertaining to John Wesley or his religious denomination: *n.* one belonging to the Arminian Methodists founded by Wesley.

WESLEYANISM, *n.* *wes*-le-an-izm, the church polity of Wesley.

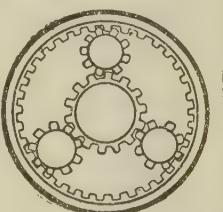
WEST, *n.* west, one of the four cardinal points, being that in which the sun sets at the equinox; a country situated in the region toward the sunsetting with respect to another: *a.* being in a line toward the point in the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox; coming or moving from the west or western regions, as a west wind: *ad.* to the western region: at the westward: *v.i.* to pass to the west; to change to the west. West end, the fashionable quarter of London: *a.* belonging to the west end. Wested. Westing. Wests. (A.S.)

WESTERING, *a.* *west*-er-ing, passing to the west.

WESTERLY, *a.* *wes*-ter-le, being toward the west; situated in the western region; from the west: *ad.* tending toward the west.

WESTERN, *a. west*-ern, being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of the west, or where the sun sets; moving westward; coming from the west. **Western Church**, the Latin Church as distinguished from the Greek Church. **Western Empire**, the empire ruled from Rome after 395, the Eastern Empire being ruled from Constantinople.
WESTERNER, *n. west*-er-ner, a native of the west: a dweller in the west.
WESTERNISM, *n. west*-ern-izm, an idiom of the west.
WESTERNMOST, *a. west*-ern-mohst, farthest west.
WESTING, *n. west*-ing, space or distance westward; course westward.
WESTWARD, *ad. west*-ward, in a direction towards the west.
WESTWARDLY, *ad. west*-ward-le, between north-west and south-west.
WESTWARDS, *ad. west*-wardz, westward.
WET, *a.* wet, containing water; having water or other liquid upon the surface; rainy: *n.* water or wetness; moisture or humidity in a considerable degree; rainy or misty weather: *v.t.* to fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle; to dip or soak in liquor; to moisten with drink. **Wets.** Wetted. **Wetting.** (A.S. *wæt.*)
WET-BOB, *n. wet*-bob, one who prefers water sports to land games. (Term originating at Eton.)
WET-DOCK, *n. wet*-dok, a dock in which vessels are always kept afloat.
WETHER, *n. weth*-er, a ram castrated. (A.S.)
WETNESS, *n. wet*-ness, the state of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.
WET-NURSE, *n. wet*-nurse, a nurse who suckles another's child.
WET-SHOD, *a. wet*-shod, wet over the shoes.
WETTISH, *a. wet*-tish, somewhat wet; moist; humid.
WEY, *n.* way, in weights, a certain measure or weight, which differs in different articles; of wool, 182 lbs.; of corn or salt, 40 bushels; of oats or barley, 48 bushels.
WEZAND, *n. wee*-zand, weasand.
WHACK, *n.* whak, a resounding blow; a thwack; a share: *v.t.* to thwack. **Whacked.** **Whacking.** Whacks. (A.S. *thaccian*, beat.)
WHACKING, *a. whak*-ing, large (Slang).
WHALE, *n.* whale, a large cetacean of the Balænidæ, or whalebone whales, or of the Physeteridæ, or toothed whales. **Fin whale**, any of the species of *Balænoptera*, or rorquals, of which *B. sibbaldii*, the blue whale, is the largest living mammal, it having been found measuring 90 feet in length. **Pilot whale**, the dolphin *Globicephalus melas*. **White whale**, the dolphin *Delphinapterus leucas*. (A.S. *hwæl*, related to *wheel*.)
WHALEBACK, *n. whale*-bak, a cargo steamer with upper works resembling the back of a whale.
WHALEBOAT, *n. whale*-boat, a long boat with bow and stem alike used by whalemen.
WHALEBONE, *n. whale*-bone, baleen; a firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the toothless whales.
WHALE-FISHERY, *n. whale*-fish-er-e, the fishery or occupation of taking whales.
WHALE-LOUSE, *n. whale*-louse, a crustacean parasite of the genus *Cyamus*, found on the cetaceans, attaching itself by means of its claws.
WHALEMAN, *n. whale*-man, a man employed in the whale fishery.
WHALER, *n. whale*-er, a whaleboat; a ship employed in the whale fishery; a seaman employed in a whaler.
WHALING, *n. whale*-ing, the trade of catching whales: *a.* pertaining to the whale fishery.
WHALL, *n.* whawl, a greenish-white state of the eyes, wall-eye.
WHALLY, *a. whaw*-le, having greenish-white eyes.
WHAME, *n.* whame, a species of fly of the genus *Tabanus*; the burrel-fly.
WHANG, *n.* whang, a leather thong; a large slice: *v.t.* to beat. **Whanged.** **Whanging.** **Whangs**
WHANGHEE, *n. whong*-hee, wanghee.
WHAP, *n.* whop, a blow; a sudden fall: *v.t.* to beat; to flutter. **Whapped.** **Whapping.** **Whaps.**
WHARE, *n. whaw*-re, a Maori house.
WHARF, *n.* whawrf: *pl.* **Wharves**, a landing place; a quay; a structure on the shore of a waterway for the convenience of lading and unlading: *v.t.* to guard or secure by a wharf; to place on a wharf. **Wharfed.** **Wharfing.** **Wharfs.** (A.S. *hwerf*, a turning.)
WHARFAGE, *n. whawrf*-aje, the fee or duty paid for loading or unloading goods; wharves.
WHARFING, *n. whawrf*-ing, wharves in general: materials for wharves.
WHARFINGER, *n. whawrf*-in-jer, a man who owns or has the care of a wharf.
WHAT, *a.* whot, sort of: *pron.* that which; the thing that; which part, much used in asking questions interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to what will be the consequence? What ho! a loud call or summons. **What's what**, the real thing. **What though**, granted this or that; allow it to be so. **What time**, at the time when. (A.S. *hwæt.*)
WHAT, *n.* whot, thing; matter.
WHATE'ER, *pron.* whot-*air*, whatever.
WHATEVER, *pron.* what-*ev*-er, being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; all that; the whole that; all particulars that.
WHAT-LIKE, *a. whot*-like, of what appearance (Colloq.).
WHATNOT, *n. whot*-not, a piece of furniture with shelves for sundries.
WHATSOE'ER, *pron. whot*-so-air, whatsoever.
WHATSOEVER, *pron. whot*-so-ev-er, whatever.
WHAUP, *n.* whawp, a bird, the curlew, *Numenius arquatus*; a fish, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.
WHEAL, *n.* wheel, a pustule; a weal.
WHEAL, *n.* wheel, a Cornish word for a mine.
WHEAT, *n.* wheet, a plant of the genus *Triticum* and its seed which furnishes a white flour. (A.S. *hwete*, connected with *white*.)
WHEAT-BIRD, *n. wheet*-berd, the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*.
WHEAT-EAR, *n. wheet*-eer, an ear of wheat.
WHEATEAR, *n. wheet*-eer, a small bird *Saxicola œnanthe*, allied to the stonechat and whinchat; the fallowfinch.
WHEATEN, *a. wheet*-en, made of wheat.
WHEAT-FLY, *n. wheet*-fli, a name given to several insects injurious to wheat, such as *Cecidomyia tritici*.
WHEAT-MOTH, *n. wheet*-moth, an insect whose grubs devour wheat, chiefly after it is harvested.
WHEEDLE, *v.t. whee*-dl, to coax; to flatter; to cajole; to obtain by flattery: *v.i.* to flatter; to coax. **Wheedled.** **Wheedles.** **Wheedling.** (W. *chwedla*, talk.)
WHEEDLER, *n. wheed*-ler, one who wheedles.
WHEEDLESOME, *a. whee*-dl-sum, coaxing.
WHEEDLING, *a. wheed*-ling, enticing: *n.* the act of flattering or enticing.
WHEEL, *n.* wheel, a circular frame or solid circular piece of wood or metal turning on an axis; a machine or contrivance in the shape of a wheel; a circular body; an instrument for torturing criminals; a machine for spinning thread of various kinds; rotation; revolution; a turning about; a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand of the potter; a revolving fire-work; a large circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by tiller-ropes with the rudder, for the purpose of steering the ship [Naut.]. **Break on the wheel**, to fasten to a revolving wheel and beat with an iron bar. **Wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a cylindrical axle, to which a wheel concentric with it is attached. **Wheels within wheels**, reasons that are not ostensible; a complication of conditions modifying an apparently obvious course. (A.S. *hweol.*)
WHEEL, *v.t.* wheel, to convey on wheels; to put into a rotary motion: to cause to turn round: *v.i.* to turn on an axis: to move round: to fetch a compass; to roll forward: to move forward or backward in a circular manner [Mil.]. **Wheeled.** **Wheeling.** **Wheels.**
WHEELAGE, *n. wheel*-aje, a toll paid by wheeled vehicles.
WHEEL-ANIMALCULE, *n. wheel*-an-e-*mal*-kewl, a species of *Rotifer*.
WHEELBARROW, *n. wheel*-bar-ro, a one-wheeled barrow.
WHEEL-BASE, *n. wheel*-bace, the distance between the axles of the front and back wheels.

WHEEL-BOAT, *n. wheel*-bote, a boat with wheels, to be used on water or upon inclined planes.
WHEEL-CARRIAGE, *n. wheel*-kar-rij, a carriage moved on wheels.
WHEEL-CUTTING, *n. wheel*-kut-ting, that branch of practical mechanics which comprehends the modes of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by clock-makers and watchmakers, and general engineers.
WHEELED, *a.* wheeld, with wheels.
WHEELER, *n. wheel*-er, a maker of wheels; one who wheels; a horse in the shafts or alongside the pole of a vehicle drawn by a team; a cyclist.
WHEEL-HOUSE, *n. wheel*-house, the apartment containing the steering wheel of a ship.
WHEELING, *n. wheel*-ing, act of conveying on wheels; cycling.
WHEELMAN, *n. wheel*-man, a cyclist.
WHEEL-ORE, *n. wheel*-ore, a tinned variety of bournonite.
WHEEL-RACE, *n. wheel*-race, the place in which a water-wheel is placed.
WHEEL-SHAPED, *a. wheel*-shaypt monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top; rotat [Bot.].
WHEELTAPPER, *n. wheel*-tap-per, a man who taps railway wheels to make sure the tires are sound.
WHEEL-WORK, *n. wheel*-wurk, a combination of wheels in which motion is conveyed from the axis of one to another by means of straps or teeth on their margins.


Wheel-work.

WHEELWRIGHT, *n. wheel*-rite, a man whose occupation is to make wheels.
WHEELY, *a. wheel*-e circular; suitable to rotation.
WHEEN, *n.* wheen, a small quantity.
WHEETER - WHY, *n. wheet*-er-why, the white-throat, a bird of the genus *Sylvia*.
WHEEZE, *n.* wheez an audible breath; a joke: *v.i.* to breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. Wheezed. Wheezes. Wheezing. (A.S. *hwesan.*)
WHEEZILY, *ad. wheez*-e-le, breathing audibly.
WHEEZING, *n. wheez*-ing, act of breathing with difficulty and noise.
WHEEZY, *a. wheez*-e, affected with wheezing.
WHEFT, *n.* wheft, a flag tied across the middle.
WHELK, *n.* whelk, a wrinkle; inequality on the surface: a pustule: a gastropod of the genus *Buccinum* or the genus *Fusus*. (A.S. *weolc*, allied to *wealcan*, turn; lit. a twisted shell.)
WHELKY, *a. whelk*-e, protuberant; embossed; rounded.
WHELM, *v.t.* whelm, to cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden; to throw over so as to cover. Whelmed. Whelming. Whelms. (Scand.)
WHELP, *n.* whelp, the young of the dog and of several other animals; a puppy; a cub; a son or a young man, in contempt: *v.i.* to bring forth young, as a dog. Whelped. Whelping. Whelps. (A.S. *hwelp.*)
WHEN, *ad.* when, at the time; at what time; which time; after the time that. Whenas, at the time when. (A.S. from the root of *who.*)
WHENCE, *ad.* whence, from what place; from what source; from what premises, principles or facts; how; by what way or means; in general, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.
WHENCE-EVER, *ad. whence*-ev-er, from what place soever; from what cause or source soever.
WHENCESOEVER, *ad. whence*-so-*ev*-er, whence-ever.
WHENEVER, *ad. when*-ev-er, at whatever time.
WHENSOEVER, *ad. when*-so-*ev*-er, at what time soever; at whatever time.
WHERE, *ad.* whare, at which place or places; at or in what place; at the place in which; whither. Anywhere, in any place, whence. (A.S. from root of *who.*)
WHEREABOUT, *ad. whare*-a-bout, near what place: near which place; concerning which.
WHEREABOUTS, *n. whare*-a-bouts, the place in which anything or anyone is to be found.
WHEREAS, *ad.* whare-*az*, when in fact or truth; implying opposition to something that precedes: the thing being so that; considering that things are so; but on the contrary; since.
WHEREAT, *ad.* whare-*at*, at which; at what.
WHEREBY, *ad.* whare-*bi*, by which; by what.
WHEREFORE, *ad. whare*-fore, for which reason: why: for what reason.
WHEREIN, *ad.* whare-*in*, into which: in which: in what.
WHEREINSOEVER, *ad. whare*-in-so-*ev*-er, in whatever place or respect.
WHEREINTO, *ad.* whare-*in*-to, into which.
WHERENESS, *n. whare*-ness, situation in space.
WHEREOF, *ad.* whare-*ov*, of which.
WHEREON, *ad.* whare-*on*, on which.
WHEREOUT, *ad.* whare-*out*, out of which.
WHERESOEVER, *ad. whare*-so-*ev*-er, in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.
WHERETO, *ad.* whare-*too*, to which; to what; to what end.
WHEREUNTO, *ad.* whare-*un*-too, whereto.
WHEREUPON, *ad.* whare-up-*on*, upon which.
WHEREVER, *ad.* whare-*ev*-er, at whatever place.
WHEREWITH, *ad.* whare-*with*, with which; with what.
WHEREWITHAL, *ad. whare*-with-*awl*, wherewith.
WHEREWITHAL, *n. whare*-with-awl, the money necessary.
WHERRET, *v.t. wher*-ret, to hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear. Wherreted. Wherreting. Wherrets.
WHERRY, *n. wher*-re, a shallow, light boat, for fast rowing or sailing. (Scand.)
WHERRY, *n. wher*-re, a liquor made from the pulp of crab apples, after the verjuice is expressed. (W. bitter.)
WHET, *n.* whet, the act of sharpening by friction, something that provokes the appetite: *v.t.* to rub on a stone or strop for the purpose of sharpening as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition, to provoke; to stimulate; to make angry or acrimonious. Whetted. Whetting. Whets. (A.S. *hwettan*, sharpen.)
WHETHER, *pron. wheth*-er, which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by or; as, "resolved whether you will go or not." (A.S. *hwæther*, which of two.)
WHETHERING, *n. wheth*-er-ing, the retention of the after-birth in cows.
WHETILE, *n. whet*-il, a woodpecker.
WHETSTONE, *n. whet*-stone, a stone for sharpening edged tools by friction.
WHETSTONE-SLATE, *n. whet*-stone-slate, a variety of slate used for sharpening steel tools.
WHETTER, *n. whet*-ter, one who or that which whets or sharpens.
WHEW, *int.* hew expressing surprise or aversion: *n.* a whistle expressing surprise: *v.i.* to make such a whistle. Whewed. Whewing. Whews.
WHEWELLITE, *n. hew*-el-ite, an oxalate of lime named after Dr. Whewell.
WHEWER, *n. hew*-er, the wigeon.
WHEY, *n.* whay, the serum or watery part of milk, separated from the coagulable part, specially in making cheese. (A.S. *hwæg.*)
WHEYISH, *a. whay*-ish, partaking of or resembling whey; having the qualities of whey.
WHEY-TUB, *n. whay*-tub a tub in which whey stands for yielding cream.
WHICH, *pron.* whitch, a word of interrogation in all genders; as, which man? which woman? which house? also a relative in reference to things neuter. (A.S. *hwilc*, from *hwi*, why, and *lic*, like.)
WHICHEVER, *pron.* whitch-*ev*-er, whether one or the other; no matter which.
WHICHSOEVER, *pron. whitch*-so-*ev*-er, whichever.
WHIDAH, *n. whee*-dah, a whydah. (From Whidah, a West African seaport.)
WHIFF, *n.* whif, a sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff, a gust of air; a flat-fish of the turbot group: an outrigged sculling boat in which canvas is nowhere substituted for wood: *v.t.* to

puff; to throw out or consume in whiffs. **Whiffed.** **Whiffing.** **Whiffs.** (From the sound.)

WHIFFING, *n.* *whif*-fing, sea-fishing with a hand-line.

WHIFFLE, *n.* *whif*-fl, formerly a fife or small flute: *v.i.* to shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady: *v.t.* to disperse with a puff, to scatter. **Whiffled.** **Whiffles.** **Whiffling.** (*Whiff.*)

WHIFFLER, *n.* *whif*-fler, one who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course: one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; a trifler; a harbinger, who goes before blowing a trumpet.

WHIFFLETREE, *n.* *whif*-fl-tree, a whippletree.

WHIFFLING, *n.* *whif*-fling, prevarication; shuffling.

WHIG, *n.* whig, one of a political party which had its origin in the 17th century, and advocated and supported measures of a liberal character, tending to give greater power to the popular element in the government of the state; a liberal in English politics; a supporter of the American revolution [U.S.]: *a.* pertaining to or composed of Whigs. (*Whig*, sour milk, or *whiggan*, a word employed in driving horses in Scotland.)

WHIG, *n.* whig, acidulated whey, used as a cooling beverage. (A.S.)

WHIGAMORE, *n.* *whig*-a-more, a Scottish Whig.

WHIGGARCHY, *n.* *whig*-ar-ke, government by Whigs.

WHIGGERY, *n.* *whig*-er-e, the principles of the Whigs.

WHIGGISH, *a.* *whig*-ish, partaking of the principles of Whigs.

WHILE, *n.* while, the time or expense needed. Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the expense. (A.S. *hwil.*)

WHILE, *ad.* while, during the time that; as long as; at the same time that; in which case.

WHILE, *v.t.* while, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness: *v.i.* to loiter. **Whiled.** **Whiles.** **Whiling.**

WHILERE, *ad.* *while*-air, a little while ago.

WHILK, *pron.* whilk, which [Scots].

WHILK, *n.* whilk, the scoter, a sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia.*

WHILOM, *ad.* *whi*-lom, formerly; once; of old.

WHILST, *ad.* whylst, while.

WHIM, *n.* whim, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; freak; caprice; a windlass used in mining; a large capstan worked by horses, for raising coal or metal from mines. (Ice. *hvima*, wander with the eyes.)

WHIMBERRY, *n.* *whim*-ber-re, the fruit of *Vaccinium vitis-idæa.*

WHIMBREL, *n.* *whim*-brel, a bird closely allied to the curlew, but of a smaller size, *Numenius phæopus.* (From its cry.)

WHIMPER, *v.i.* *whim*-per, to cry with a low, whining, broken voice: *v.t.* to utter with whimpering. **Whimpered.** **Whimpering.** **Whimpers.** (Allied to Ger. *wimmern*, whimper.)

WHIMPERING, *n.* *whim*-per-ing, a low, muttering cry.

WHIMPLED, *a.* *whim*-pld, distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, *n.* *whim*-ze, a whim; a freak; a capricious notion; a small crane.

WHIMSICAL, *a.* *whim*-ze-kal, full of whims; having odd fancies; freakish; odd in temper; fantastical.

WHIMSICALITY, *n.* *whim*-ze-*kal*-e-te, whimsicalness; a whim.

WHIMSICALLY, *ad.* *whim*-ze-kal-le, in a whimsical manner.

WHIMSICALNESS, *n.* *whim*-ze-kal-ness, the quality or state of being whimsical.

WHIMSY, *n.* *whim*-ze, a whimsey.

WHIM-WHAM, *n.* *whim*-wham, a plaything; a toy; an odd device. (*Whim.*)

WHIN, *n.* whin, gorse; a plant of the genus *Ulex*; whinstone. (W. *chwyn*, weeds.)

WHINCHAT, *n.* *whin*-chat, the small singing bird, *Saxicola rubetra*, allied to the stonechat, which frequents furze-bushes.

WHINE, *n.* whine, a plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; a mean or affected complaint: *v.t.* to express complaint by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur in an unmanly way. **Whined.** **Whines.** **Whining.** (A.S. *hwinan.*)

WHINER, *n.* *whi*-ner, one who whines.

WHINING, *a.* *whi*-ning, expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone.

WHININGLY, *ad.* *whi*-ning-le, in a whining way.

WHINNY, *a.* *whin*-ne, abounding in gorse bushes: *n.* the whining or joyful call of the horse as distinct from the neigh: *v.i.* to neigh in a whining or joyful way. **Whinnied.** **Whinnies.** **Whinnying.** (From the sound.)

WHINSTONE, *n.* *whin*-stone, a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-coloured and hard unstratified rock which resists the pick. (Possibly same as *quern-stone.*)

WHINYARD, *n.* *whin*-yard, a sword; a dirk.

WHIP, *n.* whip, a lash tied to a handle or rod; a coachman or driver of a carriage, as, a good whip; a small tackle with a single rope used for hoisting [Naut.]; the length of the sail of a windmill; a member of Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to be present at a division; the summons itself. **Whip and spur,** with the utmost haste. **Whip round,** a collection among friends.

WHIP, *v.t.* whip, to snatch; to strike with a lash; to drive by lashing; to punish with a whip; to lash with sarcasm; to strike; to flog; to beat; to beat out, as grain, by striking; to beat into a froth; to overlay in needlework; to sew slightly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; to turn and run. **Whip about or round,** to wrap; to inwrap. **Whip from,** to take away suddenly. **Whip into,** to thrust in with a quick motion. **Whip out,** to draw nimbly; to snatch. **Whip up,** to seize or take up with a quick motion. **Whipped.** **Whipping.** **Whips.** (Dut. and Ger. jerk.)

WHIP, *n.* whip, the long, narrow white pennant bearing the cross of St. George, flown by the ships of the British navy when in commission.

WHIPCORD, *n.* *whip*-kord, a kind of hard twisted string of which lashes are made for whips; a strong woollen material used for clothing.

WHIPGRAFT, *v.t.* *whip*-grafht, to graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock. **Whipgrafted.** **Whipgrafting.** **Whipgrafts.**

WHIPHAND, *n.* *whip*-hand, advantage over.

WHIPLASH, *n.* *whip*-lash, the lash of a whip.

WHIPPER, *n.* *whip*-per, one who whips; an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping; one who hoists coal from a ship's hold.

WHIPPER-IN, *n.* *whip*-per-in, the assistant to a huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase: the last in a race or chase.

WHIPPERSNAPPER, *n.* *whip*-per-snap-per, a diminutive, insignificant person.

WHIPPET, *n.* *whip*-pet, a small cross-bred greyhound used in dog-racing; a small armoured car.

WHIPPING, *n.* *whip*-ping, the act of punishing with a whip; the state of being whipped; a close wrapping of twine.

WHIPPING-POST, *n.* *whip*-ping-pohst, a post to which offenders were tied when whipped.

WHIPPLETREE, *n.* *whip*-pl-tree, a swingletree, the bar to which the traces are hooked and by which a carriage, a plough or other implement is drawn.

WHIP-POOR-WILL, *n.* *whip*-poor-wil, the North American nightjar *Antrostomus vociferus*, so called from the resemblance of its notes to the words.

WHIPPY, *a.* *whip*-pe, long, thin and flexible.

WHIP-RAY, *n.* *whip*-ray, the sea-fish *Myliobatis aquila.*

WHIPSAW, *n.* *whip*-saw, a saw usually set in a frame for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

WHIPSNAKE, *n.* *whip*-snake, a long, slender Indian snake of the genus *Dryophis.*

WHIPSTER, *n.* *whip*-ster, a nimble little fellow; a whippersnapper.

WHIPSTITCH, *v.t.* *whip*-stitch, to half-plough or rafter land. **Whipstitched.** **Whipstitches.** **Whipstitching.**

WHIPSTOCK, *n.* *whip*-stok, the rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIPT, whipt, *ppr.* of whip.

WHIPTAILED, *a.* *whip*-tayld, having a long, thin tail.

WHIPTONGUE, *n.* *whip*-tung, the plant *Galium mollugo.*

WHIP-TOP, *n. whip*-top, a toy spun by whipping.
WHIR, *n.* wher, the sound from rapid whirling or other motion: *v.i.* to whirl round or move with noise: *v.t.* to hurry with a whir. Whirred. Whirring. Whirs. (From the sound.)
WHIRL, *n.* wherl, a turning with rapidity or velocity; quick gyration; a hook used in twisting; anything that moves or is turned with velocity on an axis or pivot; a whorl: *v.t.* to turn round rapidly; to gyrate; to turn with velocity; to hurry: *v.i.* to be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to move hastily. Whirled. Whirling. Whirls. (Scand.)
WHIRLABOUT, *n. wherl*-a-bout, a whirligig.
WHIRLBAT, *n. wherl*-bat, any thing moved with a whirl, as preparatory for a blow; a cestus.
WHIRL-BLAST, *n. wherl*-blahst, a whirling blast of wind.
WHIRLBONE, *n. wherl*-bone, the patella, the knee-pan.
WHIRLIGIG, *n. wher*-le-gig, a toy spun on an axis like a wheel; a merry-go-round; an instrument for punishing petty offenders, a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity [Mil.]. **Whirligig beetle,** a beetle of the genus *Gyrinus.* (*Whirl* and *gig.*)
WHIRLING, *a. wherl*-ing, turning round with velocity.
WHIRLING-TABLE, *n. wherl*-ing-tay-bl, a machine contrived for representing several phenomena of centrifugal force, by giving bodies a rapid rotation.
WHIRLPOOL, *n. wherl*-pool, an eddy of water; a vortex in which water moves round in a circle, caused by the meeting of currents or of tides and winds.
WHIRLWIND, *n. wherl*-wind, a violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in spiral forms, as if round an axis itself in motion.
WHIRR, *n.* wher, whir.
WHIRRING, *n. wher*-ing, the sound as of a partridge's or pheasant's wings when in flight.
WHISK, *n.* whisk, the act of whisking; a small bunch of grass, straw, hair or the like; a brush or small broom; a small culinary utensil for whisking the whites of eggs; part of a woman's dress, a kind of tippet: *v.t.* to sweep, brush or agitate with a light, swift motion; to move with a quick sweeping motion: *v.i.* to move nimbly and with velocity. Whisked. Whisking. Whisks. (Scand.)

Whisk.

WHISKER, *n. whisk*-er, he who or that which whisks; hair growing on the cheeks; bristly hair on the upper lip of the cat tribe; a spreader for a bowsprit shroud [Naut.].
WHISKERED, *a. whisk*-urd, formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers. **Whiskered tern,** the sea bird *Hydrochelidon hybrida.*
WHISKET, *n. whis*-ket, a basket.
WHISKEY, *n. whis*-ke, whisky.
WHISKY, *n. whis*-ke, a spirit distilled from malted barley and other cereals. **Whisky john,** the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis.* (Celt. *uisge,* water, *uisge-beatha,* water of life.)
WHISPER, *n. whis*-per, a low, soft, sibilant voice, or words uttered with such a voice; a cautious or timorous speech; a hissing or buzzing sound: *v.i.* to speak with a low, sibilant voice; to plot secretly; to devise mischief; to make a low sibilant sound: *v.t.* to address in a low or in a sibilant voice; to prompt secretly. Whispered. Whispering. Whispers. (A.S. *hwisprian.*)
WHISPERER, *n. whis*-per-er, one who whispers; a tattler; one who tells secrets; a backbiter.
WHISPERING, *ppr.* or *a. whis*-per-ing, speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting; making the sound of a whisper. **Whispering gallery or dome,** one round which whispers are conveyed which cannot be heard across it.
WHISPERING, *n. whis*-per-ing, act of speaking in a low voice; a backbiting.
WHISPERINGLY, *ad. whis*-per-ing-le, in a low voice or whisper.
WHIST, *int.* whist, hush! be silent; silence: *a.* not making a noise; silent; mute; still: *v.t.* to hush or silence. Whisted. Whisting. Whists.
WHIST, *n.* whist, a game of cards, so called, it is supposed, because it imposes silence or close attention. **Whist drive,** a whist party at which the players change partners after every deal and prizes are given at the end for the total individual and other scores; progressive whist.
WHISTLE, *n. whis*-sl, a small wind instrument; the sound made by it; a sharp sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips; any sharp or shrill sound; a small pipe used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call; the shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices: *v.i.* to utter a kind of shrill musical sound by, or as by, pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to make such a sound by a small wind instrument; to sound shrill or like a pipe: *v.t.* to form, utter or modulate by whistling; to call by a whistle. **Pay for one's whistle,** to pay dear for one's pleasure. Whistled. Whistles. Whistling. (A.S. *hwistlian.*)
WHISTLED, *ppr. whis*-ld, sounded with a pipe.
WHISTLEFISH, *n. whisl*-fish, the three-bearded rockling *Motella tricirrata.*
WHISTLER, *n. whis*-ler, one who whistles.
WHISTLING, *n. whis*-ling, a shrill sound, as of one who whistles. **Whistling swan,** the whooper swan, *Cygnus musicus.*
WHISTLY, *ad. whis*-le, silently.
WHIT, *n.* whit, the smallest part or particle imaginable; a point; a jot. (A form of *wight.*)
WHITE, *a.* white, being of the colour of pure snow; not dark; pale; destitute of colour in the cheeks; pure; free from spot; grey; unblemished; purified from sin. **Show the white feather,** to evince cowardice. (A.S. *hwit.*)
WHITE, *n.* white, the colour of snow; a white spot or thing; a white man. **White of egg,** the albumen which surrounds the yolk. **White of the eye,** that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part.
WHITE, *v.t.* white, to make white; to whitewash. Whited. Whites. Whiting.
WHITEBAIT, *n. white*-bate, the young of herrings and sprats and other small fishes.
WHITEBEAM, *n. white*-beem, the tree *Pyrus aria.*
WHITEBEARD, *n. white*-beerd, an old man.
WHITEBOY, *n. white*-boy, a member of an association of Irishmen, formed in 1762, who, in their nightly raids, used to disguise themselves in white shirts.
WHITEBOYISM, *n. white*-boy-izm, the principles and practice of the Whiteboys.
WHITEBRANT, *n. white*-brant, the snow goose, *Anser hyperboreus.*
WHITE-COPPER, *n. white*-kop-per, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; German silver.
WHITE-FILM, *n. white*-film, a white film growing over the eyes of sheep.
WHITEFISH, *n. white*-fish, a fish of the genus *Coregonus* found in the lakes of North America; a fish of the genus *Leuciscus.*
WHITEFRIAR, *n. white*-fri-ar, a Carmelite monk.
WHITEHEAD, *n. white*-hed, the blue-winged snow goose *Anser cærulescens.*
WHITE-HEAT, *n. white*-heet, degree of heat at which a metal becomes white; state of mind in which the feelings are raised to, and work at, an intense pitch, or are, as it were, all aglow.
WHITE-HOUND, *n. white*-hound, a small shark, the tope, *Galeus vulgaris.*
WHITE-IRON, *n. white*-i-urn, tinned iron plate.
WHITE-LAND, *n. white*-land, a tough, clayey soil of a whitish hue when dry.
WHITE-LIMED, *a. white*-lymd, whitewashed, or plastered with lime.
WHITE-LIVERED, *a. white*-liv-erd, having a pale look; feeble; cowardly; malicious.
WHITELY, *ad. white*-le, approaching to white.
WHITEN, *v.t. white*-en, to make white; to bleach; to blanch: *v.i.* to grow white; to turn or become white. Whitened. Whitening. Whitens.
WHITENER, *n. white*-ner, one who bleaches or makes white.
WHITENESS, *n. white*-ness, the state of being white; paleness; purity; cleanness; freedom from stain.

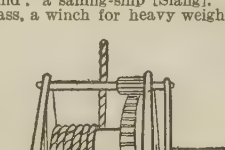
WHITENING, *n.* *white*-ning, anything that whitens: whiting.
WHITEPOT, *n.* *white*-pot, a kind of food made of milk, cream, sugar and eggs, baked in a pot.
WHITE-RENT, *n.* *white*-rent, a rent or duty payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.
WHITES, *n.* whyts, a flour from white wheat; a disease of women; leucorrhœa.
WHITESIDE, *n.* *white*-side, a duck, the goldeneye, *Clangula glaucion*.
WHITESMITH, *n.* *white*-smith, a tinsmith; one who finishes ironwork: a polishing smith.
WHITESTER, *n.* *white*-ster, a bleacher; a whitener.
WHITESTONE, *n.* *white*-stone, a granite abounding in white felspar.
WHITE-SWELLING, *n.* *white*-swel-ling, a strumous or scrofulous inflammation around a joint.
WHITETAIL, *n.* *white*-tale, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*.
WHITETHORN, *n.* *white*-thorn, the hawthorn.
WHITETHROAT, *n.* *white*-throat, a species of warbler, *Sylvia communis*, named from the colour of its throat.
WHITEWASH, *n.* *white*-wosh, a wash or liquid composition for whitening something; white distemper: *v.t.* to cover with whitewash; to make white; to make one who is in fault appear innocent. Whitewashed. Whitewashes. Whitewashing.
WHITEWASHER, *n.* *white*-wosh-er, one who whitewashes.
WHITE-WATER, *n.* *white*-waw-ter, a disease of sheep.
WHITEWING, *n.* *white*-wing, the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*.
WHITEWOOD, *n.* *white*-wood, a species of timber-tree growing in North America; the tulip-tree of the genus *Liriodendron*.
WHITHER, *ad.* *whith*-er, to what place; to which place; to what point or degree. (From the root of *who*.)
WHITHERSOEVER, *ad.* *whith*-er-so-*ev*-er, to whatever place.
WHITING, *n.* *white*-ing, the sea fish *Gadus merlangus*; levigated chalk; Spanish white. Whiting pout, the sea fish *Gadus luscus*.
WHITISH, *a.* *white*-ish, somewhat white.
WHITISHNESS, *n.* *white*-ish-ness, the quality of being whitish.
WHITLEATHER, *n.* *whit*-leth-er, leather remarkable for its pliability and toughness; popularly, a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck.
WHITLING, *n.* *whit*-ling, the sea trout, *Salmo trutta*.
WHITLOW, *n.* *whit*-lo, paronychia: a sort of abscess on the fingers [Med.]; a disease of the feet of sheep of an inflammatory kind. (Scand. *quick*, and *flaw*, a sore of the quick.)
WHITLOW-GRASS, *n.* *whit*-lo-grahss, a cruciferous plant of the genus *Draba*.
WHITNEYITE, *n.* *whit*-ne-ite, a mineral containing copper and arsenic named after Professor J. D. Whitney.
WHITSTER, *n.* *whit*-ster, a whitener; a bleacher.
WHITSUL, *n.* *whit*-sul, a provincial name of a dish of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter.
WHITSUN, *n.* *whit*-sun, the week beginning with Whit-Sunday.
WHIT-SUNDAY, *n.* whit-*sun*-day, the seventh Sunday after Easter, a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.
WHITSUNTIDE, *n.* *whit*-sun-tide, the week following Whit-Sunday, when the newly-baptized catechumens formerly wore white garments.
WHITTAW, *n.* *whit*-taw, a saddler.
WHITTERICK, *n.* *whit*-ter-rik, the curlew *Numenius arquatus*.
WHITTLE, *n.* *whit*-tl, a small pocket-knife; a large knife: *v.t.* to cut off small strips with a knife. Whittled. Whittles. Whittling. (A.S. *thwitan*, cut.)
WHITTLE, *n.* *whit*-tl, a white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn over the shoulders, like a cloak. (A.S. *hwitel*, a white mantel.)
WHITTLED, *a.* *whit*-eld, cut with a small knife.
WHITTRET, *n.* *whit*-tret, the weasel, *Putorius vulgaris*.
WHITY-BROWN, *a.* *whi*-te-*brown*, of a colour between white and brown.

WHIZ, *n* whiz, a sort of hissing sound: *v.i.* to make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air. Whizzed. Whizzes. Whizzing. (From the sound.)
WHIZZBANG, *n.* *whiz*-bang, a high velocity shell heard coming before the report of the gun.
WHIZZING, *a.* *whiz*-zing, making a humming or whizzing sound.
WHIZZINGLY, *ad.* *whiz*-zing-le, with a whizzing sound.
WHO, hoo, a relative *pron.* always referring to persons. (A.S. *hwa*.)
WHOA, *int.* whoh, pull up; stop.
WHOEVER, *pron.* hoo-*ev*-er, whatever person.
WHOLE, *a.* hole, the total amount or number or the entire thing; all; total; complete; not defective or imperfect; not impaired, injured, or broken; sound; not hurt or sick; restored to health and soundness: *n.* the entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts; a system; a regular combination of parts; aggregate. Whole blood, a kinsman derived from the same couple of ancestors, as distinguished from half-blood. (A.S. *hal*, healthy.)
WHOLE-COLOURED, *a.* *hole*-kul-urd, of one colour throughout.
WHOLE-HEARTED, *a.* *hole*-hart-ed, hearty and sincere without reservations.
WHOLENESS, *n.* *hole*-ness, entireness; totality.
WHOLESALE, *n.* *hole*-sale, sale of goods in large quantities for sale by retail; the whole mass: *a.* buying and selling in large quantities; pertaining to trade by the piece or large quantity; indiscriminately over the mass.
WHOLESOME, *a.* *hole*-sum, tending to promote health; salubrious; sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace.
WHOLESOMELY, *ad.* *hole*-sum-le, in a wholesome manner.
WHOLESOMENESS, *n.* *hole*-sum-ness, salubrity; salutariness.
WHOLLY, *ad.* *hole*-le, entirely; completely; totally.
WHOM, *pron.* hoom, the objective of who.
WHOMSOEVER, *pron.* *hoom*-so-*ev*-er, objective case of whoever, any person, without exception.
WHOOP, *n.* hoop, a loud shout of pursuit; a shout of war; the war-cry of American Indians when they rush to the attack: *v.i.* to shout with a loud voice or yell; to hoot: *v.t.* to insult with shouts. Whooped. Whooping. Whoops. (O.Fr. *houper*, whoop.)
WHOOPER, *n.* *hoop*-er, the hooper swan.
WHOOPING-COUGH, *n.* *hoop*-ing-kof, hooping cough; pertussis.
WHOP, *n.* whop, a sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall: *v.t.* to beat [Colloq.]. Whopped. Whopping. Whops.
WHOPPER, *n.* *whop*-per, anything uncommonly large, applied particularly to a monstrous lie.
WHOPPING, *a.* *whop*-ping, very large.
WHORE, *n.* hore, a harlot; a courtesan; any unchaste woman: *v.i.* to have unlawful sexual commerce; to practise lewdness: *v.t.* to corrupt by lewd intercourse. Whored. Whores. Whoring. (Scand.)
WHOREDOM, *n.* *hore*-dum, fornication: unlawful commerce with the other sex; in Scripture, the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols; idolatry.
WHOREMASTER, *n.* *hore*-mahst-er, a procurer; a whoremonger.
WHOREMONGER, *n.* *hore*-mung-ger, one who practises lewdness.
WHORISH, *a.* *hore*-ish, addicted to libidinous pleasures; lewd; unchaste; incontinent.
WHORISHLY, *ad.* *hore*-ish-le, in a lewd manner.
WHORISHNESS, *n.* *hore*-ish-ness, the practice of lewdness.
WHORL, *n.* whurl, a ring of leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with each other [Bot.]; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; a spiral arrangement. Whorl grass, *Catabrosa aquatica*. (*Whirl*.)
WHORLEBUT, *n.* *whurl*-but, a kind of gauntlet, made with straps and leaden plummets, formerly used athletic games.
WHORLED, *a.* whurld, furnished with whorls.
WHORT, *n.* hurt, the fruit of the whortleberry.

WHORTLEBERRY, *n.* *hurt*-el-ber-re, the bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus.*
WHOSE, *pron.* hooz, the possessive or genitive case of who or which; applied to persons or things.
WHOSESOEVER, *pron.* *hooz*-so-*ev*-er, of whomsoever.
WHOSO, *pron.* *hoo*-so, whosoever.
WHOSOEVER, *pron.* *hoo*-so-*ev*-er, any one; any person whatever; whoever.
WHUR, *n.* whur, the sound of a body moving through the air with velocity: *v.i.* to sound the letter *r* too roughly. Whurred. Whurring. Whurs. (*Whir.*)
WHURT, *n.* hurt, a whortleberry.
WHY, *ad.* whi, for what cause or reason, interrogatively; for what reason or cause, relatively; for what reason or cause; for which. (A.S. *hwi.*)
WHYDAH, *n.* *whee*-dah, the African widow-bird, a species of *Vidua*; the whidah-bird.
WICK, *n.* wik, a termination, denoting jurisdiction, as in bailiwick; or a village or dwelling. (A.S. *wic.*)
WICK, *n.* wik, a number of threads of cotton or similar substance, loosely twisted into a string and inserted in tallow, oil, or wax, as a means of obtaining a light; the web in a lamp. (A.S. *weoce.*)
WICK, *v.t.* wik, to strike obliquely; to cannon. Wicked. Wicking. Wicks.
WICKED, *a.* *wik*-ed, evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. (A.S. made evil.)
WICKEDLY, *ad.* *wik*-ed-le, in a wicked manner.
WICKEDNESS, *n.* *wik*-ed-ness, evil disposition or practice; an evil action.
WICKEN, *n.* *wik*-en, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia.* (A.S. *wicean.*)
WICKER, *n.* *wik*-er, an osier; a pliant twig: *a.* made of twigs or osiers. (A.S. *wican*, bend.)
WICKERWORK, *n.* *wik*-er-wurk, basket work.
WICKET, *n.* *wik*-et, a small gate or door, specially in a larger one; the set of three upright stumps bowled at in cricket; the pitch between the wickets; a batsman's innings [Cricket]. (O.Fr. *wicet.*)
WICKET-KEEPER, *n.* *wik*-et-keep-er, the cricketer who fields close up behind the wicket.
WICLIFFITE, *n.* *wik*-lif-ite, a follower of John Wicliffe, the English reformer before the Reformation.
WIDE, *a.* wide, broad; having a great distance or extent between the sides; having a great extent every way; remote; distant: *ad.* at a distance; far; with great extent; used chiefly in composition, as wide-skirted meads: *n.* expanse; at cricket, a ball bowled so that the batsman cannot reach it without moving from his position. (A.S. *wid.*)
WIDEAWAKE, *a.* *wide*-a-wake, alert; knowing: *n.* a soft, low-crowned felt hat.
WIDELY, *ad.* *wide*-le, with great extent every way; to a great distance.
WIDEN, *v.t.* *wide*-en, to make wide or wider; to extend in breadth: *v.i.* to grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. Widened. Widening. Widens.
WIDENESS, *n.* *wide*-ness, breadth; width; great extent between the sides; large extent in all directions.
WIDESPREAD, *a.* *wide*-spred, spread to a great distance.
WIDGEON, *n.* *wij*-on, a wigeon. (O.Fr. *vigeon.*)
WIDOW, *n.* *wid*-o, a woman who has lost her husband by death: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband; to endow with a widow's right; to strip of anything good. Widow's chamber, in London formerly, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber to which the widow of a freeman was entitled. Widow's flower, the plant *Scabiosa atro-purpurea.* Widow's man, the imaginary seaman on the ship's books whose pay and prize-money formed the subscription to Greenwich Hospital. Widowed. Widowing. Widows. (A.S. *widuwe*, L. *vidua*, bereft of a husband.)
WIDOWBENCH, *n.* *wid*-o-bensh, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.
WIDOW-BIRD, *n.* *wid*-o-berd, whydah-bird.
WIDOWER, *n.* *wid*-o-er, a man who has lost his wife by death.
WIDOWERHOOD, *n.* *wid*-o-er-hood, the state of being a widower.
WIDOWHOOD, *n.* *wid*-o-hood, state of being a widow; estate settled on a widow.
WIDOWHUNTER, *n.* *wid*-o-hunt-er, one who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.
WIDOWMAKER, *n.* *wid*-o-make-er, one who makes widows by destroying lives.
WIDOW-WAIL, *n.* *wid*-o-wale, the plant *Fritillaria meleagris* or *Cneorum tricoccos.*
WIDTH, *n.* width, breadth; wideness; extent from side to side.
WIELD, *v.t.* weeld, to use with full command or power; to manage; to use or employ with the hand; to handle. Wield the sceptre, to govern with supreme command. Wielded. Wielding. Wields. (A.S.)
WIELDABLE, *a.* *weeld*-a-bl, that can be wielded.
WIELDER, *n.* *weeld*-er, one who wields.
WIELDLESS, *a.* *weeld*-less, unmanageable.
WIELDY, *a.* *weeld*-e, that may be wielded; manageable; easily used or moved.
WIFE, *n.* wife: *pl.* Wives; a married woman; the lawful consort of a man; the correlative of husband. (A.S. *wif.*)
WIFEHOOD, *n.* *wife*-hood, state of being a wife.
WIFELESS, *a.* *wife*-less, without a wife; unmarried.
WIFELIKE, *a.* *wife*-like, pertaining to or like a wife.
WIFELY, *a.* *wife*-le, pertaining to or befitting a wife.
WIG, *n.* wig, an artificial covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network; a lawyer, as wearing a wig. Wig tree, the plant *Rhus cotinus.* (*Periwig.*)
WIGEON, *n.* *wij*-on, the migratory duck *Mareca penelope.* Wigeon grass, the plant *Zostera marina.* Wigeon leader, the pintail *Dafila acuta.* (Fr. *vigeon.*)
WIGGED, *a.* wigd, having the head covered with a wig.
WIGGERY, *n.* *wig*-ger-e, a wig; a legal formulary.
WIGGING, *n.* *wig*-ing, a scolding [Slang].
WIGGLE, *v.i.* *wig*-gl, to wriggle; to waggle. Wiggled. Wiggles. Wiggling.
WIGHT, *n.* wite, a man or woman, used humorously or ironically. (A.S. *wiht*, a creature, a thing.)
WIGHT, *a.* wite, strong and nimble. (Ice. *vigr*, fit for war.)
WIGMAKER, *n.* *wig*-make-er, one who makes wigs.
WIGWAM, *n.* *wig*-wam, a portable shelter of the American Indians; an Indian hut. (Native word.)
WILD, *a.* wyld, roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; growing without culture; desert; not inhabited; savage; uncivilised; not refined by culture; turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; licentious; inconstant; inordinate; loose; disorderly; furious; crazy; imaginary; fanciful; exposed to wind and sea: *n.* a desert; an uncultivated or uninhabited tract or region; a forest or sandy desert. (A.S.)
WILD-BORN, *a.* *wyld*-born, born in a wild state.
WILDCAT, *a.* *wyld*-kat, recklessly speculative.
WILD-CAT, *n.* *wyld*-kat, the British wild cat, *Felis sylvestris*, now restricted to N. Wales and N. Scotland.
WILD-DUCK, *n.* *wyld*-duk, the mallard, *Anas boscas.*
WILDEBEEST, *n.* *wil*-de-baste, the gnu.
WILDER, *v.t.* *wil*-der, to cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder. Wildered. Wildering. Wilders.
WILDERNESS, *n.* *wil*-der-ness, a desert; a tract of land or region, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or an open plain; a waste; a part of a garden left to grow waste. (A.S. *wilder*, a wild animal, and *ness.*)
WILDFIRE, *n.* *wyld*-fire, a composition of inflammable materials difficult to extinguish when kindled; Greek fire; fitful flashes of lightning; a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.
WILDFOWL, *n.* *wyld*-foul, wild ducks of many genera; undomesticated water-fowl.
WILDING, *a.* *wyld*-ing, wild: *n.* a wild apple; a plant that is wild, or growing without cultivation.
WILDISH, *a.* *wyld*-ish, rather wild.
WILDLY, *ad.* *wyld*-le, without cultivation; without tameness; with disorder; with perturbation; heedlessly; capriciously; extravagantly.
WILDNESS, *n.* *wyld*-ness, uncultivated or untamed state; inordinate disposition to rove; savageness; rudeness; alienation of mind.
WILE, *n.* wile, a trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring or deception; an artifice: *v.t.* to deceive; to beguile. Wiled. Wiles. Wiling. (A.S. *wil.*)
WILFUL, *a.* *wil*-ful, wayward; self-willed; stubborn; refractory; done intentionally.

WILFULLY, *ad.* *wil*-ful-le, stubbornly; intentionally.
WILFULNESS, *n.* *wil*-ful-ness, the state of being wilful or done wilfully.
WILILY, *ad.* *wile*-e-le, by stratagem; insidiously.
WILINESS, *n.* *wile*-e-ness, craftiness.
WILL, *n.* wil, that faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear to do; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue, or the power of self-determination and self-conduct; the act of willing; choice; determination; discretion; pleasure; command; direction; disposition; inclination; desire; power; divine determination; moral purpose or counsel; arbitrary disposal; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death. **At will**, at the will or mere pleasure of another. **Good will**, favour; kindness. **Have one's will**, to obtain what is desired. **Ill will**, enmity; unfriendliness. (A.S. *willan*, wish.)
WILL, *v.t.* wil, to determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; to command; to direct; to wish; to desire; to dispose of estate and effects by testament; an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense, admitting of different significations in the different persons [Gram.]. **Willed. Willing. Wills.**
WILLEMITE, *n.* *wil*-le-mite, a mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish colour, a silicate of zinc. (William I, King of the Netherlands.)
WILLER, *n.* *wil*-ler, one who wills.
WILLET, *n.* *wil*-let, the North American snipe, *Totanus semipalmatus*. (From its call.)
WILLETT-TIME, *n.* *wil*-let-time, summer-time, an hour before Greenwich time, the daylight-saving method suggested by W. Willett.
WILLIAMITE, *n.* *wil*-yam-ite, a variety of serpentine. (After L. W. Williams.)
WILLING, *a.* *wil*-ling, inclined to do or grant; disposed; not averse; desirous; ready; prompt; received or undergone without reluctance; spontaneous; consenting.
WILLINGLY, *ad.* *wil*-ling-le, with free will; cheerfully.
WILLINGNESS, *n.* *wil*-ling-ness, consent of will; readiness of mind.
WILLING-HEARTED, *a.* *wil*-ling-hart-ed, well-disposed.
WILLOCK, *n.* *wil*-lok, a young guillemot, *Uria troile*.
WILL-O'-THE-WISP, *n.* *wil*-o-the-*wisp*, jack-a-lantern or ignis fatuus, the luminous phenomenon due to marsh gas: *a.* misleading.
WILLOW, *n.* *wil*-lo, a tree of the genus *Salix*: *a.* made of willow. (A.S. *welig*.)
WILLOWBLADE, *n.* *wil*-lo-blade, a freshwater fish, the bleak *Alburnus lucidus*.
WILLOWED, *a.* *wil*-lode, abounding with willows.
WILLOWGALL, *n.* *wil*-lo-gawl, a protuberance on the leaves of willows.
WILLOWHERB, *n.* *wil*-lo-erb, any species of the genus *Epilobium*.
WILLOWISH, *a.* *wil*-low-ish, like the colour of the willow.
WILLOW-MOTH, *n.* *wil*-lo-moth, the moth *Caradrina quadripunctata*, whose caterpillars are destructive to wheat.
WILLOWTHORN, *n.* *wil*-lo-thorn, the plant *Hippophaë rhamnoides*.
WILLOW-WEED, *n.* *wil*-lo-weed, the purple loose-strife, *Lythrum salicaria*.
WILLOW-WREN, *n.* *wil*-lo-ren, the hay-bird *Phyllo-scopus trochilus*.
WILLOWY, *a.* *wil*-lo-e, abounding with willows.
WILL-WORSHIP, *n.* *wil*-wur-ship, worship as it pleases, or of what pleases, one's self.
WILLY, *n.* *wil*-le, a machine for loosening and cleaning wool.
WILLY-NILLY, *ad.* *wil*-le-*nil*-le, willingly or unwillingly. (*Will he, nill he.*)
WILSOME, *a.* *wil*-sum, wilful; obstinate; stubborn.
WILSONITE, *n.* *wil*-son-ite, a red silicate of aluminium cleavable at right-angles.
WILT, wilt. *second pers. sing.* of the present indicative of the aux. verb will.
WILT, *v.i.* wilt, to begin to wither; to become flaccid; to droop: *v.t.* to cause to wither and lose its freshness, as a plant. **Wilted. Wilting. Wilts.**
WILY, *a.* *wi*-le, using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; cunning; sly.
WIMBERY, *n.* *wim*-ber-re, the whortleberry.
WIMBLE, *n.* *wim*-bl, a gimlet; a tool for boring holes, turned by a handle: *v.t.* to turn; to bore. **Wimbled. Wimbles. Wimbling.** (Dan. *vimmel*, an auger.)
WIMBLE, *a.* *wim*-bl, active; nimble. (*Whim.*)
WIMBREL, *n.* *wim*-brel, the whimbrel.
WIMPLE, *n.* *wim*-pl, a covering of silk or linen, once worn by women, and still by nuns, round the chin, sides of the face, and top of the head: *v.i.* to flow in wavelets. **Wimpled. Wimples. Wimpling.** (A.S. *wimpel*.)
WIN, *v.t.* win, to gain by success in competition or contest; to gain by solicitation or courtship; to obtain by labour; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain by persuasion or influence: *v.i.* to gain the victory. **Win through**, to succeed. **Win upon**, to gain favour or influence; to gain ground. **Winning. Wins. Won.** (A.S. *winnan*, struggle, get.)
WINCE, *v.i.* wince, to flinch, as from a blow or pain; to start as in pain; to show uneasiness; to kick or flounce, as a horse, when uneasy or impatient of a rider. **Winced. Winces. Wincing.** (O.Fr. *guinchir*.)
WINCER, *n.* *win*-ser, one who winces, shrinks, or kicks.
WINCEY, *n.* *win*-se, a dress material with a cotton warp and a wool weft.
WINCH, *n.* winsh, the crank or handle by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned; a roller on which ropes are wound; a reel; a windlass; an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly; the kick of a beast impatient of its rider or of pain: *v.i.* to wince. **Winched. Winches. Winching.** (A.S. *wince*.)
WINCOPIPE, *n.* *win*-ko-pipe, a local name of the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.
WIND, *n.* wind, air naturally in motion, with any degree of velocity; a current of air; breath; power of respiration; air in motion from any force or action; breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; anything insignificant or light as wind; flatulence. **Between wind and water**, that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship or fluctuation of the water's surface [Naut.]. **Close to the wind**, as much to windward as possible. **Down the wind**, before the wind; decaying; declining. **Four winds**, the four cardinal points of the heavens. **How the wind blows**, the state of things, or the direction they are taking. **In the wind's eye**, towards the direct point from which the wind blows [Naut.]. **Soldier's wind**, a wind on the beam. **Take or get wind**, to be divulged; to become public. **Take or have the wind**, to gain or have the advantage. (A.S.)
WIND, *v.t.* wind, to blow; to sound by blowing; to nose; to follow by the scent; to expose to the wind; to drive hard, so as to render scant of wind, as a horse; also to rest a horse, in order to recover wind; to winnow. **Wind a ship** is to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side [Naut.]. **Winded. Winding. Winds.**
WIND, *v.t.* wynd, to turn; to move or cause to turn; to turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to vary; to entwist; to infold; to encircle. **Wind off**, to unwind. **Wind out**, to extricate. **Wind up**, to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread; to bring to a conclusion or settlement; to put in a state of renovated or continued motion. **Winding. Winds. Wound.** (A.S. *windan*.)
WIND, *v.i.* wynd, to turn; to change; to turn around something; to have a circular direction; to crook; to bend; to move round. **Wind out**, to be extricated; to escape. **Winding. Winds. Wound.**
WINDAGE, *n.* *win*-daje, the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the projectile; deflection by the wind.
WINDBAG, *n.* *wind*-bag, a man whose words are as empty of sense or directive wisdom as the wind; a futile orator.
WIND-BAND, *n.* *wind*-band, a band of wind instruments.
WINDBOUND, *a.* *wind*-bound, prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.
WIND-BROKEN, *a.* *wind*-broke-en, with the breathing impaired.

WIND-DROPSY, *n.* *wind*-drop-se. a swelling of the abdomen from wind in the intestines; tympanites.
WIND-EGG, *n.* *wind*-eg, an addled egg.
WINDER, *v.t.* *win*-der, to fan; to clean grain with a fan. Windered. Windering. Winders.
WINDER, *n.* *wine*-der, one who or that which winds; that on which something is wound; a step of a winding staircase.
WINDFALL, *n.* *wind*-fawl, a timber tree blown down by the wind, which becomes transferred from real to personal property if its roots are detached from the ground; fruit blown off its tree by wind; an unexpected legacy or other good fortune.
WINDFALLEN, *a.* *wind*-fawl-en, blown down by the wind.
WINDFANNER, *n.* *wind*-fan-ner, the windhover.
WINDFLOWER, *n.* *wind*-flou-er, the wood anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*, so called as supposed to open its flower only when the wind blows.
WIND-FURNACE, *n.* *wind*-fur-nace, a furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.
WIND-GALL, *n.* *wind*-gawl, a soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.
WIND-GUN, *n.* *wind*-gun, an air-gun, a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.
WINDHOVER, *n.* *wind*-ho-ver, the kestrel.
WINDINESS, *n.* *win*-de-ness, the state of being windy; flatulence; tendency to generate wind.
WINDING, *a.* *wine*-ding, turning; bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface: *n.* a turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander.
WINDINGLY, *ad.* *wine*-ding-le, in a winding or circuitous manner.
WINDING-SHEET, *n.* *wine*-ding-sheet, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.
WINDING-TACKLE, *n.* *wine*-ding-*tak*-kl, a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.
WIND-INSTRUMENT, *n.* *wind*-in-stroo-ment, an instrument of music, played by wind, as an organ, or by the breath, as a trumpet or flute.
WINDJAMMER, *n.* *wind*-jam-mer, a vessel that sails close to the wind: a sailing-ship [Slang].
WINDLASS, *n.* *wind*-lass, a winch for heavy weights; an application of the wheel and axle, in which a rope or chain, with the weight attached, is wound about a cylinder or roller moved by a crank, shifting levers, or similar means; a handle by which anything is turned. (Ice. *vinda*, to wind.)



Windlass.

WINDLE, *n.* *win*-dl, the redwing thrush *Turdus iliacus*.
WINDLE, *n.* *win*-dl, a spindle; a kind of reel. (A.S. *windan*, turn.)
WINDLESS, *a.* *wind*-less, wanting wind; out of breath.
WINDLESTRAW, *n.* *win*-dl-straw, a stalk of grass; a small slender straw.
WINDMILL, *n.* *wind*-mill, a mill turned by the wind.
WINDOW, *n.* *win*-do, an opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary, consisting of a frame, often with movable sashes, containing panes of glass; an aperture or opening; the frame or other thing that covers the aperture; a lattice or casement. (Ice. *vindr*, wind, and *auga*, the eye.)
WINDOW-BOX, *n.* *win*-do-boks, a plant-box outside a window.
WINDOWED, *a.* *win*-dode, furnished with windows; placed in a window; with openings like windows.
WINDOW-SEAT, *n.* *win*-do-seet, a seat along the inside of a window.
WINDOW-SWALLOW, *n.* *win*-do-*swol*-lo, the martin *Chelidon urbica*.
WINDOWY, *a.* *win*-do-e, having little crossings like the sashes of a window.
WINDPIPE, *n.* *wind*-pipe, the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea
WIND-PUMP, *n.* *wind*-pump, a pump moved by wind.
WIND-RODE, *a.* *wind*-rode, swayed when at anchor by the force of the wind [Naut.].
WINDROW, *n.* *wind*-ro, a line or row of hay raked to be rolled into cocks: the untilled border of a field: a row of peats set up to dry.
WINDSAIL, *n.* *wind*-sale, a wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower parts of a ship.
WINDSCREEN, *n.* *wind*-skreen, a transparent screen forming a shelter from the wind.
WIND-SEED, *n.* *wind*-seed, any of the 58 species of *Arctotis*.
WIND-TIGHT, *a.* *wind*-tite, so tight as to prevent the passing of wind.
WIND-UP, *n.* *wynd*-up, conclusion; concluding act or piece.
WINDWARD, *n.* *wind*-ward, the direction from which the wind blows: *a.* being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows: *ad.* towards the wind. Lay an anchor to windward, to adopt previous measures for success or security.
WINDY, *a.* *win*-de, consisting of wind; exposed to the wind; tempestuous; boisterous; flatulent; caused by flatulence; empty.
WINE, *n.* wine, the fermented juice of the grape: the fermented juice of certain fruits. Spirits of wine, alcohol. (L. *vinum*, wine.)
WINEBAG, *n.* *wine*-bag, a skin for holding wine.
WINEBIBBER, *n.* *wine*-bib-ber, one who drinks much wine; a great drinker.
WINE-COOLER, *n.* *wine*-kool-er, a receptacle for cooling wine; an article of antqiue furniture used for that purpose.
WINEGLASS, *n.* *wine*-glahss, a glass to drink wine from.
WINEGROWER, *n.* *wine*-gro-er, one who keeps a vineyard to grow grapes for wine.
WINELESS, *a.* *wine*-less, destitute of wine.
WINE-PRESS, *n.* *wine*-press, a place were grapes are pressed.
WINESKIN, *n.* *wine*-skin, a skin for holding wine.
WINE-STONE, *n.* *wine*-stone, the deposit of crude tartar, or argal, on the interior of wine-casks.
WING, *n.* wing, the fore limb of a bird by which it flies, and under which it protects its young; care and protection; the limb of an insect by which it flies; a plane; flight; passage by the wing; means of flying; acceleration; motive or incitement of flight; the flank or extremie part of an army; any side-piece; a side of a stage; a leaf-like appendage; the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, which stand opposite to each other [Bot.]; a side-shoot [Hort.]; a lateral extension; a side-building [Arch.]; the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle [Navy]: *pl.* those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides [Naut.]: *v.t.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity; to supply with side bodies; to transport by flight: *v.i.* to fly. On the wing, flying. On the wings of the wind, with the utmost velocity. Wing a flight, to exert the power of flying. Wing and wing, said of a fore-and-aft vessel, with the foresail boomed out on one side and the mainsail on the other [Naut.]. Winged. Winging. Wings. (Scand.)
WING-CASE, *n.* *wing*-kace, the case or sheath which covers the wings of beetles.
WINGED, *a.* wingd, having wings; feathered as an arrow; swift; rapid; furnished with a leaf-like appendage [Bot.]; represented with wings, or having wings of a different colour from the body [Her.]; fanned with wings; swarming with birds; elevated.
WING-FOOTED, *a.* *wing*-foot-ed, having wings attached to the feet, as wing-footed Mercury; swift; fleet.
WINGLESS, *a.* *wing*-less, having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.
WINGLET, *n.* *wing*-let, a little wing; the bastard wing.
WINGY, *a.* *wing*-e, having wings; rapid.
WINK, *v.i.* wink, to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion: to give a hint by the motion of the

eyelids; to close one eyelid; to flicker. Wink at, to connive at; to tolerate; to overlook. Winked. Winking. Winks. (A.S. *wincian.*)

WINK, *n.* wink, the act of closing and opening the eyelids quickly; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

WINKER, *n. wink*-er, one who winks; a horse's blinker.

WINKING, *a. wink*-ing, shutting and opening the eyes quickly; conniving at.

WINKINGLY, *ad. wink*-ing-le, like one winking.

WINKLE, *n. wink*-el, an edible gastropod, the periwinkle.

WINNER, *n. win*-ner, one who wins.

WINNING, *a. win*-ning, attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming: *n.pl.* the sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WINNINGLY, *ad. win*-ning-le, in a winning manner.

WINNOW, *v.t. win*-no, to separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind; to fan; to beat, as with wings; to examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth; to separate, as the bad from the good: *v.i.* to separate chaff from corn. Winnowed. Winnowing. Winnows. (A.S. *windwian*, expose to the wind, from *wind.*)

WINNOWER, *n. win*-no-er, one who winnows.

WINNOWING, *n. win*-no-ing, the act of separating from chaff by wind.

WINSOME, *a. win*-sum, charming; attractive; merry; cheerful. (A.S. *wynsum*, pleasant.)

WINSOMELY, *ad. win*-sum-le, in a winsome manner.

WINSOMENESS, *n. win*-sum-ness, the state of being winsome.

WINTER, *n. win*-ter, the cold season of the year, commencing, astronomically, in the northern hemisphere, when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ending at the equinox in March, but in ordinary discourse, confined to the three months of December, January, and February; a period resembling winter; the part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage: *a.* belonging to winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter: to sojourn: *v.t.* to feed or manage during the winter. Winter solstice, the solstice of the winter when the sun enters Capricorn on 21st December. Wintered. Wintering. Winters. (A.S.)

WINTER-ACONITE, *n. win*-ter-*ak*-o-nite, the plant *Eranthis hyemalis.*

WINTER-APPLE, *n. win*-ter-*ap*-pl, an apple that keeps well or that ripens in winter.

WINTER-BARLEY, *n. win*-ter-*bar*-le, a kind of barley which is sown in autumn.

WINTERBERRY, *n. win*-ter-*ber*-re, the black alder, *Ilex verticillata.*

WINTER-BLOOM, *n. win*-ter-bloom, a plant of the genus *Hamamelis.*

WINTER-CHERRY, *n. win*-ter-*cher*-re, the plant *Physalis alkekengi*; the plant *Solanum capsicastrum.*

WINTERCRESS, *n. win*-ter-kress, a plant of the genus *Barbarea.*

WINTER-CROP, *n. win*-ter-krop, a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WINTER-FALLOW, *n. win*-ter-*fal*-lo, ground that is fallowed in winter.

WINTER-GARDEN, *n. win*-ter-*gahr*-den, an ornamental garden under glass for winter.

WINTER-GREEN, *n. win*-ter-green, a plant of the genus *Pyrola*; also *Gaultheria procumbens.*

WINTER-KILLED, *a. win*-ter-kild, killed by the winter, as grain.

WINTERLY, *a. win*-ter-le, such as is suitable to winter.

WINTER-MOTH, *n. win*-ter-moth, a moth, *Cheimatobia brumata*, the caterpillar of which is injurious to the plum-tree.

WINTER-PEAR, *n. win*-ter-pare, any pear that keeps well or ripens in winter.

WINTER-QUARTERS, *n.pl. win*-ter-*kwawr*-terz, the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WINTER-WHEAT, *n. win*-ter-wheet, wheat sown in autumn.

WINTRY, *a. win*-tre, pertaining to winter; cold; stormy.

WINY, *a. wi*-ne, having the taste or qualities of wine.

WINZE, *n.* winz, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation [Mining]. (Ice. *vinza*, winnow.)

WIPE, *n.* wipe, the act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning; a blow; a stroke; a gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.

WIPE, *v.t.* wipe, to rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; to strike off gently; to cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful; to cheat; to defraud. Wipe away, to cleanse by rubbing. Wipe off, to clear away. Wipe out, to efface; to obliterate. Wiped. Wipes. Wiping. (A.S. *wipian*, from *wip*, a wisp.)

WIPER, *n. wi*-per, one who wipes; the instrument used for wiping; a piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers or heavy pistons, and letting them fall by their own weight [Mech.].

WIRE, *n.* wire, a thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread; a telegram: *v.t.* to bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors; to put on a wire; to telegraph. Wired. Wires. Wiring. (A.S. *wir.*)

WIREDRAW, *v.t. wire*-draw, to draw, as a metal, into wire, which is done by drawing it through holes in plates of steel; to draw out into length; to draw or spin out to great length. Wiredrawing. Wiredrawn. Wiredraws. Wiredrew.

WIREDRAWER, *n. wire*-draw-er, one who draws metal into wire.

WIREDRAWING, *n. wire*-draw-ing, the act of drawing out, as wire; the wasting of steam within the passages of an engine cylinder.

WIREDRAWN, *a. wire*-drawn, drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE-GAUZE, *n. wire*-gawz, a texture of finely interwoven wires, resembling gauze.

WIRE-GRATE, *n. wire*-grate a grate or contrivance of fine wirework to keep out insects.

WIRE-HAIRED, *a. wire*-hayrd, having short wiry hair.

WIRE-HEEL, *n. wire*-heel, a defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

WIRELESS, *n. wire*-less, communication by electromagnetic waves instead of wires.

WIREMAN, *n. wire*-man, one who works on telegraph or telephone wires; one who fixes wires.

WIRE-MICROMETER, *n. wire*-mi-*krom*-e-ter, a micrometer in which wires are used for delicate measurements.

WIRE-NETTING, *n.* wire-*net*-ing, network of wires used in fencing.

WIREPULLER, *n. wire*-pull-er, one behind the scenes in political life controlling the actions of those in front; an intriguer.

WIREPULLING, *n. wire*-pull-ing, the act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; secret influence or management; intrigue.

WIREWAY, *n. wire*-way, a line of wires for transport purposes; telpherage.

WIREWORKER, *n. wire*-wurk-er, one who makes articles of wire.

WIREWORM, *n. wire*-wurm, a name given to the larvæ of various insects, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness; a centipede.

WIRINESS, *n. wire*-e-ness, the state of being wiry.

WIRING, *n. wire*-ing, the arrangement of wires.

WIRY, *a. wi*-re, made of wire; like wire; strong and sinewy, though lean.

WISDOM, *n. wiz*-dum, the quality of being wise; the right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of worthy ends and of the best means to accomplish them; sound sense; the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good; quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; natural instinct and sagacity; in Scripture, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences; wise judgment and conduct; godliness; piety. Wisdom tooth, the third molar in the human jaw. (A.S.)

WISE, *a.* wize, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of practically discriminating between what is worthy and unworthy, right and wrong, proper and what is improper, specially in moral conduct; discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; skilful; learned;

knowing; skilled in arts, science, or philosophy; dictated by wisdom; sagacious; well adapted to produce good effects. (A.S. *wis*, from *witan*, know.)

WISE, *n.* wize, manner; way of being or acting. (A.S. *wise*, way.)

WISEACRE, *n.* *wize*-ay-ker, one who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce. (Ger. *weissager*, a soothsayer.)

WISE-HEARTED, *a.* *wize*-hart-ed, wise; knowing; skilful.

WISELING, *n.* *wize*-ling, one who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

WISELY, *ad.* *wize*-le, in a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; discreetly; craftily; with art or stratagem.

WISERITE, *n.* *vee*-zer-ite, a fibrous hydrated variety of carbonate of manganese. (After D. F. Wiser, the Swiss mineralogist.)

WISH, *n.* wish, eager desire; desire expressed; thing desired: *v.i.* to have a strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable; to be disposed or inclined; to have a feeling that partakes of hope or fear: *v.t.* to desire; to long for; to desire eagerly or ardently; to imprecate; to express desire. **Wished. Wishes. Wishing.** (A.S. *wyscan.*)

WISHBONE, *n.* *wish*-bone, the merrythought, the forked bone in a fowl's breast; the wishing-bone.

WISHER, *n.* *wish*-er, one who desires; one who expresses a wish.

WISHFUL, *a.* *wish*-ful, having desire or ardent longing; desirous.

WISHFULLY, *ad.* *wish*-ful-le, with ardent desire: with a show of desire.

WISHFULNESS, *n.* *wish*-ful-ness longing desire.

WISHING-BONE, *n.* *wish*-ing-bone, the merrythought.

WISHTONWISH, *n.* *wish*-ton-wish, the prairie marmot, otherwise the prairie dog *Cynomys ludovicianus.*

WISH-WASH, *n.* *wish*-wosh, a thin, watery sort of drink.

WISHY-WASHY, *a.* *wish*-e-*wosh*-e, watery; weak; flimsy.

WISKET, *n.* *wisk*-et, a basket.

WISP, *n.* wisp, a small bundle of straw; a whisk. (*Wipe.*)

WISPY, *a.* *wis*-pe, like a wisp.

WIST, wist, *p.* of to wit; knew.

WISTARIA, *n.* wis-*tare*-e-ah, a genus of climbing plants including the Chinese kidney-bean tree *W. chinensis.* (Named after Caspar Wistar, an American anatomist.)

WISTFUL, *a.* *wist*-ful, thoughtful; pensive; earnest; attentive; sadly longing. (*Wishful.*)

WISTFULLY, *ad.* *wist*-ful-le, with wistfulness.

WISTFULNESS, *n.* *wist*-ful-ness, the state of being wistful.

WISTITI, *n.* *wis*-te-te, ouistiti, the common marmoset, *Hapale jacchus.*

WISTLY, *ad.* *wist*-le, earnestly; attentively.

WIT, *v.i.* wit, to know. **To wit,** that is to say. **Witted. Witting. Wits.** (A.S. *witan.*)

WIT, *n.* wit, originally, intellect; talent; intelligence; humour neatly expressed; mental quickness; a man of genius; sense; judgment; a man given to witty remark; power of invention; faculty of the mind; soundness of mind or judgment.

WITAN, *n.* *wit*-an, the witenagemote.

WITCH, *n.* witch, a woman supposed to be in league with the devil; a sorceress; a fortune-teller; an ugly old woman; a charming young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. **Witch's thimble,** the plant *Silene maritima.* **Witched. Witches. Witching.** (A.S. *wicce.*)

WITCH, *n.* witch, the flatfish *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus.*

WITCHCRAFT, *n.* *witch*-krahft, sorcery; enchantment; preternatural knowledge and power, supposed to be obtained by some secret compact with the devil; power more than natural.

WITCHERY, *n.* *witch*-er-e, enchantment; fascination.

WITCH-HAZEL, *n.* *witch*-hay-zel, the American shrub *Hamamelis virginiana.*

WITCHING, *a.* *witch*-ing, suited to enchantment or witchcraft.

WITCH-KNOT, *n.* *witch*-not, a cluster of twigs on a tree due to fungoid growths.

WITCHMEAL, *n.* *witch*-meel, the spores of the genus *Lycopodium.*

WITE, *n.* wite, blame.

WITENAGEMOTE, *n.* *wit*-en-ag-e-moht, a meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England in the days of the Saxons. (A.S. *witena*, gen. of *wita*, a wise man, and *gemot*, an assembly.)

WITH, *prep.* with, by, noting cause, instrument, or means; on the side of, noting friendship or favour; in opposition to; in competition or contest, noting comparison; in company; in the society of; in connexion; in mutual dealing, noting confidence; in partnership, noting connexion; immediately after; among; upon; in consent, noting parity of state. *With* and *by* are closely allied; but in general, *with* denotes the instrument, and *by* the cause; as, he slew him *with* his sword; he died *by* poison. (A.S. *with*, by, against.)

WITH, with, an English prefix, signifying back to one's self, against, privation, or separation.

WITH, *n.* with, a withe.

WITHAL, *ad.* with-*awl*, with the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.

WITHAMITE, *n.* *with*-am-ite, a red magnesian variety of epidote.

WITHDRAW, *v.t.* with-*draw*, to draw back; to take away what has been enjoyed; to recall: *v.i.* to quit a company or place; to retire; to retreat. **Withdrawing. Withdrawn. Withdraws. Withdrew.** (*With*, back or towards one, and *draw.*)

WITHDRAWAL, *n.* with-*draw*-al, the act of withdrawing; a recalling from a certain position.

WITHDRAWER, *n.* with-*draw*-er, one who withdraws.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *n.* with-*draw*-ing-room, a room to withdraw or retire into from another that was originally in front; a drawing-room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *n.* with-*draw*-ment, withdrawal.

WITHDRAWN, with-*drawn*, *ppr.* of withdraw.

WITHE, *n.* with, or wythe, a willow twig; a band of twisted twigs. (A.S. *withig*, from a root signifying plait.)

WITHED, *a.* witht or wythed, bound with a withe or withes.

WITHER, *v.i.* *with*-er, to fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to lose moisture; to shrivel; to pine away: *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay from want of moisture; to blight. **Withered. Withering. Withers.** (*Weather.*)

WITHERBAND, *n.* *with*-er-band, a piece of iron laid under a saddle, near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

WITHERED, *a.* *with*-erd, faded; dried; shrunk.

WITHEREDNESS, *n.* *with*-erd-ness, the state of being withered.

WITHERING-FLOOR, *n.* *with*-er-ing-flore, the drying-floor of a malthouse.

WITHERINGLY, *ad.* *with*-er-ing-le, in a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink or to blight.

WITHERITE, *n.* *with*-er-ite, a native carbonate of barium. (Named after Dr. Withering.)

WITHERLOCK, *n.* *with*-er-lok, that lock of a horse's mane which the rider takes hold of when mounting.

WITHERNAM, *n.* *with*-er-nam, a second or reciprocal writ or distress; reprisal [Law]. (A.S. *wither*, against, and *nam*, seizure.)

WITHE-ROD, *n.* *wythe*-rod, the North American shrub *Viburnum nudum.*

WITHERS, *n.pl.* *with*-erz, the junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming a ridge at the base of the neck. (A.S. *wither*, against.)

WITHERSHINS, *ad.* *with*-er-shins, in the opposite direction.

WITHER-WRUNG, *a.* *with*-er-*rung*, injured or hurt in the withers.

WITHHELD, with-*held*, *p.* and *ppr.* of withhold.

WITHHOLD, *v.t.* with-*hohld*, to hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to keep back; not to grant. **Withheld. Withholding. Withholds.**

WITHHOLDEN, with-*hole*-den, old *ppr.* of withheld.

WITHHOLDER, *n.* with-*hole*-der, one who withholds.

WITHHOLDMENT, *n.* with-*hohld*-ment, the act of withholding.

WITHIN, *prep.* with-*in*, in the inner part. inside the limits or compass of: not beyond; not reaching to anything external: not longer ago than. not later than; in the reach of: not exceeding: in the

house; in any enclosure: *ad.* in the inner part; inwardly; internally; in the mind; in the house.

WITHINSIDE, *ad.* with-*in*-side, in the inner parts.

WITHOUT, *prep.* with-*out*, not with; in a state of destitution or absence from; in a state of not having; beyond; not within; supposing the negation or omission of; independent of; not by the use of; on the outside of; with exemption from: *conj.* unless; except: *ad.* not on the inside; not within; out-of-doors: outside the mind.

WITHOUTEN, *ad.* with-*out*-en, without.

WITHSTAND, *v.t.* with-*stand*, to oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force. Withstanding. Withstands. Withstood. (*With*, against, and *stand*.)

WITHSTANDER, *n.* with-*stand*-er, one who opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

WITHSTOOD, with-*stood*, *p.* and *ppr.* of withstand.

WITHWIND, *n.* *with*-wynd, the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*. (*With*e, and *wind*.)

WITHY, *n.* *with*-e, a large species of willow; a withe or twig: *a.* made of withes: like a withe; flexible and tough. (*With*e.)

WITLESS, *a.* *wit*-less, destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

WITLESSLY, *ad.* *wit*-less-le, without the exercise of judgment.

WITLESSNESS, *n.* *wit*-less-ness, want of consideration or thought.

WITLING, *n.* *wit*-ling, a person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

WITNESS, *n.* *wit*-ness, testimony; attestation of a fact or event; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; one who sees the execution of an instrument and subscribes it, to confirm its authenticity by his testimony; one who gives testimony in a court of justice: *v.t.* to see or know by personal presence; to attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something; to see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it as witness of its authenticity; in the imperative, see in evidence or proof: *v.i.* to bear testimony; to give evidence. Witnessed. Witnesses. Witnessing. (A.S. *witnes*, testimony.)

WIT-SNAPPER, *n.* *wit*-snap-per, one who affects repartee.

WIT-STARVED, *a.* *wit*-stahrvd, barren of wit; destitute of genius.

WITTED, *a.* *wit*-ted, having wit or understanding.

WITTICHITE, *n.* *vit*-tik-ite, cuprous bismuth from the cobalt mines at Wittich in Baden.

WITTICISM, *n.* *wit*-te-sizm, a witty remark; a sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty.

WITTILY, *ad.* *wit*-te-le, with wit; ingeniously; artfully.

WITTINESS, *n.* *wit*-te-ness, the quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *ad.* *wit*-ting-le, knowingly; with knowledge: intentionally.

WITTOL, *n.* *wit*-tol, a man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it. (Probably for *wittal*, an old name for a bird in whose nest the cuckoo's eggs were sometimes laid.)

WITTY, *a.* *wit*-te, possessed of wit; given to indulge in wit; cleverly facetious; sarcastic; smart spoken; judicious; ingenious.

WITWALL, *n.* *wit*-wawl, a bird, the golden oriole; also the green woodpecker.

WIVEHOOD, *n.* *wive*-hood, wifehood; behaviour befitting a wife.

WIVELESS, *a.* *wive*-less, not having a wife.

WIVELY, *a.* *wive*-le, pertaining to a wife.

WIVERN, *n.* *wy*-vern, a winged dragon; the wyvern [Her.].

WIVES, wivez, *pl.* of wife.

WIZARD, *n.* *wiz*-ard, one skilled in magic, and presumed by the ignorant to have acquired his superior knowledge and skill through some compact with the devil; a magician; a sorcerer; a conjurer; an enchanter: *a.* enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards. (O.Fr. *guischard*.)

WIZARDLY, *ad.* *wiz*-ard-le, in the manner of a wizard.

WIZARDRY, *n.* *wiz*-ard-re, the arts and practices of wizards.

WIZEN, *a.* *wiz*-en, withered: *v.i.* to wither; to dry. Wizened. Wizening. Wizens.

WO, *int.* wo, whoa; stop.

WOAD, *n.* wode, the cruciferous plant *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly much cultivated for the sake of a permanent blue dye extracted from its root-leaves. (A.S. *wad*.)

WOAD-MILL, *n.* *wode*-mil, a mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WOAD-WAXEN, *n.* *wode*-waks-en, the dyer's greenweed, *Genista tinctoria*.

WOBBLE, *v.t.* *wob*-bl, to wabble. Wobbled. Wobbles. Wobbling.

WOBBLER, *n.* *wob*-ler, one who wobbles.

WODEN, *n.* *wo*-den, the Norse god, Odin, from whom Wednesday derives its name. (A.S.)

WOE, *n.* wo, grief; sorrow; misery; affliction: a curse. Woe worth the day, woe be to the day. (A.S. *wa*, an exclamation of grief.)

WOEBEGONE, *a.* *wo*-be-gon, overwhelmed with woe: immersed in grief and sorrow; expressive of being so.

WOEFUL, *a.* *wo*-ful, sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; expressive of woe; mournful; calamitous; afflictive; wretched; pitiful.

WOEFULLY, *ad.* *wo*-ful-le, sorrowfully; wretchedly; extremely.

WOEFULNESS, *n.* *wo*-ful-ness, the state of being woeful.

WOESOME, *a* *wo*-sum, woeful.

WOLD, *n.* wohld, a weald; a wood; a down: *pl.* a district of low hills. (A.S. *wald*, a forest.)

WOLF, *n.* woolf, the carnivore *Canis lupus*; a person like a wolf; a small white worm or maggot that infests granaries; an eating ulcer. (A.S *wulf*.)

WOLF-BERRY, *n.* *woolf*-ber-re, the western snowberry, *Symphoricarpus occidentalis*.

WOLF-CUB, *n.* *woolf*-kub, a Boy Scout of the junior branch.

WOLF-DOG, *n.* *woolf*-dog, a dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.

WOLF-FISH, *n.* *woolf*-fish, the catfish, *Anarrhicas lupus*.

WOLFISH, *a.* *woolf*-ish, like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

WOLFISHLY, *ad.* *woolf*-ish-le, in a wolfish manner.

WOLF-HOUND, *n.* *woolf*-hound, a dog used for wolf-hunting. Russian wolf-hound, the borzoi.

WOLF-NET, *n.* *woolf*-net, a kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.

WOLFRAMITE, *n.* *wool*-fram-ite, tungstate of iron and manganese.

WOLF'S-BANE, *n.* *woolfs*-bane, monkshood; the poisonous plant *Aconitum napellus*.

WOLF'S-CLAW, *n.* *woolfs*-klaw, the plant *Lycopodium clavatum*.

WOLF-SPIDER, *n.* *woolf*-spi-der, any species of the family *Lycosidæ*, including the tarantula.

WOLLASTONITE, *n.* *wol*-las-ton-ite, a silicate of lime named after the mineralogist Dr. Wollaston.

WOLVERINE, *n.* *wool*-ver-een, the glutton or carcajou, *Gulo luscus*. (*Wolf*.)

WOMAN, *n.* *woom*-an: *pl.* Women, *wim*-en, the female of the human race, grown to adult years; a female attendant or servant. (A.S. *wifman*.)

WOMANED, *a.* *woom*-and, accompanied by or united with a woman.

WOMANHOOD, *n.* *woom*-an-hood, the state of being a woman.

WOMANISH, *a.* *woom*-an-ish, suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; effeminate.

WOMANISHLY, *ad.* *woom*-an-ish-le, in a womanish manner.

WOMANISHNESS, *n.* *woom*-an-ish-ness, the quality of being womanish.

WOMANKIND, *n.* *woom*-an-kynd, the female sex of mankind.

WOMAN-LIKE, *a.* *woom*-an-like, like a woman.

WOMANLINESS, *n.* *woom*-an-le-ness, the state of being womanly; gentleness.

WOMANLY, *a.* *woom*-an-le, befitting a woman; feminine: *ad.* in the manner of a woman.

WOMB, *n.* woom, the uterus; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth; the place where anything is produced; any large or deep cavity. (A.S. *wamb*, the belly.)

WOMBAT, *n.* *wom*-bat, a burrowing marsupial of the genus *Phascolomys*. (Austral. native name, *womback*.)

WOMBY, *a.* *woom*-e. capacious.
WOMEN, *n.* *wim*-en : *pl.* of woman.
WOMENKIND, *n.* *wim*-en-kind, the women belonging to any specific household, group, or state.
WOMMERA, *n.* *wom*-e-rah, a notched stick for throwing a spear with. (Australian.)
WON, wun, *p.* and *ppr.* of win.
WON, *n.* wun, a dwelling ; a habitation : *v.i.* to dwell. Woned. Woning. Wons. (A.S. *wunian*, dwell.)
WONDER, *n.* *wun*-der, that emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood ; something that arrests the attention or strikes the mind by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness ; that which excites surprise ; a strange thing ; a prodigy ; anything mentioned with surprise ; a miracle : *v.i.* to be struck with wonder ; to be affected by surprise or admiration. Wondered. Wondering. Wonders. (A.S. *wundor.*)
WONDERER, *n.* *wun*-der-er, one who wonders.
WONDERFUL, *a.* *wun*-der-ful, adapted to excite wonder or admiration ; exciting surprise ; strange ; astonishing.
WONDERFULLY, *ad.* *wun*-der-ful-le, in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.
WONDERFULNESS, *n.* *wun*-der-ful-ness, the quality of being wonderful.
WONDERING, *a.* *wun*-der-ing, feeling or showing wonder.
WONDERINGLY, *ad.* *wun*-der-ing-le, in a wondering manner.
WONDERLAND, *n.* *wun*-der-land, the land of wonders.
WONDERMENT, *n.* *wun*-der-ment, surprise ; astonishment ; a wonderful appearance.
WONDERSTRUCK, *a.* *wun*-der-struk, struck with wonder, admiration and surprise.
WONDERWORKER, *n.* *wun*-der-*wurk*-er, a worker of wonders.
WONDERWORKING, *a.* *wun*-der-*wurk*-ing, doing wonders or surprising things.
WONDROUS, *a.* *wun*-drus, such as may excite wonder ; admirable ; marvellous : *ad.* in a wonderful or surprising degree.
WONDROUSLY, *ad.* *wun*-drous-le, in a strange or wonderful manner or degree.
WONDROUSNESS, *n.* *wun*-drus-ness, the quality of being wondrous.
WONGA-WONGA, *n.* *wong*-a-*wong*-a, the Australian pigeon *Leucosarcia picata.*
WONGSHY, *n.* *wong*-she, the yellow colouring matter from the pods of *Gardenia grandiflora.* (Chinese.)
WONING, *n.* *wun*-ing, a won.
WON'T, *a.* wohnt, a contraction of will not.
WONT, *a.* wont, accustomed ; habituated ; using or doing customarily : *n.* custom ; habit. (A.S. *wunian*, dwell, be used to.)
WONTED, *a.* *wont*-ed, accustomed ; used ; made familiar by use.
WONTEDNESS, *n.* *wont*-ed-ness, the state of being accustomed.
WONTLESS, *a.* *wont*-less, unaccustomed ; unused.
WOO, *v.t.* woo, to court ; to make love to ; to seek ; *v.i.* to make love. Wooed. Wooes. Wooing. (A.S. *wogian.*)
WOOD, *n.* wood, a large and thick collection of trees growing ; a small forest ; the substance of trees ; the solid part which lies beneath the bark ; the solid part cut or sawed for the fire ; timber : *pl.* musical instruments of wood : *a.* consisting of wood or pieces of wood. **Woods and Forests**, the government department which administers the crown lands handed over to the nation by George the Third in exchange for the Civil List. (A.S. *wudu.*)
WOOD-ANT, *n.* *wood*-ant, the red ant *Formica rufa.*
WOOD-ASHES, *n.pl.* *wood*-ash-ez, the remains of burned wood or plants.
WOODBINE, *n.* *wood*-bine, the wild honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum.*
WOODBLOCK, *n.* *wood*-blok, a block of wood engraved for printing from.
WOODBOUND, *a.* *wood*-bound, encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.
WOODCARVER, *n.* *wood*-kahrv-er, one who carves wood.
WOODCARVING, *n.* *wood*-kahrv-ing, a carving in wood ; the process of carving in wood.
WOODCHAT, *n.* *wood*-chat, a species of shrike, *Lanius pomeranus* ; the green woodpecker *Gecinus viridis.*
WOODCHUCK, *n.* *wood*-chuk, an American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax.*
WOOD-COAL, *n.* *wood*-kole, charcoal ; lignite or brown coal.
WOODCOCK, *n.* *wood*-kok, a bird allied to the snipe but with shorter and stronger legs, *Scolopax rusticola* ; the trumpet fish *Centriscus scolopax.*
WOODCRAFT, *n.* *wood*-krahft, knowledge of woodland life ; forestry.
WOODCUT, *n.* *wood*-kut, an engraving on wood ; a print or impression from it.
WOODCUTTER, *n.* *wood*-kut-ter, a person who cuts wood ; one who engraves on wood.
WOOD-DRINK, *n.* *wood*-dringk, a decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.
WOOD-DOVE, *n.* *wood*-duv, the stockdove, *Columba œnas.*
WOODED, *a.* *wood*-ed, supplied or covered with wood.
WOODEN, *a.* *wood*-en, made of wood ; consisting of wood ; as from wood, said of sound ; clumsy ; impassive.
WOOD-ENGRAVER, *n.* *wood*-en-*grave*-er, one who engraves on wood.
WOOD-ENGRAVING, *n.* *wood*-en-*grave*-ing, the art of engraving on wood ; xylography ; an engraving on wood.
WOODENHEAD, *n.* *wood*-en-hed, a blockhead.
WOODENHEADED, *a.* *wood*-en-hed-ed, stupid.
WOODENNESS, *n.* *wood*-en-ness, wooden quality ; stupidity in appearance.
WOODEN-PEAR, *n.* *wood*-en-pare, the fruit of the four species of the Australian genus *Xylomelum.*
WOOD-GOD, *n.* *wood*-god, a sylvan deity.
WOOD-GROUSE, *n.* *wood*-grouce, the capercaillie. *Tetrao urogallus.*
WOOD-HOUSE, *n.* *wood*-house, a house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.
WOODINESS, *n.* *wood*-e-ness, the quality of being woody.
WOODLAND, *n.* *wood*-land, land covered with woods ; a soil which, from its humidity and colour, resembles the soil in woods : *a.* pertaining to woods.
WOODLARK, *n.* *wood*-lahrk, a species of lark, *Alauda arborea.*
WOODLAYER, *n.* *wood*-layer, a young oak or other timber-plant laid down in or among the hawthorn or other plants used in hedges.
WOODLESS, *a.* *wood*-less, destitute of wood.
WOODLESSNESS, *n.* *wood*-les-ness, the state of being woodless.
WOOD-LILY, *n.* *wood*-lil-le, the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis.*
WOODLOCK, *n.* *wood*-lok, in ship-building, a piece of elm in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.
WOODLOUSE, *n.* *wood*-louce, a milleped.
WOODMAN, *n.* *wood*-man, a forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood ; a forester ; one who cuts down trees.
WOODMONGER, *n.* *wood*-mung-ger, a dealer in wood ; a timber merchant.
WOODMOTE, *n.* *wood*-mote, the ancient name of the forest court.
WOODNOTE, *n.* *wood*-note, a wild note, as that of a forest-bird.
WOODNUT, *n.* *wood*-nut, the nut of the hazel, *Corylus avellana.*
WOOD-NYMPH, *n.* *wood*-nimf, a goddess of the woods ; a dryad.
WOOD-OFFERING, *n.* *wood*-of-fer-ing, wood burned on the altar.
WOOD-OIL, *n.* *wood*-oyl, a balsamic fluid, used as a varnish, obtained from trees of the genus *Dipterocarpus.*
WOOD-OPAL, *n.* *wood*-oh-pal, a variety of opal found on silicified tree trunks.
WOODPECKER, *n.* *wood*-pek-er, a picarian bird of the genus *Picus*, mostly of solitary habits and living in forests, so called from its habit of tapping the trees to discover where insects are lodged. (*Wood*, and *peck.*)
WOOD-PIGEON, *n.* *wood*-pij-un, the ringdove, or cushat. *Columba palumbus.*

WOOD-PULP, *n.* *wood*-pulp, pulped wood, the material from which paper is made.
WOOD-REEVE, *n.* *wood*-reev, the steward or overseer of a wood.
WOODROCK, *n.* *wood*-rok, a compact variety of asbestos.
WOODROOF, *n.* *wood*-roof, woodruff.
WOODRUFF, *n.* *wood*-ruf, the rubiaceous plant *Asperula odorata*.
WOOD-SERE, *n.* *wood*-sere, the time when there is no sap in a tree.
WOODSKIN, *n.* *wood*-skin, a canoe from the bark of the purple-heart tree, used in Guiana.
WOODSMAN, *n.* *woodz*-man, one who lives or works in the woods; a woodcutter.
WOOD-SOOT, *n.* *wood*-soot, soot from burned wood, used as manure.
WOOD-SORREL, *n.* *wood*-sor-rel, a plant of the genus *Oxalis*.
WOOD-SPITE, *n.* *wood*-spite, a name given to the green woodpecker.
WOODSTONE, *n.* *wood*-stone, a striped variety of hornstone, somewhat resembling wood in appearance.
WOOD-TIN, *n.* *wood*-tin, a fibrous variety of oxide of tin, resembling dry wood in colour and structure.
WOOD-VINE, *n.* *wood*-vine, the climbing plant *Clematis vitalba*.
WOODWALL, *n.* *wood*-wawl, the great spotted woodpecker.
WOODWARD, *n.* *wood*-wawrd, an officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods.
WOODWORK, *n.* *wood*-wurk, work in wood; that part of any structure which is made of wood.
WOOD-WREN, *n.* *wood*-ren, the warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.
WOODY, *a.* *wood*-e, abounding with wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods; sylvan. **Woody nightshade**, the bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*. **Woody tissue**, a tissue compacted of woody fibres [Bot.].
WOOER, *n.* *woo*-er, one who woos; a lover.
WOOF, *n.* woof, the threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture; cloth. (A.S. lit. woven in.)
WOOFY, *a.* *woof*-e, having a close texture; dense.
WOOING, *n.* *woo*-ing, courtship; making love.
WOOINGLY, *ad.* *woo*-ing-le, enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.
WOOL, *n.* wool, the soft elastic hair which grows on sheep and other animals; the fleecy coat of the sheep; short thick hair, resembling it; a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants [Bot.]. (A.S. *wull.*)
WOOLBALL, *n.* *wool*-bawl, a ball or mass of wool, particularly as found in the stomachs of sheep.
WOOLCARDER, *n.* *wool*-kahrd-er, one who cards or combs wool.
WOOLCOMBER, *n.* *wool*-kome-er, one whose occupation is to comb wool.
WOOLCOMBING, *n.* *wool*-kome-ing, the act or process of combing wool.
WOOLD, *n.* woold, weld, dyer's weed, *Reseda luteola*: *v.t.* to wind, particularly a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them [Naut.]. **Woolded. Woolding. Woolds.** (Dut.)
WOOLDED, *a.* *woold*-ed, bound fast round with ropes.
WOOLDER, *n.* *woold*-er, a stick used in woolding.
WOOLDING, *n.* *woold*-ing, the act of winding, as a rope round a mast.
WOOLDRIVER, *n.* *wool*-dri-ver, one who buys wool and carries it to market.
WOOL-DYED, *a.* *wool*-dide, dyed in the wool before it is woven.
WOOLFAT *n.* *wool*-fat, lanolin.
WOOLFELL, *n.* *wool*-fel, a skin not stripped of the wool.
WOOL-GATHERING, *n.* *wool*-gath-er-ing, the act of gathering wool; specially a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination: *a.* indulging in idle fancies; dreamy.
WOOLGROWER, *n.* *wool*-gro-er, one who raises sheep for the production of wool.
WOOLLEN, *a.* *wool*-en, made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool; dressed in coarse wool: *n.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woollen goods.
WOOLLEN-DRAPER, *n.* *wool*-en-dray-per, one who deals in woollen goods.
WOOLLINESS, *n.* *wool*-e-ness, the state of being woolly.
WOOLLY, *a.* *wool*-le, consisting of wool; resembling wool; clothed with wool; clothed with a pubescence resembling wool [Bot.]: *n.* a woollen vest or coat.
WOOLLY-HEAD, *n.* *wool*-le-hed, a negro.
WOOLMAN, *n.* *wool*-man, a dealer in wool.
WOOL-MILL, *n.* *wool*-mil, a mill for the manufacture of woollen yarn or cloth.
WOOLPACK, *n.* *wool*-pak, a bag of wool weighing 240 lb.
WOOLSACK, *n.* *wool*-sak, a sack or bag of wool; the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, and covered with red cloth.
WOOLSEY, *n.* *wool*-ze, a dress material of cotton and wool.
WOOL-SHEARS, *n.pl.* *wool*-sheers, shears for sheep-shearing.
WOOLSORTER, *n.* *wool*-sort-er, one who sorts wool into qualities. **Woolsorter's disease**, anthrax.
WOOLSTAPLE, *n.* *wool*-stay-pl, a city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.
WOOLSTAPLER, *n.* *wool*-stay-pler, one who deals in wool.
WOOLWARD, *ad.* *wool*-ward, in wool. **Go woolward**, to wear woollen next the skin, as a penance. (*Wool*, and *ward*.)
WOOLWORK, *n.* *wool*-wurk, ornamental needlework made with coloured wools to imitate tapestry; Berlin woolwork.
WOONT, *n.* woont, the mole, *Talpa europæa*.
WOOMERA, *n.* *woo*-me-ra, wommera, a stick for spear-throwing. (Australian.)
WOORALI, *n.* woo-*rah*-le, wourali.
WOOTZ, *n.* woots, an Indian steel for weapons and edge tools.
WORD, *n.* wurd, a vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and accepted as expressing an idea or ideas; the letter or combination of letters which represent such a sound; a constituent part of a sentence; a short discourse; talk; verbal contention; language; living speech; oral expression; promise; signal; order; command; account; tidings; message; declaration; purpose expressed; the Scriptures; a motto; a short sentence; a proverb: *v.t.* to express in words. **A good word**, commendation. **In word**, in declaration only. **Worded. Wording. Words.** (A.S.)
WORD-BOOK, *n.* *wurd*-book, a vocabulary.
WORDCATCHER, *n.* *wurd*-katch-er, one who cavils at words.
WORDED, *a.* *wurd*-ed, expressed in words.
WORDILY, *ad.* *wur*-de-le, in a verbose or wordy manner.
WORDINESS, *n.* *wur*-de-ness, the state or quality of abounding with words; verbosity.
WORDING, *n.* *wurd*-ing, the act of expressing in words; the manner of expressing in words.
WORDISH, *a.* *wurd*-ish, wordy.
WORDISHNESS, *n.* *wurd*-ish-ness, wordiness.
WORDLESS, *a.* *wurd*-less, not using words; not speaking.
WORD-PAINTING, *n.* *wurd*-paint-ing, a verbal description.
WORDY, *a.* *wurd*-e, using many words; verbose; containing many words; full of words; verbal.
WORE, wore, *p.* of wear.
WORK, *v.i.* wurk, to labour; to act; to be in action; to carry on operations; to operate; to carry on business; to be customarily employed; to produce effects by action or influence; to ferment; to act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic; to labour; to strain; to move heavily; to be tossed or agitated; to enter by working. **Work on**, to act on; to influence. **Work to windward**, to sail or ply against the wind [Naut.]. **Work up**, to make way. **Worked. Working. Works.** (A.S. *weorc*.)
WORK, *v.t.* wurk, to move; to stir and mix; to form by labour; to mould, shape or manufacture; to influence by acting upon; to lead; to make by action, labour or violence; to produce by action, labour or exertion; to operate; to embroider; to

direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; to put to labour; to exert; to cause to ferment, as liquor. **Work into**, to insinuate. **Work out**, to effect by labour and exertion; to solve. **Work up**, to raise; to excite; to expend in any work, as materials. **Worked. Working. Works.**

WORK, *n.* wurk, effort; exertion for accomplishing some end or object; labour; employment; occupation; duty; an undertaking; that which is made or done; embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle; any fabric or manufacture; the matter on which one is at work; some important deed; exploit; operation; effect; resistance overcome multiplied by the distance through which the effort is made [Mech.]; that which proceeds from agency; management; treatment: that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book; a place of manufacture: *pl.* walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications [Fort.]; moral duties or external performances, as distinct from grace [Theol.]. **Set to work**, or **set on work**, to employ; to engage in any business.

WORKABLE, *a.* *wurk*-a-bl, capable of being worked, as a metal.

WORKADAY, *a.* *wurk*-a-day, working day by day; ordinary; prosaic.

WORKBAG, *n.* *wurk*-bag, a bag for holding needlework.

WORKBASKET, *n.* *wurk*-bahsk-et, a basket for needlework.

WORKBOX, *n.* *wurk*-boks, a box to hold materials for needlework.

WORKDAY, *n.* *wurk*-day, a working day.

WORKER, *n.* *wurk*-er, one who works; one who performs.

WORKFELLOW, *n.* *wurk*-fel-lo, one engaged in the same work with another.

WORKFOLK, *n.pl.* *wurk*-fohk, persons who labour.

WORKGIRL, *n.* *wurk*-gerl, a girl employed in manual labour.

WORKHOUSE, *n.* *wurk*-house, a poorhouse; a house in which the destitute poor are lodged and maintained, so called as originally instituted to house idle vagrants, where they were compelled to work. **Workhouse turbot**, the halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*.

WORKING, *a.* *wurk*-ing, actively engaged: *n.* the act of working; fermentation; movement; operation. **Working classes**, the classes of society engaged in manual labour. **Working day**, a day on which work is performed, as distinguished from days of rest; daily time occupied in work. **Working drawing**, a plan of a work prepared by the designer, engineer or architect, to guide the workman in its execution.

WORKING-MAN, *n.* *wurk*-ing-man, one who lives by manual labour, particularly one employed in the building trades.

WORKMAN, *n.* *wurk*-man, a man who works; any man employed in labour, specially manual labour; a craftsman; by way of eminence, a skilful artificer or labourer.

WORKMANLIKE, *a.* *wurk*-man-like, skilfully done.

WORKMANLY, *a.* *wurk*-man-le, skilful; well-performed: *ad.* in a skilful manner; in a manner befitting a workman.

WORKMANSHIP, *n.* *wurk*-man-ship, the skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making anything; work done; manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labour; that which is effected, made or procured.

WORKSHOP, *n.* *wurk*-shop, a place wherein any work is done or manufacture is carried on.

WORKSHY, *a.* *wurk*-shy, hating work: *n.* one who never works if he can help it.

WORK-TABLE, *n.* *wurk*-tay-bl, a small table, containing drawers and other conveniences for needlework.

WORKWOMAN, *n.* *wurk*-woo-man, a woman who performs any work; one skilled in needlework.

WORLD, *n.* wurld, the earth and its inhabitants; the globe; any similar globe similarly regarded; any similar system of things; any region viewed as inhabited; any state of human existence; present state of existence; a secular life; the attractions, enjoyments, and cares of the present life; those engrossed with such things; public life or society; the public; business or trouble of life; a great multitude or quantity; mankind; people in general; the customs and manners of men; the practice of life; a wide compass of things; the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; the carnal state or corruption of the earth; the ungodly part of the world; time, as world without end. **For all the world**, exactly; entirely. **In the world**, in possibility. (A.S. *weorald*, age or life of man, from *wer*, a man, and *eld*, age.)

WORLD-HARDENED, *a.* *wurld*-har-dend, hardened by the love of worldly things.

WORLDLINESS, *n.* *wurld*-le-ness, regarding only the things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLING, *n.* *wurld*-ling, one who thinks only of this life.

WORLDLY, *a.* *wurld*-le, pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments to the exclusion of other and higher, specially spiritual, interests: *ad.* with relation to this life.

WORLDLY-MINDED, *a.* *wurld*-le-*mynd*-ed, devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* *wurld*-le-*mynd*-ed-ness, a predominant love and pursuit of this world's goods.

WORLDLY-WISE, *a.* *wurld*-le-wise, wise with regard to worldly matters.

WORLD-WEARY, *a.* *wurld*-weer-re, tired of the world.

WORLDWIDE, *a.* *wurld*-wide, spread over the world.

WORM, *n.* wurm, an invertebrate animal creeping without legs; anything which, working secretly, gnaws and destroys; remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments; a being debased and despised; one who devours what he reads like a worm; a spiral, worm-like instrument, used for withdrawing wads and cartridges; something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as the thread of a screw; a spiral, metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapour passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed; a small, worm-like part, situated beneath a dog's tongue. (A.S *wyrm*.)

WORM, *v.i.* wurm, to work slowly, gradually, and secretly: *v.t.* to expel or undermine by slow and secret means; to cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog; to draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm; to wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun-yarn. **Worm one's self into**, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations. **Wormed. Worming. Worms.**

WORMCAST, *n.* *worm*-kahst, earth that has passed through an earthworm.

WORMEATEN, *a.* *wurm*-eet-en, eaten by insect larvæ; old; worthless.

WORMED, *a.* wurmd, injured by insect larvæ.

WORM-FENCE, *n.* *wurm*-fence, a zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

WORM-FEVER, *n.* *wurm*-fee-ver, infantile remittent fever.

WORM-GRASS, *n.* *wurm*-grahss, a plant of the genus *Spigelia*, used as a vermifuge.

WORM-HOLE, *n.* *wurm*-hole, a hole bored by an insect larva.

WORMING, *n.* *wurm*-ing, the filling between the strands of a rope.

WORMING, *n.* *wurm*-ing, act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.

WORM-LIKE, *a.* *wurm*-like, resembling a worm; vermicular; spiral.

WORM-POWDER, *n.* *wurm*-pou-der, a powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORMSEED, *n.* *wurm*-seed, a seed which has the property of expelling worms, a species of *Chenopodium*.

WORMUL, *n.* *wor*-mul, a wornil.

WORM-WHEEL, *n.* *wurm*-wheel, a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

WORMWOOD, *n.* *wurm*-wood, a plant of the genus *Artemisia*; a source of bitterness. (A.S. *wermod*, mind-preserver, from *werian*, guard, and *mod*, mind.)

WORMY, *a.* *wurm*-e, containing a worm; abounding with worms; among worms; earthy; grovelling.

WORN, worn, *ppr.* of wear.

WORNIL, *n.* *wœir*-nil, a maggot that infests the backs of cows or the tumour it causes.
WORN-OUT, *a.* *wawrn*-out, consumed or rendered useless by wearing; wearied out.
WORRICOW, *n.* *wur*-re-kou, a hobgoblin; anything grotesque. (*Worry* and *cow.*)
WORRIED, *a.* *wur*-rid, harassed; fatigued.
WORRIER, *n.* *wur*-re-er, one who worries or harasses, or allows himself to worry and fret.
WORRIMENT, *n.* *wur*-re-ment, anxiety; worry.
WORRIT, *n.* *wur*-rit, worry; worriment [Colloq.].
WORRY, *n.* *wur*-re, perplexity; trouble; harassment: *v.t.* to tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to fatigue; to harass; to shake about; to tear; to mangle with the teeth; to vex; to persecute brutally: *v.i.* to fret. Worried. Worries. Worrying. (A.S. *wyrgan*, to strangle, harm.)
WORRYINGLY, *ad.* *wur*-re-ing-le, teasingly; harassingly.
WORSE, *a.* wurse, the comparative of bad, evil or ill; bad, evil or ill in a greater degree; more depraved and corrupt, in a moral sense; in regard to health, more unwell or more sick; more bad; less perfect or good: *ad.* in a manner more evil or bad: *n.* loss; not the advantage; something less good. (A.S. *wyrsa.*)
WORSEN, *v.t.* *wurs*-en, to put to disadvantage; to defeat; to make worse: *v.i.* to become worse; to deteriorate. Worsened. Worsening. Worsens.
WORSENING, *n.* *wurs*-ning, a becoming worse.
WORSHIP, *n.* *wur*-ship, excellence of character; worth; worthiness; a title of honour, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character; a term of ironical respect; religious service; the homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; honour; respect; civil deference; obsequious or submissive respect akin to idolatry; admiration without bounds. (A.S. *weorthscipe*, worthship, state of being worthy or worth.)
WORSHIP, *v.t.* *wur*-ship, to adore; to pay divine homage to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence; to honour with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover: *v.i.* to perform acts of adoration; to perform divine service. Worshipped. Worshipping. Worships.
WORSHIPFUL, *a.* *wur*-ship-ful, claiming respect; worthy of worship; a term of respect to those in civic offices, used sometimes ironically.
WORSHIPFULLY, *ad.* *wur*-ship-ful-le, respectfully.
WORSHIPPABLE, *a.* *wur*-ship-a-bl, that is worthy of worship.
WORSHIPPER, *n.* *wur*-ship-er, one who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being.
WORST, *a.* wurst, bad to the greatest degree; most bad; most evil; most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; most afflictive, pernicious or calamitous: *n.* the most evil state; the most severe or aggravated state; the most calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. Worsted. Worsting. Worsts. (A.S. *wyrst.*)
WORSTED, *n.* *woost*-ed, long-stapled wool combed straight; a material used for stockings and various other fine fabrics: *a.* consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn. (Worsted, a town in Norfolk.)
WORT, *n.* wurt, a herb (rarely used except in compounds). (A.S. *wyrt.*)
WORT, *n.* wurt, malt after mashing. (A.S. *weort.*)
WORTH, *n.* wurth, that quality of thing which renders a thing of value; value; price; value of mental or moral qualities; virtue; desert; merit; importance; valuable qualities; excellence: *a.* equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. Worthiest of blood, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates [Law]. (A.S. *weorth*, from *weorthan*, be or become.)
WORTH, *n.* wurth, a termination in names signifying a farm or court.
WORTHILY, *ad.* *wur*-the-le, in a manner suited to; deservedly; according to merit; justly.
WORTHINESS, *n.* *wur*-the-ness, state of being worthy or excellent; quality or state of deserving; desert; merit; excellence.
WORTHITE, *n.* *wurth*-ite, a white and transparent mineral, the principal constituents of which are silica and magnesium.
WORTHLESS, *a.* *wurth*-less, having no value; having no worth of character or virtue; having no dignity or excellence; not deserving.
WORTHLESSLY, *ad.* *wurth*-less-le, in a worthless manner.
WORTHLESSNESS, *n.* *wurth*-less-ness, want of value; want of useful quality; want of excellence.
WORTHY, *a.* *wur*-the, deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; virtuous; estimable; suitable; having qualities suited to; equal in value; suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill; well-founded: *n.* a man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a local celebrity.
WOT, *v.i.* wot, to know; to be aware. Wotted. Wotting. Wots.
WOULD, *v.i.* wood, *p.* of will, used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech; as, "I would go, if I could;" wish or pray, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God that we had died in Egypt;" wish to do or to have, as, what *wouldst* thou? You would go, or he would go, denotes simply an event under a condition or supposition.
WOULD-BE, *a.* *wood*-be, pretending to be; wishing to be regarded as.
WOULDST, *v.i.* woodst, *second person singular* of will.
WOUND, *n.* woond, a bodily injury; a breach of the skin and flesh, or a division of the soft parts of an animal, caused by violence or external force; a breach of the bark and substance of a tree or other plant, caused by violence or external force; injury; hurt: *v.t.* to hurt by violence; to hurt the feelings of; to inflict a wound on; to pain: *v.i.* to inflict a wound. Wounded. Wounding. Wounds. (A.S. *wundian*, from *wund.*)
WOUND, *v.t.* or *v.i.* wound: *p.* of wind.
WOUNDER, *n.* *woond*-er, one who or that which wounds.
WOUNDILY, *ad.* *woond*-e-le, to an excessive degree.
WOUNDING, *n.* *woond*-ing, hurt; injury.
WOUNDLESS, *a.* *woond*-less, free from injury or hurt.
WOUND-WORT, *n.* *woond*-wurt, a plant supposed to be efficacious in healing wounds, such as *Stachys germanica* and *Anthyllis vulneraria.*
WOUNDY, *a.* *woond*-e, excessive.
WOURALI, *n.* woo-*rah*-le, a powerful poison obtained from *Strychnos toxifera*, otherwise known as curari, ourari or woorali.
WOU-WOU, *n.* *wou*-wou, the wow-wow.
WOVE, *v.t.* wove: *p.* of weave. Wove paper, writing paper with a uniform surface, without watermark.
WOVEN, *a.* *wove*-en, made in a loom.
WOW, *int.* wou, an exclamation of wonder.
WOW-WOW, *n.* *wou*-wou, the silver gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leuciscus.*
WRACK, *n.* rak, a seaweed, specially *Fucus vesiculosus.* Grass wrack, the plant *Zostera marina.*
WRACK, *n.* rak, popularly but erroneously for rack, a thin, flying cloud.
WRACKFUL, *a.* *rak*-ful, ruinous; destructive.
WRACKING, *n.* *rak*-ing, gathering seaweed for purposes of manure.
WRAITH, *n.* rayth, the supposed apparition of a person about to die, or just dead. (Celt.)
WRANG, *v.t.* rang: *p.* of wring.
WRANGLE, *n.* *rang*-gl, an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; altercation: *v.i.* to dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate; to debate; to dispute publicly: *v.t.* to involve in contention. Wrangled. Wrangles. Wrangling.
WRANGLER, *n.* *rang*-gler, an angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; one of those who, at the University of Cambridge, England, attained the first class in the public examination for honours in mathematics for the B.A. degree. Senior wrangler, the student who passed the examination best among the first class.
WRANGLERSHIP, *n.* *rang*-gler-ship, the position of wrangler at the University of Cambridge.
WRANGLESOME, *a.* *rang*-gle-sum, contentious; quarrelsome.
WRANGLING, *n.* *rang*-gling, the act of disputing angrily; altercation.

WRANNOCK, *n. ran*-nok, the wren.

WRAP, *n.* rap, a wrapper : *v.t.* to wind or fold together : to involve ; to cover up by winding something round ; to hide ; to comprise ; to contain ; to involve totally ; to inclose. **Wrapped. Wrapping. Wraps.** (M.E. *wrappen.*)

WRAPPAGE, *n. rap*-page, the act of wrapping ; that which wraps or envelops ; a wrapper.

WRAPPER, *n. rap*-per, one who wraps ; that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed ; a loose garment, applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

WRAPPING, *n. rap*-ping, material used or designed for wrapping or covering.

WRAP-RASCAL, *n. rap*-rahs-kal, a coarse upper-coat.

WRASSE, *n.* ras, a spiny hard-boned fish of the Labridæ family, with a long single dorsal fin and thick-lipped protrusive mouth, several species of which are found on the rocky parts of the English coast. (W.)

WRATH, *n.* rawth, violent anger ; vehement exasperation ; fury ; rage ; indignation ; the effects of anger ; the just punishment of an offence or crime. (A.S. *wraeththu.*)

WRATHFUL, *a. rawth*-ful, very angry ; greatly incensed ; springing from wrath or expressing it.

WRATHFULLY, *ad. rawth*-ful-le, with great anger.

WRATHFULNESS, *n. rawth*-ful-ness, vehement anger.

WRATHILY, *ad. rawth*-e-le, with great anger.

WRATHLESS, *a. rawth*-less, free from anger.

WRATHY, *a. rawth*-e, very angry

WRAUL, *v.i.* rawl, to cry, as a cat. **Wrauled. Wrauling. Wrauls.**

WREAK, *n.* reek, revenge ; vengeance ; furious passion : *v.t.* to execute ; to inflict ; to punish out of revenge. **Wreaked. Wreaking. Wreaks.** (A.S. *wrecan*, punish.)

WREAKFUL, *a. reek*-ful, revengeful ; angry.

WREAKLESS, *a. reek*-less, unrevengeful ; weak.

WREATH, *n.* reeth, something twisted or curled ; a garland ; a chaplet ; a snowdrift. (A.S. *wræth*, from *writhan*, twist.)

WREATHE, *v.t.* reethe, to twist into a wreath ; to wind one about another ; to interweave ; to entwine ; to encircle, as a garland ; to encircle, as with a garland : *v.i.* to be interwoven or entwined. **Wreathed. Wreathes. Wreathing.**

WREATHEN, *a. reethe*-en, wreathed.

WREATHLESS, *a. reeth*-less, destitute of a wreath.

WREATHY, *a. reeth*-e or *reethe*-e, adorned with a wreath ; twisted ; curled ; spiral.

WRECK, *n.* rek, the destruction of a vessel by being driven on the shore, upon rocks, or by foundering ; the ruins of a ship stranded ; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture ; dissolution by violence ; ruin ; destruction ; the remains of anything ruined ; dead weeds and grass ; anything which, after a shipwreck, is cast upon land by the sea [Law] ; the vessel in which ores are washed the third time [Metal.] : *v.t.* to strand ; to drive against the shore, to dash against rocks, and break or destroy ; to cause to suffer shipwreck ; to ruin : *v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin. **Wrecked. Wrecking. Wrecks.** (A.S. *wrecan*, drive.)

WRECKAGE, *n. rek*-aje, the state of being wrecked ; the remains of a wrecked ship or her cargo.

WRECKER, *n. rek*-er, one who causes wrecks ; one who plunders wrecks ; one employed in saving what can be saved of a wreck.

WRECKFUL, *a. rek*-ful, causing wreck.

WRECKMASTER, *n. rek*-mahs-ter, a person appointed by law to take charge of a wreck and the wreckage.

WREN, *n.* ren, a small passerine bird of the genus *Troglodytes* ; any species of the family Troglodytidæ. (A.S. *wrenna.*)

WRENCH, *n.* rensh, a violent twist, or a pull with twisting ; a sprain ; an injury by twisting, as in a joint ; a tool for screwing or unscrewing : *v.t.* to pull with a twist ; to wrest, twist, or force by violence ; to strain ; to distort. **Wrenched. Wrenches. Wrenching.** (A.S. *wrenc*, deceit.)

WREST, *n.* rest, distortion ; violent pulling and twisting ; perversion ; a tool to tune musical instruments with : *v.t.* to twist or extort by violence ; to force from by violence, properly by violent wringing or twisting ; to distort ; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning : to pervert. **Wrested. Wresting. Wrests.** (A.S. *wræstan*, twist.)

WRESTER, *n. rest*-er, one who wrests or perverts.

WRESTLE, *n. res*-sl, the act of wrestling : *v.i.* to strive by grappling ; to throw another down by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his balance ; to struggle ; to strive ; to contend. **Wrestled. Wrestling. Wrestles.** (A.S. *wraestlian.*)

WRESTLER, *n. res*-ler, one who wrestles ; one skilful in wrestling.

WRESTLING, *n. res*-ling, strife ; struggle ; contention.

WRETCH, *n.* retch, a miserable person ; one sunk in the deepest distress ; a worthless mortal ; one sunk in vice ; an expression of slight or ironical pity or contempt ; an expression of tenderness. (A.S. *wræcca*, an outcast, from *wrecan*, banish.)

WRETCHED, *a. retch*-ed, very miserable ; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety or grief ; calamitous ; very afflicting ; worthless ; paltry ; very poor or mean ; despicable, vile or contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, *ad. retch*-ed-le, most miserably ; unhappy ; despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, *n. retch*-ed-ness, extreme misery, either from want or sorrow ; despicableness.

WRETCHLESS, *a. retch*-less, reckless.

WRETCHLESSNESS, *n. retch*-less-ness, recklessness.

WRICK, *v.t.* rik, to rick ; to sprain or strain. **Wricked. Wricking. Wricks.**

WRIGGLE, *n. rig*-gl, a wriggling motion : *v.i.* to twist the body to and fro in short curves, like an eel ; to shift or shuffle by indirect means ; *v.t.* to put into a wriggling motion ; to introduce by a wriggling motion. **Wriggled. Wriggles. Wriggling.**

WRIGGLER, *n. rig*-gler, one who or that which wriggles ; a shuffler.

WRIGGLING, *a. rig*-gling, moving the body one way and the other with quick turns, like an eel.

WRIGHT, *n.* rite, an artificer ; a workman specially in wood ; frequently used in compounds, as in shipwright. (A.S. *wyrhta*, a worker, from *wyrht*, a work.)

WRIGHTIA, *n. rite*-e-a, a tropical genus of climbing plants, African, Asiatic and Australian. (Dr. Wright, a botanist.)

WRING, *v.t.* ring, to twist ; to turn and strain ; to squeeze ; to press ; to force by twisting ; to pull out with a twist ; to writhe ; to distress ; to press with pain ; to distort ; to pervert ; to persecute with extortion ; to bend or strain out of its position. **Wring from,** to force from by violence ; to extort. **Wring off,** to force off or separate by wringing. **Wring out,** to force out ; to squeeze out by twisting ; to free from water by wringing. **Wrang. Wringing. Wrings. Wrung.** (A.S. *wringan*, press, strain.)

WRING, *n.* ring, action of anguish : *v.i.* to writhe ; to twist, as with anguish. **Wrang. Wringing. Wrings. Wrung.**

WRING-BOLT, *n. ring*-bohlt, a bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they were fastened by bolts, spikes, or trenails.

WRINGER, *n. ring*-er, one who wrings ; a machine which forces water out of anything as it were by wringing.

WRINGING-WET, *a. ring*-ing-wet, so wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

WRINGSTAVES, *n.pl. ring*-stavez, strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts.

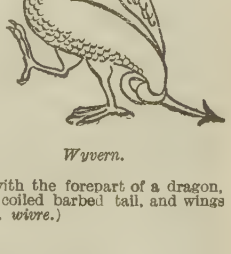
WRINKLE, *n. ring*-kl, a small ridge, prominence or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance ; corrugation ; a crease ; a fold or rumple in cloth ; roughness ; unevenness ; something worth knowing : *v.t.* to contract into furrows and prominences ; to corrugate : to make rough or uneven : *v.i.* to contract into wrinkles ; to shrink into furrows and ridges. **Wrinkled. Wrinkles. Wrinkling.** (A.S. *wrincle.*)

WRINKLY, *a. ring*-kle, wrinkled ; corrugated ; liable to wrinkle.

WRIST, *n.* rist, the joint by which the hand is united to the arm and by which the hand turns. **Bridle wrist,** the wrist of the rider's left hand. (A.S. *wrist.*)

WRISTBAND, *n. rist*-band, that band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRISTLET, *n. rist*-let, an elastic band around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.
WRIST-PIN, *n. rist*-pin, any pin connecting a rod to a crosshead [Engineering].
WRIST-PLATE, *n. rist*-plate, an oscillating plate bearing wrist-pins for connecting with rods [Eng.].
WRIT, *n.* rit, that which is written; a legal document to enforce obedience [Law]; a legal or formal instrument. **Holy Writ,** the Scriptures. (A.S. *writ*, a writing.)
WRIT, *v.t.* or *v.i.* rit, former *p.* and *ppr.* of write.
WRITE, *v.t.* rite, to form or trace by a pen, pencil or brush on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; to put down or express in writing; to send in writing; to engrave; to impress durably; to compose or produce, as an author; to copy; to transcribe; to communicate by letter: *v.i.* to perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representative of sounds or ideas; to be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis; to work as an author; to recite or relate in books; to send letters; to call one's self; to use the style of; to compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words. **Write off,** to cancel by a rectifying entry. **Writes. Writing. Written. Wrote.** (A.S. *writan.*)
WRITER, *n. ri*-ter, one who writes or has written; an author; a clerk; amanuensis; a penman; a scribe. **Writer to the Signet,** one of a class of lawyers in Scotland answering to a solicitor with additional privileges.
WRITERSHIP, *n. rite*-er-ship, the office of a writer.
WRITHE, *v.i.* rithe, to twist the body as if in pain; to squirm: *v.t.* to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest; to extort. **Writhed. Writhes. Writhing.** (A.S. *writhan*, twist about.)
WRITHLE, *v.t. rith*-el, to wrinkle. **Writhled. Writhles. Writhling.**
WRITING, *a. ri*-ting, used or intended for writing: *n.* the act or art of forming letters and characters for the purpose of recording or communicating ideas; anything written or expressed in letters; a manuscript; any legal instrument; any written composition; a book; a pamphlet; an inscription: *pl.* conveyance of lands, deeds, or any official papers.
WRITING-BOOK, *n. rite*-ing-book, a copybook; a book for practice in penmanship.
WRITING-MASTER, *n. rite*-ing-*mahst*-er, one who teaches the art of penmanship.
WRITTEN, *a. rit*-en, expressed in writing. **Written laws,** laws enacted and recorded; statutes, as contradistinguished from unwritten or common law.
WRONG, *a.* rong, not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not morally right; deviating from rectitude; not just or equitable; not legal; not according to truth; erroneous; in error; incorrect; false; unjust; unfit: *ad.* not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously. (A.S. *wrang*, from *wringan*, to wrest.)
WRONG, *n.* rong, whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are public or private: **Private wrongs,** as defined by Blackstone, civil injuries immediately affecting individuals: **Public wrongs,** crimes and misdemeanours which affect the community. **In the wrong,** in a wrong position; in error.
WRONG, *v.t.* rong, to injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do injustice to by imputation. **Wronged. Wronging. Wrongs.**
WRONGDOER, *n. rong*-doo-er, one who injures another; one who commits a tort or trespass [Law].
WRONGDOING, *n. rong*-doo-ing, acting wickedly.
WRONGER, *n. rong*-er, one who wrongs or injures another.
WRONGFUL, *a. rong*-ful, injurious; unjust; contrary to moral law or justice.
WRONGFULLY, *ad. rong*-ful-le, unjustly.
WRONGFULNESS, *n. rong*-ful-ness, injustice.
WRONG-HEADED, *a. rong*-hed-ed, wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.
WRONG-HEADEDNESS, *n.* rong-*hed*-ed-ness, perverseness; erroneousness.
WRONGLESSLY, *ad. rong*-less-le, without injury to anyone.
WRONGLY, *ad. rong*-le, in a wrong manner; unjustly.
WRONGNESS, *n. rong*-ness, the state of being wrong; wrong disposition; error.
WRONGOUS, *a. rong*-us, illegal [Scots Law].
WROTE, *v.t.* or *v.i.* rote, *p.* of write.
WROTH, *a.* rohth or rawth, very angry; much exasperated; wrathful. (A.S. *wrath*, twisted, from *writhan*, twist.)
WROUGHT, *a.* rawt, worked; formed by work or labour. **Wrought on,** influenced; prevailed on. **Wrought to,** excited, inflamed.
WROUGHT-IRON, *n. rawt*-i-urn, puddled iron; malleable iron deprived of its carbon.
WRUNG, *v.t.* rung, *p.* and *ppr.* of wring.
WRY, *a.* ri, twisted; turned to one side; distorted; not straight; deviating from the right direction; wrested; perverted. (A.S. *wrigian*, incline, bend.)
WRYBILL, *n. ri*-bill, a New Zealand plover with a bent beak, *Anarhynchus frontalis.*
WRYLY, *ad. ri*-le, in a wry manner.
WRYNECK, *n. ri*-nek, the cuckoo's mate, a bird of the woodpecker family, *Iynx torquilla.*
WRYNECK, *n. ri*-nek, a twisted or distorted neck, in which the occiput is drawn down to one side, often the right [Med.]; a disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep.
WRY-NECKED, *a. ri*-nekt, having a distorted neck.
WRYNESS, *n. ri*-ness, the state of being wry or distorted; crookedness.
WULFENITE, *n. vool*-fen-ite, molybdate of lead, named after Wulfen, the Austrian mineralogist.
WYCH-ELM, *n. witch*-elm, a species of elm, *Ulmus montana.*
WYCH-HAZEL, *n. witch*-hay-zel, a shrub of the genus *Hamamelis.*
WYCLIFFITE, *n. wik*-lif-ite, a Lollard. (John Wycliffe.)
WYE, *n.* wy, a crotch; anything in the shape of Y.
WYKEHAMIST, *n. wik*-ham-ist, one educated at either Winchester College or at New College, Oxford, both founded by William of Wykeham.
WYND, *n.* wined, a narrow lane or alley.
WYVERN, *n.* wy-vern, the wivern, an imaginary animal with the forepart of a dragon, the legs of an eagle, a coiled barbed tail, and wings expanded [Her.]. (Fr. *wivre.*)



Wyvern.

X

X is the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet and, so far as pronunciation is concerned, could be replaced by *z* as an initial and *ks* anywhere else.

X, *n.* eks, the symbol in algebra of the unknown quantity.

XANGTI, *n. zang*-ti, the Zeus or Supreme Being of the Chinese mythology.

XANTHATE, *n. zan*-thate, a salt of xanthic acid.

XANTHEIN, *n.* zan-*thee*-in, the yellow colouring matter of flowers. (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.)

XANTHIAN, *a. zan*-the-an, pertaining to or brought from Xanthus, as the Xanthian marbles in the British Museum.

XANTHIC, *a. zan*-thik, tending toward a yellow colour. **Xanthic acid,** an acid consisting of bisulphide of carbon, water, and oxide of ethyl or ether. **Xanthic oxide,** uric oxide, a brown substance occurring in urinary calculi.

XANTHIDIUM, *n.* zan-*thid*-e-um, a name given to some of the minute organic bodies in the flint and chalk of England, supposed to be fossil infusorians. (Gr. *xanthos* yellow.)

XANTHINE, *n. zan*-thin, a nitrogenous compound allied to uric acid; the yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

XANTHITE, *n. zan*-thite, a yellow variety of idocrase.

XANTHIUM, *n. zan*-the-um, a composite plant that yields a yellow dye.

XANTHOCHROIC, *a. zan*-tho-*kro*-ik, of fair complexion. (Gr. *xanthos*, and *chros*, skin.)

XANTHOCONITE, *n. zan*-tho-kon-ite, arsenio-sulphide of silver.

XANTHOMA, *n.* zan-*tho*-ma, a skin disease in which yellow patches appear.

XANTHOMELANOUS, *a. zan*-tho-*mel*-an-us, having a yellow skin and black hair.

XANTHOPHYLL, *n. zan*-tho-fil, the yellow colouring matter of autumn leaves. (Gr. *xanthos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

XANTHOPHYLLITE, *n. zan*-tho-*fil*-ite, a silicate and aluminate of magnesium, leaf-like in structure.

XANTHORRHIZA, *n. zan*-tho-*ri*-za, the North American genus *Zanthoriza* of which the only species is the yellowroot. (Gr. *xanthos*, and *rhiza*, a root.)

XANTHORTHITE, *n.* zan-*thaur*-thite, a yellowish variety of orthite.

XANTHOSIA, *n.* zan-*tho*-se-a, a genus of plants covered with yellow down.

XANTHOSIDERITE, *n. zan*-tho-*sid*-er-ite, a brownish oxide of iron.

XANTHOSIS, *n.* zan-*tho*-sis, yellow discoloration.

XANTHOUS, *a. zan*-thus, yellowish.

XANTIPPE, *n.* zan-*tip*-pe, a scold; a quarrelsome woman. (After the wife of Socrates.)

XEBEC, *n. ze*-bek, a felucca square-rigged on the foremast. (Turk.)

XEMA, *n. zee*-ma, the genus of birds comprising the fork-tailed gulls.

XENIUM, *n. zee*-ne-um, a present anciently given to a guest or foreign ambassador; a picture of still life. (L. from Gr. *xenos*, a stranger.)

XENODOCHIUM, *n. zee*-no-*dok*-e-um, a room or building for guests.

XENODOCHY, *n.* ze-*nod*-o-ke, reception of strangers; hospitality. (Gr. *xenos*, and *dechomai*, receive.)

XENOGAMY, *n.* ze-*nog*-a-me, pollination from another plant.

XENOGENESIS, *n. zen*-o-*jen*-e-sis, heterogenesis. (Gr. *xenos*, and *genesis*.)

XENOLITE, *n. zen*-o-lite. fibrous silicate of aluminium.

XENOMANIA, *n. zee*-no-*mane*-e-a, undue admiration for that which is foreign.

XENOMORPHIC, *a. zee*-no-*morf*-ik, abnormal in shape owing to pressure by adjacent minerals.

XENON, *n. zee*-non, the chemical element Xe.

XENOTIME, *n. zen*-o-time, a native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown colour.

XERASIA, *n.* ze-*ray*-she-a, a disease in the hair in which it becomes dry and ceases to grow [Med.]. (Gr. *xerasia*, dryness, from *xeros*, dry.)

XEROCHASTIC, *a. zee*-ro-*kas*-tik, opening by drying.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, *n. zee*-ro-kol-*lir*-re-um, a dry collyrium or eye-salve. (Gr. *xeros*, and *kollyrion*, fine clay.)

XERODERMA, *n. zee*-ro-*der*-ma, a scaly disease of the skin.

XERODES, *n.* ze-*roh*-deez, any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMYRUM, *n.* ze-ro-*mi*-rum, a dry ointment. (Gr. *xeros*, and *myron*, a perfume.)

XEROPHAGY, *n.* ze-*rof*-a-je, subsistence on a dry or meagre diet; a sort of fast among the primitive Christians. (Gr. *xeros*, and *phago*, eat.)

XEROPHTHALMIA, *n. zee*-rof-*thal*-me-a, a dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes. (Gr. *xeros*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)

XEROPHYTE, *n. zee*-ro-fite, a plant suited for dry soils.

XEROPHYTIC, *a. zee*-ro-*fit*-ik, adapted for dry conditions.

XEROSTOMIA, *n. zee*-ro-*sto*-me-a, dryness of the mouth.

XEROTES, *n.* ze-*roh*-teez, a dry habit or disposition of the body.

XIPHIAS, *n. zif*-e-as, the genus of fishes including the Mediterranean swordfish, *X. gladius*; a southern constellation. (Gr. *xiphos*, a sword.)

XIPHIOID, *a. zif*-e-oyd, resembling a swordfish.

XIPHOID, *a. zif*-oyd, pertaining to a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone; ensiform. (Gr. *xiphos*, and *eidos*, like.)

X-RAYS, *n.pl. eks*-rays, the outer or invisible rays by which the interior of solids can be photographed; Röntgen rays. (So called by Röntgen, their discoverer, in 1895.)

XYLANTHRAX, *n. zi-lan*-thraks, wood coal, in contradiction to pit-coal. (Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *anthrax*, coal.)

XYLEM, *n. zi*-lem, woody tissue.

XYLITE, *n. zi*-lite, an asbestiform silicate of iron, lime and magnesium.

XYLOBALSAMUM, *n. zi*-lo-*bal*-sa-mum, the wood of *Commiphora opobalsamum*.

XYLOCARP, *n. zi*-lo-karp, a hard woody fruit.

XYLOCHLORE, *n. zy*-lo-klore, an olive-green silicate of lime resembling apophyllite.

XYLOGRAPH, *n. zi*-lo-graf, a wood-engraving.

XYLOGRAPHER, *n.* zi-*log*-ra-fer, a wood-engraver.

XYLOGRAPHIC, *a. zi*-lo-*graf*-ik, belonging to xylography or wood-engraving; a kind of ungrained painting on wood; a decorative painting impressed on wood. (Gr. *xylon*, and *grapho*, write.)

XYLOGRAPHY, *n.* zi-*log*-ra-fe, wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood.

XYLOID, *a. zi*-loyd, like wood. (Gr. *xylon*, and *eidos*, like.)

XYLOIDINE, *n.* zi-*loyd*-in, an explosive produced by the action of nitric acid on starch or woody fibre.

XYLOL, *n. zi*-lol, wood oil; an isomeric dimethyl benzene used in dye-stuffs.

XYLONITE, *n. zi*-lon-ite, a variety of celluloid.

XYLOPHAGAN, *n.* zi-*lof*-a-gan, a wood-eating insect.

XYLOPHAGOUS, *a.* zi-*lof*-a-gus, eating or feeding on wood, as the wood-gnawing insects.

XYLOPHONE, *n. zi*-lo-fone, a harmonica in which the glass slips are replaced by slips of hard wood.

XYLOPYROGRAPHY, *n. zi*-lo-pi-*rog*-ra-fe, the art or practice of engraving on wood, by charring it; poker work. (Gr. *xylon*, *pyr*, fire, and *grapho*, write.)

XYST, *n.* zist, a long and open, or sometimes covered, court, with porticoes for athletic exercises. (Gr. *xystos*, scraped, polished.)

XYSTER, *n. zis*-ter, a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones. (Gr. *xyo*, scrape.)

Y

Y is the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, and, as a rule, is a vowel after a consonant and a consonant before a vowel. In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*.

YACCA-WOOD, *n.* *yak*-a-wood, the wood of a small tree in Jamaica used for cabinet-work.

YACHT, *n.* yot, a vessel, used either for pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey high dignitaries from one place to another: *v.i.* to sail in a yacht. **Yachted. Yachting. Yachts.** (Dut. *jacht.*)

YACHTER, *n.* *yot*-ter, one engaged in sailing a yacht; one who commands a yacht.

YACHTING, *a.* *yot*-ting, pertaining to yachts: *n.* sailing in a yacht.

YACHTSMAN, *n.* *yots*-man, one who owns or sails in a yacht.

YACHTSMANSHIP, *n.* *yots*-man-ship, the art of sailing a yacht.

YAFFLE, *n.* *yaf*-fel, the green woodpecker.

YAGER, *n.* *yayg*-er, a German light infantryman. (Ger. *jäger*, a huntsman.)

YAHOO, *n.* yah-*hoo*, a name given by Swift, in one of his satires, to a race of brutes having the form only but all the degrading passions of man; a rude boorish character.

YAHVEH, *n.* *yah*-vay, Jehovah.

YAK, *n.* yak, a species of ox, *Bos grunniens*, found in Central Asia, both wild and domesticated, covered with long silky hair. (Tibetan, *gyak.*)

YAKSHA, *n.* *yak*-sha, a Hindu gnome.

YAM, *n.* yam, a large esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants of the genus *Dioscorea*, growing in tropical climates. **Yam bean**, the plant, *Dolichos tuberosus*; a plant of the genus *Pachyrhizus*.

YAMA, *n.* *yah*-ma, the sun-descended lord of the nether world, of which he is also the judge, having been the first to descend to Hades, and pave a way through the dark into bliss for "the dead who have lived nobly" [Hindu Myth.].

YAMADOU, *n.* *yah*-ma-doo, the oil obtained from the tropical American tree *Myristica sebifera*.

YAMUN, *n.* *yah*-mun, a mandarin's house; a Chinese government office.

YANK, *n.* a Yankee [Slang]: *v.t.* yank, to jerk [U.S.]. **Yanked. Yanking. Yanks.**

YANKEE, *n.* *yank*-ee, the popular name of the Americans of New England, but applied indiscriminately to the inhabitants of the United States. (Supposed to be an Indian pronunciation of the word *Anglais*.)

YANKEEISM, *n.* *yank*-ee-izm, a Yankee idiom or practice.

YANOLITE, *n.* *yan*-o-lite, a mineral whose crystals resemble an axe; axinite.

YAOURT, *n.* yourt, a liquor, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks.

YAP, *n.* yap, a yelp: *v.i.* to bark like a cur. **Yapped. Yapping. Yaps.** (From the sound.)

YAPOCK, *n.* *yap*-ok, a small Brazilian water opossum, *Chironectes minima*.

YAPON, *n.* *yap*-on, the cassine, or South Sea tea, an evergreen plant of the genus *Ilex*.

YAPP, *n.* yap, a style of binding in which the cover overlaps the edges of the book.

YARBOROUGH, *n.* *yar*-bur-ro, a hand at cards that holds no honours. (Earl of Yarborough.)

YARD, *n.* yard, a measure or measuring rod of thirty-six inches; a spar used for spreading a sail. (A.S. *gyrd*, a rod.)

YARD, *n.* yard, a small enclosed area adjoining a house or barn; an enclosure for any purpose: *v.t.* to confine cattle to the yard. **Yarded. Yarding. Yards.** (A.S. *geard*, an enclosure.)

YARDARM, *n.* yard-*arm*, the end of a ship's yard.

YARDMAN, *n.* *yard*-man, a man in charge of a farmyard.

YARDMASTER, *n.* *yard*-mahst-er, a man in charge of a railway yard.

YARDSTICK, *n.* *yard*-stik, a stick, three feet in length, used as a measure.

YARDWAND, *n.* *yard*-wond, a yardstick.

YARE, *a.* yare, quick; dexterous; eager. (A.S. *gearu*, ready.)

YARELY, *ad.* *yare*-le, quickly; dexterously.

YARN, *n.* *yarn*, spun thread; in rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed; a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions; a tale: *v.i.* to relate; to talk. **Yarned. Yarning. Yarns.** (A.S. *gearn.*)

YARR, *n.* yar, spurrey, a plant of the genus *Spergula*.

YARR, *v.i.* yar, to growl or snarl, as a dog. **Yarred. Yarring. Yarrs.**

YARRISH, *a.* *yar*-rish, having a rough, dry taste.

YARROW, *n.* *yar*-ro, a plant of the genus *Achillea*; the milfoil. (A.S.)

YARWHELP, *n.* *yar*-whelp, the bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*.

YASHMAK, *n.* *yash*-mak, the veil worn by Moslem women which leaves only the eyes exposed. (Turk.)

YATAGHAN, *n.* *yat*-ta-gan, a short curved sabre without a crossguard.

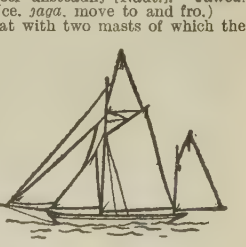
YATE, *n.* yate, a gate. (Dial. Eng.)

YAUP, *v.i.* yawp, to yelp; to cry out like a child. **Yauped. Yauping. Yaups.** (Scots.)

YAW, *v.i.* yaw, to rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar works. **Yawed. Yawing. Yaws.**

YAW, *v.t.* yaw, to steer unsteadily [Naut.]. **Yawed. Yawing. Yaws.** (Ice. *jaga*, move to and fro.)

YAWL, *n.* yawl, a boat with two masts of which the mizen is much smaller than the main and stepped abaft the sternpost; a warship's boat smaller than a pinnace. (Dut.)



Yawl.

YAWL, *v.i.* yawl, to cry out or howl. **Yawled. Yawling. Yawls.** (*Yell.*)

YAWLING, *n.* *yaw*-ling, the herring.

YAWN, *n.* yawn, a gaping; an involuntary gape; oscitation; an opening wide: *v.i.* to gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dulness; to open wide; to express desire by yawning. **Yawned. Yawning. Yawns.** (A.S. *geonian.*)

YAWNING, *a.* *yawn*-ing, gaping; opening wide; drowsy; dull: *n.* act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWNINGLY, *ad.* *yawn*-ing-le, in a yawning manner.

YAWS, *n.pl.* yawz, frambœsia; a disease of African origin characterized by cutaneous tumours, numerous and successive, swelling into pustules the size of a raspberry, and propagated by the infection of the matter. (*Yaw*, a raspberry.)

YCLAD, *ppr.* e-*klad*, clad (*y*, being an old English particle prefixed to past participles).

YCLEPED, *ppr.* e-*klept*, called; named.

YCLEPT, *ppr.* e-*klept*, ycleped.

YDRAD, *ppr.* e-*drad*, dreaded.

YE, *art.* the (frequently mispronounced ye), a misspelling of the word "the" in which the old A.S. letter th (thorn) has been mistaken for y.

YE, *pron.* yee, the nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular, now superseded by *you*, except in the solemn style. (A.S. *ge.*)

YEA, *ad.* yay, yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent; not only so, but more; in Scripture,

used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability. (A.S. *gea.*)

YEAN, *v.t.* yeen, to bring forth young; to yeen. Yeaned. Yeaning. Yeans. (A.S. *eanian.*)

YEANLING, *n. yeen*-ling, an eanling; the young of sheep; a lamb.

YEAR, *n.* year, the period of time, determined by astronomical observations, in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point; the so-called tropical or solar year, which comprehends twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 7-10ths seconds; the time in which any planet completes a revolution: *pl.* age or old age. **Astronomical year,** the period from vernal equinox to vernal equinox. **Bissextile, or leap year,** a year occurring every fourth year of 366 days, when February has 29 days, instead of 28. **Ecclesiastical year,** the year as arranged in the Church calendar. **Great year,** the time in which the fixed stars make a revolution. **Julian year,** a period of 365¼ days. **Lunar year,** the space of twelve lunar months. **Sabbatic year,** among the Israelites, every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. **Sidereal year,** the period in which the sun returns to any particular star, which averages 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds. (A.S. *gear.*)

YEAR-BOOK, *n. year*-book, a book published annually with information up to date.

YEARLING, *a. year*-ling, being a year old: *n.* a young beast one year old or in the second year of its age.

YEARLONG, *a. year*-long, lasting a year.

YEARLY, *a. year*-le, annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; lasting a year; comprehending a year: *ad.* annually; once a year.

YEARN, *v.i.* yern, to feel an earnest desire: to have an uneasy feeling from longing, tenderness or pity; to be strained; to be pained or distressed: *v.t.* to pain; to grieve; to vex. **Yearned. Yearning. Yearns.** (A.S. *georn,* desirous.)

YEARNFUL, *a. yern*-ful, mournful; distressing.

YEARNING, *ppr.* or *a. yern*-ing, longing; having longing desire: *n.* strong emotion of desire, tenderness, or pity.

YEARNINGLY, *ad. yern*-ing-le, with yearning.

YEAST, *n.* yeest, barm, or ferment, appearing in the foam, froth, or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; any preparation used for raising dough; spume or foam of water in agitation: *a.* having the nature or action of yeast. (A.S. *gist.*)

YEASTINESS, *n. yeest*-e-ness, the state of being yeasty.

YEASTY, *a. yeest*-e, like yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy.

YEEN, *v.i.* yeen, to bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. **Yeened. Yeening. Yeens.** (A.S. *eanian.*)

YELDRIN, *n. yeld*-rin, the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella.*

YELK, *n.* yelk, the yellow part of an egg; the yolk.

YELL, *n.* yel, a sharp, loud, hideous outcry: *v.i.* to cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream, as with agony or horror. **Yelled. Yelling. Yells.** (A.S. *gellan.*)

YELLING, *a. yel*-ling, uttering hideous outcries; shrieking: *n.* the act of screaming hideously.

YELLOW, *a. yel*-lo, being of the colour of gold: *n.* a bright colour, like that of gold, which, after white, reflects more light than any other colour, and occurs in the solar spectrum between green and orange: *v.t.* to make yellow: *v.i.* to become yellow. **Yellow ammer,** the yellow bunting. **Yellow bunting,** the yeldrin. **Yellow fever,** a malignant febrile disease of warm climates often attended with yellowness of the skin and carried by a mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata.* **Yellowed. Yellowing. Yellows.** (A.S. *geolu.*)

YELLOWBIRD, *n. yel*-lo-berd, a small singing bird of the finch family, *Chrysomitris tristis,* of a rich yellow colour, common in the United States.

YELLOW-BLOSSOMED, *a. yel*-lo-blos-somd, having yellow flowers.

YELLOWBOY, *n. yel*-lo-boy, a gold coin [Slang].

YELLOW-EARTH, *n. yel*-lo-erth, a yellowish clay, coloured by iron.

YELLOW-HAMMER, *n. yel*-lo-*ham*-mer, the yellow ammer or yellow bunting *Emberiza citrinella.* (*Yellow* nd A.S. *amore,* a small bird.)

YELLOWISH, *a. yel*-lo-ish, somewhat yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, *n. yel*-lo-ish-ness, the quality of being somewhat yellow.

YELLOWRATTLE, *n. yel*-lo-*rat*-tl, the rattle, *Rhinanthus crista-galli.*

YELLOWS, *n. yel*-loze, a disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes.

YELLOWSHANK, *n. yel*-lo-shank, the sandpiper *Totanus flavipes.*

YELLOW-WORT, *n. yel*-lo-wurt, the yellow centaury *Chlora perfoliata,* so named from its dyeing yellow.

YELP, *n.* yelp, a quick sharp bark; the cry of a dog when in pain: *v.i.* to bark with quick sharp sounds. **Yelped. Yelping. Yelps.** (A.S. *gielpan,* boast.)

YELPER, *n. yelp*-er, the avocet *Recurvirostra avocetta.*

YEN, *n.* yen, a Japanese coin worth about two shillings.

YENITE, *n. yen*-ite, a black or brownish-black silicate of iron and lime, found in Elba; lievrite. (Commemorative of the battle of Jena in 1806.)

YEOMAN, *n. yo*-man, a farmer who owns his land. **Yeoman of signals,** the petty officer in charge of the flags and other signals in a warship. **Yeomen of the guard,** a body-guard of the sovereign; the beefeaters. (M.E. *yoman.*)

YEOMANLIKE, *a. yo*-man-like, like a yeoman.

YEOMANLY, *a. yo*-man-le, pertaining to a yeoman.

YEOMANRY, *n. yo*-man-re, a volunteer cavalry force, consisting of gentlemen and well-to-do farmers who provided their own horses, and, generally, their uniform; mounted rifles.

YERK, *n.* yerk, a sudden or quick thrust or motion: *v.t.* to throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring. **Yerked. Yerking. Yerks.**

YER-NUT, *n. yer*-nut, an earth-nut; a pig-nut.

YES, *ad.* yes, an expression of affirmation of consent; opposed to no. (A.S. *gea,* yea, and *si,* let it be.)

YEST, *n.* yest, yeast.

YESTER, *a. yes*-ter, last; last past; next before the present. (A.S. *geostra.*)

YESTERDAY, *n. yes*-ter-day, the day last past.

YESTERN, *a. yes*-tern, relating to the day last past.

YESTERNIGHT, *n. yes*-ter-nite, last night.

YESTREEN, *n. yest*-reen, last evening. (*Yester-e'en.*)

YESTY, *a. yest*-e, yeasty.

YET, *ad.* yet, besides; over and above; still; at this time; so soon; at least; at all; still; in a new degree; even; after all; hitherto: *conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. (A.S. *git.*)

YEW, *n.* yew, the evergreen tree *Taxus baccata*: *a.* relating to the yew; made of yew. (A.S. *iw.*)

YEWEN, *a. yew*-en, made of yew.

YEX, *n.* yeks, a hiccough: *v.i.* to have hiccough. **Yexed. Yexes. Yexing.** (A.S. *geocsa,* a sobbing.)

YEZIDIS, *n.pl. yez*-e-deze, a small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

YGGDRASIL, *n. ig*-dra-sil, an ash tree in symbol of the mystic spiritual oneness of the universe, drawing its vigour from roots that connect themselves with both upper and nether worlds, and death as well as life [Scand. Myth.].

YIDDISH, *n. yid*-dish, the language of foreign Jews, composed chiefly of corrupt Hebrew and provincial German. (Ger. *jüdisch,* Jewish.)

YIELD, *n.* yeeld, amount yielded; product: *v.t.* to produce, as land, stock, or funds; to give in return for labour, or as profit; to produce, in general; to afford; to exhibit; to allow; to concede; to admit to be true; to give, as claimed of right; to permit; to grant; to emit; to give up; to resign; to surrender: *v.i.* to give up the contest; to submit; to comply with; to give place. **Yielded. Yielding Yields.** (A.S. *gildan,* pay.)

YIELDABLENESS, *n. yeeld*-a-bl-ness, disposition to comply.

YIELDANCE, *n. yeeld*-ance, act of yielding; concession.

YIELDER, *n. yeeld*-er, one who yields.

YIELDING, *a. yeeld*-ing, inclined to yield or comply; accommodating: *n.* act of producing; concession; submission.

YIELDINGLY, *ad. yeeld*-ing-le, with compliance.

YIELDINGNESS, *n. yeeld*-ing-ness, disposition to comply; quality of yielding.

YLANG-YLANG, *n.* i-lang-i-lang, the Malayan plant *Cananga odorata.*

Y-MOTH, *n.* *wi*-moth, a moth of the genus *Plusia* with a shining mark like a Y on its wings.
YODEL, *v.i.* *yo*-del, to sing after the manner of the Tyrolese. **Yodelled. Yodelling. Yodels.** (German Swiss.)
YOGA, *n.* *yo*-ga, in the Hindu philosophy, the return of the soul to the unity of being by an austere process of detachment from everything unworthy of it.
YOGIN, *n.* *yohg*-in, among the Hindus, one who has achieved his yoga, "over whom nothing perishable has any more power, who is emancipated from this life."
YOICK, *v.i.* *yo*-ik, to shout yoicks. **Yoicked. Yoicking. Yoicks.**
YOICKS, *int.* *yo*-iks, a foxhunting call of encouragement to hounds.
YOJAN, *n.* *yo*-jan, an Indian measure or distance of about five miles. (Hind.)
YOKE, *n.* yoke, a piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen, by means of which two are connected for drawing; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail suspended on each side; a mark of servitude; slavery; bondage; a chain; a bond of connection; a couple; a pair that work together; service; a frame at the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered; the lower cap on a masthead: *v.t.* to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to enslave; to bring into bondage; to restrain; to confine. **Yoked. Yokes. Yoking.** (A.S. *geoc.*)
YOKEFELLOW, *n.* *yoke*-fel-lo, one associated with another in some common work; one connected with another in the bonds of wedded life.
YOKEL, *n.* *yo*-kel, an ignorant rustic.
YOKEMATE, *n.* *yoke*-mate, a yokefellow; an associate or companion; a mate; a partner in marriage.
YOLK, *n.* yoke, the yellow part of an egg; the unctuous secretion in the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable. (A.S. *geolca*, yellow part.)
YON, and *ad.* yon, yonder.
YOND, *a.* yond, mad; furious or alienated in mind.
YONDER, *a.* and *ad.* *yon*-der, being at a distance within view, used when pointing out any distant object. (A.S. *geon*, that.)
YONI, *n.* *yo*-ni, the Hindu symbol of the female power in nature.
YONKER, *n.* *yunk*-er, a young fellow.
YORE, *ad.* yore, old time; long ago, as in days of yore. (A.S. *geara*, of years.)
YORKER, *n.* *york*-er, a tice, a straight ball bowled so as to pitch between the popping crease and the wicket [Cricket].
YORKIST, *n.* *york*-ist, an adherent of the House of York in the Wars of the Roses.
YORKSHIRE, *a.* *york*-shire, pertaining to Yorkshire. **Yorkshire flag**, carboniferous sandstone. **Yorkshire fog**, the grass *Holcus lanatus*. **Yorkshire pudding**, an unsweetened batter pudding cooked in the drippings under meat. **Yorkshire sanicle**, the plant *Pinguicula vulgaris*. **Yorkshire terrier**, a small terrier dog with long, straight, fine, glossy hair.
YOU, yew, *pers. pron.* second pers.: *pl.* as well as *sing.*, in the nominative or objective case; anyone. (A.S. *eow*, objective of *ge*, ye.)
YOUNG, *a.* yung, not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old, as a young girl; being in an early stage of growth: *n.* the offspring of animals. (A.S. *geong.*)
YOUNGISH, *a.* *yung*-ish, somewhat young.
YOUNGLING, *n.* *yung*-ling, any animal in the first part of life; a young person.
YOUNGSTER, *n.* *yung*-ster, a lad; a hobbledehoy.
YOUNKER, *n.* *yunk*-er, a young fellow or a stripling.
YOUR, yoor, *pron. a. sing.* and *pl.* belonging to you.
YOURS, *pron.* yoorz, that or those belonging to you.
YOURSELF, *pron.* yoor-*self*: *pl.* **Yourselves**, you in your own person.
YOUTH, *n.* yooth, the state of being young; the part of life that succeeds to childhood, the stages of life being usually divided into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood; a young man; young persons collectively. (A.S. *geoguth.*)
YOUTHFUL, *a.* *yooth*-ful, young; pertaining to the early stage of life.
YOUTHFULLY, *ad.* *yooth*-ful-le, in a youthful manner.
YOUTHFULNESS, *n.* *yooth*-ful-ness, the state of being youthful.
YOUTHHOOD, *n.* *yooth*-hood, the state of youth.
YOUTHLY, *a.* *yooth*-le, early in life; youthful.
YOUTHWORT, *n.* *yooth*-wurt, the insectivorous plant *Drosera rotundifolia.*
YOWL, *v.i.* yowl, to cry out or howl like a dog. **Yowled. Yowling. Yowls.** (Ice. *gaula*, yell.)
YTTERBIUM, *n.* it-*terb*-e-um, the chemical element Yb.
YTTRIA, *n.* *it*-tre-a, oxide of yttrium.
YTTRIOUS, *a.* *it*-tre-us, pertaining to yttrium; containing yttria.
YTTRIUM, *n.* *it*-tre-um, the chemical element Yt. (Found at Ytterby in Sweden.)
YTTROCERITE, *n.* *it*-tro-*see*-rite, a rare mineral, of a violet-blue colour, inclining to grey and white, composed of the fluorides of cerium, yttrium and lime.
YTTROTANTALITE, *n.* it-ro-*tan*-ta-lite, a mineral consisting chiefly of tantalum and yttrium, of which there are three varieties, brown, black and yellow.
YUCCA, *n.* *yuk*-ka, a genus of 20 species of plants of the lily order, natives of sub-tropical America, including the Adam's needles.
YUFTS, *n.* yufts, Russian leather prepared from ox hides.
YUGA, *n.* *yew*-ga, the name given by the Hindus to the ages into which they divide the duration or existence of the world.
YULAN, *n.* *yew*-lan, the beautiful flowering Chinese tree *Magnolia conspicua.*
YULE, *n.* yewl, an old name for the festival of Christmas, when it was celebrated with rites borrowed from the old sun-worship at the period of the winter solstice. (A.S. *geol*, feast.)
YULE-LOG, *n.* *yewl*-log, a large log of wood placed on the fire during the Christmas merry meetings.
YULETIDE, *n.* *yewl*-tide, the time of yule.
YUNX, *n.* yunks, the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla.* (Gr.)
YURT, *n.* yurt, an Arctic house or tent. (Siberian.)

Z

Z is the last letter of the English alphabet, and the only one of Semitic origin; its name is that of a Phœnician letter no longer in use.

ZABAISM, *n.* *zay*-ba-ism, sabianizm.

ZACCHO, *n.* *zak*-ko, the lowest part of the pedestal of a column [Arch.]. (It. *zocco*, from L. *soccus*, low-heeled shoe.)

ZAFFRE, *n.* *zaf*-fir, impure oxide of cobalt; the residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, being when fused into glass of an intensely blue colour. (Fr. *zafre*.)

ZAIM, *n.* *zah*-im, a Turkish military chief.

ZAIMET, *n.* *zah*-e-met, the district of a zaim, from which he draws his revenue.

ZALACCA, *n.* za-*lak*-ka, a Malayan palm of the genus *Calamus*.

ZAMBO, *n.* *zam*-bo, the child of a negro and a mulatto; also, the child of an Indian and a negro. (Sp.)

ZAMBOMBA, *n.* *zam*-bom-ba, a Spanish musical instrument made by stretching a piece of parchment over a wide-mouthed jar, and inserting a stick in it, which is rubbed with the fingers. (Sp.)

ZAMIA, *n.* *zay*-me-a, a genus of tropical cycads, the centre of the stems of some of them containing a starch from which a kind of sago or arrowroot is produced. (L. fir-cone.)

ZAMITE, *n.* *zay*-mite, a fossil plant of the genus *Zamia*.

ZAMOUSE, *n.* *za-moos*, the bush cow, *Bos pumilus*; a West African buffalo, with a peculiar fringing about the ears.

ZAMPOGNA, *n.* zam-*pone*-ya, the Italian bagpipe.

ZANY, *n.* *zay*-ne, a merry-andrew; a buffoon: *v.t.* to mimic. **Zanied. Zanies. Zanying.** (Fr. *zani*, It. *zanni*, abbreviated from *Giovanni*, John.)

ZANYISM, *n.* *zay*-ne-izm, the state, character, or buffoonery of a zany.

ZAPHARA, *n.* *zaf*-a-ra, a mineral used by potters to produce a sky-colour in their wares; zaffre.

ZAPOTE, *n.* *zap*-ote, in Mexico, the general name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.

ZAPTIEH, *n.* *zap*-te-ay, a Turkish policeman.

ZAREBA, *n.* za-*ree*-ba, a temporary stockade generally defended by brushwood. (Egypt. *zerebak*, hedge of thorns.)

ZARNICH, *n.* *zar*-nik, the native sulphides of arsenic, realgar, and orpiment. (*Arsenic.*)

ZAX, *n.* zaks, a tool used by slaters for cutting slate. (Ice. *sax*, a knife.)

ZAYAT, *n.* *zay*-yat, a Burmese caravansary or resting-place for travellers.

ZEA, *n.* *zee*-a, the generic name of maize, *Zea mays*. (Gr. *zea*, a sort of corn.)

ZEAL, *n.* zeel, passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; sustained eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, whether in a good or a bad cause. (Gr. *zelos*, from *zeo*, boil, be boiling hot.)

ZEALFUL, *a.* *zeel*-ful, zealous.

ZEALLESS, *a.* *zeel*-less, wanting zeal.

ZEALOT, *n.* *zel*-ot, a fanatic.

ZEALOTICAL, *a.* zel-*lot*-e-kal, ardently zealous.

ZEALOTISM, *n.* *zel*-ot-izm, zealotry; fanaticism.

ZEALOTRY, *n.* *zel*-ot-re, behaviour of a zealot; fanaticism.

ZEALOUS, *a.* *zel*-us, warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; ardent; fervent; enthusiastic.

ZEALOUSLY, *ad.* *zel*-us-le, with passionate ardour; with eagerness.

ZEALOUSNESS, *n.* *zel*-us-ness, the quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZEBRA, *n.* *zee*-bra, a striped South African ungulate allied to the horse.

ZEBRA-WOOD, *n.* *zee*-bra-wood, a beautiful wood grown in Guiana, used in cabinet work.

ZEBRINE, *a.* *zee*-brine, like a zebra.

ZEBU, *n.* *zee*-boo, the Indian domestic ox, *Bos indicus*, with a fatty hump on the shoulders.

ZECHIN. *n.* *zek*-in, a Venetian gold coin; a sequin.

ZECHSTEIN, *n.* *zek*-stine, a magnesian limestone, forming the upper portion of the Permian formation. (Ger. *ziche*, a mine, and *stein*, a stone.)

ZED, *n.* zed, the name of the letter Z.

ZEDOARY, *n.* *zed*-o-a-re, the medicinal root of *Curcuma zedoaria* used as a tonic and perfume. (Ar.)

ZEINE, *n.* *zee*-in, the gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish colour, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from Indian corn.

ZELANIAN, *a.* ze-*lane*-e-an, pertaining to New Zealand. (L. *Nova Zelania*.)

ZEMINDAR, *n.* *zem*-in-dar, in India, the holder of a portion of land of which he collects the taxes for the government. (Hind. landholder.)

ZEMINDARY, *n.* *zem*-in-da-re, the jurisdiction or territory of a zemindar.

ZEMSTVO, *n.* *zemst*-vo, a Russian provincial assembly for the purposes of local government.

ZENANA, *n.* ze-*nah*-na, the part of a house in India reserved for the women. (Hind. *zananah*, from Pers. *zan*, a woman.)

ZEND, *n.* zend, the Persian dialect in which the Avesta, or sacred books of the Parsees, are written.

ZENITH, *n.* *zen*-ith, that point in the sky which is immediately overhead. **Zenith distance,** the distance of a celestial body from the zenith. **Zenith sector,** an astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point. (Fr. *zénith*.)

ZEOLITE, *n.* *zee*-o-lite, a mineral, or rather a family of minerals, formed by the alteration and particularly the hydration of other minerals especially the felspars, and so named from their intumescence before the blow-pipe. (Gr. *zeo*, boil, and *lithos*, a stone.)

ZEOLITIC, *a.* *zee*-o-*lit*-ik, pertaining to zeolite; consisting of or like zeolites.

ZEPHYR, *n.* *zef*-er, the west wind; any soft, mild, gentle breeze. (Gr. *zephyros*, west wind.)

ZEPPELIN, *n.* *zep*-pe-lin, a cigar-shaped dirigible aircraft. (From the inventor, Count Zeppelin.)

ZERDA, *n.* *zer*-da, the North African fennec, *Canis zerda*.

ZEREBA. *n.* ze-*ree*-ba, a zareba.

ZERO, *n.* *zeer*-o, naught; nothing; the point of a thermometer from which it is graduated, which in the Réaumur and Centigrade thermometers is at the freezing point of water, and in the Fahrenheit at 32° below this, at about the temperature of a mixture of salt and snow; the starting point. **Absolute zero**—273·7° centigrade. (Ar. *sifr*, a cipher; Fr. *zéro*.)

ZEST, *n.* zest, orange or lemon-peel, used for giving flavour to liquor; the woody skin quartering the kernel of a walnut; something that gives a pleasant taste; relish; the taste itself: *v.t.* to give a relish or flavour to; to cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips: to squeeze the peel over the surface of anything. **Zested. Zesting. Zests.** (Fr. *zeste*, the peel of an orange or lemon

ZETA, *n.* *zee*-ta, a Greek letter, corresponding to our Z: a little closet or chamber with pipes running along the wall, to convey fresh air into it, the sexton's room over a church porch.

ZETETIC, *a.* ze-*tet*-ik, that proceeds by inquiry; that seeks: *n.* a seeker; a Pyrrhonist. (Gr. *zeteo*, seek.)

ZETICULA, *n.* ze-*tik*-yew-la, a small withdrawing room.

ZEUGLODON, *n.* *zewg*-lo-don, an extinct cetacean with yoke-like cheek teeth. (Gr. *zeugle*, the loop of a yoke.)

ZEUGMA, *n.* *zewg*-ma, a figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote [Gram.]. (Gr. *zeugnymi*, join.)

ZEUS, *n.* zewce, the central divinity and sovereign god of the system of world-order as conceived by the Greeks [Myth.].

ZEUXITE, *n.* *zewks*-ite, a brown mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and protoxide of iron. (Gr. *zeuxis*, joining.).

ZIBELINE, *a.* *zib*-e-lin, characteristic of the sable.

ZIGZAG, *a.* *zig*-zag, having short sharp turns: *n.* something that has short, sharp turns or angles alternately salient and re-entrant; a moulding running in a zigzag line [Arch.]; a trench or path with several windings, so cut that the besieged are prevented from enfilading the besieger in his approaches [Fort.]: *v.t.* to form with short, sharp turns: *v.i.* to move or run in a zigzag fashion. Zigzagged. Zigzagging. Zigzags. (Fr.)

ZIGZAGGED, *a.* *zig*-zagd, formed with short turns.

ZILLAH, *n.* *zil*-la, an Indian administrative district.

ZIMB, *n.* zim, a dipterous insect in Abyssinia, supposed to be allied to the tsetse, and very destructive to cattle.

ZIMBI, *n.* *zim*-be, the money cowry, *Cypræa moneta*.

ZINC, *n.* zink, a metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue, somewhat like tin; the metallic element Zn. (Ger. *zink*.)

ZINC-BLENDE, *n.* *zink*-blend, native sulphide of zinc.

ZINC-BLOOM, *n.* *zink*-bloom, an opaque mineral of a greenish dull lustre, composed of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc and water; hydrozincite.

ZINCIFEROUS, *a.* zink-*if*-er-us, containing or affording zinc. (Ger. *zink*, and L. *fero*, bear.)

ZINCITE, *n.* *zing*-kite, a name for native zinc oxide; spartalite.

ZINCKY, *a.* *zink*-e, pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

ZINCO, *n.* *zink*-o, a zincograph.

ZINCODE, *n.* *zink*-ode, the positive pole of a galvanic cell. (Ger. *zink*, and Gr. *hodos*, a way.)

ZINCOGRAPH, *n.* *zink*-o-graf, a block or print produced by zincography.

ZINCOGRAPHER, *n.* zin-*kog*-ra-fer, a maker of zincographical blocks.

ZINCOGRAPHICAL, *a.* *zink*-ko-*graf*-e-kal, pertaining to zincography.

ZINCOGRAPHY, *n.* zin-*kog*-ra-fe, the art of printing from plates of zinc. (Ger. *zink*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.)

ZINCOID, *a.* *zink*-oid, resembling zinc. (Ger. *zink*, and Gr. *eidos*, like.)

ZINCOUS, *a.* *zink*-us, pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ZINCWORKER, *n.* zink-*wurk*-er, one who works in zinc, or makes utensils of zinc.

ZINGARI, *n.pl.* *zing*-a-ree, the gipsies. (It.)

ZINGARO, *n.* *zing*-a-ro, a gipsy. (It.)

ZINGEL, *n.* *tsing*-gel, a small perch found in the Danube, *Aspro zingel*.

ZINGIBER, *n.* *zin*-je-ber, a genus of 20 species of plants, including *Z. officinalis*, the ginger. (L.)

ZINKENITE, *n.* *zink*-en-ite, sulphantimonite of lead.

ZINKY, *a.* *zink*-e, relating to zinc.

ZION, *n.* *zi*-on, a hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors.

ZIONISM, *n.* *zi*-on-izm, Jewish colonization of Palestine.

ZIP, *n.* zip, the sound made by a bullet as it passes or strikes.

ZIRCON, *n.* *zer*-kon, a silicate of zirconia occurring in square prisms, with pyramidal terminations, doubly refractive and often transparent.

ZIRCONIA, *n.* zer-*ko*-ne-a, oxide of zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance.

ZIRCONITE, *n.* *zer*-ko-nite, a variety of zircon.

ZIRCONIUM, *n.* zer-*ko*-ne-um, the metallic element Zr.

ZITHER, *n.* *zith*-er, the cithern or modern cithara, a musical instrument with metal strings. (L. *cithara*.)

ZIZANIA, *n.* ziz-*ay*-ne-a, a genus of grasses, including the Canadian rice. (Gr. tares.)

ZIZEL, *n.* *ziz*-el, a rodent of the genus *Spermophilus*, the suslik or earless marmot.

ZIZYPHUS, *n.* *ziz*-e-fus, a genus of 40 species of plants including *Z. vulgaris*, the jujube tree.

ZOÆA, *n.* zo-*ee*-a, a larval form among the Malacostraca.

ZOANTHROPY, *n.* zo-*an*-thro-pe, a monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals. (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *anthropos*, a man.)

ZOBO, *n.* *zo*-bo, in India, an ox-like animal valuable as a beast of burden and for its flesh and milk, being a cross between a yak and an ox.

ZOCLE, *n.* *zok*-kl, a square body under the base of a pedestal, serving for the support of a bust, column, or statue [Arch.]. (L. *soccus*, a slipper, a sock.)

ZODIAC, *n.* *zo*-de-ak, a broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs (Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces) through which the sun passes in its annual course, the ecliptic dividing it in the middle; a girdle. (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, the constellations in the zodiac being chiefly conceived as and represented in animal forms; Fr *zodiaque*.)

ZODIACAL, *a.* *zo*-*di*-a-kal, pertaining to the zodiac. **Zodiacal light**, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen after sunset or before sunrise in low latitudes.

ZOETROPE, *n.* *zo*-e-trope, a precursor of the cinematograph in which the pictures were seen through revolving slits; the thaumatrope: an optical instrument by means of which pictures of objects appear as if endowed with life. (Gr. *zoe*, life, and *trope*, a turning.)

ZOFRA, *n.* *zo*-fra, a kind of Moorish floorcloth or carpet.

ZOHAR, *n.* *zo*-har, a Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture. [[Heb.

ZOIC, *a.* *zo*-ik, pertaining to animals.

ZOILEAN, *a.* *zo*-i-*lee*-an, bitterly and severely critical. (Zoilus, a severe critic of Homer.)

ZOILISM, *n.* *zo*-il-izm, illiberal or carping criticism, like that of Zoilus.

ZOISITE, *n.* zo-is-ite, a greyish variety of lime epidote. (Baron von Zois, the Austrian mineralogist.)

ZOLAISM, *n.* zo-la-izm, excessive naturalism. (Emile Zola, a French novelist.)

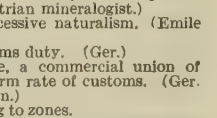
ZOLL, *n.* zol, a toll or customs duty. (Ger.)

ZOLLVEREIN, *n.* *zol*-fer-ine, a commercial union of German states for a uniform rate of customs. (Ger. *zoll*, toll, and *verein*, union.)

ZONAL, *a.* *zone*-al, pertaining to zones.

ZONATE, *a.* *zone*-ate, having a dark belt in the shape of a horse-shoe, as in the pelargonium [Bot.].

ZONE, *n.* zone, a girdle: a division of the earth with respect to the temperature of different latitudes; there being five zones, the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones [Geog.]; a band or stripe running round any object; circuit; circumference. (Gr. *zone*.)



Zones.

ZONED, *a.* zohnd, wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands.

ZONELESS, *a.* *zone*-less, not having a zone.

ZONNAR, *n.* *zon*-nar, a belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant were obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

ZONULE, *n.* *zone*-yewl, a little zone.

ZONURE, *n.* *zo*-*newr*, a lizard covered with spikes, a girdle-tailed lizard of the genus *Zonurus*, of which there are seven species.

ZOO, *n.* zoo, the menagerie of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park, London; a zoological garden.

ZOOCHEMICAL, *a.* *zoh*-o-*kem*-e-kal, pertaining to animal chemistry. (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *chemical*.)

ZOOCHEMY, *n.* zo-*ok*-e-me, animal chemistry.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY, *n.* *zo*-o-je-*og*-ra-fe, the study of the distribution of animals.

ZOOGLŒA, *n.* zo-*og*-le-a, a colony of bacteria forming a jelly-like mass. (Gr. *zoon*, and *gloios*, sticky stuffs.

ZOOGLŒOID, *a.* zo-*og*-le-oid, resembling a zoogloea.

ZOOGRAPHER, *n.* zo-*og*-ra-fer, one who describes animals.

ZOOGRAPHICAL, *a.* zo-o-*graf*-e-kal, pertaining to description of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, *n.* zo-*og*-raf-e, a description of animal forms and habits. (Gr. *zoon*, and *grapho*, write.)

ZOOID, *n.* *zoh*-oid, a single organic cell; one of a group of animals forming a compound organism; *a.* of the nature of an animal.
ZOOLATRY, *n.* zo-*ol*-a-tre, the worship of animals. (Gr. *zoon*, and *latreia*, worship.)
ZOOLITE, *n.* zo-ol-ite, a petrified or fossilized animal substance.
ZOOLOGICAL, *a.* zo-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to zoology.
ZOOLOGICALLY, *ad.* zo-o-*loj*-e-kal-le, according to the principles of zoology.
ZOOLOGIST, *n.* zo-*ol*-o-jist, a student of the natural history of animals.
ZOOLOGY, *n.* zo-*ol*-o-je, the science which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of animals. (Gr. *zoon*, and *logos*, science.)
ZOOMETRY, *n.* zo-*om*-e-tre, the comparative measurement of animals.
ZOOMORPHIC, *a.* zo-o-*mor*-fik, after an animal form.
ZOOMORPHISM, *n.* zo-o-*mor*-fizm representation in animal form or forms. (Gr. *zoon*, and *morphe*, shape.)
ZOON, *n.* zo-on, the total product of a fertilized ovum.
ZOONIC, *a.* zo-*on*-ik, pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.
ZOONITE, *n.* zo-on-ite, one of the segments of an articulated animal.
ZOONOMIA, *n.* zo-o-*no*-me-a, zoonomy.
ZOONOMY, *n.* zo-*on*-o-me, the laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *nomos*, a law.)
ZOOPATHOLOGY, *n.* zo-o-pa-*thol*-o-je, the science of the diseases of animals.
ZOOPHAGON, *n.* zo-*of*-a-gon: *pl.* **Zoophaga**, an animal that attacks others alive and feeds on them. (Gr. *zoon*, and *phago*, eat.)
ZOOPHAGOUS, *a.* zo-*of*-a-gus, feeding on animals.
ZOOPHILIST, *n.* zo-*of*-il-ist, a lover of animals.
ZOOPHILY, *n.* zo-*of*-e-le, fondness for animals. (Gr. *zoon*, and *philos*, love.)
ZOOPHORIC, *a.* zo-o-*for*-ik, applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal [Arch.]. (Gr. *zoon*, and *phero*, bear.)
ZOOPHORUS, *n.* zo-*of*-o-rus, the equivalent of the frieze in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice, so called from the figures of animals carved upon it [Ancient Arch.].
ZOOPHYSICS, *n.* zo-o-*fiz*-iks, comparative anatomy.
ZOOPHYSIOLOGY, *n.* zo-o-*fiz*-e-*ol*-o-je, animal physiology. (Gr. *zoon*, and *physiology*.)
ZOOPHYTE, *n.* zo-o-fite, a term applied to animals of low organization which seem to form the connecting link between plants and animals. (Gr. *zoon*, and *phyton*, a plant.)
ZOOPHYTIC, *a.* zo-o-*fit*-ik, pertaining to zoophytes.
ZOOPHYTOLOGICAL, *a.* zo-o-fit-o-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to zoophytology.
ZOOPHYTOLOGY, *n.* zo-o-fi-*tol*-o-je, natural history of zoophytes. (Gr. *zoon*, *phyton*, and *logos*, science.)
ZOOPSYCHOLOGY, *n.* zo-o-si-*kol*-o-je, animal psychology.
ZOOSCOPY, *n.* zo-*os*-ko-pe, the mental delusion in which imaginary animals are seen.
ZOOSPERM, *n.* zo-o-sperm, the male seed-cell. (Gr. *zoon*, and *sperma*, seed.)
ZOOSPORE, *n.* zo-o-spore, the swarm spore of many algæ and fungi which moves as if alive after it is discharged from the spore-case. (Gr. *zoon*, and *spore*.)
ZOOTAXY, *n.* zo-o-*tak*-se, systematic zoology.
ZOOTECHNY, *n.* zo-o-*tek*-ne, the science of the breeding and domestication of animals.
ZOOTOMICAL, *a.* zo-o-*tom*-e-kal, pertaining to zootomy.
ZOOTOMIST, *n.* zo-*ot*-o-mist, one who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.
ZOOTOMY, *n.* zo-*ot*-o-me, the dissection of animals. (Gr. *zoon*, and *tome*, cutting.)
ZOOTROPHIC, *a.* zo-o-*trof*-ik, pertaining to the nourishment of animals.
ZOPISSA, *n.* zo-*pis*-sa, pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and then tempered with wax and salt.
ZORIL, *n.* *zor*-il, the Cape polecat *Ictonyx zorilla*. (Fr. *zorille*.)
ZOROASTRIAN, *a.* zo-ro-*as*-tre-an, pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder or reformer of the religion of the Magi or Persians; pertaining to the system of Zoroaster. (Zend. Zarathustra.)
ZOSTER, *n.* *zos*-ter, a kind of tetter; the shingles. (Gr. *zōstēr*, girdle.)
ZOUAVE, *n.* zwahv, a soldier of a corps of light infantry, wearing the Arab dress, introduced into the French service after the conquest of Algiers: a short sleeveless jacket. (An Algerian tribe.)
ZOUNDS, *int.* zoundz, an exclamation contracted from "God's wounds," used formerly as an oath and an expression of anger or wonder.
ZUCCHETTO, *n.* zoo-*ket*-to, a skull-cap covering the tonsure. (It.)
ZUFFOLO, *n.* *zuf*-fo-lo, a little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds to sing. (It.)
ZULU, *n.* *zoo*-loo, one of a South African nation in the north of Natal.
ZUMATE, *n.* *zew*-mate, zymate.
ZUMBOORUK, *n.* zoom-*boo*-ruk, a swivel gun mounted on the back of a camel.
ZUNA, *n.* *zew*-na, a species of sheep found in Angola, with a slender and almost naked tail hanging to the ground.
ZURLITE, *n.* *zur*-lite, a Vesuvian mineral resembling mellilite.
ZWANZIGER, *n.* *zwon*-zig-er, an Austrian silver coin worth about 8½d.
ZWINGLIAN, *a.* *zwing*-le-an, pertaining to Zwingli, the Swiss reformer.
ZWISELITE, *n.* *zwee*-sel-ite, a variety of triplite found in granite at Zwisel in Bavaria.
ZYGADITE, *n.* *zig*-a-dite, a mineral consisting of silver, alumina and lithia without water, so called from its twin crystals.
ZYGAL, *a.* zi-gal, formed like the letter H.
ZYGODACTYLIC, *a.* zi-go-dak-*til*-ik, zygodactylous.
ZYGODACTYLOUS, *a.* *zi*-go-*dak*-til-us, having the toes disposed in pairs: applied to those birds whose feet have two anterior and two posterior toes, like the parrot or cuckoo. (Gr. *zygon* a yoke, and *daktylos*, a toe or finger.)
ZYGODONT, *a.* *zig*-o-dont, pertaining to molar teeth.
ZYGOMATIC, *a.* zig-o-*mat*-ik, pertaining to the zygoma, or cheek-bone [Anat.]. **Zygomatic muscles** are two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth. **Zygomatic processes**, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch. **Zygomatic suture**, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. (Gr. *zygon*, a yoke.)
ZYGON, *n.* zi-gon, a connecting bar.
ZYGOPLEURAL, *a.* zi-go-*ploo*-ral, bilaterally symmetrical.
ZYMATE, *n.* zi-mate, a salt of zymic acid.
ZYMIC, *a.* zi-mik, produced by fermentation.
ZYMOGEN, *n.* zi-mo-jen, that which causes fermentation without being itself a ferment.
ZYMOID, *a.* zi-moid, of the nature of a ferment.
ZYMOLOGICAL, *a.* zi-mo-*loj*-e-kal, pertaining to zymology.
ZYMOLOGIST, *n.* zi-*mol*-o-jist, a student of fermentation.
ZYMOLOGY, *n.* zi-*mol*-o-je, the study of fermentation. (Gr. *zyme*, leaven, and *logos*, science.)
ZYMOME, *n.* zi-mome, that part of the gluten of wheat which is insoluble in alcohol. (Gr. *zymoma*, fermented mass.)
ZYMOMETER, *n.* zi-*mom*-e-ter, an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids. (Gr. *zyme*, *zymosis*, and *meter*.)
ZYMOSIMETER, *n.* zi-mo-*sim*-e-ter, a zymometer.
ZYMOSIS, *n.* zi-*mo*-sis, an epidemic or endemic affection due to living germs. (Gr. fermentation.)
ZYMOTECHNY, *n.* *zim*-o-*tek*-ne, the art of exciting fermentation. (Gr. *zyme*, and *techne*, art.)
ZYMOTIC, *a.* zi-*mot*-ik, caused by the multiplication of a living germ; pertaining to fermentation; acting in the manner of a ferment.
ZYMOTICALLY, *ad.* zi-*mot*-e-kal-le, in a zymotic manner.
ZYMURGY, *n.* zi-mur-je, the chemistry of fermentation.
ZYTHEPSARY, *n.* zi-*thep*-sa-re, a brewery or brewhouse.
ZYTHUM, *n.* zi-thum, an ancient kind of beer; a beverage made from malt and wheat. (Gr. *zithos*.)

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PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN WORDS

GENERAL OUTLINE OF PHONETIC THEORY

In order to pronounce words belonging to a foreign language in a way that shall be intelligible to native speakers of that language, we require to know :—

(1) the sounds used by native speakers ;
(2) the relative length of these sounds ;
(3) the nature and position of the stress or accent ;
(4) the conventional method of representing these sounds, and their attributes of length and stress, in the written language.

Sounds.

All speech sounds may be divided into two classes, viz. :—

(*a*) those in which the vocal cords vibrate, to form *voice ;*
(*b*) those in which the cords are silent.

Sounds of the first class are called *voiced* sounds, while those of the second class are called *voiceless*. A ready way of distinguishing the two classes of sounds is to try the effect of singing them ; we can sing a tune on the sound of *m*, which is voiced, but not on the sound *s*, which is voiceless. Every voiced sound has its voiceless counterpart, thus *z* (the buzzing sound) and *s* (the hissing sound) form a pair, as do *b* and *p*, *d* and *t*, *g* (as in *go*) and *k*, or *c*, as in *car*.

With regard to voiced sounds, it is necessary to observe that the vibration of the vocal cords may (i) persist throughout the period of articulation of the sound ; (ii) persist throughout a part of the period of articulation ; (iii) be entirely absent throughout the period of articulation. Sounds of the first order are called *fully voiced*, of the second order *partially voiced*, and of the third order *devoiced*. A *devoiced* sound is not necessarily the same as a *voiceless* sound, as can be easily demonstrated by saying a word like *bat* with a devoiced *b*. The result is not *pat*.

All vowel sounds are voiced sounds ; consonants may be voiced or voiceless. Languages vary among themselves as to the degree of vocal vibration they use in the articulation of their voiced sounds. As a general rule it may be observed that Romance languages use a greater amount of vocal vibration than Teutonic languages, the former making use of fully voiced consonants, the latter of partially voiced and devoiced consonants. English seems to show a preference for the partially voiced variety.

In the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association the sign ̥ placed beneath a letter indicates that the sound is devoiced.

Vowel Sounds.—If a stream of air, that has been charged with vibrations by the action of the vocal cords, passes through the mouth without encountering either complete obstruction or any narrowing sufficient to cause audible friction, it will emerge as a vowel sound. The number of vowel sounds to be found in all the languages of the world is very considerable, and the problem of classifying them is not simple. Many attempts have been made to solve it, the most recent being that made at University College, London, by Professor Daniel Jones. Certain sounds are chosen as Standard or Cardinal Vowels ; they are recorded on a gramophone record, and X-ray photographs are taken of the position of the articulating organs in each case. A diagrammatic chart of the vowel sounds of any language, as they stand in reference to the Cardinal Vowels, can then be made. In this way we are able to describe the vowels of one language without having continually to refer them to those of another language.

The eight Cardinal Vowel Sounds, and the symbols used in the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent them, are : –

1.—**i** as in French *si.*
2.—**e** „ „ „ *été.*
3.—**ɛ** „ „ „ *père.*
4.—**a** „ „ „ *la*, or Northern English *man.*
5.—**ɑ** as in French *pâte.*
6.—**ɔ** „ „ English *caught.*
7.—**o** „ „ French *gros*
8.—**u** „ „ Italian *tu.*

The equivalents given are only approximate ; the actual sounds can be heard on the gramophone record.*

If we combine the tongue position of No. 1 with the lip position of No. 8, we have the sound **y** as in French *plus*, German *für.*

A similar combination of Cardinal Vowels No. 2 and No. 7 gives the sound **ø**, as in French *peu*, German *schön*, while from a combination of Nos. 3 and 6 we derive the sound **œ**, as in French *peur*, German *Böcke.*

The eight Cardinal Vowels, with the three additional "front rounded" sounds, form a useful series of standard sounds, with which we may compare the vowel sounds of many languages.

To these must be added a vowel sound that appears frequently in unstressed syllables, and to which is given the name of "neutral" vowel. There is a neutral vowel in English, in the last syllable of such words as *actor, singer, idea*, etc. ; there is a neutral vowel in the first syllable of French *cheval*, and another in the final syllable of German *habe.* The International Phonetic Alphabet represents this sound by the symbol **ə**.

Vowel sounds made when the soft palate is lowered, so that sound passes through *both mouth and nose*, are known as nasalised vowels. Nasalisation is expressed by the sign ˜ placed over the vowel symbol. Thus French *bon* contains the vowel **ɔ̃**, *banc* has **ɑ̃**, *pain* has **ɛ̃**, and *brun* has **œ̃**.

Semi-Vowels.—A short vowel sound used before another vowel sound is known as a semi-vowel. The three most common semi-vowels are those corresponding to the sounds **i**, **u**, and **y**.

The semi-vowel corresponding to **i** is represented by **j**. English *yes* (**jes**), German *ja* (**ja**), French *hier* (**jɛːr**).

The semi-vowel corresponding to **u** is represented by **w**, *e.g.* English *we* (**wiː**), French *oui* (**wi**).

The semi-vowel corresponding to **y** is represented by **ɥ**, *e.g.*, French *lui* (**lɥi**).

Diphthongs.—A succession of two vowel sounds that belong to one and the same syllable is known as a diphthong, *e.g.*, the English words *my, no* (as pronounced in Southern English), *day, now, boy*, contain diphthongs.

When the Cardinal Vowel symbols are not sufficient to represent the vowel sounds of a language, the International Phonetic Alphabet uses others, *e.g.*, **ɪ** for the short vowel in English *bit*, German *bitte ;* **æ** for the vowel in Southern English *man ;* **ʊ** for the short vowel in English *cook*, German *Luft.*

Consonants.—Sounds, whether voiced or voiceless, that arise from partial or complete obstruction in the mouth are known as consonant sounds. These can be best classified according to :—

(1) the nature of the obstruction, or articulation ;
(2) the place of the obstruction or articulation.

On the first basis, consonant sounds are divided into :—

(*a*) Plosive Consonants, when the obstruction is complete and the release sudden. When the ensuing vowel follows instantaneously, the sound is *unaspirated*, when an audible puff of breath follows the explosion, the sound is *aspirated* ; **b, d, g, p, t, k** are plosive sounds.

*Record No. B804, *Gramophone Co., Hayes, Middlesex.*

(*b*) Affricate Consonants when the explosion is followed by a slow audible release, like *ch* in English *church*, or *j* and *dge* in *judge*. These two sounds are represented by ʧ and ʤ.

(*c*) Nasal Consonants, when the mouth is completely obstructed, and the nose passage is open.

m and n are nasal consonants, as in *ng* in *sing*, represented by the symbol ŋ, and *gn* in French *agneau*, represented by ɲ.

(*d*) Lateral Consonants, when the obstruction is along the middle of the mouth, one or both sides being free. l is a lateral consonant, as also is Spanish *ll* and Italian *gl*, represented by ʎ.

(*e*) Rolled Consonants, when there is rapid intermittent contact, as in Northern English *r*, Spanish *rr*, French *r*.

(*f*) Fricative Consonants, when there is no complete obstruction, but only a constriction that gives rise to audible friction.

English *s*, *f*, *v*, *z*, *h*, *th* (θ in *thick*, and ð in *then*) usually stand for fricative consonants; *b*, *d*, *g* stand for fricative consonants in certain positions in Spanish, when their sounds are represented respectively by the symbols β, ð, ɣ.

German *ch* stands for the two fricative consonant sounds ç and x.

According to the place of the obstruction or, as it is sometimes called, the point of articulation, Consonant Sounds are divided into :—

(1) Bilabial Consonants, articulated between the two lips, *e.g.*, English, French *b*, *p* stand for bilabial plosives; Spanish *b* and German *w* sometimes stand for the bilabial fricative β.

(2) Labio Dental Consonants, articulated between the upper lip and the lower front teeth, *e.g.*, English, Spanish, French *f*, *v*. In Italian *m* and *n* before *f* and *v* usually stand for a Labio Dental sound ɱ,

(3) Dental Consonants, articulated between the tongue tip and the upper front teeth, *e.g.*, French, Spanish *t*, *d*; English *th*, as in *thin*, *then*.

(4) Alveolar Consonants, articulated between the tongue tip and the upper teeth ridge, or gums, *e.g.*, English *t*, *d*, *n*, *l*.

(5) Palatal Consonants, articulated between the upper front surface of the tongue and the hard palate, *e.g.*, German *j*; French and Italian *gn*, as in *agneau*, *ogni*; German *ch*, after *i*, *e*, *l*, *r*. Italian *gl* and Spanish *ll* stand for the Palatal Consonant ʎ.

(6) Velar Consonants, articulated between back of tongue and soft palate, *e.g.*, English and German *k*, *g*. German *ch* after *a*, *o*, *u*, and Spanish *j*, stand for the Velar sound x.

(7) Uvular Consonants, articulated between back of tongue and uvula. The so-called French "*r* grasseyé" is made in this way. Its symbol is R.

(8) Glottal Consonants, articulated between the vocal cords. Of these the most important in European languages is the "glottal stop," a plosive consonant made by the vocal cords, giving the impression of a momentary cessation of sound. It is commonly substituted for *p* and *t* in certain dialects (Northern and Cockney) in certain positions, *e.g.*, *bo'le* and *wa'er* for *bottle* and *water*. The symbol for this sound is ʔ.

Length of Sounds.—Vowel and consonant sounds may be of varying degrees of length, that is to say, they may persist for varying intervals of time. Languages make use of this variation in length in different ways.

Some languages have long vowels and short vowels, *e.g.*, the vowel in English *bead* is longer than that in *bid*. In some languages length depends upon the nature of following

consonants. Thus in English, *bead* is longer than *beat*, and in French *part* is longer than *patte*. This variation in length may apply also to consonants : in Italian the *rr* of *carro* is longer than the *r* of *caro*.

A long vowel sound is indicated in the International Phonetic Alphabet by the symbol **ː** ; a long consonant sound is indicated by doubling the letter.

Representation of Sounds by means of Letters.—It must be borne in mind that Language, as modern civilized communities know it, consists of two widely different things, viz. :—

(*a*) Speech, which is made up of sounds : these are made by the Mouth and apprehended by the Ear.

(*b*) Printed or Written Language, which is made up of letters. These are made by the Hand and apprehended by the Eye.

The first belongs to the realm of Sound ; the second to the realm of Sight. Since Sight and Sound are in themselves irreconcilable in nature, it follows that any attempt to represent sounds by visual signs or letters must rest upon numerous conventions. The Languages of the world have each its own sounds, differing greatly from one another in variety, in number, and in distribution. The Languages with which we are concerned in this article use the same system of Letters, namely, the Roman Alphabet, with additions and modifications that vary from language to language. In order to translate a visual language into sounds, that is to say, in order to pronounce a language when we see it, we need to know the conventional relationships that exist in that language between sound and letter. The more uniform these conventions are, the more " phonetic " is the spelling.

It is evident that since one system of letters is used for so many varying systems of sounds, letters will have different sounds in different languages ; and since there are, in any one language, usually more sounds than letters, a letter may have more than one value in that language. Thus the letter *b*, in French, usually stands for a fully voiced bilabial plosive sound (**b**) ; in English it very often stands for a partially voiced bilabial plosive sound (**b̥**) ; in Dutch and German it often stands for the devoiced sound (**b̥**) or for the voiceless sound (**p**) ; while in Spanish it often stands for the bilabial fricative sound (**β**).

The same letter or letters may have to do duty in any one language for more than one sound ; *e.g.*, in English *s* stands for **s** in *picks*, for **z** in *figs*, for **ʃ** in *sure*, and for **ʒ** in *measure*. Again, the same sound may be represented in a language by different letters ; *e.g.*, in English the vowel sound **i** is represented differently in *be*, *see*, *sea*, *receive*, *believe*, *key*, *quay*, *Beauchamp*, *people*.

In order to obviate discrepancies of this kind, which are indeed inevitable, many " phonetic " alphabets have been invented, their purpose being to have one symbol per sound. But even this aim, admirable as it appears, is impossible of achievement, owing to the variety of modifications that sounds undergo in the rough-and-tumble of language life. Sounds that at first appear to be identical are found on examination to be different. The **k** sound we use in *key* is not the same as the one we use in *car* ; the **k** we use in *cool* is not the same as many of us use in *school*. It is now recognised that no phonetic alphabet can accurately represent *all* the minute variations of sound that are met with in any language. The International Phonetic Alphabet recognises this, and its fundamental principle is that a symbol shall stand for all or any of the varieties of a given sound that are found in any one language. Further, it must be remembered that no alphabet can represent all the varieties of sound used in all the languages of the world. It is not to be assumed, because the International Phonetic Alphabet uses the symbol **i** in English, French and German words, that the vowel sound in each language is the same. The value of a symbol may vary from language to language. The values that the symbols have in the different languages must be defined by the phonetician and known by the student.

Stress or Accent.—Most European languages have a system of Stress. Certain syllables in the word, and certain words in the sentence, are given greater prominence

than the others. The degree of regularity in the sequence of these prominent syllables constitutes the rhythmic structure of the language. Concerning the nature of the stress little is known. It appears to consist of :—

(*a*) additional length ; (*b*) peculiarity of tone ;
(*c*) peculiarity of vowel quality ; (*d*) additional loudness.

Any or all of these items may constitute the stress of a language.

With regard to the distribution of the stress, three main principles prevail :—

(*a*) The stress is generally found in a certain position, *e.g.*, the final syllable in French, the penultimate in Welsh.
(*b*) The stress falls on the main root, as usually in German.
(*c*) The stress may fall on any syllable, as in English.

The sign ˈ placed before a syllable indicates that the stress falls on that syllable.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET AS APPLIED TO THE LANGUAGES IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE.

The letters **p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, l, f, v, h, w, s, z** have their normal values as, approximately, in English.

j, as in German *Jahr*. English *y* in *yes*.
r, rolled, as in Italian and in Scotland.
R, rolled between the uvula and the back of the tongue, as in Parisian French.
c, a **k** sound made between the front of the tongue and the hard palate, as in Dutch *beekje*.
ɱ, an **m**-like sound made between the bottom lip and top teeth, as in Italian *invece*.
ɲ, an **n**-like sound made between the front of the tongue and the hard palate, like *gn* in French *agneau*, Italian *ogni*, Spanish *ñ* in *niño*.
ŋ, *ng*, as in English *sing*.
ɬ, Voiceless fricative **l**, written in Welsh *ll*, *e.g*, *Llanelly*.
ʎ, an **l**-like sound made between the front of the tongue and the hard palate, written in Italian *gl*, in Spanish *ll*.
β, a **v**-like sound made between the two lips, like *b* in Spanish *saber*.
ʋ, a **v** sound made without any audible friction, like *w* in Dutch *wagen*.
θ, like *th* in English *thin*, *c* in Spanish *ciento*.
ð, like *th* in English *this*, *d* in Spanish *madre*, *dd* in Welsh *dydd*.
ʃ, like *sh* in English, *sch* in German, *ch* in French.
ʧ, like *ch* in English *church*.
cʃ, like *ch* in Spanish *muchacho*.
ʒ like *j* in French, and *s* in English *pleasure*.
ʤ, like *j* in English *jug*.
ç, an **ʃ**-like sound made between the front of the tongue and the hard palate, like *ch* in German *ich*.
x, like *ch* in Scots *loch*, Welsh *chwech*, German *Buch*, Spanish *j* in *Juan*.
ɣ, voiced **x**, like **g** in Spanish *rogar* and Dutch *geven*.
ɥ, the semi-vowel form of **y**, as in French *nuit*.
i, like French *si*, German *wie*.
ɪ, like English *bit*.
e, like French *é* in *thé*.
ɛ, like German *Bett*.
a, like Northern English *a* in *man*, French *la*.
ɑ, like English *half*, French *pâte*, Dutch *kar*.
ɔ, like German *Sonne*, French *robe*.
o, like German *wohl*, French *beau*.
ʊ like English *book*, Welsh *cwm*.
u, like German *du*, French *trouve*, Welsh *pwll*.
y, like German *über*, French *tu*.
ø, like German *schön*, French *peu*.
œ, like German *zwölf*, French *peur*.
ə, an unaccented vowel of varying values. It may be accented in Welsh, *e.g.*, *yn*.

FRENCH.

Vowels.—

i	written	*i*	*si*	(si)
	,,	*ie*	*vie*	(vi)
	,,	*î*	*gît*	(ʒi)
	,,	*y*	*cygne*	(siɲ)
e	written	*é*	*pré*	(pre)
	,,	*ai*	*j'ai*	(ʒe)
	,,	*e*	*pied*	(pje)
	,,	*er*	*aimer*	(ɛme)
	,,	*ez*	*aimez*	(ɛme)
	,,	*œ*	*Phœbé*	(febe)
ɛ	written	*e*	*bel*	(bɛl)
	,,	*è*	*père*	(pɛːr)
	,,	*ê*	*tête*	(tɛːt)
	,,	*ais*	*aimais*	(ɛmɛ)
	,,	*ait*	*aimait*	(ɛmɛ)
	,,	*ai*	*fait*	(fɛ)
	,,	*aie*	*craie*	(krɛ)
	,,	*aî*	*faîte*	(fɛːt)
	,,	*ay*	*payer*	(pɛje)
	,,	*eî*	*reine*	(rɛːn)
a	written	*a*	*la*	(la)
	,,	*à*	*là*	(la)
	,,	*â*	*-âmes*	(-am)
	,,	*e*	*femme*	(fam)
	,,	*oi*	*moi*	(mwa)
ɑ	written	*a*	*bas*	(bɑ)
	,,	*â*	*pâte*	(pɑːt)
	,,	*oi*	*trois*	(trwɑ)
ɔ	written	*o*	*Nord*	(nɔːr)
	,,	*ô*	*rôti*	(rɔti)
	,,	*au*	*mauvais*	(mɔvɛ)
	,,	*u(m)*	*album*	(albɔm)
o	written	*o*	*pot*	(po)
	,,	*ô*	*hôte*	(oːt)
	,,	*eau*	*Beaune*	(boːn)
	,,	*au*	*pauvre*	(poːvr)
u	written	*ou*	*trouve*	(truːv)
	,,	*oû*	*goût*	(gu)
	,,	*où*	*où*	(u)
ɥ	written	*u*	*pu*	(py)
	,,	*û*	*sûr*	(syːr)
	,,	*eu*	*eu*	(y)
	,,	*eû*	*eût*	(y)
	,,	*eue*	*eue*	(y)
ø	written	*eu*	*peu*	(pø)
	,,	*œu*	*œufs*	(ø)
	,,	*ueue*	*queue*	(kø)
œ	written	*eu*	*peur*	(pœːr)
	,,	*œu*	*œuf*	(œf)
	,,	*ue*	*orgueil*	(ɔrgœːj)
ə	written	*e*	*le* (lə); *de* (də); *que* (kə); *ce* (sə)	
	,,	*ai*	*faisant*	(fəzɑ̃)

ɛ̃	written	*in*	*vin*	(vɛ̃)
	,,	*im*	*important*	(ɛ̃pɔrtɑ̃)
	,,	*ain*	*pain*	(pɛ̃)
	,,	*aim*	*faim*	(fɛ̃)
	,,	*ein*	*peintre*	(pɛ̃:tr)
	,,	*eim*	*Rheims*	(rɛ̃:s)
	,,	*yn*	*syntaxe*	(sɛ̃taks)
	,,	*ym*	*sympathie*	(sɛ̃pati)
	,,	*en*	*vien*	(rjɛ̃)
ɑ̃	written	*an*	*blanc*	(blɑ̃)
	,,	*am*	*Ambroise*	(ɑ̃brwa:z)
	,,	*en, ant*	*enfant*	(ɑ̃fɑ̃)
	,,	*em*	*remplir*	(rɑ̃pli:r)
	,,	*aon*	*taon*	(tɑ̃)
ɔ̃	written	*on*	*bon*	(bɔ̃)
	,,	*om*	*nom*	(nɔ̃)
œ̃	written	*un*	*un*	(œ̃)
	,,	*am*	*humble*	(œ̃:bl)
	,,	*eun*	*jeun*	(ʒœ̃)
	,,	*eung*	*Meung*	(mœ̃)

Semi-Vowels.—

	written	*i* followed by a vowel after a single consonant.		
	,,	*fier* (*proud*)	fjɛ:r, (*to rely*)	(fje)
	,,	*fiacre*		(fjakr)
	,,	*ill*	*travailler*	(travaje)
	,,	*Chantilly*		(ʃɑ̃tiji)
	,,	*y*	*yeux*	(jø)
w	written	*w*	*wallon*	(walɔ̃)
	,,	*oi*	*moi*	(mwa)
	,,	*oy*	*moyen*	(mwayɛ̃)
	,,	*ou*	*jouer*	(ʒwe)
	,,	*u*	*équateur*	(ekwatœ:r
ɥ	written	*u* followed by a vowel		
	,,		*lui*	(lɥi)
	,,		*nuage*	(nɥa:ʒ)
	,,		*tuer*	(tɥe)

Consonants.—

	b	written	*b*	*robe*	(rɔb)
		,,	*bb*	*abbé*	(abe)
(unaspirated)	p	written	*p*	*Paris*	(pari)
		,,	*pp*	*nappe*	(nap)
		,,	*b*	*absolument*	(apsɔlymɑ̃)
(dental)	d	written	*d*	*du*	(dy)
		,,	*dd*	*addition*	(adisjɔ̃)
(dental, unaspirated)	t	,,	*t*	*temps*	(tɑ̃)
		,,	*tt*	*flotte*	(flɔt)
		,,	*th*	*thé*	(te)
		,,	*d*	*grand homme*	(grɑ̃tɔm)
	g	written	*g*	*gai*	(ge)
		,,	*gg*	*aggraver*	(agrave)
		,,	*gu*	*Guilbert*	(gilbɛ:r)
		,,	*c*	*second*	(səgɔ̃)
(unaspirated)	k	written	*k*	*kilo*	(kilo)
		,,	*c*	*car*	(ka:r)
		,,	*cc*	*baccalauréat*	(bakalɔrea)
		,,	*qu*	*qui*	(ki)

	written	*ch*	*orchestre*	(ɔrkestr)
	„	*g*	*de long en large*	(də lɔ̃k ɑ̃ larʒ)
m	written	*m*	*mon*	(mɔ̃)
	„	*mm*	*homme*	(ɔm)
n	written	*n*	*non*	(nɔ̃)
	„	*nn*	*ennemi*	(ɛnmi)
	„	*mn*	*automne*	(ɔtɔn)
ɲ	written	*gn*	*Boulogne*	(bulɔɲ)
l	written	*l*	*Louis*	(lwi)
	„	*ll*	*coller*	(kɔle)

ʀ or r The uvular rolled or fricative sound appears to be general in Paris; the lingual rolled sound is common in some districts. For general purposes the symbol r will suffice.

r	written	*r*	*Rouen*	(rwɑ̃)
	„	*rr*	*erreur*	(ɛrœ:r)
v	written	*v*	*vive*	(vi:v)
	„	*f*	*neuf heures*	(nœvœ:r)
	„	*w*	*wagon*	(vagɔ̃)
f	written	*f*	*faire*	(fɛ:r)
	„	*ff*	*affaire*	(afɛ:r)
	„	*ph*	*philosophie*	(filɔzɔfi)
z	written	*z*	*gaz*	(ga:z)
	„	*s*	*rose*	(ro:z)
	„	*x*	*six enfants*	(sizɑ̃fɑ)
s	written	*s*	*son*	(sɔ̃)
	„	*ss*	*essence*	(ɛsɑ̃:s)
	„	*c*	*cité*	(site)
	„	*ç*	*reçu*	(rəsy)
	„	*sc*	*scene*	(sɛ:n)
	„	*ti*	*éducation*	(edykasjɔ̃
	„	*x*	*six*	(sis)
	„	*z*	*seltz*	(seltz)
ʒ	written	*j*	*jamais*	(ʒame)
	„	*g*	*rouge*	(ru:ʒ)
	„	*ge*	*geôle*	(ʒo:l)
ʃ	written	*ch*	*Chine*	(ʃin)
	„	*sh*	*shako*	(ʃako)
	„	*sch*	*schisme*	(ʃism)

The letter *h* is never pronounced except possibly in interjections *aha* ! *he* ! Some words that begin with this letter allow of elision, e.g. *l'homme* (l'ɔm). Others do not allow of elision, *le hibou* (lə ibu). This is the only difference between the "*h* mute" and the "*h* aspirate."

Length of Vowel Sounds.—Vowel sounds are longer before the sounds v, z, ʒ, r, than before other sounds. The nasalized vowels and the vowels ɑ and o are longer than the other vowels in closed syllables. All final vowels are usually short.

Stress.—This falls normally on the final pronounced syllable. If the stress is emphatic it may fall on another syllable.

absolument is apsɔly'mɑ̃ normally, but ap'sɔlymɑ̃ emphatically.

ITALIAN.

Vowels.—

i	written	*i*	*finito*	(fini:to)
e	„	*e*	*venti* (*twenty*)	(venti)
ɛ	„	*e*	*venti* (*winds*)	(vɛnti)

a	„	*a*	*parlare*	(parla:re)
ɔ	„	*o*	*troppo*	(trɔppo)
o	„	*o*	*ora*	(o:ra)
u	„	*u*	*cura*	(ku:ra)

Semi-Vowels.—

j	„	*i*	before another vowel, except after **g**, **c**, **sc** *bianco* (bjaŋko)
u̯	„	*u*	before an other vowel *guanto* (gwanto)

Consonants.—

	b written	*b*	*bene*	(bɛ:ne)
	bb „	*bb*	*abbassare*	(abbasa:re)
(unaspirated)	**p** „	*p*	*pagare*	(paga:re)
(unaspirated)	**pp** „	*pp*	*appellare*	(appɛlla:re)
(dental)	**d** „	*d*	*dilettante*	(dillettante)*
(dental)	**dd** „	*dd*	*addosso*	(addɔsso)
(dental unaspirated)	**t** „	*t*	*conto*	(konto)
(dental unaspirated)	**tt** „	*tt*	*ditto*	(ditto)
	g „	*g*	before *a, o, u* *gusto*	(gusto)
	„	*gh*	„ *e, i* *ghetto*	(getto)
	gg „	*gg*	*fugga*	(fugga)
(unaspirated)	**k** „	*c*	before *a, o, u* *caro*	(ka:ro)
		ch	„ *i, e* *che*	(ke)
	kk „	*cc*	„ *a, o, u* *bocca*	(bokka)
	dʒ „	*g*	„ *i, e* *gente*	(dʒente)
	„	*gi*	„ *a, o, u* *gia*	(dʒa)
	dʤ „	*gg*	„ *c, e* *oggi*	(ɔdʤi)
	„	*ggi*	„ *a, o, u* *fuggiasco*	(fudʤasko)
	tʃ „	*c*	„ *i, e* *certo*	(tʃɛrto)
	„	*ci*	„ *a, o, u* *ciascuno*	(tʃaskuːno)
	ttʃ „	*cc*	„ *i, e* *accidente*	(attʃidɛnte)
	„	*cci*	„ *a, o, u* *faccia*	(fattʃa)
	ddz „	*zz*	*mezzo*	(mɛddzo)
	ts „	*z*	*zio*	(tsi:o)
	tts „	*zz*	*ragazzo*	(ragattso)
	m „	*m*	*madre*	(ma:dre)
	mm „	*mm*	*commedia*	(kɔmmɛ:dja)
	n „	*n*	*natura*	(natu:ra)
	nn „	*nn*	*anno*	(anno)
	ɲ „	*gn*	*ogni*	(oɲi)
	ŋ „	*m* and *n* before *f* and *v*	*convenio*	(kɔŋvɛ:njo)
	l „	*l*	*luna*	(lu:na)
	ll „	*ll*	*bollo*	(bollo)
	ʎ „	*gl*	*figlia*	(fi:ʎa)
	r „	*r*	*Roma*	(ro:ma)
	rr „	*rr*	*corriere*	(kɔrrɛj:re)
	v „	*v*	*viva*	(vi:va)
	vv „	*vv*	*avvenire*	(avvɛni:re)
	f „	*f*	*fare*	(fa:re)
	ff „	*ff*	*affare*	(affa:re)
	z „	*s*	*sbaglio*	(zbäːʎo)
	„		*rosa*	(ro:za)
	s „	*s*	*salsa*	(salsa)
	ss „	*ss*	*basso*	(basso)
	ʒ „	*g*	before *i, e* *gettare*	(dʒettaːre)
	„	*gi*	„ *a, o, u* *giardino*	(dʒardiːno)
	ʃ „	*sc*	„ *i, e* *scena*	(ʃɛːna)
	„	*sci*	„ *a, o, u* *sciatico*	(ʃaːtiko)

* The letter *h* is not pronounced.

Length of Vowel Sounds.—The accented vowel is long in open syllables, and short in closed syllables, e.g., *caro* is **kaːro**; *carro* is **karro.**

Position of Stress.—Usually on the last syllable but one. An accent over the last vowel shows that the stress is on that vowel, e.g., *sarò*. Sometimes the accent may be on the antepenultimate syllable, or even before that.

SPANISH.

Vowels.—

i	written	*i*	*si*	(si)
e	,,	*e*	*el*	(el)
a	,,	*a*	*la*	(la)
o	,,	*o*	*no*	(no)
u	,,	*u*	*uno*	(uno)

Consonants.—

	b	written	*b*	initially, and after *m*
		,,		*buenos* (bwenos)
		,,		*sombra* (sombra)
(unaspirated)	**p**	,,	*p*	*para* (para)
(dental)	**d**	,,	*d*	initially, and after *n*
				dia (dia)
				mundo (mundo)
(dental unaspirated)	**t**	,,	*t*	*tarde* (tarðe)
	g	,,	*g*	initially, before *a, o, u*
				gallo (galo)
		,,	*gu*	initially, before *i, e*
				guerra (gɛra)
(unaspirated)	**k**	,,	*c*	before *a, o, u*
				caza (kaθa)
			qu	before *i, e*
		,,		*querer* (kerer)
	cʃ	,,	*ch*	*muchacho* (mucʃacʃo)
	m	,,	*m*	*mil* (mil)
	n	,,	*n*	*nosotros* (nosotros)
	ŋ	,,	*n*	before *c, k, g, j*
				cinco (θinko)
	ɲ	,,	*ñ*	*pequeño* (pekeɲo)
	l	,,	*l*	*la* (la)
	ʎ	,,	*ll*	*llevar* (ʎevar)
	r	,,	*r*	*pero* (pero)
	rr	,,	*rr*	*perro* (perro)
	β	,,	*b*	not preceded by *m* and *n*
		,,		*acabar* (akaβar)
	f	,,	*f*	*fácil* (faθil)
	ð	,,	*d*	not preceded by *n* or *l*
		,,		*madre* (maðre)
	θ	,,	*c*	before *i, e*
				cerca (θerka)
		,,	*z*	*razón* (raθon)
	ɡ	,,	*g*	not initial
				rogar (roɡar)
		,,	*gu*	not initial
				seguir (seɡir)
	x	,,	*j*	*Juan* (xwan)
		,,	*g*	*gemir* (xemir)

Semi-Vowels

j	written	*i*	*piedra*	(pjeðra)
w	,,	*u*	*fuerza*	(fweθa)

Length of Vowels.—Accented vowels are probably longer in open syllables than in closed syllables; but the difference in length is not considerable. As a general rule, in the colloquial language, all vowels may be pronounced short.

Stress.—This may fall on the last syllable, e.g., *razón*; on the penultimate syllable, e.g., *castillo*; or on the ante-penultimate syllable, *rápido*.

GERMAN.

Vowels.—

i	written	*i*	*mir*	(mi:r)
	,,	*ie*	*sie*	(zi:)
	,,	*ih*	*ihn*	(i:n)
	,,	*ieh*	*vieh*	(fi:)
ɪ	,,	*i*	*bitte*	(brɪtə)
e	,,	*e*	*schwer*	(ʃve:r)
	,,	*ee*	*Meer*	(me:r)
	,,	*eh*	*sehr*	(ze:r)
ɛ	,,	*e*	*fest*	(fɛst)
	,,	*ä*	*Hände*	(hɛndə)
a	,,	*a*	*da*	(da:)
	,,	*aa*	*Aal*	(a:l)
	,,	*ah*	*nah*	(na:)
ɔ	written	*o*	*fort*	(fɔrt)
o	,,	*o*	*so*	(zo:)
	,,	*oo*	*Boot*	(bo:t)
	,,	*oh*	*roh*	(ro:)
u	,,	*u*	*du*	(du:)
	,,	*uh*	*Kuh*	(ku:)
ʊ	written	*u*	*Duft*	(dʊft)
y	,,	*ü*	*für*	(fy:r)
			Hütte	(hytə)
	,,	*üh*	*Hühner*	(hy:nə)
ø	,,	*ö*	*schön*	(ʃø:n)
œ	,,	*ö*	*Gespött*	(gəʃpœt)
ə	,,	*e*	*gegangen*	(gəgaŋən)

Diphthongs.—

ai	written	*ei*	*ein*	(ain)
	,,	*ai*	*Mai*	(mai)
	,,	*ey*	*Meyer*	(maiər)
	,,	*ay*	*Bayern*	(baiərn)
au	,,	*au*	*aus*	(aus)
ɔʏ	,,	*eu*	*deutsch*	(dɔytʃ)
also pronounced				
ɔi	,,	*äu*	*Tannhäuser*	(tanhɔyzər)

Consonants.—

b	written	*b*	*bald*	(balt)
(aspirated) **p**	,,	*p*	*Pack*	(pak)
	,,	*b* final, or followed by other consonants		
	,,	*ab*	————	(ap)
	,,		*abhängig*	(aphɛŋɪç)
d	,,	*d*	*du*	(du:)
(aspirated) **t**	,,	*t*	*Tausend*	(tauzənt)
	,,	*d* (final)	*und*	(ʊnt)
	,,	*dt*	*Stadt*	(ʃtat)
g	,,	*g* (not final)	*gehen*	(ge:ən)
aspirated **k**	,,	*k*	*kalt*	(kalt)
	,,	*ck*	*dick*	(dɪk)
	,,	*ch*, when followed by *s*	*Achse*	(aksə)
	,,	*g* (in some dialects)	*Tag*	(ta:k)
m	,,	*m*	*machen*	(maxən)
n	,,	*n*	*Nacht*	(naxt)
ŋ	,,	*n* (before *g*, *k*)	*singen*	(zɪŋən)
l	,,	*l*	*leben*	(le:bən)
r	,,	*r*	*roh*	(ro:)
v	,,	*w*	*wohl*	(vo:l)
(also pronounced **β**)				

	written	(*q*) *u*	*Quell*	(kvɛl)
f	,,	*f*	*Fall*	(fal)
	,,	*v*	*viel*	(fi:l)
	,,	*ph*	*Phantasie*	(fantazi:)
z	,,	*s*	*so*	(zo:)
,,		*z* (in foreign words)	*Gaze*	(ga:zə)
s	,,	*s*	*bis*	(bɪs)
	,,	*ss*	*Kasse*	(kasə)
ts	,,	*z*	*zu*	(tsu:)
	,,	*tz*	*Satz*	(sats)
	,,	*ti*	*Nation*	(natsjo:n)
ʒ	,,	*j* in some foreign words		
		Journal		(ʒurna:l)
ʃ	,,	*sch*	*schlafen*	(ʃla:fən)
	,,	*s* before *p, t*	*sprechen*	(ʃprɛxən)
	,,	*h* (in French words)	*chef*	(ʃɛf)
	,,	*c* (in Italian words)	*cello*	(ʃɛlo)
ç	,,	*ch* after *i, e, l, r*	*milch*	(milç)
	,,	*g* final after *i, e, r*	*König*	(kø:niç)
		Hindenburg		(hɪndənburç)
ɡ	written	*g* medial after *a, o, u*	*Tage*	(ta:gə)
x	,,	*ch* after *a, o, u*	*Buch*	(bu:x)
	,,	*g* final (also pronounced **k**)	*Tag*	(ta:x)
h	,,	*h*	*Hand*	(hant)

Length.—The vowels **i, e, o, u, ø,** are long; **a, y** may be long or short; **ɪ, ʊ, œ, ə** are short.

Stress.—Usually on the radical syllable in simple words. Compounds vary.

DUTCH.

Vowels.—

i	written	*i*	*machine*	(maʃi:n)
	,,	*ie*	*mier*	(mi:r)
ɪ	,,	*i*	*zitten*	(zɪtən)
e	,,	*e*	*lezen*	(lezən)
	,,	*ee*	*meest*	(mest)
ɛ	,,	*e*	*recht*	(rext)
a	,,	*a*	*raden*	(radən)
	,,	*aa*	*Haag*	(hax)
ɑ	,,	*a*	*kar*	(kar)
ɔ	,,	*o*	*hof*	(hɔf)
o	,,	*o*	*stro*	(stro)
	,,	*oo*	*hoog*	(hox)
u	,,	*oe*	*goed*	(ɣut)
y	,,	*u*	*duwen*	(dyvən)
	,,	*uu*	*duur*	(dy:r)
ø	,,	*eu*	*deugd*	(døxt)
	,,	*eu*	*deur*	(dœ:r
œ	,,	*u*	*hut*	(hœt)
ə	,,	*e*	*singen*	(ziŋən)

Diphthongs.—

ai	written	*aai*	*draai*	(drai)
ei	,,	*ei*	*meid*	(meit)
	,,	*ij*	*schrijver*	(sxrɛivər)
oi	,,	*ooi*	*mooi*	(moi)
ui	,,	*oei*	*foei*	(fui)
œy	,,	*ui*	*huis*	(hœys)
œi	,,	*ui*	*lui*	(lœi)
eu	,,	*eeuw*	*sneeuw*	(sneu)
iu	,,	*ieuw*	*nieuw*	(niu)

	yu	,,	*uw*	*duw*	(**dyu**)
	ɔu	,,	*ou*	*vouw*	(**vɔu**)
		,,	*au*	*vauw*	(**vɔu**)

Consonants.—

	b	,,	*b*	*bos*	(**bos**)
(unaspirated)	**p**	,,	*p*	*pad*	(**pat**)
	d	,,	*d*	*doof*	(**dof**)
(unaspirated)	**t**	,,	*t*	*tien*	(**tin**)
		,,	*d* finally	*hand*	(**hɑnt**)
	g	,,	*k*	The **g** sound occurs only accidentally in Dutch, due to assimilation, *ik ben* is pronounced **ig bɛn.**	
(unaspirated)	**k**	,,	*k*	*kat*	(**kɑt**)
	c	,,	*tj*	*beetje*	(**becə**)
		,,	*kj*	*beekje*	(**becə**)
	m	,,	*m*	*man*	(**mɑn**)
	n	,,	*n*	*niemand*	(**nimɑnt**)
	ɲ	,,	*nj*	*kastanje*	(**kɑstɑɲə**)
	ŋ	,,	*n*	*danken*	(**dɑŋkən**)
	l	written	*l*	*lachen*	(**lɑxən**)
	r	,,	*r*	*recht*	(**rɛxt**)
	v	,	*v*	*haven*	(**hɑvən**)
	f	,,	*f*	*fris*	(**frɪs**)
	z	,,	*z*	*zulk*	(**zœlk**)
	s	,,	*s*	*stad*	(**stɑt**)
(in foreign words)	**ʒ**	,,	*g*	*bagage*	(**bɑgɑʒə**)
	ʃ	,,	*sj*	*huisje*	(**hœyʃə**)
		,,	*ch*	*chokola*	(**ʃokola**)
		,,	*ti*	*station*	(**stɑʃon**)
		also pronounced			(**statsion**)
	ɣ	,,	*g*	*goed*	(**ɣut**)
	x	,,	*ch*	*acht*	(**ɑxt**)

Semi-Vowels.—

	j	written	*j*	*ja*	(**ja**)

The letter *w* before vowels is pronounced like an English *v* without audible friction.

Length.—The vowels **i, a, u, y, œ** are usually long when they stand before **r.**

Stress.—Words of Dutch origin that are not compounds are usually stressed on the first syllable. Stress of compound words varies. Foreign words usually retain foreign stress.

WELSH.

The pronunciation here indicated is that of Southern Welsh.

Vowels.—

i	written	*i*	*hir*	(**hiːr**)
	,,	*y*	*pryf*	(**priːv**)
	,,	*ŷ*	*tŷ*	(**tiː**)
	,,	*u*	*ugain*	(**igain**)
ɪ	,,	*i*	*Dilys*	(**dɪlɪs**)
	,,	*y*	*cyn*	(**kɪn**)
e	,,	*e*	*hen*	(**heːn**)
ɛ	,,	*e*	*pen*	(**pɛn**)
a	,,	*a*	*afon*	(**avɔn**)
ɔ	,,	*o*	*pont*	(**pɔnt**)
o	,,	*o*	*nol*	(**noːl**)
	,,	*ô*	*môr*	(**moːr**)
ʊ	,,	*w*	*cwm*	(**kʊm**)

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u	,,	*w*	*pwll*	(pu:ɬ)
	,,	*ŵ*	*sŵn*	(su:n)
ə	,,	*y*	*yn*	(ən)

Semi-Vowels.—

j	written	*i*	*Joan*	(joan)
w	,,	*w*	*wedi*	(wedi)

Diphthongs.—

ai	written	*ai*	*brain*	(brain)
	,,	*au*	*gwau*	(gwai)
	,,	*ae*	*cae*	(kai)
oi	,,	*oe*	*coed*	(koid)
ui	,,	*wy*	*mwy*	(mui)
əi	,,	*ei*	*peidio*	(pəidjo)
	,,	*eu*	*teulu*	(təili)
ui	,,	*wy*	*mwyn*	(muin)
iu	written	*iw*	*rhiw*	(riuˌɾiu)
	,,	*yw*	*rhyw*	(riuˌɾiu)
eu	,,	*ew*	*llew*	(ɬeu)
au	,,	*aw*	*awr*	(aur)
əu	,,	*ow*	*Towyn*	(təuin)

Consonants.—

b	written	*b*	*bachgen*	(baxgen)
p	,,	*p*	*pan*	(pan)
d	,,	*d*	*dinas*	(dinas)
t	,,	*t*	*ty*	(ti:)
g	,,	*g*	*gair*	(gair)
k	,,	*c*	*cartref*	(cartrev)
m	,,	*m*	*mam*	(mam)
n	,,	*n*	*nos*	(no:s)
ŋ	,,	*n* before *g, c*	*llong*	(ɬoŋ)
l	,,	*l*	*lodes*	(lodes)
ɬ	,,	*ll*	*Llangollen*	(ɬaŋgɔɬɛn)
r	,,	*r*	*caru*	(kari)
	,,	*rh*	*rhyw*	(also pronounced ɾ) (riu)
v	,,	*f*	*fyny*	(vəni)
f	,,	*ff*	*ffynnon*	(fənɔn)
ð	,,	*dd*	*eisteddfod*	(əistɛðvod)
θ	,,	*th*	*wyth*	(uiθ)
s	,,	*s*	*saith*	(saiθ)
ʃ	,,	*si*	*siarad*	(also pronounced sj) (ʃarad)
x	,,	*ch*	*chwech*	(xwe:x)
h	,,	*h*	*haul*	(hail)

Length.—**i, e, a, o, u** may be long or short. ɪ, ɛ, ɔ, ʊ, ə are always short. For further details see Jones' Welsh Phonetic Reader.

Stress.—Usually on the penultimate syllable, but there are exceptions.

For further and more detailed information see the following works :—

French.—Introduction to French Phonetics. Nicholson. Macmillan.
Les Sons du Français. Passy. Didier.

Italian.—Rapid Italian Course. Ripman. Dent.
Italiano. Panconcelli-Calzia. Teubner.

PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN WORDS

Spanish.—First Spanish Book. Ripman. Dent.
Pronunciación Española. Navarro Tomás. Revista de Filología Española, Madrid.
German.—German Pronunciation. Viëtor. Reisland.
Deutsche Gespräche. Meyer. Reisland.
Dutch.—Grammar of Modern Dutch. Kruisinga. Allen and Unwin.
Welsh.—Welsh Phonetic Reader. Jones. University of London Press.
Orgraff yr Iaith Gymraeg. University of Wales Press. Cardiff.

The most recent account of the Alphabet of the International Phonetic Association is to be found in an article in Lautzeichen und ihre Anwendung in verschiedenen Sprachgebieten. Reichsdruckerei. Berlin. 1928.

PHRASES, PROVERBS, MAXIMS, QUOTATIONS AND MOTTOES

FROM THE LATIN AND OTHER LANGUAGES

WITH SUITABLE TRANSLATIONS.

*** When the quotation is French or Italian, it is indicated by Fr. and It., in Greek by Gr., and in German by Ger. All the rest, which constitute the great majority, are Latin. The mottoes are chiefly those of our nobility, as inscribed on their armorial bearings, and are distinguished by the letter M.

Ab æterno.—From eternity.
Ab ante.—From before.
Ab antiquo.—From olden time.
À bas.—Down! down with! (Fr.)
A bene placito.—At pleasure. (It.)
Aberglaube.—Superstition. (Ger.)
Ab extra.—From without.
Ab imo pectore.—From the heart's depth.
Ab initio.—From the beginning.
Ab intestato.—From an intestate (person).
Ab intra.—From within.
Ab irato.—In a fit of passion.
Abondance de biens ne nuit pas.—One cannot have too much of a good thing. (Fr.)
À bon droit.—Justly; according to reason. (Fr.)
À bon marché.—Cheap. (Fr.)
Ab origine.—From the beginning.
Ab ovo.—From the beginning (lit. from the egg).
Ab ovo usque ad mala.—From the beginning to the end (lit. from the egg to the apples).
À bras ouverts.—With open arms. (Fr.)
Abrégé.—Abridgment. (Fr.)
Absente reo.—The accused being absent.
Absit invidia.—Envy apart.
Absit omen.—Let there be no omen.
Absque.—Without.
Ab uno disce omnes.—From a single instance you may infer the whole.
Ab urbe condita (A.U.C.)—From the building of the city, *i.e.* Rome.
A capite ad calcem.—From head to heel.
Acheter à vil prix.—To buy for a mere song. (Fr.)
À compte.—In part payment (lit. on account). (Fr.)
À couvert.—Under cover. (Fr.)
A cruce salus.—Salvation from the Cross.
Ad aperturam.—Wherever a book may be opened.
Ad arbitrium.—At pleasure.
Ad avizandum.—Into consideration [Scots Law].
Ad captandum vulgus.—To catch the multitude.
Addio.—Farewell. (It.)
À demi.—Half. (Fr.)
A Deo et rege.—From God and the king. (M.)
À deux.—For two. (Fr.)
Ad extremum.—At last.
Ad finem.—To the end.
Ad Græcas kalendas.—At the Greek calends, *i.e.* never.
Ad gustum.—To one's taste.
Ad hoc.—For this special purpose.
Ad hominem.—Personal (lit. to the man).
Adhuc sub judice lis est.—The affair is not yet decided.
Ad infinitum.—To infinity.
Ad interim.—Meanwhile.
À discrétion.—Without any restriction (lit. at discretion). (Fr.)
Ad libitum.—At pleasure.
Ad literam.—To the letter.
Ad majorem Dei gloriam.—To the greater glory of God. (M. of the Jesuits.)
Ad nauseam.—Till it disgusts.
Ad patres.—Dead; to death (lit. to the fathers).
Ad quod damnum.—To what damage.
Ad referendum.—For further consideration.
Ad rem.—To the point (lit. to the thing).
À droit.—To the right. (Fr.)
Adscriptus glebæ.—Attached to the soil.
Adsum.—I am here.
Ad unguem.—To a nicety (lit. to the nail).
Ad unum omnes.—All to a (lit. one) man.
Ad usum.—As customary.
Ad utrumque paratus.—Prepared for either case.
Ad valorem.—According to the value.
Advienne que pourra.—Come what may. (Fr.)
Ad vitam aut culpam.—Till some misconduct be proved (lit. for life or fault).
Ad vivum.—To the life.
Ægrescit medendo.—The remedy is worse than the disease (lit. the disorder increases with the remedy).
Æquales.—Equal.
Æquam servare mentem.—To preserve an even temper. (M.)
Æquo animo.—With an even or equable mind. (M.)
Affaire d'amour.—A love affair. (Fr.)
Affaire de rien.—A trifle. (Fr.)
Affaire d'honneur.—An affair of honour; a duel. (Fr.)
Affaire du cœur.—An affair of the heart. (Fr.)
Afin de.—In order to. (Fr.)
Afin que.—To the end that. (Fr.)
À fond.—Thoroughly (lit. to the bottom). (Fr.)
A fortiori.—With stronger reason.
À gauche.—To the left. (Fr.)
Age quod agis.—Attend to (lit. do) what you are doing.

À grands frais.—At great expense. (Fr.)

Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.—Help yourself and Heaven will help you. (Fr.)

Aîné.—Elder son. (Fr.)

À jamais.—For ever. (Fr.)

À la.—In the style of. (Fr.)

À l'abandon.—At random; little cared for. (Fr.)

À la belle étoile.—Under the stars. (Fr.)

À la bonne aventure.—By chance. (Fr.)

À la bonne heure.—Well-timed. (Fr.)

À l'abri.—Under shelter. (Fr.)

À la carte.—Selected from the bill of fare. (Fr.)

À la dérobée.—By stealth. (Fr.)

À la lettre.—To the letter. (Fr.)

À la mode.—According to the fashion. (Fr.)

À la parisienne.—After the Paris manner or style. (Fr.)

Alea est jacta.—The die is cast; the step is taken.

Alere flammam.—To feed the flame.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus.—Covetous of other men's property, prodigal of his own.

À l'improviste.—Unawares. (Fr.)

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.—Sometimes the good Homer nods.

Aller cahin-caha.—To limp on one's way. (Fr.)

Allons!—Come! (Fr.)

Alter ego.—Another self.

Alter idem.—Another exactly similar.

Alter ipse amicus.—A friend is a second self.

À main armée.—By force of arms. (Fr.)

A maximis ad minima.—From the greatest to the smallest.

Amende honorable.—Satisfactory apology; reparation. (Fr.)

A mensâ et thoro.—From bed and board; divorced.

À merveille.—Wonderfully. (Fr.)

Amicus curiæ.—Disinterested adviser.

Amicus humani generis.—A friend of the human race.

Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.—Plato is my friend, but truth is more my friend (lit. more a friend).

À mon avis.—In my opinion. (Fr.)

Amor patriæ.—The love of our country.

Amor sceleratus habendi.—The cursed love of possessing.

Amour propre.—Vanity; self-love. (Fr.)

Anglicè.—In English.

Anguis in herbâ.—A snake in the grass.

Animo et fide.—By courage and faith. (M.)

Animo non astutia.—By courage not by craft. (M.)

Anno ætatis suæ.—In the year of his age.

Anno domini.—In the year of our Lord.

Anno mundi.—In the year of the world.

Annus mirabilis.—The year of wonders.

Ante meridiem.—Before noon.

À outrance.—To the uttermost. (Fr.)

Aperçu.—A sketch. (Fr.)

À perte de vue.—Beyond the range of vision. (Fr.)

À peu près.—Nearly. (Fr.)

À point.—To a point exactly. (Fr.)

A posse ad esse.—From possibility to actuality.

A posteriori.—From the effect to the cause; by induction.

Appartement.—A suite of rooms; a flat. (Fr.)

A priori.—From the cause to the effect; by deduction.

À propos.—To the point; seasonably; in due time. (Fr.)

Aqua.—Water.

Aqua bulliens.—Boiling water.

Aquila non capit muscas.—An eagle does not catch flies.

Arbiter elegantiarum.—A judge in matters of taste.

Arête.—A sharp ridge. (Fr.)

Argent comptant.—Ready money. (Fr.)

Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument in refutation drawn from an opponent's own principles (lit. an argument to the man).

Argumentum ad ignorantiam.—An argument founded on the ignorance of an adversary.

Argumentum ad invidiam.—An argument which appeals to low passions.

Argumentum ad judicium.—An appeal to common sense

Argumentum ad populum.—An appeal to popular prejudice.

Argumentum ad verecundiam.—An appeal to respect for some authority.

Argumentum baculinum.—Club law.

Ariston metron.—The middle way is the best. (Gr.)

Arme blanche.—The sword. (Fr.)

Arrangez-vous.—Settle it yourselves. (Fr.)

Arrière pensée.—A mental reservation. (Fr.)

Ars longa, vita brevis.—Art is long, life is short.

Artis est celare artem.—The perfection of art is to conceal art.

Artium baccalaureus.—Bachelor of Arts.

Artium magister.—Master of Arts.

Assumpsit.—An action on a verbal promise [Law].

À tâtons.—Groping. (Fr.)

À tort et à travers.—Without consideration; at random. (Fr.)

Attacher le grelot.—To bell the cat. (Fr.)

Attaquer le taureau par les cornes.—To seize the bull by the horns. (Fr.)

Attrape!—Catch! (Fr.)

Auberge.—An inn. (Fr.)

Au bon droit.—To the just right. (M.) (Fr.)

Au contraire.—On the contrary. (Fr.)

Au courant.—Acquainted with. (Fr.)

Audaciter et sincere.—Bravely and truly.

Au désespoir.—In despair. (Fr.)

Audi alteram partem.—Hear the other party: hear both sides.

Audience â huis clos.—A matter discussed, or case heard, *in camerâ*. (Fr.)

Au fait.—Expert; skilful. (Fr.)

Aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben.—Postponed is not abandoned. (Ger.)

Aufklärung.—Illuminism. (Ger.)

Au fond.—To the bottom. (Fr.)

Auf wiedersehen.—To our next meeting; farewell (Ger.)

Au gratin.—With a crust. (Fr.)

Au naturel.—In the simplest manner. (Fr.)

Au pied de la lettre.—Exactly; literally. (Fr.)

Au pis aller.—At the worst. (Fr.)

Aura popularis.—Popular favour (lit. breeze).

Aurea mediocritas.—The golden mean.

Au reste.—For the rest. (Fr.)

Au revoir.—Farewell till we meet again. (Fr.)

Auri sacra fames.—The accursed appetite for gold.

Auspicium melioris ævi.—The sign of a better age. (St. Michael and St. George M.)

Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.—Either Cæsar or no one.
Autre temps, autres mœurs.—Other times, other manners; change. (Fr.)
Aut vincere aut mori.—Either to conquer or die.
Aux armes.—To arms. (Fr.)
Avant propos.—Prefatory matter. (Fr.)
A verbis ad verbera.—From words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii.—From the bond or tie of marriage.
À votre santé.—To your health. (Fr.)

Bas bleu.—A blue-stocking. (Fr.)
Bayer aux corneilles.—To gape at the crows; to gape into vacancy. (Fr.)
Beau monde.—The fashionable world. (Fr.)
Beaux esprits.—Men of wit. (Fr.)
Beaux yeux.—Good looks. (Fr.)
Bel esprit.—A person of genius; a brilliant mind. (Fr.)
Bene placito.—At pleasure. (It.)
Ben trovato.—Well invented. (It.)
Bête noir.—An eyesore; a bugbear (lit. a black beast). (Fr.)
Bibe.—Drink.
Bienséance.—Proper behaviour. (Fr.)
Billet d'amour.—Love letter. (Fr.)
Billet doux.—Love letter. (Fr.)
Bis dat qui cito dat.—He gives twice who gives quickly.
Bis in dies.—Twice a day.
Bis in septem diebus.—Twice a week.
Blut ist ein ganz besondrer Saft.—Blood is a peculiar juice. (Ger.)
Blut und Eisen.—Blood and iron. (Ger.)
Bonâ fide.—In good faith; in reality.
Bon chien chasse de race.—Children have the (bad) qualities of their parents. (Fr.)
Bon gré, mal gré.—Whether willing or not. (Fr.)
Bonhomie.—Good nature. (Fr.)
Bon jour.—Good day. (Fr.)
Bonne bouche.—A delicate morsel. (Fr.)
Bonne mine.—Good looks; health. (Fr.)
Bon soir.—Good evening. (Fr.)
Bon ton.—The height of fashion. (Fr.)
Bon vivant.—One who lives well. (Fr.)
Bon voyage.—Prosperous voyage! (Fr.)
Borné.—Narrow minded. (Fr.)
Boutonnière.—A flower for the buttonhole. (Fr.)
Breveté.—Patented. (Fr.)
Brevi manu.—Offhand; summarily (lit. with a short hand).
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.—When labouring to be concise, I become obscure.
Brutum fulmen.—A harmless thunderbolt.

Cacoëthes loquendi.—An itch for talking.
Cacoëthes scribendi.—An itch for scribbling.
Café au lait.—Coffee with hot milk. (Fr.)
Café noir.—Coffee without milk. (Fr.)
Campus Martius.—A place of military exercise (lit. field of Mars).
Canaille.—The rabble. (Fr.)
Candide et constanter.—With candour and constancy. (M.)
Cap-à-pie.—From head to foot. (Fr.)
Capias.—A writ to authorize the seizure of a defendant's person [Law].
Capiat.—Let him take.
Caput mortuum.—The worthless remains.
Caret.—It is wanting.
Carpe diem.—Make a good use of the present.
Casus belli.—A cause for war.
Catena.—A connected series.
Causerie.—A chatty article in a periodical. (Fr.)
Caveat emptor.—Let the buyer beware.
Cave canem.—Beware of the dog.
Cavendo tutus.—Safe by caution. (M.)
Cedant arma togæ.—Let the military yield to the civil power.
Cela viendra.—All in good time. (Fr.)
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.—It is only the first step that is difficult (lit. costs). (Fr.)
Certiorari.—To order the record from an inferior to a superior court [Law].
C'est à dire.—That is to say. (Fr.)
C'est autre chose.—That's another matter. (Fr.)
C'est en fait de lui.—It is all up with him. (Fr.)
Ceteris paribus.—Other things being equal.
Chacun à son goût.—Every one to his taste. (Fr.)
Chantage.—Blackmailing. (Fr.)
Chapeau-bras.—Three-cornered hat that could be held under the arm. (Fr.)
Chargé d'affaires.—A subordinate diplomatist. (Fr.)
Chasse.—A liqueur with a hot drink. (Fr.)
Chef de cuisine.—A head cook. (Fr.)
Chef d'œuvre.—A masterpiece. (Fr.)
Chemin de fer.—The railway. (Fr.)
Cherchez la femme.—Look for the woman. (Fr.)
Chevalier d'industrie.—One who lives by persevering fraud (lit. a knight of industry). (Fr.)
Chevelure.—Way in which the hair is worn. (Fr.)
Chez moi.—At home. (Fr.)
Ci-devant.—Former. (Fr.)
Ci-gît.—Here lies. (Fr.)
Cingulum.—A belt.
Circa.—About.
Circuitus verborum.—A roundabout story or expression.
Circulus in probando.—Begging the question (lit. a circle in the proof).
Claqueur.—One hired to applaud. (Fr.)
Clarior e tenebris.—The brighter from the obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen.—An illustrious and honoured name.
Cochleare.—A spoonful.
Cochleare infantis.—A teaspoonful.
Cochleare magnum.—A table-spoonful.
Cochleare modicum.—A dessert-spoonful.
Cogito, ergo sum.—I think, therefore I am.
Comme il faut.—As it should be. (Fr.)
Commune bonum.—A common good.
Communi consensu.—By common consent.
Communiqué.—News item supplied officially. (Fr.)
Compagnon de voyage.—A fellow-traveller. (Fr.)
Compos mentis.—Of sane mind.
Compte rendu.—A report; an account. (Fr.)
Con amore.—With love; earnestly. (It.)
Concio ad clerum.—An address to the clergy.
Concours.—A competition. (Fr.)
Confrère.—A colleague. (Fr.)
Congé d'élire.—A leave to elect. (Fr.)
Condominium.—Joint control by several states.
Conseil de famille.—A family council. (Fr.)
Conseil d'état.—Privy council. (Fr.)
Consilio et animis.—By counsel and courage.
Consuetudo pro lege servatur.—Custom is observed as law.
Continuetur.—Let it be continued.
Contra bonos mores.—Against good morals.
Contraria contrariis curantur.—Contraries are cured by contraries.
Contre fortune bon cœur.—Never despair. (Fr.)
Coram.—In the presence of
Cordon bleu.—A skilful cook (lit. a blue ribbon). (Fr.)
Cordon sanitaire.—A guard to prevent a disease spreading. (Fr.)

Corps diplomatique.—The diplomatic body. (Fr.)
Corpus delicti.—The material evidence of the offence [Law].
Cosaque.—A Christmas cracker. (Fr.)
Couleur de rose.—A flattering representation. (Fr.)
Coup de grâce.—The finishing stroke. (Fr.)
Coup de main.—A bold effort. (Fr.)
Coup de maître.—Master stroke. (Fr.)
Coup de soleil.—Sun-stroke. (Fr.)
Coup d'essai.—First attempt. (Fr.)
Coup d'état.—A change of government by unconstitutional means. (Fr.)
Coup de théâtre.—Theatrical effect. (Fr.)
Coup d'œil.—A rapid glance of the eye. (Fr.)
Courage sans peur.—Courage without fear. (Fr.)
Coûte qu'il coûte.—Let it cost what it may. (Fr.)
Craignez la honte.—Fear disgrace. (Fr.)
Cras mane.—To-morrow morning.
Cras nocte.—To-morrow night.
Cras vespere.—To-morrow evening.
Credat Judæus Apella.—Let Apella, the circumcised or credulous Jew, believe that.
Crême de la crême.—Cream of the cream; the very best. (Fr.)
Crux criticorum.—The puzzle of critics.
Crux medicorum.—The puzzle of physicians.
Cui bono ?—Whom does it benefit ?
Cuique suum.—His own to every one.
Cujus.—Of which.
Cul de sac.—A street or lane that has no outlet. (Fr.)
Cum.—With.
Cum grano salis.—With a grain of salt, *i.e.* with some allowance.
Cum multis aliis.—With many others.
Cum privilegio.—With privilege.
Currente calamo.—With a running pen.
Custos rotulorum.—The keeper of the rolls.
Cyathus vinosus.—A wine-glassful.

Da.—Give.
Da capo.—From the beginning. (It.)
D'accord.—Agreed; in tune. (Fr.)
Dal segno.—From the place marked. (It.)
Dame d'honneur.—Maid of honour. (Fr.)
Damnosa hereditas.—An inheritance that is a source of loss.
Das Beste ist gut genug.—The best is good enough. (Ger.)
Das Ewig-weibliche zieht uns hinan.—The eternal woman leads us upward and on. (Ger.)
Das heisst.—That is. (Ger.)
De auditu.—By hearsay.
De bonne grâce.—With good grace; willingly. (Fr.)
Deceptio visus.—Optical illusion.
Décolleté.—Low-necked. (Fr.)
De die in diem.—From day to day.
De facto.—In fact.
Dégagé.—Free and unrestrained. (Fr.)
De gustibus non est disputandum.—There is no disputing about tastes.
Dei gratia.—By the grace of God.
De haut en bas.—Condescendingly. (Fr.)
De haut en bas.—From top to bottom; from head to foot. (Fr.)
Dejeûner à la fourchette.—A meat breakfast. (Fr.)
De jure.—By right.
Delectando pariterque monendo.—By imparting at once pleasure and instruction.
Delenda est Carthago.—Carthage must be destroyed.
Démenti.—Official denial. (Fr.)
De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable.
De nihilo nihil fit.—From nothing nothing is produced.
De nouveau.—Anew. (Fr.)
De novo.—Anew.
Deo favente.—With God's favour.
Deo gratias.—Thanks to God.
Deo ignoto.—To the unknown God.
Deo juvante.—With God's help.
Deo volente.—With God's will.
De plano.—With ease.
De profundis.—From the depths.
De règle.—Customary. (Fr.)
De rigueur.—Required by custom. (Fr.)
Dernier ressort.—A last resource. (Fr.)
Der Tag.—The day. (Ger.)
Desideratum.—A thing desired, but regretfully wanting.
Desunt cætera.—The remainder are wanting.
Détente.—Relief from diplomatic tension. (Fr.)
Détour.—A circuitous march. (Fr.)
De trop.—Too much. (Fr.)
Detur.—Let it be given.
Deutschland ein geographischer Begriff.—Germany a geographical conception. (Ger.)
Dichtung und Wahrheit.—Poetry and Truth; Fiction and Fact. (Ger.)
Diebus alternis.—On alternate days.
Dies iræ.—Day of judgment.
Dies non.—A day when there is no court.
Dieu et mon droit.—God and my right. (Royal M.) (Fr.)
Dii penates.—Household gods.
Dimidius.—A half.
Disjecta membra.—Scattered remains.
Disponendo me, non mutando me.—By disposing of me, not by changing me. (M.)
Distingué.—Distinguished; eminent; gentlemanlike. (Fr.)
Distrait.—Absent in mind. (Fr.)
Diva.—A prima donna. (It.)
Divide et impera.—Divide and govern.
Docendo discimus.—We learn by teaching.
Dolce far niente.—Sweet idleness. (It.)
Domine dirige nos !—Lord, guide us ! (M.)
Dominus providebit.—The Lord will provide.
Domus et placens uxor.—The home and a pleasing wife.
Dosis.—A dose.
Double entendre.—A double meaning. (Fr.)
Double entente.—Double signification. (Fr.)
Dramatis personæ.—Characters represented.
Droit des gens.—The law of nations. (Fr.)
Dulce domum.—Sweet home.
Dulce est desipere in loco.—It is pleasant to jest at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.—It is sweet and seemly to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero.—While I breathe, I hope. (M.)
Dum vivimus, vivamus.—Let us live while we live.
Durante bene placito.—During good pleasure.
Durante vita.—During life.
Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.—From the sublime to the ridiculous there is only a step. (Fr.)
Duvet.—An eider-down quilt. (Fr.)

Éclaircissement.—Clearing up; explanation. (Fr.)
E contra.—On the other hand.
Ecce homo !—Behold the man !
Ecce signum !—Behold the proof !
E contrario.—On the contrary.
Édition de luxe.—A splendid and expensive edition of a book. (Fr.)

Editio princeps.—The original edition.
Ego et rex meus.—I and my king.
Eigener Herd ist Goldes wert.—Home is home be it ever so lowly. (Ger.)
Eile mit Weile.—Make haste slowly. (Ger.)
Einer pflanzt den Baum, der andre isst die Pflaum.—One plants the tree, another eats the fruit. (Ger.)
Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott.—God is our stronghold. (Ger.)
Ein mal, kein mal.—Just for once nothing counts. (Ger.)
Éloignement.—Estrangement. (Fr.)
Émeute.—A revolt. (Fr.)
Emeritus.—One retired from active official duties.
Émigré.—A French emigrant. (Fr.)
Empressement.—Ardour; warmth. (Fr.)
En ami.—As a friend. (Fr.)
En attendant.—In the meantime. (Fr.)
En famille.—Among one's family; at home. (Fr.)
Enfant gâté.—A spoiled child. (Fr.)
Enfants de famille.—Children of the family. (Fr.)
Enfants perdus.—The forlorn hope (lit. lost children). (Fr.)
Enfant terrible.—A child whose talk is embarrassing. (Fr.)
Enfant trouvé.—A foundling. (Fr.)
En foule.—In a crowd. (Fr.)
En grande tenue.—In full dress. (Fr.)
En masse.—In a body. (Fr.)
En passant.—By the way. (Fr.)
En plein jour.—In full daylight. (Fr.)
En rapport.—In relation; in connection. (Fr.)
En règle.—According to rules. (Fr.)
En route.—On the way. (Fr.)
Ense et aratro.—With sword and plough.
En suite.—In company. (Fr.)
Entourage.—Surroundings; staff. (Fr.)
Entre deux feux.—Between two fires. (Fr.)
Entre nous.—Between ourselves. (Fr.)
En vérité.—In truth. (Fr.)
Epicuri de grege porcus.—A pig of the herd of Epicurus.
Errare humanum est.—It is human to err.
Espérance en Dieu.—Hope in God. (M.) (Fr.)
Espressivo.—With expression. (It.)
Esse quam videri.—To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus.—There is a mean in everything.
Esto perpetua.—Let it be perpetual.
Étagère.—A stand of shelves. (Fr.)
Et hoc genus omne.—And everything of this kind.
Et sic de ceteris.—And so of the rest.
Et tu, Brute.—And you, Brutus.
Ewigkeit.—Eternity. (Ger.)
Ex abrupto.—Without preparation.
Ex æquo.—By right.
Ex animo.—From the soul; heartily.
Ex cathedrâ.—From the chair; with authority.
Excelsior.—Still higher.
Exceptio probat regulam.—The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis.—The requisite exceptions being made.
Ex concesso.—Admittedly.
Ex curia.—Out of court.
Ex delicto.—From the crime.
Exempli gratia.—By way of example.
Exeunt.—Leave the stage; they go out.
Ex mero motu.—From one's own free will.
Ex nihilo nihil fit.—Nothing produces nothing.
Ex officio.—By virtue of his office.
Ex opera operato.—By the external act.
Ex parte.—On one part or side.
Ex pede Herculem.—We judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot.
Experientia docet stultos.—Experience teaches fools.
Experimentum crucis.—A decisive experiment.
Experto crede.—Believe one who has had experience.
Ex post facto.—After the event.
Ex professo.—Like one who knows.
Extra muros.—Beyond the walls.
Ex ungue leonem.—The lion may be known by his claw.
Ex uno disce omnes.—From one, judge of all.
Ex voto.—In accordance with a vow.

Faber suæ fortunæ.—The maker of his own fortune.
Fach.—Department. (Ger.)
Facile princeps.—The admitted chief; with ease at the top.
Facilis est descensus Averni.—The descent to hell is easy; the downward road is an easy one.
Facit indignatio versum.—Indignation gives spirit to a song.
Façon de parler.—Manner of speaking. (Fr.)
Factotum.—A man of all work (lit. do everything).
Fæx populi.—The dregs of the people.
Fainéant.—Do-nothing. (Fr.)
Faire mon devoir.—To do my duty. (Fr.)
Fait accompli.—A thing already done. (Fr.)
Fama clamosa.—A current scandal.
Farceur.—A joker. (Fr.)
Fas est et ab hoste doceri.—It is right to derive instruction from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies.—Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata morgana.—A mirage. (It.)
Fata obstant.—The fates oppose it.
Faux pas.—A false step. (Fr.)
Fecit.—He did it; she did it.
Felo de se.—A suicide [Law].
Femme de chambre.—A chambermaid. (Fr.)
Femme de charge.—A housekeeper. (Fr.)
Femme savante.—A woman of erudition; a blue-stocking. (Fr.)
Fendre un cheveu en quatre.—To split hairs; to make useless subtle distinctions. (Fr.)
Feræ naturæ.—Of a wild nature.
Fervet opus.—The work goes on with spirit.
Festina lente.—Hasten slowly. (M.)
Fête champêtre.—An outdoor festivity; a gala. (Fr.)
Feu de joie.—A firing of blank ammunition in quick succession along a line of men in token of joy. (Fr.)
Feux d'artifice.—Artificial fires; fireworks—also, figuratively, sallies of wit. (Fr.)
Fiat.—Let it be done or made; make.
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.—Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux.—Let there be light.
Fidei defensor.—Defender of the faith.
Fides Punica.—Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates.—The faithful Achates; a trusty friend.
Filius nullius.—The son of nobody.
Filius terræ.—A son of the earth; one low born.
Fille de chambre.—A chambermaid. (Fr.)
Fille de joie.—A woman of pleasure. (Fr.)
Fille d'honneur.—Maid of honour. (Fr.)
Fin de siècle.—End of the century. (Fr.)
Finem respice.—Have regard to the end.
Finis coronat opus.—The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello.—During the war.
Flagrante delicto.—In the very act.
Flâneur.—An idler. (Fr.)

Flebile ludibrium.—A sad mockery.
Fleur d'eau.—Level with the surface of the water. (Fr.)
Force majeure.—Superior force; inevitable. (Fr.)
Fortiter et recte.—Courageously and honourably. (M.)
Fortiter in re.—With firmness in action.
Fortuna favet fortibus.—Fortune favours the brave.
Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis.—To many fortune gives too much, to none enough.
Fortuna sequator.—Let fortune follow. (M.)
Foy pour devoir.—Faith for duty. (Old Fr. M.)
Frangas non flectes.—You may break, but you will not bend me.
Front à front.—Front to front; face to face. (Fr.)
Fronti nulla fides.—There is no trusting to appearances.
Fugit irreparabile tempus.—Irrecoverable time is flying away.
Fuimus.—We have been. (M.)
Fuit Ilium.—Troy was.
Furor loquendi.—A rage for speaking.
Furor poëticus.—The poet's frenzy.
Furor scribendi.—A rage for writing.

Gage d'amour.—Token of love (Fr.)
Gaieté de cœur.—Gaiety of heart. (Fr.)
Gallicè.—In French.
Garçon.—A boy; a waiter. (Fr.)
Garde à cheval.—Mounted guard. (Fr.)
Garde du corps.—A bodyguard. (Fr.)
Gardez bien.—Take care. (M.) (Fr.)
Gardez la foi.—Guard the faith. (M.) (Fr.)
Gaudeamus.—Let us have a joyful time.
Genius loci.—Spirit of the place.
Gens de condition.—People of rank. (Fr.)
Gens d'église.—Churchmen. (Fr.)
Gens de guerre.—Soldiers. (Fr.)
Gens de lettres.—Literary people. (Fr.)
Genus irritabile vatum.—The irritable tribe of poets.
Germanicè.—In German.
Gibier de potence.—A gallows bird. (Fr.)
Gloria in excelsis.—Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri.—Glory to the Father.
Gorgio.—One who is not a gipsy. (Romany.)
Goutte à goutte.—Drop by drop. (Fr.)
Grâce à Dieu.—Thanks to God. (Fr.)
Gradus ad Parnassum.—A help to the composition of poetry.
Grande dame.—A great lady; a woman of high rank and stately carriage. (Fr.)
Grosse tête et peu de sens.—Large head and little wit. (Fr.)
Guerre à mort.—War to the death. (Fr.)
Guerre à outrance.—War to the uttermost. (Fr.)
Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed semper cadendo.—The drop hollows the stone not by force, but by constant falling.
Guttæ.—Drops.

Habeat.—Let him have.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—It will be a joy to us to recall this some day.
Hannibal ante portas.—The enemy at the gates.
Haud passibus æquis.—With unequal steps.
Haut ton.—High tone; said of fashion or social position. (Fr.)
Heil dir im Siegerkranz.—Hail to thee victor (crowned). (Ger.)
Helluo librorum.—A great reader.
Heureka.—I have found it out. (Gr.)
Hic et nunc.—Here and now.
Hic et ubique.—Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet.—Here lies.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ.—Hence these tears.
Hoc age.—Mind what you are about (lit. do this).
Hoc genus omne.—All persons of the same kind.
Hoc loco.—In this place.
Hoc opus, hic labor est.—This is a work, this is a toil.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi.—My turn to-day, yours to-morrow.
Hoi polloi.—The multitude. (Gr.)
Homme d'affaires.—A business man. (Fr.)
Homme d'esprit.—A witty man. (Fr.)
Homo solus aut deus aut demon.—Man alone is either a god or a devil.
Homo sum, et nihil humani a me alienum puto.—I am a man, and I reckon nothing human alien to me.
Homo unius libri.—A man of one book.
Honi soit qui mal y pense.—Evil be to him who thinks evil of it. (Garter M.) (Fr.)
Honneur et patrie.—Honour and fatherland. (M. of the Legion of Honour.) (Fr.)
Honos alit artes.—Honour nourishes the arts.
Horis intermediis.—At alternate hours.
Horresco referens.—I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat.—Out of condition to fight. (Fr.)
Hors de la loi.—Outlawed. (Fr.)
Hors de saison.—Out of season. (Fr.)
Hortus siccus.—A dry garden; a collection of dried plants.
Hôtel de ville.—A town hall. (Fr.)
Hôtel Dieu.—The house of God; the name of a hospital. (Fr.)
Hôtel garni.—A furnished mansion. (Fr.)
Humanum est errare.—To err is human.

Ibidem.—In the same place.
Ich dien.—I serve. (Ger.)
Ich habe genossen das irdische Glück, ich habe gelebt und geliebet.—I have tasted the fruits of the earth, I have lived and loved. (Ger.)
Idée fixe.—A fixed idea; an idea obsessing the mind. (Fr.)
Id est.—That is.
Id genus omne.—All persons of that description.
Ignorantia legis excusat neminem.—Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
Ignoratio elenchi.—Ignoring of the point at issue.
Ignotum per ignotius.—The unknown by the still more unknown.
Il faut de l'argent.—Money is necessary. (Fr.)
Il faut laver son linge sale en famille.—One ought not to wash one's dirty linen in public. (Fr.)
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon.—He has neither wit nor go in him (lit. he has neither mouth nor spur). (Fr.)
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre.—He did not invent gunpowder (he will never set the Thames on fire). (Fr.)
Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte.—It is the first step that counts. (Fr.)
Il penseroso.—The pensive man. (It.)
Imo pectore.—From the bottom of the heart.
Impasse.—An insoluble difficulty. (Fr.)
Impavidum ruinæ ferient.—The wreck of things will strike him unmoved.
Imperium in imperio.—A government within a government.
Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.
In æternum.—For ever.
In anima vili.—On a subject of little worth.
In articulo mortis.—At the point of death.
In capite.—In chief.
In cauda venenum.—Poison lurks in the tail, or, there is a sting in the tail.
In cœlo quies.—There is rest in heaven.
In commendam.—In trust or recommendation.
In curia.—In the court.

Index expurgatorius.—A list of passages to be expunged; a list of prohibited books.
In esse.—In being.
In extenso.—At full length.
In extremis.—At the point of death.
In formâ pauperis.—As a poor man.
In foro conscientiæ.—Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem.—Beneath one's dignity.
In hoc signo vinces.—By this sign thou shalt conquer. (M.)
In hoc statu.—In this state or condition.
In limine.—At the threshold.
In loco parentis.—In the place of a parent.
In medias res.—Into the midst of things.
In medio tutissimus ibis.—You will go safest in the middle.
In medio virtus.—Virtue lies in the mean.
In memoriam.—To the memory of.
In nomine.—In the name of.
In nubibus.—In the clouds.
In nuce.—In a nutshell.
In partibus infidelium.—In unbelieving countries; in countries that have no other Roman Catholic sees.
In petto.—In reserve. (It.)
In posse.—Possible.
In præsenti.—At present.
In propriâ personâ.—In person.
In puris naturalibus.—Stark naked.
In re.—In the matter of.
In rerum natura.—In the nature of things.
In sæcula sæculorum.—For ages and ages.
Insculpsit.—He engraved it.
In situ.—In its original situation.
Insouance.—Indifference. (Fr.)
Instar omnium.—The example of others.
In statu quo.—In the state in which it was.
Inter alia.—Among other matters.
Inter canem et lupum.—Between the dog and the wolf; at twilight.
Inter nos.—Between ourselves.
Inter pocula.—At one's cups.
In terrorem.—As a warning.
In totidem verbis.—In so many words.
In toto.—Entirely.
Intra muros.—Within the walls.
In transitu.—In passing.
In vacuo.—In empty space.
In vino veritas.—There is truth in wine; that is, the truth comes out under its influence.
Invita Minerva.—Without genius or the requisite inspiration; against the will of Minerva.
Ipse dixit.—He himself said it; dogmatic assertion.
Ipsissima verba.—The very words.
Ipso facto.—In the fact itself.
Ipso jure.—By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est.—Anger is a short madness.
Ita lex scripta.—Thus the law is written.

Jacta est alea.—The die is cast.
Januis clausis.—With closed doors.
Ja wohl.—Yes, indeed; to be sure; quite so. (Ger.)
Je ne sais quoi.—I know not what. (Fr.)
Jet d'eau.—A jet of water. (Fr.)
Jeu de main.—A practical joke. (Fr.)
Jeu de mots.—A play on words; a pun. (Fr.)
Jeu d'esprit.—A witticism. (Fr.)
Jeu de théâtre.—A stage trick. (Fr.)
Je vis en espoir.—I live in hope. (Fr.)
Jour de fête.—A fête-day; a festival. (Fr.)
Jour gras.—A fat day; a feast day. (Fr.)
Jour maigre.—A lean day; a fast day. (Fr.)
Juge de paix.—A Justice of the Peace. (Fr.)
Jurare in verbo magistri.—To swear by the words of the master.
Jure divino.—By divine law.
Jure humano.—By human law.
Juris utriusque doctor.—Doctor of both laws, civil and canon.
Jus civile.—The civil law.
Jus divinum.—Divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi.—The law and rule of language.
Jus gentium.—The law of nations.
Juste milieu.—The golden mean. (Fr.)
Justum et tenacem propositi virum.—A man just and firm of purpose.
J'y suis et j'y reste.—Here I am and here I remain. (Fr.)

Kalendæ Græcæ.—The Greek calends (that is, never).

Laborare est orare.—To work is to pray.
Labore et honore.—By labour and honour.
Labor ipse voluptas.—Labour itself is pleasure. (M.)
Labor omnia vincit.—Labour conquers everything.
La bride sur le cou.—With rein on neck; at full speed. (Fr.)
La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile.—Criticism is easy, and art is difficult. (Fr.)
La grande passion.—The master passion; love. (Fr.)
Laisser faire.—To let things alone and take their course. (Fr.)
Laissez-aller.—Without constraint. (Fr.)
L'allegro.—The cheerful man. (It.)
La maladie sans maladie.—Hypochondria. (Fr.)
L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher.—Love and smoke cannot be hidden. (Fr.)
Langage des halles.—Language of the fish market; Billingsgate. (Fr.)
La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser sa pensée.—Speech was given to man to conceal thought. (Fr.)
Lapsus calami.—A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ.—A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ.—A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates.—Household gods.
Latet anguis in herbâ.—There is a snake in the grass.
Latitat.—He lurks; a writ of summons [Law].
Laudari a viro laudato.—To be praised by one who has himself been praised.
Laudator temporis acti.—An admirer of the past.
Laus Deo.—Praise to God.
L'avenir—The future. (Fr.)
Legatus a latere.—An extraordinary Papal ambassador.
Le grand monarque.—Louis XIV, the grand monarch. (Fr.)
Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.—The game is not worth the candle. (Fr.)
Le pas.—Precedence in place or rank. (Fr.)
Le roi et l'état.—The king and the state. (Fr.)
Le roi le veult.—The king wills it. (Fr.)
Les affaires font les hommes.—Occupation makes men. (Fr.)
Le savoir faire.—The knowing how to act. (Fr.)
Le savoir vivre.—The knowing how to live. (Fr.)
Lèse majesté.—High treason. (Fr.)
Le tout ensemble.—The whole together. (Fr.)
Lettres de cachet.—Private sealed letters from the king. (Fr.)
Lever de rideau.—A curtain raiser. (Fr.)
Lex non scripta.—The common law.
Lex scripta.—The statute law.
Lex talionis.—The law of retaliation.
Lex terræ.—The law of the land.

L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.—Man proposes, and God disposes. (Fr.)
Liberum arbitrium.—Free will.
L'incroyable.—The incredible (Fr.)
Lite pendente.—During the lawsuit.
Litera scripta manet.—The written letter remains (as proof).
Loci communes.—Topics.
Loco citato.—In the place quoted.
Locum tenens.—A deputy or substitute.
Locus classicus.—A classical passage.
Locus pœnitentiæ.—Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal.
Locus standi.—Right to be heard (in a law case).
Loquitur.—Speaks.
Lucidus ordo.—A lucid arrangement.
Lucus a non lucendo.—*Lucus*, a grove, from *luceo*, shine, because there is no light in it ; a fanciful derivation.
Lupus est homo homini.—Man is a wolf to his fellow man.
Lupus in fabula.—The wolf in the fable.
Lusus naturæ.—A monstrosity ; a freak of nature.

Macte animo !—Courage !
Ma foi !—Faith ! (Fr.)
Magister dixit.—The master said so.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo.—A great city is a great solitude.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.—Truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail.
Magna est vis consuetudinis.—The force of habit is great.
Magni nominis umbra.—The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum.—A great good.
Magnum est vectigal parsimonia.—Economy is a great revenue.
Magnum opus.—A great work.
Magnus Apollo.—A great oracle.
Maison de campagne.—Country seat. (Fr.)
Maison de santé.—A madhouse. (Fr.)
Maison de ville.—A town house. (Fr.)
Maître d'hôtel.—A house steward. (Fr.)
Maladie du pays.—Home-sickness. (Fr.)
Mala fide.—In bad faith.
Mal à propos.—Ill-timed. (Fr.)
Mal aux dents.—Toothache. (Fr.)
Mal de tête.—Headache. (Fr.)
Malgré nous.—In spite of ourselves ; against our will. (Fr.)
Malgré soi.—In spite of one's self ; against one's will. (Fr.)
Malis avibus.—Under bad omens.
Mandamus.—We order ; a writ from the High Court to a lower one [Law].
Manège.—Riding-school ; horsemanship. (Fr.)
Manibus pedibusque.—With might and main (lit. with hands and feet).
Manu propriâ.—With one's own hand.
Mariage de convenance.—A marriage from considerations of advantage. (Fr.)
Materia medica.—Substances used in medicine.
Materiem superabat opus.—The workmanship surpassed the materials.
Matinée.—A morning or afternoon performance. (Fr.)
Mauvais goût.—Bad taste. (Fr.)
Mauvaise honte.—False modesty ; excessive bashfulness. (Fr.)
Mauvais pas.—A bad step ; a scrape. (Fr.)
Mauvais quart d'heure.—A bad quarter of an hour ; a short trying experience. (Fr.)
Mauvais sujet.—A worthless fellow. (Fr.)
Mauvais ton.—Bad tone ; ill breeding. (Fr.)
Meâ culpâ.—By my fault.
Medio tutissimus ibis.—The safest way is the middle one.
Mehr licht.—More light. (Ger.)
Me judice.—I being judge ; in my opinion.
Memento mori.—Remember you must die.
Memorabilia.—Things to be remembered.
Memoriter.—By rote.
Ménage.—Housekeeping. (Fr.)
Mensâ et toro.—From bed and board.
Mens agitat molem.—Mind moves the mass or matter.
Mens conscia recti.—A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mens sana in corpore sano.—A sound mind in a sound body.
Menus plaisirs.—Pocket-money. (Fr.)
Meo periculo.—At my own risk.
Mésalliance.—A marriage with one of lesser rank. (Fr.)
Meum et tuum.—Mine and thine.
Mezzo termine.—A middle course. (It.)
Minutiæ.—Trifles ; minute parts.
Migraine.—Megrim. (Fr.)
Mihi cura futuri.—My care is for the future.
Mirabile dictu.—Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu.—Wonderful to see.
Mise en scène.—The getting up or putting in preparation for the stage. (Fr.)
Miseris succurrere disco.—I know how to succour the wretched.
Mitte.—Send.
Mittimus.—We send [Law].
Modo et forma.—In manner and form.
Modo præscripto.—In the manner prescribed.
Modus operandi.—The manner of working.
Mollia tempora fandi.—The favourable moments for speaking.
Mon ami.—My friend. (Fr.)
Mon Dieu !—My God ! (Fr.)
Monstrum horrendum.—A horrible monster.
Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitiis.—A monster whose vices are not counterbalanced by a single virtue.
Mont de piété.—Pawnshop ; originally, store of money to lend to poor people without interest. (Fr.)
Morceau.—A morsel ; a bit. (Fr.)
More majorum.—After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo.—After his own manner.
Morgenstunde hat gold im munde.—The morning brings wisdom. (Ger.)
Mors omnibus communis.—Death is common to all.
Mos pro lege.—Custom for law.
Mot à mot.—Word for word. (Fr.)
Mot du guet.—Watchword. (Fr.)
Mots d'usage.—Phrases in common use (Fr.)
Mot juste.—The right word. (Fr.)
Motu proprio.—Of his own accord.
Muet comme un poisson.—Dumb as a fish. (Fr.)
Multa gemens.—Groaning deeply.
Multa paucis.—Much among little.
Multum in parvo.—Much in little.
Munus Apolline dignum.—A gift worthy of Apollo.
Mutatis mutandis.—After making the necessary changes.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.—Change the name, and the story will apply to yourself.

Nager entre deux eaux.—To run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. (Fr.)
Natio comœda est.—The nation is a company of players.
Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe le stampa.—Nature formed him, and then broke the mould. (It.)

Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.—You may drive out nature by violence (lit. with a pitch-fork), but she will ever come rushing back again.

Né, *m.*; **Née,** *fem.*—Born.

Nec cupias nec metuas.—Neither desire nor fear. (M.)

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.—Let not a god be introduced, unless the difficulty be worthy of such intervention.

Ne cedas malis.—Do not yield to misfortunes.

Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity has no law.

Nec placida contentus quiete est.—Nor is he contented with quiet repose. (M.)

Nec pluribus impar.—Not an equal match for numbers.

Nec prece nec pretio.—Neither by entreaty nor a bribe.

Nec quærere nec spernere honores.—Neither to seek nor despise honours. (M.)

Nec scire fas est omnia.—The gods do not permit us to know everything.

Nec temere nec timide.—Neither rashly nor timidly. (M.)

Ne faites donc pas de l'embarras.—Do not make such a fuss. (Fr.)

Ne fronti crede.—Trust not to appearances.

Ne jugez pas sur la mine.—You cannot judge by appearances. (Fr.)

Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.—Not even Jupiter pleases everybody.

Nemo me impune lacessit.—No one injures me with impunity. (Thistle M.)

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.—No man is wise at all times.

Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus.—No man ever became incurably vicious at once.

Ne nous flattez pas le dé.—Speak out without reserve. (Fr.)

Ne plus ultra.—What cannot be surpassed; perfection (lit. no more beyond).

Né pour la digestion.—A social drone. (Fr.)

Ne quid nimis.—Shun extremes; not too much.

Nero antico.—Roman black marble.

Ne sutor ultra (properly supra) **crepidam.**—Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

Nez retroussé.—A turned-up nose. (Fr.)

Nicht wahr ?—Is not that so ? (Ger.)

Nihil ad rem.—Nothing to the purpose.

Nil admirari.—To wonder at nothing.

Nil desperandum.—Never despair.

Ni l'un ni l'autre.—Neither the one nor the other. (Fr.)

N'importe.—It matters not. (Fr.)

Nisi Dominus frustra.—Unless the Lord be with us, we strive in vain. (M. of Edinburgh.)

Nisi prius.—Unless before; a judicial writ.

Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character.—Virtue, not pedigree, should characterize nobility. (M.)

Noblesse oblige.—Rank has its obligations. (Fr.)

Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurna.—Let these be your studies by night and by day.

Nolens volens.—Whether he will or not.

Noli me tangere.—Touch me not.

Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to proceed.

Nolo episcopari.—I do not wish to be made a bishop.

Nom de guerre.—An assumed name. (Fr.)

Nom de plume.—Assumed name of an author. (Fr.)

Non assumpsit.—He did not assume (a legal plea).

Non avenu.—Not happened. (Fr.)

Nonchalance.—Coolness; indifference. (Fr.)

Non compos mentis.—Not sound in mind.

Non constat.—It does not appear.

Non est vivere, sed valere vita.—Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.

Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.—Not to elicit smoke from splendour, but light from smoke.

Non generant aquilæ columbas.—Eagles do not bring forth pigeons. (M.)

Non multa, sed multum.—Not many things, but much.

Non obstante.—Notwithstanding.

Non omnia possumus omnes.—We cannot all of us do everything.

Non sequitur.—It does not follow.

Non sibi, sed patriæ.—Not for himself, but for his country. (M.)

Non sum qualis eram.—I am not now what I once was.

Non vivimus edere, sed edimus vivere.—We live not to eat, but eat to live.

Nosce te ipsum.—Know thyself.

Noscitur ex sociis.—He is known by his companions.

Nota bene.—Mark well.

Nôtre Dame.—Our Lady. (Fr.)

Nous avons brûlé nos vaisseaux.—There is no return now. (Fr.)

Nous avons changé tout cela.—We have changed all that. (Fr.)

Nous en faisons grand cas.—We prize it very highly. (Fr.)

Nous faisons peu d'état de cet homme.—We have a very poor opinion of that man. (Fr.)

Nous verrons.—We shall see. (Fr.)

Nous verrons ce qu'il a dans le corps.—We will see what stuff he is made of. (Fr.)

Nouveau riche.—One recently become rich; an upstart. (Fr.)

Novus homo.—A new man; a man risen from the ranks.

Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement.

Nugæ canoræ.—Melodious trifles.

Nulli secundus.—Second to none.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.—Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master.

Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.—Where there is prudence, a protecting divinity is not far away.

Nullum tempus occurrit regi.—No time impedes the king.

Nullus dies sine linea.—No day without something done.

Nunc aut nunquam.—Now or never.

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.—Nature never says one thing, and wisdom another.

Nunquam non paratus.—Always ready. (M.)

Nusquam tuta fides.—Our confidence is nowhere safe.

Obiit.—He or she died.

Obiter dictum.—A thing said by the way, or in passing.

Obscurum per obscurius.—Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.—Obsequiousness procures us friends, truth enemies.

Obsta principiis.—Resist the beginnings.

Odi profanum vulgus.—I loathe the profane vulgar.

Odium theologicum.—Hatred among theologians.

Ohne Hast, ohne Rast.—Without haste, without rest. (Ger.)

Œil de bœuf.—A small round window (bull's-eye). (Fr.)

O Liberté, Liberté, que de crimes on commet en ton nom ! O Liberty, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name ! (Fr.)

Omne ignotum pro magnifico.—Everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.

Omne solum forti patria.—To a brave man every soil is his country.

Omne trinum perfectum.—There is a threefoldness or trinity in everything perfect.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.—He has gained every point who has combined the useful with the agreeable.

Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—All things change, and we change with them.

Omnia vincit amor.—Love conquers all things.

Omnia vincit labor.—Labour conquers all things.

Omni bihorâ.—Every two hours.
Omni horâ.—Every hour.
Omni mane.—Every morning.
Omni nocte.—Every night.
Omnia bona bonis.—To the good all things are good.
On dit.—They say; a flying rumour. (Fr.)
On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils.—Men give nothing so liberally as their advice. (Fr.)
Onus probandi.—The weight of proof.
Operæ pretium est.—It is worth while.
Optimates.—Men in the highest position.
Ora et labora.—Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis.—Pray for us.
Ore rotundo.—With full round voice.
Origo mali.—The origin of the evil.
O si sic omnia.—O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
O tempora, O mores!—O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate.—Ease with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate.—Ease without dignity.
Ou la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broûte.—Where the goat is tethered there she must browse. (Fr.)
Ouvrage de longue haleine.—A long-winded business. (Fr.)
Ouvriers.—Workmen. (Fr.)

Pace tua.—With your leave.
Pacta conventa.—Terms agreed on.
Palmam qui meruit ferat.—Let him who has won the palm bear it.
Palma non sine pulvere.—The palm is not gained without labour. (M.)
Par excellence.—By way of eminence; pre-eminently. (Fr.)
Pari mutuel.—A betting machine; a totalisator. (Fr.)
Pari passu.—With equal steps or pace.
Par le droit du plus fort.—By right of the stronger. (Fr.)
Par nobile fratrum.—A noble pair of brothers (ironically).
Par signe de mépris.—As a sign of contempt. (Fr.)
Pars minima sui.—The frittered remnant of the man or thing (lit. the smallest part of itself).
Particeps criminis.—An accomplice.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.—The mountains are in labour, and a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
Parva componere magnis.—To compare small things with great.
Parvum parva decent.—Little things are suitable to a little man.
Pas à pas on va bien loin.—A step at a time and one goes a great way. (Fr.)
Pas dans le train.—Not up to date. (Fr.)
Passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo.—When the danger is past, the guardian saint is derided. (It.)
Passe-partout.—A master key. (Fr.)
Passez-moi ce mot-là.—Excuse the expression. (Fr.)
Passim.—Everywhere.
Paterfamilias.—The father of the family.
Pater patriæ.—The father of his country.
Patience passe science.—Patience surpasses knowledge. (M.) (Fr.)
Patria cara, carior libertas.—My country is dear, but liberty is dearer. (M.)
Patriæ pietatis imago.—An image of paternal tenderness.
Pauca sed bona.—Few or little, but good.
Pax in bello.—Peace in war. (M.)
Pax vobiscum!—Peace be with you!
Peccavi.—I have done wrong: an acknowledgment of error.
Pede pœna claudo.—Punishment follows crime with a slow foot.
Peine forte et dure.—Strong and severe pain. (Fr.)
Pendente lite.—Pending the litigation.
Pense à bien.—Think for the best. (M.) (Fr.)
Per ardua ad astra.—Through difficulties to the stars.
Per ardua libertas.—Freedom through difficulties.
Per contra.—Contrariwise.
Per diem.—By the day.
Per fas et nefas.—Through right and wrong.
Per il suo contrario.—By its reverse or opposite. (M.) (It.)
Per mare, per terras.—By sea and land.
Per saltum.—By a leap.
Per se.—By itself.
Perseverando.—By perseverance. (M.)
Perstetur.—Continue.
Petitio principii.—A begging of the question.
Petit-maître.—A fop. (Fr.)
Peu de gens savent être vieux.—Few persons know how to grow old. (Fr.)
Peu de leçons beaucoup d'exemples.—Where precepts lead, examples draw. (Fr.)
Philosophia stemma non inspicit.—Philosophy does not look into genealogies.
Pièce de résistance.—The chief joint at meals. (Fr.)
Pinxit.—He or she painted it.
Piolet.—An ice-axe. (Fr.)
Piou-piou.—A French private soldier. (Fr.)
Pis aller.—The last resource. (Fr.)
Place aux dames.—Make way for the ladies. (Fr.)
Pleno jure.—With full authority.
Pleurer à chaudes larmes.—To cry bitterly. (Fr.)
Plus fait douceur que violence.—A kind act does more than harshness. (Fr.)
Plus on est de fous, plus on rit.—The more the merrier. (Fr.)
Plus sage que les sages.—Wiser than the wise. (Fr.)
Pluries.—At several times [Law].
Poco à poco.—Little by little. (It.)
Poëta nascitur, non fit.—Nature, not study, forms the poet (lit. a poet is born, not made).
Point d'appui.—Point of support; a rallying point. (Fr.)
Pondere, non numero.—By weight, not by number.
Pons asinorum.—The asses' bridge.
Populus vult decipi, et decepiatur.—Let the people be deceived, as they wish it.
Posse comitatûs.—The civil force of the county.
Possunt quia posse videntur.—They are able because they think they are so.
Post cineres gloria sera venit.—Fame comes too late to our ashes.
Poste restante.—To remain until called for. (Fr.)
Post hoc, ergo propter hoc.—Coming after, therefore in consequence, a logical fallacy.
Post meridiem.—After noon (P.M.).
Post mortem.—After death.
Post tot naufragia portum.—After so many shipwrecks, a port. (M.)
Postulata.—Things required.
Potage au gras.—Meat soup. (Fr.)
Pour ainsi dire.—So to speak. (Fr.)
Pourboire.—A tip. (Fr.)
Pour faire rire.—To raise a laugh. (Fr.)
Pour passer le temps.—To pass the time. (Fr.)
Pour prendre congé.—To take leave. (Fr.)
Præmonitus, præmunitus.—Forewarned, forearmed.
Prendre la lune avec les dents.—To aim at impossibilities (lit. to seize the moon with the teeth). (Fr.)
Prêt d'accomplir.—Ready to perform. (M.) (Fr.)
Prêt pour mon pays.—Ready for my country. (M.) (Fr.)

Preux chevalier.—A brave knight. (Fr.)
Primâ facie.—On the first view, or appearance.
Primum mobile.—The main spring; the first impulse.
Primus inter pares.—First among his equals or peers.
Prior tempore, prior jure.—First in time, first in right.
Prix fixe.—Set price. (Fr.)
Pro aris et focis.—For our altars and our hearths.
Probatum est.—It has been proved.
Probitas laudatur et alget.—Honesty is praised and left to starve.
Probitas verus honos.—Probity is true honour.
Pro bono publico.—For the public good.
Probum non pœnitet.—Honesty repents not. (M.)
Procès-verbal.—A written statement. (Fr.)
Pro Deo et Ecclesiâ.—For God and the Church.
Pro et con.—For and against.
Pro forma.—For the sake of form.
Pro hac vice.—For this time.
Projet de loi.—A legislative bill. (Fr.)
Pro patria.—For our country.
Pro rata.—In proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege.—For the king, the law, and the people. (M.)
Pro re natâ.—For a special purpose (lit. for a matter that has arisen).
Pro salute animæ.—For the health of the soul.
Pro tanto.—As far as it goes.
Pro tempore.—For the time being.
Proxime accessit.—Next to the winner.
Proximo.—Next month.
Punica fides.—Carthaginian faith; treachery.
Pur et simple.—Pure and simple; entire; absolute. (Fr.)

Quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt.—What were vices once are now manners.
Quærens quem devoret.—Seeking someone to devour.
Qualis ab incepto.—Such as at the beginning.
Quam diu se bene gesserit.—As long as he shall conduct himself properly.
Quand même.—All the same. (Fr.)
Quanti est sapere.—How valuable is wisdom.
Quantum.—How much.
Quantum libet.—As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo!—How changed from what he once was!
Quantum sufficit.—As much as is sufficient.
Quantum volueris.—At will.
Question extraordinaire.—A severe examination. (Fr.)
Que voulez-vous?—What do you wish? (Fr.)
Quid novi?—What news?
Quid nunc?—What now?
Qui donne tôt donne deux fois.—Who gives quickly gives twice. (Fr.)
Quid prodest?—What is the use?
Quid pro quo.—One thing for another.
Quid rides?—Why do you laugh?
Quid violentius aure tyranni?—What more violent than the ear of a tyrant?
Qui m'aime, aime mon chien.—Love me, love my dog. (Fr.)
Qui n'a santé, n'a rien.—He who has not health has not anything. (Fr.)
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?—Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui s'excuse s'accuse.—He who excuses himself accuses himself. (Fr.)
Quis separabit?—Who shall separate? (St. Patrick M.)
Qui vive?—Who goes there? (Fr.)
Quoad hoc.—To this extent.
Quoad sacra.—As regards sacred things.
Quo animo?—With what purpose, or intention?
Quocunque trahunt fata, sequamur.—Wherever the Fates direct us, let us follow.
Quod di omen avertant.—May the gods avert this.
Quod erat demonstrandum.—Which was to be proved.
Quod erat faciendum.—Which was to be done.
Quod petis hic est.—What you seek is here.
Quod scripsi, scripsi.—What I have written, I have written.
Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.—What has been believed always, everywhere and by all.
Quod vide.—Which see.
Quo fata vocant.—Whither the Fates call.
Quondam.—Former.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.—Those whom God would destroy, He first drives mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many opinions.
Quo vadis?—Whither goest thou?
Quo warranto?—By what warrant? (A legal writ.)

Raison d'état.—A reason of state. (Fr.)
Raison d'être.—Reason for a thing's existence. (Fr.)
Rapprochement.—Resumption of friendly intercourse. (Fr.)
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.—A rare bird in the earth, and very like a black swan; a prodigy.
Rari nantes in gurgite vasto.—Swimming, one here, another there, on the vast abyss.
Réchauffé.—Heated again; stale. (Fr.)
Recipe.—Take.
Rectè et suaviter.—Justly and mildly. (M.)
Reculer pour mieux sauter.—To go back in order to leap the better. (Fr.)
Redeunt saturnia regna.—The golden age (lit. the age of Saturn) returns.
Reductio ad absurdum.—A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Refero relata.—I relate as it has been related to me.
Regium donum.—A royal grant.
Re infectâ.—Without attaining his end; the business being unfinished.
Rem acu tetigisti.—You have hit the nail on the head (lit. touched it with a needlepoint).
Rentes.—Funds bearing interest; stocks. (Fr.)
Rente viagère.—An annuity. (Fr.)
Rentier.—One who enjoys an income. (Fr.)
Repetatur.—Let it be repeated.
Répondez, s'il vous plaît.—Reply if you please: R.S.V.P. (Fr.)
Requiescat in pace!—May he rest in peace!
Res angusta domi.—Narrow circumstances at home.
Res gestæ.—Exploits.
Res judicata.—A case already decided.
Respublica.—The commonwealth.
Resurgam.—I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons.—Let us return to our subject. (Fr.)
Ride si sapis.—Laugh if you are wise.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai.—Nothing so lovely as truth. (Fr.)
Rira bien qui rira le dernier.—He laughs best who laughs last. (Fr.)
Rire dans sa barbe.—To laugh in one's sleeve. (Fr.)
Risu inepto res ineptior nulla.—Nothing is more contemptible than silly laughter.
Risum teneatis, amici?—Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?
Robe de chambre.—A dressing-gown. (Fr.)
Rudis indigestaque moles.—A rude and unarranged mass.
Ruse contre ruse.—Diamond cut diamond. (Fr.)
Ruse de guerre.—A stratagem. (Fr.)
Rus in urbe.—The country in town.

Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis.—The rustic waits till the river flows by.

Sal atticum.—Wit (lit. Attic salt).
Salle à manger.—Dining-room. (Fr.)
Salle de danser.—A dancing-school. (Fr.)
Salus populi suprema est lex.—The supreme law is the welfare of the people.
Salvo jure.—Saving the right.
Salvo pudore.—Without offence to modesty.
S'amuser à la moutarde.—To spend time in trifling. (Fr.)
Sanctum sanctorum.—The holy of holies.
Sang-froid.—Indifference; apathy. (Fr.)
Sans cérémonie. Without ceremony. (Fr.)
Sans changer.—Without changing. (M.) (Fr.)
Sans Dieu rien.—Nothing without God. (M.) (Fr.)
Sans façon.—Without ceremony. (Fr.)
Sans peur et sans reproche.—Without fear and without reproach. (Fr.)
Sans souci.—Without care; free and easy. (Fr.)
Sapere aude.—Dare to be wise.
Sartor resartus.—The tailor patched.
Sat cito, si sat bene.—Soon enough, if well enough.
Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum.—Plenty of fine talk but little real wisdom.
Satis superque.—Enough and more.
Satis verborum.—Enough of words.
Sauve qui peut.—Save himself who can. (Fr.)
Savoir faire.—Tact. (Fr.)
Savoir vivre.—Good manners. (Fr.)
Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim.—Learned or unlearned, we are all scribbling verses.
Secret de trois, secret de tous.—No secret with more than two. (Fr.)
Secundum artem.—According to rule.
Semper ad eventum festinat.—He always makes straight for his goal.
Semper avarus eget.—The covetous man is ever in want.
Semper fidelis.—Always faithful. (M.)
Semper idem.—Always the same.
Semper paratus.—Always ready. (M.)
Sempre il mal non viene per nocere.—Evil does not always come to injure. (It.)
Se non è vero, è ben trovato.—If not true, it is well invented. (It.)
Sens dessus dessous.—Topsy turvy. (Fr.)
Seriatim.—In a series.
Sero sed serio.—Late, but seriously. (M.)
Servabo fidem.—I will keep faith. (M.)
Si bon vous semble.—If you think right. (Fr.)
Sic itur ad astra.—This is the way to immortality (lit. to the stars).
Sic passim.—So everywhere.
Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sic vos non vobis.—Thus you labour but not for yourselves.
Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer.—If God was not it would be necessary to invent Him. (Fr.)
Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait!—If youth but knew, could age but do! (Fr.)
Silent leges inter arma.—Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
S'il vous plait.—If you please. (Fr.)
Simel et simul.—Once and together.
Similia similibus curantur.—Like things are cured by like.
Similis similia gaudet.—Like rejoices in like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.—If you seek his monument, look around.
Simplex munditiis.—Simple and elegant.
Sine die.—Without a day being appointed.
Sine quâ non.—That which is indispensable.
Sint ut sunt, aut non sint.—Let them be as they are, or not at all.
Sisit prudentia.—If there be but prudence. (M.)
Siste, viator!—Stop, traveller!
Sit tibi terra levis.—May the earth lie lightly on thy grave.
Si vis me flere.—If you wish me to weep.
Si vis pacem, para bellum.—If you wish peace, prepare for war.
Soi-disant.—Self-styled. (Fr.)
Soit dit entre nous.—Between ourselves. (Fr.)
Sola nobilitas virtus.—Virtue alone is true nobility. (M.)
Sola virtus invicta.—Virtue alone is invincible. (M.)
Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.—They make it a desert, and call it peace.
Solvuntur tabulæ.—The defendant is acquitted.
Sotto voce.—In an undertone. (It.)
Souffrez que je lui montre son bec jaune.—Let me show him what a silly goose he is. (Fr.)
Sourd comme un pot.—As deaf as a post. (Fr.)
Souris qui n'a qu'un trou est bientôt prise.—It is better to have more than one string to your bow. (Fr.)
Sous tous les rapports.—In all respects. (Fr.)
Soyez ferme.—Be firm. (Fr.)
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas.—To scatter deceptive rumours among the people.
Spectemur agendo.—Let us be tried by our actions. (M.)
Spero meliora.—I hope for better times. (M.)
Spes mea in Deo.—My hope is in God. (M.)
Spes tutissima cœlis.—The safest hope is in heaven.
Spirituel.—Intellectual; witty. (Fr.)
Spolia opima.—The richest of the spoil.
Sponte sua.—Of one's own accord.
Stans pede in uno.—While standing on one leg; that is, easily executed.
Stat magni nominis umbra.—He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Status quo.—The state in which the thing is; as things were before.
Status quo ante bellum.—The state in which both parties were before the war.
Stemmata quid faciunt?—Of what avail are pedigrees?
Stet.—Let it stand.
Studiis et rebus honestis.—By honest pursuits and studies. (M.)
Stylo inverso.—With the other end of the pen.
Sua cuique voluptas.—Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed.
Sub judice.—Under consideration.
Sublata causa, tollitur effectus.—When the cause is removed, the effect ceases.
Sub pœna.—Under a penalty.
Sub rosa.—Under the rose; privately.
Sub silentio.—In silence.
Sufficit.—It is enough.
Sui generis.—Of its own kind.
Suivez raison.—Follow reason. (M.) (Fr.)
Sumendus.—To be taken.
Summum bonum.—The chief good.
Summum jus summa injuria.—The rigour of the law is the height of oppression; the excess of justice is the excess of injustice.
Sum quod eris, fui quod es.—I am what thou wilt be; I have been what thou art.
Sunt lachrymæ rerum.—Our tears are from the things themselves.
Sunt superis sua jura.—The gods have their own laws.

Suo Marte.—By his own exertion.
Supersedeas.—A writ to stay proceedings [Law].
Suppressio veri.—The suppression of truth.
Sur le champ.—Immediately. (Fr.)
Sursum corda.—Keep up your heart.
Surtout pas de zèle !—Above all, no zeal ! (Fr.)
Suum cuique.—Let every man have his own.
Suus cuique mos.—Every one has his own habit.

Tabula rasa.—A smooth or blank tablet.
Tâche sans tache.—A work without stain. (Fr.)
Tædium vitæ.—A weariness of life ; ennui.
Talis pater, qualis filius.—Like father, like son.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ.—As much by his courage as genius.
Tantæ molis erat.—It was such a task.
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ ?—Do the gods harbour such resentment ?
Tant bien que mal.—It is all the same to us. (Fr.)
Tant mieux.—So much the better. (Fr.)
Tant pis.—So much the worse. (Fr.)
Tarde venientibus ossa.—Those who come late to the table find nothing but bones.
Tel est notre plaisir.—That is our pleasure. (Fr.)
Telle vie, telle fin.—As men live so they die. (Fr.)
Tel maître, tel valet.—Like master, like man. (Fr.)
Tel qui rit vendredi dimanche pleurera.—If you laugh to-day you will cry to-morrow. (Fr.)
Telum imbelle sine ictu.—A feeble weapon thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—The times are perpetually changing, and we with the times.
Tempus edax rerum.—Time that devours all things.
Tempus fugit, et nunquam revertitur.—Time flies, and never returns.
Tempus omnia revelat.—Time discloses all things.
Teres et rotundus.—Smooth and round.
Ter in die.—Thrice a day.
Terminus ad quem.—The goal or end.
Terminus a quo.—The starting point.
Terræ filius.—A son of the earth.
Terra incognita.—An unknown country.
Tertium quid.—A third something.
Tête-à-tête.—Face to face ; a private conversation. (Fr.)
Tiens à la vérité.—Keep to the truth. (Fr.)
Tiens ta foy.—Preserve thy faith. (M.) (O.Fr.)
Tiers État.—The third estate ; the commons. (Fr.)
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—I distrust the Greeks even when they offer gifts.
Tirer le diable par la queue.—To pull the devil by the tail ; to take the bull by the horns. (Fr.)
Toga virilis.—The gown of manhood.
Tombé des nues.—Fallen from the clouds. (Fr.)
Totidem verbis.—In so many words.
Toties quoties.—As often as.
Totis viribus.—With all his strength.
Toto cœlo.—By the whole heavens ; as wide as the poles asunder.
Tour de force.—A feat of strength or skill. (Fr.)
Tourner casaque.—To turn one's coat ; to change sides. (Fr.)
Tous frais faits.—All costs paid. (Fr.)
Tout-à-fait.—Quite ; altogether. (Fr.)
Tout bien ou rien.—The whole or nothing. (M.) (Fr.)
Tout ensemble.—The general effect. (Fr.)
Tout le monde est sage après coup.—It is easy to be wise after the event. (Fr.)
Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre.—All things come to him who waits. (Fr.)
Trahit sua quemque voluptas.—Every one is drawn by his own inclination.
Tria juncta in uno.—Three joined in one. (Bath M.)
Troja fuit.—Troy was.
Tua res agitur.—It is a matter that concerns you.
Tulit alter honores.—Another has carried off the honour.
Tu ne cede malis.—Yield not to misfortune.
Tu quoque !—You too !
Tutte quanti.—Et cetera. (It.)

Ubi bene ibi patria.—Where it is well, there is our country.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubique.—Everywhere.
Ubi supra.—Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum.—The last reasoning of kings, *i.e.* arms.
Ultimus Romanorum.—The last of the Romans.
Ultra vires.—Beyond the powers or rights possessed.
Unâ voce.—With one voice ; unanimously.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu.—A kind act is never forgotten. (Fr.)
Und so weiter.—And so forth. (Ger.)
Une fois n'est pas coutume.—Once does not make a habit. (Fr.)
Unguibus et rostro.—With talons and beak.
Unum et idem.—One and the same.
Urbi et orbi.—For Rome (lit. the city) and the world.
Usque ad aras.—To the very altars.
Usque ad nauseam.—To utter disgust.
Utile dulci.—The useful with the agreeable.
Ut infra.—As below.
Uti possidetis.—As you possess ; or, as you now are. (A phrase in diplomacy.)
Ut prosim.—That I may do good. (M.)
Utrum horum mavis accipe.—Take whichever you prefer.
Ut supra.—As above stated.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.—The traveller who has an empty purse sings in the face of the robber.
Vade in pace.—Go in peace.
Vade mecum.—Go with me ; a constant companion.
Vade retro !—Avaunt !
Væ victis !—Woe to the vanquished !
Vaille que vaille.—At all events. (Fr.)
Valeat quantum valere potest.—Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valete, ac plaudite.—Farewell, and applaud.
Vanitas vanitatum.—Vanity of vanities.
Variæ lectiones.—Various readings.
Variorum notae.—Notes of various authors.
Velis et remis.—With sails and oars.
Veluti in speculum.—As if in a mirror.
Venire facias.—Compel him to appear ; the writ for summoning a jury [Law].
Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Vendre en gros et en détail.—To sell wholesale and retail. (Fr.)
Ventis secundis.—With favouring winds.
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.—A hungry belly has no ears. (Fr.)
Ventre à terre.—At great speed. (Fr.)
Verbatim et literatim.—Word for word, and letter for letter.
Verba volant, scripta manent.—Words fly, writings remain.
Verbum sat sapienti.—A word is enough to a wise man.
Veritas parit odium.—Truth begets hatred.
Vérité sans peur.—Truth without fear. (M.) (Fr.)
Ver non semper viret.—Spring does not always flourish. (M.)

Vestigia nulla retrorsum.—There are no traces or steps backward. (M.)
Vexata quæstio.—A much-debated question.
Via media.—A middle course.
Vice.—In place of.
Vice versâ.—The terms being exchanged: the other way round.
Victis honos.—Honour to the conquered.
Vide ut supra.—See the preceding statement.
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.—I see and approve the better, and I follow the worse.
Vi et armis.—By main force (lit. by force and arms).
Vincit amor patriæ.—The love of our country prevails.
Vincit veritas.—Truth conquers. (M.)
Vires acquirit eundo.—She acquires strength in her progress (spoken of Fame).
Virtus laudatur et alget.—Virtue is praised and is left to starve.
Virtus semper viridis.—Virtue is ever green.
Virtute et fide.—By virtue and faith. (M.)
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.—Nothing can resist valour and arms. (M.)
Virtuti non armis fido.—I trust to virtue and not to arms. (M.)
Virtutis amor.—The love of virtue. (M.)
Vis-à-vis.—Opposite; face to face. (Fr.)
Vis inertiæ.—Inert property of matter.
Vitam impendere vero.—To consecrate his life to truth.
Vivâ voce.—By or with the living voice.
Vive la bagatelle.—Success to trifling. (Fr.)
Vive la république.—Long live the republic. (Fr.)
Vive le roi.—Long live the king. (Fr.)
Vivida vis animi.—The lively vigour of genius.
Vivit post funera virtus.—Virtue survives the grave. (M.)
Vix ea nostra voco.—I scarcely call these things our own. (M.)
Voilà tout.—That's all. (Fr.)
Voilà une autre chose.—That's quite another matter. (Fr.)
Volo non valeo.—I am willing but unable. (M.)
Vous venez a point nommé.—You come in the nick of time. (Fr.)
Vox et præterea nihil.—A voice and nothing more.
Vox faucibus hæsit.—The voice stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo.—Popularly.

Was ich nicht weiss, macht mich nicht heiss.—What I do not know does not affect me. (Ger.)
Was man nicht kann meiden, muss man willig leiden.—You must make the best of a bad business. (Ger.)
Wie gewonnen, so zerrinnen.—Lightly come; lightly go. (Ger.)

Zeitgeist.—The spirit of the times. (Ger.)
Zonam prediđit.—He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere.—To unloose the virgin zone.
Zumbeispiel.—For example. (Ger.)

CUSTOMARY ABBREVIATIONS

A.—Acres.
A.—Acting ; Assistant.
A1.—First class.
A.A.—Automobile Association.
A.A.G.—Assistant Adjutant General.
A.A.M.C.—Australian Army Medical Corps.
A.a.r.—Against all risks.
A.B. or B.A. (Artium Baccalaureus).—Bachelor of Arts.
A.B.—Able Seaman.
Abb.—Abbot ; Abbess.
Abbr.—Abbreviated.
Abd.—Abdicated.
Abl.—Ablative.
Abp.—Archbishop.
Abr.—Abridged.
A.C. (Ante Christum).—Before Christ.
A.C.A.—Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
Acc.—Accusative.
Acct.—Account.
A.C.P.—Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.D. (Anno Domini).—In the Year of our Lord.
A.d.—After date.
A.D.C.—Aide-de-camp.
Adj.—Adjective.
Ad lib. or Ad libit.—At pleasure.
Adm.—Admiral.
Admr.—Administrator.
Admrx.—Administratrix.
Adv.—Advice ; Advertisement ; Adverb.
Ad Val. (Ad valorem).—According to value.
A.E.—Assistant Engineer.
A.E.C.—Army Education Corps.
Æt. (ætatis).—Aged.
Ætat.—Aged.
A.E.U.—Amalgamated Engineering Union.
A.F.C.—Air Force Cross.
A.G.—Accountant General ; Adjutant General ; Attorney General.
Ag. (Argentum).—Silver.
A.H.—In the year of the Hegira, A.D. 622.
A.I.A.—Associate in Arts ; Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C.—Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.
A.I.E.E.—Associate of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
A.I.N.A.—Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects.
A.K.C.—Associate of King's College.
Al.—Aluminium.
Ala.—Alabama.
Ald.—Alderman.
Alt.—Altitude.
Alta.—Alberta.
A.M. or M.A. (Artium Magister).—Master of Arts.
A.M.—Before Mid-day.
A.M.—Albert Medal.
A.M.I.C.E.—Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Amp.—Ampère.
Amt.—Amount.
Ana.—In like quantity.
Anc.—Ancient.
Anon.—Anonymous.
Ans.—Answer.
Antiq.—Antiquities.
A.O.D.—Ancient Order of Druids.
A.O.F.—Ancient Order of Foresters.
A.O.S.—Ancient Order of Shepherds.
A.P.—Assistant Paymaster.
Ap.—April.
A.P.D.—Army Pay Department.
A.P.G.—Gresham Professor of Astronomy.
Apo.—Apogee.
App.—Appendix.
Appro.—Approbation.
Aq.—Distilled Water.
A.Q.M.G.—Assistant Quartermaster General.
A.R.A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M.—Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.C.M.—Associate of the Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.—Associate of the Royal College of Organists.
A.R.C.S.—Associate of the Royal College of Science.
A.R.H.A.—Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.I.B.A.—Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Ariz.—Arizona.
Ark.—Arkansas.
Arr.—Arrival. Arrived.
A.R.S.A.—Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M.—Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
Art.E.—Artificer Engineer.
A.R.W.S.—Associate of the Royal Water Colour Society.
A.S.—Assistant Surgeon.
A.S.—Anglo-Saxon.
As.—Arsenic.
Assce.—Assurance.
Asst.—Assistant.
Au. (Aurum).—Gold.
A.U.C. (Anno urbis conditæ).—In the year of the building of the city (of Rome). B.C. 753.
Aug.—August.
A.V.—Artillery Volunteers.
A.V.—Authorized Version.
Ave.—Average.
Avoir.—Avoirdupois.
A.W.—Assistant Warder.

B.—Boatswain.
B.—Bye [Cricket].
B.A.—Bachelor of Arts.
Ba.—Barium.
Bah.—Bahamas.
Bal.—Balance.
Bar.—Barometer.
Bart.—Baronet.
Batt.—Battalion.
B.B.C.—British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C.—Before Christ.
B.C.—British Columbia.
B.Ch.—Bachelor of Surgery.

B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.C.S.—Bengal Civil Service.
B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
Bds.—Boards.
B.E.—Bill of Exchange.
Beds.—Bedfordshire.
B.E.F.—British Expeditionary Force.
B.Eng.—Bachelor of Engineering.
Berks.—Berkshire.
B. ès. LL. (Bachelier ès Lettres). — Bachelor of Literature.
B. et. L. D.—Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg.
B.G.—Brigadier-General.
B.h.p.—Brake horse power.
Bi.—Bismuth.
Bis. (**Bissextile**).—Leap year.
B.L.—Bachelor of Law.
B.L.—Bill of Lading.
B.Litt.—Bachelor of Literature.
B.LL. or **LL.B.**—Bachelor of Laws.
B.M.—British Museum.
B.M.A.—British Medical Association.
B.M.J.—British Medical Journal.
B.N.C.—Brasenose College, Oxford.
B.O.—Board of Ordnance.
Bo.—Boron.
Bomb.C.S.—Bombay Civil Service.
Bor.—Borough.
B.P.—British Pharmacopœia.
Bp.—Bishop.
B.P.B.—Bank Pass Book. Bank Post Bill.
Br.—Bromine.
Bro.—Brother.
B.S.—Bill of Sale.
B.S.—Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
B.T.—Board of Trade.
Bt.—Baronet. Bought.
B.T.U.—Board of Trade unit.
Bucks.—Buckinghamshire.
B.V.—Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M.—Blessed Virgin Mary.

C.—Centigrade.
C., Ct., Cent.—A hundred.
C. or **Cap.**—Chapter.
C.A.—Chartered Accountant.
Ca. (**Calcium**).—Lime.
Cæ.—Cæsium.
C. & b.—Caught and bowled [Cricket].
Cal.—California.
Cantab. (**Cantabrigiensis**).—Cambridge.
Cantuar. (**Cantuariensis**).—Canterbury.
C.A.P.—Cash against Policy.
Capt.—Captain.
Car.—Carat.
Car.—Carpenter.
Card.—Cardinal.
Cath.—Catholic.
C.B.—Companion of the Bath.
C.B.—Confined to barracks.
C.B.E.—Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
C.C.—Common Council.
C.C.—County Court, County Council.
C.C.—Chess Club: Cricket Club.
C.C.C.—Corpus Christi College.
C.C.S.—Casualty Clearing Station.
C.D.—Cavalry Depot.
Cd.—Cadmium.
C.D.V.—Carte de Visite.
C.E.—Civil Engineer.
Ce.—Cerium.
Celt.—Celtic.
Cestr. (**Cestrensis**).—Chester.
C.E.T.S.—Church of England Temperance Society.
Cf., conf.—Compare.
C.F.I.—Cost, Freight, Insurance.
C.G.—Coast Guard.
Cg.—Centigramme.
C.G.H.—Cape of Good Hope.
C.G.M.—Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S.—Centimetre, gramme, second.
C.H.—Companion of Honour.
Ch.—Chaplain; Church.
Chal.—Chaldron.
Chap.—Chapter.
Ch.B.—Chief Boatswain.
Ch.Cr.—Chief Carpenter.
Ch.E.—Chief Engineer.
Ch.Gr.—Chief Gunner.
Ch.P.—Paymaster-in-Chief.
Chq.—Cheque.
CHR.—Christ (the first three letters of Christos).
C.I.—Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
Cicestr. (**Cicestrensis**).—Chichester.
C.I.D.—Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E.—Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
C.I.F.—Cost, Insurance, Freight.
C.I.V.—City of London Imperial Volunteers.
C.J.—Chief Justice.
Cl.—Centilitre.
Cl.—Chlorine.
Cld.—Cleared.
C.M.—Common Metre.
C.M. (**Chirurgiæ Magister**).—Master in Surgery.
C.M.—Certificated Master.
Cm.—Centimetre.
C.M.G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S.—Church Missionary Society.
C.O.—Colonial Office. Central Office.
Co.—Company. County.
Co.—Cobalt.
Cochl.—A spoonful.
C.O.D.—Cash on delivery.
Col.—Colonel.
Coll.—College.
Colo.—Colorado.
Com.—Commander. Commodore. Committee.
Con.—Against.
Conj.—Conjunction.
Conn.—Connecticut.
Cor. Mem.—Corresponding Member.
Corn.—Cornwall.
Cor. Sec.—Corresponding Secretary.
C.O.S.—Charity Organisation Society.
Cos.—Cosine.
Cosec.—Cosecant.
Cot.—Cotangent.
C.P.—Clerk of the Peace.
C.p.—Charter-party.
C.Q.M.S.—Company Quartermaster Sergeant.
Cr.—Chromium.
Cr.—Credit: creditor.
C.S.—Civil Service.
C.S.I.—Companion of the Star of India.
C.S.M.—Company Sergeant Major.
Ct.—Carat.

Ct.—Connecticut.
C.T.—Certified Teacher.
C.T.C.—Cyclists' Touring Club.
Ctl.—Cental.
Cu. (Cuprum).—Copper.
Cum Div.—With Dividend.
Cur., curt.—Current. This month.
C.V.O.—Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
C.W.O.—Cash with order.
C.W.S.—Co-operative Wholesale Society.
Cwt.—A hundredweight.

D. (denarius).—A penny or pence.
D.—Depot. Deserted. Discharged. Dividend.
D.a.—Days after date.
D.A.A.G.—Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
D.A.G.—Deputy Adjutant General.
D.B.E.—Dame of the Order of the British Empire.
Dbk.—Drawback.
D.C.—District of Columbia.
D.C. (Da capo).—From the beginning.
D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.L.I.—Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
D.C.M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dec.—December. Declination.
Def.—Deferred.
Deg.—Degree.
Del.—Delaware.
Del. (delineavit).—He or she drew it—meaning the artist.
Dep.—Deputy. Depart.
D.F.—Defender of the Faith. Dean of Faculty.
D.F.C.—Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.F.M.—Distinguished Flying Medal.
Dft.—Defendant ; Draft.
D.G. (Dei gratia).—By the grace of God.
Dg.—Decigramme.
Di.—Didymium.
Dial.—Dialect.
D.I.H.—Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
Dis.—Discount.
Div.—Dividend.
D.L.—Deputy Lieutenant.
Dl.—Decilitre.
D.L.I.—Durham Light Infantry.
D.Litt.—Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O.—Dead Letter Office.
Dm.—Decimetre.
D.N.B.—Dictionary of National Biography.
Do. (ditto).—The same.
D.O.R.A.—Defence of the Realm Act.
Doz.—Dozen.
D.P.H.—Diploma of Public Health.
D.Phil.—Doctor of Philosophy.
Dpt.—Department.
Dr.—Debtor. Doctor. Dram.
D.s. Days after sight.
D.Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D.S.C.—Distinguished Service Cross.
D.S.M.—Distinguished Service Medal.
D.S.O.—Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
D.S.Q.—Discharged to Sick Quarters.
D.T. (Doctor theologiæ).—Doctor of Divinity.
Dunelm. (Dunelmensis).—Durham.
D.V. (Deo volente).—God willing.
Dwt.—A pennyweight.
D.Y.—Dockyard.

E.—East.
E. and O.E.—Errors and omissions excepted.
Eblan. (Eblanensis).—Dublin.
Ebor. (Eboracensis).—York.
E.C.—East Central.
E.C.A.—Early Closing Association.
Eccl., Eccles.—Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus.—Ecclesiasticus.
Ed.—Editor. Edition.
Edin.—Edinburgh.
E.E.—Errors excepted.
E.G. (exempli gratia).—For example.
E.I.—East Indies.
E.I.D.—East India Docks.
E.Ins.—Inspector of Machinery.
E. long.—East longitude.
Emp.—Emperor ; Empress.
Enc.—Enclosure.
E.N.E.—East-north-east.
Eng.—England.
Engr.—Engineer. Engraver.
Ent. Sta. Hall.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.
Ep.—Epistle.
E.P.D.—Excess Profits Duty.
Eq.—Equerry.
E.R.—East Riding.
Er.—Erbium.
E.S.E.—East-south-east.
Esq., Esqr.—Esquire.
E.T.—English Translation.
Et al. (et alibi).—And elsewhere.
Etc., &c.—And so forth.
Et. seq.—And the following.
Ex.—Example ; exception.
Ex cp.—Ex coupon.
Ex d.—Ex dividend.
Exec.—Executor.
Exon. (Exoniensis).—Exeter.
Exor.—Executor.
Exr.—Executor.
Extrx.—Executrix.

F.—Fahrenheit ; Farthings.
F.—Fluorine.
F.A.—Football Association.
F.A.A.—Free of all average.
Fahr.—Fahrenheit.
F.A.I.—Fellow of the Auctioneers' Institute.
F.B.A.—Fellow of the British Academy.
F.C.—Fire cock.
F.C.A.—Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.P.—Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
Fcp.—Foolscap.
F.C.S.—Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.c.s.—Free of capture and seizure.
F.D.—Defender of the faith.
Fe.—Iron.
Feb.—February.
Fec. (fecit.)—He did it.
F.E.I.S.—Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S.—Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.G.A.—Foreign General Average.
F.G.S.—Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A.—Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C.—Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
Flor., Fa.—Florida.
F.L.S.—Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

F.M.—Field Marshal.
F.M.S.—Federated Malay States.
Fo., fol.—Folio.
F.O.—Field Officer: Foreign Office.
F.O.B.—Free on board.
F.P.—Fire-plug.
F.P.A.—Free of particular average.
F.P.S.—Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr.—France or French.
F.R.A.M.—Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.—Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.I.—Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.M.—Fellow of the Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.—Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E.—Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.
F.R.C.V.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.Hist.S.—Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.I.B.A.—Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.G.S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.—Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist.S.—Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.Met.Soc.—Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.M.S.—Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.A.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.E.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S.—Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A., Scot.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.I.—Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute.
F.S.N.A.—Fellow of the Society of Naval Architects.
Ft.—Foot; feet; fort.
F.T.C.D.—Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Fth.—Fathom.
F.Z.S.—Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.—Gramme. Gallons.
G.A.—General Assembly.
Ga.—Gallium.
Ga.—Georgia.
Gael.—Gaelic.
Gall.—Gallon.
G.B.—Great Britain.
G.B. and I.—Great Britain and Ireland.
G.B. and N.I.—Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
G.C.B.—Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.I.E.—Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.L.H.—Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M.—Greatest common measure.
G.C.M.G.—Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I.—Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O.—Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gen.—General.
Genmo.—Generalissimo.
Gent.—Gentleman.
Geo.—Georgia.
G.F.S.—Girls' Friendly Society.
Gl.—Glucinum.
G.L.—Grand Lodge.
Glam.—Glamorganshire.
Glos.—Gloucestershire.
G.M.—Grand Master.
G.M.P.—Garrison Military Police.
G.O.—General Order.
G.O.C.—General Officer Commanding.
Gov.—Governor.
G.P.O.—General Post Office.
G.R. (Georgius Rex).—George the King.
Gr.—Grains or gross.
Gr.—Gunner.
G.R.I. (Georgius Rex et Imperator).—George the King and Emperor.
G.S.—Grand Secretary.
G.S.M.—Guildhall School of Music.
G.S.O.—General Staff Officer.
G.T.—Grand Treasurer.
Gtt. (Guttæ).—Drops.
G.W.—Grand Warden.
G.W.R.—Great Western Railway.

H.—Hydrant.
H.—Hydrogen.
Ha.—Hectare.
H.A.C.—Honourable Artillery Company.
Hants.—Hampshire.
H.B.C.—Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M.—His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H.C.—House of Commons.
H.C.M.—His or Her Catholic Majesty.
H.E.—His Excellency.
H.E.—High Explosive.
H.E.I.C.S.—Honourable East India Company's Service.
Hf.-bd.—Half-bound.
Hg. (Hydrargyrum).—Mercury.
H.G.D.H.—His or Her Grand Ducal Highness.
H.H.—His Holiness. His Highness.
Hhd.—Hogshead.
H.I.H.—His or Her Imperial Highness.
Hil.—Hilary term.
H.J.S. (hic jacet sepultus).—Here lies buried.
H.K.—House of Keys.
Hl.—Hectolitre.
H.M.—His or Her Majesty.
H.M.A.S.—His or Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.C.—His Majesty's Customs.
H.M.F.—His Majesty's Forces.
H.M.I.S.—His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H.M.O.W.—His Majesty's Office of Works.
H.M.P. (hoc monumentum posuit).—Raised this monument.
H.M.S.—His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon.—Honourable.
Hond.—Honoured.
H.P.—Half-pay. Horse power.
H.R.—House of Representatives.
H.R.E.—Holy Roman Empire.
H.R.I.P.—Here rests in peace.
H.R.H.—His or Her Royal Highness.
H.S.E. (Hic sepultus est).—Here is buried.
H.S.H.—His or Her Serene Highness.
Hunts.—Huntingdonshire.
H.W.M.—High Water Mark.

I. (Imperator or Imperatrix).—Emperor or Empress.
I.—Iodine.

I.A.R.O.—Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Ia.—Iowa.
Ib. (ibid).—In the same place.
I.C.S.—Indian Civil Service.
Id.—Idaho.
Id.—The same.
I.e.—That is.
I.G.—Inspector General.
I.H.S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator).—Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Ill.—Illinois.
I.M.D.—Indian Medical Department.
Imp.—Imperial.
I.M.S.—Indian Medical Service.
In.—Inches.
In.—Indium.
Incog. (incognito).—Unknown.
Ind.—Indiana.
In lim. (in limine).—At the outset (lit. on the threshold).
In loc. (in loco).—In its place.
I.N.R.I.—Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst.—Instant; the present month.
Int.—Interest.
Int.—Interjection.
Inv.—Invoice.
Io.—Iowa.
I. of A.—Instructor of Artillery.
I. of M.—Instructor of Musketry.
I.O.G.T.—International Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F.—Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.U.—I owe you.
I.Q. (Idem quod).—The same as.
Ir.—Iridium.
I.R.—Inland Revenue.
I.R.O.—Inland Revenue Office.
I.S.C.—Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O.—Imperial Service Order.
I.W.—Isle of Wight.
I.Y.—Imperial Yeomanry.

J.—Judge.
J.A.—Judge Advocate.
Jan.—January.
J.C.D.—Doctor of Civil Law.
Jn., Jun.—Junior.
Jno.—John.
J.P.—Justice of the Peace.
Jul.—July.

K. (Kalium).—Potassium.
Kan.—Kansas.
K.B.—King's Bench.
K.B.E.—Knight Commander of the British Empire.
K.C.—King's Counsel.
K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.I.E.—Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G.—Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.—Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Ken.—Kentucky.
K.G.—Knight of the Garter.
Kg.—Kilogramme.
K.G.F.—Knight of the Golden Fleece.
Kil.—Kilderkin.
Kilom.—Kilometre.
K.L.H.—Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Km.—Kilometre.
Knt.—Knight.
K.P.—Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T.—Knight of the Thistle.
K.t.l.—And so forth.
Ky.—Kentucky.

L. or l.—A pound sterling.
L.A.—Law Agent. Literate in Arts.
L.A.—Legislative Assembly.
La.—Lanthamum.
La.—Louisiana.
L.A.M.—London Academy of Music.
Lancs.—Lancashire.
Lat.—Latitude. Latin.
L.B.—Leg bye [Cricket].
Lb. (libra).—A pound weight.
L.b.w.—Leg before wicket [Cricket].
L.C.—Lord Chancellor.
L.c. (loco citato).—In the place quoted.
L.c.—Lower case type.
L.C.B.—Lord Chief Baron.
L.C.C.—London County Council.
L.C.J.—Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M.—Least Common Multiple.
L.C.P.—Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.D.—London Docks.
L.D.S.—Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L.D.S., R.C.S.—Licentiate in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons.
L.F.P.S.G.—Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
L.I.—Light Infantry.
Li.—Lithium.
Lib. (liber).—A book.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
Lim.—Limited.
Linn.—Linnæan.
Lit.—Literally.
Litt.B.—Bachelor of Literature.
Litt.D.—Doctor of Literature.
L.L.—Lord Lieutenant.
LL.B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.—Doctor of Laws.
L.M.S.—London Missionary Society.
L.M.S.R.—London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
L.M.S.S.A.—Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in Medicine and Surgery.
L.N.E.R.—London and North Eastern Railway.
L. of C.—Line of Communication.
Lon., long.—Longitude.
Londin. (Londinium).—London.
Loq. (loquitur).—Speaks.
L.P.—Lord Provost.
Lp.—Lordship.
L.R.A.M.—Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.
L.R.C.P.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.E.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.E.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
L.S. (locus sigilli).—Place of the seal.
L.S.A.—Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.B.—London School Board.
L.S.D. (libræ, solidi, denarii).—Pounds, shillings, and pence.
Lt.—Lieutenant.
L.T.C.—Lawn Tennis Club.
Lt.-Col.—Lieutenant-Colonel.
Ltd.—Limited.

Lt.-Gen.—Lieutenant-General.
Lt.-Gov.—Lieutenant-Governor.
L.Th.—Licentiate in Theology.
LXX.—Septuagint version of the Bible.

M.—Roman Numeral for 1,000.
M.—Meridian ; Noon.
M.—Metre.
M.—Maiden [Cricket].
M.—Monsieur.
M.A.—Master of Arts.
Mad.—Madam.
Maj.—Major.
Maj.-Gen.—Major-General.
Mar.—March.
Mass.—Massachusetts.
Math.—Mathematics.
M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine.
M.bco.—Marks banco.
M.B.E.—Member of the Order of the British Empire.
M.B.F. et H.—Great Britain, France and Ireland.
M.B.O.U.—Member of the British Ornithologists' Union.
M.C.—Master of the Ceremonies.
M.C.—Military Cross.
M.C.—Member of Congress.
M.C.C.—Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.C.S.—Madras Civil Service.
M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
Md.—Maryland.
Mdlle., Mlle.—Mademoiselle.
M.E.—Mining Engineer.
Me.—Maine.
M.E.C.—Member of the Executive Council.
Mem.—Memorandum.
Messrs.—Gentlemen.
M.F.B.—Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
M.F.H.—Master of Foxhounds.
Mg.—Magnesium.
M.H.R.—Member of the House of Representatives.
M.I.—Mounted Infantry.
Mich.—Michigan.
Mid.—Midshipman.
Middx.—Middlesex.
M.I.E.E.—Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Min.E.—Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Minn.—Minnesota.
M.Inst.C.E.—Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
M.Inst.M.M.—Member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
Miss.—Mississippi.
M.L.A.—Member of the Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C.—Member of the Legislative Council.
MM.—Messrs. Messieurs.
Mm.—Millimetre.
Mme.—Madame.
Mn.—Manganese.
Mo.—Missouri. Month.
Mo.—Molybdenum.
M.O.H.—Medical Officer of Health
Mont.—Montana.
Mos.—Months.
M.P.—Member of Parliament.
M.P.H.—Miles per hour.
M.P.S.—Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr.—Mister.
M.R.C.P.—Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S.—Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.S.E.—Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
M.R.C.V.S.—Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A.—Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs.—Mistress.
M.S.—Master of Surgery.
M.S.—Sacred to the Memory.
MS.—Manuscript.
M.Sc.—Master of Science.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
M.T.—Mechanical Transport.
Mt., Mts.—Mount. Mountains.
Mtg.—Mortgage.
Mus.B.—Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D.—Doctor of Music.
M.V.—Monte Video.
M.W.G.M.—Most Worthy Grand Master.

N.—North.
N.—Nitrogen.
N.A.—Naval Architect.
N.B.—No ball [Cricket].
N.B.—North Britain. New Brunswick.
N.B. (**nota bene**).—Note well . take notice.
Nb.—Niobium.
N.C.—North Carolina.
N.C.O.—Non-commissioned Officer.
N.E.—North-east.
Neb.—Nebraska.
Nem con. (**nemine contradicente**).—No one contradicting.
Nem. dis. (**nemine dissentiente**).—No one dissenting.
N.F.—Newfoundland.
N.H.—New Hampshire.
N.H.—Naval Hospital.
N.I.—Northern Ireland.
Ni.—Nickel.
N.J.—New Jersey.
N.L.—North Latitude.
N.M.—New Mexico.
N.N.E.—North-north-east.
N.N.W.—North-north-west.
No. (**numero**).—Number.
N.O.D.—Naval Ordnance Department.
Non pros. (**non prosequitur**).—He does not pursue or prosecute.
Non seq. (**non sequitur**).—It does not follow.
Northants.—Northamptonshire.
Norvic. (**Norvicensis**).—Norwich.
Nos.—Numbers.
Notts.—Nottinghamshire.
Nov.—November.
N.P.—Notary Public.
N.P.B.—Newspaper bag.
N.P.D.—North Polar Distance.
N.R.—North Riding.
N.R.A.—National Rifle Association.
N.S.—New style ; Nova Scotia.
N.S.P.C.C.—National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W.—New South Wales.
N.T.—New Testament.
N.u.—Name unknown.
N.W.—North-west.
N.W.P.—North-west Provinces.
N.W.T.—North-west Territory.
N.Y.—New York.
N.Z.—New Zealand.

O.—Over [Cricket].
O.—Oxygen.
Ob. (obiit).—Died.
O.B.E.—Officer of the Order of the British Empire.
Obs.—Obsolete.
O.C.—Officer Commanding.
O'clk.—O'clock.
O.C.S.—On Company's Service.
Oct.—October.
O.D.—Ordnance Datum.
O.E.D.—Oxford English Dictionary.
O.H.M.S.—On His Majesty's Service
O.L.—Official Liquidator.
Olym.—Olympiad.
O.M —Order of Merit.
O.M.—Old Measurement.
O.P.—Out of print.
O.P.—Observation Post.
Op. (opus).—Work [Mus.].
O.R.—Official Receiver.
Ord. Sur.—Ordnance Survey.
Oreg.—Oregon.
O.S.—Ordinary Seaman.
O.S.—Old Style.
Os.—Osmium.
O.S.A.—Order of St. Augustine.
O.S.B.—Order of St. Benedict.
O.S.C.—Ordnance Staff Corps.
O.S.F.—Order of St. Francis.
O.T.—Old Testament.
O.T.C.—Officers Training Corps.
Oxon. (Oxoniensis).—Oxford.
Oz.—Ounce.

P.—Parish. Pint. Pole. Perch.
P.—Paymaster.
P.—Phosphorus.
P. Page ; **pp.** pages.
P.A.—Patent Agent.
Pa., Penn.—Pennsylvania.
P. and O.—Peninsular and Oriental.
Par.—Paragraph.
Parl.—Parliamentary.
Pb. (Plumbum).—Lead.
P.C.—Police Constable.
P.C.—Privy Councillor. Conscript Fathers.
Pd.—Paid.
Pd.—Palladium.
P.E.I.—Prince Edward Island.
Per an.—By the year.
Per cent.—By the hundred.
Per pro.—Per procuration.
Petriburg. (Petriburgensis).—Peterborough.
Ph.B.—Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans.—Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., pxt. (pinxit).—He or she painted it.
P.L.—Primrose League.
P.L.A.—Port of London Authority.
P.L.C.—Poor Law Commissioners.
Plt.—Plaintiff.
P.M —Past Master.
P.M.—Provost-Marshal.
P.M (post meridian).—Afternoon.
Pm.—Premium.
P.M.G.—Postmaster-General.
P.O.—Post Office.
P.O —Postal Order.
P.O.O.—Post Office Order.
P.P.—Parish Priest.
P.P.C. (pour prendre congé).—To take leave. **(Fr.)**
P.P.S.—Further postscript.
P.R.—Prize Ring.
P.R.A.—President of the Royal Academy.
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
Pro tem. (pro tempore.)—For the time.
Prox. (proximo).—Next.
P.R.S.—President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A.—President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.S. (post scriptum).—Postscript.
P.S.A.—Pleasant Sunday Afternoon.
Pt.—Platinum.
P.T.O.—Please turn over.
P.W.—Prince of Wales.

Q., Qu.—Question. Query.
Q.—Quart. Quintal. Farthing.
Q.A.I.M.N.S.—Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Q.B.—Queen's Bench.
Q.C.—Queen's Counsel.
Q.d. (quasi dicat).—As he should say.
Q.e. (quod est).—Which is.
Q.E.D. (Quod erat demonstrandum).—Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (Quod erat faciendum).—Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (Quod erat inveniendum).—Which was to be found out.
Q.l. (quantum libet).—As much as you please.
Q.M.—Quartermaster.
Q.M.G.—Quartermaster General.
Q.M.S.—Quartermaster Sergeant.
Qr.—Quarter. Quire.
Q.S.—Quarter Sessions.
Q.s. (quantum sufficit).—Enough.
Qt.—Quart.
Qu.—Quæstor.
Q.v. (quod vide).—Which see.

R. (Rex, Regina).—King ; Queen.
R. (recipe).—Take.
R.—Runs [Cricket].
R.A.—Royal Academy ; Royal Artillery.
R.A.C.—Royal Agricultural College.
R.A.C.—Royal Automobile Club.
R.A.D.—Royal Albert Dock.
R.A.F.—Royal Air Force.
R.A.M.—Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.N.—Royal Australian Navy.
R.A.S.—Royal Asiatic Society.
R.A.S.C.—Royal Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C.—Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.—Rifle Brigade.
Rb.—Rubidium.
R.B.A.—Royal Society of British Artists.
R.C.M.—Royal College of Music.
R.C.N.—Royal Canadian Navy.
R.C.P.—Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.P.E.—Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
R.C.P.I.—Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
R.C.S.—Royal College of Science.
R.C.S.—Royal College of Surgeons.
R.C.S.—Royal Corps of Signals.
R.C.S.E.—Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
R.D.—Rural Dean.
R.E.—Royal Engineers.
Reg.—Regiment.

Reg. Prof.—Regius Professor.
Ret.—Returned; Retired.
Rev.—Reverend.
R.F.A.—Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A.—Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A.—Royal Hibernian Academy.
R.H.A.—Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G.—Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S.—Royal Humane Society.
R.I.—Rhode Island.
R.I.—Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
R.I.P. (requiescat in pace).—May he or she rest in peace.
R.L.O.—Returned Letter Office.
R.M.—Resident Magistrate.
R.M.—Royal Mail. Royal Marines.
R.M.A.—Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.A.—Royal Military Academy.
R.M.C.—Royal Military College.
R.M.S.—Royal Mail Steamer.
R.N.—Royal Navy.
R.N.L.I.—Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
R.N.R.—Royal Naval Reserve.
R.N.Z.N.—Royal New Zealand Navy.
Ro.—Rhodium.
Ro. (recto).—Right-hand page.
Roffen (Roffensis).—Rochester.
R.Q.M.S.—Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
R.R.—Railroad.
R.R.C.—Royal Red Cross.
R.S.A.—Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.M.—Regimental Sergeant-Major.
R.S.M.—Royal School of Mines.
R.S.O.—Railway Sub-Office.
R.S.P.C.A.—Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.S.V.P. (répondez, s'il vous plait).—Please reply.
R.T.—Railway Transport.
Rt.—Right.
Rt. Hon.—Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.
R.T.S.—Religious Tract Society.
R.U.—Rugby Union.
Ru.—Ruthenium.
R.V.—Rifle Volunteers.
R.W.—Right Worthy.
R.W.S.—Royal Water Colour Society.
Rx.—Tens of Rupees.
R.Y.S.—Royal Yacht Squadron.

S.—South.
S.—Seconds.
S. (sclidi).—Shillings.
S.—Sulphur.
S.A.—South Africa; South Australia.
Salop.—Shropshire.
Sarum.—Salisbury.
S.B.—Savings Bank.
Sb. (Stibium).—Antimony.
Sc.—Scandium.
Sc. (sculpsit).—He or she engraved it.
S.C.—South Carolina.
S.C.D.—Surrey Commercial Dock.
Sc.D.—Doctor of Science.
Scil. (scilicet).—To wit; namely.
Sculp. (sculpsit).—He or she engraved it.
S.Dak.—South Dakota.
S.E.—South-east.
Se.—Selenium.
Sec.—Secant.
Sec.—Secretary.
Sept.—Septuagint. September.
Seq. (sequentes or sequentia).—The following.
S.G. (salutis gratia).—Insured.
S.G.—Solicitor General.
S.G.W.—Senior Grand Warden.
Si.—Silicon.
S.J.—Society of Jesus.
S.K.D.—St. Katharine's Dock.
S.L. (sigilli locus).—Place of the seal.
S.L.—South Latitude.
S.L.—Sub-Lieutenant.
Sn. (Stannum).—Tin.
Soc.—Society.
Sol.—Solicitor.
S.O.P.—Staff Officer of Pensioners.
S.P.—Staff Paymaster.
S.P. (sine prole).—Without issue.
Sergt.—Sergeant.
S.P.C.K.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus).—The senate and people of Rome.
S.R.I.—Holy Roman Empire.
S.S.—Sunday School.
SS.—Steamship.
S.S.E.—South-south-east.
S.S.W.—South-south-west.
St.—Saint.
St.—Strontium.
Staffs.—Staffordshire.
Stg.—Sterling.
S.T.P. (Sacræ Theologiæ Professor).—Doctor of Divinity.
Supp.—Supplement.
Supt.—Superintendent.
Surg.—Surgeon.
Surv.—Surveyor.
S.W.—Senior Warden.
S.W.—South-west.
Syn.—Synonymous.

T.—Ton.
Ta.—Tantalum.
Tan.—Tangent.
T.B.—Torpedo Boat.
T.B.D.—Torpedo Boat Destroyer.
T.C.D.—Trinity College, Dublin.
T.D.—Territorial Decoration.
Te.—Tellurium.
Tenn.—Tennessee.
Tex.—Texas.
Text Rec.—Received text.
Th.—Thorium.
T.H.W.M.—Trinity High Water Mark.
Ti.—Titanium.
Tl.—Thallium.
T.O.—Turn over.
Tom.—Volume.
T.P.O.—Travelling Post Office.
Tr.—Trustee. Translation.
Trans.—Transactions.
T.R.H.—Their Royal Highnesses.
Trs.—Transpose.
Truron. (Truroniensis).—Truro.
T.S.—Twin Screw.
T.T.L.—To take leave.
T.U.C.—Trade Union Council.

U.—Uranium.
U.D.C.—Urban District Council.
U.K.—United Kingdom.
Ult. (**ultimo**).—Last month.
Univ.—University.
U.P.—United Presbyterian. United Provinces (of India).
U.S.—United States.
U.S.A.—United States of America.
U.S.C.—United States of Colombia.
U.S.L.—United States Legation.
U.S.M.—United States Mail.
U.S.N.—United States Navy.
Ux. (**uxor**).—Wife.

V.—Numeral for five.
V. (**versus**).—Against.
V. (**vide**).—See.
V.—Vanadium.
V.—Volt; Velocity.
V.A.—Vice-Admiral.
Va.—Virginia.
V.A.D.—Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C.—Vice-Chancellor.
V.C.—Victoria Cross.
V.D.—Victoria Dock.
V.D.—Volunteer Decoration.
V.D.M. (**Verbi Dei Minister.**)—Minister of God's Word.
Ven.—Venerable.
Ver.—Vermont.
V.G (**verbi gratia**).—For example.
V.G.—Vicar-General.
V.I.—Vancouver Island.
Vigorn. (**Vigorniensis**).—Worcester.
Visc.—Viscount.
Viz. (**videlicet**).—Namely; to wit.
Vo. (**verso**).—Left-hand page.
Vol.—Volume.
V.R.—Victoria Regina.
V.R.I. (**Victoria Regina et Imperatrix**).—Victoria, Queen and Empress.
V.S.—Veterinary Surgeon.
Vul.—Vulgate.
Vv. ll. (**variæ lectiones**).—Various readings.

W.—West.
W. (**Wolfram**).—Tungsten.
W.—Wicket; Wide [Cricket].
W.A.—Western Australia.
W.A.A.C.—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.
W.C.—Wesleyan Chapel.
W.C.—West Central. Water-closet.
W.C.A.—West Coast of Africa.
W.f.—Wrong fount.
Whf.—Wharf.
W.I.—West Indies.
Winton. (**Wintoniensis**).—Winchester.
Wis.—Wisconsin.
W.M.—Worshipful Master.
W.M.S.—Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W.N.W.—West-north-west.
W.O.—War Office. Warrant Officer.
W.R.—West Riding.
W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S.—Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W.—West-south-west.
W. Va.—West Virginia
Wyo.—Wyoming.

X.—Numeral for ten.
X.—The symbol for reactance.
X., Xt.—Christ.
Xcp.—Ex-coupon.
Xd.—Ex-dividend.
X.i.—Ex-interest.
Xm., Xmas, Xms.—Christmas.
Xn.—Ex new shares.
Xn., Xtian.—Christian.

Y.—Year. Yeomanry.
Y.—Yttrium.
Yb.—Ytterbium.
Yd.—Yard.
Y.M.C.A.—Young Men's Christian Association.
Yorks.—Yorkshire.
Yr.—Year; Younger.
Y.W.C.A.—Young Women's Christian Association.

Z.—The symbol for impedance.
Zn.—Zinc.
Zr.—Zirconium.

&.—And.
&c.—And so forth.

PREFIXES

A WORD has its meaning changed by an addition at either end. The addition at the beginning is known as a prefix, that at the end being a suffix, otherwise known as an affix or postfix. Prefixes modify the root, suffixes form its modifications in the different parts of speech. The prefixes have their place in the body of this work, but a list of those most often met with is useful for ready reference. The suffixes, however, cannot be found except in a special list such as follows that of the prefixes herein.

A signifies at, as ahead.
A, in, as asleep.
A, of, as akin.
A, on, as aboard.
A, away from, as avert.
A, not or without, as abyss.
AB, away from, as absence.
ABS, away from, as abstract.
AC, from, as acquit.
AD, to, as adhere.
AF, ad used before f, as affix.
AG, ad used before g, as aggregate.
AL, ad used before l, as allotment.
AL, Arabic for "the," as alchemy.
AL, all, as almighty.
AM, French em, as ambush.
AMBI, both, as ambidexter.
AMPHI, both, as amphibious.
AMPHI, around, as amphitheatre.
AN, the French en, as anoint.
AN, not or without, as anarchy.
ANA, up, through, or back, as analyse.
ANT, a form of anti, as antarctic.
ANTE, before, as antecedent.
ANTI, against, as antidote.
AP, ad used before p, as appear.
APO, away from, as apogee.
AR, ad used before r, as arrive.
ARCH, chief, as archbishop.
AS, ad used before s, as assemble.
AT, ad used before t, as attest.
AUTO, self, as autograph.
BE, to make or cause, as bedim.
BE, to take from, as behead.
BE, over, as bedaub.
BE, by, as because.
BI, two, as biennial.
BIN, double, as binocular.
BIS, twice, as biscuit.
CAT, down, as catastrophe.
CATA, downwards, as catalogue.
CIRCU, a form of circum, as circular.
CIRCUM, around, as circumference.
CIS, on this side, as cisalpine.
CO, together, a form of con before a vowel or an h, as coherent.
COG, con before n, as cognate.
COL, con before l, as collect.
COM, con before m, b or p, as compare.
CON, together, as connect.
CONTRA, against, as contradict.
CONTRO, a form of contra, as controversy.
COUNTER, a form of contra, as countermine.
DE, down, as degrade.
DE, from, as depart.
DE, separate, as decompose.
DEMI, half, as demigod.
DI, double, as dichroic.
DIA, through, as diameter.
DIF, a form of dis, as different.
DIS, asunder, as disperse.
DYS, with difficulty, as dyspepsia.
E, out, a form of ex, as emerge.
EC, out of, as eccentric.
EF, a form of ex before f, as effect.
EM, a form of en before b or p, to make, as embolden.
EQUI, equal, as equilateral.
ES, out, a form of ex, as escape.
EX, out of, as exhaust.
EXTRA, beyond, as extramural.
FOR, away, as forbid.
FOR, without, as forgo.
FORE, in advance of, as foretell.
FRO, from, away, as in froward.
GAIN, against, as gainsay.
HEMI, half, as hemisphere.
HEPTA, seven, as heptangular.
HETERO, opposite, as heterodox.
HOLO, entire, as holocaust.
HOMO, alike, as homogeneous.
HYDRO, water, as hydraulic.
HYP, under, a form of hypo, as hypnotism.
HYPER, over, as hypercritic.
HYPO, beneath, as hypocaust.
IG, not, a form of in before n, as ignoble.
IL, on, a form of in before l, as illuminate.
IL, not, a form of in before l, as illegal.
IM, on, a form of in before b, m or p, as impose.
IM, not, a form of in before b, m or p, as impossible.
IN, into, as incision.
IN, not, as indecent.
INTER, between, as interfere.
INTRA, within, as intramural.
INTRO, within, as introvert.
IR, not, a form of in before r, as irregular.
IR, in, a form of in before r, as irrigate.
ISO, equal, similar, as isothermal.
JUXTA, near, as juxtaposition.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

MAC, son of, as Macdonald.
MACRO, large, as macrodiagonal.
MAL, bad, as malformation.
MALE, bad, as malevolent.
MEGA, great, as megaphone.
MES, between, as mesentery.
MET, change, a form of meta, as metonymy.
META, change, as metamorphic.
MICRO, small, as microscope.
MIS, wrong, as mislay.
MON, one, a form of mono, as monarch.
MONO, one, as monoplane.
MULT, many, a form of multi, as multangular.
MULTI, many, as multiply.
NE, not, as negative.
NEO, new, as neolithic.
NON, not, as nonsense.
O, in the way of, a form of ob before m, as omit.
OB, in the way of, as object.
OC, in the way of, a form of ob before c, as occasion.
OF, in the way of, a form of ob before f, as offer.
OP, in the way of, a form of ob before p, as oppose.
OR, out, as in ordeal.
OUT, beyond, as outbreak.
OVER, above, beyond, as overdo.
PAN, all, as pantheism.
PAR, side by side, a form of para, as parody.
PARA, side by side, or beyond, as paradox.
PEL, through, a form of per before l, as pellucid.
PENTA, five, as pentagon.
PER, through or by, as perennial.
PERI, round, as perimeter.
POLY, many, as polyglot.
POR, for, a form of pro, as portrait.
POST, after, as postpone.
PRE, before, as precede.
PRETER, beyond, as preternatural.
PRO, for, forward, as proceed.
PROS, to, towards, as prosody.
PROT, first, a form of proto, as protoxide.
PROTO, first, as protocol.
PSEUDO, false, as pseudonym.
PUR, for, away, a form of pro, as purloin.
PYRO, fire, as pyrotechnic.
RE, back, as retire.
RE, again, as reiterate.
RETRO, backward, as retrograde.
SE, without or aside, as secede.
SEMI, half, as semitone.
SEX, six, as sexennial.
SINE, without, as sinecure.
SUB, under, as subside.
SUBTER, under, as subterfuge.
SUC, under, a form of sub before c, as succeed.
SUF, under, a form of sub before f, as suffer.
SUG, under, a form of sub before g, as suggest.
SUM, under, a form of sub before m, as summon.
SUP, under, a form of sub before p, as support.
SUPER, above, as superintendent.
SUPRA, above, as supramundane.
SUR, above, a form of super, as surcharge.
SUR, under, a form of sub, as surrogate.
SUS, under, a form of sub before c, p and t, as suspect.
SY, together, a form of syn before s, as system.
SYL, together, a form of syn before l, as syllogism.
SYM, together, a form of syn before b, m or p, as sympathy.
SYN, together, as synod.
TRA, across, a form of trans, as traduce.
TRANS, across, as transport.
TRES, across, a form of trans, trespass.
TRI, three, as triangle.
TWI, two, as twilight.
ULTRA, beyond, as ultramontane.
UN, not, as unnatural.
UN, reversal, as undress.
UN, one, as unanimous.
UNDER, lower, beneath, as underwear.
UNI, one, as univalve.
UP, aloft, as uphold.
VICE, in place of, as viceroy.
WITH, from, against, as withdraw.

SUFFIXES

—able, capable of being, as receivable.
—ac, pertaining to, as cardiac.
—aceæ, denoting a botanical natural order, as Rosaceæ.
—aceous, resembling or pertaining to, as rosaceous.
—acious, distinguished by, as pugnacious.
—acy, state of being, as obduracy.
—ade, made of, as lemonade.
—age, place, as parsonage; act, as haulage; state, as marriage; things collectively, as assemblage.
—ain, forming nouns and adjectives, as villain, certain.
—al, pertaining to, or resembling, as vernal, or pictorial.
—algia, denoting pain, as neuralgia.
—an, denoting a noun, as pelican, or an adjective, as suburban.
—ana, sayings and anecdotes, as Johnsoniana.
—ance, state or action, as abundance.
—ancy, action or state, as buoyancy.
—ane, pertaining to, as mundane.
—aneous, belonging to or resembling, as porcellaneous.
—ant, adjective, as dormant; noun, as complainant.
—ar, pertaining to, as insular.
—ard, one who, as drunkard.
—art, one who, as braggart.
—ary, locality, as seminary; occupation, as secretary pertaining to, as parliamentary.
—asm, state of being, as enthusiasm.
—aster, contemptuous derivative, as poetaster.
—ate, to make, as variegate.
—celli, diminutive, as vermicelli.
—cle, diminutive, as icicle.
—cule, diminutive, as animalcule.
—dom, state or jurisdiction, as martyrdom.
—eæ, denoting an order or sub-order of plants, as Rhamneæ.
—ed, denotes the past tense, as ended.
—ee, one who receives, as legatee.
—eer, occupation, as auctioneer.
—el, diminutive, as pedicel.
—en, diminutive, as chicken; plural, as oxen; made of, as golden; to make, as fatten.

—ence, state or action, as independence.
—ency, state or action, as insolvency.
—ene, pertaining to, as terrene.
—ent, one who, as superintendent.
—eous, pertaining to, as terraqueous.
—er, one who does, as painter.
—erly, direction, as easterly.
—ern, direction, as eastern.
—ery, place of trade, as brewery.
—escence, act of becoming, as effervescence.
—escent, becoming, as obsolescent.
—ese, pertaining to, as Japanese.
—esque, belonging to or resembling, as picturesque.
—est, denoting superlative, as brightest.
—et, diminutive, as coronet.
—eth, third person singular, present tense, as writeth.
—ette, diminutive, as cigarette.
—ferous, bearing, as cupriferous.
—fold, number of times, as threefold.
—ful, full of, as spiteful.
—fy, to make, as clarify.
—genous, producing, as ferrigenous.
—hood, state or nature, as manhood.
—ia, diseased condition, as pneumonia.
—ible, capable of being, as legible.
—ic, pertaining to, as patriotic; containing most oxygen, as sulphuric.
—ic, one who, as dyspeptic.
—ical, pertaining to, as logical.
—ice, that which, as justice.
—ics, the science of, as aeronautics.
—id, relating to, as torrid.
—ide, a chemical term denoting a compound with another element, as chloride.
—idean, resembling, as proboscidean.
—ie, diminutive, as lassie.
—iff, one who, as plaintiff.
—ile, pertaining to, as tensile.
—im, Hebrew plural, as seraphim.
—ina, feminine termination, as concertina.
—ine, feminine termination, as heroine.
—ine, pertaining to, as divine; formed of, as atropine.
—ing, present participle, as raining.
—ion, state of being, as rebellion.
—ior, more, as inferior.
—ique, belonging to, as antique.
—ise, to make, to do, as advertise.
—ish, resembling, as childish.
—ish, rather, as yellowish.
—isk, diminutive, as asterisk.
—ism, state or doctrine, as ego*ism*, anglican*ism*, spiritualism.
—ist, one who believes in or does, as violinist.
—ite, a supporter or follower, as Puseyite.
—ite, stone, as meteorite.
—itis, inflammation of, as laryngitis.
—ity, state of, as obliquity.
—ive, one who, or that which, as operative, explosive.
—ix, feminine noun, as executrix.
—ize, to make, to act, as equalize.
—kin, diminutive, as napkin.
—kind, sort, as mankind.
—le, a tool, as needle.
—le, diminutive, as sparkle.
—lence, fulness of, as purulence.
—lent, full of as, purulent.
—less, without, as shoeless.
—let, diminutive, as eyelet.
—like, resembling, as childlike.
—ling, diminutive, as codling.
—lite, stone, as oolite.
—lith, stone, as monolith.
—logy, study of, as geology.
—ly, in the manner of, as silently.
—ment, state of, act of, as concealment.
—meter, a measure for, as thermometer.
—mony, state of, as parsimony.
—most, superlative, as topmost.
—ness, state of, as blackness.
—ock, diminutive, as hillock.
—ode, terminal of direction, as electrode.
—œcious, botanical term for grouping stamens and pistils, as monœcious.
—oid, resembling, as spheroid.
—oidal, resembling, as spheroidal.
—on, large, as million.
—one, large, as trombone.
—oon, large, as balloon.
—or, one who gives, as lessor.
—ory, pertaining to, as suspensory.
—ory, place where, as factory.
—ose, full of, as bellicose.
—ot, diminutive, as ballot.
—ous, abounding with, as glorious.
—ous, having a little oxygen, as sulphurous.
—pathy, state of feeling, as sympathy.
—ple, fold, as quadruple.
—red, state or condition, as hatred.
—ric, jurisdiction, as bishopric.
—ry, action or quality, as pedantry.
—ry, place, as nursery.
—scope, aiding sight, as telescope.
—se, to make, as cleanse.
—ship, state, as friendship.
—ship, jurisdiction or office, as consulship.
—sion, state or action, as extension.
—some, full of, as frolicsome.
—son, state or action, as treason.
—ster, one who, as gamester.
—stress, feminine, as seamstress.
—sy, state, as heresy.
—teen, add ten, as sixteen.
—th, state of, as length.
—th, denoting an ordinal, as seventh.
—tion, state or action, as bisection.
—tude, state of being, as magnitude.
—ty, state of being, as immensity.
—ty, multiplied by ten, as forty.
—ule, diminutive, as globule.
—uncle, diminutive, as homuncle.
—ure, making or production, manufacture.
—ward, direction, as eastward.
—wards, direction, as homewards.
—ways, manner or position, as sideways.
—wise, manner or position, as lengthwise
—y, state or quality, as dirty.
—y, diminutive, as baby.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

How Latin was pronounced by the Romans can never be known, for we have no gramophone records to help us, though it would seem reasonable to suppose that Italian would afford us a clue. But at the revival of learning when Latin was introduced into our Grammar Schools, which were founded or re-established as Latin Grammar Schools, it was treated as a dead language to be pronounced as if the words were in the native language of the learners. This method, the local style as it is called, is still prevalent and is likely to continue, particularly for systematic names in natural science and proper names in general, as in the accompanying list.

It has the great advantage of leaving no doubt as to the quantities, for it is impossible to slur them, and it also keeps the syllables clear. This local style, however, which gives us one pronunciation in England and another in Scotland, does not satisfy those who study Latin as literature. During the last fifty years many and varied have been the efforts to abandon it, and the pronunciation recommended by the Classical Association has been adopted in many schools and colleges.

In this there is a long and short for each vowel, *a* long being sounded as in *father*, *a* short as in *hat*; *e* long as in *prey*, *e* short as in *fret*; *i* long as in *deed*, *i* short as in *fit*; *o* long as in *home*, *o* short as in *not*; *u* long as in *boot*, *u* short as in *pull*; the diphthongs having the sounds of both letters together, *ae* as ai in *Isaiah*, *au* as ou in *hour*, and *oe* as oi in *boil*. Among the consonants *c* and *g* are always hard as in *cat* and *go*, *gu* is as *gw*, *j* is as *y*, *qu* as in *queen*, *s* as in *gas*, *t* is always hard, even before i, and *x* is always as *ks* and not as kz. Double consonants are sounded separately, the second of the pair beginning the next syllable. In words of two syllables the stress is always on the first; in other words it is generally on the last but one. The pronunciation of Greek words is much on the same system, but *ch* is sounded as in *loch*, and not as in the English rendering of *chorus*.

THE VOWELS.

Every accented syllable not ending in a consonant is pronounced as in English, with its first, long, open sound: thus, *Ca'to*, *Philome'la*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'ter*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c., respectively.

Every accented vowel, followed by a consonant, has the short sound, as in English: thus, *Man'lius*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'lar*, *cur'few*, &c., respectively.

Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long, open sound: thus, the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *Magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long, open sound, as in *vi'al*; and this because the Latin *i* final in such cases is always long. Consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.

Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, as that in the second syllable of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So also the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; and therefore, if the

unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpyiæ, Har-py'e-e.*

The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar, Œta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar, Ee'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus, Œdipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Deddalus, Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*. For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *Idomeneus*; and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *Antinous*, and similar words in the list.

Y has exactly the same treatment as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy, Æ'py*, &c.; short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idas*; and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lycur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysim'achus* with the first syllable like the first of *legion*, or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'-a-chus*, &c.

A, ending an unaccented syllable, has the obscure sound which it has in the same situation in English words; but it has a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *father*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.

E final, both with and without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope, Hippocrene, Evoe, Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicized into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it then becomes an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus, *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only. *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek Θῆβη and Ἀθῆνη, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly Anglicized; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek Κρήτη and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*; *Hecate* likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number when in the Greek word Ἑκάτη, is in English usually contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*.

The Roman magistrate, named *Ædilis*, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, *Æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusæ* of four syllables, is made three in the English, *Syr'acuse*: and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*. Sometimes the accent is shifted, as in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," pronounced *An-dron'-e-cus*, though in Latin it is *An-dro-ni'-cus*.

THE CONSONANTS.

C and *G* are hard before *a, o*, and *u*, as *Cato, Comus, Cures, Galba, Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e, i*, and *y*, as *Cebes, Cinna, Cycnus, Geryon, Geta, Gillus, Gyges, Gymnosophistæ*, &c.

C, S, and *T*, before *ia, ie, ii, io, iu*, and *eu*, when preceded by the accent in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *z*, as *Accius, Caduceus, Helvetii, Hesiod, Mæsia, Portia, Portius, Socias, Statius, Tatian*, pronounced *Aksheus, Cadusheus, Helveshei, Hezeod, Mezea, Porshea, Porsheus, Sosheas, Stasheus, Tashean*, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not change into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades, Antiates*, &c.

Proper names ending in *tia, sia*, and *sion*, when preceded by the accent, change the *t, s*, &c., into *sh* and *zh*. Thus we have *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sounding as if written *Artemisjea* and *Aspasjea*; *Galatia, Aratia, Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea, Arashea, Aloshea*, and *Bashea*; and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not so many as twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation, as if to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion, Iasion, Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion, Iazion, Dionyzion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Philistion, Gration, Eurytion, Dotion, Androtion, Hippotion, Iphition, Ornytion, Metion, Polytion, Stration, Sotion, Oantion, Pallantion, Ætion, Hippocration*, and *Amphyction*, preserve the *t* in its true sound. *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with

Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicized. With very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded that Greek and Latin *proper* names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

Ch before a vowel is always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias*, *Chalcis*, &c.; but when it comes before a mute consonant, at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, it is mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius*, *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute: so in *Cnopus*, *Cnossus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*, pronounced *Nopus*, *Nossus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *MN*, *TM*, &c., as *Mnemosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *bdellium*, *pneumatic*, *gnomon*, *mnemonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same rule holds *C* hard, like *K*, when it comes before *T*, as *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

Ph, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *phthisic* is pronounced *tisic*.

In *Ps*, *P* is mute, as in *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Sykee*, *Sammetichus*, &c.

Pt. *P* is mute in words beginning with these letters when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy*, *Terilas*, &c., but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Tleptolemus*, for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *Z* in *Zmilaces*.

The letters *S*, *X*, and *Z* require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked that *s*, at the end of words preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure, hissing sound, as *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.; but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*, as *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens*, *Mars*, *mors*, &c., has the sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c., which are pronounced *Zerkzes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words; thus the *Z* in *Zeno* and *zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

QUANTITIES OF THE VOWELS IN ENGLISH.

A first vowel in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of it in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, is always made long in English. Thus *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honour, and *dedo*, to give; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded long by an English speaker, although in Latin it is short.

On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have the vowel of that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it may. Thus the first vowel of *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, is pronounced short in English, though it is long in Latin; and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the *u* in the latter is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i* preceding another vowel; in this case the vowel in the first syllable is long, except the vowel be *i*; thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *doceo*, *cupio* have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

In order to reduce these rules into a small compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that as we always shorten every ante-penultimate vowel but *u* with the *primary* accent, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this ante-penultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c.; and the ante-penultimate *i*, even though

it be followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia, Ocrisia,* &c. ; so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius, Ænobarbus,* &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent, but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia, Ægialeus,* &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

The general rule of quantity indicated by the syllabication, is that, when a consonant ends the syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not ; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long ; that the vowel *u,* when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not, and that the vowel *i,* when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e* ; but if the syllable be final, it has its long, open sound, as if the accent were on it.

THE ACCENT.

Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English, the accent on the first syllable ; and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, as *Cato, Ceres, Comus,* &c.

Polysyllables, when adopted without change from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin ; that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus, Democedes,* &c. ; if short, the accent is on the ante-penultimate, as *Demosthenes, Aristophanes, Posthumus,* &c.

When Greek or Latin Proper Names are Anglicized, either by an alteration of the letters or by cutting off the final syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus, *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable ; but when altered to *Proserpine,* it transfers the accent to the first. The same rule applies to *Homerus, Virgilius, Horatius,* &c., when Anglicized to *Homer, Virgil, Horace,* &c. But *Acrion, Arion, Amphion, Echion, Orion, Ixion, Pandion, Asion, Alphion, Ærion, Ophion, Methion, Axion, Eion, Thlexion,* and *Sandion* preserve their penultimate accent invariably ; while *Ethalion,* a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the ante-penultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion.*

The difficulty apparent here in deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia,* as *Alexandria, Antiochia, Seleucia, Samaria, Iphigenia,* and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as is plain from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the ante-penultimate syllable ; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia,* although *Iphigenia, Antiochia, Seleucia,* and *Samaria* have generally yielded to the English ante-penultimate accent ; and *Erythia, Deidamia, Laodamia, Hippodamia, Apamia, Ilithyia,* and *Orithyia,* from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus* or *nice.* If they are compounded of the Greek νικη, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonice, Berenice,* &c. ; if this termination be what is called a gentile, *i.e.,* naming a man from his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the ante-penultimate, as *Macedonicus, Sardonicus, Britannicus,* &c.

Thus we see that many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation ; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the futility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is with these as with many English words : there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education ; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or illiteracy. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in their accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port Royal Grammar informs us that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in."

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

Ab-a-*cœ*-num
Ab-a-ga
Ab-a-la
A-*bal*-lo
Ab-a-lus
A-*ba*-na
A-*ban*-tes
Ab-an-*ti*-a-des
A-*bar*-im-on
Ab-a-ris
A-*ba*-rus
Ab-a-*si*-tis
Ab-as-*se*-na
Ab-as-*se*-ni
Ab-a-tos
Ab-*de*-ra
Ab-de-*ri*-tes
Ab-*de*-rus
Ab-el-*la*-ni
Ab-el-*li*-num
A-*be*-lus
Ab-e-lux
Ab-ga-rus
A-bi-a
Ab-i-la
A-*bis*-a-res
A-*ble*-rus
A-*ble*-tes
Ab-no-ba
A-*bo*-bus
A-*bœc*-ri-tus
A-*bo*-lus
A-bon-i-*ti*-chos
Ab-o-*ra*-ca
Ab-o-ras
Ab-ra-*da*-tas
A-*bra*-ha-mus
A-*broc*-o-mas
A-*bron*-y-cus
A-*bro*-ta
A-*brot*-o-num
A-*bryp*-o-lis
Ab-*sa*-rus
Ab-*se*-us
Ab-u-*li*-tes
Ab-y-*de*-nus
A-*by*-dos
Ab-y-la
Ab-ys-*si*-ni
Ac-a-cus
Ac-a-*de*-mus
Ac-a-mas
A-*can*-tha
Ac-a-ra
Ac-ar-*na*-nes
Ac-a-ton
Ac-ci-a
Ac-ci-la
Ac-e-*di*-ci
Ac-e-le
Ac-e-lum
Ac-e-*ra*-tus
Ac-e-*si*-nes
A-ces-to-*do*-rus
Ac-es-*tor*-i-des
A-*ce*-tes
Ach-a-*by*-tos
A-*chœ*-a
A-*chœ*-i
A-*chœm*-e-nes
A-*chœ*-us
A-*cha*-i-a
A-*cha*-tes
Ach-e-*lo*-i-des
Ach-e-*lo*-us
Ach-e-ron
A-*che*-tus
Ach-il-*le*-a
Ach-il-*le*-is
A-*chil*-les
A-*chil*-leus
A-*chi*-vi
Ach-o-*lo*-e
A-*cho*-rus
Ach-ra-*di*-na
Ac-i-*da*-sa
A-*ci*-la
A-*cœ*-tes
Ac-o-ris
A-cra
A-*cri*-on
Ac-ris-i-*o*-ne
A-cris-i-o-*næ*-us
Ac-rit-as
A-*cro*-a-thos
Ac-ro-ce-*rau*-ni-a
A-*croc*-o-mæ
A-cron
A-*crop*-o-lis
Ac-ro-*re*-a
Ac-ro-ta
A-*crot*-a-tus
Ac-ro-*tho*-um
Ac-*tœ*-on
Ac-ti-um
Act-o-ris
A-*cu*-le-o
A-cu-si-*la*-us
A-*cy*-rus
A-*cy*-tus
Ad-a-mas
Ad-a-na
Ad-du-a
A-*de*-mon
A-*deph*-a-gus
Ad-*her*-bal
A-di-a-*be*-ne
Ad-*me*-ta
Ad-*me*-tus
A-*do*-nis
Ad-ra-*myt*-ti-um
Ad-*ra*-na
A-*dra*-num
Ad-ras-*ti*-a
Ad-ras-*ti*-ne
A-*dre*-ne
A-dri-*a*-nus
Ad-ri-*me*-tum
Ad-u-*at*-i-ci
A-*du*-la
A-*du*-lis
Ad-yr-*mach*-i-dæ
Æ-*ac*-i-des
Æ-a-cus
Æ-a-*me*-ne
Æ-an-*te*-um
Æ-a-tus
Æ-*di*-lis, *pl.* -les
A-*e*-don
A-e-*do*-nis
Æd-u-i
Æ-*e*-ta, or Æ-*e*-tes
Æ-*gœ*-on
Æ-*ga*-tes
Æ-*ge*-li
Æ-*ge*-ri-a
Æ-*ge*-us
Æ-*gi*-a-le
Æ-*gi*-a-lus
Æg-i-la
Æg-i-lips
Æ-*gi*-na
Æg-i-*ne*-ta
Æ-*gi*-o-chus
Æg-i-pan
Æ-*gi*-ra
Æ-*gi*-tum
Æ-gi-um
Æ-gle
Æ-*gle*-tes
Æg-lo-ge
Æ-*goc*-e-ros
Æg-os-*pot*-a-mos
Æ-*gos*-the-na
Æ-li-*a*-nus
Æm-il-i-*a*-nus
Æ-*mo*-na
Æm-o-nis
Æ-*ne*-a
Æ-*ne*-a-des
Æ-*ne*-as
Æ-*ne*-i-a
Æ-*ne*-is
Æ-nes-i-*de*-mus
Æ-*ne*-tus
Æn-i-cus
Æ-*ni*-des
Æ-*ni*-o-chi
Æn-o-cles
Æ-nos
Æ-*ny*-ra
Æ-o-lis
Æ-*o*-li-æ
Æ-*ol*-i-des
Æ-o-lus
Æ-*o*-ra
Æ-*pe*-a
Æ-py
Æp-y-tus
Æ-*qua*-na
Æ-qui
Æ-*quic*-o-li
A-*er*-o-pe
Æs-a-cus
Æs-a-rus
Æs-chi-nes
Æs-chri-on
Æs-chy-lus
Æs-cu-*la*-pi-us
Æ-son
Æ-*son*-i-des
Æ-*so*-pus
Æs-u-la
Æ-*sy*-me
Æth-a-le
Æ-*thal*-i-des
Æ-*thi*-ces
Æth-i-cus
Æ-*thi*-on
Æ-thi-ops
Æ-thi-*o*-pi-a
A-*eth*-li-us
Æ-*thu*-sa
A-*e*-ti-on
Æ-*ti*-tes
A-*e*-ti-us
Æ-*to*-lus
Æx-*o*-ne
Af-ri-*ca*-nus
Af-ri-cus
Ag-a-bus
Ag-a-me
Ag-a-*me*-de
Ag-a-*me*-des
Ag-a-*mem*-non
Ag-a-*me*-tor
Ag-a-mus
Ag-a-*nip*-pe
Ag-a-pæ
Ag-a-*pe*-nor
Ag-a-ri
A-*gas*-i-cles
A-*gas*-the-nes
A-*gas*-tro-phus
Ag-a-tha
A-*ga*-thi-as
Ag-a-tho
A-*gath*-o-cles
Ag-a-thon
A-*gath*-o-pus
Ag-a-*thy*-rus
A-*ga*-ve
A-*ga*-vus
Ag-e-*la*-das
Ag-e-*la*-us
Ag-e-*le*-a
A-*gen*-di-cum
A-*ge*-nor
Ag-e-*nor*-i-des
A-*ge*-si-as
A-ges-i-*la*-us
Ag-e-*sip*-o-lis
A-*ge*-tor
Ag-*ge*-nus
Ag-*gri*-næ
Ag-i-*la*-us
A-gis
A-*gla*-ia
Ag-la-o-*phe*-me
A-*gla*-o-phon
Ag-*la*-us
Ag-*nod*-i-ce
Ag-*non*-i-des
Ag-*no*-tes
A-*go*-nes
Ag-o-ra
Ag-o-*ræ*-a
A-*græ*-i
Ag-ra-gas
A-*grau*-le
A-*grau*-los
A-*gric*-o-la
Ag-ri-*gen*-tum
A-*gri*-o-pe
A-*grip*-pa
Ag-rip-*pi*-na
A-*gro*-tas
A-*grot*-er-a
A-*gyi*-e-us
A-*gy*-rus

A-*ha*-la
Ai-*do*-ne-us
A-*i*-la
A-jax
Al-a-bon
A-*la*-ni
Al-a-res
Al-a-*ri*-cus
Al-*ba*-nus
Al-*bi*-ci
Al-bi-no-*va*-nus
Al-*bi*-nus
Al-bi-on
Al-bu-la
Al-*cæ*-us
Al-*cam*-e-nes
Al-*ca*-nor
Al-*cath*-o-e
Al-*cath*-o-us
Al-*ces*-te
Al-*ces*-tis
Al-ce-tas
Al-ci-*bi*-a-des
Al-*ci*-dæ
Al-*cid*-a-mas
Al-ci-da-*me*-a
Al-*ci*-das
Al-*ci*-des
Al-*cim*-e-de
Al-ci-mus
Al-*cin*-o-us
Al-ci-phron
Al-*cith*-o-e
Alc-*mæ*-on
Alc-*me*-ne
Al-*cy*-o-ne
A-le-a
A-*le*-bas
A-*lec*-to
A-*lec*-try-on
A-*le*-sa
A-*le*-si-a
A-*le*-sus
A-*le*-tes
A-*le*-tum
A-lex-a-*me*-nus
Al-ex-*a*-nor
Al-ex-*ic*-a-cus
Al-ex-*i*-nus
A-*lex*-is
Al-*fe*-nus
Al-gi-dum
Al-*go*-num
A-*li*-phae
Al-i-*phe*-ra
A-*li*-so
Al-*lob*-ro-ges
Al-*lot*-ri-ges
Al-*me*-ne
Al-*mo*-pes
Al-o-*i*-dae
Al-o-pe
A-*lop*-e-ce
A-lop-e-con-*ne*-sus
Al-*pe*-nus
Al-*phe*-nus
Al-phe-si-*bœ*-a
Al-*phe*-us
Al-*pi*-nus
Al-*thæ*-a
Al-*thæm*-e-nes
Al-*ti*-num
Al-y-ba
Al-y-*bi*-da
A-*ly*-mon
Al-y-*ze*-a
Am-a-ge
Am-al-*thæ*-a
A-*ma*-nus
Am-a-*ryl*-lis
Am-a-*se*-a
A-*ma*-sis
A-*ma*-thus
Am-ax-*i*-ta
A-*maz*-o-nes
Am-*ba*-tæ
Am-be-nus
Am-bi-a-*li*-tes
Am-bi-*a*-num
Am-*bi*-cus
Am-bi-*ga*-tus
Am-*bi*-o-rix
Am-*bro*-dax
Am-*bro*-nes
Am-*bry*-on
Am-e-les
Am-e-*ni*-des
A-*mes*-tra-tus
A-*mic*-las
A-*mi*-da
A-*mil*-car
A-mym-*o*-ne
A-*min*-i-as
A-*min*-o-cles
Am-i-*se*-na
Am-y-*tha*-on
Am-mi-*a*-nus
Am-*ni*-sus
Am-*ni*-tes
A-mor
Am-pe-lus
Am-*phe*-a
Am-*phi*-a-nax
Am-phi-a-*ra*-us
Am-*phic*-ty-on
Am-*phid*-a-mas
Am-phi-ge-*ni*-a
Am-*phil*-o-chus
Am-*phil*-y-tus
Am-*phim*-a-chus
Am-*phim*-e-don
Am-*phi*-on
Am-*phip*-o-lis
Am-phis-*bœ*-na
Am-*phis*-tra-tus
Am-phi-*tri*-te
Am-*phit*-ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-*ni*-a-des
Am-*phot*-e-rus
Am-*phry*-sus
Amp-sa-ga
A-*my*-clæ
A-*my*-clas
Am-y-*cli*-des
Am-y-cus
Am-y-*mo*-ne
Am-y-rus
Am-y-*tha*-on
A-*nab*-a-sis
An-a-ces
An-a-*char*-sis
An-a-*cle*-tus
A-*na*-cre-on
An-a-dy-*om*-e-ne
A-*nag*-y-rus
An-a-*i*-tis
An-a-*ni*-as
An-a-phe
A-*na*-pus
A-*nar*-gy-ri
A-*nath*-e-ma
A-*nat*-o-le
An-ax-*ag*-o-ras
An-ax-*ar*-e-te
An-ax-*e*-nor
An-ax-*ic*-ra-tes
A-nax-i-*da*-mus
A-*nax*-i-las, or *la*-us
A-nax-i-*man*-der
An-ax-*im*-e-nes
An-ca-*li*-tes
An-*chi*-a-le
An-*chi*-ses
An-*co*-na
An-*cy*-le
An-*cy*-ra
An-*da*-na
An-*de*-ra
An-*doc*-i-des
An-dro-cles
An-dro-*cli*-des
An-*dro*-clus
An-*dro*-ge-os
An-*drom*-a-che
An-*drom*-e-da
An-dro-*ni*-cus
An-ga-ri
An-*gi*-tes
An-i-*ce*-tus
A-*ni*-grus
A-ni-o
An-*nic*-e-ris
An-*tæ*-us
An-*tag*-o-ras
An-*tal*-ci-das
An-*te*-a
An-*te*-nor
An-te-ros
An-*the*-don
An-*the*-la
An-*the*-ne
An-*thi*-a
An-*tho*-res
An-thro-*pi*-nus
An-ti-a-*ni*-ra
An-ti-as
An-ti-*cle*-a
An-ti-cles
An-*tic*-ra-gus
An-*tic*-ra-tes
An-*tic*-y-ra
An-*tig*-e-nes
An-*tig*-o-nus
An-*tig*-o-ne
An-ti-*lib*-a-nus
An-*til*-o-chus
An-*tim*-a-chus
An-ti-*nop*-o-lis
An-*tin*-o-us
An-*ti*-o-chus
An-*ti*-o-pe
An-ti-*o*-rus
An-*tip*-a-ros
An-*tip*-a-ter
An-*tip*-a-tris
An-*tiph*-a-nes
An-ti-phon
An-*tiph*-o-nus
An-*tip*-o-lis
An-*tis*-the-nes
An-*tom*-e-nes
An-to-*ni*-nus
A-*nu*-bis
An-y-tus
A-o-nes
A-*o*-ris
A-*o*-rus
A-*o*-ti
A-*pa*-me
Ap-a-*me*-a
Ap-a-*me*-ne
A-pe-li-*o*-tes
A-*pel*-les
Ap-el-*le*-us
Ap-en-*ni*-nus
Ap-e-sus
Aph-a-ce
Aph-a-*re*-tus
Aph-a-*re*-us
Aph-e-tæ
A-*phi*-das
Aph-*ne*-um
Aph-œ-*be*-tus
A-*phri*-ces
Aph-ro-*dis*-i-as
Aph-ro-*di*-te
A-*phy*-tis
Ap-i-*ca*-ta
A-*pid*-a-nus
A-*pi*-o-læ
A-pi-on
Ap-o-*do*-ti
A-pol-li-*na*-ris
A-*pol*-lo
Ap-ol-*loc*-ra-tes
A-pol-lo-*do*-rus
Ap-o-nus
Ap-pi-*a*-nus
Ap-pi-i *Fo*-rum
Ap-si-nus
Ap-te-ra
Ap-u-*le*-i-us
Aq-ui-la
Aq-ui-*le*-i-a
Aq-ui-lo
A-*qui*-nas
Ar-a-bes
A-*rach*-ne
Ar-ach-*ne*-a
Ar-a-*cho*-ti
Ar-a-dus
Ar-a-*phi*-a
A-*ra*-tus
A-*rax*-es
Ar-*ba*-ces
Ar-*be*-la
Ar-ca-des
Ar-*ces*-i-las, -*la*-us
Ar-*ched*-i-cus
Ar-*cheg*-e-tes
Ar-che-*la*-us
Ar-*ches*-tra-tus
Ar-chi-as
Ar-chi-*da*-mus
Ar-*chig*-e-nes
Ar-*chil*-o-chus
Ar-chi-*me*-des
Ar-*chi*-nus
Ar-*chy*-tas
Arc-*ti*-nus
Arc-*toph*-y-lax
Arc-*tu*-rus
Ar-de-a
Ar-dys
Ar-e-las
A-re-o-pa-*gi*-tæ
A-re-*op*-a-gus
A-res
Ar-e-ta
Ar-e-*tæ*-us
Ar-e-tas
A-*re*-te
Ar-e-*thu*-sa
Ar-gan-*tho*-na
Ar-*gath*-o-na
Ar-gi-*le*-tum
Ar-gi-*nu*-sæ
Ar-*gi*-vi
Ar-go-lis
Ar-go-*nau*-tæ
Ar-*gy*-ra
Ar-*gyr*-i-pa
A-ri-*ad*-ne
A-ri-a-*ra*-thes
Ar-i-*ma*-zes
Ar-i-mi
A-*rim*-i-num
A-ri-o-bar-*zu*-nes
A-ri-o-*me*-des
A-*ri*-on
Ar-is-*tæn*-e-tus
Ar-is-*tag*-o-ras
Ar-is-*tar*-che
Ar-is-*tar*-chus
A-ris-ta-*za*-nes
A-*ris*-the-nes
Ar-is-*ti*-des
A-ris-to-*bu*-lus
A-*ris*-to-cles
Ar-is-*toc*-ra-tes
A-ris-to-*de*-mus
Ar-is-*tog*-e-nes
A-ris-to-*gi*-ton
Ar-is-*tom*-a-che
Ar-is-*tom*-a-chus
Ar-is-*tom*-e-nes
A-ris-to-*nau*-tæ
A-ris-to-*ni*-cus
Ar-is-*ton*-y-mus

Ar-is-*toph*-a-nes
A-*ris*-to-phon
Ar-is-*tot*-e-les
Ar-is-*tox*-e-nus
Ar-me-ne
Ar-*mor*-i-ca
A-*rom*-a-ta
Ar-*pi*-num
Ar-ri-*a*-nus
Ar-sa-ces
Ar-*sa*-nes
Ar-*se*-na
Ar-*se*-sa
Ar-*sin*-o-e
Ar-*si*-tes
Ar-ta-*ba*-nus
Ar-ta-*ba*-zus
Ar-ta-bri
Ar-ta-ce
Ar-ta-*pher*-nes
Ar-ta-*vas*-des
Ar-*tax*-a-res
Ar-tax-*erx*-es
Ar-tem-i-*do*-rus
Ar-te-mis
Ar-te-*mi*-ta
Ar-te-mon
A-runs
As-*cal*-a-phus
As-ca-lon
As-*ci*-i
As-cle-*pi*-a-des
As-cle-pi-o-*do*-rus
As-*cle*-pi-us
As-cu-lum
As-dru-bal
A-si-a-*ge*-tes
As-i-na
A-*so*-pus
As-*ple*-don
As-*sar*-a-cus
As-*se*-sus
As-*so*-rus
As-su-*e*-rus
As-ta-pus
As-*tar*-te
As-te-ris
As-*ter*-o-pe
As-*ti*-o-chus
As-*træ*-a
As-tu-ra
As-tu-res
As-*ty*-a-ges
As-*ty*-a-nax
As-*tyd*-a-mas
As-ty-da-*mi*-a
As-*tym*-o-me
As-*ty*-o-che
As-ty-*o*-*chi*-a
As-ty-ra
As-y-chis
A-*syn*-cri-tus
A-*tab*-u-lus
A-*tab*-y-ris
At-a-*lan*-ta
A-*tar*-be-chis
A-thas
Ath-a-mas

A-*the*-na
A-*the*-næ
Ath-e-*nag*-o-ras
Ath-e-*na*-is
A-then-o-*do*-rus
Ath-e-sis
Ath-mo-ne
A-thos
A-*ti*-na
At-*lan*-tes
At-lan-*ti*-a-des
At-re-*ba*-tes
A-*tri*-des
At-ro-pa-*te*-ne
A-*trop*-a-tes
At-ro-pos
At-ta-*li*-a
At-ta-lus
At-ti-ca
At-ti-cus
At-ti-la
At-u-rus
Au-fi-*de*-na
Au-fi-dus
Au-ga-rus
Au-ge-æ
Au-*ge*-as
Au-*gi*-as
Au-gus-*ti*-nus
Au-*gus*-tus
Au-lis
Au-lo-*cre*-ne
Au-re-li-*a*-nus
Au-*re*-o-lus
Au-so-nes
Au-*toch*-tho-nes
Au-to-cles
Au-*tol*-y-cus
Au-*tom*-o-li
Au-*ton*-o-e
Au-*trig*-o-nes
Aux-i-mon
A-*var*-i-cus
Av-en-*ti*-nus
A-*ver*-nus
A-*vi*-tus
Ax-e-nus
Ax-i-on
Ax-o-na
A-*za*-ni
A-*zo*-rus
A-*zo*-tus

Bab-i-lus
Bac-*che*-is
Bac-*chi*-us
Ba-*ce*-nis
Bac-tri-*a*-na
Bæ-*so*-la
Bæ-*tho*-ron
Ba-*go*-as
Ba-*go*-sas
Bag-ra-da
Bai-æ
Ba-la
Ba-*la*-nus
Ba-*la*-ri
Bal-*bi*-nus

Ba-le-*a*-res
Ba-*le*-tus
Bal-is-*be*-ga
Bal-y-ra
Bam-*by*-ce
Bar-a-do
Bar-a-thrum
Bar-*bos*-the-nes
Bar-*ci*-tæ
Bar-ci-no
Bar-*ci*-nus
Bar-*da*-nes
Bar-*di*-ne
Ba-*re*-a
Ba-re-a (a person)
Bar-*gu*-si-i
Ba-*ri*-ne
Bar-i-sas
Bar-*si*-ne
Bar-*se*-ne
Bar-*za*-nes
Ba-*se*-ra
Bas-i-*li*-des
Ba-*sil*-i-us (a person)
Bas-i-*li*-us(ariver)
Bas-i-lus
Bas-sa-ris
Ba-*ta*-vus
Bat-a-vus
Bath-y-cles
Ba-*ti*-ni
Bat-u-lum
Beb-ry-ces
Bel-e-*mi*-na
Bel-e-sis
Bel-gi-ca
Be-*lis*-a-ma
Bel-i-*sa*-ri-us
Bel-*ler*-o-phon
Bel-*lo*-na
Bel-*lov*-a-ci
Be-lus
Be-*na*-cus
Ben-e-*ven*-tum
Ben-the-*sic*-y-me
Be-pol-i-*ta*-nus
Ber-bi-cæ
Ber-e-*ni*-ce
Ber-go-mum
Ber-o-e
Ber-o-*ni*-ce
Be-*ro*-sus
Be-*ry*-tus
Bes-a-ra
Bet-a-si
Bi-*a*-nor
Bi-*bac*-u-lus
Bi-*brac*-te
Bib-u-lus
Bi-*e*-phi
Bis-to-nes
Bit-u-*i*-tus
Bi-*tu*-ri-ges
Bo-ad-i-*ce*-a
Bœ-*o*-ti
Bo-*e*-thi-us
Bo-i-i

Bo-*joc*-a-lus
Bo-*li*-næ
Bo-*mil*-car
Bo-*o*-tes
Bo-re-as
Bo-*re*-on
Bo-*rys*-the-nes
Bos-phor-us
Bo-vi-*a*-num
Brac-a-ra
Brach-*ma*-ni
Bran-chi-dæ
Bras-i-das
Bres-ci-a
Bri-*a*-re-us
Bri-*se*-is
Bri-ses
Brit-o-*ma*-rus
Brix-i-no
Brun-*du*-si-um
Bru-ti-i
Bru-tus
Bry-as
Bry-ce
Bry-ges
Bu-ba-sus
Bu-*ceph*-a-lus
Bu-*col*-i-ca
Bu-*do*-rum
Bu-pa-lus
Bu-pha-gus
Bur-*dig*-a-la
Bu-*si*-ris
Bu-tes
Bu-tho-e
Bu-*thro*-tum
By-*zan*-ti-um

Ca-*an*-thus
Ca-*ba*-lis
Ca-*bi*-ra
Ca-*bi*-ri
Ca-cus
Cad-*me*-a
Cad-*y*-tis
Cæc-i-lus
Cœ-*ci*-na
Cæc-u-bus
Cæc-u-lus
Cæ-*ni*-na
Cæ-re
Cær-i-tes
Cæs-a-*re*-a
Cæ-sa-ro-*du*-num
Cæs-a-*rom*-a-gus
Cæ-*se*-na
Ca-*i*-e-ta
Ca-i-us
Ca-*je*-ta
Cal-a-ber
Cal-a-*gu*-ris
Cal-a-is
Cal-a-mis
Cal-a-mus
Ca-*la*-nus
Ca-*le*-nus
Ca-*le*-rus
Ca-*le*-tæ

Ca-*lig*-u-la
Cal-*le*-ni
Cal-li-as
Cal-*lic*-ra-tes
Cal-*lid*-ro-mus
Cal-*lim*-a-chus
Cal-*lim*-e-don
Cal-li-*ni*-cus
Cal-*li*-nus
Cal-*li*-o-pe
Cal-li-phon
Cal-*lip*-o-lis
Cal-li-pus
Cal-*lir*-ho-e
Cal-*lis*-the-nes
Cal-*lis*-to
Cal-*lis*-tra-tus
Cal-*lix*-e-na
Cal-*vi*-nus
Cal-y-don
Ca-*lyp*-so
Cam-a-lo-*du*-num
Cam-a-*ri*-na
Cam-*bu*-ni
Cam-*by*-ses
Cam-e-*ri*-num
Cam-e-*ri*-nus
Ca-*mæ*-næ
Cam-*pa*-nus
Can-a-ce
Can-a-chus
Can-da-ce
Can-*di*-o-pe
Ca-nin-e-*fa*-tes
Ca-*no*-bus
Ca-*no*-pus
Can-ta-bri
Can-tha-rus
Ca-*pa*-ne-us
Ca-*pe*-na
Cap-e-tus
Cap-i-to
Cap-i-to-*li*-nus
Cap-i-*to*-li-um
Cap-*nob*-a-tæ
Ca-pre-æ
Cap-u-a
Ca-*rac*-ta-cus
Car-a-lis
Car-*a*-nus
Car-ci-nus
Car-*dam*-y-le
Car-*du*-chi
Ca-*re*-sus
Ca-ri-a
Ca-*ri*-næ
Ca-*ri*-nus
Car-*ma*-ni
Car-*ma*-nor
Car-*me*-lus
Car-*ne*-a-des
Car-*nu*-tes
Car-*nu*-tum
Car-pa-tes
Car-pa-thus
Car-*se*-o-li
Car-thag-i-ni-*en*-ses

Car-*tha*-go
Ca-ry-*a*-tis, *pl.* *at*-i-des
Cas-i-*li*-num
Ca-*si*-num
Cas-*san*-dra
Cas-san-*dri*-a
Cas-si-o-*do*-rus
Cas-*si*-o-pe
Cas-si-o-*pe*-a
Cas-si-*ter*-i-des
Cas-si-ve-*lau*-nus
Cas-*so*-pe
Cas-*tab*-a-la
Cas-tu-lo
Cat-a-*du*-pi
Cat-a-na
Cat-i-*li*-na
Ca-*tul*-lus
Ca-*tu*-ri-ges
Cau-ca-sus
Ca-*u*-ci
Cau-*co*-nes
Cau-*di*-nus
Cav-a-res
Cav-a-*ri*-nus
Ca-*y*-cus
Ca-*ys*-ter
Ceb-al-*li*-nus
Ce-bes
Ce-*bre*-ne
Ce-crops
Ce-*dre*-a
Cel-a-don
Ce-*le*-ne
Ce-*læ*-no
Cel-e-res
Cel-ti-ber
Cel-ti-*be*-ri
Cel-ti-ca
Cen-chre-æ
Cen-o-*ma*-ni
Cen-so-*ri*-nus
Cen-*tau*-rus
Cen-*tim*-a-nus
Cen-*tri*-tes
Ce-os
Ceph-a-læ
Ceph-al-*le*-ni
Ceph-a-lo
Ceph-a-lon
Ceph-a-lus
Ce-phe-us
Ce-phis-i-*do*-rus
Ce-*phi*-sus
Cer-a-mus
Cer-a-sus
Cer-a-ta
Ce-*rau*-ni-i
Cer-be-rus
Cer-ca-*so*-rum
Cer-ce-tæ
Cer-*ci*-na
Cer-*co*-pes
Cer-cy-on
Cer-*cy*-ra
Ce-res
Ce-*re*-tes
Ce-ron
Cer-re-*ta*-ni
Ce-*ry*-ces
Cer-y-*ne*-a
Ce-*the*-gus
Ce-yx
Cha-*bor*-as
Cha-bri-as
Chæ-re-a
Chæ-*re*-mon
Chær-e-phon
Chær-o-*ne*-a
Cha-*læ*-on
Chal-*cæ*-a
Chal-*ce*-don
Chal-*cid*-i-ca
Chal-*dæ*-a
Chal-e-tos
Chal-y-bes
Chal-y-bon
Cha-o-nes
Char-a-dra
Char-a-dros
Cha-*rax*-us
Cha-res
Char-i-cles
Char-i-clo
Char-i-*de*-mus
Char-i-*la*-us
Char-i-ton
Char-mi-des
Cha-ron
Cha-*ryb*-dis
Cha-*u*-ci
Che-*lid*-o-nis
Che-ops
Che-phren
Cher-si-phron
Cher-so-*ne*-sus
Chi-*lo*-nis
Chi-on
Chi-os
Chi-ron
Chi-*to*-ne
Chlo-e
Chlo-ris
Cho-a-*ri*-ne
Chos-ro-es
Chres-i-phon
Chro-mis
Chry-sa, -se
Chry-*san*-tas
Chry-*san*-tis
Chry-*sa*-or
Chry-sas
Chry-*se*-is
Chry-*ses*
Chry-*sip*-pe
Chry-sis
Chry-*soc*-e-ras
Chry-*sog*-o-nus
Chrys-o-*la*-us
Chry-*sop*-o-lis
Chry-sor-*rho*-as
Chry-*sos*-to-mus
Ci-a-*gi*-si
Cib-a-læ
Cib-a-*ri*-tis
Ci-*bo*-tus
Cib-y-ra
Cic-e-ro
Cich-y-ris
Cic-o-nes
Cil-i-ces
Cim-bri-cum
Cim-bri-cus
Cim-*me*-ri-i
Ci-*mo*-lis
Ci-mon
Ci-*næ*-thon
Cin-a-ra
Cin-cin-*na*-tus
Cin-e-as
Cin-*get*-o-rix
Cin-gu-lum
Cin-na-mus
Cin-y-ras
Ci-os
Ci-*pe*-rus
Cir-rha
Cis-al-*pi*-na
Cis-*se*-us
Cis-*the*-ne
Ci-*thæ*-ron
Clau-di-*a*-nus
Clau-di-*op*-o-lis
Cla-*zom*-e-næ
Cle-ob-u-*li*-na
Cle-o-*bu*-lus
Cle-o-*cha*-res
Cle-o-*do*-ra
Cle-*og*-e-nes
Cle-o-*la*-us
Cle-*om*-bro-tus
Cle-o-*me*-des
Cle-*om*-e-nes
Cle-on
Cle-o-næ
Cle-*on*-y-mus
Cle-o-pas
Cle-*op*-a-ter
Cle-o-*pa*-tra
Cle-*op*-a-tris
Cle-*oph*-a-nes
Cle-o-phes
Cle-o-phon
Cle-op-*tol*-e-mus
Cle-*os*-tra-tus
Cli-o
Clis-the-nes
Cli-*tom*-a-chus
Cli-*tum*-nus
Clo-a-*ci*-na
Clo-tho
Clu-a-*ci*-na
Clym-e-ne
Clym-e-nus
Clyt-em-*nes*-tra
Cne-mus
Cne-us
Cni-dus
Cno-pus
Cnos-sus
Co-a-*ma*-ni
Coc-a-lus
Coc-*ce*-i-us
Co-cle$_a$
Co-*cy*-tus
Co-*da*-nus
Co-*dom*-a-nus
Cod-ri-dæ
Co-drus
Cœ-le
Co-es
Co-*læ*-nus
Co-li-as
Col-la-*ti*-nus
Col-*li*-na
Co-*lo*-næ
Co-*lo*-nos
Col-o-phon
Co-*los*-se
Co-*los*-sus
Co-*lo*-tes
Col-*the*-ne
Co-*lu*-thus
Com-a-*ge*-na
Co-*ma*-na
Com-*bro*-a
Com-mo-dus
Con-*da*-te
Con-*dru*-si
Co-*no*-pa
Con-*syg*-na
Co-os
Cop-*a*-is
Cop-ra-tes
Co-*ra*-li
Cor-bu-lo
Cor-*cy*-ra
Cor-du-ba
Cor-du-*e*-na
Cor-e-tas
Co-ri-o-*la*-nus
Co-*ri*-o-li
Cor-*nic*-u-lum
Cor-*nu*-tus
Co-*rœ*-bus
Cor-o-*ne*-a
Co-*ro*-nis
Co-*ro*-pe
Cor-*se*-a
Cor-si-ca
Cor-so-te
Cor-*to*-na
Cor-*vi*-nus
Cor-y-don
Cor-y-la
Cor-y-thus
Co-*sy*-ra
Cot-i-*nu*-sa
Cot-i-so
Co-*ty*-to
Cran-a-e
Cra-*ne*-um
Cras-*si*-pes
Cra-tes
Crat-y-lus
Crem-e-ra
Cre-*mo*-na
Cre-on
Cre-on-*ti*-a-des
Cre-*oph*-i-lus
Cre-ta
Cre-te
Cre-*u*-sa
Cre-*u*-sis
Cri-*ni*-sus
Cris-*pi*-nus
Crit-i-as
Crit-o-*la*-us
Croc-*y*-*le*-a
Crœ-sus
Cro-my-on
Cro-ton
Cro-*to*-na
Cro-*to*-pus
Cru-nos
Crus-*tu*-me-ri
Cryp-*te*-a
Cte-a-tus
Cte-si-as
Cte-*sib*-i-us
Ctes-i-cles
Ctes-i-phon
Ctim-e-ne
Cu-la-ro
Cu-mæ
Cu-*nax*-a
Cu-res
Cu-*re*-tes
Cu-ri-*a*-ti-i
Cu-ri-o-*sol*-i-tæ
Cu-sus
Cy-a-ne
Cy-*a*-ne-e
Cyb-e-le
Cyb-i-ra
Cyc-la-des
Cy-*clo*-pes
Cyc-lo-*pe*-us
Cy-don
Cyd-o-*ne*-a
Cyl-*le*-ne
Cy-*me*-lus
Cy-*mo*-lus
Cy-*moth*-o-e
Cyn-æ-*gi*-rus
Cy-*na*-ne
Cy-*nax*-a
Cy-*ne*-si-i
Cyn-o-*ceph*-a-le
Cy-*nop*-o-lis
Cyn-o-*sar*-ges
Cyn-os-*se*-ma
Cyn-o-*su*-ra
Cyp-ri-*a*-nus
Cy-prus
Cyp-se-lus
Cyr-e-*na*-i-ca
Cy-*re*-ne
Cy-*rop*-o-lis
Cy-rus
Cy-*the*-ra
Cyth-e-*re*-a
Cy-*the*-ris
Cy-*the*-ron
Cyth-*e*-rus
Cy-*to*-rus
Cyz-i-cus

Da-æ

Da-cæ
Dac-ty-li
Da-*du*-chus
Dæd-a-la
Dæd-a-*le*-a
Dæd-a-lus
Da-i-cles
Da-*im*-a-chus
Da-*im*-e-nes
Da-*i*-ra
Dal-ma-tæ
Dam-a-*ge*-tus
Dam-a-lis
Da-mas
Dam-as-*ce*-ne
Da-*mas*-cus
Dam-a *sip*-pus
Dam-a-*sis*-tra-tus
Dam-a-*si*-ton
Dam-a-sus
Dam-*no*-ni-i
Dam-no-rix
Dam-o-cles
Da-*moc*-ra-tes
Da-mon
Dam-o-*ni*-cus
Dam-o-phon
Da-*mos*-tra-tus
Da-*mox*-e-nus
Dan-a-e
Da-*ni*-i-des
Dan-a-us
Da-o-chus
Da-o-nes
Dar-da-ni
Dar-da-nus
Da-*ri*-us
Das-cy-lus
Das-sar-*e*-tæ
Das-sa-*ri*-tæ
Dat-a-mes
Da-tis
Dec-a-*du*-chi
De-*cap*-o-lis
De-*ceb*-a-lus
Dec-e-*le*-a
Dec-i-mus
De-ci-us
Dec-u-ma
Dec-u-*ma*-tes
De-id-a-*mi*-a
De-*il*-o-chus
De-*im*-a-chus
De-i-o-ces
De-i-o-ne
De-*iph*-o-bus
De-*ip*-y-lus
Dej-a-*ni*-ra
Dej-o-ces
De-*li*-a-des
De-los
Del-phi-cus
Del-*phy*-ne
Dem-a-des
Dem-a-*ra*-tus
Dem-a-*re*-ta
De-*me*-ter
Dem-o-*ce*-des
De-*moch*-a-res
Dem-o-cles
De-*moc*-ra-tes
Dem-o-*do*-rus
De-*mo*-nax
Dem-o-phon
De-*mos*-the-nes
De-*mos*-tra-tus
De-*mu*-chus
De-*od*-a-tus
Der-bi-ces
Der-*cen*-nus
Der-ce-to, or -tis
Der-*to*-na
Deu-*ca*-li-on
Deu-do-rix
Dev-o-na
Dex-*am*-e-nus
Di-a-cris
Di-a-*du*-me-nus
Di-*ag*-o-ras
Di-*a*-lis
Di-*a*-na
Dic-e-*ar*-chus
Did-i-us
Di-do
Did-y-ma
Did-y-mus
Di-*es*-pi-ter
Di-*ge*-na
Di-*ge*-ri
Di-i-po-*li*-a
Din-dy-*me*-ne
Din-dy-mus, -ma
Din-i-che
Di-*noc*-ra-tes
Di-*nom*-e-nes
Di-*nos*-the-nes
Di-o-cæs-a-*re*-a
Di-o-*cle*-a
Di-o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-*a*-nus
Di-o-*do*-rus
Di-*og*-e-nes, -*ni*-a
Di-o-*me*-a
Di-om-e-*de*-a
Di-o-*me*-des
Di-*om*-e-don
Di-o-*næ*-a
Di-*o*-ne
Di-o-*nys*-i-us
Di-o-*ny*-sus
Di-*oph*-a-nes
Di-o-*pi*-thes
Di-*op*-o-lis
Di-*os*-co-rus
Di-os-*cu*-ri
Di-*os*-pa-ge
Di-*os*-po-lis
Di-*ot*-re-phes
Diph-i-lus
Dip-o-lis
Dis-co-rum
Dis-o-ræ
Div-i-*ti*-a-cus
Di-vo-*du*-rum
Div-o-na
Do-*be*-rus
Do-*do*-na
Dol-a-*bel*-la
Dol-i-che
Do-*li*-o-nes
Dol-o-pes
Do-*min*-i-ca
Do-mit-i-*a*-nus
Do-*na*-tus
Do-*nu*-sa
Dor-*ce*-a
Dor-i-cus, -a
Do-ri-*e*-us
Dor-i-las
Dor-i-*la*-us
Do-ris
Dor-y-las
Dor-y-*la*-us
Do-*ryph*-o-ri
Do-*se*-nus
Do-*si*-a-des
Dot-a-das
Drac-a-num
Dra-co
Dra-*con*-ti-des
Drec-a-num
Drep-a-num
Drim-a-chus
Dro-*mach*-e-tus
Drop-i-ci
Dru-*sil*-la
Dru-sus
Dry-a-des
Dry-o-pe
Dry-o-pes
Dry-ops
Du-bis
Du-*lich*-i-um
Du-*lop*-o-lis
Dum-no-rix
Du-ra-nus
Du-ra-to
Du-ro-*cor*-to-rum
Dy-mas
Dy-*nam*-e-ne
Dyr-*ra*-chi-um
Dy-*so*-rum

E-a-nes
E-*a*-nus
Eb-do-me
Eb-o-ra
E-*bor*-a-cum
E-*bu*-dæ
Eb-u-*ro*-nes
Eb-u-ro-*vi*-ces
Eb-u-sus
Ec-*bat*-a-na
E-*ce*-tra
Ech-e-mus
Ech-e-tra
Ech-e-tus
E-*chid*-na
E-*chin*-a-des
E-*chi*-on
E-*cho*
E-*des*-sa
E-*do*-in
E-*e*-ti-on
E-*ge*-ri-a
E-*i*-on
E-*i*-o-nes
El-a-*gab*-a-lus
E-*la*-is
El-a-*te*-a
El-a-tus
E-*la*-ver
E-le-a
E-le-*a*-tes
E-*lec*-tra
E-*lec*-try-on
E-le-on
El-e-*phan*-tis
El-e-*phe*-nor
El-e-*po*-rus
E-*leu*-sis
E-*leu*-the-ræ
E-*leu*-the-rus
El-i-*me*-a
E-lis
E-*li*-sa
E-*lo*-ne
El-*pe*-nor
El-pi-*ni*-ce
El-y-*ma*-is
El-y-mus
El-y-rus
E-*lys*-i-um
Em-bo-*li*-ma
E-*mo*-dus
Em-*ped*-o-cles
Em-pe-dus
Em-*pu*-sa
En-*cel*-a-dus
En-*de*-ra
En-*dym*-i-on
En-*gy*-um
E-*nip*-e-us
En-ni-us
En-no-mus
En-o-pe
E-*ny*-o
E-os
E-*o*-us
E-pam-i-*non*-das
E-paph-ro-*di*-tus
Ep-a-phus
Ep-e-*tri*-mi
Eph-e-sus
E-phi-*al*-tes
Eph-o-ri
Eph-o-rus
Eph-y-ra
E-*pich*-a-ris
Ep-i-*char*-mus
Ep-i-cles
E-*pic*-ra-tes
Ep-ic-*te*-tus
Ep-i-*cu*-rus
E-pi-*cy*-des
Ep-i-cy-*di*-des
E-*pig*-e-nes
E-*pig*-o-ni
E-*pim*-e-nes
Ep-i-*men*-i-des
Ep-i-*me*-the-us
E-*piph*-a-nes
E-*pi*-rus
Ep-i-tos
Ep-o-na
E-*pon*-y-mus
E-*po*-pe-us
Ep-o-*red*-o-rix
Ep-y-tus
Er-a-*si*-mus
Er-a-*sis*-tra-tus
Er-a-to
Er-a-*tos*-the-nes
Er-a-*tos*-tra-tus
E-ra-tus
Er-e-bus
Er-ech-*the*-um
E-*rech*-the-us
Er-ech-*ti*-dæ
E-*re*-sus
Er-ga-ne
Er-*gi*-nus
Er-i-*bœ*-a
Er-i-*bo*-tes
Er-i-*ca*-tes
Er-i-*ce*-a
Er-i-*ce*-tes
E-*rich*-tho
Er-ich-*tho*-n -us
Er-i-*cin*-i-um
Er-i-*cu*-sa
E-*rid*-a-nus
Er-ig-*du*-pus
E-*rig*-o-ne
E-rig-o-*ne*-i-us
E-*rig*-o-nus
Er-i-*gy*-us
E-*ril*-lus
E-*rin*-ny-es
E-*ri*-o-pis
E-riph-us
Er-i-*phy*-le
E-ris
E-*ri*-za
E-ros
E-*ros*-tra-tus
E-*ry*-a-lus
Er-y-*ci*-na
Er-y-*man*-thus
Er-y-*sich*-thon
Er-y-*thi*-ni
Er-y-thræ
E-ryx
Es-qui-*li*-nus
Es-*sed*-o-nes
E-*te*-o-cles
E-*te*-o-clus
E-te-*o*-nus
E-*te*-si-æ
E-tis
Eu-*bœ*-a
Eu-*bu*-lus
Eu-*cli*-des
Eu-cra-tes
Eu-*de*-mus
Eu-*dox*-us
Eu-ga-mon
Eu-*ga*-ne-i
Eu-*hem*-e-rus

Eu-*mæ*-us
Eu-*me*-des
Eu-*me*-lus
Eu-me-nes
Eu-me-*ni*-a
Eu-*men*-i-des
Eu-*mol*-pus
Eu-*ni*-ce
Eu-no-mus
Eu-o-ras
Eu-pa-tor
Eu-pha-es
Eu-*phe*-mus
Eu-*phor*-bus
Eu-*pho*-ri-on
Eu-*phra*-nor
Eu-*phra*-tes
Eu-*phros*-y-ne
Eu-po-lis
Eu-*po*-lus
Eu-*rip*-i-des
Eu-*ri*-pus
Eu-*roc*-ly-don
Eu-*ro*-pa
Eu-*ro*-pus
Eu-*ro*-tas
Eu-*ry*-a-lus
Eu-*ryb*-a-tes
Eu-ry-*cle*-a
Eu-ry-cles
Eu-*ryd*-i-ce
Eu-ry-*e*-lus
Eu-*ryl*-o-chus
Eu-*rym*-e-don
Eu-*rym*-e-nes
Eu-*ry*-o-ne
Eu-ry-phon
Eu-*ryp*-y-lus
Eu-*rys*-the-nes
Eu-*rys*-the-us
Eu-ry-tus
Eu-se-bes
Eu-*ter*-pe
Eu-thy-*de*-mus
Eu-*tre*-sis
Eu-*tro*-pi-us
Eu-ty-ches
Eu-ty-chus
Eux-*i*-nus
E-*vad*-ne
E-*vag*-o-ras
E-*ve*-nor
E-*ve*-nus
E-*ver*-ge-tes
E-*vip*-pus

Fab-a-ris
Fa-*ba*-tus
Fa-bi-*a*-ni
Fa-bi-us
Fa-*bric*-i-us
Fæs-u-læ
Fa-*le*-ri-i
Far-fa-rus
Far-si-nus
Fau-*cu*-la
Fau-*sti*-nus
Faus-tu-lus
Fav-o-*ri*-nus
Feb-ru-us
Fel-si-na
Fer-en-*ti*-num
Fe-*ro*-ni-a
Fes-*cen*-ni-a
Fes-cu-læ
Fi-*bre*-nus
Fi-*de*-næ
Fid-e-*na*-tes
Fid-en-*ti*-nus
Fi-*dic*-u-læ
Fir-mi-cis
Flam-i-nes
Flam-i-*ni*-nus
Fla-vi-*a*-num
Fla-*vi*-na
Fla-vi-us
Fla-*vo*-na
Flo-*ra*-lis
Flo-ri-*a*-nus
Flo-rus, -a
Fon-*ta*-nus
For-mi-æ
For-mi-*a*-num
For-*tu*-na
For-tu-*na*-tæ
For-u-li
Fo-rum *Ap*-pi-i
Fre-*ge*-næ
Fren-*ta*-ni
Frig-i-dus
Fris-i-i
Fron-*ti*-nus
Fru-si-no
Fu-ci-nus
Ful-gi-*na*-tes
Ful-*gi*-nus
Fun-*da*-nus
Fu-*ri*-na
Fus-*ci*-na
Fus-cus

Gab-a-la
Gab-a-lus
Ga-*be*-ne
Ga-bi-*e*-ne
Ga-bi-i
Ga-*bi*-na
Ga-*bin*-i-us
Gad-a-ra
Ga-des
Gad-i-*ta*-nus
Gæ-*tu*-li
Ga-*læ*-sus
Gal-a-ta
Gal-a-*tæ*-a
Gal-bu-la
Ga-*le*-nus
Ga-*le*-o-læ
Ga-*le*-sus
Gal-i-*læ*-a
Gal-li-a
Gal-li-cus
Gal-li-*e*-nus
Gal-*lip*-o-lis
Gal-*li*-ta
Gan-da-*ri*-tæ
Gan-*gar*-i-dæ
Gan-*ge*-tis
Gan-y-*me*-des
Gar-a-*man*-tes
Gar-a-mas
Gar-*ga*-nus
Gar-ga-rus, -a
Gar-*get*-tus
Ga-*ri*-tes
Ga-*rum*-na
Ga-the-æ
Gau-ga-*me*-la
Gau-*ra*-nus
Ga-*zo*-rus
Ge-*dro*-si
Ge-*ga*-ni-i
Ge-la
Ge-*la*-nor
Ge-*lo*-ni
Gem-i-nus
Ge-*mi*-nus
Gen-*a*-bum
Ge-*nau*-ni
Ge-*ne*-va
Ge-*ni*-sus
Ge-*no*-ni
Gen-se-ric
Gen-u-a
Gen-*u*-sus
Gen-y-sus
Ge-*phy*-ra
Geph-y-*ræ*-i
Gep-i-dæ
Ger-a-*ne*-a
Ger-a-sa
Ge-*re*-a
Ger-gi-thus
Ge-ri-on
Ger-*ma*-ni-a
Ger-*man*-i-cus
Ger-*ma*-nus
Ge-rus
Ge-*ry*-on
Ges-sa-tæ
Ge-tæ
Geth-*sem*-a-ni
Get-i-cus
Gi-*gan*-tes
Gig-an-*te*-us
Gi-*go*-nus
Gin-*da*-rus
Gin-*gu*-num
Glaph-y-ra
Glau-ce
Glau-con
Glau-cus
Glis-as
Glyc-e-ra
Gly-con
Gni-dus
Go-bry-as
Gom-o-ra
Gor-di-*a*-nus
Gor-di-us
Gor-di-u-*ti*-chus
Gor-*gu*-sus
Gor-gi-as
Gor-go-nes
Gor-*go*-pis
Gor-*ty*-na
Gor-*tho*-nes
Gra-*di*-vus
Græ-*ci*-nus
Græ-cus
Gra-*ju*-ge-næ
Gra-*ni*-cus
Gra-ti-æ
Gra-ti-*a*-nus
Gra-ti-on
Gre-*go*-ri-us
Gro-*ne*-a
Gry-ni-um
Gy-a-ra
Gy-a-rus
Gy-ges
Gyl-a-*ce*-a
Gym-*ne*-tes
Gyr-*to*-na
Gy-*the*-um

Ha-dri-a-*nop*-o-lis
Ha-dri-*a*-nus
Ha-dri-*at*-i-cum
Hæ-mon
Ha-ges
Hal-*cy*-o-n
Hal-*e*-sa
Ha-*le*-sus
Ha-li-*ac*-mon
Hal-i-car-*nas*-sus
Ha-*lic*-y-æ
Ha-*lim*-e-de
Hal-i-*zo*-nes
Hal-*mo*-nes
Hal-my-ris
Ha-*loc*-ra-tes
Hal-on-*ne*-sus
Ha-*lo*-tus
Hal-y-cus
Ha-lys
Ham-a-*dry*-a-des
Ha-*max*-i-tus
Ham-ax-*o*-bi-i
Ha-*mil*-car
Han-ni-bal
Har-ca-lo
Har-ma-tus
Har-*mo*-di-us
Har-*mo*-ni-a
Har-*mos*-y-ni
Har-*pa*-gi-a
Har-pa-gus
Har-*pal*-i-ce
Har-pa-lus
Har-pa-sa
Har-pa-sus
Har-*poc*-ra-tes
Har-*py*-i-æ
Ha-*ru*-des
Has-dru-bal
He-au-ton-ti-mo-*ru*-me-nos
Heb-do-me
He-be
He-be-sus
He-*brom*-a-gus
He-brus
He-*bu*-des
Hec-a-le
Hec-a-*me*-de
Hec-a-te
Hec-a-to
Hec-a-*tom*-po-lis
Hec-a-*tom*-py-los
Hec-a-ton-*ne*-si
Hec-*te*-næ
Hec-tor
Hec-u-ba
Hed-y-lus
He-*ge*-mon
Heg-e-*si*-a-nax
He-*ge*-si-as
Heg-e-*sil*-o-chus
Heg-e-*si*-nus
Heg-e-*sip*-pus
Heg-e-*sip*-y-le
Hel-e-na
Hel-e-nus
He-*li*-a-des
Hel-i-*ca*-on
Hel-i-ce
Hel-i-con
He-li-o-*do*-rus
He-li-o-*gab*-a-lus
He-li-*op*-o-lis
He-li-os
Hel-*lan*-i-cus
Hel-la-*noc*-ra-tes
Hel-*le*-nes
He-*lo*-rus
He-los
He-*lo*-tæ
Hel-*ve*-ti-i
Hel-*vi*-na
Hel-y-mus
He-*mo*-dus
He-mon
He-*mo*-na
He-mus
Hen-e-ti
He-ni-o-chi
He-ni-o-*chi*-a
He-*phæs*-ti-a (a city)
Heph-æs-*ti*-a (a festival)
He-phæs-*ti*-a-des
He-*phæs*-ti-on
He-*phæs*-tos
Hep-*tap*-o-lis
He-ra
Her-a-*cle*-a
Her-a-*cle*-i-a
Her-a-cles
He-*rac*-le-um
He-rac-le-*o*-tes
Her-a-*cli*-dæ
Her-a-*cli*-des
Her-a-*cli*-tus
He-*ræ*-a
Her-*be*-sus
Her-*ce*-us
Her-cu-*la*-ne-um
Her-cu-les
Her-*cu*-le-um

Her-*cy*-na
Her-*cyn*-i-us, -a
Her-*do*-ni-a
Her-*do*-ni-us
He-re-us
He-*ril*-lus
Her-i-lus
Her-ma-chus
Her-mæ
Her-*mag*-o-ras
Her-*man*-di-ca
Her-man-*du*-ri
Her-maph-ro-*di*-tus
Her-*ma*-the-na
Her-mes
Her-me-*si*-a-nax
Her-*mi*-as
Her-*mi*-o-ne
Her-*mi*-o-nes
Her-mi-*on*-i-cus
Her-*mi*-o-nis
Her-*moc*-ra-tes
Her-mo-*do*-rus
Her-*mog*-e-nes
Her-mo-*la*-us
Her-*mo*-nax
Her-*mop*-o-lis
Her-mo-*ti*-mus
Her-mun-*du*-ri
Her-ni-ci
He-ro
He-*ro*-des
He-ro-di-*a*-nus
He-*rod*-i-cus
He-*rod*-o-tus
Her-o-*du*-lus
He-*roph*-i-lus
He-*ros*-tra-tus
Her-*sil*-i-a
Her-u-li
He-si-o-dus
He-si-o-ne
Hes-*per*-i-des
Hes-pe-ris
Hes-ti-a
Hes-ti-*æ*-a
He-*sych*-i-us
He-*tric*-u-lum
Hex-*ap*-y-lum
Hi-*ber*-ni-a
Hi-*be*-rus
Hic-e-tas
Hi-*emp*-sal
Hi-e-ra (an island)
Hi-*e*-ra (a person)
Hi-e-*rap*-o-lis
Hi-e-ro
Hi-*er*-o-cles
Hi-e-ro-*du*-lum
Hi-e-ro-*ne*-sos
Hi-er-o-*ni*-ces
Hi-e-*ron*-y-mus
Hi-e-*roph*-i-lus
Hi-e-ro-*sol*-y-ma
Hi-*gi*-nus
Him-e-ra
Hi-*mil*-co

Hip-*pag*-o-ras
Hip-pa-lus
Hip-*par*-chus
Hip-pa-*ri*-nus
Hip-pa-ris
Hip-pa-sus
Hip-pi-as
Hip-*pob*-o-tum
Hip-po-*co*-me
Hip-*poc*-o-on
Hip-*poc*-ra-tes
Hip-po-*cre*-ne
Hip-*pod*-a-me
Hip-po-*da*-mi-a
Hip-*pod*-a-mus
Hip-*pod*-i-ce
Hip-po-*do*-rus
Hip-po-la
Hip-*pol*-o-chus
Hip-*pol*-y-tus, -te
Hip-*pom*-e-don
Hip-*pom*-e-nes
Hip-*po*-nax
Hip-po-*ni*-cus
Hip-*po*-ni-um
Hip-*pon*-o-us
Hip-*pot*-a-des
Hip-po-tes
Hip-*poth*-o-on
Hip-*poth*-o-us
Hip-*pu*-ris
Hip-*pu*-rus
Hir-*pi*-ni
His-pa-lis
His-*pa*-ni-a
His-*pa*-nus
His-*tas*-pes
His-ti-*æ*-us
His-tri-a
Ho-*mer*-i-dæ
Ho-*me*-rus
Hom-o-le
Hom-o-*ti*-mi
Ho-*no*-ri-us
Ho-*ple*-tes
Ho-*ra*-ti-us
Hor-*ten*-si-us
Hor-*ti*-num
Hor-*to*-na
Hun-ne-*ri*-cus
Hun-*ni*-a-des
Hy-a-*cin*-thus
Hy-a-des
Hy-a-la
Hy-am-*pe*-a
Hy-*am*-po-lis
Hy-*an*-tis
Hy-a-*pe*-a
Hy-as
Hy-bla
Hyb-re-as
Hyc-ca-ra
Hyd-a-ra
Hy-*dar*-nes
Hy-*das*-pes
Hy-dra
Hyd-ra-*o*-tes
Hyd-re-a

Hy-drus
Hy-e-la
Hy-*emp*-sal
Hy-*ge*-i-a
Hy-*gi*-nus
Hy-las
Hy-lax
Hy-*lon*-o-me
Hy-*loph*-a-gi
Hy-*met*-tus
Hy-*o*-pe
Hy-*pæ*-pa
Hyp-a-nis
Hyp-a-*ri*-nus
Hyp-a-ta
Hy-*pe*-nor
Hyp-e-*ra*-on
Hyp-er-*bo*-re-i
Hy-*per*-i-des
Hyp-e-*ri*-on
Hyp-erm-*nes*-tra
Hy-*per*-o-chus
Hyp-*se*-a
Hyp-*se*-la
Hyp-*se*-nor
Hyp-*sic*-ra-tes
Hyp-*sip*-y-le
Hyr-*ca*-ni-a
Hyr-*ca*-nus
Hyr-*mi*-na-ne
Hyr-ta-cus
Hys-*tas*-pes
Hys-ti-*e*-us

I-*ac*-chus
I-*a*-der
I-a-*le*-mus
I-*al*-me-nus
I-*al*-y-sus
I-*am*-be
I-*am*-bli-cus
I-*am*-e-nus
I-*am*-i-dæ
I-a-*ni*-ra
I-*an*-the
I-*ap*-e-tus
I-a-*pyg*-i-a
I-*a*-pyx
I-*ar*-bas
I-*ar*-chas
I-*ar*-da-nus
I-*as*-i-des
I-*a*-si-on
I-*a*-sis
I-a-sus
I-*be*-ri
I-*be*-ri-a
I-*be*-rus
I-bis
Ib-y-cus
I-*ca*-ri-a
Ic-a-rus
I-*ce*-ni
Ic-e-tas
Ich-thy-*oph*-a-gi
I-*cil*-i-us
I-*co*-ni-um
Ic-*ti*-nus

I-da
Id-a-lus
I-das
I-*de*-ra
I-dis-ta-*vi*-sus
I-*dom*-e-ne
I-*dom*-e-neus
I-*do*-the-a
I-*dri*-e-us
I-*du*-be-da
I-du-*me*-a
I-*dy*-i-a
I-*e*-tæ
Ig-e-ni
Ig-*na*-ti-us
Ig-*ne*-tes
Il-a-*i*-ra
Il-e-*a*-tes
Il-er-*ac*-o-nes
I-*ler*-da
Il-er-*ge*-tes
Il-i-a
Il-i-as
Il-i-*en*-ses
Il-i-on
I-*li*-o-nē
Il-i-o-neus
I-*lis*-sus
Il-*lib*-a-nus
Il-*lib*-e-ris
Il-li-*tur*-gis
Il-*lyr*-i-cum
I-lus
Il-ur-*ge*-a
I-*lyr*-gis
Im-a-us
Im-ba-rus
Im-bra-sus
Im-bros
Im-o-la
In-a-chis
In-a-chus
I-*nam*-a-mes
I-*nar*-i-me
In-a-ros
In-di-a
In-*dib*-i-lis
In-di-*ge*-tes
In-*dig*-e-ti
In-*gœv*-o-nes
In-*ne*-sa
I-no
I-*no*-us
In-su-bres
In-ta-*pher*-nes
In-te-*ram*-na
In-ter-*ca*-ti-a
I-*ny*-cus
I-o
I-*ob*-a-tes
I-o-bes
I-o-las, *or* -*la*-us
I-*ol*-chos
I-o-le
I-on
I-o-ne
I-*o*-ni-a
I-*on*-i-cus

I-*o*-pas
I-o-phon
I-*o*-pis
I-os
Iph-i-clus
I-*phic*-ra-tes
Iph-i-ge-*ni*-a
Iph-i-me-*di*-a
I-*phim*-e-don
Iph-i-me-*du*-sa
I-phis
Iph-i-tus
Ip-*se*-a
I-ra
I-*ra*-is
Ir-e-*næ*-us
I-*re*-ne
I-*re*-sus
I-ris
I-rus
I-*sæ*-cus
I-*sag*-o-ras
I-*san*-der
I-*sa*-pis
Is-a-ra
I-*sar*-chus
Is-*chy*-ras
Is-de-*ger*-des
I-*se*-pus
Is-i-*do*-rus
I-sis
Is-ma-*e*-la
Is-ma-rus
Is-*me*-ne
Is-*me*-nus
I-*soc*-ra-tes
Is-*se*-don
Is-*sed*-o-nes
Is-*to*-ne
Is-*trop*-o-lis
I-sus
It-a-li
I-*tal*-i-cus
It-a-lus
I-*tar*-gris
Ith-a-ca
I-*tho*-me
I-*tho*-mus
I-*tho*-ne
Ith-u-*re*-i
I-*to*-ni-a
I-*to*-nus
It-u-na
It-u-*næ*-a
I-*tu*-rum
It-y-lus
I-tys
I-*u*-lus
Ix-i-on
Ix-i-o-ne-us
Ix-i-*on*-i-des

Ja-*co*-bus
Jad-e-ra
Ja-*nic*-u-lum
Ja-nus
Ja-*pet*-i-des
Jap-e-tus

Ja-son
Jaz-y-ges
Jen-i-sus
Je-ro-mus
Je-ron-y-mus
Je-ru-sa-lem
Jo-ba-tes
Jo-cas-ta
Jo-se-phus
Jo-vi-a-nus
Jo-vi-nus
Ju-ba
Ju-dæ-a
Ju-ga-lis
Ju-gur-tha
Ju-li-a
Ju-li-a-des
Ju-li-a-nus
Ju-li-op-o-lis
Ju-li-us
Ju-ni-us
Ju-no
Ju-pi-ter
Ju-ra
Jus-ti-nus
Ju-tur-na
Ju-ve-na-lis
Ju-ven-tas
Ju-ver-na

La-ar-chus
Lab-a-ris
Lab-da-cus
Le-be-o
La-be-rus
La-bi-ci
La-bi-cus, -um
La-bi-e-nus
La-bo-ri-ni
La-bo-tas
La-bron
La-by-cas
Lab-y-ne-tus
Lac-e-dæ-mon
Lac-e-dæ-mon-i-cus
Lac-e-dæm-o-nes
La-cer-ta
Lac-e-ta-ni
Lach-a-res
La-ches
Lach-e-sis
Lac-i-des
La-cin-i-um
La-co
La-cob-ri-ga
La-co-nes
La-co-ni-a
La-con-i-ca
Lac-ra-tes
Lac-y-des
La-de
La-don
Læ-laps
Læ-li-a-nus
Læ-li-us
Læ-nas
Læ-ne-us
La-er-tes
La-er-ti-a-des
Læ-stryg-o-nes
Læ-vi-nus
La-gus
La-gu-sa
La-gy-ra
La-is
La-i-us
Lal-a-ge
Lam-a-chus
Lam-me-tus
La-mi-a
La-mi-rus
Lam-pe-ti-a
Lam-pe-tus
Lam-pe-tus
Lam-pro-cles
Lamp-sa-cus
Lamp-te-ri-a
La-mus
Lam-y-rus
Lan-go-bar-di
La-nu-vi-um
La-oc-o-on
La-od-a-mas
La-od-a-mi-a
La-od-i-ce
La-od-i-ce-a
La-od-i-ce-ne
La-od-o-chus
La-o-me-di-a
La-om-e-don
La-on-i-cus
La-on-o-me-ne
Lap-a-thus
La-pe-thus
Laph-ri-a
La-phy-ra
Lap-i-thæ
Lap-i-thæ-um
La-ra
La-ren-ti-a
La-res
La-ri-num
La-ris-sa
La-ri-us
La-rym-na
La-sus
Las-the-nes
Lat-e-ra-nus
La-ti-nus
La-ti-um
La-to-i-a
La-tob-ri-gi
La-to-na
La-top-o-lis
La-to-us
Lau-do-ni-a
Lau-fel-la
Lau-ra
Lau-re-a-cum
Lau-ren-ti-ni
Lau-ren-tum
Lau-re-o-lus
Lau-ron
La-us
Lau-sus
La-ver-na
La-vi-a-na
La-vin-i-a
La-vin-i-um
Le-an-der
Le-ar-chus
Leb-a-de-a, -di-a
Leb-e-dos
Le-be-na
Le-bin-thos
Le-chæ-um
Lec-y-thus
Le-da
Le-dus
Le-i-tus
Lel-e-ges
Le-lex
Le-man-nus
Lem-o-vi-ces
Lem-u-res
Len-tu-lus
Le-o
Le-ob-o-tes
Le-och-a-res
Le-oc-ra-tes
Le-od-a-mas
Le-on-e-ca
Le-o-na-tus
Le-on-i-das
Le-oph-o-ra
Le-o-phron
Le-os
Le-os-the-nes
Lo-o-tych-i-des
Lep-i-dus
Le-pi-nus
Le-pre-os
Lep-ti-nes
Le-ri-a
Le-ri-na
Le-ro
Le-ros
Les-bo-nax
Les-bos
Les-tryg-o-nes
Les-u-ra
Le-ta-num
Le-the
Leu-ca
Leu-ca-ni
Leu-cas
Leu-ce
Leu-ci
Leu-cip-pe
Leu-co-ge-i
Leu-co-la
Leu-con
Leu-con-i-cus
Leu-con-o-e
Leu-cop-e-tra
Leu-co-phrys
Lue-cop-o-lis
Leu-cos
Leu-cos-y-ri
Leu-coth-o-e
Leu-cus
Leu-cy-a-ni-as
Leu-tych-i-des
Le-va-na
Lex-o-vi-i
Lib-a-nus
Lib-en-ti-na
Lib-e-ra
Li-be-thra
Li-beth-ri-des
Lib-i-ci
Lib-i-ti-na
Li-bo
Li-bur-ni-a
Lib-y-a
Lib-y-cus
Lib-ys-si-nus
Lic-a-tes
Lich-a-des
Li-chas
Li-ches
Li-cin-i-us
Lic-i-nus
Li-ci-nus
Li-ga-ri-us
Li-ge-a
Li-ger
Lig-u-res
Lig-u-ri-nus
Li-gus-ti-cus
Lig-y-es
Lil-y-bæ-um
Lil-y-be
Li-mæ-a
Li-me-ra
Lim-næ-um
Lim-no-re-a
Li-mo-num
Lim-y-ra
Lin-go-nes
Lin-ter-num
Li-nus
Lip-a-ra
Lip-a-ris
Lip-o-do-rus
Li-ri-o-pe
Li-ris
Li-sin-i-as
Lit-a-na
Li-ter-num
Li-vi-us, -a
Lix-us
Lo-bon
Lo-cri
Lo-cris
Lo-cus-ta
Lol-li-a-nus
Lol-li-us, -a
Lon-din-i-um
Lon-gi-nus
Lon-go-bar-di
Lon-gu-la
Lor-y-ma
Lo-tis
Lo-toph-a-gi
Lox-i-as
Lu-a
Lu-ca
Lu-ca-ni
Lu-can-i-cus
Lu-ca-nus
Lu-ce-res
Lu-ci-a-nus
Lu-ci-fer
Lu-cil-i-us
Lu-ci-na
Lu-ci-o-lus
Lu-ci-us
Lu-cre-ti-us
Lu-cri-num
Luc-ri-nus
Luc-ta-ti-us
Lu-cul-lus
Lu-cu-mo
Lug-du-num
Lu-na
Lu-per-cal
Lu-per-cus
Lu-pi-as
Lu-po-du-num
Lu-pus
Lu-si-ta-ni-a
Lu-si-ta-nus
Lu-so-nes
Ly-bo-tus
Lyb-y-a
Lyc-a-bus
Lyc-a-be-tus
Ly-cæ-um
Ly-ca-on
Ly-ca-o-nes
Ly-cas
Ly-ce
Ly-ce-um
Lych-ni-dus
Lyc-i-a
Lyc-i-das
Lyc-i-us
Lyc-o-me-des
Ly-con
Ly-co-ne
Ly-co-pes
Lyc-o-phron
Ly-cop-o-lis
Ly-co-pus
Ly-co-ris
Ly-cor-tas
Lyc-o-su-ra
Ly-co-tas
Lyc-o-ze-a
Ly-cur-gus
Ly-cus
Ly-de
Ly-dus
Lyg-da-mis
Ly-gus
Ly-max
Lym-i-re
Lyn-ces-tes
Lyn-ce-us
Lyn-ci-des
Lyr-ce-a
Lyr-i-ce
Lyr-o-pe
Ly-san-der
Ly-sa-ni-as
Ly-si-a-des
Ly-si-a-nax
Lys-i-as

Lys-i-cles
Ly-*sid*-i-ce
Ly-*sim*-a-che
Ly-*sim*-a-chus
Ly-*sin*-o-e
Ly-*sis*-tra-tus
Lys-i-*thi*-des
Ly-*sith*-o-us
Ly-so
Lyx-*e*-a

Ma-c-æ
Ma-car
Mac-a-*re*-is
Ma-*ca*-ri-a
Mac-a-ris
Mac-a-ron
Mac-ca-*bæ*-i
Mac-e-do
Mac-e-*do*-ni-a
Mac-e-*don*-i-cus
Ma-*cel*-la
Ma-cer
Ma-*ce*-ris
Ma-*chæ*-rus
Ma-*cha*-on
Ma-*che*-rus
Ma-cri-*a*-nus
Ma-*cri*-nus
Ma-cro
Ma-*cro*-bi-i
Ma-*cro*-bi-us
Ma-*cro*-nes
Mac-ron-*ti*-chus
Mac-ry-*ne*-a
Mac-u-*lo*-nus
Ma-*de*-tes
Ma-*dre*-ni
Ma-dy-tus
Mæ-*an*-der
Mæ-*ce*-nas
Mæ-dob-i-*thy*-ni
Mæn-a-ca
Mæn-a-des
Mæn-a-lus
Mæ-ni-us
Mæn-o-*bo*-ra
Mæ-non
Mæ-*o*-ni-a
Mæ-*on*-i-des
Mæ-o-nis
Mæ-*o*-tæ
Mæ-*o*-tis
Mæ-*so*-li
Mæ-vi-us
Ma-gas
Mag-*do*-lum
Mag-e-tæ
Ma-gi
Mag-*ne*-tes
Ma-go
Ma-gon
Mag-on-*ti*-a-cum
Ma-gus
Ma-*har*-bal
Ma-i-a
Ma-i-*u*-ma
Ma-*jor*-ca

Mal-a-ca
Mal-chi-on
Ma-*le*-ba
Ma-*le*-os
Ma-lis
Mal-*loph*-o-ra
Ma-*lo*-des
Mal-*thi*-nus
Mal-*va*-na
Ma-*mer*-cus
Mam-er-*ti*-ni
Ma-*mil*-i-us, -a, -i
Mam-*me*-a
Mam-*mo*-nas
Ma-mu-ri-*a*-nus
Ma-*nas*-ta-bal
Man-*ci*-nus
Man-*da*-ne
Man-*de*-la
Man-*do*-ni-us
Man-dro-cles
Man-*du*-bi-i
Man-e-ros
Ma-nes
Man-e-tho
Man-ti-*ne*-a
Man-tu-a
Meg-a-*re*-us
Mar-a-*can*-da
Mar-a-thos
Mar-cel-*li*-nus
Mar-*cel*-lus
Mar-ci-*a*-na
Mar-ci-a-*nop*-a-lis
Mar-ci-*a*-nus
Mar-ci-on
Mar-co-*man*-ni
Mar-*com*-e-res
Ma-*re*-a
Ma-re-*o*-tis
Mar-*gi*-tes
Ma-*ri*-a-ba
Ma-ri-*am*-ne
Ma-ri-an-*dy*-num
Ma-ri-*a*-nus, -a
Mar-i-ca
Ma-*ri*-nus
Mar-i-sus
Ma-*rit*-i-ma
Ma-ri-us
Mar-*mar*-i-ca
Mar-*ma*-ri-on
Ma-ro
Ma-ron
Mar-*o*-*ne*-a
Mar-*pe*-sus
Mar-ru-*ci*-ni
Mar-*ru*-vi-um
Mar-*sig*-ni
Mars-pi-ter
Mar-sy-ras
Mar-ti-*a*-lis
Mar-ti-*a*-nus
Mar-*tig*-e-na
Mar-*ti*-na
Mar-tin-i-*a*-nus
Mas-i-*gi*-ton
Mas-i-*nis*-sa

Mas-sa-ga
Mas-*sag*-e-tæ
Mas-*sil*-i-a
Mas-sy-li
Mas-*tram*-e-la
Ma-*thi*-on
Ma-tho
Ma-*ti*-nus
Ma-*tis*-co
Mat-*ro*-na
Mat-*ti*-a-ci
Ma-*tu*-ta
Mat-u-*ti*-nus
Mau-ri
Mau-ru-cus
Mau-*ru*-si-i
Mau-so-*le*-um
Mau-*so*-lus
Ma-vors
Max-*e*-ræ
Max-im-i-*a*-nus
Max-i-*mi*-nus
Max-i-mus
Maz-a-ca
Maz-a-ces
Maz-a-res
Maz-i-ces
Me-a-rus
Me-cæ-nas
Me-*de*-a
Me-de-on
Me-di-a
Me-di-o-*la*-num
Me-di-o-ma-*tri*-ci
Me-di-on
Med-i-*tri*-na
Me-*do*-a-cus
Me-*dob*-ri-ga
Me-don
Me-*do*-res
Med-u-li
Med-ul-*li*-na
Me-*du*-sa
Meg-a-*by*-zus
Meg-a-cles
Me-*gac*-li-des
Me-*gæ*-ra
Me-*ga*-le
Meg-a-*lop*-o-lis
Meg-a-*me*-de
Meg-a-*ni*-ra
Meg-a-ra
Meg-a-*re*-us
Meg-a-ris
Me-*gas*-the-nes
Meg-a-*ti*-chus
Me-ges
Mel-am-*pe*-a
Me-*lam*-pus
Mel-am-*py*-ges
Mel-a-ne
Mel-a-*nip*-pe
Mel-a-*nip*-pi-des
Mel-a-*no*-pus
Mel-a-*nos*-y-ri
Me-*lan*-thus
Me-las
Mel-*com*-a-*pi*

Met-e-*re*-a
Me-les
Mel-e-se
Mel-e-*sig*-e-nes
Me-*lib*-o-cus
Mel-i-*bœ*-a
Mel-i-*cer*-tes
Mel-i-chus
Me-*li*-na
Me-*lis*-sus
Mel-i-ta, or -te
Mel-i-*te*-ne
Me-*lob*-o-sis
Me-los
Mel-*pom*-e-ne
Me-*mac*-e-ni
Mem-no-nes
Mem-no-*ni*-um
Mem-*phi*-tis
Me-*nal*-cas
Men-a-*lip*-pus
Me-*na*-pi-i
Men-a-pis
Me-nas
Men-*che*-res
Men-e-cles
Me-*nec*-ra-tes
Men-e-*de*-mus
Men-e-*la*-us
Me-*ne*-ni-us
Men-e-phron
Me-nes
Me-*nes*-the-us
Men-e-tas
Me-*nip*-pe
Me-*nod*-o-tus
Me-*næ*-ce-us
Me-*næ*-tes
Men-œ-*ti*-a-des
Me-non
Me-*noph*-i-lus
Me-*phi*-tis
Mer-*cu*-ri-us
Me-*ri*-o-nes
Mer-me-ros
Mer-o-e
Mer-o-pe
Me-rops
Mer-u-la
Me-*sab*-a-tes
Me-*sem*-bri-a
Me-*se*-ne
Mes-o-a
Mes-o-*me*-des
Mes-o-po-*ta*-mi-a
Mes-*sa*-la
Mes-sa-*li*-nus
Mes-*sa*-na
Mes-*sa*-pus
Mes-*se*-ne
Mes-*so*-gis
Me-*su*-la
Met-a-bus
Met-a-*ni*-ra
Met-a-pon-*ti*-ni
Met-a-*pon*-tum
Me-*tau*-rus
Me-*tel*-lus

Me-le-*a*-ger
Meth-a-na
Me-*thi*-on
Me-*tho*-ne
Meth-o-ra
Me-*thyd*-ri-um
Me-*thym*-na
Me-ti-a-*du*-sa
Me-*ti*-o-chus
Me-ti-on
Me-tis
Me-ton
Met-o-res
Met-ro-cles
Met-ro-*do*-rus
Me-*tu*-lum
Me-*zen*-ti-us
Mi-a-*co*-rus
Mi-*cip*-so
Mi-*cy*-thus
Mid-a-*i*-on
Mi-das
Mi-e-za
Mi-*le*-tus
Mil-i-as
Mil-i-chus
Mi-*li*-nus
Mil-iz-i-*ge*-ris
Mi-lo
Mil-*ti*-a-des
Mil-vi-us
Mil-y-as
Mi-*mal*-lo-nes
Mi-mas
Mim-*ner*-mus
Min-ci-us
Min-da-rus
Mi-*ne*-i-des
Mi-*ner*-va
Min-i-o
Mi-*no*-a
Mi-nos
Min-o-*tau*-rus
Min-y-æ
Min-y-as
Min-y-cus
Mi-*se*-num
Mis-*ge*-tes
Mith-ri-*da*-tes
Mi-thras
Mi-*thre*-nes
Mith-ro-bar-*za*-en
Mit-y-*le*-ne
Mna-se-as
Mnas-i-cles
Mna-son
Mna-*sy*-lus
Mne-mon
Mne-*mos*-y-ne
Mne-*sar*-chus
Mnes-i-*bu*-lus
Mnes-i-*la*-us
Mne-*sim*-a-chus
Mne-*sith*-e-us
Mnes-the-us
Mne-vis
Mo-a-*pher*-nes
Mo-*des*-tus

Mo-di-a
Mœ-*on*-i-des
Mœ-*rag*-e-tes
Mœ-ris
Mo-*gy*-ni
Mo-*li*-on
Mo-*li*-o-ne
Mo-lo
Mo-*los*-sus
Mo-lus
Mo-*lyc*-ri-on
Mo-*ly*-rus
Mo-*mem*-phis
Mo-mus
Mo-na
Mo-*ne*-sus
Mo-*ne*-ta
Mon-i-ca
Mon-i-mus
Mon-o-dus
Mon-o-mus
Mon-*ta*-nus
Mon-y-chus
Mon-y-mus
Mo-phis
Mop-so-pus
Mor-*ge*-tes
Mor-i-*me*-no
Mor-i-ni
Mor-phe-us
Mo-rys
Mo-sa
Mos-chi-on
Mo-*sel*-la
Mo-*sych*-lus
Mo-*sy*-ni
Mo-*tho*-ne
Mo-ti-*e*-ni
Mo-ty-a
Moy-ses
Mu-ci-*a*-nus
Mul-ci-ber
Mul-u-cha
Mum-mi-us
My-*ni*-tus
Mu-*nych*-i-a
Mu-*ræ*-na
Mu-*re*-tus
Mur-*ra*-nus
Mu-sa
Mu-*sæ*-us
Mu-*sag*-e-tes
Mus-*te*-la
Mu-ti-na
Mu-*ti*-nus
Mu-*tu*-nus
Myc-a-le
My-*ce*-næ
Myc-e-*ri*-nus
My-con
Myc-o-nos
My-don
My-*e*-nus
Myg-a-le
My-*i*-a-grus
My-las
My-nes
My-o-nes
My-o-ne-*sus*
My-ra
Myr-ge-tæ
My-*ri*-ce
My-*ri*-cus
Myr-i-*on*-y-ma
Myr-*mec*-i-des
Myr-me-don
Myr-*mid*-o-nes
My-ron
My-*ron*-i-des
Myr-rhi-nus
Myr-si-lus
Myr-si-nus
Myr-ti-lus
Myr-*to*-um
Myr-*tu*-sa
Mys-i-a
My-son
Myt-i-*le*-ne

Nab-ar-*za*-nes
Nab-a-thes
Na-bis
Nac-o-le
Næ-vi-us
Nævo-lus
Na-*ge*-ri
Na-*i*-a-des
Na-is
Na-*is*-sus
Nam-*ne*-tes
Nan-tu-*a*-tæ
Na-*pæ*-ta
Na-*pe*-gus
Naph-i-lus
Nar-*bo*-na
Nar-*ce*-a
Nar-*cis*-sus
Nar-ga-ra
Nar-ni-a
Nar-y-cus
Nas-a-mon
Nas-a-*mo*-nes
Na-*si*-ca
Na-sid-i-*e*-nus
Na-*sid*-i-us
Na-so
Nas-u-a
Na-*ta*-li-a
Nau-cra-tis
Nau-cra-tos
Nau-*cy*-des
Nau-lo-chus
Nau-*pac*-tus
Nau-pli-a
Nau-*sic*-a-a
Nau-si-cles
Nau-*sith*-o-us
Na-vi-us
Naz-a-ra
Naz-i-*an*-sus
Ne-*al*-ces
Ne-*al*-i-ces
Ne-an-*dri*-a
Ne-*an*-thes
Ne-*ap*-o-lis
Ne-*ar*-chus
Ne-*bro*-des
Ne-chos
Nec-*tan*-a-bis
Nec-ti-*be*-res
Ne-is
Ne-*i*-tæ
Ne-leus
Ne-*li*-des
Ne-*mæ*-a
Ne-me-a
Nem-e-sis
Ne-*me*-tes
Ne-*me*-us
Ne-o-*bu*-le
Ne-o-cæs-a-*re*-a
Ne-*och*-a-bis
Ne-o-cles
Ne-*og*-e-nes
Ne-*om*-o-ris
Ne-on
Ne-on-*ti*-chos
Ne-o-phron
Ne-op-*tol*-e-mus
Ne-o-ris
Nep-e-te
Neph-e-le
Neph-e-ri-tes
Ne-pos
Ne-po-ti-*a*-nus
Nep-*tu*-nus
Ne-*re*-i-des
Ne-*re*-is
Ne-reus
Ne-ri-*e*-ne
Ner-i-tos
Ne-ro
Ner-to-*brig*-a
Ner-u-lum
Ner-va
Ner-vi-i
Ne-*si*-des
Ne-*sim*-a-chus
Ne-si-*o*-pe
Ne-*so*-pe
Nes-to-cles
Nes-*tor*-i-des
Ne-tum
Ne-u-ri
Ni-*cæ*-a
Ni-*cag*-o-ras
Ni-*can*-der
Ni-*ca*-nor
Ni-*car*-chus
Ni-*ca*-tor
Ni-ce
Ni-*ceph*-o-rus
Ni-cer
Ni-*cer*-a-tus
Ni-*ce*-tas
Nic-i-as
Nic-o-*bu*-lus
Ni-*coch*-a-res
Nic-o-cles
Ni-*coc*-ra-tes
Ni-*co*-cre-on
Nic-o-*de*-mus
Nic-o-*do*-rus
Nic-o-*la*-us
Ni-*com*-a-chus
Nic-o-*me*-des
Nic-o-me-*di*-a
Ni-con
Nic-o-phron
Ni-*cop*-o-lis
Ni-*cos*-tra-tus
Ni-*cot*-e-les
Ni-ger
Ni-*gri*-tæ
Ni-*la*-mon
Ni-lus
Nin-i-ve
Nin-o-e
Nin-y-as
Ni-o-be
Ni-*pha*-tes
Nir-eus
Ni-sa
Ni-*sæ*-a
Nis-i-bus
Ni-*so*-pe
Ni-sus
Ni-*sy*-ros
Nit-i-*ob*-ri-ges
Ni-*to*-cris
Nit-ri-a
No-as
No-*di*-nus
No-*e*-mon
No-la
No-*la*-nus
Nom-en-*ta*-nus
Non-a-*cri*-nus
No-*na*-cris
No-ra
Nor-*ba*-nus
Nor-i-cum
Nos-o-ra
No-tus
No-*va*-tus
Nov-e-rus
No-vi-o-*du*-num
No-vi-*om*-a-gus
No-*vom*-a-gus
Nu-*ce*-ri-a
Nu-*ith*-o-nes
Nu-ma
Nu-*ma*-na
Nu-*man*-tia
Nu-man-*ti*-nus
Nu-*ma*-nus
Nu-me-nes
Nu-*me*-ni-a
Nu-me-ri-*a*-nus
Nu-*mi*-cus
Nu-mi-da
Nu-*mis*-tro
Nu-mi-tor
Nun-di-na
Nyc-*te*-is
Nyc-teus
Nyc-ti-lus
Nyc-*tim*-e-ne
Nyc-*ti*-mus
Nym-*phæ*-um
Nym-pho-*do*-rus
Ny-sa
Ny-*sæ*-us
Ny-*se*-um
Ny-*si*-a-des
Nys-i-æ
Ny-*sig*-e-na
Ny-*si*-ros

O-a-rus
O-a-sis
O-*ax*-es
O-*ax*-us
Ob-ri-mas
Ob-se-quens
O-*ca*-le-a
O-ce-*an*-i-des
O-*ce*-a-nus
O-*ce*-lis
Oc-e-lum
O-cha
Och-ro-na
Och-y-*ro*-ma
O-*cric*-u-lum
Oc-ta-vi-*a*-nus
Oc-*ta*-vi-us
Oc-to-*ge*-sa
Oc-*tol*-o-phus
O-*cy*-a-lus
O-*cyp*-e-te
O-*cyr*-o-e
Od-e-*na*-tus
O-*des*-sus
O-*de*-um
Od-o-*a*-cer
Od-o-*man*-ti-ce
Od-ry-sæ
Od-*ys*-*se*-a
Od-*ys*-seus
Œ-a-ger
Œ-a-grus
Œ-*an*-thæ
Œ-an-*the*-a
Œ-ax
Œb-a-lus
Œ-*bo*-tas
Œ-cleus
Œ-*cli*-des
Œc-u-*me*-ni-us
Œd-i-pus
Œ-ne-*o*-ne
Œ-neus
Œ-*ni*-des
Œn-o-e
Œ-*nom*-a-us
Œ-*no*-ne
Œ-*nop*-i-des
Œ-*no*-pi-on
Œ-*no*-tri
Œ-*no*-trus
Œ-*nu*-sæ
Œ-o-nus
Œr-o-e
Œ-*sy*-me
Œ-ta
Œt-y-lus
Og-*do*-rus
O-*glo*-sa
Og-y-ges
O-*gyg*-i-a

Og-y-ris
O-*ic*-leus
O-*il*-eus
Ol-a-ne
Ol-*a*-nus
Ol-*be*-lus
Ol-ca-des
Ol-*chin*-i-um
O-*le*-a-ros
O-len
Ol-e-nus
Ol-ga-sys
Ol-i-*gyr*-tus
Ol-i-zon
Ol-o-*phyx*-us
Ol-*u*-rus
Ol-ym-*pe*-ne
O-*lym*-pi-a
Ol-ym-*pi*-a-des
O-*lym*-pi-as
O-lym-pi-o-*do*-rus
O-*lym*-pus
Ol-ym-*pu*-sa
O-*lyn*-thus
O-*ly*-ras
Om-bri-ci
Om-*bro*-nes
Om-o-le
Om-pha-le
On-a-ger
O-*na*-tas
On-*ce*-um
On-*ches*-tus
On-e-*sic*-ri-tus
O-*nes*-i-mus
O-*ni*-vos
On-o-ba
On-o-*mac*-ri-tus
On-o-*mar*-chus
On-o-phas
On-o-*san*-der
O-nu-*gna*-thus
O-*phe*-las
O-*phel*-tes
O-phi-*og*-e-nes
O-*phi*-on
O-phis
Oph-i-*te*-a
O-*phi*-tes
O-phi-*u*-chus
O-phi-*u*-sa
Op-i-ci
O-*pig*-e-na
O-*pim*-i-us
O-pis
Op-i-ter
O-*pi*-tes
Op-o-is
Op-pi-*a*-nus
Op-pi-us
O-*pun*-ti-a
Or-a-sus
Or-*be*-lus
Or-*bo*-na
Or-ca-des
Or-*chom*-e-nus
Or-*ci*-nus
Or-*des*-sus
O-*re*-a-des
Or-e-*sit*-ro-phus
O-*res*-tes
O-res-*te*-um
Or-es-*ti*-dæ
Or-e-tæ
Or-e-*ta*-ni
O-reus
Or-ga-na
Or-*get*-o-rix
O-*rib*-a-sus
Or-i-cum, -cus
Or-i-gen
O-*rig*-e-nes
O-ri-*ob*-a-tes
O-*ri*-on
O-*ri*-tæ
O-*rith*-i-as
O-rith-*y*-ia
Or-me-nus
Or-ne-æ
Or-neus
Or-*ni*-thon
Or-o-*a*-tis
Or-o-ba
O-*ro*-des
O-*rœ*-tes
O-*ron*-tes
O-*ro*-pus
Or-o-sa
O-*ros*-pe-da
Or-pheus
Or-*sed*-i-ce
Or-*sil*-o-chus
Or-*si*-nes
Or-ta-lus
Or-*thag*-o-ras
Or-*tho*-sis
Or-*to*-na
Or-*tyg*-i-a
O-*ry*-us
O-*sa*-ces
Os-ci
O-si
O-*si*-ris
Os-rho-*e*-n
Os-te-*o*-des
Os-ti-a
Os-ti-*o*-nes
Os-tra-*ci*-ne
Ot-a-ces
O-*ta*-nes
Oth-ma-rus
O-tho
O-*thry*-a-de
O-thrys
O-tre-us
O-tus
O-tys
O-*vid*-i-u
Ox-*ar*-tes
Ox-i-mes
Ox-us
Ox-*y*-a-res
Ox-y-*ca*-nus
Ox-y-lus
Ox-y-*rhyn*-chus
Oz-o-li
Pa-ca-ti-*a*-nus
Pac-ci-us
Pa-ches
Pa-*chi*-nus
Pa-*chym*-e-res
Pac-o-rus
Pac-*to*-lus
Pac-ty-as
Pac-ty-e
Pa-*cu*-vi-us
Pa-dus
Pa-*du*-sa
Pæ-an
Pæ-*a*-nes
Pæ-*ma*-ni
Pæ-o-nes
Pæ-*on*-i-des
Pæ-o-plæ
Pæ-sos
Pa-*ga*-ni
Pag-a-sæ, or sa
Pag-a-sus
Pa-græ
Pa-læ-*ap*-o-lis
Pa-*læ*-mon
Pa-*læph*-a-tus
Pa-*læp*-o-lis
Pal-æs-*ti*-na
Pal-a-*me*-des
Pal-a-*ti*-nus
Pa-les
Pa-*li*-ci
Pa-*li*-lis
Pal-i-*nu*-rus
Pal-la-da
Pal-*la*-di-um
Pal-*le*-ne
Pal-*mi*-sos
Pal-*my*-ra
Pal-um-*bi*-num
Pam-me-nes
Pam-phi-lus
Pam-phy-la
Pam-*phy*-lus
Pan-a-*ce*-a
Pan-a-cra
Pan-a-res
Pan-da-ma
Pan-da-rus
Pan-da-tes
Pan-*de*-mus
Pan-*di*-on
Pan-*do*-ra
Pan-dro-sos
Pa-*ne*-as
Pa-*neg*-y-ris
Pan-e-lus
Pan-e-nus
Pa-*ni*-a
Pan-i-*ge*-ris
Pan-*no*-ni-a
Pan-*no*-nes
Pan-*o*-pe
Pa-*no*-pe-æ
Pa-*no*-pe-us
Pa-*nop*-o-lis
Pa-*nop*-tes
Pa-*nor*-mus
Pan-*ta*-le-on
Pan-*the*-a
Pan-*the*-on
Pan-*the*-us
Pan-tho-us
Pan-*tic*-a-pes
Pa-*ny*-a-sis
Paph-la-gon
Pa-phos
Pa-pi-*a*-nus
Pa-*pin*-i-us
Pa-*pir*-i-us
Par-a-*bys*-ton
Pa-*ræt*-a-cæ
Par-a-lus
Par-e-dri
Pa-*ret*-ro-nes
Pa-*ris*
Pa-*ris*-a-des
Pa-ri-um
Par-me-nas
Par-*men*-i-des
Par-*me*-ni-o
Par-*nas*-sus
Par-o-*pam*-i-sus
Par-o-*re*-a
Pa-ros
Par-rha-sis
Par-*tha*-on
Par-*the*-ni-as
Par-*then*-i-ce
Par-the-non
Par-*then*-o-pe
Par-*thi*-ni
Pa-*ry*-a-dres
Par-*ys*-a-tis
Pa-*sar*-ga-da
Pa-se-as
Pas-i-cles
Pa-*sit*-a-les
Pa-*sit*-i-gris
Pas-sa-ron
Pas-si-*e*-nus
Pat-a-lus
Pat-a-ra
Pat-a-*vi*-nus
Pa-*ta*-vi-um
Pa-*ter*-cu-lus
Pa-træ
Pa-*tro*-cles
Pa-*tro*-cli
Pat-ro-*cli*-des
Pa-*tro*-clus
Pa-*tro*-us
Pau-*li*-nus, -a
Pau-lus
Pau-*sa*-ni-us
Pau-si-as
Pau-*sil*-y-pon
Pe-as
Pe-*da*-ni
Ped-a-sa
Ped-a-sus
Pe-di-*a*-nus
Pe-di-us
Pe-do
Pe-*gas*-i-des
Peg-a-sis
Peg-a-sus
Pe-*la*-gi-us
Pel-a-gon
Pe-*lar*-ge
Pe-*las*-gi
Pe-*las*-gus
Pel-a-tes
Pe-*len*-do-nes
Pe-*let*-ro-nes
Pe-le-us
Pe-*li*-a-des
Pe-li-as
Pe-*li*-des
Pe-*lig*-ni
Pe-li-on
Pel-*la*-næ
Pel-*le*-ne
Pel-o-pe
Pel-o-*pe*-a
Pel-o-*pe*-us
Pe-*lop*-i-das
Pel-o-pon-*ne*-sus
Pe-lops
Pe-*lo*-rus
Pe-*lu*-si-um
Pe-*na*-tes
Pe-*ne*-is
Pe-*nel*-o-pe
Pe-*ne*-us
Pen-i-das
Pen-*tap*-o-lis
Pen-*tel*-i-cus
Pen-the-as
Pen-the-si-*le*-a
Pen-thi-lus
Pep-a-*re*-thos
Pe-*phre*-do
Pe-*ræ*-a
Per-co-te
Per-*dic*-cas
Per-e-*gri*-nus
Pe-*ren*-na
Pe-*ren*-nis
Pe-reus
Per-gam-us
Per-ga-se
Pe-ri-*an*-der
Pe-ri-*ar*-chus
Pe-*rib*-o-lus
Per-i-cles
Per-i-*clym*-e-nus
Pe-ri-*e*-res
Pe-*rig*-e-nes
Per-i-*la*-us
Per-i-*me*-de
Pe-*rin*-thus
Per-i-pa-*tet*-i-ci
Pe-*rip*-a-tus
Per-i-phas
Per-i-*phe*-tes
Per-i-pho-*re*-tas
Pe-*ris*-te-re
Pe-*ris*-the-nes
Pe-*rit*-a-nus
Per-i-tas
Pe-ro
Pe-*ro*-ne
Per-o-e

Per-pe-*re*-ne
Per-pho-*re*-tus
Per-*rhœ*-bi
Per-*se*-is
Per-*seph*-o-ne
Per-*sep*-o-lis
Per-seus
Per-*si*-des
Per-sis
Per-ti-nax
Pe-*ru*-si-a
Per-u-*si*-nus
Pes-*cen*-ni-us
Pes-*si*-nus
Pet-a-le
Pet-a-lus
Pe-te-on
Pe-te-us
Pet-o-*si*-ris
Pe-tra
Pe-*træ*-a
Pe-*tri*-nus
Pe-*tro*-ni-us
Peu-ce
Peu-*ced*-a-nos
Peu-*ces*-tas
Peu-*ci*-ni
Peu-co-*la*-us
Pex-o-*do*-rus
Phœ-a
Phæ-*a*-ces
Phœ-ax
Phœ-don
Phœ-dra
Phœ-drus
Phæ-*nar*-e-te
Pha-e-thon
Pha-e-*tu*-sa
Pha-e-ton-*ti*-a-des
Phal-a-*cri*-ne
Phal-a-ra
Phal-a-ris
Pha-*le*-rum
Pha-*lo*-re
Pham-e-*no*-phis
Pha-*na*-ces
Pha-*nag*-o-ra
Phan-a-*rœ*-a
Pha-nas
Pha-*na*-tes
Phan-o-cles
Phan-o-*de*-mus
Phan-o-tis
Pha-on
Pha-ræ
Pha-*ras*-ma-nes
Pha-ris
Phar-me-*cu*-sa
Phar-na-*ba*-zus
Phar-*na*-ces
Phar-na-*pa*-tes
Pha-ros
Phar-*sa*-lus
Pha-*ru*-si-i
Phas-a-*e*-lis
Pha-*se*-lis
Phav-o-*ri*-nus
Phaz-*e*-mon

Phe-a
Phe-*ca*-dum
Phe-ge-us
Phel-lo-e
Phe-mi-us
Phe-*mon*-o-e
Phe-*ne*-us (a man)
Phe-ne-us (a lake)
Phe-ræ
Phe-*rec*-ra-tes
Pher-e-*cy*-des
Pher-e-*ni*-ce
Phe-res
Pher-e-*ti*-ma
Phe-*ri*-num
Phi-a-le
Phid-i-as
Phi-*dip*-pi-des
Phi-don
Phid-y-le
Phig-a-*le*-a
Phil-a-del-*phi*-a
Phil-a-*del*-phus
Phi-læ
Phi-*læ*-ni
Phi-*lam*-mon
Phi-*lar*-chas
Phil-e-as
Phi-*le*-mon
Phi-*le*-ne
Phil-e-*tæ*-rus
Phil-i-des
Phi-*li*-nus
Phi-*lip*-pi
Phi-*lip*-pi-des
Phil-ip-*pop*-o-lis
Phi-*lip*-pus
Phil-is-*ti*-des
Phi-*lis*-ti-on
Phi-*lis*-tus
Phi-lo
Phi-*loch*-o-rus
Phil-o-cles
Phi-*loc*-ra-tes
Phil-oc-*te*-tes
Phil-o-*de*-mus
Phi-*lod*-i-ce
Phil-o-*la*-us
Phi-*lol*-o-gus
Phi-*lom*-a-che
Phil-o-*me*-la
Phil-o-*me*-tor
Phi-*lon*-i-des
Phi-*lon*-o-me
Phil-o-*pœ*-men
Phil-o-*steph*-a-nus
Phi-*los*-tra-tus
Phi-*lo*-tas
Phil-o-*ti*-mus
Phi-*lox*-e-nus
Phil-y-res
Phi-*lyr*-i-des
Phin-e-us
Phi-*ni*-des
Phin-ti-as
Phleg-e-thon
Phle-gi-as
Phle-gon

Phle-gra
Phle-gy-as
Phli-as
Phli-us
Pho-*be*-tor
Pho-*cæ*-a
Pho-ci-on
Pho-cis
Pho-cus
Pho-*cyl*-i-des
Phœ-be
Phœb-i-das
Phœ-bus
Phœ-*ni*-ce
Phœ-*ni*-ces
Phœ-*ni*-cus
Phœn-i-*cu*-sa
Phœ-*nis*-sa
Phœ-nix
Phol-o-e
Pho-lus
Phor-*cy*-nis
Phor-mi-o
Pho-*ro*-ne-us
Phor-o-*ni*-dæ
Pho-*ro*-nis
Phos-pho-rus
Pho-*ti*-nus
Phra-*a*-tes
Phra-*ha*-tes
Phra-*or*-tes
Phras-i-cles
Phre-*ge*-na
Phrix-us
Phron-i-ma
Phry-ges
Phry-ne
Phryn-i-chus
Phry-nis
Phthi-a
Phthi-*o*-tis
Phy-a
Phy-cus
Phyl-a-ce
Phyl-a-cus
Phy-*lar*-chus
Phy-las
Phy-le
Phy-*li*-des
Phyl-i-ra
Phyl-a-lus
Pi-a-sus
Pi-*ce*-ni
Pic-en-*ti*-ni
Pi-*ce*-num
Pic-*ta*-vi
Pic-*ta*-vi-um
Pic-to-nes
Pi-cus
Pi-*do*-rus
Pi-e-ra
Pi-*e*-ri-a
Pi-*er*-i-des
Pi-e-rus
Pi-gres
Pi-*la*-tus
Pi-*le*-sus
Pi-*lo*-rus

Pi-*lum*-nus
Pim-*ple*-a
Pin-a-ra
Pin-a-rus
Pin-da-sus
Pi-o-ne
Pi-*ræ*-us
Pi-*re*-ne
Pi-*rith*-o-us
Pi-*ro*-mis
Pi-rus
Pi-sa
Pi-sæ
Pi-*san*-der
Pi-*sa*-nus
Pi-*sa*-tes
Pi-*sau*-rum
Pi-*se*-nor
Pis-i-as
Pis-i-dæ
Pi-*sid*-i-a
Pi-*sid*-i-ce
Pis-is-*trat*-i-des
Pi-*sis*-tra-tus
Pi-so
Pi-*so*-nis
Pi-sus
Pit-a-ne
Pith-e-*cu*-sa
Pi-tho
Pith-o-*la*-us
Pi-thon
Pit-ta-cus
Pit-the-us
Pit-u-*la*-ni
Pit-y-o-*ne*-sus
Pit-y-us
Pit-y-*u*-sa
Pla-*cen*-ti-a
Pla-cid-e-i-*a*-nus
Pla-*na*-si-a
Plan-*ci*-na
Plan-*u*-des
Pla-*tæ*-a
Plat-a-ge
Plat-a-*mo*-d
Plat-a-nus
Pla-*te*-a
Pla-to
Pla-*ton*-i-ci
Plau-ti-*a*-nus
Plau-tus
Pla-vis
Pleb-is-*ci*-tum
Plei-a-des
Plei-o-ne
Pleu-*ra*-tus
Pleu-ron
Plin-i-us
Plin-*thi*-ne
Plis-*tar*-chus
Plis-the-nes
Plis-*to*-a-nax
Plis-to-*ni*-ces
Plo-*the*-a
Plo-*ti*-nus, -a
Plu-*tar*-chus
Plu-to

Plu-tus
Pod-a-*le*-a
Pod-a-*lir*-i-us
Po-*dar*-ces
Po-*dar*-ge
Pœ-as
Pœc-i-le
Pœm-e-nis
Pœ-ni
Pol-e-mon
Po-*le*-nor
Po-li-as
Po-li-*e*-um
Po-li-or-*ce*-tes
Po-*lis*-tra-tus
Pol-li-o
Po-ly-*œ*-nus
Po-ly-*ar*-chus
Pol-y-*be*-tes
Po-*lyb*-i-us
Pol-y-*bo*-tes
Po-*lyb*-o-tus
Pol-y-bus
Pol-y-*car*-pus
Pol-y-*cle*-a
Pol-y-cles
Pol-y-*cle*-tus
Po-*lyc*-ra-tes
Po-*lyd*-a-mas
Pol-y-*dec*-tes
Pol-y-*do*-rus
Pol-yg-*no*-tus
Po-ly-*hym*-ni-a
Po-*lym*-ni-a
Po-ly-*i*-dus
Pol-y-*la*-us
Pol-y-*me*-de
Pol-ym-*nes*-tes
Pol-ym-*nes*-tor
Pol-y-*ni*-ces
Po-*lyn*-o-e
Pol-y-*phe*-mus
Pol-y-phron
Po-*lys*-tra-tus
Po-*ly*-tes
Pol-y-ti-*me*-tus
Pol-y-*ti*-mus
Po-*lyx*-e-na
Po-*lyx*-o
Pol-y-*ze*-lus
Pom-e-*ti*-na
Po-*mo*-na
Pom-*pe*-ia
Pom-pe-i-*a*-nus
Pom-*pe*-i-i
Pom-pe-i-*op*-o-lis
Pom-*pe*-i-us
Pom-pe-lon
Pom-pe-*o*-na
Pom-*pi*-lus
Pomp-*ti*-nae
Pon-ti-cus
Pon-*ti*-nus
Pon-ti-us
Po-*plic*-o-la
Por-a-ta
Por-ci-a
Por-do-se-*le*-ne

Po-*red*-o-rax
Po-*ri*-na
Por-o-se-*le*-ne
Por-ri-ma
Por-se-na, -*sen*-na
Por-*tu*-nus
Po-rus
Po-*sei*-don
Po-si-o
Post-hu-mus
Pot-a-mon
Pot-a-mus
Po-*thi*-nus
Po-thos
Pot-i-*dæ*-a
Po-*ti*-tus
Pot-ni-æ
Præ-*nes*-te
Præn-es-*ti*-ni
Præ-sos
Pra-si-i
Pras-i-nus
Prat-i-nas
Prax-*a*-o-ras
Prax-i-as
Prax-*id*-i-ce
Prax-i-la
Prax-*iph*-a-nes
Prax-*it*-e-les
Prax-*ith*-e-a
Pri-*am*-i-des
Pri-a-mus
Pri-*a*-pus
Pri-*e*-ne
Pri-o-la
Pris-ci-*a*-nus
Pris-*cil*-la
Pri-*ver*-num
Pro-bus
Pro-cas
Proch-o-rus
Pro-cle-a
Pro-cles
Pro-*cli*-dæ
Pro-clus
Proc-on-*ne*-sus
Pro-*co*-pi-us
Pro-cris
Pro-*crus*-tes
Proc-u-*le*-i-us
Proc-u-lus
Prod-i-cus
Prod-ro-mus
Præt-i-des
Præ-tus
Pro-*la*-us
Pro-*me*-the-us
Pro-*me*-this
Pro-*nap*-i-des
Pro-nax
Pron-o-mus
Pron-o-us
Pro-nu-ba
Pro-*pœt*-i-des
Pro-*pon*-tis
Prop-y-*le*-a
Pros-e-*le*-ni
Pro-*ser*-pi-na

Pros-o-*pi*-tes
Pro-*tag*-o-ras
Pro-tes-i-*la*-us
Pro-te-us
Pro-*tog*-e-nes
Prot-o-ge-*ni*-a
Prox-e-nus
Pru-*den*-ti-us
Pru-sa
Pru-si-as
Prym-*ne*-sus
Pryt-a-nis
Psam-a-thos
Psam-me-*ni*-tus
Psam-*met*-i-chus
Psa-phis
Pse-*bo*-a
Pse-*ne*-rus
Psit-ta-ce
Psy-che
Pte-le-um
Ptol-e-*mæ*-us
Ptol-e-*ma*-is
Pub-*lic*-o-la
Pub-li-us
Pu-*di*-ca
Pu-ni-cum
Pu-te-o-*la*-num
Pu-*te*-o-li
Pyg-e-la
Pyg-*mæ*-i
Pyg-*ma*-li-on
Pyl-a-des
Py-las
Py-*le*-ne
Py-los
Pym-a-tus
Py-*ram*-i-des
Pyr-a-mus
Py-*re*-ne
Pyr-o-des
Pyr-rhi-as
Pyr-rhi-ca
Py-*thag*-o-ras
Pyth-e-as
Pyth-i-as
Pyth-i-on
Pyth-i-o-*ni*-ce
Py-tho
Pyth-o-cles
Pyth-o-*de*-lus
Pyth-o-*do*-rus
Pyth-o-*la*-us
Py-thon
Pyth-o-*ni*-ce
Pyth-o-*ni*-cus
Pyt-ta-lus
Pyx-*ag*-a-thus

Qua-di
Qua-*dra*-tus
Quad-ri-frons
Quad-ri-ceps
Qua-ri
Qui-*e*-tus
Quinc-ti-*a*-nus
Quinc-*til*-i-us
Quin-til-i-*a*-nus

Quin-*til*-lus
Quin-ti-us
Quin-tus
Quir-i-*na*-li-a
Qui-*ri*-nus
Qui-*ri*-tes

Ra-*bir*-i-us
Ra-*cil*-i-a
Ræ-*sa*-ces
Ram-ses
Ra-*pha*-na
Ra-*phi*-a
Ra-*scip*-o-lis
Ra-*fu*-me-na
Rau-*ra*-ci
Ra-*ven*-na
Rav-o-la
Re-*a*-te
Re-*dic*-u-lus
Red-*o*-nes
Reg-u-lus
Re-sus
Rhab-*du*-chi
Rha-*ce*-lus
Rhad-a-*man*-thus
Rhæ-ti
Rhæ-ti-a
Rha-gæ
Rha-*me*-lus
Rham-*nu*-si-a
Rhamp-si-*ni*-tus
Rha-*phe*-a
Rhap-*so*-di
Rhas-*cu*-po-lis
Rha-*to*-us
Rhe-a
Rhe-bas
Rhed-o-nes
Rhe-gi-um
Rhe-*ne*-a
Rhe-nus
Rhe-o-*mi*-tres
Rhe-sus
Rhe-*u*-nus
Rhex-*e*-nor
Rhi-*a*-nus
Rhi-*mot*-a-cles
Rhi-*pæ*-i
Rhi-um
Rho-*be*-a
Rhod-a-nus
Rho-dæ
Rho-di-a
Rhod-o-pe
Rho-*do*-pis
Rho-dus
Rhœ-cus
Rhœ-*te*-um
Rhœ-tus
Rho-*sa*-ces
Ri-*phœ*-i
Ri-*phe*-us
Rix-a-mæ
Ro-*bi*-go
Rod-e-*ri*-cus
Ro-ma
Ro-*ma*-nus

Rom-u-lus
Ros-ci-us
Ro-*tom*-a-gus
Rox-*a*-na
Rox-o-*la*-ni
Ru-bi-con
Ru-bi-*e*-nus
Ru-*bi*-go
Ru-*bre*-nus
Ru-di-æ
Ru-*fi*-nus
Ru-fus
Ru-gi-i
Ru-*pil*-i-us
Rus-ci-no
Rus-*pi*-num
Rus-ti-cus
Ru-*te*-ni
Ru-ti-lus
Ru-tu-ba
Ru-tu-li

Sa-ba
Sab-a-con
Sa-*bæ*-i
Sab-ba-tæ
Sa-*ba*-tra
Sa-*ba*-zi-us
Sa-*bel*-li
Sa-*bi*-na
Sa-*bi*-nus
Sab-ra-ta
Sa-*bri*-na
Sac-a-das
Sa-cæ
Sac-a-*se*-ne
Sa-cer
Sach-a-*li*-tæ
Sa-*cra*-ni
Sac-ro-ne
Sad-a-les
Sa-dy-*a*-tes
Sæt-a-bes
Sag-a-na
Sag-a-ris
Sa-*gun*-tum
Sag-un-*ti*-nus
Sa-is
Sa-*i*-tis
Sa-la
Sal-a-mis
Sal-a-*mi*-na
Sal-a-ra
Sa-*lar*-i-ca
Sa-*le*-ni
Sal-en-*ti*-ni
Sa-*ler*-num
Sa-li-a
Sa-*li*-ni
Sal-i-*na*-tor
Sal-*lus*-ti-us
Sal-*mo*-ne
Sal-*mo*-ne-us
Sal-*mo*-nis
Sal-my-*des*-sus
Sa-*lo*-na
Sal-o-*ne*-a
Sal-o-*ni*-nus
Sa-*lo*-ni-us

Sal-*pi*-nas
Salvi-an
Sal-vid-i-*e*-nus
Sa-ly-es
Sa-*ma*-ri-a
Sam-*ni*-tes
Sam-ni-um
Sa-mos
Sa-*mos*-a-ta
Sam-o-*thra*-ce
Sam-o-*thra*-ces
Sa-mus
San-cho-*ni*-a-thon
San-*da*-ce
San-da-nis
San-dro-*cot*-tus
San-ga-la
San-ga-ris
San-*nyr*-i-on
San-to-nes
San-*ton*-i-cus
Sa-*o*-ce
Sa-*oc*-o-ras
Sa-on
Sa-*pæ*-i-
Saph-a-rus
Sap-i-*re*-ne
Sa-*pi*-res
Sa-por, -*po*-res
Sap-pho
Sar-a-*ce*-ni
Sar-a-*pa*-ni
Sa-*ra*-vus
Sar-da-na-*pa*-lus
Sar-*de*-ne
Sar-di-ca
Sar-*din*-i-a
Sar-dis
Sar-do-nes
Sar-*don*-i-cus
Sar-do-nyx
Sar-do-um
Sar-ma-tæ
Sa-ron
Sa-*ron*-i-cus
Sar-*pe*-don
Sas-*pi*-res
Sas-*san*-i-dæ
Sat-a-la
Sat-i-bar-*za*-nes
Sa-*tic*-u-la
Sa-tis
Sa-*tra*-i-dæ
Sat-ra-*pe*-ni
Sat-ra-pes
Sa-*tri*-cum
Sat-ur-*ni*-nus
Sa-*tur*-ni-us
Sa-*tur*-nus
Sat-y-ri
Sat-y-rus
Sau-*fe*-i-us
Sau-*rom*-a-tæ
Sav-e-ra
Sa-vus
Sax-o-nes
Scæ-va
Scæv-o-la

Sca-*man*-der
Scan-*de*-a
Scan-di-*na*-vi-a
Scap-u-la
Scar-*do*-a
Scar-*phe*-a
Scau-rus
Scel-e-*ra*-tus
Sce-*ni*-tæ
Sche-di-us
Schœ-nus
Sci-*ap*-o-des
Sci-a-thus
Sci-dros
Sci-*o*-ne
Sci-*pi*-a-des
Scip-i-o
Sci-ras
Sci-ron
Scol-o-ti
Sco-lus
Sco-pas
Scop-e-los
Sco-*ti*-nus
Scri-bo-ni-*a*-nus
Scri-*bo*-ni-us
Scyl-a-ce
Scy-lax
Scy-*lu*-rus
Scy-*ri*-a-des
Scy-ros
Scy-thæ
Scy-*the*-ni
Scy-thes, or tha
Scyth-i-a
Scyth-i-des
Scy-*thi*-nus
Scy-*thop*-o-lis
Se-*bas*-te
Seb-as-*top*-o-lis
Se-*be*-thus
Se-*dig*-i-tus
Se-*du*-ni
Se-*du*-si-i
Se-*ges*-ta
Se-*ges*-tes
Se-gob-*ri*-ga
Seg-o-nax
Se-*go*-vi-a
Se-gu-si-*a*-ni
Se-*gu*-si-o
Se-*ja*-nus
Se-*le*-ne
Se-*leu*-ci-dæ
Se-*leu*-cis
Se-*leu*-cus
Se-*li*-nus
Sel-*la*-si-a
Sel-*le*-is
Se-*lym*-bri-a
Sem-e-le
Se-*mir*-a-mis
Sem-no-nes
Se-*mo*-nes
Sen-e-ca
Se-ni-a
Sen-o-nes
Se-pi-as
Sep-*tem*-pe-da
Sep-*tim*-ius
Seq-ua-na
Seq-ua-ni
Se-*ra*-pes
Se-*ra*-pis
Ser-*bo*-nis
Se-*re*-na
Se-*re*-nus
Ser-*ges*-tus
Ser-gi-us
Ser-i-ca
Se-*ri*-phus
Ser-my-la
Ser-*ra*-nus
Ser-*to*-ri-us
Ser-vi-*a*-nus
Ser-vil-i-*a*-nus
Ser-*vil*-i-us
Ses-a-mus
Se-*sos*-tris
Ses-ti-us
Set-a-bis
Se-thon
Se-*ve*-rus
Sex-*ti*-lis
Sex-tus
Si-*bi*-ni
Sib-o-tes
Si-*bur*-ti-us
Si-*byl*-læ
Sib-yl-*li*-nus
Si-*cam*-bri
Si-*ca*-ni
Si-*chæ*-us
Si-*cil*-i-a
Si-*ci*-nus
Sic-u-lus
Sic-y-on
Sid-a-*ce*-ne
Si-*de*-nus
Si-*de*-ro
Sid-i-*ci*-ni
Si-don
Si-*do*-nes
Si-*ge*-um
Sig-*ni*-nus
Si-la
Si-*la*-i
Si-*la*-nus
Si-*le*-nus
Sil-u-res
Sil-*va*-nus
Sim-o-is
Si-mon
Si-*mon*-i-des
Sim-*plic*-i-us
Sim-y-ra
Si-non
Si-*no*-pe
Sin-*ti*-ca
Sin-u-*es*-sa
Si-*o*-pe
Si-*pon*-tum
Sip-y-lus
Sir-*bo*-nis
Si-*re*-nes
Si-ris
Sis-a-pon
Sis-a-ra
Sis-e-nes
Si-*sen*-na
Sis-i-*gam*-bis
Sis-y-phus
Sis-*tal*-ces
Si-thon
Si-*tho*-ni-a
Sit-o-nes
Sma-*rag*-dus
Smi-lis
Smin-the-us
So-a-nes
Soc-ra-tes
Sod-o-ma
Sœ-mi-as
Sog-di-*a*-na
Sog-di-*a*-nus
So-*la*-nus
So-*li*-nus
Sol-o-e
So-lon
Sol-y-ma
Sop-a-ter
So-*phe*-ne
Soph-o-cles
Soph-o-*nis*-ba
So-phron
Soph-ro-*nis*-cus
So-*phros*-y-ne
So-*pi*-thes
Sop-o-lis
So-*rac*-te
So-*ra*-nus
Sor-di-ve
Sos-i-cles
So-*sic*-ra-tes
So-*sig*-e-nes
Sos-i-lus
So-*sip*-a-ter
So-*sip*-o-lis
Sos-pi-ta
Sos-the-nes
Sos-tra-tus
Sot-a-des
So-ter
So-*te*-res
So-ti-*a*-tes
So-*ti*-ra
So-*zo*-me-mus
So-*zop*-o-lis
Spar-ta-cus
Spar-ti-*a*-nus
Spar-*to*-lus
Spat-a-le
Sper-*che*-us
Sper-ma-*toph*-a-gi
Speu-*sip*-pus
Sphac-*te*-ri-æ
Sphe-rus
Spho-dri-as
Spin-tha-rus
Spo-*le*-tum
Spor-a-des
Spu-*ri*-na
Stab-u-lum
Sta-*gi*-ra
Staph-y-lus
Sta-*san*-der
Sta-*te*-nus
Sta-*ti*-ra
Sta-ti-us
Sta-tor
Steg-a-nos
Stel-*la*-tes
Ste-*noc*-ra-tes
Sten-to-ris
Sten-y-*cle*-rus
Steph-a-ne
Steph-a-nus
Ster-o-pes, -pe
Ster-*sich*-o-rus
Ste-*sag*-o-ras
Stes-i-*cle*-a
Ste-*sim*-bro-tus
Sthen-e-lus
Sthe-no
Stil-i-cho
Sto-*bœ*-us
Sto-i-ci
Stra-bo
Stra-*tar*-chas
Strat-o-cles
Strat-o-*ni*-ce
Stra-ton-i-*ce*-a
Stron-gy-le
Stroph-a-des
Stro-phi-us
Stru-thus
Stry-mon
Strym-o-nis
Stym-i-us
Stym-*pha*-lis
Stym-*pha*-lus
Sty-ra
Su-*a*-da
Su-*ag*-e-la
Su-*a*-na
Su-*ba*-tri-i
Su-*blic*-i-us
Su-*bu*-ra
Su-*dē*-ti
Su-*es*-sa
Su-*es*-so-nes
Sue-*to*-ni-us
Sue-vi
Suf-*fe*-nus
Su-*fe*-tes
Sui-das
Su-il-*la*-res
Su-i-*o*-nes
Sul-*pic*-i-us
Sum-*ma*-nus
Su-ni-ci
Su-ni-um
Su-*od*-o-na
Su-si-*a*-na
Su-*va*-ni
Syb-a-ris
Sy-*e*-ne
Sy-*en*-e-sis
Sym-ma-chus
Syr-a-*cu*-sæ
Sy-ros
Sys-i-*gam*-bis
Sy-*sim*-e-thres
Sys-i-nas
Sy-thas

Ta-bor
Ta-*bu*-da
Ta-*bur*-nus
Tac-a-pe
Tac-a-*pho*-ris
Tac-fa-*ri*-nas
Ta-*chomp*-so
Ta-chos
Tac-i-tus
Tac-o-la
Tæn-a-ros
Tæn-a-rum
Ta-*e*-pa
Ta-ges
Ta-gus
Tal-a-us
Ta-*la*-y-ra
Tal-e-tum
Ta-lus
Tam-a-ris
Tam-e-sis
Ta-mos
Tam-y-ris
Tan-a-gra
Tan-a-ger
Tan-a-is
Tan-a-quil
Ta-*ne*-tum
Tan-*tal*-i-des
Tan-ta-lus
Ta-*nu*-si-nus
Ta-o-ce
Ta-phi-æ
Ta-phi-*as*-sus
Tap-o-si-ris
Ta-*prob*-a-ne
Tap-u-ri
Ta-*ras*-co
Tar-en-*ti*-nus
Tar-*pe*-i-us, -
Tar-*quin*-i-us
Tar-ra-*ci*-na
Tar-ra-co
Tar-ta-rus
Tar-*te*-sus
Tar-*tes*-sus
Tas-*ge*-ti-us
Ta-ti-an
Ta-ti-i
Tau-*chi*-ra
Tau-*ri*-a
Tau-*ri*-ni
Tau-*ris*-ci
Tax-i-la
Tax-i-les
Ta-*yg*-e-te
Ta-*yg*-e-tus
Te-*a*-num
Te-a-rus
Te-*a*-te
Te-*ge*-a-te
Tech-na-tis
Tec-*tos*-a-ges

Te-*gœ*-a
Te-ge-a
Te-ge-*a*-tes
Tel-a-mon
Tel-*chi*-nes
Te-*leb*-o-æ
Te-*le*-cles
Tel-e-*cli*-des
Te-*leg*-o-nus
Te-*lem*-a-chus
Tel-e-mus
Tel-e-*phas*-sa
Tel-e-phus
Te-*les*-i-cles
Tel-e-*si*-nus
Tel-e-*sip*-pus
Tel-*le*-ne
Tel-*mes*-sus
Tem-e-*ni*-tes
Tem-e-nus
Tem-e-sa
Tem-pe
Tench-te-ri
Te-ne-a
Ten-e-dos
Ten-e-sis
Ten-ty-ra
Ten-*ty*-ra
Te-*re*-don
Te-*ren*-ti-us, -a
Ter-i-*ba*-zus
Ter-i-*da*-tes
Te-*ri*-na
Ter-me-ra
Ter-me-rus
Ter-mi-nus
Terp-*sich*-o-re
Ter-ra-*ci*-na
Ter-tul-li-*a*-nus
Te-*trap*-o-lis
Tet ri-cus
Teu-*chi*-ra
Teu-*mes*-sus
Teu-*thro*-ne
Teu-to-ni, -nes
Teu-*ton*-i-cus
Thal-a-mæ
Tha-les
Tha-*le*-tes
Tha-*li*-a
Tham-y-ras
Tham-y-ris
Than-a-tos
Thap-sa-cus
Thau-mas
The-æ-*te*-tus
The-*ag*-e-nes
The-*a*-no
The-a-*te*-tes
Theb-a-is
Theg-a-*nu*-sa
Thel-*pu*-sa
Thelx-*i*-on
The-mis-*cy*-ra
Them-i-son
The-*mis*-ti-us
The-*mis*-to-cles
Them-i-*stog*-e-nes
The-o-*cle*-a
The-o-cles
The-o-*clym*-e-nus
The-*oc*-ri-tus
The-*od*-a-tus
The-o-*dec*-tes
The-o-*do*-ra
The-o-do-*re*-tus
The-o-do-*ri*-cus
The-o-*do*-rus
The-o-*do*-si-us
The-o-*do*-ti-on
The-*o*-do-ta
The-o-*du*-lus
The-o-*gi*-ton
The-og-*ne*-tes
The-*og*-nis
The-om-*nes*-tus
The-*o*-nas
The-*on*-o-e
The-o-pe
The-*oph*-a-nes
The-*oph*-i-lus
The-o-*phras*-tus
The-o-phy-*lac*-tus
The-o-*pom*-pus
The-*o*-ris
The-o-*ti*-mus
The-*ox*-e-na
The-*ram*-e-nes
The-*rap*-næ
The-ri-cles
Ther-*mo*-don
Ther-*mop*-y-læ
The-*rod*-a-mas
Ther-*san*-der
Ther-*sil*-o-chus
Ther-*si*-tes
The-*se*-a
The-seus
The-*si*-des
Thes-*pe*-a
Thes-*pi*-a-des
Thes-pi-æ
Thes-*pro*-ti
Thes-*sa*-li-a
Thes-sa-lo-*ni*-ca
Thes-sa-lus
Thes-*ti*-a-des
Thes-ty-lis
The-tis
Theu-pros-*o*-pon
Thi-*od*-a-mas
This-e-a
Tho-an-*te*-us
Thom-y-ris
Tho-*ni*-tes
Tho-*o*-tes
Thra-ce
Thra-ces
Thras-y-*bu*-lus
Thras-y-*dæ*-us
Thra-*syl*-lus
Thra-*sym*-a-chus
Thras-y-*me*-des
Thu-*cyd*-i-des
Thu-ri-æ
Thu-*ri*-nus
Thy-a-mis
Thy-a-*ti*-ra
Thy-*bar*-ni
Thy-*es*-tes
Thym-bri-a
Thym-e-le
Thy-*mi*-a-this
Thy-*mœ*-tes
Thy-*od*-a-mas
Thy-*o*-ne
Thy-o-tes
Thyr-e-a
Thyr-e-*a*-tis
Thyr-*sag*-e-tæ
Ti-*be*-ri-as
Tib-e-*ri*-nus
Tib-e-ris
Tib-u-la
Ti-*bul*-lus
Ti-bur
Tib-ur-*ti*-nus
Tic-i-nus (a man)
Ti-*ci*-nus (a river)
Ti-*fa*-ta
Ti-*fer*-num
Tig-el-*li*-nus
Ti-*gra*-nes
Tig-ran-o-*cer*-ta
Tig-u-*ri*-ni
Ti-*mag*-e-nes
Tim-a-*ge*-tes
Ti-*man*-thes
Ti-*mar*-chus
Ti-*ma*-vus
Tim-o-*cle*-a
Tim-o-cles
Ti-*mo*-cre-on
Ti-*mo*-le-on
Ti-*mo*-lus
Ti-*mom*-a-chus
Ti-*mo*-nax
Ti-*mo*-the-us
Ti-*re*-si-as
Tir-i-*da*-tes
Ti-*sam*-e-nes
Tis-*ic*-ra-tes
Ti-*siph*-o-ne
Tis-sa-*pher*-nes
Ti-*ta*-nes
Ti-*ta*-nus (a giant)
Tit-a-nus (a river)
Tit-a-*re*-si-us
Ti-*tho*-nus
Ti-*tho*-re-a
Ti-*thraus*-tes
Tit-i-*a*-nus
Ti-*tin*-i-us
Tit-y-rus
Tit-y-us
Tle-*pol*-e-mus
To-*ga*-ta
To-*le*-tum
Tol-o-phon
To-*lo*-sa
Tom-a-rus
Tom-o-rus
Tom-y-ris
Ton-*do*-ta
To-*ro*-ne
Tor-*qua*-tus
Tox-i-li
Trach-a-lus
Trach-o-*ni*-tis
Traj-a-*nop*-o-lis
Tra-*ja*-nuz
Trans-al-*pi*-nus
Trans-pa-*da*-nus
Trans-tib-e-*ri*-nus
Trap-e-za
Trap-e-zon
Trap-e-zus
Tras-i-*me*-nus
Treb-u-la
Trib-o-ci
Tri-*bu*-ni
Tric-a-*si*-ni
Tric-as-*ti*-ni
Trich-i-nas
Tri-*cho*-nis
Tric-o-*lo*-ni
Tri-*cor*-y-thus
Tri-*cra*-na
Tri-*den*-tum
Tri-*e*-res
Trif-o-*li*-nus
Tri-*go*-num
Tri-*na*-cri-a
Trin-o-*ban*-tes
Tri-*oc*-a-la
Tri-o-pas
Tri-*phy*-lis
Trip-o-lis
Trip-*tol*-e-mus
Tris-me-*gis*-tus
Trit-o-ge-*ni*-a
Tri-*to*-nes
Tri-*vi*-cus
Tro-a-des
Troch-a-ri
Trœ-*ze*-ne
Trog-i-lus
Trog-*lod*-y-tæ
Tro-i-lus
Tro-*ju*-ge-næ
Troph-i-mus
Tros-su-lum
Trot-i-lum
Tru-*en*-tum
Tryph-i-o-*do*-rus
Try-*pho*-sa
Tu-be-ro
Tu-*gi*-ni
Tu-gu-*ri*-nus
Tul-li-*a*-num
Tul-*li*-o-la
Tur-de-*ta*-ni
Tur-du-li
Tu-*re*-sis
Tu-ro-nes
Tus-cu-*la*-num
Tus-cu-lum
Tu-ti-*ca*-nus
Tu-ti-cum
Ty-a-na
Ty-a-*ni*-tis
Tych-i-cus
Tyd-e-us
Ty-*di*-des
Tyn-*dar*-i-des
Tyn-da-ris
Tyn-da-rus
Ty-*pho*-nis
Tyr-an-*ni*-tæ
Ty-*ran*-nus
Tyr-i-*da*-tes
Ty-*ri*-o-tes
Ty-*rog*-ly-phus
Tyr-*rhe*-ni
Tyr-*rhe*-nus
Tyr-*se*-ta
Tzac-o-nes

U-*cal*-e-gon
U-cu-bis
U-fen-*ti*-na
Ul-pi-*a*-nus
U-lu-bræ
U-*lys*-ses
Um-*bre*-nus
Um-bri-a
Up-*sa*-lum
U-*ra*-ca
U-*ra*-gus
U-ra-nus
Ur-bi-cus
Ur-*bi*-num
U-*re*-um
Ur-ge-num
U-*ri*-on
Ur-*si*-nus
Us-*ca*-na
U-*sip*-e-tes
U-ti-ca
Ux-a-ma
Ux-el-lo-*du*-num
Ux-*is*-a-ma
U-*zi*-ta

Va-*cu*-na
Vad-i-*mo*-nis
Vag-e-*dru*-sa
Va-*ge*-ni
Va-*ge*-sus
Va-ha-lis
Va-*i*-cus
Val-a-*mi*-rus
Va-len-tin-i-*a*-nus
Val-en-*ti*-nus
Va-le-ri-*a*-nus
Val-e-rus
Van-da-li
Van-*da*-li-i
Van-*gi*-o-nes
Va-*ra*-nes
Var-i-cus
Va-*ri*-ni
Va-*sa*-tæ
Vas-co-nes
Vat-i-*ca*-nus
Va-*tre*-nus
Ve-*chi*-res
Vec-*to*-nes
Ve-i-*a*-nus
Ve-*la*-brum

Vel-e-da
Vel-i-ca
Ve-*li*-num
Vel-i-tes
Ve-*li*-træ
Ve-*na*-frum
Ven-e-dæ
Ven-e-di
Ven-e-li
Ven-e-ti
Ven-e-tus
Ven-*no*-nes
Ve-*nu*-si-um
Ve-*ra*-gri
Ver-cin-*get*-o-rix
Ver-*gil*-i-a
Ver-*gob*-re-tus
Ve-*ro*-na
Ver-o-*ni*-ca
Ver-re-*gi*-num
Ver-res
Ver-*ru*-go
Ver-ti-co

Ver-u-*la*-nus
Ves-a-gus
Ve-*se*-vus
Ves-pa-si-*a*-nus
Ves-*ta*-les
Ves-*ti*-nus
Ves-u-lus
Vet-*to*-nes
Vi-*a*-drus
Vib-i-*o*-nes
Vic-to-*ri*-nus
Vim-i-*na*-lis
Vin-*da*-lum
Vin-*dem*-i-tor
Vir-*du*-ma-rus
Vi-i-*a*-thus
Vir-i-*dom*-a-rus
Vir-i-*pla*-ca
Vis-tu-la
Vi-*tis*-a-tor
Vit-ri-cus
Vi-*tru*-vi-us
Vog-e-sus

Vo-*la*-na
Vol-e-sus
Vol-u-*se*-nus
Vo-lu-si-*a*-nus
Vol-u-sus
Vo-*ma*-nus
Vo-*no*-nes
Vul-*ca*-nus
Vul-*si*-num

Xan-*thip*-pe
Xan-*thip*-pus
Xan-tho-*pu*-lus
Xan-ti-cles
Xe-*nag*-o-ras
Xen-o-*cle*-a
Xen-o-cles
Xe-*noc*-ra-tes
Xe-*nod*-i-ce
Xen-o-*do*-rus
Xe-*nod*-o-tes
Xe-*noph*-a-nes
Xen-o-phon

Xerx-*e*-ne
Xerx-es
Xi-*me*-ne
Xi-*phe*-ne
Xyp-e-te
Xys-ti-ci

Za-*ba*-tus
Zab-di-*ce*-ne
Zab-u-lus
Zac-o-rus
Za-*cyn*-thus
Za-*leu*-cus
Za-*molx*-is
Zan-the-nes
Zan-thi-cles
Zar-bi-*e*-nus
Zar-*do*-ces
Zar-e-tæ
Za-ri-*as*-pes
Za-*ve*-ces
Ze-*bi*-na
Ze-*le*-a

Ze-*no*-bi-a
Zen-o-cles
Zen-o-*cli*-des
Zen-o-*do*-rus
Ze-*noph*-a-nes
Zeph-y-rus
Zeu-gi-*ta*-na
Ze-tes
Ze-thus
Zeux-i-*da*-mus
Zeux-*ip*-pe
Zeux-is
Zi-*gi*-ra
Zi-*ma*-ra
Zi-*my*-ri
Zi-*ob*-e-ris
Zo-i-lus
Zo-i-*te*-um
Zon-a-ras
Zop-y-rus
Zos-i-mus
Zy-*gan*-tes
Zy-*gom*-e-la

PRONUNCIATION

OF

HEBREW AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

It is generally admitted that the true pronunciation of Hebrew is now lost; a few general rules, however, may be given as a guide to the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names occurring in the Old and New Testament.

In Hebrew names the double letter *ch*, which in the English language admits of three different pronunciations (*k*, *tch*, and *sh*), is sounded hard like *k*—as *Chebar*, *Enoch*; but the words *Rachel* and *Cherubim* are Anglicised in their pronunciation, as in the English word *charity*.

The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, before *ia* and *iu*, take the sound of *sj* or *sh*, in a number of Scripture names, when preceded by an accent—as *Asia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, &c. The sound of the letter *g*, which in Greek and Latin is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*—as *Gellius*, *Gippius*, *Gyas*, &c., in Hebrew names is hard—as *Gerizim*, *Gideon*; except *Bethphage*, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, has conformed itself to the Greek pronunciation.

As to the vowels and diphthongs, the final *i*, when it forms a distinct syllable, is pronounced with a long sound, but the two vowels *ai* are pronounced sometimes as a diphthong, and sometimes as two distinct vowels. The two vowels *ia*, when preceded by a vowel, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable, the *i* sounding like *y*, but when sounded as two syllables, the accent is on the *i*. When *ei* is followed by a vowel, the *i* is usually sounded like the consonant *y*.

The following is an alphabetical list of Scripture Proper Names of more than two syllables, the accentuation and syllabication of each being duly noted. Words of only two syllables are omitted, because, as they are always accented on the first, no mistake can arise in their pronunciation.

A-a-lar
Ab-a-cuc
A-*bad*-don
Ab-a-*di*-as
Ab-a-na
Ab-a-rim
Ab-a-ron
Ab-*di*-as
Ab-di-el
A-*bed*-ne-go
A-bel Me-*ho*-lath
A-bel *Miz*-ra-im
Ab-e-san
Ab-e-sar
Ab-ga-rus

A-*bi*-a
A-*bi*-ah
A-*bi*-a-saph
A-*bi*-a-thar
A-*bi*-dah
Ab-i-dan
A-bi-el
A-bi-*e*-zer
A-bi-*ez*-rite
Ab-i-gail
A-*bi*-hu
A-*bi*-hud
A-*bi*-jah
A-*bi*-jam
Ab-*i*-*le*-ne

A-*bim*-a-el
A-*bim*-a-lech
A-*bin*-a-dab
A-*bin*-o-am
A-*bi*-ram
A-*bi*-ron
A-*bis*-a-i
Ab-*i*-*se*-i
Ab-*i*-shag
A-*bish*-a-har
A-*bish*-a-i
A-*bish*-a-lom
A-*bish*-u-a
Ab-i-shur
Ab-i-sum

Ab-i-tal
Ab-i-tub
A-*bi*-ud
A-bra-ham
Ab-sa-lom
A-*bu*-bus
Ac-a-ron
Ac-a-tan
Ac-ca-ron
A-*cel*-da-ma
A-*cha*-i-a
A-*cha*-i-chus
A-chi-*ach*-a-rus
A-*chim*-e-lech
A-*chi*-ram

Ach-i-tob
A-*chit*-o-phel
Ach-me-tha
Ac-i-pha
Ac-i-tho
A-*cu*-a
Ad-a-da
Ad-ad-*e*-zer
Ad-ad-*rim*-mon
Ad-a-*i*-ah
Ad-a-*li*-a
Ad-a-ma
Ad-a-mi
Ad-a-mi *Ne*-keb
Ad-a-sa

Ad-a-tha
Ad-be-el
Ad-i-da
A-di-el
Ad-i-na
Ad-i-nus
Ad-i-tha
Ad-i-*tha*-im
Ad-la-i
Ad-ma-tha
Ad-o-nai
Ad-o-*ni*-as
A-don-i-*be*-zek
Ad-o-*ni*-jah
A-*don*-i-kam
A-don-*i*-ram
A-don-i-*ze*-dek
A-*do*-ra
Ad-o-*ra*-im
A-*do*-ram
A-*dram*-e-lech
A-dri-a
A-dri-el
A-*du*-el
A-*dul*-lam
A-*dum*-min
A-e-*di*-as
Æ-*ne*-as
Ag-a-ba
Ag-a-bus
A-gag-ite
Ag-a-*renes*
Ag-e-e
Ag-*ge*-us
Ag-noth-*ta*-bor
A-*har*-ah
A-*har*-al
A-*has*-a-i
A-has-u-*e*-rus
A-*ha*-va
A-*haz*-a-i
A-ha-*zi*-ah
A-*hi*-ah
A-*hi*-am
A-hi-*e*-zer
A-*hi*-hud
A-*hi*-jah
A-*hi*-kam
A-*hi*-lud
A-*him*-a-az
A-*hi*-man
A-*him*-e-lech
A-*hi*-moth
A-*hin*-a-dab
A-*hin*-o-am
A-*hi*-ra
A-*hi*-ram
A-*hi*-ram-ites
A-*his*-a-mach
A-*hish*-a-hur
A-*hi*-sham
A-*hi*-shar
A-*hi*-tob
A-*hit*-o-phel
A-*hi*-tub
A-*hi*-ud
A-*ho*-ah
A-*ho*-e
A-*ho*-ite

A-*ho*-lah
A-*hol*-bah
A-*ho*-li-ab
A-*hol*-i-bah
A-ho-li-*bah*-mah
A-*hu*-ma-i
A-*hu*-zam
A-*huz*-zah
A-*i*-ah
A-*i*-ath
A-*i*-jah
Ai-ja-lon
Aij-e-leth
A-*i*-oth
A-*i*-rus
Aj-a-lon
Ak-*rab*-bim
A-*lam*-e-lech
Al-a-meth
Al-a-moth
Al-ci-mus
A-*le*-meth
Al-ex-*an*-dri-a
A-*li*-ah
A-*li*-an
Al-le-*lu*-jah
Al-*mo*-dad
Al-na-than
Al-*phe*-us
Al-ta-*ne*-us
Al-*tas*-chith
Al-te-kon
A-*mad*-a-tha
A-*mal*-da
Am-a-lek
A-*mal*-ek-ites
Am-a-na
Am-a-*ri*-ah
Am-a-sa
A-*mas*-a-i
Am-a-*shi*-ah
Am-a-*the*-is
Am-a-this
Am-a-*zi*-ah
A-*min*-a-dab
A-*mit*-ta-i
A-*miz*-a-bad
Am-*mad*-a-tha
Am-*mid*-i-oi
Am-mi-el
Am-*mi*-hud
Am-mi-*shad*-da
Am-mon-ites
Am-o-rites
Am-pli-as
Am-ram-ites
Am-ra-phel
An-a-el
An-a-*ha*-rath
An-a-i-ah
An-a-kims
A-*nam*-e-lech
An-a-mim
An-*a*-ni
An-a-*ni*-ah
An-a-*ni*-as
A-*nan*-i-el
A-*nath*-e-ma
An-a-thoth

An-a-thoth-ite
An-dro-*ni*-cus
A-ni-am
An-na-as
An-*nu*-us
An-ti-*lib*-a-nus
An-ti-och
An-*ti*-o-chus
An-ti-pas
An-*tip*-a-tris
An-ti-pha
An-*to*-ni-a
An-to-*thi*-jah
An-toth-ite
Ap-a-*me*-a
Aph-a-*ra*-im
A-*phar*-sites
A-*phe*-kah
A-*pher*-e-ma
A-*pher*-ra
A-*phi*-ah
A-*poc*-a-lypse
A-*poc*-ry-pha
A-*pol*-los
A-*pol*-ly-on
Ap-*pa*-im
Ap-phi-a (*Af*-)
Aq-ui-la
Ar-a-bah
Ar-a-*bat*-ti-ne
Ar-*a*-bi-a
A-rad-ite
Ar-a-das
Ar-a-rat
A-*rau*-nah
Ar-*bat*-tis
Ar-*be*-la
Ar-*bel*-la
Ar-*bo*-nai
Ar-che-*la*-us
Ar-*ches*-tra-tus
Ar-che-vites
Ar-chi-*at*-a-roth
Ar-*chip*-pus
A-*re*-li
A-*re*-lites
A-re-*op*-a-gite
A-re-*op*-a-gus
Ar-*e*-tas
A-*re*-us
A-*rid*-a-i
A-*rid*-a-tha
A-*ri*-eh
A-ri-el
Ar-i-ma-*the*-a
A-*ri*-och
A-*ris*-a-i
Ar-is-to-*bu*-lus
Ar-ma-*ged*-don
Ar-mi-*shad*-a-i
Ar-ne-pher
Ar-o-di
Ar-o-er
Ar-*phax*-ad
Ar-*sa*-ces
Ar-te-mas
Ar-u-both
A-*ru*-mah
Ar-vad-ites

As-a-*di*-as
As-a-el
As-a-hel
As-a-*i*-ah
As-a-na
A-sa-ra
A-*sar*-e-el
As-a-*re*-lah
As-*baz*-a-reth
As-ca-lon
A-*se*-as
A-seb-e-*bi*-a
As-e-*bi*-a
As-e-nath
A-*se*-rar
Ash-a-*bi*-ah
Ash-be-a
Ash-bel-ites
Ash-doth-ites
A-she-an
Ash-i-math
Ash-ke-naz
Ash-pe-naz
Ash-ri-el
Ash-ta-roth
Ash-ta-roth-ites
Ash-te-moth
A-*shu*-ath
A-*shu*-rim
Ash-ur-ites
As-i-*bi*-as
A-si-el
As-i-pha
As-ke-lon
As-ma-dai
As-ma-veth
As-mo-*de*-us
As-mo-*ne*-ans
As-*nap*-per
A-*so*-chis
As-pa-tha
As-*phar*-a-sus
As-ri-el
As-sa-*bi*-as
As-*sal*-i-moth
As-sa-*ni*-as
As-si-*de*-ans
As-ta-roth
As-*tar*-te
A-*syn*-cri-tus
At-a-rah
A-*tar*-ga-tis
At-a-roth
At-e-re-*zi*-as
Ath-a-i-ah
Ath-a-*li*-ah
Ath-a-*ri*-as
Ath-e-*no*-bi-us
At-ta-*li*-a
At-ta-lus
At-*thar*-a-tes
Au-gi-a
Au-ra-*ni*-tis
Au-*ra*-nus
Au-*te*-us
Av-a-ran
Az-a-*e*-lus
Az-a-*li*-ah
Az-a-*ni*-ah

A-*za*-phi-on
Az-a-ra
A-*za*-re-el
Az-a-*ri*-ah
Az-a-*ri*-as
A-*za*-zel
Az-a-*zi*-ah
Az-*baz*-a-reth
A-*ze*-kah
Az-e-*phu*-rith
A-*ze*-tas
A-*zi*-a
A-*zi*-e-i
A-zi-el
A-*zi*-za
Az-ma-veth
A-*zo*-tus
Az-ri-el
Az-ri-kam
A-*zu*-bah
Az-u-ran
Az-y-mites

Ba-al-ah
Ba-al-ath
Ba-al-ath *Be*-er
Ba-al-i
Ba-al-im
Ba-al-is
Ba-al-le
Ba-al *Per*-a-zim
Ba-al *Shal*-i-sha
Ba-a-nah
Ba-a-nath
Ba-a-*ni*-as
Ba-a-ra
Ba-a-sha
Ba-a-shah
Ba-a-*si*-ah
Bab-y-lon
Bac-*chu*-rus
Ba-*go*-as
Bag-o-i
Ba-*ha*-rum-ite
Ba-*hu*-rim
Bak-buk-*i*-ah
Bal-a-dan
Bal-a-mo
Bal-a-nus
Bal-*tha*-sar
Ban-a-*i*-as
Ban-u-as
Ba-*rab*-bas
Bar-a-chel
Bar-a-*chi*-ah
Bar-*ce*-nor
Bar-*hu*-mites
Ba-*ri*-ah
Bar-*je*-sus
Bar-*jo*-na
Bar-na-bas
Ba-*ro*-dis
Bar-sa-bas
Bar-ta-cus
Bar-*thol*-o-mew
Bar-ti-*me*-us
Bar-*zil*-la-i
Bas-ca-ma
Bash-e-math

Bas-ta-i
Bat-a-ne
Bath-a-loth
Bath-*rab*-bim
Bath-she-ba
Bath-shu-a
Bav-a-i
Be-a-*li*-ah
Be-a-loth
Beb-a-i
Bech-*o*-rath
Bech-ti-leth
Bed-a-*i*-ah
Be-el-*i*-a-da
Be-*el*-sa-rus
Be-el-*teth*-mus
Be-*el*-ze-bub
Be-*e*-ra
Be-*e*-rah
Be-er-*e*-lim
Be-*e*-ri
Be-er-la-*ha*-i-roi
Be-*e*-roth
Be-*e*-roth-ites
Be-er-she-ba
Be-*esh*-te-rah
Be-he-moth
Be-la-ites
Bel-e-mus
Bel-ga-i
Be-li-al
Bel-ma-im
Bel-*shaz*-zar
Bel-te-*shaz*-zar
Be-*na*-i-ah (*a-yah*)
Ben-*am*-mi
Ben-*eb*-e-rak
Ben-e-*ja*-a-kam
Ben-*ha*-dad
Ben-*ha*-il
Ben-*ha*-nan
Ben-i-nu
Ben-ja-min
Ben-jam-ite
Ben-jam-ites
Be-*no*-ni
Be-*nu*-i
Ben-*zo*-heth
Ber-a-chah
Ber-a-*chi*-ah
Ber-a-*i*-ah
Be-*re*-a
Be-*ri*-ah
Ber-*ni*-ce
Be-*ro*-dach
Ber-o-thai
Be-*ro*-thath
Ber-*ze*-lus
Bes-o-*dei*-ah
Beth-*ab*-a-rah
Beth-a-nath
Beth-a-ny
Beth-*ar*-a-bah
Beth-a-ram
Beth-*ar*-bel
Beth-*a*-ven
Beth-*az*-ma-veth
Beth-ba-al-*me*-on
Beth-*ba*-ra
Beth-ba-si
Beth-*bir*-e-i
Beth-*da*-gon
Beth-dib-la-*tha*-im
Beth-el-ite
Beth-e-mek
Beth-*es*-da (*s* as *z*)
Beth-*e*-zel
Beth-*ga*-der
Beth-*ga*-mul
Beth-*hac*-ce-rim
Beth-*ha*-ran
Beth-*hog*-lah
Beth-*ho*-ron
Beth-*jes*-i-moth
Beth-*leb*-a-oth
Beth-le-hem
Beth-le-hem-ite
Beth-*lo*-mon
Beth-*ma*-a-cah
Beth-*me*-on
Beth-*nim*-rah
Beth-*o*-ron
Beth-*pa*-let
Beth-*paz*-zer
Beth-*pe*-or
Beth-pha-ge
Beth-phe-let
Beth-ra-bah
Beth-ra-pha
Beth-re-hob
Beth-*sa*-i-da
Beth-sa-mos
Beth-*she*-an
Beth-she-mesh
Beth-*shit*-tah
Beth-su-mos
Beth-*si*-ra
Beth-*tap*-pu-a
Be-*thu*-el
Beth-u-*li*-a
Be-*to*-li-us
Bet-o-*mes*-tham
Bet-o-nim
Be-*u*-lah
Be-*zal*-e-el
Bi-a-tas
Big-tha-na
Big-va-i
Bil-e-am
Bil-ga-i
Bin-e-a
Bin-nu-i
Bir-za-vith
Bi-*thi*-ah
Biz-i-jo-*thi*-ah
Bo-a-*ner*-ges
Boch-e-ru
Bos-o-ra
Brig-an-dine
Buk-*ki*-ah

Cai-a-phas
Ca-*i*-nan
Cal-a-*mol*-a-lus
Cal-a-mus
Cal-i-tas
Cal-va-*ry*
Ca-naan-ites
Can-da-ce
Ca-*per*-na-um
Caph-ar-*sal*-a-ma
Ca-*phen*-a-tha
Ca-*phi*-ra
Caph-to-rim
Caph-to-rims
Cap-pa-*do*-ci-a
Car-a-*ba*-si-on
Car-cha-mis
Car-che-mish
Ca-*re*-ah
Ca-ri-a
Car-*ma*-ni-ans
Car-mel-ite
Car-na-im
Car-ni-on
Car-*she*-na
Ca-*siph*-i-a
Cas-lu-bim
Ca-*thu*-ath
Ce-le-*mi*-a
Cen-chre-a
Cen-de-*be*-us
Cen-*tu*-ri-on
Cha-di-as
Chœ-re-as
Chal-*ce*-don
Chal-*de*-a
Chan-nu-*ne*-us
Char-a-*ath*-a-lar
Char-a-ca
Char-a-sim
Cha-re-a
Chas-e-ba
Ched-or-la-*o*-mer
Chel-ci-as
Chel-li-ans
Che-*lu*-bai
Che-*lu*-bar
Chem-a-rims
Che-*na*-an-nah
Chen-a-ni
Chen-a-*ni*-ah
Che-*phi*-rah
Che-re-as
Cher-eth-ims
Cher-eth-ites
Cher-u-bim
Ches-a-lon
Che-*sul*-loth
Chi-*li*-on
Chil-le-ab
Cho-*ra*-sin
Chos-a-*me*-us
Cho-*ze*-ba
Cin-ner-eth
Cir-a-ma
Cith-e-rus
Cle-*a*-sa
Cle-o-phas
Col-*ho*-zeh
Col-li-us
Co-*lo*-se
Co-*los*-si-ans
Co-*ni*-ah
Con-o-*ni*-ah
Co-*rin*-thi-ans
Cre-ti-ans
Cu-the-ans
Cy-a-mon
Cy-*re*-ne
Cy-*re*-ni-us

Dab-a-reh
Dab-ba-sheth
Dab-e-rath
Da-bri-a
Da-*co*-bi
Dad-*de*-us
Dal-a-*i*-ah
Dal-i-lah
Dal-ma-*nu*-tha
Dam-a-ris
Dam-a-*scenes*
Dan-i-el
Dan-*ja*-an
Dan-o-brath
Da-ri-an
Dath-e-mah
Deb-o-rah
De-*cap*-o-lis
Ded-a-nims
De-*ha*-vites
Del-a-*i*-ah
De-*li*-lah
De-*u*-el
Deu-ter-*on*-o-my
Dib-la-im
Dib-za-hab
Di-drach-mon
Did-y-mus
Di-le-an
Di-*mo*-nah
Di-na-ites
Din-ha-bah
Di-*ot*-re-phes
Diz-a-hab
Dod-a-i
Dod-a-nim
Dod-a-vah
Do-*rym*-e-nes
Do-*sith*-e-us
Do-tha-im

E-a-nas
E-*bed*-me-lech
Eb-en-*e*-zer
E-*bi*-a-saph
E-*bro*-nah
E-*ca*-nus
Ec-*bat*-a-na
Ec-cle-si-*as*-tes
Ec-cle-si-*as*-ti-cus
E-di-as
E-dom-ites
Ed-re-i
Eg-la-im
Ek-re-bel
Ek-ron-ites
El-a-dah
El-*beth*-el
El-ci-a (*El-she-a*)
El-da-ah
E-le-ad
E-le-*a*-leh
E-*le*-a-sah
E-le-*a*-zer
E-le-a-*zu*-rus
El-e-*lo*-he *Is*-ra-el
E-*leu*-the-rus
El-eu-*za*-i
El-*ha*-nan
E-*li*-ab
E-*li*-a-da
E-*li*-a-dah
E-*li*-a-dun
E-*li*-ah
E-*li*-ah-ba
E-*li*-ah-kim
E-*li*-a-li
E-*li*-am
E-*li*-as
E-*li*-a-saph
E-*li*-a-shib
E-*li*-a-sis
E-*li*-a-tha
E-li-*a*-zar
E-*li*-dad
E-li-el
E-li-*e*-na-i
E-li-*e*-zer
E-*li*-ha-ba
El-i-*hœ*-na
El-i-*ho*-reph
E-*li*-hu
E-*li*-jah
El-i-ka
E-*lim*-e-lech
E-li-*œ*-na-i
E-li-*o*-nas
El-i-phal
E-*liph*-a-leh
E-*li*-phaz
E-*liph*-a-let
E-*lis*-a-beth
El-i-*sœ*-us
El-i-*se*-us
E-*li*-sha
E-*li*-shah
E-*lish*-a-ma
E-*lish*-a-phat
E-*lish*-e-ba
El-i-*shu*-a
E-*lis*-i-mus
E-*li*-u
E-*li*-ud
E-*liz*-a-phan
E-*li*-zur
El-ka-nah
El-ko-shite
El-la-sar
El-mo-dam
El-na-am
El-na-than
E-lon-ites
El-pa-al
El-pa-let
El-*pa*-ran
El-te-keh
El-te-keth
El-te-kon
El-to-lad
E-*lu*-za-i
El-y-*ma*-is
El-y-mas

El-za-bad
El-za-phan
Em-al-*cu*-el
E-*man*-u-el
Em-*ma*-us
E-ne-as
En-eg-*la*-im
En-e-*mes*-sar
E-*ne*-ni-as
En-*gan*-nim
En-*ge*-di
En-*had*-dah
En-*hak*-ko-re
En-*ha*-zor
En-*mish*-pat
En-*rim*-mon
En-*ro*-gel
En-she-mesh
En-*tap*-pu-ah
Ep-a-phras
E-paph-ro-*di*-tus
E-*pen*-e-tus
E-phes-*dam*-min
Eph-pha-tha
E-phra-im
E-phra-im-ites
Eph-ra-tah
Eph-rath-ites
E-ran-ites
E-*ras*-tus
E-*sa*-ias
E-sar-*had*-don
Es-*dre*-lon
Es-e-bon
E-*se*-bri-as
Esh-ba-al
E-she-an
Esh-ka-lon
Esh-ta-ol
Esh-tau-ites
Esh-*tem*-o-a
Esh-te-moth
Es-ma-*chi*-ah
E-*so*-ra
Est-ha-ol
Eth-a-nim
Eth-ba-al
Eu-*as*-i-bus
Eu-*bu*-lus
Eu-na-than
Eu-*ni*-ce
Eu-*o*-di-as
Eu-*pol*-e-mus
Eu-*roc*-ly-don
Ew-ty-chus
Ex-o-dus
Ez-ba-i
Ez-e-*chi*-as
Ez-e-*ki*-as
E-*ze*-ki-el
Ez-e-*ri*-as
E-*zi*-as
E-zi-on *Ge*-bar
Ez-ra-hite
Ez-ri-el
Ez-ron-ites

Gab-a-el
Gab-a-tha
Gab-ba-tha
Ga-bri-as
Ga-bri-el
Gad-a-ra
Gad-a-*renes*
Gad-di-el
Ga-i-us (*Ga-yus*)
Gal-a-ad
Gal-e-ed
Gal-ga-la
Gal-i-lee
Gal-li-o
Gam-a-el
Ga-*ma*-li-el
Gam-ma-dims
Gar-i-zim
Gaz-a-bar
Ga-*za*-ra
Ga-zath-ites
Ga-*ze*-ra
Ged-a-*li*-ah
Ge-*de*-rah
Ged-e-rite
Ge-*de*-roth
Ged-e-roth-*a*-im
Ge-*ha*-zi
Gel-i-loth
Ge-*mal*-li
Gem-a-*ri*-ah
Ge-*nes*-a-reth
Gen-e-sis (*Jen*-)
Ge-*ne*-zar
Gen-*ne*-us
Gen-*u*-bath
Ger-a-sa
Ger-ga-shi
Ger-ga-shites
Ger-ge-senes
Ger-i-zim
Ger-ræ-ans
Ger-*rin*-i-ans
Ger-shon-ites
Gesh-u-rites
Geth-o-*li*-as
Geth-*sem*-a-ne
Ge-*u*-el
Ge-zer-ites
Gib-be-thon
Gib-e-ah
Gib-e-ath
Gib-e-on
Gib-e-on-i
Gid-*dal*-ti
Gid-e-on
Gid-e-*o*-ni
Gil-a-lai
Gil-e-ad
Gil-e-ad-ite
Gi-lo-nite
Gin-ne-tho
Gir-ga-shites
Git-ta-im
Gi-zo-nite
Gol-go-tha
Go-*li*-ah
Go-*li*-ath
Go-*mor*-rah
Gor-gi-as
Gor-ty-na
Go-*thon*-i-el
Gre-ci-a (*-she-a*)
Gud-go-dah
Gur-*ba*-al

Ha-a-*hash*-ta-ri
Hab-ac-cuc
Ha-*ba*-iah
Hab-ak-kuk
Hab-a-zi-*ni*-ah
Ha-*ber*-ge-on
Hach-a-*li*-ah
Huch-i-lah
Hach-mo-ni
Hach-mo-nite
Had-ad-*e*-zer
Had-a-shah
Ha-*das*-sah
Ha-*dat*-tah
Had-la-i
Ha-*do*-ram
Hag-a-bah
Hag-a-i
Ha-gar-*enes*
Ha-gar-ites
Hag-ga-i
Hag-ge-ri
Hag-*gi*-ah
Hak-ka-tan
Ha-*ku*-pha
Hal-le-*lu*-jah
Hal-*lo*-esh
Ha-math-ite
Ham-e-lech
Ham-i-tal
Ham-*med*-a-tha
Ham-*mol*-e-keth
Ham-o-nah
Ha-*mu*-el
Ha-mul-ites
Ha-*mu*-tal
Ha-*nam*-e-el
Ha-*nan*-e-el
Han-a-ni
Han-a-*ni*-ah
Han-i-el
Han-na-thon
Han-ni-el
Ha-noch-ites
Haph-a-*ra*-im
Har-a-dah
Har-a-*i*-ah
Ha-ra-rite
Har-*bo*-nah
Har-ha-ta
Har-ne-pher
Ha-ro-dite
Har-o-eh
Ha-ro-rite
Har-o-sheth
Ha-*ru*-maph
Ha-*ru*-phite
Has-a-*di*-ah
Has-e-*nu*-ah
Hash-a-*bi*-ah
Hash-*ab*-nah
Hash-ab-*ni*-ah
Hash-*bad*-a-na
Hash-*mo*-nah
Ha-*shu*-pha
Has-se-*na*-ah
Ha-*su*-pha
Hat-i-ta
Hat-*ti*-pha
Hav-i-lah
Ha-za-el
Ha-*zai*-ah
Ha-za-roth
Ha-*ze*-rim
Ha-az-roth
Haz-e-zon
Ha-zi-el
Haz-u-bah
He-ber-ites
He-bron-ites
Heg-a-i
Hel-*chi*-ah
Hel-da-i
He-lek-ites
Hel-ka-i
Hel-*ki*-as
Hen-a-dad
He-pher-ites
Heph-zi-bah
Her-*mog*-e-nes
Her-mon-ites
He-*ro*-di-ans
He-*ro*-di-as
Hez-e-ki
Hez-e-*ki*-ah
He-*zi*-a
He-zi-on
Hez-ra-i
Hez-ron-ites
Hid-da-i
Hid-de-kel
Hi-*er*-e-el
Hi-*er*-e-moth
Hi-er-i-*e*-lus
Hi-*er*-mas
Hi-er-*on*-y-mus
Hig-*ga*-ion
Hil-*ki*-ah
Hir-*ca*-nus
His-*ki*-jah
Hod-a-*i*-ah
Hod-a-*vi*-ah
Ho-*de*-vah
Ho-*di*-ah
Ho-*di*-jah
Hol-*o-fer*-nes
Hor-a-*gid*-dad
Hor-o-*na*-im
Hor-o-nites
Ho-*san*-na
Ho-*se*-a (*Ho-ze-a*)
Hosh-a-*i*-ah
Hosh-a-ma
Ho-*she*-a
Hu-pham-ites
Hu-shath-ite
Hu-*shu*-bah
Hy-*das*-pes
Hy-*e*-na
Hy-men-*e*-us

Ib-le-am
Ib-*nei*-ah
Ib-*ni*-jah
Ich-a-bod
I-*co*-ni-um
Id-a-lan
Id-u-el
Id-u-*ma*-a
Ig-da-*li*-ah
Ig-e-*ab*-a-rim
Ig-e-al
Im-*man*-u-el
I-*o*-ta
Iph-e-*dei*-ah
I-*ri*-jah
Ir-na-hash
Ir-pe-el
Ir-*she*-mish
I-*sa*-iah (I-*sah*-e-a)
Is-*car*-i-ot
Is-*da*-el
Ish-bo-sheth
I-*shi*-ah
I-*shi*-jah
Ish-ma-el
Ish-ma-*i*-ah
Ish-me-rai
Ish-u-a
Ish-u-ai
Is-ma-*chi*-ah
Is-ma-*i*-ah
Is-ra-el
Is-ra-el-ites
Is-*sa*-char
Is-tal-*cu*-rus
Is-u-ites
It-a-ly
Ith-a-i, or *It*-a-i
Ith-a-mar
Ith-i-el
Ith-re-am
It-ta-i
It-u-*re*-a
Iz-e-har
Iz-har-ite
Iz-ra-*hi*-ah
Iz-ra-hite
Iz-ra-*i*-a
Iz-re-el

Ja-a-kan
Ja-*ak*-o-bah
Ja-*a*-lah
Ja-*a*-lam
Ja-a-nai
Ja-ar-e-*or*-e-gim
Ja-as-a-*ni*-a
Ja-*a*-si-el
Ja-as-sau
Ja-*a*-zah
Ja-az-a-*ni*-ah
Ja-*a*-zar
Ja-a-*zi*-ah
Ja-*a*-zi-el
Jab-ne-el
Ja-chin-ites
Ja-*co*-bus
Jad-*du*-a
Ja-*ha*-le-el

Ja-*hal*-e-lel
Ja-*ha*-zah
Ja-ha-*zi*-ah
Ja-*ha*-zi-el
Jah-da-i
Jah-di-el
Jah-le-el-ites
Jah-ma-i
Jah-ze-el-ites
Jah-ze-rah
Jah-zi-el
Ja-ir-ites
Ja-i-rus
Ja-min-ites
Jam-na-an
Jam-*ni*-a
Ja-*no*-ah
Ja-*no*-hah
Ja-*phi*-ah
Japh-le-ti
Jar-e-*si*-ah
Ja-*ro*-ah
Jas-a-el
Ja-*sho*-be-am
Jash-u-bi *Le*-hem
Jash-ub-ites
Ja-si-el
Ja-*su*-bus
Jath-ni-el
Ja-zi-el
Je-a-rim
Je-*at*-e-rai
Je-ber-e-*chi*-ah
Je-*bu*-si
Jeb-u-sites
Jec-a-*mi*-ah
Jec-o-*li*-ah
Jec-o-*ni*-ah
Je-*da*-iah
Jed-*de*-us
Jed-e-*di*-ah
Je-de-*i*-ah
Je-*di*-a-el
Jed-i-ah
Je-di-el
Jed-u-thun
Je-*e*-li
Je-*e*-zer-ites
Je-*ha*-le-el
Je-*hal*-e-lel
Je-*ha*-zi-el
Jeh-*dei*-ah
Je-*hei*-el
Je-*hi*-e-l.
Je-*hish*-a-i
Je-his-*ki*-ah
Je-*ho*-a-dah
Je-ho-*ad*-dan
Je-*ho*-a-haz
Je-*ho*-ash
Je-*ho*-ha-dah
Je-*ho*-ha-nan
Je-*hoi*-a-chin
Je-*hoi*-a-da
Je-*hoi*-a-kim
Je-*hoi*-a-rib
Je-*hon*-a-dab
Je-*hon*-a-tha
~~Je-*ho*~~-ram

Je-ho-*shah*-e-ath
Je-*hosh*-a-phat
Je-*hosh*-e-ba
Je-*hosh*-u-a
Je-*ho*-vah
Je-*hoz*-a-bad
Je-*hub*-bah
Je-hu-cal
Je-*hu*-di
Je-hu-*di*-jah
Je-*kab*-ze-el
Jek-a-*me*-am
Jek-a-*mi*-ah
Je-*ku*-thi-el
Je-*mi*-ma
Je-*mu*-el
Je-*phun*-neth
Je-*rahm*-e-el
Je-*rahm*-e-el-it
Jer-e-chus
Jer-e-mai
Jer-e-*mi*-ah
Jer-e-moth
Jer-e-mouth
Je-*ri*-ah
Jer-i-bai
Jer-i-cho
Je-ri-el
Je-*ri*-jah
Jer-i-moth
Je-ri-oth
Jer-o-*bo*-am
Jer-o-don
Jer-o-ham
Je-*rub*-ba-al
Je-*rub*-e-sheth
Jer-u-el
Je-*ru*-sa-lem
Je-*ru*-sha
Je-*sa*-i-ah
Jesh-a-*i*-ah
Jesh-a-nah
Jesh-*ar*-e-lah
Jesh-*eb*-e-ab
Jesh-*eb*-e-ah
Jesh-i-mon
Je-*shish*-a-i
Jesh-o-ha-*i*-ah
Jesh-u-a
Jesh-u-run
Je-*si*-ah
Je-*sim*-i-el
Jes-u-a
Jes-u-i
Je-u-el
Jez-a-*ni*-ah
Jez-e-bel
Je-*ze*-lus
Je-zer-ites
Je-*zi*-ah
Je-zi-el
Jez-*li*-ah
Jez-o-ar
Jez-ra-*hi*-ah
Jez-re-el-ite
Jiph-thah-el
Jo-a-chaz
Jo-a-*da*-nus
Jo-a-haz

Jo-a-kim
Jo-*an*-na
Jo-*an*-nan
Jo-a-tham
Jo-a-*zab*-dus
Joch-e-bed
Jo-*e*-lah
Jo-*e*-zer
Joy-be-ah
Jo-*ha*-nan
Joi-a-da
Joi-a-kim
Joi-a-rib
Jok-de-am
Jok-me-an
Jok-ne-am
Jok-the-el
Jon-a-dab
Jon-a-than
Jo-ra-i
Jor-i-bas
Jor-ko-am
Jos-a-bad
Jos-a-phat
Jos-a-*phi*-as
Jos-e-dech
Jo-se-el
Jo-*se*-phus
Josh-a-bad
Josh-a-phat
Josh-a-*ri*-ah
Josh-*bek*-a-sha
Josh-u-a
Jo-*si*-ah
Jo-*si*-as
Jos-i-*bi*-ah
Jos-i-*phi*-ah
Jot-ba-tha
Joz-a-bad
Joz-a-char
Joz-a-dak
Ju-*dæ*-a
Ju-li-a
Ju-ni-a
Ju-*shab*-he-sed

Kab-ze-el
Kad-mi-el
Kad-mon-ites
Kal-la-i
Ka-*re*-ah
Kar-*ka*-a
Kar-na-im
Ked-e-mah
Ked-e-moth
Ke-*hel*-a-thah
Ke-*la*-iah
Kel-i-ta
Ke-*mu*-el
Ken-iz-zites
Ke-ri-oth
Ke-*lu*-rah
Ke-*zi*-a
Kib-za-im
Kir-*har*-a-seth
Kir-i-eth
Kir-i-oth
Kish-i-on
Ko-hath-ites

Kol-a-*i*-ah
Ko-rah-ites
Ko-rath-ites
Kush-*ai*-ah

La-a-dah
La-a-dan
Lab-a-na
La-*cu*-nus
La-*hai*-roi
Lap-i-doth
La-*se*-a
La-*sha*-ron
Las-the-nes
Laz-a-rus
Leb-a-nan
Leb-a-non
Leb-a-oth
Leb-*be*-us
Le-*bo*-nah
Le-ha-bim
Lem-u-el
Le-*tu*-shim
Le-um-mim
Le-*vi*-a-than
Le-*vil*-i-cus
Lib-a-nus
Lib-y-a
Lig-*nal*-oes
Lo-*am*-mi
Lod-e-bar
Loth-a-*su*-bas
Lu-ci-fer
Lu-ci-us
Lyc-a-*o*-nia
Ly-*sa*-ni-as
Lys-i-a
Lys-i-as

Ma-a-cah
Ma-*ach*-a-thites
Ma-*ad*-ai
Ma-a-*di*-ah
Ma-*a*-i
Ma-*al*-eh
Ma-a-nai
Ma-a-rath
Ma-a-*sei*-ah
Ma-a-*si*-ah
Ma-a-*zi*-ah
Mab-da-i
Mac-a-lon
Mac-ca-*bæ*-us
Mac-ca-bees
Mach-be-nah
Mach-be-nai
Mach-*he*-loth
Ma-chir-ites
Mach-na-*de*-bai
Mach-*pe*-lah
Mad-a-i
Ma-*di*-a-bun
Ma-*di*-ah
Ma-di-an
Mad-*man*-nah
Mad-*me*-nah
Ma-*e*-lus
Mag-da-la
Mag-da-len

Mag-da-*le*-ne
Mag-di-el
Mag-pi-ash
Ma-ha-lah
Ma-ha-lath
Ma-*ha*-le-el
Ma-ha-li
Ma-ha-*na*-im
Ma-ha-neh Dan
Ma-ha-nem
Ma-*har*-a-i
Ma-ha-vites
Ma-*ha*-zi-oth
Mai-*an*-e-as
Ma-*ke*-loth
Mak-*ke*-dah
Mal-a-chi
Mal-*chi*-ah
Mal-chi-el
Mal-chi-el-ites
Mal-*chi*-jah
Mal-*chi*-ram
Mal-chi-*shu*-ah
Mal-lo-thi
Ma-*ma*-ias
Ma-*mu*-cus
Man-a-en
Man-a-hath
Man-a-hem
Ma-*na*-heth-ites
Man-as-*se*-as
Ma-*nas*-seh
Ma-*nas*-sites
Man-ha-*na*-im
Ma-*no*-ah
Ma-on-ites
Mar-a-lah
Mar-a-*nath*-a
Mar-do-*che*-us

Ma-*re*-shah
Mar-i-sa
Mar-re-kah
Mar-se-na
Mar-te-na
Mas-e-loth
Mas-re-kah
Mas-*si*-as
Mat-ta-*ni*-ah
Mat-tan-nah
Mat-ta-tha
Mat-ta-*thi*-as
Mat-te-*na*-i
Mat-*the*-las
Mat-*thi*-as
Mat-ti-*thi*-ah
Maz-i-*ti*-as
Maz-za-roth
Me-*a*-ni
Me-*bu*-nai
Mech-e-rath
Mech-e-rath-ite
Med-a-lah
Med-e-ba
Me-di-a
Me-*e*-da
Me-*gid*-don
Me-*ha*-li
Me-*het*-a-bel
Me-*hi*-da

Me-*hol*-ath-ite
Me-*hu*-ja-el
Me-*hu*-man
Me-*hu*-nims
Me-*jar*-kon
Mek-o-nah
Mel-a-*ti*-ah
Mel-*chi*-ah
Mel-*chi*-as
Mel-chi-el
Mel-*chis*-e-dek
Mel-chi-*shu*-a
Me-*le*-a
Mel-i-ta
Mel-li-cu
Me-*mu*-can
Men-a-hem
Men-o-thai
Me-*on*-e-nem
Meph-a-ath
Me-*phib*-o-sheth
Mer-a-*i*-ah
Me-*ra*-ioth
Mer-a-ri
Mer-a-rites
Mer-a-*tha*-im
Mer-e-moth
Mer-i-bah
Me-*rib*-ba-al
Mer-i-moth
Me-*ro*-dach
Me-*ron*-o-thite
Mesh-el-e-*mi*-ah
Me-*shez*-a-be-el
Me-*shez*-a-bel
Me-shil-*la*-mith
Me-*shil*-le-moth
Me-*sho*-bah
Me-*shul*-lam
Me-*shul*-le-mith
Mes-o-bah
Mes-o-ba-ite
Mes-o-po-*ta*-mi-a
Mes-*si*-ah
Mes-*si*-as
Me-*te*-rus
Meth-re-dath
Me-*thu*-sa-el
Me-*thu*-se-lah
Me-*u*-nim
Mez-a-hab
Mi-a-min
Mi-*ca*-iah
Mi-cha-el
Mi-*cha*-iah
Mich-me-thah
Mid-i-an-ites
Mig-da-lel
Mij-a-min
Mik-*nei*-ah
Mil-a-*la*-i
Mi-*ni*-a-min
Mir-i-am
Mish-a-el
Mi-she-al
Mish-*man*-na
Mish-ra-ites
Mis-pe-reth
Mis-ra-im

Milh-ri-dath
Miz-ra-im
Mo-ab-ites
Mo-a-*di*-ah
Mol-a-dah
Mo-o-*si*-as
Mo-rash-ite
Mo-ras-thite
Mor-de-cai
Mor-esh-eth
Mo-*ri*-ah
Mo-*se*-rah
Mo-*sol*-lam
Mo-*so*-roth
Mo-*sul*-la-mon
Muth-*lab*-ben
Myt-e-*le*-ne

Na-a-mah
Na-a-man
Na-a-ma-thites
Na-a-mites
Na-a-rah
Na-a-rai
Na-a-ran
Na-a-rath
Na-*ash*-on
Na-a-thus
Nab-a-*ri*-as
Na-ba-*the*-ans
Na-bath-ites
Na-*dab*-a-tha
Na-*ha*-bi
Na-*ha*-li-el
Na-*hal*-lal
Na-ha-lol
Na-*ham*-a-ni
Na-*har*-a-i
Na-i-dus
Na-*ne*-a
Na-o-mi
Naph-i-si
Naph-tha-li
Naph-tu-him
Na-*than*-a-el
Nath-a-*ni*-as
Naz-a-*rene*
Naz-a-reth
Naz-a-rite
Ne-a-*ri*-ah
Neb-a-i
Ne-*bai*-oth
Ne-*ba*-joth
Ne-*bal*-lat
Neb-u-chad-*nez*-zar
Neb-u-*chas*-ban
Neb-u-chod-*on*-o-sor
Neb-u-*zar*-a-dan
Ne-*co*-dan
Ned-a-*bi*-ah
Ne-e-*mi*-as
Neg-i-noth
Ne-*hel*-a-mite
Ne-he-*mi*-ah
Ne-he-*mi*-as
Ne-*hush*-tah
Ne-*hush*-tan

Ne-i-el
Ne-*ko*-da
Ne-*mu*-el
Ne-*mu*-el-ites
Ne-*phish*-e-sim
Neph-tha-li
Nep-tho-ah
Neph-tu-im
Ne-*phu*-sim
Ne-re-us
Ne-*ri*-ah
Ne-*than*-e-el
Neth-a-*ni*-ah
Neth-i-nims
Ne-*to*-phah
Ne-*toph*-a-thites
Ne-*zi*-ah
Ni-*can*-or
Nic-o-*de*-mus
Nic-o-*la*-i-tans
Nic-o-las
Nin-e-veh
Nin-e-vites
No-a-*di*-ah
No-e-ba
Nom-a-des
No-*me*-ni-us

Ob-a-*di*-ah
O-chi-el
Oc-i-*de*-lus (*Os*-)
Oc-i-na (*Os*-i-na)
O-*dol*-lam
Od-on-*ar*-kes
Ol-a-mus
Ol-i-vet
O-*lym*-phas
Om-a-*e*-rus
O-me-ga
O-*nes*-i-mus
On-e-*siph*-o-rus
O-*ni*-a-res
O-*ni*-as
O-*ny*-as
On-y-cha
O-*ri*-on
Or-tho-*si*-as
O-*sai*-as
O-*se*-as
O-she-a
Os-si-frage
Oth-ni-el
Oth-o-*ni*-as
O-*zi*-as
O-zi-el
O-*zo*-ra

Pa-a-rai
Pa-gi-el
Par-a-dise
Par-*mash*-ta
Par-me-nas
Par-*shan*-da-tha
Par-u-ah
Par-*va*-im
Pas-*dam*-min
Pa-*se*-ah
Pass-o-ver
Pat-a-ra

Pa-*te*-o-li
Pa-*the*-us
Path-*ru*-sim
Pat-ro-bas
Ped-a-hel
Ped-ah-zur
Pek-a-*hi*-ah
Ped-*ai*-ah
Pel-a-*li*-ah
Pel-a-*ti*-ah
Pe-leth-ites
Pe-*li*-as
Pel-o-nite
Pe-*ni*-el
Pe-*nin*-nah
Pen-ni-nah
Pen-*tap*-o-lis
Pen-ta-teuch
Pen-te-cost
Pe-*nu*-el
Per-a-zim
Per-ga-mos
Pe-*ri*-da
Per-iz-zites
Per-me-nas
Per-*u*-da
Peth-a-*hi*-ah
Pe-*thu*-el
Pe-*ul*-thai
Phac-a-reth
Phai-sur
Phal-*da*-ius
Pha-*le*-as
Phal-ti-el
Pha-*nu*-el
Phar-a-cim
Pha-ra-oh (*Fa*-ro)
Phar-a-*tho*-ni
Pha-rez-ites
Phar-i-sees
Pha-se-ah
Pha-*se*-lis
Phas-i-ron
Phe-*ni*-ce
Phib-e-seth
Phi-*lar*-ches
Phi-*le*-mon
Phi-*le*-tus
Phi-*lis*-ti-a
Phi-*lis*-tim
Phil-is-tines
Phi-*lol*-o-gus
Phil-o-*me*-tor
Phin-e-as
Phin-e-has
Phy-*gel*-lus
Phy-*lac*-te-ries
Pi-ha-*hi*-roth
Pil-e-tha
Pir-a-thon
Pir-a-thon-ite
Poch-e-reth
Pon-ti-us *Pi*-late
Por-a-tha
Pot-i-phar
Po-*tiph*-e-ra
Proch-o-rus
Pu-*te*-o-li
Pu-ti-el

Ra-a-mah
Ra-a-*mi*-ah
Ra-*am*-ses
Rab-*bo*-ni
Rab-sa-ces
Rab-sa-ris
Rab-sha-keh
Rad-da-i
Rag-u-a
Ra-*gu*-el
Ra-math-*a*-im
Ram-a-them
Ra-math-ite
Ra-*me*-ses
Ra-*mi*-ah
Ra-pha-el
Raph-a-im
Rath-u-mus
Re-a-*i*-ah
Re-*bec*-ca
Re-chab-ites
Re-el-*ai*-ah
Re-el-*i*-as
Ree-*sa*-ias
Re-*gem*-me-lech
Re-ha-*bi*-ah
Re-ho-*bo*-am
Re-*ho*-both
Rem-a-*li*-ah
Re-pha-el
Reph-a-*i*-ah
Reph-a-im
Reph-i-dim
Re-*u*-el
Re-*zi*-a
Rhe-gi-um
Rhod-o-cus
Ro-*ge*-lim
Ro-i-mus
Ro-mam-ti-*e*-z
Ru-ha-mah
Rus-ti-cus

Sa-bac-*tha*-ni
Sab-a-oth
Sab-a-tus
Sab-ba-*the*-us
Sab-*be*-us
Sab-*de*-us
Sa-*be*-ans
Sab-te-cha
Sad-a-*mi*-as
Sad-*de*-us
Sad-du-cees
Sa-ha-*du*-tha
Sal-a-*sad*-a-i
Sa-*la*-thi-el
Sal-la-i
Sal-*lu*-mus
Sal-*mo*-ne
Sa-*lo*-me
Sam-a-el
Sa-*ma*-ias
Sa-*ma*-ri-a
Sa-*mar*-i-tans
Sam-a-tus
Sa-*mei*-us
Samp-sa-mes
Sam-u-el

San-a-*bas*-sa-rus
San-a-sib
San-*bal*-lat
San-he-drim
San-*san*-nah
Saph-a-*ti*-as
Sap-*phi*-ra
Sar-a-*bi*-as
Sar-a-*i*-ah
Sa-*ra*-ias
Sa-*ram*-a-el
Sar-a-mel
Sar-*ched*-o-nus
Sar-de-us
Sar-di-us
Sar-do-nyx
Sa-re-a
Sa-*rep*-ta
Sa-*ro*-thi
Sar-*se*-chim
Sath-ra-*baz*-nes
Sav-a-ran
Sa-vi-as
Sce-va (*Se*-*va*)
Scyth-i-ans
Scy-*thop*-o-lis
Sec-a-cah
Sech-e-*ni*-as
Sed-e-*ci*-as
Se-i-rath
Sel-e-*mi*-as
Sem-a-*chi*-ah
Sem-a-*i*-ah
Sem-a-*i*-as
Sem-e-i
Se-*mel*-le-us
Sen-a-ah
Sen-na-*che*-rib or Sen-*nach*-e-rib
Sen-u-ah
Se-*o*-rim
Seph-a-rad
Seph-ar-*va*-im
Se-phar-*vites*
Se-*phe*-la
Se-ra-*i*-ah
Ser-a-phim
Sha-al-*ab*-bin
Sha-*al*-bim
Sha-*al*-bo-nite
Sha-a-*ra*-im
Sha-*ash*-gas
Sheb-*beth*-a-i
Shach-i-a
Shad-da-i
Sha-*haz*-i-math
Shal-i-sha
Shal-le-cheth
Shal-ma-i
Shal-ma-*ne*-ser
Sham-a-*ri*-ah
Sham-*mu*-ah
Sham-she-*ra*-i
Shar-a-i
Shar-a-im
Shar-ma-im
Sha-*re*-zer
Sha-ron-ite
Sha-*ru*-hen
Shash-a-i
Sha-ul-ites
Sha-*u*-sha
She-*al*-ti-el
She-a-*ri*-ah
She-ar-*ja*-shub
Sheb-a-*ni*-ah
Sheb-a-rim
Sheb-u-el
Shec-a-*ni*-ah
She-chem-ites
She-*chi*-nah
Shed-e-ur
She-ha-*ri*-ah
She-lan-ites
Shel-e-*mi*-ah
Shel-o-mi
Shel-o-mith
Shel-o-moth
She-*lu*-mi-el
Shem-a-ah
Shem-a-*i*-ah
Shem-a-*ri*-ah
Shem-e-ber
She-*mi*-da
Shem-i-nith
She-*mir*-a-moth
She-*mu*-el
She-*na*-zar
Sheph-a-*ti*-ah
She-*phu*-phan
Sher-e-*bi*-ah
She-*re*-zer
Shesh-*baz*-zar
Shib-bo-leth
Shig-*gai*-on
Shi-i-im (*She*)
Shil-lem-ites
Shi-*lo*-ah
Shi-*lo*-ni
Shi-*lo*-nites
Shim-e-a
Shim-e-ah
Shim-e-am
Shim-e-ath-ites
Shim-e-i
Shim-e-on
Shim-ron-ites
Shit-ra-i
Sho-ba-i
Sho-*shan*-nim
Shu-ba-el
Shu-ham-ites
Shu-lam-ite
Shu-math-ites
Shu-nam-ite
Shu-pham-ite
Shu-thal-ites
Shu-the-lah
Si-a-ka
Sib-ba-chai
Sib-bo-leth
Sib-ra-im
Si-*gi*-o-noth
Sil-o-ah
Sil-o-as
Sil-o-e
Si-mal-*cu*-e
Sim-e-on
Sim-e-on-ites
Sir-i-on
Sis-*am*-a-i
Sis-e-ra
Si-*sin*-nes
Sod-o-ma
Sod-om-ites
Sol-o-mon
Sop-a-ter
Soph-e-reth
So-*sip*-a-ter
Sos-the-nes
Sos-tra-tus
So-ta-i
Steph-a-na
Steph-a-nas
Ste-phen (*Ste*-ven)
Su-ba-i
Suc-*ca*-ath-ites
Suc-coth *Be*-noth
Su-di-as
Suk-ki-ims
Su-san-chites
Su-*san*-nah
Syc-a-mine
Sy-*ce*-ne
Sy-*e*-lus
Sy-*e*-ne
Syn-a-gogue
Syn-ti-che
Syr-i-a *Ma*-a-cah
Syr-i-on
Sy-ro-phe-*nic*-i-a

Ta-a-nach
Ta-a-nach Shi-lo
Tab-ba-oth
Ta-be-al
Ta-be-el
Ta-*bel*-li-us
Tab-e-ra
Tab-i-tha
Tab-ri-mon
Tach-mo-nite
Ta-*han*-ites
Ta-*hap*-e-nes
Ta-*haph*-a-nes
Tah-pe-nes
Tah-re-a
Tal-i-tha *Cu*-mi
Tan-hu-meth
Taph-e-nes
Tap-pu-ah
Tar-a-lah
Ta-re-a
Tar-pel-ites
Tar-*shi*-si
Tat-na-i
Teb-a-*li*-ah
Te-*haph*-en-hes
Te-*hin*-nah
Te-*ko*-ah
Te-*ko*-ite
Tel-a-bib
Tel-a-im
Te-*las*-sar
Tel-ha-*re*-sha
Tel-*har*-sa
Tel-me-lah
Tem-a-ni
Te-man-ites
Tem-e-ni
Ter-a-phim
Ter-ti-us
Ter-*tul*-lus
Thad-*de*-us
Tham-na-tha
The-*co*-e
The-*las*-ser
The-*ler*-sas
The-*oc*-a-nus
The-*od*-o-tus
The-*oph*-i-lus
Ther-me-leth
Thes-sa-lo-*ni*-ca
Thim-na-thath
Thom-o-i
Thra-*se*-as
Thy-a-*ti*-ra
Ti-*be*-ri-as
Ti-*me*-lus
Tim-na-thah
Ti-*mo*-the-us
Ti-rath-ites
Tir-ha-kah
Tir-ha-nah
Tir-i-a
Tir-sha-tha
To-a-nah
To-*bi*-ah
To-*bi*-as
To-bi-el
To-*bi*-jah
To-*gar*-mah
To-la-ites
Tol-ba-nes
Trach-o-*ni*-tis
Trip-o-lis
Tro-*gyl*-li-um
Troph-i-mus
Try-*phe*-na
Try-*pho*-sa
Tu-*bi*-e-ni
Ty-*be*-ri-as
Tych-i-cus
Ty-*ran*-nus

U-la-i
U-*phar*-sin
Ur-ba-ne
U-*ri*-ah
U-*ri*-as
U-ri-el
U-*ri*-jah
U-*tha*-i
U-za-i
Uz-*zi*-ah
Uz-*zi*-el
Uz-*zi*-el-ites

Va-*jez*-a-tha
Va-*ni*-ah

Xan-thi-cus
Xe-ne-as
Xer-o-*pha*-gi-a
Xe-*rol*-y-be

Za-a-*na*-im
Za-a-man
Za-a-*nan*-nim
Za-a-van
Zab-a-*dæ*-ans
Zab-a-*da*-ias
Zab-*de*-us
Zab-di-el
Za-*bi*-na
Zab-u-lon
Zac-ca-i
Zac-*che*-us
Zach-a-*ri*-ah
Zach-a-*ri*-as
Zal-*mo*-nah
Zal-*mun*-nah
Zam-*zum*-mims
Za-*no*-ah
Zar-a-ces
Zar-a-*i*-as
Za-re-ah
Za-re-ath-ites
Zar-e-phath
Zar-e-tan
Zar-ta-nah
Zath-o-e
Za-*thu*-i
Zeb-a-*di*-ah
Ze-*ba*-im
Zeb-e-dee
Ze-*bi*-na
Ze-*bo*-im
Ze-*bu*-da
Zeb-u-lon-ites
Zech-a-*ri*-ah
Zed-e-*chi*-as
Zed-e-*ki*-ah
Ze-*lo*-phe-had
Ze-*lo*-tes
Zem-a-*ra*-im
Zem-a-rite
Ze-*mi*-ra
Ze-*or*-im
Zeph-a-*ni*-ah
Zeph-a-thah
Zeph-on-ites
Zer-a-*hi*-ah
Zer-a-*i*-a
Zer-e-dah
Ze-*red*-a-thah
Zer-e-rath
Ze-*ru*-ah
Ze-*rub*-ba-bel
Zer-u-*i*-ah
Zib-e-on
Zib-i-ah
Zib-i-on
Zid-*ki*-jah
Zi-*do*-ni-ans
Ziph-i-on
Zip-*po*-rah
Zo-*be*-bah
Zo-he-leth
Zon-a-ras
Zo-rath-ites
Zo-re-ah
Zu-ri-el
Zu-ri-*shad*-dai

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION

THE pronunciation of place names is largely a matter of taste ; the choice lies between the strictly correct, or native, pronunciation and the popular, or Anglicised, form. In the following list, in certain instances, the former has been given, as bar-the-*lo*-na, for Barcelona. Where two forms of pronunciation generally obtain, as in Paris (*par*-is or pah-*ree*), both are given.

AACHEN, *ahk*-en.
AAR, ar.
AARGAU, *ar*-gou.
AARHUUS, *ar*-hoos.
ABANO, a-*bah*-no.
ABAUJ, a-*bo*-ee.
ABBEVILLE, ab-*veel*.
ABERGAVENNY, ab-er-*gane*-e.
ABERYSTWITH, ab-er-*ist*-with.
ABLIS, ab-*le*.
ABOMEY, a-*bo*-ma.
ABOUKIR, a-*boo*-keer.
ABRANTES, a-*bran*-tase.
ABROLHOS, a-*brole*-yose.
ABYDOS, a-*be*-dos.
ABYDUS, a-*bi*-dus.
ACAPULCO, a-ka-*pool*-ko.
ACARAI, ak-a-*ri*.
ACCRA, a-*krah*.
ACHILL, *ak*-il.
ACHRAY, ach-*ray*.
ACONQUIJA, a-kon-*ke*-ha.
ACRE, *a*-ker, or *ah*-ker.
ACTOPAN, ak-to-*pan*.
ADELSHEIM, *ah*-delz-hime.
ADEN, *a*-den.
ADIGE, *ah*-dee-ja.
ADRIANOPLE, ad-ree-a-*no*-pl.
ÆGEAN, ee-*je*-an.
AFGHANISTAN, af-gan-is-*tahn*.
AGADES, a-*ga*-deez.
AGINCOURT, *ah*-sjang-*koor*.
AGULHAS, a-*gool*-yas.
AHMEDABAD, *ah*-med-a-*bad*.
AISNE, ane.
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, akes-la sha-*pel*.
AJACCIO, a-*yah*-tsho.
AKERMANN, *a*-ker-man.
ALABAMA, al-a-*bah*-ma.
ALAMEDA, *ah*-la-*ma*-tha.
ALAND, *ah*-land.
ALBANO, al-*bah*-no.
ALBARRACIN, al-bah-ra-*theen*.
ALBEMARLE, *al*-be-marl.
ALBUERA, al-boo-*a*-ra.
ALBUQUERQUE, al-boo-*ker*-kay.
ALCALA, al-ka-*lah*.
ALCAÑIZ, al-kah-*nyeeth*.
ALCANTARA, al-*kan*-ta-ra.
ALCINO, al-*tshe*-no.
ALDERNEY, *awl*-der-ne.
ALEMTEJO, a-leng-*ta*-sjo.
ALENÇON, a-*lon*-song.
ALGIERS, al-*jeerz*.
ALHAMA, al-*ah*-ma.
ALLAHABAD, al-la-ha-*bad*.
ALLEGHANY, al-le-*ga*-ne.
ALLOA, *al*-lo-a.
ALMADEN, al-ma-*then*.
ALMEIDA, al-*ma*-ee-da.
ALMUNECAR, al-moo-nya-*kar*.
ALNWICK, *an*-nik.
ALOR STAR, *al*-or-*star*.
ALSACE, al-*sahs*.
ALTAI, al-*ti*.
ALTONA, al-*to*-na.
ALYTH, a-*lyth*.
AMBERT, *on*-bare.
AMBOISE, *om*-bwawz.
AMHERST, *am*-erst.
AMIENS, *ah*-mee-ang.
AMITE, a-*meet*.
AMLWCH, *am*-look.
AMOOR, a-*moor*.
AMOY, a-*moy*.
ANAHUAC, *ah*-na-*wak*.
ANCONA, an-*ko*-na.
ANDAMAN, an-da-*man*.
ANDOVER, *an*-do-ver.
ANGERS, ong-*sja*.
ANGOLA, an-*go*-la.
ANGORA, an-*gore*-ah.
ANGOULÊME, ang-goo-*lame*.
ANGOUMOIS, ang-goo-*mwaw*.
ANGUILLA, ang-*il*-la.
ANJOU, ong-*sjoo*.
ANKOBAR, an-*ko*-bar.
ANNAPOLIS, an-*nap*-o-lis.
ANNECY, an-*se*.
ANTIBES, ong-*teeb*.
ANTIGUA, an-*te*-gah.
AOSTA, ah-*os*-ta.
APOQUIDO, ap-o-*ke*-tho.
APPALACHIANS, ap-pa-*la*-ke-anz.
APPENZELL, ap-pen-*tsel*.
APURE, a-*poo*-ra.
AQUILA, *a*-kwe-la.
ARACAN, a-ra-*kan*.
ARAGUAYA, a-ra-*gwi*-a.
ARAPAHOE, a-*rap*-a-ho.
ARARAT, *ar*-a-rat.
ARAUCO, a-*rou*-ko.
ARBOIS, ar-*bwaw*.
ARCOLE, ar-*ko*-la.
ARCOT, ar-*kot*.
ARDECHE, ar-*dashe*.
ARDENNES, ar-*den*.
ARDRISHAIG, ar-*drish*-ag.
AREQUIPA, ar-a-*ke*-pa.
AREZZO, a-*rate*-tso.
ARGENS, ar-*sjong*.
ARGENTEUIL, ar-*sjon*-til.
ARGENTINE, *ar*-jen-tine.
ARGYLE, arg-*ile*.
ARICA, a-*re*-ka.
ARIÈGE, a-ree-*aysje*.
ARKANSAS, ar-*kan*-sas.
ARLES, arl.
ARMAGH, ar-*mah*.
AROA, a-*ro*-a.
ARPINO, ar-*pe*-no.
ARRAS, ar-*rah*.
ARTOIS, ar-*twaw*.
ARUBA, a-*roo*-ba.
ASHANTI, a-*shan*-te.
ASSAM, as-*sam*.
ASSAYE, as-*si*.
ASSISI, as-*se*-zee.
ASSOUAN, as-soo-*ahn*.
ASTRAKHAN, as-tra-*kan*.
ATACAMA, a-ta-*kah*-ma.
ATHLONE, ath-*lone*.
ATHY, a-*thi*.
AUBE, obe.
AUCH, oash.
AUDE, ode.
AUDENARDE, o-de-*nard*.
AUERBACH, *ou*-er-bahkh.
AUGSBURG, *ouzs*-burg.
AUNIS, o-*ne*.
AUVERGNE, o-*vern*.
AUXERRE, ose-*zare*.
AVEIRO, a-*va*-ee-ro.
AVESNES, a-*vane*.
AVEYRON, a-*vay*-rong.
AVIGNON, a-*veen*-yong.
AVRANCHES, a-*vrahnsh*.
AYACUCHO, ah-ya-*koo*-ho
AZOF, *aze*-of.
AZORES, a-*zores*.

BAALBEC, bal-*bek*.
BAARDWIJK, *bard*-vike.
BABELMANDEB, ba-bel-*man*-deb.
BACCHIGLIONE, ba-keel-*yo*-na.
BADAJOZ, ba-da-*hose*.
BADEN, *bah*-den.
BADENOCH, *bad*-e-noch.
BADENWEILER, *bah*-den-*vi*-ler.
BAGNOLS, ban-*yole*.
BAHAMAS, ba-*hah*-maz.
BAHIA, ba-*e*-a.
BAIERN, *bi*-ern.
BAIKAL, *bi*-kal.
BAIREUTH, *bi*-royt.
BAKTCHISERAI, bak-tshee-sa-*ri*.
BALA, *bah*-la.
BALAGHAUTS, *bah*-la-gawts.
BALASORE, *bah*-la-sore.
BÂLE, bahl.
BALIZE, ba-*leez*.
BALKAN, *baul*-kan.
BALLINASLOE, *bal*-le-nas-*lo*.
BALTIC, *bawl*-tik.
BALTIMORE, *bawl*-te-more.
BANAT, ba-*naht*.
BANFF, bamf.
BANTAM, *ban*-tam.
BARCELONA, bar-the-*lo*-na.
BARÈGES, ba-*raysj*.
BAREILLY, ba-*ray*-le.
BARODA, ba-*ro*-dah.
BARTHÉLÉMY, bar-*tay*-la-*me*.
BASEL, *bah*-zl.
BASSANO, ba-*sah*-no.
BASSORA, ba-*so*-ra.
BASTIA, bas-*te*-a.
BATOUM, ba-*toom*.
BAYAZID, bi-a-*zeed*.
BAYEUX, bah-*yeu*.
BAYONNE, bah-*yon*.
BAZARCHIK, ba-*zar*-tsheek.
BEAMINSTER, *bem*-in-ster.
BEARN, *bay*-arn.
BEAUHARNOIS, bo-*harn*-wah.
BEAUMARIS, bo-*mar*-ris.
BEAUMONT, bo-*mong*.
BEDOUIN, *bed*-doo-een.
BEIRA, *ba*-ee-ra.
BEJA, *ba*-sjah.
BEJAPOOR, be-ja-*poor*.
BELFAST, bel-*fahst*.
BELGRADE, bel-*grade*.
BELIZE, be-*leez*.
BELOOCHISTAN, be-loo-tshis-*tahn*.
BENARES, be-*nah*-res.
BENGAL, ben-*gawl*.
BENGUELA, ben *gay*-la.
BENIN, be-*neen*.
BERBERA, *ber*-be-ra.
BERBICE, ber-*bees*.
BEREZOV, ba-ra-*zof*.
BERGAMO, *ber*-ga-mo.
BERGEN, *berg*-en.
BERLIN, ber-*lin*, or *ber*-lin.
BERTHIER, *ber*-tee-a.
BERWICK, *ber*-ik.
BESANÇON, ba-sahng-*song*.
BEVEDERO, ba-va-*da*-ro.
BEYRA, *ba*-ee-ra.
BEYRUT, *bi*-root.
BHAUGULPORE, baw-gul-*pore*.
BHOPAL, bo-*pawl*.
BHOTAN, bo-*tahn*.
BHURTPOOR, burt-*poor*.
BIARRITZ, bee-ar-*reets*.
BICESTER, *bis*-ter.
BILBAO, beel-*bay*-o.
BLANC, blong.
BLANTYRE, blan-*tire*.
BLENHEIM, *blen*-im.
BLOIS, blwaw.
BOCAGE, bo-*kahsj*.
BODENSEE, *bo*-den-zee.
BOGOTA, bo-go-*tah*.
BÖHMERWALD, *beu*-mer-vahlt.
BOIS LE DUC, bwaw-le-*duk*.
BOKHARA, bo-*kah*-ra.
BOLIVAR, bo-le-*var*.
BOLOGNA, bo-*lo*-nya.
BOLSENA, bol-*sa*-na.
BOMBAY, bom-*bay*.
BONIFACCIO, bo-nee-*fat*-sho.
BONIN, bo-*neen*.
BOOTAN, boo-*tan*.
BORDEAUX, bor-*do*.
BORDELAIS, bor-de-*lay*.
BORNEO, *bor*-ne-o.
BORODINO, bo-ro-*de*-no.
BOSNA-SERAI, bos-na-sa-*ri*.
BOSPHORUS, *bos*-fo-rus.
BOUILLON, bool-*yong*.
BOULOGNE, boo-*loin*.
BOURGES, boorsj.
BRAEMAR, bra-*mar*.
BRAZIL, bra-*zil*.
BRECHIN, *breh*-in.
BRECON, *brek*-on.
BREDA, *bra*-da.
BREMEN, *bra*-men.
BRESLAU, *brase*-lou.
BREST, brest.
BRETAGNE, bra-*tine*.
BRIENZ, *bre*-ents.
BRIEUC, ST., sang-*bree*-euk.
BRINDISI, *breen*-dee-sec.
BRIXHAM, *briks*-am.
BROMLEY, *brum*-le.
BROMWICH, *brum*-itsh.
BRUGES, broosj.
BRÜHL, brool.
BRUNSWICK, *brun*-zik.
BRUXELLES, broo-*sel*.
BUCHAREST, *book*-a-rest.
BUDAPEST, *bu*-da-pest.
BUDWEIS, *bood*-vise.
BUENOS AYRES, bu-*a*-no-*si*-res.
BUILTH, bilth.
BUKOWINA, boo-ko-*ve*-na.
BUNCOMBE, *bung*-kum.
BURDWAN, burd-*wan*.
BURGOS, *boor*-gose.
BURY, *ber*-e.
BUSHIRE, boo-*sheer*.
BUSSORAH, *bus*-so-rah.

CABRERA, ka-*bra*-ra.
CABUL, *kaw*-bool.
CABULISTAN, kaw-bool-is-*tahn*.
CADIZ, *ka*-diz.
CAEN, kahn.
CAERLEON, kar-*le*-on.
CAGLIARI, *kah*-la-*are*-e.
CAHIR, *ka*-er.
CAHORS, kah-*or*.
CAICOS, *ki*-kose.
CAIRO, *ki*-ro.
CALABAR, ka-la-*bar*.
CALAIS, *kal*-lay.
CALCUTTA, kal-*kut*-ta.
CALDERA, kal-*dare*-ah.
CALLAO, kal-*ya*-o.
CAMBRAY, kam-*bra*.
CAMBRIDGE, *kame*-brij.
CAMERINO, ka-ma-*re*-no.
CAMEROONS, kam-e-*roonz*.
CAMPAGNA, kam-*pan*-ya.
CANBERRA, *kan*-brah.
CANDAHAR, kan-da-*har*.
CANDEISH, *kan*-desh.
CANTAL, kang-*tal*.
CANTON, kan-*ton*.
CAPE BRETON, kape-*bret*-on.
CAPRERA, ka-*pra*-ra.
CARACAS, ka-*rah*-kas.
CARBONARA, kar-bo-*nah*-ra.
CARDIFF, *kar*-dif.
CARHAIX, kar-*a*.
CARIACO, kah-ree-*ah*-ko.
CARLISLE, kar-*lile*.
CARLSRUHE, karlz-*roo*-e.
CARNIOLA, kar-nee-*o*-la.
CARRARA, kar-*rah*-ra.
CARTAGENA, kar-ta-*he*-na.
CARTAGO, kar-*tah*-go.
CASALE, ka-*zah*-lay.
CASBIN, kas-*been*.
CASHEL, *kash*-el.
CASHGAR, kash-*gar*.
CASHMERE, kash-*meer*.
CASTUMBUL, kas-tam-*bool*.
CASTIGLIONE, kas-teel-*yo*-na.
CASTILE, kas-*teel*.
CASTLEBAR, kas-l-*bar*.
CASTRES, kahstr.
CATOCHE, ka-*to*-tsha.
CATTARO, *kat*-tah-ro.
CAUCASUS, *kaw*-ka-sus.
CAVAN, *kav*-an.
CAVERY, *kah*-ve-re.
CAWNPORE, kawn-*pore*.
CAYAMBI, ki-*am*-bee.
CAYENNE, ki-*en*.
CAYMAN, ki-*man*.
CEARA, sa-*ah*-ra.
CEFALU, tsha-fa-*loo*.
CELANO, tsha-*lah*-no.

CELEBES, *sel*-e-bez.
CENIS, se-*ne.*
CERAM, se-*ram.*
CERIGO, tsher-*ee*-go.
CERVIN, ser-*vang.*
CESANO, che-*zah*-no.
CEUTA, *syu*-tah.
CEVENNES, se-*ven.*
CEYLON, see-*lon.*
CHAGRES, *shah*-gres.
CHALONNAIS, sha-lon-*nay.*
CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, sha-*long*-seur-sone.
CHAMOUNI, or **CHAMONIX,** *shah*-mo-nee.
CHAMPAGNE, shong-*pane.*
CHAMPLAIN, *sham*-plane.
CHANTILLY, shang-teel-*ye.*
CHARENTE, sha-*ront.*
CHARLEROI, sharl-*rwaw.*
CHARLOTTENBURG, shar-*lot*-en-burg.
CHARTRES, shartr.
CHARTREUSE, shar-*treuz.*
CHATEAUBRIANT, sha-to-bree-*ong.*
CHATELET, shat-*lay.*
CHATELLERAULT, sha-tel-*ro.*
CHATHAM, *chat*-am.
CHAVES, shah-*vase.*
CHERBOURG, sher-*borg.*
CHEROKEE, tsher-ro-*ke.*
CHERSON, ker-*son.*
CHERTSEY, *chert*-see.
CHESAPEAKE, *tshes*-a-peke.
CHESUNCOOK, tshe-*sun*-kook.
CHETIMACHES, shet-*mash.*
CHEVIOT, *chev*-e-ut.
CHIAVARI, kee-a-*var*-e.
CHICAGO, she-*kah*-go.
CHICHESTER, *chich*-es-ter.
CHIÈVRES, shee-*ayvre.*
CHIHUAHUA, tshee-*wah*-wah.
CHILE, *chil*-le.
CHILLAN, tsheel-*yan.*
CHILLIANWALLA, tshil-le-an-*wawl*-a.
CHILOE, tshee-lo-*e.*
CHIMBORAZO, tshim-bo-*rah*-zo.
CHINCHILLA, tsheen-*tsheel*-ya.
CHINSURAH, tshin-*soo*-ra.
CHIOGGIA, kee-*oje*-a.
CHIPPENHAM, *chip*-en-am.
CHIQUITOS, tshee-*ke*-tose.
CHRUDIM, *kroo*-deem.
CHUDLEIGH, *chud*-le.
CHUQUISACA, tshoo-kee-*sah*-ka.
CHUR, koor.
CHUSAN, tshoo-*san.*
CIMONE, tshee-*mo*-na.
CINCINNATI, sin-sin-*ah*-te.
CINQUE PORTS, *sink*-ports.
CIUDAD REAL, thee-oo-*thath*-ra-*al.*
CIUDAD RODRIGO, thee-oo-*thath*-ro-*thre*-go.
CIVITA VECCHIA, *tshee*-vee-ta-*va*-kee-a.
CLAPHAM, *klap*-am.
CLAUSENBURG, *klou*-sen-burg.
CLEVES, kleevz.
CLONMEL, klon-*mel.*
CLOUD, ST., sang-*kloo.*
COBIJA, ko-*be*-ha.
COBLENZ, *ko*-blentz.
COCHIN, *ko*-tshin.
COGNAC, *ko*-nyak.
COIMBRA, ko-*eem*-bra.
COIRE, kwawr.
COLCHAGUA, kol-*shah*-gwa.
COLOGNE, ko-*lone.*
COLONSAY, *kol*-on-say.
COLORADO, kol-o-*rah*-do.
COMORIN, *ko*-mo-rin.
CONCAN, kon-*kan.*
CONGO, *kong*-go.
CONNAUGHT, *kon*-nawt.
CONNEMARA, kon-ne-*mah*-ra.
COOMASSIE, koo-*mas*-se.
COPIAPO, ko-pee-*ah*-po.
COQUET, *kok*-et.
CORDILLERA, kor-deel-*ya*-ra.
CORDOBA, or **CORDOVA,** *kor*-do-vah.
COREA, ko-*re*-a.
CORFU, kor-*foo.*
CORTONA, kor-*to*-nah.
CORUNA, ko-*roon*-yah.
COTOPAXI, ko-to-*paks*-ee.
COURTRAY, *koor*-tray.
COVENTRY, *kuv*-en-tre.
COWES, kouz.
CREMONA, kra-*mo*-nah.
CREWE, kroo.
CRIMEA, kre-*me*-a.
CROAGH PATRICK, *kro*-ach-*pat*-rik.
CULEBRA, koo-*la*-bra.
CULLODEN, kul-*lo*-den.
CUPAR, *koo*-par.
CURAÇAO, *koo*-ra-so.
CUTCH, kutsh.
CUTTACK, *kut*-tak.
CUXHAVEN, *kooks*-hah-fen.
CUYABA, koo-ya-*bah.*
CUYAHOGA, ki-a-*ho*-ga.
CYCLADES, *sik*-la-deez.
CZASLAU, *tshas*-lou.
CZENSTOCHOV, tshane-*sto*-kof.
CZERNOWITZ, tshare-*no*-veetz.

DAHOMEY, da-*ho*-me.
DAKOTA, da-*ko*-ta.
DALHOUSIE, dal-*hoo*-ze.
DALKEITH, dawl-*keeth.*
DALRY, dal-*re.*
DALTON, *dawl*-ton.
DANZIG, *dan*-tsik.
DARFUR, dar-*foor.*
DARIEN, *da*-re-en.
DARWAR, dar-*war.*
DAUPHINÉ, do-fee-*na.*
DAVENTRY, *dane*-tre, or *dav*-en-tre.
DEBRECZIN, da-*bre*-tzeen.
DECATUR, de-*ka*-ter.
DEES, daze.
DELAGOA, de-la-*go*-a.
DELAWARE, *del*-a-wer.
DELFZIJL, *delf*-zile.
DELGADA POINT, del-*gah*-da-poynt.
DELHI, *del*-e (Ind.); del-*hi* (U.S.).
DEMAVEND, *de*-ma-vend.
DEMBEA, *dem*-be-a.
DEMERARA, dem-er-*ah*-ra.
DENBIGH, *den*-be.
DENDERA, *den*-de-ra.
DENIS, ST., sang-*den*-e.
DEPTFORD, *det*-ford.
DERBY, *dar*-be.
DESERET, des-er-*et.*
DESSAU, *des*-sou.
DETROIT, de-*troyt.*
DETTINGEN, *det*-ting-en.
DEUTZ, doytz.
DEVIZES, de-*vi*-zes.
DHAWALAGIRI, *dah*-wahl-a-*geer*-e.
DHOLPUR, *dol*-poor.
DIARBEKIR, dee-*ar*-ba-*keer.*
DIEPPE, dee-*ep.*
DIGNE, deen.
DIGNY, deen-*ye.*
DIJON, dee-*zjong.*
DINAN, dee-*nong.*
DINAPOOR, dee-na-*poor.*
DNIEPER, *ne*-per.
DNIESTER, *ne*-ster.
DOAB, *do*-ab.
DOLGELLY, dol-*geth*-le.
DOMINGO, SAN, san-do-*meeng*-go.
DOMINICA, dom-e-*nee*-ka.
DOMREMY, dong-*rame*-e.
DONAGHADEE, don-na-ha-*de.*
DONAU, do-*nou.*
DONCASTER, *donk*-as-ter.
DONEGAL, don-e-*gawl.*
DONERAILE, don-er-*ale.*
DONGOLA, *dong*-go-la.
DORAMA, do-*rah*-ma.
DORDOGNE, dor-*doin.*
DORDRECHT, *dor*-drecht.
DOUAY, doo-*a.*
DOUBS, doo, or doobz.
DOUGLAS, *dug*-las.
DOURO, *doo*-ro.
DOVREFJELD, *do*-vre-fyelt.
DOWLATABAD, dou-la-ta-*bahd.*
DRAVE, drav, or drave.
DRENTHE, *dren*-ta.
DROGHEDA, *dro*-he-da.
DROHOBYCZ, *dro*-ho-beetsh.
DROMORE, dro-*more.*
DRONTHEIM, *dront*-hime.
DUBOIS, doo-*bwaw.*
DUERO, doo-*a*-ro.
DULCE, *dool*-sa.
DULWICH, *dul*-idje.
DUMFRIES, dum-*frees.*

DÜNA, *doo*-na.
DUNBLANE, dun-*blane.*
DUNDALK, dun-*dawk.*
DUNDAS, dun-*das.*
DUNDEE, dun-*de.*
DUNFERMLINE, dun-*ferm*-lin.
DUNGARVAN, dun-*gar*-van.
DUNKELD, dun-*keld.*
DUNKIRK, *dun*-kirk.
DUNTOCHER, dun-*toch*-er.
DURHAM, *dur*-ram.
DVINA, *dve*-na.
DYSART, *di*-zart.

EAGLESHAM, *e*-glz-ham.
EBRO, *e*-bro.
ECCLEFECHAN, ek-kl-*fech*-an.
ECHELLES, a-*shel.*
ECUADOR, ek-wa-*dore.*
EDGECUMBE, *ej*-kum.
EDINA, e-*di*-na.
EDINBURGH, *ed*-in-bur-ro.
EFAT, *a*-fat.
EGINA, e-*ji*-na.
EHRENBREITSTEIN, a-ren-*brite*-stine.
EICHSTÄDT, *ike*-stet.
EILAU, *i*-lou.
EISENACH, *i*-ze-nach.
EISLEBEN, ise-*la*-ben.
EKATERINBURG, a-*ka*-ter-een-burg.
EKATERINOSLAV, a-ka-ter-een-o-*slav.*
ELBE, elb.
ELBERFELD, *el*-ber-felt.
ELBEUF, el-*beuf.*
ELBROUZ, *el*-brooz.
ELBURZ, el-*boortz.*
EL DORADO, el-do-*rah*-do.
ELLESMERE, *elz*-meer.
ELLORA, el-*lo*-ra.
ELLWANGEN, el-*vang*-en.
ELSINORE, el-see-*nore.*
ELY, *e*-le.
EMMERICH, *em*-me-reekh.
ENARA, a-*nah*-ra.
ENGHIEN, *ang*-gee-ang.
ENNISCORTHY, en-nis-*kor*-the.
ENNISKILLEN, en-nis-*kil*-en.
ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, *en*-tra-*doo*-ro-a-*meen*-yo.
ENTRE RIOS, en-tra-*re*-ose.
EPERNAY, a-*per*-nay.
EREKLI, a-rek-*le.*
ERICHT, *er*-icht.
ERIE, *e*-re.
ERLANGEN, *er*-lang-en.
ERZEROUM, er-ze-*room.*
ERZGEBIRGE, erts-ge-*beer*-ge.
ESMERALDA, es-me-*ral*-da.
ESPIRITO SANTO, es-*pe*-ree-to-*san*-to.
ESQUIMAUX, es-ke-*mo.*
ESSEQUIBO, es-se-*ke*-bo.
ESTE, *es*-ta.
ESTREMOZ, *es*-tra-moze.
ETAMPES, et-*omp.*
ETAPLES, et-*ahpl.*
ETIENNE, ST., sang-tet-ee-*en.*
ETIVE, *et*-iv.
ETOWAH, *et*-o-wah.
EUPHRATES, yu-*fra*-teez.
EVESHAM, *evez*-am.
EVORA, *ev*-o-ra.
EVREUX, a-*vreu.*
EWELL, *yu*-el.
EXETER, *eks*-e-ter.
EYDER, *i*-der.
EYLAU, *i*-lou.

FAABORG, *faw*-borg.
FÄENZA, fa-*ane*-tsa.
FAHLUN, *fah*-loon.
FAIDO, *fi*-do.
FAIOOM, fi-*oom.*
FALKIRK, *fawl*-kirk.
FAROE, *far*-ro.
FAVERSHAM, *fav*-ers-am.
FAYAL, fi-*al.*
FAYENCE, fa-*yahnce.*
FAYOUM, fi-*oom.*
FELIPE, fa-*le*-pay.
FELTHAM, *felt*-am.
FERMANAGH, fer-*man*-ah.
FERMOY, fer-*moy.*
FERNEX, or **FERNEY,** fer-*na.*
FERRARA, fa-*rah*-ra.
FERROL, fer-*role.*
FEZZAN, fez-*zahn.*
FICHTELBERG, *feech*-tel-berg.
FIESOLE, fee-*a*-so-la.
FIGEAC, fee-*sjak.*
FIGUERAS, fee-*gay*-ras.
FIJI, *fe*-jee.
FINISTÈRE, fee-nees-*tare.*
FIORO, fee-*o*-ro.
FIUME, fee-*oo*-may.
FLÈCHE, flayshe.
FLERS, flare.
FLORIDA, *flor*-e-da.
FLUSHING, *flush*-ing.
FOCHABERS, *foch*-a-berz.
FOGGIA, *foje*-a.
FOLKESTONE, *foke*-ston.
FONTAINEBLEAU, fong-tane-*blo.*
FONTANA, fon-*tah*-na.
FONTENAY, fong-te-*na.*
FONTENOY, fong-te-*nwaw.*
FORFAR, *for*-far.
FORMOSA, for-*mo*-sa.
FORTROSE, fort-*rose.*
FOTHERINGAY, *foth*-er-in-gay.
FOUGÈRES, foo-*sjare.*
FOYERS, *foy*-ers.
FOYLE, LOCH, loch-*foyl.*
FRANCHE COMTÉ, frahngsh-*kong*-ta.
FRANKFORT, *frangk*-fort.
FRASCATI, fras-*kah*-tee.
FREIBURG, *fri*-burg.
FREJUS, fra-*sjuse.*
FREMONT, fre-*mont.*
FRIULI, free-*oo*-lee.
FROBISHER, *frob*-ish-er.
FRONTENAC, fron-te-*nak.*
FRONTERA, fron-*ta*-ra.
FUEGO, TIERRA DEL, tee-*er*-ra-del-foo-*ay*-go.
FUERAVENTURA, foo-er-a-ven-*too*-ra.
FÜNEN, *fu*-nen.
FUNSHAL, foon-*shal.*
FUTTEGHUR, fut-te-*gur.*
FYUM, fi-*oom.*
FYZABAD, fi-za-*bad.*

GADAMIS, ga-*dah*-mis.
GAETA, *gah*-a-ta.
GAGLIANO, gal-*yah*-no.
GALAPAGOS, ga-*lah*-pa-gos.
GALATZ, ga-*lats.*
GALENA, ga-*le*-na.
GALLE, POINT DE, poynt-de-*gal.*
GALLIPOLI, gal-*lip*-o-lee.
GAMBIER, *gam*-beer.
GANGES, *gan*-jeez.
GARD, gahr.
GARDAFUI, gar-da-*fwe.*
GARONNE, ga-*ron.*
GASCOGNE, *gas*-koin.
GEELONG, jee-*long.*
GEFLE, *yef*-la.
GELDERLAND, *gel*-der-lant.
GELDERN, *gel*-dern.
GENESSEE, jen-e-*se.*
GENEVA, je-*ne*-va.
GENEVIEVE, ST., sint-*jen*-e-veev.
GENOA, *jen*-o-a.
GERMAIN, ST., sang-*sjer*-mang.
GEX, sjeks.
GHAUTS, gawts.
GHENT, gaunt.
GHIZEH, *ge*-zeh.
GIBRALTAR, je-*brawl*-ter.
GILOLO, gee-*lo*-lo.
GIRGENTI, geer-*jane*-tee.
GIRONDE, jee-*rongd.*
GIZEH, *ge*-zeh.
GLENCOE, glen-*ko.*
GLENGARRY, glen-*gar*-re.
GLENORCHY, glen-*or*-ke.
GLOUCESTER, *glos*-ter.
GNESEN, *na*-zen.
GOBI, *go*-bee.
GODAVERY, go-*dav*-e-re.
GOLDAU, *gole*-dou.
GORGONZOLA, gor-gon-*tso*-la.
GORUCKPOOR, go-ruk-*poor.*
GOTHA, *go*-ta.
GOTHARD, ST., sint-*goth*-ard.
GÖTTINGEN, *geut*-ting-en.
GOUDA, *gou*-da.
GRANADA, gra-*nah*-tha.
GRAND PRÉ, grang-pra.
GRANTHAM, *grant*-am.
GRÄTZ, gretz.
GRAVELINES, grav-*leen.*
GREENOCK, *green*-ok.
GREENWICH, *grin*-idge.
GREIFSWALDE, *grifes*-val-de.
GREITZ, grites.

GRENADA, gre-*na*-da.
GRENOBLE, gre-*no*-bl.
GRINDELWALD, *green*-del-valt.
GRIS NEZ, gree-*nay*.
GRISONS, gree-*zong*.
GRONINGEN, *gron*-ing-en.
GROSSWARDEIN, *grose*-var-dine.
GUADALAVIAR, *gwah*-tha-la-vee-*ar*.
GUADALAXARA, *gwah*-tha-la-*hah*-ra.
GUADALQUIVIR, *gwah*-thal-kee-*veer*.
GUADALUPE, gwah-tha-*loo*-pa.
GUADELOUPE, *gah*-de-*loop*.
GUADIANA, gwah-thee-*ah*-na.
GUARDAFUI, gwar-da-*fwe*.
GUATEMALA, gwah-ta-*mah*-la.
GUAYANA, gwi-*ah*-na.
GUAYAQUIL, gwi-a-*keel*.
GUELDERS, *gel*-derz.
GUERCINO, gwer-*tshe*-no.
GUIANA, gee-*ah*-na.
GUIENNE, gee-*en*.
GUINEA, *gin*-ne.
GUINES, geen.
GUISBOROUGH, *giz*-bur-ro.
GUISE, geez.
GUJERAT, *goo*-je-rat.
GWALIOR, *gwah*-lee-or.
GYULA, *gyu*-la.

HAARLEM, *har*-lem.
HABANA, ha-*bah*-na.
HACIENDA, a-see-*en*-da.
HADRAMAUT, had-ra-*mout*.
HAGUE, hayg.
HAGUENAU, *ah*-ge-*no*.
HAINAN, hi-*nan*.
HAINAUT, ha-*no*.
HALBERSTADT, *hal*-ber-stat.
HALEB, *ha*-leb.
HALLE, *hal*-le.
HAMADAN, *hah*-ma-*dan*.
HAMBURG, *ham*-burg.
HANKOW, han-*kou*.
HANOVER, *han*-o-ver.
HARFLEUR, har-*fleur*.
HARRIETSHAM, *har*-re-et-sam.
HARWICH, *har*-idje.
HASTINGS, *ha*-stings.
HOUSSA, *hous*-sa.
HOWICK, *how*-ik.
HUAMACHUO, wa-ma-*tshoo*-ko.
HUARI, *wah*-re.
HUÉ, hoo-*a*.
HUELVA, hoo-*el*-va.
HUESCA, hoo-*es*-ka.
HUESCAR, hoo-es-*kar*.
HURDWAR, hurd-*war*.
HURON, *hu*-ron.
HUY, hoy.
HYDERABAD, hi-der-a-*bahd*.
HYÈRES, ee-*are*.
HYTHE, hithe.

IBICUI, ee-bee-*kwe*.
IBRAILA, ee-bra-*e*-la.
ICHABOE, *ik*-a-bo.
ICOLMKILL, i-kome-*kil*.
IDAHO, *ide*-a-ho.
IGLAU, ee-*glou*.
IGUAÇU, ee-*gwah*-so.
IGUALADA, ee-gwah-*lah*-thah.
ILFRACOMBE, *il*-fra-koom.
ILLAWARA, il-la-*war*-ra.
ILLIMANI, eel-lee-*mah*-nee.
ILLINOIS, il-le-*noys*.
ILMEN, *il*-men.
ILMENAU, *il*-me-nou.
IMANDRA, ee-*man*-dra.
IMOLA, ee-*mo*-la.
INDIANA, in-de-*an*-a.
INDORE, in-*dore*.
INDRE, angdr.
INGOLDSTADT, *ing*-gold-stat.
INHAMBANE, in-am-*bah*-na.
INNERLEITHEN, in-ner-*le*-then.
INNSPRUCK, *ins*-prook.
INTERLAKEN, in-ter-*lah*-ken.
IONA, i-*o*-na.
IOWA, *i*-o-wa.
IPSAMBOOL, ip-sam-*bool*.
IPSWICH, *ips*-witch.
IQUIQUE, ee-*ke*-ke.
IPOH, *ee*-po.
IRAK AJEMI, *e*-rak-*aj*-e-mee.
IRAK ARABI, *e*-rak-*ar*-a-bee.
IRKUTSK, ir-*kootsk*.
IROQUOIS, ir-o-*kwoy*, or -*koi*.
IRRAWADDY, ir-ra-*wod*-de.
IRTISH, eer-*tish*.
ISCHIA, *is*-kee-a.
ISERLOHN, *e*-zer-lone.
ISILI, ee-*se*-lee.
ISLAMABAD, is-lam-a-*bahd*.
ISLAY, *i*-la.
ISLINGTON, *iz*-ling-ton.
ISMAIL, is-mah-*eel*.
ISPAHAN, is-pa-*hahn*.
ITAMARACA, ee-ta-ma-ra-*ka*.
ITAWAMBA, it-a-*wam*-ba.
ITHACA, *ith*-a-ka.
IVES, ST., sint-*ives*.
IVIÇA, ee-*ve*-sa.
IZIZA, ee-*ze*-sa.
IZNAJAR, eeth-na-*har*.

JABLONEC, ya-blo-*nets*.
JACINTO, SAN, san-ja-*sin*-to.
JACMEL, sjak-*mel*.
JÄGERNDORF, *ya*-gern-dorf.
JALAPA, ha-*lah*-pa.
JALISCO, ha-*lees*-ko.
JAMAICA, ja-*ma*-ka.
JANINA, *ya*-nee-na.
JAN MAYEN, yan-*mi*-en.
JAPAN, ja-*pan*.
JAPURA, ya-*poo*-ra.
JAROSLAV, *ya*-ro-slav.
JASSY, *yas*-see.
JAVA, *jah*-va, or *yah*-va.
JEDO, *yed*-do.
JELALABAD, jel-al-a-*bahd*.
JERSEY, *jer*-ze.
JEYPOOR, ji-*poor*.
JOAQUIN, SAN, san-wah-*keen*.
JODHPUR, jod-*poor*.
JOHANNISBERG, yo-*han*-ees-berg.
JOINVILLE, sjwawng-*veel*.
JORULLO, ho-*rool*-yo.
JUAN FERNANDEZ, *joo*-an-fer-*nan*-dez.
JUBBULPOOR, ju-bul-*poor*.
JUGGERNAUTH, *jug*-ger-nawt.
JULIERS, ju-le-*a*.
JUNGFRAU, *yoong*-frou.
JUTLAND, *jut*-land.

KABOOL, *kaw*-bool.
KAHIRA, *ka*-hee-ra.
KAIRA, *ka*-ee-ra.
KAIRWAN, kire-*wan*.
KAISARIEH, ki-za-*re*-e.
KALAFAT, ka-la-*fat*.
KALISCH, *ka*-lish.
KALISZ, *ka*-lish.
KALMAR, kal-*mar*.
KALUGA, ka-*loo*-ga.
KAMARAN, ka-*mah*-ran.
KAMIENIEC, kam-*yin*-yets.
KAMTCHATKA, kam-*tshat*-kah.
KANAWHA, ka-*naw*-wa.
KANDAHAR, kan-da-*har*.
KANDY, *kan*-de.
KANOJE, *ka*-noje.
KANSAS, *kan*-zas.
KAPURTHALA, *kah*-poort-*hah*-la.
KARACHI, ka-*rah*-chee.
KARA-DAGH, kah-*rah*-dag.
KARA HISSAR, kah-*rah*-his-*sar*.
KARAKORAM, *kah*-ra-koram.
KARLSTADT, *karl*-stat.
KARROO, kar-*roo*.
KASAN, ka-*zan*.
KATRINE, LOCH, lock-*kat*-rin.
KAZAN, ka-*zan*.
KEBIR, EL, el-ke-*beer*.
KECSKEMET, ketsh-ke-*met*.
KEIGHLEY, *keeth*-le.
KELAT, ke-*laht*.
KENEH, *ken*-e.
KENNEBEC, ken-ne-*bek*
KENTUCKY, ken-*tuk*-e.
KENYA, *keen*-yah.
KERAH, *ka*-ra.
KERGUELEN, *kerg*-e-len.
KERSHAW, *ker*-shaw.
KESWICK, *kez*-ik.
KEW, kyoo.
KEWATIN, ke-*wot*-in.
KHARKOW, kar-*kof*.
KHARTOUM, kar-*toom*.

KHERSON, *ker*-son.
KHIVA, *ke*-va.
KHOJEND, ko-*jend*.
KHOKAND, ko-*kand*.
KHORASSAN, ko-ras-*san*.
KHYBER, *ki*-ber.
KIACHTA, kee-*ach*-ta.
KIDDERMINSTER, *kid*-der-min-ster.
KIEL, keel.
KIENLUNG, kee-en-*lung*.
KIEV, kee-*ef*.
KILLALA, kil-la-*lah*.
KILLARNEY, kil-*lar*-ne.
KILMALCOLM, kil-ma-*kome*.
KILSYTH, kil-*sithe*.
KINCARDINE, kin-*kar*-din.
KINROSS, kin-*ros*.
KINSALE, kin-*sale*.
KINTORE, kin-*tore*.
KIOWA, *ki*-o-wa.
KIRGHIZ, kir-*geez*.
KIRKCALDY, kir-*kawl*-de.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, kir-*koo*-bre.
KIUSIU, kee-*oo*-see-oo.
KIZIL IRMAK, *kiz*-il-eer-*mak*.
KLAGENFURT, *klah*-gen-foort.
KLAUSENBURG, *klou*-zen-burg.
KNARESBOROUGH, *nares*-bur-ro.
KŒNIGSBERG, *keun*-igs-berg.
KOKAN, ko-*kan*.
KOKO-NOR, ko-ko-*nor*.
KOLOZSVAR, ko-losj-*var*.
KOMORN, ko-*morn*.
KONIA, *ko*-nee-a.
KONIEH, *ko*-nee-e.
KÖNIGGRÄTZ, *keun*-eg-grets.
KÖNIGSBERG, *keun*-igs-berg.
KOORDISTAN, koor-dis-*tahn*.
KORDOFAN, kor-do-*fan*.
KÖRÖS, keu-*reush*.
KOSCIUSKO, kos-*e-oos*-ko.
KOSTROMA, kos-*tro*-ma.
KÖTHEN, *keu*-ten.
KOUENLUN, koo-en-*loon*.
KOUTAYEH, koo-*ti*-ye.
KRAKOW, *kra*-koof.
KREFELD, *kra*-felt.
KRONBERG, *krone*-berg.
KRONSTADT, *krone*-stat.
KUALA LUMPUR, koo-*ah*-la. *loom*-pur.
KUNCHINJUNGA, kun-tshin-*jung*-ga.
KUR, koor.
KURDISTAN, koor-dis-*tahn*.
KURILE, *koo*-ril.
KURLAND, *koor*-land.
KURRACHI, koo-*rah*-chee.
KÜSTRIN, *kus*-trin.
KUTAIYEH, koo-*ti*-ye.

LAALAND, *lah*-land.
LABRADOR, lab-ra-*dore*.
LABUAN, la-boo-*an*.
LACCADIVES, lak-a-*divez*.
LACHEN, *la*-chen.
LACKAWANNOCK, lak-a-*wan*-ok.
LADAKH, la-*dahk*.
LADOGA, la-*do*-ga.
LADRONES, la-*dronez*.
LA FAYETTE, laf-a-*yet*.
LAGAN, *lag*-an.
LAGUNA, la-*goo*-na.
LA HOGUE, la-*hohg*.
LAHORE, la-*hore*.
LA MANCHA, la-*man*-tsha.
LAMEGO, la-*ma*-go.
LAMLASH, lam-*lash*.
LAMMERMOOR, lam-mer-*moor*.
LAMPETER, *lam*-pe-ter.
LANARK, *lan*-ark.
LANCIANCO, lan-*tshah*-no.
LANDES, langd.
LANGHOLM, *lang*-om.
LANGRES, langr.
LANGUEDOC, lang-ge-*dok*.
LANZAROTE, lan-sa-*ro*-ta.
LAON, la-*ong*.
LAOS, *la*-ose.
LA PLATA, la-*plah*-tah.
LASALLE, la-*zal*.
LATAKIA, la-ta-*ke*-a.
LAUBACH, *lou*-bach.
LAUENBURG, *lou*-en-burg.
LAUNCESTON, *lahn*-ston.
LAURENCEKIRK, *law*-renz-kirk.
LAUSANNE, lo-*zan*.
LAUTERBRUNNEN, *lou*-ter-broon-en.
LAUWER ZEE, *lou*-ver-za.
LAVORO, la-*vo*-ro.
LAYBACH, *li*-bach.
LEAMINGTON, *lem*-ing-ton.
LEBANON, *leb*-a-non.
LECCE, *late*-tshay.
LEEUWARDEN, *la*-oo-var-den.
LEGNANO, lane-*yah*-no.
LEIBNITZ, *libe*-nitz.
LEICESTER, *les*-ter.
LEIGHTON, *la*-ton.
LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, *la*-ton-*buz*-ard.
LEINSTER, *len*-ster.
LEIPZIG, *lipe*-tsig.
LEITH, leeth.
LEITRIM, *le*-trim.
LEMAN, *lem*-an.
LENA, *le*-na.
LENINGRAD, *len*-in-grahd.
LENOIR, le-*nore*.
LEOGANE, la-o-*gan*.
LEOMINSTER, *lem*-ster.
LEON, la-*on*, or *le*-on.
LEONARD'S, ST., sint-*len*-ards.
LE PUY, le-*pwe*.
LERIDA, *ler*-e-da.
LERWICK, *ler*-ik.
LES ANDELYS, lez-angd-*le*.
LEUCHARS, *looch*-ars.
LEUCHTENBERG, *loych*-ten-berg.
LEVANT, le-*vant*.
LEVEN, *le*-ven.
LEWES, *lu*-is.
LEWISHAM, *loo*-is-am.
LEYDEN, *li*-den.
LIBANUS, *lib*-a-nus.
LICHFIELD, *litsh*-feeld.
LIDDESDALE, *lid*-dis-dale.
LIÈGE, lee-*aysje*.
LIEGNITZ, *leeg*-nits.
LIGNY, *leen*-ye.
LIMA, *le*-mah, or *li*-ma.
LIMARI, lee-ma-*re*.
LIMASOL, le-ma-*sol*.
LIMBOURG, *lang*-boorg.
LIMOUSIN, lee-moo-*zang*.
LIMOUX, lee-*moo*.
LINCOLN, *link*-un.
LINNHE, *lin*-ne.
LION, lee-*ong*.
LIPARI, *lip*-a-re.
LISIEUX, lee-ze-*yeu*.
LISLE, leel.
LISMORE, liz-*more*.
LLANDAFF, lan-*daf*.
LLANGOLLEN, lan-*goth*-len.
LLÄNOS, *lya*-nose.
LOANGO, lo-*ang*-go.
LOCHABER, loch-*ah*-ber.
LOCHGILPHEAD, loch-*gilp*-hed.
LOCHINVAR, loch-in-*var*.
LODI, *lo*-dee.
LOIRE, lwawr.
LOMOND, *lo*-mond.
LOPEZ, *lo*-pez.
LORIENT, lo-ree-*ahng*.
LOT, lo, or lot.
LOTHIAN, *lo*-the-an.
LOUDOUN, *lou*-don.
LOUGHBOROUGH, *luf*-bur-ro
LOUIS, ST., sint-*loo*-e.
LOUISBURG, *loo*-is-burg.
LOUISIANA, loo-ee-ze-*ah*-na.
LOUISVILLE, *loo*-is-vil.
LOURDES, loord.
LOUTH, louth.
LOUVAIN, loo-*vane*.
LOUVIERS, loo-vee-*a*.
LÖWENBERG, *leu*-ven-berg.
LOWNDES, loundz.
LOYOLA, *loy*-o-la.
LÜBECK, *leu*-bek.
LUCERNE, loo-*sern*.
LUCKNOW, *luk*-now.
LUDWIGSBURG, *lood*-vigs-burg.
LUGANO, loo-*gah*-no.
LUMPHANAN, lum-*fan*-an.
LÜNEBURG, *lu*-ne-berg.
LUNÉVILLE, lu-na-*veel*.
LUPATA, loo-*pah*-ta.
LÜTZEN, *lut*-sen.
LUXEMBOURG, luks-ang-*boorg*.
LUZERN, *loo*-tsern.
LUZERNE, loo-*zern*.
LYME-REGIS, lime-*re*-gis.

LYMFIORD, lim-*fe-ord.*
LYNN-REGIS, lin-*re-jis.*
LYON, lee-*ong.*
LYONNAIS, lee-on-*na.*
LYS, lees.

MAAS, mahs.
MAASTRICHT, *mahs*-tricht.
MACAO, ma-*ka*-o, or ma-*kou.*
MACCLESFIELD, *maklz*-feeld.
MACEYO, ma-*sa*-yo.
MACOMB, ma-*koom.*
MACQUARIE, mak-*kwor*-re.
MADAGASCAR, mad-e-*gas-kar.*
MADEIRA, ma-*deer*-ah.
MADRAS, ma-*dras.*
MADRID, ma-*drid,* or ma-*threeth.*
MADURA, ma-*doo*-ra.
MAELSTROEM, *male*-streum.
MAESE, mahs.
MAESTRICHT, *mahs*-tricht.
MAGDALA, mag-*dah*-la.
MAGDALENA, mag-da-*la*-na.
MAGDEBURG, *mag*-de-burg.
MAGELLAN, ma-*jel*-lan, or ma-hel-*yan.*
MAGENTA, ma-*jen*-ta.
MAGERÖE, *ma*-ger-u-e.
MAGGIORE, ma-*jo*-ra.
MAHANUDDY, ma-ha-*nud*-de.
MAHON, mah-*on.*
MAINTENON, mang-te-*nong.*
MAINZ, mynts.
MAJORCA, ma-*yor*-ka.
MALABAR, mal-a-*bar.*
MALAGA, *mal*-a-ga.
MÄLAR, *ma*-lar.
MALAY, ma-*lay.*
MALDIVE, mal-*dive.*
MALESHERBES, mal-*sherb.*
MALINES, ma-*leen.*
MALMESBURY, *mahms*-ber-re.
MALO, mah-*lo.*
MALPLAQUET, mal-pla-*ka.*
MALTA, *mawl*-ta.
MALVERN, *mawl*-vern.
MANAAR, ma-*nar.*
MANCHE, LA, la-*mahnsh.*
MANCHESTER, *man*-ches-ter.
MANDARA, man-*dah*-ra.
MANGALORE, man-ga-*lore.*
MANGOLA, man-*go*-la.
MANILLA, ma-*nil*-la, or ma-*neel*-ya.
MANITOBA, man-e-*to*-ba.
MANITOWOC, man-e-to-*wok.*
MANNHEIM, *man*-hime.
MANTUA, *man*-tu-a.
MANZANARES, man-za-*nah*-res.
MARACAIBO, ma-ra-*ki*-bo.
MARAÑON, ma-rahn-*yon.*
MAREE, LOCH, loch-ma-*re.*
MARENGO, ma-*reng*-go.
MAREOTIS, ma-re-*o*-tis.
MARGATE, *mar*-gate.
MARGHARITA, mar-ga-*re*-ta.
MARIANA, ma-ree-*an*-na.
MARIE GALANTE, ma-*re*-ga-*lahngt.*
MARIENBAD, ma-*re*-en-bad.
MARIENWERDER, ma-*re*-en-ver-der.
MARIENZELL, ma-*re*-en-tsel.
MARIGLIANO, ma-reel-*yah*-no.
MARITZBURG, ma-*rits*-burg.
MARLBOROUGH, *mawl*-bro.
MARMORA, *mar*-mo-ra.
MARQUESAS, mar-*ka*-zas.
MARSALA, mar-*sah*-la.
MARSEILLES, mar-*salez,* or mar-*sye.*
MARTABAN, mar-ta-*ban.*
MARTIGNY, mar-*teen*-ye.
MARTINIQUE, mar-ten-*neek.*
MARYCULTER, ma-re-*koo*-ter.
MARYLEBONE, *mar*-e-bun.
MAS-A-FUERA, mas-a-foo-*a*-ra, or *-fwa*-ra.
MASCAT, mas-*kat.*
MASSACHUSETTS, mas-sa-*tshoo*-sets.
MASSILLON, *mas*-sil-lon.
MASULIPATAM, ma-soo-lee-pa-*tam.*
MATANZAS, ma-*tan*-sas, or -thas.
MATAPAN, ma-ta-*pan.*
MATARO, ma-*tah*-ro.
MATURIN, ma-*too*-rin.
MAULMAIN, *moul*-mine.
MAYANCE, ma-*ahnce.*
MAYENNE, ma-*yen,* or mi-*en.*
MAYN, mine.
MAYNOOTH, ma-*nooth.*
MAYO, *ma*-o.
MAZZARA, mat-*tsah*-ra.
MEANEE, mee-*a*-nee.
MEAUX, mo.
MECHLIN, *mech*-lin.
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, *mek*-len-burg-shwer-*in.*
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, *mek*-len-burg-*strell*-its.
MEDINA, ma-*de*-na, or *-di*-na.
MEDWAY, *med*-way.
MEERUT, *me*-rut.
MEINAM, ma-*nam,* or ma-ee-*nam.*
MEININGEN, *mine*-ing-en.
MEISSEN, *mi*-sen.
MENAI STRAIT, *men*-e-strate.
MELBOURNE, *mel*-burn.
MELROSE, *mel*-rose.
MELTON MOWBRAY, *mel*-tun-*mo*-bra.
MENAM, ma-*nam.*
MENDOCINO, men-do-*chee*-no.
MENDOZA, men-*do*-sa, or -tha.
MENTONE, men-*to*-na.
MEQUINEZ, *ma*-ke-nez.
MERIDA, *mer*-ee-da, or -tha.
MERIONETH, *mer*-e-on-eth.
MERSEY, *mer*-ze.
MERTHYR TYDVIL, mer-ther-*tid*-vil.
MESSINA, ma-*se*-na.
METZ, mets.
MEZIÈRES, ma-zee-*are.*
MIAKO, mee-*ah*-ko.
MIAMI, mi-*ah*-me.
MICHIGAN, *mish*-e-gan.
MILAN, *mil*-an, or me-*lan.*
MILANO, mee-*lah*-no.
MILO, *me*-lo.
MILWAUKEE, mel-*waw*-kee.
MINCIO, *meen*-tsho.
MINDANAO, min-da-*na*-o.
MINHO, *meen*-yo.
MINNESOTA, min-ne-*so*-ta.
MIRAMICHI, mir-a-me-*she.*
MISSISSIPPI, mis-sis-*sip*-e.
MISSOLONGHI, mis-o-*long*-ge.
MISSOURI, mis-*soo*-re.
MOBILE, mo-*beel.*
MOCHA, *mo*-kah.
MODENA, mo-*day*-na.
MŒRIS, *me*-ris.
MOGADOR, mo-ga-*dore.*
MOHACS, *mo*-hatsh.
MOHAWK, *mo*-hawk.
MOJOS, *mo*-hose.
MOLDAU, *mol*-dou.
MOLUCCAS, mo-*luk*-kaz.
MOLWITZ, *mol*-vits.
MONACO, mo-*nah*-ko.
MONADNOCK, mo-*nad*-nok.
MONAGHAN, *mon*-a-gan.
MONDEGO, mon-*da*-go.
MONDOVI, *mon*-do-vee.
MONGHIR, *mong*-eer.
MONIFIETH, mon-e-*feeth.*
MONONGAHELA, mo-*non*-ga-*he*-la.
MONOVAR, mo-no-*var.*
MONREALE, mon-ra-*a*-la.
MONROE, mun-*ro.*
MONSERRAT, mon-ser-*rat.*
MONTAGNANA, mon-tan-*ya*-na.
MONTALBAN, mon-tal-*ban.*
MONTANA, mon-*tah*-na.
MONTAUBAN, mong-to-*bang.*
MONTCALM, *mont*-kalm.
MONTEVIDEO, mon-ta-vee-*da*-o, or *-vid*-e-o.
MONTFERRAT, mont-fe-*rat.*
MONTGOMERY, munt-*gum*-e-re.
MONTIJO, mon-*te*-ho.
MONTMARTRE, *mong*-martr.
MONTMORENCY, mong-mo-*rong*-se.
MONTPELIER, mont-*peel*-yer.
MONTPELLIER, mong-pel-ee-*a.*
MONTREAL, mon-tree-*awl.*
MONTROSE, mon-*trose.*
MONTSERRAT, mont-se-*rat.*
MONZIE, mo-*ne.*
MOORSHEDABAD, moor-she-da-*bahd.*
MORAVA, mo-*rah*-va.
MORAY, *mur*-re.
MORBIHAN, mor-bee-*ang.*
MOREA, mo-*re*-a.

MORECAMBE, *more*-kam.
MORENA, SIERRA, see-*er*-ra-mo-*ra*-na.
MORLAIX, more-*lay*.
MOSELLE, mo-*zel*.
MOSSGIEL, mos-*geel*.
MOSTAR, mos-*tar*.
MOSUL, *mo*-sul.
MOUKDEN, *mook*-den.
MOULINS, moo-*lang*.
MOULTAN, mool-*tahn*.
MOURZOUK, moor-*zook*.
MOXOS, *mo*-hose.
MOZAMBIQUE, mo-zam-*beek*.
MÜHLBERG, *mul*-berg.
MÜHLHAUSEN, *mul*-houz-en.
MULLINGAR, mul-lin-*gar*.
MÜNCHEN, *moonkh*-en.
MUNICH, *mu*-nik.
MUNKACS, *moon*-katsh.
MURAT, mu-*rah*.
MURRUMBIDGEE, mur-rum-*bij*-ee.
MURVIEDRO, moor-vee-*a*-thro.
MUSCAT, mus-*kat*.
MUSKATEEN, mus-ka-*teen*.
MYSORE, mi-*sore*.

NAAS, *na*-as.
NABLOUS, na-*bloos*.
NACOGDOCHES, na-ko-*do*-tshes.
NAGPOOR, nag-*poor*.
NAGYVARAD, nod-ye-*va*-rod.
NAHANT, na-*hant*.
NAMUR, na-*moor*.
NANCY, nahn-*se*.
NANGASAKI, *nang*-a-*sah*-kee.
NANKING, nan-*king*.
NANTES, nahnt.
NANTUCKET, nan-*tuk*-et.
NANTWICH, *nant*-wich.
NAPLES, *na*-pelz.
NAPOLI, *nah*-po-lee.
NARBONNE, nar-*bon*.
NASEBY, *naze*-be.
NASSAU, *nas*-sou.
NATAL, na-*tal*.
NATCHEZ, *natsh*-ez.
NATCHITOCHES, *nak*-e-tosh.
NAUMBURG, *noum*-burg.
NAUVOO, naw-*voo*.
NAVAN, *nah*-van.
NAVARINO, na-va-*reen*-o.
NAVARRE, nav-*ar*.
NAWANAGAR, *nah*-wa-*nah*-gar.
NEAGH, LOUGH, loch-*nay*.
NECHES, *netsh*-ez.
NECKAR, *nek*-ar.
NEGAPATAM, na-ga-pa-*tam*.
NEILGHERRIES, neel-*ger*-ris.
NEISSE, *nise*-se.
NÉMOURS, na-*moor*.
NEOTS, ST., sint-*ne*-ots.
NEPAL, ne-*pawl*.
NEPHIN, *nef*-in.
NEUBERG, *noy*-berg.
NEUCHÂTEL, nu-sha-*tel*.
NEUDORF, *noy*-dorf.
NEUFCHÂTEL, nu-sha-*tel*.
NEUSIEDL, noy-*zeedl*.
NEUSIEDLER SEE, noy-*zeed*-ler-zay.
NEUSTADT, *noy*-stat.
NEVA, *na*-va.
NEVADA, SIERRA, see-*er*-ra-na-*vah*-tha.
NEVIS, BEN, ben-*ne*-vis.
NEWFOUNDLAND, nu-fund-*land*.
NGAMI, *nga*-mee.
NIAGARA, ni-*ag*-a-ra.
NICARAGUA, nee-ka-*rag*-wah.
NICE, nees.
NICOBAR, nik-o-*bar*.
NICOLAIEV, nee-ko-*li*-yef.
NIEMEN, *ne*-men.
NIGER, *ni*-jer.
NIJNI-NOVGOROD, *nisj*-ne-*nove*-go-rod.
NILGHERRY, nil-*ger*-re.
NIMEGUEN, nim-*ayg*-en.
NIMWEGEN, nim-*vayg*-en.
NIPHON, nee-*fon*.
NIPISSING, *nip*-is-ing.
NISMES, neem.
NIVERNAIS, nee-ver-*na*.
NIZAM, nee-*zam*.
NORDKYN, *nor*-kin.
NORRKÖPING, nor-*keup*-ing.
NORWICH, *nor*-ridj.
NOTTINGHAM, *not*-ing-am.
NOVARA, no-*vah*-ra.
NOVAYA ZEMLYA, no-*vi*-ya-*zem*-lya.
NOVGOROD, *nove*-go-rod.
NUEVA, noo-*ay*-vah.
NUEVO LEON, noo-*ay*-vo-le-*on*.
NUNEATON, nun-*e*-ton.
NUNIVACK, *noon*-e-vak.
NÜRNBERG, *nuern*-berg.
NYASSA, ny-*as*-sa.

OAHU, *wah*-hoo.
OAKHAM, *o*-kam.
OBAN, *o*-ban.
OBEID, *o*-*ba*-eed.
OBERLIN, *o*-ber-lin.
OBERWESEL, o-ber-*va*-zel.
OCEANA, o-she-*a*-na.
OCEOLA, o-se-*o*-la.
OCHILLS, *och*-ils.
OCHILTREE, *och*-il-tree.
OCHOTSK, okh-*otsk*.
OCMULGEE, ok-*mul*-ge.
ODENSE, *o*-den-sa.
ODESSA, o-*des*-sah.
OEIRAS, o-*a*-ee-ras, or *-wa*-ras.
OELAND, *u*-land, or *e*-land.
OETTINGEN, *e*-ting-en.
OGLIO, *ole*-yo.
OHIO, o-*hi*-o.
OHLAU, *o*-lou.
OKHOTSK, okh-*otsk*.
OLDEBOORN, ol-de-*borne*.
OLDENBURG, *old*-en-burg.
OLDHAM, *old*-ham.
OLÉRON, o-la-*rong*.
OLIVARES, o-lee-*vah*-res.
OLIVEIRA, o-lee-*va*-ee-ra.
OLMÜTZ, *ol*-mitz.
OMAGH, *o*-mah.
OMAHA, *o*-ma-haw.
OMER, ST., sangt-o-*mare*.
ONEGA, o-*na*-ga.
ONEIDA, o-*ni*-da.
ONTARIO, on-*ta*-re-o.
OOROOMIYAH, oo-roo-*me*-ya.
OPPIDO, *op*-pee-do.
ORAN, o-*ran*.
OREGON, *or*-e-gon.
ORINOCO, o-ree-*no*-ko.
ORIZABA, o-ree-*sah*-ba.
ORLÉANS, or-la-*ang*.
ORONOCO, or-o-*no*-ko.
ORTEGAL, or-te-*gal*.
ORTONA, or-*to*-na.
ORUBA, or-*oo*-ba.
ORURO, o-*roo*-ro.
ORVIETO, or-vee-*a*-to.
OSAGE, o-*sahje*.
OSILO, o-*se*-lo.
OSLO, *ohz*-lo.
OSNABRÜCK, *os*-na-*breuk*.
OSTEND, os-*tend*.
OSTERODE, os-ter-*o*-da.
OSWEGO, os-*we*-go.
OTAGO, o-*tah*-go.
OTAHEITE, o-ta-*he*-te.
OTRANTO, o-*tran*-to.
OTSEGO, ot-*se*-go.
OTTAWA, *ot*-ta-wa.
OUACHITA, *wawsh*-e-taw
OUDE, oud.
OUDENARDE, oo-de-*nard*.
OURIQUE, u-*re*-ka.
OURTHE, oort.
OUSE, ooz, or ouz.
OVADA, o-*vah*-da.
OVIEDO, o-vee-*a*-tho.
OZARK, o-*zark*.
OZORKOV, o-*zor*-kov.

PACHACAMAC, pah-tsha-ka-*mak*.
PACHUCA, pa-*tshoo*-ka.
PADANG, pa-*dang*.
PADERBORN, *pa*-der-born.
PADUA, *pad*-u-a.
PAISLEY, *paze*-le.
PALATINATE, pa-*lat*-e-nate.
PALENQUE, pa-*lenk* a.
PALERMO, pa-*ler*-mo.
PALK, pawk.
PALMYRA, pal-*mi*-ra.
PAMPELUNA, pam-pe-*loo*-na.
PANAMA, pan-a-*mah*.
PANAY, pa-*ni*.
PANIPUT, pah-nee-*put*.
PANUCO, pa-*noo*-ko.
PAOU, *pa*-oo.
PAPUA, *pap*-u-a.
PARACATU, pa-ra-ka-*too*.

PARAGUAY, *par*-a-gway, or pa-ra-*gwi*.
PARAHIBA, par-rah-*e*-ba.
PARAMARIBO, par-a-*mar*-e-bo.
PARANAHYBA, pa-ra-na-*e*-ba.
PARIS, *par*-is, or pah-*ree*.
PARRAMATTA, pa-ra-*mat*-ta.
PASCUARO, pas-koo-*a*-ro.
PAS-DE-CALAIS, pa-de-ka-*la*.
PASSAIC, pas-*sa*-ik.
PATIALA, pah-*te-ah*-lah.
PATRAS, pa-*tras*.
PAU, po.
PAVIA, *pa*-ve-a, or *pah*-vee-a.
PAWTUCKET, paw-*tuk*-et.
PAYTA, *pah*-ee-ta.
PECKHAM, *pek*-am.
PEGU, pe-*goo*.
PEIHO, pa-*ho*.
PEIPUS, *pa*-ee-poos.
PEKING, pe-*king*.
PENANG, pe-*nang*.
PENGE, penj.
PENICUIK, pen-ne-*kook*.
PENRYN, *pen*-rin.
PENZANCE, pen-*zance*.
PEREKOP, *pe*-re-kop.
PÉRIGORD, pa-ree-*gor*.
PÉRIGUEUX, pa-ree-*gu*.
PERNAMBUCO, per-nam-*boo*-ko.
PERPIGNAN, per-peen-*yong*.
PERSEPOLIS, per-*sep*-o-lis.
PERTUIS, per-*twe*.
PERU, pe-*roo*.
PESARO, pa-*sah*-ro.
PESCARA, pase-*kah*-ra.
PESCHIERA, pase-kee-*a*-rah.
PESHAWAR, pesh-*ou*-er.
PESTH, pest.
PETCHORA, pe-*tsho*-ra.
PETERCULTER, pee-ter-*koo*-ter.
PETERSBURG, ST., sint-*pe*-terz-burg.
PETERWARDEIN, *pa*-ter-*var*-dine.
PETRA, *pe*-tra.
PETROGRAD, *pay*-tro-grahd.
PETROPAULOVSKI, pa-tro-poul-ov-*ske*.
PETROZAVODSK, pa-tro-*zah*-vodsk.
PFALZ, pfaltz.
PHILIPPINES, *fil*-e-pines.
PHILIPPOPOLI, fil-ip-*pop*-o-le.
PIACENZA, pee-a-*tshen*-za.
PIAVE, pee-*ah*-va.
PICARDIE, pee-kar-*de*.
PICTOU, pik-*too*.
PIEDMONT, *peed*-mont.
PIERRE, ST., sang-pe-*are*.
PILCOMAYO, pell-ko-*ma*-yo.
PILLAU, *peel*-ou.
PIMLICO, *pim*-le-ko.
PINEROLO, pee-na-*ro*-lo.
PINHEIRO, peen-*ya*-ee-ro.
PIRAEUS, pi-*re*-us.
PISA, *pe*-za.
PISEK, *pe*-zek.
PISTOJA, pees-*to*-ya.
PITTSBURG, *pits*-burg.
PLACENCIA, *pla*-then-the-a.
PLASSEY, *plas*-se.
PLATA, LA, la-*plah*-tah.
PLEVNA, *plev*-na.
PLOMBIERES, plong-bee-*air*.
PLYMOUTH, *plim*-uth.
POITIERS, pwaw-tee-*a*.
POITOU, pwaw-*too*.
POLIGNY, po-leen-*ye*.
POLTAWA, pole-*tah*-va.
POMMERN, *pome*-mern.
POMONA, po-*mo*-na.
PONDICHERRY, pon-de-*sher*-re.
PONTARLIER, pong-tar-lee-*a*.
PONTEFRACT, *pom*-fret.
POOLEWE, pool-*yoo*.
POPOCATEPETL, po-po-*ka*-te-petl.
PORT-AU-PRINCE, porte-o-*prance*.
PORTMOAK, porte-*moke*.
PORTO RICO, por-to-*re*-ko.
PORTREE, *porte*-ree.
PORTSEA, *porte*-see.
POSEGA, po-*sa*-ga.
POSEN, *po*-zen.
POTOMAC, po-*to*-mak.
POTOSI, po-*to*-see.
POZZUOLI, pot-soo-*o*-lee.
PRAGUE, prahg, *or* prayg.
PRESCOT, *pres*-kot.
PRESSBURG, *pres*-burg.
PRESTWICK, *prest*-ik.
PROME, prome.
PROVENCE, pro-*vonce*.
PRUTH, prooth.
PUEBLA, LA, la-poo-*eb*-la.
PULTENEY, *pult*-ne.
PULTUSK, pool-*toosk*.
PUNJAB, *pun*-jab.
PURBECK, *pur*-bek.
PUY DE DOME, pwee-de-*dome*.
PYRENEES, pir-re-*neez*.

QAHERAH, *ka*-ha-ra.
QUANGTONG, kwang-*tong*.
QUATRE BRAS, *ka*-tr-brah.
QUEBEC, ke-*bek*.
QUEDAH, *ked*-ah.
QUEDLINBURG, *ked*-lin-burg.
QUENTIN, ST., sang-*kang*-tang.
QUETTA, *ket*-ah.
QUIBERON, kee-be-*rong*.
QUIBO, *ke*-bo.
QUILLOTA, keel-*yo*-ta.
QUIMPER, kaam-*pare*.
QUITO, *ke*-to.
QUORRA, *kwor*-ra.

RAAB, rab.
RABAT, ra-*bat*.
RADNOR, *rad*-nor.
RADOVITZ, *rah*-do-vits.
RAGUSA, ra-*goo*-za.
RAJPOOTANA, raj-poo-*tah*-nah.
RALEIGH, *rah*-le.
RAMBOUILLET, rang-bool-*ya*.
RAMILLIES, ra-mee-*ya*.
RANGOON, rang-*goon*.
RAPPAHANNOCK, rap-pa-*han*-nok.
RASSOVA, ras-*o*-va.
RATHLIN, *rath*-lin.
RATHO, *ra*-tho.
RATISBON, *rat*-is-bon.
RAVENNA, ra-*ven*-na.
RAVENSBURG, *rah*-venz-burg.
READING, *red*-ing.
REGENSBURG, *ra*-genz-burg.
REGGIO, *rej*-jo.
REICHENBACH, *ri*-chen-bahkh.
REIKIAVIK, *ri*-kya-vik.
REIMS, reemz.
RENNES, ren.
REQUEÑA, ra-*ka*-nya.
RÉUNION, ra-eu-ne-*ong*.
REUS, *re*-oos.
REUSS, roys.
REVEL, *ra*-vel.
RHEIMS, reemz.
RHODES, rodez.
RHÔNE, rone.
RICHELIEU, reesh-lee-*eu*.
RICHMOND, *ritsh*-mond.
RIDEAU, ree-*do*.
RIERA, ree-*a*-ra.
RIESENGEBIRGE, *re*-zen-ge-beer-geh.
RIETI, ree-*a*-tee.
RIGA, *re*-ga.
RIGHI, *reeg*-ee.
RIMINI, *re*-mee-nee.
RIO JANEIRO, *re*-o-sje-*neer*-o.
RIPON, *rip*-on.
RIVOLI, *re*-vo-lee.
ROANOKE, ro-an-*ok*.
ROCHDALE, *rotsh*-dale.
ROCHEFORT, rosh-*fore*.
ROCHEFOUCAULD, rosh-foo-*ko*.
ROCHELLE, LA, la-ro-*shel*.
ROCHESTER, *rotsh*-es-ter.
ROCROI, ro-*krau*.
RODEZ, ro-*da*.
RODRIGUEZ, ro-*dreegs*.
ROKEBY, *rook*-be.
ROMAGNA, ro-*man*-ya.
ROMANZOFF, ro-man-*zof*.
RONALDSHAY, *ron*-alds-hay.
RONCESVALLES, ron-thes-*val*-yes.
ROQUE, SAN, san-*ro*-ke.
ROSENEATH, *rose*-neeth.
ROSETTA, ro-*zet*-ta.
ROSLIN, *ros*-lin.
ROSSBACK, *ros*-bach.
ROSSIGNOL, ros-seen-*yole*.
ROSTOCK, *ros*-tok.
ROSYTH, ro-*sythe*.
ROTHBURY, *roth*-ber-re.

ROTHENBURG, *ro*-ten-burg.
ROTHERHAM, *roth*-er-am.
ROTHERHITHE, *roth*-er-hithe.
ROTHES, *ro*-thes.
ROTHESAY, *roth*-sa.
ROTTERDAM, *rot*-ter-dam.
ROUBAIX, roo-*ba.*
ROUEN, *roo*-on.
ROUMELIA, roo-*meel*-ya.
ROUSAY, *roo*-sa.
ROUSILLON, roo-*seel*-yong.
ROVIGNO, ro-*veen*-yo.
ROVIGO, ro-*ve*-go.
ROXBURGH, *roks*-bro.
RUBICON, *roo*-bi-kon.
RUDOLSTADT, *roo*-dol-stat.
RUGBY, *rug*-be.
RUNNYMEDE, *run*-ne-meed.
RUSSIA, *rush*-e-a.
RUSTCHUK, roos-*tshook.*
RUTHERGLEN, *roog*-len.
RYDAL, *ri*-dal.
RYDE, ride.
RYSWICK, *riz*-wik.

SAALLE, *zah*-la.
SAARBRÜCK, *zar*-breuk.
SAARDAM, sar-*dam.*
SAARLOUIS, zar-*loo*-e.
SABARA, sa-*bah*-ra.
SABINE, sa-*been.*
SABIONCELLO, sa-bee-on-*tshel*-lo.
SACHSEN, *sak*-sen.
SACHSENHAUSEN, sak-sen-*hou*-zen.
SACKATOO, sak-ka-*too.*
SAGHALIEN, sa-*hah*-le-en.
SAGINAW, *sag*-e-naw.
SAGUENAY, sag-e-*nay.*
SAHARA, sa-*hah*-ra.
SAID, sa-*eed.*
SAIGON, si-*gon.*
SAINTONGE, sang-*tonsj.*
SAKKARA, sak-*kah*-ra.
SALADO, sa-*lah*-do.
SALAMANCA, sa-la-*man*-kah.
SALAMIS, *sal*-a-mis.
SALERNO, sa-*ler*-no.
SALFORD, *sawl*-ford.
SALINA, sa-*le*-na.
SALISBURY, *sawlz*-ber-e.
SALONIKA, sa-lo-*ne*-kah.
SALOP, *sal*-op.
SALUEN, sal-*ween.*
SALVADOR, sal-va-*dore.*
SALZBURG, *salz*-burg.
SALZWEDEL, *saltz*-va-del.
SAMARKAND, sa-mar-*kand.*
SAMOA, sa-*mo*-a.
SAMOS, *sa*-mos.
SAMOTHRAKI, sa-mo-*thrah*-kee.
SAMOYEDES, sam-o-*yeedz.*
SANDHURST, *sand*-hurst.
SANDWICH, *sand*-witsh.
SAN MARINO, san-ma-*re*-no.
SANQUHAR, *sang*-ker.
SANTA CRUZ, *san*-ta-krooz.
SANTANDER, san-*tan*-der.
SANTAREM, san-*tah*-rem.
SANTIAGO, san-tee-*ah*-go.
SANTO DOMINGO, *san*-to-do-*ming*-go.
SANTORIN, san-to-*reen.*
SAÔNE, sone.
SARABAT, sa-ra-*bat.*
SARAGOSSA, sa-ra-*gos*-sa
SARATOGA, sar-a-*to*-ga.
SARATOV, sa-ra-*tov.*
SARAWAK, sa-*rah*-wak.
SARDES, *sar*-des.
SARTHE, sart.
SARUM, *sa*-rum.
SASKATCHEWAN, sas-*katsh*-e-wan.
SASSAFRAS, *sas*-a-fras.
SAULT SAINTE MARIE, soo-sint-*ma*-re.
SAUMUR, so-*mur.*
SAVANNAH, sa-*van*-na.
SAVIGLIANO, sa-veel-*ya*-no.
SAVONA, sa-*vo*-na.
SAXE-ALTENBURG, **saks**-*al*-ten-burg.
SAXONY, *saks*-o-ne.
SCAFELL, skaw-*fel.*
SCALA NOVA, *skah*-la-*no*-va.
SCANDEROON, skan-de-*roon.*
SCARBOROUGH, *skar*-bro.
SCHAFFHAUSEN, shaf-*houz*-en.
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, *shoum*-burg-*lip*-pe.
SCHELDT, skelt.
SCHEMNITZ, *shem*-nits.
SCHLESIEN, *shla*-zee-en.
SCHLESWIG, *shlase*-vig.
SCHÖNBRUNN, *sheun*-broon.
SCHOUWEN, *skou*-ven.
SCHRECKHORN, *shrek*-horn.
SCHUYLKILL, *skool*-kil.
SCHWARZBURG, *shvarts*-burg.
SCHWARZWALD, *shvartz*-valt.
SCHWEINFURT, *shvine*-foort.
SCHWEIZ, shvites.
SCHYL, sheel.
SCILLY ISLANDS, *sil*-le-i-lands.
SCINDE, sind.
SCIO, *se*-o.
SCIOTO, si-*o*-to.
SCONE, skoon.
SCUTARI, *skoo*-ta-ree.
SEBASTOPOL, se-*bas*-to-pol.
SEDAN, se-*dan.*
SEDGEMOOR, *sej*-moor.
SEINE, sane.
SEMPACH, *sem*-pach.
SENECA, *sen*-e-ka.
SENEGAL, sen-e-*gawl.*
SENLIS, son-*lees.*
SENNAR, sen-*nar.*
SERAMPORE, se-ram-*pore.*
SERINGAPATAM, se-ring-ga-pa-*tam.*
SERINGHAM, se-rin-*gam.*
SETUBAL, sa-too-*bahl.*
SEVERN, *sev*-ern.
SEVILLE, se-*vil.*
SEVRES, savre.
SEYCHELLES, sa-*shel.*
SHANGHAI, shang-*hi.*
SHELLIF, shel-*leef.*
SHENANDOAH, shen-nan-*do*-a.
SHENDY, *shen*-de.
SHERSHEL, sher-*shel.*
SHIRAZ, shee-*rahz.*
SHOA, *sho*-a.
SHOEBURYNESS, *shoo*-ber-re-ness.
SHREWSBURY, *shroze*-ber-re.
SHUMLA, *shoom*-la.
SHUSTER, *shoos*-ter.
SIAM, si-*am.*
SICILY, *sis*-e-le.
SIDLAW, *sid*-law.
SIDMOUTH, *sid*-muth.
SIEBENGEBIRGE, *zee*-ben-ge-beer-ge.
SIEDLITZ, *seed*-lits.
SIENA, see-*a*-na.
SIERRA LEONE, see-*er*-ra-le-*ohn.*
SIERRA NEVADA, see-*er*-ra-na-*vah*-tha.
SIGMARINGEN, sich-ma-*ring*-en.
SILISTRIA, se-*lees*-tre-a.
SIMLA, *sim*-la.
SINDE, sind.
SINGAPORE, sing-ga-*pore.*
SINOPE, see-*no*-pa.
SIOUT, see-*oot.*
SIOUX, soo.
SIR-E-KOL, seer-ee-*kol.*
SIRWAN, seer-*wan.*
SISAL, see-*sal.*
SISTORA, sees-*to*-ra.
SIVAS, *se*-vas.
SIWAH, *se*-wa.
SKAGEN, *skahg*-en.
SKAGER-RACK, *skag*-er-rak.
SKIBBEREEN, skib-ber-*een.*
SKIDDAW, *skid*-daw.
SKYE, ski.
SLIEBHBLOOM, sleev-*bloom.*
SMAILHOLM, *smale*-om.
SMETHWICK, *smeth*-ik.
SMOLENSK, smo-*lensk.*
SMYRNA, *smir*-na.
SNOWDON, *sno*-dn.
SOAR, sore.
SOBRAON, so-*brah*-on.
SOCOTRA, so-*ko*-tra.
SOFALA, so-*fah*-la.
SOHAR, so-*har.*
SOISSONS, swaw-*song.*
SOLENT, *so*-lent.
SOLEURE, so-*leur.*
SOLFATARA, sol-fa-*ta*-ra.
SOLFERINO, sol-fe-*re*-no.
SOLOTHURN, *so*-lo-toorn.
SOLWAY, *sol*-way.
SOMERSET, *sum*-er-set.
SOMME, som.
SOMNAUTH, som-*nawth.*
SONDERSHAUSEN, *zon*-derz-*hous*-en.

SONGARI, son-ga-*re.*
SOPHIA, so-*fe*-a.
SORATA, so-*rah*-ta.
SOREL, so-*rel.*
SOUDAN, soo-*dahn.*
SOUILLAC, sool-*yak.*
SOUTHAMPTON, south-*amp*-ton.
SOUTHWARK, *suth*-ark.
SPA, spah.
SPALATRO, spa-*lah*-tro.
SPANDAU, *span*-dou.
SPEY, spa.
SPEYER, spire.
SPEZZIA, *spet*-tzee-ah.
SPIRES, speer.
SPITSBERGEN, spits-*ber*-gen.
SPOLETO, spo-*la*-to.
SPORADES, *spor*-a-deez.
SPREE, spra.
SQUILLACE, skweel-*la*-tsha.
SRINAGA, se-rin-*ah*-gah.
STAMBOUL, stam-*bool.*
STANHOPE, *stan*-ope.
STANISLAUS, stan-is-*lou.*
STATEN, *sta*-ten.
STAUBACH, *stou*-bahkh.
STAUNTON, *stan*-ton.
STEIERMARK, *sti*-er-mark.
STEINACH, *stine*-ach.
STEINBACH, *stine*-bahkh.
STELLENBOSCH, *stel*-len-bosh.
STETTIN, *state*-teen, or stet-*teen.*
STOCKHOLM, *stok*-holm.
STONEHENGE, *stone*-henj.
STORNOWAY, *stor*-no-way.
STOURBRIDGE, *stou-er*-brij.
STOW, sto, or stou.
STRABANE, stra-*bane.*
STRALSUND, *stral*-zoont.
STRANRAER, stran-*rar.*
STRASSBURG, *stras*-burg.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, *strat*-ford-up-on-*a*-vn.
STRATHAVEN, *stra*-ven.
STROMBOLI, *strome*-bo-lee.
STRÖMÖE, *streu*-meu-e.
STUTTGART, *stoot*-gart.
SUAKIN, soo-*ah*-keen.
SUDBURY, *sud*-ber-re.
SUEZ, *soo*-ez.
SUFFOLK, *suf*-fok.
SUIR, soor.
SUMATRA, soo-*mah*-tra.
SUNDERBUNDS, *soon*-der-bunds.
SURAT, soo-*rat.*
SURINAM, soo-ree-*nam.*
SUSQUEHANNA, sus-kwe-*han*-na.
SUTLEJ, *sut*-lej.
SVEABORG, *sva*-a-borg.
SWANSEA, *swan*-zee.
SWINEMÜNDE, *sve*-ne-munde.
SYDENHAM, *sid*-en-am.
SYENE, si-*e*-ne.
SYRACUSE, *si*-ra-kuse.
SZEGEDEN, *sheg-e*-deen.

TABOA, ta-*bo*-a.
TABRIZ, ta-*breez.*
TADCASTER, *tad*-kas-ter.
TAFILELT, ta-fee-*lelt.*
TAGANROG, ta-gan-*rog.*
TAGLIO, *tal*-yo.
TAGUS, *ta*-gus.
TAHITI, ta-*he*-tee.
TAHURA, ta-*hoo*-ra.
TAIPING, *ty*-ping.
TALAVERA, ta-la-*va*-ra.
TALBOT, *tawl*-bot.
TAMAR, *ta*-mar.
TAMATAVE, *tah*-ma-*tah*-ve.
TAMISE, ta-*meez.*
TAMPICO, tam-*pe*-ko.
TANANARIVO, *tah*-na-na-*re*-vo.
TANGIER, tan-*jeer.*
TANJORE, tan-*jore.*
TAOS, *ta*-ose.
TAPAJOS, ta-*pa*-sjose.
TAPERA, ta-*pa*-ra.
TAPTEE, tap-*te.*
TARAKAI, tah-ra-*ki.*
TARANAKI, ta-ra-*nah*-kee.
TARANTO, ta-*ran*-to.
TARIFA, ta-*re*-fa.
TARRAGONA, ta-ra-*go*-na.
TASMANIA, tas-*mayn*-yah.
TAUNTON, *tawn*-ton.
TAUPO, *tah*-oo-po.
TAURUS, *taw*-rus.
TAVISTOCK, *tav*-is-tok.
TEFLIS, *tef*-lees.
TEHERAN, te-her-*ahn.*
TEHUACAN, ta-*wa*-kan.
TEHUANTEPEC, ta-*wan*-ta-pek.
TEIFY, *ti*-ve.
TEIGNMOUTH, *tin*-muth.
TEL-EL-KEBIR, tel-el-ke-*beer.*
TELUGU, tel-oo-*goo.*
TENASSERIM, te-*nas*-ser-im.
TENERIFFE, ten-er-*if.*
TENNESSEE, ten-nes-*se.*
TEPIC, ta-*peek.*
TERRACINA, ter-ra-*tshe*-na.
TERRA DI LAVORO, *ter*-ra-de-la-*vo*-ro.
TERRE HAUTE, ter-*hote.*
TEVERE, *ta*-va-ra.
TEVIOT, *te*-ve-ot.
TEWKESBURY, *tukes*-ber-re.
TEXAS, *teks*-as.
TEXEL, *teks*-el.
THAMES, temz.
THANET, *than*-et.
THASO, *tha*-so.
THAYA, *ti*-ya.
THEBES, theebz.
THEISS, tise.
THETFORD, *thet*-ford.
THIAN CHAN, the-*an*-shan.
THIBET, ti-*bet.*
THIERS, tee-*are.*
THIONVILLE, tee-ong-*veel.*
THOMAR, to-*mar.*

THORN, torne.
THORNABY, *thor*-na-be.
THORNE, thorn.
THORSHAVEN, tores-*hav*-en.
THUN, toon.
THURGAU, *toor*-gou.
TIBER, *ti*-ber.
TIBET, ti-*bet.*
TICINO, tee-*tshe*-no.
TIDORE, tee-*dore.*
TIFLIS, tif-*lees.*
TIGRIS, *ti*-gris.
TILSIT, *til*-sit.
TIMARU, *tim*-a-roo.
TIMBUCTOO, tim-*buk*-too.
TIOGA, tee-*o*-ga.
TIPPERAH, *tip*-pe-ra.
TIREE, te-*re.*
TIRHOOT, tir-*hoot.*
TIRLEMONT, teerl-*mong.*
TITICACA, tee-tee-*kah*-ka.
TIVOLI, *te*-vo-lee.
TOBAGO, to-*ba*-go.
TOBOLSK, to-*bolsk.*
TOCANTINS, to-kan-*teenz.*
TOKAY, *toh*-kay.
TOLEDO, to-*la*-do, or -tho.
TOLENTINO, to-len-*te*-no.
TOLOSA, to-*lo*-sa.
TONGATABU, tong-ga-*tah*-boo.
TONGRES, tongr.
TONQUIN, ton-*keen.*
TOPLITZ, *teup*-leetz.
TORBAY, tor-*bay.*
TORGAU, *tor*-gou.
TORNEA, *tor*-ne-a.
TORRES VEDRAS, *tor*-ase-*va*-dras.
TORTOLA, tor-*to*-la.
TORTONA, tor-*to*-na.
TORTUGA, tor-*too*-gah.
TOUAT, too-*at.*
TOULON, too-*long.*
TOULOUSE, too-*loos.*
TOURAINE, too-*rain.*
TOURNAI, toor-*na.*
TOURS, toor.
TOWY, *tou*-e.
TRAFALGAR, tra-fal-*gar*, or tra-*fal*-gar.
TRALEE, tra-*le.*
TRANENT, tra-*nent.*
TRAPANI, *trah*-pa-nee.
TRAQUAIR, tra-*kware.*
TRAVANCORE, tra-van-*kore.*
TREBIA, *tra*-bee-a.
TREBIZONDE, *treb*-e-zond.
TREDEGAR, tre-*dee*-gar.
TRENGGANU, tren-*gah*-noo.
TRÈVES, trave.
TREVIGLIO, tra-*veel*-yo.
TREVISO, tra-*ve*-zo.
TRICHINOPOLY, tre-tshe-*nop*-o-le.
TRIER, treer.
TRIESTE, tree-*est.*
TRINCOMALEE, trin-*kom*-a-lee.
TRINGANO, trin-*ga*-no.
TRINIDAD, trin-e-*dad.*

TRIPOLI, *tre*-po-lee.
TRIPOLIZZA, tree-po-*leet*-tsa.
TROGEN, *tro*-gen.
TROLHÄTTA, trole-*hate*-ta.
TRONDHJEM, *trone*-yem.
TROSSACHS, *tros*-aks.
TROYES, trwaw.
TRUJILLO, troo-*heel*-yo.
TRURO, *troo*-ro.
TUAM, *tu*-am.
TÜBINGEN, *tu*-bing-en.
TUCUMAN, too-koo-*man*.
TUDELA, too-*tha*-la.
TULLAMORE, tul-la-*more*.
TUNIS, *tu*-nis.
TUPIZA, too-*pe*-za.
TURIN, tu-*rin*.
TURKESTAN, toor-kes-*tahn*.
TURNHOUT, *turn*-hoot.
TURRIFF, *tur*-rif.
TUSCANY, *tus*-ka-ne.
TWICKENHAM, *twik*-en-am.
TYNEMOUTH, *tin*-muth.
TYNINGHAME, *tin*-ning-gam.
TYROL, tee-*role*.
TYRONE, ti-*rone*.

UCAYALE, oo-ka-*ya*-la.
UDAIPUR, *oo*-de-poor.
UDINE, *oo*-dee-na.
UFA, *oo*-fa.
UIG, wig.
UIST, wist.
UKRAINE, *oo*-krane.
ULLAPOOL, *ul*-la-pool.
ULLSWATER, *ulz*-waw-ter.
ULM, oolm.
ULSTER, *ul*-ster.
UMBALLA, um-*bal*-la.
UMRITSIR, um-*reet*-ser.
UNST, unst.
UNTERWALDEN, *oon*-ter-val-den.
UPHALL, up-*hawl*.
UPSALA, oop-*sah*-la.
URAL, oo-*ral*.
URBINO, ur-*be*-no.
URI, *oo*-ree.
URQUHART, *ur*-kart.
URUGUAY, *oor*-oo-gwa or -gwi.
URUMIYAH, *oo*-roo-*me*-ya.
USEDOM, *oo*-ze-dome.
USHANT, *ush*-ant.
USK, usk.
USTICA, *oos*-tee-ka.
UTAH, *yu*-tah.
UTICA, *yu*-te-ka.
UTRECHT, *oo*-trecht.
UTTOXETER, ut-*oks*-e-ter.
UXBRIDGE, *uks*-brij.
UZNACH, *oots*-nach.

VAIGATZ, vi-*gatz*.
VALAIS, va-*la*.
VALDAI, val-*di*.
VALENÇA, val-*en*-sa.
VALENCE, va-*lonce*.
VALENCIENNES, va-lang-see-*en*.
VALENZUELA, va-len-thoo-*a*-la.
VALHALLA, val-*hal*-la.
VALLADOLID, val-ya-tho-*leeth*.
VALOIS, val-*waw*.
VALPARAISO, val-pa-*ri*-so.
VAN BUREN, van-*bu*-ren.
VANCOUVER, van-*koo*-ver.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, van-*de*-menz-land.
VARANO, va-*rah*-no.
VARENNES, va-*ren*.
VARINAS, va-*re*-nas.
VARNA, *var*-na.
VASARHELY, va-shar-*ha*-le.
VAUCLUSE, vo-*klooz*.
VAUD, vo.
VAUXHALL, voks-*hawl*.
VELINO, va-*le*-no.
VELLETRI, vale-*la*-tree.
VELLORE, vel-*lore*.
VENDÉE, vong-*da*.
VENDOME, vong-*dome*.
VENEZUELA, ven-eth-*wa*-la.
VENICE, *ven*-is.
VENNACHAR, *ven*-nak-har.
VENTNOR, *vent*-nor.
VERA CRUZ, *va*-ra-krooz.
VERDUN, *ver*-dun.
VERMEJO, ver-*ma*-ho.
VERMONT, ver-*mont*.
VERONA, va-*ro*-na.
VERSAILLES, ver-*salez*.
VERVIERS, ver-vee-*a*.
VERVINS, ver-*vang*.
VESUVIUS, ve-*soo*-ve-us.
VIATKA, vee-*at*-ka.
VIBORG, *ve*-borg.
VICENZA, vee-*tshen*-sa.
VICHY, vee-*she*.
VICKSBURG, *viks*-burg.
VIENNE, vee-*en*.
VIGO, *ve*-go.
VILLAFRANCA, veel-ya-*fran*-ka.
VILLENEUVE, veel-*neuv*.
VILLERS, veel-*ya*.
VIMEIRA, vee-*ma*-ee-ra.
VINCENNES, van-*sen*.
VINCENT, ST., sint-*vin*-sent.
VINDHYA, *veen*-dyah.
VISTULA, *vis*-tu-la.
VITTORIA, vit-*to*-re-ah.
VIVIERS, vee-vee-*a*.
VLADIMIR, *vla*-de-meer.
VOGHERA, vo-*ga*-ra.
VOLGA, *vol*-ga.
VOLHYNIA, vol-*hin*-e-a.
VOLTA, *vol*-ta.
VOLTERRA, vol-*tare*-ra.
VOLTURNO, vol-*toor*-no.
VORONA, vo-*ro*-na.
VOSGES, vohsje.
VULCANO, vool-*kah*-no.

WABASH, *waw*-bash.
WADAY, wa-*di*.
WAGRAM, *vag*-ram.
WAHSATCH, wa-*satsh*.
WAIGATZ, vi-*gatz*.
WAKATIPU, *wah*-ka-*te*-poo.
WALCHEREN, *val*-che-ren.
WALDECK, *val*-dek.
WALLINGFORD, *wol*-ling-ford.
WALLSEND, wawlz-*end*.
WALMER, *wawl*-mer.
WALTHAM, *wawlt*-am.
WALWORTH, *wawl*-wurth.
WANDSWORTH, *wondz*-worth.
WANGANUI, *wong*-a-nu-e.
WANGARI, wan-*gah*-ree.
WAPPATOO, wap-pa-*too*.
WAPPING, *wop*-ing.
WARASDIN, *va*-ras-*deen*.
WARSAW, *wawr*-saw.
WARWICK, *wor*-ik.
WASHITA, *wosh*-e-ta.
WEDNESBURY, *wenz*-ber-re.
WEI-HAI-WEI, way-hy-*way*.
WEIMAR, *vi*-mar.
WEISSENFELS, *vise*-en-fels.
WEISSENHORN, *vise*-en-horn.
WELLAND, *wel*-land.
WEMYSS, weemz.
WENER, *va*-ner.
WERNIGERODE, ver-ne-ge-*ro*-de.
WERTHEIM, *vert*-hime.
WESEL, *va*-zel.
WESER, *va*-zer.
WESSEL, *wes*-sel.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE, *wes*-ton-su-per-*mare*.
WETHERBY, *weth*-er-be.
WETTERHORN, *vet*-ter-horn.
WETZLAR, *vetz*-lar.
WEY, way.
WEYMOUTH, *way*-muth.
WHITBY, *whit*-be.
WHITHORN, *whit*-horn.
WICKLOW, *wik*-lo.
WIDDIN, *veed*-deen.
WIEN, veen.
WIESBADEN, *vees*-bah-den.
WIGAN, *wig*-an.
WIGHT, wite.
WILLOUGHBY, *will*-lo-be.
WIMBLEDON, *wim*-bl-don.
WINCHELSEA, *win*-tshel-zee.
WINCHESTER, *winch*-es-ter.
WINDERMERE, *win*-der-meer.
WINDSOR, *wind*-zor.
WINNIPEG, *win*-ne-peg.
WIRKSWORTH, *wirks*-wurth.
WISBECH, *wiz*-beetsh.
WISCONSIN, wis-*kon*-sin.
WISHAW, *wish*-aw.
WISMAR, *viz*-mar.
WITHAM, *wit*-am.
WITTENBERG, *vit*-ten-berg.
WLADIMIR, *vlah*-de-meer.
WOBURN, *woo*-burn.
WOLFENBÜTTEL, *vol*-fen-bu-tl.
WOLGA, *vol*-ga.
WOLLASTON, *wol*-las-ton.
WOLVERHAMPTON, wool-ver-*hamp*-ton.

WOMBWELL, *woom*-wel.
WOOLWICH, *wool*-idje.
WORCESTER, *woos*-ter.
WORMS, vorms.
WÖRTH, veurt.
WORTHING, *wur*-thing.
WREKIN, *rek*-in.
WREXHAM, *reks*-am.
WUNSIEDEL, *voon*-zee-dl.
WÜRTEMBURG, *voor*-tem-berg.
WÜRZBURG, *vurtz*-burg.
WUSTERHAUSEN, *voos*-ter-houz-en.
WYCOMBE, *wik*-om.
WYE, wi.
WYOMING, we-*o*-ming.
WYVIS, BEN, ben-*wi*-vis.

XALAPA, ha-*lah*-pa.
XARAYES, sha-*rah*-yas.
XAVIER, *ha*-vee-are.
XENIA, *ze*-ne-a.
XERES, her-*es*.
XINGU, *sheen*-goo.

YABLONOI, ya-*blon*-oy.
YADKIN, *yad*-kin.
YAKUTSK, ya-*kootsk*.
YANA, *yah*-na.
YANGTSE-KIANG, *yang*-tse-ke-*ang*.
YANINA, *yan*-e-na.
YAOORI, ya-*oo*-ree.
YAPURA, ya-*poo*-ra.
YAQUI, yah-*ke*.
YARKAND, *yar*-kand.
YARRIBA, *yar*-ree-ba.
YAZOO, ya-*zoo*.
YEDDO, *yed*-do.
YEMEN, *yem*-en.
YENIKALE, yen-ee-*ka*-la.
YENISEI, yen-ee-*si*.
YEOVIL, *yo*-vil.
YESSO, *yes*-so.
YETHOLM, *yet*-om.
YOUGHALL, yawl.
YPRES, *e*-per, *or* eepr.
YSER, ee-*sare*.
YSSEL, *is*-sel.

YUCATAN, yoo-ka-*tahn*

ZAANDAM, *zahn*-dam.
ZACATECAS, za-ka-*ta*-kas.
ZACATULA, za-kah-*too*-la.
ZAMBESI, zam-*be*-ze.
ZAMORA, za-*mo*-ra.
ZANGUEBAR, zang-ga-*bar*.
ZANTE, *zan*-ta.
ZANZIBAR, zan-zee-*bar*.
ZAPATOSA, zah-pa-*to*-sa.
ZARA, *tsa*-ra.
ZEA, *ze*-a.
ZEELAND, *za*-land.
ZEILA, *za*-la.
ZEITUN, *za*-toon.
ZERBST, tserbts.
ZUG, tsoog.
ZUIDER-ZEE, *zoy*-der-zay.
ZÜRICH, *zoo*-rikh.
ZWEIBRÜCKEN, *tzwi*-brik-en.
ZWICKAU, *tswik*-kou.
ZWITTAU, *tswit*-ou.

ETYMOLOGY OF PLACE-NAMES

THE etymology of the name of a place has generally some bearing on its history and physiography. When different races occupy a country in succession they leave behind them the names they have given to the localities in which they have lived; and these place-names not only record the people who gave them, but the physical features of the country when they were given. In many cases these features have remained unchanged; in others the name affords an indication of the changes that have taken place within the memory of man. Round our coasts, for instance, are many Abers, and where they are a river enters, or at one time entered, the sea; where there is an Aird or an Ard we know there is a height; and in most instances Wick marks a creek and every Craig a rock or cliff.

In some countries there is quite a series of place-names, but in Britain the series is short and simple. The Celts came first, and they dealt with the prominent details of the scenery, for there was little else that required naming in those early days when people were so few; and in their naming they showed a much fuller and more poetical appreciation of landscape than their successors who had so many other objects that had to be distinguished as time went on.

BRITISH

Aber, at the mouth of, as Aberdeen. (Gael.)
Ac, the oak, as Acton. (A.S.)
Agh, a field, as in Ardagh. (Celt.)
Aig, a nook or creek, as Arisaig. (Gael.)
Aird, a height, as Airdrie. (Gael.)
Alt, a brook, as Altnahana. (Gael.)
Alt, a steep place, as Altcar. (Celt.)
An, terminal diminutive, as Lochan. (Gael.)
Ard, a height, as Ardlui. (Gael. *aird.*)
Ath, a ford, as Athlone. (Celt.)
Auch, a field, as Auchinleck. (Gael.)
Auchter, a summit, as Auchterarder. (Gael.)
Avon, a river, as Netheravon. (W. *afon.*)
Ax, water, as Axbridge. (Celt.)
Ay, an island, as Rothesay. (Scand.)

Bal, a village or town, as Ballater. (Gael. *baile.*)
Balloch, a pass, as Balloch. (Gael.)
Bally, a village or town, as Ballyduff. (Celt.)
Ban, white or fair, as Banchory. (Gael.)
Bar, a point or projecting height, as Dunbar. (Gael.)
Beath, a birch tree, as Dalbeath. (Gael.)
Beck, a brook, as Welbeck. (Scand.)
Bedd, a grave, as Beddgelert. (W.)
Beg, little, as Glenbeg. (Gael. *beag.*)
Ben, a mountain, as Benmore. (Gael. *beinn.*)
Bere, barley, as Barton. (A.S.)
Blair, a plain, as Blairgowrie. (Gael. *blar.*)
Bre, a promontory, as Bredon. (Celt.)
Bruach, a slope or brae, as Tighnabruach. (Gael.)
Bryn, a ridge, as Brynmawr. (W.)
Burn, a brook, as Saltburn. (A.S.)
Bury, a fortified place, as Glastonbury. (A.S.)
By, a dwelling, as Selby. (Scand.)

Caer, a camp, as Caerleon. (W.)
Cairn, a pile of stones, as Cairndow. (Gael.)
Cambus, crooked, as Cambuslang. (Gael. *cam.*)
Carn, a pile of stones, as Carnoustie. (Gael.)
Carrick, a cliff, as Carrickmacross. (Celt.)
Caster, a camp, as Lancaster. (L. *castrum.*)
Cefn, a ridge, as Chevington. (Celt.)
Cester, a camp, as Leicester. (L. *castrum.*)
Cheap, a market, as Chepstow. (A.S. *ceap.*)
Chester, a camp, as Manchester. (L. *castrum.*)
Chip, a market, as Chippenham. (A.S.)
Clach, a stone, as Clachaig. (Gael.)
Clere, a hill, as Kingsclere. (A.S.)
Clon, a meadow, as Clontarf. (Celt.)
Coe, narrow, as Glencoe. (Gael.)
Coln, a colony, as Lincoln. (L. *colonia.*)
Combe, a grassy hollow, as Ilfracombe. (W. *cwm.*
Cote, a mud cottage, as Fosscot. (A.S.)
Craig, a rock or cliff, as Craigendoran. (Gael.)
Crick, a cliff, as Crickhowell. (Celt. *creag.*)
Croe, a sheepfold, as Glencroe. (Gael.)
Croft, an enclosure, as Patricroft. (A.S.)
Cwm, a grassy valley, as Cwmaman. (W.)

Dal, a dale, as Kendal. (Scand.)
Dal, a field, as Dalnaspidal. (Gael.)
Dar, water, as Darent. (Celt. *dour.*)
Dean, a wooded vale, as Hazeldean. (A.S. *dene.*)
Dearg, red, as Ben Dearg. (Celt.)
Del, a dale, as Arundel. (Scand. *dal.*)
Den, a wooded vale, as Hawthornden. (A.S. *dene.*)
Dene, an enclosed grove, a wooded vale, as Deepdene. (A.S.)
Der, water, as Calder. (Celt.)
Der, water, as Derwent. (Celt. *dour.*)
Dhu, black, as Dulas. (Celt.)
Don, water, a river, as Doncaster. (Celt.
Dor, water, as Dorchester. (Celt. *dour.*)
Dour, water, as Aberdour. (Celt.)
Drom, a ridge, as Dromore. (Celt.)
Drum, a ridge, as Drumclog. (Gael.)

Dum, a fortress, as Dumbarton. (Gael.)
Dun, a fortress, as Dunfermline. (Gael.)
Dur, water, as the Adur. (Celt.)
Dwfr, water, as the Dove. (Celt.)
Dyke, a ditch, as Wansdyke. (A.S. *dic.*)

Ea, an island, as Battersea. (Scand.)
Eccles, a church, as Eccleshall. (Gr. *ecclesia.*)
Egles, a church, as Terregles. (Gr. *ecclesia.*)
Ennis, an island, as Enniskillen. (Celt.)
Esk, water, as Eskdale. (Gael.)
Ex, water, as Exeter. (Celt.)
Ey, an island, as Jersey. (Scand.)

Fell, a mountain, as Snaefell. (Scand.)
Field, a clearing, as Enfield. (A.S.)
Fin, white or fair, as Fincastle. (Gael.)
Fleet, a river, as Northfleet. (Scand. a stream.)
Force, a waterfall, as Scale Force. (Scand.)
Ford, a shallow crossing of a river, as Chelmsford. (Scand.)

Gair, short, as Gairloch. (Gael. *gearr.*)
Garth, an enclosure, as Applegarth. (Scand.)
Gate, a passage, as Polegate. (A.S.)
Gill, a ravine, as Rosgill. (Scand.)
Glen, a narrow valley, as Glenfinnan. (Gael.)

Ham, a home, an enclosure, as Eltham. (A.S.)
Hanger, a wood on a hillside, as Westenhanger. (A.S.)
Haugh, a meadow between hills, as Philiphaugh. (A.S. *haga.*)
Hay, a hedge, as Fotheringhay. (A.S.)
Hithe, a haven, as Greenhithe. (A.S.)
Holme, a river island, as Shaftholme. (Scand.)
Holt, a small wood, as Bergholt. (A.S.)
Hoo, a heel of land, as Hutton. (Celt.)
Hurst, a thick wood on a hill, as Hawkhurst. (A.S.)

Inch, an island or enclosed space, as Inchgarvie. (Celt. *innis.*)
Ing, a meadow, as Ingham. (A.S.)
Ing, the son of. (A.S.)
Innis, an island, as Innisfallen. (Celt.)
Inver, an outlet or river mouth, as Inveresk. (Gael. *inbher.*)

Ken, a head, as Kenley. (Gael.)
Kil, a church, as Kilcreggan. (Gael.)
Kirk, a church, as Kirkcaldy. (Scand.)
Knock, a knoll, as Knockando. (Gael. *cnoc.*)

Lade, the mouth of a river, as Portslade. (A.S.)
Law, rising ground, as Harlaw. (A.S.)
Lea, a meadow, as Leagrave. (A.S.)
Leck, a field of corpses, as Leckhampton.
Leigh, a meadow, as Thurleigh. (A.S.)
Ley, a meadow, as Eversley. (A.S.)
Linn, a waterfall, as Shanklin. (Celt.)
Lis, an enclosure, as Lisburn. (Celt.)
Litch, a field of corpses, as Litchfield.
Llan, an enclosure or churchyard, as Llangollen. (W.)
Llech, a smooth cliff, as Machynlleth. (W.)
Llwyd, grey or hoary, as Llwydcoed. (W.)
Llwyn, a wood, as Llwynmawr. (W.)
Llyn, a lake, as Talyllyn. (W.)
Loch, a lake, as Lochearnhead. (Gael.)
Lough, a lake, as Loughbrickland. (Celt.)
Low, rising ground, a grave mound, as Harlow. (A.S.)
Lynn, a waterfall, as Roslyn. (Celt.)

Madah, a wolf, as Loch Maddy. (Celt.)
Madan, fair, as Maidenway. (Celt.)
Maen, stone, as Penmaenmawr. (W.)
Magh, a plain, as Armagh. (Celt.)
Mawr, great, as Penmaenmawr. (W.)
Mere, a lake or marsh, as Haslemere. (A.S.)
Minster, a monastic establishment, as Westminster. (A.S.)
Moor, a lake or marsh, as Spennymoor. (A.S.)
Mor, great, as Morven. (Gael.)
Moss, a bog, as Chat Moss. (A.S.)
Mull, a headland, as Mull of Cantyre. (Gael. *maol.*)

Nant, a brook or valley, as Nantyglo. (W.)
Ness, a promontory, as Caithness. (Scand.)

Ock, water, as the Ock. (Celt.)
Oke, water, as Okehampton. (Celt.)
Or, shore of river or sea, as Bognor. (A.S. *over.*)

Pen, a hill or headland, as Penrhyn. (W.)
Pike, a mountain summit, as Scafell Pike. (A.S.)
Pont, a bridge, as Pontefract. (L.)
Port, a harbour, as Portsmouth. (L.)
Pwll, a pool, as Pwllheli. (W.)
Rath, a round earthwork, as Rathkeale. (Celt.)
Rhos, a moor, as Penrhos. (Celt.)
Rhyd, a ford, as Rhydyfelin. (W.)
Rigg, a ridge, as Bonnyrigg. (A.S.)
Ross, a promontory, as Rosslare. (Celt.)
Royd, cleared or "ridded" of trees, as Holroyd. (Ger.

Scar, a cliff, as Ravenscar. (Scand.)
Set, a settlement, as Somerset. (A.S.)
Shaw, a shady place, as Bagshaw. (A.S.)
Slievh, a mountain, as Slieve Donard. (Celt.)
Staple, a store or market, as Barnstaple. (A.S.)
Stead, a place or holding, as Newstead. (A.S.)
Stock, a palisaded place, as Woodstock. (A.S.)
Stoke, a palisaded place, as Basingstoke. (A.S. *stoc.*)
Stow, an enclosure, as Morwenstow. (A.S.)
Strat, a Roman road, as Stratford. (L. *stratum.*)
Strath, a broad valley, as Strathpeffer. (Gael.)

Tam, wide, as the Thames. (Celt.)
Thorpe, a village, as Mablethorpe. (Scand.)
Thwaite, a clearing, as Bassenthwaite. (Scand.)
Tober, a well, as Tobermory. (Celt.)
Toft, an enclosure, as Lowestoft. (Scand.)
Ton, an enclosure, a town, as Boston. (A.S.)
Tor, a rocky hill, as Torcross. (Celt.)
Tre, a dwelling, a small town, as Ingestre. (W
Try, a dwelling, as Coventry. (W. *tre.*)
Twistle, a boundary, as Entwistle. (Celt.)
Ty, a house, as Bedwelty. (Celt.)

Ux, water, as Uxbridge. (Celt.)

Wald, a wood, as Walderton. (Ger.)
Walt, a wood, as Waltham. (Ger. *wald.*)
Weald, a wood, as Wealdstone. (A.S.)
Wick, a creek, as Chiswick. (Scand.)
Wick, a village, as Warwick. (A.S.)
Win, a plain, as Winchester. (A.S. *gwent.*)
Wold, a wood, as Southwold. (Ger. *wald.*)
Worth, a protected enclosure surrounded by water, as Wandsworth. (A.S.)

Ystrad, a vale, as Ystradmynach. (W.)

FOREIGN PLACE-NAMES

Abad, a dwelling, as Fyzabad. (Sans.)
Ain, a fountain, as Engedi. (Heb.)
Ak, white, as Ak-serai. (Turk.)
Al, the, as Alcantara. (Ar.)
Ala, beautiful, as Ala-dagh. (Turk.)
Ard, a plain, as Ardabil. (Ar.)

Bab, a gate, as Bab-el-Mandeb. (Ar.)
Bach, a brook, as Vorbach. (Ger.)
Bagh, a garden, as Baghdad. (Turk.)
Bahr, a sea or lake, as Bahrein. (Ar.)
Bala, high, as Balkan. (Turk.)
Bazar, a market, as Novi-bazar. (Turk.)
Beer, a well, as Beersheba. (Heb.)
Beit, a house, as Beit Ainun. (Ar.)
Berg, a hill, as Bamberg. (Ger.)
Beth, a house, as Bethshan. (Heb.)
Bir, a well, as Bir Ghardala. (Ar.)
Boca, a mouth, as Boca Soldado. (Port.)
Boeuf, a dwelling, as Marboeuf. (Norman.)
Bor, a wood, as Ratibor. (Sclav.)
Born, a spring, as Paderborn. (Ger.)
Brunn, a spring or well, as Salzbrunn. (Ger.)
Buen, good, as Buenos Ayres. (Sp.)
Burg, a walled town or castle, as Hamburg. (Ger.)

Ciudad, a city, as Ciudad Rodrigo. (Sp.)
Civita, a city, as Civita Vecchia. (It.)

Dagh, a mountain, as Kara-dagh. (Turk.)
Dar, a dwelling or district, as Darfur. (Ar.)
Den, a wooded valley, as Dresden. (Ger.)
Dorf, a village, as Dusseldorf. (Ger.)

Elb, a river, as the Elbe. (Ger.)
Ermak, a river, as Kizil Ermak. (Turk.)
Eski, old, as Eski-bazar. (Turk.)

Fahr, a passage or ferry, as Fahrenberg. (Ger.)
Feld, an uninhabited place, as Marchfeld. (Ger.)
Fleur, a river, as Harfleur. (Norman.)

Gebel, a mountain, as Gibraltar. (Ar.)
Guada, a river, as the Guadalquivir. (Sp.)

Hain, an uninhabited place, as Hainburg. (Ger.)
Hall, a salt-work, as Hallstadt. (Ger.)
Hausen, houses, as Dietershausen. (Ger.)
Heim, home, as Rudesheim. (Ger.)
Hissar, castle, as Bala-hissar. (Turk.)
Ho, a river, as the Peiho. (Chinese.)
Hoang, yellow, as Hoang-ho. (Chinese.)
Hof, an enclosure, as Tempelhof. (Ger.)
Horn, a peak, as Matterhorn. (Teut.)

Ingen, an enclosure, as Meiningen. (Ger.)
Kafr, a village, as Kafr Makfoot. (Ar.)
Kalat, a castle, as Calatrava. (Ar.)
Kaleh, a castle, as Kaleh Risa. (Ar.)
Kara, black, as Kara-dagh. (Turk.)
Kula, a castle, as Kula Jahan. (Ar.)
Kirjath, a fortified place, as Kirjath-Jearim. (Heb.)
Kizil, red, as Kizil Ermak. (Turk.)
Koi, a village, as Yenikoi. (Turk.)
Kund, a province, as Bundelkund. (Sans.)

Leben, a habitation, as Eisleben. (Ger.)

Mark, a boundary, as Denmark. (Ger.)
Markt, a market, as Blindenmarkt. (Ger.)
Medina, a city, as Medinacelli. (Ar.)
Merj, a meadow, as El Merj. (Ar.)

Nagy, great, as Nagy-Banya. (Hung.)
Nahr, a river, as Nahr Wassel. (Ar.)
Nan, southern, as Nanking. (Chinese.)

Patam, a city, as Masulipatam. (Sans.)
Polis, a city, as Adrianople. (Gr.)
Pur, or **pore**, a town, as Serampur, Cawnpore. (Sans.

Ras, a cape, as Ras Jibutil. (Ar.)
Rhe, a stream, as Rhine and Rhone. (Teut.)
Ried, a clearing, as Riedenburg. (Ger.)
Rio, a river, as Rio Tinto. (Sp.)
Rode, a clearing, as Wernigerode. (Ger.)

Salz, salt, as Salzburg. (Ger.)
Serai, a palace, as Serajevo. (Turk.)
Sierra, a ridge, as Sierra Nevada. (Sp.)
Sitz, a habitation, as Lobositz. (Ger.)
Stadt, a town, as Hochstadt. (Ger.)
Stan, a country, as Kurdistan. (Per.)
Stein, a stone, as Klinkenstein. (Ger.)
Su, water, as Karasu. (Turk.)
Sula, a terrace, as Jebel-el-Sula. (Ar.)

Tell, a hill, as Tel-el-Kebir. (Ar.)
Tong, eastern, as Tongking. (Chinese.)
Tot, a village, as Ivetot. (Norman.)
Tourp, a village, as Clitourp. (Norman.)
Tri, three, as Tripoli. (It.)
Tung, eastern, as Shantung. (Chinese.)
Tur, a mountain, as Turah. (Ar.)

Var, a fortress, as Varin. (Hung.)
Varad, a fortress, as Nugy-Varad. (Hung.)
Varos, a town, as Komarvaros. (Hung.)

Wady, a watercourse or valley, as Wadi Halfa. (Ar.)
Wald, a wood, as Waldeck. (Ger.)
Weiler, a habitation, as Ahrweiler. (Ger.)
Whang, yellow, as Whang-hai. (Chinese.)
Wik, a village, as Sleswik. (Dan.)

Yeni, new, as Yenikoi. (Turk.)
Yun, cloudy, as Yunnan. (Chinese.)

PRONUNCIATION OF PERSONAL NAMES

ABERCROMBY, *ab*-er-krum-be.
ABERGAVENNY, ab-erg-*en*-ne.
ABERNETHY, ab-er-*neeth*-e.
ABINGER, *ab*-in-jer.
ABOUT, a-*boo*.
ACHESON, *aitch*-e-son.
ADAIR, a-*dare*.
ADYE, *aid*-e.
AGASSIZ, *ag*-a-se.
AGUESSEAU, ahg-es-*so*.
AINSLIE, *aynz*-le.
ALBANI, al-*bah*-ne.
ALBUQUERQUE, *al*-boo-*ker*-ke.
ALCESTER, *awl*-ster.
ALCUIN, *alk*-win.
ALFIERI, *al*-fe-*air*-e.
ALIGHIERI, *ah*-le-ge-*air*-e.
ALLEYNE, al-*leen*.
ALMAGRO, al-*mah*-gro.
AMADEO, am-a-*day*-o.
ANDRÉ, *on*-dray.
ANNESLEY, *an*-nez-le.
ANQUETIL, *on*-ke-til.
ANSTRUTHER, an-*struth*-er.
AQUINAS, a-*kwi*-nas.
ARBUTHNOT, ar-*buth*-not.
ARNAUD, *ar*-no.
ARRAN, arn.
ASCHAM, *as*-kam.
ASSHETON, *ash*-ton.
ATHLUMNEY, *ath*-lum-ne.
AUDUBON, *o*-du-bon.
AUGEREAU, *o*-sjer-o.
AULNOY, *o*-nwah.
AUMALE, *o*-mahl.
AVEBURY, *ayve*-be-re.
AVERROES, a-*ver*-ro-ees.
AYSCOUGH, *as*-kew.
AYTOUN, *a*-ton.
BACH, bahkh.
BACHE, baych.
BAGEHOT, *bag*-ot.
BAHADUR, ba-*hah*-dur.
BAJAZET, *baj*-a-zet.
BAKHUYSEN, bak-*hoy*-zen.
BALCARRES, bal-*kar*-ris.
BALDWIN, *ball*-dwin.
BARBAULD, *bar*-bawld.
BARBERINI, *bar*-be-*reen*-e.
BARING, *bare*-ing.
BAROCCI, ba-*rotch*-e.
BARRACLOUGH, *bar*-ra-cluff.
BARRAS, *bar*-rah.
BARTOLOZZI, *bar*-to-*lot*-se.
BARTTELOT, *bart*-let.
BASTIAT, *bas*-te-ah.
BATHORI, *bah*-to-re.
BATTHYANI, bat-*yahn*-e.
BAUER, *bou*-er.
BAUMANN, *bou*-man.
BAUMEISTER, *bou*-my-ster.
BAYARD, *bay*-ard.
BEACONSFIELD, *beck*-ons-feeld.
BEATON, *beet*-on.
BEAUCHAMP, *bee*-cham.
BEAUCLERC, *bo*-klerk.
BEAUFORT, *bo*-fort.
BEAULIEU, *bew*-le.
BEAUMARCHAIS, bo-*marsh*-ay.
BEAUMONT, *bo*-mont.
BEETHOVEN, *bay*-to-ven.
BEGBIE, *beg*-be.
BEHN, ben.
BELKNAP, *bel*-nap.
BELLARMIN, bel-*lar*-min.
BELLENDEN, *bell*-en-den.
BELLEW, bel-*yoo*.
BELLINI, bel-*een*-e.
BELLOT, *bel*-o.
BELVOIR, *bee*-vor.
BENGOUGH, *ben*-goff.
BENOIT, be-*nwah*.
BENTIVOGLIO, *ben*-te-*vole*-yo.
BERANGER, ba-*ron*-sjay.
BERESFORD, *ber*-res-ford.
BERKELEY, *bark*-le.
BERKSHIRE, *bark*-sher.
BERLIOZ, *ber*-le-o.
BERNARD, *bar*-nard, *or* ber-*nahrd*.
BERNIER, *ber*-ne-ay.
BERRYER, *ber*-re-ay.
BERTHIER, *ber*-te-ay.
BERTIE, *bur*-te.
BERTHOLLET, *ber*-to-lay.
BETHUNE, *beet*-on.
BEWICK, *bew*-ik.
BICHAT, *be*-shah.
BIRDSEYE, *burd*-zee.
BLEDISLOE, *bleds*-loo.
BLIGH, bly.
BLOUNT, blunt.
BLYTH, bligh.
BOCCACCIO, bok-*katch*-o.
BOECE, boys.
BOERHAAVE, *bor*-hah-ve.
BOISRAGON, *bor*-ra-gon.
BOJARDO, bo-*yard*-o.
BOLEYN, *bull*-en.
BOLIVAR, bo-*le*-var.
BOMPAS, *bump*-us.
BONPLAND, *bon*-plon.
BOORD, bord.
BORGHESE, bor-*gaze*-e.
BORROMEO, *bor*-ro-*may*-o.
BOSANQUET, bo-*sank*-e.
BOSQUET, *bos*-kay.
BOSSUET, *bos*-way.
BOTTICELLI, *bot*-te-*chel*-le.
BOUCICAULT, *boo*-se-ko.
BOURCHIER, *bou*-cher.

BOURKE, burk.
BOURNE, born or burn.
BOWDOIN, *bo*-dn.
BOWELL, *bo*-el.
BOWEN, *bo*-en.
BOWLES, boles.
BOWRING, *bou*-ring.
BRABAZON, *brab*-a-zon.
BRABOURNE, *bray*-burn.
BRAHE, *brah*-e.
BRAMAH, *brah*-mah.
BRASSEY, *bras*-se.
BRAUWER, *brou*-er.
BREADALBANE, bre-*dawl*-ban.
BRISSOT, *briss*-o.
BROGLIE, *brohl*-ye.
BROKE, brook.
BRONGNIART, *bron*-yar.
BRONTE, *bron*-te.
BROUGHAM, *broo*-am.
BRUNELLESCHI, broo-nel-*esk*-e.
BUCCLEUCH, buck-*lew*.
BUCHAN, *buck*-an.
BUCHANAN, bu-*kan*-an.
BUFFON, *boof*-on.
BUGEAUD, boo-*zjo*.
BUNSEN, *boon*-sen.
BURDETT, bur-*dett*.
BURGHCLERE, *bur*-klare.
BURGHERSH, *bur*-rash (old name of Burwash).
BURGHLEY, *bur*-ley.
BURNAND, bur-*nand*.
BURNELL, bur-*nell*.
BURY, *ber*-re ; in some cases *bew*-re.
CABOT, *kab*-ot.
CABRAL, ka-*bral*.
CADOGAN, ka-*dug*-an.
CAIUS, keys.
CALDERON, *kal*-de-ron.
CALEDON, *kal*-e-don.
CALHOUN, kal-*hoon*.
CALLCOTT, *kawl*-kot.
CALMET, *kal*-may.
CAMOENS, *kam*-o-enz.
CAMOYS, *kay*-moys.
CAMPBELL, *kam*-bell.
CAMPEGGIO, kam-*pej*-o.
CANDOLLE, *kon*-dol.
CANOVA, ka-*no*-vah.
CANROBERT, *kon*-ro-bare.
CANUTE, ka-*newt*.
CAREW, ka-*rew* ; in some cases *kare*-e.
CARLYLE, kar-*lyle*.
CARNEGIE, *kar*-neg-e.
CARNOT, *kar*-no.
CARRACCI, kar-*ratch*-e.
CARRUTHERS, kar-*ruth*-thers.
CARTERET, *kar*-te-ret.
CARTIER, *kar*-te-ay.
CASSILIS, *kas*-sils.
CASTIGLIONE, *kas*-til-*yo*-ne.
CASTLEREAGH, *kasl*-ray.
CAVAIGNAC, ka-*van*-yak.
CECIL, *sis*-il.
CELLINI, chel-*leen*-e.
CHALMERS, *chahm*-ers.
CHAMBORD, *shon*-bor.
CHAMISSO, sha-*mis*-so.
CHAMPOLLION, shon-*pol*-yon.
CHANDOS, *shan*-dos.
CHAPONE, sha-*pone*.
CHARTERIS, *chart*-ers.
CHAUCER, *chaw*-ser.
CHERUBINI, *ker*-ru-*been*-e.
CHEVASSE, she-*vass*.
CHEYLESMORE, *cnils*-mor.
CHEYNE, chane.
CHICHELE, *chich*-e-le.
CHISHOLM, *chiz*-om.
CHOISEUL, *shwah*-zeul.
CHOLMELEY, *chum*-le.
CHOLMONDELEY, *chum*-le.
CHOPIN, *sho*-pan.
CHRISTIE, *kris*-te.
CHRYSOSTOM, *kris*-os-tom.
CIMABUE, chim-a-*boo*-ay.
CIPRIANI, *chip*-re-*ah*-ne.
CLANRICARDE, klan-*rik*-ard
CLARENDON, *klar*-en-don.
CLARINA, kla-*ry*-na.
CLERK, klark.
CLERKE, klark.
CLOUGH, kluff.
CLOWES, klouze.
COCKBURN, *ko*-burn.
COCHRANE, *kock*-rane.
COGHLAN, *ko*-lan.
COKE, kook.
COLBERT, *kol*-bare.
COLENSO, ko-*len*-zo.
COLERIDGE, *ko*-le-ridj.
COLMAN, *kole*-man.
COLQUHOUN, ko-*hoon*.
COMBE, koom.
COMINES, ko-*meen*.
COMPTON, *kum*-ton.
COMTE, kont.
COMYN, *kum*-in.
CONDILLAC, kon-*de*-yak
CONDORCET, kon-*dor*-say
CONSTABLE, *kun*-sta-bl.
CONTARINI, *kon*-ta-*reen*-e.
CONYNGHAM, *kun*-ing-ham.
COPERNICUS, ko-*pern*-e-kus.
CORBOULD, *kor*-bold.
CORNWALLIS, korn-*wol*-is.
COROT, ko-*ro*.
CORREGGIO, ko-*red*-jo.
COUCH, kooch.
COUPER, *koo*-per.
COURTOWN, *kor*-town.
COUTTS, koots.
COVENTRY, *kuv*-en-tre.
COWLEY, *kou*-le.
COWPER, *koo*-per ; frequently *kow*-per.
COZENS, *kuz*-zens.
CRANACH, *kran*-ahkh.
CREBILLON, kra-*be*-yon.
CRESPIGNY, *krep*-in-e.
CREIGHTON, *kray*-ton.
CRICHTON, *kri*-ton.
CROMARTIE, *krom*-ar-te.
CURTIES, *kurt*-is.
CUTHBERT, *kuth*-bert ; sometimes *koo*-bert.
CUVIER, *koo*-ve-ay.
CUYP, koyp.
CZERMAK, *cher*-mak.
CZERNY, *cher*-ne.

DAGUERRE, da-*gare*.
D'AGUILAR, *dag*-e-lar.
DALHOUSIE, dal-*hoo*-ze.
DALKEITH, dawl-*keeth*.
DALLAS, *dal*-las.
DALTON, *dawl*-ton.
DALZIEL, de-*ell* ; sometimes *dal*-zeel.
DANDOLO, *dan*-do-lo.
DANTE, *dan*-tay.
DAUBENTON, *do*-bon-ton.
DAVOUST, da-*voo*.
DECIES, *deech*-es.
DELACROIX, de-la-*krwah*.
DE LISLE, de-*leel*.
DERBY, *dar*-be.
DE ROS, de-*roos*.
DESCARTES, da-*kart*.
DEUTSCH, doitch.
DEVEREUX, *dev*-e-roo.
DE VESCI, de-*vee*-ze.
DIDEROT, *did*-e-ro.
DIDOT, *de*-do.
DILKE, dilk.
DILLWYN, *dill*-on.
DISRAELI, diz-*ray*-le.
DOBELL, do-*bel*.
DOMENICHINO, *do*-men-e-*keen*-o.
DONATI, do-*nah*-te.
DONOGHUE, *don*-o-hew.
DONOUGHMORE, *don*-o-more.
DOUGAL, *doo*-gal.
DOUGHERTY, *doh*-er-te.
DOUW, dou.
DROGHEDA, *drow*-e-dah ; sometimes *dro*-dah.
DUCANGE, du-*konje*.
DUCHESNE, du-*kane*.
DUCROT, du-*kro*.
DU GUESCLIN, du-*gay*-klan.
DUMARESQ, du-*mar*-rek.
DUMAS, du-*mah*.
DUNSANY, dun-*say*-ne.
DUPLEIX, du-*play*.
DUPLESSIS, du-*ples*-e.
DYMOKE, *dim*-ok.
DYNEVOR, *din*-e-vor.
DYSART, *dy*-sart.
EARDLEY, *eerd*-le ; sometimes *erd*-le.
EARLE, erl.
EBURY, *ee*-ber-re.
EGEDE, *eg*-e-de.
EGERTON, *ej*-er-ton.
ELGIN, *elg*-in.
ELIOT, *el*-yot.
ELLESMERE, *elz*-mere.
ELY, *ee*-le.
ELZEVIR, *el*-ze-vir.
ENGEL, *eng*-el.
ERIGENA, e-*rij*-e-nah.
ERSKINE, *ers*-kin.
ESQUIROS, es-*kee*-ros.
ESTE, *es*-tay.
EUGENE, yu-*jeen*.
EULER, *oil*-er.
EVANS, *ev*-ans.
EVELYN, *ev*-e-lin.
EWALD, *ay*-vald ; sometimes *yu*-ald.
EWART, *yu*-art.
EWING, *yu*-ing.
EYCK, ike.
EYRE, air.
FABRE, *fah*-br.
FACCIOLATI, *fat*-cho-*lah*-te.
FAED, fade.
FALCONER, *fawk*-ner.
FARQUHAR, *fark*-war.
FARQUHARSON, *fark*-er-sun.
FAVART, fa-*var*.
FAWKES, fawks.
FECHTER, *fekh*-ter.
FENWICK, *fen*-nik.
FIENNES, fynes.
FIGUIER, *fe*-ge-ay.
FILDES, fylds.
FILICAJA, fe-le-*kah*-ya.
FINDLAY, *fin*-dlay.
FITZHARDINGE, fitz-*hard*-ing.
FITZWIGRAM, fitz-*wig*-ram.
FLAHAUT, *flah*-o.
FLAUBERT, *flo*-bare.
FLAVEL, *flav*-el.
FLOTOW, *flo*-to.
FOLJAMBE, *fool*-jam.
FORSYTH, for-*sythe*.
FORTESCUE, *fort*-es-kew.
FOSCOLO, *fos*-ko-lo.
FOUCAULT, *foo*-ko.
FOULIS, fowls.
FOULKES, fokes or fooks.
FRAUNHOFER, *froun*-ho-fer.
FRESNEL, *fray*-nel.
FREYCINET, *fray*-se-nay.
FREYTAG, *fry*-tahg.
FRIES, freez.
FROISSART, *froi*-zart.
FROUDE, frood.
FURNEAUX, *fur*-no.
FUSELI, *fu*-se-le.
GALEN, *gay*-len.
GALILEO, *gal*-e-*lay*-o.
GALLAGHER, *gal*-la-her.
GALLWEY, *gawl*-way.
GALVANI, gal-*vahn*-e.
GARCIA, *gar*-the-ah or *gar*-che-ah.
GARIOCH, *gar*-rik.
GASCOIGNE, *gas*-koyn.
GATACRE, *gat*-a-ker.
GAUSS, gouce.
GAUTAMA, gaw-*tahm*-ah.
GAVAZZI, ga-*vat*-se.
GEDDES, *ged*-es.
GEE, jee.
GEIKIE, *ghee*-kee.
GENEST, je-*nay*.
GENLIS, *zjon*-le.
GEOGHEGAN, *gay*-gan.
GEOFFREY, *jeff*-re.
GERARD, *jer*-rard.
GIFFARD, *jiff*-ard.
GIFFORD, *jiff*-ord.
GILCHRIST, *ghil*-kree.
GILLESPIE, ghil-*ess*-pe.
GILLETT, *ghill*-et.
GILLOTT, *ghill*-ot.
GIOTTO, *jot*-o.
GLAMIS, glahms.
GLEIG, gleg.
GLOUCESTER, *glos*-ter.
GODOLPHIN, go-*dol*-fin.

GOETHE, *geu*-te.
GORGES, *gor*-jes.
GOSSE, goss.
GOUGH, goff.
GOULD, goold.
GOUNOD, *goo*-no.
GOWAN, *gou*-an.
GOWER, gore ; in some families *gou*-er.
GRAEME, graym.
GRANGER, *graynj*-er.
GREENOUGH, *green*-o.
GREIG, greg.
GREUZE, greuz.
GRIERSON, *greer*-son.
GRISI, *gre*-se.
GROSVENOR, *gro*-ven-or.
GUILLAMORE, *ghill*-a-more.
GUINNESS, ghin-*ness*.
GUSTAVUS, gus-*tay*-vus.
HAGHE, hahg.
HAKLUYT, *hak*-loyt.
HAWORTH, *hay*-wurth.
HALSBURY, *hawlz*-ber-re.
HARDINGE, *hard*-ing.
HARENC, *har*-ron.
HAWARDEN, *har*-den, the name of the village.
HAWARDEN, *hay*-word-en, the name of the peer.
HAYDN, *hi*-dn.
HEATHCOTE, *heth*-cot.
HENEAGE, *hen*-aje.
HEPBURN, *heb*-burn.
HERTFORD, *har*-ford.
HERVEY, *har*-ve.
HEUGLIN, *hoy*-glin.
HOEY, hoy.
HOLMES, homes.
HOME, hoom.
HOMFRAY, *hum*-fre.
HORACE, *hor*-as.
HOTHAM, *huth*-am.
HOUGHTON, *ho*-ton.
HUGHES, hewze.
HULME, hoom.
HUYGHENS, *hoy*-genz.
HUYSUM, *hoy*-sum.
IAN, *e*-ahn.
IBRAHIM, *ib*-ra-*him*.
INCHIQUIN, *inch*-ik-win.
INGE, ing.
INGELOW, *ing*-lo.
INGESTRE, *ing*-es-tree.
INGLEBY, *ing*-gl-be.
INGLIS, *in*-gls ; sometimes *ing*-lis.
INGRES, *an*-gr.
INIGO, *in*-e-go.
INNES, *in*-nis.
ISIDORE, *is*-e-dor.
IVAN, e-*vahn*.
IVEAGH, *ive*-ah.
JACOBI, *yah*-ko-be.
JACQUARD, *sjak*-ard.
JANSEN, *yan*-sen.
JAMESON, *jam*-e-son.
JEROME, *jer*-rom.
JERVIS, *jar*-vis.
JOACHIM, *yo*-akh-im.
JOHNSTONE, *jon*-son ; sometimes *jon*-ston.
JORDAENS, *yor*-dans.
JOUBERT, *sjoo*-bare.
JOULE, jool.
JUAN, *ju*-an.
JUNOT, ju-*no*.
KAUFFMAN, *kouf*-man.
KAULBACH, *koul*-bahkh.
KAVANAGH, *kav*-a-nah.
KEARNEY, *kar*-ne.
KEBLE, *kee*-bl.
KEIGHLEY, *keeth*-le.
KEIGHTLEY, *keet*-le.
KEITH, keeth.
KEKEWICH, *kek*-wich.
KENNARD, ken-*nard*.
KER, kar.
KERR, kar ; frequently **kur.**
KHARTOUM, kar-*toom*.
KINNAIRD, kin-*naird*.
KIRKBY, *kir*-be.
KLAPROTH, *klap*-rote.
KNAPP, nap.
KNELLER, *nell*-er.
KNOLLYS, noles.
KNOWLES, noles.
KYRLE, kurl.
LABALMONDIERE, la-*bal*-mon-deer.
LABLACHE, la-*blahsh*.
LABOUCHERE, *lab*-oo-share.
LACROIX, la-*krwah*.
LAMARTINE, la-*mar*-teen.
LANGLOIS, *long*-lwah.
LANKESTER, *lank*-es-ter.
LANNES, lahn.
LASCELLES, *las*-sels.
LATHAM, *lay*-tham.
LAUDON, *lou*-don.
LAURIE, *law*-re, not *lor*-re.
LAVATER, la-*vaht*-er.
LAVOISIER, la-*vwah*-se-ay.
LAYARD, laird.
LECONFIELD, *lek*-on-feeld.
LEFEVRE, le-*fee*-ver.
LEGARD, *ledj*-ard.
LEICESTER, *les*-ter.
LEIGH, lee.
LEIGHTON, *lay*-ton.
LELY, *le*-le.
LEMAISTRE, le-*maytr*.
LEVEN, *lev*-en.
LEVER, *lee*-ver.
LIGONIER, *lig*-o-neer.
LINACRE, *lin*-a-ker.
LINDSAY, *lin*-ze.
LINLITHGOW, lin-*lith*-go.
LISLE, leel.
LOWELL, *lo*-el.
LOYOLA, *loy*-o-lah.
LYGON, *lig*-on.
LYVEDEN, *liv*-den.
MACAULAY, ma-*kawl*-ay.
MACBEAN, mak-*bain*.
MACEACHAN, mak-*eek*-han.
MACGILLICUDDY, ma-*klik*-ud-e.
MACGIOLLAGAIN, mak-*gill*-e-gan.
MACGILLIVRAY, ma-*ghil*-iv-ray.
MACKAY, ma-*ky* ; sometimes ma-*kay*.
MACLACHLAN, mak-*loch*-lan.
MACLEAN, mak-*lain* ; sometimes mak-*leen*.
MACLEAY, mak-*lay*.
MACLEOD, mak-*loud*.

MACLISE, ma-*kleeze*.
MACMAHON, mak-*mahn*.
MACNAGHTEN, mak-*naw*-ton.
MACNAMARA, *mak*-na-*mah*-rah.
MACONOCHIE, ma-*kon*-o-ke.
MACREADY, ma-*kreed*-e.
MAGENDIE, *may*-jen-de.
MAGHERAMORNE, *mar*-ra-morn.
MAGUIRE, ma-*gwire*.
MAHON, mahn.
MAHONY, ma-*ho*-ne; also *mahn*-e.
MAINWARING, *man*-ner-ing.
MAISTRE, maytr.
MALCOLM, *mal*-kom.
MALET, *mal*-et.
MALONE, ma-*lone*.
MAOLCHATHA, mul-*kah*-e.
MANTEGNA, man-*tane*-yah.
MARJORIBANKS, *march*-banks.
MARLBOROUGH, *mawl*-bur-ro.
MAROCHETTI, *mar*-ro-*ket*-te.
MAROT, ma-*ro*.
MARTINEAU, *mar*-tin-o.
MASHAM, *mash*-am.
MASSILLON, ma-*see*-yon.
MASSINGER, *mass*-in-jer.
MATHESON, *math*-e-son.
MATSYS, *mat*-sis.
MATTHEY, *mat*-he.
MATURIN, *mat*-yu-rin.
MAUGHAN, mawn.
MEDICI, *med*-e-chee.
MEIKLEJOHN, *mick*-el-jon.
MEISONNIER, my-*son*-ne-ay.
MELHUISH, *mel*-wish or *mel*-lish.
MENDELSSOHN, *men*-del-sone.
MENPES, memps or *memp*-es.
MENZIES, *men*-yes or *ming*-es.
MEREDITH, *mer*-re-dith.
METHUEN, *meth*-u-en or *meth*-ven.
MEYER, *my*-er.
MEYERBEER, *my*-er-bare.
MILLAIS, mil-*lay*.
MILNES, mils.
MIRABEAU, *me*-ra-bo.
MIRANDOLA, me-*ran*-do-la.
MOHAMMED, mo-*ham*-med.
MOLYNEUX, *mul*-e-newx.
MOLTKE, *mohlt*-keh.
MONCK, munk.
MONCKTON, *munk*-ton.
MONCREIFF, mun-*kreef*.
MONRO, mun-*ro*.
MONSON, *mun*-son.
MONTAGU, *mun*-tag-yu; frequently *mont*-a-gu.
MONTALEMBERT, *mont*-a-*lom*-bare.
MONTCALM, *mont*-kahlm.
MONTEFIORE, *mont*-e-fe-*or*-e.
MONTEITH, mun-*teeth*.
MONTGOMERY, mun-*gum*-er-e.
MONTMORENCY, *mont*-mo-*ren*-se.
MONTROSE, mun-*troce*.
MONZIE, mo-*nee*.
MORALES, mo-*rah*-les.
MORAY, *mur*-ray.
MOREAU, mo-*ro*.
MOSCHELES, *mosh*-e-les.
MOSHEIM, *mos*-hime.
MOWATT, *moh*-at.
MOZART, *mo*-tsart.
MULOCH, *mu*-lok.
MULREADY, mul-*red*-e.
MURAT, mu-*rah*.
MURCHISON, *murch*-e-son.
MURDOCH, *mur*-dok.
MURILLO, moo-*ril*-yo.
MUSCHAMP, *mus*-cham.
MUSTAPHA, *mus*-ta-fah.
NAPIER, *nay*-peer.
NASMYTH, *nay*-smith.
NAUMANN, *nou*-man.
NEMOURS, ne-*moor*.
NEWCOMB, *new*-kum.
NEWCOMEN, *new*-kum-en.
NICOLAI, *nik*-o-ly.
NICOLINI, *nik*-o-*lee*-ne.
NIEBUHR, *nee*-boor.
NIEL, *ne*-el.
NIEPCE, *ne*-eps.
NIETZCHE, *neesh*-a.
NIGEL, *ny*-jel.
NOLLEKENS, *nol*-le-kens.
NORDENSKJOLD, *nor*-den-shuld.
NOVALIS, no-*vah*-lis.
ODOACER, od-o-*ay*-ser.
OGILVIE, *o*-ghil-ve.
OLIVAREZ, ol-e-*var*-eth.
ORBIGNY, or-*been*-ye.
ORELLANA, *o*-rel-*yah*-na.
ORIGEN, *or*-e-jen.
ORSINI, or-*seen*-e.
OSBALDISTONE, os-bal-*dist*-on.
OSTADE, os-*tah*-de.
OUDINOT, *oo*-din-o.
OUGHTRED, *o*-tred.
OULESS, *ool*-ess.
OUSELEY, *ouz*-le.
OWEN, *o*-en.
PAGET, *paj*-et.
PALESTRINA, *pal*-es-*treen*-ah.
PALGRAVE, *pawl*-grave.
PALISSY, pa-*lee*-se.
PALMER, *pahm*-er.
PANMURE, pan-*mure*.
PARNELL, par-*nell*.
PATON, *pay*-ton.
PAUNCEFOTE, *pounce*-foot.
PELLEW, pe-*loo*.
PENNEFATHER, pen-*nef*-a-ther.
PENRHYN, pen-*rin*.
PEPYS, peps; diarist's name was pronounced **peeps**.
PEREIRA, per-*air*-a.
PERRAULT, *per*-ro.
PERTHES, *per*-tes.
PESTALOZZI, *pes*-ta-*lot*-se.
PETRARCH, *pee*-trark.
PETRE, *pe*-ter.
PETRIE, *pee*-tree.
PICCOLOMINI, *pik*-o-*loh*-me-ne.
PIERRE, pe-*air*.
PINERO, pin-*ayr*-o.
PINTURICCHIO, *pin*-tu-*rik*-e-o.
PIOZZI, pe-*ot*-se.
PIRANESI, *pe*-ra-*nay*-ze.
PLEYEL, *ply*-el.
PLINY, *plin*-e.
PLUMPTRE, *plum*-tree.
PLUTARCH, *plu*-tark.

POLE, pole ; in some cases pool.
POLIGNAC, po-*leen*-yak.
PONIATOWSKI, *po*-ne-a-*tov*-ske.
PONSONBY, *pun*-sun-be.
PONTEFRACT, *pum*-fret.
PORTAELS, *por*-tahls.
POTOCKI, po-*tots*-ke.
POULETT, *paw*-let.
POUSSIN, *poo*-san.
POWELL, *po*-el.
POWYS, *po*-iss.
PRAED, prade.
PRICHARD, *pritch*-ard.
PRIDEAUX, *prid*-o.
PROUDHON, *prood*-on.
PTOLEMY, *tol*-e-me.
PUGET, *poo*-sjay.
PUGH, pew.
PUGIN, *pu*-jin.
PURCHAS, *purch*-as.
PUSEY, *pu*-ze.
PYM, pim.
PYTCHLEY, *pyche*-le.
QUACKENBOS, *kwak*-en-boss.
QUAIN, kwain.
QUAISAIN, *kay*-san.
QUARITCH, *quor*-ritch.
QUARLES, kworlz.
QUATREFAGES, *kah*-tre-fahsj.
QUEKETT, *kwek*-et.
QUESNAY, *kay*-nay.
QUETELET, *ket*-lay.
QUEVEDO, ke-*vay*-do.
QUICHERAT, *kee*-sher-ah.
QUINAULT, *kee*-no.
QUINCY, *kwin*-se.
QUINET, *kee*-nay,
QUINETTE, kee-*net*.
QUIROS, *kee*-ros.
QUISTORP, *kee*-storp.
RABAUT, ra-*bo*.
RACHEL, *rah*-shel.
RACINE, *rah*-seen.
RAE, ray.
RAIMONDI, ry-*mon*-de.
RALEIGH, *raw*-le ; sometimes *rar*-le and *ral*-le.
RALPH, rafe.
RAMEAU, *ram*-o.
RANELAGH, *ran*-e-lah.
RANKE, *rank*-eh.
RAPHAEL, *raf*-ay-el.
RAPIN, *rap*-an.
READING, *red*-ing.
REAY, ray.
REDESDALE, *reeds*-dale.
REES, reece.
REGNAULT, *ray*-nyo.
RENAN, *ren*-on.
REUTER, *roy*-ter.
RHYS, reece.
RIDDELL, re-*del*.
RISTORI, ris-*tor*-e.
RIZZIO, *rits*-e-o.
ROGET, *ro*-sjay.
ROMANES, ro-*mah*-nes.
ROMILLY, *rom*-il-e.
ROMNEY, *rum*-ne.
RONSARD, *ron*-sar.
ROSSINI, ros-*seen*-e.
ROUBILIAC, roo-*bil*-yak.
ROUPELL, ru-*pell*.
ROUSSEAU, roo-*so*.
ROWE, ro.
ROWTON, *rou*-ton.
ROXBURGHE, *rox*-bro.
RUBENS, *ru*-bens.
RUTHVEN, *riv*-en ; formerly spelt rythven.
RUYSDAEL, *roys*-dal.
RYMER, *rime*-er.
SABINE, *sab*-in.
SALMON, *sal*-mon.
SANDYS, sands.
SARTORIUS, *sar*-to-ris.
SAUMAREZ, *so*-ma-rez.
SAUSMAREZ, *so*-ma-rez.
SAUSSURE, *sose*-ure.
SAVILE, *sav*-il.
SCALIGER, *skal*-e-jer.
SCAPA, *skah*-pah.
SCHOPENHAUER, *sho*-pen-*hou*-er.
SCHUYLER, *ski*-ler.
SCRIMGEOUR, *skrim*-jor.
SCUDAMORE, *skew*-da-more.
SEWARD, *su*-ard.
SEWELL, *su*-el.
SIGOURNEY, *sig*-ur-ne.
SKRINE, skreen.
SLOANE, slone.
SMYTHE, smythe (like scythe).
SOLANDER, *sol*-an-der.
SOMERS, *sum*-mers.
SOMERVILLE, *sum*-mer-vil.
SOTHERN, *suth*-ern.
SOUBISE, soo-*beeze*.
SOULT, soolt.
SOUTHEY, *south*-e.
SOUTHWARK, *suth*-ark.
SOUTHWELL, *suth*-el.
SOWERBY, *sour*-be.
SOYER, *swaw*-yay.
St. CLAIR, *sin*-clair.
STEEN, stane.
STEIN, stine.
STEWART, *stew*-art.
St. JOHN, *sin*-jon.
St. LEGER, *sil*-le-jer ; sometimes *sel*-lin-jer.
St. MAUR, *see*-mor.
STOCQUELER, *stok*-we-ler.
STOTHARD, *stoth*-ard.
STOURBRIDGE, *stouer*-bridj.
STOURTON, *stur*-ton.
STOWE, sto.
STOWELL, *sto*-el.
STRACHAN, strawn.
STRAUSS, strouce.
SUCHET, *soosh*-ay.
SUILLEABLAIN, *sul*-e-van.
SWEYN, swain.
SYDENHAM, *sid*-en-am.
TAAFFE, tahf.
TADEMA, *tad*-em-ah.
TAGLIONI, tal-*yo*-ne.
TALBOT, *tawl*-bot.
TALLEYRAND, *tal*-e-ron.
TALMAGE, *tal*-maje.
TANGYE, *tang*-e.
TAUCHNITZ, *toukh*-nitz.
TEYNHAM, *ten*-ham.

THALBERG, *tal*-berg.
THEOBALD, *tib*-ald.
THESIGER, *thes*-sig-er.
THIBAUDEAU, *tib*-o-do.
THIERS, *te*-ayr.
THOLUCK, *to*-look.
THOMPSON, *tom*-son.
THOMS, toms.
THOREAU, *tho*-ro.
THORWALDSEN, thor-*vald*-sen.
THYNNE, thin ; in some families tin.
TIECK, teek.
TIGHE, ty or tig.
TIRABOSCHI, *te*-ra-*bosk*-e.
TISSOT, *tis*-so.
TITIAN, *tish*-an.
TOLLEMACHE, *toll*-mahsh.
TOMLINE, *tom*-lin.
TONBRIDGE, *tun*-bridj.
TORPHICHEN, *tor*-fik-en.
TORRICELLI, *tor*-re-*chel*-e.
TOULE, toul.
TOWNSHEND, *towns*-end.
TRAFALGAR, traf-al-*gar*, in the name of the peer.
TREDEGAR, tre-*dee*-gar.
TREFUSIS, tre-*few*-sis.
TREMAYNE, tre-*main*.
TREVELYAN, tre-*vel*-yan.
TREVES, treevs.
TREVOR, *trev*-or.
TRIMLESTON, trim-*less*-ton.
TROUBRIDGE, *tru*-bridj.
TURGOT, toor-*go*.
TWAMLEY, *twom*-le.
TYMMS, tims.
TYNDALL, *tin*-dal.
TYRCONNEL, tir-*kon*-nel.
TYRWHITT, *tir*-rit.
TYTLER, *tyte*-ler.
UDALL, *yu*-dal.
UHLAND, *oo*-lahnd.
ULLOA, ul-*yo*-ah.
UNIACKE, *yew*-ne-ak.
URE, yewr.
URQUHART, *urk*-wart or *urk*-art.
UVEDALE, *yewv*-dale.
UWINS, *ew*-inz.
VALOIS, *val*-wah.
VANBRUGH, *van*-broo.
VANCOUVER, van-*koo*-ver.
VANDELEUR, *van*-de-ler.
VANNUCCI, van-*nooch*-e.
VANSITTART, van-*sit*-art.
VASARI, va-*sahr*-e.
VAUBAN, *vo*-bon.
VAUGHAN, vawn.
VAUX, vawx.
VAVASOUR, *vav*-a-sor.
VEITCH, veech.
VELASQUEZ, ve-*las*-keth.
VENDOME, *von*-dome.
VERGNIAUD, *ver*-ne-yo.
VERONESE, *vay*-ro-*nay*-ze.
VERSTEGEN, ver-*stayg*-en.
VERULAM, *ver*-ru-lam.
VIARDOT, ve-*ard*-o.
VIEUXTEMPS, *vyeu*-tong.
VIGNOLES, *veen*-yoles.
VIGOR, *vy*-gor.
VILLEBOIS, *veel*-bwor.
VILLIERS, *vil*-lers.
VINCI, *vin*-chee.
VIRCHOW, *veer*-ko.
VIZETELLY, *veeze*-e-*tel*-le.
VOLTAIRE, vol-*tair*.
VRIES, vreez.
VYVYAN, *viv*-yan.
WAAGEN, *vahg*-en.
WADSWORTH, *wods*-wurth.
WAGNER, *vahg*-ner.
WALCKENAER, *valk*-nare.
WALDEGRAVE, *wall*-grave.
WALFORD, *wall*-ford.
WALKER, *wawk*-er.
WALLACE, *wol*-as.
WALLER, *wol*-er.
WALLICH, *wol*-ikh.
WALMESLEY, *wawms*-le.
WALPOLE, *wall*-pole.
WALSINGHAM, *wall*-sing-am.
WALTON, *wall*-ton.
WARBURTON, *wor*-bur-ton.
WARDLAW, *ward*-law.
WARDROP, *wor*-drop.
WARHAM, *wor*-am.
WARING, *ware*-ing.
WARNER, *worn*-er.
WARRINGTON, *wor*-ring-ton.
WARTON, *wort*-on.
WARWICK, *wor*-rik.
WATT, wot.
WAUCHOPE, *wawk*-op.
WAUGH, waw.
WEBER, *vay*-ber.
WEIL, weel.
WELLESLEY, *wels*-le.
WELLHAUSEN, *vel*-hou-sen.
WEMYSS, weemz.
WHARTON, *whor*-ton.
WHEWELL, *hew*-el.
WHYMPER, *whim*-per.
WILDENOW, *vil*-de-no.
WILLOUGHBY, *wil*-o-be.
WINCHILSEA, *winch*-il-see.
WISHART, *wish*-art.
WODEHOUSE, *wood*-houce.
WOLLASTON, *wul*-as-ton.
WOLSELEY, *wools*-le.
WOLSEY, *wool*-ze.
WOLVERTON, *wool*-ver-ton.
WORCESTER, *woost*-er.
WORTLEY, *wurt*-le.
WRAXALL, *rax*-al.
WREN, ren.
WRIOTHESLEY, *rox*-le.
WROTTESLEY, *rots*-le.
WYCHERLEY, *witch*-er-le.
WYCLIFFE, *wik*-lif.
WYLLIE, *wy*-le.
YERBURGH, *yar*-bro.
YONGE, young.
YOUATT, *yoo*-at.
YOUMANS, *yoo*-mans.
ZOUCHE, zoosh.
ZSCHOKKE, *shok*-ke.
ZURBARAN, thur-ba-*rahn*.

GROUP TERMS

SPORTSMEN of all ages have had a technical language of their own, and a knowledge of the collective term for the animals of the chase assembled in companies is not only desirable for those engaged in their pursuit but for those who meet with the word in the course of their ordinary reading. As with sports, so it is with many everyday things—there is a correct term for their assemblages, and the use of any other word is an indication of ignorance that it is as well to avoid.

SPORT

ANTELOPES—herd.
APES—shrewdness.
ASSES—pace or herd.
BADGERS—cete.
BEARS—sleuth.
BEES—swarm.
BIRDS—flock or congregation.
BITTERNS—sege.
BOARS—sounder.
BROOD—chickens.
BUCKS—brace or leash.
BUFFALOES—herd.
CATS—clowder.
CATTLE—drove or herd.
CHOUGHS—chattering.
COLTS—rag.
COOTS—covert.
CRANES—herd.
CUBS—litter.
CURLEWS—herd.
CURS—cowardice.
DEER—herd.
DOVES—flight or dule.
DUCKS (in flight)—team.
DUCKS (in the water)—paddling.
DUNLINS—flight.
ELK—gang.
FERRETS—fesnyng.
FISHES—shoal or draught.
FLIES—swarm.
FOXES—skulk.
GEESE (in flight)—skein.
GEESE (on the ground)—gaggle.
GIRAFFES—herd.
GNATS—swarm or cloud.
GOATS—herd or tribe.
GOLDFINCHES—charm.
GROUSE (a single brood)—covey.
GROUSE (several broods) pack.
GULLS (breeding)—colony.
HARES—down or husk.
HAWKS—cast.
HENS—brood.
HERONS—sedge or sege.
HERRINGS—shoal.
HORSES—harras.
HOUNDS—pack or mute.
INSECTS—swarm.
KANGAROOS—troop.
KINE—drove.
KITTENS—kindle.
LAPWINGS—desert.
LARKS—exaltation.
LEOPARDS—leap.
LIONS—troop or pride.
MALLARDS—sord or sute.
MARES—stud.
MARTENS—richesse.
MOLES—labour.
MONKEYS—troop.
MULES—barren.
NIGHTINGALES—watch.
OXEN—yoke, drove, team, or herd.
PARTRIDGES—covey.
PEACOCKS—muster.
PHEASANTS—nye.
PIGEONS—flock or flight.
PILCHARDS—shoal.
PLOVERS—wing or congregation.
POCHARDS—flight, rush, bunch, or knob.
PORPOISES—school.
POULTRY—run.
PUPS—litter.
QUAILS—bevy.
RABBITS—nest.
RACEHORSES—field or string.
ROES—bevy.
ROOKS—building or clamour.
RUFFS—hill.
SEALS—herd.
SHEEP—flock.
SHELDRAKES—dopping.
SNIPE—walk or wisp.
SPARROWS—host.
STARLINGS—murmuration.
SWALLOWS—flight.
SWANS—herd or bevy.
SWIFTS—flock.
SWINE—sounder or dryft.
TEAL—bunch, knob, or spring.
WHALES—school.
WHELPS—litter.
WHITING—pod.
WIGEON—(in the air) flight.
WIGEON (in the water)—bunch, company, or knob.
WILDFOWL—plump, sord, or sute.
WOLVES—pack, rout, or herd.
WOODCOCK—fall.

GENERAL

ACTORS—company.
AEROPLANES—flight.
ANGELS—host.
ARROWS—sheaf.
BASEBALL TEAM—a nine.
BEATERS—squad.
BELLS—peal.
BISHOPS—bench.
BOATS—flotilla.
BOWLS—set.
BREAD—batch or caste.
CARS—fleet.
CLERGY—assemblage.
CRICKET TEAM—an eleven.
DANCERS—troupe.
EGGS—clutch.
FLOWERS—nosegay or bouquet.
FOOTBALL (Assoc.)—an eleven.
FOOTBALL (Rugby)—a fifteen.
FORESTERS—stalk.
GIRLS—bevy.
GOLFCLUBS—set.
GRAPES—cluster or bunch.
HARPERS—melody.
ISLANDS—group or chain.
LABOURERS—gang.
LACROSSE TEAM—a twelve.
MICE—nest.
MINSTRELS—troupe.
MUSICIANS—band or orchestra.
ONIONS—rope.
PEARLS—rope or string.
PEOPLE—crowd or throng.
PLAYERS—side or team.
POLICE—posse.
POLO TEAM—a four.
RAGS—bundle.
RASCALS—pack.
RUNNERS—field.
SAILORS—crew.
SAILS—outfit.
SAINTS—community.
SAVAGES—horde.
SERVANTS—staff.
SHIPS—fleet or squadron.
SLAVES—gang.
STARS—cluster or constellation.
STEPS—flight.
STICKS—faggot.
THIEVES—gang.
TOADS—knot.
TREES—clump.
WATER-POLO TEAM—a seven.
WORSHIPPERS—congregation

ESPERANTO

ESPERANTO, the simple language framed by Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, and first published in 1887, is the second language for people of all countries, by which they may easily communicate with one another. It is a neutral language, belonging to all nations alike, and therefore accepted by all without national prejudice. It is spreading far and wide. Its ability to meet all requirements has been proved, since 1905, by a series of International Congresses at which Esperanto has been the only language used.

The time required to learn Esperanto is a mere fraction of that necessary for any national language. It can be learnt in a few weeks or months (according to the time devoted to study) by anyone of ordinary intelligence. It is spoken and written in the same straightforward, natural way by people of all nationalities.

It is not a theoretical project, but a living language, and is becoming one of the practical necessities of modern life.

THE ALPHABET.

A a *ah*	**G g** *go*	**K k** *ko*	**S s** *so*
B b *bo*	**Ĝ ĝ** *Joe*	**L l** *lo*	**Ŝ ŝ** *sho*
C c *tso*	**H h** *ho*	**M m** *mo*	**T t** *toe*
Ĉ ĉ *cho*	**Ĥ ĥ** *hho*	**N n** *no*	**U u** *oo*
D d *do*	**I i** *ee*	**O o** *oh*	**Ŭ ŭ** *woe*
E e *eh*	**J j** *yo*	**P p** *po*	**V v** *vo*
F f *fo*	**Ĵ ĵ** *zho*	**R r** *ro*	**Z z** *zo*

No Q, W, X, or Y.

PRONUNCIATION.

The VOWELS sound as in Italian or Spanish :—

A	E	I	O	U
par	*pear*	*pier*	*pore*	*poor*
are	*there*	*three*	*or*	*two*

The CONSONANTS sound as in English, except **C** like **ts** in **bits**, *e.g.* **caro** like *tsaro* ; **acido** like *ah-tsee'-doh*. **Ĉ** like **ch** in **church**. **G** like **g** in **go**. **Ĝ** like **g** in **gem**. **J** like **y** in **yes**, *e.g.* **jaro** like *yaro* ; **bojo** like *boyo*. **Ĵ** like **z** in **azure**. **S** like **s** in **so**. **Ŝ** like **sh** in **show**. **Ĥ** (seldom used) like **ch** in **loch**.

DIPHTHONGS **AJ, OJ,** as in **my boy**. **EJ,** as in **obey**. **UJ,** as in **hallelujah**. **AŬ** as **ow** in **how**.

Accent always on the last syllable but one. Phonetic Spelling.

WORD-FORMATION

The Grammar is based upon **Sixteen Fundamental Rules.**

The Parts of Speech are formed from Root-Words by the addition of appropriate letters, thus :—

O is the ending of the **Noun.** **Adjectives** end in **A.** **Adverbs** end in **E.**

Nouns and **Adjectives** form the **Plural** by adding **J.**

The Simple Verb has only Six Inflections :—

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.	PAST.	FUTURE.	CONDITIONAL.	IMPERATIVE.
I	**AS**	**IS**	**OS**	**US**	**U**

N marks the **Accusative** (*direct object*).

Participles (used as **Adjectives, Nouns,** and **Adverbs**) :—

ACTIVE—Present **-ant-**	Past **-int-**	Future **-ont-**
PASSIVE—Present **-at-**	Past **-it-**	Future **-ot-**

No Irregularities and **No Exceptions.**

THE GRAMMAR.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE SIXTEEN RULES.

I. THE ARTICLE.

A or **An** (the indefinite article) is not expressed. *Birdo*, a bird.

The (definite article) in Esperanto is **La**, which never changes. *La kato*, the cat. *La katoj*, the cats.

II. THE NOUN.

All nouns (names of things, places, or persons) end in **o**. *Rozo*, a rose; *Piano*, a piano; *Londono*, London; *Johano*, John. To form the **plural** add **j** (pronounced as y). *Patroj kaj filoj*, fathers and sons.

There are only two cases: Nominative and Accusative (Objective)—the latter is formed from the nominative by adding **n**. *Johano ludas la pianon*, John plays the piano. *La patro sendas leterojn*, The father sends letters.

In Esperanto one may say **mi amas vin, mi vin amas, amas mi vin, amas vin mi, vin mi amas,** or even **vin amas mi,** and the sense is in each case not *you love me*, but *I love you*, for the accusative shows clearly that **vin** is the *object* loved by the subject **mi.**

The days of the week are :—

Sunday, *dimanĉo.*	Tuesday, *mardo.*	Thursday, *jaŭdo.*
Monday, *lundo.*	Wednesday, *merkredo.*	Friday, *vendredo.*
	Saturday, *sabato.*	

The months of the year are :—

January, *Januaro.*	July, *Julio.*
February, *Februaro.*	August, *Aŭgusto.*
March, *Marto.*	September, *Septembro.*
April, *Aprilo.*	October, *Oktobro.*
May, *Majo.*	November, *Novembro.*
June, *Junio.*	December, *Decembro.*

Christmas Day, *Kristnaska Tago*; Easter, *Pasko*; Whitsun, *Pentekosto.*

III. THE ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives (words which qualify or describe nouns) end in **a**. They agree with their noun in number and case. *La bon***a** *patrino trinkas varm***an** *teon*, The good mother drinks warm tea. *La diligent***aj** *fratinoj skribas long***ajn** *leterojn*, The diligent sisters write long letters.

The **Comparative** is formed by using **Pli** (**ol**) = more (than). *La hundo estas* **pli** *inteligenta*, **ol** *la kato* = The dog is more intelligent than the cat.

The **Superlative** is formed by using **Plej** (**el**) = most (of). *La elefanto estas la* **plej** *granda* **el** *la bestoj*, The elephant is the greatest of (the) beasts. *Donu al mi la* **plej** *dolĉan oranĝon*, Give (to) me the sweetest orange.

IV. THE NUMERALS.

The **cardinal numbers** are : 1 unu, 2 du, 3 tri, 4 kvar, 5 kvin, 6 ses, 7 sep, 8 ok, 9 naŭ, 10 dek, 11 dek unu, 12 dek du, 13 dek tri, 18 dek ok, 20 dudek, 25 dudek kvin, 50 kvindek, 100 cent, 138 cent tridek ok, 1,000 mil, 1,924 mil naŭcent dudek kvar.

Nouns are formed from them by adding **-o** : *unuo*, a unit; *milo*, a thousand; *dek-duo*, a dozen.

The **Ordinal Numbers** (adjectives) are formed by adding **a** (the adjective ending) to the foregoing numbers : *unua*, first; *dua*, second; *tria*, third; *kvardek-kvara*, forty-fourth; etc.

The **Ordinal Adverbs** are formed by adding **e** (the adverb termination) to the cardinal numbers. *Unue*, firstly; *due*, secondly; *trie*, thirdly; *sepdek-oke*, seventy-eighthly; etc.

For **Multiples** (in English -fold, as in hundredfold), add **-obla** or **-oble.**

duobla, double. *triobla*, treble, threefold.
duoble, doubly. *trioble*, trebly.
*duobla faden*o, a double (twofold) thread.

For **Fractions** add **-ono, -ona,** or **-one** : *duono*, a half ; *duona*, half (adjective) ; *duone*, by halves.

For **Distributives** use the prefix **po,** at the rate of : *po kvar pencoj por ĉiu*, at fourpence (for) each.

For **Collectives** add **-op** : *duope*, by twos ; *unuope*, one at a time, singly ; *dekope*, by tens, in tens.

V. THE PRONOUN.

The **Personal Pronouns are** :—

mi, I	**ni,** we.
vi, you.	**vi,** you.
li, he.	**ili,** they.
ŝi, she.	**oni,** one.
ĝi, it.	**si,** himself, herself, etc. (reflexive).

The **Possessive Pronouns,** being adjectives, are formed by adding **a** :—

mia, my, mine.	**nia,** our, ours.
via, your, yours.	**via,** your, yours.
lia, his.	**ilia,** their, theirs.
ŝia, her, hers.	**onia,** one's.
ĝia, its.	**sia,** his or her own, etc. (reflexive).

The above being adjectival take the endings **j** and **n** when necessary.

*Li amas sia***j** *amiko***j** **n** = He loves his (own) friends.
*Ĥi sendis mi***an** *servis***ton** = I sent my servant.
*Li***aj** *amiko***j** *estas mi***aj** = His friends are mine.
*Oni aplaŭdis vi***an** *kan***ton** = Your song was applauded ; One applauded your song.

VI. THE VERB.

The **Verb** (word denoting action or state) does not change for person or number.

To indicate the **Present** time (or tense) add the ending **-as.**
,, ,, ,, **Past** ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, **-is.**
,, ,, ,, **Future** ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, **-os.**

mi iras, I go.	*mi iris*, I went.	*mi iros*, I shall go.
li iras, he goes.	*li iris*, he went.	*li iros*, he will go.
ili iras, they go.	*ili iris*, they went.	*ili iros*, they will go.

The **Conditional** Mood takes the ending **-us.**
The **Imperative** (command) Mood the ending **-u.**
The **Infinitive** (indefinite) Mood the ending **-i.**

Se vi lernus, mi ankaŭ lernus, If you were to learn, I would also learn.
Lernu Esperanton, Learn Esperanto.
Lerni, to learn. *Iri*, to go.

The **Active Participles** (with an adjectival, substantival, or adverbial sense) :—
Present end in **-anta, -anto, -ante.**
Past ,, ,, **-inta, -into, -inte.**
Future ,, ,, **-onta, -onto, -onte.**

La frato estas studanta, The brother is studying. *Studanta knabo*, A studying boy. *Studanto*, a student.

Studante, oni lernas, By studying one learns.

La viro estas parolinta, The man has spoken.

Parolinto, the speaker (after he has spoken). *Parolinte, li sidis*, Having spoken, he sat down.

La koncerto estas okazonta, The concert is about to occur.

La kantonto, The singer (the person about to sing).

The **Passive Participles** (with an adjectival, substantival, or adverbial sense) :—

Present end in **-ata, -ato, -ate.**
Past ,, ,, **-ita, -ito, -ite.**
Future ,, ,, **-ota, -oto, -ote.**

La poemo estas lernata, The poem is being learnt. *La batato,* The person being beaten. *Batate, li ekriis,* Being beaten, he cried out. *La skribita letero,* The written letter. *Vidite, li forkuris,* Having been seen, he ran away.

All the forms of the **Passive Voice** are made by the aid of the verb **Esti,** to be (which is the only auxiliary verb in Esperanto), and a **passive participle** of the required verb.

La pordo estas fermata, fermita, fermota, The door is being shut, has been shut, is about to be shut.

After a passive participle the preposition **de** = by.

Mi estas amata de mia patro, I am (being) loved by my father.

Ili estos sendataj de sia fratino, They will be sent by their sister.

The Esperanto verb is entirely regular. There are no irregular verbs to learn in Esperanto.

VII. THE ADVERB.

Most **Adverbs** (words which modify verbs or adjectives) are formed by adding **e** to a root.

Ne kantu laŭte, Do not sing loudly.

The **Degrees of Comparison** are the same as with adjectives, *i.e.,* **pli** and **plej.**

Li kantas **pli** *laŭte ol ŝi,* He sings more loudly than she.

Ili kantas la **plej** *bone,* They sing the best.

VIII. THE PREPOSITION.

(*a*) All **Prepositions** require the **Nominative** Case after them.

Mi donis ĝin al **li** (not *lin*), I gave it to him.

Li faris ĝin por **mi** (not *min*), He did it for me.

The chief prepositions with their meanings are :—

al, to.	**ĝis,** until.	**pro,** on behalf of.
ĉe, at.	**kun,** with.	**pri,** concerning.
de, of, from.	**por,** for.	**tra,** through.
el, out of.	**per,** by means of.	**trans,** across.

(*b*) Each preposition has a definite and constant meaning. If the meaning of the preposition (in English) is not clear, the preposition **je,** which has no definite meaning in itself, may be used, or the **-n** without the preposition may be used if preferred, provided that the meaning is not confused.

Ili ridis **je** *li,* or *Ili ridis li***n,** They laughed at him, they derided him.

Oni obeis **al** *li,* or *Oni obeis li***n,** One obeyed him.

IX. PRONUNCIATION.

Every word is read as it is written. There are no silent letters.

X. ACCENT.

The **accent** or stress falls always on the **last syllable but one** : *Patro, Patrino, eksterordinara, internacia, opinio.*

XI. COMPOUND WORDS.

Compound Words are formed by joining the various root-words together, the qualifying root-word or words coming first and the chief root-word coming last :—

Vaporŝipo, steamship ; *legolibro,* reading-book ; *fervojo,* railway.

Word-building with affixes is very frequent in Esperanto, and does away with the necessity of learning a vast number of words. *Lerni,* to learn ; *lernanto,* one who is learning ; *lernado,* learning (continued for some time) ; *lernejo,* a school (place for learning) ; *lernantaro,* a collection of learners ; *lernema,* studious (with a disposition to learn) ; *lerninda,* worth learning ; *lernejestro,* head-master, etc.

XII. ORDER OF WORDS.

The order in which words are put in Esperanto is generally the same as in English, with the two following important deviations :—

(*a*) In **Interrogative Clauses** (asking questions), instead of inverting the order of the words inverted, as in English, the word **ĉu** is used at the beginning of the sentence. It may be considered as a *warning* word to indicate that a question is coming. **Ĉu** is not used when any other interrogative word (kiu, kia, etc.) is used.

Mi parolas, I speak, I do speak. *Ĉu mi parolas* ?, Do I speak ?, Am I speaking ? *Mi parolis*, I spoke, I did speak. *Ĉu mi parolis*, Did I speak ? *Kiu venas*, Who comes ?

(*b*) In **Negative Clauses** (denials) the word **ne** (not) is placed before the word it modifies. *Mi ne sendis lin*, I did not send him. *Ne mi sendis lin*, It was not I who sent him. *Mi sendis ne lin, sed ŝin*, I sent not him but her.

XIII. THE ACCUSATIVE OF DIRECTION AND MEASURE.

The **-n** of the accusative case is also used :—

(*a*) To show **direction towards.**

After **al** or **ĝis** the **-n** is unnecessary, for these words indicate direction themselves.

Li iras Londonon, or *Li iras al Londono*, He goes to London. *La birdo flugas en la kampon*, The bird flies into the field. *La birdo flugas en la kampo*, The bird flies (about) in the field.

(*b*) To show **duration of time.** *Li parolis du horojn*, He spoke for two hours.

(*c*) To show **weight, measure,** or **distance.** *Li iris du mejlojn*, He went two miles. *La pano pezas tri funtojn*, The bread weighs three pounds.

XIV. PREPOSITION (see Rule VIII. *b*).

XV. THE FOREIGN WORDS.

A large number of words, mostly of Latin or Greek origin, exist, which are common to most languages. These words, after being made to conform to the rules of phonetic spelling, may be used in Esperanto. They take the usual terminations. *Telefono, Telegrafo, Centro, Aeroplano, Markonigramo, Opero, Teatro, Parko, Naturo, Karaktero*, etc.

All international scientific and technical terms are similarly adopted.

XVI. ELISION IN POETRY.

For euphony in poetry the final **o** of the noun (in the nominative case only) may be dropped.

La mond' eterne militanta, The world eternally fighting. The **a** in **la** may be dropped when it follows a preposition ending in a vowel : *e.g., de l'* = *de la.*

De l' soldatoj, of the soldiers. *De l' maristoj*, of the sailors.

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FORMS OF ADDRESS

THE KING.—*Officially*: Sire, *or*, May it please your Majesty, *or*, Lord P. presents his humble duty to your Majesty. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Majesty's most faithful subject and devoted servant. *Socially*: Dear and Honoured Sir, *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Majesty's most dutiful and humble servant. *Envelope*: The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

THE QUEEN.—*Officially*: Madam, May it please your Majesty. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Majesty's most humble and devoted servant. *Socially*: Dear and Honoured Madam. *Ending*: Your Majesty's most humble and obedient servant. *Envelope*: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Prince of Wales.—*Officially*: Sir. *Ending*: I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir, Your Royal Highness' most obedient and dutiful servant. *Socially*: Dear Sir. *Ending*: Your Royal Highness' most humble and obedient servant. *Envelope*: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Royal Duke.—*Officially*: Sir. *Ending*: I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir, Your Royal Highness' most obedient and dutiful servant. *Socially*: Dear Sir. *Ending*: Your Royal Highness' most humble and obedient servant. *Envelope*: His Royal Highness the Duke of ——.

Prince.—*Officially*: Sir. *Ending*: I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir, Your Royal Highness' most obedient and dutiful servant. *Socially*: Dear Sir. *Ending*: I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir, Your Royal Highness' most obedient and dutiful servant. *Envelope*: His Royal Highness Prince ——.

Duke.—*Officially*: My Lord Duke, *or*, My dear Lord Duke, Will your Grace, etc. *Ending*: I have the honour to be, Your Grace's most obedient servant. *Socially*: My dear Duke, *or*, Dear Duke of Wiltshire. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Duke, Your Grace's very faithfully, *or*, I have the honour to remain, Your Grace's most obediently. *Envelope*: His Grace the Duke of Wiltshire, *or*, The Duke of Wiltshire.

Duchess.—*Officially*: Madame, Will your Grace kindly allow, etc., *or*, Will your Grace permit, etc. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Grace's obedient servant. *Envelope*: Her Grace the Duchess of Wiltshire.

Marquess.—*Officially*: My Lord Marquess. *Ending*: I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquess, Your obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lord Sussex. *Envelope*: The Most Hon. the Marquess of Sussex, *or*, The Marquess of Sussex.

Marchioness.—*Officially*: Madam, *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Sussex. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Lady Sussex, Very sincerely yours, *or*, Very truly yours. *Envelope*: The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Sussex, *or*, The Marchioness of Sussex.

Earl.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lord Kent. *Ending*: Very faithfully yours, *or*, Believe me, dear Lord Kent, Very sincerely yours. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. the Earl of Kent, *or*, The Earl of Kent.

Countess.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Kent. *Ending*: Very sincerely yours, *or*, Very faithfully yours, *or*, Very truly yours. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. the Countess of Kent, *or*, The Countess of Kent.

Viscount.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lord Surrey. *Ending*: Yours very faithfully, *or*, Yours very sincerely. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. the Viscount Surrey, *or*, The Viscount Surrey.

Viscountess.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Surrey. *Ending*: Very faithfully yours, *or*, Very sincerely yours, *or*, Very truly yours. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. the Viscountess Surrey, *or*, The Viscountess Surrey.

Baron.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lord Cumberland. *Ending*: Very faithfully yours, *or*, Believe me, dear Lord Cumberland, Very truly yours. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. Lord Cumberland, *or*, The Lord Cumberland.

Baroness.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your ladyship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Cumberland. *Ending*: Very faithfully yours, *or*, Sincerely yours. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. Lady Cumberland, *or*, The Lady Cumberland.

Younger Son of a Duke or Marquess.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lord John Bath, *or*, Dear Lord John. *Ending*: Very faithfully yours, *or*, Very truly yours. *Envelope*: The Lord John Bath.

Wife of a Younger Son of a Duke or Marquess.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady John Bath, *or*, Dear Lady John. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Lady John Bath, *or*, Dear Lady John, Truly yours, *or*, Sincerely yours. *Envelope*: The Lady John Bath.

Daughter of a Duke, a Marquess, or an Earl.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's humble servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Mary Bath, *or*, Dear Lady Mary. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Lady Mary, Very faithfully yours, *or*, Very truly yours. *Envelope*: The Lady Mary Bath.

Younger Son of an Earl, Viscount, or a Baron.—*Officially*: Sir, *or*, Dear Sir. *Ending*: I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Mr. Cumberland. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Mr. Cumberland, Very truly yours, *or*, Very faithfully yours. *Envelope*: The Hon. Charles Cumberland.

Wife of a Younger Son of an Earl, or the Son of a Viscount or Baron.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Madam, Your obedient servant, *or*, Faithfully yours. *Socially*: Dear Mrs. Cumberland. *Ending*: Sincerely yours, *or*, Yours very sincerely. *Envelope*: The Hon. Mrs. Cumberland.

Daughter of a Viscount or Baron.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to be, Madam, Your obedient servant, *or*, Faithfully yours. *Socially*: Dear Miss Cumberland. *Ending*: Sincerely yours, *or*, Yours very sincerely. *Envelope*: (The Eldest Daughter) The Hon. Mary Cumberland. (The Younger Daughter) The Hon. Evelyn Cumberland.

Baronet.—*Officially*: Sir. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your humble and obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Sir John Westmoreland, *or*, Dear Sir John, *or*, Dear Westmoreland. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Sir John Westmoreland, *or*, dear Sir John, *or*, dear Westmoreland, Faithfully yours, *or*, Sincerely yours. *Envelope*: Sir John Westmoreland, Bt.

Wife of a Baronet.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Ladyship's humble and obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Westmoreland. *Ending*: Believe me, dear Lady Westmoreland, Faithfully yours, *or*, Sincerely yours. *Envelope*: Lady Westmoreland.

Knight.—*Officially*: Sir. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Sir George Essex, *or*, Dear Sir George, *or*, Dear Essex. *Ending*: Faithfully yours, *or*, Sincerely yours. *Envelope*: Sir George Essex.

Wife of a Knight.—*Officially*: Madam. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Ladyship's most obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear Lady Essex. *Ending*: Believe me, Faithfully yours, *or*, Sincerely yours. *Envelope*: Lady Essex.

Archbishop.—*Officially*: My Lord Archbishop, May it please your Grace. *Ending*: I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant. *Socially*: My dear Lord, *or*, My dear Lord Archbishop. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, My dear Lord Archbishop, Your Grace's very faithfully, *or*, Your Grace's very truly. *Envelope*: His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——.

Bishop.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's obedient servant. *Socially*: My dear Lord, *or*, My dear Lord Bishop, *or*, Dear Bishop. *Ending*: Faithfully yours, *or*, Truly yours. *Envelope*: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cambridge.

Dean.—*Officially*: Very Rev. Sir. *Ending*: I have the honour to be, Very Rev. Sir, Your most obedient servant. *Socially*: Dear and Rev. Sir, *or*, Dear Mr. Dean, *or*, Dear Dean. *Envelope*: The Very Rev. the Dean of Kensington.

Archdeacon.—*Officially*: Venerable Sir. *Socially*: Dear Mr. Archdeacon, *or*, Dear Archdeacon. *Envelope*: The Ven. Archdeacon of Bradford, *or*, The Ven. the Archdeacon Bird.

Canon.—*Officially*: Reverend Sir. *Socially*: Dear Canon Barnett. *Envelope*: The Rev. Canon Barnett.

Rector, Vicar, or Curate.—*Officially*: Reverend Sir, *or*, Sir. *Socially*: Dear Mr. Wright. *Envelope*: The Rev. James Wright.

Admiral, Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant.—*Officially*: Sir. *Socially*: Dear Admiral Stone, Dear Captain Broome, Dear Commander Smith, Dear Mr. Jones. *Envelope*: Admiral, Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral Stone, Capt. Broome, R.N., Commander Smith, R.N., Lieutenant Jones, R.N.

General, Colonel, Major, Captain, or Lieutenant.—*Officially*: Sir. *Socially*: Dear Gen. Green, Dear Col. White, Dear Major Black, Dear Capt. Browne, Dear Mr. Robinson. *Envelope*: Lieut.-General White, Major-General White, *or*, General White, Colonel White, Major Black, Capt. Browne, H. Robinson, Esq.

Lord Chancellor.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Ending*: I have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's humble and obedient servant. *Socially*: My dear Lord, *or*, Dear Lord Salter. *Envelope*: The Lord Chancellor the Earl of Salter, *or*, according to rank.

Lord Chief Justice.—*Officially*: My Lord. *Envelope*: The Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice of England.

Attorney-General.—*Officially*: Sir. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hunt, Attorney-General, K.C.

Solicitor-General.—*Officially*: Sir. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. Sir James Pocock, Solicitor-General, K.C.

Justice of the High Court.—*Officially*: Sir. *Envelope*: The Hon. Sir Henry Pearson, *or*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson.

Lord Advocate.—*Officially*: Sir. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. Sir Henry Cook.

County Court Judge.—*Officially*: Sir. *Envelope*: His Honour Judge Ford.

Secretary of State.—*Officially*: My Lord, *or*, Sir (according to rank). *Ending*: I have the honour to be your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant, *or*, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant. *Envelope*: The Right Hon. ——, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for ——.

Privy Councillor.—*Officially*: My Lord, *or*, Sir (according to rank). *Envelope*: The Right Hon. ——.

English Ambassador at a Foreign Court.—*Officially*: My Lord, *or*, Sir (according to rank). *Envelope*: His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George ——, K.C.B., His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

Consul.—*Officially*: Sir. *Envelope*: —— ——, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Governor of a Colony.—*Officially*: My Lord, *or*, Sir (according to rank). *Envelope*: His Excellency Sir George ——, Governor of ——.

CURRENCIES OF THE EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM..Standard, the British sovereign, of the standard weight of 123.27447 grains, the fineness being 22 carats, the ounce of pure gold being worth £4 4s. 11½d. and that of the alloy £3 17s. 10½d. Gold : sovereign (20/-), half-sovereign (10/-). Silver : crown (5/-), half-crown (2/6), florin (2/-), shilling, sixpence, threepence. Bronze : penny, halfpenny, farthing. Paper : £1,000, £500, £200, £100, £50, £20, £10, £5, £1, 10/-.

AUSTRALIA .....Same as United Kingdom, but of local design. Paper : £100, £50, £20, £10, £5, £2, £1, 10/-.

CANADA.....Standard, the dollar of 4.867 to the sovereign. Gold : 10 dollars, 5 dollars. Silver : 50, 25, 10 cents. Nickel : 5 cents. Bronze : 1 cent. Paper : 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 dollars.

CEYLON.....Standard, the rupee of the fixed rating of 2/-. Silver : 50, 25, 10 cents. Nickel : 5 cents. Bronze : 5, 1, ½, ¼ cents. Paper : 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1 rupees.

CYPRUS.....Standard, the piastre of 180 to the sovereign. Silver : 45, 18, 9, 4½, 3 piastres. Bronze : 1, ½, ¼ piastres. Paper : £5, £1, 10/-, 5/-, 2/-, 1/-.

EAST AFRICA .....Standard, the shilling of 20 to the sovereign. Silver : rupee (2/-), shilling, 50 cents. Nickel : 10, 5 cents. Bronze : (perforated) 2, 1 cents. Paper : £50, £10, £5, £1, 10/-, 5/-.

FALKLANDS .....Same as United Kingdom. Paper : £1, 10/-.

FIJI .....Same as United Kingdom. Paper : £1, 10/-, 5/-.

GIBRALTAR.....Same as United Kingdom. Paper : £5, £1, 10/-, 5/-.

GUERNSEY.....Same as United Kingdom. Bronze : 8 doubles (one penny), 4, 2, 1 doubles, of local design. Paper : £1, 10/-.

GUIANA .....Same as United Kingdom. Silver : fourpence. Paper : 5, 1 dollars.

HONDURAS .....Standard, the dollar of 4.867 to the sovereign. Silver : 50, 25, 10, 5 cents. Nickel : 5 cents. Bronze : 1 cent. Paper : 10, 5, 2, 1 dollars.

HONG KONG.....Standard, the dollar of 2/7 Silver : dollar, 50, 20, 10, 5 cents. Bronze : 1, 1/10th cents. Paper : 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 dollars.

INDIA .....Standard, the rupee of the fixed rating of 1/6. Gold : 15 rupees. Silver : ½, ¼, ⅛, rupees. Nickel : (serrated). 1 anna. Copper : 2, 1, ½, ¼ pice. Paper : 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 rupees.

IRISH FREE STATE..Same as United Kingdom, but of local design. Silver : 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, sixpence, threepence. Bronze : penny, halfpenny, farthing. Paper : £5, £1, 10/-.

JAMAICA .....Same as United Kingdom. Nickel bronze: penny, halfpenny, farthing. Paper: £1, 10/-, 5/-.

JERSEY .....Same as United Kingdom. Bronze: penny, halfpenny, farthing, of local design. Paper: £1, 10/-.

LABUAN.....Standard, the dollar of 2/7. Silver: dollar, 50, 20, 10, 5 cents. Bronze: 1, 1/10th cents.

MALAYA .....Standard, the dollar of 2/4. Silver: 50, 20, 10, 5 cents. Bronze: 1, ½, ¼ cents. Paper: 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 dollars; 10 cents.

MALTA .....Same as United Kingdom. Bronze: ⅓ farthing.

MAURITIUS .....Standard, the rupee of 2/-. Silver: rupee, 20, 10 cents. Bronze: 5, 2, 1 cents. Paper: 10, 5 rupees.

NEWFOUNDLAND ..Standard, the dollar of 4.867 to the sovereign. Silver: 50, 20, 10, 5 cents. Bronze: cent. Paper: 2, 1, ½ dollars.

NEW ZEALAND ....Same as United Kingdom. Paper: £100, £50, £10, £5, £1, 10/-.

NIGERIA .....Same as United Kingdom. Nickel bronze: (perforated), penny. Aluminium bronze: (perforated), 1/10th penny. Paper: £1, 10/-.

NORTH BORNEO....Standard, the dollar of 2/4. Silver: dollar. Nickel: 5, 2½, 1 cents. Bronze: 1, ½ cents.

PALESTINE .....Standard, the piastre of 180 to the sovereign. Gold: £1 (Egyptian). Silver: 20, 10, 5, 2 piastres. Paper: £10, £5, £1, 10/-.

SOUTH AFRICA ....Same as United Kingdom. Silver: 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, sixpence, threepence, of local design. Bronze: penny, halfpenny, farthing, of local design. Paper: £20, £10, £5, £1, 10/-.

SUDAN .....Standard, the piastre of 180 to the sovereign. Gold: £1 (Egyptian). Silver: 20, 10, 5, 2 piastres. Paper: £10, £5, £1, 10/-.

WEST AFRICA.....Same as United Kingdom. Silver and alloy: 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d. Nickel: (perforated), penny, halfpenny, farthing. Paper: £1, 10/-.

WEST INDIES .....Same as United Kingdom. Silver: fourpence. Nickel bronze: penny, halfpenny, farthing. Paper: 5, 1 dollars.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

WITH TABLES OF THE EQUIVALENTS IN BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE Metric System, established in France in the year 1801, is so called because it has for its basis the metre, from which the units of all its measures are derived. The metre is the ten-millionth part of the assumed length of a meridian arc from the equator to either pole. The units of the various measures are as follows: The *Metre*, for measures of Length; the *Are*, for Surfaces; the *Stere*, for Solids; the *Litre*, for Capacity; the *Gramme*, for Weight; the *Franc*, for Money. The unit in each degree is one-tenth of the degree above it and ten times the degree below it, and in order to express the decimal proportion, the following prefixes to the principal units have been adopted :—

Deka	signifies	10 times the Unit
Hecto	,,	100 ,,
Kilo	,,	1,000 ,,
Myria	,,	10,000 ,,
Deci	expresses the	10th part of the Unit.
Centi	,,	100th ,,
Milli	,,	1,000th ,,

I. MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Unit, the Metre, which, as stated above, is the ten-millionth part of a meridian arc from the equator to either pole, and is equal in British Measure to ..

39.3708 Inches. .0497 Chain.
3.2809 Feet. .00497 Fur.
1.0936 Yards. .0006213 Mile.
.1988 Pole. .5468 Fathom.

	Proportion to the Metre.		
1 **Millimetre**	$= \frac{1}{1000}$	= .03937 Inch, or about	$\frac{1}{25}$ of an Inch.
1 **Centimetre**	$= \frac{1}{100}$	= .39370 ,, or ,,	$\frac{2}{5}$,,
1 **Decimetre**	$= \frac{1}{10}$	= .32809 Foot, or ,,	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a foot.

			Yds.	Ft.	In.
1 **Metre**	= 1	= 1.0936 Yards, or about	1	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$
1 **Dekametre**	= 10	= 5.468 Fathoms, or ,,	10	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1 **Hectometre**	= 100	= 19.88 Poles, or ,,	109	1	1

			Fur.	Yds.	Ft.	In.
1 **Kilometre**	= 1,000	= 4.97 Furlongs, or	4	213	1	$10\frac{4}{5}$

			M.	Fur.	Yds.	Ft.	In.
1 **Myriametre**	= 10,000	= 6.213 Miles =	6	1	156	1	0.

II. MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The Unit, the Are, is equal to a square dekametre, or 100 square metres, and is equal in British Measure to

1076.43 Square Feet.
119.6033 Square Yards.
3.9538 Perches.
.24711 Square Chain.
.09884 Rood.
.02471 Acre.

	Proportion to the Are.		Ac.	Rd.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. In.
1 **Centiare**	$= \frac{1}{100}$	= 10.7643 Sq. Feet = about	0	0	1	1	110
1 **Are**	= 1	= 3.9538 Perches = ,,	0	0	119	5	$61\frac{7}{8}$
1 **Hectare**	= 100	= 2.471 Acres = ,,	2	1	1069	5	$109\frac{1}{2}$

III. CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

The Unit, the Stere, is equal to a cubic metre, and is equal in British Measure to .. .. } 61,027.0515 Cubic Inches. 35.31658 Cubic Feet. 1.308021 Cubic Yards.

	Proportion to the Stère.		Cub. Yds.	Cub. Ft.	Cub. In.
1 **Centistere**	$\frac{1}{100}$	= 610.270515 Cubic Inches = about	0	0	$610\frac{3}{11}$
1 **Decistere**	$\frac{1}{10}$	= 3.531658 Cubic Feet = „	0	3	$918\frac{3}{5}$
1 **Stere**	1	= 1.308021 Cubic Yards = „	1	8	$547\frac{1}{40}$
1 **Dekastere**	10	= 13.08021 Cubic Yards = „	13	1	$628\frac{1}{4}$

IV. MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The Unit, the Litre, is equal to a cubic decimetre, or $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a stere, and is equal in British Measure to .. } 61.02705 Cubic Inches. 1.76077 Imperial Pints. .22009 Imperial Gallon. .027514 Imperial Bushel.

	Proportion to the Litre.		Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
1 **Millilitre**	$\frac{1}{1000}$	= .00176 Pint, or about 568 to a pint.			
1 **Centilitre**	$\frac{1}{100}$	= .01760 „ „ 57 „			
1 **Decilitre**	$\frac{1}{10}$	= .17607 „ „ $5\frac{1}{2}$ „			
1 **Litre**	1	= 1.76077 Pints, or about	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
1 **Dekalitre**	10	= 2.2009 Gallons, „	2	0	$1\frac{3}{5}$
1 **Hectolitre**	100	= 2.7512 Bushels, „	22	0	$0\frac{1}{12}$
1 **Kilolitre**	1,000	= 22.7512 „ „	220	0	$0\frac{4}{5}$

Note.—The litre contains 2.113 American pints. The U.S.A. gallon contains only 231 cubic inches as against 277.274 of the British gallon, that is a ratio of about 5 to 6; and the U.S.A. bushel contains only 2150.42 cubic inches, a ratio of about 16 to 19 of the British bushel.

V. MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

The Unit is the Gramme, which is equal to the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water, or $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the weight of a litre of distilled water, and is equal in British Measure to .. .. .. } 15.43235 Grains. .03125 Troy Oz. .03527 Avoir. Oz. .00220 Avoir. Lb. .0000196 Cwt. .0000009 Ton.

	Proportion to the Gramme.		Troy. Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.	Avoirdupois. Lb.	Oz.	Dram.
1 **Milligramme**	$\frac{1}{1000}$	=	0	0	0.0154	0	0	0.00056438
1 **Centigramme**	$\frac{1}{100}$	=	0	0	0.1543	0	0	0.0056438
1 **Decigramme**	$\frac{1}{10}$	=	0	0	1.5432	0	0	0.056438
1 **Gramme**	1	=	0	0	15.4323	0	0	0.56438
1 **Dekagramme**	10	=	0	6	10.3234	0	0	5.6438
1 **Hectogramme**	100	=	3	4	7.2347	0	3	8.4383
1 **Kilogramme**	1,000	=	32	3	0.347	2	3	4.383
1 **Myriagramme**	10,000	=	321	10	3.47	22	0	11.8304

Note.—The pound troy is no longer used.

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

ASTRONOMICAL

♒ Aquarius.
♈ Aries.
☊ ascending node.
○ asteroid (number in centre).
♋ Cancer.
♑ Capricornus.
☌ conjunction.
° degrees.
☋ descending node.
⊕ Earth.
○ Full Moon.
♊ Gemini.
♃ Jupiter.
♌ Leo.
♎ Libra.
♂ Mars.
☿ Mercury.
′ minutes.
☽ Moon's first quarter.
☾ Moon's last quarter.
♆ Neptune.
● New Moon..
☍ opposition.
♓ Pisces.
□ quadrature.
♐ Sagittarius.
♄ Saturn.
♏ Scorpio.
″ seconds.
☉ Sun.
☉ Sun's lower limb.
☉ Sun's upper limb.
♉ Taurus.
♅ Uranus.
♀ Venus.
♍ Virgo.

COMMERCIAL

a/c account.
A/c account of.
A/S account sales.
a/d after date.
@ at.
B/E Bill of Exchange.
B/L Bill of Lading.
B/S Bill of Sale.
c/o care of.
C/· coupon.
C.O.D. Cash on delivery.
d/a days after acceptance.
d/d day's date.
d/s days' sight.
$ dollars.
′ feet.
f.o.b. free on board.
″ inches.
J/A Joint account.
L/c Letter of Credit.
Mc metallic currency.
m/d month's date.
m/s month's sight.
o/a on account.
% per cent.
‰ per thousand.
£ pound sterling.
P/N Promissory Note.

MATHEMATICAL

+ addition.
∠ angle.
⌒ arc.
∵ because.
O circle.
~ difference.
÷ division.
= equal.
Δ finite difference.
f function.
≠ not equal to.
g gravity.
> greater than.
∞ infinity.
∫ integral.
: is to.
< less than.
× multiplication.
≯ not greater than.
≮ not less than.
∦ not parallel.
|| parallel.
▭ parallelogram.
⊥ perpendicular.
± plus or minus.
∏ product.
◺ quadrant.
∟ right angle.
√ root.
⌓ semicircle.
:: so is.
□ square.
− subtraction.
≦ sum.
∴ therefore.
△ triangle.
δ variation.
∝ varies as.
⊤ vertical.

MEDICAL

ʒ drachm.
℥ drop (minim).
ʒss half scruple.
ʒi one scruple.
ʒ ounce.
O pint (octavius).
℈ scruple.
ʒiss scruple and a half.
℞ take.
ʒiij three scruples.
ʒij two scruples.

MUSICAL

alto clef.
bar.
bass clef.
breve.
common time.
crescendo.
crotchet.
crotchet rest.
demi-semiquaver.
demi-semiquaver rest.
diminuendo.
• dot.
𝄫 double flat.
× double sharp.
♭ flat.
minim.
minim rest.
♮ natural.
pause.
quaver.
quaver rest.
 repeat.
 semibreve.
 semibreve rest.
 semiquaver.
 semiquaver rest.
> sforzando.
♯ sharp.
 sign of repeated part.
$\frac{6}{4}$ six crotchets in a bar.
$\frac{6}{8}$ six quavers in a bar.
 slur.
 swell.
 tenor clef.
$\frac{3}{4}$ three crotchets in a bar.
$\frac{3}{2}$ three minims in a bar.
$\frac{3}{8}$ three quavers in a bar.
 treble clef.
 turn.
$\frac{2}{4}$ two crotchets in a bar.

ROMAN NUMERALS

B—300.
C—100.
CIↃ—1,000.
CIↃCIↃ—2,000.
D—500.
E—250.
F—40.
G—400.
H—200.
I—1.
IↃ—500.
IↃↃ—5,000.
L—50.
M—1,000.
N—900.
Q—500.
R—80.
T—160.
V—5.
X—10.

A dash on the top denotes multiplication by 1,000, thus $\overline{M}$ = 1,000,000 and $\overline{X}$ = 10,000.

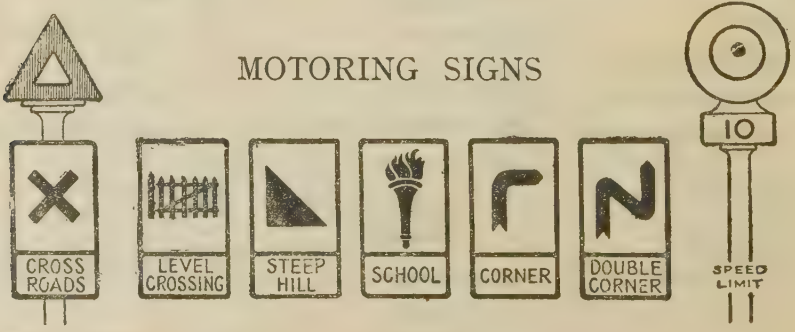
TELEGRAPHIC

A ·—
B —···
C —·—·
D —··
E ·
F ··—·
G ——·
H ····
I ··
J ·———
K —·—
L ·—··
M ——
N —·
O ———
P ·——·
Q ——·—
R ·—·
S ···
T —
U ··—
V ···—
W ·——
X —··—
Y —·——
Z ——··

TYPOGRAPHIC

' acute accent.
& ampersand.
' apostrophe.
* asterisk.
{ } braces.
( ) [ ] brackets.
u breve.
^ caret.
Ç cedilla.
^ circumflex.
⊂ close up.
: colon.
, comma.
† dagger.
— dash.
δ delete.
¨ diæresis.
‡ double dagger.
&c. et cetera.
! exclamation.
. full stop.
` grave accent.
- hyphen.
☞ index.
? interrogation.
¯ macron.
¶ paragraph.
|| parallel.
℔ per.
" " quotation marks.
§ section.
; semicolon.
space out.
~ tilde.
ϑ turn.

MOTORING SIGNS



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